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# REPORT

ON THE

# HEALTH

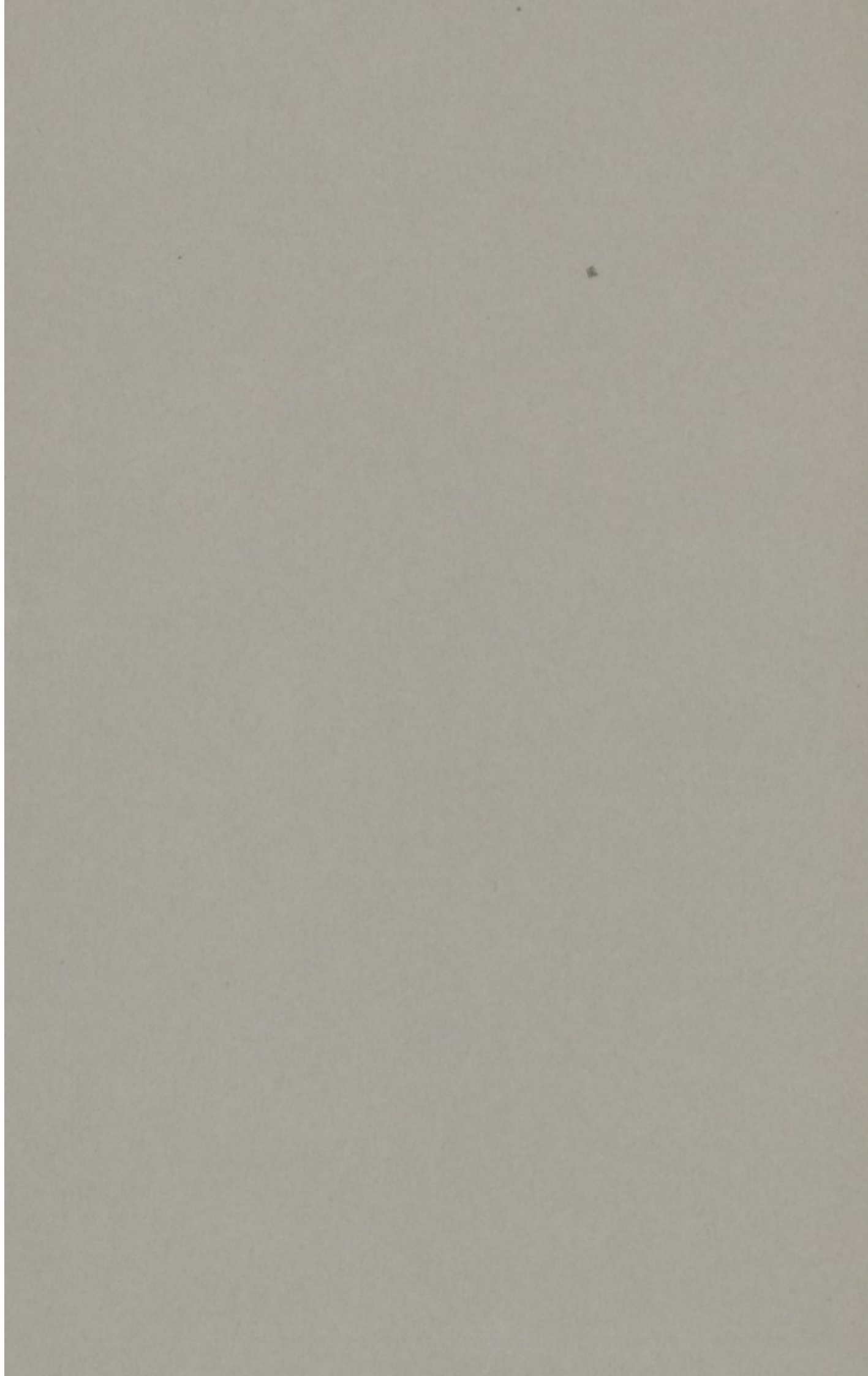
OF THE

Metropolitan Borough of Battersea,

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

BY

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



Metropolitan Borough of Battersea.

---

REPORT

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OF THE

Metropolitan Borough of Battersea,

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

BY

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





## Health Committee.

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

As constituted 9th November, 1936.

*Chairman :*

Councillor Mrs. A. A. BURTON. ✓

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR  
(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. ✓

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Alderman Mrs. H. BOWLER. ✓

Councillor Mrs. E. S. BURTON. ✓

" Mrs. E. A. COOPER. ✓

" Dr. H. L. GULATI. ✓

" T. J. HINES. ✓

Alderman Mrs. H. E. HUGHES. ✓

Councillor F. J. LAMB. ✓

" R. MOORE. ✓

" Mrs. M. J. ROBINSON. ✓

" Mrs. E. STONE. ✓

## Housing Committee.

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.

As constituted 9th November, 1937.

*Chairman :*

Councillor I. O. THOMAS.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR  
(Councillor H. W. J. MILES, J.P.)

Councillor Mrs. K. S. D. BAKER.

" R. G. H. BLUNDELL.

" Mrs. E. S. BURTON.

" J. W. COOK.

Alderman H. HARLING.

Councillor A. R. HIGGINS.

" J. F. LANE, jun.

" C. E. LANG.

" G. F. MEECHAM.

Alderman T. POCOCK, J.P.

Councillor W. J. WYE.



## Tuberculosis Care Committee.

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 South London District Nursing Association (Miss A. M. STANFORD).  
Representative of the British Red Cross Society (Mrs. C. E. PEACH).

\* Mr. H. B. Robinson, appointed 24th March, 1937.

As constituted 9th November, 1937.

*Chairman—*

Councillor Mrs. M. J. ROBINSON.  
Councillor Mrs. E. S. BURTON.  
„ Mrs. F. M. GLANVILL.  
„ Dr. H. L. GULATI.  
„ Mrs. E. STONE.

*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. H. B. ROBINSON.

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Miss E. MORRIS.\*

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Lady Almoner, St. Thomas's Hospital (Miss C. MORRIS).  
Lady Almoner, Victoria Hospital (Miss E. W. WHITE).  
Representative of the South London District Nursing Association (Miss A. M. STANFORD).  
Representative of the British Red Cross Society (Mrs. E. HORN).

\* Resigned 9th December, 1937.

# Staff of Public Health Department.

(At 31st December, 1937).

<i>Deputy 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) B. H. BAKEWELL, M.B., B.Ch.
<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 (b c).	(Miss) B. L. KAYE (a d f) } Also Health
2. G. WEEKS (b c).	„ J. ROUND (a d) } Visitors.
3. A. WEBB (b c).	
4. P. D. O'GRADY (b c).	
5. J. R. GLOVER (b c).	(Food) J. A. H. BROWNLOW (b c).
6. C. BINDING (a c).	(Workshops) I. R. LEWIS (b c).
7. (Senior Inspector).	(Housing) R. J. MCCARTHY (a c).
8. J. R. HOLLOWAY (a c).	

*Organising Rat Officer—A. E. TUBBY.*

## Health Visitors :

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

(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. &amp; C.W. Records).

(Miss) K. M. HONE.

One temporary clerk.

Two office youths.

*Maternity Home—*

Matron—(Miss) M. FEVYER (f g).

Sisters—(Miss) F. M. COOPER (f g) and (Miss) R. OSBORN (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.

- 
- (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.
-



*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 1937.

A summary of the principal statistics for the year is given on page 7. It will be noted that the birth rate is somewhat higher and the death rate slightly lower than for the previous year. The maternal mortality rate is also lower, and it is pleasing to note that no maternal death was recorded during the year as due to puerperal sepsis. The infant mortality rate, unfortunately, has risen to a figure which is the highest recorded since the year 1921, and I have made some comments on this in the text (page 14). There is every reason to think that the infant death rate for the year is an abnormal one, and is unlikely to continue at this high level.

I have no special comments to make on the general work of the Public Health Department, which is fully set out in the text of the Report, and which indicates the extent of the health services rendered to the Borough by the Council.

I wish to thank the Mayor and Members of the Borough Council, and more particularly the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committees, for the continued encouragement and assistance that I have received from them during the year. I gratefully acknowledge, also, the help I have received from the Chief Officers of the Council and the loyal service so readily rendered by the whole staff of the Public Health Department.

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, 1938.*

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# Summary of Statistics, 1937.

## 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 1937) ... ..			
			143,500
Structurally separate occupied dwellings on rate books at end of 1937 ... ..			
			28,045
Rateable value (1937) ... ..		£1,160,667	
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..		£4,728	

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

### *Births*—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ... ..	1,058	1,000	2,058
Illegitimate ... ..	42	44	86
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Live births ... ..	1,100	1,044	2,144
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still births ... ..	35	28	63
<b>Live birth-rate</b> (per 1,000 population) ... ..			14·94
<i>Still-birth-rate</i> (per 1,000 births live and still)... ..			28·5
<i>Deaths</i> —Males, 947 ; females, 903 ... ..			1,850
<b>Death-rate</b> (per 1,000 population) ... ..			12·89
<i>Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth</i> —			
From sepsis ... ..			Nil.
Other puerperal causes ... ..			4
<b>Maternal mortality rate</b> (per 1,000 births live and still) ... ..			1·81
<i>Deaths of infants under 1 year</i> —			
Legitimate, 145 ; illegitimate, 6 ... ..			151
<b>Infant mortality rate</b> (per 1,000 live births)—			
Legitimate, 70·46 ; illegitimate, 69·77. All deaths under 1 year ... ..			70·43
<i>Deaths from Cancer</i> (all ages) ... ..			244
„ Measles (all ages) ... ..			3
„ Whooping-cough (all ages) ... ..			9
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)... ..			30

## 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 (1937) was 143,500 as compared with 145,500 in 1936. The population of Battersea at the Census taken in April, 1931, was 159,552, and the Registrar-General's estimate for 1937 therefore indicates a decrease of 16,052 (or 10 per cent.) since the Census, and 2,000 during 1936-7.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough (143,500) 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 each of the nine wards into which the Borough is divided, is set out in the following table :—

AREA.	Acres.	Estimated mid-year population, 1937.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Density per acre
WARDS.					
1. Nine Elms ...	407	11,349	11,551	22,900	56·3
2. Park ...	316	7,164	8,034	15,198	48·1
3. Latchmere ...	182	7,885	8,657	16,542	90·9
5. Church...	171	7,449	7,620	15,069	88·1
NORTH BATTERSEA	1,076	33,847	35,862	69,709	64·8
4. Shaftesbury ...	140	6,108	6,581	12,689	90·6
6. Winstanley ...	126	8,535	8,722	17,257	137·0
7. St. John ...	117	3,364	4,334	7,698	65·8
8. Bolingbroke ...	205	7,534	9,088	16,622	81·1
9. Broomwood ...	499	8,520	11,005	19,525	39·1
SOUTH BATTERSEA	1,087	34,061	39,730	73,791	67·9
Borough ...	2,163	67,908	75,592	143,500	66·3

### BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered in the Borough during 1937 was 2,771 (1,409 male, 1,362 female), an excess of 47 males. Of this number 1,014 were transferred out, the permanent residence of the parents being outside the Borough, and 387, registered outside the Borough, were transferred in, giving on balance a total of 2,144 births (1,100 male, 1,044 female) relating to Battersea residents, and a corrected (live) birth-rate of 14·94 per 1,000 of the population. This is an increase of 0·31 on that of 1936.

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 1937, and figures relating to the previous decennium 1927-36 :—

\* 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, 1937.

IN SUB-DISTRICTS AND WARDS.						RATES FOR 1937 AND 10 PREVIOUS YEARS (PER 1,000 POPULATION).						
AREA.	Estimated Population 1937	BIRTHS (LIVE)		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.						1927	18.5	12.1	14.6	12.4	16.6	12.2
North Battersea ...	69,709	1,124	16.1	893	12.8	1928	19.0	12.0	14.5	11.9	16.7	11.9
South Battersea ...	73,791	1,020	13.8	957	13.0	1929	18.5	14.4	13.9	14.0	16.2	14.2
WARDS.						1930	17.8	11.7	15.2	11.3	16.5	11.5
No. 1, Nine Elms...	22,900	343	15.0	285	12.4	1931	16.5	12.2	14.5	11.9	15.5	12.1
No. 2, Park ...	15,198	257	16.9	207	13.6	1932	16.0	11.9	13.6	12.2	14.8	12.1
No. 3, Latchmere	16,542	269	16.3	217	13.1	1933	15.1	12.3	14.3	12.7	14.7	12.5
No. 4, Shaftesbury	12,689	154	12.1	183	14.4	1934	15.8	12.0	12.9	13.0	14.3	12.5
No. 5, Church ...	15,069	255	16.9	184	12.2	1935	15.2	11.5	13.3	12.5	14.2	12.0
No. 6, Winstanley	17,257	246	14.3	205	11.9	1936	15.2	12.7	14.1	13.4	14.6	13.1
No. 7, St. John ...	7,698	143	18.6	76	9.9	Mean 1927- 1936	16.8	12.3	14.1	12.5	15.4	12.4
No. 8, Bolingbroke	16,622	233	14.0	216	13.0							
No. 9, Broomwood	19,525	244	11.1	277	14.2							
Borough ...	143,500	2,144	14.9	1,850	12.9	1937	16.1	12.8	13.8	13.0	14.9	12.9



# VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1937 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
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
1937	143,500	2,771	2,144	14·9	3,037	21·2	1,554	367	151	70	1,850	12·9

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 2,163 acres. Total population of 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 1937, 795 were "domiciliary births."

The birth-rate shows a decline in four Wards of the Borough and an increase in the five remaining Wards. The birth-rate in Battersea was 0·5 per 1,000 lower than the average for the previous decennium 1927-1936.

Illegitimate births numbered 86 or 4·01 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.

The live birth-rate for the County of London was 13·3 per 1,000 of the population, and for England and Wales the rate was 14·9.

### Still-births.

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

During 1937 there were 85 still-births registered in Battersea, of which 48 were of Battersea parents. Fifteen still-births occurring outside the Borough were registered as belonging to Battersea, making 63 in all, representing a still-birth rate of 28·55 per 1,000 births (live and still) registered. Of the 63 still-births 3 (4·8 per cent.) were registered as illegitimate.

The number of Battersea still-births registered, and the still-birth rates, from 1928 to 1937, were as under :—

	No.	Rate.		No.	Rate.
1928 ...	90	31·8	1933 ...	65	27·9
1929 ...	71	26·4	1934 ...	65	29·3
1930 ...	103	37·4	1935 ...	69	31·8
1931 ...	66	26·0	1936 ...	60	27·4
1932 ...	72	30·1	1937 ...	63	28·5

### Notification of Births.

During 1937 the number of notifications of live births received belonging to the Borough was 2,094. The corrected number of Battersea births registered during the year was 2,144. The proportion of notified to registered births was, therefore, 97·7 per cent.

Notifications of 340 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 2,094 above.

Fifty-seven still-births were *notified* under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, during the year, including 13 cases occurring outside the Borough, the number notified being 90·5 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 1937 numbered 1,409. The marriage-rate (*i.e.*, the number of persons married per 1,000 of the population) was 19·6.

Year.				Marriages.	Marriage-Rate.
1932	...	...	...	1,300	16·6
1933	...	...	...	1,376	17·9
1934	...	...	...	1,432	19·0
1935	...	...	...	1,446	19·5
1936	...	...	...	1,364	18·7
<i>Mean, 1932-36</i> ... ..				<i>1,384</i>	<i>18·3</i>
1937	...	...	...	1,409	19·6

### DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the Borough during 1937 was 3,037. Of these 1,554 were deaths of non-residents and were transferred to the districts in which the persons ordinarily resided. There were on the other hand, 367 deaths of Battersea residents registered outside the Borough. The total (corrected) number of deaths belonging to the Borough was 1,850 (males 947, females 903). This gives a recorded death-rate of 12·89 compared with 12·3 for London, and 12·4 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 1937 this factor is 0·99, and the adjusted death-rate for the purpose of such comparison is therefore 12·76.

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 1937 :—

	Under 1 year.	1 —	5 —	10 —	15 —	25 —	45 —	65 +	Total.
M	91	16	12	6	22	79	281	440	947
F	60	21	8	5	34	64	196	515	903
Ttls.	151	37	20	11	56	143	477	955	1850
% of Total	8·2	2·0	1·1	0·6	3·0	7·7	25·8	51·6	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, 1928-1937.

1928	...	51·5	1932	...	...	55·7	1935	...	...	57·5
1929	...	53·0	<i>Mean, 1928-32</i>			53·8	1936	...	...	57·7
1930	...	53·7	1933	...	...	56·8	1937	...	...	57·9
1931	...	55·3	1934	...	...	55·7	<i>Mean, 1933-37</i>			57·1

During 1937 the deaths of 955 residents of Battersea aged 65 years and upwards were registered. The distribution of these deaths, which constituted 51·6 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	96	99	76	100	12	32	184	231	415
South Battersea	138	105	95	127	23	52	256	284	540
Borough ...	234	204	171	227	35	84	440	515	955

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	500	23·32	46	30·46	608	32·86
2	604	28·17	38	25·17	430	23·24
3	562	26·21	27	17·88	337	18·22
4	478	22·30	40	26·49	475	25·68
Total	2,144	100·0	151	100·0	1,850	100·0

The death-rate during 1937 was lowest in the St. John Ward (9·9), and highest in Shaftesbury Ward (14·4). Decreased death-rates were recorded in five wards of the Borough.

The natural increase of population (that is excess of births over deaths) was 294 in 1937 as compared with 228 in 1936.

The causes of the 1,850 deaths occurring in 1937, classified in various age groups, are shown in the Appendix, pages 126-7.



### Deaths in Public Institutions.

During 1937 the deaths of Battersea residents occurring in public institutions numbered 1,167. Of this number 827 occurred within and 340 outside the Borough. Of the total Battersea deaths in institutions 930 occurred in the general hospitals of the London County Council.

### Infant Mortality.

During 1937 the deaths of 151 infants under 1 year of age were registered as belonging to Battersea. The total number of live births registered during the year was 2,144, giving an infant mortality rate of 70·43 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 59·21 in 1936, 65·11 in 1935, 61·28 in 1934, and 49·49 in 1933.

The distribution of the 151 infant deaths and the 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.
SUB-DISTRICT.		M.	F.	TOTAL.	
North Battersea ...	1,124	54	36	90	80·07
South Battersea ...	1,020	37	24	61	59·80
THE BOROUGH ...	2,144	91	60	151	70·43
WARD.					
1. Nine Elms ...	343	14	11	25	72·89
2. Park ...	257	17	5	22	85·60
3. Latchmere ...	269	15	12	27	100·37
4. Shaftesbury ...	154	8	6	14	90·91
5. Church ...	255	8	8	16	62·75
6. Winstanley ...	246	14	7	21	85·37
7. St. John...	143	2	3	5	34·97
8. Bolingbroke ...	233	10	3	13	55·79
9. Broomwood ...	244	3	5	8	32·79

The infant mortality rates in the County of London and in England and Wales during 1937 were 60 and 57 respectively.

It will be noted that in the sub-districts the rate was lower in South Battersea (59·8) than in North Battersea (80·1). In the wards, Broomwood showed the lowest rate (32·8) and Latchmere Ward the highest (100·4).

The infant mortality rate of 70·43 per 1,000 live births is the highest that has been reached in Battersea since 1921, and although this rate is one which fluctuates considerably from year to year, it is difficult to find any simple explanation of the heavy increase in 1937.



On page 131 the causes of the 151 deaths of infants are set out in detail, and a close examination of this table and comparison with the similar tables of previous years indicate the diseases to which most of the increase is due. \* On the average rates for the 10 years 1927 to 1936 the number of infant deaths which might have been anticipated in 1937 among 2,144 births was 125, or 26 less than actually occurred. Using the same average rates the number of deaths assigned to those causes usually termed "developmental" would have been 58 instead of 72, while diarrhoea and enteritis would have accounted for 16 instead of 29 deaths. These two causes, therefore, in the main account for the higher infantile mortality rate during the year.

Among the developmental diseases, while "prematurity" has less than the average rate, "congenital malformations" show considerably more deaths than would be expected. The deaths from developmental diseases were 72 as compared with 61 in 1936.

Of the 151 infant deaths 76 per cent. occurred in hospital, and in the case of those babies who died from diarrhoea and enteritis no less than 28 out of 29 died in hospital.

It is interesting to note that, although the death rate for infants under one year was so high, deaths of children under 5 years of age (including the infants) were less by eight than might have been anticipated from the rate which prevailed in the previous 10 years.

There were 62 deaths of infants during the first four weeks of life (or 41.1 per cent. of the total infant deaths) as compared with 61 deaths (or 48.4 per cent.) in 1936 and a percentage for the quinquennium 1932-1936 of 44.3.

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 DAY, UNDER 1 WEEK AND UNDER 4 WEEKS FROM 1932 TO 1937.

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
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
1936 ...	18	22	21	61	48.4
Mean ...	23.6	18.8	14.4	56.8	44.3
1937 ...	23	23	16	62	41.1

The causes of the 151 infant deaths are shown in detail in the appendix, pages 129-131.

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

#### Deaths of Illegitimate Infants.

The death-rate amongst illegitimate children during 1937 was 69.77 per 1,000 births, as compared with 57.5 in 1936, 160.9 in 1935, 134.8 in 1934, and 69.3 in 1933. The corresponding death-rate of legitimate children in 1937 was 70.46, the ratio of mortality rate of illegitimate infants to that of legitimate being 99 to 100.



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

Year.	Mean population for year.	Live 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
1937	143,500	2,144	1,850	294	14.9	12.9	70.4

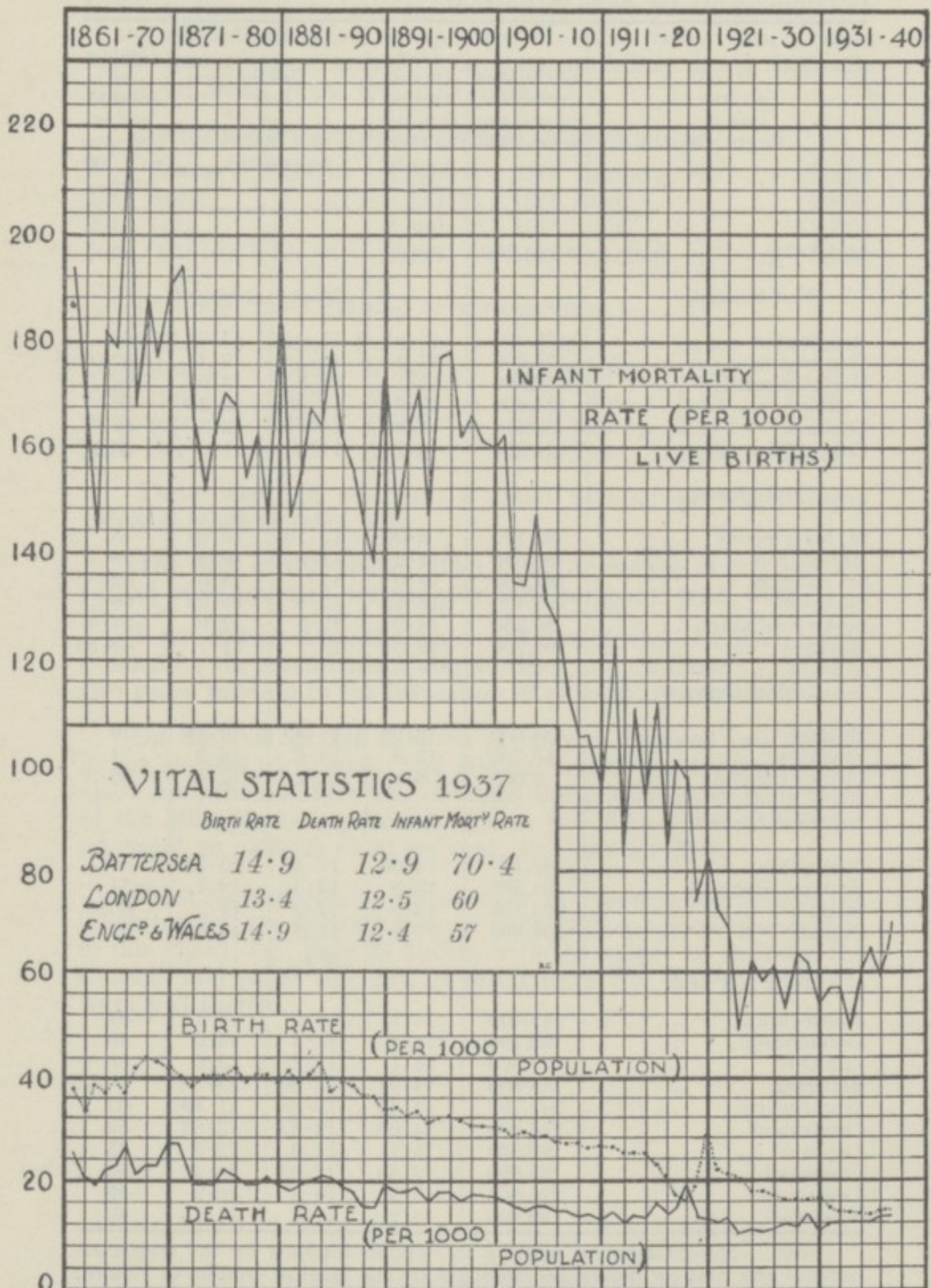
Census years in heavy type.

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

† Decrease.



## 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-1937)	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.
LONDON ... ..	4,094,500	13·4	12·5		60
<i>West Districts.</i>			<i>Crude</i>	<i>Adjusted</i>	
Paddington ... ..	138,300	13·65	13·05	12·91	66
Kensington... ..	175,600	12·1	13·3	12·4	83
Hammersmith ... ..	126,500	15·1	12·6	13·0	68
Fulham ... ..	138,900	13·9	13·08	13·2	56
Chelsea ... ..	56,510	10·8	14·1	12·0	59
City of Westminster ... ..	124,300	8·2	11·5	11·8	58·7
<i>North Districts.</i>					
St. Marylebone ... ..	92,110	9·36	13·10	12·98	73
Hampstead... ..	90,690	11·2	11·6	10·9	54
St. Pancras... ..	181,900	13·0	12·7	13·0	62
Islington ... ..	295,400	15·25	12·9	13·02	66
Stoke Newington ... ..	50,250	14·9	12·5	12·0	37·5
Hackney ... ..	206,700	13·8	11·1	11·7	43·38
<i>Central Districts.</i>					
Holborn ... ..	34,600	8·09	11·85	12·68	79
Finsbury ... ..	58,700	13·8	14·6	15·9	71
City of London ... ..	8,980	6·1	11·2	12·4	36·3
<i>East Districts.</i>					
Shoreditch ... ..	82,240	14·86	12·47	13·72	54
Bethnal Green ... ..	94,560	13·3	12·5	14·1	54
Stepney ... ..	203,100	13·5	12·2	14·2	60·5
Poplar ... ..	136,800	15·5	12·6	14·0	61
<i>South Districts.</i>					
Southwark ... ..	147,400	14·7	13·6	14·1	64
Bermondsey ... ..	98,790	14·4	12·3	14·0	59
Lambeth ... ..	273,800	14·1	13·2	13·0	68
Battersea ... ..	143,500	14·94	12·89	12·76	70·43
Wandsworth ... ..	341,700	11·53	12·36	11·43	62
Camberwell ... ..	224,800	14·08	12·83	12·83	58
Deptford ... ..	96,580	15·1	11·8	12·3	45
Greenwich ... ..	95,990	13·88	12·03	12·27	50
Lewisham ... ..	226,000	13·9	10·8	10·9	46
Woolwich ... ..	149,400	14·2	11·1	11·7	40

*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. Some indications of the economic conditions prevailing in the Borough are to be found in the following figures :—

Residents of Battersea registered as unemployed :—

20th January, 1936 ...	4,559	25th January, 1937 ...	3,382
27th April, „ ...	3,573	19th April, „ ...	2,850
20th July, „ ...	2,890	26th July, „ ...	2,634
26th October, „ ...	2,998	18th October, „ ...	3,089

Out-door relief granted at various dates :—

1936	Cases	Persons	1937.	Cases	Persons
28th March	1,545	2,794	27th March	1,560	2,721
27th June...	1,458	2,516	26th June...	1,451	2,368
26th Sept....	1,461	2,529	25th Sept....	1,412	2,260
26th Dec. ...	1,532	2,624	25th Dec. ...	1,506	2,444

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

The first of the above tables shows a decline of 15, and the second of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the year 1937 compared with 1936.

I am indebted to the Chief Officers of the London County Council for the second of the above tables, and for those on the next two pages relating to the inspection of elementary school children.

On the average 246 children per month received free dinners in the elementary schools, and 904 per month received free milk, apart from the numbers who obtained cheap milk under the scheme of the Milk Marketing Board. These two figures taken together represent an increase of 30 per cent. on those for 1936.

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.*, page 29 dealing with the supply of milk by the Council, and pages 109, &c., as to factories, &c., and the numbers employed therein.



## ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN BATTERSEA, 1937.

	BOYS.				GIRLS.				TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE.	
	Entrants	Age 7	Age 11	Age 14	Entrants	Age 7	Age 11	Age 14		Batt.	London.
Number examined ...	822	754	763	755	795	816	763	796	6,264	—	—
Clothing and boots—											
Good ...	581	528	500	465	556	562	578	568	4,338	69.3	55.6
Fair ...	239	225	262	289	238	254	184	227	1,918	30.6	44.1
Poor ...	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	8	0.1	0.3
Nutrition—											
Good ...	49	55	55	68	97	85	93	145	647	10.3	16.5
Average ...	710	596	641	620	646	661	607	609	5,090	81.3	77.4
Below normal ...	62	102	67	67	51	68	62	42	521	8.4	6.1
Bad ...	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	6		
Cleanliness of head—											
Clean ...	819	748	759	751	784	808	751	787	6,207	99.1	97.6
Nits ...	3	6	3	4	9	6	10	6	47	0.7	2.1
Pediculi ...	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	3	10	0.2	0.3
Cleanliness of body—											
Clean ...	821	751	759	755	792	815	762	796	6,251	99.8	99.1
Dirty ...	1	3	4	—	3	1	1	—	13	0.2	0.9
Pediculi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0
Teeth—											
All sound ...	409	467	545	557	387	490	544	569	3,968	63.4	70.2
Less than 4 decayed ...	303	230	206	191	313	274	208	220	1,945	31.0	26.3
Four or more decayed ...	110	57	12	7	95	52	11	7	351	5.6	3.5
Vision—											
6/6 in both eyes ...	—	563	543	544	—	594	523	585	3,352	72.3	67.6
6/9 in either or both eyes	—	98	91	70	—	129	90	82	560	12.1	19.0
6/12 or worse in both eyes	—	92	129	140	—	88	150	127	726	15.6	13.4

## EXAMINATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN BATTERSEA, 1937.

Number examined... ..	BOYS.								GIRLS.							
	Entrants		Age 7		Age 11		Age 14		Entrants		Age 7		Age 11		Age 14	
	822 Cases	*	754 Cases	*	763 Cases	*	755 Cases	*	795 Cases	*	816 Cases	*	763 Cases	*	796 Cases	*
Malnutrition ... ..	8	7	12	9	11	5	1	1	6	3	15	12	9	7	2	1
Skin disease ... ..	14	10	8	7	10	8	3	1	9	8	6	6	4	4	3	3
Defective teeth ... ..	—	402	—	277	—	209	—	196	—	400	—	318	—	215	—	225
Enlarged tonsils ... ..	75	35	58	33	30	15	8	7	95	43	64	35	40	22	12	8
Adenoids ... ..	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids ... ..	25	22	13	11	3	2	—	—	25	22	12	11	6	5	2	2
Other nose and throat defects ... ..	6	3	10	7	2	1	2	2	1	—	6	1	4	2	1	1
Enlarged glands ... ..	13	4	5	3	2	—	—	—	9	1	4	2	2	1	—	—
Eye disease ... ..	29	19	6	3	9	5	4	4	21	11	11	4	11	8	6	6
Vision defect ... ..	—	—	—	53	—	90	—	87	—	—	—	51	—	105	—	81
Otorrhoea ... ..	9	7	6	4	4	4	5	2	8	6	2	1	5	4	1	1
Other ear disease ... ..	3	3	2	1	2	2	—	—	5	3	3	2	4	3	3	2
Defective hearing ... ..	—	—	3	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—
Speech defects ... ..	5	5	3	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Heart defects ... ..	9	1	9	1	7	—	7	2	6	—	7	—	8	—	4	—
Anæmia ... ..	4	4	3	2	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	3
Lung defects ... ..	24	18	13	8	4	1	1	—	27	15	8	6	3	2	—	—
Nervous defects ... ..	2	—	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	2	1
Phthisis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tb. disease... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal deformities ... ..	—	—	2	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	1	1
Other deformities ... ..	9	4	4	—	4	1	2	2	9	2	3	2	1	1	1	—
Other defects ... ..	8	3	19	13	9	5	5	4	10	6	9	4	15	10	6	3
Number of children noted for treatment ... ..	478		360		306		274		446		387		333		305	

\*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 responsible. Following upon the appointment of two additional health visitors (*vide* page 26) a fresh division was made in 1937, the number of districts being increased from twelve to fourteen.

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.

### Grants and Contributions.

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 are to make to the voluntary bodies, under the Local Government Act, 1929, during the quinquennium ending March, 1942, which had been under review in 1936 by the Minister of Health, were fixed at the following amounts :—

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

The Council made other contributions in the financial year 1937-38 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 47) ... ..	£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, 1937.)

NAME AND SITUATION OF CLINIC. (Italics indicate voluntary centre).	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, Shuttleworth Road ...	—	—	—	—	9.30 a.m.
All Saints' Hall, Prince of Wales Drive ...	—	9.30 a.m.	—	—	—
Plough Road Institution ...	—	—	—	9.30 a.m.	—
<i>Women's League of Service, Southlands ...</i>	—	2.30 p.m.*	—	—	—
<b>Infant Welfare (Mother and Child)—</b>					
Southlands, Shuttleworth Road ...	1.30 p.m. (A)	—	1.30 p.m.	—	—
All Saints' Hall, Prince of Wales Drive ...	—	1.30 p.m.	—	1.30 p.m.	—
Plough Road Institution ...	1.30 p.m.	—	—	1.30 p.m.	—
Chatham Hall, Chatham Road ...	—	1.30 p.m.	—	—	1.30 p.m.
Gideon Road disused School (L.C.C.) ...	—	—	1.30 p.m.	—	1.30 p.m.
55 Mundella Road ...	—	1.30 p.m.	—	1.30 p.m. (A)	—
<i>Women's League of Service, Southlands ...</i>	—	2.30 p.m.*	2.30 p.m.	—	—
<i>Chislehurst (St. James's) Mission, Ponton Road...</i>	—	—	—	—	2.0 p.m.**
<b>"Toddlers," Southlands ...</b>	—	2.0 p.m.	—	—	—
<b>Post-natal, Maternity Hospital ...</b>	—	10.0 a.m.	—	—	—
<b>Dental, Southlands ...</b>	—	10.30 a.m.†	10.30 a.m.	—	10.30 a.m.
	—	2.0 p.m.	2.0 p.m.	—	—
<b>Diphtheria Immunisation (Schick test), Southlands</b>	—	—	1.30 p.m.	—	—
<b>Sunlight and Massage, Southlands ...</b>	9.30 a.m. (A)	—	9.30 a.m. (A)	—	1.30 p.m. (A)
<b>Mothercraft and Hygiene Classes—</b>					
Southlands, Shuttleworth Road ...	2 p.m. (A)	—	—	—	—
Plough Road Institution ...	—	—	—	—	2.0 p.m. (A)
Chatham Hall, Chatham Road ...	—	—	2.0 p.m. (A)	—	—
Gideon Road disused School ...	2.0 p.m. (A)	—	—	—	—
55 Mundella Road ...	2.0 p.m. (A)	—	—	—	—
<i>Women's League of Service, Southlands ...</i>	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, 1937.

	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 ...	99	99	100	101	101	100	600	51	70	121	721
Weights recorded ...	3,031	5,519	5,528	6,553	4,778	3,172	28,581	675	2,164	2,839	31,420
Advice only given ...	659	853	964	999	388	463	4,326	215	60	275	4,601
Total attendances ...	3,690	6,372	6,492	7,552	5,166	3,635	32,907	890	2,224	3,114	36,021
Average per session...	37	64	65	75	51	36	55	17	32	26	50
„ „ week ...	71	123	125	145	99	70	633	17	43	60	693
First attendances ...	214	360	352	455	267	212	1,860	31	155	186	2,046
Children attended ...	357	687	675	743	480	386	3,328	72	282	354	3,682
Doctor's attendances	52	95	92	99	97	51	486	28	70	98	584
„ interviews...	836	2,252	2,139	2,685	1,931	1,252	11,095	232	1,274	1,506	12,601
„ average per attendance	16	24	23	27	20	25	23	8	18	15	22

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

Ante-natal Clinic, page 32 ; 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. The voluntary centres are conducted on similar lines to those of the municipal centres.

### Mothercraft Classes.

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

Southlands ...	3.3	55 Mundella Road ...	14.2
Gideon Road ...	14.7	Women's League of	
Chatham Road ...	18.2	Service (Southlands)	16.4
Plough Road ...	17.7		

The class at Southlands was commenced on 4th October, 1937.

In total there were 263 meetings with a total attendance of 4,157, giving on average 15.8 attendances per session.

### Voluntary Centres.

*Women's League of Service.*—The Battersea centre of this League (formerly held at 111 Bridge Road West) was established in 1911, and was transferred to Southlands in 1928. The League hold a formal lease from the Council 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 Battersea High Street. Slight alterations in the boundary of this district were made at the time of the general alterations referred to on page 22. A qualified Health Visitor (Miss F. Pethybridge) undertakes the usual duties of a health visitor within the district.

In November the Council reappointed 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.

The Council during the year provided an exit, with external staircase, from the rooms occupied by the League, in order to give direct access to the grounds of Southlands. The cost of the work amounted to £29 9s. 0d., towards which the League contributed £10.

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 Clinics.*—27 sessions were held with a total attendance of 289, average 10·7.

*Infant Clinics.*—70 sessions were held with a total attendance of 2,224 ; average attendance 31·8.

*Holidays.*—15 mothers were sent to a convalescent home for one week, and 3 for two weeks. Twenty-two children were sent to the seaside for two weeks, and 3 children were sent, through the I.C.A.A., for 3 months.

*Toddlers' dinners* are a special feature of the Centre, and include children from 10 months up to school age. The results are proving very satisfactory.

*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 School for Mothers.*—During the year the Health Committee came to an arrangement with the trustees in charge of the surplus fund of the late Battersea School for Mothers, under which grants were made by the trustees towards the relief of necessitous cases nominated by the Committee and living in the area formerly administered by the School. In all, grants amounting to £40 5s. 4d. were expended during 1937 among the deserving cases nominated.

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

This Council which was founded in 1930, and in 1937 had a membership of 57, continued to meet monthly at the Mundella Road centre during the year, the average attendance being 18. A public meeting was held on 11th March at St. Andrew's Hall, when Miss Lillian Barker, C.B.E., J.P., spoke on "The Causes of Juvenile Delinquency."

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. At the end of the year the formation of a branch of the Council in the area served by the Southlands Centre was under consideration.

### **Health Visitors.**

The Health Visiting Staff was increased during the year from 12 to 14 full time Health Visitors, two of whom are partly employed as women Sanitary Inspectors.



The increase, which became necessary in view of the extension of the maternity work of the Council, and particularly because of their decision to establish toddlers' clinics, is referred to in the previous annual report.

The personnel of the health visiting staff is set out on page 3.

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 nine 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. Seven of these passed the qualifying examination.

The home visiting carried out during 1937 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	...	...	...	4,111	264	4,375
Notified births	...	...	...	11,989	637	12,626
Still-births	...	...	...	95	5	100
Children aged 1-5 years	...	...	...	9,076	578	9,654
Infant deaths	...	...	...	135	19	154
Notifiable infectious disease	...	...	...	2,515	104	2,619
Non-notifiable disease	...	...	...	263	13	276
Prevention of diphtheria	...	...	...	151	32	183
Dental cases	...	...	...	70	1	71
V.D. cases	...	...	...	3	—	3
Maternal deaths	...	...	...	5	—	5
Foster mothers and children	...	...	...	985	—	985
Other	...	...	...	1,203	87	1,290
Totals				30,601	1,740	32,341

### Hospital Provision.

In addition to the provision of midwifery services, hospital and district, the Council have made provision 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 make an annual grant 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.

By arrangement with the London County Council the treatment of minor ailments found in children attending the centres may be carried out at the school clinics of the County Council, of which there are three serving Battersea.

The Council's health visiting staff also visit and report on the home conditions of Battersea women and children receiving treatment in the obstetric, gynaecological and other departments of the various 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.	Other.	Total.
Battersea General ... ..	9	—	1	1
Belgrave ... ..	4	—	1	1
Bolingbroke ... ..	13	—	—	—
Charing Cross ... ..	—	12	—	12
General Lying-In ... ..	—	293	—	293
Guy's ... ..	1	—	—	—
Hammersmith (L.C.C.) ...	—	14	—	14
King's College ... ..	—	3	—	3
Lambeth, Brook St. (L.C.C.)	—	1	—	1
Middlesex ... ..	3	6	—	6
Royal Waterloo ... ..	1	—	—	—
St. George's ... ..	2	64	3	67
St. James's (L.C.C.) ...	56	1,093	—	1,093
St. Luke's (L.C.C.) ...	1	—	—	—
St. Mary Abbots (L.C.C.)	—	21	—	21
St. Mary's, Paddington ...	—	2	—	2
St. Stephen's (L.C.C.) ...	—	103	—	103
St. Thomas's ... ..	73	222	77	299
St. Thomas's, Babies ...	263	—	—	—
South London, for Women	17	7	—	7
Victoria, Chelsea ... ..	645	—	150	150
Vincent Square ... ..	11	—	10	10
Westminster ... ..	5	21	—	21
Westminster Ophthalmic...	1	—	—	—
Women's, Chelsea ... ..	1	—	—	—
—				
Battersea Tuberculosis Dispensary ... ..	8	—	—	—
Wandsworth Dispensary ...	1	—	—	—
Other Societies ... ..	4	—	8	8
TOTALS ... ..	1,119	1,862	250	2,112



### Milk for Necessitous Persons.

Under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, 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, 1932-7.

YEAR.	MOTHERS.		CHILDREN. (Years.)				TOTAL PERSONS
	Exp.	Nursing.	0—	$\frac{1}{4}$ —	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —	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
1937...	267	284	98	558	393	78	1,678

[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
1937...	170,955	4,254	81·4	18·6	£2,882

[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.]

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

The supply of liquid milk is in the form of tuberculin tested milk, which 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 1937.



During the year 144 persons in 112 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 12,969 pints of liquid, and 124 lbs. of dried milk. The cost involved was approximately £244, 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 1,139 pints of Tuberculin tested milk were supplied under this scheme, the number of mothers affected being 23. 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 the holders to purchase dried milk at chemists' shops at reduced prices. During 1937 vouchers for 8,871 lbs. of dried milk were issued, and in addition 80 lbs. were sold at cost price.

For the benefit of the more necessitous families the Council have an arrangement with two bodies, the Women's League of Service, at Southlands, and the Invalid Kitchens of London Association, who have a hall in Henley Street, whereby dinners are provided for mothers and children in need of nourishment.

The numbers of such meals supplied at the cost of the Council during 1937 were :—

Women's League of Service (children) ...	...	161
Invalid Kitchens Association (women) ...	...	294
"                  "                  " (children) ...	...	1,059

a total of 1,514, the cost to the Council being £29 8s. 3d.

A number of other cases informally referred to the dining rooms of the Women's League of Service from the centres have received meals without cost to the Council.

The Ministry of Health in April issued to all Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities an important circular letter (No. 1519) which referred to the recently issued First Report of the Advisory Committee on Nutrition and, in particular, to the emphasis laid in



Part VI of the Report on the nutritional value of milk and requested the Council to take an early opportunity of reviewing their arrangements in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare services in the light of the Report and to inform him as soon as possible of the result of their consideration of the circular. The Council had always placed a liberal interpretation upon the various instructions issued by the Minister with regard to the supply of milk to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers and children. They had also for many years supplied various medicinal preparations of nutritive value at their infant welfare centres, free where necessary, and in other cases at approximately cost price. They nevertheless, in September, revised the scale of assessment, in order to widen its scope, and they also authorised an increase in the quantity of milk which, in suitable cases, could be supplied.

### 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 93).

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 1937 is summarised as follows :—

		Women.	Children.	Total.
Sessions held	... ..	202	48	250
No. of patients treated	... ..	429	537	966
No. of new patients	... ..	301	489	790
Total attendances	... ..	2,210	1,070	3,280

Work carried out :—

Extractions —

Ordinary	... ..	—	—	—
With local anæsthetic...		24	4	28
„ general anæsthetic		426	174	600
Totals	... ..	450	178	628



	Women.	Children.	Total.
No. of teeth extracted ...	1,183	879	2,062
Scaling and polishing ...	68	—	68
Fillings ... ..	140	22	162
Upper dentures ... ..	60	—	60
Lower dentures ... ..	54	—	54
Denture visits ... ..	378	—	378
Dressings and treatment to gums ... ..	144	1	145
Repairs to dentures... ..	17	—	17
Advice ... ..	960	879	1,839

Owing to the operation of the new toddlers' clinic (*vide* page 50) the number of children who attended the dental clinic during 1937 greatly increased, being 537 as against an average of 245 for the five years 1932-1936. Approximately 370 children from the toddlers' clinic were examined and 101 of these were found to have defective teeth.

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 1937-8 (exclusive of the cost of dentures, shewn below), amounted to £16 12s. 6d.

The cost of dentures supplied during the financial year amounted to £198 0s. 6d. and the sums received from various sources were as under :—

	£	s.	d.
Contributed by patients ... ..	93	15	6
Payments by Chelsea Health Society ... ..	21	13	6
Grants from British Dental Hospital ... ..	7	9	0
Grants from Saturday and Sunday Hospital Funds... ..	28	15	6
Public Assistance... ..	2	10	0
Contribution by the Council ... ..	43	17	0
	£198	0	6

The net cost to the Council of this service during 1937-38 was £513 17s. 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 (All Saints') centres, which are attended by the Assistant Medical Officer (Maternity and Child Welfare); and the Women's League of Service, whose work is referred to on page 25, also holds an ante-natal clinic at their Southlands premises.



Booklets of advice for expectant mothers were purchased during the year and made available free of charge at each infant welfare centre.

Each mother who applies for admission to the Borough Maternity Hospital, or for attendance by the Borough district 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
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	752
Number of first attendances	...	...	...	...	710
Average attendance per clinic	...	...	...	(approx.)	14.5
Number of new A.N. cases	...	...	...	...	708
Number of old A.N. cases	...	...	...	...	39
Number of new P.N. cases	...	...	...	...	2
Number of old P.N. cases	...	...	...	...	3
Blood was taken for the Wassermann reaction in 697 cases					
with results as follows—negative	...	...	...	...	683
positive...	...	...	...	...	7
±	...	...	...	...	7

*Gynaecological Cases.*

Ante-natal cases examined	...	...	...new 10, old 11
Post-natal cases examined	...	...	... new 2, old 0
Cases of vaginal discharge examined (including 1 post-natal)	...	...	...
and of these 5 cases required treatment on one or more further occasions, and films had to be taken in 1 case.	...	...	6
Cases attending for the diagnosis of pregnancy	...	...	25
Cases attending for diagnosis and treatment of retro-version of the gravid uterus	...	...	1

Other cases numbered some 11, and included cases of—

Prolapse of cervical polypi (necessitating removal) ; unhealed perinea ; fibroids complicating pregnancy or puerperium ; catheter specimens, etc.

*Examinations under anaesthesia.*

These are carried out after this clinic and numbered 11. Of these 2 were for diagnosis of presentation and 9 were for external version (successful, 5 ; unsuccessful, 4).

## WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY MORNING CLINICS.

Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	3,042
Average per session	...	...	...	...	...	29.2
New cases (primiparæ, 254 ; multiparæ, 207)	...	...	...	...	...	461
Average new cases per clinic	...	...	...	...	(approx.)	4.5
Return cases—88 ( <i>i.e.</i> , 42.5 per cent.).						

*Arrangement for confinement—*

Borough Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	384
District Midwife	...	...	...	...	75
Other	...	...	...	...	1
Not pregnant	...	...	...	...	1

*Period of pregnancy when first seen—*

1-6 months, 418 ; 6-8 months, 37 ; over 8 months, 5 ; not pregnant, 1.

## The following were among the abnormalities seen—

Small pelvis	...	...	...	...	21
Raised blood pressure	...	...	...	...	12
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	21
Varicose veins	...	...	...	...	4
Cardiac disease	...	...	...	...	2
Other (Tb., etc.)	...	...	...	...	39
Cases referred to Dental clinic	...	...	...	...	152
Cases referred to other hospitals	...	...	...	...	39
Cases referred to own doctor	...	...	...	...	4

## FRIDAY MORNING CLINIC.

Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	51
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	713
Average per session	...	...	...	...	...	14
New cases (primiparæ, 80 ; multiparæ, 151)...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Average new cases per clinic	...	...	...	...	(approx.)	4.5
Return cases—72 ( <i>i.e.</i> , 47.6 per cent.)						

*Arrangement for confinement—*

Borough Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	124
District midwife	...	...	...	...	95
Other	...	...	...	...	12

*Period of pregnancy when first seen—*

1-6 months, 204 ; 6-8 months, 25 ; over 8 months, 2.

## The following were among the abnormalities :—

Small pelvis	...	...	...	...	1
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	2
Cardiac disease	...	...	...	...	5
Other, including (3 ? Tb.)	...	...	...	...	7
Cases referred to Dental clinic	...	...	...	...	97
Cases referred to other hospitals	...	...	...	...	8
Cases referred to own doctor	...	...	...	...	3



## IN-PATIENTS IN RELATION TO ANTE-NATAL WORK.

Number of toxæmias admitted to Borough Maternity Hospital 26  
Results—

Mothers—Clear on 14th day, 22 ; residual symptoms, 4 ; no cases of eclampsia.

Babies—All well, 25 ; still-born (ante-partum hæmorrhage), 1.

*Induction of labour—*

Medical—8. Results—All satisfactory (mothers and babies).

Surgical—22 (rupture of membranes). Results—All satisfactory (mothers and babies).

Bougies—No cases.

Reasons for induction—

Medical—

Toxæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Post-maturity	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Apparent disproportion	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Uterine inertia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
After correction of recurrent breech	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Surgical—

Toxæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Post-maturity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Large foetus with maternal distress	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

*Forceps deliveries—*

26

Results—Mothers, all good.

Babies, 23 good ; 3 stillborn.

Reasons for interference—

Trial labour and prolonged second stage	...	...	...	...	...	7
Prolonged labour with no disproportion	...	...	...	...	...	10
Foetal distress	...	...	...	...	...	3
Persistent occipito posterior	...	...	...	...	...	4
Breech—forceps to aftercoming head	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiac decompensation	...	...	...	...	...	1

*Cardiac cases—*

2

Results—Mothers and babies satisfactory.

*Antepartum hæmorrhage—accidental* ... .. 5

Results—Mothers, all well.

Babies, 4 well ; 1 stillborn.

*Placenta prævia* ... .. 0

<i>Breech deliveries at term</i>	...	...	...	...	..	8
Undiagnosed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Version failed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Twins	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Cæsarean sections</i>	...	...	...	...	...	12
Results—Mothers, all well						
Babies, all well.						
<i>Trial labours</i>	...	...	...	...	...	48
Results—Mothers, all well.						
Babies, all well.						
Termination of labour—spontaneous, 38 ; forceps, 7 ; Cæsarean section, 3.						

The subjoined table shows in summary the number of attendances, &c., during 1937, at the municipal ante-natal clinics (excluding the special clinic referred to below).

	Clinics held at				Total.
	Maternity Hospital.	Southlands.	Plough Road.	All Saints' Hall.	
Sessions ... ..	103	51	51	49	254
Attendances ...	3,042	713	579	470	4,804
„ average	29.5	14.0	11.4	9.6	18.9
New cases ... ..	461	231	11	6	709
Interviews by doctor	3,042	695	526	442	4,705
Average per session seen by doctor ...	29.5	13.6	10.3	9.0	18.5

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 gynæcological 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 1937 is summarised in the table on page 38.



Mr. Corsi reports as follows :—

During 1937 the Wassermann blood test was performed on 697 prospective mothers. Of these seven gave a full positive, and were accordingly treated. Seven mothers gave an uncertain positive result ; it was considered that this did not call for treatment. Of the seven treated, four were delivered of healthy looking babies, whose certain escape from infection was subsequently proved by blood examination. The remaining three mothers have either only just come to term or are still " expecting " at the time of writing.

The cases dealt with this year were inclined to be psychologically difficult subjects ; fortunately there were no incidents. It is interesting that after one or two visits this infantile type of patient becomes the easiest of all to handle.

Number of W.R. tests...	...	697	Babies.		
Number positive	...	7	Healthy negative	...	4
Per cent.	...	1	Not yet tested or not yet born	...	3
Number treated	...	7	Still-born (so far)	...	0

### 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.

So far as can be ascertained there were, immediately before the coming into force (1st January, 1938) of the Midwives Act, 1936 only 9 registered midwives who resided in Battersea or adjoining districts and practised in the Borough, apart from those employed in the County or Borough Council's maternity services. There were also the extern services of St. Thomas's and the General Lying-in Hospitals.

Four Battersea midwives who had practised in the Borough for many years surrendered their certificates under the provisions of clause 5 of the Act. There then remained within the Borough boundary only one private midwife and one maternity nursing home employing three midwives, apart from those on the staff of the Borough Maternity hospital and St. James's hospital.

*Compensation.*—In only one case was compensation paid to a private midwife during 1937, this being in respect of a woman who was removed to hospital on the order of a doctor called in by the midwife at the confinement.

BATTERSEA ANTE-NATAL (V.D.) CLINIC.  
RESULTS 1922—1937.

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.
1922-7...	2,502	54	2.2	53	37	12	3	1*
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
1936 ...	684	5	0.7	6	0	6	0	(Syphilitic) 0
1937 ...	697	7	1.0	7	4	0	0	0

[W.R.—Wassermann reaction.]

\* Not syphilitic.



## MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

The position which was created in London by the passing of the Act continued to be the subject of discussion during the year between the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee, representing the Borough Councils, and the London County Council. The scheme put forward by the County Council for the establishment of a salaried service of midwives in the County was opposed by the Standing Joint Committee, but the Minister of Health, after considering the representations of both parties gave his decision in favour of the County Council, whose scheme was approved in its entirety.

On the 1st January, 1938, therefore, Battersea will become part of area D (one of five areas into which for the purpose of the midwifery service London is to be divided) and in company with the Boroughs of Bermondsey, Lambeth, Southwark and Wandsworth, will have the services of a panel of County midwives numbering 12.

*Borough Midwife.*—The position of the district midwife already employed by the Council (see page 40) was also the subject of considerable discussion. The County Council were willing either to absorb her into their service, or to enter into an arrangement under which she would continue to be employed by the Council but as part of the service to be provided by the London County Council, the Council to receive payments on a *per capita* basis in respect of the cases attended by her. It is probable that the Council would have agreed to this alternative but for the fact that the County Council limited their offer to the existing midwife, and were not willing to extend it to any future holder of the office.

On the 29th December therefore the Council decided to retain their district midwife apart from the service to be provided by the County Council. Her salary and conditions of appointment were adjusted to place her on an equal footing with the salaried midwives, and the scale of fees in use by the London County Council was adopted.

In the meanwhile the Minister, on 27th October, had informed the Council that he would not be prepared to sanction the appointment in the future of any additional midwives for domiciliary midwifery or maternity nursing service.

## TRAINING OF MIDWIVES.

In the previous year, 1936, the Central Midwives' Board gave notice of their intention to make revised rules in regard to the training of pupil midwives. The revised rules were duly made and submitted to the Minister of Health in 1937, and approved by him, but they had not come into force by the end of the year. The object of the revision was to provide for more complete training of future midwives, and to this end the course (formerly six months for trained nurses and 12 months for other women) was extended to 12



and 24 months respectively. Moreover, the course was divided into two parts, the first (mainly theoretical) of 6 or 18 months' duration, and the second, chiefly practical, lasting 6 months. Only large maternity institutions having 500 or more confinements annually are to be approved for the first period of training.

The Borough Maternity Hospital, which has since 1922 been an approved institution for the training of pupil midwives is not of sufficient size to enable it to be approved for the first period of training, and accordingly application was made in April for its approval as an institution for the second period. Up to the end of 1937 the approval of the Board had not been given.

### District Midwifery Service.

During 1937 there were 150 cases attended in their own homes by the District Midwife as compared with 165 in the previous year.

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

Total number of cases attended in the district	...	150
(Booked in 1936, 49 ; booked in 1937, 101)		
Average number of visits to each case	... ..	18
Number of cases :—		
(a) Delivered by midwife (133 infants)	... ..	133
(b) " " doctor	... ..	1
(c) Born before arrival (14 infants)	... ..	14
(d) Referred to hospital (2 infants)	... ..	2
Total births (live, 148 ; still, 2)	... ..	150
Total number of bookings in 1937	... ..	184
Number thereof cancelled or transferred	... ..	30
" confined during 1937	... ..	101
" not confined in that year	... ..	53
	—	184

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

(a) <i>Ante-natal</i> —1.		(c) <i>After labour</i> —8.	
Albuminuria ... ..	1	Post-partum hæmorrhage ...	4
	—	Do. with collapse and	
	1	severe vomiting	1
	—	Ruptured perineum ... ..	3
			—
			8
(b) <i>During labour</i> —17.		(d) <i>For infant</i> —9.	
Prolonged labour ... ..	12	Sticky eyes ... ..	1
Malpresentation ... ..	1	Asphyxia ... ..	1
Adherent placenta, &c. ...	1	Septic spots ... ..	1
Post-partum hæmorrhage ...	1	Prematurity ... ..	2
Prolapse of cord ... ..	1	Abrasion of head ... ..	1
Extended breech ... ..	1	Other reasons ... ..	3
	—		—
	17		9
	—		—



Number of cases of—

Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Still births	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deaths of infants within 10 days	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Since January, 1936, each mother who booked the district midwife has been supplied with a sterilised maternity outfit.

Twenty-seven of the 150 cases attended during the year were dealt with by the relief midwife.

### 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.

A district midwifery service for the attendance of the district midwife on patients in their own homes is also directed from the hospital.

The fees for the hospital 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 nursing staff consists of a matron, two sisters and 3 staff nurses.

There is accommodation also in the hospital for 8 pupil midwives undergoing training, the hospital having been approved as a training institution since 1922. The position of the hospital under the new rules of the Central Midwives' Board is referred to on page 40.

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

A post-natal clinic is also held at the hospital. During 1937 there were 50 sessions held and 422 attendances were made, 364 being of new cases. The average attendance per session was 8.4.

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 24 patients during the year for the following reasons:—

Ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	1	Toxæmia of pregnancy	...	1
Cæsarean section	...	12	Trial labour	...	1
Forceps deliveries	...	3	Other reasons	...	1
Pyrexia	...	5			

In pursuance of the arrangement made in 1936 and referred to in the last annual report, Mr. Roques pays routine visits to the hospital.

During 1937 477 cases were admitted to the hospital as compared with 418 cases during 1936 (in which year the home was closed during a period of ten weeks), 489 in 1935, 493 in 1934, and 543 in 1933.

Particulars relating to the cases dealt with during 1937 are as follows:—

(a) <i>Persons admitted</i> —				
New cases ( <i>i.e.</i> , cases first admitted 1937) ...	471			
1936 cases confined during 1937 ...	6			
Total persons admitted ...	—		477	
<hr/>				
(b) <i>Number of admissions</i> —				
For confinement ...	468			
For ante-natal treatment (47 patients) ...	52			
Total admissions ...	—		520	
<hr/>				
(c) <i>Number of confinements</i> —				
Admitted 1936, confined 1937 ...	4			
Admitted and confined 1937 ...	467			
Total confinements ...	—		471	
<hr/>				
Admitted but not yet confined at end of year			1	
Received ante-natal treatment only ...			5	
Number of deliveries—				
By midwives ...	450			
„ doctors ...	21			
	—		471	
Number born before arrival ...			Nil	
Total births (including 8 pairs of twins) ...			479	
Number of maternal deaths ...			Nil	
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment...			Nil	
Number of infants not entirely breast fed ...			30	
Number of cases notified as puerperal sepsis ...			Nil	
Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia ...			12	
Number of infant deaths (11 still-born, 2 within 10 days of birth) and their causes ...			13	
<hr/>				
<i>Still-birth.</i>		<i>Died within 10 days—</i>		
No foetal heart on admission, and foetus macerated ...	4	Bronchitis; congenital debility ...		1
Ante-partum hæmorrhage, toxic... ..	1	Prematurity, weakness ...		1
Died during 2nd stage—				
Extended breech ...	1			
Persistent O.P. position; forceps delivery ...	2			
No reasons assigned ...	3			
	—			
	11			2
	—			—

In the seventeen years (approximately) from February, 1921, to the end of 1937 (since the opening of the Borough Maternity Hospital) 10 maternal deaths have occurred in the hospital among 8,480 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 1.18 compared with 1.25 for the whole Borough during the same period.



In the District Midwifery service, also inaugurated in 1921, only 2 maternal deaths had been recorded at the patient's home to the end of 1937, the rate per 1,000 cases being 0·83.

### 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, 1938 :—

#### MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 1937—8.

Total beds (excluding cots, labour and isolation beds), 30 ; total cases admitted and discharged during year, 467 ; average number of beds occupied during such period, excluding cots, labour and isolation beds, 18·3 ; number of weeks spent in Institution by patients admitted and discharged during year, 914·7.

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	...	...	548	0 11 4
	Nursing	...	...	883	0 18 3
	Domestic and other	...	...	841	0 17 5
	Superannuation (Council's contribution)	...	...	92	0 1 11
Provisions				755	0 15 8
Drugs and other medical requisites				215	0 4 5
Fuel, lighting and water				448	0 9 3
Laundry				343	0 7 1
Repairs and renewals	Domestic	...	...	191	0 3 11
	Structural	...	...	377	0 7 10
Miscellaneous items—					
Telephones, stationery, etc., and sundries				175	0 3 7
Totals, excluding rates, insurance and loan charges				4,868	5 0 8
Rates and insurance				76	0 1 7
Loan charges				995	1 0 7
Gross cost				5,939	6 2 10
Income	Pupil Midwives (including training grant)	...	...	280	0 5 9
	Patients' payments	...	...	2,189	2 5 4
	Other	...	...	96	0 2 0
Net cost				3,374	3 9 9

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

### Southwark Diocesan Homes.

For some years past the Council has contributed towards the cost of maintaining before, during and after confinement unmarried mothers and their children resident in the district, in St. Mary's House, Macaulay Road, Wandsworth, which is an institution conducted by the Southwark Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare, and 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 1937 was 6, and 2 admitted during 1936 remained for some part of 1937. These eight mothers were maintained for 578 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, however, was not used during 1937.

### Maternal Mortality.

During 1937, there were 4 deaths of women from diseases or accidents of child-birth which is equivalent to a fatality rate of 1·81 per 1,000 births (live and still), as compared with 5 deaths and a fatality rate of 2·29 in 1936.

The certified causes of death were :—

Ectopic gestation	...	...	...	...	1
Ruptured uterus	...	...	...	...	1
Post partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
do. and retained placenta	...	...	...	...	1

Three of these deaths occurred in hospital and one at home.

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 1937 were 2·22 and 3·11 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.
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
1936 ...	3	1·37	2	0·91	5	2·29
Mean, 1932-36 ...	2·4	1·05	2·6	1·16	5·0	2·22
1937 ...	—	—	4	1·81	4	1·81

It will be noted that the maternal mortality in the borough was, in total, below the average for the previous quinquennium. Following the usual procedure, and in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, each of the 4 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, and arrangements are made for X-ray examinations to be carried out at the hospitals of the London County Council, without charge to the mother in necessitous cases. Printed booklets of advice to expectant mothers are provided free of charge.

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.

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

This service was requisitioned in one case during 1937.

In July the Council had before them a circular letter (1622) from the Minister of Health, dated 7th May, drawing attention to the Report on Maternal Mortality which he had recently presented to Parliament and stating that he would be glad if the Council



would give early consideration to the Report and to the suggestions made in the circular and inform him of the action proposed to be taken. The Council decided to inform the Minister that they were alive to the necessity of maintaining a comprehensive, efficient and progressive maternity organisation and had carefully and sympathetically considered the circular letter and report and that, while of opinion that the suggestions contained therein were in the main already provided for in the Council's scheme, they would continue to give the subject their earnest consideration with a view to the development of the scheme on the lines suggested.

### **Convalescent Homes.**

During 1937 accommodation was provided for 10 mothers and 10 children attending the Maternity and Child Welfare clinics at four approved convalescent homes. The cost incurred by the Council amounted to about £20 14s. 0d., and three of the families concerned were charged with the balance of £2.

Seventeen other children attending the Council's Welfare Centres were sent away for a period of convalescence through the agency and at the cost 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 1937 is as follows :—

TEST FEEDS. Number of cases, 183, comprising : Mothers, 183 ; babies, 184. Number of attendances, 602.

16 of these cases received in-patient treatment.

IN-PATIENT TREATMENT. Battersea cases received—

16 mothers and 28 babies sent by Council.

1 mother and 4 babies sent from other sources.

*Period of stay.*

Cases sent by Council—16 mothers and 28 babies, 1,382 days ; average, mothers 21 days, babies 37 days.

Other cases—1 mother and 4 babies, 228 days ; mother 25 days, babies (average) 57 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 Part XII of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and also of patients suffering from certain infectious illnesses. A payment of £300 per annum is made to the Association in respect of their services.

During 1937 the total number of attendances made by the nurses of the District Nursing Association in connection with cases of infectious disease was :—

#### NURSING SERVICE, 1937.

Name of Disease.	AGE.				Total.	
	Under 5 years.		Over 5 years.			
	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.
Ophthalmia neonato- rum, &c. ... ..	130	2,288	—	—	130	2,288
Measles ... ..	9	64	3	19	12	83
Whooping cough ...	10	44	3	23	13	67
Diarrhœa & vomiting	11	41	—	—	11	41
Chicken pox... ..	1	2	2	13	3	15
Mumps ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus neonatorum ... ..	4	51	—	—	4	51
Puerperal pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	15	172	32	543	47	715
Influenza ... ..	1	14	93	372	94	386
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	4	113	4	113
Totals ... ..	181	2,676	137	1,083	318	3,759

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 125 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 45. The total attendances numbered 2,146, the average number per session being 17·2. A medical officer attended 18 of the sessions, at which she conducted 262 examinations.

The number of persons who received treatment during the year (excluding tuberculous children) was 98, including 10 who commenced treatment in previous years.

The ages of the 88 new cases who attended first in 1937 were as follows :—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	17
1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	47
2 to 3 „	...	...	...	...	24

The reasons for their treatment were :—

Prevention of Rickets	...	...	...	...	76
Debility	...	...	...	...	11
Retarded development	...	...	...	...	1

Treatment in these cases was by the mercury vapour lamps.

The treatment by massage of children attending the light treatment centre follows 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, this service being now provided without charge.

A certificated masseuse conducts the whole of the massage treatment carried out by the Council, three sessions weekly being held at the Southlands Centre. 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 (see above).

During 1937, 150 massage sessions were held, at which the attendances numbered 1,398, an average per session of 9·3.

### Day Nursery.

The only Day Nursery in the Borough is the St. Margaret's Day Nursery at 10 and 12 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 1937 the attendances at the Nursery totalled 5,304, and the number of children admitted to the guest house was 68.

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 temporary crèche, organised by the Society of Day Nurseries, was, for a third 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.

A letter was received from the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee stating that the National Society of Day Nurseries had applied to the London County Council for permission to provide open air day nurseries in various parks and open spaces under the control of the County Council, similar to that just referred to, that the appropriate Committee of the County Council felt that the scheme might well form a basis of a valuable social service and were prepared to consider recommending the County Council to seek power to allocate by enclosure portions of open spaces within which the Borough Councils or Voluntary Associations could provide day nurseries under properly controlled conditions but, before considering the matter further, desired to have the views of the Standing Joint Committee and the Metropolitan Borough Councils on the proposal. The Council expressed themselves in favour of the promotion of legislation on the lines suggested.

Reference was made in the Annual Report for 1936 (page 49) to the suggestion made by the Ministry of Health that the Council should consider the question as to whether there was need for further day nursery accommodation in the Borough. In February an enquiry was received from the Ministry as to the position of the matter, and the Committee decided to inform them that the Council were bearing in mind the possible need for another day nursery if a suitable site could be found.

#### **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 also make an annual grant of £50.

In November the Chairman of the Health Committee (Mrs. A. A. Burton) was re-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 1937:—

The Invalid Children's Aid Association is a voluntary organisation whose aim is to give to "Every Child a Chance" to grow up into a healthy



man or woman. It provides convalescent home treatment and surgical appliances and undertakes a considerable amount of home visiting for hospitals, &c. The I.C.A.A. works in close co-operation with statutory bodies and other voluntary organisations.

During 1937, 357 children (in addition to many re-applications) were referred to the Battersea Branch; of this number 52 came to them from Borough sources and 57 from the School Medical Officers and Care Committees.

In 1937, 165 children were sent for convalescence to the seaside and country for an average stay of 8 weeks, at a cost of £778, and 25 surgical instruments were provided, which cost £18 17s.

105 new children under the age of 5 years were referred to us from the Infant Welfare Centres, Hospitals, &c., for convalescence and other help. 51 of these were materially helped at a cost of £250. The Battersea Branch receives a grant of £50 from the Borough Council towards this part of their work.

Last year 40 children were referred from the Tuberculosis Dispensary, 22 for convalescence and 18 to be boarded out under the Contact Scheme. In these cases the I.C.A.A. make the arrangements and the London County Council bear the cost of maintenance.

The Mayor of Battersea in July asked us to send a girl away for convalescence as she was found not to be well enough to go with his party for a week's holiday. She went to Ascot for three weeks, and the cost was borne by the Mayor's Holiday Fund.

The Branch is fortunate in being allowed to use the grounds at Southlands each summer for their Fete. Last year it made a profit of £26 1s. 0d.

The I.C.A.A. is always very glad to co-operate with the Borough Council in the care of the invalid and cripple children of the Borough, and they would like to record their most grateful thanks for all the help that they have received from the Council.

### **Toddlers' Clinic.**

In the Annual Report for 1936 an account of the establishment of the special Toddlers' Clinic at Southlands is given on page 50. The clinic, the first session of which was held on 3rd November, 1936, continued to meet weekly throughout the year, at the Southlands centre.

In November I submitted to the Health Committee (in accordance with their previous instructions) a report as to the work done by the clinic during the first nine months of its existence. The chief items of interest in the report, which is set out in full on pages 122 to 125 are (a) that for the reasons set out only children at the age of 3 had been dealt with, (b) that 32 per cent. of the children invited attended the clinic, (c) that 42 per cent. of those who attended were recommended for treatment for various conditions found on examination, (d) and that 30 per cent. of the toddlers had never previously attended a child welfare centre.

The Committee accepted the conclusions set out in the report and the Council, on their recommendation, adopted them, and arrangements were accordingly put in train to hold a weekly toddlers' clinic at each of the Council's six welfare centres, commencing with the new financial year.



Summary of the work carried out during 1937 is as under :—

(1) Children invited at age of 3 ... ..	1,171
(Net number, after deducting returned letters, &c.)	
(2) Children who attended—	
(a) Invited (31·4 per cent.) ... ..	368
(b) Uninvited (various ages) ... ..	16
	— 384
(3) Number of sessions ... ..	48
(4) Attendances (first 384 ; subsequent 30) ... ..	414
(5) Average per session (first 8·0 ; subsequent ·6) ... ..	8·6
(6) Children who had not previously attended a centre (26·3 per cent.) ... ..	101
(7) Referred elsewhere for treatment, including dental treatment (40·1 per cent.) ... ..	154
(8) (a) Advised to attend Schick clinic ... ..	307
(b) Did so (17·6 per cent.) ... ..	54
(9) Recommended for grant of milk ... ..	19

#### RESULT OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Nutrition—normal ... ..	357
poor ... ..	27
Defective teeth ... ..	101
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids ... ..	55
Enlarged glands ... ..	10
Eye defects (a) squint ... ..	9
(b) infective ... ..	2
Otorrhœa ... ..	1
Skin conditions ... ..	27
Knock knee ... ..	38
Heart (organic 2 : functional 6) ... ..	8
Lung defects ... ..	19
Nervous defects ... ..	8
Phimosis ... ..	21
Eneurisis ... ..	15
Hernia (a) umbilical ... ..	1
(b) inguinal ... ..	1
Acute tonsillitis ... ..	3
Evidence of past rickets ... ..	28
Nævus ... ..	8
Miscellaneous deformities ... ..	6

#### Child Life Protection.

The statutory provisions relating to infant life protection, so far as London is concerned, are now 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 1937 to foster mothers and children was 985.

At the end of 1936 there were 105 Battersea foster-mothers known to the Council, 57 of whom had nurse children in their care to the number of 96. During 1937, 19 new foster-mothers gave notice of their intention to receive children; and 4 were reported to the Committee as having given up the practice of receiving nurse children.

After making adjustments for deaths, removals from the Borough, and those cases where no children had been taken for over two years, there remained at the end of the year 114 foster-mothers, of whom 54 had nurse children in their care to the number of 94. The ages of the 94 children were as under:—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	11
1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	41
Over 5 and under 9 years	...	...	...	...	42

Of the children under 5 years of age 24 were attending the infant welfare centres at the end of the year.

The whole number of nurse children who were under observation during 1937 was 186.

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, and 8 cases of infectious disease occurred.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year under report, but in 14 cases foster mothers were cautioned for the under-mentioned offences:—

Failure to give prescribed notice of—

Reception of nurse child	...	...	...	...	9
Removal of nurse child	...	...	...	...	4
Removal of foster mother and child into Borough	...	...	...	...	1

In one case the Committee authorised the taking of action to secure the removal of a foster child from the care of an unsatisfactory foster-mother, but in this case the object was secured without recourse to legal action.

The protection of child life is, of course, one of the main objects of the Council's child welfare scheme, and apart from the special activities recorded above, the Health Visitors do much useful work for the well-being of children. In those cases (fortunately rare) of active cruelty or culpable neglect the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is informed, and I am happy to acknowledge the invaluable help they have given in such cases.



## Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

During 1937 under the notification clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the Orders and Regulations made thereunder, 2,083 cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were notified, including cerebro-spinal fever 9, enteric fever 4. In 1936 the total was 3,862. The decrease in the number of cases notified during 1937 was chiefly due to the comparative quiescence of measles.

The following is an alphabetical 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 900 infectious cases notified, which occurred in 809 houses. Of these cases 704, or 78·2 per cent., were removed to the isolation hospitals of the London County Council or to other institutions and 196, or 21·8 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.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1937, 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 ... ..	4	6	17	23	22	117	29	8	19	5	1	—	251	180	70	9	
Erysipelas ... ..	1	2	1	1	—	4	1	1	7	12	29	20	79	22	22	1	
Scarlet fever ... ..	2	10	16	18	19	88	25	8	18	8	3	—	215	118	89	1	
Enteric (typhoid) fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	4	2	1	1	
Continued fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	1	—	—	18	9	9	—	
Meningococcal meningitis ... ..	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	9	5	4	3	
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	1	—	
Polio-myelitis, &c. ... ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	
Polio-encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	
Dysentery ... ..	1	—	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	7	1	—	
Acute primary pneumonia ... ..	22	13	17	6	14	19	12	4	25	21	38	28	219	73	52	88	
Acute influenzal pneumonia ... ..	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	19	11	25	12	76	19	9	22	
Whooping-cough ... ..	82	97	79	96	108	162	4	2	1	1	—	1	633	56	40	9	
Measles ... ..	40	57	45	79	105	199	14	5	5	1	—	—	550	78	30	3	
TOTALS ... ..	170	185	180	225	270	593	87	40	113	61	98	61	2083	577	331	140	



NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1937, IN WARDS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.

Notifiable Disease.	WARDS.										DISTRICTS.†		Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	N	S		
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	49	27	33	8	71	35	7	16	5	180	71	251	
Erysipelas ... ..	20	12	6	6	7	3	8	8	9	45	34	79	
Scarlet fever ... ..	38	22	36	12	24	27	9	31	16	120	95	215	
Enteric (typhoid) fever ... ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	4	
Continued fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal fever ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	2	9	9	18	
Meningococcal meningitis ... ..	3	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	5	4	9	
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	3	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	7	12	
Polio-myelitis, &c. ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	
Polio-encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	
Dysentery ... ..	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	8	
Acute primary pneumonia ... ..	34	40	28	10	27	43	14	15	8	129	90	219	
Acute influenzal pneumonia ... ..	14	9	12	4	6	5	1	6	19	41	35	76	
*Whooping cough ... ..	148	48	111	49	81	74	25	62	35	388	245	633	
*Measles ... ..	195	29	82	58	59	54	32	29	12	365	185	550	
Tuberculosis (all forms) ... ..	29	20	27	12	22	25	18	42	31	98	128	226	
Totals ... ..	542	210	346	162	302	272	117	217	141	1,400	909	2,309	

\* Notifiable in Battersea since 1922.

† See footnote, page 8.

### Small-Pox.

No case of small-pox was notified in Battersea during 1937.

During the year four cases were 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. Bruncker), 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 1937 was as under:—

#### Primary vaccinations—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	1,098	
1 year and upwards	...	...	...	45	
				—	1,143
Re-vaccinations	...	...	...		22
					—
					1,165
<hr/>					
Certificates issued, children under 14 (including children born in other districts)	...	...	...		1,726
Statutory declarations of conscientious objection received during the year	...	...	...		743



Full statistics for the year 1937 had not been prepared at the time this report went to print, the last figures available being for the year 1936, as under:—

Children whose births were registered during the *year ended 31st December, 1936*—

Number of births registered	...	...	2,856
Successfully vaccinated	...	...	1,585
Insusceptible of vaccination	...	...	5
Had small-pox	...	...	—
Statutory declarations of conscientious objection	...	...	701
Died unvaccinated	...	...	143
Postponement by medical certificate	...	...	50
Removed to other districts	...	...	281
Removals untraced, &c....	...	...	61
Not yet accounted for	...	...	30
			— 2,856

### Scarlet Fever.

The incidence of scarlet fever was much lower in 1937, 215 cases being notified as compared with 437 in the previous year. One death was registered from the disease.

In 63 other notified cases (not included in the above total), the diagnosis of scarlet fever was not confirmed at hospital.

Of the cases notified 207, or 96·3 per cent., were removed to hospital.

Particulars of the incidence of scarlet fever during 1937 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.
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
1937...	215	1·50	200	1	0·01	0·47
Average	502	3·38	444	1·6	0·02	0·32

The incidence of the disease was highest in Latchmere, Nine Elms and Bolingbroke Wards.

### Diphtheria.

In 1937 there were 251 cases of diphtheria notified (excluding 64 other cases in which the diagnosis was not confirmed after removal of the patient to hospital). There were 9 deaths registered as due to the disease. Of the 251 cases, 250 were removed to hospital.

Particulars of the incidence of this disease during 1937 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.
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
<b>1937...</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>3.59</b>
Average	373	2.52	325	11.4	0.08	3.05

The incidence of the disease was highest in the Church, Nine Elms and Winstanley 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 23 phials (approximately 124,000 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 :—

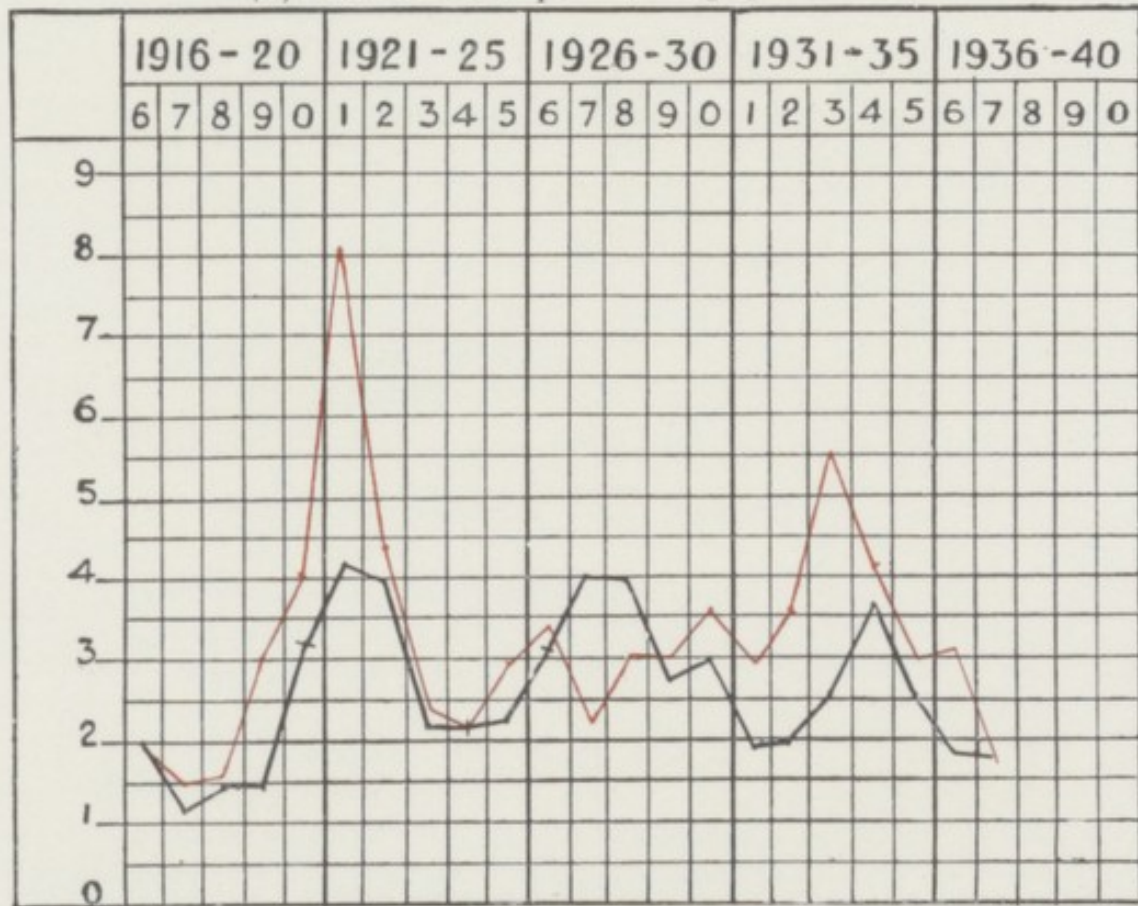
Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	51
Patients attending in 1937 (new 392)	...	...	...	...	...	520
Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	1,767
„ (average per session)	...	...	...	...	...	34.6
Number of tests for susceptibility (including 9 of old patients)	...	...	...	...	...	191

(Positive 149, negative on 1st test 31, on second 9, no reading 2)

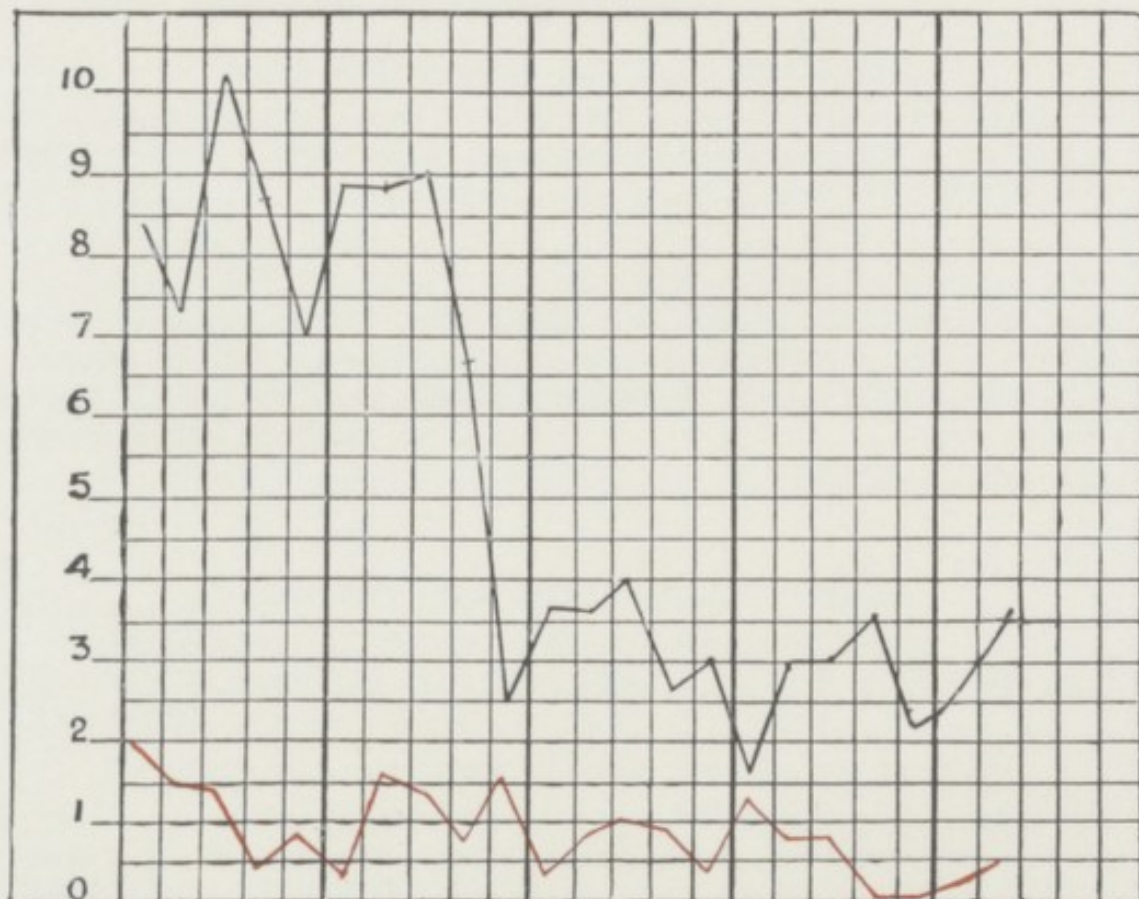


## DIPHThERIA AND SCARLET FEVER IN BATTERSEA FROM 1916.

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



(B) No. of deaths per 100 cases







## Patients inoculated—

Without test	...	...	...	...	210	
After positive test (old patients)	...			...	12	
" " " (new " )	...			...	149	
					—	371

## Inoculations—

Old patients	...	...	...	...	31	
New "	...	...	...	...	1,024	
					—	1,055

## Tests after inoculation—

Old patients	...	...	...	...	123	
New "	...	...	...	...	122	
					—	245

(Readings—Negative, 230 ; positive, 4 ;  
no reading, 11)

## Patients immune or immunised—

On primary test	...	...	...	...	31	
After inoculation	...	...	...	...	230	
					—	261

Patients on register at end of year ... 234

Discontinued treatment ... 81

The total number of patients immunised or found by test to be immune was 261, out of a total of 520 patients who have attended during the year (50·2 per cent.). Since the opening of the clinic 2,406 patients have attended, and of these 1,719 have been immunised or found immune by test (71·4 per cent.).

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

Two cases of acute Polio-myelitis were notified in Battersea during 1937. Three other cases (in the chronic stage) came to the knowledge of the Department by other means. No death was recorded.

Cases of Polio-myelitis are also kept under observation after they have passed the acute stage, and during 1937 37 cases were visited by the Council's woman sanitary inspector, who paid 113 visits during the year. At the end of the year there remained 27 cases on the register.

One case of acute Polio-encephalitis, which proved fatal, was notified.

**Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.**

Three cases of Puerperal Fever were notified in Battersea in 1937, as compared with 3 in 1936, 4 in 1935, 10 in 1934, and 3 in 1933.

No death was registered as due to this disease in 1937.

The number of notified cases per 1,000 births (live and still) was 1·36, as compared with 1·37 in 1936, 1·84 in 1935, 4·5 in 1934, and 1·29 in 1933.

There were 1,582 cases of Puerperal Fever notified in England and Wales during 1937, including 228 in London. A comparison of the incidence of Puerperal Fever in London and Battersea will be found on page 128.

The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified in Battersea during 1937 was 18, and the incidence per 1,000 births (live and still) was 8.16.

There were 7,267 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified in England and Wales during the year, including 820 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 not called to any case during 1937. 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 4 cases of Typhoid Fever, 3 of which were of Paratyphoid B, were notified, excluding 1 other case in which the original diagnosis was not confirmed.

There was one death of a Battersea resident, which occurred in a Mental Hospital outside London. This case was not notified in Battersea.

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

During 1937, 9 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified in Battersea, and three proved fatal. One other notification was subsequently cancelled. All the patients were removed to hospital.

#### **Encephalitis Lethargica.**

No notification of this disease was received during 1937, but two deaths were ascribed to post encephalitis lethargica.

In London the number of cases notified during the year was 10, and in England and Wales (including London), 226.

#### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

There were 12 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified in Battersea during 1937, as compared with 29 in 1936, 21 in 1935, 23 in 1934, and 16 in 1933. The rate per 1,000 live births was 5.6.

There were 3 severe cases amongst the 12 notified, of which 1 was removed to St. Margaret's (L.C.C.) Hospital for treatment, and 2 received treatment in other hospitals.



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

During 1937 the number of visits paid by district nurses, under arrangements made by the Council, to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum or other inflammatory condition of the eyes of the newly-born was 2,288. All cases were kept under systematic supervision by the Health Visiting staff, and 58 visits were made to the homes of these and other children suffering from eye affections.

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

SUB-DISTRICTS. — Wards.	Cases.	Births (live).	Rate per 1000 Births.	Year.	Cases.	Births (live).	Rate per 1,000 Births.
N. Battersea ...	5	1,124	4·4	1932	30	2,319	12·9
S. Battersea ...	7	1,020	6·9	1933	16	2,263	7·1
1. Nine Elms...	3	343	8·7	1934	23	2,154	10·7
2. Park ...	—	257	—	1935	21	2,104	10·0
3. Latchmere...	1	269	3·7	1936	29	2,128	13·6
4. Shaftesbury	1	154	6·5	Mean 1932-36	24	2,194	10·9
5. Church ...	1	255	3·9				
6. Winstanley	1	246	4·1				
7. St. John ...	1	143	7·0	1937	12	2,144	5·6
8. Bolingbroke	2	233	8·6				
9. Broomwood	2	244	8·2				
BOROUGH ...	12	2,144	5·6				

Amending regulations—the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Amendment Regulations, 1937—were made by the Ministry of Health during the year. The Regulations require notifications of this disease to be sent to authorities administering the Notification of Births Acts instead of, as before, to the sanitary authorities. The change does not, however, affect the London boroughs.

### Erysipelas.

There were 79 cases of Erysipelas notified, 44 of which were treated in hospital. One death was recorded from the disease during 1937 in Battersea.

### Measles.

In 1937, 550 cases of Measles were notified under the Battersea (Measles and Whooping-Cough) Regulations, 1922, and 82 additional cases reported from schools and other sources, making a total of 632 cases, being 4·4 per 1,000 of the population ; 3 deaths from the disease were recorded, or 0·02 per 1,000 of the population.

The corresponding figures for 1936 were : cases 2,613, incidence per 1,000 population 18·0, deaths 23.

Of the 632 cases, 111 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, AND IN 1937.

Period.	CASES.		DEATHS.			
	Notified or reported.	Per 1,000 population.	No.	Per 1,000 population.		Per 100 cases.
				Under 10.	All ages.	
1921-2	3,209	9·483	68	1·13	·201	2·12
1923-4	4,111	12·035	75	1·28	·220	1·82
1925-6	4,997	14·526	47	·87	·137	0·94
1927-8	4,197	12·600	37	·70	·111	0·88
1929-30	3,921	12·158	43	·83	·133	1·10
1931-2	3,002	9·476	25	·51	·079	0·83
1933-4	4,219	13·839	33	·72	·108	0·78
1935-6	2,702	9·200	23	·54	·078	0·85
1937	632	4·404	3	·14	·021	0·47

The Health Visitors paid 958 visits to the cases notified, reported or suspected.

### Whooping-Cough.

During 1937 there were 633 cases of Whooping-Cough notified under the Battersea (Measles and Whooping-Cough) Regulations, 1922, to the Medical Officer of Health and 284 other cases were reported from the public elementary schools and other sources.

The total number of cases notified or otherwise reported during 1937 was 917, as compared with 783 in 1936, 1,065 in 1935, 682 in 1934 and 976 in 1933, the increase in 1937 compared with 1936 being 17 per cent. Of the total cases, notified and reported, 104 were removed to hospital.

There were 9 deaths registered from this disease, the death-rate being 0.06.

WHOOPING-COUGH, 1937, AND TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	CASES.		Registered.	DEATHS.	
	Notified or reported.	Per 1,000 population.		Per 1,000 population.	Per 100 cases.
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
1936...	783	5.38	11	0.076	1.40
Average	919	5.86	13	0.085	1.39
1937...	917	6.39	9	0.063	0.98



### TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year ended 31st December, 1937, there were 226 cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) notified in Battersea as compared with 232 in 1936, 237 in 1935, 236 in 1934 and 238 in 1933.

In addition 21 cases were reported, or otherwise came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year, making a total of 247 cases.

The following table (required by the Ministry of Health) shows the age and sex distribution of the 247 cases of Tuberculosis notified or otherwise reported during the year ended 31st December, 1937, and of the 123 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 — ...	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
1 — ...	3	1	4	3	5	8	2	—	2	1	2	3
5 — ...	2	1	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 — ...	—	2	2	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 — ...	8	12	20	5	5	10	1	6	7	1	2	3
20 — ...	17	24	41	2	1	3	5	11	16	—	—	—
25 — ...	36	26	62	4	4	8	14	15	29	1	1	2
35 — ...	14	9	23	1	2	3	8	7	15	1	—	1
45 — ...	15	8	23	1	—	1	18	5	23	1	1	2
55 — ...	15	6	21	1	—	1	13	4	17	—	—	—
65 and upwards	4	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	116	90	206	20	21	41	63	48	111	6	6	12

Deaths from non-respiratory forms of tuberculosis formed 9·8 per cent. of the total deaths from the disease.

In the tables on pages 132 to 134 is shown the information required by the Ministry of Health in regard to notifications.

The localisation of the disease in the 247 new cases notified or reported in 1937 was as under :—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
Non-Pulmonary—							
Bones and joints	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Other organs	...	...	...	...	...	17	
Peripheral glands	...	...	...	...	...	10	
						—	41

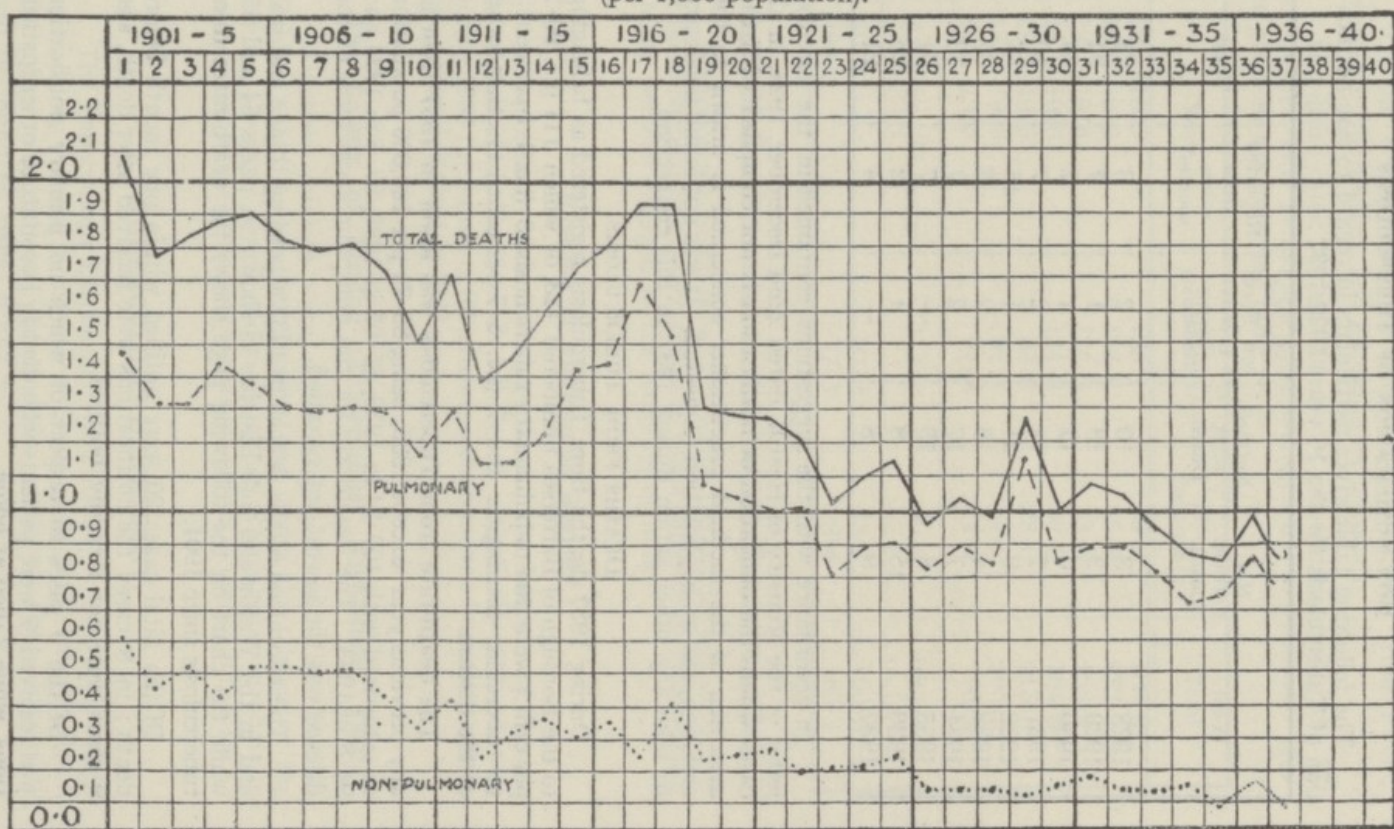
PERIOD 1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

The following table shows the distribution in sub-districts and wards, and the rates per 100,000 of the population, of the 247 cases of tuberculosis notified or otherwise reported, and of the 123 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 ...	50	38	88	9	12	21	59	50	109	156	31	24	55	4	3	7	35	27	62	89
South ...	66	52	118	11	9	20	77	61	138	187	32	24	56	2	3	5	34	27	61	83
WARD																				
1 ...	17	11	28	4	2	6	21	13	34	148	19	7	26	3	2	5	22	9	31	135
2 ...	10	7	17	2	4	6	12	11	23	151	7	5	12	1	1	2	8	6	14	92
3 ...	14	11	25	2	2	4	16	13	29	175	1	5	6	—	—	—	1	5	6	36
4 ...	5	5	10	1	1	2	6	6	12	95	4	5	9	—	1	1	4	6	10	79
5 ...	9	9	18	1	4	5	10	13	23	153	4	7	11	—	—	—	4	7	11	73
6 ...	9	10	19	5	2	7	14	12	26	151	8	7	15	—	—	—	8	7	15	87
7 ...	8	10	18	2	1	3	10	11	21	273	4	4	8	—	—	—	4	4	8	104
8 ...	22	17	39	2	3	5	24	20	44	265	11	5	16	1	1	2	12	6	18	108
9 ...	22	10	32	1	2	3	23	12	35	179	5	3	8	1	1	2	6	4	10	51
BOROUGH	116	90	206	20	21	41	136	111	247	—	63	48	111	6	6	12	69	54	123	—
Rate per 100,000 populn.	171	119	144	29	28	29	200	147	172	172	93	63	77	9	8	8	102	70	85.71	85.71



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



## NON-NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table gives particulars in regard to non-notification of Tuberculosis for the 10 years 1928-1937 :—

Year.	Not notified (dead).	Notified after Death.	Notified on Form I. & II. (Primary Notification not received).	Reported from other sources	Total
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
1937 ...	9	8	—	4	21

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 1937 in this connection.

## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1937 deaths from Tuberculosis registered as belonging to the Borough of Battersea numbered 123, of which 111 (i.e. 90·2 per cent.) were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, 5 (i.e. 4·1 per cent.) to tubercular meningitis and 7 (i.e. 5·7 per cent.) to other forms of the disease.

The death-rate from Tuberculosis was lower in 1937 than in any previous year except 1935, being 85·71 per 100,000 population as compared with 100·34 in 1936, 85·02 in 1935, 87·5 in 1934 and 94·8 in 1933. The death-rate for the non-pulmonary form of the disease was the lowest yet recorded.

The allocation of the deaths in 1937 according to age and sex, and in the Wards and Sub-Districts is shown on pages 64 and 65, while the chart on the following page shows the death-rates from tuberculosis since 1901.

Of the fatal cases 20 were notified within one month before death; in 8 cases the notifications were received after death, and 9 cases were not formally notified.

Of the 9 cases in respect of which no primary notification was received, 7 were patients who died in hospitals or other institutions, while 2 died at home.



Of the 8 cases notified after death, six were from Public Assistance Institutions, and 2 from other hospitals.

The death-rates per 100,000 of the population during the 37 years ended 1937 in quinquennial averages and in 1936 and 1937 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
1936... ..	87·2	13·1	100·3
1937... ..	77·3	8·4	85·7

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

No action was found necessary during 1937 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 1937 the names of 38 patients were removed from the register as compared with 81 in 1936.

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

Eighteen 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 four sent in the previous year whose period extended into 1937.

#### **TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.**

The Tuberculosis Dispensary, which was founded by a voluntary society in 1911, is situate at Southlands, Shuttleworth Road. 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.

In November, the London County Council announced that owing to the great pressure on the accommodation available in St. James's Hospital it would be necessary to transfer the tuberculosis wards from that hospital to St. John's. The change had not however become effective in the early months of 1938.

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 contribution made by the London County Council towards the cost of the dispensary treatment of tuberculosis is revised triennially, and for the three financial years 1936 to 1939 is £1,084 per annum.

The investigations of a scholar appointed by the Royal College of Physicians into the early stages of tuberculosis (referred to in the annual report for 1935) were continued at the Dispensary during the year.

### **Patients and Attendances.**

In 1937 863 additional names were recorded at the dispensary, 5 more than in 1936. These related to 573 persons who had been referred by medical practitioners, otherwise presented themselves for examination, or were receiving treatment under the London County Council's tuberculosis scheme ; 268 who had been in contact with cases of tuberculosis ; and 22 already notified in other districts who had come to reside in Battersea.

Of these 863 cases 673 were discharged as non-tuberculous (including 265 of the contacts), 175 were found to be suffering from the disease, and 15 (including 1 contact) were kept under observation for diagnosis.

Particulars of the 175 positive cases are given under the next heading, and also in form T.145 on page 135.

Old patients to the number of 525 also attended during the year, and the total number of attendances at the Dispensary in 1937 was 4,837 (of which 3,974 were of old patients), as compared with 4,024 in 1936.



Visits to the homes of dispensary patients were made by the Tuberculosis Officers in 362 instances, and 4,171 visits were made by the Dispensary nursing staff, including 287 to patients not on the Dispensary register. The number of deaths of Dispensary patients was 89 as compared with 98 in 1936. Thirty-five of the patients were discharged as "recovered" during the year, and 84 patients removed to other districts or ceased to attend.

### New Patients.

The five following tables contain particulars of the 175 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 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.

For the second year in succession in the Pulmonary group the incidence is highest in the age period 26-35, being 31·5 per cent. of the total cases, this differing from previous experience.

#### 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	2	3	2	15	10	4	6	2	—	44
Group T.B. plus	Group I	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	8
	Group II	—	3	25	29	16	11	4	2	90
	Group III	—	—	2	3	—	1	1	—	7
Total ...	2	3	5	45	47	20	18	7	2	149

## 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 ...	2	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	7
Abdominal ...	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Peripheral glands ...	3	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	7
Skin and other organs...	1	—	1	3	3	—	—	1	—	9
Total ...	6	—	3	9	6	1	—	1	—	26

## C.—MODE OF ONSET IN PULMONARY CASES.

Mode of Onset.	Number of Cases.	Percentage.
Cough ...	93	62·42
" Influenza " ...	3	2·01
Pleurisy ...	4	2·68
Pleurisy with effusion ...	6	4·03
Hæmoptysis ...	29	19·46
Other modes ...	14	9·40
Totals ...	149	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 149 CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Occupation.	No. of Patients.	Occupation.	No. of Patients.
Artist ...	1	Laundry Workers ...	4
Bakers ...	2	Musician ...	1
Barman ...	1	Needleworkers ...	3
Carpenters ...	5	No occupation ...	6
Cinema Attendant...	1	Painters ...	3
Clerks, various ...	17	Photographer ...	1
Compositors ...	2	Porters ...	2
Domestic Workers...	9	Railway Workers ...	2
Drivers, Carmen, &c. ...	5	School Children ...	5
Engineers, various...	10	Shop Assistants ...	7
Factory Workers, various...	12	Stall Keepers ...	4
Flusher ...	1	Street Trader ...	1
Glazier ...	1	Surveyor's Assistant ...	1
Hairdresser...	1	Waiters ...	4
Housewives ...	24	Watchmen ...	2
Infants ...	2	Window Cleaner ...	1
Labourers, various ...	8		



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

	Near Relative.	Remote Relative.	No Family History.
Pulmonary ...	38	7	104
Non-Pulmonary	9	—	17
Totals ...	47	7	121

Of the 175 cases, therefore, a history of Tuberculosis in a near relative was elicited in 26·9 per cent. and in a remote relative in 4·0 per cent. In all 30·9 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 170, and the average length of stay was 84 days. The average period of waiting before admission was 7 days. Of these patients, 113 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 46 cases. Thirty-three patients discharged themselves while undergoing institutional treatment.

The results of treatment in 106 of the cases discharged from sanatoria 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. ...	2	—	1	2	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
B. i ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
B. ii ...	6	—	7	6	13	8	—	1	3	11	1	—	10
B. iii ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
Non-Pulmonary	3	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 1937 was 50, and 316 attendances were made, the average attendance per session being 6.3. The work carried out included :—Extractions, 112 ; scalings, 16 ; fillings, 62 ; dentures supplied—whole sets 7, partial sets 4 ; repairs to dentures, 2 ; dressings, 36 ; advice, 51 (average per session, 5.8) ; total, 290. The net cost to the Council during the financial year 1937-38 for this service was £90 3s. 2d.

### **X-ray Examinations.**

Since October, 1936, the Council has made use (at scale charges) of the X-ray apparatus at St. James's hospital for the examination of tuberculous patients, and during 1937 the Tuberculosis Officer carried out 779 X-ray examinations and screenings at that hospital.

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

In September the London County Council informed the Council that they had decided to raise no objection to the installation of X-ray apparatus in the borough dispensaries, if the Councils so desired, and to allow expenditure in connection therewith to rank for grant, it being understood that the apparatus would be for routine examination and straightforward cases, and that arrangements should be maintained with approved hospitals for the examination of doubtful or difficult cases.

### **Artificial Pneumo-thorax Treatment.**

The County Council also permit artificial pneumo-thorax treatment to be given by the Tuberculosis Officers (without charge) at St. James's Hospital.

During 1937, 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 55 patients were treated during the year (as compared with 48 in 1936) and the refills given numbered 768, the numbers at each of the hospitals being as under :—

Brompton Hospital ...	335	Grove Park Hospital (L.C.C.)	13
St. Thomas's Hospital ...	59	St. James's Hospital ...	346
Colindale Hospital (L.C.C.) ...	15		



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 22 patients sent to hospitals other than St. James's amounted to £221 11s. 0d. as compared with £297 13s. 6d. in 1936.

### **Examinations and Reports.**

Bacteriological examinations made during the year numbered 871, the specimens in 315 cases coming from medical practitioners. The number of positive results was 185, or 21·2 per cent.

Reports to public bodies numbered 878.

Consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients and reports made on patients sent to the Dispensary totalled 938, while reports received in respect of insured persons on forms G.P. 36 and G.P. 17 numbered 136.

There were 12 patients referred to hospitals, other than for X-ray examination.

### **Artificial Sunlight Treatment.**

During the year 4 Dispensary patients received treatment at the Council's artificial sunlight treatment centre at Southlands (*vide* page 47). In 1 case treatment was completed, the usual period of treatment being from three to four months, and in 3 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 are provided with dinners at a small cost to the Council.

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, 1938, upon the provision of extra nourishment for 91 necessitous patients upon the Dispensary books was £322 13s. 7d.

### **Dispensary Statistics.**

On pages 135 to 141 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 1937, 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 1937, 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 1937 :—

Battersea Borough Council—extra nourishment, 127 ; dentures, 4 ; bed and bedding, 2 ... ..	133
Public Assistance Committee—financial assistance, 42 ; clothing, 3 ; dentures, 3 ; other assistance, 1 ...	49
Charity Organisation Society—financial assistance, 2 ; clothing, 1 ; other assistance, 2 ... ..	5
British Legion—financial assistance, 4 ; clothing 5 ...	9
Other Agencies—assistance, 5 ... ..	5
Training and Employment—suitable agencies, 2 ...	2

### Non-Dispensary Cases.

All the Tuberculosis visiting for the Borough is undertaken by the Dispensary staff. Of the 829 patients on the tuberculosis register at 31st December 120 were not on the dispensary register, *i.e.*, 14·5 percent. of the total notified cases.

Visits to the number of 287 were paid to these patients during 1937 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 diarrhoea.

The deaths from these causes in 1937 numbered 58, as compared with 69 in 1936, a decrease of 16 per cent. There was a corresponding decrease in the zymotic death-rate from 0·474 in 1936 to 0·404 in 1937.

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

				Battersea	London
1933	...	...	...	0·38	0·32
1934	...	...	...	0·60	0·40
1935	...	...	...	0·26	0·29
1936	...	...	...	0·47	0·50
1937	...	...	...	0·40	0·32
			Mean	0·42	0·37



### 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 1937 there were 547 cases of chicken-pox reported, as compared with 426 in 1936, 178 in 1935, 457 in 1934 and 790 in 1933.

#### Diarrhœa.

During 1937 the total number of deaths from diarrhœa of children under 2 years of age was 30, equivalent to a fatality-rate of 0·21 per 1,000 of the population. In 1936 there were 22 deaths and a fatality-rate of 0·15.

#### Influenza.

There were 43\* deaths registered as being due to Influenza during 1937, as against 20 in 1936, 18 in 1935, 15 in 1934 and 71 in 1933. The mortality-rate per 1,000 population was 0·30, as compared with 0·14 in 1936, 0·12 in 1935, 0·10 in 1934 and 0·46 in 1933.

Influenzal Pneumonia was more prevalent in 1937 than in the previous year, 76 cases being notified as against 43 in 1936, 47 in 1935, 41 in 1934 and 86 in 1933. The death-rate was 0·15 per 1,000 of the population.

#### Cancer.

During 1937 the number of deaths of Battersea residents from Cancer was 244 (males 130, females 114) as compared with 260 in 1936, 265 in 1935, 240 in 1934 and 289 in 1933. The death-rate from the disease per 1,000 of the population was 1·70. The deaths from cancer constitute 13·2 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	1921-25	...	...	1·33
1901-5	...	0·88	1926-30	...	...	1·51
1906-10	...	0·95	1931-5	...	...	1·75
1911-15	...	1·11	1936	...	...	1·79
1916-20	...	1·28	1937	.....	...	1·70

\* 22 of these deaths were ascribed to Influenzal Pneumonia.

The following table shews the localisation of the disease in the case of the 244 deaths recorded in 1937.

Localisation.	No. of deaths.		Total.	Percentage of total.
	Male	Female		
Buccal cavity... ..	13	2	15	6.15
Stomach, liver, peritoneum, intestines and rectum ...	63	52	115	47.13
Respiratory system ... ..	25	2	27	11.07
Female genital organs ...	—	26	26	10.65
Breast ... ..	—	22	22	9.01
Skin ... ..	3	3	6	2.46
Genito-urinary organs (male)	20	—	20	8.20
Other and unspecified organs	6	7	13	5.33
Total ... ..	130	114	244	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 1937 insulin was supplied to four such cases.

Thirty-one deaths from this disease were registered in Battersea in 1937.

### 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 1937 the number of bacteriological examinations of specimens sent in by medical practitioners practising in Battersea was 1828 (exclusive of the specimens dealt with at the tuberculosis dispensary).

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

Suspected disease.	Positive Results.	Negative Results.	Total.
Diphtheria ... ..	143	1,659	1,802
Enteric fever ... ..	3	9	12
Tuberculosis ... ..	2	12	14
Total ... ..	148	1,680	1,828

The cost of these examinations is borne by the Council, and in 1937 amounted to £237 4s. 6d., as compared with £213 10s. 7d. in 1936.



# Sanitary Circumstances.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

### SUMMARY OF SANITARY OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

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

Complaints attended to ...	3,906	Water closets cleansed and repaired ...	894
Number of house inspections	35,893	Cesspools abolished ...	—
House to house inspections ...	1,128	Urinals—inspections ...	172
Houses let in separate tenements on register ...	65	Do. cleansed, altered, repaired or water laid on	50
No. of inspections of do.	331	Dust receptacles provided ...	528
Shops Act inspections ...	43	Accumulations of manure and other obnoxious matter removed or proper receptacles provided ...	5
Premises improved, cleansed and repaired ...	2,863	Keeping of animals in unfit state discontinued ...	7
Underground rooms :		Gipsy van inspections ...	90
Use discontinued ...	1	Factories, workshops, &c., inspections ...	4,307
Defects remedied ...	8	Sanitary conveniences provided or improvements effected in Factories and Workshops (Sec. 106) ...	62
Overcrowding abated ...	12	Bakehouse inspections ...	137
Leaky house-roofs and gutters repaired ...	865	Bakehouse nuisances abated	26
Yards and forecourts paved and repaired ...	595	Smoke observations ...	173
Drains laid to new houses and tenements ...	200	Premises disinfected ...	2,240
Drains tested—Smoke tests...	268	Houses supplied with disinfectants ...	134
Do. Water tests ...	1,206	Certificates of disinfection granted ...	2,528
Drains relaid (wholly or partly) ...	104	Intimation notices ...	3,297
Drains cleansed and repaired	277	Statutory Notices—	
Frontage drains constructed or re-constructed ...	25	Sections 197 & 200 ...	1,799
Mews and stables drained and paved ...	2	Fifth schedule, &c. ...	1,568
Soil pipes and drains ventilated	229	Proceedings ordered by Council and Health Committee ...	3,320
Sink and rain-water pipes disconnected or repaired ...	607	Summonses issued ...	58
Houses inspected and certificates granted (Sec. 95) ...	200	Magisterial Orders obtained and enforced ...	40
Houses supplied with water and fittings repaired ...	49	Samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act	1,200
Cisterns covered, cleansed or repaired ...	103	Miscellaneous ...	3,947
Additional water supplies to tenement houses ...	25	Total sanitary operations ...	70,375
Water closets provided, supplied with water or supply disconnected from drinking water cisterns ...	28		



### Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were taken by the Council during 1937 in respect of 57 offences against the provisions of various Acts, by-laws, &c., administered by the Health Department, and for the recovery of expenses incurred by them in default of owners in 3 instances. Particulars of each case are set out below.

NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936. BY-LAWS MADE THEREUNDER.	
Failing to abate a nuisance at No. 38 Woodgate Street after service of a notice under the Act.	The notice having been complied with, summons withdrawn.
The like at No. 26 Wickersley Road.	The notice having been complied with, summons withdrawn.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 52 Speke Road.	Order to abate the nuisance within 21 days. 10s. 6d. costs awarded to the Council.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act requiring the provision of a dustbin at No. 117 Northcote Road.	The notice having been complied with, summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act, 1907. 10s. 6d. costs awarded to the Council.
Failing to comply with a notice requiring the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences at Octagon Works.	The necessary work being now in hand, the defendants fined £2. £1 1s. costs awarded to the Council.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 46 York Road.	Order to abate the nuisance within 7 days. 10s. 6d. costs awarded to the Council.
The like at No. 479 Battersea Park Road.	Order to abate the nuisance within 28 days. 10s. 6d. costs awarded to the Council.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act requiring the provision of a proper and sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes in the top storey at No. 479 Battersea Park Road.	Order to comply with the notice within 28 days.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act relating to the cleansing of a verminous room at No. 479 Battersea Park Road.	Defendant fined £3.
Being the builder intending to execute certain works, namely, the fitting of a new pan to the ground floor water closet at No. 175 Broomwood Road, failed to give notice thereof to the Council.	Fined 10s. 10s. 6d. costs awarded to the Council.



NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, ( <i>contd.</i> )	
Failing to comply with a notice to abate a nuisance at No. 110 Kyrle Road.	Order to abate nuisance within 14 days.
The like at No. 268A Battersea Park Road.	Order to abate nuisance within seven days. 10s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
Failing to efficiently repair or renew the yard paving at 268A Battersea Park Road, after service of a notice.	Summons withdrawn.
Failing to keep and maintain in a proper state of repair drainage work at No. 58 St. Johns Hill Grove.	The repairs having been carried out, summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, 1907. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 12 North Side, Wandsworth Common.	The notice having been complied with, summons withdrawn. Defendant paid 2s. costs of summons.
The like <i>in re</i> No. 70 Honeywell Road.	Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
The like <i>in re</i> No. 123 Maysoule Road.	The notice having been complied with, summons withdrawn. Defendant paid 2s. costs of summons.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to provide an extra w.c. at No. 36 Granfield Street.	Fined £1. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 304 Battersea Park Road.	The notice having been complied with, summons withdrawn.
Failing to provide a sufficient ashpit at No. 304 Battersea Park Road, after service of a notice under the Act.	The notice having been complied with, summons dismissed. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 38 Gorst Road.	The notice having been complied with, summons withdrawn. 2s. costs paid before hearing.
The like at No. 29 Benfield Street.	The notice having been complied with, summons withdrawn.
Recovery of cost of re-constructing frontage drain at No. 40 Home Road. (£19.)	The claim having been paid before the hearing of the summons, £5 5s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 65 Livingstone Road.	The notice having been complied with, summons dismissed. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.

NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, ( <i>contd.</i> )	
Cost of repairing waste pipe to sink at No. 77 St. Johns Road in default of defendant after service of a notice under the Act (£1 6s. 10d.).	Judgment for claim and £1 1s. costs.
Cost of re-constructing frontage drain serving Nos. 35 and 37 Shelgate Road in default of defendant after service of a notice under the Act (£9 4s. 3d.).	Claim paid before date of hearing.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 26 St. Johns Hill Grove.	The notice having been complied with before hearing, summons withdrawn. Defendant paid £1 1s. costs to the Council.
The like at No. 28 St. Johns Hill Grove.	The notice having been complied with before hearing, summons withdrawn.
Failing to keep and maintain in a proper state of repair drainage work at No. 26 St. Johns Hill Grove.	The drainage work having been repaired before hearing, summons withdrawn.
Failing to keep in proper repair the yard paving at No. 26 St. Johns Hill Grove.	The yard paving having been repaired before hearing, summons withdrawn.
The like at No. 28 St. Johns Hill Grove.	The like.
Failing to deposit plans of drainage work carried out at No. 24 Granard Road.	The plans having been deposited, summons withdrawn. Defendant paid 7s. 6d. costs to the Council.
Executing drainage work at No. 37 Shelgate Road, contrary to the by-laws.	Fined £1. £1 1s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
Constructing a trap to a waste pipe of a sink at No. 23 Balfern Street, contrary to the by-laws.	The trap having been re-constructed so as to conform to the by-laws before hearing, summons withdrawn. Defendant paid 10s. 6d. costs to the Council.
Failing to give notice of intention to carry out drainage work at No. 23 Balfern Street.	Summons withdrawn. Defendant paid 10s. 6d. costs to the Council.
Fitting to a sink at No. 23 Balfern Street a cast iron waste pipe not protected against corrosion, contrary to the by-laws.	The waste pipe having been re-constructed so as to conform to the by-laws before hearing, summons withdrawn. Defendant paid 10s. 6d. costs to the Council.
Constructing the joint of a pipe with the trap of a sink at No. 23 Balfern Street with putty contrary to the by-laws.	The joint having been reconstructed so as to conform with the by-laws before hearing, summons withdrawn. Defendant paid 10s. 6d. costs to the Council.



NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
<b>HOUSING ACT, 1936, &amp;c.</b>	
Application for warrant of possession of No. 23 Livingstone Road in order that the demolition order made by the Council on 15th July, 1935, might be carried out.	Order made for a warrant for possession to operate within 28 days.
The like.	The like.
The like.	The like.
Using the front basement room at No. 6 Brougham Street in contravention of a closing order made by the Council on 24th February, 1937.	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, 1907.
Permitting the said room to be so used.	The like.
<b>LONDON GOVERNMENT ACT, 1899.</b>	
Contravention of Council's by-law as to fouling of footway by dogs.	Fined 7s. 6d.
The like.	Fined 20s.
The like.	Fined 2s. 6d.
<b>LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908. BY-LAWS MADE THEREUNDER.</b>	
While carrying on the business of a rag and bone dealer distributed a toy.	Fined 10s.
The like.	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, 1907.
The like.	The like.
The like.	Defendant absconded.
<b>FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS, 1901.</b>	
Selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 13 per cent. below the permitted minimum.	Defendant fined £1. £1 1s. costs awarded to the Council.
Selling milk alleged to be adulterated with 3 per cent. extraneous water.	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907. £1 1s. costs awarded to the Council.
Selling milk alleged to be adulterated with 18 per cent. extraneous water.	Fined £5. £5 5s. costs awarded to the Council.
Selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 8 per cent. below the permitted minimum.	Summons dismissed. 20s. costs awarded to the Council.

NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
<b>FOOD &amp; DRUGS (ADULTERATION)</b>	
Selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 17 per cent. below the permitted minimum.	ACT ( <i>contd.</i> ). Fined 5s. 10s. 6d. costs awarded to the Council.
Selling milk alleged to be adulterated with 1½ per cent. extraneous water.	Summons dismissed. 10s. 6d. costs awarded to the Council.
Selling milk alleged to be adulterated with 1½ per cent. extraneous water.	Fined £20. £1 1s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
<b>MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDER. MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.</b>	
Selling "Pasteurised" milk at No. 549 Battersea Park Road, on 30th November, 1936, without a licence from the Council authorising the use of the designation "Pasteurised" in relation to milk sold from those premises.	Fined £1. £1 1s. costs awarded to the Council.
The like on 2nd January, 1937.	Summons not dealt with.
Selling milk under the designation "Pasteurised" without a licence from the Council.	Fined 5s. £1 1s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
Carrying on the trade of a dairyman without being registered.	Fined 5s.
Using the premises No. 1 Latchmere Grove as a dairy without such premises being registered.	Summons withdrawn.

### Summary of Legal Proceedings.

Acts and Regulations under which proceedings taken.	Cases.	Fines.	Costs.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Public Health (London) Act, and by-laws made thereunder	37	7 10 0	17 9 0
Housing Acts ... ..	5	—	—
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 ... ..	7	26 5 0	10 9 0
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908	4	0 10 0	—
London Government Act, 1899	3	1 10 0	—
Milk and Dairies ... ..	4	1 10 0	2 2 0
Total ... ..	60	37 5 0	30 0 0



### New Legislation, &c.

During 1937, 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) Air Raid Precautions Act, 1937.
- (2) Factories Act (*vide* page 113).
- (3) Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act, 1937 (*vide* page 92).
- (4) London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1937, which besides making some minor amendments in the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, contains a clause bringing a nuisance from noise within the nuisances which can be dealt with summarily under the last named Act.

#### (b) Orders and Regulations—

- (1) Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Amendment Regulations, 1937 (*vide* page 62).
- (2) Poisons (Amendment) Rules, 1937 (*vide* page 85).
- (3) Poisons List Amendment Order, 1937 (*vide* page 85).
- (4) Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, dated 16th April, which revoked the regulations previously in force and re-enacted them with amendments. Metropolitan Borough Councils will only be affected by these if the Minister of Health by order so decides.
- (5) Other imported food regulations dealing with official marks recognised for the certification of meat imported from various countries.
- (6) Housing Acts (Extinguishment of Public Right of Way) Regulations, 1937.
- (7) Orders made under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Acts, relating to various foodstuffs.
- (8) Public Health (London) (Repealed Enactments) Order, 1937, which declared that the effect of Section 346(2) of the Public Health Act, 1936, was the repeal of certain clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and of other Acts relating to epidemic diseases.

### Shops Act, 1934.

The functions of Metropolitan Borough Councils under this Act are limited to enforcement of the provisions relating to (1) ventilation, (2) heating, and (3) sanitary accommodation.

As stated in the last annual report the number of premises in Battersea which are subject to the provisions of the Shops Acts is approximately 2,574, that being the number inspected by the sanitary inspectors in the first survey during the years 1935 and 1936.



Inspection of certain shops (principally those dealing in food stuffs) is carried out as a routine measure, and the total number of inspections carried out solely for the purposes of the Shops Act amounted to 43, arising out of which 13 intimation notices were served. These related to defective, insufficient or unsuitable—

Ventilation ...	...	...	...	...	1
Heating ...	...	...	...	...	6
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	8

two of the notices relating to more than one defect. Eighteen statutory notices were served and all were duly complied with.

In the case of 3 shops the Committee gave certificates of exemption from the requirements of the Act of 1934, relating to sanitary accommodation. There were at the end of the year 39 of such certificates remaining in force.

### Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

The Health Committee has been empowered to act on behalf of the Council in the execution of this Act, and the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors are appointed Inspectors for the purposes of the Act.

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).

As mentioned in the last annual report, 88 applications for registration had been received and granted up to the end of 1936. Some of these applications were not renewed for the following year, and after deducting these, and allowing for 9 new applications in 1937, change of occupation, and businesses closed down, etc., there were registered at 31st December, 1937, 71 traders occupying 88 shops.

The trades carried on in these premises may be thus classified :—

Grocery ...	...	...	...	...	35
Oils and colours	...	...	...	...	32
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	7
Hardware ...	...	...	...	...	4
Others ...	...	...	...	...	10

Only one infringement of the requirements of the Rules was reported to the Committee during the year, and in that case the Committee gave directions for the persons concerned to be cautioned.

A slight amendment of the original rules was made by the Poisons (Amendment) Rules, 1937, and the Poisons List (Amendment) Order made certain alterations in the Schedules to the rules which determine by which persons the various poisons may be sold.



### Common Lodging Houses.

There are now only two common lodging houses in Battersea, of which particulars are as under :—

PREMISES	Lodgers author- ised.	Inspec- tions.	Notices.		Prosecu- tions.
			Served.	Complied with.	
MALES— 75 Falcon Road ...	67	29	—	—	—
FEMALES. 67 Winstanley Rd.	66	12	1	1	—
Total ...	133	41	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 an annual inspection was carried out at midnight on the 20th February, when the number of beds occupied was found to be, men 55, women 25.

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.

One of the three public urinals maintained by the Council, was demolished early in the year.

The London County Council in July informed the Council that they had decided to provide additional lavatory accommodation in Battersea Park near the entrance at the junction of Albert Bridge Road and Prince of Wales Drive. As recorded previously, the Council had already made representations to the County Council on this subject.

### 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 338 new buildings, or additions to existing buildings, and the drains of 104 old buildings were partially or entirely reconstructed, under the supervision of the Officers of the Department.

During 1937, 5 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 4 cases liability, wholly or in part, was admitted by the Council. The total expenditure incurred in these four cases amounted to £256 19s. 5d., being on average £64 4s. 10d. per case. This may be compared with an average for the ten years 1928-1937 of £161 6s. 9d. per annum and £35 1s. 6d. per case.

In the other case liability was not admitted.

The total number of plans of proposed drainage work deposited during 1937, as compared with 1936, was as under :—

	1936	1937
Re-construction or repair of existing drains ... ..	97	75
New buildings or additions to existing buildings ... ..	168	144
	<hr/> 265 <hr/>	<hr/> 219 <hr/>

In 44 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 38 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 two cases where legal proceedings (the result of which is shown on pages 79 and 81) were instituted.

During the year 1937, drains were tested by smoke on 268 occasions and in 78 cases the drains were found defective. The water test was applied on 1,206 occasions, this being mainly applied to drains in course of construction or reconstruction. Soil pipes and drains were ventilated in 229 instances.

Water closets were provided in 28 cases and existing closets repaired in 894 cases.

The total number of drains relaid during the year was 104. Those cleansed and repaired numbered 277.



### 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 done 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.

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.

For the cleansing works the beat system is 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, 1937, was:—

	Tons.		Tons.
House refuse ...	29,571	Trade refuse, stalls	2,095
Street refuse ...	2,697	do. shops	1,074

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 331 inspections of these premises were made in 1937.



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

The number of public-house urinals kept under inspection during the year was 119. In 68 instances the accommodation is accessible to the general public as well as the users of the houses, and in 51 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 173 observations were made and 12 complaints received. Nine preliminary and 4 statutory notices were served by the Council under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act to abate smoke nuisances.

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

The complaints received during 1937 of nuisance from effluvium were two in number and after investigation no action was found necessary thereon.

### **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 8 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 1937 certificates of water supply in respect of 200 houses or tenements were issued in accordance with Section 95 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

In 25 cases the upper floors of tenement houses were provided with a water supply, where required by the Council under the provisions of Section 95 (5) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

During 1937, 26 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 both premises, that at the Nine Elms establishment having been inaugurated in May, 1937.

### Removal of the Aged or Infirm.

Section 224 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1937, contains power 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 1937 to utilise these provisions of the Act, although 20 such cases were dealt with during the year. Ten of these (women) were persuaded to enter a suitable institution, 6 (women) died during the year, and 4 (2 men, 2 women) were still under observation at the end of the year.

### Van Dwellings.

The number of van dwellings in the Borough in 1937 was 63. 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	6*	8	9
Mills' Yard, Culvert Road ... ..	18*	12	20
164 Falcon Road (rear of) ... ..	6	6	5
Manley's Yard, 45A Cabul Road... ..	29	24	23

Van dwellings are frequently inspected. One van was unoccupied at the date of the last inspection.

The revised by-laws relating to tents, vans, sheds and similar structures used for human habitation which, as briefly noted in the last annual report, were submitted to the Ministry of Health for confirmation in 1936, were duly confirmed and came into force on 1st April, 1937.

### 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 1937, the offenders in each case

\* Including Sheds.



being itinerant traders. Two cases were dealt with by cautionary letter, and legal proceedings were ordered in the 4 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 1937.

### **Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.**

This Act imposes on local authorities and occupiers of premises responsibilities in connection with rat repression.

The work carried out during 1937 under the Council's Rat Repression scheme is summarised as follows:—

Premises visited	...	1,782	Contracts made or		
Poison baits used	...	9,900	renewed	...	10
Dead rats found	...	1,436	Value of contracts	£128	0 0
			Cash for poison bait, &c.	£7	6 0
Total expenditure (financial year 1937-38)	...			£521	16 0
Income (financial year 1937-38)	...			£129	11 0

Drains were tested at 66 premises in connection with this work, and in 54 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" (1st to 6th 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 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.

Only in one case was any action taken under this section.

### **Vermin.**

Sections 122 to 127 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, 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.

During 1937, 337 premises were so disinfested, 96 of these being dwellings on the Council's own estates.

After disinfestation of any of the Councils flats, the tenant is advised how to keep his home free from vermin in future, and is occasionally visited to see that re-infestation has not occurred.

In order more effectively to cope with the disinfestation of the furniture of tenants about to move into the Council's flats, it was necessary to provide a chamber in which the process of fumigation could be carried out. There being no building adequate for the purpose within the control of the Health Committee, an arrangement was made with the Baths Committee by which a suitable building near the Latchmere Road baths was utilised. A disused lavatory was adapted to take the place of this building. The cost of the alterations required to both buildings was £96 13s. 0d.

The Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act of 1937, which came into force in July does not as yet affect the Council, who have never employed this substance for disinfestation purposes. Under Section 4 of the Act, however, power is given to apply the provisions of the Act (or some of them) by Order in Council, to fumigation by substances other than hydrogen cyanide.

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 1937, there were 4,256 children and 389 adults cleansed and treated at the station. Of the 4,256 children attending, 1,729 were suffering from scabies or itch, a contagious parasitic skin affection. The remainder were verminous. Of these children 4,212 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 (if necessary) 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
1937 ...	389	4,256	729	403
	16,770	93,620	£16,017	£8,309

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

## Disinfecting Department.

## SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE DISINFECTING DEPARTMENT DURING 1937.

Total premises disinfected...	...	...	...	2,240
Rooms disinfected ...	...	...	...	2,256
Staircases disinfected	...	...	...	92
Schools disinfected	...	...	...	5
Number of articles laundered	...	...	...	18,593
„ „ destroyed	...	...	...	321
„ verminous, etc., persons (including 4,212 school children)	...	...	...	4,645
„ infectious disease contacts	...	...	...	358
„ library books collected	...	...	...	230

ARTICLES.	No.	WEIGHT.			
		Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs
Bedding, &c., disinfected	39,035	94	4	0	11
Ditto (articles from shelters and Cleansing Station, &c.) ...	8,192	(not weighed)			
Bedding, &c., lent ...	1,649	5	1	0	7
Verminous clothing, &c.	21,000	4	13	3	2
Articles from Welfare Centres ...	2,658	(not weighed)			
Total	72,534	103	18	3	20



## Battersea Mortuary, 1937.

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 ... ..	28	64	20	10	122
Post-mortem elsewhere ... ..	21	60	27	—	108
No post-mortem ... ..	13	35	16	1	65
<i>Post-mortem at Mortuary—</i>					
No inquest (Coroner's certificate)...	81	127	10	2	220
<i>Other bodies received—</i>					
Sanitary and other reasons ... ..	1	1	2	—	4
Total bodies received ... ..	144	287	75	13	519
Total inquests held ... ..	62	159	63	11	295
Total post-mortems held at Mortuary...	109	192*	30	12	343
<b>VERDICTS AT INQUESTS HELD—</b>					
<i>Natural causes ... ..</i>	6	16	5	1	28
<i>War injuries ... ..</i>	1	—	5	—	6
<i>Accident and Misadventure—</i>					
Anæsthesia, operation, &c. ... ..	1	1	1	—	3
Asphyxia ... ..	1	3	—	—	4
Burns and scalds ... ..	3	9	3	—	15
Drowning ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Fall ... ..	10	36	13	—	59
Injuries (various) ... ..	5	5	2	—	12
Poisoning—Gas ... ..	—	2	—	—	2
Railway and street ... ..	17	30	23	—	70
Other accidents ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Open verdict—</i>					
Abortion ... ..	—	4	—	—	4
Inattention at birth ... ..	—	—	—	4	4
Drowning ... ..	—	—	3	—	3
Poisoning ... ..	—	5	—	—	5
Electric shock ... ..	—	1	—	—	1
Still-born ... ..	—	—	—	6	6
Sepsis of unknown origin ... ..	1	1	—	—	2
<i>Suicide—</i>					
Cutting ... ..	—	2	—	—	2
Drowning ... ..	1	3	4	—	8
Firearms ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Hanging ... ..	2	3	—	—	5
Jump from high place ... ..	—	3	1	—	4
Poisoning—Coal gas ... ..	10	25	—	—	35
„ Drugs, &c. ... ..	1	8	—	—	9
Railway ... ..	2	1	2	—	5
<i>Homicide—</i>					
Manslaughter ... ..	—	1	—	—	1
Wilful murder ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	62	159	63	11	295

\* Two post-mortem examinations held in one case.

### **Coroner's Court and Mortuary.**

In June the London County Council were given permission to make use of the mortuary as and when required during the summer months for the reception of bodies from St. James's Hospital in view of the absence of cooling facilities at that hospital.

Details as to the number of inquests held at the Coroner's Court, and bodies received into the Mortuary during 1937 are set out in the table on the preceding page.

### **Fouling of Footways by Dogs.**

Three 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.

### **Propaganda.**

The Council in common with other local authorities throughout the Kingdom, were invited by the Ministry of Health to take part in a national campaign to advertise the health services provided and maintained by public bodies for the maintenance of the nation's health. The campaign was inaugurated by a broadcast speech of the Prime Minister delivered on 30th September. The Council agreed to co-operate, and the posters, leaflets, book-marks, &c., issued free to them by the Government through the agency of the Central Council for Health Education were distributed and displayed in public notice boards and on hoardings to the best advantage.

The campaign was designed to last for 6 months, October, 1937, to March, 1938, and during October was devoted to advertising the health services in general, and in November and December, the Maternity and Child Welfare services in particular. In 1938 the subjects are to be the School Medical services and Tuberculosis.

Notices were also placed in the post offices giving general information as to the various health services provided by the Council.

A proposal by the proprietors of "Better Health" that a local edition of that journal should again be issued through the agency of the Council, was before the Health Committee in December but was not adopted.



From 1929 to 1933 by arrangement with the then printers of the journal such an edition had been distributed by the Council through the public libraries, &c., but the printers discontinued the Battersea edition in May, 1933.

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 child life protection, rats and mice, &c.

The Council during 1937 made a grant of £10 to the Central Council for Health Education in furtherance of their work of education in the principles of health.

### Conferences.

The Council as health authority were represented at the following conferences on various health subjects held during the year:—

*General subjects*—convened by the Royal Sanitary Institute ; held at Birmingham 12th to 17th July ; delegates, Mrs. M. J. Robinson and the Medical Officer of Health.

*Health Education*—convened by the Central Council for Health Education ; held in London 30th September and 1st October ; delegates, Mrs. A. A. Burton (Chairman of the Health Committee) and the Medical Officer of Health.

*Housing*—convened by the National Housing and Town Planning Council ; (1) held in London, 4th June ; (2) held at Harrogate 26th to 29th November ; delegates, Mr. I. O. Thomas (Chairman of the Housing Committee) and the Town Clerk.

*Maternity and Child Welfare*—convened by the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality ; held in London 1st to 3rd June ; delegates, Mrs. A. A. Burton (Chairman of the Health Committee) and the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.



*Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936*—convened by the Royal Sanitary Institute; held in London, 28th January; delegates, Mrs. A. A. Burton (Chairman of the Health Committee) and the Medical Officer of Health.

*Sanitary Inspectors*—convened by the Sanitary Inspectors Association; held at Brighton 30th August to 4th September; delegates, Mr. R. Moore and Inspector Selway.

*Tuberculosis*—(1) convened by the Overseas League and the Papworth Village Settlement; held in London 2nd to 4th May; delegates, Mrs. M. J. Robinson and the Tuberculosis Medical Officer (2) convened by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; held at Bristol 1st to 3rd July; same delegates.

### Changes in Staff, 1937.

*Medical Staff*.—In July the Council, on the recommendation of the Health Committee, appointed Dr. S. King, Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health, to be Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and the appointment was subsequently approved by the Ministry of Health.

*Health Visitors*.—In the last annual report it was recorded (page 51) that the Council had decided to appoint two additional Health Visitors in connection with the increased work necessarily resulting from the establishment of "toddlers" clinics at each centre.

At their meeting in April the Council, on the recommendation of the Health Committee, appointed Miss I. B. Abbott and Miss K. I. Brown to the new appointments, and they commenced duty on the 3rd May and 8th June respectively.

*Clerical Staff*.—Mr. R. Graham, Grade A clerk, was promoted to Grade B in December.

*Maternity Hospital*.—Dr. J. O. French's period of appointment as resident medical officer expired on 31st March, and on 1st May (the appointment being held by a *locum tenens* in the interval) Dr. M. Swain, M.B., CH.B., took up duty and held the office until 31st October, when she was succeeded by Dr. B. H. Bakewell, M.B., CH.B.

Miss I. Greetham, who held the appointment of sister at the hospital from September, 1936, left the service of the Council on 28th May, 1937, and after advertisement Miss R. Osborn was appointed to the vacant post and commenced duty on 6th October.

*Tuberculosis Dispensary*.—Miss E. F. Davies, who had held the post of dispenser at the Tuberculosis Dispensary since it was taken over by the Council in 1921, was certified to be unfit for further duty on account of illness, and at their December meeting the Health Committee decided to recommend the Council to grant her a superannuation allowance. The matter, however, did not come before the Council until their meeting in January, 1938.



# 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 1937 :—

Food.	Quantity.	Food.	Quantity.
<i>Fish.</i>		<i>Fruit, Vegetables, etc.</i>	
Haddock ...	2 boxes.	Dates ...	{ 1 case and 20 packets. 1 crate. 6 boxes.
Prawns ...	10 lbs.	Lettuces ...	
Roes ...	7 boxes.	Pears ...	
Winkles ...	1 sack.		

### 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.

Two such cases were notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year, neither 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.

One of the two slaughterhouses remaining in Battersea (No. 205 St. Johns Hill) closed its doors in 1937. At the beginning of this century there were nine premises licensed as slaughterhouses. By the end of the War these had been reduced to three, and the only one now remaining is at No 345 Battersea Park Road at which only a few animals are slaughtered from time to time.

The licence of these premises was renewed by the Council in June, and the application of two slaughtermen for the renewal of their licences under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, was granted in December.



The two slaughterhouses have been kept under systematic inspection by the staff, and during the year 1937, 99 inspections were made by the Council's inspector. The carcasses of 27 sheep 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 1937 was 99. Deducting 3, which were closed during the year, there remained 96 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, 1,365 inspections of these premises were carried out by the Council's Food Inspector.

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

It was not found necessary during 1937 to take action for any contravention of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

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

The by-laws made under 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, came into force on 1st January, 1937, and are administered by the Metropolitan Borough Councils.

No offence against these by-laws was reported during the year.

### **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 his 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 1937 was 746, of which 8 or 1·1 per cent. (as in 1936) were certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated. In addition to the foregoing, 454 informal samples were procured, of which 4 or 0·9 per cent. were reported against.



The percentage of samples reported by the Public Analyst to be adulterated during the quinquennia 1921 to 1935 and yearly from 1936, is given in the following table.

Year.	Formal samples. (per cent.)	Informal samples. (per cent.)
Mean 1921—1925 ...	6·4	7·4
„ 1926—1930 ...	3·3	2·4
„ 1931—1935 ...	1·8	2·1
„ 1936 ...	1·1	2·2
„ 1937 ...	1·1	0·9

The Public Analyst points out that the year under review yields results closely similar to those of the two preceding years with a slight improvement in the case of informal samples, and there seems little doubt that the frequent and crude adulteration of former times is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

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.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.
Butter ...	5	45	50	0	0	0
Cheese ...	—	8	8	—	0	0
Cocoa ...	—	14	14	—	0	0
Coffee ...	—	17	17	—	0	0
Confectionery ...	—	8	8	—	0	0
Cream ...	—	23	23	—	0	0
Cream, Tinned ...	—	13	13	—	0	0
Flour ...	—	4	4	—	0	0
Flour, self-raising ...	—	4	4	—	0	0
Jam ...	—	7	7	—	0	0
Lard ...	—	20	20	—	0	0
Margarine ...	—	16	16	—	0	0
Milk ...	740	—	740	8	—	8
„ (pasteurised) ...	—	6	6	—	1	1
„ condensed (full cream)	—	3	3	—	0	0
„ „ (machine skimmed)	—	7	7	—	0	0
Mustard ...	—	4	4	—	2	2
Sugar... ...	—	12	12	—	0	0
Tea ...	—	30	30	—	0	0
Vinegar ...	—	4	4	—	0	0
Drugs ...	—	27	27	—	0	0
Other articles ...	1	182	183	0	1	1
Total ...	746	454	1,200	8	4	12

TABLE II.

**Drugs (all informal).**

Nature of sample.	Examined.	Adulterated.
Epsom salts ... ..	6	0
Ointment, Boric ... ..	13	0
Seidlitz powder ... ..	4	0
Tincture, ammoniated, of quinine ...	4	0
Total ... ..	27	0

TABLE III.

**Other Articles.**

Nature of sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.
Almonds, ground ...	—	4	4	—	0	0
Barley, pearl ...	—	1	1	—	0	0
Butter on bread ...	1	2	3	0	1	1
Cakes, sponge ...	—	12	12	—	0	0
Cheese and tomato paste ... ..	—	1	1	—	0	0
Cornflour ... ..	—	1	1	—	0	0
Dripping ... ..	—	12	12	—	0	0
Fish, canned ...	—	9	9	—	0	0
" paste ... ..	—	11	11	—	0	0
Fruits, dried... ..	—	19	19	—	0	0
Honey ... ..	—	5	5	—	0	0
" prepared ... ..	—	2	2	—	0	0
Jelly, table ... ..	—	12	12	—	0	0
Junket crystals ...	—	3	3	—	0	0
Lemonade (cube and crystals) ... ..	—	4	4	—	0	0
Meat paste ... ..	—	4	4	—	0	0
Mincemeat (fruit) ...	—	4	4	—	0	0
Olive oil ... ..	—	4	4	—	0	0
Peel, candied, mixed	—	4	4	—	0	0
Pepper ... ..	—	8	8	—	0	0
Powder, blancmange	—	2	2	—	0	0
" custard ... ..	—	18	18	—	0	0
Rice ... ..	—	15	15	—	0	0
Sago ... ..	—	1	1	—	0	0
Spice, mixed ... ..	—	4	4	—	0	0
Sponge mixture ... ..	—	4	4	—	0	0
Suet, shredded ... ..	—	4	4	—	0	0
Tapioca ... ..	—	4	4	—	0	0
Vegetables, Tinned (peas) ... ..	—	4	4	—	0	0
Wines, non-alcoholic	—	4	4	—	0	0
Total ... ..	1	182	183	0	1	1



### Adulterated Samples.

The total number of samples taken in 1937 and certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated, or not to comply with the requirements of the various Orders or Regulations, was 12, as follows—

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

*Milk, Pasteurised.*—One informal sample which failed to pass the phosphatase test.

*Butter on Bread.*—One informal sample consisting of margarine on bread.

*Mustard.*—Two informal samples containing 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. wheaten flour respectively.

### Milk.

Of the 740 samples of milk, all of which were formal samples, 8, or 1·1 per cent. were reported as adulterated. Three of the samples were reported to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 8, 13 and 17 per cent. respectively and five to contain extraneous water, in four cases not exceeding 3 per cent., and in the remaining case 18 per cent.

In the 5 years 1932–36, and in 1937, the percentage of adulterated (formal) samples of milk was as under :—

Year.	Samples taken.	Adulterated.	
		No.	Percentage.
1932 ...	760	13	1·7
1933 ...	768	6	0·8
1934 ...	750	5	0·7
1935 ...	738	6	0·8
1936 ...	736	7	0·95
Mean ...	750	7·4	0·99
1937 ...	740	8	1·1

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 100.

The average composition of the 737 samples of milk (including five informal samples of pasteurised milk) reported as genuine, proved to be as under :—

Total milk solids	...	...	...	12·41 per cent.
Milk fat	...	...	...	3·62 „
Non-fatty solids	...	...	...	8·79 „



The Analyst reports that the content of milk fat in these 737 samples ranged as follows:—

4 per cent. and over	...	...	75 samples or 10.2 per cent.
Between 3.9 and 4.0 per cent.	...	37	5.0
3.8 " 3.9	"	79	10.7
3.7 " 3.8	"	85	11.5
3.6 " 3.7	"	147	19.9
3.5 " 3.6	"	128	17.4
3.4 " 3.5	"	105	14.3
3.3 " 3.4	"	54	7.3
3.2 " 3.3	"	19	2.6
3.1 " 3.2	"	5	0.7
3.0 " 3.1	"	3	0.4
		<hr/> 737 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

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 38 samples were purchased for analysis on these occasions. Samples of milk in course of delivery by wholesale firms to the number of 10 were taken during the year. Thirty-nine 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 30 samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these 19 were of pasteurised milk and 11 of ungraded milk. The last mentioned samples were tested for the tubercle bacillus but with negative result. The results of the bacteriological examination showed that all the samples complied with the requirements.

Under the provisions of sections 21 and 29 and the second schedule of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, a vendor from whom a sample has been purchased for the purpose of analysis is permitted to require (within 60 hours) the Council to take samples from a corresponding delivery or milking. During the year advantage was taken of these provisions by five Battersea milk purveyors in regard to 13 samples of milk. No requests were received from the Medical Officers of Health of neighbouring Boroughs for the taking of such samples in the course of delivery.

Proceedings with regard to adulteration were taken in seven instances, particulars relating to which will be found set out in the table on pages 82 and 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. Four cases in which milk was being sold by unregistered purveyors—in one of the cases from unregistered premises—were reported to the Committee, and in one case proceedings were instituted in respect of the offence committed (*vide* page 83). In the three other cases the vendors were cautioned.

### Milk (Special Designations) Order.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, the following designations are used :—

*"Tuberculin Tested."*—This 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."*—This 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 are the sole licensing authorities within their respective areas.

The number of licences valid during 1937 was as follows :—

				Full.	Supplemental.
"Tuberculin Tested" milk	...			48	3
Accredited milk	...	...	...	—	—
Pasteurised milk	...	...	...	53	8
				<hr/> 101	<hr/> 11
				<hr/>	<hr/>

One licence to bottle Tuberculin Tested milk, and two to pasteurise milk, were granted and are included in the above figures. In so far as graded milk is concerned 29 of the premises in respect of which full licences were valid during the year were used for the purveyance of both "Tuberculin Tested" and "Pasteurised" milk.

Of the remainder 19 were used for "Tuberculin Tested" milk only (one for bottling) and 24 for "Pasteurised" milk.



Cautionary letters were, by order of the Committee, addressed to two vendors who were found to be dealing in designated milk without holding the necessary licence, and in two other cases proceedings were taken for similar offences (*vide* p. 83).

The bacteriological examination of samples of milk is referred to on page 103.

### **Milk Shops.**

The number of premises registered in Battersea for the sale of milk is 120 (including 10 wholesalers' premises). Two wholesale and one retail dairy premises were added to the register and 2 removed therefrom on the purveyors restricting the 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 522 inspections were carried out and 3 intimation and 4 statutory notices were served to remedy defects found on inspection.

Twenty-five vendors whose registered premises are without the borough are registered as purveyors within Battersea.

In addition to the above there are 181 persons registered for the sale of milk in sealed receptacles only, eight being added and 10 removed from the register during the year, while in 9 cases the registration was transferred.

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 10 informal samples of condensed milk were submitted for examination, of which 3 were described as "full-cream" and 7 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 231 premises (excluding street stalls) in the borough used for the manufacture, storage, or sale of ice cream, 11 more than at the end of 1936.

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



During the year 330 inspections were made, and it was found necessary to serve 1 intimation notice.

In one case it was reported that the name and address of the vendor was not inscribed on the barrow from which the ice cream was sold. A cautionary letter was sent to the offender.

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 1937 no contravention of the regulations was reported.

#### **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 168 premises upon the register at the end of 1937, 4 new premises having been registered and 10 removed from the register during the year. Thirty-one inspections were made and one sanitary notice was 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. Two offences were reported during the year against Orders, one relating to tomatoes and the other to imported meat. In each case the Committee directed that cautionary letters should be addressed to the offenders.

#### **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 70, 4 being added to the register, and 1 removed. All these premises are kept under systematic inspection.

Inspections made during 1937 numbered 308, and 8 notices (6 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 1937 was 130, 10 having been added to the register and 6 removed during the year. The number of inspections carried out in 1937 was 343, and in 3 cases it was found necessary to serve intimation notices to remedy various defects.

### Street Stalls for Sale of Food.

There are 171 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 192 were made of the premises used by street vendors for the storage of their stocks, and in 4 cases defects were discovered calling for the service of intimation notices 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), 1937.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory laundries) ... ..	721	40	1
Workshops (including Workshop laundries) ... ..	909	23	—
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises referred to on page 111) ... ..	1,956	75	—
Total ... ..	3,586	138	1

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

PARTICULARS.	Found on Inspection.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	32	32	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	6	6	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	154	150	—	—
Sanitary accommodation } Insufficient ... ..	5	5	—	1
} Unsuitable or defective ... ..	58	57	—	—
} 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 111) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	255	250	—	1

## 3.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on Register (Section 131) at end of 1937 :—

Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bootmakers ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cycle makers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dressmakers...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Milliners ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Motor repairers	...	...	...	...	...	24
Rag sorters ...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tailors ...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Other trades	...	...	...	...	...	99
Total number of workshops						<u>222</u>

## 4.—OTHER MATTERS.

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

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (Section 133)...						3
Notified by H.M. Inspector						—
Underground Bakehouses (Section 101), in use at end of the year						14

## Factories and Workshops.

## FACTORIES.

The following is a list of the factories on the register at the end of 1937 :—

Trade.	Number of Factories on Register.	Males.		Females.	
		Adults.	Young Persons.	Adults.	Young Persons.
Baker ...	47	247	28	31	39
Barge builder...	2	23	1	—	—
Bootmaker ...	28	74	8	—	—
Builder ...	5	98	14	—	—
Butter blender	1	220	16	60	35
Chaff and forage	2	35	1	11	2
Chemical works	1	3	—	—	—
Coachbuilder ...	2	12	2	—	—
Chocolate, &c., maker	5	38	2	71	24
Cycle maker ...	1	2	—	—	—
Dyer ...	3	44	4	54	4
Engineer ...	26	1,248	151	49	41
Firewood cutter	8	39	4	11	1
Flour mills ...	2	159	11	26	7
Foundry ...	2	29	4	—	—
Lift maker ...	2	39	2	—	—
Mason ...	7	424	49	—	—
Mineral water...	2	22	8	43	11
Motor repairer	20	215	10	4	—
Printer ...	18	82	22	23	15
Steam laundry	16	80	12	524	161
Other trades ...	89	4,271	618	1,820	495
Total ...	289	7,404	967	2,727	835



The number of factories included in the foregoing table is 289, as compared with 275 in the corresponding table in the last annual report, 20 new factories having been opened in 1937, and 6 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 39 preliminary and 1 statutory notices were served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, for defects found on factory premises, for the most part relating to defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation, and in one case it became necessary to resort to legal proceedings (*vide* page 79) to enforce the requirements of the Council.

### Workshops.

The following is a list of the workshops on the register at the end of 1937 :—

Trade.	No. of Work- shops.	No. of Work- rooms.	Persons Employed.			
			Males.		Females.	
			Adults.	Young Persons.	Adults.	Young Persons.
Baker ...	5	5	10	—	—	—
Blindmaker ...	5	6	9	—	2	1
Bootmaker ...	6	6	15	—	—	—
Builder ...	6	7	10	5	—	—
Carpenter ...	4	4	15	4	—	—
Coach builder...	4	5	25	—	—	—
Cycle maker ...	8	10	25	5	—	—
Dressmaker ...	17	17	—	—	31	5
Embroiderer ...	1	2	—	—	7	—
Farrier & smith	5	5	13	—	—	—
Florist...	5	7	—	—	21	1
Laundry ...	3	8	2	—	6	—
Mason ...	1	1	3	1	—	—
Milliner ...	5	5	—	—	9	4
Motor repairer	24	29	104	18	—	—
Musical instru- ment maker...	3	4	9	—	—	—
Photographer...	2	6	6	4	2	—
Poster and sign writer ...	6	10	22	3	—	—
Rag sorter ...	16	33	49	19	18	4
Tailor ...	39	50	73	2	65	6
Upholsterer ...	8	8	19	—	7	—
Other trades ...	49	103	160	19	48	3
Totals ...	222	331	569	80	216	24

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 1937 the number of her inspections amounted to 132, while those of the male inspector numbered 777.

Fourteen intimation and 8 statutory notices were served for various defects in workshops found on inspection, all of which were complied with. Of these, 4 intimation notices were served by the female inspector.

Sixteen new workshops were added to the register, dealing with the following trades :—

Baker	...	...	1	Motor repairer	...	...	4
Bootmaker	...	...	1	Tailor	...	...	6
Dressmaker	...	...	2	Other trades	...	...	2

Seven workshops were closed, the total number of workshops being increased to 222.

The following are particulars relating to workshops in which "protected persons" were employed, notice of which was duly sent to H.M. Inspector :—

Trade.	No. of Workshops	Protected Persons Employed.		
		Women.	Young Persons.	Total.
Ornamental sugar flowers	1	4	—	4
Dressmaker ... (alterations)	1	1	—	1
Gowns ...	1	1	1	2
Tailor ...	2	2	—	2

#### Outworkers.

During 1937, 115 lists of outworkers were received, viz., 55 from Battersea employers, containing 144 names, and 60 from the Medical Officers of Health of other districts, containing 248 names.

After eliminating outworkers not residing in Battersea (of whom 85 names were forwarded to the Medical Officers of the districts concerned) and duplicated entries there remained the names and addresses of 144 Battersea outworkers.

The total number of registered outworkers in the Borough is 181, of whom 21 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	2
Bootmaker ... ..	14 (14)	21 (21)	24 (24)
Dressmaker... ..	32	32	37
Embroiderer ... ..	25	25	29
Fancy goods ... ..	13	13	13
Fancy boxes ... ..	6	6	6
Fine needlework ... ..	3	3	3
Glovesmaker ... ..	1	1	1
Knitting and crochet ... ..	3	3	3
Tailor ... ..	60 (44)	70 (54)	108 (91)
Underclothing ... ..	3	3	4
Other trades ... ..	19 (2)	19 (2)	21 (4)
Female Inspector ... ..	121	121	132
Male " ... ..	60	77	119
Total ... ..	181	198	251

There were 43 new outworkers' premises added to the register and 39 were removed, there being thus an increase of 4 in the number registered.

There were 721 inspections of outworkers' premises, of which 536 were by the female inspector. Two intimation notices were served for sanitary defects found on inspection.

Three cases of infectious disease occurred in these premises during 1937, and the usual precautionary measures were taken to prevent the spread of infection.

### Bakehouses.

There were 55 bakehouses in Battersea at the end of 1937, at three of which no person other than the proprietor was employed.

Of this total 47 use power and are therefore technically factories. Fourteen of the 55 are underground bakehouses. Additions to and removals from the list during 1937 were :—

New bakehouses	... Factories—3.
" "	... Workshops—1.
Premises closed	... Factories—2 (1 underground and 1 above ground)
" "	... Workshops—2 (above ground).

Inspections made numbered 137, of which 120 were to factory bakehouses, and 25 intimation 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 1937 there were 61 premises on the register, including railway yards, mews and stables. These premises are systematically inspected, and during the year 108 inspections were made. Three intimation notices were served to remedy nuisances found on inspection, and were complied with.

### **Factories Act, 1937.**

This Act, which is to come into force on 1st July, 1938, repeals and consolidates existing Factory, &c., Acts, and revises the existing law in conformity with modern standards and conditions. It also provides for improved arrangements for the safety, health and welfare of factory workers.

It contains a revised and extended definition of "factory," which now includes *inter alia* building operations and engineering construction works coming within the definition of the Act, and also laundry and dyers' receiving offices where sorting of articles is carried out. Distinctions which previously existed between a factory and a workshop and between textile and non-textile factories are abolished, only the one term "factory" being used.

The Metropolitan Borough Councils are, as previously, to enforce the provisions with regard to sanitary conveniences in *all* factories, and in factories where mechanical power is not employed (*i.e.*, "workshops") they are to enforce the clauses relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors. Of these items, temperature is new. The provisions as to overcrowding are made more stringent, but for a period of five years existing work-rooms are to be subject to the present standard. There is also a requirement that a supply of drinking water shall be available for employees in factories.



## Housing.

### New Working Class Dwellings.

During the year 18 tenements were erected by the Council as part of their housing programme.

These were 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.

One hundred and sixty-two tenements were erected by the Peabody Trust on the site of the Royal Masonic School for Girls, St. Johns Hill, and seven flats were erected by the Battersea Housing Association at Condell (late Sterndale) Road.

In addition to the foregoing 13 dwellings were erected by private enterprise.

The Council endeavoured to purchase land in Sheepcote Lane, the site of the disused Waterloo branch of the West London Extension Railway, but the railway company were not for the time being prepared to dispose of the land.

In connection with the Savona Street Clearance Orders made by the London County Council, a small piece of land, suitable for the erection of two tenements, which was not required by the County Council for redevelopment, was offered to this Council. The offer was accepted.

### Overcrowding.

In order to be in a position to supply landlords of property with the "permitted number" for the dwellings—which information must be inserted in the rent books—the Council engaged additional temporary staff to measure rooms and obtain particulars of occupancy. In all, the rooms of some 18,600 houses were measured, and in addition particulars of occupancy of nearly 4,000 houses measured during the preliminary survey in 1935 were reviewed.

In this way it was ascertained that over 900 cases of overcrowding previously recorded had been abated, but over 400 new cases were registered.

During the year certificates as to "permitted numbers" were issued in respect of 9,664 houses containing 15,143 dwellings.

The Minister of Health, on 1st January, 1937, issued a circular on the subject of overcrowding. The following excerpt from this circular is indicative of the spirit in which the duties imposed upon the Council are being carried out:—

"The Minister is confident that, when local authorities come to the discharge of their new duties after the appointed day, he can rely on them to carry out this difficult task of administration with discretion and sympathy. The essence of the matter is to realise that most families are overcrowded through no fault of their own, and the object of the Act is to help such people and not to injure them."



During the year five cases of overcrowding in such circumstances as to create an offence under the Act were reported, but in only two of them was it necessary to serve notice upon both the landlord and the tenant requiring the abatement of the overcrowding. These notices had not expired at the end of the year. In two of the other cases the overcrowding was abated by removal, and in the remaining case by a reduction in the number of persons residing in the dwelling.

During the year 16 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 151 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.	Re- ferred in 1937.	Total.
Families accommodated ... ..	23	36	59
Offer declined or applicant otherwise suited ... ..	11	10	21
Recommendation not accepted by the London County Council ... ..	8	14	22
Still under consideration ... ..	40	91	131
Totals ... ..	82	151	233

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 273 Battersea families were provided with accommodation on London County Council estates outside the Borough. Accommodation was also provided by them at Peterhead House, Battersea Bridge Buildings or Durham Buildings for 73 other Battersea families.

#### Clearance Areas.

*Lothair Street Area and Livingstone Road and Winstanley Road Area.*—The dwelling houses comprised in these areas, reference to which was made in the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1936, were demolished during the year.

With regard to the buildings in Winstanley Road, which, as recorded, were excluded from the Order made by the Minister of Health after public inquiry, the owners gave the necessary formal undertaking which enabled the Council to deal with the premises under Demolition Order procedure (*vide* page 117).



*Sheepcote Lane Area.*—This area, as mentioned in previous Annual Reports, had been the subject of a Clearance Order and Compulsory Purchase Order made by the London County Council, and by arrangement the land was subsequently to be transferred to this Council. The orders became operative during the year, and progress is being made in the acquisition of the property.

*Mendip Road Area.*—This area, which, as in the case of the Sheepcote Lane Area, was dealt with by the London County Council on behalf of this Council, was the subject of a local inquiry on the 18th January. The Order was duly confirmed by the Minister and the acquisition of the property was progressing at the end of the year.

Provisional lay-out plans have been approved, and on this site, which comprises some 45 houses, will be erected 90 tenements.

(a) *Rush Hill Mews and Marmion Mews* ; (b) *Doddington Road* ; (c) *Culvert Road* ; and (d) *Miles Cottages, Spicer Street, Areas.*—During the year the Medical Officer of Health represented these areas with a view to Clearance Orders being made by the Council. In all some 25 dwellings are involved and the re-housing of some 82 persons will become necessary. The Orders had not been made by the Council at the end of the year.

A fifth small area, consisting of 10 dwellings, was also represented, but at the request of the London County Council was not, for the time being, proceeded with.

*Savona Street Area.*—The houses in this area in respect of which the Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders made by the London County Council were confirmed in 1936 were in course of demolition during 1937.

*Hibbert Street (Nos. 1 and 2) Areas.*—Towards the end of the year the London County Council declared two areas to be clearance areas. Area No. 1, including additional lands, was 8·66 acres in extent and comprised 262 houses. It is proposed to redevelop this area and erect a school and approximately 270 dwellings on the site. Area No. 2 was ·26 acres in extent and comprised 15 houses which were to be dealt with by clearance order only, the site being too small for housing redevelopment.

### **Repair of Unfit Houses.**

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 1937 will be found summarised on pages 119 to 121.

In no case was it found necessary for the Council to enter and carry out, in default of the owner, the repairs necessary to secure compliance with notices served under the Housing Acts.

A list of works proposed to be carried out at certain premises in the borough was submitted on behalf of the owner, and an



opinion was requested under Section 51 of the Housing Act, 1936, as to whether, after the execution of such works, the house would be in all respects fit for habitation, and, with reasonable care and maintenance, would remain so fit for a period of at least five years, in which case the premises could not be included in a Clearance Area or dealt with by Demolition Order procedure during the specified period.

The owner's representative was informed of the necessary amendments which would be required to his list of works, but the matter did not proceed further.

### **Appeals.**

No appeals were lodged against notices served under section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1937.

### **Demolition Orders.**

In connection with the Winstanley Road Clearance Area (*vide* page 115) 3 shops with dwelling accommodation over were excluded from the Clearance Order. The owners subsequently gave an undertaking under Section 11 (3) of the Housing Act, 1936, to demolish the dwelling portion, leaving one-storey shops. This undertaking was duly carried out.

Another house in Winstanley Road, which was represented in 1936 with a view to a demolition order being made, was rendered fit by the owner, following an undertaking given by him.

Two other houses were represented with a view to the making of demolition orders, but action was not concluded by the end of the year.

### **Closing Orders.**

Five Closing Orders were made during the year in respect of parts of buildings which were unfit for habitation—3 in Brougham Street and 2 in Battersea Park Road.

In addition 33 other houses in various parts of the borough were represented with a view to the closing of part of the houses, but these cases were still under consideration at the end of the year.

### **Increase of Rent, Etc., Acts.**

During 1937, 9 applications were received from tenants for the certificate, and 4 from owners for the report of the Sanitary Authority under the above mentioned statutes. The application for a certificate was granted in 8 cases and refused in the other; that for a report was granted in each case.

### **Action under Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1936.**

During 1937, in 15 cases (relating to 15 houses) contraventions of section 4 of the Housing Act, 1936, 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 that cautionary letters should be sent to the offenders.

### Action under Section 62 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Section 62 of the Housing Act prescribes that every rent book or similar document shall contain a summary of the overcrowding provisions of the Act, together with a statement as to the "permitted number" for the dwelling.

During the year in 19 cases (relating to 19 houses) this section was found to have been contravened. Satisfactory explanations having been received, and the rent books having been put in order, cautionary letters were, by the direction of the Housing Committee, addressed to the offenders.

### Structural Defects.

The attention of the District Surveyor of the London County Council was drawn, in 85 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 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, or under the provisions of section 12 of the Act, during 1937:—

STREET.	Houses dealt with.	STREET.	Houses dealt with.	STREET.	Houses dealt with.
<i>No. 1 District—</i>		<i>No. 3 Dist. (cont.)</i>		<i>No. 6 Dist. (cont.)</i>	
Chalmers Street	10	Parkham Street	3	Ingrave Street ...	7
Corunna Road ...	1	Petworth Street	3	Louvaine Road...	1
Gonsalva Road...	29	Radstock Street	1	Meyrick Road ...	5
Motley Street ...	46	Surrey Lane ...	1	Newcomen Road	1
Stewarts Road...	1	Winstead Street	52	St. Johns Hill	
<i>No. 2 District—</i>		<i>No. 4 District—</i>		Grove ...	44
Austin Road ...	1	Afghan Road ...	3	Winstanley Road	1
B. Park Rd. ...	3	Cabul Road ...	4	York Road ...	1
Dagnall Street ...	1	Candahar Road	1	<i>No. 7 District—</i>	
Henley Street ...	1	Harroway Road	2	Gowrie Road ...	1
Landseer Street	2	Ingrave Street...	4	Lavender Sweep	1
Latchmere Road	1	Kambala Road...	10	Marney Road ...	1
Latchmere Street	3	Mantua Street...	6	<i>No. 8 District—</i>	
Longhedge Street	6	Musjid Road ...	3	Almeric Road ...	1
Newtown Street	1	Rowena Crescent	2	Bennerley Road	1
Orkney Street	2	Stainforth Road	1	Boutflower Road	1
Ravenet Street...	2	<i>No. 5 District—</i>		BolingbrokeGrove	2
Rollo Street ...	2	Beaufoy Road ...	4	Boundaries Road	1
St. James Grove	1	Dorothy Road ...	1	Buckmaster Road	17
<i>No. 3 District—</i>		Queens Road ...	1	Darley Road ...	1
B. Bridge Rd....	3	St. Philip Street	1	Hillier Road ...	1
B. High Street	1	Tennyson Street	1	Honeywell Road	2
Bridge Rd. West	4	Tyneham Road	17	Leathwaite Road	3
Ethelburga Street	17	<i>No. 6 District—</i>		Mallinson Road	12
Granfield Street	1	Andoe Road ...	1	Salcott Road ...	2
Henning Street...	1	Cologne Road ...	2	Sangora Road ...	1
Hyde Lane ...	8	Darien Road ...	1	Strathblaine Rd.	3
Orbel Street ...	2				



## SUMMARY.

No. 1	District	...	...	...	5 streets	87 houses.
" 2	"	...	...	...	13 "	26 "
" 3	"	...	...	...	13 "	97 "
" 4	"	...	...	...	*10 "	36 "
" 5	"	...	...	...	6 "	25 "
" 6	"	...	...	...	*10 "	64 "
" 7	"	...	...	...	3 "	3 "
" 8	"	...	...	...	14 "	48 "
Totals		...	...	...	*73 "	386 "

\* One street included in both Nos. 4 and 6 Districts.

## Statistics for the Year ended 31st December, 1937.

## NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES OR TENEMENTS ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	18
(2) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	Nil.
(3) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	182

## NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) In pursuance of demolition orders	...	...	...	2
(2) In connection with clearance areas	...	...	...	59
(3) Voluntarily	...	...	...	28

## 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)...	...	...	...	5,108
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	31,644
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	1,204
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	9,315
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	3,001

## 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	...	...	...	395
---	-----	-----	-----	-----



## 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

(A) *Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936*—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	54
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	59
(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 ... ..	2,650 (3,190 intimation notices)
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	2,593 (3,153 intimation notices complied with)
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	5

(C) *Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936* :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under subsection 3 of section 11 ... ..	4
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	2

(D) *Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936* :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	5
(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 ... ..	1,365
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	1,365
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	7,192½

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	432
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	940
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	4,679½
(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.

### REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL ON 29th DECEMBER, 1937.

#### Toddlers' Clinic.

In September, 1936, the Council decided to establish a special weekly toddlers' clinic, to be held at "Southlands." The first clinic was held on 3rd November, 1936.

I have pleasure, as instructed by the Committee, in submitting a report on the work of this clinic from its commencement until 27th July, a period of nine months.

In my original report I suggested that children should be invited to attend for a complete medical examination on or about their 2nd, 3rd and 4th birthdays.

It was, however, thought advisable in the first place to limit the invitations to the children at their third birthday, until it was known what response would be made. An average attendance of 8 to 10 per session is one which, in my opinion, is best suited for this type of clinic, as it allows the doctor to make a thorough investigation of each case; and the average attendance has in fact been 8·3 per session. Pending the submission of this report, therefore, no attempt has been made to get children of other ages to the clinic, as this would have meant an additional session.

Each child on its attendance is also examined by the Dental Surgeon and appointments made for treatment at the Council's dental clinic where necessary. Appointments are also made for re-attendance at the dental clinic at intervals of 3 to 6 months, in order that the earliest signs of dental caries or deformities may be detected and treated.

The number of effective written invitations sent to mothers to attend these clinics with their children during the period referred to was 874, and 280 children (32 per cent.) attended for examination.

The following tables summarise the work done at the Clinic since its commencement :—

TODDLERS' CLINIC, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1936, TO 27TH JULY, 1937,  
INCLUSIVE.

(1) Invitations (net number, after deducting returns through post, &c.)	874
(2) Children who attended—	
Invited           ...	273
Not invited	
Aged 2-3       ...	4
,,   4-5       ...	3
	—     7
	—   280



(3) Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
(4) Number of children who have never attended a centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
(5) Clinics held	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
(6) Average attendance per clinic—								
New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.77	
Old cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	.56	
							—	8.3
(7) Referred elsewhere for treatment (including dental treatment)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
(8) (a) Advised to attend Schick Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	
(b) Did so	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 (11%)	
(9) Number of children recommended for grant of milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF TODDLERS, 1936-7.

Disease, defect or condition found—								
Nutrition—(a) Normal				...	270	Heart—(a) organic	...	2
(b) Poor				...	10	(b) functional	...	3
Defective teeth				...	80	Lung defects	...	9
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids				...	54	Nervous defects	...	3
Enlarged glands				...	13	Phimosis	...	12
Eye defects—(a) squint				...	6	Enuresis	...	13
(b) infective				...	2	Hernia—(a) umbilical	...	1
Otorrhoea				...	1	(b) inguinal	...	1
Skin conditions				...	13	Nasal diphtheria	...	1
Knock knee				...	21	Evidence of past rickets	...	25
						Nævus	...	5

The total attendances of children at the infant welfare clinics during the past three years were as follows:—

					<i>Under 1.</i>	<i>1 to 5.</i>
1934	...	...	...	...	16,357	9,551
1935	...	...	...	...	17,784	9,423
1936	...	...	...	...	18,563	8,681

From these figures it appears that, whilst there has been a steady rise in the attendance of children under 1, there has been a corresponding fall in the attendance of toddlers.

I have been struck by the large number of children (30 per cent.) who have never been brought to any infant welfare centre, and I think that the value of a special toddlers' clinic is being increasingly realised by parents.

At present toddlers attend the special clinic in response to a written invitation, the list of invitations being compiled from the register of births and deaths. Frequently, however, families have removed to an unknown address, and there are, in addition, many families, of which we have no information, who have removed into the Borough.

The total number of children examined at the toddlers' clinic during the past 9 months is 280, and I have estimated that there are about 5,000 children between the ages of 1 and 5 in this Borough who are not attending an infant welfare centre and who are not under medical supervision at a nursery school. This experimental toddlers' clinic, therefore, only touches the fringe of the problem. As 42 per cent. of the toddlers who attended the clinic at the age of 3 have been recommended for treatment for one or more defects I think the necessity for a comprehensive scheme for the supervision of toddlers is established, and it appears



to me that in order to ensure that all toddlers receive adequate medical supervision a considerable extension of the present scheme is called for.

If the Council agree to such an extension the question arises whether the work should be concentrated at a central clinic or spread among the existing centres.

The advantages in having one central toddlers' clinic at Southlands are :—

- (1) Every case can be seen by the dental surgeon on the first attendance at the clinic.
- (2) No increased expense for rent of clinic.

The disadvantages are :—

- (1) The distance from the outskirts of the Borough, *e.g.*, the hardship to a mother who has a baby in addition to the toddler.
- (2) The previous Maternity and Child Welfare records of the child (which are filed at the respective centres) are not available to the doctor examining the case.
- (3) Mothers are sometimes unwilling to bring their children to a strange centre.

It appears to me that the problem can only be adequately dealt with by holding a toddlers' clinic at each district Maternity and Child Welfare centre. If this is done, it will be possible to invite to the clinics—

- (1) Toddlers at ages of 2, 3 and 4—by written invitation ;
- (2) All toddlers over the age of 2 from the infant welfare centres ;

and more time can then be devoted to the medical supervision of infants at the welfare centres. Such a clinic should be held weekly (for if it were held every two weeks, mothers would attend on the wrong day).

An increased expenditure in rent or other charges would be involved in the case of the Chatham Hall, Plough Road, All Saints and Gideon Road Centres.

Based on the amounts now paid for these premises, I estimate that an additional rent of £45 per annum would be required, while additional cleaning, &c., necessary would probably cost £55 per annum.

*Medical Staff.*—A doctor with especial experience in children's diseases would be required for five sessions per week.

The minimum rate of remuneration for such an appointment is one and a half guineas per session, involving an expenditure of £400 per annum.

I recommend that a toddlers' clinic be established at each of the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare centres in the Borough. The additional cost is estimated to amount to £500 per annum.

(Signed) G. MACDONALD,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
204 LAVENDER HILL, S.W. 11.

*September, 1937.*



## CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN BATTERSEA, 1937.

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. F.	947 903	91 60	11 13	5 8	18 13	22 34	36 29	43 35	104 63	177 133	234 204	206 311
1. Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers	M. F.	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
2. Measles ...	M. F.	— 3	— —	— 1	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
3. Scarlet fever ...	M. F.	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
4. Whooping cough	M. F.	5 4	2 2	1 2	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
5. Diphtheria ...	M. F.	2 7	— 2	— 1	— 2	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
6. Influenza ...	M. F.	22 21	— 1	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 3	3 3	9 3	3 8	3 3
7. Encephalitis lethargica	M. F.	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	1 —	— —
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	M. F.	2 1	2 —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M. F.	63 48	1 —	1 —	1 —	— —	6 17	14 15	8 7	18 5	13 4	1 —	— —
10. Other tuberculous diseases	M. F.	6 6	1 —	1 1	— 1	— —	1 2	1 1	1 —	1 1	— —	— —	— —
11. Syphilis ...	M. F.	3 3	1 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	1 —	— —
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M. F.	1 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	1 —	— —
13. Cancer, malignant disease	M. F.	130 114	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 3	— 1	3 5	16 17	45 22	42 35	22 31
14. Diabetes...	M. F.	11 20	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 2	3 4	5 10	1 4
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	M. F.	17 30	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1 1	2 6	3 10	11 12
16. Heart disease ...	M. F.	247 329	— —	— —	— —	2 4	2 5	3 2	5 4	16 10	40 40	84 77	95 187
17. Aneurysm ...	M. F.	5 11	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— 1	3 3	1 5	— 1

## CAUSES OF DEATH, 1937—(contd.).

[illegible]



MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON AND  
IN BATTERSEA, 1921-1937.

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.
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
1937 ... ..	0.84	1.45	2.29	—	1.87	1.87

PUERPERAL FEVER NOTIFICATIONS IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON  
AND IN BATTERSEA, 1921-1937.

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
1937 ... ..		4.16		1.40

North Battersea.

## INFANT MORTALITY, 1937.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE PERIODS.																					
	Under 24 hours.		1-7 days.		Weeks.						Total under 4 weeks.		Months.								Total deaths under 1 year	
					1-2		2-3		3-4				1-3		3-6		6-9		9-12			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	2
Diphtheria & croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	5	...	...	3	8	7
Diarrhoea & Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	3	4	...	2	7	11
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ... ..	6	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	...
Congenital malformation ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	...
Congenital debility ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Icterus neonatorum ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Injury at birth ... ..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Atelectasis and Asphyxia neonatorum ...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
Lack of care ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melæna neonatorum ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asphyxia, accidental... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Burns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...
Totals ... ..	8	4	9	2	1	2	2	—	2	—	22	8	10	5	10	8	11	7	1	8	54	36
Totals ... ..	12	11	3	2	2	2	2	2	30	15	18	18	9	90								

Nett births in the year.			Nett deaths in the year (Infants under 1 year)		
Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
1,075	49	1,124	87	3	90



South Battersea.

## INFANT MORTALITY, 1937.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE PERIODS.																				
	Under 24 hours.		1-7 days.		Weeks.						Total under 4 weeks.	Months.								Total deaths under 1 year	
					1-2		2-3		3-4			1-3		3-6		6-9		9-12			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Enteric fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Diphtheria & croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Meningococcal Menin- gitis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
PulmonaryTuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1		
Tuberculous Menin- gitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Tuberculous disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3		
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	5		
Diarrhœa & Enteritis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	5		
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
Cancer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Premature birth ...	3	2	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8		
Congenital malforma- tion ... ..	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	5	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	6		
Congenital debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Icterus neonatorum	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Injury at birth ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Atelectasis & As- phyxia neonatorum	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		
Lack of care ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hæmorrhage of newly born ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1		
Overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Asphyxia, accidental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Burns ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Totals ... ..	7	4	4	8	3	1	3	2	...	17	15	8	1	8	3	2	3	2	2	37	24
Totals ... ..	11		12		4		5		...	32		9		11		5		4		61	

Nett births in the year.			Nett deaths in the year (Infants under 1 year)		
Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
983	37	1,020	58	3	61



Borough of Battersea.

## INFANT MORTALITY, 1937.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE PERIODS.																							
	Under 24 hours.		1-7 days.		Weeks.						Total under 4 weeks.		Months.								Total deaths under 1 year.		Percentage of Total.	
					1-2		2-3		3-4				1-3		3-6		6-9		9-12					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	2.65
Diphtheria and croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	1.33
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0.66
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1.33
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0.66
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0.66
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	5.30
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	5	5	...	...	3	13	8	...	...	13.91
Diarrhoea & Enteritis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	1	4	12	17	...	...	19.21
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	0.66
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	0.66
Cancer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	9	3	4	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	16	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	...	...	18.54
Congenital malformation ...	...	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	5	4	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	11	7	...	11.92
Congenital debility ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3.31
Icterus neonatorum ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3.31
Injury at birth ...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	3.31
Atelectasis & Asphyxia neonatorum ...	2	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	5.96
Lack of care ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melæna neonatorum ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0.66
Hæmorrhage of newly born ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0.66
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1.33
Overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asphyxia, accidental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0.66
Burns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0.66
Other causes...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	2.65
Totals ...	15	8	13	10	4	3	5	2	2	—	39	23	18	6	18	11	13	10	3	10	91	60	...	100.00
Percentage of Total ...	23	23	7	7	2	62	24	29	23	13	151	...	15.2	15.2	4.7	4.7	1.3	41.1	15.9	19.2	15.2	8.6	M.60.3	F.39.7

	Nett births in the year.			Nett deaths in the year (Infants under 1 year).		
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
M. ...	1,058	42	1,100	87	4	91
F. ...	1,000	44	1,044	58	2	60
Totals ...	2,058	86	2,144	145	6	151



## Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST JANUARY, 1937, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1937, 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 Notifi- cations
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary Males ...	1	1	2	—	7	17	36	14	14	13	4	109	135
„ Females ...	—	1	1	2	10	21	25	9	8	6	1	84	107
Non-Pulmonary Males ...	—	2	—	2	5	1	3	1	—	1	—	15	16
„ Females ...	1	3	2	2	3	1	4	2	—	—	—	18	18

(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, and should include notifications made by Naval, Military or Air Force Medical Authorities.

(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	—	—	—	1	2	—	7
„ Females ...	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	6
Non-Pulmonary Males ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	5
„ Females	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

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 ... ..	3	2
transferable deaths from Registrar-General ... ..	2	2
Posthumous notifications ... ..	6	2
“ Transfers ” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)... ..	2	2
Other sources if any (specify) ... ..	—	—

#### 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, 1937, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Borough...	350	290	640	95	94	189	829
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	2	2	4	1	1	2	6
2. Recovery from the disease ...	13	12	25	10	3	13	38
3. Death (all causes) ...	69	48	117	7	7	14	131
4. Otherwise ...	49	39	88	6	12	18	106

NOTES.—PART III.

In Counties, the information should be compiled from the quarterly statements for the year 1937, 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 1937.

(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 ...	63	57	3	5	8	9	2	4	71	66	5	9		151
* (b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	—	—		14
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	164	47	49		408
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—		2
* (b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		1
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	85	70	67		265
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as—														
(a) Recovered ...	10	11	2	1	2	1	7	1	12	12	9	2		35
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	253	117	117		685
D.—Number of cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	296	225	15	22	34	38	37	42	330	263	52	64		709
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	—	—		15

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	739	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	37
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the tuberculosis Scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	84	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	89
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	4,837	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	137
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal † ... (b) Other ...	7 400	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) † ...	362
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ...	3,884	10. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ... (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	586 (+ 285 non-dis) 921
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above...	2	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 ... One  
 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 1937 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.

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—7					1928					1929					
			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.	2	3	4	—	7	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1		
		F.	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	3
		Children ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	—	4	1	—	5	1	5	6	1	12	—	1	6	—	7	—	2	1	—	3	
		F.	—	2	1	—	3	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	2	1	3	2	1	2	—	3	
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...		3	1	2	—	3	6	3	3	3	9	1	1	3	—	4	5	1	1	—	2	
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...		7	10	9	—	19	11	11	15	4	30	1	2	14	1	17	7	6	6	—	12	
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as recovered.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	All classes 69	10	11	9	—	20	5	1	2	—	3	7	2	2	—	4		
		F.	—	—	—	73	21	3	6	—	9	3	—	2	—	2	5	2	1	—	3		
		Children ...	—	—	—	247	19	3	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...		—	—	—	586	134	60	146	43	249	18	10	20	8	38	14	16	23	5	44		
	DEAD.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	252	30	30	181	178	389	6	5	27	19	51	5	7	35	29	71		
		F.	—	—	—	186	21	15	96	132	243	7	3	18	28	49	7	3	21	22	46		
		Children ...	—	—	—	44	9	1	9	6	16	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2		
	Total written off Dispensary Register ...		—	—	—	1457	244	123	448	359	930	41	19	69	55	143	39	30	83	57	170		
	GRAND TOTALS ...		—	—	—	1483	255	134	463	363	960	42	21	83	56	160	46	36	89	57	182		

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—(Contd.).

Form T145a—(Contd.).

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates			1930					1931					1932					1933				
			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.	2	3	1	—	4	2	3	1	—	4	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	1
		F.	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	3	1	2	—	3	2	—	1	—	1
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	2	1	5	—	6	1	3	1	—	4	1	4	1	1	6	3	4	8	1	13
		F.	4	2	5	—	7	3	3	4	—	7	4	1	2	1	4	2	5	2	—	7
		Children ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...		2	1	—	—	1	3	5	1	—	6	2	1	3	—	4	7	1	6	—	7
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...		13	7	11	—	18	15	15	8	—	23	11	8	9	2	19	18	12	17	1	30
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as recovered.	Adults—M.	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...		21	10	25	5	40	8	13	20	4	37	21	7	17	1	25	21	8	22	—	30
	DEAD	Adults—M.	9	5	28	18	51	6	12	23	4	39	6	6	26	5	37	2	4	25	9	38
		F.	6	2	16	14	32	7	10	10	7	27	3	8	11	6	25	4	—	19	6	25
		Children ...	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total written off Dispensary Register ...		41	18	69	39	126	27	36	53	15	104	34	21	54	12	87	27	12	66	15	93
GRAND TOTALS ...		54	25	80	39	144	42	51	61	15	127	45	29	63	14	106	45	24	83	16	123	



## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—(Contd.).

Form T145a—(Contd.).

Form 1145a—(Contd.)

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates			1934					1935					1936					1937				
			Class T.B. plus					Class T.B. plus					Class T.B. plus					Class T.B. plus				
			Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease arrested.	Adults—M.	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	2	5	16	—	21	7	2	14	—	16	13	1	30	1	32	14	3	32	2	37
		F.	6	2	10	1	13	9	1	8	—	9	3	5	20	1	26	16	5	25	—	30
		Children ...	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...		10	2	3	—	5	2	4	4	—	8	5	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...		22	13	29	1	43	20	7	26	—	33	27	7	52	2	61	31	8	60	2	70
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as recovered.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...		16	6	27	—	33	13	2	24	—	26	5	1	16	1	18	3	—	7	—	7
	DEAD.	Adults—M.	—	5	25	11	41	6	1	12	9	22	2	1	19	3	23	3	—	8	2	10
		F.	2	—	10	8	18	3	—	11	7	18	1	—	14	6	20	2	—	4	2	6
		Children ...	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Total written off Dispensary Register ...		20	11	63	21	95	22	3	48	16	67	8	2	50	10	62	8	—	19	4	23
GRAND TOTALS ...		42	24	92	22	138	42	10	74	16	100	35	9	102	12	123	39	8	79	6	93	

# NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Form T145a—(Contd.).

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1937 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—7					1928					1929				
			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	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	4
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	2
		F.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...		1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...		1	—	1	1	3	3	2	4	12	21	1	1	2	—	4	4	—	1	5	10
	Transferred to Pulmonary		2	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Discharged as recovered.		1	—	1	1	3	5	1	2	4	12	2	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	4
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...	F.	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	6	10	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	4
		Children ...	6	3	2	30	41	22	15	4	78	119	4	—	—	2	6	1	1	1	3	6
		... ..	21	7	15	50	93	30	10	17	70	127	4	1	4	8	17	3	1	—	5	9
	DEAD.	Adults—M.	1	—	—	—	1	7	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	1	1	—	3	5	1	2	4	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
		Children ...	1	—	—	8	9	6	1	1	3	11	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Total written off Dispensary Register ...		31	11	18	92	152	73	30	31	164	298	10	3	5	10	28	6	3	1	14	24
	GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)		32	11	19	93	155	76	32	35	176	319	11	4	7	10	32	10	3	2	19	34



## NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—(Contd.).

Form T145a—(Contd.).

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates			1930					1931					1932					1933				
			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	—	2	
		F.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	3	
		Children ...	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	—	3	6	1	—	—	1	2
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
		Children ...	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...		2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	2	9	—	2	1	12	—	1	1	2	4
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...		3	3	1	1	8	3	—	—	3	6	10	2	5	6	23	6	2	2	5	15	
Transferred to Pulmonary			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as recovered.	Adults—M.	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	
		F.	1	—	—	3	4	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
		Children ...	2	1	2	4	9	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...		2	2	1	8	13	8	1	3	4	16	6	1	5	3	15	4	1	2	4	11
	DEAD.	Adults—M.	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	5	2	—	1	—	3
		F.	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Total written off Dispensary Register ...		10	4	4	17	35	14	3	3	6	26	10	2	7	6	25	6	1	4	5	16	
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary) ...			13	7	5	18	43	17	3	3	9	32	20	4	12	12	48	12	3	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		1934					1935					1936					1937				
		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.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	6	1	9
		F.	1	—	2	4	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	7
		Children ...	3	—	—	4	4	1	2	3	10	1	—	—	5	6	2	—	—	1	3
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...		—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...		6	1	3	6	8	2	2	5	17	2	—	1	6	9	6	3	7	3	19
	Transferred to Pulmonary		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(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 ...		3	—	—	3	1	1	3	2	7	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	1	1	2
	DEAD.	Adults—M.	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total written off Dispensary Register ...		3	—	1	3	2	1	4	2	9	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	1	2	3
	GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary) ...		9	1	4	9	10	3	6	7	26	2	—	2	8	12	6	3	8	5	22



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