

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

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# REPORT

ON THE

# HEALTH

OF THE

Metropolitan Borough of Battersea,

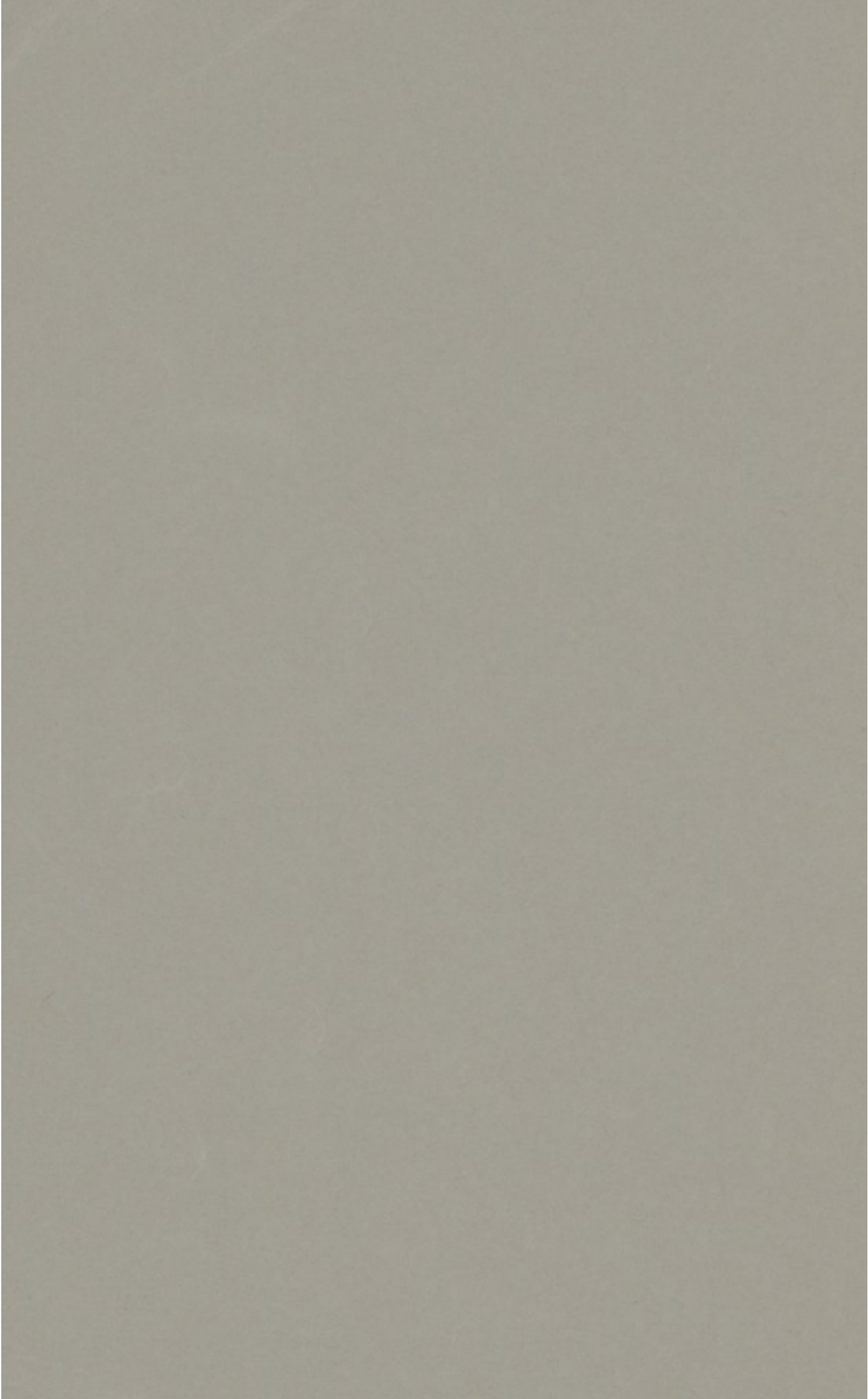
FOR THE YEAR

1938

BY

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

AcB ✓



Metropolitan Borough of Battersea.

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REPORT

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FOR THE YEAR

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BY

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





## Health Committee

(Acted also as the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee until  
8th November, 1938.)

As constituted 9th November, 1937.

*Chairman :*

Councillor Mrs. A. A. BURTON.

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

Councillor Mrs. K. S. D. BAKER.

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.

As constituted 9th November, 1938.

*Chairman :*

Councillor Mrs. A. A. BURTON.

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

Alderman Mrs. H. BOWLER.

Councillor Mrs. E. S. BURTON.

„ Mrs. E. A. COOPER.

„ Dr. H. L. GULATI.

„ T. J. HINES.

„ F. J. LAMB.

„ J. F. LANE, jun.

„ G. LAURIKS.

„ R. MOORE.

„ Mrs. M. J. ROBINSON.

„ Mrs. E. STONE.

## Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

As constituted 9th November, 1938.

*Chairman :*

Alderman Mrs. H. BOWLER.

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

Councillor A. E. AUSTIN, B.A.

„ Mrs. K. S. D. BAKER.

„ Mrs. S. BRAMLEY.

Councillor E. W. COLES.

Alderman Mrs. H. E. HUGHES.

Councillor G. LAURIKS.

„ H. MILLS.

„ Mrs. F. E. MULLINGS.

Alderman A. A. RIGNALL.

Councillor Mrs. M. J. ROBINSON.

„ Mrs. M. E. STONE.

## Housing Committee.

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.

As constituted 9th November, 1938.

*Chairman :*

Councillor I. O. THOMAS.

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

Councillor Mrs. K. S. D. BAKER.

„ R. G. H. BLUNDELL.

„ Mrs. A. A. BURTON.

„ Mrs. E. A. COOPER.

Alderman H. HARLING.

Councillor A. R. HIGGINS.

„ C. E. LANG.

Alderman I. L. LEWIS, M.A., B.Sc.

Councillor G. F. MEECHAM.

Alderman T. POCOCK, J.P.

Councillor W. J. WYE.



## Tuberculosis Care Committee.

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.

*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 BURTON)  
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. E. HORN).

\* Alderman Mrs. H. BOWLER appointed in place of Mrs. COOPER, 23rd February, 1938.

\*\* Resigned 9th December, 1937. Miss K. BOGUE appointed 23rd March, 1938.

As constituted 9th November, 1938.

*Chairman—*

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

*Other Member :*

Mrs. F. YOUNG.

*Representatives of the Local Public Assistance Committee :*

Alderman Mrs. H. BOWLER.  
Councillor Mrs. M. J. ROBINSON.

*Representative of the London Insurance Committee :*

Mr. H. B. ROBINSON.

*Representative of the Charity Organisation Society :*

Miss K. BOGUE.

*Member of the late Voluntary Care Committee :*

Miss B. HOME.

*Consultative Members :*

L.C.C. District Organiser for Children's Care Committee Work (Miss BURTON).  
L.C.C. Divisional Medical Officer (Dr. ATLEE).  
Representative of the Invalid Children's Aid Association, Southlands (Miss DENHAM).  
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Lady Almoner, Brompton Hospital (Miss MARX).  
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. E. HORN).



# Staff of Public Health Department.

(December, 1938).

<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>	(Mr <sup>s</sup> .) M. J. O'FLYNN, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
<i>Resident Medical Officer, Borough Maternity Hospital</i>	(Miss) E. N. CHRISTIE, M.B., Ch.B.
<i>Consultant Gynæcologist, Borough Maternity Hospital</i>	(Miss) ALICE BLOOMFIELD, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.
<i>Consultant Obstetrician, Borough Maternity Hospital</i>	F. W. ROQUES, M.D., M.C., F.R.C.S., F.R.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, Mundella Road Centre ...</i>	(Miss) E. M. SAXTON, M.D.
<i>Medical Officer, Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic</i>	W. W. KING-BROWN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
<i>Dental Surgeon (by arrangement with British Dental Hospital)</i>	J. RHYS HERBERT, L.M.S.S.A., L.D.S., R.C.S.
<i>Public Analyst ... ..</i>	C. HACKMAN, F.I.C.

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

## Sanitary Inspectors :

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

*Organising Rat Officer*—A. E. TUBBY.

## Health Visitors :

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

One temporary health visitor.

(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 (b).

P. BROCKING.

One Vacancy.

(Miss) M. A. WELLER (M. & C.W.  
Records).

(Miss) K. M. HONE.

Two temporary clerks.

Two office youths.

*Maternity Home—*

Matron—(Miss) M. FEVYER (f g).

Sister—(Miss) F. M. COOPER (fg) and 1 Staff Nurse. 3 Vacancies.

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).

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

Laboratory technician—T. E. NOBLE.

*Disinfecting Station—*Superintendent—T. FARROW.*Mortuary—*Keeper—W. NEWMAN.*Public Vaccinators and Vaccination Officer—*See page 58.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Borough during 1938.

A Summary of the principal vital statistics for the year is given on page 7. In my Annual Report for 1937 I drew attention to the high infantile mortality rate for that year, and I hazarded the opinion that the rate was an abnormal one and that it was unlikely to continue at so high a level. It is pleasing to note that the rate for the current year has fallen to 53 per 1,000 births as compared with 70·43 in 1937. The fall in the number of infant deaths in the Borough from 1901 to 1922 was rapid and continuous, but since that date the infant death rate has remained more or less stationary with only comparatively small fluctuations from year to year.

The death rate from Tuberculosis is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough.

The general work of the Public Health Department has been carried on under considerable difficulties during the latter part of the year, and I gratefully acknowledge the loyal service so readily rendered by the whole staff in carrying out duties which, in many cases, involved a new orientation of mind and practice.

I wish to thank the Mayor and Members of the Borough Council, and more particularly the Chairman and Members of the Public Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and Housing Committees, for the continued support that I have received from them during the year. I am particularly mindful of the assistance always so readily given by the Chief Officers of the Council.

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, 1939.*

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## Summary of Statistics, 1938.

### 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 1938) ... ..		<b>141,700</b>
Structurally separate occupied dwellings on rate books at end of 1938 ... ..		28,042
Rateable value (1938) ... ..	£1,	167,395
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£4,	750

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

#### *Births—*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ... ..	1,012	1,014	2,026
Illegitimate ... ..	44	44	88
Live births ... ..	1,056	1,058	2,114
Still births ... ..	34	22	56
<b>Live birth-rate</b> (per 1,000 population) ... ..			<b>14·92</b>
<i>Still-birth-rate</i> (per 1,000 births live and still) ... ..			25·8
<i>Deaths</i> —Males, 845 ; females, 830 ... ..			1,675
<b>Death-rate</b> (per 1,000 population) ... ..			<b>11·82</b>
<i>Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth—</i>			
From sepsis ... ..			5
Other puerperal causes ... ..			1
<b>Maternal mortality rate</b> (per 1,000 births live and still) ... ..			<b>2·76</b>
<i>Deaths of infants under 1 year—</i>			
Legitimate, 104 ; illegitimate, 9 ... ..			113
<b>Infant mortality rate</b> (per 1,000 live births)—			
Legitimate, 51·33 ; illegitimate, 102·27. All deaths under 1 year ... ..			<b>53·45</b>
<i>Deaths from Cancer</i> (all ages) ... ..			274
„ Measles (all ages) ... ..			11
„ Whooping-cough (all ages) ... ..			3
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..			31

### 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 (1938) was 141,700, as compared with 143,500 in 1937. The population of Battersea at the Census taken in April, 1931, was 159,552, and the Registrar-General's estimate for 1938 therefore indicates a decrease of 17,852 (or 11 per cent.) since the Census, and 1,800 during 1937-8.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough (141,700) 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, 1938.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Density per acre
WARDS.					
1. Nine Elms ...	407	11,207	11,406	22,613	55·6
2. Park ...	316	7,074	7,933	15,007	47·5
3. Latchmere ...	182	7,786	8,549	16,335	89·8
5. Church...	171	7,356	7,524	14,880	87·0
NORTH BATTERSEA	1,076	33,423	35,412	68,835	64·0
4. Shaftesbury ...	140	6,031	6,499	12,530	89·5
6. Winstanley ...	126	8,428	8,612	17,040	135·2
7. St. John ...	117	3,322	4,279	7,601	65·0
8. Bolingbroke ...	205	7,440	8,974	16,414	80·1
9. Broomwood ...	499	8,413	10,867	19,280	38·6
SOUTH BATTERSEA	1,087	33,634	39,231	72,865	67·0
Borough ...	2,163	67,057	74,643	141,700	65·5

### BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered in the Borough during 1938 was 2,898 (1,457 male, 1,441 female), an excess of 16 males. Of this number 1,288 were transferred out, the permanent residence of the parents being outside the Borough, and 504, registered outside the Borough, were transferred in, giving on balance a total of 2,114 births (1,056 male, 1,058 female) relating to Battersea residents, and a corrected (live) birth-rate of 14·92 per 1,000 of the population. This is a decrease of 0·02 on that of 1937.

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 1938, and figures relating to the previous decennium 1928-37 :—

\* 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, DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1938.

6

AREA.	Estimated Population 1938.	BIRTHS.								DEATHS (ALL AGES).				INFANT DEATHS.			
		LIVE.				STILL.				Number.			Rate.	Number.			*Rate.
		Number.			Rate.	Number.			*Rate.								
		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
SUB-DISTRICTS.																	
North Battersea ...	68,835	507	500	1,007	14.6	22	11	33	31.7	400	354	754	11.0	34	21	55	54.6
South Battersea ...	72,865	549	558	1,107	15.2	12	11	23	20.3	445	476	921	12.6	39	19	58	52.4
WARDS.																	
No. 1, Nine Elms...	22,613	171	170	341	15.1	8	2	10	28.5	123	112	235	10.4	8	8	16	46.9
No. 2, Park ...	15,007	113	110	223	14.9	1	2	3	13.3	95	73	168	11.2	8	3	11	49.3
No. 3, Latchmere	16,335	111	108	219	13.4	6	5	11	47.8	99	93	192	11.8	8	3	11	50.2
No. 4, Shaftesbury	12,530	79	99	178	14.2	1	—	1	5.6	85	68	153	12.1	5	2	7	39.3
No. 5, Church ...	14,880	112	112	224	15.1	7	2	9	38.6	83	76	159	10.7	10	7	17	75.9
No. 6, Winstanley	17,040	123	146	269	15.8	4	2	6	21.8	102	92	194	11.4	12	10	22	81.8
No. 7, St. John ...	7,601	84	77	161	21.2	2	3	5	30.1	43	59	102	13.4	3	—	3	18.6
No. 8, Bolingbroke	16,414	140	122	262	16.0	1	2	3	11.3	90	100	190	11.6	10	2	12	45.8
No. 9, Broomwood	19,280	123	114	237	12.3	4	4	8	32.7	125	157	282	14.6	9	5	14	59.1
Borough ...	141,700	1,056	1,058	2,114	14.9	34	22	56	25.8	845	830	1,675	11.8	73	40	113	53.4

\* Still birth rate per 1,000 births (live and still). Infant death rate per 1,000 live births. Other rates in this table per 1,000 estimated population.



# VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1938 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
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
1938	141,700	2,898	2,114	14·9	2,679	18·9	1,374	370	113	53	1,675	11·8

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 1931).

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

Of the Battersea births (live and still) which occurred within the Borough, 680 were "domiciliary births."

The birth-rate shows a decline in three Wards of the Borough and an increase in the six remaining Wards. The birth-rate in Battersea was 0·3 per 1,000 lower than the average for the previous decennium 1928-1937.

Illegitimate births numbered 88 or 4·16 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 13·4 per 1,000 of the population, and for England and Wales the rate was 15·1.

### Still-births.

The registration of still-births is made compulsory by the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926.

During 1938 there were 69 still-births registered in Battersea, of which 38 were of Battersea parents. Eighteen still-births occurring outside the Borough were registered as belonging to Battersea, making 56 in all, representing a still-birth rate of 25·81 per 1,000 births (live and still) registered. Of the 56 still-births 2 (3·6 per cent.) were registered as illegitimate.

The number of Battersea still-births registered, and the still-birth rates, from 1928 to 1938, were as under :—

	No.	Rate.		No.	Rate.
1928 ...	90	31·8	1935 ...	69	31·8
1929 ...	71	26·4	1936 ...	60	27·4
1930 ...	103	37·4	1937 ...	63	28·5
1931 ...	66	26·0			
1932 ...	72	30·1	<i>Mean</i>		
1933 ...	65	27·9	1928-37	72	29·7
1934 ...	65	29·3	1938 ...	56	25·8

### Notification of Births.

During 1938 the number of notifications of live births received belonging to the Borough was 2,100. The corrected number of Battersea births registered during the year was 2,114. The proportion of notified to registered births was, therefore, 99·3 per cent.

Notifications of 456 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 2,100 above.

Fifty-two still-births were *notified* under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, during the year, including 14 cases occurring outside the Borough, the number notified being 92·9 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 visitor of the voluntary organisation 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 statutory requirements.



**MARRIAGES.**

The marriages registered in Battersea during 1938 numbered 1,296. The marriage-rate (*i.e.*, the number of persons married per 1,000 of the population) was 18·3.

Year.				Marriages.	Marriage-Rate.
1933	...	...	...	1,376	17·9
1934	...	...	...	1,432	19·0
1935	...	...	...	1,446	19·5
1936	...	...	...	1,364	18·7
1937	...	...	...	1,409	19·6
<i>Mean, 1933-37</i>				<i>1,405</i>	<i>18·9</i>
1938	...	...	...	1,296	18·3

**DEATHS.**

The number of deaths registered in the Borough during 1938 was 2,679. Of these 1,374 were deaths of non-residents and were transferred to the districts in which the persons ordinarily resided. There were on the other hand, 370 deaths of Battersea residents registered outside the Borough. The total (corrected) number of deaths belonging to the Borough was 1,675 (males 845, females 830). This gives a recorded death-rate of 11·82 compared with 11·8 for London, and 11·6 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 past year this factor is 0·99, and the adjusted death-rate for the purpose of such comparison is therefore 11·70.

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 1938 :—

	Under 1 year.	1 —	5 —	10 —	15 —	25 —	45 —	65 +	Total.
M	73	21	4	3	22	83	250	389	845
F	40	18	6	4	18	75	187	482	830
Ttls.	113	39	10	7	40	158	437	871	1675
% of Total	6·7	2·3	0·6	0·4	2·4	9·5	26·1	52·0	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, 1928-1938.

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
			1938	...	58.9			

The deaths of 871 residents of Battersea aged 65 years and upwards were registered. The distribution of these deaths, which constituted 52.0 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	100	80	71	87	13	43	184	210	394
South Battersea	94	114	89	113	22	45	205	272	477
Borough ...	194	194	160	200	35	88	389	482	871

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	567	26.82	31	27.43	532	31.76
2	520	24.60	27	23.90	400	23.88
3	541	25.59	29	25.66	335	20.00
4	486	22.99	26	23.01	408	24.36
Total	2,114	100.0	113	100.0	1,675	100.0

The death-rate during 1938 was lowest in the Nine Elms Ward (10.4), and highest in Broomwood Ward (14.6). Decreased death-rates were recorded in seven wards of the Borough.

The natural increase of population (that is excess of births over deaths) was 439, as compared with 294 in 1937.

The causes of the 1,675 deaths occurring in 1938, classified in various age groups, are shown in the Appendix, pages 134-35.



### Deaths in Public Institutions.

During 1938 the deaths of Battersea residents occurring in hospitals or institutions numbered 1,076. Of this number 751 occurred within and 325 outside the Borough. Of the total Battersea deaths in institutions 798 occurred in the general hospitals of the London County Council.

### INFANT MORTALITY.

During 1938 the deaths of 113 infants under 1 year of age were registered as belonging to Battersea. The total number of live births registered during the year was 2,114, giving an infant mortality rate of 53·45 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 70·43 in 1937, 59·21 in 1936, 65·11 in 1935, and 61·28 in 1934.

The infant mortality rates in the County of London and in England and Wales during 1938 were 56 and 53 respectively.

The distribution of the 113 infant deaths and the infant mortality-rates for the registration sub-districts and the wards, are shown in the table on page 9.

It will be noted that in the sub-districts the rate was, as is usual, lower in South Battersea (52·4) than in North Battersea (54·6). In the wards, St. John showed the lowest rate (18·6) and Winstanley Ward the highest (81·8).

The year shows a welcome reduction in the infant mortality rate, which in 1937 soared to a height it had not reached for some years previously. The rate for 1938 is in fact well below the average for the past decade, and taking 1937 and 1938 together the rate is only 62 per 1,000 births.

Reference to the chart on page 20 will show that the fall in the infant mortality rate, which was so spectacular in the early years of this century, has not continued at such speed since the war. But if the twenty years which have passed since then be divided into two decades it will be seen that the reduction still continues. The table following enables the variations in the different wards of the borough to be compared.

*Infant Mortality Rates for 20 years.*

Area.		20 years 1919-1938.	10 years 1919-1928.	10 years 1929-1938.
North Battersea	...	67·30	70·04	63·01
South Battersea	...	58·15	60·76	54·69
WARDS.				
No. 1. Nine Elms	...	68·88	75·59	57·82
" 2. Park	...	68·08	68·72	67·06
" 3. Latchmere	...	62·27	63·22	60·87
" 4. Shaftesbury	...	64·40	65·24	63·16
" 5. Church	...	69·24	69·48	68·89
" 6. Winstanley	...	64·46	70·13	63·11
" 7. St. John	...	54·90	62·02	47·10
" 8. Bolingbroke	...	49·60	49·82	49·34
" 9. Broomwood	...	48·94	50·40	47·29
BOROUGH	...	63·14	65·98	59·02



The figures in this table are not averages, but the actual rates for the areas enumerated in the periods named.

The rates, both for the Borough and the two sub-districts, each show a reduction of about 10 per cent. when the last decade (1929-38) is compared with that preceding it.

In the wards, however, though a reduction is shown in every case it varies from as little as 0·85 per cent. (Church Ward) to 24·5 per cent. in Nine Elms Ward. Another large reduction—24 per cent.—occurs in the case of St. John Ward, which shows the lowest rate for the last 10 years.

In the 4 wards where the rate during 1919-1928 was heaviest (i.e., above the Borough rate), it was reduced by 11 per cent. in the following decade, whereas in the remaining 5 Wards the reduction was 7·25 per cent. only.

The mortality rate in Battersea among female infants has, since the war, been roughly three-fourths of that for male infants, the actual figures being, females 55·2, males 70·4 per 1,000 births.

There were 31 deaths of infants during the first four weeks of life (or 27·4 per cent. of the total infant deaths) as compared with 62 deaths (or 41·1 per cent.) in 1937 and a percentage for the quinquennium 1932-1937 of 44·6.

As already shown the infant death rate in the last ten years has decreased by about 10 per cent., as compared with the previous decade. The ratio of the number of deaths in the first 4 weeks of life to those in the first twelve months has, however, actually increased (from 42·4 to 43·1 per cent.), thus illustrating the fact that the measures taken to reduce infant mortality have been less successful in the very early weeks of life than in a later stage. Indeed it is recognised that the saving of infant life in the neo-natal period can only be effected by ante-natal care and skilled treatment of the mother at confinement. The new municipal mid-wifery services, and the extension of ante-natal centres may, perhaps, succeed in the field where child welfare clinics have been least successful.

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 DAY, UNDER 1 WEEK AND UNDER 4 WEEKS FROM 1933 TO 1938.

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
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
1937 ...	23	23	16	62	41·1
Mean ...	25·0	19·4	14·4	58·8	44·6
1938 ...	10	12	9	31	27·4



The causes of the 113 infant deaths are shown in detail in the appendix, pages 136-8. 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 1938 was 102·27 per 1,000 births, as compared with 69·77 in 1937, 57·5 in 1936, 160·9 in 1935, and 134·8 in 1934. The corresponding death-rate of legitimate children in 1938 was 51·33, the ratio of mortality rate of illegitimate infants to that of legitimate being 199 to 100. For the 20 years 1919-38 this ratio was 209 to 100.

### 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 :—

Insured persons residing in Battersea registered as unemployed :—

17th January, 1938 ...	4,337	25th January, 1937 ...	3,382
4th April, „ ...	4,112	19th April, „ ...	2,850
18th July, „ ...	3,910	26th July, „ ...	2,634
17th October, „ ...	4,165	18th October, „ ...	3,089

Domiciliary relief granted at various dates :—

1938	Cases	Persons	1937	Cases	Persons
26th March	1,491	2,405	27th March	1,560	2,721
25th June...	1,457	2,349	26th June...	1,451	2,368
24th Sept....	1,472	2,353	25th Sept....	1,412	2,260
31st Dec. ...	1,508	2,482	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 an increase of 38, and the second a decline of 2 per cent. for the year 1938 compared with 1937.

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 285 children per month received free dinners in the elementary schools, and 975 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 9½ per cent. on those for 1937.

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 117, &c., as to factories, &c., and the numbers employed therein.

## ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN BATTERSEA, 1938.

	BOYS.				GIRLS.				TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE.	
	Entrants	Age 7	Age 11	Age 14	Entrants	Age 7	Age 11	Age 14		Batt.	London.
Number examined ...	813	708	691	685	893	759	855	692	6,096	—	—
Clothing and boots—											
Good ...	657	586	556	530	758	651	691	511	4,940	81.0	54.6
Fair ...	156	121	135	155	135	108	164	181	1,155	19.0	45.1
Poor ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.0	0.3
Nutrition—											
Good ...	75	42	64	51	88	105	80	82	587	9.6	16.2
Average ...	666	576	570	580	745	600	698	573	5,008	82.2	77.2
Below normal ...	72	90	57	54	60	54	75	37	499	8.2	6.6
Bad ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2		
Cleanliness of head—											
Clean ...	812	706	690	684	886	751	839	680	6,048	99.2	97.7
Nits ...	1	1	1	1	2	8	13	4	31	0.5	2.0
Pediculi ...	—	1	—	—	5	—	3	8	17	0.3	0.3
Cleanliness of body—											
Clean ...	813	708	691	684	893	759	855	691	6,094	100.0	98.7
Dirty ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	0.0	1.2
Pediculi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.1
Teeth—											
All sound ...	453	438	502	485	499	494	623	493	3,987	65.4	70.2
Less than 4 decayed ...	269	210	178	186	300	216	213	183	1,755	28.8	26.3
Four or more decayed ...	91	60	11	14	94	49	19	16	354	5.8	3.5
Vision—											
6/6 in both eyes ...	—	530	503	494	—	582	572	498	3,179	72.6	67.8
6/9 in either or both eyes ...	—	118	76	74	—	111	145	74	598	13.7	19.0
6/12 or worse in either or both eyes	—	54	111	116	—	62	138	117	598	13.7	13.2



EXAMINATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN BATTERSEA, 1938.

	BOYS.								GIRLS.							
	Entrants		Age 7		Age 11		Age 14		Entrants		Age 7		Age 11		Age 14	
	813 Cases	*	708 Cases	*	691 Cases	*	685 Cases	*	893 Cases	*	759 Cases	*	855 Cases	*	692 Cases	*
Number examined...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malnutrition	9	8	10	9	5	5	—	—	7	7	2	2	9	9	3	3
Skin disease	6	6	6	4	2	2	2	2	15	11	6	6	6	4	12	12
Defective teeth	—	344	—	262	—	183	—	199	—	382	—	254	—	229	—	178
Enlarged tonsils	110	57	60	29	9	4	9	4	121	58	67	42	37	19	20	11
Adenoids	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	12	10	6	5	1	—	—	—	12	11	4	3	1	1	—	—
Other nose and throat defects	5	3	9	7	5	4	2	2	10	8	5	5	4	2	2	1
Enlarged glands	6	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	2	7	3	3	2	—	—
Eye disease	15	11	14	10	9	7	5	4	15	14	15	8	14	10	4	3
Vision defect	—	—	—	29	—	72	—	63	—	—	—	36	—	96	—	84
Otorrhoea	4	4	3	2	4	4	3	3	8	7	6	4	6	3	—	—
Other ear disease	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	3	3	3	—	—
Defective hearing	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Speech defects	2	—	3	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Heart defects	4	1	6	—	2	1	4	1	4	1	9	—	3	1	3	—
Anæmia	3	—	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3
Lung defects	22	13	9	5	4	3	4	4	32	17	10	5	4	2	3	2
Nervous defects	—	—	6	3	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	—
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tb. disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal deformities	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	7	6	3	3
Other deformities	3	1	3	1	6	2	2	—	6	1	2	1	8	6	3	1
Other defects	14	11	7	5	5	4	4	1	15	11	15	7	22	16	5	3
Number of children noted for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	410		324		267		253		460		323		346		284	

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

## 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
1938	141,700	2,114	1,675	439	14.9	11.8	53.4

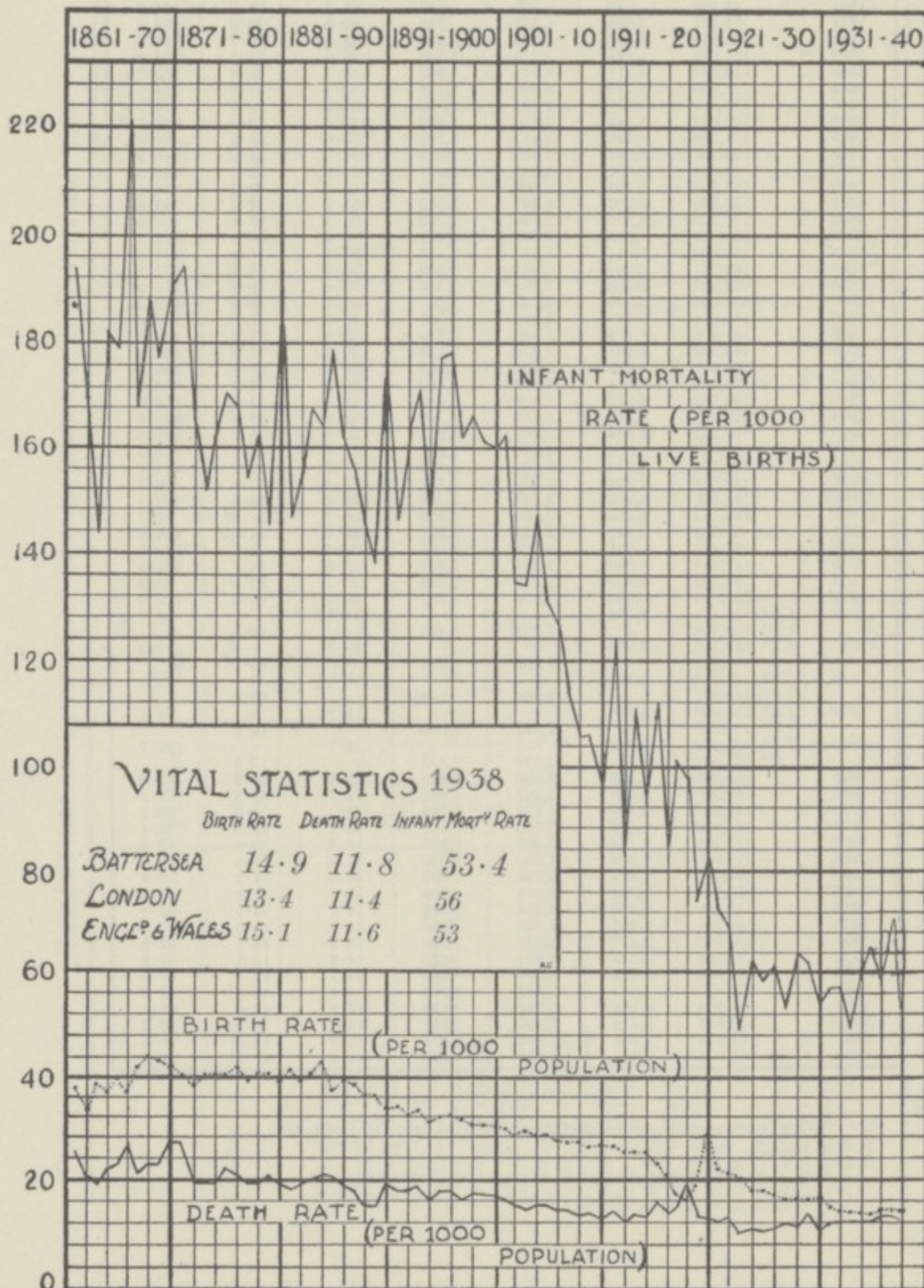
Census years in heavy type

\* 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 BOROUGHs.	Estimated resident population (mid-1938)	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 ... ..	4,062,800	13·4	11·4		56
<i>West Districts.</i>			<i>Crude</i>	<i>Adjusted</i>	
Paddington ... ..	137,400	13·74	11·33	11·21	66
Kensington... ..	174,100	12·8	11·7	10·9	78
Hammersmith ... ..	125,100	15·5	11·3	11·6	61
Fulham ... ..	137,700	14·2	11·6	11·7	51
Chelsea ... ..	56,050	10·2	13·5	11·5	80
City of Westminster ... ..	124,400	8·3	10·4	10·7	54·9
<i>North Districts.</i>					
St. Marylebone ... ..	90,680	8·84	11·12	11·0	60
Hampstead... ..	90,480	11·7	11·4	10·7	57
St. Pancras... ..	179,400	13·5	11·5	11·7	64
Islington ... ..	292,300	15·32	11·9	12·02	65
Stoke Newington ... ..	50,480	13·8	11·0	10·5	43·2
Hackney ... ..	205,200	13·4	10·7	11·2	56·46
<i>Central Districts.</i>					
Holborn ... ..	34,350	7·28	10·51	11·25	84
Finsbury ... ..	56,960	13·0	12·9	14·1	73
City of London ... ..	8,780	6·6	10·7	11·8	51·8
<i>East Districts.</i>					
Shoreditch ... ..	80,360	14·7	11·4	12·5	64
Bethnal Green ... ..	92,910	14·2	11·3	12·8	59·3
Stepney ... ..	200,500	13·06	11·05	12·92	60·7
Poplar ... ..	134,400	14·9	11·4	12·7	60
<i>South Districts.</i>					
Southwark ... ..	145,300	14·0	12·5	13·4	57
Bermondsey ... ..	97,420	14·8	11·0	12·54	45
Lambeth ... ..	272,800	14·09	11·9	11·7	51
Battersea ... ..	141,700	14·92	11·82	11·70	53·45
Wandsworth ... ..	340,100	11·92	11·17	10·38	46
Camberwell ... ..	222,400	13·97	12·27	12·27	61
Deptford ... ..	95,460	14·4	11·8	12·3	54
Greenwich ... ..	95,770	13·64	10·89	11·1	42
Lewisham ... ..	229,000	13·9	10·49	10·5	47
Woolwich ... ..	150,900	13·6	10·4	11·0	50

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



## 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.

A memorandum from the Wandsworth Division of the British Medical Association setting out various proposals designed to secure better co-operation between private medical practitioners and the Council in the ante-natal and infant welfare services provided by the Council and also with regard to diphtheria immunisation was before the Council in May. A deputation from the Association had already attended before the Health Committee in support of the proposals. The Council decided to inform the Division that the services in question had been built up by the Council as a result of many years experience and on the advice and with the approval of the Ministry of Health, and that they were of opinion that no improvement was likely to be effected by the adoption of the proposals suggested.

### Maternity and Child Welfare Districts and Centres.

For administrative purposes, the Borough is divided into fourteen districts, for each of which a health visitor is responsible.

There were, at the end of the year, 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.

At each of the municipal centres a clinic is held twice weekly with a woman Medical Officer in attendance, as shewn in the table on page 23.

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.

### Grants and Contributions.

Ancillary services included in the scheme are :—

- (1) St. Mary's House, Macaulay Road, Clapham Common (*vide* page 44).
- (2) St. Margaret's Day Nursery and Resident Hostel, Cambridge Road (*vide* page 49).

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, are 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 1938-39 in connection with their Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, as under :—

[continued on page 25]

# MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES (AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.)

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>Post-natal, Maternity Hospital</b> ...	—	10.0 a.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.) ...	—	—	1.45 p.m.	—	1.45 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,"—</b>					
Southlands, Shuttleworth Road ...	—	2.0 p.m.	—	—	—
All Saints' Hall, Prince of Wales Drive ...	—	—	—	9.30 a.m.	—
Plough Road Institution ...	—	—	—	—	1.30 p.m.
Chatham Hall, Chatham Road ...	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—	—
Gideon Road disused school ...	—	1.30 p.m.	—	—	—
55 Mundella Road ...	—	—	—	1.30 p.m.	—
<b>Dental, Southlands</b> ...	—	10.30 a.m.†	10.30 a.m.	—	10.30 a.m.
<b>Diphtheria Immunisation (Schick test), Southlands</b>	—	2.0 p.m.	2.0 p.m.	—	—
	—	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, 1938.

	MUNICIPAL.							VOLUNTARY.			GRAND TOTAL.
	South-lands.	Plough Road.	All Saints' Hall	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	100	100	101	599	51	76	127	726
Weights recorded ...	4,337	5,590	5,639	5,464	6,265	2,951	30,246	646	2,233	2,879	33,125
Advice only given ...	939	1,187	1,251	912	531	574	5,394	178	21	199	5,593
Total attendances ...	5,276	6,777	6,890	6,376	6,796	3,525	35,640	824	2,254	3,078	38,718
Average per session...	53·3	68·5	68·9	63·8	68·0	34·9	59·5	16·2	29·7	24·2	53·3
„ „ week ...	101·5	130·3	132·5	122·6	130·7	67·8	685·4	15·8	43·3	59·2	744·6
First attendances ...	279	360	304	313	48	190	1,794	30	145	175	1,969
Children attended ...	444	648	626	562	637	344	3,261	71	293	364	3,625
Doctor's attendances	51	99	100	100	99	49	498	26	76	102	600
„ interviews...	1,302	2,234	2,012	2,242	2,081	1,123	10,994	289	1,346	1,635	12,629
„ average per attendance	26	23	20	22	21	23	22	11	18	16	21

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

Ante-natal Clinics, page 35 ; Dental Clinic, pages 31, 75 ; Light Treatment Centre, pages 48, 76 ; Anti-diphtheria Clinic, page 60 ;  
 Massage Centre, page 49 ; Mothercraft classes, page 25 ; Toddlers' Clinic, page 52.)

Invalid Children's Aid Association ( <i>vide</i> page 50) ...	£50
National Baby Week Council ... ..	£2 2s.
St. Thomas's Babies' Hostel ( <i>vide</i> page 47) ...	£200
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

The Council is represented upon the governing bodies of the larger of these voluntary associations (except the two hospitals) as will be found set out on the pages cited. They are not directly represented upon the Chislehurst Mission, the South London District Nursing Association, or the Southwark Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare, but in the case of the last named the Medical Officer of Health is summoned to the meetings of the Committee. In the case of the National Baby Week Council Mrs. K. S. D. Baker and Mrs. M. J. Robinson were re-elected in March as the representatives of the Council.

#### Mothercraft Classes.

Instruction in mothercraft is given weekly at 6 centres, the average attendance during 1938 being respectively:—

Southlands ... ..	6·1	55 Mundella Road ...	14·9
Gideon Road ... ..	18·0	Women's League of	
Chatham Road ... ..	7·9	Service (Southlands)	14·4
Plough Road ... ..	16·7		

In total there were 304 meetings with a total attendance of 3,964, giving on average 13·0 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. 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.

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. Although provided mainly for residents in the League's district, mothers and children from other parts of the Borough are in suitable cases sent to the dining rooms and supplied with dinners at the cost of the Council.



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

*Infant Clinics.*—76 sessions were held with a total attendance of 2,254, average 29·7.

*Ante-natal Clinics.*—27 sessions were held with a total attendance of 253, average 9·4.

*Cases referred to Hospital.*—

6 children to the Children's Hospital, Tite Street.

1 child to St. George's.

1 child to Battersea General.

Mothers attended the following Hospitals, &c., for their confinements :—

19	...	Battersea Maternity Home.
12	...	St. Stephen's Hospital.
11	...	Borough Midwife.
11	...	Private Midwife.
1	...	Hammersmith Hospital.
2	...	St. George's Hospital.
1	...	Private Doctor.

*Holidays.*—10 mothers and 10 children were sent to the seaside for a week. 2 children had 3 months in the country sent by the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

*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.*—The Committee continued to make use of the surplus fund of the late Battersea School for Mothers, from which grants are made by the trustees towards the relief of necessitous cases nominated by the Council and living in the area formerly administered by the School. In all, grants amounting to £11 12s. 3d. were expended during 1938 among the deserving cases nominated.

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

This Council was founded in 1930, and in 1938 had a membership of 56, and continued to meet monthly at the Mundella Road centre during the year, the average attendance being 17. A branch of the Council in the area served by the Southlands Centre was opened on 24th January and has met there monthly since, with an average attendance of 16. Though handicapped by the absence through illness of the Health Visitor by whom the meetings are usually organised (Miss Wilkie), the Council had a year of full activity, a number of well known speakers addressing the meetings.



The subjects discussed included—Dental care, Education, Local Government machinery, Blood transfusion, Hygiene.

A cricket club was formed and arrangements made for winter practice in preparation for matches during the season. Though not an integral part of the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare scheme the work is of definite value and is looked on with approval by the Ministry of Health.

### Health Visitors.

The Health Visiting Staff, the personnel of which is shown on page 3, consists of 14 Health Visitors, two of whom are partly employed as women Sanitary Inspectors.

Facilities are granted by the Council to students of recognised training bodies for practical instruction and training as health visitors and women sanitary inspectors. During the year 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.

The home visiting carried out during 1938 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 ... ..	4,632	312	4,944
Notified births ... ..	10,755	674	11,429
Still-births ... ..	59	4	63
Children aged 1-5 years ... ..	7,386	738	8,124
Infant deaths ... ..	115	20	135
Notifiable infectious disease ... ..	4,572	209	4,781
Non-notifiable disease ... ..	181	34	215
Prevention of diphtheria ... ..	125	18	143
Dental cases ... ..	72	2	74
V.D. cases ... ..	2	—	2
Maternal deaths ... ..	6	—	6
Foster mothers and children ... ..	813	—	813
Other ... ..	1,062	127	1,189
Totals ... ..	29,780	2,138	31,918

### 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 47). 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.



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 ...	21	—	1	1
Belgrave ... ..	3	—	1	1
Bolingbroke ... ..	36	—	—	—
Charing Cross ... ..	—	13	—	13
Children's, Gt. Ormond St.	6	—	5	5
General Lying-In ... ..	—	334	—	334
Hammersmith (L.C.C.) ...	—	30	—	30
King's College ... ..	—	7	—	7
Lambeth, Brook St. (L.C.C.)	—	1	—	1
Middlesex ... ..	—	4	—	4
National, Queens Square ...	1	—	—	—
Paddington (L.C.C.) ... ..	—	1	—	1
Royal Eye ... ..	1	—	—	—
Royal Orthopædic ... ..	1	—	—	—
St. George's ... ..	—	91	—	91
St. James's (L.C.C.) ... ..	29	1,125	4	1,129
St. Luke's (L.C.C.) ... ..	—	—	—	—
St. Mary Abbots (L.C.C.) ...	—	13	—	13
St. Stephen's (L.C.C.) ... ..	1	236	—	236
St. Thomas's ... ..	87	204	42	246
St. Thomas's, Babies ... ..	276	—	—	—
South London, for Women	10	6	—	6
Victoria, Chelsea ... ..	616	—	263	263
Vincent Square ... ..	8	—	2	2
Westminster ... ..	5	24	—	24
—				
Battersea Tuberculosis Dispensary ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Societies ... ..	—	—	17	17
—				
L.C.C. ante-natal and midwifery services ... ..	—	208	—	208
Private midwives' cases ...	—	116	—	116
TOTALS ... ..	1,101	2,413	335	2,748

The London County Council, with a view to establishing a closer link between the Maternity and Child Welfare clinics of the borough councils and the general hospitals of the County Council, invited the Council to agree in principle to the association of the medical officers of the clinics in an honorary capacity with the maternity departments and ante-natal clinics at the hospitals.

The Council agreed, and later Dr. Hamilton, Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare) was appointed to act in such a capacity at St. James's and St. Stephen's L.C.C. hospitals.

By arrangement with the County Council the treatment of minor ailments found in children attending the centres may also be carried out at the school clinics of the County Council, of which there are three serving Battersea. This service was only utilised in a few cases.

The Council's health visiting staff also visit and report on the home conditions of Battersea women and children receiving treatment in the obstetric, gynæcological and other departments of the various hospitals.

#### 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 present compared with the past five years:—

##### A.—NUMBER OF PERSONS SUPPLIED, 1933-8.

YEAR.	MOTHERS.		CHILDREN. (Years.)				TOTAL PERSONS
	Exp.	Nursing.	0—	$\frac{1}{4}$ —	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —	3—5	
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
<i>Mean</i> 1933-7	238	362	68	542	429	66	1,705
1938...	372	328	98	662	445	166	2,071

[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.	
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
<i>Mean</i> 1933-7	179,098	3,311	85·7	14·3	£2,736
1938...	242,661	5,946	81·3	18·7	£4,240

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



It will be seen that the average number of persons who received milk for 1933-7 was increased by 21 per cent. during the past year, while the amount expended was 55 per cent. greater. These increases are mainly due to the revised scale of assessment adopted in September, 1937, and the increased amounts then permitted to be issued in various cases; but the establishment of additional toddlers' clinics has resulted in many more children between 3 and 5 years of age receiving milk than formerly.

Care is taken to see that there is no abuse of the facilities provided, and in 1938 the enquiries made of employers as to the wages stated by the applicants were largely increased in number.

The form of application was also revised and re-printed in order to avoid some ambiguities which might possibly lead to mis-statements, and a number of cautionary letters were addressed to persons who were found to have made erroneous statements. In one case a prosecution was instituted with the result shewn on page 87.

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 1938.

During the year 150 persons in 118 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 13,572 pints of liquid, and 220 lbs. of dried milk. The cost involved was approximately £268, 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 1,159 pints of Tuberculin tested milk were supplied under this scheme, the number of mothers affected being 20. 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.



There is also a scheme by which vouchers issued by two manufacturers are distributed at the welfare centres in suitable cases entitling the holders to purchase dried milk at chemists' shops at reduced prices. During 1938 vouchers for 9,808 lbs. of dried milk were issued, and in addition 153 lbs. of milk 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 were :—

Women's League of Service	(women) ... ..	266
	(children) ... ..	496
Invalid Kitchens Association	(women) ... ..	344
	(children) ... ..	1,819
a total of 2,925, the cost to the Council being £67 19s. 9d.		

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.

#### 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 75).

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 1938 is summarised as follows :—

	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sessions held ... ..	203	49	252
No. of patients who attended	464	487	951
No. of new patients ... ..	340	377	717
Total attendances ... ..	2,339	1,121	3,460
Work carried out :—			
Extractions —			
Ordinary ... ..	1	—	1
With local anæsthetic...	25	2	27
„ general anæsthetic	527	217	744
Totals ...	553	219	772



		Women.	Children.	Total.
No. of teeth extracted	...	1,500	570	2,070
Scaling and polishing	...	53	—	53
Fillings	...	132	31	163
Upper dentures	...	49	—	49
Lower dentures	...	35	—	35
Denture visits	...	389	—	389
Dressings and treatment to gums	...	120	7	127
Repairs to dentures...	...	16	—	16
Advice	...	1,043	877	1,920

The number of children who attended the dental clinic during 1938 declined from 537 to 487. This was due to the fact that the toddler's clinic previously held only at Southlands was divided among five other centres, from which comparatively few children came to the dental clinic.

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 on behalf of the Society, during the financial year 1938-9 (exclusive of the cost of dentures, shewn below), amounted to £38 12s. 0d.

The cost of dentures supplied during the financial year amounted to £195 17s. 3d. and the sums received from various sources were as under :—

	£	s.	d.
Contributed by patients	108	14	9
Payments by Chelsea Health Society	24	13	0
Grants from British Dental Hospital	5	0	0
Grants from Saturday and Sunday Hospital Funds...	25	7	6
Public Assistance...	4	0	0
Contribution by the Council	28	2	0
	<u>£195</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>

The net cost to the Council of this service during 1938-39 was £502 4s. 9d.

### Ante-Natal Clinics.

The ante-natal clinics provided by the Council under their Maternity and Child Welfare scheme were under the direction and supervision of the consultant gynaecologist (Miss Alice Bloomfield, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.). These clinics were held throughout the year 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 was held at the Southlands centre on Fridays. Clinics were also held at the Plough Road and East Battersea (All Saints') centres, 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 held an ante-natal clinic at their Southlands premises.

Booklets of advice for expectant mothers were available free of charge at each infant welfare centre.

Each mother who applied for admission to the Borough Maternity Hospital, or for attendance by the Borough district midwife in her own home, was required to attend the ante-natal clinic periodically before her confinement, and was seen at least once by the consultant gynaecologist. Doctors and private midwives practising in Battersea were 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 :—

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY CLINICS (BATTERSEA MATERNITY HOSPITAL).

Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,076
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.6
New cases (primiparae, 215 ; multiparae, 187)	...	...	...	...	...	...	402
Return cases—85 ( <i>i.e.</i> , 45.4 per cent.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	

*Stage of pregnancy when first seen—*

1–6 months, 364 ; 6–8 months, 28 ; over 8 months, 10.

*Arrangements for confinement—*

Borough Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	322
District midwife service	...	...	...	...	...	72
Private midwife	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other arrangements	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cases referred for dental treatment	...	...	...	...	...	167
Cases referred to St. James' Hospital for X-ray for diagnosis of presentation, multiple pregnancy, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	25

*Abnormalities met with at the clinics included the following—*

High blood pressure	...	...	...	...	...	47
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	6
Contracted pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	13
Cardiac disease	...	...	...	...	...	3
? Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Severe varicose veins	...	...	...	...	...	4
Others	...	...	...	...	...	17

FRIDAY CLINIC (SOUTHLANDS).

Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	842
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.2
New cases (primiparae, 84 ; multiparae, 192)	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Return cases—91 or 47 per cent. approximately.	...	...	...	...	...	...	



*Stage of pregnancy when first seen—*

1-6 months, 233 ; 6-8 months, 36 ; over 8 months, 6 ; not stated, 1.

*Arrangements for confinements—*

Borough Maternity Hospital	...	...	...	...	132
Borough midwife	...	...	...	...	102
Private	„	...	...	...	19
L.C.C.	„	...	...	...	12
L.C.C. hospital	...	...	...	...	3
Other arrangements	...	...	...	...	8
Cases referred for dental treatment	...	...	...	...	78
Cases referred to St. James' Hospital for X-ray	...	...	...	...	2

*Abnormalities met with at the clinic included the following—*

High blood pressure	...	...	...	...	4
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	1
Contracted pelvis	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiac disease	...	...	...	...	4
? Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1
Severe varicose veins	...	...	...	...	1
Others	...	...	...	...	3

## TUESDAY AFTERNOON (SPECIAL) CLINIC.

Sessions held	...	...	...	...	52
Attendances	...	...	...	...	718
Average attendance per clinic	...	...	...	...	13·8
Bloods taken for Wassermann reaction—Negative, 670 ; Positive, 1 ; Doubtful, 4	...	...	...	...	675

*Gynæcological cases included the following—*

For diagnosis of pregnancy	...	...	...	9
For diagnosis and treatment of vaginal discharge	...	...	...	3
Retroversion of the gravid uterus	...	...	...	2
Other cases, including prolapses, dermoid cyst of the ovary, urinary infections, etc.	...	...	...	18
Ante-natal cases examined—new, 8 ; old, 6.				
Post-natal cases examined—new, 6 ; old, 3.				

NOTE.—At this clinic all external versions under anæsthesia and examinations under anæsthesia for diagnosis of presentation, etc., were carried out.

The subjoined table shows in summary the number of attendances, &c., during 1938, 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 ... ..	104	52	52	49	257
Attendances ... ..	3,076	842	787	616	5,321
„ average	29·6	16·2	15·1	12·6	20·7
New cases ... ..	402	276	95	70	843
Interviews by doctor	3,076	814	751	595	5,236
Average per session seen by doctor ...	29·6	15·7	14·4	12·2	20·4

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

The number of new cases seen at the municipal clinics (except the Maternity Hospital) shewed in total an increase over the previous year of 78 per cent. This may be attributed directly to the operation of the new London County Council midwifery service, under which patients are persuaded to attend at definite intervals during the ante-natal period.

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

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

This special treatment clinic was established in connection with the out-patient department at the Borough Maternity Hospital late in 1921. The clinic was fully equipped with the necessary requisites for diagnosis and treatment, and was under the direction and supervision of a specialist consultant (Mr. H. Corsi, F.R.C.S.). Mr. Corsi reports as follows :—

“ The number of patients examined during 1938 by Wassermann test was 675. Of these one only gave a positive result, though four others showed the probable presence of a mild degree of infection. The one case was fully treated, and, though the patient has not yet been confined, it can fairly safely be expected, that a healthy infant will be born. The other four cases received treatment considered adequate for their cases, and during the year there has been no difficulty in getting patients to come to the clinic.

“ Three babies, whose mothers were treated in 1937 were also tested and found clear of all trace of blood infection. It was not possible to examine the blood of one further infant, but it has seemed healthy to ordinary medical examination.



BATTERSEA ANTE-NATAL (V.D.) CLINIC.  
RESULTS 1922—1938.

YEAR.	Number of expectant mothers tested by W.R.	Number giving positive W.R.	Per cent.	Number of expectant mothers with positive W.R. treated during pregnancy.	BABIES.			
					Healthy Neg. W.R.	Healthy looking. Not yet tested.	Positive W.R.	Still-born.
1922 ...	—	—	—	1	1	0	0	0
1923 ...	—	—	—	8	5	2	1	0
1924 ...	517	18	3·5	15	11	3	0	1*
1925 ...	653	14	2·1	8	7	1	0	0
1926 ...	658	10	1·5	9	7	2	0	0
1927 ...	674	12	1·7	12	6	4	2	0
1928 ...	934	12	1·3	12	5	6	0	0
1929 ...	804	13	1·6	13	10	3	0	0
1930 ...	704	5	0·7	4	3	0	0	1*
1931 ...	810	6	0·7	5	1	4	0	0
1932 ...	832	11	1·3	11	5	6	0	0
1933 ...	763	6	0·8	4	3	1	0	0
1934 ...	727	5	0·7	3	3	0	0	0
1935 ...	613	12	1·9	3	0	2	0	1 (Syphilitic)
1936 ...	684	5	0·7	6	0	6	0	0
1937 ...	697	7	1·0	7	4	0	0	0
1938 ...	675	1	0·1	1	3	1	0	0

[W.R.—Wassermann reaction.]

\* Not syphilitic.

"It is notable that the percentage of positive tests found last year has shrunk almost to vanishing point. It would appear therefore that the V.D. clinic has now served its purpose, and that quite apart from any administrative difficulties the time is very suitable for ending it.

"I would like to express my thanks to all who directly or indirectly have helped me during the ten years the clinic has been my charge, and I am particularly appreciative of the interest, assistance and courtesy of the health visitors."

The clinic was closed down at the end of 1938, the last session being held on 14th December. It was started on 15th October, 1921, and a complete record of the results of the work is summarised on the preceding page. The reason for the closing of the clinic is explained on pages 42-3.

#### **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 made full use of the facilities provided.

#### **Midwives.**

At the beginning of 1938 there was only one private midwife practising independently in the Borough, but the Borough Maternity Hospital, St. James's Hospital and a private nursing home employed midwives numbering in all about 14 in addition to the Borough District Midwife.

There were, however, in addition the panel of London County Council midwives, numbering 12 for the five boroughs (Battersea, Bermondsey, Lambeth, Southwark and Wandsworth) comprised in Area D. Four or five only of these 12 normally practised in Battersea, and not till mid-year did any of them reside in Battersea.

The district practice of St. Thomas's and the General Lying-In hospitals, as well as of one outside nursing home, also extended into Battersea.

Compensation was paid to the one private midwife left practising in respect of two of her patients whose confinement took place in an institution on medical advice.

#### **MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.**

The inauguration of the salaried service of midwives established by the London County Council under this Act took place on 1st January, 1938, and the necessary co-operation between their midwives and the Council's social services has been successfully established. One immediate effect, already noted on page 35, was the increased attendance at the ante-natal clinics. Although for many years past these clinics have been open to any practitioner or midwife without charge, outside the Council's own maternity



services, very little use was made of them. It cannot but be to the good that so many more expectant mothers will now be brought under medical supervision at a period so important in their lives.

The further development of the London County Council's midwifery scheme—the establishment of the emergency obstetrical service (popularly known as "the flying squad")—was in the last stages of preparation at the end of the year. The Council on the enquiry of the London County Council had already in September agreed to pay £5 5s. for each Battersea case attended. The service is intended for acute obstetrical emergencies when patients cannot be moved to hospital without undue risk; and a doctor with special obstetric experience, a midwife, and appropriate equipment (including facilities for blood transfusion) are to be despatched immediately on receipt of a request from the medical practitioner attending the patient.

On 1st November, 1938, an Order made by the Ministry of Health and entitled the County of London (Midwifery—Prohibition of Unqualified Persons) Order, 1938, came into operation. Its scope is as indicated by its title, and it may be regarded as the last nail in the coffin of that picturesque but otherwise undesirable character whom Dickens immortalised as Sairey Gamp.

#### TRAINING OF MIDWIVES.

The new Rules proposed by the Central Midwives' Board which were briefly referred to in the last annual report came into force during 1938. A longer period of training—from six to twelve months in the case of trained nurses and from one to two years for others—became compulsory. The Council, whose maternity hospital had for 16 years been a recognised training school, were affected by the new Rules, and in 1937 they applied for their hospital (which could not under the rules be recognised as a first period training institution) to be approved for the second (or practical) period of training. Before this approval was received however, discussions were taking place with the authorities of the University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C., with a view to co-operation for the purpose of first period training. These discussions resulted in the formulation of a scheme which received the approval of the Council in May and the sanction of the Central Midwives' Board later. The previous application in respect of the second period was therefore abandoned.

Difficulty was however experienced in obtaining pupils, and the Council decided to abolish the training fee (£20 for a six-months pupil) formerly charged.

To complete the Council's scheme, an arrangement was come to with the Gloucester District Nursing Society to receive for second period training, pupils who had been trained in the University College or the Council's hospital, but owing to the permanent closure of the Borough Maternity Hospital the scheme never materialised.



### District Midwifery Service.

There were 173 cases attended in their own homes by the District Midwife as compared with 150 in the previous year.

Particulars relating to this service are set out below :—

Total number of completed cases attended in the district	173
(Booked in 1937, 45 ; booked in 1938, 128)	
Average number of visits to each case ... ..	16·5
Number of cases :—	
(a) Delivered by midwife (159 infants) ... ..	157
(b) „ „ doctor ... ..	Nil
(c) Born before arrival (7 infants) ... ..	7
(d) Sent to hospital and confined there (10 infants)	9
(e) Referred to hospital for ante- or post-natal treatment ... ..	7
Total births (live, 174 ; still, 2) ... ..	176
Total number of bookings in 1938 ... ..	201
Number thereof cancelled or transferred ...	32
„ confined during 1938 ... ..	128
„ not confined in that year ... ..	41
	— 201

Nine other cases were attended by the district midwife acting in the capacity of maternity nurse, a doctor having been engaged for the confinement. These cases are not included in the foregoing or following figures.

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

(a) <i>Ante-natal</i> —6.	(c) <i>After labour</i> —18.
Ante-partum hæmorrhage ... 2	Post-partum hæmorrhage ... 7
Obstructed labour ... 2	Ruptured perineum ... 7
Delayed first stage ... 1	Do., with thrombosed varicose veins ... 1
Complicated breech ... 1	Pain in leg and groin... 1
	Collapse ... 1
	Puerperal mania ... 1
	—
(b) <i>During labour</i> —23.	
Prolonged labour ... 16	18
Malpresentation ... 1	—
Diagnosis of presentation ... 1	
Obstructed labour ... 1	(d) <i>For infant</i> —7.
Fœtal distress... 2	Sticky or watery eyes ... 4
Extended breech ... 1	Phimosis ... 2
Complicated breech ... 1	Other reasons ... 1
	—
23	7
—	—

The consultant provided by the Council (*vide* page 46) was called to one case in the district service.



## Number of cases of—

Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	1
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, and, since January, 1938 the supply has been gratis.

Forty-seven of the 173 cases attended during the year were dealt with by the relief midwife.

It is recorded on page 42 *et seq.*, that at the end of 1938 it became necessary to close the Council's maternity hospital permanently. The future of the district midwifery service which was directed from the hospital then became the subject of serious consideration. Though the Council in 1937 had felt unable to agree to the proposals of the London County Council for the absorption of the service, the new position resulting from the closure of the hospital, and the impossibility of providing additional relief for the midwife caused the Council to reconsider the matter, and on 21st December they decided to discontinue the district service and to ask the London County Council to take the midwife into their staff of domiciliary midwives.

The service was actually closed down on 31st March, 1939. The County Council were prepared to adopt the Council's proposal but the midwife was unwilling.

Like the maternity hospital the district service thus ceased to function after eighteen years of useful existence. It had its own important part in the Council's maternity services, and it may fairly be claimed that it was popular. Upwards of 2,600 confinements were conducted by the district midwife and only two maternal deaths occurred at the patients' homes.

As in the case of the maternity hospital it is not possible to say that the loss of the service will be severely felt, since after the passing of the Midwives Act, 1936, the London County Council developed their service in such manner as to provide similar facilities available to all. Prior to this however the district service had held a unique place in the life of the Borough.

### BOROUGH MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The Borough Maternity Hospital was situate at 19 and 20 Bolingbroke Grove, overlooking Wandsworth Common. It was established soon after the war, and opened for the reception of maternity cases in February, 1921. There was accommodation for 30 patients at one time.

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



The fees for the hospital were fixed according to a scale adopted by the Council with provision for appeal against the assessments made.

The nursing staff normally consisted of a matron, two sisters and 3 staff nurses, and usually there were 8 pupil midwives undergoing training, the hospital having been an approved training institution since 1922. The position of the hospital under the new rules of the Central Midwives' Board is referred to on page 38. In 1938, 16 pupils passed the qualifying examination of the Central Midwives' Board.

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

A post-natal clinic was also held at the hospital. During 1938 there were 49 sessions held and 454 attendances were made. The average attendance per session was 9.3.

Mr. F. W. Roques, M.CH., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., of the Middlesex Hospital, acted as consultant obstetrician, and it was found necessary to call him to 38 patients during the year for the following reasons :—

Albuminuria	...	...	...	2	Post-partum hæmorrhage	...	2
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1	Pyrexia	...	1
Cæsarean section	...	...	...	13	Trial labour	...	1
Forceps deliveries	...	...	...	4	Version	...	3
Induction	...	...	...	6	Other reasons	...	5

Mr. Roques also paid routine supervisory visits to the hospital.

During 1938 there were 468 cases admitted to the hospital as compared with 477 cases during 1937, 418 in 1936 (in which year the home was closed during a period of ten weeks), 489 in 1935, and 493 in 1934.

Particulars relating to the cases dealt with during 1938 are as follows :—

(a) *Persons admitted—*

New cases ( <i>i.e.</i> , cases first admitted 1938)	...	467	
1937 cases confined during 1938	...	...	1
Total persons admitted	...	—	<u>468</u>

(b) *Number of admissions—*

For confinement	...	...	...	453
For ante-natal treatment (54 patients)	...	...	...	59
Total admissions	...	...	—	<u>512</u>



(c) *Number of confinements—*

Admitted 1937, confined 1938	...	...	1
Admitted and confined 1938	...	...	452
Total confinements	...	...	— 453
<hr/>			
Admitted but not yet confined at end of year			1
Received ante-natal treatment only	...		14
Number of deliveries—			
By midwives	...	...	413
„ doctors	...	...	40
			— 453
<hr/>			
Number born before arrival	...	...	2
Total births (including 9 pairs of twins)	...	...	462
Number of maternal deaths	...	...	Nil*
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment (Unknown—non-Borough case)			
	...	...	1
Number of infants not entirely breast fed	...	...	40
Number of cases notified as puerperal sepsis	...		1
Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia	...		4
Number of infant deaths (7 still-born, 4 within 10 days of birth) and their causes	...	...	11
<hr/>			
<i>Still-birth</i>		<i>Died within 10 days—</i>	
Fœtus macerated	...	Prematurity	1
Ante-partum hæmorrhage, (prolapsed chord)	1	Intercranial hæmorrhage	1
Premature	1	Congenital hæmorrhage, mongolism	1
Post-mature	1	Congenital microcephalic idiocy	1
Cæsarean section	1		
	— 7		— 4
	<hr/>		<hr/>

**Closure of Hospital.**

During the past few years the Maternity Hospital, like other hospitals, but in greater degree than many, has suffered from that general shortage of nursing staff which has become such a disquieting feature. An institution such as the Council's hospital, with its small staff and consequent lack of social amenities could not expect to obtain nurses in competition with the larger London institutes. The difficulty of finding staff had already, in 1936, been the chief reason for the temporary closing of the hospital in that year, and in 1938 the difficulty recurred in more accentuated form.

\* 1 patient suffering from rheumatic endocarditis was transferred to St. James's Hospital and died there.



On the resignation of members of the nursing staff, it was found impossible to replace them, in spite of repeated advertisements, and it became necessary to employ nurses from private associations. The new regulations of the Central Midwives' Board with regard to the training of pupils added to the difficulties of the situation, since the number of pupils who could be trained had to be reduced to six instead of eight as previously.

With little prospect of a permanent improvement therefore, it became incumbent upon me as Medical Officer of Health to consider anxiously the future of the institution. The building was over 50 years old, and I was aware that my colleague, the Borough Surveyor, held the opinion that to maintain the fabric in the condition desired by the Committee would prove very expensive. In consultation, therefore, we prepared reports upon the situation, and these were submitted to the Maternity Committee at its first meeting on 1st December. The reports are printed in the appendix, pages 128-33.

The Committee gave to the reports the careful and detailed consideration which their importance warranted, and bearing in mind the altering circumstances of hospital accommodation in London, felt that they had no alternative but to recommend the Council to close the hospital, and as a concomitant to terminate the district midwifery service.

The Council adopted the report on the 21st December, and arrangements were immediately put in hand to give effect to the decision. Actually no patients were admitted to the hospital after 31st January, and the last patient left the hospital on 9th February, 1939.

The hospital was opened in 1921, and had therefore served the needs of the Borough for 18 years. Purchased, adapted and equipped at a cost of £18,851, it opened its doors to patients on 21st February, 1921. During its existence 8,842 patients were confined, while only 10 maternal deaths occurred therein. When it was opened, it filled a gap in the Maternity services available to Battersea residents. Even at its close it still fulfilled a useful function, and there was little evidence of any loss of popularity. There is no doubt, however, that, with the increased provision made by the London County Council, both for institutional and district midwifery, the necessity for such a hospital was not so marked as in its early years.

It was one of the first municipal maternity hospitals to be established in London, and in proportion to the population served, it was the largest but one. In comparison with some other municipal hospitals, therefore, it is not surprising that a smaller proportion of beds was occupied throughout the year, but consistently year by year, the births occurring in it numbered approximately 21 per cent. of the Battersea births.

#### **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, 1939 :—



## MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 1938—9.

Total beds (excluding cots, labour and isolation beds), 30 : total cases admitted and discharged during year, 377 ; average number of beds occupied during such period, excluding cots, labour and isolation beds, 17·1 ; number of weeks spent in Institution by patients admitted and discharged during year, 758·9.

A statement\* showing expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1939, in respect of the Maternity Hospital is given below.

Item.				Total.	Per patient-week.		
				£	£	s.	d.
Salaries	Medical	...	...	666	0	17	4
	Nursing	...	...	885	1	3	1
	Domestic and other	...	...	819	1	1	4
	Superannuation (Council's contribution)	...	...	84	0	2	2
Fees to nursing homes <i>re</i> closing of hospital				278	0	7	3
Provisions				686	0	17	10
Drugs and other medical requisites				111	0	2	11
Fuel, lighting and water				371	0	9	8
Laundry				297	0	7	9
Repairs and renewals	Domestic	...	...	140	0	3	8
	Structural	...	...	383	0	10	0
Miscellaneous items—							
Telephones, stationery, etc., and sundries				169	0	4	5
Totals, excluding rates, insurance and loan charges				4,889	6	0	2
Rates and insurance				81	0	2	1
Loan charges				969	1	5	3
Gross cost				5,939	7	14	9
Income	Pupil Midwives (including training grant)	...	...	175	0	4	7
	Patients' payments	...	...	1,942	2	10	7
	Other	...	...	71	0	1	10
Net cost				£3,751	£4	17	9

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

## Southwark Diocesan Homes.

The Council make a grant of £150 per annum 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. The grant is also intended to cover the cost of Battersea unmarried mothers who are sent into other approved homes by the Association.

The number of Battersea mothers received in the Association's homes with their babies during 1938 was 13, and 2 admitted during 1937 remained for some part of 1938. These 15 mothers were maintained for 1,316 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.

The mother herself is given the choice of a woman (subject, however, to approval by the Assistant Medical Officer), and details of the service to be rendered, times, &c., are arranged between them. The Committee then vote a grant, according to the necessities of the case.

During the year grants totalling £9 16s. 0d. were made in nine cases.

### Maternal Mortality.

During 1938, there were 6 deaths of women from diseases or accidents of child-birth which is equivalent to a fatality rate of 2.76 per 1,000 births (live and still), as compared with 4 deaths and a fatality rate of 1.81 in 1937.

The certified cases of death were:—

Sepsis following natural abortion ... ..	1
Puerperal septicæmia ... ..	1
Post puerperal pulmonary embolism and phlebitis ... ..	1
(a) Septicæmia, (b) osteomyelitis of ilium, (c) recent delivery ... ..	1
(a) Pulmonary embolism, (b) femoral throm- bosis, (c) puerperal sepsis ... ..	1
Septic endometritis following cæsarean section ... ..	1

All these deaths occurred in hospital.

In addition there were four maternal deaths in hospital not ascribed to causes directly associated with the puerperium.

The rates for London and England and Wales in 1938 were 1.86 and 2.97 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.
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
1937 ...	—	—	4	1.81	4	1.81
Mean, 1933-37 ...	2.0	0.89	3.0	1.36	5.0	2.25
1938 ...	5	2.30	1	0.46	6	2.76

Following the usual procedure, and in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, the 6 deaths of Battersea mothers were 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.

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 1938.

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 in the past have failed to avail themselves of these facilities 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.

The emergency obstetric service to be provided by the London County Council (referred to on page 38) had not yet come into being at the end of the year.

#### **Convalescent Homes.**

During 1938 accommodation was provided for 6 mothers and 6 children attending the Maternity and Child Welfare clinics at four approved convalescent homes. The cost incurred by the Council amounted to about £9 10s. 0d., and two of the families

concerned were charged with the balance of £3 2s. 0d. In one case the cost of maintaining a baby of 3 months in an open air home was borne by the Council from February to May, when the case was taken over by the London County Council.

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 1938 is as follows:—

TEST FEEDS. Number of cases, 196, comprising: Mothers, 196; babies, 199. Number of attendances, 713.

15 of these cases received in-patient treatment.

IN-PATIENT TREATMENT. Battersea cases received—

19 mothers and 33 babies sent by Council.

3 babies sent from other sources.

*Period of stay.*

Cases sent by Council—19 mothers and 33 babies, 1,499 days; average, mothers 20 days, babies 34 days.

Other cases—3 babies, 106 days (average 35 days).

The contribution of £150 made by the Council annually in respect of the work carried out by the Hostel for Battersea mothers, was increased to £200 per annum from 1st April.

### **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.

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



## NURSING SERVICE, 1938.

Name of Disease.	AGE.				Total.	
	Under 5 years.		Over 5 years.			
	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.
Ophthalmia neonato- rum, &c. ... ..	144	2,235	—	—	144	2,235
Measles ... ..	26	210	7	83	33	293
Whooping cough ...	2	3	—	—	2	3
Diarrhoea & vomiting	26	73	—	—	26	73
Chicken pox ... ..	4	22	2	14	6	36
Impetigo ... ..	16	111	—	—	16	111
Mumps ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia* ... ..	9	112	26	548	35	660
Influenza ... ..	—	—	39	106	39	106
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	1	11	1	11
Totals ... ..	227	2,766	75	762	302	3,528

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

There were also 540 cases of minor diseases to which visits were made numbering 4,608.

### 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 138 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 58. The total attendances numbered 3,406, the average number per session being 24·7. A medical officer attended 16 of the sessions, at which she conducted 202 examinations. Five children were referred elsewhere for other treatment.

The number of persons who received treatment during the year (excluding tuberculous children) was 136, including 16 who commenced treatment in previous years.

The ages of the 120 cases who attended first in 1938 were as follows:—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	14
1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	77
2 to 3 „	...	...	...	...	29

The reasons for their treatment were:—

Prevention of rickets	...	...	...	78
Debility	...	...	...	29
Retarded development	...	...	...	8
Recurring bronchitis (3) and anæmia (2)...				5

Treatment in these cases was principally by the carbon arc 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 76.

### 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 1938, 149 massage sessions were held, at which the attendances numbered 1,385, an average per session of 9·3. The new patients numbered 61.

### 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 was represented during the year by Mrs. A. A. Burton, the Chairman of the Health Committee. There is accommodation for 27 children, and for 24 in a guest house which is attached for the reception of residents.

During 1938 the attendances at the Nursery totalled 5,008, the number of children admitted being 50. In the case of the guest house 87 children were admitted, the average duration of their stay being 67·6 days.

An annual grant of £500 is made by the Council under 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. The Council undertook to store the shelter during the winter months, but accepted no responsibility therefor, and they bore the cost of erecting and dismantling it.

### **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 1938:—

The Invalid Children's Aid Association is a voluntary organisation which works in close co-operation with statutory and voluntary bodies. Its aim is to give "Every Child a Chance" to become a self-supporting citizen in so far as his physical disabilities will allow. The work includes the provision of Convalescent Home treatment, the supplying and supervision of surgical appliances and the Association undertakes a considerable amount of home visiting at the request of hospitals, clinics, doctors, etc.

The year 1938 was the busiest since the Branch was re-established in 1932, 399 new children (in addition to nearly 300 re-applications) were referred for help of various kinds. This is an increase of 43 new children over last year. Of the total of 399 new children, 63 came from Borough sources, 65 from School Medical Officers and Care Committees, and 223 from Hospitals.

In 1938, 24 children were supplied with surgical appliances at a cost of £11 13s. 0d., and 191 children were sent to Convalescent Homes either at the seaside or in the country, for an average stay of 7½ weeks, at a total cost of £933 15s. 0d. This is an increase of £150 for an additional 26 children. The average cost of convalescence is 20s. a week for children under three, and 15s. a week over three years of age.

176 children under five years of age were referred to us by Infant Welfare Centres, Toddlers' Clinics, Hospitals, &c., for help of different kinds; 76 children were provided with convalescence or surgical appliances, costing a total of £370 5s. 0d.

During 1938, 25 children were sent to the Branch by the Tuberculosis Dispensary; 14 went for convalescence and 13 were boarded out under the Tuberculosis Contact Scheme. The cost of maintenance for the latter is borne by the London County Council, but a good deal of work has to be done by the Branch in placing these children in homes, buying outfits, providing escorts, &c., as frequently the mothers are too ill to make any arrangements themselves.

Through the kindness of the Borough Council the Branch was able to hold a Jumble Sale in the Welfare Centre at Southlands, which realised £7 2s. 8d., and once again the Branch has to thank the Council for the use of the grounds at Southlands for their Summer Fête, which made a very welcome profit of £30 13s. 6d.



The Battersea Branch are very glad to have Councillor Mrs. A. A. Burton on their Committee as representative of the Health Committee of the Battersea Borough Council.

The Branch Committee are much indebted to the Borough Council for allowing them the use of offices at Southlands and for making a grant of £50 a year for services rendered to children under five years of age. They are most grateful to the Council for their generous help, and are always very pleased to co-operate with them in any way that they can in the care of the invalid and cripple children of the Borough.

### Toddlers' Clinic.

In the last Annual Report I recorded the decision of the Council to hold a weekly toddlers' clinic at each of the Council's six welfare centres, commencing with the financial year 1938-9.

In the year 1938, therefore, there was throughout the year a weekly toddlers' clinic held at Southlands, and during the last nine months six weekly sessions held as under :—

Monday (a.m.) ...	Chatham Hall.	Thursday (a.m.) ...	All Saints Hall.
Tuesday (p.m.) ...	Southlands.	Thursday (p.m.) ...	Mundella Road.
" " ...	Gideon Road.	Friday (p.m.) ...	Plough Road Institution.

To fill the appointment of medical officer made necessary by this extension of the clinics the Council, on 22nd March, appointed Dr. G. H. Newns, M.D., M.R.C.P., and he has since the beginning of April attended all these clinics except the original one held at Southlands, which remained in the charge of Dr. S. King, the deputy Medical Officer of Health.

The defects found on medical inspection were as under, the table having been arranged as nearly as possible in the same order as that on page 18 relating to school children.

Malnutrition ... ..	58	Lung defects ... ..	53
Skin disease ... ..	61	Nervous defects ... ..	9
Defective teeth ... ..	134	Phthisis ... ..	—
Enlarged tonsils ... ..	35	Other Tb. disease ... ..	—
Adenoids ... ..	7	Evidence of past Rickets ... ..	30
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids ... ..	55	Spinal deformities ... ..	2
Other nose and throat defects ... ..	4	Other deformities (including	
Enlarged glands ... ..	8	knock knee, 72 ; flat foot, 19 ;	
Eye disease ... ..	17	bow legs, 18) ... ..	120
Vision defect ... ..	18	Other defects (including enuresis,	
Otorrhoea ... ..	13	42 ; phimosis, 21 ; worms, 13 ;	
Other ear disease ... ..	1	hernia, 15) ... ..	151
Defective hearing ... ..	—	Total defects noted ... ..	809
Speech defects ... ..	7		
Heart defects ... ..	19	Total children examined	1,224
Anæmia ... ..	7		

The above table and that following show that of 1,224 children examined 569 showed defects to the number of 809, while 655 showed no defects, defective teeth not being counted for this purpose.



# TODDLERS' CLINICS, 1938.

	CLINIC HELD AT						TOTAL.
	*South-lands.	Plough Road.	All Saints Hall.	Chatham Road.	Gideon Road.	Mundella Road.	
Children invited ... ..	708	412	442	266	308	273	2,409
Number who attended ... ..	288	200	252	195	230	121	1,286
On invitation ... ..	229	187	240	186	225	115	1,182
From 1937 ... ..	38	5	9	2	4	4	62
Otherwise ... ..	21	8	3	7	1	2	42
Sessions held ... ..	48	38	39	35	37	39	236
Attendances—							
First ... ..	250	195	243	193	226	117	1,224
Other... ..	347	248	400	246	291	138	1,670
Total ... ..	597	443	643	439	517	255	2,894
Average per session... ..	12.4	11.7	16.5	12.5	14.0	6.5	12.3
Previously attended I.W.C. ...	212	143	211	163	196	69	994
Number showing no defects (except dental)	83	124	160	128	81	79	655
Referred to—							
Dental clinic ... ..	241	39	54	30	29	19	412
Schick clinic ... ..	177	5	11	3	13	3	212
Solarium ... ..	29	—	—	—	—	1	30
Tuberculosis dispensary ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
School clinic ... ..	1	1	—	3	1	—	6
Hospital ... ..	50	30	25	23	20	9	157
Private doctor ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	2	6
TOTAL ... ..	502	76	90	59	64	34	825
Recommended for milk supply...	68	38	23	16	23	7	175

\* Southlands Clinic open whole year ; others from April to December.

Dr. Newns reports on the year's work as follows :—

In November, 1936, a Toddlers' Clinic was started at Southlands for children age 3 years. The response was sufficiently encouraging to justify the extension of the clinics to the whole Borough. From April 1st, 1938, a Toddlers' Clinic was held weekly at each Infant Welfare Centre. This report covers the period from the above date to December 31st, 1938. (The figures also include those from the Southlands Clinic which was held throughout 1938.)

All children from the ages of 2 to 5 years were eligible to attend the clinic, provided they were not attending school. On attaining the age of two years, children attending the Infant Welfare Centre were transferred to the Toddlers' Clinic. A circular was sent to the parents of all children in the Borough on or near their second, third and fourth birthdays, advising them to take their children to the clinic for examination. It should be noted that nearly 20 per cent. of the children had not previously attended an Infant Welfare Centre.

The original intention was to see the children once a year and give them a complete medical examination. This was not entirely satisfactory as it did not provide adequate supervision or a sufficient check on the carrying out of advice or treatment. The children are now seen, therefore, at three-monthly intervals. Those who are underweight are usually seen more often. By this more frequent supervision, better contact is kept with the parents, and defects are detected at an early stage.

The numbers at first were small, but they gradually increased, and are now fairly constant, the average being 12-13 per clinic. The numbers attending All Saints Clinic are higher because of the greater number of poorly nourished children who need more frequent supervision.

Children who are found to be ill or suffering from defects are sent to private doctors or to local hospitals. Those with dental defects are referred to the Borough Dentist. Tuberculosis contacts are referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary for investigation.

The standard of nutrition varied considerably. In the Chatham Road and Gideon Road areas it was good, but in the Plough Road and All Saints districts many cases of malnutrition were met with. About 5 per cent. of the total cases seen were suffering from definite malnutrition, but there were many others who were considerably underweight.

The proportion of children with defects was high, approximately 65 per cent. Many of the defects, however, were relatively slight, e.g., papular urticaria, bronchitis, &c. The commonest defects were dental ones, approximately 11 per cent. of the total. Enlarged tonsils and adenoids were frequently met with. Many of these cases were referred to hospital for operation. Genu Valgum was a common deformity, though generally mild in degree. Some cases of squint and otitis media were met with, and a few children having anæmia were discovered. No cases of clinical tuberculosis were found.

It will be seen from the figures given that two out of three children presented some defect. While many of these were admittedly slight, such defects as dental caries, otitis media, enlarged tonsils and adenoids (especially the latter), if undetected, would result in very considerable disturbance to health. Other defects such as Genu Valgum and squint, if detected in the early stage can be corrected, whereas if they are left for several years are much more difficult to correct and may need operative treatment.

The usefulness of these clinics seems therefore to be established. They close the hitherto open gap between the Infant Welfare Centre and the School Medical Service, and ensure that when the child reaches school age many of the defects so often found will have been detected and treated.



### Child Life Protection.

The statutory provisions relating to child 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 Child Life Protection visitors. The number of visits paid by them in 1938 to foster-mothers and children was 813.

At the end of 1937 there were 114 Battersea foster-mothers known to the Council, 54 of whom had nurse children in their care to the number of 94. During 1938, 31 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 98 foster-mothers, of whom 51 had nurse children in their care to the number of 80. The ages of the 80 children were as under:—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	11
1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	40
Over 5 and under 9 years	...	...	...	...	29

Twenty-three of the children were attending the welfare centres at the end of the year.

No foster children died during the year, but there were 18 cases of infectious disease.

Twenty-five foster-mothers were cautioned for failing to give prescribed notice of—

Reception of nurse child	...	...	...	...	12
Removal of nurse child	...	...	...	...	10
Removal of foster-mother and child into Borough	...	...	...	...	2
Removal of foster-mother and child	...	...	...	...	1

In one case an unsuitable foster-mother was required to give up the care of a nurse child; in a second a prospective foster-mother was informed she should not receive children, but in no case during the year was it necessary to resort to legal action to enforce the requirements of the statute, nor was it necessary to exercise the power of fixing the maximum number of nurse children permitted to be kept by a registered foster-mother.

The whole number of nurse children who were under observation during 1938 was 187.

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 1938 under the notification clauses of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the Orders and Regulations made thereunder, 3,356 cases of infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were notified. In 1937 the total was 2,083. The increase in the number of cases notified during 1938 was chiefly due to the biennial outbreak of measles.

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

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

Excluding tuberculosis, measles and whooping cough, there were 843 infectious cases notified, which occurred in 748 houses. Of these cases 700, or 83·0 per cent., were removed to the isolation hospitals of the London County Council or to other institutions and 143, or 17·0 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 57.

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 1938, 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 ... ..	2	9	8	14	23	107	25	11	15	1	2	—	217	159	58	7	
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	16	10	14	6	51	21	14	—	
Scarlet fever ... ..	—	12	16	33	37	105	26	12	9	3	1	—	254	157	88	—	
Enteric (typhoid) fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	
Continued fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	—	8	5	2	5	
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	6	—	—	21	11	6	—	
Meningococcal meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	4	4	—	
Polio-myelitis, &c. ... ..	—	1	1	2	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	7	1	
Polio-encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3*	
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ... ..	—	3	2	1	1	3	1	—	3	1	1	—	16	6	3	—	
Acute primary pneumonia ... ..	14	15	10	11	11	24	12	7	25	14	48	22	213	79	57	77	
Acute influenzal pneumonia ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	5	2	4	4	18	7	4	5	
Whooping-cough ... ..	35	42	35	47	67	98	—	—	—	—	1	—	325	27	21	3	
Measles ... ..	99	218	214	379	387	802	53	18	18	—	—	—	2188	222	163	11	
TOTALS ... ..	179	300	287	488	527	1147	121	51	112	40	72	32	3356	703	430	113	

\* No record of previous notification.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1938, IN WARDS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.

Notifiable Disease.	WARDS.										DISTRICTS.†		Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	N	S		
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	32	30	39	17	58	19	7	9	6	159	58	217	
Erysipelas ... ..	5	6	8	1	9	6	4	7	5	28	23	51	
Scarlet fever ... ..	36	29	49	24	46	21	12	15	22	160	94	254	
Enteric (typhoid) fever ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	4	
Continued fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal fever ... ..	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	6	2	8	
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	4	1	4	1	5	2	—	1	3	14	7	21	
Meningococcal meningitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	4	2	4	1	3	5	4	5	1	13	16	29	
Polio-myelitis, &c. ... ..	—	—	2	2	1	2	1	2	—	3	7	10	
Polio-encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Encephalitis lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ... ..	3	—	1	2	3	2	1	1	3	7	9	16	
Acute primary pneumonia ...	35	28	33	16	22	35	10	17	17	118	95	213	
Acute influenzal pneumonia ...	1	5	4	2	1	1	—	2	2	11	7	18	
*Whooping cough ... ..	25	38	21	4	34	88	26	18	71	118	207	325	
*Measles ... ..	312	289	208	178	292	323	133	207	246	1,101	1,087	2,188	
Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	36	25	23	15	14	18	12	49	28	98	122	220	
Totals ... ..	498	455	397	264	489	523	210	334	406	1,839	1,737	3,576	

\* Notified from January to September under Local Order ; then under General Order.

† See footnote, page 8.



### Small-Pox.

No case of small-pox was notified in Battersea during 1938.

During the year 18 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. T. Lasker, 435 Battersea Park Road, S.W. 11. (Deputy—Dr. L. L. Heyman, 68 Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.)

*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. 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 1938 was as under :—

#### Primary vaccinations—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	1,108	
1 year and upwards	...	...	...	41	
				—	1,149
Re-vaccinations	...	...	...		28
					—
					1,177
					=====
Certificates issued, children under 14 (including children born in other districts)	...	...	...		1,840
Statutory declarations of conscientious objection received during the year	...	...	...		725

Full statistics for the year 1938 had not been prepared at the time this report went to print, the last figures available being for the year 1937, as under :—

Children whose births were registered during the year ended  
31st December, 1937—

Number of births registered	...	...	2,773
Successfully vaccinated	...	...	1,480
Insusceptible of vaccination	...	...	9
Had small-pox	...	...	—
Statutory declarations of conscientious objection	...	...	719
Died unvaccinated	...	...	151
Postponement by medical certificate	...	...	39
Removed to other districts	...	...	281
Removals untraced, &c....	...	...	77
Not yet accounted for	...	...	17
			2,773

### Scarlet Fever.

The incidence of scarlet fever was higher in 1938, 254 cases being notified as compared with 215 in the previous year. No death was registered from the disease.

Of the cases notified 245, or 96·5 per cent., were removed to hospital.

Particulars of the incidence of scarlet fever during 1938 and the five 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
1938...	254	1·79	227	0	—	—

The incidence of the disease was highest in Church, Latchmere and Park Wards.

In 69 other notified cases (not included in the above totals), the diagnosis of scarlet fever was not confirmed.

### Diphtheria.

There were 217 cases of diphtheria notified (excluding 61 other cases in which the diagnosis was not confirmed). There were 7 deaths registered as due to the disease. All the cases were removed to hospital.



Particulars of the incidence of this disease during 1938 and the five 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
1937...	251	1.75	220	9	0.06	3.59
Average	373	2.52	325	11.4	0.08	3.05
1938...	217	1.53	191	7	0.05	3.23

The incidence of the disease was highest in the Church, Latchmere and Park 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 13 phials (approximately 68,000 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 was carried on under the supervision of Dr. F. Porter Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., until his resignation in August, when it was placed as a temporary arrangement in charge of Dr. W. W. King Brown.

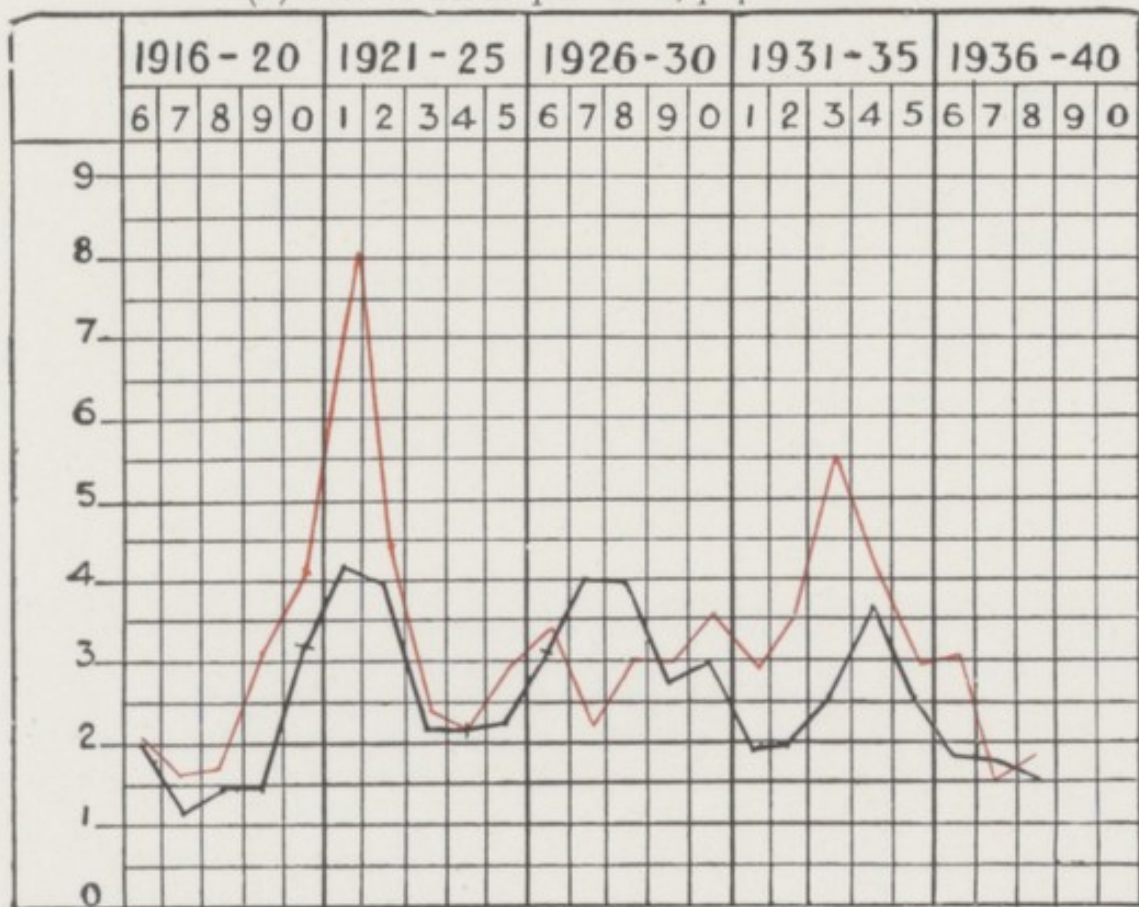
The result of the year's work is summarised as follows :—

Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	51
Patients attending in 1938 (new 400)	...	...	...	...	...	594
Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	1,983
„ (average per session)	...	...	...	...	...	38.9
Number of tests for susceptibility (including 8 of old patients)	...	...	...	...	...	271

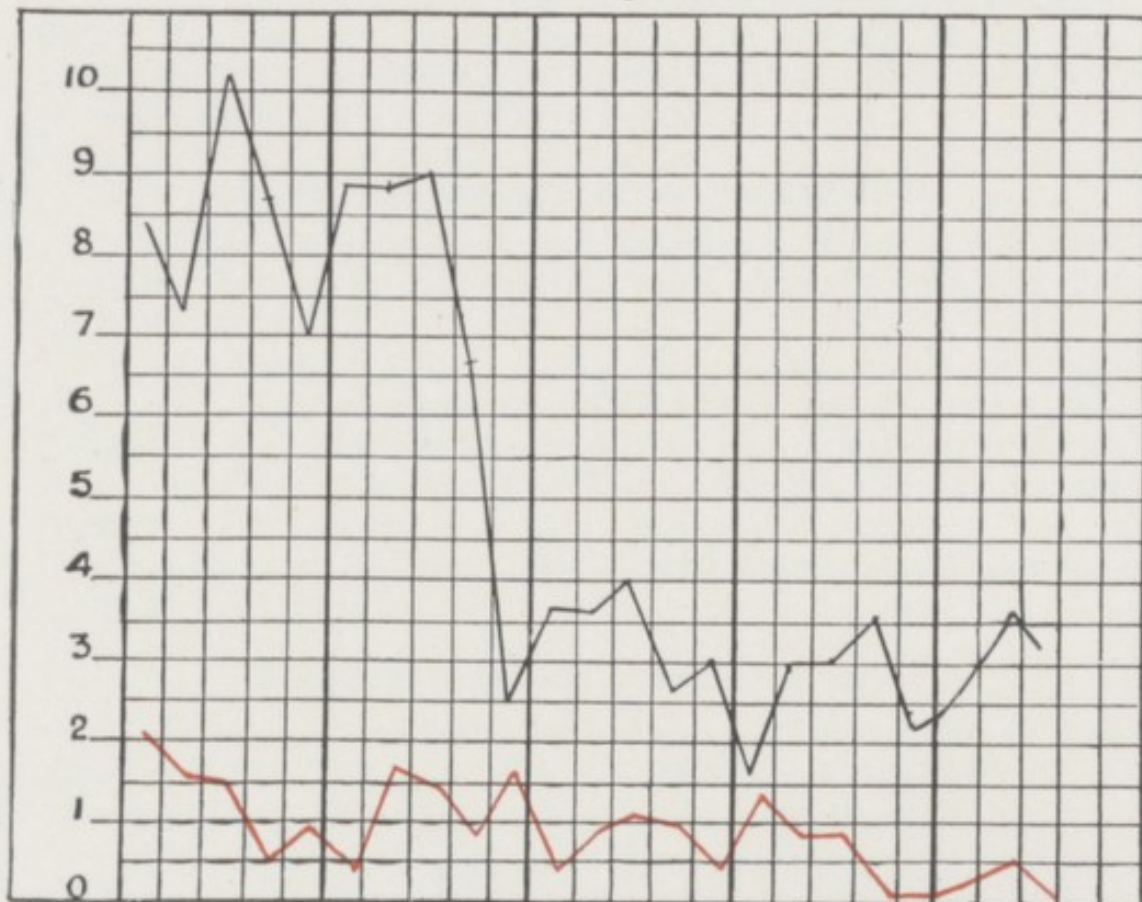
(Positive 221, negative on 1st test 38, on second 5, no reading 7)

## DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER IN BATTERSEA FROM 1916.

(A) No. of cases per 1000, population.



(B) No. of deaths per 100 cases.







## Patients inoculated—

Without test (new 125; old 5)	...	130	
After positive test (old patients)	...	13	
" " " (new " )	...	219	
		—	362

## Inoculations—

Old patients	...	...	...	23	
New " "	...	...	...	959	
				—	982

## Tests after inoculation—

Old patients	...	...	...	196	
New " "	...	...	...	169	
				—	365

(Readings—Negative, 316; positive, 6; no reading, 44), (including one of test made in 1937)

## Patients immune or immunised—

On primary test (adults 2; school children 28; younger children 7)	...	...	37	
After inoculation (new 143, old 174) (adults 2; school children 196; younger children 119)	...	...	317	
			—	354

Patients on register at end of year	...	...	290
Discontinued treatment	...	...	10

The total number of patients immunised or found by test to be immune was 354, out of a total of 594 patients who have attended during the year (59·7 per cent.). Since the opening of the clinic 2,806 patients have attended, and of these 2,073 have been immunised or found immune by test (73·9 per cent.).

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

Ten cases of acute Polio-myelitis were notified during 1938, excluding one case in which the diagnosis was not confirmed. One death was recorded.

Cases of Polio-myelitis are also kept under observation after they have passed the acute stage, and 37 cases were visited by the Council's female sanitary inspectors, who paid 135 visits during the year. At the end of the year there remained 33 cases on the register.

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

**Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.**

Eight cases of Puerperal Fever were notified in 1938, as compared with 3 in 1937, 3 in 1936, 4 in 1935, and 10 in 1934.

Five deaths were registered as due to this disease.

The number of notified cases per 1,000 births (live and still) was 3·69, as compared with 1·36 in 1937, 1·37 in 1936, 1·84 in 1935, and 4·5 in 1934.



There were 200 cases of Puerperal Fever notified in London. A comparison of the incidence of Puerperal Fever in London and Battersea will be found on page 139.

The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified in Battersea was 21, and the incidence per 1,000 births (live and still) was 9.68. One of these cases was also notified as a case of Puerperal Fever and is included in the preceding figure.

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 1938. 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 3 other cases in which the original diagnosis was not confirmed.

There were no deaths of Battersea residents from this disease.

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

One case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever was notified in Battersea. The patient was removed to hospital. One other notification was subsequently cancelled.

### **Encephalitis Lethargica.**

No notification of this disease was received during 1938, but three deaths were ascribed to post encephalitis lethargica.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

There were 29 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified in Battersea during 1938, as compared with 12 in 1937, 29 in 1936, 21 in 1935, and 23 in 1934. The rate per 1,000 live births was 13.7.

There were 8 severe cases amongst the 29 notified, of which 6 were 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.

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 was 2,235. All cases were kept under systematic supervision by the Health Visiting staff, and 121 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 :—

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1938.*

SUB-DISTRICTS. — Wards.	Cases.	Births (live).	Rate per 1000 Births.	Year.	Cases.	Births (live).	Rate per 1,000 Births.
N. Battersea ...	13	1,007	12·9	1933	16	2,263	7·1
S. Battersea ...	16	1,107	14·5	1934	23	2,154	10·7
1. Nine Elms...	4	341	11·7	1935	21	2,104	10·0
2. Park ...	2	223	9·0	1936	29	2,128	13·6
3. Latchmere...	4	219	18·3	1937	12	2,144	5·6
4. Shaftesbury	1	178	5·6	Mean			
5. Church ...	3	224	13·4	1933-37	20	2,159	9·4
6. Winstanley	5	269	18·6				
7. St. John ...	4	161	24·8				
8. Bolingbroke	5	262	19·1				
9. Broomwood	1	237	4·2				
BOROUGH ...	29	2,114	13·7	1938	29	2,114	13·7

**Erysipelas.**

There were 51 cases of Erysipelas notified, 35 of which were treated in hospital. No death was recorded from the disease.

**Measles.**

The London County Council made new Regulations—the County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations—dated 9th September, 1938, which were approved by the Minister of Health and came into force on 1st October. A draft of the regulations had been previously submitted to the Council who made two suggestions thereon, one of which was adopted and embodied in the Regulations.

Measles had previously been a notifiable disease in London from 1916 to 1919, but the regulations were then rescinded, and except in isolated boroughs (of which Battersea was one), notification was not required for a period of nearly 20 years. Battersea, however, obtained its own Order—the Battersea (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, dated 8th April, 1922—but this was, of course, rescinded on the coming into force of the new regulations.



Notification remains as before limited to the first case occurring in a house within a period of two months, and the number of cases notified therefore does not correspond, even approximately, with the number of cases occurring. It is the practice, however, for the Council's Health Visiting or Inspectorial staff to visit all cases coming to their knowledge, and thus comparatively few cases pass unrecorded.

In 1938, there were 2,188 cases of Measles notified, and 489 additional cases reported from schools and other sources, making a total of 2,677 cases, being 18·9 per 1,000 of the population; 11 deaths from the disease were recorded, or 0·08 per 1,000 of the population.

The corresponding figures for 1937 were: cases 632, incidence per 1,000 population 4·4, deaths 3.

Of the 2,677 cases, 405 were removed to hospital.

The Health Visitors paid 3,794 visits to the cases notified, reported or suspected.

The table below gives particulars in two-yearly periods of the biennial epidemics of measles which have occurred since 1921.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY OF MEASLES IN EPIDEMIC PERIODS,  
1921-1938.

Period.	CASES.		No.	DEATHS.		
	Notified or reported.	Per 1,000 population.		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
1937-8	3,309	11.602	14	.33	.049	0.42

Although the incidence of the disease in this epidemic is higher than in the previous one, it is lower than the average for the previous epidemics from 1921-1936 inclusive. Close co-operation with the school staff of the London County Council was maintained. A co-ordinated scheme, involving the earliest possible visiting of the home, effective isolation as far as practicable, and removal to hospital, was again put into effect; 15·6 per cent. of the cases notified or reported were removed to hospital.

A comparison of the death rates shown in the above table will indicate the steady progress that has been made in reducing the mortality from this disease. Particularly it will be noted that the last four epidemics together show a fatality rate per 100 cases of 0·7, as compared with 1·2 for the preceding four epidemics, while in the same groups the death rate per 1,000 population has been nearly halved.

### Whooping-Cough.

The new Regulations referred to under the previous heading embraced this disease as well as Measles. The local Order of 1922, which was rescinded by the new Regulations, also applied to both diseases, so that Whooping-Cough has been compulsorily notifiable in Battersea for nearly seventeen years.

During 1938 there were 325 cases of Whooping Cough notified to the Medical Officer of Health and 163 other cases were reported from the public elementary schools and other sources.

The total number of cases notified or otherwise reported was 488, as compared with 917 in 1937, 783 in 1936, 1,065 in 1935, and 682 in 1934, the decrease in 1938 compared with 1937 being 46·8 per cent. Of the total cases, notified and reported, 56 were removed to hospital.

There were 3 deaths registered from this disease, the death-rate being 0·02.

WHOOPIING-COUGH, 1938, AND TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	CASES.		DEATHS.		
	Notified or reported.	Per 1,000 population.	Registered.	Per 1,000 population.	Per 100 cases.
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
1937...	917	6·39	9	0·063	0·98
Average	936	6·05	13	0·082	1·28
1938...	488	3·44	3	0·021	0·61

### TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year ended 31st December, 1938, there were 220 cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) notified in Battersea as compared with 226 in 1937, 232 in 1936, 237 in 1935, and 236 in 1934.

In addition 27 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 same number as in 1937.

The following table (required by the Ministry of Health) shows the age and sex distribution of these 247 cases of Tuberculosis, and of the 101 deaths registered as due to the disease.



Age Periods.	NEW CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.			Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
0 — ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
1 — ...	1	1	2	3	7	10	—	1	1	—	1	1
5 — ...	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	5	6
10 — ...	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 — ...	13	15	28	3	4	7	2	2	4	2	—	2
20 — ...	14	19	33	2	2	4	4	8	12	—	—	—
25 — ...	28	25	53	2	3	5	13	10	23	1	2	3
35 — ...	25	11	36	—	1	1	9	5	14	—	—	—
45 — ...	10	6	16	—	1	1	7	4	11	—	—	—
55 — ...	21	5	26	1	1	2	13	5	18	1	—	1
65 and upwards	6	5	11	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—
Totals ...	120	93	213	12	22	34	52	36	88	5	8	13

Deaths from non-respiratory forms of tuberculosis formed 12·9 per cent. of the total deaths from the disease.

In the tables on pages 140 to 142 is shown the information required by the Ministry of Health in regard to notifications.

The localisation of the disease in the 247 new cases was as under :—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
Non-Pulmonary—							
Bones and joints	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Other organs	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Peripheral glands	...	...	...	...	...	5	
						—	34

#### NON-NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table gives particulars in regard to non-notification of Tuberculosis for the 10 years 1929-1938 :—

Year.	Not notified (dead).	Notified after Death.	Notified on Form I. & II. (Primary Notification not received).	Reported from other sources	Total.
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
1938 ...	15	9	—	3	27

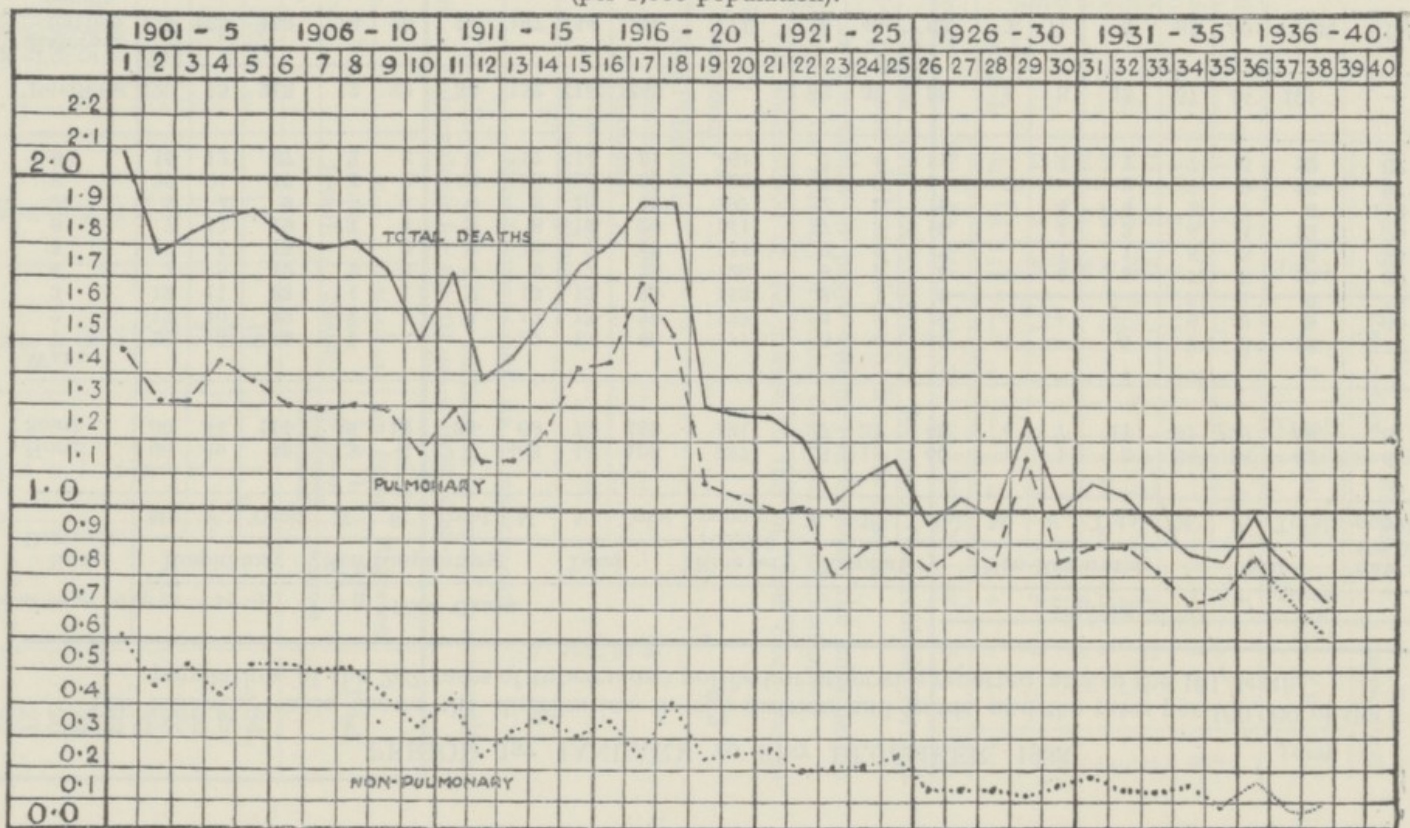
PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

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 101 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 ...	60	39	99	3	6	9	63	45	108	157	25	15	40	1	1	2	26	16	42	61
South ...	60	54	114	9	16	25	69	70	139	191	27	21	48	4	7	11	31	28	59	81
WARD																				
1 ...	26	13	39	1	—	1	27	13	40	177	6	9	15	1	—	1	7	9	16	71
2 ...	12	10	22	1	3	4	13	13	26	173	6	3	9	—	—	—	6	3	9	60
3 ...	12	11	23	1	1	2	13	12	25	153	8	1	9	—	—	—	8	1	9	55
4 ...	7	5	12	2	2	4	9	7	16	128	6	2	8	1	1	2	7	3	10	80
5 ...	10	5	15	—	2	2	10	7	17	114	5	2	7	—	1	1	5	3	8	54
6 ...	7	12	19	1	4	5	8	16	24	141	7	3	10	1	1	2	8	4	12	70
7 ...	5	4	9	—	6	6	5	10	15	197	2	3	5	—	4	4	2	7	9	118
8 ...	26	21	47	4	2	6	30	23	53	323	5	9	14	2	—	2	7	9	16	97
9 ...	15	12	27	2	2	4	17	14	31	161	7	4	11	—	1	1	7	5	12	62
BOROUGH	120	93	213	12	22	34	132	115	247	—	52	36	88	5	8	13	57	44	101	—
Rate per 100,000 populn.	179	125	150	18	29	24	197	154	174	174	78	48	62	7	11	9	85	59	71·28	71·28



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



In accordance with the suggestions of the Ministry of Health, 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 1938 in this connection.

#### DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1938.

Deaths from Tuberculosis registered as belonging to Battersea numbered 101, of which 88 (i.e. 87·1 per cent.) were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, 6 (i.e. 5·9 per cent.) to tubercular meningitis and 7 (i.e. 6·9 per cent.) to other forms of the disease.

The death-rate from Tuberculosis was the lowest yet recorded in Battersea, being 71·28 per 100,000 population as compared with 85·71 in 1937, 100·34 in 1936, 85·02 in 1935, and 87·5 in 1934. The death-rate for the pulmonary form of the disease was also the lowest yet recorded.

The allocation of the deaths according to age and sex, and in the Wards and Sub-Districts is shown on pages 67 and 68, while the chart on the following page shows the death-rates from tuberculosis since 1901.

Of the fatal cases 12 were notified within one month before death; in 9 cases the notifications were received after death, and 15 cases were not formally notified.

Of the 15 cases in respect of which no primary notification was received, 13 were patients who died in hospitals or other institutions, while 2 died at home.

Of the 9 cases notified after death, 7 were in London County Council's General Hospitals, and 2 from other hospitals.

The death-rates per 100,000 of the population during the past 38 years, in quinquennial averages and in each year since 1935, are given in the following table:—

*Tuberculosis Death-rates since 1901.*

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
1938... ..	62·1	9·2	71·3



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

No action was found necessary 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 1938 the names of 24 patients were removed from the register as compared with 38 in 1937.

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

Thirteen 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 1938.

### **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 transfer of the tuberculosis wards from St. James's hospital to St. John's hospital (referred to in the previous annual report) became effective in August, 1938. The Tuberculosis Officer, who continues to act as honorary Tuberculosis Consultant to the London County Council, paid weekly visits in that capacity to the hospitals. After the transfer he continued to visit St. James's hospital when requested by the Medical Superintendent.

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

The contribution made by the London County Council towards the cost of the dispensary treatment of tuberculosis is at present £1,084 per annum. The triennial revision of the amount of the grant, which will take effect in 1939 was commenced during the year.

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 1938, there were 887 additional names recorded at the dispensary, 24 more than in 1937. These related to 614 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 ; 243 who had been in contact with cases of tuberculosis ; and 30 already notified in other districts who had come to reside in Battersea.

Of these 887 cases 685 were discharged as non-tuberculous (including 240 of the contacts), 193 were found to be suffering from the disease, and 9 were kept under observation for diagnosis.

Particulars of the 193 positive cases are given under the next heading, and also in form T.145 on page 143.

Old patients to the number of 528 also attended during the year, and the total number of attendances at the Dispensary in 1938 was 5,275 (of which 4,388 were of old patients), as compared with 4,837 in 1937.

Visits to the homes of dispensary patients were made by the Tuberculosis Officers in 352 instances, and 4,096 visits were made by the Dispensary nursing staff, including 271 to patients not on the Dispensary register. The number of deaths of Dispensary patients was 68 as compared with 89 in 1937. Twenty-four of the patients were discharged as " recovered " during the year, and 76 patients removed to other districts or ceased to attend.

### New Patients.

The five following tables contain particulars of the 193 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.



## 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	4	—	2	20	10	6	—	—	—	42
Group T.B. plus	Group I	—	—	10	5	1	—	1	—	17
	Group II	—	3	29	27	21	12	9	3	104
	Group III	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	7
Total ...	4	—	5	61	42	30	14	11	3	170

## 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 ...	3	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	12
Abdominal ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Peripheral glands ...	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	5
Skin and other organs...	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	4
Total ...	5	1	3	8	2	2	1	1	—	23

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

Mode of Onset.	Number of cases.	Percentage.
Cough ...	103	60·59
" Influenza " ...	3	1·76
Pleurisy ...	2	1·18
Pleurisy with effusion ...	4	2·35
Hæmoptysis ...	39	22·94
Other modes ...	19	11·18
Totals ...	170	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 170 CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Occupation.	No. of patients.	Occupation.	No. of patients.
Accountants ... ..	2	Labourers, various ... ..	11
Butchers ... ..	2	Laundry worker ... ..	1
Billiards marker ... ..	1	Lift man ... ..	1
Carpenters ... ..	3	Needleworkers ... ..	3
Cinema attendants ... ..	2	No occupation ... ..	4
Clerks, various ... ..	25	Painters and decorators ... ..	4
Cobblers ... ..	2	Porters ... ..	5
Domestic workers ... ..	12	Postman ... ..	1
Draughtsman ... ..	1	Printers ... ..	3
Drivers ... ..	6	School children ... ..	6
Engineers, various ... ..	9	Shop assistants ... ..	14
Factory workers, various ... ..	15	Street traders ... ..	3
Housewives ... ..	23	Waiters ... ..	5
Infants ... ..	2	Warehousemen ... ..	2
Insurance agents ... ..	2		

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

	Near relative.	Remote relative.	No family history.
Pulmonary ...	59	6	105
Non-Pulmonary	7	2	14
Totals ...	66	8	119

Of the 193 cases, therefore, a history of Tuberculosis in a near relative was elicited in 34·2 per cent. and in a remote relative in 4·1 per cent. In all 38·3 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 157, and the average length of stay was 92 days. The average period of waiting before admission was 9 days. Of these patients, 87 were discharged during the year, leaving 70 under treatment at the end of the year. Definite improvement as a result of institutional treatment was shown in 53 cases. Thirty-four patients discharged themselves while undergoing institutional treatment.



Ignoring 4 cases sent for observation, &c., the results of treatment in 83 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. ...	3	—	1	—	4	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
B. i ...	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. ii ...	1	—	2	—	16	11	—	1	2	11	—	—	8
B. iii ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
Non-Pulmonary	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	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 1938 was 52, and 373 attendances were made, the average attendance per session being 7.2. The work carried out included:—Extractions, 113; scalings, 18; fillings, 71; dentures supplied—whole sets 12, partial sets 2; repairs to dentures, 5; dressings, 42; advice, 95 (average per session, 6.9); total, 358. The net cost to the Council during the financial year 1938-39 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 1938 the Tuberculosis Officer carried out 2,020 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.

#### 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 and 1938, the Tuberculosis Officer carried out at that hospital the artificial pneumo-thorax treatment for which patients had previously to visit various institutions. Those patients who were already receiving this form of treatment, however, continued to visit the hospital they were already attending.



In all 74 patients were treated during the year (as compared with 55 in 1938 and 48 in 1937) and the refills given numbered 1,223 the numbers at each of the hospitals being as under :—

Brompton Hospital ...	184	Colindale Hospital (L.C.C.) ...	2
St. Thomas's Hospital ...	82	St. James's Hospital ...	955

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 18 patients sent to hospitals other than St. James's amounted to £140 14s. 0d. as compared with £221 11s. 0d. in 1937.

### Examinations and Reports.

Bacteriological examinations made during the year numbered 853, the specimens in 181 cases coming from medical practitioners. The number of positive results was 187, or 21·9 per cent.

Reports to public bodies numbered 919.

Consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients and reports made on patients sent to the Dispensary totalled 960, while reports received in respect of insured persons on forms G.P. 36 and G.P. 17 numbered 50.

There were 23 patients referred to hospitals, other than for X-ray examination.

### Artificial Sunlight Treatment.

During the year 8 Dispensary patients received treatment at the Council's artificial sunlight treatment centre at Southlands, making 199 attendances. In 4 cases treatment was completed, and in 6 cases definite improvement was reported. The usual period of treatment is from three to four months.

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

Details of other patients dealt with at this Centre will be found on page 48.

### 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, 1939, upon the provision of extra nourishment for 102 necessitous patients upon the Dispensary books was £439 12s. 6d.

### Dispensary Statistics.

On pages 143 to 149 will be found a copy of Form T. 145, which contains the returns required by the Ministry of Health of the work of the Dispensary during the year 1938, and of 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 1938, 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 1938 :—

Battersea Borough Council—extra nourishment, 172 ; dentures, 4 ; bed and bedding, 3	...	...	179
Public Assistance Committee—financial assistance, 28 ; clothing, 6 ; other assistance, 10	...	...	44
Charity Organisation Society—financial assistance, 5	...	...	5
British Legion—financial assistance, 7 ; clothing 11	...	...	18
Other Agencies—financial assistance, 18 ; dentures, 1 ; clothing, 3 ; other assistance, 1	...	...	23
Training and Employment—suitable agencies, 2	...	...	2

### Handicraft Class.

The Care Committee in February asked the Health Committee to consider again as to establishing a handicraft class for suitable patients attending the Dispensary, similar to classes established in various other Boroughs. The Health Committee were sympathetic but were faced with the difficulty that they had apparently no power to incur the necessary initial expenditure and that the Care Committee had not sufficient funds at their disposal for the purpose. Eventually, therefore, the matter was referred back to the Care Committee with a view to their raising funds from voluntary sources to enable the class to be started, and preliminary steps to this end were being taken at the end of the year.

### Non-Dispensary Cases.

All the Tuberculosis visiting for the Borough is undertaken by the Dispensary staff. Of the 860 patients on the tuberculosis register at 31st December 114 were not on the dispensary register, *i.e.*, 13.25 per cent. of the total notified cases.

Visits to the number of 271 were paid to these patients 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 1938 numbered 52, as compared with 58 in 1937, a decrease of 10·3 per cent. There was a corresponding decrease in the zymotic death-rate from 0·404 in 1937 to 0·37 in 1938.

The following table shows the zymotic death-rate (per 1,000 population) in Battersea for each year since 1933 :—

				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
1938	...	...	...	0·37	0·39

### 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 the 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 1938 there were 464 cases of chicken-pox reported, as compared with 547 in 1937, 426 in 1936, 178 in 1935, and 457 in 1934.

#### Diarrhoea.

The total number of deaths from diarrhoea of children under 2 years of age was 31, equivalent to a fatality-rate of 0·22 per 1,000 of the population. In 1937 there were 30 deaths and a fatality-rate of 0·21.

#### Influenza.

There were 10\* deaths registered as being due to Influenza as against 43 in 1937, 20 in 1936, 18 in 1935, and 15 in 1934. The mortality-rate per 1,000 population was 0·07, as compared with 0·30 in 1937, 0·14 in 1936, 0·12 in 1935, and 0·10 in 1934.

Influenzal Pneumonia was not so prevalent as in the previous year, 18 cases being notified as against 76 in 1937, 43 in 1936, 47 in 1935, and 41 in 1934. The death-rate was 0·04 per 1,000 of the population.

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\* 5 of these deaths were ascribed to Influenzal Pneumonia.



### Cancer.

The number of deaths of Battersea residents from Cancer was 274 (males 134, females 140) as compared with 244 in 1937, 260 in 1936, 265 in 1935, and 240 in 1934. The death-rate from the disease per 1,000 of the population was 1·93. The deaths from cancer constitute 16·4 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, and for each year since 1935 :—

1896-1900	...	0·52	1921-25	...	...	1·33
1901-5	...	0·88	1926-30	...	...	1·51
1906-10	...	0·95	1931-35	...	...	1·75
1911-15	...	1·11	1936	...	...	1·79
1916-20	...	1·28	1937	.....	...	1·70
1938	...	...	1938	...	...	1·93

The following table shews the localisation of the disease in the case of the 274 deaths recorded.

Localisation.	No. of deaths.		Total.	Percentage of total.
	Male	Female		
Buccal cavity... ..	15	1	16	5·84
Stomach, liver, peritoneum, intestines and rectum ...	66	67	133	48·54
Respiratory system ... ..	24	5	29	10·58
Female genital organs ... ..	—	30	30	10·95
Breast ... ..	—	27	27	9·85
Skin ... ..	5	1	6	2·19
Genito-urinary organs (male)	17	—	17	6·21
Other and unspecified organs	7	9	16	5·84
Total ... ..	134	140	274	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. Insulin was supplied to two such cases in 1938.

Twenty deaths from this disease were registered in Battersea.

### 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 76) is carried out by the Clinical Research Association, of Watergate House, Strand.

The number of bacteriological examinations of specimens sent in by medical practitioners practising in Battersea was 1,661 (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 ... ..	137	1,515	1,652
Enteric fever ... ..	—	6	6
Dysentery ... ..	1	1	2
Actinomycosis ... ..	—	1	1
Total ... ..	138	1,523	1,661

The cost of these examinations is borne by the Council, and amounted to £214 18s. 10d., as compared with £237 4s. 6d. in 1937.



# Sanitary Circumstances.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

### SUMMARY OF SANITARY OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1938.

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

Complaints attended to ...	3,399	Water closets cleansed and repaired ...	836
Number of house inspections	37,801	Cesspools abolished ...	—
House to house inspections ...	1,361	Urinals—inspections ...	56
Houses let in separate tenements on register ...	65	Do. cleansed, altered, repaired or water laid on	40
No. of inspections of do.	275	Dust receptacles provided ...	190
Shops Act inspections ...	33	Accumulations of manure and other obnoxious matter removed or proper receptacles provided ...	8
Premises improved, cleansed and repaired ...	2,636	Keeping of animals in unfit state discontinued ...	4
Underground rooms:		Gipsy van inspections ...	20
Use discontinued ...	86	Factories, &c., inspections ...	2,479
Rooms rendered fit	127	Sanitary conveniences provided or improvements effected in Factories (Sec. 7)	23
Overcrowding abated ...	196	Bakehouse inspections ...	92
Leaky house-roofs and gutters repaired ...	744	Bakehouse nuisances abated	37
Yards and forecourts paved and repaired ...	555	Smoke observations ...	73
Drains laid to new houses and tenements ...	114	Premises disinfected...	2,397
Drains tested—Smoke tests...	188	Houses supplied with disinfectants ...	77
Do. Water tests	1,446	Certificates of disinfection granted ...	3,628
Drains relaid (wholly or partly) ...	67	Intimation notices ...	3,031
Drains cleansed and repaired	352	Statutory Notices—	
Frontage drains constructed or re-constructed ...	25	Sections 197 & 200 ...	3,159
Mews and stables drained and paved ...	—	Fifth schedule, &c. ...	1,262
Soil pipes and drains ventilated	174	Proceedings ordered by Council and Health Committee ...	3,086
Sink and rain-water pipes disconnected or repaired ...	565	Summonses issued ...	83
Houses inspected and certificates granted (Sec. 95) ...	114	Magisterial Orders obtained and enforced ...	61
Houses supplied with water and fittings repaired ...	37	Samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act	1,200
Cisterns covered, cleansed or repaired ...	95	Miscellaneous ...	3,537
Additional water supplies to tenement houses ...	24	Total sanitary operations ...	73,231
Water closets provided, supplied with water or supply disconnected from drinking water cisterns ...	56		

### Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were taken by the Council during 1938 in respect of 83 contraventions 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 one instance. 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 comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 48 Winstead Street.	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. 40 Winstead Street.	The drainage work having been repaired before hearing, summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907. £1 1s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council within one month.
The like at No. 42 Winstead Street.	The like.
The like at No. 48 Winstead Street.	The like. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council within one month.
Failing to keep in proper repair the yard paving at No. 40 Winstead Street.	The yard paving having been repaired before hearing, summons withdrawn.
Failing to comply with notice under the Act to abate nuisance at No. 28 Wickersley Road.	Notice having been complied with before hearing, summons withdrawn. Defendant paid 10s. 6d. costs to the Council.
The like at No. 11 Woodgate Street.	Order to abate nuisance within 28 days. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
Cost of repairing waste-pipe to sink at No. 93 Culvert Road in default of defendant after service of notice under the Act (£1 3s. 10d.).	Judgment for claim and £1 1s. costs.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 71 Basnett Road.	The notice having been complied with before hearing, summons withdrawn. Defendants paid 10s. 6d. costs to the Council.
The like <i>re</i> No. 21 Abyssinia Road.	Order to abate nuisance within 14 days. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
Failing to give notice of intention to carry out drainage work at No. 18 Tyneham Road.	Fined £2. £1 1s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.



NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, ( <i>contd.</i> ).	
Fixing waste-pipe to sink at No. 18 Tyneham Road, so as to discharge on to yard paving.	Fined £1.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 1 Sheepcote Lane.	Order to abate the nuisance within 14 days. £1 1s. costs to be paid to the Council.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a smoke nuisance at Southampton Wharf, York Road.	Order to abate the nuisance within twenty-eight days. £2 2s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 8 Newcomen Road	The notice having been complied with before the hearing, order made for £1 1s. costs to be paid to the Council.
Repairing gully branch drain at No. 297 York Road so as to be a nuisance.	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, 1907. £1 1s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
Repairing yard water closet at No. 297 York Road so as to be a nuisance.	The like.
Failing to give notice of intention to carry out drainage work at No. 297 York Road.	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act, 1907. £1 1s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
Laying sewage drain at No. 297 York Road without proper socket joint.	The like.
Application by Medical Officer of Health for an order for detention in an Infirmary for a period of three months.	Order made for detention in an Infirmary for a period not exceeding three months.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 6 Orville Road.	The nuisance having been abated, summons not separately dealt with.
The like at No. 11 Orville Road.	Order to abate the nuisance within 7 days.
The like at No. 11 Orville Road (second notice).	The nuisance having been abated, summons withdrawn.
The like at No. 13 Orville Road.	The like.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to cleanse a room at No. 6 Orville Road infested with vermin.	The work required having been carried out, summons not separately dealt with.
Failing to comply with an Order of the Court to abate a nuisance at No. 21 Abyssinia Road.	Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> .

NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, ( <i>contd.</i> )	
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 122 Meyrick Road.	The notice having been complied with before hearing, summons dismissed. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
The like at No. 61 Longhedge Street.	Order to abate the nuisance within 21 days. £5 5s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
The like at Nos. 41/51 (odd Nos.), 57 and 59 Longhedge Street (eight summonses).	Orders to abate the nuisances within 21 days.
The like at Nos. 21, 23, 27, 29, 37 and 39 Longhedge Street (six summonses).	The notices having been complied with before hearing, summonses withdrawn.
Failing to comply with an Order of the Court to abate a smoke nuisance at Southampton Wharf, York Road.	Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
Failing to comply with a notice under the Bylaws to repair or renew the defective yard paving at No. 5 Orville Road.	The work required having been carried out, summons withdrawn.
The like at No. 29 Longhedge Street.	Fined £1.
The like at No. 57 Longhedge Street.	Fined £1.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Bylaws to repair or renew defective seat of w.c. at No. 6 Orville Road.	The work required having been carried out, summons not separately dealt with.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Bylaws to repair or renew defective wastes to certain sinks at No. 6 Orville Road.	Fined £2. £1 1s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Bylaws to repair or renew the fresh air inlet to a drain at No. 61 Longhedge Street.	Fined £1.
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 23 Orville Road.	Orders made to abate and to prohibit the recurrence of the nuisance.
The like at No. 7 Orville Road.	Order made to abate the nuisance in seven days. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
The like at No. 151 Maysoule 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, 1936, ( <i>contd.</i> ).	
Failing to give notice of intention to carry out drainage work at No. 156 Lavender Hill.	Fined £2 with the alternative of one day's imprisonment.
Failing to carry up a main waste-pipe at No. 156 Lavender Hill so as to afford a safe outlet for foul air.	The like.
Failing to ventilate the trap to a sink at No. 156 Lavender Hill so as to preserve its seal.	The like. (The above sentences to run concurrently.)
Constructing a main waste-pipe at No. 156 Lavender Hill so as to discharge into a hopper-head contrary to the by-laws.	Summons withdrawn.
Failure to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 36 Sarsfeld Road.	The notice having been complied with before hearing, summons dismissed. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
The like at No. 15 Orville Road.	Order made to abate the nuisance in 28 days.
The like at No. 17 Orville Road.	The notice having been complied with before hearing, summons dismissed. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
The like at No. 110 Winstanley Road.	The notice having been complied with before hearing, summons withdrawn.
The like at No. 94 Beaufoy Road.	Order made to abate the nuisance in 28 days.
Failure to comply with a notice under the By-laws in respect of defective w.c. pan and trap at No. 15 Orville Road.	Fined £2.
The like at No. 94 Beaufoy Road.	Fined £2.
Failure to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 89 Surrey Lane.	The notice having been complied with before hearing, summons dismissed. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
The like at No. 68 Rawson Street.	Order made to abate the nuisance in 14 days.
The like at No. 137 Meyrick Road.	The notice having been complied with before hearing, summonses withdrawn.

NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT (contd.).	
Failure to comply with a notice under the Act to abate a nuisance at No. 9 Mundella Road.	Order made to abate the nuisance in 28 days. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
The like at No. 13 Mundella Road.	The like.
The like at No. 23 Vicarage Crescent.	The notice having been complied with before hearing, summons dismissed. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
The like at No. 23 Wayford Street.	Order made to abate the nuisance in 10 days. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
The like at No. 87 Eccles Road.	The notice having been complied with before hearing, summons dismissed. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
The like at No. 21 Roydon Street.	Order made to abate the nuisance in 7 days. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
Failure to comply with By-law No. 10 in relation to the paving of the yard at No. 21 Roydon Street.	By-law having been complied with, summons withdrawn.
Failure to comply with the By-laws in relation to defective sink waste pipes at No. 21 Roydon Street.	By-laws having been complied with summons withdrawn.
Failure to comply with an Order of the Court to abate a nuisance at No. 1 Mundella Road.	Fined £2. 10s. 6d. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
HOUSING ACT, 1936.	
Failure to comply with a notice under Section 168 of the Act requiring him to supply the name and address of the freeholder of No. 73 Gonsalva Road.	Fined £1.
The like in respect of No. 75 Gonsalva Road.	Fined £1. £3 3s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS, 1901.	
Selling milk alleged to be adulterated with 9 per cent. extraneous water.	Defendant having died since issue of summons, summons withdrawn.
Selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 24 per cent. below the permitted minimum.	Defendant fined £5. £1 1s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council. Summons against employee withdrawn.



NATURE OF OFFENCE OR CLAIM.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.
FOOD & DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT ( <i>contd.</i> ).	
Selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 3 per cent. below the permitted minimum.	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907. £1 1s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
Selling milk alleged to be adulterated with 4 per cent. extraneous water.	The like.
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908, AND BY-LAWS MADE THEREUNDER.	
While carrying on the business of a rag and bone dealer, distributed a toy.	Fined 10s.
The like.	Fined. 15s.
LONDON GOVERNMENT ACT, 1899.	
Contravention of Council's By-law as to fouling of footway by dogs.	Fined 10s. 10s. costs ordered to be paid to the Council.
COUNTY COURTS ACT, 1934.	
Recovery of cost of dried milk supplied under Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme (£1 16s.).	Judgment for claim and 9s. 6d. costs to be paid at 8s. per month.
SHOPS ACT, 1934.	
Failing to comply with a notice under the Act to provide suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences at No. 1A Clapham Junction Approach.	A certificate of exemption in respect of these premises having been granted by the Council, 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	73	20 0 0	28 7 0
Housing Acts ... ..	2	2 0 0	3 3 0
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 ... ..	4	5 0 0	3 3 0
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908	2	1 5 0	—
London Government Act, 1899	1	0 10 0	0 10 0
County Courts Act, 1934 ...	1	—	0 9 6
Shops Act, 1934 ... ..	1	—	—
Total ... ..	84	28 15 0	35 12 6

### New Legislation, &c., 1938.

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

#### (a) ACTS OF PARLIAMENT—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (*vide* page 106).

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1938 (*vide* page 123).

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1938, which contains provisions dealing *inter alia* with the provision by sanitary authorities of temporary shelter for occupants of houses undergoing cleansing from vermin, and the determination by the County Council of places for holding inquests.

Population (Statistics) Act, 1938, which imposes upon Registrars of Births and Deaths the duty of obtaining certain further particulars on birth, still birth and death registration.

Sea Fish Industry Act, 1938, under which all persons carrying on the business of (1) selling "white fish" by wholesale, (2) fishmonger, (3) fish frier, or curing, salting, &c., of "white fish" are required to register their businesses with the White Fish Commission. The Council are not directly concerned with this Act.

#### (b) ORDERS AND REGULATIONS—

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking). Three orders dealing with cauliflower and broccoli, cream cheese, and beef.

Aircraft—Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1938, for preventing the introduction of infectious diseases into the country by air-borne traffic.

Disinfestation—Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Buildings) Regulations, 1938.

##### Factories—

Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938.

Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, 1938.

Factories Act (Postponement of certain Requirements) Order, 1938.

Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938 (*vide* page 116).

Measles and Whooping Cough—County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1938 (*vide* pages 64, 66)

Midwives—County of London (Midwifery—Prohibition of Unqualified Persons) Order, 1938 (*vide* page 38).



## Milk—

Milk and Dairies Amendment Order, 1938 (*vide* page 112).

Milk (Special Designations) Amendment Order, 1938 (*vide* page 113).

## Pharmacy and Poisons—

Poisons List (Amendment) Order, 1938.

Poisons (Amendment) Rules, 1938.

Rent Restriction Regulations, 1938, which prescribe forms to be used in the execution of previous Acts and Orders.

**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.

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 33, arising out of which 15 intimation notices were served. These related to defective, insufficient or unsuitable—

Ventilation ...	...	...	...	...	1
Heating ...	...	...	...	...	14
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	Nil

Four statutory notices were served and were duly complied with.

Since the passing of the Act 43 certificates of exemption from the requirements as to sanitary accommodation were granted by the Committee, of which, however, three were not issued, owing to change of circumstances occurring immediately. Three others were subsequently withdrawn. Owing to altered circumstances the Committee revoked another of such certificates in January, and took the prescribed action (including the institution of legal proceedings) to enforce the provision of additional accommodation. The owner, however, in view of structural difficulties, arranged instead for the conveniences at near-by premises to be made available for the occupants, and the certificate of exemption was then re-issued and the summons withdrawn. There were 37 such certificates still in force at the end of 1938.

The powers of sanitary authorities with regard to shops under the Shop Acts, and workshops of all kinds under the Factory Act are more or less clearly defined, but their powers in regard to offices is by no means so apparent. The Council therefore, on an enquiry by the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee, expressed the view that it would be advantageous if specific powers to deal with the sanitary conditions of offices could be obtained.



### 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).

There were registered by the Council at 1st January, 1938, 71 traders occupying 88 shops. Four of these did not renew their licences, but three new applications were received in the year, so the number of traders registered at 31st December was 70, occupying 87 premises.

Eight samples were taken but no infringement of the requirements of the Rules was reported.

Amendments of the original rules were made by the Poisons (Amendment) Rules, 1938, and the Poisons List (Amendment) Order, 1938, 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	35	2	2	—
FEMALES— 67 Winstanley Rd.	66	13	—	—	—
Total ...	133	48	2	2	—

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 17th February, when the number of beds occupied was found to be, men 32, women 13.

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.

The by-laws for the good rule and conduct of persons using the conveniences, which were previously made in 1901, were revised during the year, and having been approved by the Home Secretary in their new form, came into force on 1st June.

By agreement with the owners of the "Old Swan" public house, Battersea Church Road, the public urinal adjoining those premises, which had been maintained by the local authority for many years, was removed to another site near at hand to permit alterations to be carried out to the licensed premises.

The Council agreed with the London Passenger Transport Board to permit the Board's staff to use the public lavatories at Clapham Junction and the "Princes Head" under the terms of an arrangement made between the Board and certain other Metropolitan Borough Councils.

### 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 1938 new drains were constructed to 254 new buildings, or additions to existing buildings, and the drains of 67 old buildings were partially or entirely reconstructed, under the supervision of the Officers of the Department.

Seven 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 2 cases liability, wholly or in part, was admitted by the Council. The total expenditure incurred in these two cases amounted to £94 3s. 10d.

In four cases liability was not admitted, and one remained under consideration at the end of the year.

The total number of plans of proposed drainage work deposited during 1938, as compared with 1937, was as under :—

	1938	1937
Re-construction or repair of existing drains ... ..	53	75
New buildings or additions to existing buildings ... ..	124	144
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	177	219
	<hr/>	<hr/>



In 32 cases the Health Committee gave directions for steps to be taken against various builders to enforce the deposit of plans of drainage works executed by them, but in no case was it found necessary to take legal action.

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

These cases were reported to the Health Committee, who in the circumstances reported to them ordered the offenders to be cautioned except in four cases where legal proceedings (the result of which is shown on pages 82, 83 and 85) were instituted.

During the year drains were tested by smoke on 188 occasions and 65 cases were found defective. The water test was applied on 1,446 occasions, this being mainly applied to drains in course of construction or reconstruction. Soil pipes and drains were ventilated in 174 instances.

Water closets were provided in 56 cases and existing closets repaired in 836 cases.

The total number of drains relaid during the year was 67. Those cleansed and repaired numbered 352.

### **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 vehicle, and 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 1½ 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 street cleansing 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 vehicles, augmented as occasion requires by 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, 1938, was :—

	Tons.		Tons.
House refuse ...	29,064	Trade refuse, stalls	1,813
Street refuse ...	2,651	do. shops	902

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

The somewhat cumbrous method of obtaining the repair or replacement of defective dust-bins by use of the nuisance procedure of the Public Health (London) Act was reviewed by the Council during the year, and acting on advice tendered by the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee they decided to adopt the more expeditious method of acting under the by-laws made by the London County Council under section 39 (1) of the Act of 1891. The Highways and Works Committee were therefore authorised to act on behalf of the Council in the execution of such by-laws so far as they related to defective dust-bins, and the Borough Surveyor assumed the duty of serving the necessary notices.

#### **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. New by-laws made by the County Council were submitted to and approved by the Minister of Health, and came into force on 1st January, 1939.

There are 65 premises in Battersea registered as houses let in separate tenements and 275 inspections of these premises were made in 1938.

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

The number of public-house urinals kept under inspection during the year was 119. In 66 instances the accommodation is accessible to the general public as well as the users of the houses, and in 53 cases the accommodation is accessible to the customers only. As a result of the annual inspection of these conveniences, 9 notices were served to remedy defects discovered, and were duly complied with.

Local authorities outside the Metropolis have statutory power to require the provision in licensed premises of a reasonable number of sanitary conveniences for the use of the customers. On an enquiry by the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee the Council expressed themselves in favour of the extension of such powers to London.



### Smoke Nuisances.

During the year 73 observations were made and 5 complaints received. Nine notices (8 preliminary and 1 statutory) were served by the Council under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act to abate smoke nuisances.

In the case of one large firm it became necessary to institute proceedings, and an abatement order was made with two guineas costs against them. Subsequently, on further nuisance occurring proceedings were taken for non-compliance with the Court's Order, but in view of the explanation tendered the summons was adjourned *sine die*.

At a Conference held in February a resolution was passed urging the formation of an Advisory Regional Smoke Abatement Committee for London and Greater London. Later the Council agreed to become a member of the proposed Committee, and appointed Mr. Councillor R. Moore and the Medical Officer of Health to represent them thereon.

### Effluvium, &c., Nuisances.

No complaints were received of nuisance from effluvium during the year.

### Offensive Trades.

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

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

### Removal of Offensive Matter.

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

### Water Supply.

During 1938 certificates of water supply in respect of 114 houses or tenements were issued in accordance with Section 95 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

In 24 cases the upper floors of tenement houses were provided with a water supply, on the requirement of the Council under the provisions of Section 95 (5) of the same Act.

Notices were sent to the Metropolitan Water Board of waste of water observed at 26 premises during the course of inspection.



An application from the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., under Section 41 of the Factories Act, 1937, for permission to use the artesian well at their Milk Depot, Silverthorne Road, for the supply of drinking water to their employees was granted by the Council in October, upon a favourable report from the Medical Officer of Health as the result of an analysis of samples of the water.

The Council's largest housing estate—the Latchmere Estate—comprising over 360 tenements is supplied with water chiefly from deep artesian wells. Frequent samples (in the latter months of the year at weekly intervals) were taken to test the purity of the supply, which, as shown by the Public Analyst's reports, reached a very high standard.

### 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.

### 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. One such case was taken before the Court (*vide* page 83) and an order obtained and enforced, and 37 other cases were dealt with. Sixteen of these were persuaded to enter a suitable institution, 9 (women) died during the year, and 12 were still under observation at the end of the year.

### Van Dwellings.

The number of van dwellings in the Borough in 1938 was 55. 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	2	4	1
Mills' Yard, Culvert Road ... ..	18*	12	21
164 Falcon Road (rear of) ... ..	6	6	5
Manley's Yard, 45A Cabul Road... ..	25	18	17

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

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\* Including Sheds.



### **Rag and Bone Dealers.**

Two 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 1938, the offenders in each case being itinerant traders. Legal proceedings were ordered in these cases, the result of which is shown on page 87.

### **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 1938.

### **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 1938 under the Council's Rat Repression scheme is summarised as follows:—

Premises visited	...	1,810	Contracts made or			
Poison baits used	...	9,800	renewed	...		8
Dead rats found	...	1,173	Value of contracts	£113	0	0
			Cash for poison bait, &c.	£3	11	0
Total expenditure (financial year 1938-39)	...			£235	2	3
Income (financial year 1938-39)	...			£112	12	0

Drains were tested at 68 premises in connection with this work, and in 55 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" (7th to 12th 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.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

### **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, wherever necessary, enforce their statutory powers to require the destruction of vermin, and they 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 1938, 358 premises were so disinfested, 96 of these being dwellings on the Council's own estates. The substances used for the purpose are sulphur dioxide and a proprietary preparation known as Solution D.

With regard to goods it has been the custom for some years for verminous goods to be disinfested *in situ* while the rooms are being done, but when necessary they are removed and dealt with separately. The question of verminous furniture entering the Council's own estates was further considered by the responsible Committees, and it was decided that in the case of all families moving from clearance areas, disinfestation of the furniture should be carried out before it entered the new dwelling. This requirement was also to apply to other tenants whose furniture was known to be verminous. It became necessary, therefore, in the latter case, to inspect the home of the new tenant, and as a corollary the premises to which he was removing.

From 23rd May, when this system came into force, 84 premises on the Council's estates became empty, and before re-letting were inspected. Twenty-two, or 26 per cent. of them were found to be verminous, 6 only slightly. Ten remained unoccupied at 31st December.

The furniture of 74 incoming tenants was inspected—41 already living on the estates (of which 1 was verminous), and 33 elsewhere (of which 20 were verminous). In these 21 cases the furniture was disinfested.

A building near the Disinfecting Station has been specially adapted for the purpose of the disinfestation of furniture, sulphur dioxide being the fumigant used. Bedding and household linen, however, are passed through the steam chamber at the disinfecting station.

A contract was entered into with a local furniture remover to take the infested goods to the special chamber provided for the purpose, and on the following day, after it had been disinfested, to the new dwelling. The vans are themselves disinfested after delivery to the chamber.

The London County Council made an enquiry as to the terms upon which the Council would undertake the disinfestation in transit of furniture of new tenants of their housing estates. They were informed that the Council would undertake the work provided the County Council bore the whole cost.

After disinfestation of any of the Council's 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.



The attention of the Council was also drawn to a provision contained in the Liverpool Corporation Act, 1936, by which the sale or exposure for sale of secondhand furniture, mattresses, &c., infested with bed bugs is prohibited, and feeling that this was a valuable means of limiting the transmission of vermin, asked the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee to take the necessary steps to promote legislation for the purpose.

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 1938 there were 3,808 children and 432 adults cleansed and treated at the station. Of the children, 1,411 were suffering from scabies or itch, a contagious parasitic skin affection. The remainder were verminous. Of these children 3,723 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 disinfection 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 number of persons cleansed and treated at the Personal Cleansing station and the expenditure incurred since 1906, the year in which the cleansing of verminous persons was begun :—

NUMBER OF BATHS, &c.

Year.	Adults.	Children.	*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
1938 ...	432	3,808	820	402
	17,202	97,428	£16,837	£8,711

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



### Disinfecting Department.

#### SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1938.

Total premises disinfected...	...	...	...	2,397
Rooms disinfected ...	...	...	...	2,502
Staircases disinfected ...	...	...	...	86
Schools disinfected ...	...	...	...	11
Number of articles laundered	...	...	...	19,113
„ „ destroyed	...	...	...	271
„ verminous, &c., persons (including 4,212 school children)	...	...	...	4,240
„ infectious disease contacts dealt with	...	...	...	395
„ library books collected	...	...	...	395

ARTICLES.	No.	WEIGHT.			
		Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Bedding, &c., disinfected	37,785	93	3	3	0
Ditto (articles from shelters and Cleansing Station, &c.) ...	9,037	(not weighed)			
Bedding, &c., lent ...	1,648	5	1	0	5
Verminous clothing, &c.	23,200	5	3	0	14
Articles from Welfare Centres ...	3,011	(not weighed)			
Total ...	74,681	103	7	3	19

### Coroner's Court and Mortuary.

The London County Council's lease of the Coroner's Court was renewed as from 1st April, 1938, on a yearly basis at an increased rent.

Details as to the number of inquests held at the Coroner's Court, and bodies received into the Mortuary during 1938 are set out in the table on the following page.

## Battersea Mortuary, 1938.

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 ...	27	81	62	5	175
Post-mortem elsewhere ...	7	23*	11	2	43*
No post-mortem ...	9	29	8	1	47
<i>Post-mortem at Mortuary—</i>					
No inquest (Coroner's certificate)...	77	120	31	1	229
" (doctor's certificate) ...	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Other bodies received—</i>					
Sanitary and other reasons ...	—	1	3	—	4
Total bodies received ...	121	253	115	9	498
Total inquests held ...	43	133	81	8	265
Total post-mortems held at Mortuary...	105	201	93	6	405
VERDICTS AT INQUESTS HELD—					
<i>Natural causes ...</i>	1	12	22	5	40
<i>War injuries ...</i>	1	3	11	—	15
<i>Accident and Misadventure—</i>					
Anæsthesia, operation, &c. ...	1	3	3	—	7
Asphyxia ...	4	3	1	—	8
Burns and scalds ...	4	2	—	—	6
Drowning ...	—	—	—	—	—
Fall ...	7	38	15	—	60
Injuries (various) ...	2	2	2	—	6
Poisoning—Gas ...	—	1	—	—	1
Railway and street ...	6	24	10	—	40
Other accidents ...	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Open verdict—</i>					
Abortion ...	—	1	—	—	1
Asphyxia ...	—	1	—	—	1
Neglect ...	—	1	—	—	1
Drowning ...	—	1	9	—	10
Fall ...	1	1	1	—	3
Poisoning ...	1	2	—	—	3
Burns ...	1	—	—	—	1
Still-born ...	—	—	—	2	2
Sepsis of unknown origin ...	1	1	1	—	3
<i>Suicide—</i>					
Cutting ...	1	1	—	—	2
Drowning ...	1	—	1	—	2
Hanging ...	—	8	—	—	8
Jump from high place ...	—	3	—	—	3
Poisoning—Coal gas ...	9	18	1	—	28
" Drugs, &c. ...	1	4	1	—	6
Railway ...	1	—	2	—	3
Cause not stated ...	—	1	1	—	2
<i>Homicide—</i>					
Manslaughter ...	—	—	—	—	—
Wilful murder ...	—	1	—	1	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	43	133	81	8	265

\* Body not received at Mortuary in one case.



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

One offence against the Council's by-law with regard to the fouling of footways by dogs was reported, and proceedings were instituted against the offender, who was fined 10s. with 10s. costs.

The usefulness of the by-law in question is seriously impaired by its limitation to nuisances committed by dogs only while on lead, and the Council in September submitted a revised by-law to the Home Secretary (in a form already approved in another London Borough) by which this limitation was removed. The Home Secretary duly approved the by-law and fixed the date of its coming into operation as 1st January, 1939. In its new form the by-law is as follows :—

- (1) No person being in charge of a dog shall allow the dog to foul the footway of any street or public place by depositing its excrement thereon.

Provided that a person shall not be liable to be convicted of an offence against this by-law, if he satisfies the Court that the fouling of the footway by the dog was not due to culpable neglect or default on his part.

- (2) For the purposes of this by-law the owner of the dog shall be deemed to be in charge thereof, unless the Court is satisfied that at the time when the dog fouled the footway it had been placed in or taken into the charge of some other person.
- (3) Any person offending against this by-law shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.
- (4) As from the date on which this by-law comes into force the by-law made by the Council on the 27th March, 1929, under Section 23 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, as to the fouling of footways by dogs shall be and is hereby repealed.

### **Propaganda.**

The national campaign inaugurated by the Government in the autumn of 1937 to advertise the health services provided and maintained by public bodies for the maintenance of the nation's health was continued during the first three months of 1938. Posters, leaflets, book-marks, &c., issued free by the Government through the agency of the Central Council for Health Education were distributed and displayed on public notice boards and on hoardings to the best advantage, the subjects dealt with in 1938 being 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.



The booklet enumerating the various activities of the Public Health Department was again issued during the year.

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, etc.

The Council again 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 :—

*General subjects*—convened by the Royal Sanitary Institute ; held at Portsmouth 11th to 16th July ; delegates, Mr. T. J. Hines and the Medical Officer of Health.

*Health Education*—convened by the Central Council for Health Education for the 28th to 30th September, was postponed until early in 1939.

*Housing*—convened by the National Housing and Town Planning Council ; (1) held in London, 31st May ; delegates, Mr. T. Pocock and Mr. W. J. Wye ; (2) held at Harrogate 25th to 28th November ; delegates, Mr. I. O. Thomas (Chairman of the Housing Committee) and the Town Clerk ; (3) convened by the Institute of Housing and held at Norwich, 22nd to 24th September ; delegates, Mr. T. Pocock and the Housing Superintendent.

*Maternity and Child Welfare*—convened by the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality ; held in Bristol, 5th to 7th July ; delegates, Mrs. A. A. Burton (Chairman of the Health Committee) and Mrs. E. Stone.

*Smoke abatement* (2)—convened by the National Smoke Abatement Society ; both held in London, the first on 25th February and the second on 16th June, the delegates being respectively Mr. T. J. Hines and Mr. R. Moore, the Medical Officer of Health attending both.

*Public Health services*—6th Congress and Exhibition, held in London 14th to 19th November ; delegates, Mrs. A. A. Burton (Chairman of the Health Committee), and Mrs. M. J. Robinson.

*Sanitary Inspectors*—convened by the Sanitary Inspectors Association ; held at Edinburgh, 5th to 10th September ; delegates, Mrs. M. J. Robinson and the Senior Inspector.



*Tuberculosis*—convened by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; held in London, 30th June to 2nd July; delegates, Mrs. E. S. Burton and the Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

### Changes in Staff, 1938.

*Medical Staff.*—The decision of the Council to appoint a temporary medical officer whose duties should be partly concerned with the Public Health Department and partly with air raid precautions is referred to on page 104. Reference to the appointment of Dr. Newns as medical officer of the toddlers' clinics and the resignation of Dr. Porter Smith will be found on pages 51 and 60 respectively.

*Sanitary Inspectors.*—In January the Council considered a report as to the necessity of increasing the staff of Sanitary Inspectors, which, despite the increase of their statutory duties, remained at the same number (11) as in 1914. Advertisements were therefore issued and Mr. S. W. Simpson-Scott was appointed on 23rd March. He commenced duty on 2nd May, and has since been engaged principally upon housing work.

*Health Visitors.*—Owing to the prolonged illness of Miss M. C. H. Wilkie, and later to the absence on special leave of Miss D. Heap, it was necessary to appoint temporary Health Visitors. In addition to two short term appointments Miss M. W. Llewellyn was engaged on a temporary basis from 9th May, and still held the post at the end of the year.

*Clerical Staff.*—Mr. H. N. Carter, grade A clerk, resigned his appointment in October, and his successor had not yet been appointed at the close of 1938.

*Maternity Hospital.*—Dr. Bakewell, whose term of office as resident medical officer expired on 30th April, was permitted to retain the appointment until 30th June, when she was succeeded by Dr. E. N. Christie, M.B., CH.B.

Miss R. Osborn, who held one of the appointments of sister at the hospital from October, 1937, left the service of the Council on 30th September. Miss Q. E. Yeomans, a staff nurse, resigned her appointment in June, and neither vacancy was filled.

*Tuberculosis Dispensary.*—The retirement on superannuation of Miss E. F. Davies, dispenser at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, was referred to in the last Annual Report. The Council decided in filling the vacancy to appoint a laboratory technician, and Mr. T. E. Noble was appointed as such (with duties relating both to tuberculosis and maternity and child welfare), and took up the appointment on 25th April.

### Air Raid Precautions.

In common with other departments the Public Health Department took its share of the duties laid by the Government upon local authorities in connection with "A.R.P." schemes.

In April and May the Sanitary Inspectors carried out an inspection of basements to ascertain those which might be utilised as shelters during air raids. At the time of the national crisis in September practically all members of the staff assisted in carrying out the scheme then improvised.

The senior Inspector, Mr. Chuter, who had in the previous year received a course of training at the Civilian Anti-Gas School, and qualified as a First Class Instructor, was awarded a Special Certificate designating him as an Instructor (C.A.G.S.—Special). Later in the year Mr. Chuter undertook the instruction of a class of volunteers in anti-gas methods.

The Council having before them a report of the Health Committee decided in October to appoint an additional Assistant Medical Officer whose duties should be equally divided between the air raid precautions service and the work of the Public Health Department. The appointment, although advertised, had not been filled at the close of the year.

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# 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:—

Food.	Quantity.	Food.	Quantity.
<i>Fish.</i>		<i>Fruit, etc.</i>	
Cod fillet ...	3 boxes.	Pears ...	11 bushels.
Crab ...	22 tins.	Walnuts ...	16 bags.
Herrings ...	1 box.		
Prawns ...	4 tins.	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Skate ...	1 box.	Cheddar cheeses	16.
Soles ...	17.		
Winkles ...	6 gals.		

### 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.

No such case was notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

### Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards.

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

The only remaining slaughter-house in Battersea is at No. 345 Battersea Park Road, at which 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, 1937.

This slaughter-house was kept under systematic inspection by the staff, and during the year 68 inspections were made by the Council's inspector. The carcasses of 37 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 was 96. Deducting 2, which were closed during the year, there remained 94 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, 1,424 inspections of these premises were carried out by the Council's Food Inspector.

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

It was not found necessary to take action for any contravention of these Regulations.

### **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.**

This Act is the principal statute governing the purity of the food supply. During the year an amending and consolidating Act, the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was passed into law. It will not, however, come into force until 1st October, 1939.

The analysis of samples of food and drugs procured under the provisions of the 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 was 747, of which 8 or 1·1 per cent. (as in 1937) were certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated. In addition to the foregoing, 453 informal samples were procured, none of which was 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
1938 ... ..	1·1	Nil

The Public Analyst points out that the year under review yields results closely similar to those of the two preceding years with a marked improvement in the case of informal samples. The conclusion is confirmed that deliberate adulteration is almost non-existent in the borough.

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.
Bread ... ..	—	4	4	—	0	0
Butter ... ..	3	46	49	0	0	0
Cheese ... ..	—	12	12	—	0	0
Cocoa ... ..	—	16	16	—	0	0
Coffee ... ..	—	8	8	—	0	0
Confectionery ...	—	14	14	—	0	0
Cream ... ..	—	10	10	—	0	0
Cream, Tinned ...	—	12	12	—	0	0
Flour ... ..	—	4	4	—	0	0
Flour, self-raising ...	—	8	8	—	0	0
Jam and marmalade	—	4	4	—	0	0
Lard ... ..	—	21	21	—	0	0
Margarine ... ..	—	16	16	—	0	0
Milk ... ..	744	—	744	8	—	8
„ condensed (full cream)	—	8	8	—	0	0
„ „ (machine skimmed)	—	4	4	—	0	0
Mustard ... ..	—	2	2	—	0	0
Sugar... ..	—	8	8	—	0	0
Tea ... ..	—	32	32	—	0	0
Drugs ... ..	—	44	44	—	0	0
Other articles ...	—	180	180	—	0	0
Total ... ..	747	453	1,200	8	0	8

TABLE II.  
Drugs (all informal).

Nature of sample.	Examined.	Adulterated.
Acid, boric ... ..	4	0
" tartaric ... ..	4	0
Camphorated oil ... ..	4	0
Epsom salts ... ..	8	0
Ointment, boric ... ..	6	0
" zinc ... ..	10	0
Seidlitz powder ... ..	4	0
Tincture, ammoniated, of quinine ...	4	0
Total ... ..	44	0

TABLE III.  
Other Articles (all informal).

Nature of sample.	Examined.	Adulterated.
Almonds, ground ... ..	4	0
Cakes, sponge ... ..	13	0
Cooking fat ... ..	1	0
Dripping ... ..	4	0
Fish, canned ... ..	8	0
" paste ... ..	12	0
Fruits, dried ... ..	16	0
Honey ... ..	6	0
" prepared ... ..	2	0
Jelly, table ... ..	30	0
Meat paste ... ..	4	0
Mustard compound ... ..	2	0
Olive oil ... ..	8	0
Peel, candied, mixed ... ..	4	0
Pepper ... ..	12	0
Pickles ... ..	4	0
Powder, blanchmange ... ..	4	0
" custard ... ..	14	0
Rice ... ..	12	0
Spice, mixed ... ..	4	0
Sponge mixture ... ..	4	0
Suet, shredded ... ..	4	0
Vegetables, tinned ... ..	4	0
Wines, non-alcoholic ... ..	4	0
Total ... ..	180	0

#### Adulterated Samples.

The total number of samples certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated, or not to comply with the requirements of the various Orders or Regulations, was 8, all of which were formal samples of milk. (See following pages.)



**Milk.**

Of the 744 samples of milk (all were formal samples) 8, or 1·1 per cent. were reported as adulterated. Two were reported to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 3 and 24 per cent. respectively, and six to contain extraneous water, in three cases not exceeding 3 per cent., in two cases 4 per cent., and in the remaining case 9 per cent.

In the 5 years 1933-37, and in 1938, the percentage of adulterated (formal) samples of milk was as under :—

Year.	Samples taken.	Adulterated.	
		No.	Percentage.
1933 ...	768	6	0·8
1934 ...	750	5	0·7
1935 ...	738	6	0·8
1936 ...	736	7	0·95
1937 ...	740	8	1·1
Mean ...	746	6·4	0·87
1938 ...	744	8	1·1

During recent years there has been a change in the method of delivery of milk into the borough. Road transport is used to a large extent instead of, as heretofore, rail.

The average composition of the 736 samples of milk reported as genuine proved to be as under :—

Total milk solids	...	...	...	12·38 per cent.
Milk fat	...	...	...	3·61 „
Non-fatty solids	...	...	...	8·77 „

The Analyst reports that the content of milk fat in these 736 samples ranged as follows :—

4 per cent. and over	...	...	65 samples or	8·8 per cent.
Between 3·9 and 4·0 per cent.	...	...	60	8·2 „
„ 3·8 „ 3·9	...	...	67	9·1 „
„ 3·7 „ 3·8	...	...	100	13·6 „
„ 3·6 „ 3·7	...	...	118	16·0 „
„ 3·5 „ 3·6	...	...	124	16·9 „
„ 3·4 „ 3·5	...	...	113	15·4 „
„ 3·3 „ 3·4	...	...	68	9·2 „
„ 3·2 „ 3·3	...	...	15	2·0 „
„ 3·1 „ 3·2	...	...	3	0·4 „
„ 3·0 „ 3·1	...	...	3	0·4 „
			736	100·0

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

Milk sampling was carried out on 4 Sundays, and 30 samples were purchased for analysis on these occasions. Samples of milk in course of delivery by wholesale firms to the number of 11 were taken. Twenty-eight 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.

Thirty samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these 21 were of pasteurised milk and 9 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. Advantage was taken of these provisions by 7 Battersea milk purveyors in regard to 16 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 three instances, particulars relating to which will be found set out in the table on pages 86 and 87.

In connection with the figures given yearly of the average composition of genuine samples of milk the Public Analyst writes that since his appointment in July, 1922, he has examined over 10,000 samples. He thinks that, having regard to this large number, these average figures should prove of value in court proceedings when questions arise as to the average composition of the milk supply of the Borough.

The following tables concisely supply this information.

The first shows the average monthly composition of all samples of milk, reported as genuine, examined during the period July 1st, 1922, to December 31st, 1938:—



MONTH.	No. of Samples.	AVERAGE COMPOSITION.		
		% Total solids.	% Milk fat.	% Solids-not-fat.
January ...	1,048	12.49	3.66	8.83
February ...	903	12.41	3.58	8.83
March ...	1,080	12.33	3.53	8.80
April ...	846	12.28	3.49	8.79
May ...	1,033	12.27	3.44	8.83
June ...	990	12.26	3.45	8.81
July ...	1,107	12.25	3.53	8.72
August ...	809	12.28	3.58	8.70
September ...	1,014	12.46	3.67	8.79
October ...	1,069	12.62	3.76	8.86
November ...	1,080	12.78	3.87	8.91
December ...	747	12.66	3.80	8.86
Total ...	11,726	12.42	3.61	8.81

The next table shows the distribution of milk fat in the above 11,726 samples, expressed as a percentage figure:—

MONTH	4 and over	3.9 to 4.0	3.8 to 3.9	3.7 to 3.8	3.6 to 3.7	3.5 to 3.6	3.4 to 3.5	3.3 to 3.4	3.2 to 3.3	3.1 to 3.2	3.0 to 3.1
Jan. ...	8.5	4.7	9.4	17.0	22.6	17.4	9.4	5.3	3.2	1.1	1.4
Feb. ...	6.5	2.9	5.3	10.3	19.3	23.1	16.3	8.4	3.5	2.9	1.5
March ...	5.7	1.9	2.0	5.8	13.0	22.3	23.4	14.2	6.8	3.1	1.8
April ...	4.0	2.2	4.2	4.6	10.2	18.8	24.6	19.3	7.8	3.0	1.3
May ...	4.0	1.4	1.8	4.4	9.0	13.4	22.6	22.4	11.9	6.5	2.6
June ...	4.2	2.1	3.4	3.8	7.2	14.8	20.1	22.4	13.1	6.3	2.6
July ...	4.6	3.6	4.5	8.1	14.8	21.0	21.1	14.5	4.4	2.3	1.1
August...	6.9	2.8	6.1	10.0	15.7	25.4	18.3	6.6	4.6	2.1	1.5
Sept. ...	11.0	4.2	10.0	17.4	21.6	18.4	10.0	4.3	1.5	1.1	0.5
Oct. ...	15.7	9.3	17.4	22.2	15.8	10.2	4.3	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.5
Nov. ...	27.2	15.7	19.8	17.1	9.1	5.9	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.2
Dec. ...	20.9	13.9	17.4	18.6	11.8	8.8	4.0	2.7	1.4	0.5	0.0
Whole period	9.9	5.3	8.4	11.6	14.2	16.5	14.7	10.4	5.1	2.6	1.3

From the above table it will be seen that of every 100 samples of milk purchased in each month of the year, the percentage containing 3.5 per cent. of milk fat and over is likely to be approximately as follows:—

January ...	79.6	May ...	34.0	September...	82.6
February ...	67.4	June ...	35.5	October ...	90.6
March ...	50.7	July ...	56.6	November...	94.8
April ...	44.0	August ...	66.9	December ...	91.4
		Whole period	65.9		

Around the months of May and June the fat-content of milk is at its lowest, and the solids-not-fat fall to the minimum round about July and August. This well-known seasonal variation in composition is sometimes pleaded in Court as an excuse for deficiencies in fat or solids-not-fat in those cases where either fall below the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.

Inspection of the first of the two foregoing tables very clearly shows that the standard required by the Regulations, namely, 3·0 per cent. for milk fat and 8·5 per cent. for solids-not-fat, errs rather on the side of leniency than of severity, and demonstrates that when proceedings are instituted for small deficiencies below the above amounts these proceedings are well justified.

The Sale of Milk Regulations allow a very generous margin of departure from average values, and the public have every right to demand that their milk should not fall below this lenient standard.

### **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. Two cases in which milk was being sold by unregistered purveyors—in one of the cases from unregistered premises—were reported to the Committee. In both cases the vendors were cautioned.

An amending Order—the Milk and Dairies Amendment Order, 1938—made during the year revoked articles 8, 9 and 10 of the main Order, which related to the inspection of cattle. The Council, however, are not affected by the change.

#### **Milk (Special Designations) Order.**

The designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, are "Tuberculin Tested," "Accredited," and "Pasteurised"; and the Metropolitan Borough Councils are the sole authorities within their respective areas for the issue of licences authorising the use of these designations.

The number of licences valid during 1938 was as follows:—

			Full.	Supplemental.
"Tuberculin Tested" milk	...		46	3
Accredited milk	...	...	—	—
Pasteurised milk	...	...	44	10
			<hr/> 90	<hr/> 13
			<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 24 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 22 were used for "Tuberculin Tested" milk only (one for bottling) and 20 for "Pasteurised" milk.

It is worthy of note that since the term was first adopted in the Order of 1936 no application has been made to the Council for a licence to sell "Accredited" milk.

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

The bacteriological examination of samples of milk is referred to on page 110.

A new Order—the Milk (Special Designations) Amendment Order, 1938—came into force on 1st April. It is chiefly concerned with the changes resulting from the transfer to the Ministry of Agriculture of certain veterinary functions previously carried out by inspectors of some local authorities. The Council are not concerned with this aspect of the new Order, but as licensing authority they are given a new power of requiring the provision in a pasteurising apparatus of such number of indicating and recording thermometers as they consider requisite.

#### Milk Shops.

- (a) *Dairies within the meaning of the Milk and Dairies Acts, in respect of which both premises and occupier are registered.*

	Retail.	Whole-sale.	Total.
On register at end of 1938 ... ..	108	9	117
Added to register during year ... ..	4	—	4
Removed from register during year :—			
(i) Premises closed ... ..	2	1	3
(ii) Transferred to (b) below ... ..	4	—	4
Transferred on change of proprietorship	2	—	2
Registered for sale of cream only ... ..	8	—	8

- (b) *Premises from which milk is sold only in sealed containers (not dairies within the meaning of the Milk and Dairies Acts).*

On register at end of year ... ..	...	...	192
Added to register during year :—			
(i) New premises ... ..	...	12	
(ii) Transferred from (a) above ... ..	...	4	
		—	16
Removed from register during year ... ..	...	...	5
Transferred on change of proprietorship ... ..	...	...	13
<i>Inspections</i> ... ..	...	...	581
<i>Notices served</i> —(Intimations 5, Statutory Nil) ... ..	...	...	5



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

Twenty-nine vendors whose registered premises are without the Borough are registered as purveyors within Battersea, four being added during 1938.

One such vendor who was found to be trading in the Borough without registration was cautioned by order of the Committee.

### **Condensed Milk.**

During the year 12 informal samples of condensed milk were submitted for examination, of which 8 were described as "full-cream" and 4 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.**

One of the two shops registered under the provisions of this Act for the sale of artificial cream was removed from the register in February, the sale of artificial cream having been discontinued.

### **Ice Cream.**

There were at the end of the year 243 premises (excluding street stalls) in the borough used for the manufacture, storage, or sale of ice cream, 12 more than at the end of 1937.

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

During the year 343 inspections were made, and it was found necessary to serve 5 intimation notices.

The conditions under which this commodity is now prepared and sold in Battersea are on the whole satisfactory.

### **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 were examined for the presence of preservatives and 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 1938, 2 new premises having been registered and 2 removed from the register. Sixteen 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.**

Amending Regulations relating to cream cheese, beef, and cauliflower and broccoli were made during the year. No legal action was found necessary 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 this Act. One offence was reported in regard to the labelling of imported meat, and the Committee directed that a cautionary letter should be addressed to the offender.

### **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 69, 1 having been removed from the register. All these premises are kept under systematic inspection.

Inspections made during 1938 numbered 364, and 5 notices (3 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 1938 was 133, 7 having been added to the register and 4 removed during the year. The number of inspections carried out was 460. In 10 cases it was found necessary to serve intimation notices, and in 2 cases statutory notices, to remedy various defects.

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

There are 162 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.

Inspections numbering 200 were made of the premises used by street vendors for the storage of their stocks, and in 1 case defects were discovered calling for the service of an intimation notice by the Council.



## Factories and Homework.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

This Act, which came 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 a definition laid down in 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.

Orders were made by the Secretary of State on several matters connected with the Factories Act, the Council being concerned with four of these, namely: (1) the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938, by which in certain special cases local authorities were relieved of their duties under the Act; (2) the Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, 1938; (3) the Home Work Orders Variation Order, 1938; (4) the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938, by which the Order of 1903 was revoked and new standards laid down.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, AND THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

- (1) INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors):—

PREMISES.  (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories (with mechanical power)	1,092	38	—
Factories (without mechanical power) ... ..	701	28	1
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises) ... ..	124	9	—
Total ... ..	1,917	75	1



# FACTORIES.

The following is a list of factories on the register at the end of 1938 :—

Trade.	Where Mechanical Power is used.					Where Mechanical Power is not used.				
	No. of Premises on Register.	Persons Employed.				No. of Premises on Register.	Persons Employed.			
		Males.		Females.			Males.		Females.	
		Adults.	Young Persons.	Adults.	Young Persons.		Adults.	Young Persons.	Adults.	Young Persons.
Baker ... ..	44	239	26	—	—	4	10	—	—	—
Boot repairer ... ..	28	75	7	—	—	6	15	2	—	—
Builder ... ..	4	91	12	—	—	9	15	7	—	—
Carpenter and Joiner ... ..	4	20	6	—	—	4	17	4	—	—
Chocolate maker and Confectioner... ..	5	32	2	46	13	3	3	—	14	1
Coachbuilder ... ..	2	12	2	—	—	4	27	3	—	—
Cycle repairer ... ..	1	2	—	—	—	8	30	6	—	—
Dressmaker ... ..	8	—	—	18	2	8	—	—	16	—
Embroiderer ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	14	—
Engineer—(a) general... ..	26	1,227	145	51	39	—	—	—	—	—
(b) motor ... ..	20	212	8	4	—	26	114	21	2	—
Farrier and smith ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	—	—	—
Firewood cutter ... ..	9	45	6	13	5	1	2	1	3	—
Florist ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	18	—
Foodstuff maker ... ..	11	399	29	126	56	1	2	—	2	—
Laundries ... ..	15	78	11	527	165	3	2	—	6	—
Masons ... ..	7	440	58	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
Milliners ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	14	—
Printers... ..	20	185	29	55	19	—	—	—	—	—
Rag sorter ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	18	55	24	23	5
Sign writer ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	7	30	4	1	—
Tailor ... ..	2	3	1	4	—	39	71	2	63	7
Upholsterer ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	17	3	7	—
Other trades ... ..	88	4,110	599	1,798	468	57	175	24	108	16
Totals ... ..	294	7,170	941	2,642	767	221	601	102	291	29

## (2) DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.  (1)	Number of Defects			
	Found on Inspection. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	36	36	—	1
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	1	1	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	1	1	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) :—				
Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	22	22	—	—
Not separate for the sexes ... ..	1	1	—	—
Other offences ... ..	10	10	—	—
Total ... ..	72	72	—	1

Ten new factories where mechanical power is used were added to the register, and 11 previously classified as workshops were transferred to mechanical factories, making 21 in all, viz. :—

Baker ... ..	1	Firewood cutter ... ..	1
Chocolate maker ... ..	1	Printers ... ..	3
Dressmakers... ..	8	Tailors ... ..	2
Engineer (general) ... ..	1	Other trades... ..	3
„ (motor) ... ..	1		

Sixteen mechanical factories were closed, the total number being therefore increased by five.

Nineteen new factories where mechanical power is *not* used were added to the register dealing with the following trades :—

Builders ... ..	3	Rag sorters ... ..	2
Dressmakers... ..	2	Sign writer ... ..	1
Milliner ... ..	1	Tailors ... ..	3
Motor repairers ... ..	2	Other trades... ..	5

Nine such factories were closed, and 11 transferred to mechanical factories, the total number of non-mechanical factories being therefore decreased by one.



In certain trades in which female labour is mainly used, the inspection of the factories is carried out by a female sanitary inspector, and during 1938 the number of her inspections amounted to 142, while those of the male inspector numbered 1,775.

One intimation was served by the female inspector for defects found on inspection in a factory, which was complied with.

Notice was given, in one instance, to H.M. Inspector relating to factory in which a "protected person" was employed.

### Outworkers.

During 1938, 110 lists of outworkers were received, viz., 56 from Battersea employers, containing 155 names, and 54 from the Medical Officers of Health of other districts, containing 209 names.

After eliminating outworkers not residing in Battersea (of whom 95 names were forwarded to the Medical Officers of the districts concerned) and duplicated entries there remained the names and addresses of 133 Battersea outworkers.

The total number of registered outworkers in the Borough is 176, of whom 24 are "contractors," i.e., employers of labour for the purpose of the home-work received by them.

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 ... ..	1	1	1
Bootmaker ... ..	15 (15)	22 (22)	25 (25)
Dressmaker... ..	35	35	38
Embroiderer ... ..	22	22	26
Fancy goods ... ..	11	11	11
Fancy boxes ... ..	6	6	6
Fine needlework ... ..	2	2	2
Glovesmaker ... ..	1	1	1
Knitting and crochet ... ..	6	6	6
Tailor ... ..	53 (43)	63 (53)	101 (90)
Underclothing ... ..	1	1	1
Other trades ... ..	23 (2)	23 (2)	25 (4)
Female Inspector ... ..	116	116	124
Male " ... ..	60	77	119
Total ... ..	176	193	243

There were 29 new outworkers' premises added to the register and 34 were removed, there being thus a decrease of 5 in the number registered.

There were 562 inspections of outworkers' premises, of which 401 were by the female inspector. It was not found necessary to serve any notice in regard to defects at these premises.

Four cases of infectious disease occurred in these premises during 1938, and the usual precautionary measures were taken to prevent the spread of infection.

### **Bakehouses.**

There were 51 bakehouses in Battersea at the end of 1938, at three of which no person other than the proprietor was employed.

Of this total 44 make use of power in their business. Fourteen of the 51 are basement bakehouses. Changes in the register during 1938 were :—

New bakehouses (mechanical)	...	...	...	1
Premises closed	"	...	...	4
"	"	(non-mechanical)	...	1

Inspections made numbered 92, of which 80 were to bakehouses where mechanical power is used. Nineteen intimation notices and one statutory notice were served, all of which were complied with.

### **Warehouses and Wharves, &c.**

At the end of 1938 there were 63 premises on the register, including railway yards, mews and stables. These premises are systematically inspected, and during the year 93 inspections were made. It was not found necessary to serve any notice to remedy nuisances at these premises.



## Housing.

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### New Working Class Dwellings.

Although progress was made by the Council in the erection of tenements on the site of the Mendip Road Clearance Area these dwellings were not completed during 1938.

On the Savona Street Area, which had been acquired by the London County Council, the erection of the first block of dwellings was well in hand at the end of the year.

In addition to the foregoing, 114 dwellings were erected by private enterprise. Included in this number is a block of 110 residential flats, situate in South Battersea.

### Overcrowding.

Nineteen cases of overcrowding in such circumstances as to create an offence under the Act were reported, but in only eleven of these was it found necessary to serve notices upon both landlord and tenant requiring the abatement of the overcrowding; in six of the cases the overcrowding was abated when the attention of the offenders was drawn to the offence and in two cases, which were subsequently abated, having regard to special circumstances, no action was taken.

It is satisfactory to note that, in addition to the two cases outstanding from 1937, all but two cases of overcrowding were abated without recourse to legal proceedings. In the two outstanding cases the notices served had not expired at the end of the year.

Fifty-six cases of new overcrowding were reported, and in 196 instances overcrowding was abated.

An application was received from an owner asking for a certificate that alternative accommodation offered was suitable within the meaning of the Act. The application was refused.

An application was also made for a licence to increase the "permitted number" of a dwelling, but this was not granted.

Certificates of "Permitted Numbers" were issued in respect of 783 houses containing 1,302 dwellings.

Twelve 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 122 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 1938.	Total.
Families accommodated ... ..	33*	43	76
Offer declined or applicant otherwise suited ... ..	18	10	28
Recommendation not accepted by the London County Council ... ..	1	2	3
Still under consideration ... ..	82	67	149
Totals ... ..	134	122	256

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 275 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 17 other Battersea families.

#### Clearance Areas.

*Sheepcote Lane Area.*—Negotiations for the acquisition of the property comprised in this area, the Order in respect of which became operative during 1937, were proceeded with, but were not completed by the end of the year.

*Mendip Road Area.*—The erection of dwellings, which will provide accommodation for 90 families, on the site of this area was commenced.

*Rush Hill Mews and Marmion Mews, Doddington Road, Culvert Road and Miles Cottages, Spicer Street Areas.*—These four areas situate in different parts of the Borough together consist of 25 premises, occupied by 82 persons, and cover in the aggregate .455 of an acre. Clearance Orders were made by the Council in respect of these areas in February. Objections were made in respect of Rush Hill Mews and Marmion Mews Area and the Culvert Road Area. A local enquiry was held by the Minister of Health on 4th May and all the Orders were subsequently confirmed without modification and became operative on the 15th October.

*Savona Street Area.*—This area, the subject of a Clearance Order made by the London County Council, was cleared by them and the work of erecting new dwellings was commenced.

*Hibbert Street (Nos. 1 and 2) Areas.*—Reference was made to these areas—the Orders in respect of which were made by the London County Council—in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1937. A local enquiry was held in connection therewith on 27th June and the Orders were confirmed in December.

\* Includes 3 cases previously included under "Recommendation not accepted."



### **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 will be found summarised on pages 125 to 127.

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.

### **Appeals.**

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

### **Demolition Orders.**

It was mentioned in last year's report that two houses had been represented with a view to demolition orders being made in respect thereof. These houses were, however, demolished by the owner prior to the making of the Orders. Another house, represented during 1938, was similarly dealt with.

### **Closing Orders.**

Ninety-one Closing Orders, relating to rooms or parts of buildings in 47 houses in various parts of the Borough, were made by the Council.

Of these Orders 86 (43 houses) were in connection with underground rooms which did not comply with the Regulations of the Council in respect of such rooms.

In addition, 127 basement rooms in 66 houses were rendered fit for habitation by the owners concerned.

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

A new Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act came into force during the year.

This Act decontrolled houses in London of a rateable value exceeding £35 and continued the provisions of previous Acts, with regard to controlled houses, until 1942. Provision was also made for the registration of decontrolled dwellings.

Seven applications were received from tenants for the certificate, and 2 from owners for the report of the Sanitary Authority under the above mentioned statutes. The application for a certificate was granted in 6 cases and that for a report was granted in each case. The remaining application for the certificate was under consideration at the end of the year.

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

In 35 cases (relating to 38 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.

In 49 cases (relating to 59 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 97 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 section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, either informally or by the service of notice.

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 District—</i>	
Chalmers Street	23	Octavia Street ...	39	Creek Street ...	2
Ruskin Street ...	1	Orbel Street ...	1	Darien Road ...	1
Silverthorne Road	23	Parkham Street	5	Lavender Road	45
Stewarts Road...	2	Searle Street ...	1	Livingstone Road	1
Wadhurst Road	88	Surrey Lane ...	2	Meyrick Road ...	2
<i>No. 2 District—</i>		Ursula Street ...	47	Newcomen Road	1
Austin Road ...	1	Worfield Street	1	Plough Road ...	1
Culvert Road ...	1	<i>No. 4 District—</i>		<i>No. 7 District—</i>	
Dagnall Street...	22	Afghan Road ...	1	Eccles Road ...	1
Landseer Street	1	Badric Road ...	2	Lavender Sweep	1
Latchmere Road	1	Benfield Street...	2	Nansen Road ...	1
Latchmere Street	2	Cabul Road ...	6	Stormont Road	1
Leitrim Grove ...	1	Ingrave Street ...	1	Sugden Road ...	2
Longhedge Street	29	Kerrison Road...	3	<i>No. 8 District—</i>	
Millgrove Street	6	Lubeck Street ...	1	Abyssinia Road	1
Orkney Street ...	1	Mantua Street ...	22	Almeric Road ...	2
Ravenet Street	2	Orville Road ...	1	Belleville Road	1
<i>No. 3 District—</i>		Rowena Crescent	2	Bramfield Road	1
Ashurst Street...	2	Stainforth Road '	1	Burland Road ...	1
Battersea Bridge Road ...	3	Wayford Street	3	Dents Road ...	1
Battersea Park Road ...	1	<i>No. 5 District—</i>		Grandison Road	1
Edna Street ...	27	Beaufoy Road ...	1	Leathwaite Road	3
Elcho Street ...	1	Dorothy Road ...	1	Lindore Road ...	19
Ethelburga Street	1	Latchmere Road	1	Mallinson Road	28
Granfield Street	5	Queens Road ...	1	Northcote Road	1
Henning Street	6	Tennyson Street	4	Salcott Road ...	1
		Wickersley Road	3	Sarsfeld Road ...	1
		Wycliffe Road ...	2		



## SUMMARY.

No. 1	District	...	...	...	5 streets	137 houses.
" 2	"	...	...	...	*11 "	67 "
" 3	"	...	...	...	15 "	142 "
" 4	"	...	...	...	12 "	45 "
" 5	"	...	...	...	*7 "	13 "
" 6	"	...	...	...	7 "	53 "
" 7	"	...	...	...	5 "	6 "
" 8	"	...	...	...	13 "	61 "
Totals		...	...	...	*74 "	524 "

\* One street included in both 2 and 5 Districts.

## Statistics for the Year ended 31st December, 1938.

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

(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	Nil
(3) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	114

## NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) In pursuance of demolition orders	...	...	...	Nil
(2) In connection with clearance areas	...	...	...	166
(3) Voluntarily	...	...	...	24

## 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)...	...	...	...	5,164
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	32,664
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	1,430
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	11,267
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	2,784

## 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	...	...	...	447
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## 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	23
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	33
(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 ... ..	2,260 (2,677 intimation notices)
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	2,180 (2,537 intimation notices complied with)
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	4

(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 sub-section 3 of section 11 ... ..	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	Nil

(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 ... ..	91 (contained in 47 houses)
(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 ... ..	1,225
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	1,225
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	6,410



(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	56
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	196
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	1,040½
(d)	Number of cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..	Nil



## APPENDIX.

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### REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND OF THE BOROUGH SURVEYOR SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL ON 21st DECEMBER, 1938.

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#### (1) Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

I beg to report on the present conditions obtaining at the Borough Council Maternity Home, Bolingbroke Grove, and on the District Midwifery service attached thereto.

I have reported to the Health Committee from time to time on the very great difficulty experienced in the recruiting of nursing staff for the hospital during the past two years or more. Recently the position with regard to nursing staff has become more acute and has created serious difficulties in the running of the institution.

The shortage of nurses, which is general, is, in my opinion, due to several causes—

- (i) The law of supply and demand—the demand for the services of nurses has increased considerably in recent years, and the demand has not been met by an increasing number of entrants to the profession.
- (ii) In many instances the working hours have been reduced in number, necessitating increased nursing staff.
- (iii) The profession of nursing has not yet been made sufficiently attractive to appeal to any large section of young women.
- (iv) The age on entry into the profession and the length of the period of training.

The extension of the period of training for the certificate of the Central Midwives Board will undoubtedly result, for a time at least, in a further reduction in the number of qualified midwives.

In view of the shortage of nursing staff it is, in my opinion, inevitable that a small institution such as the Borough Council's Maternity Hospital will suffer more acutely than larger institutions where the improved prospects of promotion and the added social amenities offer greater attractions, and it appears almost certain that for some considerable time the Council will be faced with even greater difficulty in securing nursing staff necessary for the efficient working of the hospital.

The full complement of permanent nursing staff required for the hospital is :—

Matron.  
Two Sisters.  
Four Staff Nurses.



At the present time there is a vacancy for one sister and two staff nurses, and, in addition, another staff nurse is off duty through illness and is likely to be away for some time.

During the last three years the nursing staff has for lengthy periods been below strength and this has necessitated the requisition of private nurses at considerable expense to the Council. Moreover, the Committee will realise that this frequent change of staff is not conducive to efficiency and that the private nurses employed are in many cases unable to take the full duties of the permanent staff, e.g., they are unable to take personal responsibility for deliveries unless they have actually notified their intention to practise midwifery to the local supervising authority. Thus the responsibilities falling upon the remainder of the permanent staff are increased.

The following are the particulars with regard to nurses supplied to the Maternity Hospital by various nursing associations for the past three years :—

Year	No. of Nurses	Period			Amount paid (inclusive of fares and expenses)
		Weeks	Days	Nights	
1935/6 ... ..	3	11	4	—	£   s.   d. 34 18 8
1936/7 ... ..	6	7	—	1	25 9 9
1937/8 ... ..	7	38	2	—	128 12 4
1938 (to 31st October) ...	4	11	6	—	36 13 6

The Committee will remember that in 1936 the hospital was closed for a period of ten weeks and arrangements were made whereby patients who had booked for admission during this period were admitted to other institutions. The necessity for the closure and the consequent considerable expense to the Council were very largely due to the shortage of staff.

In order to illustrate the difficulty of securing nursing staff I should like to draw the attention of the Committee to the following facts.

In April, 1936, advertisements were issued in the usual papers for the appointment of staff nurse. Those advertisements were repeated in May and June without producing a single response. The appointment was re-advertised on two occasions in July at an increased salary and four applications were received.

In June, 1937, a further vacancy arose and no response was received until the advertisement had been issued four times when there were only two applicants.

During this year the experience has been similar. Advertisements issued in June were unanswered. On re-issue two applications were received, but the applicants were unsuitable and were



not interviewed by the Committee. The appointment was re-advertised in October without result.

During recent years very many more maternity patients have been admitted to the general hospitals of the London County Council. The number of admissions to St. James's Hospital has been increasing rapidly, and in January of this year 23 beds for maternity patients were added to the existing 47—an increase of 50 per cent. I am given to understand that when the new London County Council hospital is opened at Tooting there will be accommodation in it for from 80 to 100 maternity patients. The needs for the district, therefore, as far as institutional treatment of maternity patients is concerned, are being increasingly met by the London County Council.

I append hereto a table shewing the average number of beds occupied at the Borough Maternity Hospital during the past three years, together with the number of Battersea patients and patients from outside the Borough, who were admitted or discharged during those years :—

Year	Percentage of Beds Occupied	Number of Patients Admitted and Discharged		
		Battersea Patients	Out of Borough Patients	Total
1935/6 ...	50·3	341	118	459
*1936/7 ...	60·0	306	85	391
1937/8 ...	61·0	349	118	467

\* Hospital closed for ten weeks.

The Borough Surveyor has furnished me with a report on the structural conditions of both Elmhurst and Westwood Tower, and I append this for the information of the Committee.

In view of the undermentioned considerations, which are set out in detail in this report and in the report of the Borough Surveyor, viz. :—

- (i) The recurring shortage of nursing staff during the past three years which has rendered it difficult to provide that care and attention to which the patients are entitled ;
- (ii) The increasing provision made by the London County Council in its hospitals for maternity patients ; and
- (iii) The indications that the structure of the hospital is unsound and will require considerable expense in maintenance in the near future,

I recommend that, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health, the Council's Maternity Hospital be closed down at as early a date as possible, and that the Committee take the necessary steps to secure this.



## DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Under the Midwives Act of 1936 the London County Council is the responsible authority for the provision of a domiciliary service of midwives in the County of London. When the County Council's scheme was inaugurated the Borough Council decided to retain the services of the District Midwife as an independent midwife and also the services of the private midwife who carried out relief duty. By letter dated the 27th October, 1937, the Minister of Health notified the Council that he would not be prepared to sanction the extension of this service and consequently an additional midwife could not be appointed by the Council. I have recently been notified by the relief midwife that she is not prepared to carry on indefinitely, and, indeed, is asking that she may be relieved of this work undertaken for the Council at an early date. There does not appear to be any possibility of finding adequate and suitable relief for the Council's own midwife and the relief required by her in the future will be greater than previously, because of the fact that, whatever decision is arrived at with regard to the Maternity Hospital, she will be deprived, under the Central Midwives Board's new rules, of the services of pupil midwives who carried out their district training under her supervision and gave her assistance in this work. It will be realised that without suitable relief it will be quite impossible for the district midwife to carry out her duties.

I recommend, therefore, that this Council's district midwifery service be discontinued and that, subject to her consent, the London County Council be asked to take Miss M. L. Thompson on their staff of domiciliary midwives on the terms set out in their letter of the 3rd September, 1937.

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

*17th November, 1938.*

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(2) **Report of the Borough Surveyor.**

The property is situated on the east side of Bolingbroke Grove, at the junction with Thurleigh Road, and has frontages of 211 feet to the former and 218 feet to the latter; the total area is 1.119 acres or thereabouts. The property comprises two buildings known as "Elmhurst" and "Westwood Tower," which were constructed about 60 or 70 years ago.

When purchased by the Council in 1920 the buildings were converted from private dwelling houses into a Maternity Hospital and united by a communicating corridor at semi-basement level.

In 1929 an extension was built at a cost of £4,182.

The present accommodation is as follows :—

*" Elmhurst."*

2nd Floor	...	...	5 Rooms (Staff Bedrooms). Bathroom. W.C. and Lavatory.
1st Floor	...	...	6 Rooms—Nurses' Sitting Room. Doctor's Bedroom. Matron's Bedroom. Matron's Sitting Room. Staff Bedroom. Bedroom.
Mezzanine Floor	...	...	Bathroom and W.C.
Ground Floor	...	...	4 Rooms—Two Wards. Bathroom. Doctor's Sitting Room. Entrance Hall.
Semi-Basement	...	...	Kitchen. Scullery. Larder. Heating Chamber. 2 Rooms—Nurses' Dining Room. Lecture Room. W.C. Corridor.

Staircase serving all floors.

*" Westwood Tower."*

Tower	...	...	Room at roof level in tower.
2nd Floor	...	...	6 Rooms. Bathroom and W.C. Tank Room. Corridor to Spiral Staircase.
1st Floor	...	...	6 Rooms—Isolation Ward. Duty Room. 3 Wards. Labour Ward. Bathroom, Lavatory and W.C. W.C. and Sluice Room.
Ground Floor	...	...	6 Rooms—Night and Day Nursery. Waiting Room. Labour Ward. 2 Wards. Receiving Room. Pantry. 2 Store Rooms. Lavatory and W.C. Entrance Hall.



Semi-Basement ... 8 Rooms—Waiting Room (Clinic).  
 Nurses' Room.  
 Doctor's Room.  
 Matron's Room.  
 Dirty Linen Room.  
 Linen Room.  
 Maids' Dining Room.  
 Store.  
 Lavatory and W.C.s (Addition).  
 Lavatory and W.C.  
 Linen Cupboard.  
 Stoker's Room.  
 Coal Store.  
 Heating Chamber.  
 W.C.

There is a main staircase between the Ground and First Floors and a service staircase on the north side of the building serving all floors.

Cracks in various parts of the buildings have been under observation for some years and reports thereon submitted to the Health Committee from time to time.

At present there are few rooms throughout both buildings without unsightly cracks, and whilst some appear to have stopped moving, several have recently increased in length and width and from their position and direction suggest that movement is still taking place in the foundations under the south-east corner and south wall of "Elmhurst." The east and south walls of this building bulge, and many of the window cills and arches are cracked externally. Test tallies placed in these walls in 1935 have cracked.

The cracks in the east wall of the main staircase in "Westwood Tower" have increased in length and are probably part of the movement which caused a large crack to appear recently in Ward No. 4 on the Ground Floor. This crack occurred at night and was heard by the patients in this ward.

The age and lay-out of the buildings do not, in my view, warrant heavy expenditure on underpinning foundations. If the present use of the properties is to be continued, it will be realised that further movement with accompanying cracks are bound to occur. Should this movement become dangerous at any time, shoring would have to be resorted to, followed by rebuilding of the portion affected.

(Signed) H. BURLEIGH,  
*Borough Engineer and Surveyor.*

TOWN HALL,  
 BATTERSEA, S.W. 11.

*17th November, 1938.*

## CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN BATTERSEA, 1938.

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.	845	73	9	12	7	22	33	50	78	172	194	195
	F.	830	40	4	14	10	18	37	38	62	125	194	288
1. Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Measles ... ..	M.	7	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet fever ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	M.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria ... ..	M.	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	5	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Influenza ... ..	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	2
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
7. Encephalitis lethargica	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M.	52	1	—	—	—	6	13	9	7	13	3	—
	F.	36	—	1	—	—	10	10	5	4	5	1	—
10. Other tuberculous diseases	M.	5	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	8	—	1	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
11. Syphilis ... ..	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
13. Cancer, malignant disease	M.	134	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	21	37	35	32
	F.	140	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	19	37	43	29
14. Diabetes... ..	M.	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—
	F.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	6	4
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	M.	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	9	3
	F.	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	6	9	7
16. Heart disease ...	M.	250	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	13	48	70	110
	F.	313	—	—	—	—	2	9	9	12	30	76	175
17. Aneurysm ... ..	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
	F.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	2



## CAUSES OF DEATH, 1938—(contd.).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
18. Other circulatory diseases	M. F.	32 45	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1 2	7 11	13 11	11 20
19. Bronchitis ...	M. F.	41 34	5 2	1 —	1 —	— —	1 1	2 —	3 —	7 2	6 4	8 8	7 17
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	M. F.	49 28	7 9	1 —	4 1	2 —	1 1	— —	2 —	7 2	11 7	12 6	2 2
21. Other respiratory diseases	M. F.	6 2	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	3 —	1 —	1 1
22. Peptic ulcer ...	M. F.	17 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	4 1	5 1	2 1	4 2	— 1
23. Diarrhœa, &c. ...	M. F.	24 10	22 9	— —	1 —	— 1	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
24. Appendicitis ...	M. F.	5 5	1 —	— —	— 2	1 —	— —	— —	2 —	— 2	— 1	1 —	— —
25. Cirrhosis of liver	M. F.	4 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	3 —	1 —	— —
26. Other diseases of liver, &c.	M. F.	— 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— 2
27. Other digestive diseases	M. F.	14 10	1 —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	2 —	1 —	— 1	4 —	4 5	2 2
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	M. F.	37 20	1 —	— —	— —	1 1	1 —	1 2	2 —	3 1	12 3	8 8	8 5
29. Puerperal sepsis	F.	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
30. Other puerperal causes	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformation, &c.	M. F.	24 13	23 13	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
32. Senility ...	M. F.	2 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 6
33. Suicide ...	M. F.	10 5	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	2 —	1 1	4 2	2 1	— —
34. Other violence ...	M. F.	23 9	4 —	2 —	1 —	1 —	5 —	— —	3 1	— —	3 —	1 3	3 5
35. Other defined diseases	M. F.	66 62	4 3	1 1	1 3	1 3	4 2	4 8	4 5	9 7	13 10	15 12	10 8
36. Causes ill-defined, or unknown	M. F.	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —

North Battersea.

## INFANT MORTALITY, 1938.

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.				
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1 2				
Enteric fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 ...				
Diphtheria & croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1 ...				
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Other Tuberculous disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2				
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1 1	1	...	6 2				
Diarrhoea & Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	3	3 1	1	...	10 5				
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Empyema ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1				
Nephritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...				
Appendicitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Premature birth ... ..	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3				
Congenital malformation ... ..	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1 2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3				
Congenital debility ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...				
Icterus neonatorum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Injury at birth ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...				
Atelectasis and Asphyxia neonatorum ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...				
Lack of care ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Pink disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1				
Fall ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Asphyxia, accidental... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...				
Intussusception ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...				
Other causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2				
Totals ... ..	3	2	2	3	2	...	...	1	...	8 5	8 3	8 5	5 4	5 4	5 4	34	21					
	5	5	2	—	1	...	...	13	...	11	...	13	9	9	55							

Nett births in the year.			Nett deaths in the year (Infants under 1 year)		
Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
963	44	1,007	52	3	55



South Battersea.

## INFANT MORTALITY, 1938.

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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...			
Enteric fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1			
Diphtheria & croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Meningococcal Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
PulmonaryTuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tuberculous Menin-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
gitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...			
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	2	1	7			
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	2	1	1	1	...	12	4			
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Empyema ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Appendicitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...			
Premature birth ...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4			
Congenital malforma-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
tion ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1			
Congenital debility ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...			
Icterus neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Injury at birth ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...			
Atelectasis & As-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
phyxia neonatorum	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1			
Lack of care ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Pink disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Fall ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...			
Overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Asphyxia, accidental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...			
Intussusception ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	...			
	3	2	5	2	3	1	...	1	1	...	12	6	9	2	10	6	5	2	3	3	39 19			
Totals ...	5	7	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	16	7	6	...	...	...	...	58	...			

Nett births in the year.			Nett deaths in the year (Infants under 1 year)		
Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
1,063	44	1,107	52	6	58



Borough of Battersea.

## INFANT MORTALITY, 1938.

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.	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chicken-pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	
Enteric fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	
Diphtheria and croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Tuberculous disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	5	2	
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	1	2	1	2	7	9	
Diarrhoea & Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	10	5	4	2	2	...	22	9	
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Empyema ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Appendicitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Premature birth ...	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	7	
Congenital malformation ...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	
Congenital debility...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	
Icterus neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Injury at birth ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Atelectasis & Asphyxia neonatorum	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	
Lack of care ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pink disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Fall ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Asphyxia, accidental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	
Intussusception ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Other causes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	4	2	
	6	4	7	5	5	1	...	1	2	...	20	11	17	5	18	11	10	6	8	7	
Totals ...	10	12	6	1	2	31	22	29	16	15	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Percentage of Total ...	8.9	10.6	5.3	0.8	1.8	27.4	19.5	25.7	14.1	13.3	M.64.6	F.35.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	Nett births in the year.			Nett deaths in the year (Infants under 1 year).		
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
M. ...	1,012	44	1,056	65	8	73
F. ...	1,014	44	1,058	39	1	40
Totals ..	2,026	88	2,114	104	9	113



MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON AND  
IN BATTERSEA, 1921-1938.

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
1938 ... ..	0.79	1.12	1.91	2.37	0.47	2.84

PUERPERAL FEVER NOTIFICATIONS IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON  
AND IN BATTERSEA, 1921-1938.

YEAR.	LONDON. (Rate per 1,000 live births.)		BATTERSEA. (Rate per 1,000 live births.)	
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	
1938 ... ..	3.66		3.78	

## Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST JANUARY, 1938, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1938, 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	13	13	27	22	9	16	4	106	139
„ Females ... ..	1	—	3	2	15	18	24	11	5	3	5	87	110
Non-Pulmonary Males ... ..	—	2	—	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	9	10
„ Females ... ..	—	3	1	2	4	2	3	1	1	1	—	18	19
(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	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	4	2	13
„ Females ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	6
Non-Pulmonary Males ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
„ Females	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

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 ... ..	7	—
transferable deaths from Registrar-General ... ..	5	3
Posthumous notifications ... ..	4	5
“ Transfers ” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)... ..	3	—
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, 1938, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Borough...	377	306	683	87	90	177	860
Number of cases <u>removed</u> from the Register during the year by reason of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ...	1	2	3	—	—	—	3
2. Recovery from the disease ...	6	7	13	5	6	11	24
3. Death (all causes) ...	54	37	91	10	9	19	110
4. Otherwise ...	39	39	78	6	12	18	96

NOTES.—PART III.

In Counties, the information should be compiled from the quarterly statements for the year 1938, 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 1938.

## (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 ...	76	56	2	4	4	9	4	5	80	65	6	9	160
•(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	9
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	164	53	42	445
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
•(b) Diagnosis not completed...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	84	57	65	240
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as—													
(a) Recovered ...	6	6	—	1	1	4	4	2	7	10	4	3	24
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	222	256	110	107	695
D.—Number of cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	325	238	14	25	29	40	33	42	354	278	47	67	746
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	12

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on 1st January ...	724	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	40
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the tuberculosis scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	76	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	68
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	5,275	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	105
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal † ... (b) Other ...	5 456	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) † ...	352
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ...	3,825	10. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ... (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	697 (+ 156 non-dis) 2,020
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above...	6	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December:— ...	414

(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 ... Nil

\* 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.**  
**PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.**

**Form T145a.**

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1938 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates			Previous to 1921					1921-8					1929					1930				
			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.	2	2	4	—	6	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	3
		F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	—	3	—	—	3	1	6	9	1	16	—	3	2	—	5	—	2	5	—	7
		F.	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	6	—	7	1	—	2	—	2	3	1	3	—	4
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...		3	2	2	—	4	9	5	5	4	14	5	—	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...		7	9	6	—	15	12	13	26	5	44	7	3	7	—	10	8	5	9	—	14
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as recovered.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	All classes 69	16	12	12	—	24	7	2	2	—	4	3	2	—	—	2
		F.	—	—	—	—	73	24	3	8	—	11	5	3	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	247	20	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...		—	—	—	—	589	152	69	168	51	288	14	17	22	5	44	23	10	27	5	42
	DEAD.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	253	36	36	209	197	442	5	8	36	29	73	10	5	28	18	51
		F.	—	—	—	—	186	28	18	115	160	293	7	3	21	22	46	6	3	17	14	34
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	44	10	1	9	6	16	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	2
	Total written off Dispensary Register ...		—	—	—	—	1461	286	142	522	414	1078	39	33	83	57	173	45	20	72	39	131
	GRAND TOTALS ...		—	—	—	—	1483	298	155	548	419	1122	46	36	90	57	183	53	25	81	39	145



## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—(Contd.).

Form T145a—(Contd.).

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates			1931					1932					1933					1934				
			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	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	1
		F.	2	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
		Children ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	—	2	5	—	7	1	3	—	1	4	2	2	7	1	10	1	5	14	—	19
		F.	2	3	3	—	6	3	—	1	1	2	3	4	2	—	6	4	2	5	1	8
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...		2	3	—	—	3	4	2	4	—	6	5	1	4	—	5	8	1	2	—	3
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...		11	10	9	—	19	11	7	6	2	15	16	9	13	1	23	17	10	21	1	32	
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as recovered.	Adults—M.	1	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...		8	14	20	4	38	21	8	19	1	28	21	10	25	—	35	20	8	30	—	38
	DEAD	Adults—M.	7	12	23	4	39	6	6	27	5	38	2	4	27	10	41	—	5	28	11	44
		F.	7	12	11	7	30	3	8	11	6	25	4	1	19	6	26	2	—	12	8	20
		Children ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	4
	Total written off Dispensary Register ...		30	41	55	15	111	34	22	57	12	91	29	15	71	16	102	25	14	71	21	106
	GRAND TOTALS ...		41	51	64	15	130	45	29	63	14	106	45	24	84	17	125	42	24	92	22	138

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—(Contd.).

Form T145a—(Contd.).

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates			1935					1936					1937					1938				
			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.	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	6	3	12	—	15	11	1	30	—	31	8	2	28	1	31	12	10	42	2	54
		F.	5	2	10	—	12	4	6	14	1	21	11	7	23	—	30	16	4	25	3	32
		Children ...	2	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	2	5	—	2	—	2
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...		2	1	4	—	5	3	1	1	—	2	2	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...		19	6	27	—	33	23	9	45	1	55	24	10	55	1	66	33	14	69	5	88
(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 ...		12	3	26	—	29	8	1	21	1	23	9	1	12	—	13	1	—	5	—	5
	DEAD.	Adults—M.	6	1	13	9	23	3	1	20	4	25	4	—	14	3	17	1	—	6	—	6
		F.	4	—	12	7	19	1	—	18	6	24	3	—	7	2	9	1	—	3	2	5
		Children ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Total written off Dispensary Register ...		22	4	52	16	72	12	2	60	11	73	16	1	34	5	40	3	—	14	2	16
GRAND TOTALS ...		41	10	79	16	105	35	11	105	12	128	40	11	89	6	106	36	14	83	7	104	



# NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Form T145a—(Contd.).

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1938 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—8					1929					1930				
			Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease arrested.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
		Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	7	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	3
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...		1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	3	2	1	1	—	4
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...		1	—	1	1	3	2	3	6	9	20	3	—	—	3	6	3	3	1	1	8
	Transferred to Pulmonary		2	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total		3	—	1	1	5	4	4	7	10	25	3	—	—	3	11	3	3	1	1	12
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as recovered.	Adults—M.	1	—	1	1	3	7	2	2	4	15	—	1	—	3	4	1	1	—	1	3
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	6	11	1	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	3	4
		Children ...	6	3	2	30	41	26	15	4	82	127	1	1	1	5	8	2	2	2	4	10
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...		21	7	15	50	93	36	11	20	79	146	4	1	1	5	11	2	2	1	8	13
	DEAD.	Adults—M.	1	—	—	—	1	7	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
		F.	1	1	—	3	5	1	2	5	3	11	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
		Children ...	1	—	—	8	9	6	1	2	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Total written off Dispensary Register ...		31	11	18	92	152	85	33	36	177	331	7	3	2	16	28	10	5	4	17	36
	GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)		32	11	19	93	155	87	36	42	186	351	10	3	2	19	34	13	8	5	18	44
	Total		63	22	37	186	307	172	72	78	363	682	13	3	4	35	62	16	13	5	19	80

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

Form T145a—(Contd.).

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates			1931					1932					1933					1934				
			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	—	1
		F.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1
		Children ...	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	1	6	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	3
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
		Children ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	4
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...		—	—	—	1	1	6	—	—	2	8	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	1
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...		3	—	—	2	5	9	2	3	4	18	3	1	1	4	9	6	1	3	4	14	
Transferred to Pulmonary			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as recovered.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	
		Children ...	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...		8	1	3	5	17	6	1	5	4	16	4	1	2	5	12	3	—	—	5	8
	DEAD.	Adults—M.	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	1	8	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	1
		F.	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register ...		14	3	3	7	27	11	2	9	8	30	9	2	5	6	22	3	—	1	5	9	
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary) ...			17	3	3	9	32	20	4	12	12	48	12	3	6	10	31	9	1	4	9	23



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

Form T145a—(Contd.)

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates			1935					1936					1937					1938				
			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.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Children ...	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Disease not arrested.	Adults—M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	1	7	4	—	1	—	5
		F.	1	1	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	6	3	1	2	2	8
		Children ...	4	1	1	—	6	1	—	—	5	6	2	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	2	6
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...		2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...		8	2	2	6	18	2	—	—	6	8	6	2	5	3	16	11	1	3	4	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 ...		1	1	3	2	7	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	2
	DEAD.	Adults—M.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
		Children ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total written off Dispensary Register ...		2	1	4	2	9	—	—	2	2	4	—	1	3	2	6	2	—	1	—	3	
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)			10	3	6	8	27	2	—	2	8	12	6	3	8	5	22	13	1	4	4	22

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