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Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth.



Annual Report

ON THE

Health, Sanitary Condition, &c.,

OF THE BOROUGH,

FOR THE YEAR 1912,

BY

P. CALDWELL SMITH, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., Camb.,

Medical Officer of Health,

TOGETHER WITH THE

Report of the Public Analyst.

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REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1912.

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

SIR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough for the year 1912.

Population.

The population of the Borough to the middle of 1912 has been estimated by the Registrar-General to be 321,881, but in my opinion this estimate is too high, as judging by the increase in the number of rated hereditaments the rate of increase during the present decennium is not so great as in the previous one.

During the decennium 1901-1911 the increase in the number of rated hereditaments was 23,243, or an average of 2,324 per annum. From the returns furnished by the Rating Department the increase in the number of rated hereditaments in the year was only 960, so that it is clear that the increase in population will be considerably less than in the previous decennium.

Table I. shows the Census population in 1911 in each ward, the number of rated hereditaments and the number of persons per rated hereditament in 1911, the rated hereditaments in 1912, and the population estimated from the same.

TABLE I.

Ward.	Census Population, 1911.	Rated Hereditaments, 1911.	No. of Persons per rated Hereditament, 1911.	Rated Hereditaments, 1912.	Estimated Population, 1912.
Clapham, North...	28,868	5,704	5.06	5,773	29,511
„ South...	29,728	6,829	4.35	6,887	30,291
Putney	28,246	6,119	4.61	6,166	28,569
Streatham	49,192	11,756	4.18	11,841	49,946
Balham	47,009	10,333	4.55	10,574	48,511
Tooting	35,962	7,410	4.85	7,651	37,703
Southfield	34,607	7,385	4.68	7,488	35,443
Fairfield	20,604	4,087	5.04	4,113	20,928
Springfield	37,186	7,016	5.30	7,106	38,061
Whole Borough ..	311,402	66,639	4.67	67,599	318,963

The population estimated from the rated hereditaments is thus 2,718 under that estimated by the Registrar General.

Table II. shows the population of each sub-district, compared with the Census population, uncorrected and corrected for Institutions.

TABLE II.

Sub-District.	Census Population, 1911.	Population estimated to middle of 1912.	
		Corrected.	Uncorrected.
Clapham	58,596	60,032	59,802
Putney	28,246	28,569	28,569
Streatham	96,201	97,953	98,457
Tooting	35,962	35,688	37,703
Wandsworth... ..	92,397	91,519	94,432
Whole Borough	311,402	313,761	318,963



The corrected population in Table II. is used to calculate all the rates in this Report.

The total population of the Institutions in the Borough was in 1911 7,855, but as a large proportion of the inmates of the Tooting Home and the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospital belong to the Borough, a deduction of 5,202 from the uncorrected population gives the corrected population, viz.—313,961, compared with 308,156 in the previous year.

As the complete Census returns have not yet been issued, no particulars can be given yet as to occupation or overcrowding.

Births.

During the 52 weeks ending the 28th December, 1912, 6,756 births, 3,446 of males and 3,310 of females, were registered, compared with 6,699 in 1911, 6,967, in 1910, and 6,985 in 1909.

The total number of births registered in this Borough was 6,580, but 250 births occurred in Institutions outside the Borough of persons belonging to the Borough, and 74 births in Institutions in the Borough of persons not belonging to the Borough, making a corrected total of 6,756.

Of the 250 births which were registered outside the Borough, 87 occurred in Clapham Maternity, 48 in the General Lying-in Hospital, 24 in Queen Charlotte's Hospital, 12 in St. Thomas's Hospital, three in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, two in Westminster Hospital, eight in Poor Law Infirmaries, nine in private nursing homes, and 57 in other places.

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

TABLE III.

Sub-District.	BIRTHS.			RATES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-Rate.	Rate of natural increase.
Clapham	636	602	1,238	20·62	8·98
Putney	251	237	488	17·08	7·25
Streatham	920	930	1,850	18·88	9·46
Tooting... ..	501	467	968	27·12	16·92
Wandsworth	1,138	1,074	2,212	24·17	12·99
Whole Borough ...	3,446	3,310	6,756	21·53	11·05

Table IV. shows the birth-rate in the Borough, in the five sub-districts, in London, and in England and Wales, for the year, as well as the rates for the previous 10 years, compared with the decennial average. The rates for the decennium have been recalculated on the increase of population as ascertained at the Census.

TABLE IV.

Year.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.	London.	Eng'and and Wales.
1902	24·74	22·62	23·31	34·36	32·27	27·01	29·17	28·5
1903	26·98	22·91	22·50	39·52	31·37	27·63	28·75	28·4
1904	27·63	22·02	22·45	32·54	32·17	27·45	28·38	28·1
1905	25·94	20·49	21·74	39·34	30·62	26·59	27·79	27·3
1906	24·99	19·22	20·92	41·78	31·20	26·47	27·57	27·2
1907	24·25	18·56	21·46	36·67	29·93	25·65	26·81	26·4
1908	24·39	20·49	21·66	38·51	29·25	25·54	27·14	26·8
1909	23·29	18·14	20·10	34·05	27·18	24·04	25·75	25·8
1910	21·61	17·94	20·46	31·18	26·38	23·21	25·39	25·05
1911	22·15	16·96	18·78	29·04	23·27	21·73	25·0	24·4
Average for 10 yrs.	24·59	19·93	21·33	35·69	29·36	25·53	27·17	26·79
1912	20·62	17·08	18·88	27·12	24·07	21·53	24·7	23·8

The rate for the whole Borough is the lowest yet recorded, being $\cdot 20$ under the rate for the previous year, and $4\cdot 00$ under the decennial average.

Compared with 1911 the rate in the several sub-districts show a decrease in all with the exception of Wandsworth, where there has been an increase of $\cdot 90$ per 1,000. Compared with the decennial average there has been a decrease in all the sub-districts, and this is exceptionally large in Tooting where the reduction has been from $35\cdot 69$ to $27\cdot 12$ per 1,000.

The birth-rate for the whole of London was $24\cdot 7$ per 1,000, compared with $25\cdot 0$ in 1911, and $27\cdot 17$ the decennial average; while for England and Wales the rate was $23\cdot 8$ per 1,000, compared with $24\cdot 40$ in 1911, and $26\cdot 79$ the decennial average.

151 births occurred in the Workhouse, and of these seven belonged to Clapham, five to Putney, 19 to Streatham, 11 to Tooting, 37 to Wandsworth, 65 to Battersea, and seven to other places.

Of these 151 births 91 were illegitimate, six belonging to Clapham, four to Putney, 12 to Streatham, seven to Tooting, 17 to Wandsworth, 38 to Battersea, and seven to other places.

In the Borough, excluding the Workhouse, 116 illegitimate births occurred, 29 in Clapham, seven in Putney, 23 in Streatham, 19 in Tooting, and 38 in Wandsworth.

Of the births registered outside the Borough, 61 were illegitimate.

The total number of illegitimate births was 223, 46 of which belonged to Clapham, 16 to Putney, 48 to Streatham, 33 to Tooting, and 70 to Wandsworth, compared with 180 in 1911, and 185 in 1910.

The percentage of illegitimate births to total births was $3\cdot 30$ compared with $2\cdot 68$ in 1911, and $2\cdot 65$ in 1910, and $3\cdot 8$ for the whole of London for 1911.

The following Table shows the percentage of illegitimate births to total births for each sub-district and for the whole Borough for the year, and for the three previous years :—

Sub-district.	1909	1910	1911	1912
Clapham	3·58	2·46	2·60	3·71
Putney	3·41	3·05	3·32	3·27
Streatham	2·24	2·87	2·15	2·59
Tooting	2·65	2·60	3·20	3·40
Wandsworth	2·25	2·51	2·81	3·17
Whole Borough	2·50	2·65	2·68	3·30

Notification of Births Act.

During the year 4,701 births were notified, 903 from Clapham, 325 from Putney, 1,041 from Streatham, 553 from Tooting, and 1,879 from Wandsworth.

161 births were notified from the Workhouse, of which 93 belonged to this Borough, and 68 to other places. Of the 93 which belonged to this Borough, the home addresses of eight were in Clapham, of seven in Putney, of 22 in Streatham, of 12 in Tooting, and of 44 in Wandsworth.

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

TABLE V.

Sub-district.	Total No. of births notified.	NOTIFIED BY:				No. born alive.	No. born dead.
		Medical Attendant	Parent.	Midwife.	Other person.		
Clapham	903	484	201	191	27	883	20
Putney	325	96	169	53	7	314	11
Streatham	1,041	431	308	279	23	1,019	22
Tooting	553	94	317	139	3	537	16
Wandsworth	1,879	379	864	596	40	1,843	36
Whole Borough ...	4,701	1,484	1,859	1,258	100	4,596	105

The next Table shows these births compared with the total births registered in each sub-district and in the whole Borough.

TABLE VI.

Sub-district.	No. of births notified.	Still-births.	Births less still-births.	Births registered.	Excess of registered over notified births.
Clapham	903	20	883	1,151	268
Putney	325	11	314	469	155
Streatham	1,041	22	1,019	1,768	749
Tooting	553	16	537	922	385
Wandsworth	1,879	36	1,843	2,270	427
Whole Borough ...	4,701	105	4,596	6,580	1,984

The percentage of births notified, less still-births, to those registered was 69·8, while 30·2 per cent were not notified, compared with 68·7 and 31·3 in 1911, showing an increase of 1·1 per cent.

In the sub-districts these percentages were:—In Clapham 76·6 and 23·4, compared with 70·3 and 29·7 in 1911; in Putney

66·9 and 33·1, compared with 66·8 and 32·2; in Streatham 57·6 and 42·4, compared with 60·1 and 39·9; in Tooting 58·2 and 41·8 compared with 60·5 and 39·5; and in Wandsworth 81·2 and 18·8, compared with 79·9 and 20·1. An increase has taken place in Clapham, Putney and Wandsworth, but a decrease in Streatham and Tooting.

The proportion of still-births to total births was 2·2 per cent., compared with 2·2 per cent. in 1911, and with 2·3 per cent., the mean for the whole of London for the year 1911.

The work carried out by the female Sanitary Inspectors in connection with the Notification of Births Act is given later on in this Report when dealing with Infantile Mortality.

Deaths.

During the 52 weeks ending the 28th December, 1912, 3,118 deaths, 1,523 of males and 1,595 of females were registered, compared with 3,456 in 1911, 2,856 in 1910, and 3,279 in 1909.

Compared with 1911 there has been a decrease of 338 deaths, and of 830 compared with the decennial average corrected for increase of population.

The uncorrected death-rate for the Borough was 9·78 per 1,000, compared with 11·02 in 1911, 8·16 in 1910, and 11·08 in 1909.

The average uncorrected rate for the decennium 1902-1911 was 11·75, or 1·97 above the rate for the year 1912.

In the sub-districts these rates were as follows:—9·31 in Clapham, 7·91 in Putney, 7·33 in Streatham, 21·93 in Tooting and 8·32 in Wandsworth.

The reason for the high rate in Tooting is that in that sub-district there are a number of Public Institutions, as the Tooting Bec Asylum and the Tooting Home, where persons from other parts of London are received and among whom the mortality is very great.

To ascertain the corrected death-rate corrections must be made to the above by the addition of the deaths in Out-lying Institutions and other places of persons belonging to the Borough, and the subtraction of all deaths in Public Institutions and other places in the Borough of persons not belonging thereto, whose domiciles were in other parts of London.

The deaths occurring in other parts of England and Wales are also included, as these are now received from the Registrar General.

The total number of deaths for the 52 weeks, corrected for both internal and external Institutions and other places was 3,291, compared with 3,776 in 1911, 3,105 in 1910, 3,520 in 1909, and 3,903, the decennial average corrected for increase of population.

During the year 836 deaths occurred in Public Institutions and 122 in other places in the Borough. Of the total of 958 deaths, 767 were of persons not belonging and 191 of persons belonging to the Borough.

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

TABLE VII.

Name of Public Institution.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham	Tooting.	Wands'th.	TOTAL.
Hostel of God ...	57	...	...	...	...	57
St. Anne's Home ...	...	...	10	...	...	10
Middlesex County Asylum	...	...	6	...	108	114
Metropolitan Asylums Board's Fever Hospital	...	...	...	108	...	108
Fountain Asylum ...	...	...	...	17	...	17
Tooting Home ...	...	...	...	137	...	137
H. M. Prison ...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Workhouse ...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Royal Hospital for Incurables ...	...	...	...	...	22	22
Tooting Bec Asylum ...	...	...	...	325	...	325
The Priory ...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Home for Aged Jews ...	...	...	11	...	...	11
Putney Hospital ...	...	16	...	...	...	16
TOTAL	57	21	27	587	144	836
Other places ...	34	24	40	9	15	122
GRAND TOTAL	91	45	67	596	159	958

Compared with the year 1911 there has been an increase of 115 in the deaths in Institutions, and a decrease of seven in other places, or a total increase of 108.

In the Middlesex County Asylum the deaths were eight more, in the Tooting Bec Asylum 21 more, in the Hostel of God three more, in the Tooting Home 38 more, in the Fever Hospital three less, in the Workhouse 10 less, in the Prison three more, in the Royal Hospital for Incurables eight more, in St. Anne's Home two less, in The Priory one more, in the Home for Aged Jews three more, and in other places six less, compared with the year 1911.

Of the deaths in other places 34 occurred in Clapham, 24 in Putney, 40 in Streatham, nine in Tooting, and 15 in Wandsworth.

Table VIII. shows the deaths in Public Institutions in the Borough of persons not belonging thereto, arranged as to ages, causes of death, and Institution in which the death occurred.

The greatest number of deaths was due to Old Age, and of the 269 registered, 241 occurred in Tooting Bec Asylum, six in the Tooting Home, 14 in the Middlesex County Asylum, and four in other places.

In the Middlesex County Asylum the greatest number of deaths occurred from diseases of the Nervous System, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Old Age, disease of the Respiratory Organs, Bright's disease, and diseases of the Circulatory System.

In the Tooting Bec Asylum the greatest number of deaths occurred from Old Age, diseases of the Nervous System, and diseases of the Respiratory Organs ; in the Hostel of God from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Cancer ; and in the Tooting Home from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In the Fever Hospital 17 deaths occurred from Scarlet Fever, compared with 17 in 1911 ; 34 from Diphtheria, compared with 43 ; 26 from Whooping Cough, 25 from Measles, and six from other diseases.

TABLE VIII.

DEATHS in PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., in the Borough of Persons not belonging to the Borough, 1912.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.								Institutions.																
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Middlesex County Asylum.	Tooting Bec Asylum.	Hostel of God.	Tooting Home.	Fever Hospital.	H.M. Prison.	Ryl. Hosp. for Incurables.	St. Anne's Home.	The Priory.	Home for aged Jews	Putney Hospital.	Fountain Temporary Asylum.	Other Places and Institutions.	
Enteric Fever
Small-pox
Measles ...	18	7	11	4	7	7	18	
Scarlet Fever ...	6	5	4	...	1	4	4	6	
Whooping Cough ...	18	10	8	4	8	6	18	
Diphtheria, and Membranous Croup ...	19	9	10	3	2	5	9	19	
Influenza ...	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	
Erysipelas ...	1	...	1	1	1	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	
Other Epidemic Diseases	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	106	59	47	...	...	1	3	17	50	27	8	21	3	20	50	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	8
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	1	1	1	1	
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Infective Diseases	
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	44	8	36	...	...	...	...	9	21	14	1	2	25	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	9
Rheumatic Fever	
Diabetes ...	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other General Diseases ...	5	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic Poisonings	
Meningitis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy ...	19	11	8	...	...	...	...	6	13	...	4	8	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Convulsions ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	87	59	28	...	...	...	11	8	15	47	6	30	25	...	1	...	6	1	2	1	...	8	4
Organic Diseases of Heart ...	24	13	11	...	...	...	...	3	8	13	8	6	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	6
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	10	5	5	...	1	1	...	2	3	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	
Bronchitis ...	20	14	6	1	...	...	...	...	4	15	9	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	3
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	13	11	2	...	...	1	...	1	3	8	2	1	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1
Lobar Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (type not distinguished) ...	18	13	5	...	...	...	...	2	8	8	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	5	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1
Ulcer of Stomach ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diarrhœa ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enteritis ...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Obstruction of Intestines ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Liver ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	7	5	2	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	3	6	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases of Urinary System ...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diseases of Generative System ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Childbirth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation ...	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases of Early Infancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age... ..	269	106	163	...	...	...	...	...	15	254	14	241	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	4
Deaths from Accident ...	5	4	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Deaths from Suicide ...	10	7	3	...	...	1	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other Violent Deaths ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other defined Diseases ...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All causes ...	767	380	387	15	19	26	38	30	105	178	356	113	318	51	70	69	5	20	10	5	10	5	16	75	

Table IX. shows the number of deaths in Public Institutions in the Borough of persons belonging thereto, arranged according to cause of death, sex, age and Institution in which the death occurred.

The total number of deaths was 191, 107 of males and 84 of females, compared with 181 in 1911, 159 in 1910, and 181 in 1909.

39 of the deaths occurred in the Fever Hospital, compared with 48 in 1911 ; 67 in Tooting Home compared with 53, six in the Hostel of God, compared with three ; six in the Workhouse, compared with four ; seven in the Tooting Bec Asylum, compared with nine ; two in the Royal Hospital for Incurables ; 11 in Putney Hospital ; and 53 in other places compared with 60.

These deaths are allocated to their proper sub-districts in Table XV.

The number of deaths in Table VIII., viz. :—767, and that in Table IX., viz. :—191, make up the total of 958, the total number of deaths in Public Institutions and other places in the Borough as shown in the last columns of Tables XV., and XVIII., and in column eight of Table XVI.

TABLE IX.

DEATHS in PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., in the Borough of Persons belonging to the Borough, 1912.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.								Institutions.															
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Fever Hospital.	Tooting Home.	Hostel of God.	Workhouse.	Tooting Bec Asylum.	H.M. Prison.	Royal Hospital for Incurables	Putney Hospital.	Fountain Temporary Asylum.	Middlesex Asylum.	Newlands House.	Other Places—not Institutions.	
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	2	4	3	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	8	3	5	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup ...	15	7	8	...	3	6	6	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	47	30	17	...	...	1	7	20	14	5	...	44	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Infective Diseases ...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	16	11	5	...	...	...	...	1	11	4	...	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other General Diseases ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic Poisonings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy ...	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Organic Diseases of Heart ...	15	7	8	...	...	1	1	4	3	6	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	...
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bronchitis ...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lobar Pneumonia... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (type not distin- guished) ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of Stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	4	1	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Obstruction of Intestines ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Diseases of Urinary System ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Generative System ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Child- birth ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Early Infancy ...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Old Age ...	15	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	9	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deaths from Accident ...	6	6	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...
Deaths from Suicide ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Other Violent Deaths ...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Other defined Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ill-defined Diseases or un- known ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
All causes ...	191	107	84	9	6	17	20	12	34	43	50	39	67	6	6	7	3	2	11	1	1	1	47	...

In the next Table the number of deaths in Institutions outside the Borough is given in detail, but a complete list of these Institutions with the number of deaths that occurred in each during the year, is given in Table LXXIX.

As the Borough is dealt with as one Sanitary District the deaths of persons belonging to other parishes in the Borough in Institutions such as the Fever Hospital, Tooting, are considered to be deaths in Internal Institutions with regard to the whole Borough, and are not included in the following Table. The same applies to deaths in the Hostel of God, Clapham, the Tooting Home, the Workhouse, the Tooting Bec Asylum, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables.

TABLE X.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., outside the Borough of Persons belonging to the Borough, 1912.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.									Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all ages)					Institutions, etc.					
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Workhouse and Workhouse Infirmaries.	General and Special Hospitals, &c.	Public Lunatic and Imbecile Asylums.	Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals.
Enteric Fever ...	7	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	1	4	...	1	1	5
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	4	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	2
Scarlet Fever ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2
Whooping Cough ...	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Influenza ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	83	52	31	...	1	...	5	10	37	23	7	22	8	17	7	29	42	31	10	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	11	7	4	1	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	4	4	7	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	7	4	3	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	1	5	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	13	6	7	2	...	2	3	2	3	...	1	4	1	4	...	4	2	9	1	1
Other Infective Diseases ...	17	11	6	7	...	...	3	1	3	3	...	3	1	5	1	7	12	5	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	107	60	47	1	...	...	1	1	13	57	34	25	8	31	14	29	50	56	1	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Diabetes ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	2	3	...	2	3	...	...	...
Other General Diseases ...	15	7	8	1	...	1	...	2	3	6	2	3	2	4	2	4	5	10	...	...
Alcoholism ...	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	...	1	5	6	1	...	...	...
Chronic Poisonings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	7	5	2	3	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	2	1	5	1	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy ...	27	15	12	...	...	...	...	3	10	14	3	3	6	2	13	18	6	3	...	...
Convulsions ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	64	43	21	...	...	1	7	5	23	24	4	20	4	16	9	15	11	37	1	...
Organic Diseases of Heart ...	75	44	31	...	...	...	1	4	14	34	22	21	5	19	9	21	37	30	8	...
Other diseases of Circulatory System ...	32	21	11	...	1	...	2	5	5	14	5	7	3	12	4	6	9	19	3	1
Bronchitis ...	47	24	23	8	1	1	...	1	2	15	19	9	3	8	4	23	40	5	2	...
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	20	7	13	7	6	4	...	...	1	1	1	4	1	6	3	6	9	8	2	1
Lobar Pneumonia ...	11	6	5	...	2	1	...	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	3	5	...
Pneumonia (type not distinguished) ...	20	14	6	1	1	1	...	1	9	7	...	5	1	3	3	8	15	4	1	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	9	5	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	2	1	1	1	3	3	6	...	...	...
Ulcer of Stomach ...	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	6	4	1	3	1	4	...	4	1	9	2	...
Diarrhœa ...	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Enteritis... ..	36	23	13	30	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	4	5	10	14	32	2	1	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	21	12	9	...	...	1	6	4	4	4	2	3	3	6	4	5	4	17	...	...
Obstruction of Intestines ...	13	8	5	3	...	1	...	4	4	1	2	2	5	2	2	3	10	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	8	4	4	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	1	1	...	4	...	3	4	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver ...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	3	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	13	6	7	...	...	1	1	...	5	5	1	2	...	6	1	4	1	12	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	26	19	7	...	...	...	1	2	16	7	3	1	9	2	11	16	7	3	...	...
Other Diseases of Urinary System ...	14	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	3	2	2	1	6	6	8	...	...	...
Diseases of Generative System ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	2	3	2	3	4	...	1	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Child-birth ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	15	7	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	6	5	10	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation ...	25	12	13	22	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	4	13	11	11	...	3	...
Other Diseases of Early Infancy ...	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Old Age ...	62	32	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	61	13	5	8	7	26	56	2	4	...	...
Deaths from Accident ...	47	39	8	...	...	3	5	12	17	8	2	8	2	14	7	16	6	41	...	...
Deaths by Suicide... ..	13	9	4	...	...	...	1	3	8	1	2	3	4	1	3	2	11	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other defined Diseases ...	7	4	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	1	2	4	1	...	...
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1
All causes ...	240	151	189	107	25	29	50	60	183	280	206	196	71	230	118	325	437	393	89	21

The total number of deaths in out-lying Institutions was 940, 551 of males and 389 of females, compared with 989 in 1911, 812 in 1910, and 897 in 1909.

437 of these deaths occurred in Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries, compared with 405 in 1911; 393 in General and Special Hospitals, compared with 454 in 1911; 89 in Public Lunatic or Imbecile Asylums, compared with 77 in 1911; and 21 in the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals, compared with 53 in 1911.

Of the 482 deaths in General and Special Hospitals, 63 occurred in St. Thomas's Hospital, 33 in Bolingbroke Hospital, six in Belgrave Hospital, 13 in Victoria Hospital, 11 in St. George's Hospital, 16 in Westminster Hospital, eight in King's College Hospital, 15 in Guy's Hospital, 16 in Long Grove Asylum, 19 in Horton Asylum, 11 in Banstead Asylum, eight in Caterham Asylum, seven in Manor Asylum, eight in Charing Cross Hospital, nine in Cane Hill Asylum, 11 in Middlesex Hospital, six in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and 11 in Evelina Hospital.

In the South-Western Hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, there were 10 deaths; one from Puerperal Fever, five from Enteric Fever, one from Measles, and three from other causes. In the Western Hospital there were two deaths; one from Whooping Cough and one from Measles; in the Park Hospital six deaths, all from other causes; and in the Southern Hospital three, two from Scarlet Fever and one from Whooping Cough.

The number of deaths in these and other Institutions outside the Borough is shown on Table LXXIX.

The corrected number of deaths, after adding the deaths of persons belonging to the Borough, and subtracting those of persons dying in the Borough and not belonging thereto, was 3,291, 1,691 of males, and 1,600 of females, a decrease of 485 compared with 1911, and of 712 compared with the corrected decennial average.

The corrected death-rate for the year was 10.48, compared with 12.25 in 1911, 10.34 in 1910, 12.11 in 1909, and 12.43 the rate for the 10 years 1902-1911.

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

The death-rate for the whole of London for the year was 13·96 per 1,000, compared with 15·8 in 1911, 13·65 in 1910, 14·94 in 1909, 14·87 in 1908, and 15·43 the decennial average.

TABLE XI.

Sub-Districts.	Corrected Deaths.			Uncorrected Deaths.			Corrected Death-rate.	Uncorrected Death-rate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Clapham	351	348	699	252	305	557	11·64	9·31
Putney	135	146	281	112	114	226	9·83	7·91
Streatham	458	465	923	346	376	722	9·42	7·33
Tooting	197	167	364	421	406	827	10·20	21·93
Wandsworth	550	474	1,024	392	394	786	11·18	8·32
Whole Borough	1,691	1,600	3,291	1,523	1,595	3,118	10·48	9·77

The death rate in England and Wales in 1912 was 13·3 per 1,000, compared with 14·6 in 1911, 13·4 in 1910, and 14·5 in 1909; in the 95 Great Towns 13·8, compared with 16·4 in 1911, 14·3 in 1910, and 14·7 in 1909; and in the 146 Smaller Towns 12·4, compared with 14·4, 12·9, and 13·9.

If a comparison is to be made with other places it is necessary to again correct the corrected rate, viz. :—10·4, for age and sex distribution.

This is done by multiplying the rate by a factor obtained by dividing the standard death-rate in England and Wales at the Census of 1901, with the standard death-rate for the Borough at the same period, the standard death-rate at the Census 1911, not yet being available. This factor has been ascertained to be 1·0547, which gives a rate for this Borough for the year 1912 of 11·03 per 1,000, compared with 12·92 in 1911, 10·90 in 1910, and 12·77 in 1909.

The following Table shows the standard death-rate, the factor for correction, the crude death-rate, the corrected death-rate, and the comparative mortality figure for London and for the 29 Boroughs, including the City of London, for the year 1912.

The figures are extracted from the quarterly returns of the Registrar General for the year, and are completely corrected as between individual Metropolitan Boroughs. The rate in Wandsworth is also corrected for the whole of England and Wales. The Table is, this year, therefore, only approximately correct, but gives a fairly exact estimate of the rates for the year.

TABLE XII.

AREA.	Standard Death-rate.	Factor for Correction.	Crude Death-rate.	Corrected Death-rate.	Comparative Mortality Figure. (London, 1,000.)
England and Wales ...	18·19	1·0000	...	...	...
London	17·31	1·0511	13·96	14·67	1,000
Lewisham	17·46	1·0420	10·37	10·80	736
WANDSWORTH ...	17·25	1·0547	10·48	11·03	751
Hampstead	16·13	1·1280	9·81	11·06	753
Woolwich	17·02	1·0690	11·57	12·36	842
Stoke Newington ...	17·43	1·0438	12·05	12·57	856
Hackney	17·46	1·0420	12·06	12·56	856
Battersea	16·96	1·0728	12·18	13·06	890
Paddington	17·04	1·0677	12·29	13·12	894
Camberwell	17·54	1·0373	12·84	13·31	907
Greenwich	17·82	1·0210	13·09	13·36	910
Fulham	17·39	1·0462	12·83	13·42	914
Hammersmith ...	17·47	1·0414	13·07	13·61	927
Lambeth	17·63	1·0320	13·27	13·69	933
Deptford	17·31	1·0511	13·06	13·72	935
Westminster	16·22	1·1217	12·36	13·86	944
Kensington	16·88	1·0778	12·96	13·96	951
St. Marylebone ...	17·08	1·0652	13·76	14·65	998
City of London ...	16·55	1·0993	13·42	14·75	1,005
Islington	17·51	1·0391	14·28	14·83	1,011
Chelsea	17·56	1·0361	14·51	15·03	1,025
St. Pancras	17·40	1·0456	14·57	15·23	1,038
Bethnal Green ...	18·01	1·0102	15·27	15·42	1,051
Bermondsey	17·76	1·0244	16·74	17·14	1,069
Stepney	17·41	1·0450	15·18	15·86	1,081
Holborn	16·90	1·0766	18·48	16·65	1,134
Poplar... ..	17·64	1·0314	16·18	16·68	1,137
Southwark	17·41	1·0450	16·64	17·38	1,184
Shoreditch	17·34	1·0493	18·07	18·96	1,292
Finsbury	17·57	1·0355	18·68	19·34	1,318

In the separate sub-districts of the Borough the corrected death-rate was 9·42 in Streatham, 9·83 in Putney, 10·20 in Tooting, 11·18 in Wandsworth, and 11·64 in Clapham.

The rates in all the sub-districts were much lower than in 1911, due to causes which will be commented on in another part of this Report.

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

During the previous decennium the lowest mortality in the Borough as well as in London and England and Wales, was in the year 1910. The rate in 1912, although higher than in 1910, is in all the sub-districts lower than the rate in 1911, and also considerably lower than the average of the previous 10 years. Compared with London and with England and Wales the Borough rate is considerably lower.

In the sub-districts the rates for 1912 in Putney, Streatham and Tooting are the lowest ever recorded.

TABLE XIII.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wands- worth.	Whole Borough.	London.	England and Wales.
1902	14'66	15'09	12'04	14'24	15'03	13'96	17'66	16'25
1903	12'87	11'91	11'26	12'88	13'81	12'54	15'38	15'10
1904	14'54	12'75	11'25	16'28	14'75	13'56	16'44	16'34
1905	12'60	11'75	10'89	16'56	14'28	12'81	15'54	15'28
1906	13'70	11'99	10'86	15'90	14'18	12'98	15'71	15'46
1907	12'62	11'66	10'76	15'49	13'44	12'09	15'29	15'10
1908	12'75	11'41	10'43	13'62	12'72	11'97	14'87	14'83
1909	13'25	11'80	10'48	13'51	12'71	12'11	14'94	14'61
1910	10'73	10'17	9'50	10'67	11'04	10'38	13'65	13'49
1911	13'15	11'88	11'02	11'73	13'29	12'25	15'8	14'6
Average, 1902-1911...	13'08	12'04	10'84	13'91	13'52	12'46	15'52	15'10
1912	11'64	9'83	9'42	10'20	11'18	10'48	13'96	13'3

The first Chart shows the death-rate in the Borough for each fortnight, compared with the quinquennial average 1907-1911.

The Chart shows that only on four fortnights the rate was above that for the previous quinquennium, viz. :—on the fortnights ending the 10th February, 22nd June, 20th July, and 12th October.

During the rest of the year the fortnightly rate was under the quinquennial rates. The highest rate, 14·58, occurred during the fortnight ending the 10th February, and this was due to the great number of deaths from Respiratory diseases ; and the lowest rate during the fortnight ending the 31st August, when it was 7·25 per 1,000.

The next Chart shows the Annual Death-rate per 1,000 during each week of the year for the whole of London and for each fortnight for the Borough of Wandsworth.

During the year the rate in each fortnight in this Borough was under the rate for the whole of London. The highest rate in London was in the first week of February, and the lowest in the last week of August.

Table XIV. shows the vital statistics of the whole Borough for the year and for the previous 10 years, as well as the average for the 10 years.

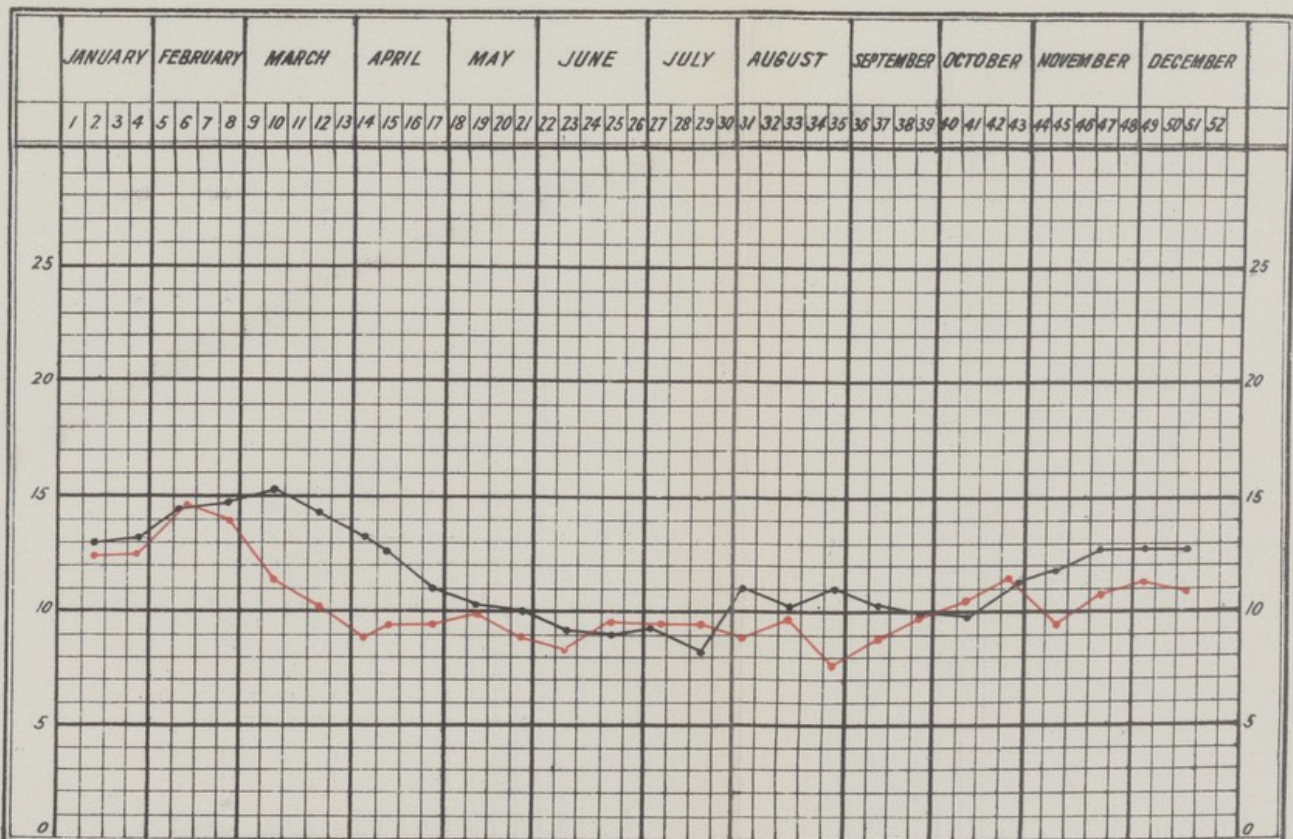
This Table shows clearly the variations in the births and deaths, the birth and death-rates, and the infantile mortality for the decennium, compared with the year 1912.

Compared with the decennial average there has been a considerable decrease in the birth-rate, and a marked decrease in the death-rate, while the infantile mortality also shows a most satisfactory decrease, and is the lowest rate yet recorded.

It will also be seen that there has been an increase of 197 deaths of residents outside the Borough, compared with the 10 years' average.

The corrected death-rate, although higher than it was in 1910 is much under last year and also under the 10 years' average.

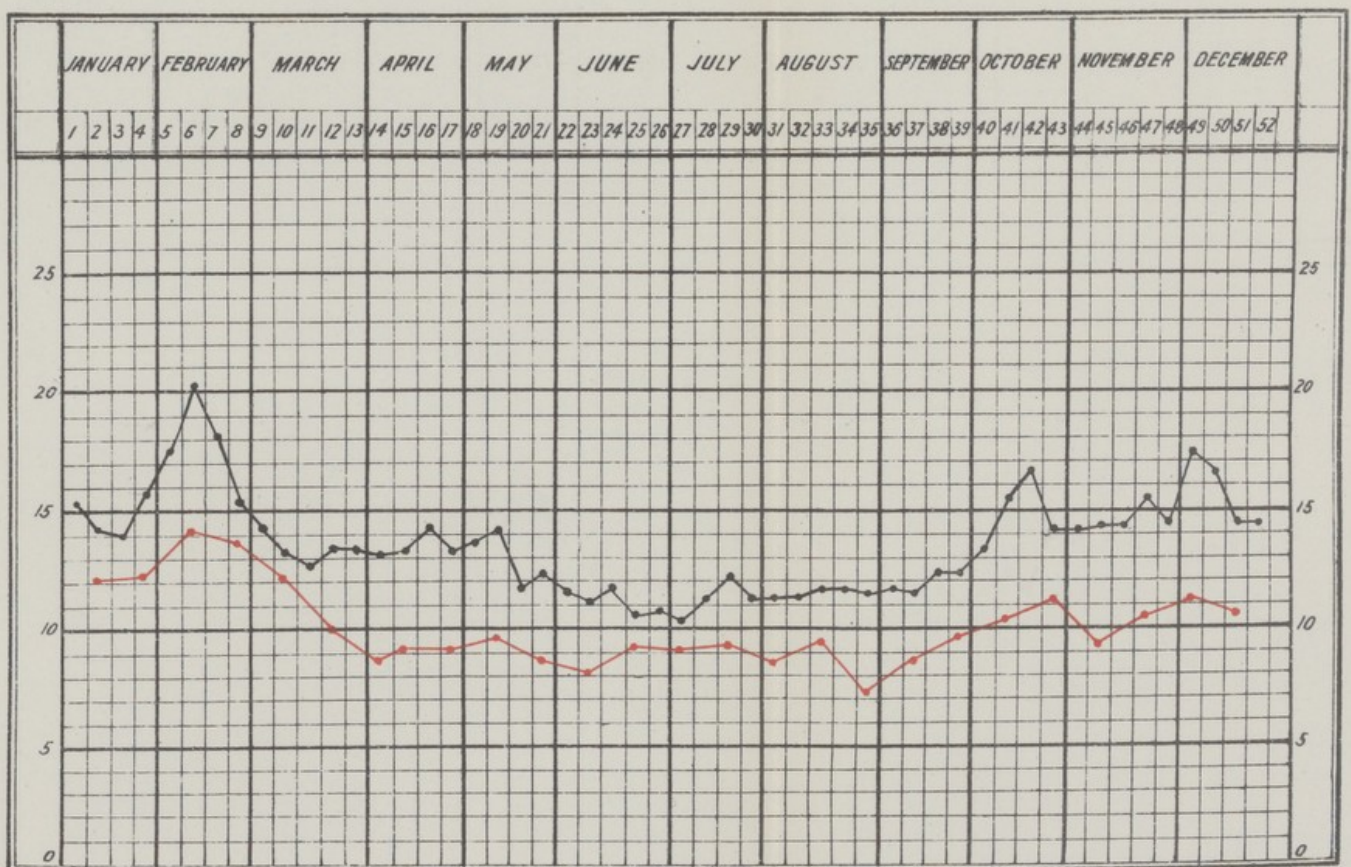
CHART Showing the Annual Death-rate during each fortnight of the year 1912, and of the Quinquennium 1907-1911 for the Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth.



Death-rate for Quinquennium 1907-1911 shown in Black.
Death-rate for 1912 shown in Red.



CHART Showing the Annual Death-rate during each week of the year 1912 for the whole of London, and the Annual Death-rate for each fortnight for the Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth.



Death-rate for London shown in Black.
 Death-rate for Wandsworth shown in Red.



TABLE XIV.
Vital Statistics of whole District during 1912 and previous years.

YEARS.	Corrected population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TOTAL DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.	At all ages.					Under 1 Year of age.		At all ages.	
				Number.	Rate.				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.
1902	238,351	6,440	27'01	3,209	13'28	565	463	582	808	126	3,328	13'96
1903	245,030	6,722	27'63	3,007	12'09	602	472	538	743	110	3,073	12'54
1904	251,946	6,927	27'45	3,296	12'87	669	553	674	857	123	3,417	13'56
1905	259,113	6,892	26'59	3,241	12'30	729	610	689	818	118	3,320	12'81
1906	266,540	7,057	26'47	3,341	12'31	771	611	731	874	124	3,461	12'98
1907	274,242	7,036	25'65	3,337	11'94	807	660	739	715	101	3,416	12'09
1908	282,252	7,331	25'54	3,230	11'24	818	633	783	720	98	3,380	11'97
1909	290,462	6,985	24'04	3,279	11'08	837	656	897	661	86	3,520	12'11
1910	299,061	6,967	23'29	2,856	9'38	723	564	812	545	78	3,105	10'38
1911	308,156	6,699	21'73	3,456	11'02	850	669	984	823	122	3,776	12'25
Averages for years 1902-1911	271,515	6,905	25'48	3,245	11'75	737	589	743	750	108	3,379	12'43
1912	313,761	6,756	21'53	3,118	9'78	958	767	940	516	76	3,291	10'48

TABLE XV.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1912.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.									Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all ages).					Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.		
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.		Tooting.	Wandsworth.
				Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.						
Enteric Fever ...	8	4	4	...	...	1	...	1	5	1	...	2	...	...	1	5	1
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	51	20	31	7	20	19	5	...	...	...	...	19	2	4	3	23	25
Scarlet Fever ...	11	4	7	...	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	3	17
Whooping Cough ...	57	27	30	29	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	12	11	19	26
Diphtheria, and Membranous Croup ...	18	10	8	...	3	7	6	...	1	...	1	3	3	1	5	6	34
Influenza ...	45	22	23	2	1	1	...	4	3	15	19	11	4	14	2	14	4
Erysipelas ...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	4	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other Epidemic Diseases ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	303	181	122	1	2	...	13	44	136	87	20	70	28	71	31	103	153
Tuberculous Meningitis	20	17	10	3	4	7	12	...	...	2	...	5	1	11	3	8	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis...	12	8	4	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	...	2	1	3	1	5	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	23	13	10	3	...	2	6	4	6	1	1	4	2	8	4	5	6
Other Infective Diseases	25	16	9	11	...	...	5	1	4	3	1	5	2	10	1	7	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	336	152	186	1	...	...	1	2	32	165	137	85	27	102	31	93	60
Rheumatic Fever ...	16	9	7	...	...	...	6	4	3	1	2	4	5	4	1	2	1
Diabetes ...	39	17	22	...	...	...	1	1	9	17	11	7	4	17	3	8	7
Other General Diseases...	38	17	21	4	1	2	2	2	5	11	11	9	5	11	3	10	6
Alcoholism ...	13	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	1	3	...	2	1	7	2
Chronic Poisonings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	21	12	9	8	3	3	3	1	2	1	...	6	2	4	6	3	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage:																	
Apoplexy ...	154	84	70	...	1	1	...	...	7	48	97	30	15	50	12	47	26
Convulsions ...	27	13	14	21	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	8	5	7	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	124	69	55	1	1	3	11	7	33	36	32	34	9	35	13	33	90
Organic Diseases of Heart	270	129	141	1	...	...	7	11	35	95	141	73	20	82	22	73	39
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	87	46	41	...	1	1	5	8	8	26	38	18	13	29	8	19	11
Bronchitis ...	274	124	150	46	5	2	2	1	9	66	143	56	23	70	31	94	24
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	85	42	43	36	21	8	3	1	1	4	11	17	9	17	12	30	15
Lobar Pneumonia ...	27	18	9	...	3	2	1	2	8	7	4	8	2	6	2	9	...
Pneumonia (type not distinguished) ...	115	68	47	18	11	6	...	3	28	32	17	23	10	30	9	43	19
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	29	18	11	1	...	2	1	...	3	14	8	5	2	7	6	9	5
Ulcer of Stomach ...	21	8	13	...	...	...	...	1	11	7	2	5	1	7	1	7	2
Diarrhoea ...	27	11	16	18	3	1	...	...	2	1	2	3	1	4	10	9	2
Enteritis ...	58	35	23	42	7	...	1	...	1	6	1	6	6	11	15	20	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	29	13	16	...	...	1	7	6	6	6	3	4	5	8	4	8	6
Obstruction of Intestines	28	12	16	3	...	2	...	...	4	6	11	4	5	9	2	8	5
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	39	23	16	...	...	...	...	1	2	22	14	5	2	22	2	8	2
Other Diseases of Liver...	12	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	16	...	1	5	1	5	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	45	22	23	10	...	1	2	...	9	13	10	4	5	21	2	13	8
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	109	72	37	2	...	...	2	1	8	48	48	16	14	40	10	29	14
Other Diseases of Urinary System ...	25	22	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	3	3	7	1	11	6
Diseases of Generative System ...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	2	4	...	2	...	3	1
Puerperal Fever ...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	2	2	4	2	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth ...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	3	2	3	2	5	2
Premature Birth ...	127	68	59	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	10	30	19	38	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation ...	93	48	45	88	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	12	2	22	21	36	2
Other Diseases of Early Infancy ...	20	14	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	8	2
Old Age ...	236	94	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	235	41	19	72	24	80	285
Deaths from Accident ...	68	50	18	2	...	6	9	12	16	13	10	13	4	22	4	25	11
Deaths from Suicide ...	43	28	15	...	...	...	...	4	12	21	6	11	5	7	10	10	15
Other Violent Deaths ...	5	2	3	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	3
Other defined Diseases ...	17	8	9	3	2	1	1	...	...	4	6	6	...	5	2	4	3
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown ...	8	5	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	2
All causes ...	3201	1621	1600	516	115	98	127	128	446	807	1054	690	281	923	364	102	958

Table XV. is the general mortality Table for the whole district, corrected for internal and external Institutions, and also includes all deaths occurring in other places in London, and in England and Wales for the year.

Compared with 1911 there has been a very large decrease in the number of deaths from Measles, Diarrhœa, and Enteritis, and this decrease is the chief cause of the low death-rate for the year. From Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Cancer there has been a slight increase, and this is also the case as regards Old Age and Bronchitis.

The deaths from Suicide have increased from 21 in 1911 to 43 in 1912, or more than double, an increase which is difficult to account for.

The four Tables which follow are inserted by request of the Local Government Board.

Table I. is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

The rates in column 7 are calculated on the gross population and the rates in five and 13 on the nett population, *i.e.*, the population obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in Public Institutions.

The population given in column two of this Table is the population after the above correction has been made.

Table II. shows the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year at all ages and at certain age periods in the Borough and in the separate sub-districts, and also shows the number of cases removed to hospital from the whole Borough.

Table III. is the general mortality Table for the whole Borough, showing the number of deaths at all ages, and at certain ages, arranged as to cause of death. It also shows the number of deaths in Public Institutions and other places in the district, both of residents and non-residents.

Table IV. shows in detail the deaths of infants under one year of age from certain diseases, arranged in weekly age periods, the first four weeks, from one to three months, and for three monthly periods up to one year.

TABLE XVI.

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1912 and previous years.

(TABLE I.)

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 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1907	274,242	7,036	7,036	25'65	3,337	11'94	660	739	715	101	3,416	12'09
1908	282,262	7,321	7,331	25'54	3,230	11'24	633	783	720	98	3,380	11'97
1909	290,452	6,924	6,985	24'04	3,279	11'08	656	897	601	86	3,520	12'11
1910	299,061	6,873	6,967	23'21	2,856	9'38	564	812	545	78	3,105	10'34
1911	308,156	6,555	6,699	21'73	3,456	11'02	669	989	823	122	3,776	12'25
1912	313,761	6,580	6,756	21'53	3,118	9'77	767	940	516	76	3,291	10'48

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 9,126½

Total population at all ages ... 311,402 }
 Number of inhabited houses ... 48,432 } At Census of 1911
 Average number of persons per house ... 6'42 }

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT.

TABLE XVII.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1912.

(TABLE II.)

Notifiable Disease.	No. of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality. (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District					Total cases removed to hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and up- wards.							
Small-pox
Cholera
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	431	5	113	243	37	26	7	...	78	82	95	48	128	335	
Erysipelas	207	5	6	21	13	66	62	34	45	8	47	30	77	...	
Scarlet Fever	833	2	200	530	64	32	5	...	135	41	228	207	222	725	
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	71	...	4	15	17	29	6	...	16	8	18	8	21	54	
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	27	...	...	...	4	23	...	...	1	4	6	6	10	...
Plague... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	229	24	24	87	70	24	42	9	33	46	99	...
	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911	439	2	3	43	70	215	89	17	79	34	145	55	126	...
	Under (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911	187	...	2	20	44	106	14	1	51	15	50	23	48	...
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Polio Myelitis	5	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	7	4	14	...
Totals	2,469	50	333	899	274	584	253	76	457	204	630	429	749	1,118	

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE XVIII.

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT. Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1912.

(TABLE III.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.		NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 2 years.	2 & under 5 years.	5 & under 15 years.	15 & under 25 years.	25 & under 45 years.	45 & under 65 years.	65 and upwards	
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes	{ Certified ...	3,281	513	115	98	127	126	444	807	1,051	958
	{ Uncertified ...	10	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	5	1	...	1
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	51	7	20	19	5	...	...	...	...	25
Scarlet Fever ...	...	11	...	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	17
Whooping Cough ...	...	57	29	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	26
Diphtheria and Croup...	...	18	...	3	7	6	...	1	...	1	34
Influenza ...	...	45	2	1	1	...	4	3	15	19	4
Erysipelas ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	...	303	1	2	...	13	44	136	87	20	153
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	28	3	4	7	12	...	...	2	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	35	4	2	3	9	5	9	2	1	8
Cancer, malignant disease ...	...	338	1	...	...	1	2	32	165	137	60
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	16	...	...	...	6	4	3	1	2	1
Meningitis ...	...	22	8	3	4	3	1	2	1	...	1
Organic Heart Disease ...	...	270	1	...	...	7	11	35	95	121	35
Bronchitis ...	...	274	46	5	2	2	1	9	66	143	24
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	227	54	35	16	4	6	37	43	32	34
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	...	29	1	...	2	1	...	3	14	8	5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	...	85	60	10	1	1	...	3	7	3	4
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	...	29	...	...	1	7	6	6	6	3	6
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	39	...	...	...	...	1	2	22	14	2
Alcoholism ...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	1	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	...	109	2	...	...	2	1	8	48	48	14
Puerperal Fever ...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	...	15	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	...	220	215	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	5
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	...	73	4	...	6	9	13	16	15	10	14
Suicides... ..	...	43	...	...	...	...	4	12	21	6	15
Other Defined Diseases ...	...	909	74	10	12	31	21	94	187	480	461
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	...	8	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
		3,291	516	115	98	127	128	446	807	1,054	958
Sub Entries included in above figures.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tetanus ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE XIX.
BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH.
Infant Mortality.

(TABLE IV.)

1912. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes--										
Certified	145	29	28	26	228	106	79	50	50	513
Uncertified	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	6	7	5	10	29
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	8
Convulsions	5	4	3	1	13	4	2	...	2	21
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	1	...	4	4	9	13	10	11	3	46
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	1	3	3	7	12	10	10	15	34
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	6	6	4	1	18
Enteritis ... ..	...	2	...	1	3	14	14	4	7	42
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	9
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	4	5	...	...	11
Rickets... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Injury at birth	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atelectasis	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	14
Congenital Malformations	13	4	1	...	18	...	...	1	...	19
Premature birth	93	8	7	7	115	8	4	...	...	127
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	11	7	6	5	29	25	11	4	1	70
Other Causes	6	2	2	2	12	5	5	2	1	25
	148	29	28	26	231	106	79	50	50	516

Nett Births in the year, legitimate, 6,523; illegitimate, 223.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 481; illegitimate infants, 35.

Ages at Death.

The following Table shows the percentage of deaths to total deaths at six age periods for each sub-district and for the whole Borough.

TABLE XX.

Sub-Districts.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 65 years.	65 years and upwards
Clapham	13·30	6·72	2·43	4·01	41·06	32·48
Putney	12·10	4·27	1·78	5·00	39·14	34·87
Streatham	11·70	4·43	4·55	3·79	36·74	38·79
Tooting	26·65	7·69	4·12	4·40	37·91	19·23
Wandsworth	17·97	7·81	3·81	4·00	37·01	29·40
Whole Borough ...	15·68	6·47	3·86	3·88	38·07	32·04

Compared with 1911 the percentage of deaths under one year was 6·12 lower; from one to five years 4·38 lower; from five to 15 years 14 lower; from 15 to 25 years 20 higher; from 25 to 65 years 7·70 higher; and from 65 years and upwards 3·72 higher.

There was a considerable diversity in these rates in the different sub-districts.

In Streatham the rate under one year was only 11·70, while in Tooting it was 26·65, while over 65 years of age Tooting had a rate of 19·23 and Streatham of 38·79.

At one to five years the rate was lowest in Putney and highest in Wandsworth, from five to fifteen years lowest in Putney and highest in Streatham, at 15 to 25 years lowest in Streatham and highest in Putney, at 25 to 65 years lowest in Streatham and highest in Clapham, and at 65 years and upwards lowest in Tooting and highest in Streatham.

These differences are due to the differences in the age constitution of the population in the separate sub-districts, as well as the difference in social conditions.

The decrease in the percentage of deaths under one year and from one to five years was due to the great decrease in the number of deaths from Measles, Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 516, compared with 823 in 1911, 545 in 1910, and 601 in 1909, and is 350 under the decennial average corrected for increase of population.

Of these, 93 occurred in Clapham, 34 in Putney, 108 in Streatham, 97 in Tooting, and 184 in Wandsworth.

The infantile mortality, or deaths under one year to 1,000 births, was 76 compared with 122 in 1911, 78 in 1910, and 86 in 1909, and is the lowest rate ever recorded.

This rate was 76 in Clapham, compared with 103 the decennial average; 69 in Putney, compared with 114; 58 in Streatham, compared with 94; 100 in Tooting, compared with 129; and 83 in Wandsworth, compared with 113.

In the whole Borough the rate was 60 per 1,000 births under that for 1911, and 46 under the decennial average.

In all the sub-districts, there has been a marked decrease in this rate compared with the decennial average, this decrease having been greatest in Putney and Wandsworth. In Tooting the rate was higher than in any of the other sub-districts, but was 16 per 1,000 under the rate for that sub-district for 1911, and 29 under the decennial average.

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

TABLE XXI.

Sub-District.	No. of Deaths under one year.	Percentage to total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.			
			1909	1910	1911	1912
Clapham	93	13·30	83	67	119	76
Putney	34	12·10	86	81	145	69
Streatham... ..	108	11·70	73	64	99	58
Tooting	97	26·65	98	92	116	100
Wandsworth	184	17·97	89	89	143	83
Whole Borough ...	516	15·68	86	78	122	76

Table XXII. shows this mortality for the 10 years 1902-1911 in each of the sub-districts and in the whole Borough, and the decennial average, compared with the present year.

TABLE XXII.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth	Borough.
1902	125	128	110	126	136	126
1903	107	127	108	124	101	110
1904	123	137	105	172	118	123
1905	113	109	99	148	128	118
1906	111	128	113	146	131	125
1907	90	109	88	148	97	101
1908	98	97	81	122	101	98
1909	83	86	73	98	89	86
1910	67	81	64	92	89	78
1911	119	145	99	116	143	122
Average...	103	114	94	129	113	108
1912	76	69	58	100	83	76

In Table IV. of the Local Government Board's Tables these deaths are shown for the whole Borough at certain groups of ages, and the Tables for the separate sub-districts are included in the Appendix.

The total number of births was 6,756, of which 6,533 were legitimate and 223 illegitimate, and of deaths 516, of which 35 were illegitimate.

From the notifiable infective diseases no death occurred during the year.

From Measles there were seven deaths, a considerable decrease compared with previous years.

From Whooping Cough there were 57 deaths, from Diarrhœal diseases 60, from Premature Birth 127, from other diseases of infancy 107, from Tuberculous diseases eight, from diseases of the Respiratory Organs 100, from Convulsions 21, from Syphilis 11, from Suffocation (overlying) two, and from other causes 44.

Compared with 1911 there has been a decrease in the number of deaths from Diarrhœa, Measles, diseases of the Respiratory Organs and Tuberculous diseases, and an increase in the number from Premature Birth.

In all the deaths, with three exceptions, one in Clapham and two in Streatham, the cause of death was certified by a medical man, or by a coroner after inquest.

44·7 of the deaths occurred in the first month, compared with 29·5 in 1911, and 40·9 in 1910; 65·3 in the first three months, compared with 43·7 and 59·4; and 80·6 in the first six months, compared with 65·9 and 74·5.

The Table shows that 127 died from Premature Birth, of which 115 occurred under one month, and 103 from Congenital Debility and Malformations, compared with 146 in 1911, and 110 in 1910.

Of the total deaths under one month, viz. :—231, 115 occurred from Premature Birth and 61 from Congenital Debility and Malformations, a percentage of 76·2 compared with 74·4 per cent. in 1911.

From Diarrhœal diseases only four deaths occurred under one month. The greatest mortality from these diseases occurred at four weeks to three months and three to six months.

From Tuberculous diseases eight deaths occurred; three from Tuberculous Meningitis, one from Tuberculous Peritonitis, and

four from other Tuberculous diseases, compared with 23 in 1911 ; and 100 from diseases of the Respiratory Organs, compared with 118.

Eight deaths were registered as due to Meningitis, but enquiries of the medical attendant showed that all these were due to simple Meningitis.

Table XXIII. shows the proportion of deaths per 1,000 births from five groups of diseases for each week under one month, from one to three months and for each three months up to one year of age.

Compared with 1911 the rate from common infective diseases is much lower, due to the decrease in the number of deaths from Measles and Diphtheria.

From Diarrhoeal diseases there was a very large decrease, the rate having been about one-fourth of the rate in 1911.

From Premature Birth, Congenital Debility and Malformations the rate was only slightly lower than in 1911, and this was also the case from Tuberculous diseases and from other causes.

From the Table it will be seen that the rate from common infective diseases was highest at the ages nine to 12 months, from Diarrhoeal diseases at one to three, and three to six months, from Premature Birth, etc., under one month, from Tuberculous diseases at six to nine and nine to 12 months, and from other causes under one month.

TABLE XXIII.

Causes of Death.				Under 1 Week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Under 1 Month.	1—3 Months.	3—6 Months.	6—9 Months.	9—12 Months.	Total under 1 year.
I. Common Infective Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	·15	·88	1·04	1·04	2·22	5·33
II. Diarrhœal Diseases	...	...	...	...	·29	·15	·15	·59	2·96	2·96	1·18	1·18	8·88
III. Premature Birth, Congenital Debility and Malformations	...	...	...	19·39	2·81	2·07	1·77	26·04	4·88	2·22	·74	·15	34·04
IV. Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	·15	...	·15	·15	...	·44	·44	1·18
V. Other causes	...	...	...	2·51	1·29	1·77	1·77	7·24	6·81	5·48	4·08	3·49	26·87
All causes	...	...	...	21·90	4·29	4·14	3·84	34·18	15·68	11·70	7·48	7·48	76·30

The following Table shows the percentage of deaths at different age periods to total infantile mortality for the year and for the five previous years. It will be noted that there has been an increase in this percentage under four weeks compared with the five years' average, and also at four to 13 weeks, while at the other age periods there has been a decrease.

TABLE XXIV.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Five years' average.	1912.
Rate per 1,000 births ...	101	98	86	78	122	97	76
Percentage of above :—							
Under one week ...	19·5	19·9	22·4	27·1	16·3	21·0	28·7
1 and under 2 weeks ...	6·2	5·0	6·5	5·7	3·5	5·4	5·6
2 and under 3 weeks ...	5·0	4·3	4·5	3·7	5·2	4·5	5·5
3 and under 4 weeks ...	3·0	3·6	4·0	4·4	4·5	3·9	5·1
Under 4 weeks ...	33·7	32·8	37·4	40·9	29·5	34·8	44·7
From 4 to 13 weeks ...	19·3	21·6	16·9	18·5	14·2	18·1	20·5
From 3 to 6 months ...	20·0	13·7	18·7	16·9	22·2	18·3	15·4
From 6 to 9 months ...	14·0	18·3	15·5	14·5	16·8	15·8	9·7
From 9 to 12 months ...	13·0	13·6	11·5	9·2	17·8	13·0	9·7
Under 12 months ...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

In 1911 there was a considerable increase in the Infantile Mortality, and this was, in the Report for that year, stated to have been due to the climatic conditions having been favourable for Diarrhœa and Digestive diseases of infants, but in 1912 these conditions were most unfavourable, and consequently there was a very great reduction in the mortality from these diseases.

This, combined with the decrease in the number of deaths from Measles and Pneumonia, reduced the Infantile Mortality from 122 to 76, which, as has already been stated, is the lowest on record.

A study of the meteorological reports shows that in July, August and September the air temperature was above the 65 years' average on 19 days only out of 92, compared with 76 days in 1911, 15 in 1910, and 27 in 1909, while the rainfall was much above the average, rain falling on 47 days compared with 22 days in 1911, 37 in 1910, and 45 in 1909.

INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The next Table shows the number of deaths from these diseases during the year and for the 10 previous years. This Table is corrected for Institutions, as a large number of deaths registered in the Borough occurred in the Grove Fever Hospital and belong to other Metropolitan Boroughs. The number above or below the corrected decennial average is also shown.

TABLE XXV.

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1912	
												No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.
Small-pox ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Scarlet Fever	24	18	13	28	19	22	21	14	12	10	11	...	10
Diphtheria ...	70	45	41	31	50	41	37	29	16	34	18	...	27.5
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	30	19	11	11	15	10	7	6	8	9	8	...	6.5
Cont'd Fever	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
Puerpl. Fever	8	6	5	8	11	10	6	10	5	8	11	2.1	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	18	5	13	14	10	10	6	8	4	10	5	...	5.8
Measles ...	94	109	104	89	65	68	45	108	44	230	51	...	59
Whooping C.	64	87	48	75	55	105	59	67	68	66	57	...	23
Influenza ...	93	39	57	41	70	88	82	89	55	24	45	...	28
Diarrhœa ...	155	162	301	203	307	127	183	120	88	350	85	...	143.5
Tuberculous Diseases	314	343	380	360	376	352	382	362	351	389	366	...	50
Other Infective Diseases	13	10	11	16	16	10	11	14	13	24	28	13	...
Totals ...	911	843	984	877	995	844	841	828	667	1154	685	...	348

The total number of deaths from these diseases was 685, 145 in Clapham, 55 in Putney, 157 in Streatham, 93 in Tooting, and 235 in Wandsworth, a decrease of 469 compared with 1911, and of 348 compared with the corrected decennial average.

Compared with 1911 there has been an increase in the number of deaths from Scarlet Fever, Puerperal Fever, Influenza, and other infective diseases, and a decrease in the number of deaths from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Enteric Fever, Erysipelas, Measles, Diarrhœa and Tuberculous diseases.

Compared with the corrected decennial average there has been an increase in the number of deaths from Puerperal Fever and other infective diseases, but a decrease in all the others.

From all infective diseases the death-rate was 2·18 per 1,000, 2·41 in Clapham, 1·92 in Putney, 1·60 in Streatham, 2·60 in Tooting, and 2·56 in Wandsworth, compared with 3·74 in 1911, and 3·31 the decennial average.

The rate from the principal infective diseases, viz. :—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Diarrhœa, was ·73 per 1,000 (·76 in Clapham, ·52 in Putney, ·39 in Streatham, ·28 in Tooting, and ·92 in Wandsworth), compared with 2·26 in 1911, and ·78 in 1910.

The low rate from these diseases was due to the decrease in the number of deaths from Measles and Diarrhœa.

In out-lying Institutions 201 deaths occurred from Infective diseases (43 belonging to Clapham, 15 to Putney, 40 to Streatham, 28 to Tooting, and 75 to Wandsworth), compared with 316 in 1911.

Of these deaths 100 occurred in Workhouse Infirmaries, one from Measles, one from Whooping Cough, one from Erysipelas, 49 from Tuberculous diseases, three from Puerperal Fever, 32 from Diarrhœa, and three from other infective diseases; 71 in General and Special Hospitals, one from Enteric Fever, one from Measles, one from Diphtheria, two from Influenza, five from Diarrhœa, 52 from Tuberculous diseases, four from Puerperal Fever, and five from other infective diseases; 15 in Public Lunatic Asylums, 11 from Tuberculous diseases, one from Enteric Fever, one from Influenza, one from other Tuberculous disease, and one from Diarrhœa; and 15 in the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, two from Whooping Cough, two from Measles, two from Scarlet Fever, five from Enteric Fever, one from Diarrhœa, two from Tuberculous diseases, and one from Puerperal Fever.

In Institutions in the Borough 186 deaths from infective diseases occurred of persons not belonging thereto, compared with 140 in 1911. The increase in 1912 is due to the increase in the number of deaths from Measles and Tuberculous diseases.

Of these deaths 67 occurred in the Grove Hospital, nine from Scarlet Fever, 19 from Diphtheria, 19 from Whooping Cough, 18 from Measles, one from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and one from Diarrhœa.

24 deaths from these diseases occurred in the Middlesex County Asylum, 22 from Tuberculous diseases, one from Erysipelas, and one from Diarrhœa ; five in the Tooting Bec Asylum ; 23 in the Hostel of God, all from Tuberculous diseases ; 51 in the Tooting Home, 50 from Tuberculous diseases, and one from Influenza ; two in the Royal Hospital for Incurables, one from Influenza, and one from Tuberculous disease ; one in H.M. Prison from Tuberculous disease ; and three in the Fountain Asylum from Tuberculous diseases. In other places not institutions 12 deaths occurred, one from Influenza, nine from Tuberculous diseases, and two from Diarrhœa.

In Institutions in the Borough 91 deaths from infective diseases occurred of persons belonging thereto, 38 in the Fever Hospital at Tooting, seven from Measles, eight from Scarlet Fever, eight from Whooping Cough, and 15 from Diphtheria ; 45 in the Tooting Home, 44 from Tuberculous diseases, and one from Influenza ; one in the Hostel of God from Tuberculous disease ; one in the Fountain Asylum from Tuberculous disease ; one in the Middlesex Asylum from Enteric Fever ; three in the Putney Hospital, one from Tuberculous disease, one from Puerperal Fever, and one from other infective diseases ; and one in other places from Tuberculous disease.

Compared with 1911, this shows an increase of three.

The next Table shows the death-rates from these diseases for the whole Borough and for each sub-district for the year 1912, as well as for the preceding 10 years, and the rates above or below the decennial average are also shown.

TABLE XXVI.

Sub-Districts.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1912	
												Rate above decennial average.	Rate below decennial average.
Clapham ...	4·05	3·32	3·77	3·06	3·67	2·66	2·82	2·87	2·09	3·69	2·41	...	·79
Putney ...	3·48	3·06	3·02	3·32	3·19	2·36	2·36	2·58	2·36	2·57	1·92	...	·91
Streatham ...	3·07	2·74	2·90	2·44	2·88	2·18	2·58	2·05	1·82	2·89	1·60	...	·95
Tooting ...	4·18	4·11	5·82	5·47	6·17	5·53	3·90	4·04	2·56	4·84	2·60	...	2·06
Wandsworth.	4·48	4·22	4·83	4·01	4·16	3·76	3·39	3·35	2·57	4·65	2·56	...	1·38
Borough...	3·82	3·44	3·90	3·38	3·73	3·07	2·98	2·85	2·23	3·74	2·18	...	1·13

The death-rate was thus 1·56 below the rate for 1911, and 1·13 below the decennial average.

The rate in all the sub-districts was much lower than in the previous year, and also than the decennial average.

The rate shows a very large decrease, and in all the sub-districts it was lower than in any year during the last 10 years.

Notification of Infective Diseases.

The total number of cases of infective diseases notified during the year is shown in Table II. of the Local Government Board's Tables at page 29.

The number of cases notified in this Borough for the year and for the previous 10 years is shown in the following Table, as also the number above or below the corrected decennial average.

TABLE XXVII.

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1912	
												No. above decennial average.	No. below decennial average.
Small-pox ...	127	28	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.7
Scarlet Fever	1063	822	774	1494	1069	1330	1232	987	687	869	833	...	35.9
Diphtheria ...	750	532	406	348	566	629	581	380	284	510	431	...	144
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	139	105	70	96	96	70	60	66	54	58	71	...	23
Continued	1	3	3	1	1	...	...	2	...	5	2	4	...
Relapsing	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal	21	13	14	18	25	25	14	26	20	24	27	3.9	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	236	232	267	253	273	213	203	192	182	202	207	...	53
Cerebro- spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	5	5	3	5	...
Polio-Myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	35	...	...
Total ...	2338	1735	1540	2211	2030	2270	2095	1657	1232	1712	1614	...	859

The following Table shows the total number of cases of infective diseases notified during the year, the number removed to hospital, the number that died in hospital and at home, as well as the total number of deaths :—

TABLE XXVIII.
Cases of Infective Diseases Notified.

DISEASE.	No. cases notified.	No. patients removed to Hospital.	No. died in Hospital.	No. died at Home.	Total deaths in Hospital and at Home.
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever...	833	725	10	1	11
Erysipelas	207	45	1	4	5
Diphtheria	431	335	16	2	18
Enteric Fever...	71	54	7	1	8
Continued Fever ...	2	...	9	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	27	21	...	2	11
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	1	...	1	1
Polio-Myelitis ...	5	3	...	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	35	22	...	...	...
Total	1,614	1,206	43	12	55

No cases of Small-pox were notified during the year, none in 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, or 1911, one in 1905, six in 1904, 28 in 1903 and 127 in 1902.

833 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, compared with 869 in 1911, 687 in 1910, and 987 in 1909; of Diphtheria 431, compared with 510, 284 and 380; of Enteric Fever 71, compared with 58, 54 and 66; of Puerperal Fever 27, compared with 24, 20 and 26; and of Erysipelas 207, compared with 202, 182 and 192.

Compared with 1911 there has been a decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Continued Fever and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and a slight increase in the number of cases of Erysipelas, Puerperal Fever and Enteric Fever.

Compared with the corrected decennial average there has been a decrease in the number of cases of all the notifiable diseases with the exception of Continued Fever, Puerperal Fever and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, which show a slight increase.

The total number of cases notified was 1,614 (285 in Clapham, 146 in Putney, 402 in Streatham, 305 in Tooting, and 476 in Wandsworth), compared with 1,949 in 1911, 1,232 in 1910, and 1,657 in 1909.

The next Table shows the rate per 1,000 persons living in the Borough, in the separate sub-districts, and for the whole of London for the year and for the previous ten years.

TABLE XXIX.

Sub-districts.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Clapham	14'55	6'26	7'68	7'34	6'28	6'43	6'61	5'60	3'35	6'96	4'74
Putney	10'40	6'53	5'29	3'47	3'76	6'29	4'39	3'13	2'86	3'77	5'11
Streatham	13'60	6'71	8'29	5'91	6'07	6'88	5'07	5'85	3'64	4'83	4'20
Tooting	21'04	7'55	10'13	21'24	15'20	19'25	12'98	8'29	6'39	8'79	8'54
Wandsworth	19'40	9'00	13'97	13'02	9'02	8'15	9'62	5'52	4'70	7'35	5'20
Whole Borough	15'71	7'28	9'65	8'53	7'61	8'28	7'42	5'70	4'12	6'32	5'14
London... ..	15'8	6'1	6'1	7'2	7'7	8'92	7'70	6'42	4'77	6'5	5'4

In 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1911 Chicken-pox was compulsorily notifiable, and, as a consequence the rates in these years are increased, especially in 1902.

In Public Institutions within the Borough three cases of Erysipelas were notified from the Workhouse; one case of Scarlet Fever from the Intermediate Schools; one case of Diphtheria, one Enteric Fever and two Erysipelas from the Middlesex County Asylum; two cases of Scarlet Fever and one of Enteric fever from H.M. Prison; one case of Puerperal Fever and one of Ophthalmia Neonatorum from the Putney Hospital; one case of Erysipelas from the Tooting Home; one case of Scarlet Fever and one of Erysipelas from the Fountain Asylum; two cases of Scarlet Fever from the Tooting Bec Asylum; and 25 cases of Scarlet Fever, 15 of Diphtheria and one of Erysipelas from the Grove Hospital.

TABLE XXX.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Polio-Myelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Total.
St. James's Infirmary	2	18	10	...	3	33
St. Thomas's Hospital	...	6	2	5	...	...	2	15
Victoria Hospital	...	1	10	1	...	1	...	13
Royal Eye Hospital	11	11
St. John's Infirmary	1	7	...	...	1	9
Park Hospital	...	1	5	1	...	1	...	8
Belgrave Hospital	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	7
Gore Farm Hospital	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	4
St. George's Hospital	2	1	...	...	1	4
Children's Hospital, Great Ormonde Street	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
London Fever Hospital	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
Westminster Hospital	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Guy's Hospital	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	1	1	...	...	2
Bolingbroke Hospital	2	...	...	...	...	2
Westminster Royal Ophthalmic Hospital	1	1
West London Hospital	1	...	...	...	...	1
Evelina Hospital	1	...	...	...	...	1
Charing Cross Hospital	1	...	...	...	...	1
General Lying-in Hospital	1	1
Hampstead General Hospital	1	...	...	...	...	1
Throat Hospital	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total	17	33	4	37	12	2	20	125

There has been a decrease in the number of these notifications compared with 1911 when 154 cases were notified, compared with 125 in 1912.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of all the diseases, with the exception of Diphtheria, in which the number was the same, viz.—33.

The greatest number notified, viz.—33, was received from the St. James's Infirmary, 18 of these being Erysipelas and 10 of Puerperal Fever.

Of the 20 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified, 11 were from the Royal Eye Hospital.

Vaccination.

Table XXXI. is taken from the official returns of the Vaccination Officers to the Board of Guardians for the year 1911. It shows the number of children successfully vaccinated for the whole Borough, as well as for the separate sub-districts. Streatham, Balham and Tooting are included under the heading of Streatham.

TABLE XXXI.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births returned from 1st January to 31st of December, 1911.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Certificates of Conscientious objection.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to District, Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be traced; and cases not having been found.	Remaining on Books as Unvaccinated.
Clapham	1,217	641	4	...	95	236	12	15	191	23
Putney ...	466	352	2	...	45	51	3	5	4	4
Streatham	2,717	1,379	13	...	246	498	124	...	271	186
Wandsw'th	2,179	1,333	4	...	195	331	23	28	239	26
TOTALS ...	6,579	3,705	23	...	581	1,116	162	48	705	239

During the year 1911, of 6,579 children whose births were registered, 3,705 or 56·3 per cent. were successfully vaccinated, compared with 56·1 per cent. in 1910, 60·9 per cent. in 1909, 61·3 per cent. in 1908, 66·5 per cent. in 1907, 71·05 per cent. in 1906 and 74·6 per cent. in 1905. This is again a decided decrease compared with the five previous years, but a slight increase compared with 1910.

The next Table shows the percentage of children vaccinated to total births registered in the Borough, and in the vaccination sub-districts for the year 1911, as well as for the 10 years 1901-1910. The average for the 10 years is also shown on this Table.

Compared with 1910 there has been a decrease in the percentage of successfully vaccinated in all the sub-districts, with the exception of Clapham. The greatest decrease occurred in Streatham, and the smallest in Putney, while in the whole Borough there has been a decrease of no less than 4·8 per cent.

Compared with the decennial average there has been a decrease in all the sub-districts, the greatest decrease having been in Wandsworth, and the smallest in Clapham and Putney.

581 infants died unvaccinated, a percentage of 5·8, compared with 6·2 in 1910, 5·9 in 1909, and 6·7 in 1908.

Of the 2,293 infants remaining, 23 or ·35 per cent. were stated to have been insusceptible to vaccination; 1,116 or 16·9 per cent. in respect of whom certificates of conscientious objection were received; 162, or 2·4 per cent. had vaccination postponed by medical certificate, leaving 753 or 11·4 per cent. as removed, not to be traced, or otherwise unaccounted for, compared with 13·6 in 1910, 13·3 in 1909, and 13·6 in 1908; while 239 or 3·6 per cent. remained on the books as unvaccinated, compared with 3·3 in 1910, 3·3 in 1909, and 1·5 in 1908.

There has been a decrease of 2·2 in the percentage of cases removed, and an increase of 2·4 in the number of certificates of conscientious objections received.

If the total number of infants who died unvaccinated be deducted from the total number of births registered, then of 5,998, the remaining infants, 61·7 per cent. were successfully vaccinated, compared with 59·7 in 1910, 64·7 in 1909, and 65·7 in 1908; 38 were insusceptible, compared with 29, 42, and 37; 2·7 per cent. were under certificate of postponement, compared with 6·2, 7·0 and 5·6; 186 per cent. in regard to whom certificates of conscientious objection had been obtained, compared with 15·5, 11·5, and 8·6; leaving 16·6 per cent. unaccounted for as regards vaccination, compared with 18·1, 15·8, and 19·7.

TABLE XXXII.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Average for Ten Years.	1911
Clapham ...	62·8	63·7	68·2	62·9	68·8	59·9	55·1	51·9	55·1	56·4	60·4	52·7
Putney ...	75·7	84·4	86·5	83·4	88·1	86·7	83·6	85·0	80·4	80·0	83·3	75·5
Streatham ...	68·7	65·2	66·9	69·2	69·7	66·9	62·3	54·5	52·8	45·0	62·1	50·7
Wandsworth ...	78·6	82·3	81·7	82·8	80·9	78·7	74·5	69·1	68·9	64·1	76·1	61·1
Borough ...	71·4	72·4	73·7	73·5	74·6	71·05	66·5	61·3	60·9	56·1	68·14	56·3

The returns for the year 1911 show a slight increase as regards successful vaccination, but still the record of the number of unvaccinated children in the Borough is by no means a satisfactory one.

TABLE XXXIII.

	1902	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909	1910	1911.
ACCEPTANCE OF VACCINATION—										
England and Wales	74·8	75·4	75·3	75·8	73·4	70·9	62·2	59·8	55·8	...
Metropolitan Unions	68 0	68·9	69·7	70·7	68·1	65·9	63·0	61·6	58·3	...
Wandsworth	72·4	73·7	73·5	74·6	71·0	66·5	61·3	60·9	56·1	56·3
ABSTENTION FROM VACCINATION (in- cluding exempted, postponed, and remaining)—										
England and Wales	15·2	14·7	14·5	14·8	16·8	20·4	27·9	32·3	36·3	...
Metropolitan Unions	22·1	21·7	20·2	20·1	22·7	25·8	28·8	30·7	34·1	...
Wandsworth	18·4	17·4	17·3	16·6	20·6	26·5	31·2	32·3	37·4	34·5
EXEMPTIONS ALONE—										
England and Wales	3·6	4·0	4·3	4·8	5·8	8·4	17·0	21·6	26·0	...
London	·8	1·0	1·1	1·2	1·5	3·1	7·3	10·1	13·5	...
Wandsworth	1·3	1·4	1·9	2·0	2·6	4·1	8·0	10·8	14·5	16·9

Scarlet Fever.

833 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, compared with 869 in 1911, 687 in 1910, and 987 in 1909.

135 of these were in Clapham, 41 in Putney, 228 in Streatham, 207 in Tooting, and 222 in Wandsworth.

725 or 87 per cent. of these cases were removed to hospital where 10 died, and 108 or 13 per cent. were treated at home with one death.

The total number of deaths was 11, of which one was in Clapham, six in Streatham, one in Tooting, and three in Wandsworth.

The death-rate per 1,000 population was '03, compared with '03 in 1911.

The percentage of cases removed to hospital, viz. :—87, is higher than in 1911, when it was 83'5 per cent.

The case mortality was 1'32 per cent., compared with 1'15 in 1911, 1'77 in 1910, 1'42 in 1909, and 1'7 in 1908, and is thus slightly above the rate for 1911.

The mortality among cases removed to hospital was 1'3 per cent., compared with 1'24 in 1911, and among those treated at home '92 per cent., compared with '69 in 1911. The mortality among the home-treated cases was thus lower than among those cases treated in hospital.

The following Table shows the rate of notified cases per 1,000 persons living for each sub-district and for the whole Borough for the year, and the three previous years, as well as the corresponding rates for the whole of London.

TABLE XXXIV.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	1909	1910	1911	1912
Clapham	2·75	1·52	2·88	2·24
Putney	1·23	1·60	1·72	1·43
Streatham	3·34	1·82	2·27	2·32
Tooting	3·68	3·03	3·64	5·80
Wandsworth	2·66	2·30	3·39	2·42
Whole Borough ...	2·88	2·00	2·82	2·65
London	3·56	2·15	2·32	2·50

In Clapham, Putney and Wandsworth the rate was lower than in 1911, while in Streatham and Tooting it was higher, while for the whole Borough it was 17 per 1,000 under the rate for the previous year.

In Clapham the greatest number of cases was notified in October, November and December, and the smallest in June.

In Putney the greatest number of cases was notified in January and December, in Streatham in November, in Tooting in November, and in Wandsworth in December.

The rate in Tooting was to some extent raised by the notification of cases from the Fever Hospital. The total number of cases notified from this Institution was 28, so that the rate instead of being 5·80 would on that account be reduced to 5·00 in 1912 and 2·87 in 1911.

In the whole Borough the greatest number of cases, viz.—117, was notified in November, and the smallest in June, viz.—37.

The following Table shows the number of cases notified in each sub-district during each month of the year 1912 and for the whole year.

TABLE XXXV.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole Year.
Clapham ...	9	6	9	13	11	2	8	5	11	19	16	26	135
Putney ...	9	5	1	5	3	—	2	2	1	4	3	6	41
Streatham ...	17	22	16	9	18	11	15	12	16	23	36	33	228
Tooting ...	10	10	6	4	5	7	7	22	38	35	42	21	207
Wandsworth ...	18	23	18	21	15	17	20	10	14	21	20	25	222
Whole Borough	63	66	50	52	52	37	52	51	80	102	117	111	833

Scarlet Fever and Schools.

The next Table shows the number of cases of Scarlet Fever for each month of the year among children in attendance at elementary and other schools, for each sub-district, also the number for the whole Borough, the number of cases among persons not at school, the number attending schools outside the Borough, as well as the number of cases in which as far as could be ascertained, the diagnosis of Scarlet Fever was incorrect.

Of the total number of cases, viz.—833, the diagnosis was incorrect in 36 or 4·3 per cent; 475 or 57·0 per cent. were in attendance at schools in the Borough; 36 or 4·3 per cent. attended schools outside the Borough; while 286 or 34·4 per cent. did not attend school, being either over or under school age.

The percentage of children attending school was as follows : in Clapham, 91 out of 135, or 67·4 per cent. ; in Putney, 15 out of 41, or 36·6 per cent. ; in Streatham, 133 out of 228, or 58 per cent. ; in Tooting, 108 out of 207, or 52·1 per cent. ; and in Wandsworth, 128 out of 222, or 57·6 per cent.

The percentage of cases in the Borough in attendance at school was slightly higher than in 1911, while in the sub-districts the percentage was higher in Clapham and Streatham, but lower in Putney, Tooting and Wandsworth.

The percentage in Tooting is calculated after deduction of the cases notified in Institutions in that sub-district.

In Clapham the schools chiefly affected were Cavendish Road with 12 cases, New Park Road with 12 cases, and Bonneville Road with 11 cases.

In Putney, of the 15 cases, five were in attendance at private schools, and all the five occurred in different months.

In Streatham the schools chiefly affected were Broadwater Road with 33 cases, Fircroft Road with 12 cases, Smallwood Road with 11 cases, and Mitcham Lane with 10 cases.

In Tooting, Ensham Street with 27 cases, Tooting Graveney with 25 cases, and Sellincourt Road with 20 cases, were the schools principally attacked during the year.

The cases in Tooting and the part of Streatham in which Broadwater Road and Smallwood Road Schools are situated, occurred chiefly from August, reaching their maximum in November.

In Wandsworth, Merton Road with 16 cases, Swaffield Road with 15 cases, Brandlehow Road with 13 cases, were the schools chiefly affected.

14 of the 16 cases in Merton Road School occurred during the first four months of the year.

The Medical Officer of the London County Council excluded 88 children from 11 schools during the year, chiefly in October, November and December, until a medical certificate was received to the effect that the child was free from infectious disease.

All the homes of these children were visited, in many cases two or three times, to see that medical attendance was provided, and in several cases the children were examined by myself before being permitted to return to school.

The cases excluded were chiefly in Tooting Graveney School, owing to the presence of several unrecognised cases of an extremely mild type.

It was necessary to carry out disinfection in Ensham Street, Tooting Graveney, Broadwater Road, Littleton Street Special and St. Andrew's Street Schools, but in all these cases the disinfection was carried out without closing the schools.

TABLE XXXVI.

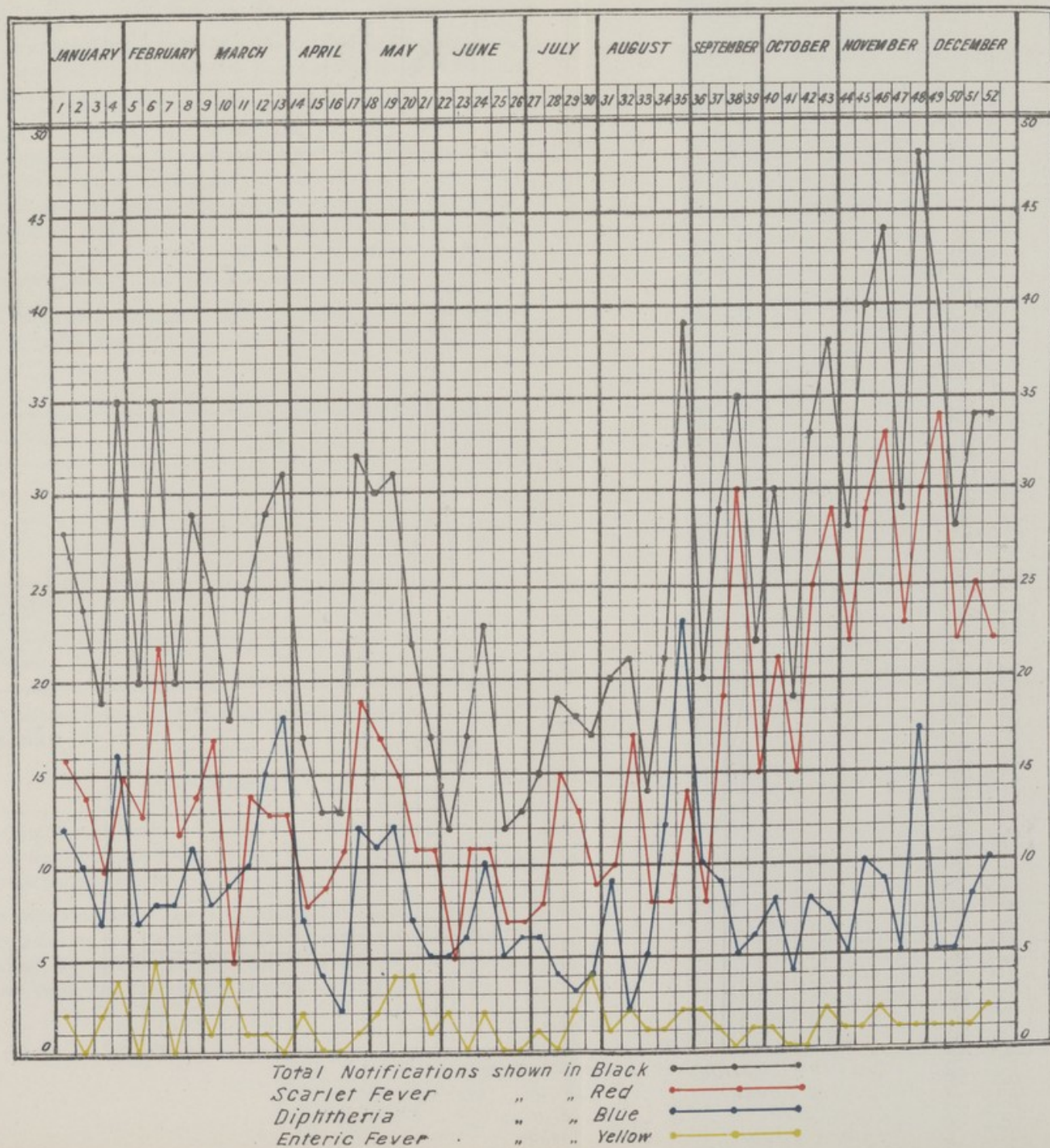
SCHOOLS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
CLAPHAM.													
Aristotle Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bonneville Road ...	1	1	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	11
Cavendish Road ...	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	2	...	12
Christchurch ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Haselrigge Road ...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	8
Larkhall Lane ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	8
New Park Road ...	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	12
Parochial, Old Town ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	8
St. Andrew's Street ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	9
St. John Bowyer ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Mary's, Crescent Lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Telferscot Road ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	2	9
Wirtemberg Street ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Private Schools ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4
Total ...	4	7	9	4	9	4	6	2	8	13	9	16	91
PUTNEY.													
All Saints' ...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Convent of Sacred Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hotham Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
St. Mary's, Charlwood Rd	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
Up. Grade, Walker's Pl.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Private Schools ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	5
Total ...	2	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	15
STREATHAM.													
Broadwater Road ...	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	9	7	6	3	33
Eardley Road ...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fircroft Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	9	12
Hearnville Road ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	6
Hitherfield Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Holy Trinity, Up. Tooting	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	6
Immanuel ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	6
Mitcham Lane ...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	10
Oldridge Road ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Nightingale Square R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
St. Andrew's, Polworth Road	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
St. Leonard's ...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
St. Mary's ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	6
Smallwood Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	1	11
Sunnyhill Road ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	7
Private Schools ...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	5	2	16
Total ...	11	11	6	3	9	1	5	8	15	22	20	22	133
Carried forward ...	17	21	15	8	19	5	12	10	24	37	31	40	239

TABLE XXXVI.—continued.

SCHOOLS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Brought forward ...	17	21	15	8	19	5	12	10	24	37	31	40	239
TOOTING.													
Ensham Street ...	2	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	11	1	4	2	27
Franciscan Road ...	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	1	2	2	3	1	16
Fountain Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	3	1	10
R. C., Undine Street ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	8
Sellincourt Road ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	7	1	20
Tooting Graveney ...	...	2	...	1	2	...	2	2	3	2	9	2	25
Private Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
Total ...	3	6	2	3	3	5	5	8	22	14	27	10	108
WANDSWORTH.													
All Saints' ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brandlehow Road ...	1	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13
Earlsfield ...	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Earlsfield Special ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Elliott Central ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	5
Eltringham Street ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4
Garratt Lane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4
Littleton Street Special...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Magdalen Rd. Temporary ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Merton Road ...	1	6	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	16
Riversdale ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	8
R. C., North Side, Wandsworth Common ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
St. Ann's ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	7
St. Faith's ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Michael's ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5
St. Thomas's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Swaffield Road ...	1	3	1	2	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	1	15
Waldron Road ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6
Wandle ...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	9
Warple Way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
West Hill ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	6
Private Schools ...	1	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	12
Total ...	13	16	14	15	5	4	12	5	6	15	7	16	128
Total,—Schools in Boro'	33	43	31	26	27	14	29	23	52	66	65	66	475
Schools outside Borough	3	...	2	2	2	3	1	3	4	7	7	2	36
No School ...	26	21	15	20	20	16	21	23	21	29	39	35	286
Incorrect Diagnosis ...	1	2	2	4	3	4	1	2	3	...	6	8	36
Grand Total ...	63	66	50	52	52	37	52	51	80	102	117	111	833

The Chart (facing page 58) shows the number of cases notified in each week during the year.

CHART Showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever notified, as well as the total cases notified from these diseases during each week of the year 1912.



The greatest number, viz.—34, was notified in the first week of December, and the smallest, five, in the second week of March, and the first week of June.

Of the total number of cases notified, viz.—833, two or '24 per cent. were under one year, compared with four or '46 per cent. in 1911; 200 or 24'0 per cent. were from one to five years, compared with 201 or 23'1 per cent.; 530 or 63'6 per cent. from five to 15 years, compared with 566 or 65'1 per cent.; 64 or 7'6 per cent. from 15 to 25 years, compared with 61 or 7'0 per cent.; and 37 or 4'4 per cent. from 25 to 65 years, compared with 37 or 4'2 per cent.

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

TABLE XXXVII.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	One case.	Two cases.	Three cases.	Four cases.	Five cases.	Total houses invaded.
Clapham	97	14	2	1	...	114
Putney	24	3	1	2	...	30
Streatham	153	25	7	1	...	186
Tooting	134	23	6	1	1	165
Wandsworth	175	13	4	1	1	194
Whole Borough	583	78	20	6	2	689

Of the 689 houses invaded, multiple cases occurred in 106, or 15'3 per cent.

Diphtheria.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year shows a decrease compared with the previous year, and is also under the average number for the last 10 years.

The following Table shows the number of cases notified, the number of deaths that occurred in the separate sub-districts and in the whole Borough for the years 1902-1911 inclusive, the average for the 10 years, and the number of cases and deaths in 1912.

TABLE XXXVIII.

YEAR.	Clapham.		Putney.		Streatham.		Tooting.		Wandsworth.		Whole Borough.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1902	149	10	51	8	199	15	90	13	261	28	750	74
1903	90	3	36	7	231	24	34	4	141	7	532	45
1904	45	9	19	2	155	9	44	7	143	17	406	44
1905	65	5	17	5	121	7	41	6	104	8	348	31
1906	106	9	35	5	165	13	78	6	182	17	566	50
1907	79	2	65	...	157	8	138	12	190	19	629	41
1908	91	7	39	1	137	11	89	6	225	12	581	37
1909	67	5	25	...	119	9	61	5	108	10	380	29
1910	49	4	16	...	85	4	63	5	71	3	284	16
1911	110	10	34	1	111	3	106	9	149	11	510	34
Average Ten Years— 1902 to 1911 }	85	6	33	3	148	10	74	7	157	13	498	40
1912	78	3	82	3	95	1	48	5	128	6	431	18

The total number of cases notified was 431 (78 in Clapham, 82 in Putney, 95 in Streatham, 48 in Tooting, and 128 in Wandsworth), compared with 510 in 1911, 284 in 1910, and 380 in 1909. This number was 144 under the corrected, and 67 under the uncorrected decennial average.

In all the sub-districts (with the exception of Putney) there has been a decrease compared with 1911, in Clapham of 22, in Streatham of 16, in Tooting of 58, and in Wandsworth of 21; while in Putney the increase was 48.

The greatest number of cases occurred in Wandsworth, and the smallest in Tooting.

The number of cases notified per 1,000 of population was 1.37, compared with 1.65 in 1911, .95 in 1910, and 1.35 in 1909; and in London 1.57 compared with 1.7, 1.13, and 1.38.

335 or 77.7 per cent. of the cases were removed to hospital where 16 died, and 96 or 22.3 per cent. were treated at home with two deaths.

The case mortality was 4.1 per cent., compared with 6.6 in 1911, 5.6 in 1910, and 7.6 in 1909.

The case mortality for the whole of London for the year 1912 was 7.4 per cent., compared with 8.3 in 1911, 7.9 in 1910 and 9.1 in 1909.

The case mortality among cases treated in hospital was 4.7 per cent., and among those treated at home two per cent.

The following Table shows the number of cases, the case-rate per 1,000 living, for the year and for the 10 previous years, the number of deaths and the death-rate for the whole Borough, as well as for the separate sub-districts.

TABLE XXXIX.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Cases 1912.	Case-rate per 1,000 living.		Deaths 1912.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	
		1902— 1911	1912		1902— 1911	1912
Clapham	78	1·5	1·3	3	·11	·05
Putney	82	1·2	2·7	3	·11	·10
Streatham	95	1·7	·9	1	·12	·01
Tooting	48	2·4	1·3	5	·27	·14
Wandsworth	128	1·9	1·4	6	·16	·06
Whole Borough ...	431	1·8	1·3	18	·14	·06
LONDON	7,102	1·7	1·51	527	·16	·11

The case-rate for the year is ·40 under that for the year 1911, and ·5 under the average for the 10 years 1902-1911.

The highest case-rate was in Putney, and the lowest in Streatham.

The case-rate for the Borough is ·1 under that for the whole of London, and the death-rate is ·05 per 1,000 lower.

The death-rate per 1,000 in the Borough was ·06, compared with ·11 in 1911, ·05 in 1910, ·08 in 1909, and ·14 the decennial average.

In Clapham the death-rate was ·05, in Putney ·10, in Streatham ·01, in Tooting ·14, and in Wandsworth ·06 per 1,000.

All the sub-districts, with the exception of Putney, show a decrease compared with the previous year.

The Chart (facing page 62) shows the number of cases notified during each week of the year.

The maximum number of cases, viz.—23, was notified in the fourth week of August, and the minimum, viz.—two, in the third week of April, and the second week of August.

The total number of cases, viz.—431, although under the number for 1911 and also the decennial average, is still above the number of cases notified in 1909 and 1910, but there was no outbreak of any special significance in any part of the Borough, with the exception of slight outbreaks at Roehampton in one of the Institutions there. These cases were, however, nearly all bacteriological, viz.—being detected after swabbing of the throats of the children. The first cases were imported from other parts of the country and it was not until swabbing was carried out that these first cases were detected. In all, in this Institution 18 cases occurred during the year, two in February, six in March, two in July, five in August, and three in September; but no deaths occurred.

The whole of the patients and staff were swabbed on several occasions, and it was not until the end of September that the cases cleared, the last swabs taken in October all proving negative.

Diphtheria and School Attendance.

The following Table shows the number of cases of Diphtheria and their relationship to the schools in the Borough :—

TABLE XL.

SCHOOLS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
CLAPHAM.													
Bonneville Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Cavendish Road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Haselrigge Road ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
New Park Road... ..	...	1	7	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
Parochial, Old Town ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
St. Andrew's Street ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Telferscot Road ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	7
Private Schools ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	8
Total ...	9	1	8	2	1	1	1	2	1	5	4	2	37
PUTNEY.													
All Saints' ...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
Hotham Road ...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
St. Mary's ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Up. Grade, Walker's Pl. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Private Schools ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Total ...	2	3	4	...	1	9	1	...	1	...	1	1	23
STREATHAM.													
Broadwater Special ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Broadwater Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Christchurch ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coventry Hall ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Eardley Road ...	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	9
Fircroft Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
Hearnville Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Immanuel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mitcham Lane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Oldridge Road ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
St. Andrew's, Colmer Rd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
do. Polworth Rd. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smallwood Road ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Private Schools... ..	...	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	16
Total ...	2	8	2	5	2	2	2	...	5	3	9	4	44
TOOTING.													
Ensham Street ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Franciscan Road ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sellincourt Road ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	7
Tooting Graveney ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
Private Schools... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	1	...	3	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	17
Carried forward...	16	13	14	10	7	14	5	4	8	8	14	8	121

TABLE XL.—continued.

SCHOOLS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Brought forward...	16	13	14	10	7	14	5	4	8	8	14	8	121
WANDSWORTH.													
All Saints' ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brandlehow Road ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
County Secondary ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Earlsfield ...	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	9
Elliott Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Eltringham Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	5
Garratt Lane Special ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Littleton Street Special...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Merton Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Riversdale ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
St. Ann's ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
St. Faith's ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
St. Joseph's ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Swaffield Road ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	2	1	2	...	15
Waldron Road ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wandle ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4
Warple Way ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
West Hill ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
Private Schools...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	9	7	3	3	9	2	7	6	6	5	5	5	67
Total—Schools in Boro'	25	20	17	13	16	16	12	10	14	13	19	13	188
Schools outside Borough	...	3	2	2	...	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	19
No School ...	18	13	30	11	18	5	7	27	12	14	15	13	183
Incorrect diagnosis ...	3	2	5	1	3	3	2	7	3	2	7	3	41
Grand Total ...	46	38	54	27	37	28	22	45	31	30	42	31	431

In Clapham, out of a total of 78 cases, 37 or 47 per cent. occurred in children attending school; in Putney, of 82 cases, 23 or 28 per cent.; in Streatham, of 95 cases, 44 or 46 per cent.; in Tooting, of 48 cases, 17 or 35·4 per cent.; in Wandsworth, of 128 cases, 67 or 52·3 per cent.; and in the whole Borough, of 431 cases, 188 were in attendance at schools in the Borough, and 19 at schools outside the Borough, a total of 207, or 48 per cent.

Of the remaining cases, viz.—243, in 41 or 9·5 per cent., the diagnosis was incorrect, and 183 or 42·5 per cent. were not in attendance at school.

In Clapham the number of cases of Diphtheria in attendance at school was 37, the greatest number occurring in New Park Road School, and the next in Telferscot Road School. Seven of the cases in New Park Road occurred in March, while in the other schools in Clapham the cases occurred sporadically during the year.

In Putney nine cases occurred in All Saints' School and six in Hotham Road School, but in three months of the year in Putney no cases were notified among children attending school. Seven of the cases at All Saints' School occurred in the month of June.

In Streatham, Eardley Road with nine cases was the highest. Three of the cases occurred in February, and two in January.

The sub-district of Tooting was very free from Diphtheria during the year. Seven cases occurred in Sellincourt Road, two of these in April.

In Wandsworth there were 67 cases, and these occurred sporadically during the year. In five of the schools only one case occurred in each, in four two cases, in four three cases, in one four cases, in one five cases, in one six cases, in one nine cases, in one 15 cases, and three cases occurred in various private schools.

The principal school affected in Wandsworth was Swaffield Road, where 15 cases occurred, four in August, three in July, two each in May, September and November, and one each in January and October.

Of the total number of cases notified 41 were incorrectly diagnosed, compared with 42 in 1911, leaving a total of 390 actual cases, compared with 468 in 1911, 245 in 1910, and 335 in 1909.

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

TABLE XLI.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	One case.	Two cases.	Three cases.	Four cases.	Five cases and upwards.	Total houses invaded.
Clapham	56	6	2	1	...	65
Putney	47	3	1	2	1*	54
Streatham	79	8	...	...	...	87
Tooting	46	1	...	...	...	47
Wandsworth	89	11	1	1	2	104
Whole Borough	317	29	4	4	3	357

*18 cases occurred in an Institution.

Of the 357 houses invaded, multiple cases occurred in 40, or 11'2 per cent.

No cases of Diphtheria were notified as having occurred in children attending the following elementary schools in the Borough :

In CLAPHAM :—

- Aristotle Road.
- Christchurch.
- Larkhall Lane.
- Macaulay Road.
- New Road.
- St. John's, Gaskell Street.
- St. Mary's, Clapham Park Road.
- St. Mary's, Crescent Lane.
- Wirtemberg Street.

In PUTNEY :—

- Convent of the Sacred Heart, Roehampton.
- National School, Roehampton.

In STREATHAM :—

Hitherfield Road.
Holy Trinity, Upper Tooting.
Holy Trinity, Upper Tulse Hill.
Roman Catholic, Nightingale Square.
St. Leonard's
St. Mary's, Balham.
Sunnyhill Road.

In TOOTING :—

Fountain Road.
Roman Catholic, Undine Street.

In WANDSWORTH :—

Convent of the Sacred Heart.
Earlsfield Special.
Frogmore Special.
Garratt Lane.
Magdalen Road Temporary.
Roman Catholic, North Side, Wandsworth Common
St. Michael's.
St. Thomas's.

In all, 28 schools remained free from Diphtheria, compared with 14 in 1911.

In only one school, viz.—All Saints, Putney, was it necessary to have swabs taken from the throats of the children, and all the swabs taken, 30 in number, were found to be negative. The swabbing was carried out owing to the occurrence of six cases of the disease in children in certain class rooms. The six cases occurred in two families, two in one and four in the other, but no spread to other children in attendance at school took place.

The Medical Officer of Health, London County Council, instructed the teachers of the Departments concerned to exclude all children suffering from sore throat, and to forward particulars on special forms supplied to them.

In other three schools owing to the occurrence of cases the same course was taken, the schools in question being Sellincourt Road, New Park Road, and the County Secondary, West Hill.

The precautions that are now taken with regard to this disease in elementary schools have proved most beneficial, and have been the means of checking the occurrence of multiple cases to a considerable extent.

Of the total number of cases of Diphtheria, five or 1·1 per cent. occurred among children under one year, 113 or 26·2 per cent. among children from one to five years, 243 or 57·5 per cent. from five to 15 years, 37 or 8·6 per cent, from 15 to 25 years, and 33 or 7·6 per cent. from 25 to 65 years. Compared with the previous year there has been an increase at five to 15 years, and at 15 to 25 years.

Of the 335 cases of Diphtheria removed to Hospital, 41 were reported not to have suffered from Diphtheria.

Return Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

39 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred after the return of cases from the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, compared with 52 in 1911, 40 in 1910, and 46 in 1909.

There were also two cases of Diphtheria, compared with two in 1911, one in 1910, and four in 1909.

Six of the return cases occurred in Clapham, six in Putney, 14 in Streatham, 11 in Tooting and two in Wandsworth.

One of the return cases of Diphtheria occurred in Streatham, and the other in Wandsworth.

The following Table shows the date of removal to hospital of the first case, the date of return from hospital, the number of days the first case was in hospital, the date of the first symptoms of the subsequent case, and the number of days elapsing between the return of the first case and the first symptoms of the subsequent case or cases.

The average number of days the cases of Scarlet Fever were in hospital was 66.0, compared with 69.9 in 1911, and in the cases of Diphtheria 43 days, compared with 70 in 1911.

In seven premises more than one case occurred after the return of a case from hospital, four cases each in two premises, and two cases each in five premises.

In seven of the cases complaint was made that the patients suffered from nasal discharge.

TABLE XLII.
Return Cases of Scarlet Fever.

SUB-DISTRICTS	No.	Removed to Hospital.	Returned from Hospital.	No. of days 1st case was in Hospital.	Date of 1st symptoms of subsequent case.	No. of days elapsing between return of 1st case and 1st symptoms of subsequent case.	REMARKS.
Clapham ...	1	1911 Sept. 28th	1911 Dec. 20th	83	1911 Dec. 27th	7	Same family
	2	Nov. 6th	" 23rd	47	" 29th	6	
	3	" "	" "	47	" "	6	
	4	1912 May 2nd	1912 July 6th	65	1912 July 12th	6	Same family Sore nose and cold in eye
	5	Sept. 4th	Oct. 23rd	49	Nov. 3rd	11	
	6	" 16th	Nov. 13th	58	" 20th	7	
Putney ...	7	1911 Nov. 16th	1912 Jan. 26th	71	Jan. 29th	3	Same family
	8	" "	" "	71	Feb. 1st.	6	
	9	" "	" "	71	" 7th	12	
	10	" "	" "	71	" 7th	12	Same family
	11	1912 Sept. 9th	Nov. 25th	77	Nov. 29th	4	
	12	" "	" "	77	Dec. 15th	19	
Streatham ...	13	1911 Nov. 16th	1911 Dec. 29th	43	Jan. 2nd	4	Same family
	14	1912 Oct. 18th	Jan. 31st.	105	Feb. 8th	8	
	15	1912 Jan 1st.	Feb. 21st.	51	" 25th	4	
	16	1911 Nov. 19th	Jan. 15th	57	" 20th	36	
	17	" "	" "	57	Mch. 12th	57	
	18	1912 Feb. 25th	April 15th	50	May 5th	20	
	19	May 3rd	June 26th	54	July 20th	24	
	20	" "	" "	54	" 18th	22	
	21	" 10th	July 10th	61	" 27th	17	
	22	July 8th	Aug. 23rd	46	Sept. 14th	22	
Tooting ...	23	" 2nd	Oct. 11th	101	Oct. 23rd	12	Nasal discharge Desquamating and Nasal discharge
	24	Sept. 6th	" 28th	52	" 30th	2	
	25	" 14th	Nov. 1st.	48	Nov. 6th	5	
	26	Oct. 21st	Dec. 9th	49	Dec. 18th	9	
	27	1911 Sept. 1st.	1911 Dec. 24th	114	Jan. 11th	18	
	28	1912 Nov. 1st	Jan. 15th	75	Feb. 5th	21	
	29	Dec. 16th	" 29th	44	" 21st	23	
	30	Oct. 26th	Jan. 20th	86	Feb. 10th	21	
	31	" "	" "	86	" 25th	36	
	32	" "	" "	86	" 29th	40	
33	" "	" "	86	Mar. 8th	48		
Wandsworth	34	1912 Oct. 2nd	Nov. 16th	45	Nov. 29th	15	Swollen glands, desquamating and Nasal discharge. Same family.
	35	Sept. 13th	" 4th	52	" 8th	4	
	36	Oct. 11th	" 30th	50	Dec. 23rd	23	
	37	" "	" "	50	" 25th	25	
	38	1911 Aug. 6th	1911 Dec. 23rd	139	Jan. 1st	9	
	39	1912 Jan. 11th	1912 Mar. 20th	69	Mar. 23rd	3	

TABLE XLIII.

Return Cases of Diphtheria.

SUB-DISTRICT.	No.	Removed to Hospital.	Returned from Hospital.	No. of days 1st case was in Hospital.	Date of 1st symptoms of subsequent case.	No. of days elapsing between return of 1st case and 1st symptoms of subsequent case.	REMARKS.
Streatham	1	1912 Aug. 21st	1912 Oct. 3rd	43	1912 Oct. 14th	11	
Wands- worth	2	Aug. 20th	Oct. 3rd	44	Oct. 8th	5	

Enteric Fever.

71 cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year (16 from Clapham, eight from Putney, 18 from Streatham, eight from Tooting, and 21 from Wandsworth), compared with 58 in 1911, 54 in 1910, and 66 in 1909.

54 of the cases were removed to hospital where seven died, and 17 were treated at home with one death.

The total number of deaths was eight, (two in Clapham, none in Putney, none in Streatham, one in Tooting, and five in Wandsworth), compared with nine in 1911, eight in 1910, and six in 1909.

The number of deaths was one less than in 1911, and 6.5 under the decennial average.

The proportion of cases notified per 1,000 of population was .22, compared with .18 in 1911, .18 in 1910, .22 in 1909, and with .15 for the whole of London.

The corrected death-rate from Fever was .02 per 1,000, compared with .03 in 1911, .02 in 1910, and .02 in 1909; while the rate for the whole of London was .025, compared with .03 in 1911, .04 in 1910, and .03 in 1909.

Of the 54 cases removed to hospital, nine or 16·6 per cent. were found not to be suffering from Enteric Fever, compared with 19·04 per cent. in 1911.

The Chart (facing page 58), shows the number of cases notified during each week of the year.

In 13 of the weeks during the year no cases were notified, one case each in 19 of the weeks, two cases each in 13 of the weeks, four cases each in six of the weeks, and one case in five of the weeks. The maximum number of cases, viz.—five, was notified in the second week of February.

Of the 71 cases notified 10 were not Enteric Fever, one occurred in H.M. Prison, and one in the Middlesex County Asylum, leaving 59 cases in which special enquiries were made as to the probable cause of the disease.

In six of the cases the disease was probably contracted by eating shell-fish, in six it was contracted outside the Borough (four of these being also included in those infected by previous cases), in 14 the infection was contracted from previous cases, in seven probably from watercress, while in 30 no history of infection could be ascertained.

With regard to the six cases caused by shell-fish, five were from oysters, and one from winkles.

In the cases contracted outside the Borough, six in number, it was impossible to ascertain the exact source of infection, but in four of the cases it was probably from another case in the same family which had been removed from another district in London to the East London Hospital about the first of April, 10 days before the symptoms appeared in the cases notified in this Borough.

Of the total number of cases infected in all probability by eating shell-fish, one died, of the 14 infected by previous cases six died, while in the case of one death no definite history of infection could be ascertained.

Of the 10 cases which were not Enteric Fever two were fatal, one from Tubercular Meningitis, and the other from Acute Septic Endocarditis.

Of the cases infected by previous cases, two occurred in Putney infected by a primary case which had been caused by oysters taken in Paris ; one in Clapham infected by a previous case notified in December, 1911 ; the other four in Clapham were infected by a case which had not been diagnosed for nearly six weeks, and which had been probably caused by eating watercress, and another one in Clapham was infected by a case in which the cause of infection was not ascertained.

Another group of four cases occurred in Tooting which had been infected by a previous case, but as the patient had only a few days before the first symptoms appeared, come to reside in this Borough, the origin of the first case could not be definitely ascertained.

Cases of Mistaken Diagnosis.

In 88 cases (36 of Scarlet Fever, 41 of Diphtheria, nine of Enteric Fever, one of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, and one of Polio-Myelitis) information was received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board's and other hospitals, that the patients were not suffering from the disease notified or any other notifiable disease, compared with 102 in 1911, 107 in 1910, and 112 in 1909.

Of the 1,118 cases removed to hospital, in 88 or 7·8 per cent. the diagnosis was incorrect, compared with 8·5 per cent. in 1911, 12·6 per cent. in 1910, and 9·5 per cent, in 1909.

There has been a slight decrease in the percentage of cases of mistaken diagnosis.

TABLE XLIV.

Disease.	No. of cases of mistaken diagnosis.					Total.	Total cases removed.	Percentage of error in Diagnosis.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.			
Scarlet Fever ...	4	4	14	5	9	36	725	4·9
Diphtheria ...	8	7	9	7	10	41	335	12·2
Enteric Fever ...	3	1	1	...	4	9	54	16·6
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	100·0
Polio-Myelitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	33·3
Total ...	15	12	24	13	24	88	1,118	7·8

In 1911 the percentage of cases of mistaken diagnosis for the whole of London was, for Scarlet Fever 8·7, compared with 9·5 in 1910; for Diphtheria 12·7, compared with 14·1; and for Enteric Fever 34·2, compared with 24·8.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Three cases were notified during the year (two in Tooting, and one in Wandsworth), compared with five in 1911.

Two of the cases died, one from Cerebro-spinal Meningitis and one from Posterior basal Meningitis. The third case was not Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

In London 105 cases of this disease were notified during the year, compared with 101 in 1911.

21 deaths were registered as having been caused by Meningitis, six in Clapham, two in Putney, four in Streatham, six in Tooting, and three in Wandsworth, compared with 25 in 1911.

Eight of these were of infants under one year, three from one to two years, three from two to five years, and seven over five years.

As in previous years inquiries were made from the medical attendant, and in all the cases the deaths were stated to have been caused by simple Meningitis.

Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year 841 bacteriological examinations were made at the Lister Institute, compared with 624 in 1911, 318 in 1910, 397 in 1909, 491 in 1908, 466 in 1907, 407 in 1906, 174 in 1905, 121 in 1904, 125 in 1903, 98 in 1902, and 66 in 1901.

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

TABLE XLV.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wands- worth.	Whole Borough.
DIPHTHERIA.						
Negative	59	197	138	22	159	575
Positive	36	71	46	10	70	233
ENTERIC FEVER.						
Negative	3	3	5	3	7	21
Positive ... ..	...	7	2	2	1	12
Totals	98	278	191	37	237	841

In 233 out of 808 examinations for the bacillus of Diphtheria the result was positive, and in 12 out of 33 examinations of blood in suspected cases of Enteric Fever the Widal re-action was obtained. The increase in Putney was due to the examination on three occasions of all persons in an Institution in which several cases of Diphtheria occurred.

Puerperal Fever.

27 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, compared with 24 in 1911, 20 in 1910, and 26 in 1909.

One case occurred in Clapham, four in Putney, six in Streatham, six in Tooting, and 10 in Wandsworth.

11 of the cases, (one in Clapham, two in Putney, two in Streatham, four in Tooting, and two in Wandsworth), or 40 per cent. were fatal, compared with 33·3 per cent in 1911, 25 per cent. in 1910, and 38·4 per cent. in 1909.

21 of the cases were removed to Institutions, (12 to St. James's Infirmary, five to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospital, Landor Road, and one each to St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, St. Thomas's, and Putney Hospitals), where nine died, and six were treated at home with two deaths.

The death-rate was '035 per 1,000, compared with '025 in 1911, '016 in 1910, and '034 in 1909.

The case-rate per 1,000 births was 4·0, compared with 3·5 in 1911, 2·8 in 1910, and 3·7 in 1909; and for the whole of London 3·4, compared with 2·7.

In seven of the cases registered midwives only were employed, while five of the cases were miscarriages, and three were premature.

No nurses had free baths, one came from Lambeth, eight were district or surgical nurses, and the remainder had baths at their own homes.

In 26 cases the personal clothing of the nurse was disinfected.

Erysipelas.

207 cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year and five deaths occurred. 45 of the cases and one of the deaths occurred in Clapham, eight cases and no death in Putney, 47 cases and no death in Streatham, 30 cases and no death in Tooting, and 77 cases and four deaths in Wandsworth.

In 1911 the number of cases notified was 202, and the deaths 10.

45 of the cases were removed to the Union Infirmary, where one died.

Measles.

During the year 51 deaths, 20 of males and 31 of females, were due to Measles, compared with 230 in 1911, 44 in 1910, and 108 in 1909.

19 of the deaths occurred in Clapham, two in Putney, four in Streatham, three in Tooting, and 23 in Wandsworth.

The number of deaths is 189 less than in 1911, and 59 under the corrected decennial average.

Seven of the deaths were of infants under one year, 20 from one to two years, 19 from two to five years, and five from five to 15 years; 90 per cent. of the deaths having occurred under five years of age.

The death-rate was '16 per 1,000, compared with '74 in 1911, '14 in 1910, and '37 in 1909.

The death-rate for the whole of London was '40, compared with '56 in 1911, for England and Wales '35, and for the 95 Great Towns '47, for the 146 smaller towns '35, and for England and Wales, less the 241 towns, '20 per 1,000.

During the year 1,802 visits were made in cases of this disease, (compared with 4,136 in 1911), 401 in Clapham, 114 in Putney, 331 in Streatham, 243 in Tooting, and 713 in Wandsworth.

Table XLVI. shows the number of cases of notifiable and non-notifiable diseases notified by the teachers of the elementary schools in the Borough.

In all, 4,706 cases were notified, compared with 6,785 in 1911, 4,617 in 1910, and 4,342 in 1909.

1,095 of these were cases of Measles, 763 of Chicken-pox, 1,014 of Whooping Cough, 551 of Mumps, and 379 of Ringworm.

There was a large decrease in the number of cases of Measles, a slight decrease in the number of cases of Mumps and Ringworm, and an increase in the number of cases of Chicken-pox and Whooping Cough.

With regard to Measles, 276 cases were notified from schools in Clapham, 68 in Putney, 155 in Streatham, 130 in Tooting, and 466 in Wandsworth.

The schools chiefly affected were, in Clapham, Bonneville Road, Cavendish Road, Telferscot Road, New Park Road and St. Andrew's Street; in Putney, All Saints' and St. Mary's; in Streatham, Mitcham Lane and Smallwood Road; in Tooting, Franciscan Road; and in Wandsworth, Brandlehow Road, Waldron Road, Wandle, Garratt Lane and Riversdale. Very few of the schools were quite free from the disease, and in a considerable proportion only a few cases occurred.

As in former years the means adopted for the prevention of the spread of the disease were exclusion from school, education of the parents of children where cases had occurred by means of the pamphlet published in last year's Report, and disinfection of the premises after cases had recovered.

TABLE XLVI.

NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REPORTED FROM SCHOOLS DURING 1912.

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.								TOTALS.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	
CLAPHAM—									
Aristotle Road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bonneville Road ...	11	2	35	14	69	12	8	4	155
Cavendish Road ...	12	1	31	9	8	...	3	2	66
Christchurch... ..	3	...	11	1	3	12	1	3	34
Clapham Parochial ...	8	3	3	1	1	...	3	1	20
Haselrigge Road ...	8	4	25	9	26	6	10	27	115
Larkhall Lane ...	8	...	19	15	10	3	2	4	61
Lyham Road... ..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
New Park Road ...	12	11	39	28	22	1	4	7	124
New Road ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	5
St. Andrew's Street... ..	9	1	35	13	5	12	6	9	90
St. John's ...	2	...	10	1	6	...	4	...	23
St. Mary's ...	1	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	13
Telferscot Road ...	9	7	45	31	32	6	8	...	138
Wirtemberg Street ...	3	...	8	3	7	...	1	...	22
TOTAL ...	87	29	276	127	192	52	51	57	871
PUTNEY—									
All Saints' ...	4	9	27	...	...	2	2	2	46
Conv. of Sacred Heart	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hotham Road ...	1	6	2	36	2	94	8	5	154
Roehampton National	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
St. Mary's ...	3	3	39	9	18	57	5	1	135
Upper Grade ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL ...	10	20	68	45	20	153	15	16	347
STREATHAM—									
Broadwater Road ...	33	2	4	16	6	3	3	7	74
Christchurch ...	...	1	9	...	...	8	1	...	19
Eardley Road ...	6	7	3	23	1	8	4	1	53
Fircroft Road ...	12	3	10	1	12	...	9	10	57
Holy Trinity, Balham	6	...	3	1	3	2	3	...	18
Holy Trinity, Streatham ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
Hearnville Road ...	6	1	...	11	32	4	1	...	55
Hitherfield Road ...	1	...	1	5	20	1	...	...	28
Immanuel ...	6	1	...	...	9	...	4	...	20
Mitcham Lane ...	10	1	50	18	19	64	21	3	186
Nightingale Sq., R. C.	1	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	15
Oldridge Road ...	3	3	24	40	43	1	24	4	142
Smallwood Road ...	11	3	39	8	37	2	11	6	117
St. Andrew's, Colmer Road ...	...	1	1	1	17	...	...	...	20
St. Andrew's, Pol- worth Road ...	4	2	...	...	...	18	2	..	26
St. Leonard's... ..	5	...	4	10	10	...	5	3	37
St. Mary's ...	6	...	3	3	21	18	3	...	54
Sunnyhill Road ...	7	...	2	38	27	...	6	...	80
TOTAL ...	117	25	155	175	262	129	107	34	1,004
Carried forward ...	214	74	499	347	474	334	173	107	2,222

TABLE XLVIII.—continued.

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.								TOTALS.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	
Brought forward ...	214	74	499	347	474	334	173	107	2,222
TOOTING—									
Ensham Street ...	27	3	34	6	2	7	3	17	69
Fountain Road ...	10	...	38	12	36	12	9	27	144
Franciscan Road ...	16	3	24	95	22	3	6	...	169
Sellincourt Road ...	20	7	19	18	28	32	6	18	148
Tooting Graveney ...	25	4	30	7	37	8	19	18	148
Undine Street ...	8	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	23
TOTAL ...	106	17	130	138	125	62	43	80	701
WANDSWORTH—									
All Saints' ...	1	2	15	4	17	...	7	2	48
Brandlehow Road ...	13	3	63	10	40	9	9	8	155
Cambourn Road ...	...	...	21	3	2	2	1	1	30
County Secondary ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Earlsfield ...	8	9	24	52	37	8	7	8	153
Elliott Central ...	5	1	13	18	41	...	8	1	87
Eltringham Street ...	4	5	2	16	15	28	12	7	89
Frogmore ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Garratt Lane ...	4	1	60	13	27	34	17	16	172
Littleton Street ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Magdalen Road ...	2	...	12	...	12	17	7	6	56
Merton Road ...	16	3	38	22	15	1	13	2	110
Riversdale ...	8	3	43	28	40	6	7	4	139
R.C., Wandsworth Common ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Anne's ...	7	2	20	1	9	...	3	3	45
St. Faith's ...	2	3	2	5	27	8	5	...	52
St. Joseph's ...	...	1	19	...	2	1	4	2	29
St. Michael's... ..	5	...	42	4	15	...	2	4	72
St. Thomas's ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Swaffield Road ...	15	15	12	22	61	19	23	1	168
Waldron Road ...	6	2	47	8	7	6	12	1	89
Wandle ...	9	4	6	44	31	3	14	11	122
Warple Way ...	2	1	25	16	2	11	4	20	81
West Hill ...	6	6	2	11	14	2	8	29	78
TOTAL ...	116	64	466	278	415	155	163	126	1,783
GRAND TOTAL ...	436	155	1,095	763	1,014	551	379	313	4,706

It will be seen from Table XLVI. as well as from the Table of the number of disinfections carried out, that the disease was most prevalent in November and December, and as in these months the climatic conditions are such as to favour the occurrence of the more fatal complications of Measles, the case mortality was in these months high. In nearly all the cases Bronchitis or Pneumonia was given as the secondary cause of death.

The number of exclusions in each month was as follows :—
In February two, in April two, in May 16, in June 14, in July 19, in September 10, in October 18, in November 35, and in December 30. There were no exclusions in the months of January, March or August.

TABLE XLVII.

No.	School.	Class-room.	Period of exclusion.	No. of days.
1	Mitcham Lane, Streatham	Infants, Room A & B	Feb. 7th—23rd ...	17
2	Waldron Rd., Wandsworth	„ Room C ...	„ 22nd—28th ...	7
3	New Park Road, Clapham	„ under 5 years	Apr. 25th—24th May	30
4	New Road, Clapham ..	„ Room E & E 2	„ 26th—3rd „ ...	8
5	Bonneville Road, Clapham	„ under 5 years	May 13th—24th „ ...	12
6	Haselrigge Road, Clapham	„ Room G 2	„ „ „ „ ...	12
7	Telferscot Road, Clapham	„ „ A ...	„ „ „ „ ...	12
8	All Saints', Putney ...	„ „ E ..	„ „ „ „ ...	12
9	Bonneville Road, Clapham	„ under 5 years	„ 9th— „ „ ...	16
10	All Saints', Putney ...	„ Room D ...	„ 20th— „ „ ...	5
11	Earlsfield, Wandsworth...	„ „ A ..	„ „ „ „ ...	5
12	Bonneville Road, Clapham	„ „ B ...	„ „ —31st „ ...	12
13	Christchurch, Streatham Hill	„ „ A & B	„ „ „ „ ...	12
14	Tooting Graveney, Tooting	„ „ B ...	„ 23rd—7th June	16
15	All Saints', Putney ...	„ „ A ...	„ „ „ „ ...	16
16	Larkhall Lane, Clapham	„ „ D ...	„ „ „ „ ...	16
17	Tooting Graveney, Tooting	„ „ E ...	„ 24th— „ „ ...	15
18	Larkhall Lane, Clapham	„ „ E ...	„ 29th— „ „ ...	9
19	Telferscot Road, Clapham	„ „ B ...	„ „ „ „ ...	9
20	All Saints', Putney ...	„ „ F ...	„ „ „ „ ...	9
21	St. Andrew's, Colmer Road, Streatham	„ „ B ...	June 3rd—14th „ ...	12
22	Tooting Graveney, Tooting	„ „ C ...	„ „ —7th „ ...	5
23	St. Mary's, Putney ...	„ „ A ...	„ „ —14th „ ...	12
24	Haselrigge Road, Clapham	„ „ A, A 1, B & F	„ „ „ „ ...	12
25	Ensham, Tooting ...	„ „ D ...	„ 5th— „ „ ...	10
26	„ „ „ ..	„ „ B ...	„ 7th— „ „ ...	8
27	Cavendish Road, Clapham	„ „ C & E	„ 6th— „ „ ...	9

TABLE XLVII.—continued.

No.	School.	Class-room.	Period of exclusion.	No. of days.
28	Tooting Graveney, Tooting	Infants, Room F ...	June 7th—21st ...	15
29	Bonneville Road, Clapham	" " D ...	" 14th— " ...	8
30	Telferscot Road, Clapham	" " C ...	" 19th—28th ...	10
31	All Saints', Wandsworth	" " B ...	" 20th— " ...	9
32	Tooting Graveney, Tooting	" " D ...	" " —5th July	16
33	Larkhall Lane, Clapham	" " A ...	" " —12th " ...	23
34	Warple Way, Wandsworth	" " C ...	" 27th—3rd " ...	8
35	Bonneville Road, Clapham	" " C ...	July 1st—12th " ...	12
36	Franciscan Road, Tooting	" " H ...	" " " " ...	12
37	Sellincourt Road, Tooting	" " A ...	" 3rd—19th " ...	17
38	St. Mary's, Putney ...	" " A ...	" 4th—25th " ...	22
39	New Road, Clapham ...	" " E & E2	" 8th—12th " ...	5
40	St. Michael's, Wandsworth	" " B ...	" 5th—19th " ...	15
41	Earlsfield, Wandsworth...	" " E ...	" " " " ...	15
42	Hotham Road, Putney ...	" " A ...	" " " " ...	15
43	Larkhall Lane, Clapham	" " D ...	" 8th—25th " ...	18
44	Franciscan Road, Tooting	" " B ...	" " " " ...	18
45	St. Mary's, Putney ...	" " D ...	" 11th— " " ...	15
46	Larkhall Lane, Clapham	" " E ...	" 12th— " " ...	14
47	West Hill, Wandsworth	" " A & C	" " " " ...	14
48	Earlsfield, Wandsworth...	" " F ...	" 15th— " " ...	11
49	Wirtemberg St., Clapham	" " C ...	" " " " ...	11
50	Fircroft Road, Balham ...	" " A ...	" 18th— " " ...	8
51	St. Mary's, Putney ...	" " B ...	" 19th— " " ...	7
52	Holy Trinity, Balham ...	" " J ...	" " " " ...	7
53	Franciscan Road, Tooting	" " A & H	" 22nd—25th " ...	4
54	Fircroft Road, Balham ...	" " D ...	Sept. 5th—13th Sept.	9

TABLE XLVII.—continued.

No.	School.	Class-room.	Period of exclusion.	No. of days.
55	St. Leonard's, Streatham	Infants, Room A ...	Sept. 5th—13th Sept.	9
56	New Road, Clapham ...	" " E 2	" " " "	9
57	All Saints', Wandsworth	" " C ...	" 16th—20th "	5
58	Brandlehow Road, Wandsworth	" " A ...	" " 27th "	12
59	Fircroft Road, Balham ...	" " B ...	" 19th " "	9
60	Cambourn Road, Wandsworth	" " C ...	" 16th " "	12
61	Fircroft Road, Balham ...	" " D ..	" 19th—4th Oct.	16
62	Brandlehow Road, Wandsworth	" " G ...	" 26th—3rd "	8
63	Fircroft Road, Balham ...	" " E ...	" 30th—11th "	12
64	Smallwood Road, Balham	" " A ...	Oct. 3rd " "	9
65	New Road, Clapham ...	" " E 2	" " " "	9
66	Smallwood Road, Balham	" " B 1	" " 18th "	16
67	Cambourn Road, Wandsworth	" " A & B	" " " "	16
68	Oldridge Road, Balham ...	" " A ...	" 10th " "	9
69	Brandlehow Road, Wandsworth	" " C ...	" 4th " "	15
70	St. Joseph's, Wandsworth	" " B ...	" 14th—1st Nov.	19
71	Smallwood Road, Balham	" " B 2	" " " "	19
72	St. Michael's, Wandsworth	" " B ...	" 17th—25th Oct.	9
73	Riversdale, Wandsworth	" " E ...	" 14th—8th Nov.	26
74	Riversdale, Wandsworth	" " C ...	" 17th " "	23
75	New Road, Clapham ...	" " A ...	" 18th—25th Oct.	8
76	Brandlehow Road, Wandsworth	" " A ...	" 24th—1st Nov.	9
77	Riversdale, Wandsworth	" " G ...	" 28th—8th "	12
78	Brandlehow Road, Wandsworth	" " B ...	" 24th—15th "	23
79	Merton Road, Wandsworth	" " D ...	" 25th " "	22
80	Riversdale, Wandsworth	" " D & F	" 29th " "	18
81	Brandlehow Road, Wandsworth	" " C ...	" 31st " "	16

TABLE XLVII.—continued.

No	School.	Class-room.	Period of exclusion.	No. of days.
82	Garratt Lane, Wandsworth	Infants under 5 years	Nov. 5th—11th Nov.	7
83	Smallwood Road, Balham	" Room G ...	" 8th—22nd "	15
84	All Saints', Wandsworth	" " C ...	" " " "	15
85	Oldridge Road, Balham ..	" under 5 years	" " 29th "	22
86	Oldridge Road, Balham...	" Room G ...	" 11th—22nd "	12
87	St. Andrew's, Street, Clapham	" " A & C	" " 13th Dec.	33
88	Fountain Road, Tooting...	" " H ...	" " 22nd Nov.	12
89	Smallwood Road, Balham	" " E ...	" 18th " "	5
90	Merton Rd., Wandsworth	" " F ...	" 13th " "	10
91	Waldron Road, Wandsworth	" A, C & D ...	" 14th " "	9
92	Earlsfield, Wandsworth...	" " A ...	" " 29th "	16
93	Brandlehow Road, Wandsworth	" " D ...	" 15th—22nd "	8
94	Fountain Road, Tooting...	" " G ...	" 14th " "	9
95	Earlsfield, Wandsworth...	" " F ...	" 18th—29th "	12
96	St. Michael's, Wandsworth	" " D ...	" " " "	12
97	Wandle, Wandsworth ...	" under 5 years	" " 6th Dec.	19
98	Garratt Lane, Wandsworth	" Hall	" " 29th Nov.	12
99	New Road, Clapham ...	" Room B 2	" 22nd " "	8
100	Oldridge Road, Balham...	" " C ...	" 20th " "	10
101	Oldridge Road, Balham...	" " H ...	" " 6th Dec.	17
102	St. Andrew's Street, Clapham	" " B ...	" " 29th Nov.	10
103	All Saints' Wandsworth	" " B ...	" 22nd—6th Dec.	15
104	Christchurch, Clapham ...	" Unprotected in whole Dept.	" " " "	15
105	St. Michael's, Wandsworth	" Room C ..	" 25th " "	12
106	Fountain Road, Tooting...	" " E ...	" " " "	12
107	Warple Way, Wandsworth	" " D & E	" " 13th "	19
108	Southfield, Wandsworth	" " A ...	" " 6th "	13

TABLE XLVII—continued.

No.	School.	Class-room.	Period of exclusion.	No. of days.
109	Swaffield Road, Wandsworth	Infants, Room G ...	Nov. 27th—6th Dec.	10
110	St. Andrew's St., Clapham	" " A 1 ...	" " " "	10
111	Sellincourt Road, Tooting	" " D ...	" " " "	10
112	Brandlehow Road, Wandsworth	" " E ...	Dec. 2nd—20th "	19
113	St. Andrew's Street, Clapham	" " A ...	Nov. 29th—6th "	8
114	New Road, Clapham ...	" " G ...	" —13th "	15
115	Sellincourt Road, Tooting	" " A ...	" —20th "	23
116	St. Michael's, Wandsworth	" " E ...	" —13th "	16
117	Southfield, Wandsworth	" " B ...	" " " "	16
118	St. Andrew's St., Clapham	" " C, B & E	Dec. 2nd— " "	12
119	Garratt Lane, Wandsworth	" " C ...	" " " "	13
120	Cavendish Road, Clapham	" " B ...	" 4th— " "	10
121	Cavendish Road, Clapham	" all under 5 years	" —20th "	17
122	Brandlehow Road, Wandsworth	" Room B ...	" " " "	17
123	St. Andrew's St., Clapham	" " D ...	" " " "	17
124	Magdalen Road, Wandsworth	" " F ...	" 5th— " "	16
125	Merton Rd., Wandsworth	" " B & F	" " " "	16
126	Eltringham Street, Wands- worth	" " C ...	" " " "	16
127	Sellincourt Road, Tooting	" " B ...	" " " "	16
128	Earlsfield, Wandsworth	" " A ...	" 9th— " "	12
129	Garratt Lane, Wandsworth	" " D ...	" " " "	12
130	Tooting Graveney, Tooting	" " C ...	" " " "	12
131	Waldron Rd, Wandsworth	" " A, A 1 & C 1	" " " "	12
132	Hitherfield Rd., Streatham	" " C ...	" " " "	12
133	Cavendish Road, Clapham	" " E ...	" " " "	12
134	" " "	" " C ...	" " " "	12
135	" " "	" H. 11	" 19th— " "	2

TABLE XLVII.—continued.

No.	School.	Class-room.	Period of exclusion.	No. of days.
136	Fountain Road, Tooting.	Infants, Room H ...	Dec. 16th—20th Dec.	5
137	Eailefield, Wandsworth...	" " F ..	" " " "	5
138	Waldron Road, Wandsworth	" " D ...	" " " "	5
139	St. Andrew's Street, Clapham	" " F ...	" " " "	5
140	Sellincourt Road, Tooting	" " C, E 1 & F	" 12th " "	9
141	Waldron Road, Wandsworth	" " G ...	" " " "	9
142	St. Michael's, Wandsworth	" " B ...	" " " "	9
143	Cavendish Road, Clapham	" " C ..	" 9th " "	12
144	Brandlehow Road, Wandsworth	" " C ...	" 11th " "	10
145	Merton Road, Wandsworth	" " D ...	" " " "	10
146	New Road, Clapham ...	" " E 1 & E 2	" " " "	10

The next Table shows the number of premises disinfected after Measles in each sub-district for each month of the year.

The total number of premises disinfected was 1,006 (262 in Clapham, 64 in Putney, 165 in Streatham, 118 in Tooting, and 397 in Wandsworth), compared with 2,638 in 1911, 418 in 1910, and 1,012 in 1909.

The greatest number of disinfections was carried out in December, this being due to outbreaks in Wandsworth. The greatest number of cases occurred in June, November and December. In the other months of the year the number of disinfections was small as there were very few cases in any part of the Borough.

TABLE XLVIII.

Month.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wands- worth.	Whole Borough.
January ...	1	...	1	...	2	4
February ...	2	...	20	...	2	24
March ...	5	...	15	...	1	21
April ...	14	1	3	...	2	20
May ...	32	3	11	5	6	57
June ...	60	16	24	15	5	120
July ...	35	17	12	15	15	94
August ...	23	10	4	3	14	54
September...	6	1	13	8	11	39
October ...	15	6	10	13	51	95
November...	25	7	20	28	104	184
December...	44	3	32	31	184	294
Total ...	262	64	165	118	397	1,006

Whooping Cough.

57 deaths were registered during the year, 27 of males and 30 of females, a decrease of nine compared with 1911, and of 23 compared with the decennial average. 12 of the deaths occurred in Clapham, three in Putney, 12 in Streatham, 11 in Tooting, and 19 in Wandsworth.

29 of the deaths were of infants under one year, 17 of children from one to two years, and 11 from two to five years.

The death-rate was '15 per 1,000, compared with '21 in 1911, '22 in 1910, '23 in 1909, and '22 for the whole of London in 1912.

This disease, although more prevalent, was slightly less fatal in London and in this Borough in the year 1912 than in the two previous years. In the sub-district of Wandsworth it was more prevalent than in the other sub-districts.

The number of cases notified from schools was 1,014, compared with 565 in 1911, 919 in 1910, and 538 in 1909, 415 of these being from schools in the sub-district of Wandsworth, the schools chiefly affected in that sub-district being Swaffield Road, Brandlehow Road, Elliott Central and Riversdale, and Streatham, where the schools chiefly affected were Oldridge Road and Smallwood Road.

There were also 192 cases notified from schools in Clapham the schools chiefly affected having been Bonneville Road and Telferscot Road.

In Putney the school chiefly affected was Hotham Road ; and in Tooting, Tooting Graveney and Fountain Road.

The greatest mortality from Whooping Cough occurs among children under five years of age. Of the 57 deaths that occurred from this disease, 57 or 100 per cent. were deaths of children under five years.

The pamphlet, published in the Report for 1910, was left at every house where a case of Whooping Cough had been notified from school, and also in all other known cases.

During the year 1,075 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors in cases of Whooping Cough, 170 in Clapham, 38 in Putney, 255 in Streatham, 190 in Tooting, and 422 in Wandsworth.

Other Diseases notified from Schools.

In addition to the 1,095 cases of Measles and 1,014 of Whooping Cough notified by the teachers of elementary schools there were also notified 763 cases of Chicken-pox, 551 of Mumps, 379 of Ringworm, 16 of German Measles, 97 of inflammation of eyes, 81 of suspicious sore throat, 28 of Impetigo, 24 of Eczema, and 67 of other diseases.

No action is at present taken by the Sanitary Authority after notification of these diseases, although all cases of suspicious sore throats are visited, so as to exclude the possibility of any of the cases being Diphtheria.

Chicken-pox was most prevalent in Streatham and Wandsworth, Mumps in Putney and Wandsworth, and Ringworm in Streatham and Wandsworth.

Disinfection of Schools.

During the year the following schools were disinfected on account of the prevalence of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles or Chicken-pox.

- (1) Private School, Balham. Four rooms disinfected after Diphtheria on the 21st February and 14th March.
- (2) Private School, Wandsworth. One room disinfected after Scarlet Fever on the 20th March.
- (3) Private School, Wandsworth. One room disinfected after Scarlet Fever on the 27th April.
- (4) Private School, Balham. Seven rooms disinfected after Diphtheria on the 15th May.
- (5) Bonneville Road, Clapham. Two rooms disinfected after Measles on the 16th May.
- (6) Private School, Wandsworth. Twelve rooms disinfected after Chicken-pox on the 25th and 26th July.
- (7) St. Mary's, Putney. Two rooms disinfected after Measles on the 29th July.
- (8) Ensham Street, Tooting. Sixty-six rooms disinfected after Scarlet Fever on the 4th and 5th October.
- (9) Littleton Street Special, Wandsworth. Four rooms disinfected after Scarlet Fever on the 25th October.
- (10) Private School, Wandsworth. One room disinfected after Scarlet Fever on the 26th October.
- (11) Private School, Wandsworth. One room disinfected after Diphtheria on the 8th November.

- (12) Tooting Graveney, Tooting. Eight rooms disinfected after Scarlet Fever on the 9th November.
- (13) Broadwater Road, Balham. Five rooms disinfected after Scarlet Fever on the 23rd November.
- (14) Private School, Streatham. Three rooms disinfected after Diphtheria on the 29th November.
- (15) St. Andrew's Street, Clapham. Three rooms disinfected after Scarlet Fever on the 3rd December.
- (16) Private School, Wandsworth. One room disinfected after Scarlet Fever on the 14th December.
- (17) Private School, Tooting. Five rooms disinfected after Measles on the 21st December.

Epidemic Influenza.

45 deaths, 22 of males and 23 of females, were due to this disease, compared with 24 in 1911, 55 in 1910, and 89 in 1909. There has thus been an increase of 21 deaths compared with the previous year, but a decrease of 28·6 compared with the corrected decennial average.

11 of the deaths occurred in Clapham, four in Putney, 14 in Streatham, two in Tooting, and 14 in Wandsworth.

The death-rate was ·14 per 1,000, compared with ·08 in 1911, ·18 in 1910, and ·30 in 1909.

15 of the deaths were of persons from 25 to 65 years, and 19 of persons over 65 years.

Diarrhœa.

85 deaths, 46 of males and 39 of females, occurred from all forms of Diarrhœa and Enteritis during the year, compared with 350 in 1911, 88 in 1910, 120 in 1909, 183 in 1908, 127 in 1907, and 307 in 1906. There has thus been a decrease of 265 in the number of deaths from these diseases compared with the previous year, and of 146·5 compared with the corrected decennial average.

Nine of the deaths occurred in Clapham, seven in Putney, 15 in Streatham, 25 in Tooting, and 29 in Wandsworth.

In all the sub-districts there was a very large decrease compared with 1911.

The death-rate was '27 per 1,000, compared with 1'13 in 1911, '30 in 1910, '41 in 1909, '64 in 1908, '46 in 1907, and 1'15 in 1906, and was the lowest on record.

The total number of deaths of children under two years was 70, equal to a rate of '22 per 1000, compared with '97 in 1911, while the death-rate for the whole of London under two years was '31 per 1,000, compared with 1'17.

The death-rate in the sub-districts was as follows:—In Clapham '15 compared with 1'13 in 1911; in Putney '24, compared with '98; in Streatham '15, compared with '80; in Tooting '70, compared with 1'53; and in Wandsworth '31, compared with 1'36.

Of the total number of deaths registered, 60 or 70 per cent. were of infants under one year, compared with 78 per cent. in 1911, 75 per cent. in 1910, and 72 per cent. in 1909.

The following Table shows the number of deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under one year for the four quarters of 1912, and for the five previous years.

TABLE XLIX.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Total deaths under one year from Diarrhœa and Dysentery, including Epidemic Diarrhœa and Zymotic Enteritis in first quarter of the year	8	7	5	4	2	1
Do. in second quarter	2	7	4	6	5	4
Do. in third quarter	33	51	35	14	89	10
Do. in fourth quarter	22	9	8	11	8	3
Total deaths under one year from other forms of Enteritis in first quarter of year	12	13	15	9	...	12
Do. in second quarter	6	9	11	9	11	11
Do. in third quarter	18	22	31	19	110	15
Do. in fourth quarter	26	18	15	16	40	4

10 out of a total of 18 deaths from Diarrhœa, and 15 out of a total of 42 from Enteritis occurred in the third quarter of the year. The proportion of deaths in this quarter to total deaths from Diarrhœa is less than in any of the five previous years.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa, Zymotic Enteritis, and Enteritis under one year represents 11·6 per cent. of the total mortality at that age, compared with 33 per cent. in 1911, 12 per cent. in 1910, 15 per cent. in 1909, 19 per cent. in 1908, 13·8 per cent. in 1907, 33 per cent. in 1906, 21·1 per cent. in 1905, and 28·8 per cent. in 1904, so that the decrease of the mortality under one year was largely due to the decrease in the number of deaths of infants from the above causes.

This ratio is the lowest yet recorded.

The low rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis was to be expected as the climatic conditions were during the third quarter of the year most unfavourable to the propagation of house flies, their comparative absence being noted in the district generally.

There are other factors now in operation which tend to lessen the incidence of this disease, and chief among these may be noted the work of the Inspectors in visiting homes where births have occurred, and the instructions given to mothers, the more frequent inspections of yards, and the better paving of the same, the more rigid supervision of the removal of manure from stables, the increase of motor vehicles, the lessening of horse traffic with consequent diminution of horse manure in the streets, and the new system which has been largely adopted in this Borough in dealing with road surfaces by tar spraying. The influence of these last three factors is not sufficiently appreciated by the public generally.

In all the deaths under one year from Diarrhœa and Enteritis, special inquiries were made, and the following Tables show the nature of the food given.

TABLE L.

METHOD OF FEEDING.	AGE IN MONTHS.				TOTAL.
	0-3.	3-6.	6-9.	9-12.	
1.—Breast-fed only	6	...	1	1	8
Do. and cows' milk	1	...	...	1	2
Do. and food ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
2.—Cows' milk only	7	6	2	2	17
Do. and food	3	...	1	1	5
3.—Condensed milk only	6	6	1	...	13
Do. and food ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
4.—Dried mi k ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
5.—Unknown	2	6	2	2	12
TOTALS	25	20	7	8	60

Of the total of 48 children who died from these diseases where the exact nature of the food given was ascertained, only eight, or 16·6 per cent. were nursed by the mother without the addition of any other food, and of these six died in the first three months. Three of these being delicate from birth.

In 22, or 45·8 per cent., cows' milk, either alone or with farinaceous food was given ; in 14 or 29·2 per cent., condensed milk only or condensed milk and farinaceous food was given ; while in one dried milk only was given. In 12 cases, from various causes no information could be obtained.

Of the 60 deaths 17 occurred in the Union Infirmaries and three in hospitals outside the Borough.

In 12 cases no information was obtainable and of the remaining 48, three were twin children, two of them being premature, and one had gastric catarrh and Ophthalmia Neonatorum from birth ; three were premature, one of whom was dying when visited ; one was in Victoria Hospital from three weeks to four months, then an in-patient at Vincent Square Hospital from four to nine months, and then in the Union Infirmary for two months where it died at the age of 11 months ; another suffering from Hydrocephalus was an in-patient in two hospitals and died in the third ; one had Whooping Cough at three months followed by Bronchitis and constant Diarrhoea from four months, dying at the age of six months ; another attended Victoria Hospital for six months for nasal obstruction and wasting ; six were born delicate, one of whom was paralysed, and the father of another suffered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the mother had to go out to work.

Of the 12 in which no information was obtained, three had removed, one was a wrong address, and three were born in the Union Infirmary and died there. Of these three, two were twins, the mother dying at confinement ; in one case the mother died of Enteric Fever 14 days after confinement, and the baby was taken to the Union Infirmary and died there ; two, illegitimate, were born elsewhere and died in the Union Infirmary whilst the mothers were in a home in this Borough waiting to be placed in situations ; one went from the Workhouse to the Union Infirmary and died there ; and in one case only was information refused.

In 34 of the 48 cases investigated the rubber dummy was in use.

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

It will also be seen in the Table that only four of the infants who died from Diarrhoea had been fed in accordance with the pamphlet left by the Inspectors, and also that of the total number of deaths in which information was obtained, viz. :—48, six were prematurely born, 11 were delicate from birth, and five were twin children.

Of the four stated to have been fed in accordance with the instructions on the pamphlet, one suffered from Hydrocephalus, and one from Whooping Cough.

TABLE LI.

	Clapham, North.	Clapham, South.	Putney.	Streatham.	Balham.	Tooting.	Southfield.	Fairfield.	Springfield.	Borough.
Total Number of Deaths ...	3	2	5	2	7	22	6	3	10	60
Wholly breast-fed...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	1	1	8
Otherwise fed ...	2	2	3	1	4	16	6	2	4	40
No information ...	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	5	12
Previously visited (1912) ...	...	1	2	...	2	11	2	2	2	22
" " (1911) ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	5
Fed according to pamphlet...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	4
Breast-fed ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Otherwise fed ...	1	1	2	...	3	11	3	1	2	24
Illegitimate ...	1	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	1	12
Nurse children ...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	5
Born outside Borough...	1	...	2	...	1	3	1	...	2	10
Premature ...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	6
Delicate from birth ...	1	1	1	...	...	4	2	1	1	11
Twin Children ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5
Status of Parents :—										
Artisans ...	...	1	...	...	...	6	3	...	1	11
Labourers ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	8
Domestic Servants...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	7
Carmen ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4
Clerks ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4
Barmen ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Gardeners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Laundresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Porters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Baker ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Butcher ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Brewer's Chemist...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Clothier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Coachman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Flowerseller ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
General Dealer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Greengrocer ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hospital Nurse ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Horse Dealer ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Live Stock Dealer...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Motor Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Oilman's Manager...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Police Constable ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Schoolmaster ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tramcar Conductor ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Traveller ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Waiters ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Infant Visiting.

During the year the female Sanitary Inspectors have continued the work begun in 1905 in visiting the homes where births had occurred, and they have also had during the year, as is stated in their report, valuable assistance from several voluntary health visitors.

“ We have the honour of submitting to you a report of our visits amongst infants during the year 1912.

“ We had the help of four voluntary workers, two of these came regularly for three months each, the other two were only able to help us very occasionally.

“ The total number of visits paid, including the re-visits and ineffectual visits, was 5,500, the ineffectual visits totalling 1,011, being highest in Springfield and lowest in Putney.

“ The largest number of these ineffectual visits have occurred on our second visits to the mothers, as so many were found to have removed and their new home address could not be traced. Wherever possible we have tried to follow up the mother in her new home and see that the sanitary conditions were satisfactory.

“ As will be seen we were unable to pay as many visits as in the previous year, there being a decrease of 1,000 in all, *i.e.*, approximately 500 first and 500 second visits fewer than last year. No second visits were paid after September in Putney, Wandsworth or Clapham North Wards, and very few in the remaining wards on account of the large amount of time we had to give to the visiting of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

“ The total number of visits paid after notification and registration of births will be found in Table LII., which also shows the method of feeding at the time of the first visit, and the number of ineffectual calls.

“ The notifications in Springfield Ward were nearly as numerous as the births registered, and here the visits have accordingly been paid the earliest.

“ In other parts of the Borough, particularly Streatham and Balham, this has not been possible as the notifications have been less, and infants could only be visited after the registration of the births.

“ 58 of the infants visited died during the year as against 150 last year, their ages at death in months being shown in Table L., 22 of these deaths occurred from Diarrhœa and Enteritis, 10 occurring in Tooting Ward. This shows a satisfactory decrease from the high total of 86 in the previous year, but there is an increase on that of 1909, which was only 19. The large decrease in the number of deaths from Diarrhœa was largely due to the humidity and coolness of the summer.

“ The number of deaths from Respiratory Diseases was 21, the deaths from this cause last year being 22.

“ Many infants die from prematurity previous to our visit, four deaths have occurred amongst those we have visited, and in one case the child was illegitimate.

“ Of the 3,059 infants visited, 73 were premature, 21 were delicate from birth, 13 were twin children and of these three died after our first visit.

“ There has been much difficulty in tracing the illegitimate births registered and very seldom are we able to pay a second visit as the mother has removed from the address shortly after the confinement. Many of those registered from the Workhouse have never been visited once as we were informed that the mother would not return to that address and her future address was unknown.

“ Four wrong addresses were given, three refused to give any information, 24 removed immediately after confinement (16 of these coming here for confinement only), and seven infants we found had died previous to our first visit, four of these deaths being due to prematurity.

“ Only two of the illegitimate infants visited died, one from prematurity and the other from Enteritis.

“ No inquiries were made in instances where the mothers were servants in large houses.

“ Nine infants were put out to nurse immediately after birth and five of those born in the Workhouse remained there.

“ Of the 151 illegitimate infants visited we were unable to trace 23 on our second visit, as the mother or guardian of the child had removed.

“ 30 mothers were not natives of this Borough.

“ At the first visit 54 of these infants were wholly breast-fed, but on re-visiting we only found seven were still being suckled as many of the mothers had resumed work, but we were gratified to find that only three were using farinaceous foods, two using bread and Nestle's Milk, and one giving the breast and a little biscuit.

“ Table LIII. shows the number of re-visits and the method of feeding used, the average age at the second visit being from four to five months.

“ The proportion of infants entirely breast-fed on the first visit is the highest we have yet recorded, being 82·2 per cent., as against 81·6 per cent. in 1911, and 79·8 per cent. in 1910.

“ The number of those having milk and food in addition is slightly under the number for last year. The proportion of those being fed on breast and cows' milk is 4 per cent as against 3·6 in 1911.

“ There is a decrease in the number of those being fed on cows' milk only, the percentage being 4·6 as against 5·4 in 1911, and 6·7 in 1910.

“ Those fed on condensed milk show a percentage of 3·3 as against 2·7 in 1911, and 3·4 in 1910.

“ With regard to the manner of feeding at our second visit, the proportion of those wholly breast-fed was 65·9, which is the highest percentage recorded. This compares with 63·6 in 1911 and 62·1 in 1910.

“ There is also a slight decrease in the use of farinaceous foods, while the proportion of those fed on cows' milk works out at 9·4 per cent. as against 11·08 in 1911, and 12·4 in 1910 ; and of condensed milk 4·05 per cent. as against 4·4 in 1911, and 4·2 in 1910.

“ The pamphlet containing advice on the feeding of infants has been much appreciated by the mothers. In several instances the midwives in our district have asked for a supply of copies in order to give them to expectant mothers, or immediately after the confinement before we should have visited in the usual course. We have often found the pamphlet produced on visiting the second or third baby. Many mothers have told us they have found the instructions there given helpful to them.

“ In the case of handfeeding of infants we found 587 mothers were using boat shaped bottles, and 74 long tube bottles.

“ Both boat and tube bottles were used in 23 instances, the tube usually being used at night, and in 42 cases the infant was fed by a spoon.

“ On our second visit 15 of the mothers had been wise enough to discard the tube bottle.

“ The use of 'dummies' or 'comforters' is still very common, although many mothers have discarded the rubber teat and use one made of some celluloid composition which they consider much more hygienic.

"1,019 mothers were wise enough not to begin the use of the comforter, and 234 others had discarded the use of it on our second visit. 1,715 mothers made a practice of giving the baby the dummy though most of them assured us it was only occasionally when perhaps they too were busy to pacify the child on a washing day. On our second visit we found 94 of the mothers who had begun well by giving no dummy had resorted to the use of it.

"With regard to the employment of midwives we found out of the 3,059 mothers visited 1,459 had availed themselves of their services, a considerably larger number than in the previous year. The proportion of unregistered midwives who have been found to be practising is almost negligible, only 21 in the whole Borough as against 45 in the previous year. Quite half this number have been neighbours or relatives who have been called in an emergency. In the other cases the names have been sent on to the London County Council Public Control Department.

"The sanitary defects found in the course of our work have been remedied, or if requiring structural work, referred to you.

"50 intimation notices were served, and two statutory notices were required."

TABLE LII.

	Clapham, North.	Clapham, South.	Putney.	Streatham.	Balham.	Tooting.	Southfield.	Fairfield.	Springfield.	Borough.
Infants visited	205	236	176	271	245	622	376	282	646	3,059
1. Breast-fed only	175	173	142	208	157	514	319	255	574	2,517
2. Otherwise fed	30	63	34	63	88	108	57	27	72	542
(a) Breast and cows' milk	7	23	6	17	24	32	3	2	9	123
(b) Breast and condensed milk	2	11	5	13	8	5	7	3	4	58
(c) Breast, cows' milk and food	1	...	1	3	4	6	2	...	...	17
(d) Breast, condensed milk and food ...	...	3	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	10
(e) Breast and dried milk	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
(f) Breast and food ...	1	7	1	...	14	13	2	2	2	42
(g) Cows' milk only ...	4	12	10	6	16	30	25	7	32	142
(h) Cows' milk and food	...	3	2	12	2	2	2	1	...	24
(i) Condensed milk only	13	2	7	7	15	15	14	10	20	103
(j) Condensed milk and food ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
(k) Dried milk	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	5
(l) Farinaceous and other foods	1	2	1	3	...	3	1	...	2	13
Ineffectual visits	43	67	42	82	79	187	150	107	254	1,011

TABLE LIII.

	Clapham North.	Clapham South.	Purney.	Streatham.	Balham.	Tooting.	Southfield.	Fairfield.	Springfield.	Borough.
Infants re-visited... ..	57	151	47	179	188	280	121	128	279	1,430
1. Breast-fed only	43	92	34	112	117	168	83	96	198	943
2. Otherwise fed—										
(a) Breast and cows' milk ...	1	21	3	20	16	28	5	8	12	114
(b) Breast and condensed milk	1	5	1	8	9	10	...	5	4	43
(c) Breast, cows' milk and food	2	3	...	5	4	4	1	...	4	23
(d) Breast, condensed milk and food ... ..	...	1	2	3	4	3	...	1	3	17
(e) Breast and food	2	6	...	...	4	14	2	2	2	32
(f) Cows' milk only	5	18	5	4	19	30	15	7	32	135
(g) Cows' and condensed milk	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
(h) Cows' milk and food ...	1	2	1	14	4	6	3	2	4	37
(i) Condensed milk only ...	2	2	1	8	4	12	9	5	15	58
(j) Condensed milk and food	...	1	...	3	6	2	2	1	2	17
(k) Dried milk only ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
(l) Farinaceous and other foods	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	2	8
Totals	14	59	13	67	71	112	38	32	81	487

In all 3,059 infants were visited, compared with 3,518 in 1912, 3,448 in 1910, and 2,269 in 1909.

It is satisfactory to observe that with the assistance of the voluntary workers, infants were visited in all the Wards of the Borough.

The total number of deaths among those visited was 58, five in Clapham, four in Putney, four in Streatham, 18 in Tooting, and 27 in Wandsworth. Table LIV. shows these deaths arranged in monthly age periods. The heaviest mortality occurred at three to four months, while no deaths occurred at nine to 10 and 10 to 11 months.

The decrease in the deaths was largely due to the decrease in the number of deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

It is a most significant fact that the number of deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis among 2,517 infants who were breast-fed was only eight, or a percentage mortality of .31, while among 542 infants who were otherwise fed the number of deaths was 40 or a percentage mortality of 7.4. The mortality among infants otherwise fed was thus 42 times greater than those breast-fed.

The mortality among the infants visited by the Inspectors was only 19 per 1,000, compared with 76 per 1,000, the rate for the Borough for the year.

TABLE LIV.

WARDS	Under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total.
Clapham North...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Clapham South...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Putney	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Streatham	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Balham	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Tooting	2	6	2	1	3	...	1	2	...	1	18
Southfield	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fairfield	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Springfield	...	2	1	1	5	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	17
Total	...	4	7	10	14	5	10	3	2	2	...	1	58

The following pamphlet (containing additional information), was prepared in the early part of the year, and this has been distributed since May, and has been much appreciated by mothers. The pamphlet is on the lines of the model pamphlet drawn up by the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH.

ADVICE ON THE REARING AND FEEDING OF INFANTS.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Keep yourself in good health. The health of your baby depends on your own during pregnancy.

Take good and wholesome food at regular meals only.

Do not take spirits, beer, stout or much tea, but rather milk or cocoa.

When possible take exercise in the open air every day, and keep your window open night and day.

1. FEED YOUR BABY REGULARLY, BY THE CLOCK, NOT BY GUESS WORK OR WHENEVER IT CRIES. Babies get indigestion, feel uncomfortable, and cry if they are not fed at regular times.

2. NEVER GIVE YOUR BABY A DUMMY TEAT. It is simply a bad habit, and is dirty and dangerous.

3. As babies sometimes cry because they are thirsty, sips of warm water may be given.

BREAST FEEDING

MOTHER'S MILK IS THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND SAFEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

1. Get your baby into good and regular habits of feeding. Babies form bad habits just as easily as grown-up people.

2. Keep the child at the breast about $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour at each feed.

3. Do not feed more often than every two hours during the day and once between 11 at night and 6 in the morning. Never let the baby feed too fast. Wake the baby if asleep at feeding times.

4. The time between feeds should be gradually increased until by the beginning of the third month the breast is given every three hours, and at the age of six months five times in the day and not at all between 11 at night and 6 in the morning. The best times are 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m. In this way the mother gets her rest at night and so does the baby's stomach.

WEANING.

Keep the baby on the breast entirely for nine months, if possible. Never wean during July, August, or September if you can help it. Wean slowly, giving first one feed of cows' milk a day, and then gradually increasing the number. Crusts of bread with butter or dripping and a lightly boiled egg may now be added.

BOTTLE FEEDING.

Give only milk until the baby is about nine months old. Do not give condensed milk or any other infant food unless ordered by a doctor.

NEVER GIVE SEPARATED OR SKIMMED MILK TO A BABY.

MILK.—Get good fresh milk twice a day. Boil it at once, pour it into a CLEAN jug, cover with a CLEAN cloth, and stand the jug in cold water. In hot weather the water should be changed often so as to be as cool and fresh from the tap as possible.

BOTTLE.—BOTTLES WITH LONG TUBES SHOULD NEVER BE USED. Wash the bottle and teat thoroughly with hot water after each feed, and keep them in clean cold water until the next feed. When washing the teat turn it inside out and hold it under the tap.

FEEDING.—Measure the milk carefully. Give the same amount at each feed, not more one time than another. If the child does not finish the feed, what is left should not be given again to the baby.

Each meal should be made up as follows:—

FOR AN INFANT UNDER 2 WEEKS OLD.

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	1	tablespoonful.
Water	...	...	...	...	...	2	tablespoonfuls.
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	a teaspoonful.
White Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	a teaspoonful.

Mix and then warm. Give this every two hours during the day and every four hours during the night.

FOR AN INFANT FROM A FORTNIGHT TO 2 MONTHS OLD.

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	tablespoonfuls, gradually increasing to 2.
Water	...	...	...	...	...	3	tablespoonfuls.
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	1	teaspoonful.
White Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	a teaspoonful.

Mix and warm. Feed as before.

FOR AN INFANT BETWEEN 2 AND 3 MONTHS OLD.

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	tablespoonfuls, gradually increasing to 3.
Water	...	...	...	...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	tablespoonfuls, gradually increasing to 3.
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	1	teaspoonful.
White Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	1	teaspoonful.

Mix and warm. Feed as before.

FOR AN INFANT BETWEEN 3 AND 4 MONTHS OLD.

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	3	tablespoonfuls, gradually increasing to 4.
Water	...	...	...	...	...	3	tablespoonfuls, gradually increasing to 4.
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	1	teaspoonful.
White Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	1	teaspoonful.

Mix and warm. Give this every 3 hours during the day and once during the night.

FOR AN INFANT BETWEEN 4 AND 6 MONTHS OLD.

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	5	tablespoonfuls, gradually increasing to 6.
Water	...	...	...	...	...	5	tablespoonfuls, gradually increasing to 6.
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	teaspoonfuls.
White Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	1	teaspoonful.

Mix and warm. Give this every 3 hours during the day and once during the night.

FOR AN INFANT BETWEEN 6 AND 9 MONTHS OLD.

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	9	tablespoonfuls, gradually increasing to 11
Water	...	...	...	...	...	3	tablespoonfuls.
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	1½	teaspoonfuls.
White Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	1	teaspoonful.

Mix and warm. Give this every 3 hours during the day and once during the night.

After 9 months, 14 to 16 tablespoonfuls of milk may be given six times during the 24 hours, with the addition of one teaspoonful each of cream and white sugar.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT IN ALL CASES THE CREAM AND WHITE SUGAR SHOULD BE ADDED.

NOTE.—THE ABOVE INSTRUCTIONS ARE NOT INTENDED TO APPLY TO INFANTS WHO ARE ORDERED A SPECIAL DIET BY A DOCTOR.

FROM ONE YEAR UPWARDS.—Do not give butcher meat before the age of 18 months. Children must have no tea or stimulants, and such articles as pork, shell fish, fried fish, lobsters, baked pastry, new bread and hot cakes are liable to cause CONVULSIONS, and must be carefully avoided. They should have three or four meals a day, and no food or sweets should be taken between meals. Beer and spirits are poison to a child and must never be given.

RULES FOR DAILY USE.—Let the baby sleep in its own cot and lie in it during the day. A banana crate, box, basket or drawer serves equally well. If the child cries, see if the napkin wants changing, or if the baby is cold or not properly covered up. Never rock the baby. Wake the baby at the proper time for feeding.

CLOTHING.—Give the baby a warm woollen vest with long sleeves, a soft knitted or flannel binder, a long flannel nightdress, and an outer dress. Do not use a tight or stiff binder. Never use flannelette.

“Shorten” at 2-3 months old. Keep to the vest and one flannel petticoat and dress, but now put on warm stockings instead of socks.

Bath the baby once a day, and wash it once a day as well, using very little soap. Dry thoroughly, especially in ears and all folds of skin.

Undress and dress the baby quickly so that it does not catch cold. Babies must always be kept warm.

The windows of the bedroom and living room, except at bath time, should always be kept open at the top, as wide as the weather will allow. The baby should be kept out of doors in the day time as much as possible, and may sleep out of doors in mild weather in a sheltered place.

DO NOT GIVE SOOTHING SYRUPS, TEETHING POWDERS OR PURGES, WITHOUT THE DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

Babies should be weighed regularly.

If a baby cries often,
 does not increase in weight,
 does not sleep,
 is frequently sick,
 is constipated,
 has diarrhœa,
 snuffles,
 has cold feet,
 has a discharge from the eyes,
 or has a rash on the body or under the napkin,
 it is not well and should be seen by a doctor.

P. CALDWELL SMITH, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., CAMB.,
 Medical Officer of Health.

Tuberculous Diseases.

The total number of deaths from diseases of a Tuberculous nature was 366, compared with 389 in 1911, 351 in 1910, and 362 in 1909.

303 of the deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 28 to Tuberculous disease of the Brain, and 35 to other forms of Tuberculous diseases.

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

The corrected death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was '96 per 1,000, compared with '91 in 1911, '88 in 1910, and '94 in 1909; from other Tuberculous diseases '20 compared with '35, '29, and '35; and from all Tuberculous diseases 1'16 compared with 1'26, 1'17, and 1'29.

TABLE LV.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.
Clapham	70	1'16	11	'18	81	1'34
Putney	28	'97	4	'14	32	1'11
Streatham	71	'73	22	'22	93	'95
Tooting	31	'87	8	'22	39	1'09
Wandsworth	103	1'12	18	'20	121	1'32
Whole Borough ...	303	'96	63	'20	366	1'16

From all Tuberculous diseases the rates per 1,000 were lower in Clapham, Streatham and Tooting, but higher in Putney and Wandsworth than in 1911.

With regard to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the rates for Clapham and Streatham were below, and those for Putney, Tooting and Wandsworth above last year's rates.

From other Tuberculous diseases the rate was .15 lower than in 1911.

This rate was lowest in Putney and highest in Tooting and Streatham, and the rate for Pulmonary Tuberculosis was lowest in Streatham and highest in Wandsworth.

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

TABLE LVI.

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Average for 10 years.	1912
Clapham ...	120	94	126	112	117	89	95	104	84	118	106	116
Putney ...	117	79	86	92	83	67	62	116	85	70	86	97
Streatham ...	60	63	83	72	76	73	87	60	65	85	72	73
Tooting ...	76	91	151	101	90	96	86	110	109	81	99	87
Wandsworth ...	93	132	131	132	121	131	123	109	108	88	117	112
Whole Borough	90	94	112	102	100	95	96	94	88	91	96	96

Compared with the decennial average the rate was the same in the whole Borough, but the sub-districts of Clapham, Putney and Streatham have an increased rate compared with that average while Tooting and Wandsworth are lower, the former sub-district showing a reduction of 12 per 100,000.

The rate in Clapham for 1912 is slightly lower than it was in 1911, but is 10 above the decennial average, and in Putney it was only twice exceeded in the previous 10 years, viz.—in 1902 and 1909.

In Tooting the rate is higher than it was in 1911, but is still 12 under the decennial average, and in Wandsworth the rate does not compare favourably with that for 1911, although it is five under the decennial average.

This last sub-district has always had a higher average mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and although the rate is higher than it was in the three previous years, it is satisfactory to observe that in 1912 there has been a reduction compared with the decennial average.

One death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in an infant under one year, two in persons from one to two years, 13 from five to 15 years, 44 from 15 to 25 years, 136 from 25 to 45 years, 87 from 45 to 65 years, and 20 over 65 years. From other Tuberculous diseases seven deaths occurred under one year, six from one to two years, 10 from two to five years, 21 from five to 15 years, five from 15 to 25 years, nine from 25 to 45 years, three from 45 to 65 years, and one over 65 years.

The list which follows shows the occupation of those who died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year.

TABLE LVII.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	27	—	27
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	23
Shop Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
Painters	...	...	...	...	...	9	—	9
Carmen	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	6
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	—	6	6
						—	—	—
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	74	10	84

TABLE LIX.—continued.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
	Brought forward ...				74	10	84
Domestic Servants ...	...	...	...	...	—	5	5
Compositors ...	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Factory Hands ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Blacksmiths ...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Bootmakers ...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Mechanical Engineers ...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Plumbers ...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Warehousemen ...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Army Pensioners ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Barmen ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Cabdrivers ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Charwomen ...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Horsekeepers ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Hotel Porters ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Journalists ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Laundry Hands ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Milk Carriers ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Nurses ...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Plasterers ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Police Constables ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Seamen, R.N. ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Tailors ...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Actress ...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Architect ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Baker ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Bath Chair Attendant ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Bookbinder ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Bricklayer ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Butcher ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Candle Packer ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Carpenter ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Carpet Planner ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Chef ...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
	Carried forward ...	...	...	...	129	22	151

TABLE LIX.—continued.

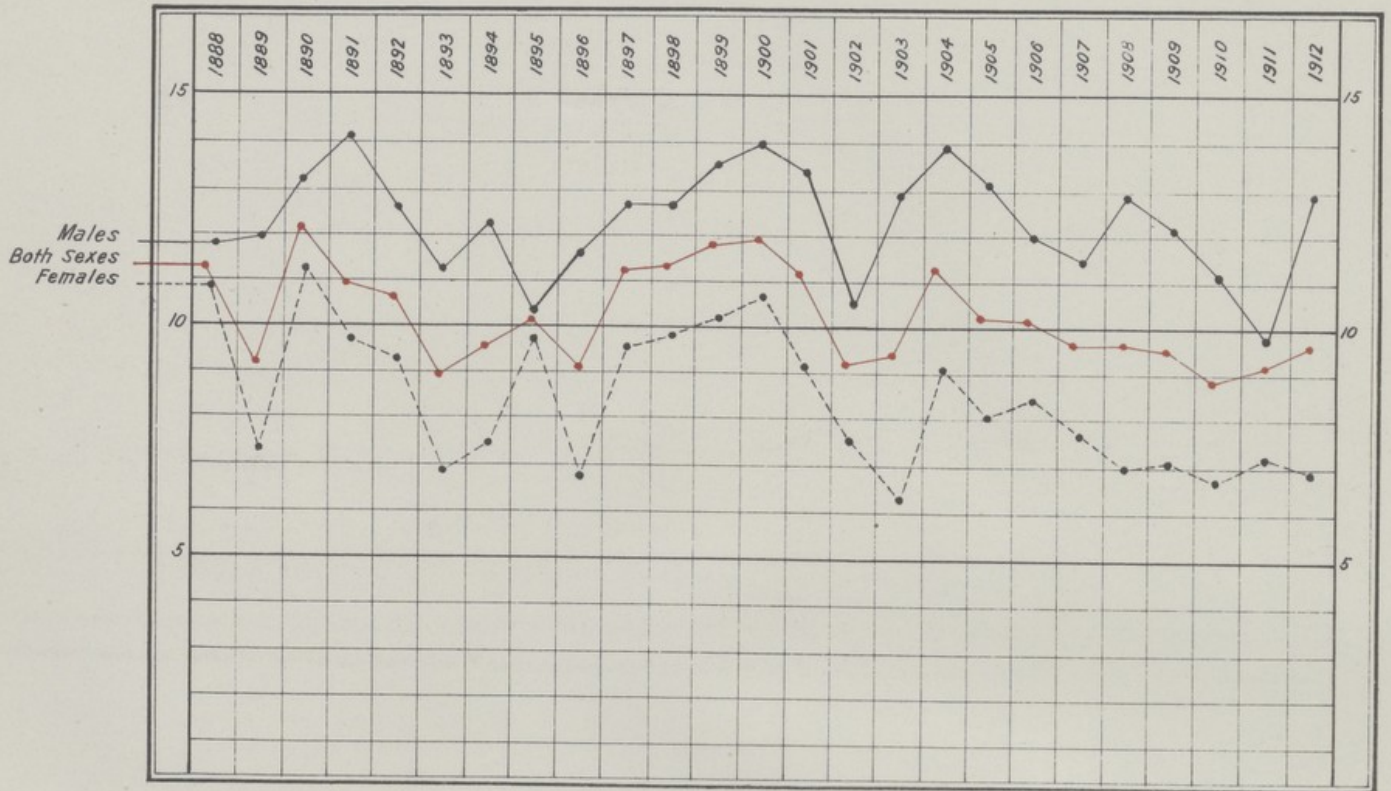
					Males.	Females.	Total.
	Brough forward	...	...	...	129	22	151
Chieropodist	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Civil Servant	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Clerk in Holy Orders	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Colonial Agent	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Commercial Traveller	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Conductor	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Corn Miller	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Draughtsman	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Estate Agent	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Gas Fitter	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
General Dealer	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Gilder	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Golf Caddie	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Golf Stick Maker	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Gunner, R.G.A.	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Helmet Trimmer	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Hosier	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
India Rubber Worker	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Insurance Manager	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Interpreter	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Jute Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Lamplighter	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Librarian	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Licensed Victualler	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Lieutenant, R.N.	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Lift-Attendant	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Marine Engineer	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Market Porter	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Metal Turner	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Motor Mechanic	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Musician	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Needlewoman	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Printer's Machine Minder	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Printer's Reader	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
					—	—	—
	Carried forward	...	...	...	160	25	185

Carried forward	...	...	160	25	185
Prison Warder	...	...	1	—	1
Railway Porter	...	...	1	—	1
Schoolmaster	...	...	1	—	1
Secretary	...	...	1	—	1
Shopkeeper	...	...	—	1	1
Signalman	...	...	1	—	1
Sign Writer	...	...	1	—	1
Stableman	...	...	1	—	1
Storekeeper	...	...	1	—	1
Sugar Boiler	...	...	1	—	1
Taxicab Driver	...	...	1	—	1
Wardrobe Dealer	...	...	1	—	1
Wardrobe Mistress	...	...	—	1	1
Widows, Wives and Daughters of Artisans	...	...	—	10	10
Widows, Wives and Daughters of Labouring Classes	...	...	—	32	32
Widows, Wives and Daughters of Clerks, Tradesmen, &c.	...	...	—	27	27
Children of Artisans	...	...	3	—	3
Children of Labouring Classes	...	...	4	5	9
Children of Clerks, Tradesmen, &c.	...	...	1	4	5
No Occupation	...	...	3	16	19
			—	—	—
Total	...	...	182	121	303

Of the total number of males who died, viz.—182, the occupation of 171 is given, eight were children, and three were stated to have had no occupation. As was the case in previous years, labourers and clerks head the list, the numbers being respectively 27 and 23.

Among females, of 121 deaths only 27 were engaged in some occupation, five being domestic servants, six were dressmakers, three clerks, two charwomen and two nurses. 10 of the 121 females had been widows, wives or daughters of artisans, 32 of the labouring classes, 27 of clerks, tradesmen, etc., nine were children, and 16 had no occupation.

Death-rate per 10,000 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis
from 1888 to 1912 inclusive.



The next Table shows the deaths and death-rates in males and females from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and for other Tuberculous diseases, as well as the deaths and death-rates among children under five years from other Tuberculous diseases, for the 10 years 1902-1911, and for the year 1912.

Among males the rate for Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the year 1912 was 1·28, compared with 1·20 the decennial average; and among females ·70 compared with ·75; while from other Tuberculous diseases the rate among males was ·27 compared with ·42; and among females ·14 compared with ·32.

Among children under five years the rate for the year was ·07, compared with ·22 the decennial average.

The rate for males and females for the year 1912 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was ·96, compared with ·96 the decennial average. In six of the years during the decennium, viz.—in 1902, 1903, 1907, 1909, 1910, and 1911 this rate was lower, in one year, 1908, it was the same, while in 1904, 1905, and 1906, the rate was higher.

The Chart shows the male and female as well as the total death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 10,000 population for the last 25 years.

As will be seen the rate among males has increased compared with the three previous years, but among females there is a slight decrease. The rate among males was lowest in 1911 and among females in 1903.

TABLE LVIII.

Year.	Population.			No. of Deaths and Death-rates per 1,000.													
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						Other forms of Tuberculosis.							
				Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Children under 5 years.	
				No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1902	107,020	131,331	238,351	115	1·07	100	·76	215	·90	53	·49	46	·35	99	·41	55	·40
1903	110,019	135,011	245,030	143	1·29	87	·64	230	·94	65	·59	48	·35	113	·45	65	·26
1904	113,124	138,822	251,946	158	1·39	125	·90	283	1·12	50	·44	47	·33	97	·38	72	·28
1905	116,342	142,771	259,113	150	1·32	116	·81	266	1·02	52	·44	42	·22	94	·36	66	·25
1906	119,677	146,863	266,540	142	1·19	125	·85	267	1·00	56	·46	53	·36	109	·40	70	·26
1907	123,135	151,107	274,242	142	1·15	119	·78	261	·95	42	·34	49	·32	91	·33	52	·18
1908	126,732	155,520	282,252	164	1·29	109	·70	273	·96	51	·40	58	·37	109	·38	67	·23
1909	130,418	160,044	290,462	160	1·22	113	·70	273	·94	40	·30	49	·30	89	·35	50	·17
1910	134,279	164,782	299,061	151	1·12	113	·68	264	·88	48	·35	39	·23	87	·29	53	·17
1911	138,506	169,650	308,156	137	·98	123	·72	280	·91	58	·41	51	·30	109	·35	53	·17
Average 10 years	121,925	149,590	271,515	146	1·20	113	·75	261	·96	51	·42	48	·32	99	·36	60	·22
1912	141,192	172,569	313,761	181	1·28	122	·70	303	·96	39	·27	24	·14	63	·20	23	·07

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

During the year the Public Health Committee on several occasions had under consideration the question of establishing a Tuberculosis Dispensary on the lines suggested in my Report for 1911.

In consequence, however, of the Local Government Board's Order, of the 26th July, with reference to the domiciliary treatment of Tuberculosis the Committee on the 19th September had the matter again under consideration and submitted a report to the Council to the following effect :—

“ We have again had under consideration the subject of the establishment of a Tuberculosis Dispensary in the Borough, and refer to our report of the 8th November last, presented to the Council on the 15th November. Councillor Anderson, M.A., the Council's representative on the Local Insurance Committee, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee, and we have had the advantage of hearing from him the proposals which are under consideration of that body with regard to Tuberculosis patients recommended for treatment under the National Insurance Act. Under that Act it is the duty of Insurance Committees, not to themselves establish dispensaries or sanatoria, but to make arrangements for the reception of insured persons requiring treatment with Authorities who have established such institutions. Thus in respect of insured patients sent for treatment to any Municipal Dispensary, payments at a rate to be agreed upon will be payable by the Insurance Committee responsible for such patients. From this source some revenue will be received. There is, of course, no doubt that if the Borough Council establish a dispensary, it will be available for a considerable number of individuals other than insured persons.

“ We anticipate that the Council will receive a contribution out of the sum granted by the Finance Act, 1911, to be distributed by the Local Government Board towards the cost of establishing the institution. Having carefully considered the question, we are of opinion that it would be advisable for this Council to retain in its own hands the establishment and maintenance of a dispensary for its own administrative area, and we unanimously endorse our report of the 8th November last.

" We submit the following amended estimate of the cost of establishing and maintaining such an institution :—

Furnishing and fitting up rooms—

Tables, chairs, linoleum, gas or electric light fittings, laboratory bench, and sink ... £40

Apparatus—including microscope, weighing machine, laryngoscope, clinical thermometers, steriliser, hypodermic syringes, centrifuge, incubator, and other bacteriological apparatus ... £80

— £120

Maintenance—

Salaries :

Medical Officer (who would also act as Deputy Medical Officer of Health) ... £400

Nurse, appointed as Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitor £120

Caretaker, also acting as porter and clerk (house, gas, and coals provided) £65

Rent £60

Rates, Taxes, Water, etc. £25

Coals and Gas £10

Drugs, including Tuberculin £200

— £880

" We accordingly recommend that the Council establish a dispensary on the lines suggested in our previous reports, and that the dispensary be under the control of the Public Health Committee ; and that the matter be referred to us to take the necessary steps to carry out the scheme."

This report was adopted by the Council with the following Amendment. " That all the words after the word ' area ' in line 19 be left out, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof, viz. :— ' We accordingly recommend that the Council establish a tuberculosis dispensary or dispensaries, under the control of the Public Health Committee, and that it be referred to the Committee to bring up a scheme, after consultation with the County Insurance Committee, for dealing with the matter, at a cost of not exceeding £1,000 per annum.' "

The following report was submitted to the Public Health Committee on the 17th October :—

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF A TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

“ The previous reports on this subject which have been made have shown generally what the work of a Dispensary should be, but it is to be noted that the essential element of any scheme is not the building but the Medical Officer, who is to be designated the Tuberculosis Officer, and to carry out the duties which will devolve upon him he must give his whole time to the work of the Dispensary.

“ It may be advisable to quote from the Interim Report of the Departmental Committee what the functions of the Tuberculosis Dispensary should be.

- (1) Receiving house and centre of diagnosis.
- (2) Clearing house and centre of observation.
- (3) Centre of curative treatment.
- (4) Centre for examination of contracts.
- (5) Centre for “after care.”
- (6) Information bureau and educational centre.

“ It will be noted that the work of the Dispensary will include not only clinical, but also preventive and administrative work.

“ To effectually fulfil all these functions it is advisable for the Dispensary to be as central as possible, but in this Borough it would be advisable in the first place to establish one central Dispensary with one Branch Dispensary.

“ With reference to the position of the buildings to be used. After careful study of a spot map showing the localities from which cases have been notified, I am of opinion that it would be most convenient for the central Dispensary to be established in Wandsworth, and a branch Dispensary in Balham, at a point near the boundary of Clapham parish. The cases in Putney and Streatham being comparatively few, could, owing to the convenient means of transit now existing, attend either of the Dispensaries.

“ In the central Dispensary it would be necessary to have the following accommodation :—General waiting room, Consulting room, Dressing room, Dispensary, and rooms for caretaker. The same accommodation might be advisable at the branch Dispensary, although not of so extensive a nature.

“ *Staff.*—This would include a whole time Tuberculosis Officer, who will have charge of the Dispensaries and who would act as expert adviser to the Local Insurance Committee in regard to the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis. He should be an officer of the Public Health Department and under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

“ This is necessary as otherwise he could not act under the order of the Local Government Board with regard to the steps to be taken for preventing the spread of infection, or for removal of conditions favourable to infection.

“ This order states that this duty is to be carried out by the Medical Officer of Health or an officer acting under his instructions, and unless this is done the order is not being fulfilled.

“ This officer would not, in ordinary cases, undertake any domiciliary treatment, but would be available as a consultant in these cases.

“ With reference to the duties of this officer, Article 17 of Memo. 112 of the Insurance Commissioners is to the effect that :—

“ ‘ When the scheme is in full operation persons, whether insured or not, who are suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis should be examined by the tuberculosis officer or officers of the dispensary, who should recommend the kind of treatment most suitable for each. The tuberculosis officer and his assistants could thus act as the medical advisers of the Insurance Committee in carrying out its duty of deciding which insured persons should receive sanatorium benefit and what kind of treatment should be provided for each. In those cases which can best be treated at the dispensary itself the medical

staff will give the necessary treatment. Where the case is treated at home under the care of a private practitioner, the tuberculosis officer will act as a consultant, and, with the dispensary staff, will assist the practitioner in such way as may be necessary.'

“ ‘ When patients return home after a period of treatment in a residential institution prolonged care and medical supervision may frequently be required, and it will be the duty of the dispensary staff to co-operate with the private practitioners in carrying this out. The dispensary staff will also act under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health in carrying out any duties that are necessary for his assistance in administrative and preventive work for the protection of Public Health, such as the examination of ‘ contacts,’ *i.e.*, persons who have been associated with tuberculous persons, and may therefore be themselves infected.’

“ A certain proportion of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in insured persons will doubtless be treated at home by medical practitioners, and the linking up of the dispensary and home treatment of insured persons should be carried out on the lines laid down in Article II. of the Local Government Board Order of the 26th July, 1912, and contacts of insured consumptives, with the consent of the practitioner in attendance, would be examined by the Medical Officer at the dispensary.

“ The work of the dispensary, in addition to treatment would be diagnostic, consultative, bacteriological and statistical; treatment at the dispensaries would be provided for all cases in which such treatment is recommended by the Tuberculosis Officer. The dispensary would also be available for the attendance of medical men for instruction in special treatment.

“ It might be found necessary in a large Borough such as this that the Tuberculosis Officer would require medical assistance, and this might be supplied by private practitioners giving part of their time to this work.

“ The other members of the staff would consist of one or two Health Visitors and a resident clerk and dispenser. This latter combination can without difficulty be obtained.

“ P. CALDWELL SMITH,

“ *Medical Officer of Health.*

“ 90, East Hill, Wandsworth,

“ 17th October, 1912.”

The Committee after consideration of this report reported to the Council, as follows :—

“ (a) We have considered the resolution of the Council of the 25th September, with regard to the establishment of a Tuberculosis Dispensary or Dispensaries in the Borough, and have had before us a report of the Medical Officer of Health upon the subject, a copy of which accompanies this report. We have approved a scheme and have submitted the same to the Local Government Board for their consideration, with a view to obtaining a grant towards the expenses.

“ (b) With reference to the locality of the institutions, the Central Dispensary would be situated in Wandsworth, and the Branch Dispensary in Balham, near the boundary of the Parish of Clapham. Patients in Putney and Streatham, being comparatively few, could, owing to the convenient means of transit now existing, attend either of the institutions.

“ (c) In the Central Dispensary it would be necessary to have the following accommodation and staff, viz. :—

“ (i.) ACCOMMODATION.—The accommodation would include a general waiting room, consulting rooms, dressing room, dispensing room, and quarters for resident dispenser and clerk. The same accommodation might be advisable at the Branch Dispensary, although not of so extensive a nature.

“ (ii.) STAFF.—The staff would include a Tuberculosis Officer, who would devote the whole of his time to the duties, and have charge of the Central and Branch Dispensaries. He would also act as expert adviser to the Local Insurance Committee in regard to the diagnosis and treatment of insured patients suffering from tuberculosis. He would be an officer of the Public Health Department, and under the administrative

control of the Medical Officer of Health, to enable him to act under the Order of the Local Government Board with regard to the steps to be taken for preventing the spread of infection or for removal of conditions favourable to infection. This officer would not, in ordinary cases, undertake any domiciliary treatment, but would be available as a consultant for the purposes of such treatment. The other members of the staff would consist of a Health Visitor, a Nurse, and a resident Dispenser, who would also act as Clerk.

“(d) The work of the Dispensaries, in addition to treatment, would be diagnostic, consultative, bacteriological, and statistical; treatment at the Dispensaries would be provided for all cases in which such treatment is recommended by the Tuberculosis Officer. The Dispensaries would also be available for the attendance of medical men for instruction in special treatment.

ESTIMATE OF COST.

“(e) We submit in detail an estimate of cost of establishment and maintenance, including salaries, viz. :—

Establishment of Dispensary and Branch Dispensary—

Furnishing and fitting-up rooms	£40
Purchase of Apparatus, including medical and surgical requisites	£80
Total first cost	£120
	————— £120

Annual Cost—

Tuberculosis Medical Officer	£500
Health Visitor	£100
Nurse	£85
Resident Dispenser and Clerk	£65
Rent	£40
Rates, Water, etc	£15
Heating and Lighting	£10
Drugs	£150
Rent of Branch Dispensary	£35
Rates, Water, etc., Ditto	£15
Heating and Lighting, Ditto	£5
	————— £1,020

A Dispensary Sub-Committee was appointed by the Public Health Committee to arrange the details in connection with the scheme, and at various times reports were made by this Sub-Committee especially with reference to the appointment of officers and the acquiring of suitable premises.

Since the close of the year 1912 all the Officers have been appointed, proper premises acquired, and the Dispensary will be opened at the end of March, 1913.

Notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis under the Local Government Board's Order of December, 1908.

229 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 42 of these belonging to Clapham, nine to Putney, 33 to Streatham, 46 to Tooting, and 99 to Wandsworth, compared with 288 cases in 1911, 219 in 1910, and 317 in 1909.

Of the 229 cases, 24 were from five to 15 years of age, 24 from 15 to 25 years, 87 from 25 to 45 years, 70 from 45 to 65 years, and 24 over 65 years.

The following Table shows the number of these cases notified, and also the number of times they were notified :—

TABLE LIX.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Total.
One Notification	19	6	13	30	53	121
Two Notifications	12	2	13	8	32	67
Three Notifications	10	1	6	6	11	34
Four Notifications	2	...	...	1	2	5
Five Notifications ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Six Notifications ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	43	9	32	45	100	229

It will be noted from the Table that 121 cases were notified once, 67 cases were notified twice, 34 were notified three times five were notified four times, one was notified five times, and one was notified six times.

This makes a total of 388 notifications for the 229 cases.

The next Table shows the number of cases in the various sub-districts still on the Register at the close of 1911, the number of cases notified in 1912, and the number who died, recovered, removed, the number still in Institutions, and the number under observation.

TABLE LX.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
Number of cases on Register at close of 1911	63	21	58	128	210	480
Number of cases notified in 1912 ...	42	9	33	46	99	229
Number died in 1912	26	12	22	50	51	161
„ recovered ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ removed	32	2	21	32	104	191
„ in institutions	25	8	20	56	85	194
„ under observation	22	7	28	36	69	162
Total	105	29	91	174	310	709

One of the cases notified from Putney in 1911 removed to Wandsworth in 1912.

The above Table shows that there are at present 194 cases in Poor Law Institutions, and 162 at home, a total of 356 cases which are or have been dealt with by the Poor Law Authority. In 1911 the number of cases in Institutions was 318 and at home 162, a total of 480. There has thus been in 1912 a decrease of 124 cases compared with 1911.

This decrease is due to the fact that inquiries were made from the Poor Law Institutions as to the condition of cases which had been notified in previous years, when it was found that a large number of cases had been discharged to other places, and consequently no information had been received by this Authority.

The next Table shows the number of Poor Law cases notified since 1909, the number dead, and the year in which death occurred as well as the number of cases removed and recovered.

TABLE LXI.

Year.	Cases reported.	Cases dead.				Removed.	Re-covered.	Cases living at close of 1912.
		1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.			
1909	317	93	31	16	23	83	8	63
1910	219	...	67	27	23	53	1	48
1911	288	...	...	83	47	56	1	101
1912	229	...	...	...	68	17	...	144
	1053	93	98	126	161	209	10	356

The above Table has been corrected from 1909, as inquiries were made at the various Institutions with regard to cases notified since that date, and it was ascertained that many of the cases which had been kept on the register had removed, or had been discharged, the address to which the patient had gone not being known.

Of the 1,053 cases notified since 1909, 478 or 45·4 per cent. had died, 209 or nearly 19 per cent. had, as far as could be ascertained removed outside the Borough, 10 or '95 per cent. had recovered, leaving 356 or 33·8 per cent. alive at the close of 1912.

106 discharge certificates were received, 103 on Form C from Superintending Officers, and three on Form D from Relieving Officers.

Of the 106 certificates, 90 were received from Superintending Officers of the Wandsworth Union, three from Relieving Officers, five from Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, two from the Croydon Union, two from the Chelsea Workhouse, and one each from Bradford Workhouse, Exeter Workhouse, St. Pancras Workhouse and Paddington Infirmary.

Of the 90 certificates from Superintending Officers in the Wandsworth Union, 35 were received from the St. James's Infirmary, 45 from the Tooting Home, and 10 from the Union Workhouse.

The 106 certificates received related to 97 cases, nine cases having been notified twice.

20 cases were notified as having gone to addresses in Clapham, two to Putney, 20 to Streatham, 13 to Tooting, and 42 to Wandsworth. Four cases in Clapham and four in Wandsworth were discharged to Common Lodging Houses.

Notification of Cases under Tuberculosis in Hospitals Regulations, 1911.

The above Regulations came into force on the 1st May, 1911, and applied to all hospitals, dispensaries, or similar Institutions for the treatment of the sick which are partially or wholly supported otherwise than by the contributions of the persons treated therein or of their relatives or guardians, and otherwise than from rates and taxes.

During the year, 187 cases were notified, 51 relating to persons residing in Clapham, 15 in Putney, 50 in Streatham, 23 in Tooting, and 48 in Wandsworth.

Of the 187 cases, two were from one to five years, 20 from five to 15 years, 44 from 15 to 25 years, 106 from 25 to 45 years, 14 from 45 to 65 years, and one over 65 years.

From the following Table it will be seen that 161 cases were notified once, 23 twice, and three three times, making a total of 216 notifications received.

66 of the cases were notified from Brompton Hospital, 24 from Mount Vernon Hospital, 11 from Battersea Dispensary, nine from the Brompton Sanatorium, Frimley, seven from Kennington Dispensary, 16 from St. Thomas's Hospital, eight from St. George's Hospital, and the remainder from various Hospitals and Sanatoria in London and the provinces.

TABLE LXII.

	Clap- ham.	Putney.	Streat- ham.	Toot- ing.	Wands- worth.	Total.
One notification ...	44	11	44	19	43	161
Two notifications ...	4	2	6	5	6	23
Three notifications	2	1	...	...	...	3
Total ...	50	14	50	24	49	187

The next Table shows the number of cases notified from Hospitals since 1908, the number that were fatal in each year, and the number recovered, removed, and cases living at the close of 1912.

TABLE LXIII.
Cases notified from Hospitals.

Year.	Cases reported.	Cases died.					Removed.	Recovered.	No inquiries.	Cases living at close of 1912.
		1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.				
1908	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
1909	32	...	1	12	2	2	8	3	...	4
1910	30	...	...	3	3	4	13	...	1	6
1911	193	...	...	...	21	31	54	2	1	84
1912	187	...	...	...	...	30	19	3	...	135
	444	...	1	15	26	67	96	8	2	229

One of the cases notified in 1909 and 12 in 1911 became Poor Law cases and have been transferred to that Table.

Of the total number of cases notified since 1908, viz., 444, 109 or 24·5 per cent. have died, while 229 or 51·5 per cent. were alive at the close of the year, while in 106 cases or 24 per cent. the patients have either removed or recovered.

Notification of Cases under the Public Health (Tuberculosis)

Regulations, 1911, dated November 15th, 1911.

Under the above Regulations, which came into force on the 1st January, 1912, Pulmonary Tuberculosis was made compulsorily notifiable by medical practitioners as well as by School Medical Inspectors.

As will be noted in the next Table this caused a very large increase in the number of notifications received as compared with the voluntary system, which has been in operation in this Borough since 1904.

In 1911 only 33 notifications were received from private practitioners, while in the year under review when the new Regulations were in force, no fewer than 439 notifications were received.

Of the 439 notifications, 79 belonged to Clapham, 34 to Putney, 145 to Streatham, 55 to Tooting, and 126 to Wandsworth.

Two of the cases were under one year of age, three from one to five years, 43 from five to 15 years, 70 from 15 to 25 years, 215 from 25 to 45 years, 89 from 45 to 65 years, and 17 over 65 years.

At the end of the year, out of 908 cases notified since 1904, 361 or 39·8 per cent. have died, while 304 or 33·4 per cent. were alive at the end of the year, leaving 243 or 26·8 per cent. who have removed, recovered, or in whose cases no inquiries were made at the request of the practitioner in attendance.

TABLE LXIV.
PRIVATE CASES.

Year	Cases reported.	Cases died.									Removed.	Recovered.	No. inquiries.	Cases living at end of 1912.
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912				
1904	101	50	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	5	6	1
1905	82	...	33	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	9	1
1906	64	...	...	30	5	...	1	...	...	...	12	7	9	...
1907	40	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	1	...
1908	69	...	...	...	...	25	6	1	1	...	28	...	5	3
1909	40	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	5	1	8	4	4	3
1910	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	1	12	1	7	5
1911	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	3	...	5	12
1912	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	23	10	...	279
Total	908	50	41	35	25	25	22	13	17	133	166	31	46	304

One of the cases notified in 1910 and one in 1911 became Poor Law cases and have been transferred to that Table.

The total number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis alive at the close of the year was 889, 356 Poor Law cases, 229 Hospital cases, and 304 private cases.

Table LXV. is a combined Table and shows the total number of cases notified since 1904, with the number of deaths in each year.

In all 2,405 cases have been notified, and of these 948 or 39.4 per cent. died, 471 or 19.6 per cent. have removed, 49 or 2.0 per cent. are stated to have recovered, in 48 or 2.0 per cent. no inquiries were made, while 889 or 37 per cent. are still on the Register.

TABLE LXV

Year.	Cases reported.	Deaths.										Removed.	Recovered.	No. inquiries.	Cases on Register.
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.				
1904	101	50	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	60	29	5	6	1
1905	82	...	33	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	39	29	4	9	1
1906	64	...	...	30	5	...	1	...	...	...	36	12	7	9	...
1907	40	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	22	...	1	...
1908	71	...	...	...	...	25	6	1	1	...	33	26	...	5	3
1909	389	...	...	...	...	...	109	48	18	26	201	30	15	4	70
1910	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	37	28	142	99	2	8	59
1911	514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	82	115	78	3	6	197
1912	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	225	59	13	...	558
Total	2,405	50	41	35	25	25	116	126	169	361	948	471	49	48	889

The total number of deaths shown in Table LXV., viz.:—361, does not agree with the number in the Table of deaths on page 26.

The explanation of this difference is as follows—281 of the 361 deaths correspond with the deaths registered, while of the 80 remaining, 33 were inmates of Tooting Bec Asylum, seven of the Workhouse, one was homeless, and these died outside the Borough and were consequently not registered here. In addition 35 cases did not die from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, although notified as such.

Of the 303 deaths which are included in Table XV., 20 were not notified cases, and of these 11 died in Asylums and four at private residences outside the Borough, while five died at private addresses within the Borough.

In each of the five cases inquiries were made from the medical attendant and satisfactory explanations were received as to the reason for non-notification.

It is satisfactory to observe that the Regulations as to notifications have been so well carried out by medical practitioners in the first year of their being in force.

19 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified by the School Medical Inspectors of the Education Department of the London County Council, these cases having been discovered in the examination of children at school.

Of the two notified in Clapham one became Poor Law, in Putney one became Poor Law, in Streatham one became Poor Law and one was previously notified from the Victoria Park Hospital, in Tooting one became Poor Law and one was previously notified by a private medical practitioner, and in Wandsworth one became Poor Law and two were notified twice by the School Medical Inspector.

Seven of the cases were not notified by other practitioners, but all the cases were visited to ascertain if they were under medical treatment at home.

The whole of the work in connection with Pulmonary Tuberculosis has been carried out most efficiently by the female Sanitary Inspectors, and as will be noted, has added considerably to their work during the year. This work has increased to such an extent as to lessen the number of visits done by these Inspectors in the visiting of infants, and to a smaller extent has caused a decrease in the number of inspections of factories and workshops.

The total number of visits made was 2,259, 211 in Clapham North, 299 in Clapham South, 123 in Putney, 530 in Streatham, 383 in Tooting, and 713 in Wandsworth, compared with 938 in 1911.

During the year 51 sputum bottles have been supplied, and four were returned after the death of the patient. In 25 cases the patient already had one.

Of the 786 cases visited by the Inspectors, in 26 the information obtained was so indefinite that it was impossible to tabulate it, in the majority of cases no family history being known. In 26 cases no inquiries were made.

22 cases were notified from the Workhouse, 14 from Tooting Bec Asylum, one from H.M. Prison, one from the Middlesex Asylum, one from St. Anne's Home, eight from common lodging houses, two were homeless, in two cases wrong addresses were given, 19 had removed, in 18 the patients were either lodgers or domestic servants and the occupier of the house could give no information, three were cases of mistaken diagnosis, and in only two instances the Inspectors were refused information.

Seven cases were notified outside the Borough and visited on their coming into the District, two were notified in Battersea, two in Croydon, one in Camberwell, one in Fulham, and one in Kensington.

One case notified outside the Borough was discharged from the Union Infirmary to an address in Clapham.

The Tables which follow have been drawn up by the London County Council in conjunction with the Society of Medical Officers of Health, so that a uniform Table for the whole of London could be prepared.

TABLE LXVI.

MALES.

NUMBER OF CASES, 377.

Age Distribution.

Under 1 year.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25	25-45.	45-65.	65-.	All ages.
...	3	35	47	195	86	11	377

Duration of Illness in years.

Under 1 year.	1-2	2-3	3-4.	4-5.	5 and upwards.
116	67	45	28	18	103

Number of Living Rooms in Patient's Tenement.

One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Over Four.
38	30	84	76	149

Weekly Rent Paid.

Under 5/-.	5/- and under 10/-.	10/- and under 15/-.	15/- and over.	Not ascertained
52	151	96	78	...

Occupation of Patient.

A.—Outdoor occupations—

Taxi, motor-car, motor-'bus and tramcar men (drivers, conductors, motor men), chauffeurs (mechanical traction) ...	7
Carmen, carters, vanmen, &c. (horse traction)	16
Dock labourers, wharfingers, barge and lightermen, watermen	—
General labourers	45
Gardeners	1
Artisans	33
Bricklayers	3
Other	30

B.—Indoor occupations—

Clerks	57
In Bakehouse	1
In other factories or workshops	37
In printing works	12
Tailors	4
Shop salesmen	23
On tube and underground railways (excluding clerks) ...	—
Soldiers	11
Bootmakers	5
Professional men, actors, dentists, scholars, &c.	28
Barmen and cellarmen	3
Domestic servants	3
Sons of labourers	17
Sons of artisans	17
Sons of clerks, travellers, tradesmen, &c.	5
Other	19

TABLE LXVII.

MALES.

Married Patients (including Widowers).

Number and age of patients.		Patient's relatives living and dead :—(I.) Father and Mother ; (II.) Brothers and Sisters ; (III.) Uncles and Aunts.							Patient's wife, if remarried give particulars for deceased wife or wives.		Patient's children.		Number of patients child- less.
		Whether affected or not.	I.		II.		III.						
Age.	No.		Living.	Dead.	Living.	Dead.	Living.	Dead.	Living	Dead.	Living.	Dead.	
0—	...	Affected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Not	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—	2	Affected	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...
		Not	4	...	3	2	17	I	2	...	2	...	...
		Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—	58	Affected	I	6	7	6	I	II	...	3	I	5	...
		Not	52	34	168	27	129	20	55	...	85	16	10
		Unknown	21	2	6	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
35—	123	Affected	I	28	10	43	...	19	2	6	9	7	...
		Not	69	115	325	74	112	110	114	I	347	58	10
		Unknown	33	...	24	I	75	...	I	I	I	...	...
55—	40	Affected	...	7	...	9	...	3	...	4	7	23	...
		Not	I	49	65	51	13	10	30	8	151	33	4
		Unknown	13	10	13	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE LXVIII.
MALES.
Unmarried Patients.

Number and age of Patients.		Patient's relatives living and dead :—(I.) Father and Mother ; (II.) Brothers and Sisters ; (III.) Uncles and Aunts.						
Age.	No.	Whether affected or not.	(I.)		(II.)		(III.)	
			Living.	Dead.	Living.	Dead.	Living.	Dead.
0—	38	Affected ...	5	4	5	8	...	...
		Not ...	62	3	127	25	...	...
		Unknown ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
15—	45	Affected ...	...	11	2	...	...	...
		Not ...	66	11	134	...	...	...
		Unknown ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
25—	44	Affected ...	2	6	7	...	...	...
		Not ...	56	18	156	...	...	...
		Unknown ...	4	2	1	...	...	...
35—	25	Affected ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
		Not ...	21	16	68	...	...	...
		Unknown ...	9	...	2	...	...	...
55—	2	Affected ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Not ...	...	1	1	2	...	...
		Unknown ...	2	...	1	...	2	...

TABLE LXX.
FEMALES.
Married Patients (including Widows).

Number and age of Patients.		Patient's relatives living and dead :—(I.) Father and Mother ; (II.) Brothers and Sisters ; (III.) Uncles and Aunts.						Patient's husband, if remarried give particulars for deceased husband or husbands.		Patient's children.		Number of patients childless.	
		Whether affected or not.		I.		II.							III.
Age.	No.	Affected	Not	Unknown	Living.	Dead.	Living.	Dead.	Living.	Dead.	Living.	Dead.	
0—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—	7	...	6	2	4	2	2	2	...	9	...	...	...
		Not	2	...	2	9	...	13	3	7	...	4	3
		Unknown	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
25—	64	...	1	70	12	37	4	24	2	30	2	3	9
		Not	8	...	...	...	218	50	178	56	59	2	96
		Unknown	...	...	5	...	5	...	20	...	...	...	18
35—	78	...	...	35	28	84	14	34	1	9	1	7	22
		Not	9	...	...	240	101	...	86	47	58	14	247
		Unknown	...	...	6	...	...	46	...	...	1	1	52
55—	22	...	...	12	9	23	...	63	...	9	...	3	6
		Not	...	...	...	35	...	...	10	15	10	10	75
		Unknown	12	...	5	...	...	...	12	...	2	1	33

Of the 786 cases visited by the Inspectors it has been found possible to include in the Tables as many as 710, 377 of males and 333 of females, as against 222 in last year's Report.

The Tables dealing with ages, duration of illness and occupation are self-explanatory, but the Tables dealing with personal and family history are more complicated and require some explanation. These Tables are to be read as follows :—

In the Table dealing with married males at ages 35-55, 123 cases were notified. Of these, one parent was alive but affected while 28 had died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 69 were living and not affected, 115 dead of other diseases while 33 were alive but their medical history was not known.

In the next two columns under the heading of brothers and sisters, 10 were alive but affected and 43 dead of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 325 were alive and not affected, and 74 had died of other diseases, while the medical history of 24 alive and one dead was unknown.

In group III. which relates to uncles and aunts, 19 had died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 112 were alive and not affected, and 110 dead of other diseases, while the medical history of 75 was unknown.

In the next column it will be seen that the wives of two cases were alive but affected, while six had died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 114 were alive and one dead not affected while the medical history of two, one alive and one dead was unknown.

Of the patients' children nine were alive and affected, seven dead not affected, 347 alive and not affected, and 58 dead of other diseases. 10 of the patients were childless.

At the other ages the Table is to be read in the same way.

Of the total number of males, viz.—377, nine had parents alive affected, while 67 had died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 331 parents were alive and not affected while 247 had died, but not of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Among the total number of females, viz.—333, 17 had parents alive affected, while 88 had died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis; 309 parents were alive and not affected, while 210 had died, but not of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Of the total of 710 patients male and female, married and unmarried, 26 had parents alive affected, while 155 parents had died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Taking the column dealing with brothers and sisters, among males we find 35 had brothers and sisters alive affected, while 84 had died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis; and among females 54 had brothers or sisters alive affected, while 117 had died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, or a total among males and females of 89 who had brothers or sisters alive affected, while 201 had died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

During the year disinfection was carried out at 426 premises either after the death or removal of the patient, compared with 313 in 1911, 265 in 1910, 255 in 1909, 184 in 1908, and 135 in 1907. 87 of the premises disinfected were in Clapham, 31 in Putney, 107 in Streatham, 44 in Tooting, and 157 in Wandsworth.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Public Institutions.

The following Table shows the number of deaths and the rate to total deaths from this disease for the year 1912, and for the previous 10 years :—

TABLE LXXII.

Year.	Total Number of Deaths.	Institutions.					
		Union Infirmaries.		General and Special Hospitals.		Total.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.
1902	215	27	12·6	18	8·3	45	20·9
1903	230	48	20·9	19	8·2	67	29·1
1904	283	54	19·1	24	8·4	78	27·5
1905	266	55	20·6	20	7·5	75	28·1
1906	267	69	25·8	26	9·7	95	35·5
1907	261	65	24·9	37	14·2	102	39·1
1908	273	55	20·1	24	8·8	79	28·9
1909	273	74	27·1	32	11·7	106	38·8
1910	264	65	24·6	33	12·5	98	37·1
1911	280	90	32·1	39	13·9	129	46·0
Average	261	60	23·0	27	10·4	87	33·4
1912	303	86	28·3	43	14·2	129	42·5

This Table shows that the rates for the present year are much higher than the average for the past 10 years.

The rate in the Union Infirmaries shows an increase compared with the decennial average, but is lower compared with 1911, while the rate in General and Special Hospitals has also increased compared with 1911, and also with the decennial average.

Bacteriological Examination of Sputum.

316 examinations of sputum were made at the Lister Institute : 32 from Clapham, 14 from Putney, 117 from Streatham, 29 from Tooting, and 124 from Wandsworth.

In 89 of the cases it was reported that the bacillus had been found, and in 227 that it was absent.

Other Infective Diseases.

25 deaths were caused by other Infective diseases, five in Clapham, two in Putney, 10 in Streatham, one in Tooting, and seven in Wandsworth.

11 of these were under one year, five from five to 15 years, one from 15 to 25 years, four from 25 to 45 years, three from 45 to 65 years, and one over 65 years.

Of these 17 were stated to have been due to Syphilis, four to Septicæmia, three to Tetanus, and one to Actinomycosis of Lung.

The following Table shows the death-rate from Infective diseases for the whole Borough for the year, as well as for the five previous years.

TABLE LXXIII.

	Death-rate per 1,000 :—					
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Diarrhœa	'46	'64	'41	'30	1'13	'27
Diphtheria	'15	'13	'10	'05	'11	'06
Whooping Cough ...	'38	'20	'23	'22	'21	'15
Scarlet Fever	'08	'07	'04	'04	'03	'03
Influenza	'32	'28	'30	'18	'08	'14
Enteric Fever	'03	'02	'02	'026	'029	'02
Measles	'24	'15	'37	'14	'74	'16
Tuberculous Diseases ...	1'28	1'34	1'29	1'17	1'26	1'16

Acute Polio-Myelitis.

Five cases of the above disease were notified, one of which was fatal, three have partially recovered, while one was after further examination found not to be suffering from this disease.

Three of these patients were removed to hospital.

In the whole of London 132 cases were notified, 69 of these or 52 per cent. having been notified in the third quarter of the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

35 cases were notified, of which nine were in Clapham, one in Putney, seven in Streatham, four in Tooting and 14 in Wandsworth. One of the cases in Wandsworth occurred in the Workhouse.

34 of the cases were visited and it was ascertained that 15 were attended at birth by midwives, 15 were treated at hospital as out-patients, three as in-patients, and four were removed to the Union Infirmary, the 12 remaining being treated at home.

Two of the cases are still under treatment as out-patients at hospitals, and each infant will probably lose the sight of one eye. Two cases removed and could not be traced, one being a very severe case, while two died of prematurity.

The 28 remaining cases have recovered with no permanent injury to the sight of either eye.

Two cases were brought to my notice by the London County Council. A midwife was in attendance at birth in each case and both have recovered.

Glanders and Anthrax Orders.

Under the above Orders five cases of Glanders were notified by the Veterinary Inspectors of the London County Council. In these cases the necessary steps in connection with the disinfection and cleansing of the premises were taken by the officials of the London County Council, but the officers of the Borough Council visited the premises and obtained the names of any men who had been in contact with the diseased animals and notified them that if any symptoms of illness appeared the fact should be at once reported.

NON-INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The next Table shows the number of deaths from these for the year, as well as for the previous decennium for the whole Borough, corrected for External and Internal Institutions.

TABLE LXXIV.

Deaths from Non-Infective Diseases.

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.
Cancer	222	247	242	224	256	272	274	275	298	321	338	34.2	—
Circulatory Diseases ...	320	410	327	346	331	387	350	366	312	359	357	—	48
Respiratory „ ...	550	379	514	512	511	550	543	690	509	531	530	—	80
Premature Birth ...	308	322	298	317	315	285	294	254	249	268	240	—	96
Violence	127	111	101	91	108	90	107	118	91	120	116	—	6
All other Diseases ...	890	761	951	953	945	988	971	989	1032	1023	1025	—	72
Totals	2417	2230	2433	2443	2466	2572	2539	2692	2358	2622	2606	—	255

The above were the cause of 79.1 per cent. of the total deaths, compared with 69.4 in 1911, 82.5 in 1910, and 82.1 in 1909.

Cancer.

The total number of deaths from Cancer and other malignant diseases was 338, 152 of males and 186 of females, compared with 321 in 1911, an increase of 17 compared with the previous year, and of 34.2 compared with the corrected decennial average.

The corrected death rate was 1.07 per 1,000, compared with 1.04 in 1911, .99 in 1910, and .94 in 1909.

The number of deaths and the death-rate in each sub-district was as follows:—Clapham 85 and 1.41; Putney 27 and .94; Streatham 102 and 1.04; Tooting 31 and .87; and Wandsworth 93 and 1.01.

One of the deaths occurred under one year, one at five to 15 years, two at 15 to 25 years, 32 at 25 to 45 years, 165 at 25 to 65 years, and 137 over 65 years.

The following Table shows the number of deaths according to the part of the body affected.

TABLE LXXV.

Locality of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Intestines	41	29	70
Stomach	28	21	49
Liver	13	27	40
Uterus and Ovary ... ..	...	38	38
Breast ... ..	...	35	35
Mouth and Throat	17	4	21
Esophagus	15	5	20
Bladder and Kidney	8	3	11
Face and Neck	8	3	11
Abdomen	2	8	10
Pancreas	7	1	8
Other parts	11	8	19
Not specified	2	4	6
Total	152	186	338

In Institutions within the Borough 16 deaths occurred from Cancer, 11 males and five females. Four of these deaths occurred in the Hostel of God, two in Tooting Home, one in the Workhouse, one in H.M. Prison, and eight in private nursing homes.

107 of the deaths, 60 of males and 47 of females, occurred in External Institutions, 50 in Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmarys, and 57 in General and Special Hospitals.

73 of the total deaths occurred among females from Cancer of the Breast or Uterus, compared with 74 in 1911, 63 in 1910, and 80 in 1909.

The greatest number of deaths occurred from Cancer of the Intestines, which include Cancer of the Rectum. In regard to this the Registrar General in his report for 1910 says, "In both sexes the greatest relative increase and in the female sex the greatest absolute increase has been from Cancer of the Intestines, the mortality attributed to which amongst women has practically doubled during the last 14 years. Doubtless this is very largely due to improved diagnosis. In the case of rectal Cancer on the other hand the increase has been greater among men."

The next Table shows the death-rate per 100,000 for each of the sub-districts and for the whole Borough for the year and for the 10 preceding years.

TABLE LXXVI.

SUB-DISTRICT.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Average for 10 years.	1912.
Clapham ...	114	96	110	86	96	125	104	99	134	108	107	141
Putney ...	101	95	106	112	99	90	110	69	121	120	102	94
Streatham ...	88	114	91	87	92	105	101	106	89	126	100	104
Tooting ...	54	60	108	48	86	57	75	73	62	64	69	87
Wandsworth ...	90	102	84	88	102	90	91	94	95	88	92	101
Whole Borough	93	101	95	86	96	99	97	94	99	104	96	107

Compared with 1911 there has been an increase in this rate in Clapham, Tooting, and Wandsworth, and a decrease in Putney and Streatham.

There has again been an increase in the rate from this disease compared with the previous year and with the decennial average, and in the various sub-districts there has been a considerable increase in Clapham, Tooting and Wandsworth, a slight increase in Streatham, but a decrease in Putney. It is specially noticeable that the death-rate in Tooting is the lowest and that in Clapham the highest of the sub-districts, not only for 1912, but during the whole of the 10 years. In the decennium 1851-1860 this rate for England and Wales was only 32.5, but it increased in 1891-1900 to 75.8, and for London only in the decennium 1851-1860 it was 42, and for 1891-1900 85, or slightly more than double.

Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.

From these diseases 305 deaths occurred, compared with 358 in 1911, 351 in 1910, and 372 in 1909.

71 of these deaths occurred in Clapham, 24 in Putney, 93 in Streatham, 30 in Tooting, and 87 in Wandsworth.

21 of the deaths were due to Meningitis, 154 to Cerebral Hæmorrhage or Apoplexy, 27 to Convulsions, 12 to Softening of the Brain, 31 to Paralysis, 25 to General Paralysis of the Insane, four to Locomotor Ataxy, 13 to Epilepsy, and 39 to other diseases of the Nervous System.

The number of deaths from Cerebral Hæmorrhage or Apoplexy in each sub-district was as follows :—in Clapham 30, in Putney 15, in Streatham 50, in Tooting 12, and in Wandsworth 47, a total of 154, compared with 147 in 1911, 155 in 1910, and 158 in 1909.

30 of the deaths from Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System were under one year, eight from one to two years, eight from two to five years, 16 from five to 15 years, eight from 15 to 25 years, 42 from 25 to 45 years, 85 from 45 to 65 years, and 129 over 65 years.

Of the total deaths from the above under one year, viz.—30, 21 were from Convulsions, while of the total deaths over 65 years, viz.—154, 97 were from Cerebral Hæmorrhage.

Circulatory Diseases.

From the above group of diseases, 357 deaths occurred, 168 of which, 83 males and 85 females, were due to Valvular disease of the Heart.

91 of these deaths occurred in Clapham, 33 in Putney, 111 in Streatham, 30 in Tooting, and 92 in Wandsworth.

Of the deaths from all diseases of the Heart, one was under one year, one from one to two years, one from two to five years, 12 from five to 15 years, 19 from 15 to 25 years, 43 from 25 to 45 years, 121 from 45 to 65 years, and 159 over 65 years.

The number of deaths in 1912 was two less than in 1911, and 48 under the corrected decennial average.

Respiratory Diseases.

The total number of deaths was 530, 270 of males and 260 of females, compared with 531 in 1911, 509 in 1910, and 690 in 1909. The number of deaths was one less than in the previous year, and 80 under the corrected decennial average.

109 of the deaths occurred in Clapham, 46 in Putney, 130 in Streatham, 60 in Tooting, and 185 in Wandsworth.

Compared with 1911, there was a decrease in Clapham and Putney, and an increase in Streatham, Tooting and Wandsworth.

274 of the deaths occurred from Bronchitis, compared with 225 in 1911; 27 from Lobar Pneumonia, 85 from Lobular or Broncho-Pneumonia, 115 from Pneumonia in which the exact form was not distinguished; and 29 from other diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

101 of the deaths were of infants under one year, 40 from one to two years, 20 from two to five years, seven from five to 15 years, seven from 15 to 25 years, 49 from 25 to 45 years, 123 from 45 to 65 years, and 183 over 65 years.

The greatest number of deaths from these diseases occurred among persons from 45 to 65 years, and over 65 years.

From Bronchitis alone 143 deaths occurred among persons over 65 years of age, compared with 133 in 1911.

Appendicitis and Typhlitis.

29 deaths occurred from these diseases, 13 of males and 16 of females, equal to a rate of 92 per million, compared with 77 in 1911, 21 in 1910, and 19 in 1909. It is advisable to make a special note of this cause of death as it seems to show a tendency to increase. This increase may be due to greater precision in certification, many of the deaths previously registered as due to Peritonitis having been doubtless due to Appendicitis.

The Registrar General in his Report for England and Wales for 1910, states that the recorded death-rate had increased from 38 per million in 1901 to 66 in 1910, while the rate from Peritonitis has decreased from nearly 51 to 15.

Deaths from other Causes.

From Alcoholism, Acute and Chronic, 13 deaths, eight of males and five of females, occurred; and 39, 23 of males and 16 of females, from Cirrhosis of the Liver, compared with 14 and 39 in 1911.

From Nephritis, and Bright's disease 109 deaths occurred, 72 of males and 37 of females, compared with 128 in 1911.

From Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Child Birth 15 deaths occurred, three from 15 to 25 years and 12 from 25 to 45 years. This, added to the number of deaths from Puerperal Fever, viz.—11, gives a total of 26 deaths after child-birth, or a proportion of 3·84 per 1,000 births, compared with 3·43 in 1911. In London for the year 1911, which is the latest available report, this rate was 2·63. Of the 15 deaths, three occurred in Clapham, two in Putney, three in Streatham, two in Tooting, and five in Wandsworth.

Three of the deaths were due to Hæmorrhage, one to Rupture of the Uterus, two to Embolism or Thrombosis, three to Convulsions, and six to other diseases or accidents of Parturition.

Diabetes Mellitus was the cause of 39 deaths, 17 of males and 22 of females, seven in Clapham, four in Putney, 17 in Streatham, three in Tooting, and eight in Wandsworth, compared with 23 in 1911.

Premature Birth and Developmental Diseases.

240 deaths, 130 of males and 110 of females, were registered as having occurred from these diseases, compared with 268 in 1911, 249 in 1910, and 254 in 1909. The number of deaths is thus 28 under last year, and 96 under the corrected decennial average.

127 of the deaths were due to Premature Birth, 93 to Developmental diseases and 20 from other diseases of Early Infancy. 235 were of infants under one year, one from one to two years, and four over five years.

The number of deaths from these diseases in the Borough is shown more in detail in an earlier part of this Report in Table XIX., which deal with Infantile Mortality, while for the sub-districts the Tables will be found in the Appendix.

Old Age.

236 deaths, 94 of males and 142 of females, occurred from Old Age, compared with 210 in 1911, 179 in 1910 and 192 in 1909.

41 of these occurred in Clapham, 19 in Putney, 72 in Streatham, 24 in Tooting, and 80 in Wandsworth.

With one exception all these deaths were of persons over 65 years. 10 were from 65 to 70, 39 from 70 to 75, 58 from 75 to 80, 57 from 80 to 85, 46 from 85 to 90, 21 from 90 to 95, and four from 95 to 100.

1,054 deaths, or 32 per cent. of the total deaths, occurred in persons over 65 years, compared with 28·3 in 1911, 31·1 in 1910, and 30·9 in 1909.

The percentage of deaths over 65 years to total deaths, in the sub-districts was as follows:—In Clapham 32·4, in Putney 34·8, in Streatham 38·8, in Tooting 19·2, and in Wandsworth 29·4.

Violence.

116 deaths, 80 of males and 36 of females, occurred from Violence, compared with 120 in 1911, 91 in 1910, and 118 in 1909.

68 of the deaths were due to Accidental, and 43 to Suicidal causes. Five deaths were caused by other forms of Violence, in four of which verdicts of murder or manslaughter were given.

24 of the deaths belonged to Clapham, 10 to Putney, 32 to Streatham, 14 to Tooting, and 36 to Wandsworth.

From Accidental causes two of the deaths were of infants under one year, six of persons from two to five years, nine from five to 15 years, 12 from 15 to 25 years, 16 from 25 to 45 years, 13 from 45 to 65 years, and 10 over 65 years.

Of the deaths from Suicidal causes four were from 15 to 25 years, 12 from 25 to 45 years, 21 from 45 to 65 years, and six over 65 years.

The number of deaths from Violence is four less than in 1911, and six under the corrected decennial average.

Inquests.

The next Table shows the number of Inquests held in the Borough during the year.

The total number was 182, compared with 192 in 1911, 189 in 1910, and 208 in 1909.

36 of the Inquests were held on persons who died in Clapham, 21 in Putney, 34 in Streatham, 18 in Tooting, and 73 in Wandsworth.

In 107, or 58·8 per cent. of the cases, a verdict of death from Natural causes was returned ; in 30, or 16·4 per cent., from Accidental causes ; in 33, or 18·1 per cent., from Suicidal causes ; in eight, Open verdicts ; in three, Murder ; while one Execution took place.

27 of the Inquests were held on persons not belonging to the Borough who died in the Borough. Three of these were on persons who died in the Prison, seven in the River Thames, one in Putney Hospital, and 16 in other places and on the street.

TABLE LXXVII.

INQUESTS.	SUB-DISTRICTS.					
	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
<i>Deaths from Natural Causes</i> ...	21	9	16	11	50	107
<i>Accidental:—</i>						
Falls ...	2	2	2	1	1	8
Knocked down by motor ...	...	1	2	1	1	5
Suffocated in bed with parents ...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Death under an anæsthetic ...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Scalds ...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Run over by train ...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Fall from window ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Run over by van ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tetanus following cut on hand ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Blow on head whilst at play ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Burns ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Poisoning by Sulphonal ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suffocated by food in larynx ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Loss of blood from cut ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gunshot wounds ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
<i>Suicidal:—</i>						
Drowning... ..	1	4	1	...	3	9
Cut throat... ..	4	...	...	...	2	6
Hanging	2	...	1	1	1	5
Poisoning by coal gas ...	1	...	...	1	3	5
Poisoning by oxalic acid ...	1	...	1	...	1	3
Poisoning by cyanide of potassium ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Poisoning by hydrochloric acid ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Run over by train ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Jumped from window... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gunshot wounds ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
<i>Open Verdicts:—</i>						
Found dead	1	...	1	...	2	4
Found drowned	1	2	...	...	1	4
<i>Murder</i> ... ..	...	1	2	...	...	3
<i>Execution</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTALS	36	21	34	18	73	182

88 inquests were held on persons belonging to the Borough who died outside the Borough; 15 from Clapham, eight from Putney, 26 from Streatham, 13 from Tooting, and 26 from Wandsworth, and the following Table shows the causes of death. 21

of these deaths were from Natural, 53 from Accidental, and 12 from Suicidal causes, while in one a verdict of Manslaughter and in one of Murder were returned.

TABLE LXXVIII.

INQUESTS.	SUB-DISTRICTS.					
	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
<i>Deaths from Natural Causes</i>	5	2	5	4	5	21
<i>Accidental:—</i>						
Falls ... ..	...	1	3	2	3	9
Run over by motor bus	1	...	3	3	1	8
Drowning	1	1	3	...	1	6
Death under an anæsthetic	1	1	2	...	...	4
Fall from ladder ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	4
Knocked down by taxi-cab ... ..	...	...	2	1	...	3
Burns ... ..	...	...	2	...	1	3
Knocked down by train ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Knocked down by tram car	2	...	...	...	...	2
Blood poisoning following injury ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	2
Crushed by pole of van ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Suffocated by fall of a wall ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Crushed under lift ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Suffocated by carbon-monoxide ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Kicked whilst playing football ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fall down steamship's hold	1	...	...	...	...	1
Crushed by machinery	1	...	...	...	...	1
Run over by van ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Thrown out of motor ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
<i>Suicidal:—</i>						
Cut throat ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	2
Poisoning by carbolic acid... ..	1	1	...	...	...	2
Poisoning by oxalic acid	1	...	...	...	...	1
Poisoning by ammonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Poisoning by opium ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Poisoning by cyanide of potassium ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
Corrosive poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Run over by train ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gun shot wounds ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
<i>Manslaughter</i> ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
<i>Murder</i>	1	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS	15	8	26	13	26	88

Deaths and Causes of Death in Public Institutions.

In the Public Institutions of the Borough 958 deaths occurred during the year, compared with 850 in 1911, 723 in 1910, 837 in 1909, 818 in 1908, 807 in 1907, and 771 in 1906. Of these 767 deaths were of persons not belonging to the Borough compared with 669 in 1911, and 191 of persons belonging to the Borough, compared with 181 in 1911.

The increase was again chiefly due to the increase in the number of deaths of persons not belonging to the Borough.

In Clapham 57 deaths occurred in the Hostel of God, six of these being Borough residents. Of these 29 were due to Cancer, 21 to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, two from other Tuberculous diseases, two from Rheumatic Fever, one from Appendicitis, and two from other causes.

In Putney five deaths occurred in the Priory, Roehampton, two from diseases of the nervous system, and three from other causes.

In Putney Hospital, which was opened during the year, 16 deaths occurred, 11 belonging to the Borough and five not belonging thereto. Three of the deaths were due to Cancer, two to Accident, two to Heart Disease, one to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, one to Puerperal Fever, and seven to other causes.

In Streatham there were 10 deaths in St. Anne's Home, 11 in the Home for Aged Jews, and six in the Middlesex County Asylum Annexe. Of the 10 in St. Anne's Home, six were from diseases of the Respiratory Organs, one from Nephritis, one from Heart Disease, and two from other causes. Of the 11 in the Home for Aged Jews, one was from disease of the Nervous System, one from disease of the Circulatory system, three were from diseases of the Respiratory Organs, three from Old Age and three from other causes. Of the six in the Middlesex County Asylum Annexe one was from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, one from Tuberculous disease of the Bowels, two from diseases of the Nervous System, and two from other causes.

In Tooting 588 deaths occurred in Public Institutions, 325 in Tooting Bec Asylum, 108 in the Fever Hospital, 137 in Tooting Home, 17 in the Fountain Asylum, and one in Newlands House Asylum.

115 of these—67 in the Tooting Home, 39 in the Fever Hospital, seven in Tooting Bec Asylum, one in the Fountain Asylum, and one in Newlands House were of persons belonging to this Borough.

Of the 325 deaths in the Tooting Bec Asylum, 246 were from Old Age, three from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, two from other forms of Tuberculosis, 16 from diseases of the Respiratory Organs, nine from diseases of the Heart, 26 from diseases of the Nervous System, eight from Cerebral Hæmorrhage, two from Cancer, five from diseases of the Urinary System, and eight from all other causes.

In the Fever Hospital, 108 deaths occurred, 39 of which belonged to the Borough, compared with 48 in 1911, 54 in 1910, and 84 in 1909. 17 of these deaths were from Scarlet Fever, 34 from Diphtheria, 25 from Measles, 26 from Whooping Cough, one from disease of the Respiratory Organs, one from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and four from other causes.

137 deaths occurred in the Tooting Home, 67 of which were Borough residents. 94 of these were from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 15 from Old Age, nine from diseases of the Respiratory Organs, three from Cancer, five from diseases of the Heart, four from Apoplexy, two from Influenza, and five from all other causes.

In the Fountain Asylum, which was opened by the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the reception of Imbeciles, 17 deaths occurred one of which belonged to the Borough. Nine of these were due to diseases of the Nervous System, two to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, two to other forms of Tuberculosis, two to Heart Disease, one to Pneumonia, and one to Accident.

In Wandsworth 144 deaths occurred in Public Institutions, 108 in the Middlesex County Asylum, 22 in the Royal Hospital for Incurables, eight in the Prison, and six in the Workhouse.

Of the 108 deaths in the Middlesex County Asylum, 20 were from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 14 from Old Age, 11 from diseases of the Respiratory Organs, six from Bright's disease, one from Enteritis, one from Cancer, 42 from diseases of the Brain and Nervous System (of which 23 were from General Paralysis of the Insane, 10 from Epilepsy, four from Apoplexy, one from Convulsions, and one from Softening of the Brain), eight from Heart Disease, two from Accident, one from Enteric Fever, one from Erysipelas, and three from other causes.

Of the 22 deaths in the Royal Hospital for Incurables, one was from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, seven from diseases of the Nervous System, two from Diabetes, three from Cancer, two from Bronchitis, one from Influenza, one from Old Age, and four from all other causes.

Of the eight deaths in the Prison, two were from Apoplexy, one from Heart disease, one from Cancer, two from other causes, and one was a case of Execution.

Of the six deaths in the Workhouse, all of which belonged to the Borough, two were from Premature Birth and Developmental diseases, two from diseases of Parturition, one from Cancer, and one from Apoplexy.

In other places 122 deaths occurred, 47 of which belonged to the Borough, nine of these being from Accident, 17 from Cancer, 14 from Suicide, nine from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, one from other Tuberculous disease, one from Influenza, 11 from diseases of the Nervous System, four from Appendicitis, two from Diarrhœa, 18 from diseases of the Heart, 11 from diseases of the Respiratory Organs, five from Old Age, three from Nephritis, three from Premature Birth and Developmental diseases, two from Chronic Alcoholism, and 12 from all other causes. 42 of these deaths occurred in Private Nursing Homes, and eight in the River Thames.

Of the 940 deaths in Public Institutions outside the Borough, 437 occurred in Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries, 393 in General and Special Hospitals, 89 in Lunatic and Imbecile Asylums, and 21 in the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Fever Hospitals.

Of the 437 deaths in Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries, one was from Measles, one from Whooping Cough, one from Erysipelas, 42 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, seven from other Tuberculous diseases, 50 from Cancer, 10 from Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver, 35 from diseases of the Nervous System, 46 from diseases of the Heart, 70 from diseases of the Respiratory Organs, 32 from Enteritis, 16 from Bright's disease, three from Puerperal Fever, 16 from Premature Birth and Congenital Debility, 56 from Old Age, six from Accident, two from Suicide, and 43 from other causes.

Of the 393 deaths in General and Special Hospitals, one was from Enteric Fever, one from Measles, one from Diphtheria, two from Influenza, 31 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 21 from other forms of Tuberculosis, 56 from Cancer, 22 from diseases of the Nervous System, 49 from diseases of the Heart, 26 from diseases of the Respiratory Organs, five from Diarrhœa and Enteritis, 17 from Appendicitis, 10 from Obstruction of the Bowels, nine from Ulcer of Stomach, seven from Bright's disease, four from Puerperal Fever, 24 from Premature Birth and Congenital Debility, two from Old Age, 41 from Accident, 11 from Suicide, and 53 from other causes.

Of the 89 deaths in Lunatic and Imbecile Asylums, one was from Enteric Fever, one from Influenza, one from Cancer, 10 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, one from other forms of Tuberculosis, 41 from diseases of the Nervous System, 11 from diseases of the Heart, 10 from diseases of the Respiratory Organs, one from Enteritis, three from Bright's disease, four from Old Age, and five from other causes.

Of the 21 deaths in the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Fever Hospitals, five were from Enteric Fever, two from Scarlet Fever, two from Measles, two from Whooping Cough, two from other forms of Tuberculosis, one from Puerperal Fever, three from Congenital Debility, and four from other causes.

The number of deaths in both External and Internal Institutions, in Nursing Homes, and other places not Institutions, is shown in the next Table.

TABLE LXXIX.

I.—Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.		II.—Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.		III.—Other Institutions, the Deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District	
Name of Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Name of Institution	No. of Deaths.	Name of Institution.	No. of Deaths.
Hostel of God ...	51	1. Wandsworth Union Infirmaries ...	425	31. Middlesex Hospital ...	11
The Priory, Roehampton ...	5	2. Banstead Asylum ...	11	32. Mount Vernon Hospital ...	2
St. Anne's Home ...	10	3. Battersea Gen. Hospital ...	3	33. National Hospital ...	2
Tooting Home ...	70	4. Belgrave Hospital ...	6	34. Queen Charlotte Hosp. ...	2
Grove Fever Hospital ...	69	5. Bolingbroke Hospital... ..	33	35. Ryl. Sea Bathing Hosp. ...	3
Royal Hospital for Incurables	20	6. Brompton Hospital ...	4	36. Royal Waterloo Hosp. ...	3
Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum ...	113	7. Camberwell House Asylum	2	37. Royal National Hosp. ...	2
H. M. Prison ...	5	8. Cancer Hospital ...	4	38. St. Bartholomew's Hospital ...	6
Tooting Bec Asylum ...	318	9. Cane Hill Asylum ...	9	39. St. Catherine's Hospital ...	2
Fountain Temporary Asylum	16	10. Caterham Asylum ...	8	40. St. George's Hospital ...	11
Home for Aged Jews ...	10	11. Cen. Lond. Sick Asylum ...	3	41. St. George's Infirmary ...	2
Putney Hospital ...	5	12. Charing Cross Hospital ...	8	42. St. Luke's House ...	4
Nursing Homes ...	27	13. City of London Asylum ...	2	43. St. Mary's Hospital ...	3
River Thames ...	6	14. Clapham Maternity Hospital ...	5	44. St. Peter's Hospital ...	3
Other Places ...	42	15. Croydon Gen. Hospital ...	2	45. St. Thomas's Hospital ...	63
	767	16. Croydon Infirmary ...	2	46. University College Hospital ...	5
		17. Earlswood Asylum ...	2	47. Victoria Hospital ...	13
		18. Epileptic Colony ...	3	48. Westminster Hospital... ..	16
		19. Evelina Hospital ...	10	49. West London Hospital ...	4
		20. Gen. Lying In Hospital ...	6	50. Park Hospital ...	6
		21. Grosvenor Hospital ...	2	51. South Western Hospital ...	10
		22. Gt. Ormonde St. Hospital ...	3	52. Southern Hospital ...	3
		23. Guy's Hospital ...	15	53. Western Hospital ...	2
		24. Horton Asylum ...	19	54. Other Institutions ...	32
		25. Infants' Hospital ...	3	55. Other places not public institutions ...	63
		26. King's College Hospital ...	8	56. On Street ...	13
		27. Lambeth Infirmary ...	4	57. River Thames ...	4
		28. London Hospital ...	2	58. Private Nursing Homes ...	22
		29. Long Grove Asylum ...	16		
		30. Manor Asylum ...	7		
					910
					191

Compared with the average of the last 20 years there has been a marked increase in the number of deaths in Institutions, and to show that the increase has been going on for some years, the following Table has been prepared.

The comparative percentages for London are also shown, and it will be noted that in the 20 years 1891-1910 these increased in London from 25·8 to 43·4 with an average of 33·48, and in Wandsworth from 14·9 to 31·2, with an average of 21·07.

In this Borough the percentage is lower than for the whole of London, and this is what might be expected in consequence of the social condition of the population, but in spite of this, it is rather startling to find that 30 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in Institutions, and that for the year 1911 12·2 per cent. occurred in Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries.

Compared with the 20 years' average, the greatest increase has occurred among the deaths in General and Special Hospitals, etc., while the rates in the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals, both for the Borough and for London, are much higher owing to the reception of Measles and Whooping Cough into these Hospitals.

TABLE LXXX.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS TO TOTAL DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1911 AND FOR THE 20 PREVIOUS YEARS.

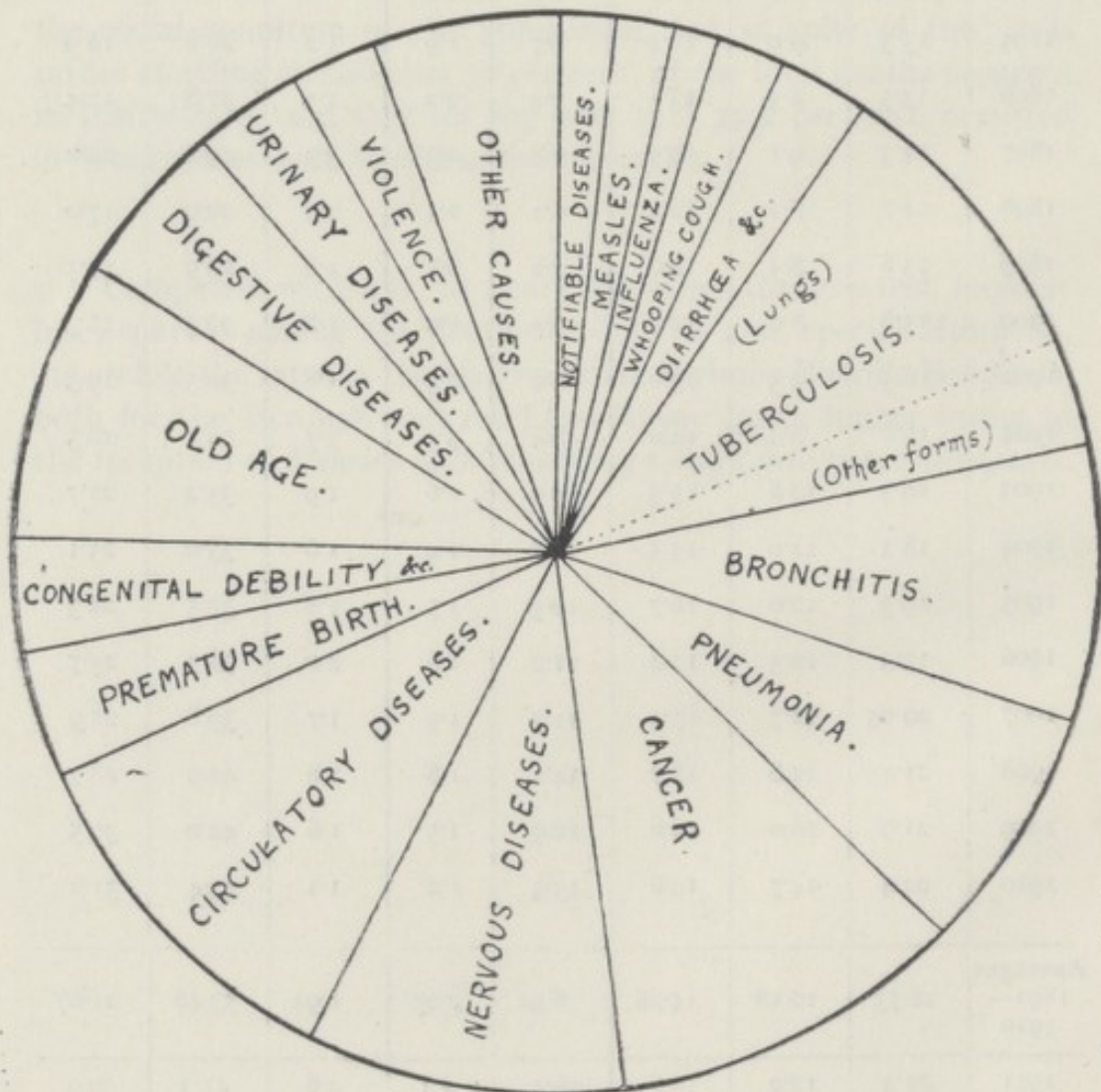
Year.	Workhouse and Workhouse Infirmaries.		General and Special Hospitals and Asylums.		Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals.		Total.	
	London.	Wands-worth.	London.	Wands-worth.	London.	Wands-worth.	London.	Wands-worth.
1891	14.0	8.0	10.7	6.3	1.1	.6	25.8	14.9
1892	12.8	7.7	10.7	5.8	1.9	1.5	25.4	15.0
1893	13.1	7.9	11.4	6.0	2.4	2.7	26.9	16.6
1894	13.4	8.7	12.5	7.1	4.7	2.4	28.7	18.2
1895	13.5	9.0	11.4	6.7	1.9	1.2	26.8	16.9
1896	13.5	8.5	12.1	7.4	2.2	1.5	27.8	17.4
1897	14.3	9.1	12.5	7.8	2.3	3.3	29.1	20.2
1898	14.7	8.1	12.2	6.1	2.1	2.8	29.0	17.0
1899	15.8	8.5	12.0	7.2	2.1	1.8	29.9	17.5
1900	15.8	8.0	12.7	6.5	2.0	1.8	30.5	16.3
1901	16.5	9.5	13.6	8.0	2.4	1.8	32.5	19.3
1902	16.6	8.4	14.0	8.4	3.5	3.7	34.1	20.5
1903	18.3	10.8	15.5	9.0	1.6	1.9	35.4	21.7
1904	18.1	11.0	15.5	10.5	1.4	1.6	35.0	23.1
1905	19.3	12.0	16.7	10.5	1.5	1.8	37.5	24.3
1906	19.3	12.5	17.4	11.2	1.6	2.0	38.3	25.7
1907	20.05	12.7	17.4	11.5	1.9	1.7	39.8	25.9
1908	21.4	12.8	18.7	14.1	1.8	1.8	41.9	28.7
1909	21.9	16.0	18.6	12.9	1.5	1.6	42.0	30.5
1910	22.4	14.7	19.8	15.4	1.2	1.1	43.4	31.2
Averages 1891—1910	16.73	10.18	14.26	8.91	2.05	1.94	33.48	21.07
1911	22.4	12.2	16.8	16.1	2.1	2.6	41.3	30.9

The diagram which follows shows graphically the proportion which the more prevalent diseases bear to the total deaths.

The whole area of the circle represents the deaths from all causes, and the various segments the deaths from particular diseases or groups of diseases.

It will be observed that the deaths from Tuberculosis, Cancer, Diseases of the Circulatory system, and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs contribute very largely to the total mortality, and also that the notifiable diseases, other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis, contribute very little.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES TO TOTAL DEATHS, 1912.



	Proportion per 1,000 Deaths from all causes.
Notifiable Diseases	16·4
Measles	15·5
Influenza	13·6
Whooping Cough	17·3
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	25·8
Tuberculosis (all forms)	111·3
(Lungs)	(92·1)
Bronchitis	83·2
Pneumonia	69·0
Cancer	102·7
Nervous Diseases	99·1
Circulatory Diseases	108·5
Premature Birth	38·6
Congenital Debility, etc.	34·3
Old Age	71·7
Digestive Diseases	53·0
Urinary Diseases	40·7
Violence	35·2
Other Causes	64·1
All Causes	1,000·0

Cutting-off Notices.

During the year 114 notices with respect to 126 premises were received from the Water Board stating that the supply had been withdrawn.

13 of the premises were in Clapham, 27 in Putney, 44 in Streatham, 12 in Tooting, and 30 in Wandsworth.

The supply was withdrawn for non-payment of rates from 45 premises, from 35 premises in consequence of defects, and in 46 the premises were empty.

Compared with 1911, there has been an increase of 14 in the number of notices received, and of 23 in the number of premises affected.

Mortuaries.

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

With reference to the Wandsworth Mortuary the Public Health Committee have on several occasions had the question of providing a new mortuary for Wandsworth before them, but so far no decision as to the site has been arrived at.

The Mortuary at Tooting has been closed, but a temporary one has been provided pending the erection of a new one in Wandsworth

In Clapham, 30 bodies were removed to the Mortuary, compared with 43 in 1911; in Streatham 39, compared with 55, and in Wandsworth 117, of which 74 were from Wandsworth, 24 from Putney, and 19 from Tooting—a total of 186 compared with 206 in 1911. In addition four bodies were removed to the temporary Mortuary at Tooting.

No infectious cases were admitted to any of the Mortuaries during the year.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK IN 1912.

The following list shows the special inspections made by me during the year :—

- (1)—Complaints were received from the Wimbledon Council with reference to flooding of land at rear of Ravensbury Road, Wandsworth, which was used as a skating pond in winter. In company with the Medical Officer of Health for Wimbledon I made an inspection of the pond in January, 1912.

As far as this Borough was concerned I could detect no nuisance that could be dealt with under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Some of the water was flowing from the pond into land owned by the Wimbledon Corporation,

and as this might possibly cause some damage to the property the attention of the owner of the land was called to the matter by that Authority, as also the nuisance caused by some of the water flooding a factory in the Wimbledon district.

(2)—Special inspections were also made of several new roads in consequence of complaints by residents in these roads. The two principally complained of were part of Ellison Road and Downton Avenue, both in the sub-district of Streatham. With regard to the former the owner of the road carried out some repairs which abated the nuisance to a certain extent, and in the latter the road has been apportioned and will be dealt with by the Borough Council during the current year.

(3)—Special inspections were made during the year of all the premises in the Borough where pigs were kept, and in one case where these animals were kept within forty yards of the street, the attention of the owner was called to the matter and the sties were removed and new sties built which complied with the statute.

With regard to the other premises, which are chiefly in the Osiers, and the vacant land in Merton Road, Wandsworth, it was necessary in a few cases to serve notices for the repair of paving to the sties, and these notices were all satisfactorily complied with.

(4)—At the request of the Home Secretary I superintended the exhumation and reburial of bodies from the Defoe Chapel, Tooting, as the premises were to be occupied for business purposes. In all, the remains of 150 bodies were found and these were all removed and reburied at the Streatham Park Cemetery to my satisfaction and under my personal supervision.

(5)—As in previous years, special inspections were made of several localities in consequence of complaints of smells from road gullies and sewer ventilators.

The number of complaints was much less than in the previous year, especially in Streatham and Wandsworth; this having been due to the fact that the climatic conditions were unfavourable.

In all 91 complaints were received, compared with 214 in 1911 : five from Clapham North, six from Clapham South, 13 from Putney, 21 from Streatham, four from Balham, 10 from Tooting, 12 from Southfield, seven from Fairfield, and 13 from Springfield Wards.

All these complaints were forwarded to the Borough Engineer, who reported that in 68 cases the sewers were flushed and disinfected, in five the manholes were temporarily sealed, in two ventilating columns were erected, in three as the sewer in connection with which the ventilator complained of was under the control of the London County Council, the complaints were forwarded to that Authority, while the remaining complaints, 13 in number, were second or third complaints of the same ventilator.

- (6)—Inspections were also made of several passages and mews with the result that several have again this year been satisfactorily dealt with, while in one case proceedings were taken in the Police Court, but the summons was dismissed as the Council could not produce satisfactory evidence as to the proper owners.
- (a) Passage at rear of 147-157, Clapham Park Road, has been properly paved.
 - (b) Elms Mews, Elms Road, have been paved and drained.
 - (c) Entrance to Newman's Court, Clapham, paving has been repaired.
 - (d) Footway at Little Pleasant Place, Clapham, has been properly paved.
 - (e) Passageway at rear of 267-285, Putney Bridge Road, has been repaired with gravel and the nuisance abated.
 - (f) Passageway 103-111, Mitcham Road, has been paved and drained.
 - (g) Passageway 196-200, Mitcham Road, has been repaired with gravel and the insanitary conditions removed.
 - (h) Passageway 119-133, Mitcham Road, paving has been repaired.
 - (i) Passageway at rear of 227-233, Mitcham Lane, has been repaired and a new gate erected at entrance.

- (k) Passageway at rear of 57-67, Corsehill Street, has been paved with concrete.
 - (l) Passageway at rear of 60-70, Corsehill Street, has been paved with concrete.
 - (m) Passage at rear of 133-139, Upper Tooting Road, has been repaired.
 - (n) Passage at rear of 166-200, Streatham High Road, has been repaired and tar-paved.
 - (o) Passage at rear of 67, New Park Road, has been gravelled and the nuisance abated.
 - (p) Passage at rear of 238-258, Balham High Road, has been repaired.
 - (q) Passage at rear of 33-41, Balham Hill, has been gravelled.
 - (r) Passage at rear of 31-47 and 41-47, Bedford Hill, has been repaired.
 - (s) Passage at rear of 525-551, Garratt Lane, has been repaired and properly drained.
- (7)—Special house-to-house inspections were made by me during the year in Young's Rents, Rowlands Cottages, Park Crescent, Carfax Square, Little Pleasant Place, Gauden Road, Heath Road, Yeovil Street, White Square, Foley Place, Wandsworth Road, and Downers Cottages, Clapham; Biggs Row, Labourers Cottages and Brewhouse Lane, Putney; Greyhound Square, Foss Road, Hazelhurst Road, Calders Row, Cowpers Row, Lutheran Place, Fairview Place, Smith's Cottages, Champion Place, Farm Avenue, Verran Road, Bellamy Street, Fernlea Road, Larch Road and Graveney Road, Streatham; Aldis Mews, Salvador, Salvador Place, Salvador South and Fountain Road, Tooting; Point Pleasant, Wardley Street, Groton Road, Bridgefield Grove, Malva Road, Guelph Street, Fields Alley, and Cubitt's Cottages, Garratt Lane, Wandsworth.

These inspections were made chiefly on account of nuisances and damp conditions reported to me by the Sanitary Inspectors, and also to ascertain if any of these premises could be reported to the Council under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, and also the By-laws as to Underground Rooms, made under the above Act.

(8)—Special inspections were also made of the slaughterhouse occupied by Messrs. Harrison, Barber & Co., for the new licence to be granted by the London County Council for the slaughtering on these premises of horses for human consumption.

The Inspector has on many occasions during the year inspected these premises and reported that all the animals examined by him were in good condition. The horse flesh is not sold to retailers in this country but is exported to the Continent.

Including the house-to-house inspections and inspections for certificates under the Revenue Act, but excluding the routine inspection of bakehouses, slaughter-houses, cowsheds, and offensive trade premises, 1,010 inspections were made of premises, chiefly previous to the service of statutory notices.

My attendance at the Police Court was necessary on 14 occasions during the year.

Revenue Act.

During the year 14 certificates were granted under the above Act, and four refused.

The certificates granted referred to 37 houses or 80 tenements, and those refused to 12 houses or 29 tenements.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

All the house-to-house inspections during the year have again been carried out under and for the purposes of Section 17 of this Act, and the results of these inspections have been recorded on the cards, particulars of which are given in the Report for 1910.

It has not been found necessary to take any action under this Act as it has been found, after careful consideration and personal inspection that the nuisances detected could all be dealt with under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

The four houses in Putney and one in Wandsworth, reported on in 1910 under the above Act, have not been demolished, but the former are still closed and the latter is now used as a store shed.

The tables of house-to-house inspections show, as in former years, the name of the street, the number of houses inspected, the number of houses in which defects were found, and the number of families living in one, two, three, and four rooms and upwards.

The defects found are given in the Table of Sanitary Operations, as also the number of intimation and statutory notices served and complied with.

Underground Rooms.

The Inspection begun in 1911 of premises where such rooms existed, was continued during 1912, but as I stated in the Report for the former year very few have been discovered, and in the majority of those discovered in 1912 the occupation as a sleeping room has been discontinued.

In Clapham the streets where such rooms were chiefly found were Wandsworth Road and Carfax Square. In several of the houses in Wandsworth Road structural alterations have been made so as to comply with the By-laws, while in Carfax Square the rooms are in nearly all the cases not now used as sleeping rooms. In eight out of 19 houses in this latter street the rooms are still occasionally occupied as sleeping rooms, and these premises are being kept under observation for further action if necessary.

In Putney three houses in Felsham Road had underground rooms which were illegally occupied, but the owner carried out structural alterations so as to comply with the By-laws.

In Streatham inspections were made of 25 houses in Fernlea Road, 27 in Larch Road and seven in Balham Grove, but in all it was only necessary to make certain slight alterations so as to comply with the By-laws.

In Selkirk Road, 13 houses were found with underground rooms, but these were, after communication with the owner, found on further inspection not to be used as sleeping apartments.

In Tooting, only four houses were found to have illegally occupied underground rooms, and the use of these rooms as sleeping rooms was discontinued on the attention of the owner being called to the By-laws.

In Wandsworth, only three underground rooms were found illegally occupied, but on further inspection the occupation as sleeping rooms had been discontinued.

I have personally during the year inspected all the premises in which my attention was called by the Inspectors before communicating with the owners, and I am pleased to be able to report that it was not necessary during the year to take further action.

Sanitary Operations.

Tables LXXXI., LXXXII., and LXXXIII. show the number and nature of the inspections made during the year by the Male and Female Inspectors respectively.

These Tables show in more detail the varied character of the work carried out by the Inspectors.

The number of complaints received and attended to was 2,528, compared with 2,076 in 1911, 1,789 in 1910, and 1,692 in 1909.

There was an increase in Clapham South, Putney, Streatham, Balham, Southfield, Fairfield, and Springfield Wards, and a decrease in Clapham North and Tooting Wards, compared with the previous year.

Four of these complaints were made to the London County Council, and these were at once attended to.

The number of houses and premises inspected was 36,316, an increase of 4,343 compared with 1911, and of 6,385 compared with 1910.

There was an increase in the number of houses and premises inspected in Clapham North and South, Streatham, Balham, Tooting, Fairfield and Springfield Wards, and a decrease in Putney and Southfield Wards.

The total number of house-to-house inspections made was 2,674, compared with 2,486 in 1911, 6,276 in 1910, 7,007 in 1909, 5,575 in 1908, and 5,718 in 1907. There has been an increase in the number of these inspections in Clapham North, Putney, Streatham, Tooting, Southfield and Springfield Wards, and a decrease in Clapham South, Balham, and Fairfield Wards, compared with 1911.

Although the number of these inspections is lower than the average of the five previous years, yet there has been an increase of 188 compared with 1911, and it will be noted that the total number of inspections has increased by 4,343.

TABLE LXXXI.
Summary of Sanitary Operations in the Borough
during the Year 1912.

	CLAPHAM.		PUT- NEY.	STREATHAM		TOOT- ING.	WANDSWORTH.			WHOLE BOROUGH.
	North Ward.	South Ward.		Strea- tham Ward.	Bal- ham Ward.		South field Ward.	Fair- field Ward.	Spring field Ward.	
Number of complaints received and attended to	293	275	139	426	281	304	267	159	384	2528.
Number of houses and premises inspected	4119	3206	3968	4613	4375	4464	4103	2410	5058	36316
Number of houses and premises re-inspected	1926	1131	1478	3066	2747	2208	2098	1928	2458	19040
Number of house - to - house inspections	333	201	429	357	403	172	308	214	257	2674
Number of preliminary notices served	754	504	504	1097	1030	611	547	626	947	6620
Ditto complied with	728	514	535	934	1049	567	514	682	923	6446
Number of statutory notices served	77	42	11	39	161	36	92	47	202	707
Ditto complied with	78	39	12	33	172	41	34	63	228	700
Notices served for periodical removal of manure ... ..	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	8.
Number of rooms disinfected after infectious diseases ...	407	308	382	328	545	651	400	299	467	3787
Bedding stoved	156	141	145	211	246	315	167	134	229	1744
Overcrowding abated	11	1	4	10	9	8	1	2	30	76
Rooms cleansed and repaired...	424	302	250	790	1299	556	244	673	710	5248
Staircases cleansed and repaired	131	54	47	147	274	72	52	113	153	1043
Drains cleansed and repaired...	123	94	76	210	153	258	120	75	127	1236
Traps fixed to drains ... ..	...	85	13	30	21	56	10	21	...	236
Bath, lavatory and sink wastes altered to discharge outside over gullies or repaired ...	...	17	25	116	52	74	16	31	30	361
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains ... ..	...	2	...	6	3	6	1	9	...	27
Water closets cleansed and repaired	185	141	104	181	348	172	132	222	209	1694
Water closets, separate supply of water laid on to ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of manure, &c., removed	48	30	42	81	40	31	18	8	18	316
Urinals cleansed, repaired or water laid on to	5	...	12	6	8	3	4	12	1	51
Cesspools abolished ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ashpits provided or repaired ...	74	68	36	167	142	99	56	87	88	717
Dust complaints received	65	87	60	86	41	21	94	32	81	567
Stables and stables yards drained, paved or cleansed ...	3	17	8	26	7	10	4	4	24	103
Yards drained, paved or cleansed	84	69	55	190	122	114	77	103	142	956
Unwholesome or dilapidated houses cleansed or repaired ...	...	...	...	3	7	5	20	21	4	60
Leaky roofs and gutters repaired	128	107	66	135	112	77	58	95	92	870
Damp courses inserted... ..	79	21	...	166	49	55	59	139	28	596
Damp conditions remedied	155	63	95	257	94	89	29	53	128	963
Houses re-supplied with water	14	2	20	3	16	10	6	9	13	93
Water cisterns cleansed, covered or repaired	26	35	32	108	55	54	16	49	70	445
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	4	3	6	22	6	12	4	12	18	87
Smoke nuisances reported	3	...	11	4	...	...	21	11	5	55
Soil pipes repaired	14	9	22	32	18	35	6	15	8	159
Unclassified nuisances	113	56	83	283	63	73	69	171	18	929

TABLE LXXXII.
 DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS, 1912.
 (MALE INSPECTORS.)

	Inspections.	Re-Inspections.	Totals.	
Number of complaints received and attended to	2,523	...	2,523	
Number of house-to-house inspections ...	2,674	...	2,674	
Drainage and other sanitary works after notice	3,664	15,330	18,994	
Drainage and other sanitary works voluntary	828	1,048	1,876	
Number of premises inspected on account of :—				
Notifiable diseases	2,615	271	2,886	
Measles	1,859	128	1,987	
Whooping Cough	954	3	957	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	93	5	98	
Other Infective Diseases	461	41	502	
Verminous conditions	726	125	851	
Periodical Inspections :—				
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	316	453	769	
Underground rooms	130	...	130	
Common Lodging Houses	13	...	13	
Work-places	Factories	487	97	584
	Workshops	1,158	88	1,246
	Workshops (Domestic)	324	51	375
	Workplaces	325	57	382
	Outworkers' premises	155	33	188
	Bakehouses	440	216	656
	Restaurant kitchens	228	16	244
Food-places	Cowsheds	46	3	49
	Piggeries	87	11	98
	Dairies and Milkshops	971	52	1,023
	Ice Cream Premises	493	49	542
	Slaughterhouses	323	6	329
Places where food is prepared	149	24	173	
Offensive trades	60	...	60	
Fried Fish shops	217	39	256	
Rag and bone stores	73	7	80	
Butchers' shops	604	14	618	
Greengrocers' shops	449	16	465	
Fishmongers' shops	353	22	375	
Public House urinals	373	23	396	
Other sanitary conveniences, schools, &c.	149	11	160	
Smoke observations	192	...	192	
Unsound food	30	12	42	
Yards of Mews and Stables	982	241	1,223	
Legal proceedings :—				
(1) Applications and summonses	4	...	4	
(2) Hearings and adjournments	31	...	31	
Other	1,082	74	1,156	
Totals	26,641	18,566	45,207	

TABLE LXXXIII.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS, 1912
(FEMALE INSPECTORS.)

	Inspections.	Re-Inspections.	Totals.
Number of complaints received and attended to	5	...	5
Number of visits made and premises inspected on account of :—			
Puerperal Fever	59	12	71
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	85	11	96
Diarrhœa	50	8	58
Pulmonary Tuberculosis :—			
Poor Law	742	122	864
Hospital	601	57	658
Private	713	76	789
Notification of Births	5,500	105	5,605
Dressmakers' and Milliners' premises ...	543	6	549
Laundries :—			
Factory	137	11	148
Workshop	283	31	314
Workplace	105	14	119
Other Factories	40	1	41
Other Workshops	91	3	94
Other Workplaces	119	5	124
Domestic Workshops	44	2	46
Outworkers' premises	266	7	273
Other	296	3	299
Totals	9,679	474	10,153

The Tables of house-to-house inspections which follow show the names of the streets and the number of houses inspected, the number of houses in which defects were found, the percentage of defects to houses inspected, as well as the number of families living in one, two, three, and four rooms and upwards.

In 1,875 out of a total of 2,674 houses inspected, or 70·11 per cent., sanitary defects necessitating the service of an intimation notice were found.

The highest percentage was in Streatham Ward, where the percentage was 90·19, and the lowest in Putney, where it was only 41·95, the next lowest being Southfield, where it was 45·12.

The following Table, which is prepared from the figures given in the summary, shows the percentage to total number of families, of those living in one, two, three, and four rooms and upwards, in the separate Wards and in the whole Borough, in the premises inspected in 1912.

TABLE LXXXIV.

Percentage to total living in one, two, three, and four rooms and upwards.

Wards.	One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards.
Clapham, North ...	12·09	25·00	13·57	49·34
Clapham, South ...	7·53	6·27	20·50	65·70
Putney	·56	1·31	48·20	49·93
Streatham	8·05	11·59	28·30	52·06
Balham	12·80	21·42	31·18	34·60
Tooting	4·44	4·89	8·89	81·78
Southfield	11·94	7·67	2·27	78·12
Fairfield	12·84	14·92	28·06	44·18
Springfield	10·13	11·50	22·19	56·18
Whole Borough ...	9·31	13·44	24·85	52·40

Fairfield and Balham Wards had the highest percentage of families living in one room, and Putney the lowest. Clapham North and Balham had the highest percentage living in two rooms and Putney the lowest. Putney had the highest percentage living in three rooms, and Southfield the lowest. Southfield and Tooting had the highest percentage living in four rooms and upwards, and Balham the lowest.

In the Borough, of the total families whose houses were inspected during the year, viz. :—3,952, 9·31 per cent. lived in one room, compared with 8·7 per cent. in 1911, 7·4 in 1910, and 7·3 in 1909; 13·44 per cent. in two rooms compared with 14·8, 9·5, and 10·3; 24·85 per cent. in three rooms compared with 25·2, 29·06, and 27·5; and 52·4 per cent. in four rooms and upwards compared with 51·3, 54·1, and 54·9.

House-to-House Inspections.

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

SUB-DISTRICT OF CLAPHAM, (NORTH WARD).

TABLE LXXXV.

NAME OF STREET.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects were found.	Percentage of defects to houses inspected.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN			
				One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards.
Alford Road	20	10	50'00	3	4	13	18
Broadhinton Road	9	6	66'66	1	1	1	9
Courland Grove	22	19	86'36	4	6	3	22
Crichton Street	10	6	60'00	5	12	9	1
Heath Road	10	9	90'00	5	6	...	10
Lillieshall Road	25	19	76'00	5	...	...	25
Milford Street	6	1	16'66	...	3	4	4
Newby Street	4	3	75'00	1	...	...	4
Peardon Street	6	5	83'33	2	4	1	5
Pitcairn Street	13	10	76'92	...	7	3	10
Rashleigh Street	28	27	96'44	22	35	7	9
Renshaw Street	14	14	100'00	5	1	6	11
Union Grove	19	8	42'10	1	9	5	19
Wandsworth Road	109	71	65'13	18	61	28	115
Westbury Street	1	1	100'00	1	...	...	1
Yeovil Street	34	30	88'23	...	2	2	32
Yeovil Place	3	3	100'00	...	...	...	3
TOTALS	333	242	72'67	73	151	82	298

House-to-House Inspections.—continued.

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

SUB-DISTRICT OF CLAPHAM, (SOUTH WARD).

TABLE LXXXVI.

NAME OF STREET.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects were found.	Percentage of defects to houses inspected.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN			
				One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards.
Acre Square	6	3	50'00	1	1	2	4
Clapham Park Road...	3	2	66'66	...	...	...	3
Crescent Road	36	26	72'22	5	1	9	30
Gt. Acre Court	17	12	70'58	...	4	7	8
Park Crescent	4	3	75'00	2	4	2	3
Park Place	85	60	70'58	7	5	10	77
White Square	50	37	74'00	3	...	19	32
TOTALS	201	143	71'14	18	15	49	157
GRAND TOTAL ...	534	385	72'09	91	166	131	455

House-to-House Inspections.—*continued.*

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

SUB-DISTRICT OF PUTNEY.

TABLE LXXXVII.

NAME OF STREET.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects were found.	Percentage of defects to houses inspected.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN			
				One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards.
Felsham Road	100	38	38·00	2	5	51	90
Floss Street	33	9	27·27	...	...	33	...
Gwalior Road	23	15	65·21	...	1	40	3
Isabella Place	17	7	41·17	1	...	1	11
Labourer's Cottages	22	21	95·45	...	1	...	22
March's Place	14	9	64·28	...	...	...	14
Modder Place... ..	15	10	66·66	...	...	26	2
Norroy Road	52	18	34·61	...	...	24	20
Putney Common	16	6	37·50	...	...	...	10
Quill Lane	42	12	28·57	...	...	41	1
Roskell Road... ..	22	7	31·81	...	...	...	22
Sadlers Buildings	10	6	60·00	...	...	...	10
Seymour Row	7	6	85·71	...	...	...	7
Stanbridge Road	44	11	25·00	...	...	42	42
Stewart's Cottages	4	2	50·00	...	...	...	4
Taylor's Buildings	8	3	37·50	...	...	...	8
TOTALS	429	180	41·95	3	7	258	266

House-to-House Inspections.—continued.

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

SUB-DISTRICT OF STREATHAM.

TABLE LXXXVIII.

NAME OF STREET.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects were found.	Percentage of defects to houses inspected.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN			
				One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards.
Calders Row	14	14	100·00	2	1	10	6
Champion Place	9	9	100·00	...	...	...	9
Colmer Row	70	66	94·28	9	20	34	50
Corsehill Street	2	2	100·00	...	...	...	2
Cowpers Row	13	12	92·30	1	...	1	12
Fairview Place	24	24	100·00	1	2	7	17 ^a
Fallsbrook Road	43	41	95·34	3	...	72	6
Farm Avenue	17	15	88·23	3	4	2	17
Kettering Street	105	79	75·23	...	...	...	105
Lutheran Place	25	25	100·00	2	...	2	23
Mill Lane	19	19	100·00	15	31	16	2
Streatham High Road ...	3	3	100·00	...	...	...	3
Upper Tulse Hill	13	13	100·00	5	1	...	13
TOTALS	357	322	90·19	41	59	144	265

House-to-House Inspections. — continued.

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

SUB-DISTRICT OF STREATHAM, (BALHAM WARD).

TABLE LXXXIX.

NAME OF STREET.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects were found.	Percentage of defects to houses inspected.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN			
				One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards.
Balham Grove	7	7	100·00	2	17	5	2
Bellamy Street... ..	48	39	81·25	6	6	8	40
Cavendish Road Flats... ..	6	6	100·00	...	...	6	...
Chesil Place	7	7	100·00	...	3	3	1
Fernlea Road	43	36	83·72	22	66	15	28
Foss Road	44	42	95·45	2	1	...	71
Grove Road Mews	5	5	100·00	...	3	...	2
Hazelhurst Road	32	32	100·00	7	6	9	28
Larch Road	74	63	85·13	4	6	122	26
Pickets Street	30	18	60·00	8	7	14	22
Verran Road	20	16	80·00	3	2	4	17
Zennor Road	87	64	73·56	47	52	60	36
TOTALS	403	335	80·64	101	169	246	273
Grand Total	760	657	86·44	142	228	390	538

House-to-House Inspections.—*continued.*

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

SUB-DISTRICT OF TOOTING.

TABLE XC.

NAME OF STREET.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects were found.	Percentage of defects to houses inspected.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN			
				One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards.
Aldis Street	6	6	100·00	...	...	...	9
Back Row	5	2	40·00	...	5	...	...
Bickersteth Road	40	35	87·50	2	2	10	34
Brightwell Crescent	5	5	100·00	...	...	...	5
Byton Road	6	6	100·00	...	...	...	6
Eswyn Road	1	1	100·00	...	...	...	1
Fountain Road... ..	4	4	100·00	1	3	1	4
King's Parade Mews	2	2	100·00	1	...	...	2
Letchworth Street	53	45	84·90	6	1	7	74
Mitcham Road	1	1	100·00	...	...	...	2
Salvador	43	39	90·69	...	...	2	41
Sellincourt Road	4	1	25·00	...	...	...	4
Trevelyan Road	2	2	100·00	...	...	...	2
TOTALS	172	149	86·62	10	11	20	184

House-to-House Inspections.—*continued.*

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

SUB-DISTRICT OF WANDSWORTH, (SOUTHFIELD WARD).

TABLE XCI.

NAME OF STREET.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects were found.	Percentage of defects to houses inspected.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN			
				One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards.
Church Row... ..	2	2	100'00	1	5	...	1
Fields Alley	7	7	100'00	3	4	...	..
Hill's Yard	7	7	100'00	25	2	...	2
Merton Road	39	8	20'51	...	3	...	37
Newtons Yard	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Oakhill Court... ..	17	3	17'64	...	...	...	17
Penwith Road	183	75	40'98	2	...	...	181
Point Pleasant	31	31	100'00	...	8	7	16
Putney Bridge Road... ..	2	2	100'00	11	4	...	2
Simrose Court	6	2	33'33	...	1	1	5
Skelgill Road... ..	9	2	22'22	...	...	...	9
TOTALS	308	139	45'12	42	27	8	275

House-to-House Inspections.—continued.

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

SUB-DISTRICT OF WANDSWORTH, (FAIRFIELD WARD).

TABLE XCII.

NAME OF STREET.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects were found.	Percentage of defects to houses inspected.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN			
				One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards.
Distillery Cottages	5	1	20'00	...	...	...	5
Elmsleigh Road	9	9	100'00	...	...	...	18
Ferrier Street... ..	3	3	100'00	...	1	4	1
Fields Mews	3	3	100'00	...	3	...	...
Garratt Lane... ..	5	3	60'00	1	1	...	5
Ironmill Road	5	5	100'00	1	...	1	4
Jews Row	43	41	95'34	6	16	50	12
Lovetts Place... ..	3	2	66'66	...	3	...	...
Malva Road	22	20	90'90	6	9	5	16
Pier Terrace	12	9	75'00	...	...	10	7
Warple Way	11	11	100'00	23	2	9	2
Waterside	3	3	100'00	...	...	...	3
York Road	90	57	63'22	6	15	15	75
TOTALS	214	167	78'03	43	50	94	148

House-to House Inspections.—*continued.*

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

SUB-DISTRICT OF WANDSWORTH, (SPRINGFIELD WARD).

TABLE XCIII.

NAME OF STREET.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects were found.	Percentage of defects to houses inspected.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN			
				One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards.
Atheldene Road	6	6	100·00	...	...	12	...
Beechcroft Road	23	17	73·91	...	...	15	8
Garratt Lane	45	34	75·55	2	2	2	43
Guelph Street	35	29	82·85	9	14	25	6
Keble Street	37	24	64·86	1	1	1	36
Lydden Grove	20	15	75·00	9	6	4	13
Lydden Road... ..	12	3	25·00	1	5	7	8
Thorndean Street	32	27	84·37	...	...	...	64
Wardley Street	17	17	100·00	15	10	5	5
Wimbledon Road	30	26	86·66	1	4	10	22
TOTALS	257	198	77·04	37	42	81	205
GRAND TOTAL	779	504	64·69	122	119	183	628

House-to-House Inspections.—*continued.*

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

SUMMARY.

TABLE XCIV.

WARDS.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects were found.	Percentage of defects to houses inspected.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN			
				One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards.
Clapham, North	333	242	72·67	73	151	82	298
" South	201	143	71·14	18	15	49	157
Putney	429	180	41·95	3	7	258	266
Streatham	357	322	90·19	41	59	144	265
Balham	403	335	80·64	101	169	246	273
Tooting	172	149	86·62	10	11	20	184
Southfield	308	139	45·12	42	27	8	275
Fairfield	214	167	78·03	43	50	94	148
Springfield	257	198	77·04	37	42	81	205
WHOLE BOROUGH...	2674	1875	70·11	368	531	982	2071

The total number of intimation notices served was 6,620, compared with 6,278 in 1911, 8,866 in 1910 and 9,336 in 1909, and of statutory notices 707, compared with 957, 1,038 and 1,119.

The greatest number of intimation notices was served in Streatham, Balham and Springfield Wards, and the smallest number in Southfield and Putney Wards. The greatest number of statutory notices was served in Balham and Springfield Wards and the smallest number in Putney and Clapham South Wards.

176 of the statutory notices, 17 in Clapham, 29 in Streatham, two in Tooting, and 128 in Wandsworth, served in 1912, were not complied with at the close of the year.

110 of these notices were complied with in the beginning of the current year, 15 were for nuisance in a passageway in which Police Court proceedings were unsuccessfully taken by the Council, 60 were for 35 premises in Wandsworth, and the remainder are in hand, or the premises are empty.

In 35 premises in Wandsworth for which 60 notices were served, the work in all the premises is in hand, and the whole of the work will early in the current year be completed. These notices refer chiefly to a number of houses in Point Pleasant, Wandsworth, and the delay in non-compliance was due to change of ownership, and also to the fact that the new owners caused the houses to be vacated before proceeding with the works.

The number of statutory notices served include By-law notices, 227 of which were served in respect of the following contraventions of the By-laws:—Yard paving 97, repairs to water closets 50, repairs to flushing apparatus of water closets 20, cleansing of water closet one, covers to cisterns six, cleansing cisterns three, cleansing house and other contraventions of the By-laws as to houses let in lodgings 36, absence of cover to manure receptacle two, failing to deposit manure in a proper receptacle seven, paving of stables one, paving of pigsties one, and other three.

The number of cases of overcrowding dealt with during the year was 76, compared with 91 in 1911, 129 in 1910, and 131 in 1909. 12 of these were in Clapham, four in Putney, 19 in Streatham, eight in Tooting, and 33 in Wandsworth.

The cases of overcrowding in Clapham were in Crichton Street, Gauden Road, St. Andrew's Street, Midmoor Road, Wandsworth Road and Nelsons Row; in Putney, in Gwalior Road, Pentlow Street, Stanbridge Road and Biggs Row; in Streatham, in Larch Road, Zennor Road, Fernlea Road, Verran Road, Foss Road, Colmer Road, Mill Lane, Calders Row, Cowpers Row, and Fairview Place; in Tooting, in Salvador, Letchworth Street and Khartoum Road; in Wandsworth, in Bendon Valley, Guelph Street, Wardley Street, Burtop Road, Beechcroft Road, Thorndean Street, Garratt Lane, Warple Way, Baylin Road, Bell Lane, Point Pleasant, Ironmill Road, Malva Road and Jews Row.

Nearly all these were cases of domestic overcrowding and were remedied without difficulty by re-arrangement of the sleeping accommodation, while in a few cases lodgers had been taken in by the tenants.

717 ashpits were provided or repaired, compared with 831 in 1911, 1,060 in 1910, and 1,292 in 1909. 567 complaints with reference to the non-removal of house refuse (152 from Clapham, 60 from Putney, 127 from Streatham, 21 from Tooting, and 207 from Wandsworth), were received during the year. These complaints were, as in previous years, attended to by the Dusting Inspectors.

956 yards in connection with dwelling-houses, and 103 in connection with stables, were paved, drained, or cleansed, compared with 1,105 and 123 in 1911.

5,248 rooms and 1,043 staircases and passages were cleansed or repaired, compared with 5,026 rooms and 936 staircases and passages in 1911.

The greatest number of rooms cleansed was in the Balham Ward, where 1,299 were done, and in Streatham Ward, where 790 were done, and the smallest number in Southfield and Putney where the numbers were 244 and 250 respectively.

1,236 drains were cleansed or repaired, and 27 rain-water pipes disconnected from the drains.

166 notices of reconstruction of drains were sent to the Borough Engineer from this Department : 23 in Clapham, compared with 40 in 1911 ; six in Putney, compared with nine ; 54 in Streatham, compared with 64 ; 31 in Tooting, compared with 12 ; and 52 in Wandsworth, compared with 33.

The total number of houses where the drains were reconstructed during the year was 257 : 51 in Clapham, 16 in Putney, 87 in Streatham, 37 in Tooting, and 66 in Wandsworth.

316 accumulations of manure were removed after service of notice, compared with 384 in 1911 : 78 in Clapham, 42 in Putney, 121 in Streatham, 31 in Tooting, and 44 in Wandsworth. There has been an increase in the number of cases dealt with in Clapham, and a decrease in Streatham, Tooting, and Wandsworth.

Eight notices were served for the periodical removal of manure every 48 hours, compared with 12 in 1911, and 38 in 1910.

The number of water closets cleansed and repaired was 1,694, compared with 1,909 in 1911. The greatest number of these were in Balham and Fairfield Wards, and the smallest in Putney and Southfield Wards.

445 drinking water cisterns were cleansed, covered, or repaired : 61 in Clapham, 32 in Putney, 163 in Streatham, 54 in Tooting, and 135 in Wandsworth, compared with 525 in 1911.

87 premises were inspected and notices served where animals were kept in such a manner as to be a nuisance. Seven of these were in Clapham, six in Putney, 28 in Streatham, 12 in Tooting, and 34 in Wandsworth. This nuisance was most common in Southfield and Springfield Wards, and the animals kept were chiefly ducks and hens.

55 smoke nuisances were reported during the year: three in Clapham, 11 in Putney, four in Streatham, and 37 in Wandsworth. In all 192 observations for black smoke were made by the Inspectors, 55 nuisances were reported and 50 notices served.

One complaint of black smoke was received from the Public Control Department of the London County Council with regard to one premises, and eight complaints from the Coal Smoke Abatement Society with regard to 21 premises.

These complaints were all at once attended to and the premises kept under observation.

159 soil pipes were repaired, 23 in Clapham, 22 in Putney, 50 in Streatham, 35 in Tooting, and 29 in Wandsworth, compared with 194 in 1911, 153 in 1910, and 182 in 1909.

870 leaky roofs and gutters were repaired, compared with 869 in 1911, 1,225 in 1910, and 1,159 in 1909.

60 unwholesome or dilapidated houses were cleansed and repaired, 10 in Streatham, five in Tooting and 45 in Wandsworth, compared with 30 in 1911, 38 in 1910, and 46 in 1909.

A large amount of work has again been carried out to abate nuisances arising from damp conditions. In all 1,559 premises have been dealt with, 318 in Clapham, 95 in Putney, 566 in Streatham, 144 in Tooting, and 436 in Wandsworth; and in 596 of these, 100 in Clapham, none in Putney, 215 in Streatham, 55 in Tooting, and 226 in Wandsworth, damp courses have been inserted.

I have personally inspected all the premises where damp courses were inserted as well as a large number of premises where this had been done in previous years, and I am able to report that the dampness has been quite removed and the houses rendered much healthier.

The number of unclassified nuisances was 929, 169 in Clapham, 83 in Putney, 346 in Streatham, 73 in Tooting, and 258 in Wandsworth, compared with 765 in 1911, and 746 in 1910.

Disinfection.

The total number of rooms disinfected after the occurrence of cases of infectious disease was 3,787 (715 in Clapham, 382 in Putney, 873 in Streatham, 651 in Tooting, and 1,166 in Wandsworth), compared with 4,419 in 1911, 2,166 in 1910, and 3,146 in 1909.

The decrease was largely due to the decrease in the number of disinfections carried out after Measles.

1,744 lots of bedding were stoved at the Disinfecting Station, compared with 1,603 in 1911, 1,230 in 1910 and 1,584 in 1909.

The 1,744 lots of bedding included the following:—959 beds, 1,120 bolsters, 2,498 pillows, 1,206 mattresses, 510 palliasses, 1,563 sheets, 1,411 quilts, 756 cushions, 5,820 articles of clothing, 2,621 blankets, 152 carpets, and 2,785 extra articles, a total of 21,401 articles, compared with 21,613 in 1911, 15,430 in 1910, and 20,843 in 1909.

1,006 premises were disinfected after Measles and 426 after Pulmonary Tuberculosis, compared with 2,638 and 313 in 1911.

36 beds, 13 bolsters, 43 pillows, 54 mattresses, 53 palliasses, five sheets, nine quilts, 10 cushions, 136 articles of clothing, nine blankets, two carpets, and 201 extra articles, were removed and destroyed by request of the owners during the year.

Disinfection was also carried out by the Sanitary Staff at premises after non-notifiable diseases, chiefly Cancer, and the sum of £26 16s. 6d., was received for such disinfection.

574 rooms were disinfected with sulphur in consequence of their verminous condition and 86 lots of verminous bedding disinfected, compared with 240 rooms and 11 lots of bedding in 1911.

I have regularly visited the Disinfecting Station during the year, and am able to report that the work has been carried out by the staff to my entire satisfaction.

One complaint of damage to goods by disinfection has been received during the year, but on inquiry it was found that the bedding, etc., complained of was stained before the disinfection was carried out.

The approximate cost of working and maintaining the Disinfecting Station during the past year, including the cost of disinfectants used in fumigating and cleansing rooms, was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Wages	916	7	2
Fuel	5	7	6
Horse Hire	93	4	0
Stores, Tools, and other materials ...	70	10	5
Repairs to Horse Vans	13	13	0
Disinfectants, etc.	24	11	6
Repairs to Motor Van	14	6	4
Motor Running Expenses	57	7	10
Lighting	2	0	3
Insurance	8	15	9
Water	4	17	2
	<hr/>		
	£1,211	0	11
	<hr/> <hr/>		

The number of lots of bedding stoved was 1,744.

Cost per lot of bedding 13s. 11d.

Cleansing of Persons Act.

The baths at the Disinfecting Station have not been so much used this year, chiefly owing to the smaller number of verminous children dealt with.

The names of 678 children, 44 belonging to Clapham, none to Putney, 126 to Streatham, 227 to Tooting, and 281 to Wandsworth, stated to be in a verminous condition, were forwarded to me by the Medical Officer, Education Department, London County Council, and the homes were visited by the Inspectors. In the

majority of cases only the heads of the children were verminous, but in a few cases the bodies and clothing were also verminous. Of these latter, nine, two boys and seven girls, were cleansed at the baths, and the clothing was at the same time stoved with beneficial results.

The majority of the children in Tooting and Wandsworth were cleansed by the officials of the London County Council at the Cleansing Stations at Schools.

10 adults also had baths, nine were contacts with cases of Infective diseases, while one male was verminous.

Inspection of Urinals in connection with Licensed Premises.

The number of urinals inspected was 123, 31 in Clapham, 19 in Putney, 25 in Streatham, 11 in Tooting, and 37 in Wandsworth.

396 inspections were made during the year and 19 notices, chiefly for cleansing, were served and complied with.

In the Borough there are at present 14 public sanitary conveniences, three of these, one in Blackshaw Road, Tooting, for males and females, one in Clapham and one in Putney for females, having been constructed during the year. There are in addition 21 urinals only belonging to the Council.

The provision of free conveniences for the use of females has been much appreciated, but these entail a greater amount of supervision on the part of the staff employed.

160 inspections have been made during the year by the Inspectors of other sanitary conveniences, chiefly in the elementary schools in the Borough.

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

During the year 256 inspections have been made of fried fish shops, 618 of butchers' shops, 465 of greengrocers' shops, and 375 of fishmongers' shops, a total of 1,714.

363 of these inspections were in Clapham, 267 in Putney, 458 in Streatham, 195 in Tooting, and 431 in Wandsworth.

Police Court Proceedings.

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

The total amount of fines inflicted was £15 10s. od., and the costs £5 8s. od., compared with £12 3s. od. and £4 13s. 6d. in 1911.

The majority of the cases were with respect to nuisances or contraventions of By-laws, while one was on account of the emission of black smoke, and six for executing sanitary work without notice.

Three cases were for selling milk without being registered as required by the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885.

TABLE XCV.

PREMISES.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.	FINE.	COSTS
Bendon Valley	Emission of black smoke ...	Prohibition order made	40/-	14/6
10, High Street, Roehampton	Nuisance	Order made for abatement of nuisance	...	5/-
64, 66, 70 & 72, Point Pleasant	Nuisance	Convicted	50/-	10/-
Highwood House, Roehampton	Executing sanitary work without notice	Do.	10/-	2/-
Rose Cottage, Downer's Cottages, Clapham ...	Nuisance	Order made for abatement of nuisance	20/-	7/-
Clapham Road Station ...	Executing sanitary work without notice	Convicted	20/-	2/-
12, Heybridge Avenue ...	Do. do. do. ...	Do.	5/-	2/-
27, Abbeville Road ...	Contravention of By-laws (yard paving)	Do.	10/-	2/-
27, " " ...	(manure receptacle)	Do.	10/-	2/-
33, Abbeville Road ...	Contravention of By-laws (water closets)	Do.	10/-	2/-
33, " " ...	Nuisance	Summons withdrawn, work having been done	...	2/-
24, 26, 28, 30, 34, 36, 38, 42, 44, 74, 76, 78 and 80, Point Pleasant	Nuisances and contraventions of the By-laws	Convicted	65/-	26/-
498, 500, 506, 508 and 512, Wandsworth Road	Nuisances	Do.	23/-	12/-
4, Cargill Road	Executing sanitary work without notice	Do.	1/-	2/-
99, Abbeville Road ...	Do. do. do. ...	Do.	1/-	9/6
307, Streatham High Road ...	Do. do. do. ...	Do.	10/-	2/-
9, Flavell Road	Contravention of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885 (non-registration)	Do.	5/-	2/-
88, Blackshaw Road ...	Do. do. do. ...	Do.	20/-	2/-
146, Garratt Lane	Do. do. do. ...	Do.	10/-	2/-

Removal of House Refuse.

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

The following Table, taken from the report of the Borough Engineer, shows the quantity collected and the method of disposal in the various Wards of the Borough.

TABLE XCVI.

WARDS.	ESTIMATED QUANTITY.		HOW DISPOSED OF.
	Van loads.	Tons.	
Clapham, North and South	5,487	15,089	Barged away from wharf at Nine Elms.
" " " "	1,248	2,239	At Destructor.
Balham and Tooting ...	6,835	12,267	At Destructor.
" " ...	242	666	Sent to shoot outside the Borough.
Streatham	3,113	6,056	At Destructor.
"	2,138	8,018	Sent to shoot outside the Borough.
Fairfield, Springfield and Southfield	10,249	22,507	Barged away from Bell Lane Wharf.
Putney	4,350	6,650	Barged away from Ashlone Road Wharf.
Borough ...	33,662	73,492	

The total cost of collection and disposal was £16,378 compared with £16,203 for the year ending March 31st, 1911.

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

Inspection of Milkshops, Cowsheds, etc.

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

TABLE XCVII.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES				Number of inspections, 1912.	Number of notices, 1912.	Number of prosecutions, 1912.
	On register at end of 1911.	Added in 1912.	Removed in 1912.	On register at end of 1912.			
Milk premises	355	55	54	356	1023	40	3
Cowsheds	12	...	...	12	49	...	...
Slaughter-houses ...	15	1	...	16	329	6	...
Other offensive trade premises	3	...	...	3	60	1	...
Ice cream premises ...	304	31	13	322	542	41	...
Registered houses let in lodgings	292	...	...	292	769	{ *a12 *b526	{

*a For overcrowding.

* b For other conditions.

Total number of intimation notices served for all purposes 6,620

Overcrowding, 1912 :—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	76
Number remedied	76
Number of prosecutions	—

Underground rooms—

Illegal occupation dealt with during year	52
Number of rooms closed	—

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	—
Number closed under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909	—
Number of premises cleansed under Sec. 20 of the L.C.C. General Powers Act, 1904	574

Shelters provided under Sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—

Number of persons accommodated during the year ...	—
--	---

Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during year	49
Number of tenements comprised therein	109
Number of tenements for which certificates were :	
(a) granted	80
(b) refused	29
(c) deferred	—

Number of prosecutions under By-laws under Public Health Act, 1891—

(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice salt, filth, etc.	—
(b) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, etc. ...	—
(c) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health	—
(d) As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses ...	1
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc.	—
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc.	—

(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc.	—
(h) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc. ...	3
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets	—
(j) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, Section 202)	—
(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-laws) Act, 1899)	—

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed	186
Total number of infective bodies removed	—

Milkshops.

At the close of 1911 there were 355 milkshops on the Register, 55 have been added in 1912 and 54 removed, leaving 356 on the Register at the end of 1912.

During the year 1,023 inspections were made of these premises and 40 notices, chiefly for cleansing, were served.

Three prosecutions were instituted for carrying on the business of a dairyman without being registered, and fines amounting to £1 15s. od. were imposed, with 6s. costs.

Cowsheds.

The following is a list of the registered Cowhouses in the district granted by the London County Council in October :—

CLAPHAM—

- London, Gloucester, and North Hants Dairy Company, Ltd., 41, Clifton Street. (10 cows.)
- Denny, Charles, 128, Wirtemberg Street. (25 cows.)

PUTNEY—

James, Messrs., Lower Richmond Road. (Number of cows, Shed No. 1—46; Shed No. 2—10.)

Morrison, Messrs., Putney Lower Common. (Number of cows, Shed No. 1—24; Shed No. 2—20.)

Smith, Lancelot Hugh, Clarence Farm, Roehampton. (Number of cows, Shed No. 1—11; Shed No. 2—7; Shed No. 3—8; and loose box—2.)

STREATHAM—

Curtis, Mrs. Isabella, Chestnut Grove, Balham. (17 cows.)

London, Gloucester, and North Hants Dairy Company, Ltd., Harbeston Road, Balham. (9 cows.)

Curtis Brothers, The Mineral Wells. (Number of cows, Shed No. 1—7; Shed No. 2—30.)

TOOTING—

London, Gloucester, and North Hants Dairy Company, Ltd., High Street. (6 cows.)

WANDSWORTH—

Wharton, Charles, Allfarthing Lane. (8 cows.)

Cookson, C. H., 266, Earlsfield Road. (16 cows.)

Turner, G. S., Headworth Road. (14 cows.)

The total number on the Register at the close of 1912 was 12, and 49 inspections were made.

I am able to report that all the above were kept in a satisfactory condition during the year, and it was not necessary to serve any notices.

Slaughter-houses.

There were 15 Slaughter-houses and one Knacker's Yard on the Register in 1911, one in Wandsworth was added, leaving 16 on the Register.

The new slaughterhouse licensed by the London County Council was for slaughtering horses for human food. During the year 93 horses have been slaughtered on the premises and all were exported.

During the year 329 inspections were made of these, but it was only necessary to serve six notices for cleansing. The usual cleansing was carried out by the occupiers at the proper times. I have inspected all the slaughter-houses during the year, and I am able to report that the By-laws have been observed.

During the year the Inspectors inspected the carcasses of 336 cattle, 2,862 sheep, 290 pigs, and 13 calves in Slaughter-houses and Butchers' Shops, and reported that these were all sound when exposed for sale.

The following list shows the number of Slaughter-houses licensed by the London County Council in October :—

CLAPHAM—

Masters, Albert, 63, Clapham Park Road, Clapham.
(Condition—Small cattle only.)

Yarworth, William, 140, Clapham Park Road, Clapham.
(Condition—The licence is granted on the undertaking of the licensee that the killing of bullocks at these premises be restricted to the period of hot weather, and then only occasionally, and on the further condition that the slaughtering be limited to animals the meat from which is to be sold by retail in the shop attached to the premises.)

Woodman, George, 140, Larkhall Lane, Clapham.

Cradock, Albert Henry, 147, Larkhall Lane, Clapham.
(Condition—This licence is granted on condition that the slaughtering of cattle on the premises is limited to animals the meat from which is sold by retail in the shop attached to the premises.)

Fisher, Charles Edward, 272, Wandsworth Road, Clapham.

Clark, William, 697, Wandsworth Road, Clapham.

PUTNEY—

Lindsey, John, Montserrat Road, Putney.

(Condition—This licence is granted on the undertaking of the licensee to drive cattle on the premises only between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. and to limit the slaughtering to the requirements of the retail trade of his own shop.)

STREATHAM—

Cooke, James Robert, trading as Slater & Cooke, 45, Balham High Road.

Covell, Herbert Alfred, 107, High Road, Streatham.

Wotton, Henry, & Dean, Isaac, 165, High Road, Streatham (rear of).

WANDSWORTH—

Holton, Frederick, 2, Armoury Yard, The Plain.

Miller, George Short, 27, Belle Vue Road.

Covell, Herbert Alfred, 73, High Street, Wandsworth.

Masters, George, 165, High Street, Wandsworth.

(Condition—This licence is granted on the undertaking of the licensee that large cattle be received on the premises only between the hours of 11 p.m. and 9 a.m. and not more than one large animal be killed per week; and that large and small cattle be not received or kept on these premises at the same time.)

Wood, John James, Durnsford Farm, Merton Road.

(Condition—This licence is granted on the undertaking of the licensee that his own pigs only be killed at these premises.)

On the whole the By-laws have been satisfactorily complied with, although in some instances the cleansing was not carried out at the specified time.

Offensive Trade Refuse.

I have again to report that the arrangements which have been made by the Council with a contractor for the removal of this refuse have during the year worked quite satisfactorily, and no complaints have been received. In a certain number of cases this refuse is removed privately, and this has also been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Unsound Food.

During the year one trunk of Roe, 33 boxes of Tomatoes, two boxes of Mackerel, six tins of Salmon, one box of Roker, one bag of Winkles, one trunk Haddock, 108 lbs. Peas, five boxes Pears, two trunks mixed fish, eight Rabbits, and one trunk of Cod, were destroyed at the request of the owners, and the usual certificates granted.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There has been a slight increase in the total number of inspections of the above, compared with 1911, and an examination of the Tables will show that a very large amount of work has been carried out by both the male and female Inspectors.

I have also this year visited a large number of these premises and am able to report that they are all in a very satisfactory condition. The fact that only one prosecution was necessary to abate any nuisance found shows that there has been no difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the Act.

With regard to outworkers it has again been found necessary, as a matter of routine, to forward a warning letter to the majority of employers.

The Tables which follow are similar to those used in previous Reports, and the whole of the work done by both male and female Inspectors is there shown in a concise form.

The total number of workshops on the Register was 1,703, including 127 retail bakehouses, 147 workshop laundries, 290 dressmakers' and milliners' premises, and 1,139 other workshops, but not including 410 factories, 1,181 workplaces, and 335 out-workers' premises.

Including all factories, workshops, workplaces, and out-workers' premises, there were on the Register at the end of 1912 3,629 premises, compared with 3,470 in 1911, 3,420 in 1910, and 3,305 in 1909.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 6,511, compared with 6,050 in 1911, 6,387 in 1910, and 6,531 in 1909.

The total number of notices served was 402, 383 intimation and 19 statutory, compared with 462 in 1911, 580 in 1910 and 597 in 1909.

There was only one prosecution under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, during the year.

Under the head of other workshops are included domestic workshops, and under the head of places where food is prepared for sale are included the kitchens of hotels, restaurants, tripe, fried fish and eelshops, and other places where food is prepared for sale.

In all 826 inspections were made of 410 factories, and 56 notices, 52 intimation and four statutory, were served.

The total number of the workshops on the Register was 1,703, 147 of which were workshop laundries, 127 workshop bakehouses, and 1,429 other workshops.

In all 3,227 inspections of these were made, compared with 3,059 in 1911, 3,346 in 1910 and 3,366 in 1909, and 185 intimation and seven statutory notices were served.

The total number of workplaces on the Register was 1,181, and 1,997 inspections were made, while 118 intimations and eight statutory notices were served.

The total number of defects found was 462, including nine cases in which there was a breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses, compared with 614 and 13 in 1911.

To abate these nuisances, 374 notices, 355 intimations and 19 statutory were served, all of which, with the exception of 10 were complied with at the end of the year. The 10 outstanding were complied with in the first month of this year.

Excluding outworkers' premises 462 defects were found and 452 remedied, but only 355 intimations notices were served, as one notice frequently called attention to several defects on the same premises.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

TABLE XCVIII.

CLASS OF WORKS.		Number of Places					Number of Inspections, 1912.	Number of Notices.		Number of Prosecutions, 1912.	
		On Register at end of 1911.	Added in 1912.	Removed in 1912.	On Register at end of 1912.			Intimation, 1912.	Statutory, 1912.	Under Factory Act.	Under Public Health Act.
					Premises	Rooms.					
Factories ...	{ Factory Laundries	89	10	2	97	395	189	11	2	...	...
	{ Factory Bakehouses	20	...	1	19	37	53	...	...	...	...
	{ Other Factories	265	41	12	294	998	584	41	2	...	...
Workshops	{ Workshop Laundries	144	15	12	147	442	314	19	1	...	...
	{ Workshop Bakehouses	128	5	6	127	127	603	9	...	...	...
	{ Other Workshops	1418	171	160	1429	1793	2310	157	6	...	1
Workplaces	{ Places where Food is prepared for Sale	539	71	32	578	619	1169	82	6	...	...
	{ Workplaces other than the above	555	97	49	603	890	828	36	2	...	...
Home-workers' premises		312	108	85	335	335	461	28	...	...	...
Total		3470	518	359	3629	5636	6511	383	19	...	1

The three following tables are inserted by request of the Secretary of State for the guidance of Medical Officers of Health in preparing that part of the Annual Report which relates to factories and workshops. It is intended to provide for uniformity in the presentation of such particulars as lend themselves to statistical treatment:—

**Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and
Homework.**

TABLE XCIX.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	826	56	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	3,227	192	1
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report.)	1,997	126	...
Totals	6,050	374	1

TABLE C.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	154	153	...	...
Want of Ventilation	7	6	...	...
Overcrowding	2	2	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	183	180	...	1
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	5	2	...
	unsuitable or defective	100	98	...
	not separate for sexes	2	2	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	9	9	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out-work, which are included in Part 3 of this report.)	...	...	...	...
Totals	462	452	...	1

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

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

The number of lists sent in twice a year, was the same as in 1911, but there was an increase of two in the number sent in once a year.

TABLE CI. 3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UNWHOLE-SOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists. (8)	Prosecutions		Instances. (11)	Notices served. (12)	Prosecutions. (13)	Instances. (14)	Orders made (S. 110). (15)	Prosecutions (SS. 109, 110). (16)
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or send lists. (9)	Failing to send lists. (10)						
	Lists† (2)	Con-tractors. (3)	Work-men. (4)	Lists. (5)	Con-tractors. (6)	Work-men. (7)									
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, &c. ...	116	76	325	8	3	22	76	...	...	18	28	...	16	...	...
(2) Cleaning and washing	2	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household Linen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curtains & Furniture hangings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Upholstery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electro Plate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
File making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass and Brass articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fur pulling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cables and Chains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchors and Grapnels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cart Gear ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locks, Latches and Keys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificial Flowers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nets, other than wire nets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tents ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sacks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Racquet and tennis balls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper Bags and Boxes	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea picking ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feather sorting...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuffed Toys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	124	82	349	8	3	22	76	...	...	18	28	...	16	...	...

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

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

In all, 124 lists were received twice in the year, containing the names and addresses of 82 contractors and 349 workmen and eight lists once in the year, containing the names and addresses of three contractors and 22 workmen. There has been a slight increase in the number of outworkers employed by employers in the Borough during the year.

The total number of addresses received from other Councils was 511, compared with 408 in 1911, 422 in 1910, and 370 in 1909, and 285 addresses were forwarded to other Councils, compared with 251 in 1911, 253 in 1910, and 334 in 1909. The number of addresses received has increased by 103 and the number sent by 34.

The following are the districts to which lists of outworkers were forwarded, and also the number of outworkers:—Lambeth 63, Battersea 53, Stepney 43, Fulham 20, City 19, Croydon 11, Southwark 10, Camberwell eight, Bermondsey and Hammersmith six each, Merton five, Chelsea four, St. Pancras, Stratford, Holborn and Eastleigh three each, Hanwell, Westminster, East Ham, Winchester, Wimbledon, Willesden, Worthing, Finsbury and Lewisham two each, Rochford, Southgate, Islington, Shoreditch Barnes, Hove and Greenwich one each.

63 names and addresses were forwarded to this Borough in error, and are not included in the above Table.

The number of notices sent to employers during the year was 76, compared with 76 in 1911, and these has a most satisfactory result.

At the end of 1911 there were 312 outworkers' premises on the Register, 108 were added and 85 removed during the year, leaving 335 on the Register at the end of 1912.

461 inspections were made of these premises during the year, and 28 notices, all for cleansing, were served and complied with.

During the year 16 cases of infective diseases, five of Scarlet Fever, two of Diphtheria, six of Erysipelas, one of Enteric Fever,

one of Puerperal Fever, and one of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, were notified as having occurred in the homes of outworkers, compared with 15 in 1911, 14 in 1910, and six in 1909.

In none of these cases was it necessary to make any order under Section 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act.

TABLE CII.
4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
(1)		(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Workshop Bakehouses	127
	" Laundries	147
	Dressmakers' and Milliners' Workshops	290
	Bootmakers	158
	Smiths	46
	Builders	65
	Tailors	69
	Other	801
Total number of workshops on Register		1703

TABLE CIII.
5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
(1)	(2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	25
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector...	9
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	9
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	1
In use at the end of the year	47

The next Table shows in detail the work of the Inspectors in factories and workshops where males are chiefly employed.

The Table shows the work done in each sub-district and is grouped under five divisions: (1) factories, (2) workshops, (3) domestic workshops, (4) workplaces, and (5) outworkers' premises.

The total number of inspections was 4,147, compared with 3,020 in 1911, 2,768 in 1910, and 3,175 in 1909, and of re-inspections 656, compared with 1,141, 1,534 and 1,184, a total of 4,803 compared with 4,161 in the previous year.

1,252 of the inspections and 92 of the re-inspections were in Clapham, 521 and 40 in Putney, 853 and 232 in Streatham, 304 and 68 in Tooting, and 1,217 and 224 in Wandsworth.

Three workshops where males were employed were notified to H.M. Inspector, and 25 were reported to this Council by H.M. Inspector, the majority of these having been previously entered on the Register.

In all the workshops under the supervision of the male Inspectors only one case of overcrowding was discovered, and it was at once remedied.

In 92 of these factories, workshops and workplaces the sanitary conveniences were found defective, in five they were insufficient, and in one they were not separate for the sexes. In 135 the workrooms were in a dirty condition, and in 187 other nuisances were found. For these 324 intimation and 16 statutory notices were served, and with the exception of 10 intimation and three statutory notices, were complied with. These notices were complied with in the early part of the year.

In one case, for the absence of a proper ashpit, legal proceedings were necessary to enforce the notice.

TABLE CIV.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Total.
I.—Factories inspected	132	66	107	28	192	525
" re-inspected	24	6	40	7	35	112
Sanitary conveniences insufficient ...	...	...	1	...	2	3
" " unsuitable ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
" " not separate for sexes ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " defective ...	4	5	5	...	12	26
Other nuisances... ..	4	...	5	1	14	24
Intimation notices served	5	5	11	2	21	44
Statutory notices served ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	2
Legal proceedings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Workshops inspected	422	223	370	73	472	1560
" re-inspected	36	22	107	15	109	289
Workrooms inspected	478	274	421	112	589	1874
" found overcrowded ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
" insufficiently ventilated ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
" in a dirty condition	6	9	15	...	24	54
Sanitary conveniences insufficient ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
" " unsuitable ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
" " not separate for sexes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " defective ...	7	4	1	1	23	36
Other nuisances... ..	9	4	6	2	37	58
Intimation notices served	19	17	21	3	51	111
Statutory notices served	1	...	1	...	4	6
Legal proceedings	1	...	...	...	...	1
Number of workrooms measured ...	33	...	...	7	21	61
Number of workroom cards distributed	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops reported to H.M. Inspector on discovery ... ..	...	...	1	...	2	3
Workshops reported by H.M. Inspector	6	5	12	...	2	25
III.—Domestic workshops inspected ...	75	34	96	30	89	324
" " re-inspected ...	2	5	24	2	18	51
Workrooms found overcrowded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" insufficiently ventilated ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
" in a dirty condition ... ..	...	4	12	2	6	24
Other nuisances... ..	4	1	13	1	13	32
Intimation notices served	4	5	21	1	16	47
Statutory notices served ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal proceedings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic workshops reported to H.M. Inspector on discovery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Workplaces inspected	596	182	241	156	408	1583
" re-inspected	30	4	45	42	50	171
Workrooms inspected	241	182	261	121	421	1226
" found overcrowded ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" insufficiently ventilated ...	...	...	1	1	...	2
" in a dirty condition	8	2	12	...	22	44

TABLE CIV.—continued.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Total.
Sanitary conveniences insufficient ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" " unsuitable ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " not separate for sexes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " defective ...	11	...	4	...	15	30
Other nuisances... ..	19	1	9	5	39	73
Intimation notices served ...	32	3	23	6	46	110
Statutory notices served ...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Legal proceedings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Home work						
Premises inspected	27	16	39	17	56	155
" re-inspected ... ..	...	3	16	2	12	33
Workrooms found overcrowded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" insufficiently ventilated ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
" in a dirty condition ... ..	...	3	7	...	3	13
Other nuisances... ..	...	...	4	...	8	12
Intimation notices served ... ..	...	3	11	...	8	22
Statutory notices served ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal proceedings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases of infective diseases notified ...	2	...	...	2	3	7
Houses visited for inquiry and no workroom found	3	...	...	1	6	10
Total number of premises inspected ...	1252	521	853	304	1217	4147
" " re-inspected	92	40	232	68	224	656
" " intimation notices served ...	60	33	87	12	142	334
" " intimation notices complied with	57	33	87	12	135	324
" " statutory notices served ...	1	...	2	1	12	16
" " statutory notices complied with	1	...	2	1	9	13
" " legal proceedings	1	...	...	...	...	1

Table CV. shows the principal trades carried on in the premises on the Register, but it does not include the trades in workplaces, domestic workshops, or in outworkers' premises.

Compared with 1911 there has been an increase in 14 in the number of these trades, this increase having been chiefly in the sub-districts of Clapham and Putney.

TABLE CV.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL TRADES CARRIED ON IN WORKSHOPS WHERE MEN ARE EMPLOYED.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
Bootmakers	35	19	49	12	43	158
Bakers	31	15	37	9	35	127
Tailors	17	15	27	4	6	69
Builders	23	12	17	1	12	65
Cycle Makers	11	4	16	3	15	49
Smiths	13	6	11	4	12	46
Wheelwrights	13	4	15	4	9	45
Upholsterers	11	2	5	1	7	26
Hairdressers	6	6	4	...	5	21
Joiners	8	4	3	1	5	21
Watchmakers	12	1	6	...	...	19
Harness Makers	4	2	7	1	3	17
Printers	3	...	1	...	6	10
Photographers	4	3	1	...	1	9
Boat Builders ... ..	...	8	...	...	...	8
Cabinet Makers	2	1	...	...	2	5
Wood Choppers	1	1	1	...	1	4
Ironmongers ... ..	...	...	1	...	3	4
Rag Sorters ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	3
Jewellers	3	...	...	...	...	3
Fishmongers ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Tarpaulin and Scale Makers ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other Trades	33	7	19	4	44	107
Totals	247	117	224	48	226	862

The Tables which follow summarise the work done during the year by the female Sanitary Inspectors.

The total number of premises inspected was 1,728, (415 in Clapham, 218 in Putney, 450 in Streatham, 113 in Tooting, and 532 in Wandsworth).

177 inspections were made of factories, 917 of workshops, 44 of domestic workshops, 224 of workplaces, and 226 of outworkers' premises, while 134 premises were visited for inquiry and no workroom found.

There was only one case of overcrowding discovered, compared with three in 1911, one in 1910, and two in 1909, and this was at once abated. 37 were found to be in a dirty condition, compared with 17 in 1911, 30 in 1910 and 56 in 1909.

In one factory inspected during the year there were no separate water closets for the sexes, and in five factories and one workshop the water closets were defective.

Other nuisances were discovered in two factories, 16 workshops, four workplaces, and four outworker's premises, and these were all abated.

It was only necessary to serve 49 intimation notices and three statutory notices, and these were all complied with.

17 workshops and five domestic workshops where females were employed were reported to H.M. Inspector of Workshops and 37 were reported to this Council by H.M. Inspector.

Only 11 of the workshops (two in Clapham, three in Putney, three in Streatham, and three in Wandsworth), reported by H.M. Inspector were unknown to the Sanitary Inspectors. The other 26 had been previously reported to H.M. Inspector, or were already on the Register.

TABLE CVI.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Borough.
I.—Factories inspected	35	15	18	4	105	177
" re-inspected ... ..	...	1	1	...	10	12
Sanitary conveniences insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " unsuitable ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
" " defective	1	1	1	...	2	5
Other nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Intimation notices served	1	1	1	...	5	8
Statutory notices served ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Legal proceedings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Workshops inspected	225	158	243	55	236	917
" re-inspected	7	7	8	...	18	40
Workrooms inspected	227	218	326	71	511	1353
" found overcrowded	1	...	...	...	...	1
" insufficiently ventilated ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
" in a dirty condition	4	2	4	...	9	19
Sanitary conveniences insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " unsuitable ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " defective	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other nuisances	2	2	3	...	9	16
Intimation notices served	7	3	4	...	12	26
Statutory notices served ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Legal proceedings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workrooms measured	7	7	14	2	4	34
Number of workroom cards distributed	7	1	23	6	3	40
Workshops reported to H.M. Inspector	3	3	4	...	7	17
" " by " "	8	11	7	...	11	37
III.—Domestic workshops inspected	10	4	11	4	15	44
" " re-inspected ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
Workrooms found overcrowded ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" insufficiently ventilated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" in a dirty condition ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intimation notices served ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Statutory notices served ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal proceedings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic workshops reported to H.M. Inspector ... ..	...	2	1	...	2	5
IV.—Workplaces inspected	41	27	41	23	92	224
" re-inspected	5	6	...	3	5	19
Workrooms inspected	67	39	80	45	119	350
" found overcrowded ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" insufficiently ventilated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" in a dirty condition	2	2	3	...	5	12
Sanitary conveniences insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " unsuitable ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " defective ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	1	1	...	1	1	4
Intimation notices served	1	2	1	1	3	8

TABLE CVI.—continued.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Borough.
Statutory notices served ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal proceedings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Home work.						
Premises inspected... ..	104	14	37	27	84	266
" re-inspected	2	1	...	...	4	7
Workrooms found overcrowded ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" insufficiently ventilated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" in a dirty condition	2	1	...	...	2	5
Other nuisances	1	...	1	...	2	4
Intimation notices served	2	1	1	...	2	6
Statutory notices served ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legal proceedings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases of infectious disease notified	2	...	1	4	2	9
Houses visited for inquiry and no work-room found	48	7	28	13	38	134
Total number of premises inspected... ..	415	218	450	113	532	1728
" " " re-inspected	14	15	9	3	39	80
" Intimation notices served	11	7	7	1	23	49
" " " complied with	11	7	7	1	23	49
" Statutory notices served ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	3
" " " complied with ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	3
" legal proceedings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table CVII. shows the number of factories, workshops, domestic workshops, and workplaces on the Register at the close of 1911, the number removed from, the number added during 1912, and the number on the Register at the end of 1912. The number of workrooms in workshops is also shown.

The factories and workshops are divided into dressmakers' and milliners' premises, laundries, and miscellaneous premises; and the workplaces are divided into laundries and miscellaneous premises.

Of the 101 factories where women are employed, 75 are laundries and 26 other factories, while of the total workshops, viz. :—507,

290, are dressmakers and milliners, 147 laundries and 70 other workshops, an increase of 4 dressmakers' and milliners' premises and three laundries, compared with 1911, while the number of other workshops remains the same as in the previous year.

The total number of domestic workshops on the Register was 59, (10 in Clapham, four in Putney, 25 in Streatham, four in Tooting, and 16 in Wandsworth), compared with 60 in 1911.

The total number of workplaces on the register is 359, an increase of 45 compared with 1911, of which 90 are laundries, and 269 miscellaneous premises, chiefly dressmakers and milliners.

TABLE CVII.

	CLAPHAM.				PUTNEY.				STREATHAM.				TOOTING.				WANDSWORTH.				BOROUGH.			
	*1	2	3	Total.	1	2	3	Total.	1	2	3	Total.	1	2	3	Total.	1	2	3	Total.	1	2	3	Total.
Factories on Register, 1911 ...	...	13	5	18	...	5	3	8	...	14	3	17	...	1	2	3	...	38	12	50	...	71	25	96
" removed from Register ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
" added to Register, 1912 ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	6	1	7
" on Register, 1912 ...	...	13	5	18	...	4	3	7	...	15	4	19	...	1	2	3	...	42	12	54	...	75	26	101
Workshops on Register, 1911 ...	45	33	25	103	56	13	9	78	120	33	25	178	17	10	4	31	48	55	7	110	286	144	70	500
" removed from Register...	3	3	4	10	3	1	3	7	14	1	6	21	...	1	1	2	14	6	3	23	34	12	17	63
" added to Register, 1912...	7	4	2	13	3	...	3	6	20	4	8	32	2	3	2	7	6	4	2	12	38	15	17	70
" on Register, 1912 ...	49	34	23	106	56	12	9	77	126	36	27	189	19	12	5	36	40	53	6	99	290	147	70	507
Number of workrooms therein ...	55	92	42	189	70	33	11	114	152	108	32	292	19	30	5	54	42	176	6	224	338	439	96	873
Domestic workshops on Register, 1911 ...	8				7				24				4				17				60			
" removed from Register ...	...				5				1				...				6				12			
" added to Register, 1912 ...	2				2				2				...				5				11			
" on Register, 1912 ...	10				4				25				4				16				59			
	*2	3	Total.	2	3	Total.	2	3	Total.	2	3	Total.	2	3	Total.	2	3	Total.	2	3	Total.	2	3	Total.
Workplaces on Register, 1911 ...	22	33	55	8	12	20	36	84	120	6	42	48	17	54	71	89	225	314						
" removed from Register...	2	6	8	3	1	4	2	2	4	...	1	1	1	10	11	8	20	28						
" added to Register, 1912...	...	11	11	4	5	9	1	16	17	...	12	12	4	20	24	9	64	73						
" on Register, 1912 ...	20	38	58	9	16	25	35	98	133	6	53	59	20	64	84	90	269	359						
Number of workrooms therein ...	43	38	81	20	16	36	63	98	161	12	53	65	43	64	107	181	269	450						

* (1) Dressmakers and Milliners.

(2) Laundries.

(3) Miscellaneous.

Table CVIII. shows the nature of the trades carried on in the workshops inspected.

There has again been a slight decrease in the numbers, chiefly due to decrease in the number of dressmakers, 467 of these being now on the Register, compared with 475 in 1911.

The total number, viz. :—873, (160 in Clapham, 102 in Putney, 331 in Streatham, 90 in Tooting, and 190 in Wandsworth), is five less than in 1911, the greatest increase having occurred in Tooting, while there has been a decrease in Clapham, Putney, and Wandsworth.

TABLE CVIII.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Borough.
Art Needleworkers ... ..	...	1	2	1	...	4
Blouse Makers	4	1	1	1	1	8
Box Maker	1	...	...	...	...	1
Corset Makers ... ..	...	1	2	...	...	3
Dressing Gown Makers	5	...	...	...	...	5
Dressmakers	66	52	197	57	95	467
Druggists' Sundries Maker	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ecclesiastical Embroiderer ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Feather Curlers and Cleaners	1	...	1	1	1	4
Firework Case Maker ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Florists ... ..	...	...	7	...	...	7
Gold Embroiderer	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gold Lace Spianer	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hosiers	1	...	1	...	...	2
Lace Maker ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Laundries (Workshops)	35	12	35	13	52	147
Laundries (Workplaces)	20	9	34	6	20	89
Linen Embroiderer ... ..	...	...	1	...	..	1
Maker of Celluloid Articles ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Mantle Makers	1	1	...	...	...	2
Milliners	16	20	35	9	14	94
Outfitters	3	...	7	1	4	15
Painting Chiffon ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Paper Bag Maker	1	...	...	...	...	1
Paper Cap Maker ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Seed Packer	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tailors ... ..	...	2	5	...	1	8
Tea Gown Maker ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Upholsterer	1	...	...	...	...	1
Vest Makers	1	...	...	1	1	3
TOTALS	160	102	331	90	190	873

Canal Boats Act.

During the year 32 inspections of Canal Boats were made, but it was not necessary to serve any notices, as on inspection the condition of all the boats was found to be satisfactory.

Statement of Work done under the Rag Flock Act, 1911.

This Act, which came into force in July, 1912, is an Act to prohibit the sale and use of unclean flock manufactured from rags for the manufacture of certain articles.

The Act makes it unlawful for any person to sell, or have in his possession for sale, or to use for the purpose of making any article of upholstery, cushions, or bedding, flock manufactured from rags unless the flock conforms to such standard of cleanliness as prescribed by Regulations made by the Local Government Board.

The Act also provides for the taking of samples and for penalties in cases of conviction.

The standard of cleanliness fixed by the Local Government Board is as follows :—

Rag Flock Regulations, 1912.

Article I. Flock shall be deemed to conform to the standard of cleanliness for the purposes of Sub-section (1) of Section 1 of the Act when the amount of soluble chlorine, in the form of chlorides, removed by thorough washing with distilled water at a temperature not exceeding 25 degrees Centigrade from not less than 40 grammes of a well mixed sample of flock, does not exceed 30 parts of chlorine in 100,000 parts of the flock.

20 workshops were visited by the Inspector and the materials used for bedding and upholstery were examined.

14 samples were procured and submitted for analysis, seven of which were reported as complying with the standard of cleanliness required, whilst seven samples were reported against as containing chlorine in excess of the amount permitted.

In five cases where the amount of chlorine found was excessive, proceedings were taken against the proprietors of the businesses where the samples were procured with the result that convictions were obtained in each case.

A resumé of the proceedings at the Police Court will no doubt be of interest in showing the value of this Act from a public health point of view.

Sample 3. This was a sample of black shoddy flock and was purchased by the Inspector from a shop where bedding was sold. The vendor, having no loose flock in stock at the time the Inspector called, and not knowing him, offered to take some from a new pillow. This offer was accepted and on analysis the flock was found to contain 340 parts of chlorine per 100,000.

The defendant pleaded that the flock was made prior to the passing of the Act and that had he sold the pillow intact to the Inspector, no proceedings could follow inasmuch as the sale would be of a pillow and not of flock.

The Magistrate contended that the sale was of flock and it was immaterial whether the flock was in a case or loose, it was none the less flock, and if it failed to comply with the required standard the defendant was liable for having it in his possession.

The defendant was fined 10s. and 15s. costs.

Samples 4 and 5. These samples were procured from a workshop. At the time of the Inspector's visit he found a workman re-making an old bed, the tick or covering of which was much stained and generally dirty. A sample of the flock was taken and analysed and found to contain 288 parts of chlorine per 100,000.

In the proceedings which subsequently followed the proprietor pleaded ignorance of the law, saying that he had no idea that the new Act applied to old bedding.

The Magistrate stated that he had read the Act as meaning that it was unlawful to make or remake bedding if the flock was not up to the standard. The defendant was fined 5s. and 22s. 6d. costs.

Sample 6. In this case the Inspector, on visiting the workshop, found the defendant upholstering a couch and a sample of the flock used for stuffing was taken. This on analysis was found to contain 326 parts of chlorine per 100,000 parts of flock. This undoubtedly filthy flock was being used in stuffing new furniture.

At the hearing of the summons the defendant stated that she had bought an old bed from a neighbour for 2s. and used the flock for upholstering, and that she had no knowledge that she was doing wrong.

The Magistrate said that he thought the practice of buying old beds was a very bad one as it was possible that the bed had been used by a patient with a discharge, and it was unpleasant to think that a purchaser was getting the flock in new furniture. He also remarked that it was no wonder that such an Act as the Rag Flock Act was passed.

The defendant was fined 10s. and 15s. costs.

Sample 7. In this case the flock was found in the defendant's workshop.

An analysis of the flock showed that it contained 329 parts of chlorine per 100,000 parts of flock.

At the Police Court the defendant failed to satisfy the Magistrate that the flock was not intended for use for the purposes of bedding and upholstery.

The defendant was fined 10s. and 15s. costs.

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

During the year 1,500 samples of foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, compared with 927 in 1911, 1,060 in 1910, and 1,030 in 1909.

Of the 1,500 samples analysed 601 were procured as test or informal samples, while 899 were purchased officially.

Of the 899 official samples submitted for analysis 136 or 15·1 per cent. were reported to be adulterated or not up to standard, and of those samples which were procured informally or as test samples 135, or 22·4 per cent. were found adulterated or not up to standard.

The total adulterations reported were 271, or 18 per cent. of the samples submitted, compared with 13·2 per cent. in 1911, 9·05 per cent. in 1910, and 6·89 per cent. in 1909.

The percentage of milk samples found to be adulterated was 10·39, compared with 9·3 in 1911, 7·4 in 1910, and 7·39 in 1909.

In 86 out of the 136 cases in which adulterations were detected in the official samples proceedings were instituted against the vendor, compared with 77 in 1911, 55 in 1910, and 44 in 1909.

The total amount received in penalties under the above Acts during the year amounted to £197, and the costs to £47 14s., making a total of £244 14s., compared with £299 19s. 9d. in 1911, £154 11s. in 1910, and £92 5s. in 1909.

Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

TABLE CIX.

Case No.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
4	Milk	13 per cent milk fat deficient	Convicted	100/-	12/6
40	"	17 " " "	"	20/-	12/6
59	Butter	94 " margarine	"	100/-	12/6
60	"	58 " " "	"	100/-	12/6
70	Mustard	10 " of wheaten flour and turmeric	"	10/-	12/6
82	Milk	10 per cent. milk fat deficient	"	10/-	14/6
89	"	8 " extraneous water	"	20/-	12/6
93	Butter	94 " margarine	"	40/-	12/6
94	"	90 " " "	"	100/-	27/6
131	Cream	38 grains of boric acid per lb. of cream	} Same Defendant. Ordered to pay costs	100/-	35/6
152	"	98 grains of boric acid per lb. of cream		...	14/6
167	Butter	98 per cent. margarine	Convicted	200/-	12/6
170	Milk	71 " milk fat deficient	} Same defendant. Ordered to pay costs	100/-	12/6
175	"	6 " " "		...	28/6
189	"	15 " " "	Warranty proved. Summons dismissed	...	...
197	Butter	98 " margarine	Convicted	40/-	14/6
224	"	99 " " "	"	60/-	12/6
228	"	100 " " "	"	100/-	12/6
229	"	100 " " "	"	20/-	12/6
263	Milk	13 " milk fat deficient	} Warranty proved. Summons dismissed	...	...
264	"	13 " " "		...	...
273	Butter	100 " margarine	Convicted	100/-	12/6
302	Milk	13 " milk fat deficient	Warranty proved. Summons dismissed	...	...
316	"	14 " " "	"	...	...
363	"	5 " and $\frac{3}{4}$ grains of boric acid per pint of milk	Summons dismissed	...	...
368	"	12 per cent extraneous water and 10 per cent of milk fat deficient	Convicted	40/-	13/6
380	"	25 per cent. extraneous water	"	40/-	13/6
384	"	23 per cent milk fat deficient	Warranty proved. Summons dismissed	...	...

TABLE CIX.—continued.

Case No.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result.	Fine	Costs.
388	Milk	2·4 grains boric acid per pint of milk	} Convicted. Same defendant	100/-	39/6
389	"	2·4 grains boric acid and 14 per cent. milk fat deficient			
390	"	2·4 grains boric acid per pint of milk			
399	"	49 per cent milk fat deficient	Convicted	40/-	19/6
404	"	29 " " "	} Convicted. Same defendant	100/-	12/6
459	Separated Milk	28 " extraneous water			
405	Milk	7 " milk fat deficient	} Convicted. Same defendant	40/-	14/6
451	"	10 " " "			
421	"	12 " extraneous water	Convicted	40/-	12/6
430	"	5 " " "	} Warranty proved. Summons dismissed
446	Butter	36 " margarine			
447	"	36 " " "	} Convicted. 10 previous convictions proved	£50	60/6
448	"	64 " " "			
449	"	64 " " "			
453	Milk	13 " milk fat deficient and 5 per cent. extraneous water	} Warranty proved. Summons dismissed
482	Butter	95 " margarine			
490	Milk	16 " milk fat deficient	"	20/-	12/6
517	"	4 " extraneous water	} Warranty proved. Summons dismissed
521	"	8 " " "			
528	Ginger Beer	·22 grains of metallic lead per gallon of ginger beer	Summons dismissed. See report
529	"	·47 grains " " "	} Withdrawn on advice of Council's solicitor
530	"	·16 grains " " "			
531	"	9·8 grains " " "			
532	"	·22 grains " " "			
533	"	6·3 grains " " "			
534	"	·28 grains " " "			
549	"	·15 grains " " "			
550	"	·10 grains " " "			
551	"	·30 grains " " "			
552	"	·15 grains " " "			
498	Sausage	1·2 grains sulphurous acid per lb. of sausage	Dismissed

TABLE CIX.—continued.

Case No.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
499	Sausage ..	1'12 grains sulphurous acid per lb. of sausage	Withdrawn at Magistrate's suggestion	...	...
500	" ...	1'12 grains sulphurous acid and 3'4 grains of boric acid per lb. of sausage	" " "	...	...
566	Milk ...	14 per cent. milk fat deficient	} Warrant proved. } Summons dismissed	...	...
570	" ...	4 " extraneous water		" "	...
587	Butter ...	96 " margarine ...	Convicted	40/-	14/6
604	Milk ...	Formalin preservative	"	100/-	12/6
620	" ...	21 per cent milk fat deficient and formalin preservative	"	100/-	22/6
655	Butter ...	96 per cent. margarine ...	"	40/-	18/6
670	" ...	96 " " ...	"	40/-	12/6
751	Milk ...	10 " extraneous water	Ordered to pay costs	...	14/6
780	Butter ...	90 " margarine ...	Convicted	200/-	16/6
782	" ...	100 " " ...	"	40/-	12/6
793	" ...	100 " " ...	"	40/-	2/-
807	" ...	92 " " ...	"	20/-	12/6
808	" ...	92 " " ...	Defendant absconded before the summons was served	...	...
811	" ...	92 " " ...	Convicted	40/-	16/-
812	" ...	92 " " ...	"	40/-	16/-
813	" ...	45 " " ...	"	20/-	14/6
824	Milk ...	15 " extraneous water	"	40/-	14/6
860	Butter ...	99 " margarine ...	"	120/-	14/-
861	" ...	90 " " ...	"	100/-	14/-
868	Milk ...	37 " milk fat deficient	"	40/-	14/6
886	" ...	37 " " "	"	20/-	12/6
890	Separated Milk	7'5 " extraneous water	"	40/-	14/6
900	Butter ...	90 " margarine ...	"	60/-	12/6

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE MARGARINE ACT.

TABLE CX.

Case No.	Description of Offence.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
59	Selling Margarine in unstamped wrapper	Ordered to pay costs	...	2/-
60	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
93	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
94	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	4/-
167	Do.	Convicted	20/-	4/-
197	Do.	Ordered to pay costs	...	4/-
224	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
228	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
229	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
273	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
446	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
447	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
448	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
449	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
482	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	4/-
587	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	4/-
655	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	4/-
670	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
781	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
782	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
793	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
807	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
808	Do.	Defendant absconded	...	...
811	Do.	Ordered to pay costs	...	4/-
812	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	4/-

TABLE CX.—continued.

Case No.	Description of Offence.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
813	Selling Margarine in unstamped wrapper	Ordered to pay costs	...	4/-
860	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
861	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	4/-
900	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
60	Selling Margarine containing more than 10 per cent. of Butter Fat	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
446	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
447	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
448	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
449	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
813	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	4/-
197	Exposing Margarine for sale by retail without proper label	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
814	Do.	Convicted	20/-	12/6
862	Do.	Do.	20/-	12/6

OTHER OFFENCES.

TABLE CXI.

Nature of offence.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
For obstructing the Food Inspector ...	Convicted ...	40/-	23/-
For selling milk from a receptacle upon which the vendor's name and address were not inscribed	Do. ...	5/-	2/-
Do. do. do. ...	Do. ...	5/-	2/-
Do. do. do. ...	Do. ...	30/-	2/-

TABLE CXII.

Year.	No. of Samples taken.	No. Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
1902	584	51	8.7
1903	729	90	12.3
1904	750	85	11.3
1905	853	65	7.6
1906	905	84	9.2
1907	989	84	8.4
1908	1,004	88	8.76
1909	1,030	71	6.89
1910	1,060	96	9.05
1911	927	123	13.2
Average 10 years } 1902—1911 }	883	83	9.2
1912	1,500	271	18.0

Table CXII. shows the number of samples taken, the number adulterated, and the percentage of adulterated samples for the 10 years 1902-11, compared with the year 1912.

From this table it will be seen that the average percentage of adulterations detected for the 10 years 1902-11 was 9.2 per cent., compared with 18.0 in 1912 an increase of no less than 8.8 per cent.

This increase is partly due to the large amount of adulteration detected in milk and butter samples. There are also other factors which have a direct bearing on this increase, the chief being that the Inspector has again made a determined effort to follow up the habitually fraudulent trader, with the result that several of these, who had been convicted several times, have left the Borough.

Another most important factor is the system of taking informal samples, which has been carried out to a large extent during the year under review.

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

It will be noted that of the formal samples 15·1 per cent. were adulterated, while of the informal 22·4 per cent. were adulterated.

TABLE CXIII.

	Formal Samples.			Informal Samples.			Total No. of samples taken.	No. per 1,000 of Population.	No. Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
	No. of samples taken.	No. Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	No. of sample taken	No. Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.				
Clapham ...	166	30	18·0	109	28	25·6	275	4·6	58	21·0
Putney ...	107	17	15·8	71	14	19·7	178	6·0	31	17·4
Streatham ...	235	42	17·8	209	72	34·4	444	4·4	114	25·7
Tooting ...	156	19	12·1	101	10	9·9	257	6·6	29	11·2
Wandsworth ...	235	28	11·9	111	11	9·9	346	3·6	39	11·2
Whole Borough	899	136	15·1	601	135	22·4	1,500	4·6	271	18·3

Of the total samples the percentage in Streatham was the highest due to the large amount of adulteration in the informal samples taken, no less than 72 out of a total of 209, or 34·4 per cent., having been adulterated.

Table CXIV. shows in detail the total number of samples analysed during the year; the number found adulterated or not up to standard, and the percentage of adulteration for the year as well as for the previous five years.

TABLE CXIV.

Articles analysed.	No. of Samples.		Percentage of Adulteration.						
	Examined.	Found adulterated or not up to standard.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Average for five years.	1912.
Milk & Cream	785	107	10.97	6.99	7.39	7.44	11.10	8.77	13.63
Butter ...	389	99	3.89	7.58	5.35	7.23	16.40	8.09	25.4
Cheese ...	5	...	...	...	...	80.7	...	16.1	...
Margarine ...	7	...	...	10.0	...	...	20.0	6.0	...
Lard ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bread ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	50.0	10.0	...
Tea ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ...	17	...	17.2	4.1	5.5	9.0	10.0	9.1	...
Cocoa...	4	...	10.0	16.6	...	8.3	...	7.0	...
Sugar ...	13	2	...	...	...	...	10.0	2.0	15.3
Mustard ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Confectionery	9	...	...	33.3	...	...	...	6.6	...
Pepper ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wine, Beer and Spirits	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs*	43	3	8.69	9.1	12.5	...	10.0	8.05	7.0
Other articles*	161	59	61.53	50.0	24.0	30.0	25.9	38.28	36.7
All Articles ...	1,500	271	8.49	8.76	6.89	9.05	13.2	9.28	18.0

* Details of these will be found in the Report of the Public Analyst at the end of this Report.

Milk and Cream.**MILK.**

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

74 or 10·39 per cent. were reported against as being adulterated or not up to legal standard.

702 samples were procured officially, of which 68 or 9·6 per cent. were adulterated, and 10 samples procured informally, of which six were reported against.

29 samples were found to contain added water, 35 were deficient in milk fat, four were deficient in milk fat and contained added water, and three contained a preservative and were also deficient in milk fat.

Proceedings were taken in 37 cases, in six cases proceedings were barred by informality of purchase, and in 31 cases the Public Health Committee, after considering the amount of adulteration and the circumstances of sale, decided not to prosecute the vendors, but to take further samples.

17 samples of milk were procured on delivery at various Public Institutions situated within the Borough and two samples were reported against.

In one case the amount of adulteration was small, and the vendor was warned. In the other case proceedings were taken against the vendor, who successfully pleaded a warranty.

67 samples of milk were procured whilst in transit from the farmer to the retailer, the samples being taken as the milk arrived at various railway stations within the Borough, both at mid-night and mid-day deliveries.

Five cases were reported as being adulterated, and in each case proceedings were taken against the farmer and convictions obtained.

10 samples of milk were procured during the early morning (from 3 to 4 a.m.), from wholesale dealers whilst delivering milk to the retailer. One sample was reported against as being adulterated, and proceedings were taken against the vendor, who proved that the milk was sold in the same condition as received by him.

Of 13 samples of milk procured on delivery at private houses, five were reported as being adulterated and proceedings were taken against the vendors. In two cases convictions were obtained, in two warranty was proved, and one was dismissed, the purchaser being called by the defence to prove that there was no prejudice by the sale of the adulterated milk.

TABLE CXV.

Premises.	No. of Samples taken.	No. Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
Public Institutions ...	17	2	11·8
Railway Stations ...	67	5	7·4
Retailers' Premises ...	10	1	10·0
Private Houses ...	13	5	38·4

130 samples of milk have been taken on Sundays, either in the early morning or at mid-day. 13 or 10 per cent. were reported against as being adulterated, compared with 10 per cent. in 1911, and 9·1 per cent. in 1910.

406 samples of milk were procured from milk carriers in the street during the early mornings (*i.e.*, 5 to 7 a.m.), on week days and of these 37 or 9·1 per cent. were reported against.

In three cases proceedings were taken against milk sellers for selling milk from a receptacle upon which their name and address were not conspicuously inscribed, and convictions were obtained. (See other offences, Table CXI.)

It is satisfactory to report that in no case during the year was the Inspector refused a sample of milk for analysis.

In one case a milk vendor, when the Inspector asked for a sample of milk from a certain can containing about eight quarts of milk, deliberately upset the contents. The Inspector managed to seize the can in time to save sufficient milk, which on analysis was found to contain 57 per cent. of added water. Proceedings were taken against the vendor for wilfully obstructing the Inspector, and at the hearing of the summons the defendant stated that the can was upset through nervousness. In convicting the Magistrate remarked that in his opinion 57 per cent. of added water was sufficient to make the strongest man nervous.

In 16 cases the defendants relied on a warranty, but in 12 cases only could the vendors satisfy the Magistrate that the milk was sold in the same condition as received.

15 samples of condensed machine skimmed milk were analysed and found to be genuine.

The following Table shows the number of milk samples taken, the number found adulterated, and the percentage adulteration for the past 10 years, compared with the year 1912.

TABLE CXVI.

Year.	No. of Samples taken.	No. Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.
1902	215	23	11.2
1903	376	65	17.28
1904	397	61	15.60
1905	510	37	7.25
1906	526	34	6.44
1907	501	55	10.97
1908	516	37	7.05
1909	545	40	7.16
1910	593	45	7.58
1911	602	67	11.11
Average 10 years, 1902-1911	478	46	9.62
1912	712	74	10.39

CREAM.

58 samples of cream, comprising 48 samples of fresh cream, and 10 of preserved cream, were submitted for analysis during the year.

Of the 48 samples purchased as fresh cream, 29 or 60 per cent. contained preservatives.

In two cases where the amount of preservative was excessive, proceedings were taken against the vendors, who were convicted and fined £5 and costs.

In the remaining cases the vendors were warned.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM)
REGULATIONS, 1912.

During the year under review the Local Government Board issued Regulations dealing with the use of preservatives in milk and cream.

The Regulations prohibit the use of preservatives of any kind in milk intended for human consumption, also in cream containing less than 35 per cent. of milk fat.

In cream containing more than 35 per cent. of milk fat, preservatives are permitted with certain restrictions as to the nature of preservative and the amount used.

Thus when a person buys "preserved cream" from a dairy or shop, the vessel in which the "preserved cream" is handed to the purchaser must bear a label in a conspicuous position as follows :

LABEL I.

PRESERVED CREAM
CONTAINING
BORIC ACID
NOT EXCEEDING
PER CENT.

LABEL II.

PRESERVED CREAM
(PEROXIDE).

3. The size of the declaratory label shall be determined as follows :—

Capacity of Receptacle.	Size of Label.	
	Inches.	Inches.
Not exceeding 1 pint	$\frac{3}{4}$	by $1\frac{3}{4}$
Exceeding 1 pint... ..	3	by 5

This label, known as the declaratory label will differentiate between "preserved cream" and "cream" (cream to which no preservatives have been added), thereby affording the purchaser some knowledge of the article purchased.

Since this Regulation came into force 18 samples of cream have been purchased for analysis and are included in the statement of work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. 10 of these were found to be entirely free from preservative, and contained upwards of 40 per cent. of milk fat, in two cases a declaration was made by label at the time of purchase, and in six cases no declaration was made that the cream supplied was preserved cream.

Four of the above mentioned samples were procured officially and the vendors were asked to give an explanation as to why the preserved cream was not labelled as such. Three of the vendors wrote pleading either ignorance of the Regulations or that the cream was sold by mistake. One vendor's representative appeared before the Public Health Committee and stated that his firm were waiting to see what action the Borough Council was going to adopt in dealing with the Regulations.

In each case the vendors were warned.

The Council also instructed me to issue a warning to all registered milk and cream dealers in the Borough, and a copy of the Regulations, together with the following circular letter was sent to all registered milk and cream sellers in the Borough :—

"The Medical Officer of Health has been instructed by the Wandsworth Borough Council to call the attention of milk and cream sellers in the Borough to the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, dated 1st August, 1912, a copy of which is enclosed, and hereby gives notice that samples will be taken to ascertain if such Regulations are being complied with.

"The special attention of milk and cream sellers is called to the labels which must be used."

Butter and Margarine.

BUTTER.

389 samples of butter were submitted for analysis during the year, of which 99 or 25·4 per cent. were reported against, compared with 16·4 per cent. in 1911, 7·23 per cent. in 1910, and 5·23 per cent. in 1909.

Of the 389 samples of butter analysed 103 samples were procured officially, 31 or 30 per cent. were reported against, whereas of those samples procured informally 68 or 23·7 per cent. were found to be adulterated.

As in former years practically all the adulteration recorded under this heading is really the substitution of margarine when butter was asked for.

In 29 cases proceedings were instituted against the vendors of the adulterated samples, and convictions obtained in each case, the total amount of penalties, including costs, being £150 6s. 6d., compared with £113 4s. 9d. in 1911.

In one case the vendor, who had been convicted 10 times for offences under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, was fined £50 and costs, or in default two months' imprisonment.

Six samples were procured from itinerant butter hawkers and five were reported against.

In three of the cases the vendors were prosecuted and convicted, one defendant being sent to prison for six weeks as he was unable to pay the fine inflicted.

In another case the vendor gave the Inspector a false name and address and has escaped prosecution, while another absconded immediately after the sample was taken.

In consequence of the difficulty experienced by the Inspector in dealing with this class of trader, I presented the following special

report to the Public Health Committee in order to give publicity to this fraudulent practice which is undoubtedly on the increase.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
ON ITINERANT BUTTER VENDORS.

" I have to report that a considerable amount of the time of the Inspector has been taken up in dealing with itinerant butter vendors, who, although residing outside, yet trade in the Borough.

" These vendors (four to six in number, with pony and cart), come into various parts of the Borough and go from house to house soliciting orders, and when they have completed a certain district they move off to another.

" These men are known as the " canvassers," and in the course of their house-to-house calls manage to get some customers, the customers being passed on to a person who groups them together and forms a ' round.'

" When this vendor finds that the ' so-called butter ' is giving satisfaction to his customers, he asks for recommendations to their friends.

" One lady who kindly assisted the Inspector in catching one of these vendors told him that she had recommended the man to no less than six or more of her friends and that she had been recommended to him herself.

" In my opinion a great deal of good will result in giving general publicity to this system of fraud, at the same time requesting the public to give prompt information regarding these vendors.

" There is no doubt that by a system of registration these fraudulent traders could be kept in check, but at present no system exists.

" Generally these vendors have no fixed abode, thus making process under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts very difficult, and for this reason several Authorities have found it more expeditious to

proceed under the Criminal Acts for obtaining money under false pretences. Cases have occurred recently where the vendors charged in this way have been sent to prison with hard labour.

“ The article which these vendors endeavour to sell is sold as butter, but this on analysis proves to be margarine, with only a very small percentage of butter.

“ This question has been noted in the Official Reports of the Local Government Board for 1909-1910, and 1910-1911, and it is there shown how extensive these frauds are, and the difficulties experienced in detecting and dealing with the offenders.”

The following Table shows the number of butter samples taken, the number found adulterated, and the percentage of adulteration, together with the average adulteration for the years 1902-1911, compared with the year under review.

TABLE CXVII.

Year.	Number of samples taken.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.
1902	299	26	8.60
1903	180	8	4.40
1904	180	14	7.20
1905	223	20	8.96
1906	287	19	6.62
1907	334	13	3.89
1908	343	26	7.58
1909	299	16	5.35
1910	304	22	7.23
1911	189	31	16.4
Average for 10 years 1902-1911... ..	264	19	7.4
1912	389	99	25.4

MARGARINE.

Seven samples of margarine were submitted for analysis and all returned as genuine.

There were three prosecutions in respect of the sale of margarine, one for selling margarine in an unstamped wrapper, and two for exposing margarine for sale by retail without having a proper label attached thereto.

The defendant in each case was convicted and penalties inflicted.

CHEESE.

Five samples of cheese were analysed and all reported to be genuine.

LARD.

32 samples of lard were analysed and all reported to be genuine.

FLOUR.

16 samples of flour and 26 of baking powder were examined, and it is satisfactory to state that all samples were genuine.

As will be seen in my Report for 1911, this Council issued a circular drawing attention to the excess of calcium sulphate found in self-raising flour and baking powder, and it is satisfactory to note that the publicity given by the circular has been the means of checking this unnecessary form of adulteration.

COFFEE.

17 samples of coffee were examined and all reported to be genuine.

COCOA.

Four samples of cocoa were analysed and all reported to be genuine.

SUGAR.

13 samples of sugar were analysed, two of which were reported against.

These two samples were purchased as Demerara sugar, but on analysis were found to be sugar crystals, coloured or dyed, to represent Demerara sugar.

The vendors were warned.

MUSTARD.

Four samples of mustard were analysed, one being reported as adulterated.

Proceedings were taken against the vendor, who was fined 10s. and costs.

DRUGS.

43 samples of drugs were procured for analysis during the year, and all reported to be genuine with the exception of three samples of camphorated oil which were found to be deficient in camphor.

The deficiency being small, the Public Health Committee decided not to prosecute, but to warn the vendors.

OTHER ARTICLES.

161 samples classified under this heading were examined 59 or 36·7 per cent. being reported against as either adulterated or not up to the required standard.

The chief adulterations occurred in samples of ginger beer, which were examined for the presence of metallic lead.

As will be seen in my Report for 1909 the following circular letter was sent to all persons who sold ginger beer in the Borough :—

“ The attention of the Medical Officer of Health has been called to the fact that ginger beer is being sold from barrels stored in cellars with a lead communicating pipe to the engine on the counter. As there is a serious risk of the ginger beer being contaminated with lead and thus causing lead poisoning, this practice should, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, at once be discontinued.”

During the year I was informed that certain of the large licensed premises were still using the counter pump for serving ginger beer. I therefore instructed the Inspector to take samples and ascertain the method adopted generally in the Borough.

The following report was made to the Committee on the matter.

2nd July, 1912.

LEAD IN GINGER BEER.

“ I have to report that in August, 1909, a circular letter was sent to occupiers of all licensed premises in the Borough warning them of the danger to health in using lead communicating pipes connecting the barrel with the hand pump on the counter.

“ With a view of ascertaining if this circular letter had caused the use of such pipes to be discontinued, samples of ginger beer have been procured during the last fortnight.

“ Of 12 informal samples submitted for analysis 11 contained lead, while of 13 formal samples 12 contained lead.

“ In the formal samples in which lead was found the amount varied from .05 to 9.8 grains per gallon of ginger beer.

In all 97 public houses were visited. In 79 of these the ginger beer was drawn directly from the barrel and samples of these were not submitted. In 18 it was drawn from a hand-pump through a

pipe communicating with the barrel in the cellar, and samples of these were taken and submitted for analysis.

“As the presence of even a small amount of lead is dangerous to health owing to the fact that this metal is a cumulative poison, I am of opinion that proceedings should be taken in all cases where it has been found in the official samples with the exception of No. 6, where the amount was small, but that the owner should be warned in this instance.

“I am of opinion that the publicity given to prosecutions would have a salutary effect on the trade, and would be the means of putting a stop to a practice which is dangerous to the health of the public.

“The following table shows the results of the formal and informal samples taken :—

Informal No.	Grains of metallic Lead per Gallon.	Official Sample No.	Grains of Metallic Lead per Gallon.
1	.16	1	.16
2	14.00	2	9.8
3	.77	3	.56
4	.16	4	.22
5	2.8	5	.22
6	.08	6	.05
7	2.80	7	6.36
8	.28	—	—
9	.15	—	—
10	Nil	—	—
11	.33	—	—
12	.08	—	—
—	—	8	.28
—	—	9	Nil
—	—	10	.15
—	—	11	.10
—	—	12	.30
—	—	13	.15

In 11 cases proceedings were instituted against the vendors, the summons being taken out under Section 3 of the Act of 1875—
 “For selling ginger beer which was mixed with a soluble lead salt equivalent to — grains of metallic lead per gallon of ginger beer, so as to render the same injurious to health.”

At the hearing of the summonses the Magistrate stated that in his opinion the defendants did not mix the lead salt with the ginger beer, and also that the defendants had no guilty knowledge, and therefore he dismissed the summonses.

The decision of the Magistrate may possibly have been legally correct, but as the defendant admitted receiving the above-mentioned circular letter, in my opinion, a conviction should have been obtained.

The Inspector who carries out the duties under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts has again performed all these duties in a most thorough and efficient manner, and in addition has satisfactorily carried out all the work in connection with the Rag Flock Act and the Milk and Cream Regulations.

I have also pleasure in reporting that the whole of the work of the Department has during the year been carried out by the various members of the staff to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. CALDWELL SMITH.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

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

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

SIR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Statement of the work done during the year 1912 under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The total number of samples submitted by the Inspector during the year amounted to 1,500. Of these, 899 were taken with the formalities required by the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, whilst 601 were procured informally.

Number of Samples submitted.	
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The statement following gives the result of analyses of all articles submitted.

In Tables A and B will be found the details of the articles grouped together in the main statement under the headings "Drugs" and "Other Articles"; whilst Tables C, D, E, and F give details of all adulterated samples, and are further amplified in the context.

Main Statement showing the result of Analyses of all Articles submitted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during the year 1912 by Inspector Newell.

	No. of samples examined			No. of samples found adulterated or not up to standard		
	Formal	Informal	Total.	Formal	Informal	Total.
Milk and Cream ...	737	48	785	87	20	107
Butter	103	286	389	31	68	99
Cheese	0	5	5	0	0	0
Margarine	7	0	7	0	0	0
Lard	6	26	32	0	0	0
Flour	0	16	16	0	0	0
Tea	0	3	3	0	0	0
Coffee	4	13	17	0	0	0
Cocoa	4	0	4	0	0	0
Sugar	1	12	13	0	2	2
Mustard	2	2	4	1	0	1
Confectionery and Jam	1	8	9	0	0	0
Pepper	2	9	11	0	0	0
Spirits	0	1	1	0	0	0
Drugs	6	37	43	1	2	3
Other Articles	26	135	161	16	43	59
All Articles ...	899	601	1,500	136	135	271

Table A.

Details of " Other Articles " and " Drugs " in foregoing Table.

OTHER ARTICLES	No. of samples examined			No. of samples found adulterated or not up to standard		
	Formal	Informal	Total.	Formal	Informal	Total.
Almonds (Ground) ...	2	0	2	0	0	0
Bacon	1	2	3	0	1	1
Baking Powder ...	1	25	26	0	0	0
Coffee and Chicory ...	0	9	9	0	7	7
Cornflour	0	2	2	0	0	0
Fish (Dried Haddock)	0	1	1	0	0	0
Fruits in syrup—						
Cherries (Canned) ...	0	1	1	0	1	1
Ginger	1	2	3	0	0	0
Ginger Beer	16	12	28	12	11	23
Mustard Mixture ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
Olive Oil	0	6	6	0	0	0
Preserved Vegetables :						
Canned French Beans	}	0	2	0	2	2
Canned Tomatoes						
Rice	0	18	18	0	0	0
Sago	0	2	2	0	0	0
Sausages	5	14	19	4	10	14
Sausage Skins ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
Syrup, Golden ...	0	20	20	0	8	8
Tapioca	0	4	4	0	0	0
Vinegar	0	10	10	0	3	3
Wines (Non-alcoholic)	0	3	3	0	0	0
	26	135	161	16	43	59

Table B.

DRUGS	No. of samples examined.			No. of samples found adulterated or not up to standard		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Acid, Citric ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
Acid, Tartaric ...	0	2	2	0	0	0
Camphorated Oil ...	6	3	9	1	2	3
Cream of Tarter ...	0	2	2	0	0	0
Friar's Balsam ...	0	2	2	0	0	0
Glycerine ...	0	7	7	0	0	0
Lime Water ...	0	4	4	0	0	0
Magnesia, Effervescing						
Citrate of ...	0	2	2	0	0	0
Oil, Almond ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
Oil, Eucalyptus ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
Powder, Gregory's ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
Powder, Liquorice,						
Compound ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
Powder, Rhubarb ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
Quinine Sulphate ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
Saffron ...	0	2	2	0	0	0
Spirit of Ammonia,						
Aromatic ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
Sulphur, Milk of ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
Tincture of Iodine ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
Tincture of Quinine,						
Ammoniated ...	0	2	2	0	0	0
Wine, Ipecacuanha ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
	6	37	43	1	2	3

Milk and Cream.

The number of samples grouped under the heading "Milk and Cream" amounted to 785. Of these, 737 were taken with the necessary formalities required by the Acts, whilst 48 were submitted informally.

The samples were comprised as follows :—

	No. of samples examined			No. of samples found adulterated or not up to standard		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk	686	10	696	66	6	72
Separated Milk ...	14	0	14	2	0	2
Skim Milk	2	0	2	0	0	0
Cream (Fresh) ...	34	14	48	19	10	29
Cream (Preserved) ...	1	9	10	0	4	4
Condensed Milk (Machine-Skimmed)	0	15	15	0	0	0
	737	48	785	87	20	107

Classification of adulteration reported.

It will, therefore, be seen that the percentage of adulteration or departure from standard in articles submitted under this class was as under :—

	Formal.	Informal.
Milk	9.6	60.0
Separated Milk	14.3	—
Cream (Fresh)	55.9	71.4
Cream (Preserved)	—	44.4

As regards the milk samples, the greatest adulteration in respect of extraneous water occurred in the case of informal sample No. 11, where it amounted to 57 per cent.

Of the formal samples, case No. 459 (Separated Milk) with 28 per cent. extraneous water, supplied the worst instance, followed closely by case No. 368, with 25 per cent. extraneous water. The greatest deficiency in milk fat occurred in the case of Formal sample No. 170, where it amounted to 71 per cent., whilst Formal sample No. 399 and Informal sample No. 71 ranked next with 49 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively.

Of the creams purchased as fresh, one sample (formal sample No. 152) was found to contain no less than 98 grains of crystallised boric acid per pint, an excessive amount; the remaining samples, in which a boron preservative was present, contained this preservative in amounts less than 35 grains per pint (equivalent to 0.5 per cent.), with the exception of Formal sample No. 131 where the limit was slightly exceeded, namely, with 38.5 grains per pint.

Of the creams sold as "preserved," in one instance only was the proportion of boron preservative found to exceed 35 grains of crystallised boric acid per pint, namely, in Informal sample No. 192, where 39.2 grains were recorded.

The details of all adulterated samples grouped under this heading are given in Table C.

All milks were systematically examined for the presence of preservatives, but in six instances only were positive results obtained, four being found to contain small amounts of a boron preservative, and two a formalin preservative. Of these two, one contained the preservative "Mystin," a mixture of formaldehyde and sodium nitrite, and in both instances the preservative had been added in amounts much greater than is usually the case.

Table C.

Table showing in detail the nature of the adulteration or departure from standard of all samples of Milk and Cream, adversely reported on during the year.

FORMAL.

Case No.	Nature of sample.	Nature of Report.
4	Milk	13 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
40	Milk	7 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
43	Milk	4 per cent. extraneous water.
72	Milk	4 per cent. extraneous water.
77	Milk	2 per cent. extraneous water.
82	Milk	10 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
89	Milk	8 per cent. extraneous water.
122	Milk	1 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
125	Milk	3 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
126	Cream (fresh)	19.6 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
129	Cream (fresh)	11.9 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
130	Cream (fresh)	5.6 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
131	Cream (fresh)	38.5 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
132	Cream (fresh)	7.7 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
133	Cream (fresh)	21.7 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
135	Milk	1 per cent. extraneous water.
151	Cream (fresh)	19.6 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
152	Cream (fresh)	98.0 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
156	Cream (fresh)	1.3 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
157	Cream (fresh)	7.0 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
161	Cream (fresh)	18.2 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
162	Cream (fresh)	10.5 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.

Table C—continued.

Case No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Report.
163	Cream (fresh) ...	14.0 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
164	Cream (fresh) ...	18.9 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
166	Cream (fresh) ...	18.2 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
170	Milk ...	71 per cent deficient in milk fat.
175	Milk ...	6 per cent. deficient in milk fat.
189	Milk ...	15 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
231	Milk ...	2 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
240	Milk ...	1 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
254	Milk ...	4 per cent. extraneous water.
260	Milk ...	3 per cent. extraneous water.
263	Milk ...	13 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
264	Milk ...	13 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
302	Milk ...	13 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
306	Milk ...	1 per cent. extraneous water.
310	Milk ...	3 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
314	Milk ...	2 per cent. extraneous water.
316	Milk ...	14 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
322	Milk ...	3 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
326	Milk ...	2 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
327	Milk ...	3 per cent. extraneous water.
332	Milk ...	5 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
363	Milk ...	5 per cent. deficient in milk-fat and a Boron preservative = 3.2 grains. Crystallised Boric Acid per pint.
368	Milk ...	25 per cent. extraneous water.
380	Milk ...	12 per cent. extraneous water and 10 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
384	Milk ...	23 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
388	Milk ...	A Boron preservative = 2.4 grains. Crystallised Boric Acid per pint.
389	Milk ...	14 per cent. deficient in milk-fat and a Boron preservative = 2.4 grains. Crystallised Boric Acid per pint.

Table C—continued.

Case No.	Nature of sample.	Nature of Report.
390	Milk	A Boron preservative = 2.4 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per pint.
399	Milk	49 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
404	Milk	29 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
405	Milk	7 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
421	Milk	12 per cent. extraneous water.
430	Milk	5 per cent. extraneous water.
451	Milk	10 per cent. deficient in milk fat.
453	Milk	5 per cent. extraneous water and 19 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
455	Milk	3 per cent. deficient in milk-fat
459	Milk (separated) ...	28 per cent. extraneous water.
477	Milk	2 per cent. extraneous water.
490	Milk	16 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
513	Milk	2 per cent. extraneous water.
517	Milk	4 per cent. extraneous water.
519	Milk	2 per cent. extraneous water.
521	Milk	8 per cent. extraneous water.
537	Milk	2 per cent. extraneous water.
562	Milk	5 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
566	Milk	14 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
570	Milk	4 per cent. extraneous water.
591	Milk	2 per cent. extraneous water.
593	Milk	2 per cent. extraneous water.
599	Milk	2 per cent. extraneous water.
600	Milk	2 per cent. extraneous water.
604	Milk	Containing 0.005 per cent. Formaldehyde and 0.175 per cent. Sodium Nitrite.
620	Milk	21 per cent. deficient in milk-fat and containing 0.03 per cent. Formalin.
622	Milk	1 per cent. extraneous water.
747	Milk	2 per cent. extraneous water.
751	Milk	10 per cent. extraneous water.
786	Cream (fresh) ...	4.9 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
787	Cream (fresh) ...	19.6 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.

Table C—continued.

Case No.	Nature of sample.	Nature of Report.
824	Milk	15 per cent. extraneous water.
829	Cream (fresh) ...	23.8 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
830	Cream (fresh) ...	18.9 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
868	Milk	37 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
881	Milk	1 per cent. extraneous water.
886	Milk	37 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
890	Milk (separated) ...	7.5 per cent. extraneous water.

INFORMAL.

Case No.	Nature of sample.	Nature of Report.
11	Milk	57 per cent. extraneous water.
71	Milk	40 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.
122	Milk	8 per cent. deficient in milk fat.
154	Milk	5 per cent. deficient in milk fat.
183	Cream (fresh) ...	23.8 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
184	Cream (fresh) ...	28.7 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
185	Cream (fresh) ...	3.5 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
186	Cream (fresh) ...	19.6 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
187	Cream (fresh) ...	9.1 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
188	Cream (fresh) ...	22.4 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
189	Cream (fresh) ...	16.4 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
190	Cream (preserved)	32.2 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.

Table C—continued.

Case No.	Nature of sample.	Nature of Report.	
191	Cream (preserved)	27.3 grains	Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
192	Cream (preserved)	39.2 grains	Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
193	Cream (preserved)	27.3 grains	Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
194	Cream (fresh) ...	23.1 grains	Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
245	Milk ...	33 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.	
493	Milk ...	15 per cent. deficient in milk-fat.	
523	Cream (fresh) ...	1.4 grains	Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
526	Cream (fresh) ...	18.9 grains	Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.

The average composition, in regard to milk fat and solids-not-fat, of the milk samples (exclusive of adulterated samples) submitted during each fortnight of the year was as follows:—

	Milk Fat.	Solids-not-fat.		Milk Fat.	Solids-not-fat.
1st Fortnight	3.56	8.86	14th Fortnight	3.47	8.77
2nd "	3.50	8.85	15th "	3.41	8.74
3rd "	3.41	8.96	16th "	3.42	8.92
4th "	3.56	8.88	17th "	—	—
5th "	3.36	8.91	18th "	3.51	8.87
6th "	3.35	8.77	19th "	3.50	8.81
7th "	3.54	8.80	20th "	3.67	8.96
8th "	3.41	8.82	21st "	3.63	9.01
9th "	3.60	8.88	22nd "	3.89	9.04
10th "	3.28	8.87	23rd "	3.85	9.01
11th "	3.31	8.80	24th "	3.67	8.91
12th "	3.59	8.83	25th "	3.70	8.90
13th "	3.51	8.76	26th "	—	—

The Chart here inserted presents in a graphic form this variation in average composition.

For the whole year the average composition proved to be :—

Milk-fat	...	...	...	...	3.55 per cent.
Solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	8.88 per cent.

Butter.

389 samples were submitted during the year, of which 103 samples were taken with the necessary formalities, whilst 286 were submitted informally. The total number reported as adulterated, or not up to standard, amounted to no less than 99, or 25.4 per cent. The greatest percentage adulteration occurred in the case of the formal samples, where it amounted to 30 per cent., as against 23.7 per cent. for the informal samples. This high figure in the case of the samples submitted formally is to be explained by the fact that formal samples were taken in most instances only when informal sampling showed that systematic adulteration was being practised. Even in the case of the informal samples, the percentage of adulteration (23.7 per cent.) reaches a figure higher than any yet recorded, and affords striking evidence of the value of informal working in detecting and exposing fraudulent practice.

The nature of the adulteration reported showed that in 59 instances margarine was wholly substituted for butter ; in 22 instances mixtures of butter and margarine, in varying amounts, were sold ; in 13 instances the butter sold contained an excess of boron preservative, and in five instances an excess of water.

Full details of these cases are given in Table D.

All samples were examined for the presence of preservatives, with the result that a boron preservative was found in 316 (or 81.2 per cent.) of the samples submitted. With the exception of the 13 cases mentioned above, this was present in quantities not exceeding 0.5 per cent. (equivalent to 35 grains per lb.) calculated in terms of Crystallised Boric Acid, the actual amounts and the times of their occurrence being given in Table E.

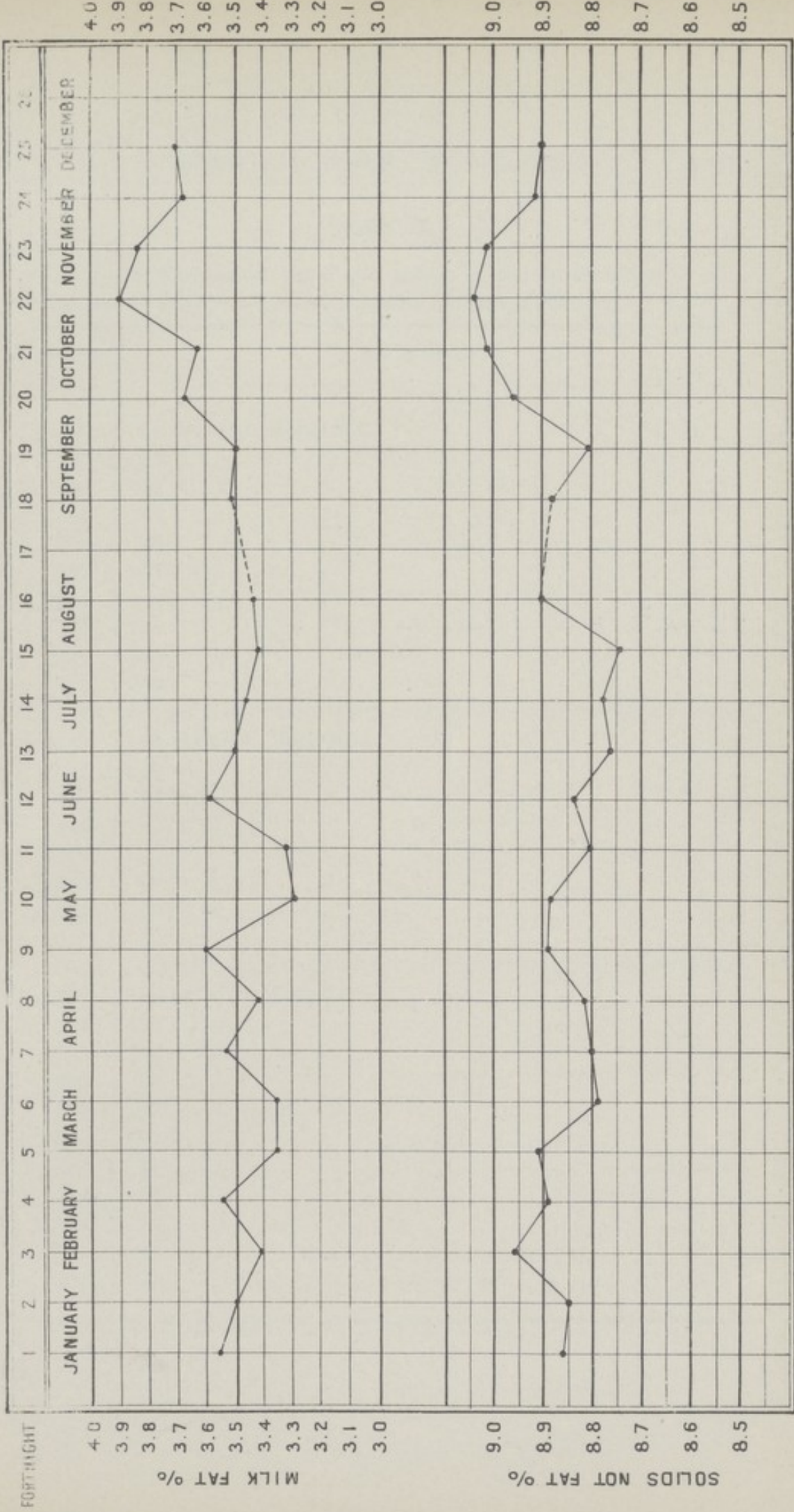


CHART illustrating the average composition (in regard to milk fat and solids-not-fat) of the MILK offered for sale in the Borough of Wandswoth during each fortnight of the year 1912. These figures are based on the mean composition of the milk samples submitted for analysis during each fortnight, adulterated samples being excluded.

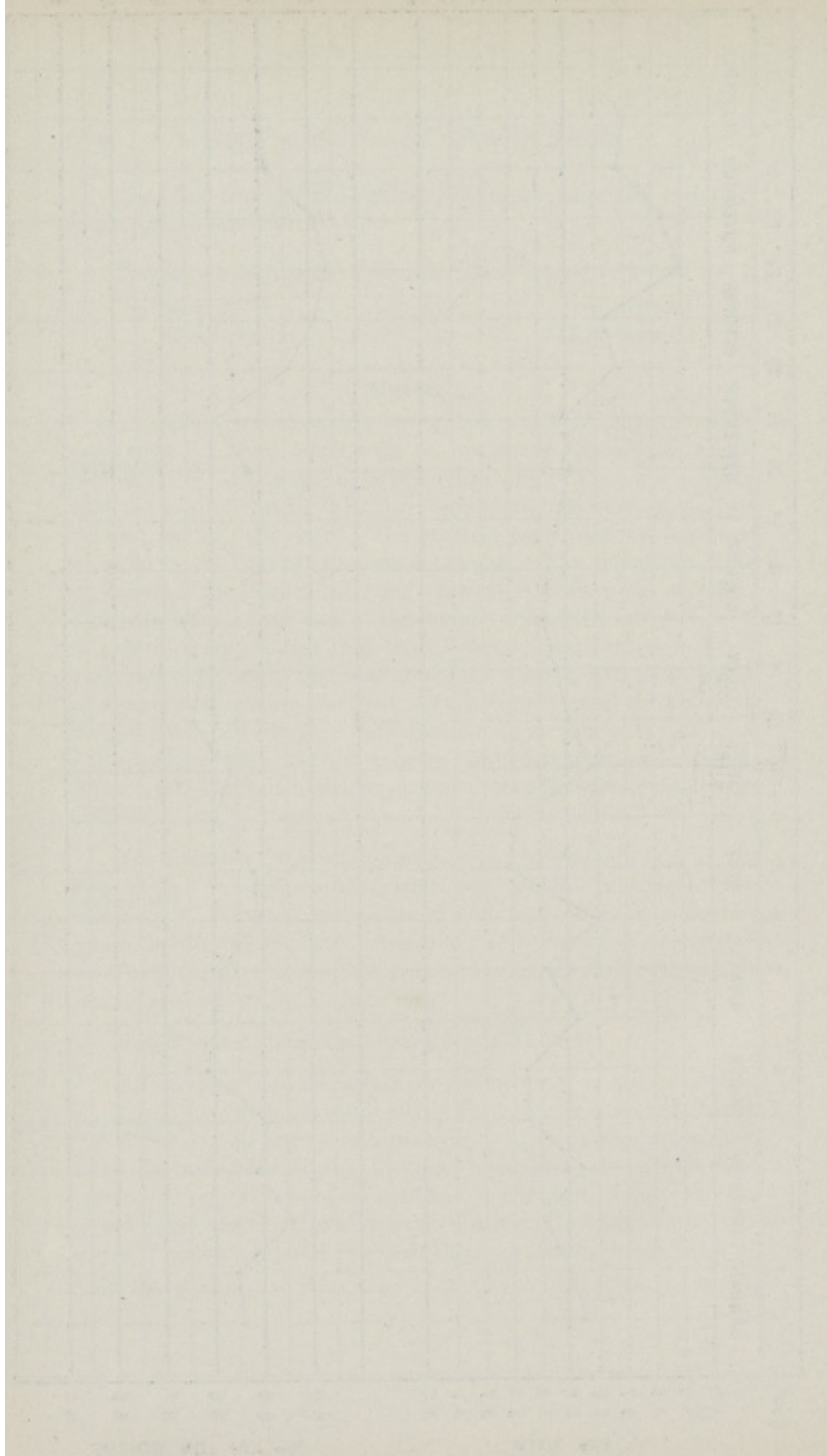


Table D.

Table showing in detail the nature of the adulteration of all samples of Butter, adversely reported on during the year.

Case No.	Nature of Report.
59	94 per cent. Margarine.
60	58 " "
93	94 " "
94	90 " "
167	98 " "
197	98 " "
224	99 " "
228	100 " "
229	100 " "
273	100 " "
402	0.5 per cent. excess water over legal standard of 16 per cent.
446	36 per cent. Margarine.
447	36 " "
448	64 " "
449	64 " "
482	95 " "
587	96 " "
655	96 " "
670	96 " "
673	0.5 per cent. excess water over legal standard of 16 per cent.
781	90 per cent. Margarine.
782	100 " "
793	100 " "
807	92 " "
808	92 " "
811	92 " "
812	92 " "
813	45 " "
860	99 " "
861	90 " "
900	90 " "

Table D—continued.

INFORMAL.

Case No.	Nature of Report.
227	100 per cent. Margarine.
19	40 " "
59	0.29 per cent. excess water over legal standard of 16 per cent.
60	7.91 " " "
82	0.50 " " "
104	10 per cent. Margarine.
123	42 " "
155	42 " "
225	96 " "
226	96 " "
244	96 " "
247	97 " "
249	44 " "
252	97 " "
258	96 " "
265	0.45 per cent. excess Boric Acid over suggested standard of 0.5 per cent.
267	97 per cent. Margarine.
276	0.46 per cent. excess Boric Acid over suggested standard of 0.5 per cent.
304	98 per cent. Margarine.
305	96 " "
306	0.3 per cent. excess Boric Acid over suggested standard of 0.5 per cent.
333	0.1 per cent. excess Boric Acid over suggested standard of 0.5 per cent.
339	0.14 per cent. excess Boric Acid over suggested standard of 0.5 per cent.
340	0.08 per cent. excess Boric Acid over suggested standard of 0.5 per cent.
380	95 per cent. Margarine.
383	25 " "

Table D—continued.

Case No.	Nature of Report.
399	0.14 per cent. excess Boric Acid over suggested standard of 0.5 per cent.
404	94 per cent. Margarine.
406	94 " "
408	0.1 per cent. excess Boric Acid over suggested standard of 0.5 per cent.
444	93 per cent. Margarine.
452	0.2 per cent. excess Boric Acid over suggested standard of 0.5 per cent.
456	100 per cent. Margarine.
457	100 " "
461	94 " "
483	93 " "
484	100 " "
485	100 " "
491	100 " "
492	94 " "
495	47 " "
510	40 " "
511	93 " "
512	90 " "
513	92 " "
514	93 " "
519	33 " "
520	0.23 per cent. excess Boric Acid over suggested standard of 0.5 per cent.
521	92 per cent. Margarine.
537	50 " "
538	40 " "
539	0.5 per cent. excess Boric Acid over suggested standard of 0.5 per cent.
540	99 per cent. Margarine.
552	0.14 per cent. excess Boric Acid over suggested standard of 0.5 per cent.

Table D—continued.

Case No.	Nature of Report.
554	91 per cent. Margarine.
561	92 " "
562	50 " "
563	92 " "
568	91 " "
573	92 " "
575	60 " "
576	60 " "
580	92 " "
584	60 " "
585	92 " "
589	0.22 per cent. excess Boric Acid over suggested standard of 0.5 per cent.
597	46 per cent. Margarine.
599	92 " "

Table E.

Giving in detail particulars relating to the presence or absence of a Boron preservative in the 389 samples of Butter submitted during the year.

Number of samples free from preservative	73
Number of samples containing 0.05 per cent. or less (in terms of Boric Acid H_3BO_3)	42
Number of samples containing 0.10 per cent. or less, but more than 0.05 per cent.	56
Number of samples containing 0.15 per cent. or less, but more than 0.10 per cent.	36
Number of samples containing 0.20 per cent. or less, but more than 0.15 per cent.	35
Number of samples containing 0.25 per cent. or less, but more than 0.20 per cent.	26
Number of samples containing 0.30 per cent. or less, but more than 0.25 per cent.	31
Number of samples containing 0.35 per cent. or less, but more than 0.30 per cent.	23
Number of samples containing 0.40 per cent. or less, but more than 0.35 per cent.	19
Number of samples containing 0.45 per cent. or less, but more than 0.40 per cent.	24
Number of samples containing 0.50 per cent. or less, but more than 0.45 per cent.	11
Over 0.50 per cent.	13
	<hr/>
	389
	<hr/>

The average content of Boron preservative (in terms of Crystallised Boric Acid) contained in the 218 samples of Butter (reported as genuine) which contained this preservative amounted to 0.20 per cent., equivalent to 14.0 grains per lb. butter.

Articles other than Milk, Cream, and Butter.

Of the samples submitted other than milk, cream, and butter the number amounted to 326, 59 of which were taken with the necessary formalities, whilst 267 were procured informally. The total number reported as adul-

The extent of the adulteration reported.

terated, or not up to standard amounted to 65 (or 19.9 per cent.), 18 cases (or 30.5 per cent.) occurring in the formal samples, and 47 (or 17.6 per cent.) in the informal.

The number and variety of the articles grouped under this heading are shown in the Main Statement preceding, with its accompanying tables A and B; whilst full details of the samples reported as adulterated or not up to standard are given in Table F following.

Included under the headings "Flour" and "Other Articles" are to be found 16 samples of Self-Raising Flour and 26 samples of Baking Powder. These were submitted with special reference to the presence or absence of Calcium Sulphate, and were taken in continuation of inspection made during 1911 as the result of publication during that year of Dr. J. M. Hamill's Report to the Local Government Board "On the presence of Calcium Sulphate in Baking Powder and Self-Raising-Flour." Whilst in 1911 two samples out of the nine examined were found to contain this impurity in excess of the limit recommended as permissible, it is satisfactory to record that not one of the 42 samples submitted this year was found to be at fault in this respect.

With a view to ascertaining whether the action of the Borough Council in 1909 in the matter of certain proceedings dealing with the contamination of Ginger Beer with Lead had been successful in putting a stop to the practice then common of drawing this beverage through lead communicating pipes to the engine on the counter, 28 samples were submitted for examination, with special reference to this metallic contamination. The results recorded are distinctly disappointing, since in no less than 23 samples of the 28 was a soluble salt of lead found to be present.

The quantity of lead dissolved from the lead pipe varied within wide limits: thus, one sample (Informal case No. 197) was found to contain an amount of lead equivalent to as much as 14 grains per gallon; whilst amounts of 9.8, 6.3, and 2.8 grains were also met with. In the majority of instances, however, the amount

of lead found was less than one grain per gallon ; but having regard to the cumulative effect produced on ingesting even minute amounts of this metal, its presence in such an article is greatly to be deplored.

Vendors cannot be too strongly warned against the danger of using lead piping for the purpose referred to above, since laboratory experiments showed that the action of the ginger beer in attacking the metal is extremely rapid. Even in as short a time as 10 minutes the proportion of lead dissolved may amount to several grains per gallon.

An increased number of samples of sausages were submitted during the year under review compared with 1911. **Preservatives in Sausages.** In all, 19 samples were procured, and of these 14 (or 73.6 per cent.) were found to contain either a Boron or Sulphite preservative or both. Excessive amounts of Boric Acid were found in two cases ; namely, 67.9 and 43.4 grains per lb. of sausage respectively. The occurrence of a sulphite preservative in eight instances is also noteworthy and indicates a somewhat wide-spread adoption of this article for meat preserving purposes.

The examination of 18 samples of Rice afforded evidence **Rice.** that the sale of an article containing an excess of mineral matter employed for the purpose of "facing" and so improving the appearance of the grain is practically non-existent in the Borough, since no adulteration was found in the samples submitted.

Twenty samples of Golden Syrup were submitted for analysis, of which eight were reported as adulterated. **Golden Syrup.** These consisted wholly of Glucose Syrup, or Starch Syrup, whereas Golden Syrup should be the syrup obtained in the production of cane or beet sugar.

It is satisfactory to record that of the 43 samples of Drugs **Drugs.** examined, three only were reported as not up to standard. This is the more satisfactory when it is noted that out of 21 different varieties examined, the three deficient samples all occurred in one type only, namely, Camphorated Oil.

TABLE F.
FORMAL.

Case No.	Nature of sample.	Nature of Report.
70	Mustard	10 per cent. Wheaten Flour coloured with Turmeric.
484	Sausage	A Boron preservative=22.5 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
498	Sausage	A Sulphite preservative=1.12 grains Sulphurous Acid (as SO ₂) per lb.
499	Sausage	A Sulphite preservative=1.12 grains Sulphurous Acid (as SO ₂) per lb.
500	Sausage	A Boron preservative=3.5 grains Crystallised Boric Acid, and a Sulphite preservative=1.89 grains Sulphurous Acid (as SO ₂) per lb.
527	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.05 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
528	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.22 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
529	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.47 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
530	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.16 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
531	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=9.80 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
532	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.22 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
533	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=6.30 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
534	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.28 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
549	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.15 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
550	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.10 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
551	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.30 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
552	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.15 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
831	Camphorated Oil	16 per cent. deficient in Camphor.

Table F—continued.

INFORMAL.

Case No.	Nature of sample.	Nature of Report.
93	Golden Syrup ...	100 per cent. Glucose Syrup.
94	Golden Syrup ...	100 per cent. Glucose Syrup.
98	Golden Syrup ...	100 per cent. Glucose Syrup.
100	Golden Syrup ...	100 per cent. Glucose Syrup.
101	Golden Syrup ...	100 per cent. Glucose Syrup.
103	Golden Syrup ...	100 per cent. Glucose Syrup.
119	Golden Syrup ...	100 per cent. Glucose Syrup.
121	Golden Syrup ...	100 per cent. Glucose Syrup.
156	Sausage ...	A Boron preservative=4.9 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
157	Sausage ...	A Boron preservative=4.2 grains. Crystallised Boric Acid, and a Sulphite preservative=1.61 grains Sulphurous Acid (as SO ₂) per lb.
158	Sausage ...	A Sulphite preservative=0.91 grains. Sulphurous Acid (as SO ₂) per lb
159	Sausage ...	A Boron preservative=67.9 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
160	Sausage ...	A Sulphite preservative=0.91 grains. Sulphurous Acid (as SO ₂) per lb.
161	Bacon ...	A Boron preservative=12.6 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
162	Sausage ...	A Boron preservative=4.9 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
164	Sausage ...	A Sulphite preservative=0.42 grains Sulphurous Acid (as SO ₂) per lb.
165	Sausage ...	A Boron preservative=4.9 grains. Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
169	Sausage ...	A Sulphite preservative=1.26 grains. Sulphurous Acid (as SO ₂) per lb.
170	Coffee and Chicory	55 per cent. Chicory.
171	Coffee and Chicory	71 per cent. Chicory.
172	Coffee and Chicory	75 per cent. Chicory.
173	Coffee and Chicory	60 per cent. Chicory.
174	Coffee and Chicory	64 per cent. Chicory.

Table F—continued.

Case No.	Nature of sample.	Nature of Report.
181	Sausage	A Boron preservative=43.4 grains Crystallised Boric Acid per lb.
196	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.16 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
197	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=14.0 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
198	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.79 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
199	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.16 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
200	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.28 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
201	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.08 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
202	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=2.80 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
218	Preserved vegetable : (Tinned French Beans)	0.32 grains Copper per lb.
219	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.28 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
220	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.15 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
222	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.33 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
223	Ginger Beer	A soluble salt of Lead=0.08 grains Metallic Lead per gallon.
393	Sugar (Demerara)	100 per cent. coloured sugar crystals.
396	Sugar (Demerara)	100 per cent. coloured sugar crystals.
528	Camphorated Oil	20 per cent. deficient in Camphor.
530	Camphorated Oil	12 per cent. deficient in Camphor.
549	Coffee Mixture	65 per cent. Chicory.
551	Coffee Mixture	68 per cent. Chicory.
555	Tinned Tomatoes	0.9 grains tin per lb.
556	Tinned Cherries	1.3 grains tin per lb.
593	Vinegar	31 per cent. deficient in Acetic Acid.
594	Vinegar	28 per cent. deficient in Acetic Acid.
596	Vinegar	10 per cent. deficient in Acetic Acid.

In conclusion I have to report that the percentage adulteration for the year for all articles submitted amounted to 18.0 per cent., for articles submitted formally to 15.1 per cent., and for articles submitted informally to 22.4 per cent.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

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

South London Central Public Laboratory,
325, Kennington Road, S.E.

3rd February, 1913.

APPENDIX.

PARTICULARS OF DEATHS

IN EACH OF THE SUB-DISTRICTS

DURING THE YEAR 1912.

BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH—CLAPHAM SUB-DISTRICT.

Infant Mortality.

1912. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	{ Certified ...	33	5	6	7	51	11	14	8	8	92
	{ Uncertified ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	1	6
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Convulsions	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	4
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	4	1	10
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	4
Premature birth	...	22	1	3	4	30	...	...	...	...	30
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	3	...	...	8
Other causes	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	6
		34	5	6	7	52	11	14	8	8	93

Nett Births in the year—legitimate, 1,192 ; illegitimate, 46.

Nett Deaths in the year of—legitimate infants, 90 ; illegitimate infants, 3.

BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH—PUTNEY SUB-DISTRICT.

Infant Mortality.

1912. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under	1-2	2-3	3-4	Total under	1 Month and	3 Months and	6 Months and	9 Months and	Total Deaths
	1 Week.	Weeks.	Weeks.	Weeks.	4 Weeks.	under 3 Months	under 6 Months.	under 9 Months.	under 12 Months	under 1 Year.
All causes { Certified ...	9	2	2	2	15	6	5	2	6	34
{ Uncertified
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping-cough	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculous Meningitis
Abdominal Tuberculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)
Convulsions
Laryngitis
Bronchitis	2	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	2	3	2	2	...	1	8
Diarrhoea
Enteritis	1	2	...	2	5
Gastritis	1	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	1	...	...	...	1
Rickets	1	1
Suffocation, overlying
Injury at birth
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformations	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...	8	...	1	...	9	1	...	...	...	10
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other causes ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3
	9	2	2	2	15	6	5	2	6	34

Nett Births in the year—legitimate, 472 ; illegitimate, 16.

Nett Deaths in the year of—legitimate infants, 28 ; illegitimate infants, 6.

BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH—STREATHAM SUB-DISTRICT.

Infant Mortality.

1912. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 M nths and unde: 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes } Certified ...	34	10	6	6	57	25	7	10	8	106
} Uncertified ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	8
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	2	1	1	...	4	2	...	...	1	7
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	5
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	5
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Enteritis ...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	3	...	7
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	5
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Injury at birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Malformations ...	3	2	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Premature birth ...	20	4	2	1	27	1	2	...	...	30
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	3	1	1	3	8	5	1	...	1	15
Other causes ...	1	...	1	1	3	2	...	1	...	6
	36	10	6	6	58	25	7	10	8	108

Nett Births in the year—legitimate, 1,802 ; illegitimate, 48.

Nett Deaths in the year of—legitimate infants, 103 ; illegitimate infants, 5.

BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH—TOOTING SUB-DISTRICT.

Infant Mortality.

1912. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	Certified ...	20	8	3	6	37	25	10	14	10	97
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	6
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4
Convulsions	...	1	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	3	1	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	4	9
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	8
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	2	13
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Premature birth	...	15	1	...	1	17	2	...	...	...	19
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	1	4	2	1	8	7	...	2	...	17
Other causes	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
		20	8	3	6	37	25	10	14	11	97

Nett Births in the year—legitimate, 935 ; illegitimate, 33.

Nett Deaths in the year of—legitimate infants, 89 ; illegitimate infants, 8.

BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH—SOUTHFIELD SUB-DISTRICT.

Infant Mortality.

1912. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes { Certified ...	29	1	4	2	36	23	20	7	9	95
{ Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	5
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	3	...	11
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	5	10
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Premature birth ...	19	1	...	...	20	3	2	...	...	25
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	3	...	1	1	5	8	5	1	...	19
Other causes ...	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	4
	29	1	4	2	36	23	20	7	9	95

Nett Births in the year—legitimate, 1,237 ; illegitimate, 40.

Nett Deaths in the year of—legitimate infants, 89 ; illegitimate infants, 6.

BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH—SPRINGFIELD SUB-DISTRICT.

Infant Mortality.

1912. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes { Certified ...	20	3	7	3	33	16	23	9	8	89
Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
Diphtheria and Croup...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	2	...	2	4	7	...	1	14
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	1	1	1	3	2	1	4	2	12
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	1	2	10
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	6
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital Malformations ...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Premature birth ...	9	1	1	1	12	1	...	...	...	13
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3	...	1	...	4	3	2	1	...	10
Other causes ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	5
	20	3	7	3	33	16	23	9	8	89

Nett Births in the year—legitimate, 905 ; illegitimate, 30.

Nett Deaths in the year of—legitimate infants, 82 ; illegitimate infants, 7.

CLAPHAM, 1912. CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to Whole District at subjoined ages.											Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Enteric Fever	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	19	7	12	3	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	12	5	7	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	3	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	11	3	8	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	...	...
Erysipelas... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	70	41	29	...	...	...	...	11	38	18	3	24
Tuberculous Meningitis	5	4	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Other Infective Diseases	5	3	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	85	35	50	1	...	...	...	5	47	32	37	37
Rheumatic Fever	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
Diabetes	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	3
Other General Diseases	9	4	5	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	1
Alcoholism	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
Chronic Poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	6	3	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	30	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	19	2
Convulsions	7	4	3	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System	34	18	16	...	...	...	3	1	9	12	9	1
Organic Diseases of Heart	73	31	42	...	...	...	2	3	11	22	35	3
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	18	9	9	...	...	...	2	2	...	8	6	2
Bronchitis... ..	56	28	28	5	1	1	...	...	...	14	35	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	17	7	10	7	2	...	...	1	1	2	4	1
Lobar Pneumonia	8	6	2	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	...	...
Pneumonia (type not distin- guished)	23	11	12	3	2	2	...	...	8	3	5	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Ulcer of Stomach	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...
Diarrhœa	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	6	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
Obstruction of Intestines	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...
Other Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System	4	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	16	11	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	9	...
Other Diseases of Urinary System	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Diseases of Generative System	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Premature Birth	30	18	12	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation	12	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	41	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	2
Deaths from Accident	13	9	4	...	...	2	...	2	5	4	...	1
Deaths from Suicide	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	3	...
Other Violent Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other defined Diseases	6	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
All causes	699	351	348	93	28	19	17	28	104	183	227	91

PUTNEY. 1912. CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to Whole District at subjoined ages.										Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.		65 and upwards.
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	3	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Influenza	4	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
Erysipelas... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	28	14	14	...	...	...	3	3	7	13	2	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Other Infective Diseases	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	27	10	17	...	...	...	...	4	12	11	9	...
Rheumatic Fever	5	3	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...
Diabetes	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Other General Diseases	5	3	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis... ..	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	15	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	...
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System	9	6	3	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	2	3
Organic Diseases of Heart	20	7	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	7	9	4
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	13	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	1
Bronchitis... ..	23	9	14	2	1	...	...	...	1	7	12	...
Broncho-Pneumonia	9	6	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Lobar Pneumonia	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pneumonia (type not distinguished)	10	8	2	2	1	...	...	...	5	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diarrhœa... ..	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	6	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2
Obstruction of Intestines	5	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other Diseases of Liver	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System	5	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	14	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	4	4
Other Diseases of Urinary System	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Diseases of Generative System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Premature Birth	10	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	19	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1
Deaths from Accident	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3
Deaths from Suicide... ..	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	5
Other Violent Deaths	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other defined Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All causes	281	135	146	34	12	5	14	8	38	72	98	45

STREATHAM, 1912. CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to Whole District at subjoined ages.										Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.		65 and upwards.
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	4	...	4	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	6	2	4	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	12	4	8	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	14	7	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	7	1
Erysipelas... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	71	41	30	1	...	...	3	10	32	20	5	6
Tuberculous Meningitis	11	5	6	1	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	3	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	8	4	4	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	...
Other Infective Diseases	10	6	4	5	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	102	50	52	...	...	...	1	1	11	38	51	3
Rheumatic Fever	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...
Diabetes	17	11	6	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	6	1
Other General Diseases	11	4	7	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	6	1
Alcoholism	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Chronic Poisonings...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	4	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	50	27	23	...	1	1	...	...	4	15	29	3
Convulsions	8	4	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System	35	21	14	...	1	...	1	3	8	10	12	6
Organic Diseases of Heart	32	43	39	...	...	...	1	3	9	29	40	6
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	29	16	13	...	...	1	3	3	4	5	13	...
Bronchitis... ..	70	29	41	5	...	...	...	...	4	10	45	6
Broncho-Pneumonia...	17	7	10	3	7	1	2	...	...	1	3	4
Lobar Pneumonia	6	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...
Pneumonia (type not distin- guished)	30	18	12	2	...	...	...	2	8	11	7	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System... ..	7	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3
Ulcer of Stomach	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	1
Diarrhœa	4	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Enteritis	11	7	4	7	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	8	4	4	...	...	1	3	1	...	3	...	2
Obstruction of Intestines	9	3	6	1	...	2	1	...	2	2	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	22	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	10	1
Other Diseases of Liver	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System... ..	21	6	15	1	...	...	2	...	4	7	7	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	40	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	22	1
Other Diseases of Urinary System	7	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1
Diseases of Generative System	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Premature Birth	30	17	13	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation	22	12	10	21	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	6	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Old Age	72	27	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	6
Deaths from Accident	22	17	5	1	...	3	6	3	2	2	5	2
Deaths from Suicide...	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	4
Other Violent Deaths	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Other defined Diseases	5	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
All causes	923	458	465	108	20	21	42	35	117	222	358	67

TOOTING. 1912. CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to Whole District at subjoined ages.										Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.		65 and upwards.
Enteric Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	25
Scarlet Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	17
Whooping Cough	11	4	7	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	26
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	5	2	3	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	34
Influenza	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	31	18	13	...	...	...	1	6	13	15	1	100
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
Other Infective Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	31	9	22	...	...	...	...	1	5	19	6	5
Rheumatic Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diabetes	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1
Other General Diseases	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Alcoholism	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chronic Poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	6	3	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	12	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	13
Convulsions	5	3	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System	13	10	3	...	...	2	2	...	5	4	...	36
Organic Diseases of Heart	22	11	11	...	...	...	2	1	5	6	8	13
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	6	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	1	6
Bronchitis... ..	31	18	13	9	1	...	2	...	2	5	12	7
Broncho-Pneumonia... ..	12	6	6	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Lobar Pneumonia	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Pneumonia (type not distinguished)	9	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	14
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...
Ulcer of Stomach	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	10	5	5	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Enteritis	15	10	5	13	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Obstruction of Intestines	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Other Diseases of Liver	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	10	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	3
Other Diseases of Urinary System	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Diseases of Generative System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Premature Birth	19	11	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation	21	11	10	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	24	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	261
Deaths from Accident	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Deaths from Suicide... ..	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	...	1
Other Violent Deaths ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other defined Diseases	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
All causes	364	197	167	97	14	14	15	16	57	81	70	596

WANDSWORTH. SOUTHFIELD WARD. 1912. CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to Whole District at subjoined ages.											Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Enteric Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	12	6	6	1	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	11	8	3	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	2	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1
Erysipelas... ..	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	69	39	30	...	...	...	3	9	33	18	6	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	5	2	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	4	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Other Infective Diseases	5	5	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	65	33	32	...	...	...	...	...	4	32	29	3
Rheumatic Fever	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Diabetes	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	2
Other General Diseases	8	4	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2
Alcoholism	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Chronic Poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis... ..	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	26	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	1
Convulsions	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System	22	7	15	...	...	...	2	2	7	4	7	7
Organic Diseases of Heart	48	24	24	1	...	...	...	2	4	19	22	4
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	10	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	1
Bronchitis... ..	50	22	28	11	...	...	...	...	1	21	17	2
Broncho-Pneumonia... ..	15	10	5	5	5	3	1	...	...	...	1	...
Lobar Pneumonia	7	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	...
Pneumonia (type not distinguished)	21	12	9	5	4	...	...	...	2	7	3	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	8	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	3	...
Ulcer of Stomach	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Diarrhœa	6	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Enteritis	7	2	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	6	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...
Obstruction of Intestines	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	...
Other Diseases of Liver	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	19	14	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	9	...
Other Diseases of Urinary System	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1
Diseases of Generative System	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	25	13	12	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation	24	12	12	21	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	47	16	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	46	1
Deaths from Accident	15	13	2	...	...	...	1	5	5	3	1	...
Deaths from Suicide	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3
Other Violent Deaths	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other defined Diseases	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
All causes	621	226	295	95	22	17	21	26	81	168	191	31

WANDSWORTH. SPRINGFIELD WARD. 1912. CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to Whole District at subjoined ages.											Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Enteric Fever	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	11	3	8	1	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	8	4	4	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Influenza	6	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Erysipelas	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	34	28	6	...	2	...	3	5	13	8	3	20
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Infective Diseases	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	28	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	8	3
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other General Diseases	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Alcoholism	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Chronic Poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	21	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	7
Convulsions	5	2	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	11	7	4	...	...	...	3	1	1	4	2	37
Organic Diseases of Heart	25	13	12	...	...	...	1	1	4	12	7	9
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	1
Bronchitis... ..	44	18	26	14	2	1	...	1	1	3	22	8
Broncho-Pneumonia... ..	15	6	9	8	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	2
Lobar Pneumonia	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Pneumonia (type not distinguished)	22	12	10	4	4	4	...	1	2	6	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ulcer of Stomach	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Diarrhœa	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	13	7	6	10	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Obstruction of Intestines	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	9	6	3	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	10	7	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	6
Other Diseases of Urinary System	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Diseases of Generative System	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2
Premature Birth	13	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation	12	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	5	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Old Age	33	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	14
Deaths from Accident	10	7	3	...	...	1	2	1	3	2	1	4
Deaths from Suicide... ..	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2
Other Violent Deaths ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other defined Diseases	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All causes	403	224	179	89	19	22	18	15	49	81	110	128

