

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Wandsworth, Metropolitan Borough].

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Wandsworth (London, England).

Publication/Creation

[1921?]

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Annual Report

ON THE

Health, Sanitary Condition, &c.

OF THE BOROUGH,

FOR THE YEAR 1920,

BY

P. CALDWELL SMITH, C.B.E., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,
Lt.-Col. R.A.M.C., T.,

Medical Officer of Health,

TOGETHER WITH THE

Report of the Public Analyst.

PRINTED FOR THE COUNCIL BY
W. G. MEAD,
"PUTNEY NEWS-LETTER" OFFICE,
100, UPPER RICHMOND ROAD,
PUTNEY, S.W.15.



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REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1920.

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

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough for the year 1920.

Population.

The civil population of the Borough to the middle of 1920 has been estimated by the Registrar General to be 346,990 for the purpose of calculating death-rates and 347,588 for birth-rates.

The population, uncorrected for Institutions, as estimated from an enumeration of the ration books, was found to be 351,370.

Table I. shows the population of each sub-district based on the above estimation, compared with the Census population.

TABLE I.

Sub-District.	Census Population, 1911.	Population estimated to middle of 1920.	
		Corrected.	Uncorrected.
Clapham... ..	58,592	66,728	66,903
Putney	28,242	29,019	30,212
Streatham... ..	96,192	107,184	107,520
Tooting	35,958	38,877	41,656
Wandsworth... ..	92,376	101,000	105,079
Whole Borough	311,360	342,808	351,370

The estimated population in Table I. is used to calculate all the rates in this Report.

Physical Features and General Character of the Borough.

With regard to this, the Borough is fortunate in possessing a considerable number of parks and open spaces, and, in addition, there are parks in the County of Surrey adjacent to those in this Borough.

The total area of the Borough is 9,108 acres, and the approximate area of parks and open spaces is 1,130 acres.

This area is largely increased by Wimbledon Common and Richmond Park, portions of both of these being in the Borough.

Social Conditions.

In my report for 1919 a short statement of the social conditions in the Borough was given, but this may be to some extent altered during the last decennium. In 1921 the Census report will be available, and a short *resumé* will be given in the report for that year.

Births.

During the year 1920, 7,212 births, 3,707 of males and 3,505 of females, occurred, compared with 5,441 in 1919.

The total number of births in this Borough was 7,179, but 679 births occurred in Institutions outside the Borough of persons belonging to the Borough, and 646 births in Institutions in the Borough of persons not belonging to the Borough, making a corrected total of 7,212.

In Table II. 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 II.

Sub-District	BIRTHS.			RATES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-Rate.	Rate of natural increase.
Clapham	708	652	1,360	20·38	9·82
Putney	240	267	507	17·47	6·52
Streatham... ..	1114	1,100	2,214	20·65	10·56
Tooting	500	420	920	23·66	14·69
Wandsworth	1145	1,066	2,211	21·89	11·74
Whole Borough... ..	3,707	3,505	7,212	21·03	10·67

The birth-rate was 21·03 per 1,000, compared with 16·40 for 1919, and 19·08 the decennial average. There was a considerable increase in the number of births during the year, compared with the decennial average, and especially since 1915.

Table III. 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.

TABLE III.

Year.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.	London.	England and Wales.
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
1912	20·62	17·08	18·88	27·12	24·07	21·53	24·7	23·8
1913	20·66	16·74	18·06	27·82	22·61	20·87	24·8	23·9
1914	19·50	16·06	18·61	25·51	22·34	20·44	24·3	23·8
1915	18·78	16·15	18·23	23·12	20·05	19·25	25·5	21·8
1916	18·82	14·66	17·51	20·85	19·39	18·46	21·5	20·9
1917	15·16	11·40	14·70	17·09	14·54	14·72	17·9	17·8
1918	13·69	12·40	15·10	16·14	13·70	14·29	16·1	17·7
1919	15·59	12·76	15·64	19·21	17·63	16·40	18·3	18·5
Average for 10 yrs.	18·65	15·21	17·59	23·70	20·39	19·08	22·3	21·7
1920	20·38	17·47	20·65	23·66	21·89	21·03	26·3	25·4

111 births occurred in the Workhouse, 51 of which belonged to the Borough.

401 illegitimate births took place in the Borough, 33 in Clapham, 21 in Putney, 215 in Streatham, 27 in Tooting, and 105 in Wandsworth.

Of the 401 illegitimate births that occurred in the Borough, 151 belonged to the Borough, 26 to Clapham, 20 to Putney, 37 to Streatham, 19 to Tooting, and 49 to Wandsworth.

72 illegitimate births occurred outside the Borough, making a total of 223.

The illegitimate births in nursing homes have again been allocated to the home addresses of the mothers.

The percentage of illegitimate births to total births was 3·09.

Notification of Births Act.

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

TABLE IV.

Sub-District.	Total No. of births notified.	NOTIFIED BY :				Total births registered.	No. born dead.
		Medical Attendant	Parent.	Midwife.	Other person.		
Clapham	1246	432	446	344	24	1239	17
Putney... ..	452	134	144	166	8	451	14
Streatham	2297	645	912	625	115	2346	38
Tooting	942	118	274	524	26	960	15
Wandsworth	2136	316	1254	520	46	2183	39
Whole Borough ...	7073	1645	3030	2179	219	7179	123

The percentage of births notified, less still-births, to those registered was 98·6, compared with 98·6 in 1919.

Deaths.

During the year ending the 31st December, 1920, 3,080 deaths, 1,402 of males and 1,678 of females, occurred, compared with 3,552 in 1919.

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

TABLE V.

Name of Public Institution.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham	Tooting.	Wandsw'tl	Total.
Hostel of God... ..	73	...	...	...	...	73
South London Hospital for Women... ..	19	...	...	...	...	19
Springfield Mental Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	...	96	96
Fountain Temporary Mental Hospital... ..	...	...	...	25	...	25
H. M. Prison... ..	...	...	...	...	6	6
Swaffield Rd. Institution... ..	...	...	...	...	13	13
Royal Hospital for Incurables ... ..	...	...	...	...	22	22
Tooting Bee Mental Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	332	...	332
Grove Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	60	...	60
The Priory ... ..	...	5	...	...	...	5
Weir Hospital ... ..	...	...	9	...	...	9
Putney Hospital ... ..	...	21	...	...	...	21
Military Hospitals	1	5	...	31	6	43
TOTAL	93	31	9	448	143	724
Other places	50	48	97	10	43	248
GRAND TOTAL	143	79	106	458	186	972

TABLE VII.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., in the Borough, of Persons belonging to the Borough, 1920.

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.	Tooting Mental Hospital.	Hostel of God.	Swaffield Road Institution.	H.M. Prison.	Ryl. Hosp. for Incurables	Fountain Mental Hospital.	S. Lon. Hosp. for Women.	Putney Hospital.	Grove Hospital.	Weir Hospital.	Military Hospitals.	Other Places, not Public Institutions.	
Enteric Fever
Small-pox
Measles	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	11	7	4	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Influenza	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	4	3	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Infective Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	20	6	14	...	...	...	4	8	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	11
Rheumatic Fever	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetes	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other General Diseases	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Alcoholism	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	10	4	6	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Convulsions... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System	9	5	4	...	...	1	1	5	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	
Organic Diseases of Heart	16	6	10	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	10	
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	11	7	4	...	...	1	4	3	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	6	
Bronchitis	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	
Broncho-Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lobar Pneumonia	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (type not distinguished)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of Stomach	4	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Obstruction of Intestines	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases of Liver	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	5	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Urinary System	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Generative System ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	10	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
Congenital Debility and Malformation	8	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Old Age	15	4	11	...	...	...	...	15	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Deaths from Accident	12	5	7	...	1	3	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	8
Deaths from Suicide... ..	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Violent Deaths	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other defined Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
All causes... ..	183	81	102	27	2	4	14	4	26	46	60	10	6	8	4	3	1	4	16	12	6	6	107	

In the next Table the number of deaths in Institutions outside the Borough is given in detail.

TABLE VIII.

DEATHS in PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., outside the Borough, of Persons belonging to the Borough, 1920.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.										Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all 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.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Poor Law Infirmary.	General and Special Hospitals, &c.	Public Lunatic and Imbecile Asylums.	Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals.
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	17	4	13	4	10	2	1	...	...	...	4	3	2	1	7	15	2	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	11	5	6	...	...	2	6	1	2	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	10	...
Whooping Cough ...	3	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	49	30	19	1	3	14	29	2	...	...	7	3	15	9	15	3	2	...	44	...
Influenza ...	20	11	9	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	5	1	5	4	5	17	3	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever... ..	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Other Epidemic Diseases ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	102	67	35	...	...	3	23	43	31	2	21	6	27	17	31	43	42	12	4	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	16	9	7	...	...	7	5	3	1	...	4	1	4	3	4	5	9	...	2	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	4	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases...	11	7	4	...	...	2	2	3	3	1	...	1	5	1	4	5	6	...	...	...
Other Infective Diseases ...	7	7	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	3	2	...	3	4	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	139	49	90	...	...	1	1	21	59	57	30	15	41	13	40	70	68	1	...	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	3	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Diabetes ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	3	...	...	...
Other General Diseases ...	16	7	9	...	...	2	7	...	6	1	1	2	8	3	2	6	10	...	...	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Poisonings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	8	6	2	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	5	...	2	1	...	2	6	...	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy ...	40	22	18	...	...	...	...	3	25	12	5	2	17	4	12	26	13	1	...	...
Convulsions... ..	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	60	37	23	1	...	1	5	...	27	16	12	6	20	2	20	18	21	21	...	...
Organic Diseases of Heart ...	177	79	98	...	...	2	10	18	39	108	41	13	47	17	59	115	42	20	...	...
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	49	35	14	1	...	3	3	11	17	14	17	1	5	6	20	20	24	4	1	...
Bronchitis ...	41	20	21	5	...	...	...	1	13	22	10	3	15	5	8	25	11	5	...	...
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	36	22	14	9	6	1	...	3	1	10	6	4	15	8	3	15	18	3	...	...
Lobar Pneumonia ...	11	7	4	...	1	...	1	2	3	4	1	1	3	...	6	3	4	3	1	...
Pneumonia (type not distinguished) ...	17	10	7	1	...	1	1	1	3	9	4	1	6	1	5	10	4	2	1	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	6	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	3	5	1	...	...	...
Ulcer of Stomach ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	6	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ...	5	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	4	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	26	16	10	23	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	6	8	5	14	12	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	17	8	9	...	2	1	5	5	4	...	5	1	3	2	6	3	14	...	...	...
Obstruction of Intestines ...	11	7	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	7	4	2	1	...	4	5	5	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	4	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver ...	7	1	6	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	3	4	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	15	8	7	4	...	1	1	...	2	5	2	...	7	2	5	3	11	...	1	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	42	26	16	...	...	...	3	12	15	12	13	3	14	4	8	24	15	2	1	...
Other Diseases of Urinary System ...	32	28	4	...	...	...	...	3	10	19	8	2	14	...	8	15	17	...	...	...
Diseases of Generative System ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	1	4	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	3	1	3	...	3	7	2	...	1	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	22	13	9	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	3	9	8	14	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation ...	30	19	11	27	2	...	1	...	...	...	7	3	9	3	8	16	14	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Early Infancy ...	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	...
Old Age ...	68	26	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	12	6	24	5	21	55	9	4	...	...
Deaths from Accident ...	55	33	22	3	2	1	3	3	10	16	10	4	16	8	17	23	32	...	...	...
Deaths from Suicide... ..	11	9	2	...	...	...	1	5	5	...	2	1	5	...	3	2	9	...	...	...
Other Violent Deaths ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Other defined Diseases ...	21	12	9	3	...	2	1	4	6	5	5	2	7	3	4	7	12	2	...	...
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown ...	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	3	...	1	1	4	...	...	...
All causes... ..	1261	677	584	126	25	39	75	82	208	331	375	268	103	382	141	367	606	503	82	70

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 3,552, 1,723 of males, and 1,829 of females.

The corrected death-rate for the year was 10·36, compared with 11·31 in 1919.

The death-rate for the whole of London for the year was 12·4 per 1,000, compared with 13·4 in 1919.

Table IX. 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.

TABLE IX.

Sub-Districts.	Corrected Deaths.			Uncorrected Deaths.			Corrected Death-rate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Clapham ...	346	359	705	237	320	557	10·56
Putney ...	147	171	318	125	142	267	10·95
Streatham ...	557	607	1164	358	454	812	10·09
Tooting ...	185	154	339	316	327	643	8·97
Wandsworth	488	538	1026	366	435	801	10·15
Whole Borough ...	1723	1829	3552	1402	1678	3080	10·36

The death-rate in England and Wales in 1920 was 12·4 per 1,000; in the 96 great Towns 12·5; and in the 148 smaller Towns 11·3.

The rates in all the sub-districts were much lower than in 1919.

There are only six towns in England and Wales with a greater population than the Borough of Wandsworth—viz., Bristol, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Sheffield—and in them the mortality and the infantile mortality for the year 1920 were, respectively : 12·14 and 70, 13·1 and 83, 16·4 and 113, 13·0 and 97, 14·7 and 110, and 13·5 and 103.

Table X. 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 was in 1910, in London in 1919, and in England and Wales in the year 1912. The rate in 1919 is lower than the average of the previous 10 years, and is the lowest ever recorded. Compared with London and with England and Wales, the Borough rate is considerably lower.

TABLE X.

	Clap- ham.	Putney.	Streat- ham.	Tooting.	Wands- worth.	Whole Borough	London.	England and Wales.
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
1912 ...	11·64	9·83	9·42	10·20	11·18	10·48	13·96	13·3
1913 ...	10·99	10·69	10·37	10·43	12·77	10·95	14·2	13·7
1914 ...	11·22	10·74	11·35	10·95	11·27	11·20	14·4	13·7
1915 ...	12·53	12·34	11·98	12·01	13·50	12·63	16·1	14·8
1916 ...	12·15	11·66	11·78	11·24	11·87	11·80	14·7	14·4
1917 ...	12·77	12·16	13·07	12·06	12·69	12·69	15·7	14·4
1918 ...	16·06	14·36	15·15	14·42	14·81	15·07	18·9	17·6
1919 ...	12·61	12·10	11·85	9·09	10·58	11·31	13·4	13·8
Average, 10 years.	12·38	11·58	11·54	11·27	12·29	11·87	15·08	14·0
1920 ...	10·56	10·95	10·09	8·97	10·15	10·36	12·4	12·4

Table XI. is the general mortality Table for the whole district, corrected for internal and external Institutions, and also includes all deaths of Borough residents occurring in other places in London, and in England and Wales during the year. Table XII. gives certain vital statistics for the whole Borough for the year, and the previous 10 years; and Table XIII. shows the infantile mortality for the year.

TABLE XI.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1920.

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.
Enteric Fever	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	47	20	27	10	19	10	5	1	...	2	8	6	14	1	18	...	
Scarlet Fever	11	5	6	...	...	2	6	1	...	...	5	...	3	...	3	16
Whooping Cough	19	7	2	8	2	8	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	8	...
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	68	40	28	1	5	18	40	4	...	...	8	4	24	15	17	34
Influenza	99	49	50	2	...	1	2	6	27	31	17	7	49	8	18	11	
Erysipelas	9	6	3	2	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Other Epidemic Diseases	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	1	3	...	4	21
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	257	143	114	...	1	7	53	115	73	8	59	12	74	32	80	36	
Tuberculous Meningitis	31	16	15	2	4	8	12	4	1	...	7	1	7	5	11	1	
Abdominal Tuberculosis	8	5	3	2	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	...	3	1	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	19	10	9	...	...	2	4	6	4	1	2	3	1	7	7	2
Other Infective Diseases... ..	13	11	2	6	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	3	6	2	2	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	403	150	253	...	...	1	3	41	177	181	81	43	131	29	119	95
Rheumatic Fever	15	8	7	...	...	...	5	3	4	2	1	2	8	1	4	2
Diabetes	29	19	10	...	...	...	2	8	9	10	4	3	9	1	12	5
Other General Diseases	49	18	31	4	...	...	2	2	11	13	17	8	6	19	4	13
Alcoholism	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Chronic Poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	11	8	3	4	...	2	1	...	1	3	6	1	2	1	1	...	
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Apoplexy	181	79	102	...	...	...	...	10	55	116	33	16	72	19	41	39
Convulsions	23	14	9	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	2	8	...
Other Diseases of Nervous System... ..	121	73	48	1	1	3	10	8	33	30	35	27	15	38	7	34	
Organic Diseases of Heart	435	194	241	...	...	1	10	18	32	121	253	88	35	134	40	138
Other Diseases of Circu- latory System	148	84	64	1	...	...	5	6	17	45	74	39	14	45	11	39
Bronchitis	287	114	173	44	4	2	1	2	12	57	165	67	31	82	33	74	
Broncho-Pneumonia	105	59	46	32	20	3	4	3	3	17	23	16	13	40	14	22	
Lobar Pneumonia	45	25	20	4	3	...	...	4	6	20	8	6	3	14	9	13
Pneumonia (type not dis- tinguished)	77	40	37	11	4	5	2	3	12	24	16	15	7	20	8	27	
Other Diseases of Respir- atory System	31	11	20	2	...	2	1	1	4	11	10	4	2	14	1	10	
Ulcer of Stomach	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	4	1	3	1	3	7
Diarrhoea... ..	12	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	4	...
Enteritis	50	24	26	38	1	...	1	...	5	5	8	3	15	8	16	6	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	18	9	9	...	1	2	...	6	5	4	4	1	4	3	6	5	
Obstruction of Intestines	24	13	11	2	...	1	...	1	3	17	8	6	3	...	7	6	
Cirrhosis of Liver	14	5	9	...	...	1	...	1	5	7	2	...	7	1	4	1
Other Diseases of Liver... ..	15	4	11	...	...	...	2	1	8	4	2	2	5	1	5	4
Other Diseases of Digestive System... ..	41	19	22	9	...	1	3	1	3	9	15	8	2	12	3	16	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	106	57	49	...	...	1	2	5	19	40	39	21	7	43	8	27
Other Diseases of Urinary System... ..	43	38	5	...	...	...	...	5	13	25	9	4	19	...	11	3
Diseases of Generative System... ..	11	...	11	...	...	...	1	1	7	2	2	5	1	...	3	2
Puerperal Fever	14	...	14	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	5	1	5	...	3	2
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Child-birth	7	...	7	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	3
Premature Birth	112	62	50	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	9	35	15	33	14
Congenital Debility and Malformation	99	62	37	94	3	...	1	1	...	...	20	7	29	11	32	16
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	24	13	11	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	6	4	9	4
Old Age	240	90	150	...	...	...	...	1	239	46	21	77	20	76	285	...
Deaths from Accident	81	46	35	6	2	3	7	4	14	22	23	11	9	30	9	22	
Deaths from Suicide	29	16	13	...	...	...	1	11	11	6	5	5	12	1	6	17
Other Violent Deaths	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	20
Other Defined Diseases	30	17	13	5	...	...	1	2	3	11	8	3	11	4	6	2
Ill-defined Diseases or un- known	9	4	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	3	4	...	2	5
All causes... ..	3552	1723	1829	462	72	74	140	166	440	854	1345	705	318	1164	339	1026	972

TABLE XII.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1920 and previous years.

Year.	Corrected Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferred Deaths:		Nett Deaths Belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		At all Ages.		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.			Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910 ...	299,061	6,873	6,967	23.29	2,856	9.38	564	812	545	78	3,105	10.38
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	9.78	767	940	516	76	3,291	10.48
1913 ...	321,340	6,679	6,838	20.87	3,344	10.04	822	1,066	605	88	3,588	10.95
1914 ...	326,945	6,690	6,684	20.44	3,332	10.02	824	1,155	589	88	3,664	11.20
1915 ...	331,556	6,210	6,383	19.25	3,949	11.72	1,012	1,252	590	92	4,189	12.67
1916 ...	310,858	6,044	6,246	18.46	3,567	11.47	1,076	1,180	488	78	3,671	11.80
1917 ...	300,787	4,696	4,936	14.72	3,547	11.81	1,067	1,339	440	89	3,819	12.69
1918 ...	292,418	4,453	4,685	14.29	4,202	14.37	1,306	1,511	417	89	4,407	15.07
1919 ...	331,759	5,476	6,317	17.00	3,552	10.42	1,025	1,225	359	66	3,752	11.31
Average for 10 yrs.	313,494	6,025	6,250	19.15	3,492	11.00	913	1,146	537	86	3,725	11.88
1920 ...	342,808	7,179	7,212	21.03	3,080	8.76	789	1,261	462	64	3,552	10.36

TABLE XIII.
Infant Mortality.

1920. 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	131	36	32	23	222	98	65	57	19	461
Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	11
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	8
Diphtheria and Croup... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	..	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4
Convulsions... ..	9	3	1	1	14	4	2	2	...	22
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	2	2	5	2	11	18	6	7	2	44
Pneumonia (all forms)... ..	...	1	3	3	7	12	11	14	3	47
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	1	2	3	2	6	1	...	12
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	3	1	4	10	9	11	4	38
Gastritis ... ..	...	1	...	2	3	2	...	2	1	8
Syphilis ... ..	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	6
Ricketts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Suffocation, overlaying... ..	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Injury at birth	7	1	..	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Atelectasis	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	6
Congenital Malformations	7	3	2	...	12	2	3	2	...	19
Premature Birth	69	16	9	4	98	12	2	...	...	112
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	19	6	6	2	33	21	17	1	...	72
Other Causes	12	2	1	4	19	8	3	3	2	35
Totals... ..	131	36	32	23	222	98	66	57	19	462

Nett Births in the year, legitimate, 6,989; illegitimate, 223.
Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 422; illegitimate infants, 40.

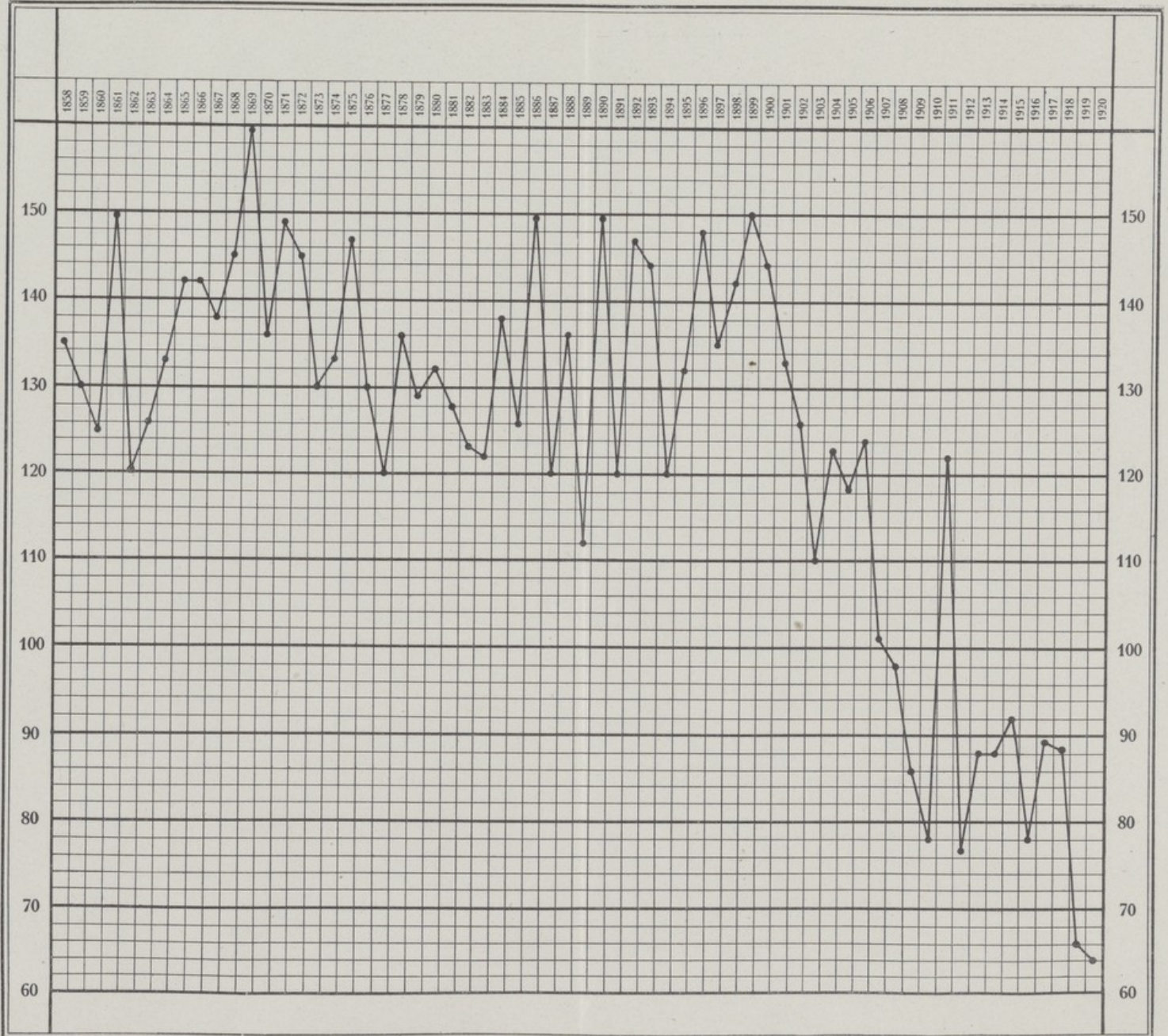
Infantile Mortality.

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 ten previous years for each sub-district and for the whole Borough, compared with the decennial average.

TABLE XIV.

Sub-District.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Percentage to total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.											
			1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Average 10 years.	1920
Clapham	86	12.2	67	119	76	82	76	92	70	74	107	65	82	63
Putney... ..	35	11.00	81	145	69	85	87	78	74	83	97	112	91	69
Streatham	132	11.34	64	99	58	74	86	76	66	73	71	58	67	60
Tooting	64	18.87	92	116	100	91	114	104	109	110	99	58	99	69
Wandsworth	145	14.04	89	143	83	103	84	104	92	104	90	68	96	65
Whole Borough	462	12.98	78	122	76	88	88	92	78	89	89	66	86	64

INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS, 1858—1920.



22-11-1910



The Infantile Mortality for the year is under that in 1919, and is the lowest infantile mortality ever recorded in the Borough.

The following Table shows the percentage of deaths at different age periods to the total infantile mortality for the year and for the five previous years. It will be noted that there has been a large increase in the percentage under four weeks compared with the five years' average, and a slight increase at three to six months, while at the other age periods the rate was lower.

The Chart shows the Infantile Mortality since 1858, and it will be seen that there has been a very great lessening of the mortality.

TABLE XV.

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Five years' average.	1920
Rate per 1,000 births ...	92	78	89	89	66	83	64
Percentage of above:—							
Under one week ...	21·7	24·0	19·1	22·7	32·3	23·9	28·3
1 and under 2 weeks ...	5·1	8·0	6·3	3·6	8·6	6·3	7·8
2 and under 3 weeks ...	3·7	3·4	4·3	3·8	7·5	4·5	6·9
3 and under 4 weeks ...	4·4	4·1	3·8	2·6	3·9	3·7	5·0
Under 4 weeks ...	34·9	39·5	33·5	32·6	52·3	38·5	48·0
From 4 to 13 weeks ...	14·0	15·4	17·7	18·5	18·3	16·8	21·3
From 3 to 6 months ...	16·3	20·3	18·4	19·5	11·8	17·3	14·3
From 6 to 9 months ...	18·0	13·1	11·4	17·4	9·8	13·9	12·3
From 9 to 12 months ...	16·8	11·7	19·0	12·0	7·8	13·5	4·1
Under 12 months ...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The Infantile Mortality among legitimate infants was 60 per 1,000 legitimate births, and among illegitimate infants 179 per 1,000 illegitimate births, or nearly three times as great.

INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The next Table shows the number of deaths from these diseases during the year and for the 10 previous years. The number above or below the corrected decennial average is also shown.

TABLE XVI.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1920.		
												No. above corrected average.	No. below corrected average.	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever...	12	10	11	11	13	22	5	13	3	7	11	...	...	3
Diphtheria ...	16	34	18	18	41	53	55	37	35	41	68	31	...	...
Typhus Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever...	8	9	8	5	5	6	5	7	5	2	2	...	...	44
Cont'd Fever...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerpl. Fever..	5	8	11	13	9	4	9	6	8	16	14	45	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	4	10	5	6	11	9	5	6	7	1	9	2	...	...
Measles ...	44	230	51	116	26	152	22	129	45	18	47	...	...	42
Whooping C....	68	66	57	23	53	66	49	29	58	15	19	...	...	32
Influenza ...	55	24	45	59	58	90	74	56	834	310	99	...	...	69
Diarrhœa ...	88	350	85	168	186	125	95	78	96	58	62	...	...	77
Tuberculous Diseases	351	389	366	355	389	434	396	424	455	342	315	...	...	94
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	3	1	1	1	20	16	11	8	9	4	...	...	36
Other Infective Diseases	10	21	27	22	32	20	19	21	18	12	22	8	...	...
Totals ...	667	1154	685	797	824	1001	750	817	1572	831	672	...	...	284

The total number of deaths from these diseases was 672, 131 in Clapham, 43 in Putney, 222 in Streatham, 78 in Tooting, and 198 in Wandsworth.

From all infective diseases the death-rate was 1.96 per 1,000 (1.90 in Clapham, 1.48 in Putney, 2.07 in Streatham, 2.00 in Tooting, and 1.96 in Wandsworth).

The rate is much lower than in 1919, owing to the diminution in the number of deaths from Influenza, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and Diarrhœa.

The rate in 1914 was 2·21; in 1915, 3·01; in 1916, 2·36; in 1917, 2·71; in 1918, 5·37; and in 1919, 2·50 per 1,000.

The rate from the principal infective diseases, viz. :—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Diarrhœa, was ·61 per 1,000 (·53 in Clapham, ·48 in Putney, ·60 in Streatham, ·72 in Tooting, and ·72 in Wandsworth), compared with ·99 in 1914, 1·24 in 1915, ·74 in 1916, ·94 in 1917, ·82 in 1918, and ·42 in 1919.

The rate for 1920 is higher than in 1919, but lower than the previous five years, owing to the increased number of deaths from Diphtheria.

Scarlet Fever.

The total number of deaths was eleven, and the death-rate per 1,000 ·03. The case mortality was ·75 per cent.

Diphtheria.

The total number of deaths was 68 (eight in Clapham, four in Putney, 24 in Streatham, 15 in Tooting, and 17 in Wandsworth), and the death-rate per 1,000 was ·19. The case mortality was 6·1 per cent.

Enteric Fever.

The number of deaths was two, the death-rate was ·005 per 1,000, and the case mortality eight per cent.

The number of deaths from this disease was the same as in 1919, and was the lowest on record.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Four deaths occurred from this disease (three in Streatham, and one in Wandsworth).

Eleven deaths were registered as having been caused by Meningitis (six in Clapham, one in Putney, two in Streatham, one in Tooting, and one in Wandsworth). Four of these were of infants under one year, two from two and under five years, and five over five years of age.

As in previous years, inquiries were made from the medical attendant, and in all the cases, with the exception of one that died from Posterior-basic Meningitis, the deaths were stated to have been caused by Simple or Pneumonococcal Meningitis.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Six deaths occurred (one in Clapham, one in Putney, two in Streatham, and two in Wandsworth). One of the deaths was a person from 15 and under 25 years, one from 25 and under 45 years, two from 45 and under 65 years, and two over 65 years.

Malaria.

Three deaths occurred from Malaria; two of these contracted the disease in the Army, one in Mesopotamia and one in Salonica. The third contracted the disease in Nigeria.

Puerperal Fever.

Fourteen deaths occurred from this disease (five in Clapham, one in Putney, five in Streatham, and three in Wandsworth). The death-rate was .04 per 1,000, and the case mortality 38 per cent.

Erysipelas.

Nine deaths occurred from this disease during the year.

Measles.

Forty-seven deaths occurred (eight in Clapham, six in Putney, 14 in Streatham, one in Tooting, and 18 in Wandsworth).

Ten of the deaths were of infants under one year of age, 19 from one and under two years, 10 from two and under five years, five from five and under 15 years, and one over 15 years of age.

The death-rate per 1,000 of population was $\cdot 17$, compared with $\cdot 05$ in 1919.

Whooping Cough.

Nineteen deaths (five in Clapham, five in Streatham, one in Tooting, and eight in Wandsworth) occurred during the year. Eight of these were of infants under one year of age, two from one and under two years, eight from two and under five years, and one from five and under 15 years. The death-rate was $\cdot 05$ per 1,000.

Epidemic Influenza.

Ninety-nine deaths (17 in Clapham, seven in Putney, 49 in Streatham, eight in Tooting, and 18 in Wandsworth) occurred during the year. The death-rate was $\cdot 28$ per 1,000, and the number of deaths represents only 2·2 per cent. of the total mortality from all causes, compared with 8·2 per cent. in 1919, and 19 per cent. in 1918.

In Institutions in the Borough during the year only 11 deaths occurred, compared with 82 in 1919, and 143 in 1918. 20 of the deaths, 11 of males and nine of females, occurred in institutions outside the Borough. 17 of these deaths occurred in Poor Law Infirmaries, and three in General and Special Hospitals.

Diarrhœa.

Sixty-two deaths, 34 of males, and 28 of females, occurred from all forms of Diarrhœa and Enteritis during the year. Nine of the deaths occurred in Clapham, four in Putney, 19 in Streatham, 10 in Tooting, and 20 in Wandsworth. There was a slight increase in all the sub-districts, except Putney, compared with 1919. The number of deaths is 77 below the corrected decennial average.

The death-rate was $\cdot 18$ per 1,000 (in Clapham $\cdot 13$, in Putney $\cdot 14$, in Streatham $\cdot 18$, in Tooting $\cdot 25$, and in Wandsworth $\cdot 20$), compared with $\cdot 17$ in 1919, and $\cdot 32$ in 1918.

Of the total number of deaths from Diarrhœa registered, 50, or 80 per cent., were of infants under one year.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa, Zymotic Enteritis, and Enteritis under one year, represents $10\cdot 8$ per cent. of the total mortality at that age.

Tuberculous Diseases.

The total number of deaths from diseases of a Tuberculous nature was 315.

257 of the deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 31 to Tuberculous disease of the Brain, and 27 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.

TABLE XVII.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Other Tuberculous Diseases.		TOTAL.	
	No. of Deaths	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.	No. of Deaths	Rate.
Clapham	59	$\cdot 88$	12	$\cdot 18$	71	$1\cdot 06$
Putney... ..	12	$\cdot 41$	4	$\cdot 14$	16	$\cdot 55$
Streatham	74	$\cdot 69$	15	$\cdot 14$	89	$\cdot 83$
Tooting... ..	32	$\cdot 82$	6	$\cdot 15$	38	$\cdot 97$
Wandsworth... ..	80	$\cdot 79$	21	$\cdot 21$	101	$1\cdot 00$
Whole Borough... ..	257	$\cdot 75$	58	$\cdot 18$	315	$\cdot 93$

It is satisfactory to note that the rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was only .75 per 1,000, compared with .87 in the previous year, and .97, the average for the previous 10 years. There has been a considerable reduction in the mortality in all the sub-districts, compared with the decennial average.

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

TABLE XVIII.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Average for 10 yrs.	1920
Clapham ...	84	118	116	93	93	97	105	107	112	87	100	88
Putney ...	85	70	97	55	78	109	99	92	128	105	91	41
Streatham ...	65	85	73	76	71	83	90	102	115	92	85	69
Tooting ...	109	81	87	69	87	123	103	120	171	82	103	82
Wandsworth...	108	88	112	109	122	103	114	129	126	77	109	79
Whole borough	88	91	96	88	93	99	102	112	122	87	97	75

The rate for 1920 is much the lowest on record.

Other Infective Diseases.

Thirteen deaths occurred (three in Putney, six in Streatham, two in Tooting, and two in Wandsworth).

Six were under one year of age, four from 25 and under 45 years, and three from 45 and under 65 years of age.

Nine of the deaths were due to Syphilis, three to Septicæmia and one to Pyæmia.

Acute Polio-myelitis.

No deaths occurred during the year.

NON-INFECTIVE DISEASES.

Cancer.

The total number of deaths from Cancer and other malignant diseases was 403, 150 of males and 253 of females. 81 of these occurred in Clapham, 43 in Putney, 131 in Streatham, 29 in Tooting, and 119 in Wandsworth.

The corrected death-rate was 1·17 per 1,000, and for the sub-districts as follows:—Clapham 1·21, Putney 1·48, Streatham 1·22, Tooting ·74, and Wandsworth 1·17.

One of the deaths occurred from five and under 15 years, three at 15 and under 25 years, 41 at 25 and under 45 years, 177 at 45 and under 65 years, and 181 over 65 years.

The number of deaths is four above last year, and 17 above the corrected decennial average.

Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.

From these diseases 336 deaths occurred, 70 in Clapham, 32 in Putney, 121 in Streatham, 29 in Tooting, and 84 in Wandsworth.

Eleven of the deaths were due to Meningitis, 181 to Cerebral Hæmorrhage or Apoplexy, 23 to Convulsions, three to Softening of the Brain, 32 to Paralysis, 14 to General Paralysis of the Insane, eight to Locomotor Ataxy, 14 to Epilepsy, and 50 to other diseases of the Nervous System.

Circulatory Diseases.

From the above group of diseases, 583 deaths occurred, 435 of which, 194 males and 241 females, were due to Organic disease of the Heart.

127 of these deaths occurred in Clapham, 49 in Putney, 179 in Streatham, 51 in Tooting, and 177 in Wandsworth.

327 of the deaths were of persons over 65 years of age.

Respiratory Diseases.

The total number of deaths was 545, 108 in Clapham, 56 in Putney, 170 in Streatham, 65 in Tooting, and 146 in Wandsworth.

287 of the deaths occurred from Bronchitis, 45 from Lobar Pneumonia, 105 from Lobular or Broncho-Pneumonia, 77 from Pneumonia in which the exact form was not distinguished, and 31 from other diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

93 of the deaths were of infants under one year, 29 from one and under two years, 31 from two and under five years, 12 from five and under 15 years, eight from 15 and under 25 years, 13 from 25 and under 45 years, 129 from 45 and under 65 years, and 222 over 65 years.

The number of deaths is 82 under last year, and 89 under the corrected decennial average.

Deaths from other Causes.

From Appendicitis and Typhlitis 18 deaths, nine of males and nine of females, occurred.

From Alcoholism, Acute and Chronic, two deaths, one male and one female, occurred; and 14, five of males and nine of females, from Cirrhosis of the Liver.

From Nephritis and Bright's disease 106 deaths occurred, 57 of males and 49 of females.

From Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Child Birth seven deaths occurred. This, added to the number of deaths from Puerperal Fever—viz., 14—gives a total of 21 deaths after Child Birth, or a proportion of 2·9 per 1,000 births.

Diabetes Mellitus was the cause of 29 deaths, 19 of males and 10 of females.

Premature Birth and Developmental Diseases.

235 deaths, 137 of males and 98 of females, were registered as having occurred from these diseases.

112 of the deaths were due to Premature Birth, 99 to Developmental diseases and 24 from other diseases of Early Infancy. 230 were of infants under one year, three from one and under two years, and two over two years.

The number of deaths is 43 above last year, and 23 above the corrected decennial average.

The number of deaths from these diseases in the Borough is shown more in detail in an earlier part of this Report in Table XIII., which deals with Infant Mortality.

Old Age.

240 deaths, 90 of males and 150 of females, occurred from Old Age, 46 in Clapham, 21 in Putney, 77 in Streatham, 20 in Tooting, and 76 in Wandsworth. All the deaths except one were of persons over 65 years of age.

Violence.

113 deaths, 65 of males, and 48 of females, occurred from Violence, 81 of the deaths being due to Accidental, and 29 to Suicidal causes, while three deaths were caused by other forms of Violence.

Sixteen of the deaths belonged to Clapham, 14 to Putney, 42 to Streatham, 10 to Tooting, and 28 to Wandsworth.

Inquests.

The next Table shows the number of Inquests held in the Borough during the year, and Table XX. the number of inquests held outside the Borough of persons belonging thereto.

TABLE XIX.

INQUESTS.	SUB-DISTRICTS.					Whole Borough.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	
DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES ...	15	8	19	14	36	92
ACCIDENTAL :—						
Falls	—	1	3	6	1	11
Knocked down by motor vehicles...	1	5	3	1	1	11
Drowning	—	1	1	—	—	2
Burns... ..	—	—	1	1	—	2
Knocked down by horse vehicle ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fall from motor cycle	—	1	—	—	—	1
Struck by passing train	—	—	1	—	—	1
Fall down stairs	—	—	1	—	—	1
Suffocated whilst in epileptic fit ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Drug habit	—	—	1	—	—	1
Fall from Retort House	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fall from back of coal cart	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suffocated in bed with parents ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gunshot wounds	—	—	—	—	1	1
SUICIDAL :—						
Poisoning by coal gas	1	1	3	1	1	7
Drowning	—	4	—	1	2	7
Hanging	—	1	2	—	4	7
Cut throat	2	2	1	—	—	5
Run over by passing train... ..	—	1	—	—	1	2
Jumped in front of omnibus	—	—	1	—	—	1
Poisoning by Spirits of Salts	—	1	—	—	—	1
Poisoning by Cresolene	1	—	—	—	—	1
OPEN VERDICTS :—						
Found drowned	—	1	—	—	—	1
MURDER.						
	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	20	28	39	24	50	161

TABLE XX.

INQUESTS.	SUB-DISTRICTS.					Whole Borough.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	
DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES ...	7	2	9	3	7	28
ACCIDENTAL :—						
Knocked down by motor vehicles...	4	—	7	1	3	15
Falls	2	—	2	2	2	8
Knocked down by passing train ...	—	—	—	—	4	4
Fall down flight of steps	2	—	1	1	—	4
Burns... ..	—	—	2	—	1	3
Suffocated in bed with parents ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
Fall from ladder	—	—	1	—	—	1
Fall from scaffold	1	—	—	—	—	1
Fall from swing boat... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
Fall from roof... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fall from window	—	—	1	—	—	1
Overdose of morphia	—	—	—	—	1	1
Injury to foot	—	1	—	—	—	1
Crushed by crane	—	—	—	—	1	1
Thrown from motor cycle	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suffocated by bone in throat ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scalds	—	—	—	1	—	1
Suffocated by Benzol vapour ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Electrocuted whilst at work ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Thrown from horse	—	—	1	—	—	1
Caught by revolving machinery ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Knocked down by tram car ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Drowning	—	—	—	1	—	1
SUICIDAL :—						
Drowning	—	—	2	—	—	2
Poisoning by Corrosive Sublimate	—	—	1	—	—	1
Poisoning by Morphia	1	—	—	—	—	1
Poisoning by Potassium	—	—	—	—	1	1
Poisoning by Nitric Acid	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cut throat	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gunshot wound	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fall from window	—	—	1	—	—	1
Run over by train	1	—	—	—	—	1
OPEN VERDICTS :—						
Found drowned	—	—	—	1	2	3
Totals	19	8	30	11	26	94

Mortuaries.

The Mortuaries in Clapham, Streatham and Wandsworth have been visited several times during the year, and I am able to report that the Bye-laws and Regulations have been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

In Clapham, 17 bodies were removed to the Mortuary, in Streatham eight, and in Wandsworth 146—of which 44 were from Wandsworth, 26 from Putney, 24 from Tooting, 52 from Battersea—a total of 171.

The new mortuary in Wandsworth was opened on 1st Nov., 1920, and the following statement prepared by the Borough Engineer for the Public Health Committee, gives a description of the building and the accommodation and fittings.

“ The Mortuary is situated at the corner of York Road and Barchard Street, Wandsworth, and is constructed of hard stock bricks up to ground level, and of hard red sand faced facing bricks above ground level, with Broseley sand faced tiles on the roof. All internal walls of the main building are faced with white glazed bricks, with coved angles and skirtings, and with two course green glazed brick dado in Post Mortem Room, Mortuaries and Lobby. All internal painted woodwork is finished with white enamel.

The building comprises the following rooms:—

Post Mortem Room.—20ft. long by 16ft. wide, fitted with two white glazed fire-clay adjustable revolving post-mortem tables; white glazed fire-clay combination sink, lavatory basin, hopper and drainer. Hot and cold water is supplied through a rose spray operated by foot pedals. The waste from the sink is also operated by pedals. Hot water is obtained by means of a geyser. A water tap with flexible hose is provided for washing down purposes. The room is heated by a gas fire.

Microscope Room.—8ft. 6in. long by 6ft. 8in. wide, for Pathological and Bacteriological examination, fitted with sink, hot and cold water supply, and heated with a gas radiator.

Mortuary.—20ft. long by 18ft. 10in. wide, fitted with a six-compartment galvanised iron catacomb.

The compartments of the catacomb have roller bearings for the easy insertion and removal of the coffin shells. A portable adjustable tilting viewing table and trolley combined is provided. The portable table is made of galvanised iron, mounted on solid rubber-tyred wheels. The shell containing the body to be viewed can be withdrawn from the catacomb and placed on the portable viewing table by one man, the table and shell wheeled to the viewing window, and tilted to any required angle.

The portable table can also be used as required, for conveying bodies between the catacombs and the post-mortem tables.

A formaldehyde preserving chamber has been installed. This apparatus (System de Rechter), disinfects and preserves the body placed in the chamber. The apparatus is provided with glass panels at the sides and top, and is lighted by electric light, thus enabling the body within to be readily viewed.

Infectious Mortuary.—13ft. 7in. long by 13ft. 6in. wide, fitted with a four compartment galvanised iron catacomb, and an iron tank with waterseal, provided with glass panels in the top. This has been removed from the present Mortuary. A portable adjustable tilting viewing table and trolley combined, as before described, is provided.

Viewing Corridor.—4ft. 6in. wide with a separate entrance, enables a body to be viewed by relatives or others, in either Mortuary, through clear glass screens, without entering the Mortuary rooms.

Shell Room.—8ft. long by 6ft. 6in. wide, is provided for the storage of empty shells.

Clothing Store.—5ft. long by 4ft. 6in. wide, is provided for storing the clothing taken from bodies brought to the Mortuary.

Office.—A small office is provided for the use of the Mortuary Keeper.

Lighting.—The building is adequately lighted by windows and electric light is provided to 20 points, which will give an efficient means of artificial lighting when required.

Floors.—The floors of all the rooms are paved with Terrazzo marble, except the shell room and office, which are concrete paved.

The Mortuary was designed, the plans and specifications prepared, and the work carried out under the direction of the Borough Engineer, and the fittings were selected after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health.

The cost of the new Mortuary, with fittings and equipment complete, was approximately £7,500, including £650 for the purchase of the Site.”

Amount of Poor Law Relief.

The Clerk to the Board of Guardians has kindly given me the following information with reference to the above for the year ended 31st December, 1920 :—

(1) No. of admissions to the Poor Law Institutions...	4,066
(2) No. of medical orders given	1,845
(3) Average No. of persons in receipt of outdoor relief	994
(4) Amount of outdoor relief given	£15,365

The total number of deaths in Poor Law Institutions was 692, or 19 per cent. of the total deaths. Of these, only 19 deaths occurred in Poor Law Institutions in the Borough, and 673 outside the Borough.

The extent to which Hospital and other forms of Gratuitous Medical Relief are utilised.

This can at present only be given as far as the number of deaths is concerned, as this Department has no means of ascertaining the number of cases from the Borough treated by such institutions.

The following Table shows the various institutions in which deaths occurred during the year, and the number of deaths in each,

TABLE XXI.

I.—Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.		II.—Institutions in the District, 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.
POOR LAW HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES—		OTHER HOSPITALS—(contd.)—	
Wandsworth Union Infirmary	606	Queen Charlotte Hospital	2
Banstead Mental Hospital	18	Queen Mary's Hospital	3
Cane Hill Mental Hospital	10	Royal Waterloo Hospital	3
Caterham Mental Hospital	4	St. Antony's Hospital	2
Claybury Mental Hospital	2	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	8
Colney Hatch Mental Hospital	6	St. Columbus Hospital	4
Dartford Heath Mental Hospital	2	St. George's Hospital	21
Hanwell Mental Hospital	3	St. Mary's Hospital	3
Long Grove Mental Hospital	20	St. Thomas's Hospital	59
Neathern Mental Hospital	2	University College Hospital	7
OTHER HOSPITALS—		Victoria Hospital	16
Belgrave Hospital	17	West London Hospital	4
Bethlem Royal Hospital	2	Westminster Hospital	11
Bolingbroke Hospital	18	Western Hospital	24
Brompton Hospital	6	North Western Hospital	2
Cancer Hospital	11	Park Hospital	4
Charing Cross Hospital	9	South Eastern Hospital	9
Chelsea Hospital	2	South Western Hospital	27
Collindale Hospital	6	OTHER INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—	
Evelina Hospital	5	Camberwell House Asylum	2
French Hospital	2	Peckham House Asylum	5
Gt. Ormonde Street Hospital	4	Other Institutions	83
Guy's Hospital	14	Other Places not Public Institutions	96
Home Hospital	2	On Railway	2
Homœopathic Hospital	6	On Street	15
Infants' Hospital	6	River Thames	2
King's College Hospital	8	Private Nursing Homes	37
London Hospital	2		
Middlesex Hospital	12		
National Hospital	3		
Nelson Cottage Hospital	2		
			1,261
		POOR LAW HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES—	
		Swaffield Road Institution	8
		Tooting Bec Mental Hospital	10
		The Fountain Mental Hospital	1
		OTHER HOSPITALS—	
		H.M. Prison	4
		Hostel of God	6
		Putney Hospital	16
		South London Hospital for Women	4
		Royal Hospital for Incurables*	3
		Grove Hospital	12
		Weir Hospital	6
		OTHER INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—	
		The Priory	1
		Military Hospitals	6
		Other Places not Public Institutions	23
		On Street	14
		River Thames	2
		Nursing Homes	67
			183

Scavenging.

The following report has been supplied by the Borough Engineer :—

Collection and Disposal of House Refuse.

The house refuse is collected under contract. The work is carried out by four contractors, and a weekly collection is provided for in the contracts.

The approximate quantity collected for the year ended 31st January, 1921, was 66,528 tons. This is disposed of partly by the contractors, and partly by direct labour at the Council's Destructor, as follows, viz. :—

	Tons.
Barge	35,628 or 53·5 per cent.
Rail	4,465 or 6·7 per cent.
Shoots outside Borough	7,870 or 11·9 per cent.
Refuse Destructor ...	18,565 or 27·9 per cent.
Total	<u>66,528</u>

The above arrangements have proved satisfactory.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

During the year 594 inspections have been made by myself and the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, under the Housing Acts and the Public Health Act. 37 inspections were made for other purposes, 97 inspections were made on account of infectious diseases, 75 of which were to ascertain the present condition of cases of Malaria, Dysentery, and Trench Fever, 46 visits were paid to the Infant Welfare Centres, Crèches, and the Maternity Home, and my attendance was necessary on six occasions at the Police Court.

The Tables which follow show (1) the total number of houses inspected; (2) the defects or nuisances discovered; (3) number of intimation notices served; (4) number of intimation notices complied with; (5) number of statutory notices served; (6) number of statutory notices complied with,

TABLE XXII.

**Summary of Sanitary Operations in the Borough
during the Year 1920.**

	CLAPHAM.		PUTNEY.	STREATHAM		TOOTING.	WANDSWORTH.			WHOLE BOROUGH.
	Nor h Ward.	South Ward.		Streath- ham Ward.	Bal- ham Ward.		South field Ward.	Fair- field Ward.	Sprig- field Ward.	
Number of complaints received and attended to	633	374	602	535	578	822	702	351	656	5253
Number of houses and premises inspected	4760	3181	4230	6634	6971	6103	4527	2842	5562	44810
Number of houses and premises re-inspected	3059	1484	3511	2610	4445	4220	2345	2672	2844	27190
Number of house-to-house inspections	430	221	233	193	527	750	243	470	281	3348
Number of preliminary notices served	966	617	871	999	1204	1672	830	537	1425	9121
Ditto complied with	731	318	928	807	1196	1255	847	783	1132	7997
Number of statutory notices served	106	23	72	52	205	92	132	97	190	969
Ditto complied with	48	17	81	53	147	57	76	57	170	706
Notices served for periodical removal of manure ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	9
Number of rooms disinfected after infective diseases ...	433	543	538	943	880	727	707	523	772	6066
Bedding stoved	230	332	251	543	399	363	275	181	374	2948
Overcrowding abated	3	1	...	4	2	5	7	8	12	42
Rooms cleansed and repaired	1739	747	1388	1252	1642	1941	1321	1225	2051	13306
Staircases cleansed & repaired	307	166	245	261	407	546	223	133	446	2734
Drains cleansed and repaired	94	89	73	226	150	313	46	20	254	1265
Drains tested	628	196	295	533	548	738	532	646	834	4950
Drains found defective... ..	44	7	18	84	72	74	30	29	32	390
Traps fixed to drains	39	38	10	29	33	56	2	...	...	207
Bath, lavatory & sink wastes altered to discharge outside over gullies or repaired ...	93	29	88	59	65	78	52	40	124	628
Rain water pipes disconnected from drains	15	3	28	3	3	8	1	6	7	74
Water closets cleansed and repaired	153	134	368	257	413	385	151	214	330	2405
Water closets, separate supply of water laid on to ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of manure, etc. removed	27	16	35	48	22	19	9	8	31	215
Urinals cleansed, repaired or water laid on to	15	1	9	8	5	3	...	...	9	50
Cesspools abolished ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashpits provided or repaired..	170	108	140	166	258	238	174	192	249	1695
Dust complaints received	9	24	137	51	21	10	108	51	52	463
Stables and stable yards drained, paved or cleansed	26	1	7	25	7	15	2	2	27	112
Yards drained, paved or cleansed	191	78	162	97	123	252	66	86	141	1196
Unwholesome or dilapidated houses cleansed or repaired ...	...	7	10	4	6	3	...	...	...	30
Leaky roofs & gutters repaired	328	200	175	242	221	235	172	260	217	2050
Damp courses inserted	130	55	33	36	34	52	25	42	15	422
Damp conditions remedied	354	144	159	328	132	198	143	258	169	1885
Houses re-supplied with water	6	2	20	11	7	15	7	...	8	76
Water cisterns cleansed, covered or repaired	36	26	85	61	29	33	22	13	64	369
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	27	6	6	17	13	6	9	6	15	105
Smoke nuisances reported ... ..	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	3	4	17
Soil pipes repaired	23	5	27	22	21	20	14	11	19	162
Unclassified nuisances	281	117	310	178	138	320	68	130	146	1688

TABLE XXIII.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS, 1920.
(MALE INSPECTORS).

	Inspections.	Re-Inspections.	Total.
No. of complaints received and attended to	5,253	...	5,253
No. of house-to-house inspections ...	3,348	...	3,348
Drainage and other sanitary works after notice	4,185	19,012	23,197
Drainage and other sanitary works voluntary	364	345	709
No. of premises inspected on account of :—			
Notifiable diseases... ..	4,354	201	4,555
Measles... ..	2,005	...	2,005
Whooping Cough	765	...	765
Pulmonary Tuberculosis... ..	95	...	95
Other Infective Diseases	858	...	858
Verminous conditions	278	7	285
Periodical Inspections :—			
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	292	389	681
Closed underground rooms ... ..	...	...	...
Common Lodging Houses	3	...	3
Factories	396	190	586
Workshops... ..	506	129	635
Workshops (Domestic)	139	48	187
Work-places	248	121	369
Outworkers' premises... ..	64	37	101
Bakehouses	278	143	421
Restaurant kitchens	106	10	116
Cowsheds	24	2	26
Piggeries	60	11	71
Dairies and Milkshops	339	3	342
Ice Cream Premises	231	1	232
Slaughterhouses... ..	110	2	112
Places where food is prepared ...	66	1	67
Offensive trades	71	...	71
Fried Fish shops	103	...	103
Rag and bone stores	33	1	34
Butchers' shops	224	4	228
Greengrocers' Shops	103	...	103
Fishmongers' shops	146	10	156
Public House urinals	163	2	165
Other sanitary conveniences, schools etc.	166	2	168
Smoke observations	47	6	53
Unsound food	129	12	141
Yards of Mews and Stables	313	42	355
Legal proceedings :—			
(1) Applications and summonses ...	26	...	26
(2) Hearings and adjournments ...	85	...	85
Other... ..	809	21	830
Totals	26,785	20,752	47,537

TABLE XXIV.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS, 1920.

(FEMALE INSPECTORS).

	Inspections.	Re-Inspections.	Total.
No. of complaints received and attended to	20	...	20
No. of premises inspected on account of:—			
Puerperal Fever... ..	...	2	2
Measles	26	18	44
Whooping Cough	12	5	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	...	5
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1,614	156	1770
Other forms of Tuberculosis	402	16	418
Notification of Births... ..	—	26	26
Dressmakers' and Milliners' premises.	274	7	281
Laundries—			
Factory	104	2	106
Workshop	119	11	130
Workplaces	81	16	97
Other Factories	106	6	112
Other Workshops	138	3	141
Other Workplaces	163	6	169
Domestic Workshops... ..	57	11	68
Outworkers' premises	465	16	481
Other	365	16	381
Totals	3,951	317	4268

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

TABLE XXV.

WARDS.	No. of houses inspected	No. of houses in which defects were found.	Percent- age of defects to houses inspected	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN			
				One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards.
Clapham, North... ..	430	428	99·53	32	103	207	294
Clapham, South	221	206	93·21	12	18	88	183
Putney... ..	233	233	100·00	25	85	161	112
Streatham	193	184	95·33	26	63	144	112
Balham	527	493	93·54	58	146	445	361
Tooting	750	684	91·20	38	75	380	606
Southfield	243	214	88·06	42	18	137	161
Fairfield	470	382	81·27	83	44	209	327
Springfield	281	267	95·02	24	61	149	195
WHOLE BOROUGH	3,348	3,091	92·32	340	613	1,920	2,351

The cases of overcrowding were in Cambray Road, Heath Road, Nursery Street, and Park Place, Clapham; Lutheran Place, Natal Road, Zennor Road, Levenson Street, Streatham; in Letchworth Street, and Trevelyan Road, Tooting; in Brathway Road, Camborne Road, Point Pleasant, Lavenham Road, Coliston Road, Bridgefield Grove, Bramford Road, York Road, Inman Road, Aldren Road, Cargill Road, Bendon Valley, Capern Road, Burtop Road, Garratt Lane, Aslett Street, Malva Road, and Lydden Grove, Wandsworth.

55 notices of reconstruction of drains were sent to the Borough Engineer from this Department: 17 in Clapham, four in Putney, 13 in Streatham, five in Tooting, and 16 in Wandsworth.

All house-to-house inspections under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are carried out as if these were inspections under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and the results recorded on a special card which was drawn up in 1910, and has been in use since that date. This method has been found to work most satisfactorily. Where nuisances are found notices are served under the Public Health Act, and if the premises are reported by the Sanitary Inspector to be in a bad condition, I make a personal inspection in order to determine if the houses are in such a condition as to be unfit for human habitation. During the year 3,348 house-to-house inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors, and in 3,091 nuisances were found necessitating the service of sanitary notices.

Of the 62 premises reported in 1919 as unfit for human habitation, two have been closed, and three have been rendered fit for habitation and the closing orders determined.

The total number of houses where the drains were reconstructed during the year was 131; 28 in Clapham, 19 in Putney, 31 in Streatham, seven in Tooting, and 46 in Wandsworth.

During the year 4,950 drains of houses were tested by the Sanitary Inspectors, 824 in Clapham, 295 in Putney, 1,081 in Streatham, 738 in Tooting, and 2,012 in Wandsworth, and 390, or 8.73 per cent. were found to be defective. Of the 390 found defective, 51 were in Clapham, 18 in Putney, 156 in Streatham, 74 in Tooting, and 91 in Wandsworth.

A large amount of work has again been carried out to abate nuisances arising from damp conditions. In all, 1,885 premises have been dealt with, 498 in Clapham, 159 in Putney, 460 in Streatham, 198 in Tooting, and 570 in Wandsworth; and in 422 of these, 185 in Clapham, 33 in Putney, 70 in Streatham, 52 in Tooting, and 82 in Wandsworth, damp courses have been inserted.

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.

162 statutory notices were served under Section 37 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to provide ashpits in accordance with the By-laws, and these have been complied with.

Police Court Proceedings.

The list which follows shows particulars of Police Court proceedings under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

The total amount of fines inflicted was £58 6s., and the costs £49 1s. 6d.

TABLE XXVI.

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
31, Hendham Road, Wandsworth	Absence of a water supply to the premises ...	Order made for abatement of nuisance ...	...	21/-
15, Levenson Street, Streatham	Choked drain	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done... ..	...	2/-
8-14, Larch Road, Balham	Nuisances	Do. ... ..	...	...
4 and 8, Zennor Road, Balham	Do.	Order made for abatement of nuisance ...	...	25/-
7, Union Road, Clapham	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	5/-
47, Gleneagle Road, Streatham	Do.	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done ... ..	...	42/-
13, 25, 27, 29, 31 & 33, Fernlea Road, Balham..	Contravention of By-laws (water closets) ...	Convicted	100/-	21/-
29, 31, 35, 37 & 39, Beccive Rd., Wandsworth..	Nuisances	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done ... ..	...	100/-
15 & 17, Thorndean Street Wandsworth	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	63/-
4, Gaskell Street, Clapham	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	6/-
25 & 25a, Deodar Road, Putney	Do.	Order made for abatement of nuisance ...	...	23/-
	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	...
	Contravention of By-laws (water closets) ...	Non-compliance with order... ..	400/-	42/-
6, Totterdown Street, Tooting	Exposing unsound figs for sale	Convicted	60/-	23/-
10, Werter Road, Putney	Nuisance	Summons dismissed ...	...	...
19, Ruvigny Gardens, Putney.	Do.	Order made for abatement of nuisance ...	...	2/-
47, Trinity Road, Upper Tooting	Do.	Summons withdrawn, work having been done ...	...	...
42, Stonhouse Street, Clapham	Do.	Order made for abatement of nuisance ...	...	10/6
144, High Street, Tooting	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	10/6
	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	12/6
	Contravention of By-laws (yard paving and W.C's.)	Convicted	52/-	100/-
146, High Street, Tooting	Nuisances	Non-compliance with order... ..	105/-	21/-
	Do.	Order made for abatement of nuisance ...	...	12/6
	Do.	Non-compliance with order... ..	105/-	21/-
158, High Street, Tooting	Contravention of By-laws (yard paving) ...	Convicted	10/-	10/-
	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisance ...	...	12/6
	Do.	Non-compliance with order... ..	105/-	21/-
160, High Street, Tooting	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisance ...	...	12/6
	Do.	Non-compliance with order... ..	105/-	21/-

TABLE XXVI.—(contd.)

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
2, Alford Road, Clapham	Nuisances	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done	...	21/-
26, Mount Nod Road, Streatham	Do.	Summons withdrawn, the premises having been sold	...	...
3, Mitcham Lane, Streatham	Do.	Summons withdrawn the work having been done	...	2/-
27, Eltringham Street, Wandsworth	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	12/6
2, Cicada Road, Wandsworth	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
18, Putney Bridge Road, Wandsworth	Do.	Order made for abatement of nuisance	...	5/-
74, Cicada Road, Wandsworth	Do.	Summons withdrawn the work having been done	...	2/-
76, The Grove, Wandsworth	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	2/-
25a, Daphne Street, Wandsworth	Do.	Order made for abatement of nuisance	...	12/6
179 & 197, Clapham Park Road	Do.	Summonses withdrawn, the work having been done	...	4/-
40, Dendy Street, Balham	Contravention of By-laws (yard paving)	Do. ... ..	...	21/-
28, Rossiter Road, Balham	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisance	...	7/-
38, Dagnan Road, Balham	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	10/6
6 & 15, Tooting Grove, Tooting	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	5/-
78, Brodrick Road, Wandsworth	Do.	Non-compliance with order	84/-	21/-
43, Bucharest Road, Wandsworth	Do.	Summons withdrawn the work having been done	...	2/-
101, Norroy Road, Putney	Do.	Order made for abatement of nuisance	...	10/6
94, 96 & 98, Gauden Rd., Clapham	Do.	Summons withdrawn the work having been done	...	4/-
1-7, Charlotte Place, Clapham	Do.	Do. ... ..	...	69/-
	Do.	Order made for abatement of nuisance	...	51/6
	Contravention of By-laws (yard paving and W.C's.)	Convicted	...	20/6
6, Bellamy Street, Balham	Nuisance	Summons withdrawn the work having been done	...	23/-
19, Culverden Road, Balham	Do.	Order made for abatement of nuisance	...	10/6
17, Larch Road, Balham	Do.	Convicted	40/-	21/-
5, Galesbury Road, Wandsworth	Do.	Summons withdrawn the work having been done	...	2/-

Underground Rooms.

There are now no rooms, as far as is known, which do not comply with the Regulations made by the Council in 1911.

It was not necessary to take any action, as in former years inspections of these were made and the necessary alterations carried out.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There has been an increase in the total number of inspections of the above, compared with 1919, 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.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

TABLE XXVII.

CLASS OF WORKS.	Number of Places.					Number of Inspections, 1920.	Number of Notices.		Number of Prosecutions, 1920.		
	On Register at end of 1919.	Added in 1920.	Removed in 1920.	On Register at end of 1920.			Intimation, 1920.	Statutory, 1920.	Under Factory Act.	Under Public Health Act.	
				Premises	Rooms.						
Factories ...	Factory Laundries ...	75	4	3	76	302	124	1	...	...	...
	Factory Bakehouses ...	54	5	...	59	79	140	3	...	...	...
	Other Factories ...	431	37	33	435	1387	718	46	3	...	1
Workshops ..	Workshop Laundries...	87	2	18	71	219	130	3	...	...	...
	Workshop Bakehouses	82	...	3	79	79	281	4	...	...	...
	Other Workshops ..	1229	70	88	1211	1639	1321	85	4	...	...
Workplaces...	Places where Food is prepared for Sale ...	533	26	4	555	608	381	35	1	...	...
	Workplaces other than the above...	459	38	57	440	624	681	23	2	...	1
Home-workers' premises	...	449	111	87	473	473	582	31	...	...	...
Total ...		3,399	293	293	3,399	5,410	4,358	231	10	...	2

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.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

TABLE XXVIII.

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.)	982	53	1
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	1,732	96	1
Workplaces... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	1,062	61	...
Totals	3,776	210	2

TABLE XXIX.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :*				
Want of Cleanliness	93	92	...	...
Want of Ventilation	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding	1	1	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	129	127	...	2
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	6	6	...
	unsuitable or defective	66	65	...
	not separate for sexes	3	3	...
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	7	7	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out-work, which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	...	...	...	...
Totals	306	302	...	2

* 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.

TABLE XXX.

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.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 11C.	Prosecutions (SS.109,110).	
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
	Lists+	Outworkers+		Lists.	Outworkers.		(8)			(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(1)	(2)	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	(5)	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—																
(1) Making, etc.	88	82	266	4	3	31	43	...	...	...	31	31	...	20	...	...
(2) Cleaning and washing ...	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household Linen
Lace, lace curtains and nets
Curtains and Furniture hangings
Furniture and Upholstery
Electro Plate
File making
Brass and Brass Articles
Fur pulling
Cables and Chains
Anchor and Grapnels
Cart Gear
Locks, Latches and Keys
Umbrellas, etc....
Artificial Flowers
Nets, other than wire-nets
Tents
Sacks
Racquet and tennis balls
Paper Bags and Boxes
Brush making
Pea picking
Feather sorting
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc....	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stuffed Toys
Basket making
TOTALS ...	90	86	270	5	3	34	43	...	...	...	31	31	...	30	...	...

* 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 5 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.

The total number of addresses received from other Councils was 619, and 234 addresses were forwarded to other Councils. The number of addresses received has increased by 42, and the number sent increased by 13. 17 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 43, and these had a most satisfactory result.

During the year 30 cases of infective diseases, five of Scarlet Fever, nine of Diphtheria, 11 of Measles, two of Pneumonia, and three of Whooping-cough, were notified as having occurred in the homes of outworkers. In none of these cases was it necessary to make any order under Section 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act.

TABLE XXXI.

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	79
	„ Laundries	71
	Dressmakers' and Milliners' Workshops	169
	Bootmakers	108
	Smiths	31
	Builders	53
	Tailors	66
	Motor Engineers	31
	Other	753
Total number of workshops on Register		1,361

TABLE XXXII.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory & Workshop Act (s. 133)	5
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)	4
	4
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	...
In use at the end of the year	43

Inspection of Sanitary Conveniences.

The number of Sanitary Conveniences inspected was 151, 36 in Clapham, 26 in Putney, 26 in Streatham, 12 in Tooting, and 51 in Wandsworth. 239 inspections were made during the year and 15 notices, chiefly for cleansing, were served and complied with; and 97 inspections of Sanitary Conveniences for females were made by the Female Sanitary Inspectors.

Canal Boats Act.

During the year eight 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.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

The officer appointed by the Council to carry out the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, commenced duty on the 23rd February, and from that date to the end of the year he made 2,715 visits to premises where complaints had been made of rat or mice infestation. 291 of the visits were in Clapham, 440 in Putney, 501 in Streatham, 497 in Tooting, and 986 in Wandsworth, and record was made of the destruction of 5,676 rats, 415 in Clapham, 542 in Putney, 1,073 in Streatham, 394 in Tooting, and 3,252 in Wandsworth.

Judging by the above results, I am of opinion that the appointment of such an officer has been justified.

It was found necessary to serve 18 notices on occupiers of premises which were rat infested, and these notices were complied with, but by far the greater number of occupiers carried out the instructions of the officer with successful results.

Some difficulty was experienced in dealing with the rat infestation of some small areas inhabited by persons who were unable to pay for the services of the Rat Officer, and the Public Health Committee gave instructions for the officer to do the work necessary in these cases free of charge.

Very few cases of mice infestation have been brought to the notice of the Rat Officer.

Schools.

All the elementary Schools in the Borough were inspected as usual, and the sanitary conditions found to be satisfactory.

There is close co-operation between this Department and the London County Council with regard to the prevention of infectious disease at the public elementary schools. In certain cases during the year where it was observed that the number of cases of infectious diseases was excessive, the attention of the

London County Council was at once called to the matter, and the school was inspected by the officials of that Authority, and the result of the inspection reported. In schools which are not under the London County Council, if any cases occur the school is visited and the proprietors are advised as to the proper steps to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Disinfection has been carried out during the year for various infectious diseases in eight public elementary schools and in four private schools.

FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The milk supplied to this Borough has been, during the year, of fair quality, very few complaints having been made with regard to its wholesomeness or purity. The average fat content shown by the samples analysed was 3.56 per cent., compared with 3.49 in 1919.

So far as could be ascertained there has been no shortage of milk supplied to the Borough, the supply being equal to the demand.

There are at present eight cowsheds and 441 milk retailers on the Register, and these have been regularly inspected during the year. Particulars of these are given in Table XXXIII.

No action has been taken during the year with regard to tuberculous milk, as the London County Council has dealt with this matter for some years past.

REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH
THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM)
REGULATIONS, 1912.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1920.

1. Milk and cream not sold as "Preserved Cream."

	(a) Number of samples examined for the pre- sence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	886	Nil.
Cream	41	1

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b). CREAM.

One informal sample of Cream contained crystallised boric acid.

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b). MILK.
Nil.

Action taken under the Regulations in regard to each case in column (b).

Nil. Vendor was warned, and further samples were taken and found correct.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statement on the label as to preservatives was correct :—

(1) Correct statements made	30
(2) Statements incorrect	3*
Total	33

* Informal samples. Further samples were taken and found correct.

(b) Determinations made of milk-fat in cream sold as Preserved Cream :—

(1) Above 35 per cent.	33
(2) Below 35 per cent.	—
Total	33

(c) and (d). In each of the 33 samples procured as Preserved Cream the provisions as to labelling were duly observed.

(3) <i>Thickening substances</i>	Nil.
(4) <i>Other observations</i>	Nil.

Milk and Food.

The Council decided on the 11th April, 1918, to supply, under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, milk free of cost to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under five years of age. This scheme came into force on the 1st May, 1918.

All applications are investigated, and should the income per head after deducting rent, insurance, and travelling expenses of breadwinner, fall below the scale approved by the Council, viz., 10s. per week, the milk is supplied up to two pints daily for a nursing or expectant mother, 1½ pints for a child under 18 months, and one pint between the ages of 18 months and five years. Cases in which the average income is slightly over the scale, and there is need for extra milk, are referred to the Medical Officer of Health, who authorises the allowance.

During 1920, 1,220 families were supplied with free milk at a cost to the Borough Council of £4,583.

Free dinners were also granted to necessitous, expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under five years of age, on the same scale. The necessity for the supply of free dinners was not found to be very urgent. 70 mothers and 84 children were so helped during the year, arrangements being made with local eating houses in each district to provide the dinners at a cost of one

shilling per head for mothers and sixpence per head for children. This amounted during the year to £150.

The total number of visits paid respecting the supply of milk and of meals amounted to 3,087.

Meat.

There are no public abattoirs in the Borough, and the Sanitary Inspectors periodically inspect the slaughterhouses and arrange as far as possible to be there on the days that slaughtering of animals takes place.

112 inspections of the 11 slaughterhouses were made during the year, and 1,617 carcasses were examined by the Inspectors.

No action has been taken with regard to unsound meat, and no carcasses were condemned during the year. By far the greater proportion of the meat sold in the Borough has been inspected in the Central Markets before being sold to retailers.

	In 1914.	In January, 1920.	In December, 1920.
Licensed slaughterhouses.	13	11	11

Unsound Food.

1,010 lbs. of rabbits, 12 turkeys, six geese, 12 fowls, 12 pheasants, one partridge, one wood pigeon, 1,244 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of bacon, 1,158 lbs. of beef, 268 lbs. of mutton, one box of tripe, 44 lbs. of sausages, four boxes of roes, four boxes of rock salmon, 176 lbs. of mackerel, four boxes of whiting, nine barrels of herrings, one trunk of turbot, 398 lbs. of coal fish, 101 lbs. of haddock, one trunk of sea bream, one trunk of cod, three barrels of crabs, 15 boxes of kippers, one bag of winkles, 190 boxes of tomatoes, three bags of sprouts, six cwts. of potatoes, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cases of apples,

451 tins of condensed milk, 18 tins of fruit, 117 tins of tomatoes, 10 tins of pork and beans, 17 tins of corned beef, two tins of sardines, 10 tins of salmon, 11 bottles of pickles, $5\frac{3}{4}$ cases of eggs, eight pounds of butter, $43\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of cheese, and 113 bags of Chinese flour were condemned, and the usual certificates granted. Most of the bacon, beef, mutton and rabbits were sent to a fat melter in the Borough to be converted into glycerine.

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 XXXIII.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES				Number of inspections, 1920.	Number of notices, 1920.	Number of prosecutions, 1920.
	On register at end of 1919.	Added in 1920.	Removed in 1920.	On register at end of 1920.			
Milk premises	434	32	25	441	442	18	1
Cowsheds	8	...	5	3	26	1	...
Slaughter-houses ...	11	...	...	11	112	2	...
Other offensive trade premises	4	...	...	4	71	...	...
Ice cream premises ...	317	9	13	313	232	16	...
Registered houses let in lodgings	292	...	...	292	681	*3 ^a *76 ^b	...

*^a For overcrowding.

*^b For other conditions.

Statement of work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During the year 1,867 samples of foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of these samples 995 were purchased as test or informal samples, while 872 were purchased officially.

Of the 872 official samples submitted for analysis 67, or 7·6 per cent. were reported to be adulterated or not up to standard, and of those samples which were purchased informally or as test samples, 42, or 4·2 per cent. were found adulterated or not up to standard. The total adulterations reported were 109, or 5·8 per cent. of the samples submitted.

The percentage of milk samples found to be adulterated was 7·5.

In 40 out of the 67 cases in which adulterations were detected in the official samples, proceedings were instituted against the vendor, and the total amount received in penalties under the above Acts during the year amounted to £100, and the costs to £42 16s. 6d., making a total of £142 16s. 6d.

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 the formal and informal and to the total samples taken.

TABLE XXXIV.

	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 samples taken.	No. Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.				
Clapham ...	160	13	8·1	178	8	4·5	338	5·0	21	6·2
Putney ...	76	9	11·8	106	6	5·6	182	6·3	15	8·3
Streatham ...	270	18	6·6	299	12	4·0	569	5·3	30	5·2
Tooting ...	101	10	9·9	105	7	6·6	206	5·0	17	8·2
Wandsworth ...	265	17	6·4	307	9	3·0	572	5·6	26	4·4
Whole Borough	872	67	7·5	995	42	4·2	1867	5·4	109	5·7

Milk and Cream.

MILK.

886 samples of milk were procured for analysis during the year.

68 or 7·5 per cent. were reported against as being adulterated or not up to legal standard.

865 samples were purchased officially, of which 62 or 7·0 per cent. were adulterated, and 21 samples purchased informally, of which six, or 28 per cent., were adulterated.

20 samples were found to contain added water, 21 were deficient in milk fat, eight were deficient in milk fat and contained added water, 11 contained colouring matter, and two contained both colouring matter and extraneous water.

Proceedings were taken in 36 cases, and in 26 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.

Three samples of milk were taken on delivery at various Public Institutions situated within the Borough. These samples were genuine.

17 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. Six samples were reported against, and proceedings were taken against the farmers, and convictions obtained.

Three samples of milk were procured during the early morning from wholesale dealers whilst delivering milk to the retailer. These samples were genuine.

12 samples of milk were procured on delivery at private houses. One sample was reported against, and proceedings taken, the offence being proved against the roundsman, who was convicted and sent to prison for one month.

110 samples of milk have been taken on Sundays, either in the early morning or at mid-day. 11, or 10 per cent. were reported against as being adulterated.

390 samples of milk were taken from milk vendors in the street during the early morning (*i.e.*, 5 to 7 a.m.), on week days, and of these 40 or 10 per cent. were reported against.

In 21 cases the defendants relied on a warranty, and in 11 of these the Magistrate was satisfied that the milk sold was in the same condition as received, and therefore dismissed the summonses.

In three cases the Magistrate was not satisfied, and convicted the defendants, in one an order for the costs was made, and in one case where warranty was proved, proceedings were taken against the warrantor for giving a false warrant. The Magistrate, in dismissing the case, made the following remarks:—

“ I must dismiss this case. In a similar case to this I convicted and the Sessions said I was wrong.

“ The consequences to London are serious. Pure milk is of the utmost importance to all, particularly to children. They will not get it whilst things remain as they are.

“ The farmer in the country warrants that his milk will arrive pure in London. He cannot, of course, see to it or control it. He cannot be convicted if he sends it off all right; that is the decision of the Sessions. The retailer cannot be convicted if he sells it as he receives it. The result is milk with 50 per cent. of water may be sold and no conviction follow.

“ I thought if the farmer warranted that which he could not perform he could be convicted, but the Sessions say he cannot be. If so, the position is hopeless, and the matter requires legislation. In my opinion the Borough Councils of London will never get things right till they one and all intimate that it is useless to prosecute until the law is put into a reasonable shape in this matter.

“ I should like to add that the Vice-Chairman of the Sessions in giving his decision, said the case resembled that of a passenger who was not to be expected to look after his luggage and see it was safe in transit.

"But I am afraid there is an analogy here which is quite unsound, as the passenger does not warrant the safety of the luggage, and if that is the ground of the decision, although I shall follow it, I do not agree with it."

Milk and Cream Regulations.

41 samples of cream and 33 of preserved cream were submitted for analysis. Three informal samples of preserved cream were reported against. Further samples taken were found to be genuine.

Butter and Margarine.

BUTTER.

632 samples of butter were submitted for analysis during the year, of which 20, or 3·1 per cent., were reported against.

MARGARINE.

Nine samples of margarine were submitted for analysis, two of which were reported against.

OTHER ARTICLES.

A full list of the articles of food and drugs examined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, together with the analytical results, is contained in the Report of the Public Analyst.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table XXXV. shows the cases of infectious diseases notified during the year.

The total number of cases, less tuberculosis, was 4,820, 913 from Clapham, 304 from Putney, 1,359 from Streatham, 767 from Tooting, and 1,479 from Wandsworth—compared with 4,984 in 1919.

The number appears high, but it includes 1,343 cases of whooping cough.

Measles and German measles ceased to be notifiable diseases on 31st December, 1919, and any information as to the incidence of these diseases was obtained chiefly on Form 84 from the London County Council elementary schools.

TABLE XXXV.

WANDSWORTH DISTRICT. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1920.

Notifiable Disease.	No. of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					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 upwards.						
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1104	10	220	673	115	69	15	2	225	60	387	136	296	925
Erysipelas	173	5	2	12	20	57	60	17	35	12	39	19	68	28
Scarlet Fever	1463	2	204	1025	160	65	7	...	286	136	391	240	410	1255
Enteric Fever	24	...	...	4	5	9	6	...	9	5	5	...	5	14
Puerperal Fever	36	...	...	...	9	26	1	...	9	5	9	2	11	28
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	15	3	...	6	4	...	2	...	2	...	3	3	7	13
Polio-Myelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	4	11	5	21	28
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	634	1	4	38	162	297	122	10	104	52	180	97	201	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	156	6	22	62	30	29	5	2	23	5	36	24	68	...
Whooping Cough... ..	1343	130	477	722	6	7	1	...	235	31	355	276	443	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	18	...	...	1	3	8	5	1	1	2	5	3	7	12
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	97	...	3	11	12	30	31	10	19	4	38	18	18	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	408	41	74	59	33	77	81	43	65	33	96	45	169	...
Malaria	68	...	...	2	11	52	3	...	7	7	14	18	22	...
Dysentery	8	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	...
Trench Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Anthrax	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals	5610	258	1006	2616	571	735	339	85	1040	361	1573	888	1748	2308

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

The number of cases of certain infectious diseases notified for the year and for the previous 10 years is shown on the following Table, as also the number above or below the corrected average.

TABLE XXXVI.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1920.	
												No. above decennial average.	No. below decennial average.
Scarlet Fever ...	687	869	833	971	1417	1309	690	566	563	893	1463	644	...
Diphtheria ...	284	510	431	430	552	723	531	435	487	525	1104	599	...
Enteric Fever ...	54	63	73	52	48	50	46	47	38	18	24	...	27
Puerperal Fever ...	20	24	27	32	30	11	20	14	16	28	36	13	...
Erysipelas ...	182	202	207	204	234	195	157	103	95	143	173	...	18
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	5	5	3	9	3	47	28	26	21	13	15	...	1·8
Polio-Myelitis ...	...	5	5	13	3	10	7	5	3	11	..	...	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	34	35	37	51	44	32	29	35	54	60	19	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	289	514	855	783	706	646	590	622	777	788	634	...	56
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	328	199	234	216	193	218	163	156	...	76

Compared with 1919 there has been an increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, puerperal fever, erysipelas, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and ophthalmia neonatorum, and a decrease of polio-myelitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, and other forms of tuberculosis.

Compared with the corrected decennial average there has been an increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, puerperal fever, and ophthalmia neonatorum, and a decrease of enteric fever, erysipelas, cerebro-spinal meningitis, polio-myelitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, and other forms of tuberculosis.

Scarlet Fever.

This disease was slightly more prevalent during the year, compared with 1919.

In all 1,463 cases were notified, 286 in Clapham, 136 in Putney, 391 in Streatham, 240 in Tooting, and 410 in Wandsworth, compared with 893 in 1919.

The rate per 1,000 of population was 4·16, 4·27 in Clapham, 4·5 in Putney, 3·6 in Streatham, 5·7 in Tooting, and 3·9 in Wandsworth.

The disease was more prevalent in all parts of the Borough, compared with the previous 10 years, but it was slightly more prevalent in Tooting and Putney.

The disease was of a very mild type, only 11 deaths having occurred, or a case mortality of only ·75 per cent., which is exceptionally low.

Thirty cases occurred in an institution in Clapham, and 28 cases among the nursing staff in an institution in Tooting.

Of the total number of cases, viz.—1,463, 1,255 or 85 per cent., were removed to hospital.

From January to August the number of cases notified was slightly above the average, but in September the numbers increased, and in October, November and December there was a widespread epidemic; 645, or 44 per cent. of the total cases during the year, having been notified in these three months.

This epidemic was general over the whole of London.

As will be seen in Table XLI., some schools were more affected than others. The Medical Officers of the London County Council made inspections of 17 schools during the year, and any suspected cases were at once excluded and the names forwarded to me for inquiry.

It will be seen that Hotham Road School, Putney, had a large number of cases, and although exclusions of suspects had been carried out, cases still occurred.

In consequence of the continued prevalence in that school I advised the school to be closed from the 12th to the 29th November. Only six cases occurred after the 15th November to the end of the year.

The number of dwellings in each sub-district and 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 & upwards	Total houses invaded.
Clapham	192	16	9	1	1*	219
Putney	97	10	5	1	...	113
Streatham	264	41	12	1	1	319
Tooting	161	18	1	3	1†	184
Wandsworth	304	38	6	...	2††	350
Whole Borough	1018	123	33	6	5	1185

* In Clapham 31 cases occurred in an Institution.

† In Tooting 28 cases occurred in an Institution.

†† In Wandsworth seven cases occurred in one house and five in another.

Of the 1,185 houses invaded, multiple cases occurred in 167 or 14·09 per cent.

Diphtheria.

This disease was very prevalent during the year, especially in January, February, March, October, November and December.

The total number of cases notified was 1,104, 225 in Clap-

ham, 60 in Putney, 387 in Streatham, 136 in Tooting, and 296 in Wandsworth.

The rate per 1,000 of population was 3·1, 3·3 in Clapham, 1·9 in Putney, 3·6 in Streatham, 3·2 in Tooting, and 2·8 in Wandsworth.

The number of cases was 579 above the number in 1919, and 599 above the corrected decennial average.

Of the 1,104 cases, 925, or 83 per cent., were removed to hospital.

With the exception of a localised outbreak in Streatham, particulars of which are given in the following report, there was no special outbreak during the year :—

Report on Diphtheria in Streatham.

“ The first case was notified on the 18th December, 1919, and was removed to hospital on the same day. This patient in all probability contracted the disease at a Cinema on the 15th December, 1919.

The next case was notified on the 22nd of December, this patient having been in contact with the first case. This was followed by one on the 24th December, who occupied the same bedroom as the first case.

No further cases occurred till January 15th, 1920, when one case was notified, followed by one on the 16th, two on the 20th, one on the 22nd, one on the 23rd, one on the 24th, one on the 29th, two on the 30th, one on the 2nd February, and two on the 9th; a total of 16, 12 of whom were in residence at the place of business.

Swabbing of the throats of the contacts was carried out and those in whom positive results were obtained and in whom no clinical symptoms appeared, were isolated and kept under careful observation. Repeated swabs were taken, and not until negative results were obtained, were they allowed to resume their duties,

All the cases in whom clinical symptoms developed were of a mild type, no deaths having occurred.

The premises were thoroughly inspected by myself and the Sanitary Inspector on several occasions, and nothing was discovered that would account for the outbreak except personal contact.

The milk supply was inquired into, and it was reported that all milk supplied was sterilised.

The usual disinfection was carried out by the staff. No fresh notifications have been received since the 9th February, but several of the bacteriological cases have been under observation up to the 1st March."

In January and February some difficulty was experienced in having cases promptly removed to hospital, but during the rest of the year, cases were removed at once.

With regard to schools the highest number of cases occurred among children attending Mitcham Lane School, the next Earlsfield School, and the third Eardley Road School.

The following schools were visited by the Medical Officers of the London County Council, and swabs taken from the throats of some of the pupils examined. In Clapham, Stonhouse Street, St. Andrew's Street, Haselrigge Road, Cavendish Road, Clapham Parochial, and New Road Schools; in Putney, Hotham Road School; in Streatham, Sunnyhill Road, Oldridge Road, Mitcham Lane, Eardley Road, Hearnville Road, Hillbrook Road, Fircroft Road, and Broadwater Road Schools; in Tooting, the Ensham and Tooting Graveney Schools; and in Wandsworth, Garratt Lane, Swaffield Road, the Earlsfield, Brandlehow Road, and the Riversdale Schools.

As a result of this swabbing 79 cases were found to be positive and 42 suspicious.

All the cases were swabbed again and not readmitted to school till found negative.

Every positive or suspicious case was visited and all necessary precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

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

TABLE XXXVIII.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	One case.	Two cases.	Three cases.	Four cases.	Five cases and upwards	Total houses invaded
Clapham	170	10	5	2	2*	189
Putney	39	6	3	...	...	48
Streatham	275	36	8	4	...	323
Tooting	104	7	1	2	1†	115
Wandsworth	232	19	6	2	...	259
Whole Borough	820	78	23	10	3	934

* In Clapham seven cases occurred in an Institution.

† In Tooting seven cases occurred in an Institution.

Of the 934 houses invaded multiple cases occurred in 114, or 12·20 per cent.

Return Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

57 cases of scarlet fever occurred after the return of cases from the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and there were also 13 cases of Diphtheria.

14 of the return cases of scarlet fever occurred in Clapham, seven in Putney, 18 in Streatham, four in Tooting, and 14 in Wandsworth.

Two of the return cases of diphtheria occurred in Clapham, seven in Streatham, and four in Wandsworth.

Enteric Fever.

Twenty-four cases of enteric fever were notified during the year, nine from Clapham, five from Putney, five from Streatham and five from Wandsworth.

Two of the cases on admission to hospital were found not to be suffering from enteric fever.

The number of cases is six above that of last year, but 27 below the corrected decennial average.

Three of the cases were notified as para-typhoid fever, and all these recovered.

Two of the cases contracted the disease abroad, and two had partaken of shell-fish about fourteen days previous to the onset of the disease. In the other 17 cases no definite history of infection could be obtained.

Cases of Mistaken Diagnosis.

In 55 cases (19 of scarlet fever, 27 of diphtheria, two of enteric fever, six of cerebro-spinal fever, and one of encephalitis lethargica) 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.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

During the year 15 cases of this disease were notified (two Clapham, three in Streatham, three in Tooting, and seven in Wandsworth). Thirteen of the cases were removed to hospital.

The following Table gives particulars of these cases.

TABLE XXXIX.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

No. of Cases.	Date of notification.	Name and address of patient.	Age.	Sex.	Date of onset.	RESULT OF CASE.		HAS BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION BEEN UNDERTAKEN			
						Date of death.	Recovery with or without permanent paralysis or other disablement.	Of material from patient?	Result.	Of contacts?	Result.
1	Jan. 25	R. B., Yukon Road, Balham.	7	F	Jan. 20	Jan. 28	—	Yes	Diplococci found	No.	—
2	Mar. 8	R. W., Tooting Bec Rd., Upper Tooting.	17	F	Mar. 7	Mar. 13	—	Yes	Diplococci found	No.	—
3	Mar. 27	W. W., Astonville St., Wandsworth.	7	F	Mar. 24	—	Recovery complete	Yes	Diplococci found	No.	—
4	Mar. 16	I. L., Burr Road, Wandsworth.	10/ 12	F	Feb. 19	Aug. 25 Certified as Hydro- cephalus June 18	—	Yes	Diplococci found	No.	—
5	June 11	A. P., Romberg Rd., Balham.	16	M	June 6	June 18	—	Yes	Diplococci found	No.	—

TABLE XXXIX.—(continued.)

No. of Cases.	Date of notification.	Name and address of patient.	Age.	Sex.	Date of onset.	RESULT OF CASE.		HAS BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION BEEN UNDERTAKEN			
						Date of death.	Recovery with or without permanent paralysis or other disablement.	Of material from patient?	Result.	Of contacts?	Result.
6	July 8	F. Y., Strathville Rd., Wandsworth.	8	M	July 6		Mistaken diagnosis.	Certified as	Pneumonia		Recovered
7	June 26	G. R., Aboyne Road, Wandsworth.	12	M	June 25	June 26	—	No.	—	No.	—
8	July 7	J. K., Maskell Road, Wandsworth.	16	M	July 3		Mistaken diagnosis.	Certified as	Chorea.		Recovered
9	Sep. 11	W. F., Defoe Road, Tooting.	54	M	Aug. 1	Sep. 13	Cerebellar Abscess. p.m.	—	—	—	—
10	Dec. 17	V. A., Skelbrook Street, Wandsworth.	4/12	F	Nov. 28	Jan. 13	Posterior Basic Meningitis.	—	—	—	—
11	Dec. 15	A. T., Cowick Road, Tooting.	5/12	M	?	Dec. 17	Posterior Basic Meningitis.	Yes	No Diplococci	No.	—

TABLE XXXIX.—(continued.)

No. of Cases.	Date of notification.	Name and address of patient.	Age.	Sex.	Date of onset.	RESULT OF CASE.		HAS BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION BEEN UNDERTAKEN			
						Date of death.	Recovery with or without permanent paralysis or other disablement.	Of material from patient?	Result.	Of contacts?	Result.
12	Feb. 5	A. G., Crescent Lane, Clapham.	5	M	Feb. 1	—	Recovery. No after effects	Yes	Diplococci present.	No.	—
13	Sep. 1	J. J., The Polygon, Clapham.	46	M	Aug. 17	Sep. 19	Chronic Nephritis.	—	—	—	—
14	Apl. 24	N. R., Maybury St., Tooting.	17	F	Apl. 24	April 26	Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	—	—
15	Nov. 21	A. S., Huntsmoor Rd., Wandsworth.	8	M	Nov. 1	Nov. 25	Tubercular Meningitis.	—	—	—	—

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Of the two cases notified in 1919 which recovered, No. 8 is still well, and No. 9 has slight paralysis of the right leg, and is deaf, but otherwise in good health.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

18 cases were notified, one in Clapham, two in Putney, five in Streatham, three in Tooting, and seven in Wandsworth. 12 of the cases were removed to hospital.

The following Table gives particulars of the cases.

TABLE XL.

No. of Cases.	Date of notification.	Name and address of patient.	Age	Sex.	Date of onset.	RESULT OF CASE.					Results of Pathological Examinations if made.	REMARKS.	
						Date of death.	Recovery with			Tremors Athetosis.			Mental condition.
							No after effects.	Ocular Paralysis persisting.	Permanent Paralysis or Paresis.				
1	Jan. 9	J. C. C., Mellison Rd., Tooting.	38	M	Nov. 27.	Dec. 26	—	—	—	—	—	None made	Lumbar puncture fluid normal
2	Jan. 7	O. B., Rozel Terr., Clapham.	19	F	Dec. 31	Jan. 7	—	—	—	—	—	None made	—
3	Jan. 24	F. B., Hazelhurst Rd., Balham.	15	M	Jan. 30	—	Yes	—	—	—	Good	—	At work
4	Jan. 12	A. J., Summerley St., Wandsworth.	28	F	Dec. 22	—	Yes	—	—	—	Good	—	—
5	Apl. 22	W. G. H., Bassingham Rd., Wandsworth.	54	M	Apl. 9	—	—	—	Slight paresis of limbs	—	Good	—	—

TABLE XL.—(continued.)

No. of Cases.	Date of notification.	Name and address of patient.	Age.	Sex.	Date of onset.	RESULT OF CASE.						REMARKS.	
						Date of death.	Recovery with			Tremors Athetosis.	Mental condition.		Results of Pathological Examinations if made.
							No after effects.	Ocular Paralysis persisting.	Per- manent Paralysis or Paresis.				
6	May 11	J. G., Bellevue Rd., Wandsworth.	62	M	?	May 14	—	—	—	—	—	None made	—
7	July 16	A. M., Longley Rd., Tooting.	33	F	June 26	—	Yes	—	—	—	Good	—	—
8	July 19	C. J. B., Clarendon Rd., Putney.	48	M	July 5	July 16	—	—	—	—	—	None made	—
9	Oct. 27	A. K., Tranmere Rd., Wandsworth.	41	M	Aug. 2	—	—	—	—	Yes. L. face	Good	—	Still in bed. Under treatment.
10	Nov. 19	G. D., High Road, Streatham.	28	F	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	—	—	—	—	—	None made	—
11	Nov. 26	R. C., Trinity Rd., Up. Tooting.	79	M	Oct. 30	Nov. 26	—	—	—	—	—	None made	—
12	Dec. 10	A. E., Totterdown St., Tooting.	33	M	Nov. 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Still in M.A.B. Hospital
13	Dec. 13	W. P., Frogmore, Wandsworth.	63	M	Nov. 26	Dec. 12	—	—	—	—	—	None made	—

TABLE XL.—(continued.)

No. of Cases.	Date of notification.	Name and address of patient.	Age.	Sex.	Date of onset.	RESULT OF CASE.						REMARKS.	
						Date of death.	Recovery with			Tremors. Athetosis.	Mental condition.		Results of Pathological Examinations if made.
							No after effects.	Ocular Paralysis persisting.	Permanent Paralysis or Paresis.				
14	Dec. 24	J. H., Cathles Rd., Balham.	63	M	Nov. 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Still in bed. Under treatment.
15	Dec. 18	C. W., Strathville Rd., Wandsworth.	19	F	Dec. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Still in St. Thomas's Hosp. Said to be improving.
16	Dec. 29	W. J., Lacey Road, Putney.	35	M	Dec. 12	Jan. 4	—	—	—	—	—	None made	—
17	Dec. 29	W. M., York Road, Wandsworth.	14	F	Dec. 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Still in M.A.B. hospital
18	Mar. 17	Mrs. B., Norfolk Hse. Rd., Streatham.	40	F	Feb. 20	Mar. 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	Died Chronic Nephritis Uræmia.

As will be seen from the Table, eight of the cases died from Encephalitis Lethargica, and one from Chronic Nephritis.

Six of the cases are still under treatment, but recovering, and three have recovered without any after effects.

Of the cases notified in 1919 Nos. 5, 7 and 8 are still in good health.

Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

No cases were notified during the year.

Of the cases notified in 1919, No. 3 has right arm still paralysed; No. 4 has right leg still weak, but child is at school; No. 6 paralysis of left leg and foot continues with no improvement; No. 7 is recovering slowly; and No. 8 has dropped foot on right side, but is otherwise well.

Erysipelas.

173 cases were notified (35 in Clapham, 12 in Putney, 39 in Streatham, 19 in Tooting and 68 in Wandsworth).

Measles and German Measles.

The notification of these diseases was discontinued at the end of 1919, but 70 cases were notified by doctors during the year, although the greatest number was reported by the teachers of the elementary schools.

As will be seen from Table XLI. 2,155 cases were reported from this source, but the number reported is necessarily much under the number of cases that occurred, as there was no report from the numerous private schools in the Borough, and even from the elementary schools there were no reports during the summer vacation. Cases under five years of age are not reported unless the children are in attendance at school, and this is only the case between four and five years.

From a comparison of the number reported under five years in the previous year, when notification was compulsory, there is a decided decrease.

As by far the greatest mortality occurs under five years of age I am of opinion that further steps should be taken to obtain information, and I do not think any other method than the compulsory notification, as before, would be satisfactory.

Fortunately the disease during 1920 was of a comparatively mild type, only 47 deaths taking place, 39 of these being under five years of age.

In all 2,554 cases were reported, 44 under one year, 614 from one and under five years, 1,980 from five and under 15 years, and 16 over 15 years.

404 cases occurred in Clapham, 250 in Putney, 637 in Streatham, 206 in Tooting, and 1,057 in Wandsworth.

Twenty-six of the cases were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospitals on account of insufficient accommodation at home.

83 cases of German Measles were also reported (five in Clapham, three in Putney, 15 in Streatham, eight in Tooting, and 52 in Wandsworth).

During the year 2,005 visits were made in cases of these diseases, 107 in Clapham, 202 in Putney, 561 in Streatham, 157 in Tooting, and 978 in Wandsworth).

The total number of premises disinfected was 1,292 (142 in Clapham, 135 in Putney, 349 in Streatham, 97 in Tooting, and 569 in Wandsworth).

Table XLI. shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified by teachers of the elementary schools in the Borough.

TABLE XLI.

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									TOTALS.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	
CLAPHAM.										
Aristotle Road... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4
Bonneville Road	13	14	110	2	68	48	171	4	9	439
Cavendish Road	21	21	41	...	22	26	11	7	36	185
Cavendish Road Special ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Christchurch	5	2	6	...	...	...	2	3	2	20
Clapham Parochial, Macaulay Road ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	7
Clapham Parochial, Old Town...	4	5	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	16
Haselrigge Road	28	22	54	...	17	18	28	...	94	261
Larkhall Lane	14	9	26	...	20	7	4	6	22	108
New Park Road	36	4	54	2	45	26	14	3	25	209
New Road	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
St. Andrew's Street	9	7	3	1	5	...	2	9	6	42
St. Mary's, Crescent Lane ...	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
St. Mary's, St. Alphonsus Rd.	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stonhouse Street	10	16	24	...	13	11	42	1	16	133
Telferscot Road	18	13	86	...	10	6	10	19	23	185
Telferscot Road Special ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	168	118	420	5	203	147	290	52	235	1638
PUTNEY.										
All Saints'	3	2	16	...	30	...	11	1	2	65
Hotham Road	62	11	101	1	35	6	12	8	111	347
Roehampton National ... ..	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	7
St. Mary's	20	1	10	...	1	...	...	2	18	52
Upper Grade, Walker's Place...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL	88	14	132	1	66	6	25	11	131	474
Carried forward	256	132	552	6	269	153	315	63	366	2112

TABLE XLI.—(continued)

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	TOTALS.
Brought forward ...	256	132	552	6	269	153	315	63	366	2112
STREATHAM.										
Balham High Road ...	6	13	84	...	4	6	2	2	2	119
Broadwater Road ...	18	11	19	...	5	21	7	7	18	106
Christchurch ...	9	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	17
Coventry Hall ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eardley Road ...	29	26	3	3	5	8	24	3	38	139
Fircroft Road ...	5	10	...	...	1	6	15	...	1	38
Furzedown Demonstration ...	4	1	16	...	3	1	...	3	...	28
Hearnville Road ...	24	18	67	...	...	20	15	...	9	153
Hearnville Road Special ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hitherfield Road ...	1	2	26	1	8	8	4	...	...	50
Holy Trinity, Balham... ..	1	10	26	...	2	15	2	1	2	59
Holy Trinity, Streatham ...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	8
Immanuel ...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mitcham Lane... ..	33	35	35	1	28	10	29	1	24	196
Nightingale Square R.C. ...	...	1	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	14
Oldridge Road... ..	9	9	59	...	9	17	11	5	93	212
Smallwood Road ...	16	6	16	1	19	21	5	4	14	102
St. Andrew's, Colmer Road ...	5	1	2	1	12	...	...	...	...	21
St. Leonard's ...	9	9	8	2	6	8	...	3	49	94
St. Mary's ...	8	2	34	2	4	23	5	2	4	84
Sunnyhill Road... ..	21	19	72	...	13	1	4	1	14	145
TOTAL	205	182	481	11	120	166	126	32	271	1594
TOOTING.										
Ensham... ..	33	16	13	...	28	14	9	3	15	131
Fountain Road... ..	9	3	1	...	3	5	7	8	11	47
Fountain Road Special ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Franciscan Road ...	19	9	46	1	46	41	5	12	15	194
Hillbrook Road... ..	17	11	7	...	16	40	1	...	6	98
Sellincourt Road ...	37	6	8	...	20	11	8	6	77	173
Tooting Graveney ...	23	15	60	...	14	56	15	10	43	236
Undine Street R.C. ...	6	3	...	...	4	6	...	...	1	20
TOTAL	145	63	135	1	131	173	45	39	168	906
Carried forward ...	606	377	1168	18	520	492	486	134	805	4606

TABLE XLI.—(continued)

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									TOTALS.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	
Brought forward ...	606	377	1168	18	520	492	486	134	805	4606
WANDSWORTH.										
Allfarthing Lane ...	2	1	12	...	...	1	28	...	3	47
All Saints' ...	2	3	70	1	1	16	25	2	3	123
Brandehow Road ...	20	21	66	1	31	5	113	2	26	285
Cambourne Road ...	4	3	23	1	1	3	7	7	8	57
Earlsfield ...	45	32	84	20	23	29	8	13	74	328
Elliott Central ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Eltringham Street ...	13	4	69	1	24	6	42	2	10	171
Frogmore Special ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Garratt Lane ...	6	18	21	...	9	5	28	14	19	120
Littleton Street Special ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Magdalen Road ...	7	2	4	1	1	9	7	1	2	34
Merton Road ...	16	5	21	1	2	6	1	4	2	58
Riversdale ...	11	9	23	1	11	17	31	3	8	114
St. Ann's ...	14	1	28	...	2	11	22	7	8	93
St. Faith's ...	3	2	49	...	14	9	42	8	14	141
St. Joseph's ...	1	2	15	...	2	6	1	3	3	33
St. Michael's ...	7	3	57	1	4	4	13	4	1	94
Southfields ...	10	5	159	4	7	33	20	4	3	245
Swaffield Road... ..	35	24	98	3	30	18	59	17	44	328
Waldron Road... ..	25	6	74	3	23	10	1	14	31	187
Wandle... ..	20	9	16	2	37	19	15	8	12	138
Warple Way	10	2	53	...	10	4	19	3	8	109
West Hill	15	12	45	2	22	9	38	1	12	156
Total	274	165	987	42	254	220	520	117	292	2871
GRAND TOTAL...	880	542	2155	60	774	712	1006	251	1097	7477

Whooping Cough.

1,343 cases were notified (235 in Clapham, 34 in Putney, 355 in Streatham, 276 in Tooting and 443 in Wandsworth). 130 of these were infants under one year of age, 477 from one and under five years, 722 from five and under 15 years, six from 15 and under 25 years, and eight over 25 years.

Four cases were removed to hospital.

This disease was more prevalent in the Borough during the year, with the exception of Putney, in which there was a decrease in the number of cases notified.

The disease was not very fatal, and there is no doubt that notification and visits paid by the Health Visitors have had a most beneficial effect in reducing the mortality.

Influenzal Pneumonia and Acute Primary Pneumonia.

During the year 97 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified, 19 in Clapham, four in Putney, 38 in Streatham, 18 in Tooting, and 18 in Wandsworth, compared with 198 in 1919.

Three of the cases were from one and under five years, 11 from five and under 15 years, 12 from 15 and under 25 years, eight from 25 and under 45 years, 12 from 45 and under 65 years, and ten over 65 years.

408 notifications of cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia were received (65 in Clapham, 33 in Putney, 96 in Streatham, 45 in Tooting and 169 in Wandsworth), compared with 213 in 1919.

41 of the cases were infants under one year, 74 from one and under five years, 59 from five and under 15 years, 33 from 15 and under 25 years, 77 from 25 and under 45 years, 81 from 45 and under 65 years, and 43 over 65 years.

All the cases were visited, and when requested by the medical attendant or householder the premises, etc., were disinfected by the sanitary staff of the Council.

Malaria.

68 cases were notified (seven in Clapham, seven in Putney, 14 in Streatham, 18 in Tooting, and 22 in Wandsworth). All of the cases but one were males.

No case was notified in which the disease was contracted within the Borough.

Of 61 Army cases, 24 contracted the disease in Salonica, two in Palestine, two in Egypt, seven in Mesopotamia, one in East Africa, 17 in India, and eight in other parts.

The one female notified contracted the disease in India.

These 68 cases were visited again at the end of the year, and it was found that 34 were still suffering, seven had removed, 23 were stated to be well, three died, and in one no inquiries were made.

Every case notified was visited to ascertain that proper treatment was being given, and any cases where the patients were not having proper medical attention were advised to attend a special hospital.

There was no spread of infection among the civil population.

Of the 196 cases notified in 1919, 117 were visited in 1920, the remainder, viz. : 79, having either recovered or left the Borough.

It was found that of the 117, 49 were still suffering, 22 had removed, 45 were stated to be well, and one died.

Dysentery.

Eight cases were notified (one in Clapham, two in Putney, three in Streatham, and two in Tooting).

All the cases were males, and in six the disease was contracted during Army service in the following war areas : four in France and two in India.

None of the cases were engaged in the preparation of food or drink for human consumption.

The cases notified in 1920 were again visited at the end of

the year, and it was found that four were still suffering, two had removed, and two were stated to be well.

Of the cases notified in 1919, six were still suffering, and one had died from Cancer of the rectum.

Trench Fever.

Two cases were notified, both being soldiers who contracted the disease in France in 1916 and 1917. The premises were thoroughly inspected and no evidence of vermin could be obtained.

One case was notified from a mental hospital and was probably a case of mucous colitis, and in the other case no information could be obtained as the patient was in hospital.

The one case notified in 1919 was visited and found to be in good health.

Bacteriological Aids to Diagnosis.

These have been utilised to a large extent during the year, and a statement of the work carried out is given on page 123.

Contacts.

Careful inquiry is made with regard to contacts in every case of infectious disease notified, and the necessary action taken.

190 adults had baths after being in contact with cases of infectious disease.

Arrangements for Isolation.

Of the total number of cases of infectious diseases notified 2,308, or 48 per cent., were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board or other isolation hospitals. In all the cases kept at home the isolation was carried out to my satisfaction.

Disinfection.

The total number of rooms disinfected after the occurrence of cases of infectious disease was 6,066 (976 in Clapham, 538 in Putney, 1,823 in Streatham, 727 in Tooting, and 2,002 in Wandsworth).

2,948 lots of bedding were stoved at the Disinfecting Station, comprising the following articles: 1,684 beds, 1,820 bolsters, 4,473 pillows, 2,400 mattresses, 66 palliasses, 4,183 sheets, 2,663 quilts, 730 cushions, 8,897 articles of clothing, 5,425 blankets, 65 carpets, and 5,465 extra articles; a total of 37,871 articles.

Disinfection was also carried out by the Sanitary Staff at premises after non-notifiable diseases, and the sum of £44 12s. 3d. was received for such disinfection.

384 rooms were disinfected with sulphur in consequence of their verminous condition, and 42 lots of verminous bedding disinfected.

During the year, at the request of the Military Authorities, 6,020 articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected and ten rooms sprayed on account of having been exposed to infection.

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 £2,402 3s. 9d.

The number of lots of bedding stoved was 2,948.

Cost per lot of bedding £0 16s. 5d.

Carrier Cases.

Very few carrier cases came to the knowledge of the Department during the year under review, but the usual procedure in the case of Diphtheria was to keep the children at home, and periodical swabs were taken until two successive negative results were obtained.

Dysentery Carriers.

In 1919 information was received from the Ministry of Health of ten cases of chronic carriers of *entamæba histolytica*.

These cases were visited periodically during the year, and at the last visit, early in 1921, it was found that three had completely recovered, and that seven were still suffering. Two of the latter were notified as cases of dysentery.

Notification of Tuberculous Diseases.

The total number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during 1920 was 634, (104 were from Clapham, 52 from Putney, 180 from Streatham, 97 from Tooting, and 201 from Wandsworth), compared with 788 in 1919, 777 in 1918, and 690, the decennial average.

There was a marked reduction in all the sub-districts with the exception of Putney, where the number of cases was only one less than the previous year.

One of the cases was under one year, four from one and under five years, 38 from five and under 15 years, 162 from 15 and under 25 years, 297 from 25 and under 45 years, 122 from 45 and under 65 years, and ten over 65 years.

At all the ages with the exception of under one year there was a decrease compared with the previous year.

In Table XLII. is shown the total number of cases notified since 1909, the number of deaths in each year since that date, the total deaths, the number removed from the district as far as could be ascertained, the number who were stated to have recovered, and the total number of cases still on the Register.

TABLE XLII.

Year.	Cases Reported.	Deaths.										Total	Removed.	Recovered.	Cases on Register.
		1909 to 1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920				
1909 to 1911	1192	402	136	43	32	15	14	6	20	3	...	671	406	38	77
1912	855	...	225	105	48	32	13	8	8	8	...	447	255	64	89
1913	783	...	...	180	77	41	25	9	5	4	5	346	252	29	156
1914	706	...	...	...	177	88	37	22	13	5	5	347	202	18	139
1915	646	...	...	...	...	199	82	27	20	12	6	346	159	11	130
1916	590	...	...	...	...	...	162	69	38	13	11	293	134	13	150
1917	622	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	79	34	9	305	94	4	219
1918	777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	71	27	297	105	10	365
1919	788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	76	234	56	8	490
1920	634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	112	10	...	512
Total	7593	402	361	328	334	375	333	324	382	308	251	3398	1673	195	2327

In Table XLII. it will be seen that since 1909, 7,593 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been reported, and since 1912, when Pulmonary Tuberculosis was made compulsorily notifiable, the number of cases was 6,401.

Of these 6,401, 2,727 or 42·6 per cent. died during the nine years, 1,267 or 20 per cent. have removed from the Borough, 157 or 2·4 per cent. have, as far as could be ascertained, recovered, while 2,250 or 36·7 per cent. remain on the Register.

The total on the Register, including those notified in 1909 to 1911, was 2,327, compared with 2,265 in 1919.

With regard to the notification of cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis, in all 156 cases were notified (23 from Clapham, five from Putney, 36 from Streatham, 24 from Tooting, and 68 from Wandsworth).

Six of the cases were under one year, 21 from one and under five years, 65 from five and under 15 years, 29 from 15 and under 25 years, 25 from 25 and under 45 years, and seven over 45 years of age.

Table XLIII. shows the number of these cases notified classified according to the part of the body affected, as well as the number of deaths in each class.

It will be seen from this Table that by far the most fatal form of Tuberculosis is Tuberculosis of the Brain, of which 30 cases were notified and 29 died.

TABLE XLIII.

Localisation of Disease.	Number of cases notified.															No. of deaths.			Removed.	On Register.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Brain	30	16	14	3	12	9	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	14	29	...	1
Glands, Mediastinal	6	4	2	5	1	6
" Mesenteric... ..	14	7	7	2	...	3	4	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	10
" Cervical	39	14	25	...	3	9	13	2	7	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	38
Bones and joints	41	26	15	...	5	8	6	3	4	8	3	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	39	
Skin	5	2	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Larynx	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
General Tuberculosis	5	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	1
Other parts	13	6	7	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	4	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	9
TOTAL	156	80	76	6	22	35	27	13	17	20	9	3	2	2	21	20	41	4	111	

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

The next Table shows the number of cases notified, the number which died, removed, and recovered from 1913 to 1920, and the number still remaining on the Register at the end of 1920.

TABLE XLIV.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.								Removed.	Recovered.	Cases on Register.	
		1913.	1914	1915.	1916.	1917	1918.	1919	1920				Total.
1913	323	46	10	5	6	...	1	2	...	70	100	49	104
1914	198	...	68	5	4	...	1	...	...	78	43	24	53
1915	234	...	...	84	7	1	1	2	...	95	39	27	73
1916	215	...	...	...	67	5	5	...	...	77	43	15	80
1917	193	...	...	...	...	63	4	2	3	72	24	12	85
1918	218	...	...	...	...	...	67	6	...	73	15	8	122
1919	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	5	46	12	3	102
1920	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	3	1	111
Total.	1700	46	78	94	84	69	79	53	49	552	279	139	730

Table XLV. is a summary of notifications during the period from the 4th January, 1920, to the 1st January, 1921.

TABLE XLV.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 4th January, 1920, to 1st January, 1921.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH.

AGE PERIODS.	Number of Notifications on Form A.												Number of Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Form C.			
	Primary Notifications.											Total Notifications on Form A.	Primary Notifications.			Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.		
	Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20.	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.		Total.	Under 5	5 to 10.				10 to 15	Total.
Pulmonary—																				
Females	1	2	4	10	32	55	93	68	55	20	4	344	413	...	1	...	1	4	182	22
Males ... ..	...	2	6	15	35	37	61	50	37	7	6	256	317	...	1	2	3	5	27	40
Non-Pulmonary—																				
Males	3	13	21	12	5	6	10	7	1	1	1	80	102	...	2	...	2	5	7	10
Females	3	6	11	15	8	10	10	2	2	1	1	69	85	...	1	...	1	4	5	5

The total number of visits made was 2,172 in cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 368 in Clapham, 133 in Putney, 687 in Streatham, 324 in Tooting, and 660 in Wandsworth, and 600 in cases of other forms of Tuberculosis, 91 in Clapham, 23 in Putney, 171 in Streatham, 112 in Tooting, and 203 in Wandsworth. In addition to these visits by the Health Visitor, 3,528 visits were made by the Dispensary Nurses, these visits being made by the instruction of the Tuberculosis Officer to cases under his care at the Dispensary.

During the year 17 sputum flasks have been supplied, and in eight of the cases visited the patients already had one.

During the year disinfection was carried out at 298 premises either after the death or removal of the patient. 61 of the premises disinfected were in Clapham, 19 in Putney, 101 in Streatham, 31 in Tooting, and 86 in Wandsworth.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

There are two Dispensaries in the Borough, at 96, East Hill, Wandsworth, and 114, Gosberton Road, Balham. The former was opened on 24th December, 1919, when the premises at 129, East Hill were given up, and the latter on 8th June, 1920, when the use of the Weir Dispensary was discontinued.

STAFF.—The Tuberculosis Officer is Dr. F. G. Caley, half of whose time is given to dispensary work and half to his work as Assistant Medical Officer of Health. The Assistant Tuberculosis Officer is Dr. A. W. Forrest, who commenced his duties on 18th October, and gives all his time to dispensary work.

The Staff consists of two nurses, a clerk-dispenser, and a third-class clerk.

DETAILS OF 1920 PATIENTS.—The Tables which follow give the details of the work carried out during the year. Table XLVI. gives the new cases and total attendances at each dispensary for 1920, and for each year since they were opened in 1913.

TABLE XLVI.

Number of New Cases and Total Attendances at each Dispensary for each year from 1913 to 1920, with totals.

NEW CASES.

Year.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Totals.
Balham	707	664	430	628	739	752	994	1091	6005
Wandsworth	219	303	287	445	476	603	728	595	3656
Total	926	967	717	1073	1215	1355	1722	1686	9661

TOTAL ATTENDANCES.

Year.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Totals.
Wandsworth	4009	4991	3888	5480	6992	9223	9981	7633	52197
Balham	1169	2573	2661	3906	5576	7821	8241	5019	36966
Total	5178	7564	6549	9386	12568	17044	18222	12652	89163

The number of new cases seen at Balham is considerably less than the high figure reached last year, and this may be incidental to the opening of other premises some distance away.

There is a large fall in the total attendances, and this is due to causes touched on in last year's report, viz., the curtailment of treatment generally, especially of children who are in poor health but not definite cases of Tuberculosis. A certain number of these are now referred to the School Medical Service to deal with, and most of them are advised to attend the dispensaries periodically for re-examination, and so far this arrangement has worked satisfactorily.

Owing to the drop in the attendances and to the increase in the number of sessions, made possible by the appointment of a

second Medical Officer, much more individual attention can now be given to those cases which require thorough investigation. This is undoubtedly a move in the right direction. Further, it is now possible for the Medical Officers to get into closer contact with the conditions under which the patients live by personally visiting the homes.

Table XLVII. gives further comparative details of the work.

TABLE XLVII.

Return showing detail of other Work connected with the Dispensaries during the last four years.

	1917	1918	1919	1920
Visits by Nurses at Patients' Homes ...	1482	1668	3158	3528
Number of written Reports made ...	882	1070	1871	2483
Cases of difficulty referred to St. Thomas's Hospital... ..	10	7	69	67
Number of attendances at which complete examinations were made... ..	2032	2215	3308	3179

Table XLVIII. gives the numbers of new cases living in each of the five sub-districts, and shows on whose recommendation they made the first attendance.

TABLE XLVIII.

DISTRICT.	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Outside Borough.	Totals.
Public Health Department	92	25	107	157	286	...	667
London Insurance Committee	9	4	13	18	8	...	52
Private Practitioners	48	11	62	58	118	10	307
Charitable Societies	2	2	1	8	2	2	17
Transfers from other Dispensaries... ..	11	9	10	7	12	2	51
London County Council	5	4	3	16	40	2	70
Existing Dispensary Patients	18	14	18	48	128	12	238
Ministry of Pensions... ..	12	11	20	28	30	2	103
Other Sources	14	7	22	24	111	3	181
Totals	211	87	256	364	735	33	1686

Table XLIX. divides the new cases, by sexes, into insured and non-insured, Tuberculous and Non-Tuberculous.

TABLE XLIX.
NEW CASES, 1920.

Cases.	Tuberculous.			Non-Tuberculous.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	F. male.	Total.
Insured ...	253	81	334	138	116	254	391	197	588
Not In- sured ...	50	113	163	358	577	935	408	690	1098
Totals ...	303	194	497	496	693	1189	799	887	1686

Table L. shows the total attendances for insured and non-insured persons during the year.

TABLE L.

Total Attendances of all Cases during the year 1920.

Insured ...	5872
Not Insured ...	6780
Totals ...	12652

Table LI. gives particulars with regard to ex-service men examined at the dispensaries.

TABLE LI.

Particulars relating to Discharged Soldiers attending at the Dispensaries.

	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Total Attendances.
Tuberculous ...	172	187	2,889
Non-Tuberculous ...	45	16	229
Totals ...	217	203	3,118

802 visits were made by the Dispensary Nurses in connection with these cases during the year.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.—All institutional treatment is arranged for by the London Insurance Committee and the London County Council, and there are no residential institutions under the control of the Borough Council.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—With regard to co-operation with general and special hospitals, an arrangement with St. Thomas's Hospital for referring to the Hospital cases of difficulty and those requiring special investigation has been in existence since the dispensary scheme commenced in 1913, and has always worked smoothly.

At the present time the co-operation is very close, and patients are continually being referred under this arrangement for X-ray examinations, the opinion of a throat surgeon, or for other reasons. Further, patients in need of some special out-patient treatment, not available at the dispensaries, are dealt with in this way. During the year 67 cases were referred to the hospital, most of them for X-ray examination, or for an opinion on the condition of the larynx.

With regard to School Clinics, a few children are referred to the dispensaries by the schools, but only occasionally does a medical report accompany the child. When questioned, the mother usually says that the school mistress advised her to bring the child. This system might be improved upon.

Women and children are also sent by the Medical Officers of the Welfare Centres for examination.

The co-operation with medical practitioners is improving, and the number of cases referred by them has increased during the last four years. In 1920 the number was 307, compared with 209, 234, and 175 for the three previous years. A few re-

ports on domiciliary treatment are sent to the Tuberculosis Officer by practitioners.

SPECIAL METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.—With regard to special methods of diagnosis and treatment, X-ray and throat examinations are made at St. Thomas's Hospital, as mentioned before, and the reports received have helped materially to make diagnosis more accurate. Only rarely is Tuberculin used as a diagnostic agent, as it is thought that closer observation than can be given in dispensary practice is necessary to gauge the results with accuracy. Tuberculin as a curative agent is used much less frequently than formerly, as the results have been far from convincing. A few patients have been treated with vaccine, but the definite cases of Tuberculosis to whom this treatment is beneficial are not numerous.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis come to the dispensaries, and those in need of institutional treatment are dealt with by the Insurance Committee and the London County Council. The dispensary treatment of these cases is necessarily limited, as many are bed cases or are in need of surgical treatment. Those under dispensary treatment are mainly cases of glands in the neck.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—By an arrangement with the British Dentists' Hospital, dental treatment, including the provision of dentures, is provided for those in need of it. This treatment is limited to those suffering from Tuberculosis, and it has been found that in only a small proportion of these is the condition of the teeth so bad as to require treatment before the more serious complaint. During the year 18 patients received dental treatment, and six were supplied with dentures. In addition, a few ex-service men received dental treatment through the Local Pensions Committees.

NURSING AND EXTRA NOURISHMENT.—Home nursing for those in need of it is carried out by the District Nurses, and the

dispensary staff frequently make the necessary arrangements for the patients.

Extra nourishment for patients at home is provided through the following agencies:—Insurance Committee, Local Pensions Committees, Poor Law Authorities, and numerous voluntary organisations, according to the circumstances of the case.

SHELTERS.—Two shelters provided by the Borough Council are in use by patients under treatment in their homes.

One advanced case of Tuberculosis of the lung and spine has used the shelter consistently for over a year, and has derived benefit from it. The other shelter has been in use by a case of Tubercular Laryngitis for a short time only.

It has been found that the use of shelters amongst working class patients is restricted by the difficulty in taking the shelter through the house to the back yard, owing to the size of its component parts, and, further, that many homes have insufficient back yard accommodation.

FOLLOWING UP.—The following up of patients in whom the diagnosis is doubtful, is carried out by the nurses who visit all such cases.

CONTACTS.—The examination of contacts is carried out at the dispensaries where possible, and the appointments are made by the Health Visitors and Nurses. It is sometimes possible to examine a few, who neglect to attend, at their own homes, and this is done where necessary.

During the year 532 contacts were examined and 20 of them were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis; these figures are included in the tables showing the year's work.

During their routine visits to the cases, the nurses also make enquiries about the health of the contacts, and doubtful

ones are re-examined by the doctors. In this way a certain supervision is kept over them.

AFTER CARE WORK.—This work is in the hands of a Borough Care Committee consisting of members of the Borough Council, representatives from the County Council, Public Health Department of the Borough Council, and many organisations connected with the relief of distress in the area, together with several members personally interested in the work. In order to deal with assessments as to the amount of payment to be made by a non-insured person recommended for institutional treatment, two sub-committees have been formed, one for Clapham, Balham, Tooting and Streatham, and one for Putney and Wandsworth. The sub-committees also deal with routine reports and similar matters in connection with the institutional treatment of patients.

The main committee deals with matters of policy, cases of difficulty arising at the sub-committees, with the question of employment, and other matters arising from time to time.

During the year 408 cases have been dealt with by the committee. 45 have received material help, *e.g.*, treatment at Convalescent Homes, gifts of books and clothing, or the loan of nursing appliances. 80 bedridden cases have been periodically visited by members of the committee, and helped in many ways.

With permission of the Board of Guardians, two members of the committee make routine visits to dispensary patients under treatment at St. John's Hill and St. James's Infirmaries. 67 visits have been made at the request of hospitals, and 169 reports have been sent to the London Insurance Committee.

The greatest difficulty has been experienced in finding suitable employment for those who are well enough to do some work. No local arrangements exist for this purpose, beyond the individual exertions of the Secretaries, and the insertion of

an advertisement, free of charge, in the "Borough News," through the kindness of the Editor. 17 patients have been found work by these means.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.—The investigation into this matter has been systematically carried out during the last two years and I am able to give a short outline of the results obtained in those patients who attended for examination in the six years—1913 to 1918. All the records have been examined and attempts have been made to trace all patients in whom the diagnosis of Tuberculosis was made, with a view to determining the state of their health at the end of 1919. Many were still attending at that time and an accurate estimate can be made of their condition. Others, known to be alive, are unable to attend for some reason or another, and their progress has to be determined from the information given to the nurses when making their routine visits. "Well and at work" is a common report to receive, and such a case is entered as stationary unless a recent examination has disclosed a different state of affairs. Many have removed and cannot be traced at all.

With regard to classification, all patients have been placed into one or other of three groups:—

- (1) Definite cases of Tuberculosis.
- (2) Cases where the disease was suspected but not definite.
- (3) Cases where there was no evidence of Tuberculosis.

The definite cases have been further divided into pulmonary and non-pulmonary, active and inactive.

The classification of inactive disease is only made where there is evidence on examination that the disease has been present, at some time or other. A suspicious history by itself, is not considered sufficient to warrant the diagnosis of even inactive disease. It is comparatively common to find evidence of

inactive disease in the lungs in a person who appears to be well, and sometimes it is found in some other part of the body.

When there is active disease in the lungs, in addition to disease in some other part of the body, the case is classified as pulmonary.

Table LII. shows all the cases who attended the dispensaries during the years 1913 to 1918 classified in the way just described.

TABLE LII.

NEW CASES, 1913 TO 1918, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DIAGNOSIS.

Year.	Definite Cases of Tuberculosis.				Totals.	Suspected Cases.	Non-Tuberculous.	Totals.
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.					
	Active.	Inactive.	Active.	Inactive.				
1913	217	33	41	10	301	8	617	926
1914	271	32	35	10	348	11	608	967
1915	226	20	43	8	297	8	412	717
1916	223	50	39	13	325	7	741	1,073
1917	276	85	32	6	399	16	800	1,215
1918	351	141	58	16	566	6	783	1,355
Totals	1,564	361	248	63	2,236	56	3,961	6,253

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Table LIII. shows the condition of the cases of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the end of 1919, each year being shown separately.

TABLE LIII.

Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis condition at end of 1919.

Year.	Removed.	Dead.	Still on Dispensary Books, 31st December, 1919.				Total.	Case Mortality (Removed Neglected).
			Advanced.	Stationary.	Improved.	Total.		
1913	70	90	19	5	33	57	217	PER CENT. 61
1914	68	143	17	10	33	60	271	70
1915	62	108	29	4	23	56	226	66
1916	49	97	35	6	36	77	223	56
1917	48	123	32	18	55	105	276	54
1918	37	109	58	42	105	205	351	35
Total.	334	670	190	85	285	560	1564	54

The years are not strictly comparable, as the period of treatment is different, but the Table shows the number of patients remaining on the dispensary books at the end of 1919. Further, it shows that there is nearly the same proportion of deaths in patients of earlier years as in those of later years, which implies that the majority of deaths occur within a relatively short time of the commencement of treatment.

In estimating results from these figures, it is advisable to neglect those who cannot be traced, and if this be done, a nett total is obtained of 1230 patients (1564 less 334) whose condition is known at the end of 1919.

The results are best shown in the form of percentages of nett cases as under :—

Dead.	Advanced.	Stationary.	Improved.
54.5 per cent.	15.4 per cent.	6.8 per cent.	23.3 per cent.
69.9 per cent.		30.1 per cent.	

Table LIV. gives similar figures for the cases of inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis, all the years being shown together.

TABLE LIV.

Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis condition at end of 1919.

Year.	Removed.	Dead.	Still on Dispensary Books, 31st December, 1919.				Total.
			Advanced.	Stationary.	Improved.	Total.	
1913-1918	126	2*	5	228	...	233	361

* The cause of death in these two was :—

- (1) Killed in action in France, 1918.
- (2) Influenza, 1919.

Most of these patients remain in a stationary condition and the disease can generally be regarded as permanently arrested, and incapable of further improvement. The patients are no danger to others and are usually fit to earn their own living. The two deaths which occurred were not due to Tuberculosis (see footnote to Table).

As already stated, the earlier years of treatment are the critical years, so that a study of results after, say, three years' treatment, might be expected to give useful information. Bearing this in mind, and with the further object of obtaining as large figures as possible, it was decided to classify the results according to the condition at the end of the third calendar year of treatment, and so make the cases of one year comparable with those of another year. The 1913 cases were taken on their condition at the end of 1915, the 1914 cases on their condition

at the end of 1916, and so on. Calculated in this way, the average duration of treatment for each patient is $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. Patients attending in the five years 1913 to 1917 can all be brought in by the end of 1919, those of 1918 will not have completed the same period of treatment till the end of 1920, and have been left out, as the investigation has not been carried beyond 1919.

Table LV. shows these cases, by sexes, classified into age groups according to the result of the sputum examination, when they attended for the first time.

TABLE LV.
ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1913-1917 CASES.

Age.	Males.				Females.				Total.
	Sputum Positive.	Sputum Negative.	No record of Sputum.	Totals.	Sputum Positive.	Sputum Negative.	No record of Sputum.	Totals.	
Under 5 years	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	6
5 and under 15	9	25	12	46	11	32	8	51	97
15 and under 25	110	24	14	148	97	42	21	160	308
25 and under 35	122	40	20	182	85	53	20	158	340
35 and under 45	113	24	23	160	57	47	18	122	282
45 and under 55	61	12	12	85	16	21	8	45	130
55 and under 65	23	5	4	32	2	7	1	10	42
65 years and over	1	...	...	1	1	3	3	7	8
Totals...	439	131	86	656	270	206	81	557	1213

These figures show that:—

- (1) The number of males with active Pulmonary Tuberculosis is greater than the number of females.
- (2) In 65 per cent. males, the sputum was positive, compared with 48 per cent. females.

- (3) Between ages of five and 25, more females are affected than males, while the reverse holds good in the higher age groups.

Table LVI. gives the condition of the same patients at the end of the third year of treatment, showing, firstly, the results in all cases, whatever treatment they received, and secondly, the results in those of them who received Sanatorium and Tuberculin treatment. The numbers who received Tuberculin treatment appear to be too small to subdivide according to the results of the sputum examination.

TABLE LVI.

ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition of 1913 to 1917 patients at the end of third year of Treatment.

ALL CASES.	Untaced.	Dead.	Advanced.	Stationary.	Improved.	Total Cases.
MALES—						
Sputum Positive	83	229	56	22	49	439
Sputum Negative	36	17	20	18	40	131
No Record of Sputum... ..	20	50	1	5	10	86
Totals	139	296	77	45	99	656
FEMALES—						
Sputum Positive	40	140	42	14	34	270
Sputum Negative	30	31	34	35	76	206
No Record of Sputum... ..	20	45	7	2	7	81
Totals	90	216	83	51	117	557
RECEIVED SANATORIUM TREATMENT—						
MALES—						
Sputum Positive	49	115	37	11	34	246
Sputum Negative	5	7	7	3	20	42
No Record of Sputum... ..	...	8	...	...	4	12
Totals	54	130	44	14	58	300
FEMALES—						
Sputum Positive	17	64	21	4	17	123
Sputum Negative	12	9	6	4	35	66
No Record of Sputum... ..	1	2	1	...	...	4
Totals	30	75	28	8	52	193
RECEIVED TUBERCULIN TREATMENT—						
Males	11	41	8	5	20	85
Females	15	33	18	7	39	112
Totals	26	74	26	12	59	197

With a view to comparing these results the following Table shows the case mortality in each group, calculated on the nett cases, obtained by deducting the untraced from the total. For instance, for all cases male, the nett total is obtained by deducting 139 untraced from 656 total, giving 517 nett cases; 296 of these have died, a percentage of 57.

TABLE LVII.
CASE MORTALITY IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1913
TO 1917 CASES.

	Result of Sputum Examination.			Total.
	Positive.	Negative.	No record.	
MALES—				
All Cases ... — —	64	18	76	57
Sanatorium Cases	58	19	67	53
Tuberculin Cases ... ..	...	...	...	55
FEMALES—				
All Cases	61	18	74	52
Sanatorium Cases	60	17	67	46
Tuberculin Cases ... ..	...	...	...	34

Expressed in this way the figures show that the results are slightly better in females than males, but the most striking fact is the marked difference in case mortality between the sputum positive and sputum negative cases, the deaths in the positive cases being over three times that in the negative ones. The group, "no record of sputum," contains many very bad cases, generally seen only once, where no opportunity of examining the sputum has occurred. Most of them are probably sputum positive and the high case mortality is due to these two factors.

In both sexes there is a slightly smaller case mortality among patients who have received Sanatorium or Tuberculin

treatment, than for all cases treated. It is necessary, however, to remember that a considerable amount of selection is exercised in determining the suitable cases for either of these forms of treatment, and the worst cases are not chosen. If Sanatorium and Tuberculin treatment were of real benefit to patients of the dispensary class, one would expect that the figures would compare more favourably with those for all cases than they do. As they stand, the results are disappointing, except perhaps, for females treated with Tuberculin, but here the numbers dealt with are really too small to form any definite conclusion.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—During the six years 1913 to 1918, 311 patients were classified as suffering from Tuberculosis of some part of the body other than the lungs; in 248 the disease was active at the initial examination, and in 63 it was inactive.

The condition of these patients at the end of 1919 is shown in Table LVIII.

The site of the lesion is shown for the active cases, but not for the inactive ones, and the results of institutional and Tuberculin treatment for all forms are shown at the bottom of the table. The sexes have not been separated.

TABLE LVIII.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. CONDITION AT END OF 1919.

	Removed.	Dead.	Advanced.	Stationary.	Improved.	Cured.	Totals
ACTIVE DISEASE—							
Peripheral Glands	29	4	9	12	67	10	131
Mediastinal Glands	1	1	1	...	1	...	4
Abdominal Glands	3	3	3	2	6	3	20
Bones and Joints... ..	16	6	6	4	20	7	59
Meningeal & General Tuberculosis	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Larynx	1	1	...	...	...	1	3
Skin	4	...	...	2	5	1	12
Genito Urinary Organs ... ..	...	1	1	2	4	2	10
Totals	54	25	20	22	103	24	248
INACTIVE DISEASE—							
All Forms	7	...	1	16	...	39	53
Tuberculin Treatment	5	3	5	3	21	3	40
Institutional Treatment	19	13	6	4	32	13	87

As one expects, the results are better than for Pulmonary Tuberculosis, an appreciable number of patients being completely cured. The distinction between inactive disease and cure is an indefinite one, but, as a general rule, if the disease has been inactive for three years or more, the case is classified as cured.

SUSPECTED TUBERCULOSIS.—As shown in Table LII., during the six years, 56 patients were classified as suspected cases of Tuberculosis: 26 of them were males and 30 females; in 54 cases the suspicious lesion was pulmonary, in two it was non-pulmonary. Many of these were treated for considerable periods, but the diagnosis was not definitely cleared up, and at the end of 1919 their condition was as follows:—

Removed, 22. Improved, 15. Stationary, 18. Advanced, 1.

VACCINE TREATMENT.—During the same period 37 patients (16 males and 21 females) were treated with autogenous vaccines prepared separately for each one. They were either cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis or were suffering from such conditions as Asthma and Bronchitis. The results, shown below, were good, especially in the non-tubercular cases, those suffering from Asthma doing particularly well.

TABLE LIX.
RESULTS OF VACCINE TREATMENT.

	Dead.	Advanced.	Stationary.	Improved.	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	2	2	5	11
Non-Tubercular	3	...	5	18	26
Total	5	2	7	23	37

CONTACTS.—Of the total of 6,253 cases examined during the six years, 2,104 were contacts, and of these, 167 were found

to be definite cases of Tuberculosis and 12 were suspected cases. In the remainder there was no evidence of disease.

The figures are given in Table LX. The percentage found to be definite cases was 7.5, while for all cases it was 35.7.

TABLE LX.

Age Groups.	Tuberculous.			Suspected Tuberculosis.			Non-Tuberculous.			Grand Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Under 5	10	4	14	1	1	2	203	207	410	426
5 and under 15	29	34	63	6	...	6	497	536	1033	1102
15 and under 25	10	10	20	...	2	2	67	95	162	184
25 and under 35	1	16	17	...	1	1	20	101	121	139
35 and under 45	7	28	35	...	...	...	24	106	130	165
45 and under 55	3	11	14	...	1	1	9	45	54	69
55 and under 65	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	9	11	14
65 and upwards	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	5
Totals...	61	106	167	7	5	12	822	1103	1925	2104

Small-pox.

No vaccination or re-vaccination was performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox) Regulations during the year.

Vaccination.

Table LXI. is taken from the official returns of the Vaccination Officers to the Board of Guardians for the year 1919. It shows the number of children successfully vaccinated for the whole Borough, as well as for the separate sub-districts. Streat-ham, Balham and Tooting are included under the heading of Streatham.

TABLE LXI.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births returned from 1st January to 31st December, 1919.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Smallpox.	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...	810	389	5	...	48	225	14	23	93	13
Putney ...	330	233	...	...	22	53	3	13	5	1
Streatham	2373	978	7	...	108	771	27	60	223	199
Wandsw'th	1621	845	...	...	101	448	21	34	152	17
TOTALS ...	5134	2445	12	...	279	1497	65	130	473	230

The percentage of children vaccinated to total births was only 47·6, 48 in Clapham, 70 in Putney, 41 in Streatham, etc., and 52 in Wandsworth.

Anthrax.

One case was reported during the year, but after removal to hospital it was found that the patient was not suffering from this disease.

Rabies.

Information was received from the veterinary inspector of the London County Council that he had received notice of the existence of rabies at certain premises in Tooting, but this was not verified.

Scabies.

The names of 101 school children, ten from Clapham, seven from Putney, four from Streatham, 23 from Tooting, and 56 from Wandsworth, who were suffering from scabies were forwarded to me by the medical officer to the London County Coun-

cil, and the homes were visited by the sanitary inspector. These children were being treated at the London County Council cleansing stations. In 57 cases where consent was obtained, disinfection of the bedding and clothing of the patient was carried out by the disinfecting staff.

In addition to the above 89 other cases in adults and four children were reported to me. These cases were treated at the baths at the Council's disinfecting station with sulphurated potash baths, and in every case the disease was cured. The average number of baths given per case was three.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

I.—Work of Health Visitors

The duties of the Health Visitors include the visiting of infants under the Notification of Births Act, and of children between the ages of one and five years, of all cases of measles, whooping-cough, pneumonia, diarrhœa, and tuberculosis in children under five years of age, and all cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and puerperal fever, the investigation into deaths of infants under one year, attendance and lectures at infant welfare and ante-natal centres, the visiting of crèches, and committee meetings in connection therewith, investigation into applications for milk under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, the provision of free meals and dental treatment, the periodical visiting of homes for unmarried mothers and children, the keeping of registers and records in connection with the above, and the preparation of monthly reports.

Since the opening of the Maternity Home the Health Visitors also investigate the home conditions of patients applying for admission to the Home, and also, in some instances, the financial circumstances.

Of the total number of births, viz., 7,212, 5,211, or 72·2 per cent. were visited, compared with 64·4 per cent. in 1919.

The following Table summarises the work of the Health Visitors during the year in the various wards of the Borough.

TABLE LXII.

Year ended December 31st, 1920.	Clapham.		Putney.	Streatham.		Tooting.	Wandsworth.			Borough.
	N.	S.		B.	S.		So.	F.	Sp.	
Births—										
Visits	574	403	332	732	702	795	603	378	692	5211
Re-Visits	337	209	491	921	208	279	480	341	352	3618
Children, 1—2 years—										
Visits ... ..	...	...	5	41	59	11	20	7	6	149
Re-Visits	155	105	71	45	126	53	60	49	64	728
Children, 2—5 years—										
Visits	1	...	28	84	80	32	30	29	14	298
Re-Visits	116	53	257	212	154	255	181	132	260	1620
Ante-natal visits	22	14	14	15	43	18	27	30	23	206
Puerperal fever—										
Visits	4	16	7	5	7	2	5	3	11	60
Re-Visits	7	3	4	5	2	2	...	...	...	23
Ophthalmia neonatorum—										
Visits	21	10	6	12	3	7	9	9	3	80
Re-Visits	20	6	6	10	7	4	11	11	2	77
Pneumonia—										
Visits	6	9	4	7	5	10	14	9	18	82
Re-Visits ... ..	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	5
Enteritis—										
Visits ... ..	...	...	6	...	1	6	...	...	1	14
Re-Visits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Measles—										
Visits	24	35	62	35	37	39	82	40	61	415
Re-Visits ... ..	...	...	2	...	18	2	...	...	6	28
Whooping-cough—										
Visits	26	29	9	60	23	77	49	15	68	356
Re-Visits ... ..	...	...	...	4	2	6	5	1	3	21
Investigation of death of infants	53	26	30	60	44	55	43	30	44	385
Attendance at Infant Welfare Centres... ..	88	...	53	90	53	90	54	...	88	516
Attendance at Ante-natal Centres	12	...	...	21	28	25	27	...	38	151
Visits to creches ... ..	...	...	39	28	...	32	...	25	...	124
Committee meetings	9	...	22	14	23	18	33	12	6	137
Visits re supply of milk and food	202	140	343	931	381	164	411	275	240	3087
Visits re dental treatment	2	3	6	9	16	...	6	4	...	46
Health talks to mothers... ..	52	...	14	8	19	23	1	...	2	119
Miscellaneous visits	38	27	68	107	67	48	59	43	19	476
Ineffectual visits	224	131	350	410	174	181	343	194	170	2157
Total	1993	1219	2212	3866	2283	2235	2554	1637	2191	20190
Nuisances reported to Medical Officer of Health	16	15	1	31	1	33	41	33	55	226

Infant Visiting.

The total number of visits and re-visits was 8,829, of which 5,211 were first visits, compared with 3,506 in the previous year. The re-visits numbered 3,618 as against 4,178. The decrease in re-visits is due to the fact that so many more mothers attended the Infant Welfare Centres, and also the free distribution of milk under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order entailed a great amount of work, not only in visiting, but particularly in clerical work. 3,087 visits were paid in respect of milk as against 1,797 last year.

At the first visit 4,141 were entirely breast-fed, 427 were breast-fed supplemented by artificial feeding, and the remainder were entirely bottle fed. In two cases rabbits' brains were being given to infants under the age of a month.

On re-visiting 1,712 were found to be entirely breast-fed, 659 were breast-fed supplemented by artificial feeding, and the remainder were otherwise fed.

134 of the infants visited died during the year (33 in Clapham, 11 in Putney, 19 in Balham, 12 in Streatham, 23 in Tooting, 24 in Wandsworth I., and 12 in Wandsworth II). As shown by the Table, the highest mortality occurred during the first four months of life, four died under one month, and 56 died before reaching the age of five months.

157 of the infants visited were prematurely born, and 157 were delicate from birth, 80 twin births were visited, of whom 12 died, and two mothers had triplets, and of these in one case all the children are alive and well, and in the other, in which the infants were premature, two died shortly after birth, and one lived seven months and died of convulsions.

With regard to the employment of midwives, 2,191 mothers had employed their services, 463 infants were born in hospital and other institutions, and one unregistered woman was employed.

In 2,556 births doctors have been in attendance.

149 children between the ages of one and two years were visited and 728 were re-visited. 298 children between the ages of two and five years were visited, and 1,620 were re-visited.

The small number of first visits to children between the ages of one to two, and two to five years, is due to the fact that most of them had been already visited as infants. The 149 children under two years of age, and 298 between the ages of two to five years were children who had been born elsewhere, and so not previously known and visited.

Six orphan children under the care of guardians were referred to me by the London War Pensions Committee for supervision. In each case the child was found to be well cared for and the home conditions satisfactory.

The ante-natal work has developed during the last year owing to the Welfare Centres having ante-natal sessions apart from the Infant Clinics. The visits totalled 206 as against 83 in 1919.

The sanitary defects found in the houses during visits to the mothers were all dealt with in the usual way. Cases in which defects were found were referred to me by the Health Visitors, and, in addition, 53 intimation notices and three statutory notices were served by the two Health Visitors, who are also Sanitary Inspectors.

TABLE LXIII.

	Clapham, North.	Clapham, South.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Southfield.	Fairfield.	Springfield.	Borough.
Infants visited	574	403	332	732	702	795	603	378	692	5211
Breast-fed	465	326	242	576	619	560	503	324	526	4141
Otherwise fed	109	77	90	156	83	235	100	54	166	1070
Infants re-visited	337	209	491	921	208	279	480	341	352	3618
Breast-fed	142	91	196	458	128	93	246	216	142	1712
Otherwise fed	195	118	295	463	80	186	234	125	210	1906

TABLE LXIV.
DEATHS OF INFANTS VISITED.

	Under 1 mo.	Under 2 mos.	Under 3 mos.	Under 4 mos.	Under 5 mos.	Under 6 mos.	Under 7 mos.	Under 8 mos.	Under 9 mos.	Under 10 mos.	Under 11 mos.	Under 12 mos.	TOTAL.
Clapham, North ...	...	5	4	6	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	20
Clapham, South ...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	...	1	13
Putney ...	1	1	...	2	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	11
Balham ...	1	2	4	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	19
Streatham ...	...	6	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	12
Tooting ...	...	2	3	3	2	3	4	2	3	...	...	1	23
Southfield ...	1	1	2	2	...	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	14
Fairfield ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	10
Springfield ...	...	...	1	3	1	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	12
Borough ...	4	17	19	20	10	14	17	11	11	6	3	2	134

Midwives.

The supervision of midwives is under the control of the London County Council, but there is full co-operation between the midwives and the Health Visitors. There are 31 midwives practising in the Borough, of whom eight reside in neighbouring districts.

Nurses.

Arrangements have been made with various nursing associations in the Borough to attend cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, measles, whooping-cough, diarrhœa, and pneumonia following influenza, measles or whooping-cough, when and as requested by the Medical Officer of Health at a fee of 1/3 per visit. 3,332 such visits were paid during the year.

Clapham is served by the South London District Nursing Association; Putney and Roehampton by the nurses appointed by the Parochial Nursing Associations; and Streatham, Tooting, Wandsworth, and Balham, by Ranyard Nurses, of whom there are 13 working in the Borough. The northern district of Streatham is served by the Brixton Nursing Association.

Consultation and Treatment Centres.

As no treatment is given at the various Infant Welfare Centres, children are sent to suitable hospitals or to private doctors. The principal diseases found were affections of the eyes, ears, throat or skin, advanced cases of rickets and the like.

Maternity Homes.

There are 38 private maternity homes in the Borough, four of which are carried on by practising midwives. During the greater part of the year expectant mothers were sent either to the Clapham Maternity Hospital or to any similar institution where there is accommodation, the Council defraying the cost of £2 per week up to £6. Patients so sent were asked to pay 30s. the amount of the maternity benefit under the National Insurance Act, but in cases of extreme necessity this payment was remitted.

Eleven mothers were sent to maternity homes during the year.

The new Maternity Home, situated at Park Hill, Beechcroft Road, Upper Tooting, was opened by the Mayoress, Mrs. Cooper Rawson, on the 4th November, 1920.

The building was purchased as a Borough War Memorial, the amount required being raised by voluntary subscription. It is maintained by the Borough Council, and is under the direct control of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. The Medical Officer of Health, and under him the matron, is responsible for the administrative control, subject to the supervision of a Home Committee appointed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The premises are most suitable for the purpose and after certain alterations had been carried out, accommodation for 23 beds was provided.

The details of furnishing and equipment were worked out with some care, and every appliance deemed necessary has been provided.

The Council has appointed as matron, Miss E. Waring, who had previous experience as matron of the Maternity Home at Ilford.

The staff when complete will consist, in addition to the matron, of two sisters, two staff nurses, and six probationers, with one outdoor nurse for district work.

Up to the end of the year five cases had been admitted, and it is hoped that the whole of the beds will be fully occupied early in 1921.

Hospitals and other Institutions for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and Young Children, as In-patients.

The Streatham Babies' Hospital is the only institution of the kind in the Borough, and infants from any part of the Borough are admitted. The accommodation consists of 20 cots, including two isolation cots. The staff consists of a visiting Medical Officer, matron, sister, two staff nurses (day and night) and three probationers. There is also one domestic servant.

The minimum charge is 10s. 6d. per week. No child is admitted free except in cases of extreme poverty.

Seventy-nine infants passed through the hospital during the year, the average stay being six weeks.

The complaints from which they suffered were marasmus (35), dyspepsia, gastro-enteritis, rickets, pneumonia, bronchitis, debility, tubercular glands, pyloric stenosis, infantile paralysis, and talipes. Nine of the cases proved fatal, chiefly from marasmus.

There are three institutions in the Borough for the reception of expectant unmarried mothers, all in connection with rescue work. The mothers are received a few months prior to the confinement, and are expected to remain, in one instance at least six months after; in the other two the average stay is three months after confinement. In one home the mothers, if able, do the domestic work of the house, and are therefore with their

babies all day. 50 mothers with their babies were received during the year. In another, where the mothers learn glove making in the Home, only 14 mothers were received during the year, the Home being closed from June to November. In the third, 170 mothers passed through the Home during the year, the number of births being 156.

One hostel, also in connection with rescue work, does not receive pre-maternity cases, but makes arrangements for the confinement. The mother is expected to remain 12 months—she has three months' training in the Home in domestic work, and then goes out to daily work. 13 mothers and 13 babies were received during the year.

One of the above Homes had a separate hostel for the children—four children were inmates of this hostel on January 1st, 1920—one was admitted later, and died after two days. The hostel was closed finally on September 1st, 1920, owing to lack of funds.

In all the above hostels arrangements have been made for a medical man to attend when necessary. Some of the infants attend at the most convenient Infant Welfare Centre.

Still-Births.

Investigations were made into the cases of 69 still-births, 20 of which were premature and 15 were difficult labours, 36 were delivered by midwives, 10 occurred in institutions, and 23 were doctors' cases.

Advice was given as to the care of the health of the mother, and in the event of her again becoming pregnant she was invited to attend the Ante-natal Clinic.

Convalescent Homes.

During the year six mothers and five children were sent to Convalescent Homes. Five of the mothers and three of the children were sent to Ashburton Home, Addiscombe, and the others to various places.

Illegitimate Births.

It has hitherto been difficult to ascertain the number of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children in the Borough, as a certain proportion of the illegitimate births occurred outside the district. During the past year, however, particulars of all births belonging to this Borough which occurred in other districts have been sent monthly by the Registrar-General.

Of the 223 illegitimate births belonging to the Borough 135 have been visited, 24 were above the standard of visiting, 34 had removed before visit, four were born in the workhouse and remained there, five died before visit, 14 were boarded out under the London County Council, five wrong addresses were given, and in two cases repeated ineffectual visits were made. Of the 135 visited 11 died. In the majority of cases no assistance was required, as arrangements had been made for the care of the children.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

There are now seven Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough and it is hoped shortly to open an eighth to serve the Fairfield Ward of Wandsworth. The mothers from this district at present attend the Centre held at the Anchor Mission in Garratt Lane. The premises occupied by the Balham and Springfield Infant Welfare Centres are quite inadequate to accommodate the increasing number of mothers who wish to avail themselves of the advice and help provided. It is hoped shortly to find more suitable premises for the two Centres thus handicapped.

Each Centre has a medical officer and a trained superintendent; but all the work connected with the keeping of records, the purchase and sale of food and drugs, and of clothing, is done by voluntary workers, who are most regular and efficient.

Infants and children up to five years of age are admitted. They are weighed at every attendance, seen by the doctor when necessary, and reports concerning their progress are recorded. The superintendent visits the homes of the children to see that the doctor's instructions are carried out. No visiting by untrained workers is allowed.

Each Centre, with the exception of Putney, has a separate session for ante-natal work—at Putney it is held concurrently with the Infant Clinic.

The accompanying Table summarises the work done at all Centres.

The total number on the registers at the end of 1920 was 8,492; there were 2,860 new cases registered during the year, the total number of attendances was 29,450, 32 were transferred to the other Centres, 165 removed, 261 were passed on to the London County Council, and 73 died.

The total number of ante-natal cases on the registers at the end of 1920 was 512, the attendances numbering 826.

The superintendents' visits to infants totalled 9,486, and to ante-natal cases 785. 159 health talks were given.

In Putney a course of needlework classes was given during the autumn, and a special lecture to the mothers of the Putney, Wandsworth, and Southfields Centres was given in the summer by Miss Pearson, C.M.B.

In Tooting needlework classes are held concurrently with the ante-natal session.

In Southfields a course of eight lectures on Hygiene was given by the medical officer of the Centre.

In Wandsworth a course of six lectures on home nursing was given, and 16 sewing classes were held.

A baby show and exhibition were held at the Tooting Infant Welfare Centre in October, 1920. Only those mothers who attended regularly were allowed to enter their infants. Preliminary marks were given under the heading of mothercraft, thus enabling babies who had a bad start in life, but whose mothers by their care had lessened their handicap, to compete fairly with strong and healthy born children; some of these delicate children took prizes. In Classes I. and II. (children under nine months) all the prize-winners were entirely breast-fed. In class III. (children up to two years) and class IV. (children between two and five years of age) 76 and 75 per cent. respectively had been

breast-fed up to nine months. In the "twin class" 50 per cent. had been breast-fed.

The mothers also competed for prizes in needlework and toy making. During the three days the exhibition was open special lectures were given on "The Care of the Teeth" and on "Tuberculosis in Infants."

516 attendances were made by the Health Visitors to the Infant Clinics, and 151 to the Ante-natal Clinics.

One of the Health Visitors is a member of the local committee of each Infant Welfare Centre, and the Medical Officer of Health is *ex-officio* a member of the General Council, whose function is to co-ordinate the work of the Centres.

119 health talks were given by the Health Visitors during the year, and the following is a list of the most important subjects dealt with:—

1. Advantages of the ante-natal clinic.
2. Ante-natal hygiene.
3. Breast-feeding.
4. Bronchitis and Pneumonia.
5. Baby Show—Classes. Characteristics for prize-winners.
6. Choice of foods.
7. Clothing of infants and young children.
8. Co-operation—its meaning in trade, school, life, and how it should apply to Infant Welfare work.
9. Danger of dummies.
10. Early training of baby in good habits.
11. Flies.
12. Fresh air.
13. Food and clothing during pregnancy.
14. Importance of proper dental treatment; the treatment available.
15. Importance of a sufficiency of clothing, especially to the lower limbs.

16. Importance of breast-feeding to the child—benefit to the mother.
17. Infantile diarrhœa.
18. Infant Welfare Centre as an educational influence.
19. Infection and disinfection.
20. Influenza and colds.
21. Insurance of children.
22. Milk.
23. Ophthalmia.
24. Organisation of mothers' committees.
25. Preparation for the baby and the lying-in room.
26. Prevention of and remedies for sore throats.
27. Sleep.
28. Scarlet fever and diphtheria.
29. The skin.
30. The teeth.
31. Things to remember.
32. Suitable foods for summer months.
33. Symptoms during pregnancy which indicate a doctor should be consulted.
34. Whooping-cough.

TABLE LXV.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Southfields.	Wandsworth.	TOTALS.
No. on Register December 31, 1920	1336	817	1184	1141	2030	345	1639	8492
„ of new cases during 1920 ...	559	225	432	357	538	276	473	2860
„ transferred to other Centres...	9	1	...	11	4	14	2	41
„ removed	12	14	79	18	20	4	18	165
„ dead	14	9	14	5	15	4	12	73
„ passed on to L.C.C.	2	52	118	12	15	3	61	263
„ of attendances... ..	8206	2390	5194	3553	5265	1915	2927	29450
„ of ante-natal cases	106	25	108	108	82	49	34	512
„ do. attendances	147	42	121	158	210	98	60	836
„ of Nurses' visits to Infants ...	1335	672	1617	1170	2597	723	1372	9486
„ do. do. ante-natal cases	133	82	100	203	134	56	77	785
„ of Sessions—Infants	44	50	102	61	89	50	50	446
„ do. —ante-natal	12	...	23	23	27	23	25	133
„ of health talks given	52	23	28	20	28	6	2	159

Crèches.

There are four crèches in the Borough—Putney, Balham, Tooting and Wandsworth. Children are admitted whose mothers are obliged to go out to work, or who are ill, or who for any other reasonable cause are unable to look after their children.

The crèches are voluntary institutions subsidised by grants from the Borough Council and the Board of Education. The parents' payments vary from 8d. to 1s. per head, a reduction being made when more than one child from the same family is admitted. The Wandsworth Day Nursery is also a training school for nurses who intend to take up crèche work. They are admitted as probationers and serve a term of six months, receiving not only practical training but also theoretical. The matron gives courses of lectures which the probationers are bound to attend, and an examination is held at the end of the course. 124 inspections of the crèches were made during the year by the Health Visitors, who represent the Medical Officer of Health on the Committees.

The attendances were : in Putney, 10,114 ; in Balham, 5,665 ; in Tooting, 5,163 ; and in Wandsworth, 5,984 ; a total of 26,926, an increase of 5,394 compared with 1919.

Dental Treatment.

In May, 1919, the arrangements made by the Council with the British Dentists' Hospital, Clapham Common, came into force. 84 cases (71 women and 13 children) availed themselves of the opportunity to have dental treatment, and 124 attendances (107 women and 17 children) were made.

14 women had dentures, the charge varying from 50/- for a few teeth up to £4 10s. for a full set ; the charge is according to the number of teeth inserted.

The medical officer at each Infant Welfare Centre examines carefully the teeth of the mothers and children, and recommends treatment when necessary.

Puerperal Fever.

There were 36 cases of puerperal fever notified (nine in Clapham, five in Putney, nine in Streatham, two in Tooting, and 11 in Wandsworth). Five were midwives' cases, one was a miscarriage, one a concealment of birth, in six instances the child was still-born, five were born before the doctor or midwife arrived, 13 patients were removed to hospitals and 16 to St. James's Infirmary, and five cases occurred in nursing homes. Eight of the cases proved fatal.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

60 cases were notified, of which 19 were in Clapham, four in Putney, 11 in Streatham, five in Tooting, and 21 in Wandsworth. All the cases were visited. 30 were attended at birth by midwives, and seven cases occurred in maternity homes (two in Clapham, one in Putney, two in Streatham and two in Tooting).

26 cases were treated in hospital as out-patients, 11 as in-patients, and the remainder were treated at home. Three cases removed from the district before recovery, and one died.

In three instances the sight has been impaired.

24 cases were notified by midwives. In 25 cases the district nurse was asked to attend, and 1,844 visits were made.

TABLE LXVI.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1920.

No.	Date of notification.	Eye affected.	Severe or Slight	Where treated or by whom.	History of specific disease.	Result.
1	Jan. 1	R.	Severe	Royal Eye Hosp. out-patient	No.	Recovered.
2	" 1	Both.	"	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	Right eye blind.
3	" 24	"	"	Private doctor ...	—	Removed.
4	Feb. 3	R.	Slight	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	No.	Recovered.
5	" 3	Both.	Severe	St. Margaret's Hosp. in-pat't	—	Right eye clear.
6	" 6	"	"	St. Margaret's Hosp. in-pat't	—	Recovered.
7	" 7	"	R. eye Severe L. eye Slight	Private doctor ...	No.	"
8	" 10	One	Severe	St. James's Infirmary ...	—	"
9	" 13	L.	Slight	Private doctor ...	No.	"
10	" 19	Both.	Severe	Nursing Home ...	"	"
11	" 20	"	"	St. Margaret's Hosp. in-pat't	?	Removed.
12	Mar. 5	?	?	Clapham Maternity, in-pat....	?	Recovered.
13	" 8	R.	Slight	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	No.	"
14	" 10	Both.	"	Private doctor ...	"	"
15	" 12	L.	"	Private doctor ...	"	"
16	" 13	Both.	Severe	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"
17	" 22	"	Slight	Private doctor ...	"	"
18	Apr. 6	"	Severe	Private doctor ...	"	"
19	" 10	?	?	Workhouse ...	?	?
20	" 12	R.	Severe	Private doctor ...	No.	Recovered.
21	" 13	Both.	R. eye Severe L. eye Slight	Royal Eye Hosp. out-patient	"	"
22	" 16	"	Slight	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"
23	" 17	"	"	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"
24	" 17	"	"	Private doctor ...	"	"
25	May 4	R.	"	St. Margaret's Hosp. in-pat't	"	"
26	" 8	"	"	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"
27	" 10	Both.	"	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"
28	" 17	"	"	Private doctor ...	"	"
29	" 17	L.	"	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"
30	" 24	R.	"	St. Margaret's Hosp. in-pat't	"	"
31	" 31	Both.	Severe	Clapham Maternity Hosp....	"	"
32	Jun. 7	"	Slight	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"
33	" 23	"	Severe	Private doctor ...	"	"
34	" 23	R.	Slight	Private doctor ...	"	"
35	Jul. 5	Both.	"	Private doctor ...	"	"
36	" 13	"	Severe	St. Margaret's Hosp. in-pat't	"	"
37	" 14	"	Slight	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"
38	" 14	"	"	Private doctor ...	"	"
39	" 19	R.	"	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"
40	" 20	Both.	"	Private doctor ...	"	"
41	" 21	L.	"	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"
42	" 28	R.	"	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"
43	Aug. 13	L.	Severe	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"
44	" 28	"	"	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"
45	" 30	Both.	Slight	Private doctor ...	"	"
46	Sep. 4	"	Severe	Royal Eye Hosp. out-patient	"	"
47	" 6	"	"	Private doctor ...	"	"
48	" 6	"	Slight	Private doctor ...	"	"
49	" 9	R.	"	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"
50	" 11	Both.	"	Private Doctor ...	"	"
51	" 27	R.	Severe	St. Thomas's Hosp out-pat't	"	"
52	" 28	Both.	"	St. Margaret's Hosp. in-pat't	"	Died Nov. 21, Cong. Malformation Oph, N Removed.
53	Oct. 4	"	"	St. Margaret's Hosp. in-pat't	"	Recovered.
54	" 12	"	Slight	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	Recovered.
55	" 28	"	"	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"
56	" 28	R.	"	Midwife ...	"	"
57	Nov. 16	L.	"	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	Vision impaired. Recovered.
58	" 25	"	"	Clapham Maternity Hosp., out-patient ...	"	"
59	" 30	R.	"	Clapham Maternity Hosp., in-patient...	"	"
60	Dec. 17	L.	"	St. Thomas's Hosp. out-pat't	"	"

Measles.

415 visits and 28 re-visits were made by the Health Visitors in respect of measles.

The services of the district nurses were requisitioned in 45 cases (16 in Clapham, five in Putney, 12 in Streatham, two in Tooting, and 10 in Wandsworth), where bronchitis or pneumonia had set in. The nurses' visits totalled 503.

Whooping Cough.

356 visits and 21 re-visits were made by the Health Visitors in cases of whooping cough. In 12 cases (five in Clapham, five in Tooting, and two in Wandsworth), district nurses were called in, and their visits numbered 129.

Epidemic Diarrhœa.

In all the deaths under one year from diarrhœa and enteritis, special inquiries were made and the following Table shows the nature of the food given :—

TABLE LXVII.

METHOD OF FEEDING.	AGE IN MONTHS.					Total.
	Under 1	1 and under 3	3 and under 6	6 and under 9	9 and under 12	
1.—Breast-fed only	2	4	3	3	...	12
Do and condensed milk ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	2
Do. and dried milk... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Do. and food ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
2.—Cows' milk only ... ..	...	3	4	3	2	12
Do. and dried milk... ..	2	...	...	1	...	3
Do. dried milk and food ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
3.—Condensed milk ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2
Do and food ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
4.—Dried milk only	2	...	3	...	...	5
5.—Farinaceous and other foods ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	2
6.—Unknown	1	...	3	2	2	8
TOTALS	7	10	17	12	4	50

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, and the number of illegitimate infants.

TABLE LXVIII.

	Clapham, North.	Clapham, South.	Putney.	Streatham.	Balham.	Tooting.	Southfield.	Fairfield.	Springfield.	Borough.
Total Number of Deaths ...	3	3	4	12	3	9	5	4	7	50
Wholly breast-fed ...	1	...	2	1	2	2	1	...	2	11
Otherwise fed ...	2	2	2	8	1	7	4	3	2	31
No information...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	8
Previously visited (1920) ...	1	...	3	3	1	4	3	3	1	19
" " (1919) ...	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	1	5
Breast-fed ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4
Otherwise fed ...	1	...	2	4	...	5	3	3	2	20
Illegitimate ...	...	1	...	4	1	2	1	1	1	11
Nurse children ...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Born outside Borough ...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Premature ...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	6
Delicate from birth...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
Twin Children ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3

Home Helps.

The services of a Home Help have been obtained for the Fairfield and Springfield Wards of Wandsworth in connection with the Infant Welfare Centre in Garratt Lane. The woman is paid 30/- a week with outdoor uniform and overall, fares being allowed up to 2/6 a week. She is required to work eight hours a day, and to do whatever is necessary in the home—Saturday afternoons and Sundays excepted. The mothers book her services for confinement or sickness, and pay a contribution according to their means to the Infant Welfare Centre. No money is paid by them to the Home Help, nor are meals provided.

Staff.

Dr. F. G. Caley was appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer.

Dr. A. W. Forrest was appointed Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health for Tuberculosis.

Mr. E. J. Jenkins resigned on the 30th April to take up another appointment, and Mr. Lambert, who was appointed chiefly for housing duties, was appointed to this district.

Mr. D. Grant, Sanitary Inspector, resigned on the 30th June to take up another appointment, and Mr. Vickers, who was also appointed chiefly for housing duties, was appointed to this district.

The two vacancies caused by the transference of Messrs. Lambert and Vickers were filled by the appointment of Messrs. F. Haworth and J. A. Sands on the 3rd June and 1st July respectively.

Mr. G. J. Fuller was appointed and commenced duty on the 23rd February as Rat Officer.

Mr. H. E. Cramp was transferred to the Council House, and the vacancy thus created was filled by the transference of Mr. L. H. Pearson, and his position at the Tuberculosis Dispensary was filled by the appointment of Mr. E. J. Edwards.

The staff at the end of the year was as follows :—

- Medical Officer of Health.
- Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer.
- Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health for Tuberculosis.
- 12 male sanitary inspectors.
 - 1 inspector under Sale of Food and Drugs Act.
 - 1 assistant inspector under Sale of Food and Drugs Act.
 - 1 Rat officer.
 - 3 female sanitary inspectors, two of whom devote one-third of their time to health visiting, and one whole-time to tuberculosis work.
 - 4 Health visitors.
 - 6 Clerks and one office boy.
 - 1 Dispenser
 - 1 Clerk
 - 2 Nurses } at tuberculosis dispensaries.
 - 1 Engineer and 10 disinfectors at disinfecting station.
 - 1 Whole-time and two part-time mortuary keepers.

The work carried out during the year by the sanitary inspectors is shown on Tables XXII. and XXIII.

Ten of the male sanitary inspectors each have a special district allotted to them, in which they carry out all duties under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Housing Acts, and Factory and Workshop Acts in factories, etc., where men are employed, and all Orders made under those Acts.

Two male sanitary inspectors devote their whole time to house-to-house inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts, and one inspector and an assistant to the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Two female sanitary inspectors devote two-thirds of their time to the inspections of factories and workshops where women are employed, and one-third of their time to health visiting.

One female sanitary inspector devotes her whole time to visiting and inquiring into notified cases of tuberculosis.

Chemical Work.

All the necessary chemical work, analysis of food and drugs, rag flock and water, is carried out by the Public Analyst, Mr. A. H. M. Muter, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year 2,559 bacteriological examinations were made at the Lister Institute.

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 LXIX.

	Clapham	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough
DIPHTHERIA :—						
Negative	152	118	740	121	271	1402
Positive	60	56	310	50	91	567
ENTERIC FEVER :—						
Negative	3	7	5	1	3	19
Positive ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2
TUBERCULOSIS :—						
Negative	47	38	160	36	148	429
Positive	12	14	49	14	46	135
Totals	274	234	1264	223	559	2554

Three examinations were made for malaria, two of these proved negative and one positive.

Two examinations were made for Cerebro-spinal Fever, both of which proved to be negative.

In addition 601 examinations of sputum were made at the Tuberculosis Dispensary: 56 from Clapham, 39 from Putney, 101 from Streatham, 172 from Tooting, and 233 from Wandsworth. In 121 of the cases it was reported that the bacillus had been found.

Statement of Work done under the Rag Flock Act, 1911.

17 workshops were visited by the inspector and the materials used for bedding and upholstery were examined.

36 samples were procured and submitted for analysis. All these were reported as complying with the standard of cleanliness required.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the work done in the Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth under the Sale of Food and Drugs and Margarine Acts, summarised from the Quarterly Reports.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith we beg to submit to you our report of the work performed by us under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during the year 1920.

This report is signed by us jointly owing to the fact that your Additional Public Analyst was left in sole charge during the absence, from August to December, of your Public Analyst owing to illness.

During the year, 1,867 samples were received and duly reported upon.

Of these samples, 872 were submitted formally, whilst 995 were informal.

109 samples in all were reported against, being 5·7 per cent. of those examined. Of the formal samples 67, or 7·5 per cent., were returned as adulterated, whilst 42, or 4·2 per cent. of the informal samples, were found unsatisfactory.

Below we give a statement showing the nature of the samples submitted, together with the number of each variety reported against.

In separate tables the nature of the Drugs, "Other Articles," and Milk and Cream examined, with any adulteration reported, are given.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Milk and Cream	865	95	960	62	10	72
Butter... ..	2	630	632	2	18	20
Margarine	2	7	9	2	0	2
Lard ... ..	...	39	39	...	0	0
Flour ... ..	...	6	6	...	0	0
Coffee... ..	...	53	53	...	1	1
Cocoa ... ..	...	22	22	...	0	0
Sugar ... ..	...	6	6	...	0	0
Mustard ... ..	...	3	3	...	0	0
Confectionery and Jam ... ..	...	9	9	...	0	0
Pepper ... ..	...	10	10	...	0	0
Drugs	1	34	35	1	4	5
Other Articles ...	2	81	83	0	9	9
Total ...	872	995	1867	67	42	109

Drugs.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Acid, Citric	2	2	...	0	0
Acid, Tartaric	2	2	...	0	0
Borax... ..	1	1	2	1	1	2
Camphorated Oil	6	6	...	0	0
Cream of Tartar...	2	2	...	0	0
Lime Water...	6	6	...	0	0
Prescriptions	1	1	...	0	0
Phosphate, Acid Calcium	2	2	...	2	2
Rochelle Salts	12	12	...	1	1
Total ...	1	34	35	1	4	5

It will, therefore, be seen that the amount of adulteration reported in the case of the Drugs submitted was, for formal samples, 100 per cent.; for informal samples, 11·8 per cent.; and for all samples, 14·3 per cent.

Other Articles.

Nature of Sample.	Examined			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Albumen	1	1	...	0	0
Arrowroot	2	2	...	0	0
Baking Powder ...	2	14	16	0	2	2
Cinnamon, Ground	3	3	...	0	0
Cornflour	3	3	...	0	0
Eggs, dried	6	6	...	0	0
Eggs, liquid	6	6	...	0	0
Fruits, dried	6	6	...	0	0
Ginger, ground	3	3	...	0	0
Mace, ground	3	3	...	0	0
Olive oil	6	6	...	0	0
Pea Flour	2	2	...	0	0
Peas, canned	4	4	...	2	2
Rice, ground	4	4	...	0	0
Sausages	7	7	...	5	5
Self-raising Flour	8	8	...	0	0
Syrup...	1	1	...	0	0
Tapioca	2	2	...	0	0
Total	2	81	83	0	9	9

From these results it will be seen, therefore, that the total adulteration in the case of "Other Articles," amounted to 10·8 per cent. for all samples; to 11·1 per cent. for informal samples; and to 0·0 per cent. for formal samples.

Milk and Cream.

The samples grouped under the heading "Milk and Cream" were comprised as follows :—

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Milk	797	19	816	55	6	61
Hot Milk	12	...	12	2	...	2
Separated Milk ...	56	...	56	5	...	5
Condensed Milk ...	...	2	2	...	0	0
Cream, fresh ...	...	41	41	...	1	1
Cream, preserved ...	...	33	33	...	3	3
Total ...	865	95	960	62	10	72

Thus, the amount of adulteration reported in the case of the Milk and Cream samples submitted was, for formal samples, 7·0 per cent. ; for informal samples, 10·5 per cent. ; and for all samples, 7·4 per cent.

Butter.

Of the 632 samples of Butter submitted, two only were formal samples, and both of these were reported against, as under :

Case No.	Nature of Report.
244	20 per cent. Margarine.
428	44 per cent. Margarine.

In the case of the 630 informal samples of butter, 18, or 2·8 per cent., were reported against. Of these, 16 were found to contain margarine, and two excess of boron preservative.

Margarine.

The two formal samples of margarine submitted were both reported against as under :—

Case No.	Nature of Report.
245	80 per cent. Butter.
246	80 per cent. Butter.

Both the above samples were taken in connection with butter sample No. 244, which, as previously shown, contained 20 per cent. margarine.

All the samples of margarine submitted contained a boron preservative, in quantities of 0.5 per cent. or under, calculated as crystallised Boric Acid, H_3BO_3 .

Of the 53 informal samples of coffee submitted, one, or 1.9 per cent., was found to contain chicory.

Only one formal sample of drugs was submitted, and this was reported against, as under :—

Case No.	Nature of Article.	Nature of Report.
621	Purified Borax.	25 parts of Arsenic per million.

Of the 34 samples of drugs submitted informally, four, or 11.8 per cent., were reported against. Of these, one sample of Rochelle salts was found to consist of carbonate of potash; whilst two samples of acid calcium phosphate, and a purified borax were reported against as containing excess of arsenic.

Under the heading "Other Articles," two informal samples of baking powder were reported against as containing excess of arsenic; whilst two samples of canned peas—also informal—were returned as unsatisfactory inasmuch as they were found to contain sulphate of copper.

In conclusion, we think it a matter of congratulation to the Borough that the percentage of adulteration for all samples continues low. In this connection it should be noted that, were it not for a regulation of the Milk Order (1920) forbidding the colouring of milk, the percentage adulteration of the formal samples would have been appreciably lower than the figure reported: namely, 7.5 per cent. In previous years the presence of a trace of colouring in milk would not, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, have been deemed an adulteration; and in comparing the annual returns, this fact must be taken into consideration. Exclusive of these coloured milks, the percentage adulteration for all formal samples would have been 6.2 per cent.

We are, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

A. H. M. MUTER, F.I.C.,

Public Analyst.

CHARLES A. HACKMAN, F.I.C.,

Additional Public Analyst.

The Laboratories,

325, Kennington Road, S.E. 11.

Revenue Act.

During the year two certificates were granted under the above Act, and one was refused.

The certificates granted referred to two houses or six tenements.

Cleansing of Persons Act.

The names of 74 children, nine belonging to Clapham, four to Putney, 16 to Streatham, 21 to Tooting, and 24 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 42 cases the body and clothing were stated to be also verminous.

These children were cleansed by the officials of the London County Council at the Cleansing Station under the supervision of that Authority.

90 adults had baths on account of their verminous condition, 89 of these being cases of scabies.

Cutting-off Notices.

During the year, 86 notices with respect to 95 premises were received from the Water Board stating that the supply had been withdrawn.

14 of the premises were in Clapham, 25 in Putney, 21 in Streatham, eight in Tooting, and 27 in Wandsworth.

The supply was withdrawn for non-payment of rates from 43 premises, from 25 premises in consequence of defects, in 23 the premises were empty, and in four cases by request.

HOUSING.**I—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.**

(1) The general housing conditions in this Borough are fairly satisfactory. The congestion which existed has been to some extent lessened by the erection of new houses, the conversion of houses into flats, and to the removal of families from the Borough to other parts of London and to the provinces.

(2) (A) *Extent of shortage of houses.*—The average number of houses for the working classes built during the years 1909, 1910, and 1911, was 600, and this number seems to express fairly accurately the normal requirements of the Borough. From 1912 to 1919 the average number erected was only 150, a difference of 450, so that if building during the last nine years had been at the same rate as in the previous four years there would have been 4,050 more houses erected.

If from this 4,050 there is deducted the total number of empty houses at the census of 1911, viz., 2,600, and the number erected and occupied during 1920, this would give 1,308 as the extent of shortage of houses, provided the population increased at the same rate as in the previous decennial period.

(B) *Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.*—The number of houses erected by the Council and occupied during 1920 was 64, and erected by private builders 44, a total of 108. In addition the Council has converted nine houses into 34 flats. There are also at present 512 houses in course of erection by the Council and 10 by private builders.

Lay-out plans have now been approved for the erection of 1,143 houses on the following sites:—

Magdalen Park.

Watney Estate.

Furzedown Estate.

Elmwood Estate.

(3) No important change has taken place in the population during the year, and none is anticipated in the future.

II.—OVERCROWDING.

(1) *Extent.*—The total number of cases of overcrowding dealt with in 1920 was 42. This is somewhat above the average of former years. The standard used for determining these cases of overcrowding was 400 cubic feet for adults and 200 cubic feet for children under 10 years of age.

(2) *Causes.*—The greater number of cases was due to domestic overcrowding, the number of rooms available for sleeping purposes being too few for the size of the family. A certain number of cases was due to sub-letting.

At the census of 1911 the percentage of population in private families living more than two in a room was 6·3, compared with 17·8 in the Metropolis as a whole, the only Borough in London having a lower percentage being Lewisham, where it was 3·9.

(3) *Measures taken or contemplated to deal with overcrowding.*—The Council has prepared schemes for the erection of 1,143 houses, and this will to a large extent relieve the congestion which exists in some parts of the Borough, and the London County Council contemplate the erection of 1,186 houses on the Dover House Estate, Roehampton.

(4) *Principal cases of overcrowding during the year and action taken.*—Notices under the Public Health Act were served in each case, and in nearly all the cases the overcrowding was abated by the re-arrangement of the sleeping accommodation.

III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(1) (A) *General standard of housing in the district.*—In 1881 the total number of inhabited houses in the Borough was 15,300, whilst in 1920 the estimated number was 56,539, an increase of 41,239. As 70 per cent. of the houses have been erected during the last 30 years the standard of housing is comparatively high. There are, however, approximately 2,000 houses in the Borough which fall below a reasonable standard, and these are chiefly old houses where the rooms are small. There are in addition about

1,600 houses which, although built for one family and which, if occupied by one family, would be quite satisfactory, are unsatisfactory when occupied by two families, owing to the absence or inadequate provision of sinks, larders and means of cooking and domestic washing.

(B) *General character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses.*—Damp conditions due to defective roofs, guttering, and absence of damp proof courses. Defective flooring, dry rot, absence of sinks and coppers for domestic washing, absence of larders, defective windows, frames and sills, defective internal walls and ceilings due to age, and defective lighting and ventilation of staircases.

There were few cases where the drains were defective, and only minor defects in water closets were found.

(C) *How far defects are due to the lack of proper management and supervision by owners.*—As a general rule properties in this Borough are well managed or supervised by the owners or agents. There are a few properties, however, which from various reasons have not been properly supervised, but when the attention of the owners was called to the matter by the service of notice the work to remedy the nuisance was as a rule put in hand in a reasonable time, considering the high cost of labour and materials. The defects generally found were due to fair wear and tear, but in some exceptional cases the tenants were responsible for some of the nuisances discovered, and in these cases notice was served upon the tenant.

During the year 23,880 houses were inspected and 9,121 notices were served, 7,997 of which were complied with.

(2) *Action taken as regards unfit houses under (A) the Public Health Acts, (B) the Housing Acts.*

(A) Notices served under Section 2, and if these were not complied with in a reasonable time, statutory notices were served.

(B) Five closing orders were made during the year for five vans in Wardley Street. Notices were served under Section 28

of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919, in the case of 14 premises, one of the houses was repaired by the Council, and the others are being dealt with by the freeholders, and made reasonably fit for human habitation.

(3) *Difficulties in remedying unfitness, special measures taken, and any suggestions in the matters.*—Want and high cost of labour and materials were the chief difficulties experienced. Another difficulty was that to render the houses fit it would have been necessary for the tenants to vacate the premises, and as no other accommodation was available the work could not be proceeded with.

(4) *Conditions, so far as they affect housing, as regards water supply, closet accommodation, and refuse disposal.*—The water supply was in all cases satisfactory, the Metropolitan Water Board's supply being used in all houses in the Borough. Cisterns, where they are present, are generally kept in a clean condition.

Closest accommodation.—Generally, this is satisfactory, although in some houses now let in tenements the number of closets might with advantage be increased. In a few cases in old property there is one closet to two houses, but unless there is a definite nuisance it was not considered necessary to serve notice for an additional water closet to be provided.

Refuse disposal. Metal dust bins are now universal. The house refuse is removed by contractors once a week. Particulars as to removal of house refuse are given on page 31 of this Report.

It was not necessary to take any special measures during the year as regards these conditions.

Instances of nuisances under these headings were dealt with as occasion arose by service of notices under the Public Health (London) Act,

IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

No action has been taken, as there are no unhealthy areas in the Borough.

V.—BY-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

(1) *Working of existing By-laws.*—There are 292 registered houses let in lodgings in the Borough, and these are inspected yearly.

Greater difficulty has been experienced in getting the cleansing carried out owing to the want of labour and materials, otherwise the By-laws have worked satisfactorily.

The five occupied vans in the Borough which come under the By-laws were found to be in such an insanitary condition that the matter was reported to the Housing Committee, who made Closing Orders.

(2) *As to need for new By-laws or revision of existing By-laws.*—New By-laws are being drafted by the London County Council to be carried out by the Borough Councils.

VI.—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

At page 32 of the general report will be found particulars of the work done by the sanitary inspectors during the year in connection with housing, the number of inspections made, the number of notices served, and the nuisances found at these inspections.

APPENDICES.
HOUSING CONDITIONS.
STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

I.—GENERAL.

(1).	Estimated population	...	...	...	342,808
(2).	General death-rate	...	...	...	10.36
(3).	Death-rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	.93
(4).	Infantile mortality	...	...	...	64
(5).	Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	...	...	...	56,539
(6).	Number of working-class dwelling-houses	...	...	...	41,598
(7).	Number of new working-class dwelling-houses erected	...	...	...	108

2.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

I.—*Inspection.*

(1).	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	...	...	...	23,880
(2).	Number of dwelling-houses which were in- spected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	3,348
(3).	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	6
(4).	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head- ing) found not to be in all respects reason- ably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	74

II.—*Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers...	7,797
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III.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*A.—*Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.*

(1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	14
(2). Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit	
(a) by owners	13
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners...	1
(3). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil.

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	969
(2). Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied	
(a) by owners	706
(b) by Local Authority in default by owners...	Nil.

C.—*Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.*

(1). Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	1
(2). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	6
(3). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	6
(4). Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(5). Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders...	Nil.

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890 :—

(1). Name of area...	Nil.
(2). Acreage	Nil.
(3). Number of working-class houses in area	Nil.
(4). Number of working-class persons to be displaced	Nil.

4.—Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919... Nil.

5.—Staff engaged in housing work—

The Medical Officer of Health.

Twelve sanitary inspectors, two of whom are specifically engaged in house-to-house inspections.

In conclusion I am pleased to be able to report that during the year under review the whole of the staff of the Department have carried out their duties in a most thorough and conscientious manner.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. CALDWELL SMITH.

