

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

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Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth.



Annual Report
on the
Health,
Sanitary Condition, &c.

OF THE BOROUGH,

For the Year 1926,

by

F. G. CALEY, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

together with the

Report of the Public Analyst.

Metropolitan Board of Health

Annual Report

1871



Sanitary Commission

of the Metropolitan Board of Health

H. G. GARDNER, Esq., Secretary

Report of the Sanitary Commission

REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1926.

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

SIR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough for the year 1926.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE BOROUGH.

Area	9,199 acres
Population in 1926	348,034
No. of inhabited houses in 1921	62,540
No. of families, or separate occupiers, in 1921	80,526
Rateable value in 1926	£2,678,465
Estimated produce of a penny rate	£10,900

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE BOROUGH.

The Registrar-General has estimated the population in 1926 as 342,100, which is higher than that of any of the other London boroughs.

As regards area, Wandsworth is larger than any of the other boroughs—the acreage being 9,199, compared with Woolwich, which is 8,986 acres.

The population is a very varied one. Parts of the Borough consist of high class residential districts, and there are several large working and labouring districts.

Wandsworth is fortunate in possessing many open spaces, and several parks in the County of Surrey adjoin those in this Borough. The approximate area of the parks and open spaces is 1,202 acres, and this area is largely increased by Wimbledon Common and Richmond Park, which are mainly outside the Borough.

Social Conditions.

At the Census 1921, the total population was 328,307, and of these, 147,229 were males and 181,078 were females. At the Census 1911, the population was 311,360, of whom 140,728 were males and 170,632 were females.

Of the 147,229 males at the Census 1921, 31,781 were under 12 years of age, 98,157 were engaged in enumerated occupations, and 17,291 were retired or not engaged in any occupation.

Of 181,078 females enumerated at the Census 1921, 31,485 were under 12 years of age, 52,029 were engaged in various occupations and 97,564 were unoccupied.

The commonest occupations for males were commercial and finance, transport and communication, clerical and draughtsmen, metal workers, professional men and those engaged in public administration.

The commonest occupations for females were domestic service, laundry works and clerical occupations.

The percentage of occupied females was increased from 27 per cent. in 1911 to 29 per cent. in 1921.

There is no particular occupation carried on in this Borough which affects public health.

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, 1926 :—

(1.) No. of admissions to the Poor Law Institutions	3,920
(2.) No. of medical orders given	2,966



(3.) Average No. of persons in receipt of outdoor relief	4,029
(4.) Amount of outdoor relief given ..	£67,846

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Births :—

Males ..	2,519	Legitimate ..	4,719
Females ..	2,396	Illegitimate ..	196
Total Births ..	4,915	Birth-rate	14·12

Deaths :—

Total Deaths ..	3,612	Death-rate	10·37
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No. of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—

From sepsis	5
From other causes	5

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

Legitimate	297
Illegitimate	18
Total	<u>315</u>

Infantile mortality 64

Deaths from Tuberculosis :—

No.	295	Rate	·84
Total deaths from Measles			51
Total deaths from Whooping Cough			18
Total deaths from Diarrhœa (under two years of age) ..			31

Population.

The population at the middle of the year was estimated to be 348,034, and all the rates used in this Report are calculated on this figure. The corresponding figure for the year 1925 was 344,370.

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 1921	Population estimated to middle of 1926
Clapham	60,540	63,025
Putney	28,558	31,546
Balham	50,888	54,257
Streatham	52,607	57,630
Tooting	40,135	40,435
Wandsworth	95,579	101,141
Whole Borough	328,307	348,034

Births.

The total number of births occurring in the Borough was 4,078, including 382 non-residents who were born in Institutions. 1,219 births of Borough residents occurred outside the Borough, so that the corrected number of births was 4,915, compared with 4,881 in 1925.

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.	NO. OF BIRTHS.			RATES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate.	Rate of natural increase.
Clapham	438	439	877	13·91	3·59
Putney	199	220	419	13·24	2·11
Balham	403	427	830	15·29	4·40
Streatham	414	364	778	13·49	2·44
Tooting	325	278	603	14·91	5·79
Wandsworth	740	668	1408	13·92	3·88
Whole Borough	2519	2396	4915	14·12	3·75

The birth-rate was 14·12 per 1,000, compared with 14·17 for 1925, and 16·69 the decennial average.

The rate for the whole of London during 1926 was 17·1, and for England and Wales, 17·8.

242 illegitimate births took place in the Borough, but only 92 belonged to the Borough. On the other hand 104 illegitimate births belonging to Wandsworth occurred outside the Borough making a corrected total of illegitimate births belonging to Wandsworth of 196. 33 of these belonged to Clapham, 23 to Putney, 33 to Balham, 49 to Streatham, 14 to Tooting, and 44 to Wandsworth.

The percentage of illegitimate births to total births was 3·98.

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

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 the number born dead.

TABLE III.

Sub-District.	Births registered in the Borough.	Total births notified.	NOTIFIED BY :				No. born dead.
			Medical Attendant.	Parent	Mid-wife.	Other person.	
Clapham	587	535	195	156	171	13	10
Putney	345	331	134	42	150	5	9
Balham	670	649	208	83	331	27	16
Streatham ..	819	737	202	193	235	107	15
Tooting	523	511	64	111	326	10	7
Wandsworth ..	1134	1181	321	248	555	57	21
Whole Borough	4078	3944	1124	833	1768	219	78

Deaths.

The number of deaths which took place in the Borough during the year was 3,159, but 1,030 of these did not belong to the Borough, while 1,483 Borough residents died outside the Borough.

The corrected number of deaths for the Borough, after allowing for these factors, was 3,612, of whom 1,709 were males and 1,903 females.

The corrected death-rate for the year was 10·37, compared with 10·32 in 1925.

The death-rate for the whole of London for 1926 was 11·6, for England and Wales 11·6, in the 105 County Boroughs and great Towns 11·6, and in the 158 smaller Towns 10·6.

Table IV. shows the total number of corrected deaths and the death-rates for each sub-district and for the whole Borough.

TABLE IV.

Sub-Districts.	Corrected Deaths.			Corrected Death-rate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Clapham	316	335	651	10·32
Putney	190	158	348	11·03
Balham	260	331	591	10·89
Streatham	287	350	637	11·05
Tooting	177	192	369	9·12
Wandsworth	479	537	1016	10·04
Whole Borough	1709	1903	3612	10·37

Table V. is the general mortality Table for the whole Borough, and shows the corrected number of deaths from each cause divided into sexes, age groups and sub-districts, together with those occurring in Institutions.

TABLE V.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH, DURING THE YEAR 1926.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole district at subjoined ages.										Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all ages).							
	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.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
Enteric Fever
Small-pox
Measles	51	26	25	13	15	15	7	1	...	...	8	3	6	4	6	24	29
Scarlet Fever	4	1	3	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	18	6	12	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	7	1	4	1	3	2	11
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	25	10	15	...	1	14	8	2	...	...	7	1	4	2	2	9	23
Influenza	56	23	33	1	...	...	...	2	5	18	30	8	8	6	16	10	8
Erysipelas	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	4	1	...	1	2	6
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other Epidemic Diseases	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	1	...	1	1	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	246	138	108	...	...	1	6	54	107	67	11	40	21	37	46	29	73
Tuberculous Meningitis	18	11	7	5	2	3	6	1	1	...	1	2	5	...	4	6	12	
Abdominal Tuberculosis	7	4	3	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	5
Other Tuberculous Diseases	24	11	13	4	...	1	5	4	5	4	1	4	3	5	4	3	5	
Other Infective Diseases	14	11	3	4	1	...	...	1	2	5	1	3	...	3	2	6	9
Cancer, Malignant Disease	495	212	283	1	...	...	1	1	36	241	215	92	56	82	91	37	137
Rheumatic Fever	10	4	6	...	2	3	3	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	5	1
Diabetes	37	17	20	...	...	...	1	...	6	14	16	5	5	8	7	3	9
Other General Diseases	65	25	40	1	1	...	3	6	3	19	32	17	4	9	17	2	16	
Alcoholism	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Chronic Poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	8	4	4	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	167	68	99	1	...	...	1	1	...	37	127	36	19	28	28	10	46
Convulsions	7	4	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	2	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	111	63	48	...	...	3	3	6	19	52	28	16	15	14	27	11	28
Organic Diseases of Heart	553	244	309	...	...	...	4	6	30	136	377	95	43	78	105	65	167
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	214	107	107	1	...	...	3	7	16	53	134	39	30	44	46	13	42
Bronchitis	279	116	163	14	5	1	2	...	6	47	204	45	24	40	52	34	84	
Broncho-Pneumonia	103	43	60	30	15	8	3	...	8	14	25	23	8	17	13	13	29	
Lobar Pneumonia	50	21	29	1	3	...	1	2	7	16	20	5	4	8	10	7	16	
Pneumonia (type not distinguished)	64	36	28	11	2	1	...	2	12	20	16	8	7	11	7	6	25	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	45	23	22	...	...	1	1	...	7	13	23	5	4	9	5	6	19
Ulcer of Stomach	26	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	5	8	3	5	...	3	7
Diarrhœa	11	7	4	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	3	7
Enteritis	25	15	10	19	2	2	...	...	2	...	6	...	3	1	2	13	14
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	32	16	16	...	2	3	10	6	9	2	5	1	8	6	3	9	31	
Obstruction of Intestines	24	11	13	1	...	...	1	2	5	15	4	4	4	4	2	6	17
Cirrhosis of Liver	19	11	8	...	...	...	...	2	14	3	9	1	1	2	3	3	11
Other Diseases of Liver	19	6	13	...	...	...	...	3	9	7	2	2	6	1	1	7	14
Other Diseases of Digestive System	40	23	17	4	1	...	1	6	17	11	9	4	8	6	5	8	24	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	136	74	62	...	...	...	1	16	60	59	26	13	27	25	13	32	71
Other Diseases of Urinary System	44	36	8	...	...	...	...	1	12	31	8	3	6	9	2	16	32
Diseases of Generative System	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	6
Puerperal Fever	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	6
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	3
Premature Birth	76	48	28	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	19	12	8	20	29
Congenital Debility and Malformation	61	29	32	58	2	1	...	...	...	...	12	4	7	7	11	20	35
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	40	17	23	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	7	7	15	13
Old Age	166	56	110	...	...	...	...	...	1	165	29	21	28	23	15	50	52
Deaths from Accident	107	63	44	5	1	4	14	14	19	23	27	18	10	23	25	10	21	
Deaths from Suicide	50	32	18	...	...	...	2	15	26	7	6	8	10	6	4	16	27
Other Violent Deaths	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Other Defined Diseases	23	11	12	1	...	1	1	4	4	5	7	6	1	3	7	3	19	
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown	5	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	5
All causes	3612	1709	1903	315	62	68	81	139	373	966	1608	651	348	591	637	1016	1699	

Table VI. gives a comparative statement of the birth and death-rates in the Borough for the past 10 years, together with the same rates for London and England and Wales.

TABLE VI.

	Birth-rates.			Death-rates.		
	Wands-worth.	London.	England and Wales.	Wands-worth.	London.	England and Wales.
1916	20.09	21.5	20.9	11.80	14.7	14.4
1917	14.72	17.9	17.8	12.69	15.7	14.4
1918	14.29	16.1	17.7	15.07	18.9	17.6
1919	16.40	18.3	18.5	11.31	13.4	13.8
1920	21.03	26.3	25.4	10.36	12.4	12.4
1921	18.80	22.3	22.4	10.83	12.4	12.1
1922	16.68	21.0	20.6	11.24	13.4	12.9
1923	16.20	20.2	19.7	10.09	11.2	11.6
1924	14.57	18.7	18.8	11.03	12.1	12.2
1925	14.17	18.9	18.3	10.32	11.7	12.2
Average 10 years ..	16.69	20.1	20.0	11.47	13.5	13.3
1926	14.12	17.1	17.8	10.37	11.6	11.6

The total number of deaths which occurred in Institutions, etc., inside the Borough was 1,246, but 1,030 of these persons did not belong to the Borough.

A total of 1,699 persons belonging to the Borough died in Institutions, 216 occurring in Institutions within the Borough and 1,483 in Institutions outside the Borough.

The following is a list of the Institutions, etc., outside the Borough in which deaths of Borough residents occurred :—

<i>Name of Institution.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Name of Institution.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
POOR LAW HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES :—		OTHER HOSPITALS—<i>contd.</i> :—	
Wandsworth Union Infir- maries	852	St. George's Hospital ..	6
Banstead Mental Hospital..	7	St. Luke's Hospital ..	9
Cane Hill Mental Hospital..	12	St. Thomas's Hospital ..	53
Horton Mental Hospital ..	14	South-Western Hospital ..	8
Long Grove Mental Hospital	14	University College Hospital	7
West Park Mental Hospital	19	Victoria Hospital	11
Other Mental Institutions ..	13	West London Hospital ..	9
Other Poor Law Institutions	24	Western Hospital	6
		Westminster Hospital ..	14
OTHER HOSPITALS :—		OTHER INSTITUTIONS, ETC. :—	
Belgrave Hospital	18	Other Institutions	90
Bolingbroke Hospital ..	15	Other Places not Public In- stitutions	73
Brompton Hospital	11	On Railway	2
Cancer Hospital	7	On Street	22
Charing Cross Hospital ..	13	River Thames	7
Colindale Hospital	7	Private Nursing Homes ..	57
Grove Park Hospital	7		—
Guy's Hospital	19		1483
Infants' Hospital	8	Institutions, etc., inside the Borough	216
King's College Hospital ..	22		—
Middlesex Hospital	12		1699
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	6		—
St. Columba's Hospital ..	9		—

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths under one year was 315 :—51 in Clapham, 18 in Putney, 54 in Balham, 41 in Streatham, 49 in Tooting, and 102 in Wandsworth. As the number of births was 4,915, the Infantile Mortality rate was 64 per 1,000 births, compared with 52 last year. The increase in the rate is due to the increase in the number of deaths from Measles and diseases of early infancy.

The number of deaths among legitimate infants was 297 to 4,719 births—a mortality of 62 per 1,000 births, while the number of deaths among illegitimate infants was 18 to 196 births—a mortality of 91 per 1,000 births.

Table VII. gives the corrected number of deaths, and the cause of death, at various periods up to one year of age.

TABLE VII.

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	114	23	9	8	154	46	48	31	36	315
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	7	13
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	2	9
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Convulsions	1	2	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	5
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	1	—	1	2	4	3	3	2	14
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	2	—	1	3	9	14	7	9	42
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	8
Enteritis	1	1	—	1	3	2	10	3	1	19
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Syphilis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Injury at Birth	13	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Atelectasis	16	—	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	17
Congenital Malformations	4	5	3	—	12	9	3	—	3	27
Premature Birth	59	4	5	2	70	5	1	—	—	76
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	9	4	1	1	15	9	4	2	—	30
Other Causes	11	3	—	—	14	3	3	1	4	25
Totals	114	23	9	8	154	46	48	31	36	315

Nett Births in the year : legitimate, 4,719 ; illegitimate, 196.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 297 ; illegitimate infants, 18.

Table VIII. gives the comparative figures of infantile mortality for the last ten years for the whole of the Borough, and for each of the six sub-districts.

TABLE VIII.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
1916	70	74	66		109	92	78
1917	74	83	73		110	104	89
1918	107	97	71		99	90	89
1919	65	112	58		58	68	66
1920	63	69	60		69	65	64
1921	66	80	61		79	71	67
1922	63	37	56		81	61	60
1923	50	40	49	50	63	55	52
1924	46	56	58	55	62	63	57
1925	54	64	38	42	63	57	52
Average for 10 years	65	71	59		76	75	67
1926	58	45	65	52	81	72	64
No. of deaths under 1 year, 1926 ..	51	18	54	41	49	102	315

INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from these diseases was 520 :— 97 in Clapham, 45 in Putney, 74 in Balham, 81 in Streatham, 68 in Tooting, and 155 in Wandsworth.

From all infective diseases the death-rate was 1·49 per 1,000 :—1·53 in Clapham, 1·42 in Putney, 1·36 in Balham, 1·40 in Streatham, 1·68 in Tooting, and 1·53 in Wandsworth.

The rate is lower than in 1925 mainly owing to the decrease in the number of deaths from Influenza.

The rate in 1919 was 2·50 ; in 1920, 1·96 ; in 1921, 2·26 ; in 1922, 2·28 ; in 1923, 1·61 ; in 1924, 1·88 ; and in 1925, 1·70 per 1,000.

The rate from the principal infective diseases, viz. :—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Diarrhœa, was ·37 per 1,000, compared with ·42 in 1919 ; ·61 in 1920 ; ·70 in 1921 ; ·73 in 1922 ; ·39 in 1923 ; ·47 in 1924 ; and ·32 in 1925. The rate was ·53 in Clapham, ·15 in Putney, ·33 in Balham, ·17 in Streatham, ·39 in Tooting, and ·50 in Wandsworth.

The death-rate from the above diseases is only slightly higher than in 1925, which was the lowest yet recorded for the Borough.

Table IX. shows the deaths which occurred during the year from the notifiable and non-notifiable infective diseases, and in Table X. is given the number of cases of the former diseases which were reported. In both these Tables the cases are arranged in age groups, and Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum are not included as they are dealt with separately on pages 30 and 22 of this Report.

In Table XI. the cases of infective diseases are shown grouped according to the Sub-districts in which they occurred.

TABLE IX.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total.	NO. OF DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES GROUPED IN AGE PERIODS.													
		Under 15	15 upwards	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and upwards
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	25	23	2	—	1	3	6	6	5	2	1	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	4	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	18	18	—	9	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia :—															
Acute Influenzal	22	1	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	
Acute Primary	62	14	48	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	5	8	19	16	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Polio-myelitis	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Encephalitis Lethargica	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ..	155	61	94	22	8	9	6	7	7	2	2	11	15	38	28
NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.															
Measles	51	50	1	13	15	5	4	6	7	—	1	—	—	—	
Influenza	34	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	8	
Diarrhoea	36	34	2	27	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Other (if any)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ..	121	84	37	40	19	7	5	6	7	—	2	3	3	8	21
GRAND TOTAL ..	276	145	131	62	27	16	11	13	14	2	4	14	18	46	49

TABLE X.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total.	No. of CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES GROUPED IN AGE PERIODS.													
		Under 15	15 and upwards	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and upwards
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	769	643	126	8	16	27	50	70	341	131	46	55	16	6	3
Scarlet Fever	633	524	109	1	13	25	41	60	300	84	51	42	13	3	—
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever	21	12	9	—	—	2	2	—	3	5	4	1	1	2	1
Puerperal Fever	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	3	—	—
Erysipelas	109	10	99	4	—	—	—	—	5	1	6	19	17	43	14
Whooping Cough	1235	1219	16	111	120	117	130	195	529	17	3	11	1	1	—
Pneumonia :—															
Acute Influenzal	49	8	41	2	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	9	5	16	9
Acute Primary	428	212	216	44	43	18	23	19	55	10	18	46	44	70	38
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	13	10	3	1	1	2	1	—	2	3	—	1	1	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	17	1	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	1	7	2
Malaria	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—
Dysentery	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3316	2642	674	173	193	192	248	345	1238	253	134	211	110	151	68

TABLE XI.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRING IN EACH LOCALITY.						Total Cases occurring.	Number admitted into Hospital.	Total Deaths.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.			
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	161	96	87	80	101	244	769	749	25
Scarlet Fever	131	64	83	89	95	171	633	571	4
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever	4	—	8	6	—	3	21	18	—
Puerperal Fever	1	5	3	1	2	5	17	14	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	3	1	2	1	2	13	8	—
Erysipelas	24	9	11	10	18	37	109	44	8
Whooping Cough	288	74	197	99	190	387	1235	33	18
Pneumonia—Acute Influenzal	18	4	4	5	9	9	49	—	22
Pneumonia—Acute Primary	99	14	47	37	46	185	428	—	62
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	1
Polio-myelitis	1	3	1	1	3	4	13	11	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	1	1	2	1	8	17	10	7
Malaria	—	—	2	—	—	4	6	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	1
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	736	274	447	334	466	1059	3316	1461	155
Tuberculosis—all forms	108	101	110	88	101	198	706	—	331
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	1	8	12	2	8	37	15	1
TOTAL	114	102	118	100	103	206	743	15	332
GRAND TOTAL	850	376	565	434	569	1265	4059	1476	487

The total number of cases, less Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, was 3,316, compared with 4,240 in 1925, 3,125 in 1924, and 2,792 in 1923. The decrease, compared with 1925, is mainly due to the decrease in the number of cases of Whooping Cough.

Small-pox.

No case of this disease occurred during the year.

Vaccination.

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

Table XII. is taken from the official returns of the Vaccination Officers to the Board of Guardians for the year 1925. It shows the number of children successfully vaccinated for the whole Borough, as well as for the separate sub-districts, Streatham, Balham and Tooting being included under the heading of Streatham.

TABLE XII.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births returned from 1st January to 31st December, 1925.	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 appraised.	Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be traced; and cases not having been found.	Remaining on Books as Unvaccinated.
Clapham ..	681	399	2	—	37	167	5	10	31	30
Putney ..	372	247	—	—	16	68	10	12	3	16
Streatham ..	2155	1092	3	—	86	697	12	118	58	89
Wandsworth ..	1191	725	2	—	49	318	8	7	47	35
TOTALS ..	4399	2463	7	—	188	1250	35	147	139	170

The percentage of children vaccinated to total births was 55.9 :—in Clapham 58.6 ; in Putney, 63.4 ; in Streatham, etc., 50.6 ; and in Wandsworth, 60.8.

Diphtheria.

769 cases occurred, compared with 695 in 1925. The number of deaths was 25, compared with 27 in 1925. The death-rate for 1926 was .07 and the case mortality was 3.2 per cent.

The disease appeared to have been of a milder type than in 1925, when 27 deaths occurred among 695 cases. In 1922 there were 838 cases and 76 deaths, with a case mortality of 9.0 per cent.

The rate per 1,000 of population was 2.20 :—2.51 in Clapham ; 3.04 in Putney ; 1.60 in Balham ; 1.38 in Streatham ; 2.49 in Tooting ; and 2.41 in Wandsworth.

Of the 769 cases, 749, or 96 per cent. were removed to hospital and no difficulty was experienced in having cases promptly removed.

The Medical Officers of the London County Council made inspections of Bonneville Road, Larkhall Lane, New Park Road, New Road, Parochial, and St. Andrew's Street Schools, Clapham ; Huntingfield Road, and St. Mary's Schools, Putney ; Broadwater Road, Oldridge Road, Roman Catholic Nightingale Square, and Smallwood Road Schools, Balham ; Eardley Road, and St. Leonard's Schools, Streatham ; Ensham, Fountain Road, and Sellincourt Road Schools, Tooting ; All Saints', Brandlehow Road, Merton Road, St. Faith's, Swaffield Road, Waldron Road, Wandle, Warple Way, and West Hill Schools, Wandsworth.

Swabs were taken from the throats of some of the children examined.

As the result of this swabbing, 42 cases were found to be positive. All the cases were swabbed again and not re-admitted to school until a negative result was obtained. Every positive or suspicious case was visited and all necessary precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

During the year 61 tubes of anti-toxin were issued to medical practitioners for use in cases of Diphtheria.

11 cases occurred in an institution in Clapham, eight in an institution in Southfield, and six in an institution in Tooting.

Scarlet Fever.

633 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, compared with 801 in 1925 and 847 in 1924.

Four cases died, compared with nine and seven respectively for the two previous years, and the death-rate was $\cdot 01$ per 1,000, compared with $\cdot 02$ and $\cdot 002$. The case mortality was $\cdot 63$ per cent.

The case-rate per 1,000 of population was 1.81 :—2.07 in Clapham ; 2.02 in Putney ; 1.52 in Balham ; 1.71 in Streatham ; 2.34 in Tooting ; and 1.69 in Wandsworth.

Of the total number of cases, 571, or 90 per cent., were removed to hospital.

26 cases occurred at the Fountain Mental Hospital and 14 cases at an orphanage in Putney during the year.

The Medical Officers of the London County Council made inspections of 10 schools during the year, and any suspected cases were at once excluded and the names and addresses forwarded to me for inquiry.

Return Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

17 cases of Scarlet Fever and three of Diphtheria occurred within one month of the return of a previous case from hospital.

Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fevers.

21 cases, but no deaths of the above occurred.

14 of the cases were true Enteric Fever and seven were Paratyphoid Fever.

Two of the seven cases of Paratyphoid Fever occurred about the same time in February and it was ascertained that one of them was supplied with milk and the other had partaken of cream

purchased from the dairy in Streatham, which was involved in a localised outbreak of Enteric Fever in 1925, and which was reported on in that year's Annual Report.

As no other common food supply could be traced, it was thought possible that a source of infection was still present at the dairy. Further bacteriological examinations were made of all those engaged in the business or residing in the house, and as a result, the excreta of another member of the dairyman's family was found to contain typhoid bacilli. This person was the mother of the carrier case who was removed to hospital in October, 1925. The organisms of Para-typhoid Fever were not found in any of the specimens examined.

This woman, like her daughter, was in apparent good health and she informed me that she had had no illness resembling Enteric Fever or any other previous illness. Examinations of her excreta made in October, 1925, when the outbreak first occurred, failed to discover the presence of the organisms of either Typhoid or Para-typhoid Fever. She was removed to hospital and the premises again thoroughly disinfected.

As two "carriers" of Typhoid Fever were now known to exist in the family of the dairyman, the Council decided that circumstances had occurred at this dairy which rendered the consumption of milk supplied from it a danger to public health, arrangements were made with the dairyman to close the business and he undertook that neither he nor his family would enter any business connected with food. The Council agreed to pay him the sum of £100 compensation.

The dairyman's wife, who was removed to hospital with Enteric Fever on 28th October, 1925, was discharged on 29th January, 1926, and went direct from the hospital to a private address at Brighton. The Council decided to pay the sum of £2 2s. per week for her lodging there from 29th January to 11th March, when the dairy business was closed.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

The Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, came into force on 1st October, 1926.

The Regulations require the notification of any febrile condition occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100·4° or more is maintained or recurs in 24 hours.

The notifying practitioner may ask to have a second opinion on the case, for a special bacteriological examination to be made, or for a nurse to be provided.

The Council appointed Mr. Leonard Phillips as obstetric consulting surgeon under the Regulations and arranged for any special bacteriological examinations to be carried out at the Lister Institute. The existing nursing arrangements were extended so as to include the nursing of cases notified under the Regulations.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board have allocated special wards in several of their isolation hospitals for the treatment of cases notified under these Regulations.

The following Table gives details of the cases notified under the Regulations from 1st October to 31st December :—

Final Diagnosis.	Case notified as :—		Re-covered.	Died.
	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.		
Puerperal Septicæmia ..	2	—	—	2
“ Puerperal Fever ” ..	1	—	1	—
Sapræmia	3	4	7	—
Salpingitis	1	1	2	—
Phlebitis and Lymphangitis	1	3	4	—
Urinary infections	—	2	2	—
Pyrexia of unknown origin ..	—	3	3	—
TOTAL	8	13	19	2

During the whole year there were 17 cases of Puerperal Fever and five deaths. The death-rate was ·01 per 1,000 and the case mortality 29 per cent. 14 of the 17 cases were removed to hospital. 13 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were also notified.

Erysipelas.

109 cases were notified and eight deaths occurred during the year, compared with 118 and six in 1925.

Whooping Cough.

18 deaths occurred during the year, while the number of cases notified was 1,235. The death-rate was .05 per 1,000.

33 of the cases were removed to hospital.

1,213 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors to houses where cases of Whooping Cough occurred, and 166 premises were disinfected.

Influenza.

The number of deaths from Influenza was 56, compared with 111 in 1925, 139 in 1924 and 56 in 1923.

The death-rate was .16 per 1,000.

Influenzal Pneumonia and Acute Primary Pneumonia.

49 cases of acute Influenzal Pneumonia and 428 cases of acute Primary Pneumonia were notified. 22 of the former and 62 of the latter died.

The total number of deaths credited to all forms of Pneumonia during the year was 217, compared with 181 in 1925, 233 in 1924, 189 in 1923, 236 in 1922, 241 in 1921, and 227 in 1920.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Three cases of this disease occurred and one of them died. A further eight deaths were registered as being caused by Meningitis. Two other cases of this disease were notified. One of them died from Tuberculous Meningitis, and the other probably suffered from Influenza and recovered.

Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

13 cases occurred and two deaths from Polio-encephalitis were registered.

Four children have been admitted for treatment at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, under the scheme provided by the L.C.C.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

17 cases of this disease occurred and seven of them died. Two other cases were notified, but as they were found, after further investigation, to be suffering from some other disease, they are not included in these figures.

This is a decrease compared with 1925, when there were 19 cases with 11 deaths.

Malaria.

Six cases were notified, four males and two females.

Dysentery.

Three cases of Dysentery were notified and one death was registered.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926, which came into force on 1st October, revoke those of 1914 by abolishing the dual system of notification by the medical attendant and by the midwife. Responsibility of notifying these cases now rests with the medical attendant.

37 cases were notified and the following Table shows the effect of the disease on the vision in 36 of the cases, according as to whether the cases were treated at hospital or at home. The remaining case died from Pneumonia.

TABLE XIII.

	Result of Treatment.			
	Re- covered— Vision not affected.	Vision Im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Died.
Treatment received :—				
In Hospital	14	—	—	1
At Hospital, Out-patient	2	—	—	—
At home	20	—	—	—
TOTAL	36	—	—	1

The 36 cases recovered without any impairment of vision.

Eight of the cases were attended at birth by doctors, 23 by midwives, and five of the infants were born in maternity homes.

Measles and German Measles.

51 deaths occurred from Measles, compared with one in 1925, 71 in 1924, 11 in 1923, 72 in 1922, and four in 1921. The death-rate per 1,000 of population was $\cdot 14$, compared with $\cdot 002$ in 1925, $\cdot 2$ in 1924, $\cdot 03$ in 1923, $\cdot 21$ in 1922, $\cdot 012$ in 1921, and $\cdot 17$ in 1920.

4,028 cases of Measles were reported during the year, compared with 474 in 1925, 3,418 in 1924, 663 in 1923, 1,842 in 1922 and 450 in 1921. 1,200 of the cases were under the age of five years, and 4,000 of them were under the age of 15 years.

113 of the cases were removed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals because the conditions in the homes were not suitable for treating them there.

3,325 of the 4,028 cases were reported by the Divisional Officers of the Education Department or by the teachers of elementary schools, and 113 cases were notified by doctors, though the disease is no longer notifiable.

The number of cases reported is less than the number that occurred, as no reports are received as a rule from private schools in the Borough. Further, all children do not attend school, and cases occurring during vacations may not come to the knowledge of the school authorities.

76 cases of German Measles were also reported.

4,198 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors to houses where cases of Measles occurred, and 1,408 premises were disinfected.

Table XIV. shows the number of cases of infective diseases which occurred in the individual elementary schools during the year.

TABLE XIV.

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.										
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	Totals.	
CLAPHAM.											
Aristotle Road	—	1	2	—	4	—	4	—	1	12	
Bonneville Road	11	14	158	2	82	50	57	2	40	416	
Cavendish Road	13	12	67	1	15	20	47	—	—	175	
Cavendish Road Special	1	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	8	
Christchurch	5	1	39	—	—	6	1	—	1	53	
Clapham Parochial	6	16	75	—	31	3	—	—	2	133	
Haselrigge Road	3	13	171	1	11	21	74	—	30	324	
Larkhall Lane	10	5	64	—	6	19	4	3	14	125	
New Park Road	13	2	8	4	12	—	—	—	7	46	
New Road	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
St. Andrew's Street	6	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	
St. Mary's, Crescent Lane	4	2	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	
St. Mary's, St. Alphonsus Road	2	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
Stonehouse Street	6	6	80	—	11	20	4	2	3	132	
Telferscot Road	3	3	80	—	17	2	14	2	9	130	
PUTNEY.											
All Saints'	1	6	39	—	2	2	2	—	2	54	
Hotham Road	7	6	160	14	75	5	16	—	10	293	
Huntingfield Road	6	30	61	3	56	22	3	1	1	183	
Parochial, Roehampton	19	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	26	
St. Mary's	3	17	35	—	—	2	3	1	2	63	
Carried forward ..	119	152	1076	26	327	172	229	12	122	2235	

TABLE XIV.—*continued.*

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
Brought forward ..	119	152	1076	26	327	172	229	12	122	2235
BALHAM.										
Balham High Road	2	8	26	—	44	1	48	—	4	133
Broadwater Road	4	8	70	2	11	8	—	2	—	105
Fircroft Road	3	1	43	2	17	13	2	—	11	92
Hearnville Road	20	5	86	1	27	16	3	—	—	158
Holy Trinity, Balham	1	—	22	—	11	—	1	—	—	35
Nightingale Square R.C.	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Oldridge Road	7	2	79	—	6	2	36	—	16	148
St. Mary's	8	9	56	—	2	14	91	—	—	180
Smallwood Road	3	10	88	—	4	29	3	3	2	142
STREATHAM.										
Christchurch	1	—	10	—	1	7	—	1	—	20
Coventry Hall	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Eardley Road	13	30	64	1	47	—	—	1	9	165
Furzedown Demonstration	5	3	58	8	51	2	4	—	3	134
Hitherfield Road	1	1	100	3	3	15	8	—	1	132
Immanuel	3	3	20	—	1	—	1	—	—	28
Mitcham Lane	11	2	47	—	20	6	17	—	—	103
St. Andrew's, Colmer Road	1	1	2	—	5	9	—	—	—	18
St. Andrew's, Polworth Road	—	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	—	14
St. Leonard's	5	7	34	—	11	8	—	—	2	67
Sunnyhill Road	3	—	50	1	1	1	6	—	—	62
Carried forward ..	213	242	1948	44	589	309	449	19	170	3983

TABLE XIV.—continued.

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									Totals.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	
Brought forward ..	213	242	1948	44	589	309	449	19	170	3983
TOOTING.										
Ensham	7	15	65	4	4	8	—	—	—	103
Fountain Road	4	7	21	—	6	7	—	1	—	46
Franciscan Road	10	6	76	1	51	8	1	1	—	154
Hillbrook Road	7	14	141	1	109	17	6	—	2	297
Sellincourt Road	4	8	90	—	29	9	7	2	12	161
Tooting Graveney	4	2	51	2	32	6	2	1	1	101
Undine Street, R.C.	4	3	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
WANDSWORTH.										
Allfarthing Lane	8	4	113	5	19	18	3	2	18	190
All Saints'	14	10	39	—	15	2	1	—	19	100
Brandlehow Road	6	10	80	—	6	2	—	—	—	104
Earlsfield	6	8	110	1	101	49	6	1	5	287
Elliott Central	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Eltringham Street	3	6	75	—	32	4	29	2	2	153
Frogmore Special	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Garratt Lane	1	6	82	—	14	7	3	2	2	117
Magdalen Road	3	2	45	1	6	17	—	—	—	74
Merton Road	2	4	55	—	3	1	26	—	—	91
Riversdale	6	5	150	6	13	3	100	1	1	285
St. Ann's	—	4	42	—	1	3	—	—	—	50
St. Faith's	—	5	41	1	1	8	6	3	—	65
St. Joseph's	1	1	30	1	1	2	—	—	1	37
St. Michael's	5	4	65	2	—	8	5	—	—	89
Swaffield Road	7	35	128	—	5	1	1	—	1	178
Waldron Road	15	24	80	—	38	7	—	2	1	167
Wandle	3	8	55	—	14	12	7	—	1	100
Warple Way	2	18	28	4	7	—	—	—	—	59
West Hill	5	9	36	2	11	2	3	1	—	69
GRAND TOTAL	341	463	3673	75	1107	510	655	38	236	7098

Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa was 36, compared with 34 in 1925, 30 in 1924, and 61 in 1923, and of these 27, or 75 per cent., were under the age of one year, compared with 23 in 1925. The number of deaths from Diarrhœa, Zymotic Enteritis and Enteritis under one year represents 8·5 per cent. of the total mortality at that age.

Scabies.

The names of 25 school children who were suffering from Scabies were forwarded to me by the Medical Officer to the London County Council, and the homes were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors. These children were being treated at the London County Council cleansing stations. In 21 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, 40 other cases 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.

Other Infective Diseases.

13 deaths occurred, five from Septicæmia, four from Syphilis, one from Tetanus, one from Pyæmia, one from Mycosis Fungoides, and one from Bacillary infection.

NON-INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from Cancer and malignant disease was 495, the number of males being 212 and females 283. The corrected death-rate was 1.42 per 1,000 for the whole Borough :—1.45 for Clapham ; 1.77 for Putney ; 1.51 for Balham ; 1.57 for Streatham ; .91 for Tooting ; and 1.35 for Wandsworth.

The number of deaths in 1926 was 35 more than in 1925, but 18 less than in 1924.

The number of deaths from diseases of the Brain and Nervous System was 126.

934 deaths occurred from diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, compared with 863 in 1925. 638 of these deaths were of persons over 65 years of age.

There were 541 deaths from diseases of the Respiratory System, compared with 534 in 1925. The number from Bronchitis was 279, compared with 315 in 1925, and from Pneumonia (all forms) 217, compared with 181 in 1925. Further particulars relative to Pneumonia are given on page 21.

The number of infants under two years of age who died from these diseases was 81.

Five deaths occurred from accidents and diseases of pregnancy and with the five deaths already mentioned from Puerperal Fever, gives a total of 10 deaths after childbirth. This is equivalent to a rate of 2.03 per 1,000 births, compared with 3.6 in 1925.

177 deaths, 94 males and 83 females, were registered as due to Premature Birth and Developmental Diseases, compared with 154 in 1925.

166 deaths, 56 males and 110 females, occurred from Old Age, and all these, except one, were persons over 65 years of age. The number of deaths due to this cause in 1925 was 196.

159 deaths were due to Violence, 107 of them being due to accident, 50 to suicide, and two to other forms of violence.

Inquests.

Inquests were held on 185 persons dying in the Borough, and on 139 Borough residents who died outside the Borough. The next Table shows the results of the findings of these inquests.

TABLE XV.

Inquests.	Sub-Districts.						Whole Borough.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	
Deaths from Natural Causes	28	18	30	21	19	46	162
Accidental :—							
Knocked down by motor vehicles	4	3	8	7	8	7	37
Falls	1	1	4	7	1	4	18
Falls from vehicles	2	3	3	2	1	4	15
Falls from a height	2	—	3	3	1	1	10
Scalds and burns	3	1	2	—	—	2	8
Suffocation	1	2	—	2	—	2	7
Deaths under anæsthetics	1	—	1	1	—	1	4
Knocked down by train	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Blood poisoning following injury	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
Crushed in aeroplane crash	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Other	2	—	2	—	—	1	5
Suicidal :—							
Hanging	—	3	1	2	—	2	8
Drowning	1	2	1	—	1	1	6
Poisoning by :—							
Coal gas	1	2	4	1	2	4	14
Lysol	1	1	4	—	—	1	7
Hydrochloric Acid	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Strychnine	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carbolic acid	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gunshot wounds	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Cut throat	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Fall from a height	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Run over by train	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Strangulation	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Open Verdicts :—							
Found drowned	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Murder	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	55	37	65	52	33	82	324

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, came into operation during 1925. These Regulations prohibit any person from entering into any employment in connection with a dairy if he knows he is suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract. They also empower the Local Authority to give notice to a person so suffering requiring him to discontinue his employment in the milk trade if he is in an infectious state.

During the year 1926 four cases were reported to the Public Health Committee. All these cases have ceased to be employed in the milk trade and are now under treatment.

In addition to the cases mentioned above, another milk roundsman presented himself for examination at the Dispensary and was found to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs. As he is no longer resident in the Borough, his records have been transferred to the district concerned.

NOTIFICATION.—The total number of new cases of Tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during 1926 was 706, as compared with 643 in 1925, 692 in 1924, 597 in 1923 and 543 in 1922.

The sources of information regarding the 706 new cases notified in 1926 were as follows :—

Primary notifications on Form A	.. ..	573
Primary notifications on Form B	.. ..	2
Un-notified at death	.. ..	41
Transfers from other Sanitary Authorities	.. ..	79
Naval and military notifications.	.. ..	11
		—
TOTAL	.. ..	706
		=

Compared with 1925, there is a very marked increase in the numbers of patients who have been transferred from other sanitary authorities. This increase is due in great part to the

number of Tuberculous persons, formerly resident in other metropolitan boroughs, who have been granted houses by the London County Council on the L.C.C. housing estates in Wandsworth. During the year 37 persons suffering from Tuberculosis were so transferred from other boroughs in London. Of these, 25 obtained accommodation on the Roehampton estate, and 12 on the East Hill estate.

Table XVI.—in the form suggested by the Ministry of Health—gives details regarding the site of disease, sex, and age grouping of these new cases ; also similar details regarding deaths from Tuberculosis during the year.

TABLE XVI.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year ..	1	2	4	2	1	2	3	2
1—5	2	6	14	14	1	1	4	5
5—10	6	5	17	9	—	4	6	—
10—15	2	9	7	12	2	4	3	3
15—20	25	36	10	7	9	25	1	1
20—25	34	53	3	10	10	14	1	2
25—35	77	70	12	5	32	26	2	1
35—45	62	47	—	5	35	15	—	1
45—55	47	27	6	5	31	8	2	—
55—65	24	8	3	2	17	6	1	1
65 upwards ..	7	7	—	2	6	6	—	1
TOTALS ..	287	270	76	73	144	111	23	17

Table XVII. shows the number of new cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis classified according to the part of the body affected.

TABLE XVII.

Localisation of Disease.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Brain	21	13	8
Glands, Mesenteric	19	13	6
Glands, Cervical	41	15	26
Bones and Joints	48	24	24
Skin	5	2	3
General Tuberculosis	3	2	1
Other Parts	12	7	5
TOTALS	149	76	73

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths certified as due to diseases of a Tuberculous nature was 295—of whom 167 were males, and 128 females. Of the 295 deaths, 255 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 24 to Tuberculous Meningitis, 10 to Abdominal Tuberculosis and 40 to other forms of Tuberculosis.

Table XVI. gives details regarding the type of the disease, sex, and age grouping of these 295 deaths.

In addition to these deaths, which were duly certified in the returns as due to Tuberculosis, 36 persons previously notified as suffering from Tuberculosis died during the year. These deaths, however, do not figure in Table XVIII. for the reason that :—

(a.) 15 were certified as dying of diseases other than Tuberculosis.

(b.) 21 had previously moved outside the Borough and died there, the deaths being credited to the areas in which death occurred.

TABLE XVIII.

Localisation.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Pulmonary	255	144	111
Brain	20	13	7
Glands, Mesenteric	7	4	3
Glands, Cervical	2	1	1
Bones and Joints	9	5	4
General Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Other Parts	1	—	1
TOTAL	295	167	128

The following Table gives figures for the last ten years showing both the number of deaths and the death-rate per 1,000 from Tuberculosis in the Borough.

TABLE XIX.

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—										
No. of Deaths	339	368	288	257	331	286	269	244	261	255
Death-Rate	1·12	1·22	·87	·75	1·00	·85	·80	·71	·75	·73
OTHER FORMS :—										
No. of Deaths	85	87	54	58	59	57	50	50	49	40
Death-Rate	·28	·29	·16	·18	·18	·17	·14	·14	·15	·12
TOTAL :—										
No. of Deaths	424	455	342	315	390	343	319	294	310	295
Death-Rate	1·40	1·51	1·03	·93	1·18	1·02	·94	·86	·90	·84

During the year 41 persons, not previously notified, were certified as having died of Tuberculosis. The ratio of unnotified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths is therefore 41 to 331.

Of the 41 unnotified deaths, 28 were certified from Institutions, 10 by private doctors, while in three cases Tuberculosis was discovered on post mortem examinations. In the majority of cases the certifying doctor was asked for an explanation, but in no case was it considered necessary to take proceedings for wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

67 persons died within one month after notification, 103 within three months, and 141 within six months.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.—The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924—which came into operation on 1st January, 1925—contained instructions regarding the register of notifications and the new quarterly returns to be compiled therefrom.

Table XX. gives particulars regarding the numbers of notified persons on the Register since 1909. The figures for the years 1909 to 1921 are grouped together. The Table shows the number of cases reported each year, the number who died, recovered, or were lost sight of, together with the number remaining on the Register at the end of each year. The letters " P.T. " signify Pulmonary Tuberculosis, while " N.P.T. " stand for Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Patients classified as " recovered " are those who have shown no evidence of active disease for at least five years.

This " Notification Register " contains particulars of all persons who have been notified to the Medical Officer of Health as suffering from Tuberculosis. It should be distinguished from the " Dispensary Register "—referred to in Tables XXI. and XXII.—which is a list containing the names of all persons attending at, or seen in connection with, the Dispensary for diagnosis or treatment.

TABLE XX.

YEAR.	Cases reported.			Died.			Lost sight of.			Recovered.			Remaining on Register.		
	P.T.	N.P.T.	Total	P.T.	N.P.T.	Total	P.T.	N.P.T.	Total	P.T.	N.P.T.	Total	P.T.	N.P.T.	Total
1909 to 1921 ..	8083	1847	9930	3735	611	4346	1879	318	2197	277	174	451	4519	1474	5993
1922	398	145	543	308	59	367	104	56	160	45	37	82	2133	737	2870
1923	463	134	597	269	50	319	192	46	238	212	73	285	1923	702	2625
1924	531	161	692	244	50	294	262	40	302	312	144	456	1636	629	2265
1925	509	134	643	260	50	310	79	53	132	167	36	203	1639	624	2263
1926	557	149	706	291	40	331	205	27	232	62	46	108	1638	660	2298

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

(a.) MAIN DISPENSARY, at 174, East Hill, Wandsworth, serves the areas Putney, Southfield, Fairfield, Springfield and North Clapham.

Sessions :— Monday : Morning and Afternoon.
 Tuesday : Evening (7 p.m.), for those at work.
 Thursday : Morning and Afternoon.
 Saturday : Morning (for school children).

(b.) BRANCH DISPENSARY, at 114, Gosberton Road, Balham, serves the areas Streatham, Tooting, Balham and South Clapham.

Sessions :— Tuesday : Morning and Afternoon.
 Thursday : Evening (7 p.m.), for those at work.
 Friday : Morning.

VISITORS.—The three Tuberculosis Visitors have each a definite area in the Borough, and each patient is encouraged to attend the session during which the visitor is in attendance.

DISPENSING.—Treatment at the Dispensary, as distinct from diagnosis, consultation and general supervision, is limited to patients who are unable to obtain other adequate medical attendance.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.—Since May, 1921, when Sanatorium Benefit ceased to be included among the benefits conferred by the National Insurance Act, the responsibility for the institutional treatment of all persons rests with the London County Council.

The number of patients who received institutional treatment under the Council's Tuberculosis Scheme during 1926 was as follows :—

(a.)	In Hospitals for Observation	..	..	61
(b.)	In Sanatoria	..	..	361
(c.)	In Hospitals for Advanced Cases	..	..	16
				—
	TOTAL	..	..	438
				==

The above figures do not include patients treated either in private or in poor law institutions.

As in former years, great difficulty was experienced in arranging for the institutional treatment of advanced cases.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—Cases requiring special investigation without their admission to Hospital, are, as before, referred to St. Thomas's Hospital in accordance with the scheme inaugurated in 1913. The reports are of much value, and the scheme is now extended to include Artificial Light and X-Ray treatment. The arrangements with the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, and St. Thomas's Hospital, for supplying refills to patients treated by the Artificial Pneumothorax method have been continued. 13 cases were treated during the year and 144 refills supplied. The total cost was £75 12s.

The close co-operation between the Dispensary and the School Medical Service instituted by the London County Council has been continued.

The Tuberculosis Officers continue to act as Medical Referees to the Ministry of Pensions, and the Tuberculosis Visitors devote a considerable portion of their time to the visiting of discharged soldiers.

In March, 1925, the London County Council decided to put into operation, as an experiment for twelve months, a scheme—in co-operation with the Invalid Children's Aid Association—for :—

(1.) The removal of children from heavily infected and overcrowded houses during the terminal stage of a dying case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the family.

(2.) The boarding out of children who are being discharged from Sanatorium, and whose houses are unsuitable and inimical to the maintenance of health.

This scheme was extended in July, 1925, to include :—

(3.) The boarding out of "weakly children" living under conditions likely to subject them to infection, and of children in suitable instances whose parents are under treatment for Tuberculosis.

In April, 1926, the London County Council decided to continue the scheme for a further experimental period of twelve months.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—The agreement with the British Dental Hospital for providing dental treatment, including the provision of dentures, has been in force throughout the year. 24 patients received dental treatment and nine of these were supplied with dentures. The attendances at the dentist totalled 65.

The amount expended on dental treatment during the year was £9 7s., while the cost of dentures supplied to patients was £22 18s.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.—Under Section 3 of the Public Health (Prevention and Treatment of Disease) Act, 1913, extra nourishment is granted on medical grounds as part of treatment. It is limited to the slighter cases of disease, where there is a reasonable probability that extra nourishment will increase the chances of recovery, or will enable the patient to remain at work, or to return to work at an early date. During the year under consideration 146 patients have been granted extra nourishment under the scheme at a cost of £123 1s. 8d. The scheme has been found to be of great help in the treatment of the types of patient mentioned above.

OPEN AIR SHELTERS.—The five shelters owned by the Borough Council have been in constant use during the year.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.—During the year arrangements were made for utilising the facilities existing at certain London Hospitals for artificial light treatment. Several children suffering from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis have been treated in the Light department at the Victoria Hospital for Children, Tite Street, Chelsea; and arrangements have been made with St. Thomas's Hospital for the treatment of adults.

The following Tables are copies of the returns furnished to the Ministry of Health in accordance with instructions contained in Memorandum 37/T.

TABLE XXI.
ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARIES DURING THE YEAR 1926.

DIAGNOSIS.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Totals.				
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A. New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—													
(a.) Definitely Tuberculous ..	152	104	16	5	15	9	6	13	167	113	22	18	
(b.) Doubtfully Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	99	24	38	
(c.) Non-Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	59	78	73	
B. Contacts examined during the year :—													
(a.) Definitely Tuberculous ..	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	
(b.) Doubtfully Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c.) Non-Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	153	155	180	
C. Cases written off Dispensary Register as :—													
(a.) Cured	23	25	7	7	8	7	12	13	31	32	19	20	
(b.) Diagnosis not confirmed, including cancellation of Cases notified in error ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	363	366	382	376	
D. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—													
(a.) Diagnosis completed ..	559	372	19	28	73	53	91	67	632	425	110	95	
(b.) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	11	14	27	

Table XXII. gives further details of the year's work.

TABLE XXII.

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	1756	10. Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners :—	
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ..	60	(a.) At homes of Applicants ..	74
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ..	108	(b.) Otherwise ..	621
4. Died during the year	161	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers at homes	341
5. Number of observation cases under A (b.) and B (b.) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ..	107	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	5429
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	5992	13. Number of :—	
7. Total number of reports, etc., made in connection with the Dispensary ..	7010	(a.) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined ..	1865
8. Number of attendances at General Hospitals or other Institutions of patients for :—		(b.) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ..	21
(a.) Light Treatment	155	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	652
(b.) Other special forms of treatment	140	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	420
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given at or in connection with the Dispensary ..	24	16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :—	
		(a.) Form G.P. 17	23
		(b.) Form G.P. 36	127

The two following Tables show in summary form the condition of all patients at the end of 1926, arranged according to the years in which each came under public medical treatment.

TABLE XXIII.

				(A.) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.									
				Previous to 1926.					1926.				
Condition at the time of the last record made.				Class T.B. Minus.	Class T.B. Plus.				Class T.B. Minus.	Class T.B. Plus.			
					Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total.		Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total.
A L I V E.	Discharged as cured.	Adults.	M.	345	51	2	—	53	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	392	40	2	—	42	—	—	—	—	—
		Child- ren.	M.	47	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	46	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease arrested.	Adults.	M.	88	76	24	2	102	—	1	—	—	1
			F.	53	38	3	—	41	—	—	—	—	—
		Child- ren.	M.	11	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	14	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not arrested.	Adults.	M.	28	55	119	36	210	17	38	54	9	101
			F.	38	25	88	29	142	14	29	35	17	81
		Child- ren.	M.	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
			F.	4	1	2	1	4	4	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from register.				483	181	215	46	442	6	15	7	2	24
Dead.	Adults.	M.	154	80	286	467	833	2	—	2	21	23	
		F.	154	56	182	365	603	—	1	10	11	22	
	Child- ren.	M.	9	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	13	3	3	3	9	1	—	1	—	1	
TOTAL				1883	614	931	949	2494	44	85	109	60	254

TABLE XXIV.

(B.) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made.				Previous to 1926.					1926.				
				Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
A L I V E.	Discharged as cured.	Adults.	M.	23	4	6	9	42	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	12	5	7	21	45	—	—	—	—	—
		Child- ren.	M.	26	6	1	67	100	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	18	5	1	57	81	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease arrested.	Adults.	M.	22	2	10	2	36	2	1	1	1	5
			F.	15	2	5	7	29	1	—	—	—	1
		Child- ren.	M.	12	8	—	32	52	1	1	—	—	2
			F.	5	9	1	23	38	—	1	—	2	3
	Disease not arrested.	Adults.	M.	13	2	6	3	24	6	—	2	2	10
			F.	7	—	6	2	15	4	—	2	2	8
		Child- ren.	M.	6	7	2	20	35	1	—	—	3	4
			F.	4	3	1	19	27	4	1	1	5	11
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from register.				33	10	18	62	123	—	—	—	—	—
Dead.	Adults.	M.	7	1	5	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	3	—	2	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	
	Child- ren.	M.	10	4	10	2	26	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	3	1	7	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL				219	69	88	338	714	19	4	6	15	44

New cases attending the Dispensaries.

TABLE XXV.

Recommended to attend Dispensary by	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Outside Borough.	Totals.
Public Health Department	59	34	110	89	130	3	425
Private Practitioners ..	67	48	104	119	209	2	549
Charitable Societies ..	4	2	5	6	17	1	35
Other Dispensaries ..	8	19	12	6	11	—	56
L.C.C. Schools	5	2	8	11	10	—	36
Ministry of Pensions ..	5	1	7	4	5	—	22
Existing Dispensary Patients	4	1	21	25	15	2	68
Other Sources	16	21	27	25	92	5	186
TOTAL	168	128	294	285	489	13	1377

Particulars relating to Discharged Soldiers attending at the Dispensaries.

TABLE XXVI.

	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Total Attendances.
Tuberculous	14	90	389
Non-Tuberculous	8	1	16
TOTALS	22	91	405

643 visits were made by the Tuberculosis Visitors in connection with these cases during the year.

CONTACTS.—Of the 1,377 new cases examined, 594 were contacts. Nine of these were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—Below is shown the number of such examinations of sputum made at the Dispensary during the past five years.

Year.	Total number of specimens examined.	No. of specimens sent by General Practitioners and St. James' Hosptl.	No. of specimens found to contain T.B.
1922 ..	1310	484	260
1923 ..	1720	722	384
1924 ..	1789	1013	437
1925 ..	1711	1066	384
1926 ..	1865	1210	404

Care Committee.

CONSTITUTION.—The Tuberculosis Care Committee was appointed by the Borough Council, and the Council's representatives on the Committee are: Councillors T. Harding and J. Knox. The Tuberculosis Officers, and Tuberculosis Visitors, assist the Committee to the fullest possible extent.

The following agencies, public and charitable, are represented:—

L.C.C. School Medical Service.	Board of Guardians.
British Red Cross Society.	Soldiers and Sailors Help Assn.
London Insurance Committee.	United Services Fund.
War Pensions Committee.	Charity Organisation Society.
Invalid Children's Aid Assn.	Ranyard Nurses' Association.
Brompton Hospital.	St. Thomas's Hospital.

Several unattached members interested in Tuberculosis work are also co-opted.

The Officers of the Committee are :—

<i>Chairman :</i>	Councillor T. Harding.
<i>Vice-Chairman :</i>	Miss J. M. Duff.
<i>Hon. Secretary :</i>	Miss F. Walker.
<i>Joint Hon. Secretary :</i>	Mrs. Nicol.
<i>Hon. Treasurer :</i>	Mr. H. B. Harvey.

MEETINGS.—The Committee meet at 174, East Hill, on alternate Friday afternoons at 2.30 p.m.

The Care Committee endeavours to improve the social and economic conditions of patients suffering from Tuberculosis. As most of the charitable institutions in the neighbourhood are represented on the Committee, much valuable advice and assistance can be given.

Special consideration is given to the following points :—

- (a.) The provision of extra nourishment.
- (b.) The provision of extra bed accommodation.
- (c.) Provision of open air shelters. (Five such shelters—the property of the Borough Council—have been in almost continuous use during the year).
- (d.) Removal of patient to friends and relatives in the country.
- (e.) The care of children and of the home during the absence of the mother or housewife.
- (f.) The provision of financial assistance to the family or patient.

When a patient is accepted by the London County Council for treatment in a residential institution under the Council's Scheme, the Care Committee investigates the financial circumstances of the family in order to determine what sum can be contributed by the family towards the cost of the treatment. During the year the Committee has undertaken the assessment and collection of contributions in the cases of 423 patients (adults and children), the amount collected and remitted to the London County Council being £891 14s. 9d. The amounts of such assessments are subject to the approval of the County Council.

In addition to the patients visited by the Tuberculosis Visitors, advanced cases have been visited regularly at their own homes by members of the Care Committee. Medical and Nursing requisites, *e.g.*, water beds, air and water cushions, bed rests, feeding cups, etc., have been acquired by the Committee gradually, and these articles are provided on loan to necessitous cases. Miss Hill, on behalf of the Committee, has kept in touch with the Dispensary patients in St. James' Hospital, Balham. 61 of these cases have been visited regularly during the year, and such visits are greatly appreciated by the patients.

Articles of clothing have been supplied to patients in need of them ; especially to the patients about to enter residential institutions.

Further efforts were made during the year to raise funds for the maintenance of beds for advanced cases of Tuberculosis at St. Columba's Hospital, Hampstead. Through the instrumentality of Mrs. Nicol, the "Streatham New Players" Amateur Dramatic Society gave performances at the Congregational Church Hall, Streatham, and the amount of money raised by this means was £154 13s.

Mrs. Nicol and Mrs. Halfhide—assisted by a Committee of ladies—held a most successful "Mushroom Fair" in Streatham Hall during April ; and the artistic ability of Dr. Nicol contributed greatly to the success of the undertaking. The fair realised the sum of £701 in aid of the fund for the upkeep of beds at St. Columba's Hospital.

A grant of £15 was kindly made by the Prudential Assurance Company towards the fund.

As there is often great difficulty in arranging for institutional treatment under the London County Council's Scheme for very advanced cases who are too ill to be treated at home, the beds maintained at St. Columba's Hospital by this voluntary fund have been of the greatest service. All patients treated in this home have been very grateful for the care and attention given to them. During the year 12 patients were nursed there for varying periods, at a total cost of £163 13s. 8d.

Of these 12 patients admitted to St. Columba's Hospital, seven died, two were transferred to other institutions in an improved condition, one returned home, while two were still in Hospital at the end of the year. The Hospital was closed for five months for reconstruction.

By means of the same voluntary fund ten patients were given treatment at the Hahnemann Home, Bournemouth, and other Convalescent Homes. The average period of convalescent treatment granted was 12 weeks.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Work of Health Visitors.

The duties of the Health Visitors are as follows :—

INFANT VISITING.—Infants are visited as soon as information of birth is received either from the Registrar or by notification, and they are revisited four times during the first year of life unless they are attending one of the Infant Welfare Centres, when the revisits are made by the Centre Superintendent.

It has not been found necessary to visit systematically all children between the ages of one and five, as they have been visited when infants, and many of them are kept under supervision at the Welfare Centre or by visits made by the Superintendents of the Centres. Further opportunities for keeping observation on these children and their homes occur when visits are made to the home for some other purpose, as for instance, for a case of infectious disease. Children known to be unhealthy are visited regularly.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—All cases of Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Whooping Cough and Ophthalmia Neonatorum are visited on notification, as well as all known cases of Measles, and Diarrhœa in children under five.

The Health Visitors visit the homes of mothers attending the ante-natal Centres in the Borough, as well as the homes of women who apply for admission to Maternity Homes, and the maternity wards of St. Thomas's and other Hospitals. Home visits are also made for investigating applications for milk under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, and in connection with Convalescent and Dental treatment. Visits are also made to see if homes are suitable for children to return to after minor operations at General Hospitals.

One of the Health Visitors is present at each Infant Welfare or ante-natal Clinic, and some of them attend the Welfare Com-

mittee meetings. They also pay periodical visits to the Crèches and homes for unmarried mothers and children.

Table XXVII. summarises the work of the Health Visitors during the year in the six divisions of the Borough. The total visits and revisits under each heading are given in the last two columns of the Table, and the work in connection with the Welfare Centres and Crèches in the lower part of the Table.

TABLE XXVII.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.	
							Visits.	Re-visits.
No. OF VISITS TO :								
Infants under 1 year ..	854	291	634	543	540	1158	4020	6275
Children :								
1—2 years ..	12	—	4	6	—	9	31	1797
2—5 years ..	29	1	13	24	4	5	76	1173
Puerperal Fever	2	4	2	2	6	5	21	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	2	3	—	—	1	3	9	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	1	9	17	3	8	44	21
Pneumonia ..	1	—	—	3	—	5	9	2
Whooping Cough	176	45	131	40	110	201	703	122
Measles ..	134	102	156	88	199	398	1077	110
Diarrhœa ..	3	—	4	2	4	6	19	1
Ante-natal visits	144	23	45	78	32	86	408	109
Supply of milk ..	13	11	5	23	—	11	63	3
Miscellaneous ..	84	62	100	133	38	84	501	—
Ineffectual	556	307	427	665	279	917	3151	—
Total visits ..	2016	850	1530	1624	1216	2896	10132	—
Re-visits in each sub-district ..	2223	759	1548	1588	682	2815	—	9615
Attendances at Welfare Centres	107	159	107	132	149	173	827	—
Attendances at Ante-natal Centres	12	26	28	23	41	49	179	—
Health talks to mothers	41	49	19	52	42	23	226	—
Visit to Crèches ..	—	32	41	—	53	31	157	—
Committee meetings	2	16	—	—	25	—	43	—
TOTAL	162	282	195	207	310	276	1432	—

Infant Visiting.

There were 4,915 births during the year and 4,020 of these, or 81·7 per cent., were visited, compared with 81·1 in 1925, 79·9 in 1924, 77·1 in 1923, 81·1 in 1922, and 77·2 in 1921.

Table XXVIII. gives the particulars of the method of feeding of infants on the occasion of the initial visit and when revisited. Of 4,310 infants visited for the first time, 3,490 were entirely breast-fed, while 820 were otherwise fed.

On revisiting, 3,104 infants were found to be fed entirely on the breast, and 2,404 were fed by other methods.

TABLE XXVIII.

Method of Feeding.	Age of infant on first visit.				
	Under 1 month.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—12 months.	Total.
Breast-fed	2211	1165	68	46	3490
Otherwise fed ..	144	285	195	196	820

Method of Feeding.	Age of infant on subsequent visit.				
	Under 1 month.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—12 months.	Total.
Breast-fed	39	570	1461	1034	3104
Otherwise fed ..	13	219	670	1512	2414

It was found that in 1,813 of the births doctors had been in attendance, while in 1,526 the services of midwives had been utilised. 971 infants were born in hospitals and other institutions.

Midwives and Nursing Arrangements.

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. 43 midwives practise in the Borough, of whom 16 reside in neighbouring Boroughs.

There are 31 private maternity homes in the Borough, nine of them being carried on by practising midwives.

Arrangements have been made with various nursing Associations in the Borough for their nurses to attend cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Pneumonia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Infantile Diarrhoea, at my request, at a fee of 1s. 3d. per visit. 211 cases were visited during the year under these arrangements, and 3,690 visits were made to them as shown in Table XXIX.

TABLE XXIX.

	No. of cases.	No. of visits.
Whooping Cough	20	278
Influenza	16	229
Pneumonia	126	2467
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	22	396
Measles	27	320
TOTAL	211	3690

The number of visits made by nurses in 1925 was 2,247, and the increase is due to the increase in the number of cases of Pneumonia.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

There are now 11 Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough. A new Branch Centre was opened in Streatham during the year. It has been found necessary to open a second Infant Session at the Southfield Centre.

Each Centre has a Medical Officer, who attends at each Infant or Ante-natal Clinic, together with a trained Superintendent who visits the homes of children and expectant mothers in addition to her duties at the clinics. The voluntary workers at all the Centres continue to render valuable assistance at the sessions and carry out all the work connected with the keeping of records, and the purchase and sale of food, drugs and clothing. They do no visiting.

The total number of new infants seen at the Centres during 1926 was 2,619, compared with 2,401 for the previous year, and the total attendances were 45,141. The number of visits paid by the Superintendents to infants increased from 12,677 in 1925, to 13,078 in 1926.

Eight of the 11 Centres have ante-natal clinics and 549 cases were examined at these clinics, compared with 629 in 1925.

The following is a list of the Welfare Centres in the Borough, together with the hours at which the clinics are held :—

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.	CLINICS.	
	Ante-natal.	Infants.
CLAPHAM : Clapham Dispensary, Manor Street.	1st Monday in each month at 2 p.m.	Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at 2 to 3.30 p.m.
PUTNEY : 104, Felsham Road.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month at 10.30 a.m.	Wednesdays and Thursdays at 2 p.m.
PUTNEY PARK : Putney Park House, Dover House Rd.	None.	Fridays at 2 p.m.
BALHAM : 91, Bedford Hill.	1st and 3rd Fridays in each month at 10.30 a.m.	Wednesdays and Thursdays at 2 to 3.30 p.m.
STREATHAM : 37, Riggindale Road.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month at 10 a.m.	Tuesdays and Fridays at 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
Wesley Hall, Blegborough Road.	None.	Thursdays at 2 to 3.30 p.m.
TOOTING : Fairlight Hall, Fairlight Road.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month at 10 a.m.	Wednesdays and Thursdays at 2 to 3.30 p.m.
Church Hall, Lynwood Road.	4th Wednesday at 10.15 a.m.	Thursdays at 10.15 a.m.
SOUTHFIELD : St. Michael's Institute, Merton Road.	1st and 3rd Fridays in each month at 10 a.m.	Tuesdays and Fridays at 1.45 to 3.30 p.m.
FAIRFIELD : Fairfield Mission Hall, Fairfield Street.	None.	Thursdays at 2 to 3.30 p.m.
SPRINGFIELD : Church Hall, Earlsfield Road.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month at 11 a.m.	Tuesdays at 2 to 3.30 p.m.

The following Tables give full particulars of the work at each Centre during the year.

TABLE XXX.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Putney Park.	Balham.	Streatham.	Bleghborough Road.	Tooting.		Southfield.	Fairfield.	Springfield.	Totals.
							Fairlight	Lyn-wood Road				
New Cases, 1926 ..	466	202	74	379	333	75	268	139	246	213	224	2619
Transfers to other Centres ..	19	11	3	59	114	6	15	10	34	12	13	296
Passed on to L.C.C.	480	—	—	185	72	15	230	—	52	67	147	1248
Total Attendances ..	7881	4689	1460	6699	5834	1490	4673	2185	3580	3157	3793	45141
Ante-natal Cases ..	46	62	62	85	74	—	73	47	49	11	40	549
Ante-natal Attendances	118	190	—	346	199	—	143	83	176	19	79	1353
Nurses' Visits to Infants ..	1559	1319	419	2298	1294	—	2336	—	1225	991	1637	13078
Nurses' Visits to Ante-natal Cases ..	160	165	51	193	113	—	46	—	141	34	62	965
No. of Sessions :—												
Infants	96	100	50	100	96	32	85	42	53	50	50	754
Ante-natal ..	12	24	—	28	23	—	22	19	24	—	24	176
Health Talks given	96	50	32	69	51	—	50	24	25	16	50	463

Day Nurseries.

The addresses of the four Day Nurseries in the Borough are as follows :—

Putney	..	Putney Crèche, 95, Lacy Road.
Tooting	..	Fairlight Hall Day Nursery, Fairlight Road.
Wandsworth..		Wandsworth Day Nursery and Training School, 14, Garratt Lane.
Balham	..	Balham Day Nursery, 22, Old Devonshire Road.

The Day Nurseries are voluntary institutions subsidised by Exchequer and Borough Council grants. 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 parents' payments vary from 6d. to 1s. per day for one child, a reduction being made when more than one child from the same family is admitted, or when a child is admitted for half a day only.

The Putney, Wandsworth and Balham Day Nurseries are also training schools for nurses who intend to take up crèche work. They are admitted as probationers and remain for about a year, receiving practical and theoretical training. The matrons give courses of lectures, which the probationers are bound to attend, and an examination is held at the end of the course.

157 inspections of the crèches were made during the year by the Health Visitors.

The attendances were :—Putney, 4,807 ; Balham, 4,932 ; Tooting, 4,571 ; and Wandsworth, 4,517 ; a total of 18,827, compared with 20,827 in 1925.

Institutions for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children.

The Streatham Babies' Hospital, 39, Riggindale Road, is for the treatment of infants up to the age of five years. There are 18 cots, and the nursing staff consists of Matron, a Sister,

two Assistant Nurses and three Probationers. A Visiting Medical Officer attends daily. The parents pay 10s. 6d. per week for their children, but necessitous cases are admitted free, or at a reduced fee, according to circumstances.

Medical practitioners can recommend cases for admission and attend them while in the Hospital.

116 infants were admitted in 1926, 69 from addresses in the Borough and 47 from outside the Borough. Most of the cases were infants suffering from Marasmus, Gastritis and Debility.

The Borough Council pay an annual grant of £500 to this Hospital under their maternity and child welfare scheme.

There is one other large institution in the Borough for the accommodation of 60 children up to the age of five years.

There are five institutions or hostels in the Borough for the reception of expectant unmarried mothers, all in connection with rescue work. In two of them the mothers are admitted some months previous to the confinement, while in three they are admitted towards the end of pregnancy. In most of these homes the mothers are expected to remain some months after confinement.

Arrangements have been made for a medical man to attend at each hostel when necessary, and some of the infants attend the most convenient Infant Welfare Centre.

Convalescent Homes.

During the year 17 mothers were sent to Convalescent Homes, 14 of them taking their infants with them. Eight other children were also sent. Both mothers and children derived much benefit from the change of air.

Supply of Milk.

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, and is now being operated in accordance with the provisions laid down by the Ministry of Health in Circular 185, dated March, 1921.

During the year, 792 families were supplied with milk under the above scheme:—158 in Clapham; 76 in Putney, 128 in Balham; 101 in Streatham; 93 in Tooting; 46 in Southfield; 112 in Fairlight; and 78 in Springfield. The total cost to the Council was £1,982 15s. 6d.

Women and children in receipt of milk under the Council's scheme are expected to attend the Welfare Centre during the time that the milk is being granted, though this rule is not enforced in cases where there is some very good reason for the mother's non-attendance.

There is little doubt that many mothers and children have benefited from the supply of free milk since the scheme was instituted. In many cases the milk granted has enabled nursing mothers to prolong the period of lactation, and the records kept at the Welfare Centres show good results in the health and general well-being of many infants.

Dental Treatment.

The teeth of mothers and children are examined as a routine by the Medical Officers at the Welfare Centres, and those requiring treatment are advised to attend at the Dental Clinic of the British Dental Hospital, 23, South Side, Clapham Common.

The modified arrangements made with the British Dental Hospital in 1923, have continued in force throughout the year, and all expectant and nursing mothers attending the Welfare Centres are eligible for treatment under the scheme, provided their financial circumstances are such as to preclude them from paying the full cost of treatment.

The Council makes a payment to the Hospital of 5s. per attendance, with an additional charge of 5s. for each case requiring nitrous oxide. A separate charge is made for dentures

and patients are asked to contribute towards the cost of these according to their means. 62 cases, 53 women and nine children were treated at the Hospital and 149 attendances were made.

The above service has been extended during the year for Putney and Wandsworth. The Council has arranged with a local dentist to treat cases from these districts. The fees paid by the Council are in accordance with the scale for members of approved Societies.

18 cases availed themselves of these facilities during the year, 14 being women, and four children.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

The Sanitary inspection of the Borough is being carried out in accordance with the arrangements mentioned in last year's Annual Report.

Table XXXI. gives a summary of the sanitary operations carried out in the Borough during the year.

During the year the number of drains which were tested was 1,620, and of these 696 were found to be in a defective condition. The drains of 80 houses were re-constructed.

Damp conditions have been remedied in 885 premises, and in 101 of these damp courses were inserted.

20 privies and earth closets are known to be in existence in the Borough, and all of these are in connection with tennis grounds. No conversions to water carriage system were carried out during the year.

It will be seen from this Table that 63 cases of overcrowding were abated. In addition to these many further instances of overcrowding were brought to the notice of the Department, but owing to the shortage of housing accommodation it was not possible to remedy the conditions found.

28 of the above cases of overcrowding which were abated during the year were accommodated in Wandsworth Borough Council houses, and 13 in London County Council houses.

TABLE XXXI.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
1. Premises cleansed and repaired	479	168	594	432	490	1198	3361
2. Drains tested	253	106	234	325	136	566	1620
3. Drains cleansed or repaired	64	53	96	70	68	345	696
4. Water closets cleansed or repaired	155	81	294	150	154	379	1213
5. Soil pipes repaired ..	17	6	12	5	1	25	66
6. Waste pipes altered or repaired	32	19	50	27	33	166	327
7. Rainwater pipes repaired	46	17	55	28	28	100	274
8. Roof and gutters repaired	262	59	199	150	201	556	1427
9. Damp courses inserted	23	6	6	22	7	37	101
10. Damp conditions otherwise remedied ..	90	49	70	172	87	316	784
11. Yards drained or paved	49	6	105	45	63	216	484
12. Dust bins provided or repaired	249	53	168	118	142	412	1142
13. Water cisterns cleansed, covered or repaired	26	54	24	15	17	95	231
14. Water supply reinstated	5	1	16	9	12	26	69
15. Defective fireplaces remedied	23	16	35	31	30	129	264
16. Defective coppers remedied	20	6	34	14	20	93	187
17. Cases of overcrowding abated	14	2	4	5	19	19	63
18. Stables and stable yards drained or paved	1	2	9	3	—	8	23
19. Accumulations of manure, etc., removed	13	15	31	41	22	48	170
20. Urinals cleansed or repaired	7	3	2	2	2	4	20
21. Animals improperly kept	3	1	5	7	6	20	42
22. Smoke nuisances ..	—	—	—	3	1	19	23
23. Other nuisances ..	94	45	75	45	71	317	647
TOTAL	1925	768	2118	1719	1610	5094	13234
No. or preliminary notices served	941	304	888	670	773	1852	5428
No. of preliminary notices complied with without the service of statutory notices	719	255	748	528	664	1488	4402
No. of statutory notices served	140	30	100	54	80	346	750
No. of statutory notices complied with	125	20	75	61	73	278	632

Table XXXII. gives full details of the inspections carried out by the District Inspectors.

TABLE XXXII.

				In- spections.	Re- In- spections.	Total.
To investigate complaints	..	..		6186	16057	22243
House-to-House inspections	..	..		1674	4739	6413
Infective Diseases :—						
Notifiable diseases	..	..	..	1939	1200	3139
Measles	..	..	..	2957	54	3011
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	364	24	388
Other infective diseases	..	..		333	19	352
Verminous conditions	..	..	..	246	16	262
			No. of Premises			
Bakehouses	..	..	124	211	167	378
Offensive Trades	..	..	3	113	—	113
Piggeries	..	..	16	83	3	86
Factories, workshops, etc.			2141	2094	27	2121
Houses let in lodgings	..		265	226	406	632
Rag and bote stores	..		24	52	1	53
Sanitary conveniences	..		162	906	15	921
Mews and stables	..	..	210	922	65	987
Other inspections	..	..	..	2944	253	3197
TOTAL INSPECTIONS				21250	23046	44296
Smoke observations	..	..	..	30	—	30
Legal proceedings, Attendances at Court	..	..	..	45	—	45

Underground Rooms.

There are 15 underground rooms in illegal occupation at the present time and notices have been served, but owing to the difficulty of other accommodation being obtained for the occupiers no further action can be taken in the meanwhile.

Housing Act, 1925.

All house-to-house inspections under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are carried out as if these were inspections under Part IV. of the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the results recorded on a special card which was drawn up in 1910 and has been in use since that date. Where nuisances are found, notices are served under the Public Health Act.

The results of these inspections are shown in Table XXXIII. 1,674 inspections were made, compared with 1,820 in 1925, and nuisances were found in 1,443 of the houses, necessitating the service of sanitary notices.

TABLE XXXIII.

WARDS.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects were found.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN:—			
			One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards
Clapham North ..	76	67	30	63	40	25
Clapham South ..	51	46	3	16	33	10
Putney	57	51	4	—	20	49
Streatham	225	200	26	55	110	161
Balham	378	347	84	196	312	230
Tooting	334	266	14	19	33	291
Southfield	136	113	42	21	8	108
Fairfield	108	105	16	21	13	87
Springfield	309	248	78	117	138	202
WHOLE BOROUGH	1674	1443	297	508	707	1163

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923.

54 applications for Certificates were received during the year. On inspection it was found that all the premises were not reasonably fit for human habitation.

Three of them were put in a reasonable state of repair before the meeting of the Committee at which Certificates would have been granted, and one applicant removed before the Certificate was granted.

Of the 50 premises in respect of which Certificates were granted, 42 were rendered reasonably fit during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of factories, workshops, workplaces and home-workers' premises is shown in Table XXXIV., together with the number of inspections made. The inspection of food premises are not included in this Table, but are shown in Table XXXVIII.

TABLE XXXIV.

Class of Works.	Number of Places on Register at end of 1926.	Number of Inspections, 1926.	Number of Notices 1926.	Number of Prosecutions, 1926.
Factories :—				
Factory Laundries ..	61	69	5	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	75	188	2	—
Other Factories	431	431	22	—
TOTAL	567	688	29	—
Workshops :—				
Workshop Laundries ..	42	45	2	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	49	190	1	—
Other Workshops	900	919	30	—
TOTAL	991	1154	33	—
Workplaces	260	202	13	—
TOTAL : Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	1818	2044	75	—
Home-workers' premises ..	447	455	17	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	2265	2499	92	—

Further details with regard to homeworkers' premises are given in Table XXXV.

TABLE XXXV.

HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists.				Outwork in unwhole- some premises	Out work in in- fected pre- mises.	
	Lists received from Employers.			Notices served on oc- cupiers as to keeping or sending lists.		In- stan- ces.	No- tices served.	In- stan- ces.
	Lists.	Outworkers.					
		Con- trac- tors.	Work- men.				
Wearing Apparel :—							
(1.) Making, etc. ..	50	38	175	28	17	17	41
(2.) Cleaning and washing	2	4	4	—	—	—	—
Paper bags and boxes ..	2	—	6	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	54	42	185	28	17	17	41

The total number of addresses received from other Councils was 601, and 122 addresses were forwarded to other Councils. The number of addresses received has decreased by six, and the number sent decreased by 21. 18 names and addresses were forwarded to this Borough in error.

The number of notices sent to employers during the year was 28, and these had a most satisfactory result.

During the year 41 cases of infective diseases—one of Scarlet Fever, four of Diphtheria, 29 of Measles, and seven 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 XXXVI.
DETAILS WITH REGARD TO REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.						Number.
(1)						(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bake- houses, may be enumerated here.	Workshop Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	49
	Workshop Laundries	..	..	..	..	42
	Dressmakers' and Milliners' Workshops	..	..	..	..	134
	Bootmakers	..	..	..	..	94
	Smiths and Engineers	..	..	..	..	57
	Builders	..	..	..	..	50
	Tailors	..	..	..	..	63
	Motor Engineers	..	..	..	..	44
	Upholsterers	..	..	..	..	27
	Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	27
Other	..	..	..	..	404	
Total number of workshops on Register						991

TABLE XXXVII.
DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND
WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prose- cutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness ..	39	37	—	—
Want of ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	64	60	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	44	43	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouses				
(s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories) and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
TOTAL	149	142	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

The whole of the work in connection with Food and the inspection of Food Premises is now carried out by three inspectors. Mr. T. Newell, Chief Inspector of Food and Drugs, is responsible for all work in connection with the taking of samples and other duties under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. He also supervises the work of the other two inspectors, each of whom is responsible for the inspection of food premises in one-half of the Borough.

The following Table gives the number of food premises and slaughterhouses in the Borough, and shows the number of inspections made, the notices served and prosecutions taken.

TABLE XXXVIII.

Premises.	Number of Places on the Register at end of 1926.	Number of inspections, 1926.	Number of Notices, 1926.	Number of prosecutions, 1926.
Dairies, milkshops and cowsheds	246	2176	7	—
Restaurant kitchens ..	250	1069	3	—
Ice cream premises	394	361	—	—
Slaughterhouses	7	340	—	—
Butchers' shops	244	1682	4	—
Greengrocers' shops	312	1028	4	—
Fishmongers' shops	114	681	2	—
Fried fish shops	78	427	3	—
Markets and stalls	54	3640	2	—
Other premises where food is prepared for sale ..	463	806	35	—
TOTAL	2162	12210	60	—

The number of inspections of premises where food is sold or prepared was 12,210, compared with 6,917 in 1925, and 3,244 in 1924, when a second Food Inspector was appointed, and the duty of inspecting these premises was transferred from the District Inspectors to the Food Inspectors.

A third Food Inspector was appointed in November, 1925, and this has made it possible to carry out more frequent inspections of premises where food is sold and prepared, so that the food supply of the Borough is now under much closer supervision than it was prior to 1924.

Milk Supply.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.—This Order came into operation on the 1st October, 1926, and contains many new provisions relating to the conduct of milk businesses, the cleanliness of milk premises, utensils, and employees, the proper storage of the milk, and the precautions to be taken on the occurrence of infectious disease. The Order also requires all dairymen and dairies to be registered. It was found necessary to serve notices in respect of one dairy where a case of infectious disease occurred, prohibiting the occupants of the dairy from taking part in the business for 24 hours.

In order to comply with the requirements of this Order, the dairies situated within the Borough have been inspected on many occasions and numerous structural improvements have been carried out by the dairymen under the supervision of the Inspectors. In some cases these improvements have necessitated complete reconstruction of the dairies, while in others it has been possible to bring them up to date by improving existing structures.

There are now 246 registered milk premises in the Borough, one of them being also a cowshed. 118 of these are premises having a properly equipped dairy from which milk is sold by milk rounds, and 128 of them are shops selling milk over the counter, but with no rounds.

As a result of the improvements which have been carried out, each of the 118 dairy premises operating a round is now pro-

vided with a properly constructed dairy where milk can be bottled, a milk store, and suitable means for obtaining steam or hot water for the cleansing of the milk vessels.

2,176 inspections of dairies were made by the district Food Inspectors during the year under review.

The quality of the milk supplied to the Borough throughout the year has been good, and the average fat content shown by the analysis of 936 samples was 3·57 per cent., compared with 3·59 per cent. in 1925.

Meat.

Seven private slaughter houses are now in use in the Borough, and the Food Inspectors made 340 visits to these premises. They were present on almost every occasion when slaughtering took place, and inspected the carcasses and organs after slaughter. 1,813 carcasses were examined at these visits and the following organs found to be diseased were condemned and destroyed :—

39 pairs of Lungs.	25 Livers.
8 Heads and Tongues.	14 Omentums.
2 Plucks.	1 Spleen.

In each of these cases the carcasses were passed as sound and wholesome after careful examination, and in no case was it found necessary to condemn a carcass.

There are 244 butcher's shops in the Borough. 1,682 inspections of these shops were made and the meat exposed for sale has been examined regularly.

Under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, every butcher is required to do all that is reasonably necessary to guard against the contamination of meat by flies, filth and dust. The most efficient method of doing this is by providing a glass front to the shop, and at the present time over 200 of the 244 butcher's shops in the Borough have been fitted with glass fronts.

Unsound Food.

At the request of the owners, the following foodstuffs were condemned and destroyed, and the usual Certificates granted, viz. :—12 lbs. of lamb ; 1 pig's head ; 78 lbs. of codfish ; 1 box of filleted cod and 3 boxes of cod roes ; 32 boxes and 222 lbs. of haddock ; 1 box and 4½ stone of herrings ; 11½ lbs. of herring roes ; 8 stone of skate ; 6 stone of dabs ; 2 boxes of soles and 5 lbs. of lemon soles ; 22 lbs. of plaice ; 2 boxes of eels ; 1 box of mackerel ; 1 box of headless coley ; 1 box of rock salmon ; 1 cwt. of dogfish ; 15 doz. escallops ; 2 crates of bananas ; and 2 bags of potatoes.

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

During the year 2,000 samples of foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of these 1,000 were purchased as official samples, while 1,000 were purchased unofficially as test or informal samples. 60, or six per cent. of the official samples, and 47, or 4·7 per cent. of the unofficial samples were found to be adulterated or not up to standard. The total adulterations reported were 107, or 5·3 per cent. of the samples submitted.

Proceedings were instituted against the vendors of eight of the 60 adulterated samples taken officially. The total amount received in penalties under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during the year amounted to £2 5s., and the costs to £8 10s. 6d., making a total of £10 15s. 6d.

TABLE XXXIX.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, DURING 1926, SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE ADULTERATED COMPARED WITH 1922, 1923, 1924, AND 1925.

	Percentage of Samples adulterated, 1922-1925.				No. of samples, 1926.		
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Examined.	Found adulterated or not up to standard	Percentage adulterated
Bread	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Butter	2·6	1·3	0·6	1·7	466	4	0·8
Cocoa	—	4·3	—	—	6	—	—
Coffee	2·2	—	—	5·4	24	—	—
Confectionery and Jam ..	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Cream and Preserved Cream ..	13·3	18·5	13·6	6·0	30	—	—
Self-raising Flour ..	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Margarine	6·2	—	—	—	24	—	—
Milk	2·8	3·6	3·7	2·8	936	19	2·0
Separated Milk	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Condensed Milk	—	—	—	—	27	3	11·0
Dried Milk	—	6·6	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard	—	—	—	—	12	2	16·6
Sugar	—	3·4	—	—	12	—	—
Tea	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Vinegar	7·1	42·8	—	4·1	20	8	40·0
Drugs	20·1	13·0	14·7	4·5	65	3	4·6
Other Articles	12·4	11·6	1·0	7·1	342	68	19·8
ALL ARTICLES ..	5·1	5·5	4·55	3·2	2000	107	5·3

The following Table gives the number of formal and informal samples taken in each sub-district of the Borough, and shows the number taken per 1,000 of population, the number adulterated and the percentage of adulteration :—

TABLE XL.

	Informal Samples.			Formal Samples.			TOTAL.			
	Number taken.	Adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Number taken.	Adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Number taken.	Number per 1,000 of population.	Adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.
Clapham ..	176	10	5.6	189	12	6.3	365	5.7	22	6.0
Putney	95	5	5.2	93	7	7.5	188	5.9	12	6.3
Balham	130	6	4.6	155	11	7.0	285	5.2	17	5.9
Streatham ..	160	7	4.3	143	7	4.8	303	5.2	14	4.6
Tooting	139	6	4.3	100	6	6.0	239	5.9	12	5.0
Wandsworth ..	300	13	4.3	320	17	5.3	620	6.1	30	4.9
Whole Borough	1000	47	4.7	1000	60	6.0	2000	5.7	107	5.3

Milk.

The following samples of milk were submitted for analysis :—

936 of whole new milk.

1 of separated milk.

27 of condensed milk.

Of these, 22 were reported against as being adulterated or not up to Legal Standard. Nine contained extraneous water, and 13 were deficient in milk fat.

Proceedings were taken in four cases, and in 18 cases the Public Health Committee, after considering the amount of adulteration and the circumstances of the sale, decided not to prosecute the vendors, but to take further samples.

24 samples of milk were taken on delivery at various public institutions situated within the Borough. All of these samples were genuine.

29 samples were procured whilst in transit from the farmer to the retailer, the samples being taken when the milk arrived at various railway stations within the Borough, both at the mid-night and mid-day deliveries. All of these samples were genuine.

Eight samples of milk were procured in the early morning from wholesale dealers during delivery to the retailers. All these samples were genuine.

310 samples have been taken on Sundays, either in the early morning or at mid-day. Four, or 1·2 per cent. were reported as adulterated.

490 samples were taken from milk vendors in the street during the early morning (5 to 7 a.m.) on week-days, and of these 10, or 2·0 per cent. were reported against.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1922 and 1923.

The following licences for the sale of Designated Milks were granted :—

Certified	57
Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)	25
Grade A	22
Pasteurised	49

The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

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

	Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	964	Nil.
Cream	18	Nil.

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	..	..	..	12
(2.) Statements incorrect	..	..	..	0
Total	..	..	..	12

"Crystallised Boric Acid" was the only preservative found. Determination of milk fat in cream sold as "Preserved Cream" :—

(1.) Above 35 per cent.	..	..	..	12
(2.) Below 35 per cent.	..	..	..	0
Total	..	..	..	12

In each of these samples the provisions as to labelling were duly observed and no thickening substances were found in any of the samples.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

11 samples of milk were examined for Tubercle Bacilli under Section 5 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and in none of them was this organism detected.

The following samples of graded milk were submitted for bacteriological examination in order to see if the bacterial content was within the standard prescribed for the appropriate grade.

TABLE XLI.

	Samples Taken.	Reported against.	Percentage reported against.
Certified	25	4	16.0
Grade A (Tuberculin tested)	9	8	88.8
Grade A	8	7	87.5
Pasteurised	26	11	42.3
All samples examined ..	68	30	44.1

The Minister of Health was notified of the result of these examinations.

Butter and Margarine.

466 samples of butter were submitted for analysis during the year, and of these four, or 0·8 per cent. were reported against.

24 samples of margarine were submitted for analysis and all were reported genuine.

Other Articles.

72 samples of apples were examined for the presence of arsenic and 47 of them were found to contain a small quantity of this substance, but in most of them the amount of arsenic was less than one-hundredth part of a grain per pound of apples.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year 2,468 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 XLII.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
DIPHTHERIA :—							
Negative	389	216	246	304	171	724	2050
Positive	81	34	49	50	27	124	365
ENTERIC FEVER :—							
<i>Blood :</i>							
Negative	3	2	2	19	1	—	27
Positive	—	2	1	3	—	—	6
<i>Fæces and Urine :</i>							
Negative	—	—	—	3	—	1	4
Positive	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS :—							
Negative	2	1	1	2	2	3	11
Positive	1	—	—	4	—	—	5
TOTAL	476	255	299	385	201	852	2468

Examinations of Sputum made at the Dispensary are not included in the above figures.

Disinfection.

The total number of rooms disinfected after the occurrence of cases of infectious disease was 4,574 :—744 in Clapham, 373 in Putney, 654 in Balham, 670 in Streatham, 549 in Tooting, and 1,584 in Wandsworth.

Four public and one private elementary schools were also disinfected for infectious diseases.

Cleansing of Persons Act.

The names of 147 children, 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 48 cases the body and clothing also were said to be verminous.

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

31 adults were given baths at the Council's Disinfecting Station on account of suffering from Scabies.

Flies and Mosquitoes.

During the summer months certain ponds, streams and areas of stagnant water were treated by spraying with paraffin, with the object of destroying the larvæ of mosquitoes.

Chloride of lime was used for sprinkling horse manure in order to destroy the larvæ and pupæ of flies. A total of £1 2s. 11d. was spent in materials used in work of this nature.

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

18 visits to workshops were made by the Inspector, and the materials used for bedding and upholstery were examined.

Five samples of rag flock were procured and submitted for analysis, and all of them passed the required standard of cleanliness.

Seven certificates have been issued in respect of the sterilisation of materials used in the manufacture of rag flock for export.

Water Supply—Cutting-off Notices.

During the year, 72 notices with respect to 79 premises were received from the Water Board, stating that the supply had been withdrawn.

In 52 premises the water supply was cut off for non-payment of rates, in six in consequence of defects to the supply service, and in 21 because the premises were empty.

Mortuaries.

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

In Clapham, five bodies were removed to the Mortuary, in Streatham five, and in Wandsworth, 77, of which 33 were from Wandsworth, 21 from Putney, two from Streatham, 18 from Tooting, one from Battersea, one from Chelsea and one from Fulham—a total of 87.

Inspection of Sanitary Conveniences.

The number of Sanitary Conveniences inspected was 162; 47 in Clapham, 17 in Putney, 12 in Balham, 18 in Streatham, 14 in Tooting and 54 in Wandsworth. 921 inspections were made during the year, and six notices, chiefly for cleansing, were served and complied with.

Ambulance Service.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board provide a free ambulance service for the removal of cases of infectious disease, and for other cases on payment. The London County Council provide a free accident service, and has now arranged with the London Ambulance Service, the St. John's Ambulance Association, and the British Red Cross Society for the conveyance of parturient women to maternity hospitals at any hour of the day or night.

Removal and Collection of House Refuse.

The method of removal and collection of refuse in the Borough is a combined system of mechanical and horse traction carried out by contract. The collecting wagons are hauled from house to house by horses, and when full are drawn up mechanically on to a motor carrier which takes the refuse to the place of disposal. An empty wagon is left to replace the full one.

The Contractor has the use of the Council's Destructor, and about two-thirds of the refuse is dealt with at the Destructor, where it is sorted and sifted. Part of the sifted refuse is removed and part is burnt in the Destructor furnace. The remaining third of the house refuse is taken down the Thames by barge from two riverside wharves in the Borough, and disposed of below Barking.

STAFF.

Details of the staff of the Department in December, 1926, are given below. All are whole-time officers with the exception of two of the mortuary keepers. Officers to whose salary no contribution is made under the Public Health Acts or by Exchequer grants are marked with *.

Medical Officer of Health :—

F. G. Caley, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Deputy M.O.H. and Tuberculosis Officer :—

A. W. Forrest, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant M.O.H. and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer :—

J. J. MacDonnell, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Dr. Forrest devotes one-half of his time to general Public Health duties in the Department, and for the other half is employed as Tuberculosis Officer. Half of his salary ranks for grant under the Tuberculosis Scheme.

Dr. MacDonnell devotes the whole of his time to duties in connection with Tuberculosis and the whole of his salary ranks for grant under that scheme.

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS.

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Certificates held.		
		Sanitary Inspector.	Meat and Food.	Others.
SENIOR INSPECTOR : W. G. Crabbe ..	Dec. 1891	R. San. Inst.	No	Six
INSPECTORS : A. J. Weeks ..	Dec. 1892	„	No	Four
R. Brown	June 1893	„	No	Five
A. W. Browne ..	Aug. 1898	„	Yes	One
H. E. Brown ..	Mar. 1902	„	Yes	One
A. E. Vickers ..	Dec. 1919	S.I. Exam. Bd.	Yes	—
H. T. Lambert ..	Dec. 1919	„	Yes	Three
F. Haworth ..	June 1920	„	No	—
J. A. Sands ..	July 1920	„	No	One
E. J. Edwards ..	Sept. 1924	„	No	—
E. V. Roots ..	Sept. 1926	„	Yes	—

FOOD AND DRUGS INSPECTORS.

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Certificates held.		
		Sanitary Inspector.	Meat and Food.	Others.
CHIEF INSPECTOR : T. Newell	Mar. 1900	R. San. Inst.	Yes	Six
INSPECTORS : A. G. Patterson	June 1925	S.I. Exam. Bd.	Yes	—
W. H. Jones ..	Sept. 1926	„	Yes	—
ASSISTANT : *C. F. Standish ..	July 1924	S.I. Exam. Bd.	No	—

HEALTH VISITORS.

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Certificates held.				
		Health Visitor.	Trained Nurse.	C. M. B.	Sanitary Inspector.	
HEALTH VISITORS :						
Miss D. S. Collins ..	Mar. 1913	Yes	No	No	Yes	
„ E. K. Woods ..	Feb. 1916	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
„ R. M. Watling	May 1922	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
„ I. M. Pullar ..	Aug. 1924	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
„ P. L. Luff ..	June 1925	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
„ A. Bannerman	Nov. 1926	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
TUBERCULOSIS VISITORS :						
Miss P. G. Moores ..	April 1915	Yes	Yes	No	No	
„ E. E. Merron ..	Sept. 1918	No	Yes	No	No	
„ M. Dean	Jan. 1924	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	

CLERICAL STAFF.

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Appointment.	Certificates held.
*A. E. Cooper ..	Nov. 1897	Chief Clerk	San. Insp. and four others.
*F. Bray	Oct. 1903	First Class Clerk	San. Insp. and six others.
*P. C. Clark	Nov. 1903	Second Class Clerk	One other.
*F. A. Eustace ..	Nov. 1912	Second Class Clerk	One other.
†E. Hunt	Mar. 1913	Second Class Clerk and Dispenser	One other
Miss C. Wellings ..	May 1921	Second Class Clerk	—
†Miss H. G. Wright	Jan. 1925	Third Class Clerk	—
*P. O'Grady	Nov. 1925	„	One other.
†Miss D. E. Kilsby	Nov. 1925	„	—
*R. H. Chandler ..	Dec. 1925	„	One other.
*L. L. Parrini ..	May 1923	Office Boy	—

† Employed at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

Disinfecting Station.

*J. Bond, Engineer.

Nine Disinfecting Attendants.

Mortuaries.

One whole-time and two part-time mortuary keepers.

Maternity Home.

Gardener-attendant.

Mr. B. Nurcombe, Senior Sanitary Inspector, retired on 31st August, after 37 years' service with the Council.

Mr. E. V. Roots, Assistant Food and Drugs Inspector, was promoted to District Inspector to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Nurcombe's retirement, and Mr. Crabbe was appointed Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. W. H. Jones, previously a Sanitary Inspector to the Mitcham Council, was appointed Inspector for Food and Drugs duties, in place of Mr. Roots.

Miss A. Bannerman was appointed Health Visitor in November on the resignation of Miss E. G. Hoare, after two years' service with the Council.

During the year Mr. Roots obtained the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as an Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Mr. Patterson and Mr. Roots have attended the short course of instruction in Clean Milk Production held at the National Institute for Research in Dairying, near Reading, and the instruction received has been of considerable assistance to them in their routine work.

Miss Moores and Miss Hoare attended the 5th Winter School for Health Visitors organised by the Women Sanitary Inspectors'

and Health Visitors' Association. Six of the female visiting staff have attended this course during the last three years, and have derived much benefit from the instruction given.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the manner in which the Staff generally have carried out their duties.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. G. CALEY.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—

Total	1954
(i.) By the Local Authority	87
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	1867
(By the Borough Council since 1919—866).	

1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

(1.) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	13925
(2.) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1674
(3.) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12
(4.) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	5416

2. 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	4402
---	------

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
--	-----

- (2.) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a.) By owners | Nil |
| (b.) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |
- (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 750
- (2.) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a.) By owners | 632 |
| (b.) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

- (1.) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders .. 2
- (2.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. 12
- (3.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit Nil
- (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

PARTICULARS OF PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.		Costs.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
18, Wharf Road, Wandsworth ..	Nuisances	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done	—	—	21	0
16, Cavendish Road, Clapham ..	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	—	21	0
4, Burstock Road, Putney	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	—	10	6
35, Huntsmoor Road, Wandsworth	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	—	10	6
66, Clifton Street, Clapham ..	Nuisances	Summons dismissed, the work having been done	—	—	10	6
145, Manor Street, Clapham ..	Nuisances	Summons dismissed, the work having been done	—	—	10	6
51, Lavenham Road, Wandsworth..	Nuisances	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done	—	—	10	6
33, Longley Road, Tooting ..	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances Summons dismissed, the work having been done	—	—	21	0

PARTICULARS OF PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.—*continued.*

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
49, Ellora Road, Streatham ..	Nuisances	Summons dismissed, the work having been done	s. d. —	s. d. 21 0
39, Pirbright Road, Wandsworth ..	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	21 0
27, Hereward Road, Tooting ..	Absence of a dustbin	Summons withdrawn, dustbin having been provided	—	10 6
14 and 16, Danbrook Road Streatham ..	Nuisances	Summonses dismissed, the work having been done	—	21 0
41, Dempster Road, Wandsworth ..	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	—
3A, Gonsalva Road, Clapham ..	Nuisances	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done	—	10 0
14, 16, 16A and 16B, Aristotle Road, Clapham ..	Nuisances	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done	—	42 0
25, Aslett Street, Wandsworth ..	Verminous conditions	Defendant undertaking to strip walls and remove wood-work required, the summons was adjourned <i>sine die</i>	—	42 0

PARTICULARS OF PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.—*continued.*

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
47, Pirbright Road, Wandsworth ..	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances	s. d. —	s. d. 10 6
		Non-compliance with Order ..	20 0	—
3-15, Portslade Road, Clapham ..	Nuisances	Summons dismissed owing to shortness of lease	—	—
47, Selkirk Road, Tooting	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	—
	Contravention of Bye - laws (yard paving)	Order made for abatement ..	—	—
	Absence of dustbin	Convicted	20 0	50 0
109, Twilley Street, Wandsworth ..	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	—
95, Larkhall Rise, Clapham ..	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	21 0
			40 0	£18 15 0

ANNUAL STATEMENT

of the work done in the Borough of Wandsworth under
the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

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

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

During the year ended 31st December, 1926, we have examined, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and various food Orders, a total number of two thousand samples, all of which were submitted by Mr. Newell, the Council's Food Inspector, one-half of them having been taken with the necessary formalities required by the Acts and the remaining half procured informally.

The following statement shows the nature of the samples examined with the number of those returned as adulterated or not up to legal standard; the details of Drugs and "Other Articles" following.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Nature of Sample.	Examined			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Bread	—	4	4	—	—	—
Butter	1	465	466	1	3	4
Cocoa	—	6	6	—	—	—
Coffee	—	24	24	—	—	—
Confectionery (Sweets) ..	—	12	12	—	—	—
Cream	—	18	18	—	—	—
Cream, Preserved ..	—	12	12	—	—	—
Flour, Self-raising	—	7	7	—	—	—
Margarine	—	24	24	—	—	—
Milk	936	—	936	19	—	19
Milk, Condensed (Full Cream) ..	1	20	21	1	2	3
Milk, Condensed (Machine Skimmed) ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Milk, Separated ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mustard	1	11	12	1	1	2
Sugar	—	12	12	—	—	—
Tea	—	12	12	—	—	—
Vinegar	4	16	20	4	4	8
Drugs	1	64	65	1	2	3
Other Articles ..	55	287	342	33	35	68
TOTAL ..	1000	1000	2000	60	47	107

DRUGS.

Nature of Sample.	Examined			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Acid, Boric ..	—	8	8	—	—	—
Acid, Citric ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Acid, Tartaric ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Almond Oil ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil ..	—	12	12	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Friar's Balsam ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Ipecacuanha Wine ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Jalap, powdered ..	1	3	4	1	1	2
Milk Sugar ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Ointment, Boric ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Ointment, White ppt ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Paraffin (Medicinal) ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Red Precipitate ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Soda, Bicarbonate ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sulphur, Milk of ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
White Precipitate ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	1	64	65	1	2	3

OTHER ARTICLES.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Apples	45	27	72	32	15	47
Arrowroot	—	3	3	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	25	25	—	—	—
Barley, pearl	—	10	10	—	—	—
Cake, fancy	—	1	1	—	1	1
Cake, sponge	1	13	14	—	1	1
Cornflour	—	3	3	—	—	—
Dried fruit	—	12	12	—	—	—
Dripping	—	6	6	—	—	—
Eggs, dried	—	1	1	—	—	—
Egg substitute	—	5	5	—	—	—
Ginger, ground	—	5	5	—	—	—
Ham (raw and cooked)	—	2	2	—	1	1
Honey	—	7	7	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	11	11	—	—	—
Jelly (table)	—	3	3	—	—	—
Lard	—	38	38	—	—	—

OTHER ARTICLES.—continued.

Nature of Sample.	Examined			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Lemonade	8	9	17	—	5	5
Lemonade powder ..	—	12	12	—	11	11
Meat (cooked chicken) ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat, potted ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Mince Meat ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Oatmeal	—	3	3	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	6	6	—	—	—
Peaflour	—	6	6	—	—	—
Pepper	—	10	10	—	—	—
Rice	1	24	25	1	1	2
Rice, flaked ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Sago	—	3	3	—	—	—
Seeds (Jew's Nuts)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Semolina	—	3	3	—	—	—
Spice, mixed ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tapioca	—	12	12	—	—	—
Treacle	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tongue	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	55	287	342	33	35	68

The following Table shows in detail the nature and extent of the adulteration detected in the formal samples submitted.

No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Report.
24	Milk	19 % Deficient in Fat.
57	Butter	0·17 % Excess Boric Acid
106	Vinegar	4 % Deficient in Acetic Acid
107	Ditto	12 % ditto
108	Ditto	9 % ditto
109	Ditto	23 % ditto
111	Apples	1/200 grain Arsenic on Surface.
112	Ditto	1/200 ditto
113	Ditto	1/200 ditto
114	Ditto	1/100 ditto
115	Ditto	1/60 ditto
116	Ditto	1/50 ditto
117	Rice	0·52 % Talc on Surface.
118	Apples	1/150 grain Arsenic on Surface.
119	Ditto	1/100 ditto
120	Ditto	1/200 ditto
121	Ditto	1/50 ditto
122	Ditto	1/45 ditto
123	Ditto	1/150 ditto
124	Ditto	1/200 ditto

No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Report.
125	Apples	1/100 grain Arsenic on Surface.
126	Ditto	1/80 ditto
128	Ditto	1/100 ditto
130	Ditto	1/150 ditto
131	Ditto	1/75 ditto
133	Ditto	1/200 ditto
136	Ditto	1/200 ditto
139	Ditto	1/500 ditto
140	Ditto	1/75 ditto
141	Ditto	1/75 ditto
142	Ditto	1/150 ditto
144	Ditto	1/100 ditto
145	Ditto	1/150 ditto
146	Ditto	1/250 ditto
229	Milk	3 % Deficient in Fat.
261	Apples	1/200 grain Arsenic on Surface.
262	Ditto	1/70 ditto
264	Ditto	1/300 ditto
265	Ditto	1/50 ditto
267	Ditto	1/300 ditto
293	Milk	2½ % Extraneous Water.
338	Ditto	4 % Deficient in Fat.
374	Ditto	2 % ditto
375	Ditto	2 % ditto
376	Ditto	2 % ditto
408	Ditto	2 % Extraneous Water.
409	Jalap, powdered	25 % Maize starch.
415	Milk	2 % Deficient in Fat.
588	Ditto	2½ % Extraneous Water.
601	Mustard	10 % Wheat Flour.
610	Milk	8 % Extraneous Water.
673	Ditto	2½ % ditto
717	Ditto	2 % ditto
718	Ditto	2 % ditto
729	Ditto	3 % Deficient in Fat.
772	Ditto	1 % Extraneous Water.
833	Ditto	4 % Deficient in Fat.
851	Ditto	19 % ditto
920	Condensed Milk	7½ % Deficient in Fat.
921	Milk	49½ % Extraneous Water.

Of the 1,000 informal samples, 46 were reported against as follows :—

No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Report.
1	Apples	Arsenic on surface.
2	Ditto	Ditto
3	Ditto	Ditto
4	Ditto	Ditto
5	Ditto	Ditto
7	Ditto	Ditto
8	Ditto	Ditto
9	Ditto	Ditto

No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Report.
10	Apples	Arsenic on surface.
11	Ditto	Ditto
12	Ditto	Ditto
31	Butter	Excess Boric Acid.
55	Apples	Arsenic on Surface.
56	Butter	Excess Boric Acid.
121	Cake	Contained Boric Acid.
142	Sponge Cake	Ditto
155	Vinegar	Deficient in Acetic Acid.
156	Ditto	Ditto
159	Ditto	Ditto
163	Ditto	Ditto
165	Apples	Arsenic on Surface.
166	Medicinal Paraffin	Consisted of Glycerine and Rose Water.
169	Rice	Excess Talc on Surface.
308	Apples	Arsenic on Surface.
377	Butter	Excess Water.
400	Jalap, powdered	Contained Maize Starch.
409	Lemonade	Contained Lead in Solution.
410	Ditto	Ditto
421	Ditto	Consisted of Water.
426	Ditto	Consisted of Coloured Water.
427	Ditto	Consisted of Water.
429	Lemonade Powder	Made with Tartaric Acid.
430	Ditto	Ditto
431	Ditto	Ditto
432	Ditto	Ditto
434	Ditto	Ditto
435	Ditto	Ditto
436	Ditto	Ditto
437	Ditto	Ditto
438	Ditto	Ditto
439	Ditto	Ditto
440	Ditto	Ditto
488	Mustard	Contained Wheat Flour.
537	Ham (Cooked)	Contained Boric Acid.
739	Condensed Milk	Deficient in Fat.
790	Ditto	Ditto
831	Apples	Arsenic on Surface.

All of the 466 samples of Butter were tested for the presence of preservatives, with the result that three, (one formal and two informal) as shown above, were reported as containing an excess of Boric Acid; 172, or 36·9 per cent., were found to be free, except for Common Salt, whilst 291, or 62·4 per cent., contained a boron preservative in quantities not exceeding 0·5 per cent. when expressed as Crystallised Boric Acid.

In only one Butter sample did the water exceed 16 per cent. (the maximum permissible), the average moisture content of all samples being 13·0 per cent.

It is with much satisfaction that we are able to draw attention to the fact that in no single instance was Margarine substituted for the Butter asked for, and this result when compared with reports issued some ten years ago, clearly shows that the benefit derived by the ratepayers as the direct result of efficient inspection, especially by taking informal samples, is remarkable.

Of the 24 samples of Margarine submitted, two, or 8·3 per cent., were found to be free from preservative, other than salt, whilst the remaining 22, or 91·7 per cent. contained a boron preservative in quantities under the maximum permissible, namely 0·5 per cent.

The average amount of this preservative was 0·3 per cent. when expressed as Crystallised Boric Acid; whilst the average moisture content of all samples of Margarine amounted to 13·5 per cent.

The percentage of Milks returned as adulterated amounted to slightly over two per cent., 13 samples having been found to be deficient in fat and nine to contain extraneous water. It is most satisfactory to be able to record that in no case was preservative or added colouring matter found.

The average composition of the Milk samples returned as genuine each month is given below:—

Month.	Total Solids.	Milk Fat.	Non-fatty Solids.
January	12·55 %	3·55 %	8·80 %
February	12·22 %	3·50 %	8·72 %
March	12·27 %	3·46 %	8·81 %
April	12·17 %	3·39 %	8·78 %
May	12·19 %	3·44 %	8·75 %
June	12·23 %	3·45 %	8·78 %
July	12·30 %	3·60 %	8·70 %
August	12·21 %	3·55 %	8·66 %
September	12·24 %	3·65 %	8·59 %
October	12·52 %	3·82 %	8·70 %
November	12·63 %	3·80 %	8·83 %
December	12·57 %	3·95 %	8·62 %

For the whole year the average composition of these samples compared with that of legally genuine Milk, was:—

<i>917 Milks returned as Genuine.</i>		<i>Legally Genuine Milk.</i>	
Total Milk Solids	..... 12·32 %	....	11·50 %
Milk fat	..... 3·56 %	....	3·00 %
	—————		—————
Non-fatty solids	..... 8·76 %	....	8·50 %
	—————		—————

As will have been seen, in only five cases did the extraneous water or deficiency in fat found exceed 4 per cent. One sample was remarkable as containing practically half its volume of water.

The vendor of this sample is reported to have found it inadvisable to trade in the Borough any more and we think it will be agreed that this shows that he possesses discretion.

During the year an unusual form of adulteration was detected in the case of a sample of powdered Jalap, which was found to contain a quarter of its bulk of Maize Starch (Cornflour).

The sample of Medicinal Paraffin was brought to us because of a complaint received from a ratepayer. This sample, on analysis, proved to consist of a mixture of Glycerine and Rose Water and there can be no doubt but that the vendor in this instance had served the article in error as no pecuniary advantage would be obtained by substitution. Fortunately no harm would be done as a consequence of the carelessness.

Other informal samples were submitted at the request of ratepayers, but in no case did we find that the articles contained any deleterious ingredient.

It will be noted that in three cases informal samples submitted as Lemonade proved to be nothing but water (coloured in one sample).

These were taken by the Food Inspector during the Whitsun holiday from itinerant vendors trading on the Commons, etc.; and we are informed that Sherbert is placed in the glass before it is filled with the "Lemonade." It would be interesting to know on how many occasions the Sherbert would be "forgotten" especially when the customer was a young child.

The lead detected in two of the samples finds its way into the Lemonade from the use of a syphon consisting of or containing this metal, the use of which, unlined, points to a distinct potential danger and should, if possible, be stopped.

Eleven of the 12 informal samples of Lemonade Powder had been compounded with Tartaric Acid, an acid foreign to the Lemon and, in our opinion no article can be properly described as "Lemonade" which had been manufactured with any acid other than Citric, which acid is considerably more costly than Tartaric.

A large number of the samples of Apples examined was found to have Arsenic on the surface, but in most cases the amount present did not exceed 1-100 grain per lb., and if these samples were not included amongst those returned as adulterated the percentage of adulteration for the year under review would be reduced from 6 to 4.3 in the case of formal samples; from 4.7 to 4.0 in the case of informal samples; and from 5.3 to 4.15 in the case of all samples submitted.

It will be seen that some 70 varieties of Foods and Drugs were submitted and examined during the year and we think your Council is to be congratulated on the purity of these, as shown by the results of our analyses; serious instances of adulteration occurring very rarely in the Borough.

We are, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

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

CHARLES A. HACKMAN, F.I.C.,
Additional Public Analyst.

27th January, 1927.

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