

[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 1935,
by
F. G. CALEY, M.A., M.B., B.C., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
together with the
Report of the Public Analyst.

Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth.



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REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1935.

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

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough for the year 1935.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :—

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

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

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

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

L. A. S. Trott, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer devotes one half of his time to the general Public Health duties of the Department, and the other half to his duties as Tuberculosis Officer. Half of the salary of the appointment ranks for grant under the Tuberculosis Scheme.

The whole of the salary of the third Medical Officer ranks for grant under the Tuberculosis Scheme as his work is in connection with that Scheme.

Obstetric Consultant :—

A. Morris Johns, M.D., Ch.B.

Obstetric Consultants to The Maternity Home :—

F. W. Roques, M.A., M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

C. K. Vartan, F.R.C.S.,

W. R. Winterton, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Consultant to The Maternity Home :—

J. D. M. Cardell, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Public Analyst :—

A. H. M. Muter, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Public Vaccinators.

<i>District.</i>				<i>Public Vaccinators.</i>
Balham	..	..	..	Dr. T. Stokes, 67, Balham Hill, Balham, S.W. 12.
Clapham	..	..	..	Dr. J. Kennish, 2, The Chase, Clapham Common, S.W. 4.
Putney	..	..	..	Dr. W. D. McMurtry, 8, Atney Road, Putney, S.W. 15.
Streatham	..	..	..	Dr. A. B. Plant, 29, North Side, Streatham Common, S.W. 16.
Tooting, No. 1	..	..	..	Dr. P. A. Carrie, 859, Garratt Lane, Tooting, S.W. 17.
Tooting, No. 2	..	..	..	Dr. R. C. Spence, 18, Longley Road, Tooting, S.W. 17.
Wandsworth, No. 1..	..	..	..	Dr. E. R. Badcock, 29, West Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.

Wandsworth, No. 2..	..	Dr. H. A. Topalia, 248, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.
Swaffield Road Institution	.. ..	Dr. H. A. Topalia, 248, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, S.W. 18

Vaccination Officers.

Clapham and Wands- worth.		The Medical Officer of Health.
Balham, Streatham and Tooting.	..	Mr. L. H. Ford, 130, Franciscan Road, Tooting, S.W. 17
Putney	.. ..	Mr. C. L. Taylor, 1, Crieff Road, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Certificates held.		
		Sanitary Inspector.	Meat and Foods.	Others.
DISTRICT .. 12 HOUSING .. 2†				
A. E. Vickers .. (Senior Inspector)	Dec. 1919	S.I. Exam. Bd.	Yes	—
†H. T. Lambert	Dec. 1919	„	Yes	Five
J. A. Sands ..	July 1920	„	No	One
E. V. Roots ..	Sept. 1926	„	Yes	Four
C. F. Standish ..	Jan. 1928	„	Yes	Two
F. A. Eustace ..	June 1929	Joint Board Ex.	No	—
W. G. Pearce ..	Sept. 1929	„	Yes	—
A. W. Fisher ..	May 1930	„	No	—
R. E. Jones ..	Dec. 1930	„	Yes	One
A. W. E. Porter	June 1931	S.I. Exam. Bd.	Yes	—
F. L. Langford	May, 1934	Joint Board Ex.	No	—
H. M. Hough	April, 1935	„	Yes	Five
A. J. Lansley ..	April, 1935	„	Yes	—
†G. Rollinson ..	May, 1935	„	Yes	One
FOOD AND DRUGS:				
W. H. Jones ..	Sept. 1926	S.I. Exam. Bd.	Yes	Four
FOOD:				
W. T. Willimott	Dec. 1927	Joint Board Ex.	Yes	Seven
A. E. Handley ..	Aug. 1929	„	Yes	Five
ASSISTANT TO FOOD INSPECTORS:				
S. R. Coomber ..	April, 1935	—	—	—

HEALTH VISITORS.

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Certificates held.			
		Health Visitor.	Trained Nurse.	Certified Midwife.	Sanitary Inspector.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :—					
Miss D. S. Collins ..	Mar. 1913	Yes	No	No	Yes
„ E. K. Woods ..	Feb. 1916	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
„ M. Dean ..	Jan. 1924	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
„ D. M. Staniland	June 1927	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
„ J. E. D. Elder	May 1928	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
„ H. McCarthy ..	Nov. 1928	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
„ J. Pottinger ..	Aug. 1930	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
„ G. Smith ..	Sept. 1930	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
„ K. Kenion ..	Sept. 1930	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
„ G. Neall ..	May, 1934	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
TUBERCULOSIS :—					
Miss P. G. Moores	April 1915	Yes	Yes	No	No
„ R. M. Watling ..	May 1922	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Staff at the Maternity Home.

Matron :—Miss A. Crump, State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife. Commenced duty March, 1934.

Two Sisters.

Four Staff Nurses.

Two midwives.

Four probationers.

Porter Attendant—F. Dwyer, appointed March, 1934.

One Cook, Six Maids, and one Seamstress.

OFFICE STAFF.

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Appointment.	Certificates held.
A. E. Cooper ..	Nov. 1897	Chief Clerk	San. Insp. and four others.
F. Bray ..	Oct. 1903	Senior First Class Clerk	San. Insp. and six others
P. C. Clark ..	Nov. 1903	First Class Clerk	One.
A. G. Patterson	Feb. 1914	First Class Clerk	San. Insp. and two others
Miss C. Wellings..	May 1921	Second Class Clerk	—
H. F. Leacock ..	June, 1934	Second Class Clerk	San. Insp. and two others
Miss H. G. Wright	Jan. 1925	Third Class Clerk	—
L. L. Parrini ..	May 1923	Third Class Clerk	—
J. Marshall ..	Jan. 1927	Third Class Clerk	San. Insp. and five others
Miss F. M. Woodhall	July 1931	Third Class Clerk	One
A. E. Hollis ..	Feb. 1923	Third Class Clerk	Three
G. L. Humphreys	Feb. 1934	Fourth Class Clerk	One
Miss M. L. Baptie	Dec. 1930	Secretary to the Tuberculosis Care Committee.	—
C. Kitchen ..	Feb. 1931	Dispenser for the Tuberculosis Dispensaries.	Registered Pharmacist

Disinfecting Station.

Engineer—C. F. I. Batt, Eng. Lt., R.N.R., Two certificates.
Commenced duty May, 1933.

Two motor drivers.

Six Disinfecting Attendants.

Mortuaries.

One whole-time and two part-time Mortuary Keepers.

Staff Changes during the Year.

Dr. Margaret M. McDowall resigned her appointment as Medical Officer of the Maternity Home in September, and the Council decided not to fill the vacancy.

Dr. D. H. MacLeod, Obstetric Consultant to the Maternity Home, was compelled to resign his appointment on account of ill-health.

Mr. C. K. Vartan and Dr. W. R. Winterton were appointed Consultants to the Maternity Home.

In January the Council decided to appoint two additional sanitary inspectors owing to the increasing duties these Officers are called upon to perform, especially under the Housing Acts and the Shops Act, 1934.

The two new posts were filled by the promotion of Mr. A. J. Lansley, Assistant to the Food Inspectors, and the appointment of Mr. G. Rollinson, Sanitary Inspector at Norwich.

Mr. S. R. Coomber, Junior Assistant at the Streatham Library, was appointed assistant to the Food Inspectors in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Lansley.

In April last Mr. H. F. Leacock, Second Class Clerk, was successful in passing the examination of the Sanitary Inspectors Joint Examination Board.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE BOROUGH.

Area	9,199 acres
Population in 1935	343,300
No. of inhabited houses in 1931	71,566
No. of families, or separate occupiers, in 1931 ..	95,383
Rateable value in 1935	£3,125,346
Estimated produce of a penny rate	£12,645

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

No. of Live Births :—				Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1900	1715	3615			
Illegitimate	79	95	174			
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1979	1810	3789			
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deaths	1799	1978	3777			
Birth-rate			11·03			
Death-rate—Crude			11·00			
Standardized			10·23			
				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.		
No. of Stillbirths	126	32·18				
Deaths from puerperal sepsis	5	1·27				
Deaths from other puerperal causes	5	1·27				
				<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	10	2·55				
				<hr/>	<hr/>	
Infantile mortality per 1,000 live births :—						
All infants			55			
Legitimate infants			54			
Illegitimate infants			80			
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			2			
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)			11			
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			36			
Deaths from Tuberculosis :—						
No.	249	Rate	·72			

Social Conditions of the Borough.

Wandsworth is the largest Metropolitan Borough. The acreage is 9,199, compared with that of Woolwich, which is 8,986.

The Borough 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.

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.

The Report of the Registrar-General on the Census enumerated on the 26th April, 1931, gives the population of the Borough as 353,110—159,714 males and 193,396 females. This is a larger population than any other London Borough, the next being Islington with a total of 321,795 persons.

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.

The density of population in the Borough of Wandsworth at the Census of 1931 was 38·8 persons per acre, while the figure for the whole of London was 58·7. The greatest density was 151·7 in Southwark and the lowest in Woolwich with 17·7.

In the matter of room density the average for the whole County was 0·98 persons per room and the figure varied from 0·70 to 1·45. The Boroughs showing the most favourable densities were Hampstead (·70), Westminster (·76), Chelsea and Wandsworth (·79) each, and Kensington (·80).

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

Population.

The population at the middle of the year was estimated by the Registrar General to be 343,300 and on the instruction of the Ministry of Health all the rates used in this Report are calculated on this figure.

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 1931	Population estimated to middle of 1935
Clapham	..	..	..	..	60,925	59,217
Putney	..	..	..	..	34,718	33,765
Balham	..	..	..	..	53,982	52,432
Streatham	..	..	..	..	68,435	66,558
Tooting	..	..	..	..	38,159	37,125
Wandsworth	..	..	..	..	96,891	94,203
Whole Borough					353,110	343,300

Births.

The total number of births occurring in the Borough was 2,441, including 305 non-residents who were born in Institutions. 1,653 births of Borough residents occurred outside the Borough, so that the corrected number of births was 3,789 compared with 3,791 in 1934.

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

TABLE II.

Sub-District.	No. of Births.			Rates.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate.	Natural increase or decrease.
Clapham	392	344	736	12.42	+ .86
Putney	160	162	322	9.53	— 2.07
Balham	330	275	605	11.53	— .67
Streatham	301	313	614	9.22	— 2.72
Tooting	206	174	380	10.23	+ .16
Wandsworth ..	590	542	1,132	12.01	+ 1.16
Whole Borough	1,979	1,810	3,789	11.03	+ .03

The birth-rate was 11.03 per 1,000, compared with 10.98 for 1934, and 12.66 the decennial average.

The rate for the whole of London during 1935 was 13.3 and for England and Wales, 14.7.

119 illegitimate births took place in the Borough, but only 51 belonged to the Borough. On the other hand 123 illegitimate births belonging to Wandsworth occurred outside the Borough, making a corrected total of illegitimate births belonging to Wandsworth of 174. 35 of these belonged to Clapham, 24 to Putney, 33 to Balham, 28 to Streatham, 24 to Tooting, and 30 to Wandsworth.

The percentage of illegitimate births to total births was 4.5.

The illegitimate births occurring 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 live births notified.	NOTIFIED BY :				No. born dead
			Medical Attendant.	Parent	Mid-wife.	Other person.	
Clapham ..	463	374	85	34	249	6	8
Putney	220	193	66	6	117	4	4
Balham	375	684	92	20	543	29	12
Streatham ..	493	349	79	18	182	70	7
Tooting	270	211	12	14	180	5	5
Wandsworth ..	620	543	103	46	383	8	12
Whole Borough	2,441	2,354	440	138	1,654	122	48

Deaths.

The number of deaths which took place in the Borough during the year was 2,961, but 1,052 of these did not belong to the Borough, while 1,868 Borough residents died outside the Borough.

The corrected number of deaths for the Borough, after allowing for these factors, was 3,777 of whom 1,799 were males and 1,978 females.

The crude death-rate for the year was 11·00 compared with 11·18 in 1934, but after correction has been made by means of a comparability factor devised by the Registrar-General, the corrected death-rate was 10·23.

The death-rate for the whole of London for 1935 was 11·4, for England and Wales 11·7, in the 121 County Boroughs and great Towns 11·8 and in the 140 smaller Towns 11·2.

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.			Crude Death-rate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Clapham	323	362	685	11.56
Putney	186	206	392	11.60
Balham	302	338	640	12.20
Streatham	354	441	795	11.94
Tooting	174	163	337	9.07
Wandsworth	460	468	928	9.85
Whole Borough	1,799	1,978	3,777	11.00

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 1935.

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, etc.
Enteric Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Measles	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	5	2	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Whooping Cough	11	7	4	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	3	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	14	5	9	...	2	3	8	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	2	2	4	12
Influenza	38	17	21	...	...	...	2	1	3	10	22	6	4	3	12	...	13	15
Erysipelas	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	2	...	...	2	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Other Epidemic Diseases	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	34	19	28	42	29	64	133
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	216	114	102	1	...	1	5	55	90	57	...	3	...	6	1	3	3	15
Tuberculous Meningitis	16	5	11	...	2	2	6	4	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	12	6	6	2	...	1	...	4	1	3	1	3	3	...	2	1	3	10
Other Infective Diseases	15	9	6	...	...	...	...	2	35	249	278	98	53	96	129	66	122	334
Cancer, Malignant Disease	564	267	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	4	3	10	13
Rheumatic Fever	26	12	14	...	...	1	6	4	5	6	4	5	1	3	4	3	8	17
Diabetes	38	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	25	6	5	4	12	3	8	33
Other General Diseases	51	20	31	...	...	2	1	...	8	18	22	7	4	8	9	6	17	3
Alcoholism	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	8
Chronic Poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	29
Meningitis	8	6	2	1	1	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage, Apoplexy	92	43	49	1	...	...	1	1	2	25	62	18	11	22	19	...	...	68
Convulsions	4	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	490
Other Diseases of Nervous System	101	63	38	4	1	2	4	5	16	41	28	15	10	31	20	4	21	173
Organic Diseases of Heart	949	415	534	...	...	...	...	6	24	179	740	175	90	171	188	73	232	55
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	405	165	240	...	1	...	3	7	12	91	291	60	57	73	99	28	88	48
Bronchitis	167	85	82	11	1	...	...	...	9	43	103	32	16	20	27	22	50	12
Broncho-Pneumonia	76	36	40	24	3	2	...	1	5	19	22	20	10	15	11	4	16	26
Lobar Pneumonia	33	17	16	...	1	2	1	2	4	9	14	4	4	4	13	3	5	31
Pneumonia (type not distinguished)	36	23	13	4	...	...	...	1	8	10	13	6	1	8	8	3	10	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	29	14	15	...	...	...	...	1	5	14	9	9	3	2	3	3	9	14
Ulcer of Stomach	20	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	5	2	1	3	7	1	6	16
Diarrhoea	16	8	8	13	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	3	1	5	22
Enteritis	25	12	13	20	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	5	3	1	7	26
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	28	16	12	...	1	2	...	1	5	15	4	5	4	8	4	2	5	31
Obstruction of Intestines	34	14	20	1	...	1	1	...	3	9	19	4	4	5	9	...	12	8
Cirrhosis of Liver	13	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	5	2	...	1	4	2	4	25
Other Diseases of Liver	31	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	16	4	1	4	14	2	6	45
Other Diseases of Digestive System	60	24	36	4	...	2	2	1	15	15	21	10	5	8	19	4	14	88
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	155	75	80	...	...	...	...	9	17	51	78	30	24	22	31	16	32	47
Other Diseases of Urinary System	63	49	14	3	...	...	...	...	2	19	39	18	6	12	13	4	10	8
Diseases of Generative System	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	5
Puerperal Fever	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	4
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	30
Premature Birth	45	29	16	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	8	6	13	23
Congenital Debility and Malformation	43	22	21	38	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	12	4	7	8	2	10	13
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	17	12	5	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	2	1	4	21
Old Age	74	23	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	8	9	13	20	8	16	117
Deaths from Accident	134	79	55	6	2	...	9	10	22	31	54	22	16	24	21	17	31	23
Deaths from Suicide	40	24	16	...	...	...	...	2	12	20	6	11	3	7	5	2	12	19
Other Violent Deaths	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	6
Other Defined Diseases	22	10	12	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	10	2	6	1	4	2	...
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	1	...	2	1	2	2143
All causes	3777	1799	1978	209	22	29	62	124	333	1011	1987	685	332	640	795	337	928	2143

The number of deaths shown on Table V. does not agree with that shown on page 108. The latter, which is prepared by the Registrar-Général, gives the number of deaths which were *registered* during the calendar year, and the former the number of deaths which *occurred* during the year. The figures shown in Table V. are used in the calculation of all the mortality rates in this Report.

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.
1925	14.17	18.9	18.3	10.32	11.7	12.2
1926	14.12	17.1	17.8	10.37	11.6	11.6
1927	13.13	16.1	16.7	10.96	11.9	12.3
1928	13.00	15.9	16.7	10.58	11.6	11.7
1929	13.01	15.7	16.3	12.85	13.8	13.4
1930	13.17	15.7	16.3	10.59	11.4	11.4
1931	12.26	15.0	15.8	11.30	12.4	12.3
1932	11.86	14.2	15.3	11.56	12.3	12.0
1933	10.93	13.2	14.4	11.49	12.2	12.3
1934	10.98	13.2	14.8	10.39	11.9	11.8
Average 10 years ..	12.66	15.50	16.2	11.04	12.0	12.1
1935	11.03	13.3	14.7	10.23	11.4	11.7

The number of deaths which occurred in Institutions, etc. inside the Borough was 1,327, but 1,052 of these persons did not belong to the Borough.

A total of 2,143 persons belonging to the Borough died in Institutions, 275 occurring in Institutions within the Borough and 1,868 in Institutions outside the Borough.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths under one year was 209—54 in Clapham, 17 in Putney, 29 in Balham, 37 in Streatham, 16 in Tooting, and 56 in Wandsworth. As the number of births was 3,789 the Infantile Mortality rate was 55 per 1,000 births, compared with 58 last year and with a decennial average of 56.

The rate is lower than for the whole of London, which was 58 per 1,000 births.

For the 10 years ending 1918 the average infantile mortality rate was 87, while the 10 years ending 1935 the average rate was 56.

The number of deaths among legitimate infants was 195 to 3,615 births—a mortality of 54 per 1,000 births, while the number of deaths among illegitimate infants was 14 to 174 births—a mortality of 80 per 1,000 births.

Table VII. gives the comparative figures of infantile mortality for the last 10 years for the whole of the Borough and for each of the six sub-districts.

TABLE VII.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
1925	54	64	38	42	63	57	52
1926	65	71	65	52	81	72	64
1927	44	75	50	47	71	45	51
1928	63	53	40	41	36	56	49
1929	65	38	62	44	69	74	61
1930	53	35	41	53	71	66	55
1931	48	56	49	66	65	63	59
1932	50	73	69	37	78	70	62
1933	46	75	54	31	65	49	50
1934	58	54	50	67	74	52	58
Average for 10 years	54	59	51	48	67	60	56
1935	73	52	47	60	42	49	55
No. of deaths under 1 year, 1935 ..	54	17	29	37	16	56	209

Maternal Mortality.

Five deaths occurred from accidents and diseases of pregnancy and five from Puerperal Fever, giving a total of 10 deaths after childbirth. This is equivalent to a rate of 2.55 per 1,000 live and still births, compared with 2.55 in 1934 and 6.23 in 1933.

Enquiries into all maternal deaths, which were commenced in 1928 at the instance of the Ministry of Health have been continued.

INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The number of deaths from notifiable infectious diseases, including all forms of Tuberculosis, was 335, compared with 414 in 1934. This fall is due to the smaller number of deaths from Diphtheria, Pneumonia and Tuberculosis. There were also 51 deaths from non-notifiable diseases of an infective nature, viz.:—two from Measles, 11 from Whooping Cough and 38 from Influenza.

From all infective diseases the death-rate was 1·14 per 1,000—1·33 in Clapham, 1·09 in Putney, ·99 in Balham, 1·11 in Streatham, 1·07 in Tooting, and 1·17 in Wandsworth.

The rate in 1930 was 2·26; in 1931, 1·44; in 1932, 1·62; 1933, 1·75; and in 1934, 1·35 per 1,000.

The rate from the principal infective diseases, viz.:—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Diarrhoea, was ·21 per 1,000, compared with ·35 in 1930; ·18 in 1931; ·44 in 1932; ·26 in 1933; and ·34 in 1934. The rate was ·37 in Clapham, ·11 in Putney, ·17 in Balham, ·16 in Streatham, ·13 in Tooting, and ·23 in Wandsworth.

Table VIII. shows the number of cases of the notifiable infective diseases reported, arranged in various age groups and Table IX. shows the same figures arranged in the sub-districts in which they occurred.

TABLE VIII.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total.	No. of CASES OF INFECTIVE 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	388	335	53	2	13	34	41	33	161	51	13	29	5	5	1
Scarlet Fever	721	566	155	1	22	34	51	57	272	129	52	83	11	8	1
Enteric Fever and Para- typhoid Fever	11	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	1	2	—
Puerperal Fever	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	5	—	—
Erysipelas	125	23	102	—	—	—	1	—	11	11	1	13	10	53	25
Pneumonia :—															
Acute Influenzal	34	5	29	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	7	8	8	6
Acute Primary	285	83	202	13	9	6	5	4	26	20	10	56	30	65	41
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	4	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Polio-myelitis	13	11	2	—	—	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Malaria	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Dysentery	9	5	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	96	5	91	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	36	45	3	5	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	26	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—All forms	658	84	574	3	6	2	1	2	34	36	74	282	102	96	20
TOTAL ..	2410	1147	1263	45	51	81	105	100	514	251	190	553	180	244	96

TABLE IX.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIVE DISEASES OCCURRING IN EACH LOCALITY.						Total Cases occurring.	Number admitted into Hospital.	Total Deaths.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.			
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	70	37	54	51	54	122	388	385	14
Scarlet Fever	167	61	96	110	106	181	721	623	5
Enteric and Para-typhoid Fevers	3	1	—	1	—	6	11	7	1
Puerperal Fever	1	2	1	4	2	2	12	10	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	4	4	6	1	7	24	17	—
Erysipelas	14	7	15	14	29	46	125	32	7
Pneumonia—Acute Influenzal	8	4	3	3	5	11	34	—	6
Pneumonia—Acute Primary	59	22	33	35	36	100	285	—	44
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	3	2
Polio-myelitis	3	3	—	5	—	2	13	12	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Dysentery	—	3	—	—	6	—	9	2	—
Food Poisoning	7	5	2	10	—	72	96	—	—
TOTAL	335	150	208	242	239	552	1726	1093	86
Tuberculosis—all forms	118	70	89	120	112	149	658	—	249
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	3	7	3	2	5	26	12	—
TOTAL	124	73	96	123	114	154	684	12	249
GRAND TOTAL	459	223	304	365	353	706	2410	1105	335

The total number of cases was 2,410 compared with 3,494 in 1934. This large decrease is due almost entirely to the marked fall which occurred in the number of cases of Scarlet fever and Diphtheria. In 1934 there were 2,125 cases of these two diseases, but in 1935 the number was 1,016, a reduction of almost one half.

Small-pox.

No case of this disease occurred during the year.

Vaccination.

Table X. is taken from the official returns of the Vaccination Officers for the year 1934 and shows the number of children successfully vaccinated for the whole Borough, as well as for the separate sub-districts.

TABLE X.

No. of Children.	Clapham	Putney	Balham	Streatham	Tooting	Southfield	Springfield	TOTAL
Successfully Vaccinated	236	148	335	227	98	236	138	1418
Insusceptible of Vaccination	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Had Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dead, Unvaccinated ..	15	4	10	26	18	12	8	93
Exempted under Certificates of Conscientious objection	159	44	203	138	94	105	72	815
Postponed by Medical Certificate	2	2	7	7	2	1	1	22
Removed	33	16	73	32	31	24	10	219
Remaining on Books as Un-vaccinated ..	3	7	11	15	17	2	—	55
No. of Births returned to Vaccination Officers during 1934	448	221	641	447	260	380	229	2626

The percentage of children vaccinated to total births was 53·9—in Clapham, 52·6; in Putney, 66·9; in Balham, 52·1; in Streatham, 50·7; in Tooting, 41·5; in Southfield, 62·1; and in Springfield, 60·2. This percentage is ·6 lower than that recorded last year.

Diphtheria.

388 cases occurred, compared with 552 in 1934; 409 in 1933; and 323 in 1932. The number of deaths was 14, compared with 21 in 1934, 13 in 1933 and 16 in 1932. The death-rate for 1935 was ·04 and the case mortality was 3·6 per cent.

The rate per 1,000 of population was 1·13; 1·17 in Clapham; 1·09 in Putney; 1·02 in Balham; ·76 in Streatham; 1·45 in Tooting; and 1·29 in Wandsworth.

Of the 388 cases, 385 or 99 per cent., were removed to hospital and no difficulty was experienced in having cases removed promptly.

The Medical Officers of the London County Council made inspections of the Christchurch, Haselrigge Road, St. Andrew's Street, Stonhouse Street and Telferscot Road Schools in Clapham; Convent of the Sacred Heart Elementary, Roehampton, Hotham Road, Huntingfield Road, Putney Church of England, Felsham Road, and Putney Roman Catholic, Clarendon Road Schools in Putney; Fircroft Road and Smallwood Road Schools in Balham; Furzedown Demonstration and Streatham Secondary Schools in Streatham; Defoe, Franciscan Road, Sellincourt Road and Tooting Graveney Schools in Tooting; and All Saints', Brandlehow Road, Earlsfield, Garratt Lane and Waldron Road Schools in Wandsworth.

Swabs were taken from the throats of some of the children examined. As the result of this swabbing six 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 53 tubes of anti-toxin were issued to medical practitioners for use in cases of Diphtheria.

The Council's Clinics for Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Two Clinics have been established by the Council since January, 1928, for the testing of children to see if they are susceptible to Diphtheria and for the immunisation of those found to be susceptible.

The Clinics are held at the premises of the Springfield and Balham Infant Welfare Centres respectively. A weekly session is held at each Clinic and the work is carried out by the Council's Staff.

The addresses and times of the Clinics are as follows :—

Springfield Infant Welfare Centre, •
The Congregational Hall,
Earlsfield Road (Garratt Lane end).

Every Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 3.30 p.m.

Balham Infant Welfare Centre,
91, Bedford Hill,
Balham.

Every Friday afternoon from 2 to 3.30 p.m.

The Clinics are intended for the immunisation of susceptible children, and of any adults who may be brought into close and frequent contact with children.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE :—The following is the routine procedure :—A Schick test is performed on all adults and on children over five years of age at their first visit, and the result is read on the second attendance a week later. If the result is positive, showing susceptibility to Diphtheria, the immunising injection is given on the same day.

The solution now used for immunisation is the preparation known as Alum Precipitated Toxoid. The dose consists of one c.c. and only one injection is given. The results obtained with this preparation have been satisfactory and it is a great advantage to be able to immunise by giving one injection only.

The use of Toxoid Anti-toxin Floccules, or T.A.F., which required two injections, and Toxoid Anti-toxin Mixture, (T.A.M.), where three injections were necessary, has been discontinued.

Experience has shown that the large majority of children under five years of age give a positive Schick test and in order to save time, the procedure is modified in their case by omitting the preliminary test, the first immunising injection being administered at the first attendance.

A leaflet describing the procedure has been drawn up and this is distributed by the Council's Officers when visiting homes and at the Welfare Centres. The London County Council have given permission for these leaflets to be distributed at their schools, and many thousands have been given out in this manner.

ATTENDANCES:—The number of persons who have attended at the Clinics during the year was 1,276 compared with 954 in 1934 and 896 in 1933. In the eight years during which the two clinics have been open, 7,448 persons have attended.

5,429 of the total number who attended were given the Initial Schick Test to see if they were susceptible to Diphtheria, and the remaining 2,019 were given immunising injections without a preliminary Schick Test. Almost all of the latter were young children under five years of age, who were assumed to be susceptible to Diphtheria on account of their youth.

THE INITIAL SCHICK TEST:—An analysis of the results of the tests performed is given in Table XI. which shows the cases divided into age groups and sexes and the result of the test in each group. The last line of the table gives the percentage of the results found to be positive in each group excluding those who failed to attend for the test to be read.

The essential fact brought out by this Table is that 3,744 persons gave a positive result to the initial Schick Test showing that they were susceptible to Diphtheria. This is 69 per cent.

The highest proportion of positive results occurs in the lowest age group and the proportion diminishes as age advances. This is in accordance with the known facts about the Schick Test. Of

TABLE XI.

SHOWING RESULTS OF PRIMARY SCHICK TEST IN AGE GROUPS.

RESULT OF TEST.	CHILDREN UNDER 15.						OVER 15.		ALL CASES.		
	UNDER 5	5—10	10—15	MALES	FE- MALES	TOTAL	15—20	20 and OVER	MALES	FE- MALES	TOTAL
Schick Positive	187	2338	819	1640	1704	3344	256	144	1663	2081	3744
Schick Negative	42	695	521	614	644	1258	201	155	639	975	1614
Result not read	5	35	19	25	34	59	9	3	28	43	71
TOTAL	234	3068	1359	2279	2382	4661	466	302	2330	3099	5429
Percentage Positive ..	79%	76%	60%	72%	71%	72%	55%	48%	71%	67%	69%

the small number of adults who were tested 48 per cent. gave a positive result.

IMMUNISATION:—Immunity does not develop until several weeks have elapsed after the injection has been given and in order to determine whether this has occurred it is essential for a further test to be performed. This is generally known as the Re-Schick Test. No person can be said to have been immunised successfully until the re-test gives a negative result. Unfortunately the exact period required to produce immunity varies considerably and it is not possible to give an assurance that it will take a certain time. Parents are advised to bring their children for the re-test in about six to eight weeks after the injection has been given and many of them come about that time. A considerable proportion, however, fail to attend for the re-test and some fail to complete the course of injections.

The number of persons who have attended the Clinics and required immunisation was 5,763. This number is made up of 3,744 who were found to be Schick positive after the initial test and the 2,019 young children who were assumed to be susceptible without a test, as they were under five years of age. The subsequent history of these 5,763 persons is given in the following statement:—

No. who were immunised and found to be PROTECTED as shown by a NEGATIVE re-Schick Test	4,203
No. who received a course of injections but are not yet protected as the re-Schick Test is still positive	208
No. who received injections, the value of which is not known as they have not attended to be re-tested	1,291
Schick positive cases who were not injected ..	61
 Total number of Susceptibles	 5,763

TABLE XII.

AGE GROUPING OF PERSONS IMMUNISED AND FOUND TO BE PROTECTED AS SHOWN
BY A NEGATIVE RE-SCHICK TEST.

CHILDREN UNDER 15.						OVER 15		ALL CASES.		
UNDER 5	5—10	10—15	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	15—20	20 and OVER	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1649	1804	560	1896	2117	4013	116	74	1909	2294	4203

The age grouping of the persons in whom immunity was produced is given in Table XII.

Two of the 4,203 persons, who have become protected as shown by a negative re-Schick test, obtained protection from an attack of diphtheria which occurred shortly after they had re-acted positive to the initial test. For this reason no immunising injections were given, but the two children were tested again after they had recovered from the attack, and the result of this re-test was negative.

As it is important to be able to determine, as far as possible, the time taken to produce immunity and the number of injections required, a dissection of the protected cases is made in Table XIII, giving this information. The two cases referred to in the previous paragraph are not included in the table, which deals with 4,201 persons.

It will be noticed that the time taken to produce immunity is shewn to vary very much. The period which elapses between the last injection of the immunising dose and the re-Schick test depends to a large extent on the date when the person concerned attends at the Clinic to be re-tested. Some of it is due, however, to actual delay in the production of immunity. A number of the cases included in this Table because the final re-test was negative have had one or more positive results before the final negative one was obtained.

An analysis of the information given in Table XIII. brings out the following points:—

(1) One series of injections was sufficient to produce immunity in most of the cases—actually, 3,733 out of 4,201 were immunised after the first series.

(2) 420 cases required a second series of injections to produce the same result.

(3) In a few cases further series had to be given before immunity was produced.

(4) 2,933 out of 4,201 cases were protected within six months after receiving the last dose of immunising serum.

TABLE XIII.

THE IMMUNISED PERSONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF DOSES AND THE TIME REQUIRED TO PRODUCE IMMUNITY—AS SHOWN BY A NEGATIVE RE-SCHICK TEST.

Number of Immunising Injections given.		Period after last injection of the First Series in which re-Test was Negative.									Total
		within 4 months	between			Total within 1 year	between				
			4 and 6 months	6 and 9 months	9 and 12 months		1 year and 2 years	2 years and 3 years	3 years and 5 years	5 years and 7 years	
CHILDREN UNDER 15.	1 injection	561	11	6	2	580	4	—	—	—	584
First Series ..	2 injections	126	705	172	19	1022	61	6	1	—	1090
	3 injections	580	774	312	114	1780	92	15	1	—	1888
	4 injections	5	5	—	2	12	—	—	—	—	12
Second Series ..	2 to 6 injections	17	31	31	165	244	115	29	3	1	392
Third Series ..	3 to 8 injections	—	—	3	2	5	31	6	—	—	42
Fourth Series ...	5 to 6 injections	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2
Fifth Series ..	10 injections ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL UNDER 15		1289	1526	524	305	3644	304	57	5	1	4011
ADULTS OVER 15.	1 injection	15	—	—	3	18	—	—	—	—	18
First Series ..	2 injections	5	38	10	2	55	2	1	—	—	58
	3 injections	29	30	14	4	77	5	—	—	—	82
	4 injections	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Second Series ..	2 to 6 injections	—	—	5	13	18	9	—	1	—	28
Third Series ..	11 injections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Fourth Series ..	6 to 8 injections	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
TOTAL ALL AGES		1338	1595	553	327	3813	321	60	6	1	4201

Two cases primary schick positive, received no series of injections and re-schick test negative after suffering from Diphtheria.

(5) By the end of twelve months this number had increased to 3,813. There are good grounds for assuming that a proportion of the remainder would have been found protected if they had attended earlier to be re-tested.

In addition to the 4,203 persons who have been protected, 208 have completed the first series of injections but cannot be recorded as protected because the last re-Schick test has given a positive result. 87 of these have not attended since this positive re-test. The other 121 have attended the Clinics and have received further injections but have not yet reacted negative to the re-Schick test.

A further 1,291 persons have been given immunising injections at the Clinics but have not attended to be re-tested, so that it is impossible to determine the value of the injections they have received. This number includes 557 who completed the first series of three injections and 734 who only received one or two doses of T.A.F. or T.A.M.

61 susceptible persons have not yet commenced a course of injections.

DIPHTHERIA FOLLOWING IMMUNISING INJECTIONS:—Owing to the fact that immunity does not develop at once it is important to remember that a child may develop Diphtheria during the period which elapses between the administration of the immunising injections and the full establishment of immunity, if exposure to infection occurs. Parents should be warned on this point. For the same reason, if immunisation is delayed until an epidemic of Diphtheria occurs it may easily be carried out too late to prevent infection.

Seven children who have received immunising injections at the Centres have developed Diphtheria. In one case the re-Schick test had been positive, four had given a negative re-test and two had not been re-tested. In six instances the attacks were mild, but one of the children who had not been re-tested suffered from a rather severe attack.

In addition to these seven cases of clinical Diphtheria, cultures of the Diphtheria organism have been obtained from nine other children some time after they had been immunised at the Clinics and had re-acted negative to the re-Schick Test. In another

case this occurred in a child three months after he had given a negative reaction to the primary Schick Test. In none of these cases was there any definite clinical evidence that they were suffering from Diphtheria.

Scarlet Fever.

721 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, compared with 1,573 in 1934, 1,307 in 1933, and 763 in 1932.

The decrease in the number of cases has been associated with a general decrease in the incidence of this disease throughout London.

Five cases died, compared with five and seven respectively for the two previous years, and the death-rate was $\cdot 011$ per 1,000 compared with $\cdot 014$ and $\cdot 019$. The case mortality was $\cdot 69$ per cent.

The case-rate per 1,000 of population was 2·10 :—2·82 in Clapham ; 1·80 in Putney ; 1·83 in Balham ; 1·65 in Streatham ; 2·85 in Tooting ; and 1·92 in Wandsworth.

Of the total number of cases, 721 or 86 per cent., were removed to hospital.

The Medical Officers of the London County Council made inspections of five 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.

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

Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fevers.

11 cases, and one death of the above occurred, compared with 19 cases and two deaths in the previous year.

Five of the cases were true Enteric Fever and six were Para-typhoid Fever.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

During the year 12 cases of Puerperal Fever and 24 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred. Five of the cases died. The

death-rate was .01 per 1,000 of population and 1.27 per 1,000 (live and still) births.

Erysipelas.

125 cases were notified and seven deaths occurred during the year, compared with 150 and eight in 1934.

Whooping Cough.

11 deaths from Whooping Cough occurred during the year and the death-rate was .03 per 1,000.

904 cases came to the knowledge of the Department during the year.

72 of the cases were removed to hospital during the year.

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

Influenza.

The number of deaths from Influenza was 38 compared with 43 in 1934, 183 in 1933, 111 in 1932, 97 in 1931 and 22 in 1930.

The death-rate was .11 per 1,000.

Influenzal Pneumonia and Acute Primary Pneumonia.

34 cases of acute Influenzal Pneumonia, and 285 cases of acute Primary Pneumonia were notified. Six of the former and 44 of the latter died.

The total number of deaths credited to all forms of Pneumonia during the year was 145, compared with 187 in 1934, 175 in 1933, 180 in 1932, 191 in 1931, 207 in 1930, 331 in 1929, 246 in 1928, 239 in 1927, 217 in 1926 and 181 in 1925.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Four cases of this disease occurred. Two of them terminated fatally. Four other cases of this disease were notified, but proved

not to be cerebro-spinal meningitis. Eight deaths were registered as being caused by Meningitis.

Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

13 cases occurred, none of which proved fatal.

Two cases were admitted during the year for treatment at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, under the scheme arranged by the London County Council.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Two cases of this disease occurred and three deaths were registered.

Malaria.

Two cases were notified. No death occurred.

Dysentery.

Nine cases of Dysentery were notified and no death occurred.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

26 cases were notified.

20 of them recovered without any impairment of vision, one case died from Premature birth, and five removed from the Borough.

TABLE XIV.

	Result of Treatment.				Removed from Borough.
	Re-covered— Vision not affected.	Vision Im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Died.	
Treatment received :—					
In Hospital	7	—	—	—	3
At Hospital, Out- patient	2	—	—	—	—
At home	11	—	—	1	2
TOTAL ..	20	—	—	1	5

Measles.

The number of cases brought to my notice during the year October 1st, 1934, to September 30th, 1935, was 151.

Two cases died during the calendar year.

122 cases of German Measles were also reported.

Table XV. shows the number of cases of Measles and the deaths from the disease for the last 10 years. The upper portion of the Table, which gives the figures for each year commencing the 1st October, shows clearly the biennial increase which occurs in the incidence and mortality. The figures for each calendar year are also given for purposes of comparison.

30 cases were removed to hospital, compared with 149 in the non-epidemic year of 1933.

Four cases requiring special home nursing were referred to District Nursing Associations in the Borough, compared with eight in 1933, and the nurses made 33 visits to these cases, compared with 101 in 1933.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population was .005 compared with .005 in 1933 and .002 in 1931.

129 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors to houses where cases of Measles occurred, and 17 premises were disinfected at the request of the occupiers.

TABLE XV.
MEASLES—CASES REPORTED AND DEATHS.

PERIOD 1st October—30th September.	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
CASES REPORTED.										
In a Measles year	4,219	—	4,596	—	4,046	—	3,601	—	4,140	—
In a Non-Measles year	—	81	—	355	—	295	—	589	—	151
DEATHS.										
In a Measles year	52	—	38	—	46	—	38	—	37	—
In a Non-Measles year	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	2
PERIOD. Calendar Year										
CASES REPORTED	4,028	172	4,529	380	3,976	291	3,598	615	4,148	137
DEATHS	51	4	36	1	47	2	37	2	37	2

Table XVI. shows the number of cases of infective diseases which were reported from schools during the year.

TABLE XVI.

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases	Totals.
CLAPHAM.										
Bonneville Road	20	1	2	2	9	32	30	1	2	99
Cavendish Road	8	6	—	—	—	5	—	1	2	22
Christchurch	3	7	3	10	7	14	26	—	—	70
Clapham Central	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Haselrigge Road	26	3	1	1	3	15	15	—	31	95
Henry Thornton	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5
Larkhall Lane	15	6	4	5	1	28	19	2	9	89
New Park Road	11	2	2	—	8	27	42	—	1	93
New Road	—	1	—	—	—	2	8	—	2	13
Parochial, Old Town	6	4	1	49	4	14	36	—	1	115
St. Andrew's Street	6	3	2	—	11	1	14	—	—	37
St. Mary's, Crescent Lane	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
St. Mary's, St. Alphonsus Road	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Stonhouse Street	9	1	5	14	5	8	6	—	3	51
Telferscot Road	7	3	1	—	35	6	9	—	3	64
PUTNEY.										
All Saints'	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Convent of Sacred Heart	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
Hotham Road	6	5	4	2	18	5	17	—	12	69
Huntingfield Road	9	1	—	1	3	—	18	—	—	32
Parochial, Roehampton	1	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	9
St. Agnes, R.C.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Mary's	3	3	2	—	2	—	14	—	—	24
Upper Grade	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	5
BALHAM.										
Balham Central	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5
Bec, The	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broadwater Road	6	1	—	—	1	1	17	—	—	26
Fircroft Road	8	8	1	—	20	8	12	—	—	57
Hearnville Road	2	4	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	11
Holy Trinity	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nightingale Square, R.C.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Oldridge Road	5	5	2	—	—	3	4	—	—	19
Ravenstone Street	—	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	4	15
St. Mary's	5	1	1	—	1	18	22	—	—	48
Smallwood Road	11	10	—	—	8	1	74	—	2	106
Carried forward ..	193	87	34	85	144	197	392	6	72	1210

TABLE XVI.—*continued.*

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									Totals.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	
Brought forward ..	193	87	34	85	144	197	392	6	72	1210
STREATHAM.										
Christchurch	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
County Secondary	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Eardley Road	8	4	4	—	61	33	12	—	1	123
Furzedown Demonstration ..	—	4	—	1	3	2	14	—	—	24
Granton Road	4	2	—	1	5	—	22	—	—	34
Hitherfield Road	5	—	—	—	9	11	42	—	—	67
Holy Trinity	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Immanuel	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	7
Mitcham Lane	6	4	—	—	6	11	39	—	2	68
New	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Andrew's, Polworth Road ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	9
St. Leonard's	2	1	2	—	2	6	46	—	—	59
Sunnyhill Road	3	7	1	3	17	—	22	—	2	55
Woodmansterne Road	5	—	36	—	11	—	32	—	4	88
TOOTING.										
Convent of Holy Family	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Defoe (Fountain Road)	10	2	2	—	1	5	59	—	1	80
Ensham Central	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Ensham	3	1	—	—	8	34	122	—	1	169
Franciscan Road	2	—	—	—	2	—	45	—	1	50
Hillbrook Road	10	4	1	—	25	14	18	—	—	72
Sellincourt Road	11	4	2	—	66	16	218	—	—	317
Tooting Graveney	—	8	2	—	—	—	27	—	—	37
Undine Street, R.C.	5	3	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	24
WANDSWORTH.										
Allfarthing Lane	2	2	2	3	10	12	98	1	—	130
All Saints'	2	2	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	11
Brandlehow Road	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	8
County Secondary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Elliott Central	4	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	10
Eltringham Street	19	1	—	—	50	13	56	1	—	140
Frogmore Special	1	1	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	12
Garratt Lane	1	5	—	—	1	12	48	—	—	67
Littleton Street, Special	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Magdalen Road	8	2	2	—	13	15	31	—	—	71
Merton Road	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Riversdale	5	1	—	2	87	12	127	—	—	234
Carried forward ..	329	149	88	95	526	403	1508	9	85	3192

TABLE XVI.—*continued.*

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
Brought forward ..	329	149	88	95	526	403	1508	9	85	3192
St. Ann's	3	2	—	—	2	7	38	—	—	52
St. Faith's	8	3	—	—	6	4	19	1	—	41
St. Joseph's	1	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	9
St. Michael's	3	—	2	5	33	31	14	—	2	90
Swaffield Road	9	2	—	—	1	14	30	—	—	56
Waldron Road	6	2	1	—	13	15	52	—	6	95
Wandle	3	6	1	—	29	34	91	—	4	168
Wandsworth Central	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	6
Warple Way	1	2	—	—	—	2	17	—	—	22
West Hill	7	3	2	—	6	20	95	—	3	136
GRAND TOTAL ..	371	170	96	100	619	534	1867	10	100	3867

Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa was 41 compared with 44 in 1934, 43 in 1933, 68 in 1932 and 27 in 1931, and of these 33 or 70 per cent., were under the age of one year, compared with 79 in 1934. The number of deaths from Diarrhœa, Zymotic Enteritis and Enteritis under one year represents 15·78 per cent. of the total mortality at that age.

Other Infective Diseases.

15 deaths occurred, eight from Syphilis, and seven from Septicæmia.

Scabies.

The names of 115 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 addition to the above 57 other cases were reported to me. These cases were treated 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.

In 147 cases where consent was obtained, disinfection of the bedding and clothing of the patient was carried out by the disinfecting staff.

Cleansing of Persons Act.

The names of 30 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 10 cases the clothing and bedding was also verminous and this was disinfected.

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

Disinfection.

The total number of rooms disinfected after the occurrence of cases of infective diseases was 2,057—395 in Clapham, 204 in Putney, 425 in Balham, 329 in Streatham, 191 in Tooting, and 513 in Wandsworth.

Two public and three private elementary schools were also disinfected for infective diseases.

Ambulance Service.

The London County Council has been responsible for the removal by ambulance of cases of infective diseases to hospitals since April, 1930. They also provide ambulances for persons meeting with accidents, and for parturient women. These services are free. Ambulances are also provided by the same Authority for the conveyance of other cases on payment.

Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year 3,128 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.

TABLE XVII.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
DIPHTHERIA :—							
Negative	342	389	530	650	241	794	2946
Positive	26	15	32	26	18	51	168
ENTERIC FEVER :—							
Negative	1	5	2	2	—	3	13
Positive	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	370	409	564	678	259	848	3128

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

NON-INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from Cancer and malignant disease was 564, the number of males being 267 and females 297. The death-rate was 1.64 per 1,000. The number of deaths in 1935 was 27 less than in 1934.

The number of deaths from diseases of the Brain and Nervous System was 113.

1,446 deaths occurred from diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, compared with 1,272 in 1934, 1,260 in 1933 and 1,279 in 1932. 1,093 of these deaths were of persons over 65 years of age.

There were 341 deaths from diseases of the Respiratory System, compared with 396 in 1934, 386 in 1933 and 492 in 1931. The number from Bronchitis was 167 compared with 184 in 1934, and from Pneumonia (all forms) 145 compared with 187 in 1934. Further particulars relative to Pneumonia are given on page 32.

The number of infants under two years of age who died from these diseases was 39.

105 deaths, 63 males and 42 females, were registered as due to Premature Birth and Developmental Diseases, compared with 121 in 1934.

74 deaths, 23 males and 51 females, occurred from Old Age, and all these were persons over 65 years of age. The number of deaths due to this cause in 1934 was 74.

176 deaths were due to violence, 134 of them being due to accident, 40 to suicide, and two to other forms of violence.

Insulin Treatment.

This service was commenced by the Council in 1928 with the sanction of the Ministry of Health. There are now five persons receiving treatment.

The cost to the Council for the year 1935 was £28 18s. 8d.

Inquests.

Inquests were held on 255 persons dying in the Borough, and on 189 Borough residents who died outside the Borough.

The next Table shows the results of the findings of these inquests.

TABLE XVIII.

Inquests.	Sub-Districts.						Whole Borough.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	
Deaths from Natural Causes	38	30	43	43	30	51	235
Accidental :—							
Knocked down by motor vehicles	5	8	18	4	4	2	41
Falls	—	1	5	3	9	8	26
Falls from motor vehicles	4	3	5	1	1	6	20
Falls from a height	4	4	1	2	2	6	19
Burns and scalds	3	4	3	2	2	1	15
Suffocation	1	2	3	1	3	2	12
Drowning	—	3	—	1	—	—	4
Other	3	4	4	5	1	3	20
Suicidal :—							
Poisoning by :—							
Coal Gas	3	1	4	2	1	4	15
Lysol	—	1	2	1	—	—	4
Carbolic Acid	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Aspirin	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Sulphuric Acid	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
"Dial"	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hydrochloric Acid	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Oxalic Acid	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cut throat	1	1	1	1	—	1	5
Hanging	1	—	1	1	—	1	4
Drowning	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Fall from a height	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Stab wounds	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gunshot wounds	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Murder	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Found drowned	—	1	—	1	—	2	4
Hanging—Execution	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
TOTALS	67	65	95	69	54	94	444

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATION.—The total number of new cases of Tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Department during 1935 was 658 as compared with 621 in 1934, 610 in 1933, and 642 in 1932.

The sources of information regarding the 658 new cases in 1935 were as follows :—

Primary notifications on Form A	..	..	..	496
Primary notifications on Form B	..	..	..	—
Transfers from other Sanitary Authorities	..	..	..	142
Naval and military notifications	..	..	..	—
Un-notified at death	..	..	..	20
				—
TOTAL	..	..	..	658
				==

DEATHS.—The number of deaths certified as due to diseases of a Tuberculous nature was 249. This compares with 276 deaths in 1934, 305 in 1933 and 288 in 1932.

Table XIX.—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 XIX.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1
1—5 ..	2	1	4	4	—	1	1	2
5—10 ..	2	6	17	9	1	1	1	3
10—15 ..	6	13	9	8	1	6	2	2
15—20 ..	29	32	7	6	10	18	2	3
20—25 ..	35	71	4	6	10	20	3	3
25—35 ..	83	68	6	9	24	22	—	2
35—45 ..	49	42	6	5	18	25	1	1
45—55 ..	35	16	3	3	26	5	—	2
55—65 ..	24	11	3	1	19	3	1	—
65 upwards ..	13	3	—	4	5	1	—	2
TOTALS ..	278	263	60	57	114	102	12	21

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

TABLE XX.

Localisation of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brain	4	13	17
Glands, Mesenteric	6	11	17
Glands, Cervical	16	13	29
Bones and Joints	24	12	36
Other Parts	10	8	18
TOTALS	60	57	117

Of the 249 deaths from Tuberculosis, 126 were males and 123 females. 216 deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 33 to other forms of Tuberculosis. Further details are given in Table XXI.

TABLE XXI.

Localisation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	114	102	216
Brain	5	11	16
Glands, Mesenteric	1	4	5
Bones and Joints	3	2	5
Other Parts	3	4	7
TOTALS	126	123	249

In addition to these deaths, which were duly certified in the returns as due to Tuberculosis, 31 persons previously notified as suffering from Tuberculosis died during the year. These deaths, however, do not figure in Table XXI. for the reason that :—

(a.) Nineteen were certified as dying from diseases other than Tuberculosis.

(b.) Twelve had previously moved outside the Borough and died there, the death being credited to the area in which it occurred.

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 XXII:

				1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—													
No. of Deaths	..	..	..	255	300	269	320	275	288	245	257	235	216
Death-Rate	..	..	..	·73	·85	·76	·90	·77	·81	·69	·73	·66	·62
OTHER FORMS :—													
No. of Deaths	..	..	..	40	39	35	33	33	19	43	48	41	33
Death-Rate	..	..	..	·12	·11	·10	·09	·09	·05	·12	·13	·11	·09
TOTAL :—													
No. of Deaths	..	..	..	295	339	304	353	308	307	288	305	276	249
Death-Rate	..	..	..	·84	·96	·86	·99	·86	·86	·81	·86	·78	·72

During the year 20 persons, not previously notified, were certified as having died of Tuberculosis. The ratio of un-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths is therefore 1 to 12.

Of the 20 un-notified deaths, 13 were certified from Institutions, six by private doctors, while in one case Tuberculosis was discovered post mortem. In all 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.

61 persons died within one month after notification, 70 within three months, and 90 within six months.

658 cases were added to the notification register during the year, and 632 cases who had removed, recovered or died, were taken off. The number remaining on the register at the end of the year was 2,114.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

The times at which Sessions are held at the two Tuberculosis Dispensaries are as follows :—

(a.) AT THE MAIN DISPENSARY, 79, East Hill, Wandsworth, which serves the areas Putney, Southfield, Fairfield, Springfield and North Clapham :—

Monday : Morning and Afternoon.

Tuesday : Evening (7 p.m.), for those at work.

Thursday : Morning and Afternoon.

Saturday : Morning (for school children).

(b.) AT THE BRANCH DISPENSARY, 114, Gosberton Road, Balham, which serves the areas Streatham, Tooting, Balham and South Clapham :—

Tuesday : Morning and Afternoon.

Thursday : Evening (7 p.m.), for those at work.

Friday : Morning.

NEW CASES in 1935.—The following Table shows the number of new cases which attended during the year classified into adults and children and according to the diagnosis arrived at.

TABLE XXIII.

		Tuberculous.			Sus- pected Tuber- culosis	Non- Tuber- culous	Totals.
		Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	Total			
Adults	M.	161	10	171	11	237	419
	F.	156	18	174	14	297	485
Children	M.	7	12	19	1	208	228
	F.	4	9	13	—	223	236
Totals		328	49	377	26	965	1368

The districts of the Borough in which these 1,368 persons resided, together with the authorities who recommended them to attend, are given in Table XXIV.

TABLE XXIV.

Recommended to attend Dispensary by	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Totals.
Public Health Department	69	42	46	37	71	90	355
Private Practitioners	55	48	53	56	89	151	452
Charitable Societies	10	18	10	11	23	69	141
Other Dispensaries	30	24	25	37	34	38	188
L.C.C. Schools	2	1	2	—	1	8	14
Ministry of Pensions	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Existing Dispensary Patients	1	1	—	—	2	1	5
Other Sources	20	17	31	20	32	90	210
TOTALS	188	152	168	161	252	447	1,368

CONTACTS.—Of the 1,368 new cases examined, 371 were contacts. Sixteen of these were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

DISPENSARY REGISTER.—Table XXV. shows the number of cases remaining on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year compared with the number at the end of the previous year.

TABLE XXV.

Tuberculosis	Remain- ing 31st Dec., 1934	New Cases	Removed from Register	Remaining on Register 31st Dec., 1935
Pulmonary	1113	379	376	1116
Non-Pulmonary	258	72	68	262
Suspected cases	38	171	183	26
Totals	1409	622	627	1404

Table XXVI gives further details of the work carried out during the year.

TABLE XXVI.

1.	Number of patients transferred from other areas and "lost sight of" cases returned	106
2.	Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	200
3.	Died during the year	163
4.	Number of cases recovered	79
5.	Number of observation cases in which a period of observation exceeded two months	26
6.	Number of attendances at the Dispensaries	4933
7.	Total number of reports, etc., made in connection with the Dispensaries	4999
8.	Number of attendances at General Hospitals or Institutions of patients for—	
	(a) Light treatment	249
	(b) Other special forms of treatment	1190
9.	Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given in connection with the Dispensary	18
10.	Number of Personal Consultations with Medical Practitioners—	
	(a) At Homes of Patients	274
	(b) Otherwise	1471
11.	Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes ..	312
12.	Number of visits by Health Visitors or Nurses to homes for Dispensary purposes	4238
13.	Number of—	
	(a) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined	1367
	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	224

The number of patients who received institutional treatment under the London County Council's Tuberculosis Scheme during 1935 was as follows:—

(a).	In Hospitals for observation	38
(b).	In Sanatoria	449
(c).	In Hospitals for Advanced Cases	4
		<hr/>
		491

In addition to these many other patients received treatment in private or general hospitals.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—Cases requiring special investigation which can be carried out in an Out-patient Department are referred to St. Thomas' Hospital, under arrangements which were inaugurated in 1913. The reports received from the Hospital on these cases are of much value. Special cases requiring treatment by Artificial Light or X-rays are also referred to the out-patient department of St. Thomas' Hospital.

The arrangements made for treatment by the Artificial Pneumothorax method with several hospitals have been continued. 86 cases were treated during the year and 1,169 refills were administered. The cost to the Council was £613 14s. 6d. Two of these cases also received Sanocrysin injections, at a cost of £3 3s. 0d., for 21 injections.

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

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. Eighteen patients received dental treatment and 13 of these were supplied with dentures. The attendances at the dentist totalled 69.

The amount expended on dental treatment during the year was £12 15s. 0d., and the cost of dentures supplied to patients was £18 5s. 0d., making a total cost of £31 0s. 0d.

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 any early date. During the year under consideration 96 patients have been granted extra nourishment under the scheme at a cost of £96 19s. 5d. The scheme has been found to be of great help in the treatment of the types of patient mentioned above.

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

The two Tables which follow show the original classification of all the patients suffering from Tuberculosis who have attended the Dispensaries since they were opened in 1913, and their condition at the end of 1935 as far as it is known. Table XXVII. refers to cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Table XXVIII. to cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

TABLE XXVII.

Classification on Initial attendance at the Dispensaries.		Condition at the end of 1935.				Total cases where condition is known.	Removed and lost sight of.	Total cases who have attended.
		Discharged as cured.	Disease arrested.	Disease not arrested.	Died.			
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. Class T.B. Minus.	Adults, M.	422	20	104	336	882	2048	2860
	Adults, F.	484	28	146	328	986		
	Children	118	16	18	28	180		
Class T.B. Plus.	Adults, M.	151	59	390	1667	2267	4007	5266
	Adults, F.	118	59	298	1224	1699		
	Children	7	1	8	25	41		

TABLE XXVIII.

Classification on Initial attendance at the Dispensaries.		Condition at end of 1935.				Total cases where condition is known.	Removed and lost sight of.	Total cases who have attended.
		Discharged as cured.	Disease arrested.	Disease not arrested.	Died.			
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. Bones and Joints	Adults, M.	48	4	35	19	106	299	426
	Adults, F.	25	2	23	10	60		
	Children	69	13	31	20	133		
Abdominal	Adults, M.	10	2	3	4	19	96	158
	Adults, F.	12	5	10	2	29		
	Children	28	3	11	6	48		
Peripheral Glands	Adults, M.	14	4	9	4	31	326	445
	Adults, F.	35	1	23	8	67		
	Children	206	3	8	11	228		
Other Organs.	Adults, M.	22	1	9	12	44	176	234
	Adults, F.	26	5	10	8	49		
	Children	22	9	33	19	83		

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—The number of examinations of sputum made at the Dispensary during the past five years is given here.

Year.	Total number of specimens examined.	No. of specimens sent by General Practitioners.	No. of specimens found to contain T.B.
1931 ..	2157	1557	410
1932 ..	1664	1001	342
1933 ..	1633	997	280
1934 ..	1467	1022	270
1935 ..	1367	883	253

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

CONSTITUTION.—The Committee consists of members representing the Borough Council, and other authorities and organisations. There are also unattached members who are specially interested in the work of the Committee.

The following is a list of the members of the Committee:—

Councillor T. Harding.

Councillor A. J. A. Kennedy, M.C., C.A.

Councillor W. Greener, F.C.R.A.

Councillor H. H. S. Aram, F.I.M.T.

Councillor Mrs. A. A. Wilson, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. L. G. Watson, *Public Assistance Committee*.

Councillor F. T. Jordan, J.P., A.C.I.I., *Public Assistance Committee*.

Miss E. Thomas, *L.C.C. School Care Committee*.

Captain R. Grindel, *United Services and British Legion*.

T. H. Hunt, Esq., *London Insurance Committee*.

Miss I. Clark Hall, *Putney and Wandsworth Invalid Children's Aid Association*.

Miss Jacobs, *Streatham, Clapham, Balham and Tooting Invalid Children's Aid Association*.

Miss Connor, *Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Association*.

H. B. Harvey, Esq., *Aged Poor Society*.

Miss Marx, *Brompton Hospital*.

Miss E. Morris, *St. Thomas's Hospital*.

Miss Lemon, *Ranyard Nurses.*

Mrs. Arding.

Mrs. Cresswell.

Mrs. Dearman.

Mrs. Dixon.

Miss J. Duff, J.P.

Mrs. Duffell.

Mrs. V. Godber.

Mrs. Groom.

Dr. E. Higgins.

Mrs. H. Jeans.

Mrs. Laer.

Mrs. MacDonald.

Mrs. Marriott.

Mrs. Morton Clarke.

Mrs. Nicol.

A. A. Norman, Esq.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE :—

Chairman : Miss J. Duff, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Mrs. Cresswell.

Hon. Treasurer : Mrs. Dearman.

Secretary : Miss M. L. Baptie.

MEETINGS.—The Care Committee meets at the Council House, East Hill, Wandsworth, on the first Friday in every month at 3 p.m. The Finance Sub-committee and Handicraft Sub-committee meet prior to the General Committee.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE.—Although assessments have been abolished, the London County Council require a return to be made to them giving the financial circumstances of patients who are to undergo institutional treatment. A knowledge of these particulars and of the home conditions under which the patients live are factors which have a bearing on the treatment recommended.

Patients requiring dental treatment, which is a service provided by the Borough Council, are still assessed by the Committee who determine the amount of their contributions towards the cost.

Soon after the Committee was established it was apparent that the value of the work it could carry out would be increased materially if funds were available. As no grants from public funds were provided, certain members of the Committee decided to organise a Voluntary Fund. A considerable amount of success has attended these efforts, and a fund has been established. This fund is not intended to assist families in their living expenses, as other organisations are available to grant assistance of this nature, but the money collected is utilised to help cases of Tuberculosis in other ways.

Owing to the success of the Christmas Seal Sale, the Committee have made arrangements with the Trustees of Maitland Cottage, Barton-on-Sea, to maintain two beds for the use of patients resident within the Borough of Wandsworth. Twenty-two adults and two children were sent away for convalescent treatment during 1935 at a cost of £115 1s. 2d.

Financial assistance is also given to relatives to enable them to visit patients who have been away under treatment for three months or longer, as it is often found that after that time the patient becomes restless and wants to come home. The visit from a relative often does much good, and the patient agrees to continue under treatment. These cases are investigated and assistance is only given where it would be quite impossible for the relative to afford the fare. Financial assistance to patients and relatives amounted to £117 7s. 1d.

An important duty of the Committee is to supply patients going to an Institution with clothing. Many of them are short of the clothing requirements of the Institution, and it is frequently a difficult problem to get them fitted out properly. Much time is spent by members of the Committee in collecting articles of clothing from their friends, and a certain proportion of the funds have also been expended in this direction. About 70 per cent. of the cases sent to Institutions were supplied with the articles required from the clothing store.

Some of the patients who are being nursed at home are unable to obtain essential articles of medical equipment. Medical and nursing requisites, comprising air and water cushions, bed rests and feeding cups have been acquired by the Committee

gradually, and are supplied on loan to necessitous cases who require them; the cost of medical and nursing requisites and special nourishment, clothing, etc., amounted to £26 1s. 9d.

There are always a number of patients in an advanced stage of Tuberculosis who are being nursed either at home or in one of the London County Council's General Hospitals, particularly at St. James's Hospital, Balham. The authorities of this Hospital have given permission for members of the Care Committee to visit Wandsworth residents suffering from Tuberculosis who happen to be under treatment in the Hospital. During the year 154 of these patients were visited regularly by the Secretary of the Committee.

Many of these patients are in hospital for prolonged periods, and the visits are much appreciated. It is often found when talking to the patients that they are in difficulties over their rent or insurance payments, and may be worried by circumstances at their homes. The Secretary inquires into all matters of this nature, and is able to assist in smoothing out many of the patients' difficulties.

During 1935 the number of visits and interviews made by the Secretary to cases attending the Dispensaries was 2,029.

During the year there have not been so many cases referred to the various ex-service organisations, as there were fewer ex-service men attending the Dispensaries. 10 cases were referred to these organisations and granted assistance by them. The number of cases referred to the Public Assistance Committee has increased.

The Secretary is able to assist and advise patients in regard to their Health and Unemployment Insurance. In several cases where benefit was not payable because the contributions were in arrears, these were cleared off by grants from the Voluntary Fund which enabled the patients to draw benefit.

In special cases, assistance in the payment of rent is granted in order to tide over a period of distress. When it is found that the patient's illness is the cause of the non-payment of rent, the debt is settled in order to enable the patient to receive proper treatment.

HANDICRAFT CLASS.—Several years ago the Committee organised a Handicraft Class, where persons suffering from Tuberculosis who have already received Institutional treatment are able to learn certain branches of handicraft, and to make articles which they can sell.

The value of Handicraft in the treatment of Tuberculosis has been recognised for a considerable time, as it enables patients to do something useful and gives them an occupation when they are unable to enter the ordinary labour market.

The Class is maintained out of the Committee's fund. It meets at 79, East Hill, Wandsworth, every Tuesday morning at 10.30—12.30, and is in charge of Miss Wright, who is a trained instructress in the crafts taught. These are the making of articles in leather, pewter, parchment and embroidery, painting on glass, knitting, etc. After deducting the cost of materials the profit on a particular article made at the Class goes to the patient who has made it. The Class is much appreciated by the patients, who attend as regularly as their health will allow.

The Wandsworth Care Committee held a successful Sale at the Town Hall in October, when the opening ceremony was performed by His Worship the Mayor of Wandsworth, Councillor Evan Rees, J.P., M.I.G.E.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Work of the 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 by notification or from the Registrar of Births and Deaths, and re-visits are made before the end of the first year and then up to school age.

The re-visits of infants attending the Infant Welfare Centres are carried out by the Superintendents of the Centres. In three of the twelve Centres in the Borough the Superintendents are appointed by the Committees of the Centres and the re-visits of infants attending these Centres are made by them.

In each of the other nine Centres, one of the Health Visitors is now acting as Superintendent in accordance with the Council's decision made in 1927 to replace Superintendents appointed by the Centre Committees with Health Visitors as vacancies occur. All the re-visits in these districts are therefore carried out by the Health Visitors, whether the infants are attending the Centres or not.

The nine Centres where one of the Health Visitors is the Superintendent are Fairlight Hall, Beechcroft Road, Springfield, Fairfield, Southfield, Streatham Hill, Putney, Blegborough Road and Riggindale Road, Streatham. At those Centres where the Superintendent is the officer of the Centre Committee, one of the Health Visitors assists her at all Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal sessions. Where the Superintendent is one of the Health Visitors she is assisted at the sessions by another Health Visitor.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—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 Diarrhoea in children under five.

OTHER HOME VISITS.—The Health Visitors visit the homes of 2 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 the General and Lying-in 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.

The Health Visitors also carry out the visits required under the Children and Young Persons Acts, and each of them has been appointed Infant Life Protection Visitor to enable them to perform these duties.

Periodical visits are also made to Crèches and to other Institutions for mothers and children.

Those Health Visitors, whose districts are in the Parishes of Clapham and Wandsworth, for which I am Vaccination Officer, carry out the home visits which are necessary in order to secure compliance with the Vaccination Acts.

Table XXIX. summarises the work of the Health Visitors during the year in the six divisions of the Borough.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1935	241	22	32	0	3	90
1936	209	122	222	272	202	514
1937	21	7	2	—	—	2
1938	221	222	121	212	201	221
1939	202	202	202	222	222	222
1940	222	222	222	222	222	222
1941	222	222	222	222	222	222
1942	222	222	222	222	222	222
1943	222	222	222	222	222	222
1944	222	222	222	222	222	222
1945	222	222	222	222	222	222
1946	222	222	222	222	222	222
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1963	222	222	222	222	222	222
1964	222	222	222	222	222	222
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1972	222	222	222	222	222	222
1973	222	222	222	222	222	222
1974	222	222	222	222	222	222
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1991	222	222	222	222	222	222
1992	222	222	222	222	222	222
1993	222	222	222	222	222	222
1994	222	222	222	222	222	222
1995	222	222	222	222	222	222
1996	222	222	222	222	222	222
1997	222	222	222	222	222	222
1998	222	222	222	222	222	222
1999	222	222	222	222	222	222
2000	222	222	222	222	222	222

TABLE XXIX.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
No. of children visited :—							
Under 1 year	551	376	455	555	518	958	3413
1-2 years	9	11	18	29	3	22	92
2-5 years	21	16	22	38	5	22	124
Revisits to :—							
Infants under 1 year	568	700	270	943	516	1200	4197
Children 1-2 years ..	562	423	207	652	382	975	3201
Children 2-5 years ..	725	418	385	1125	639	1505	4797
Total visits to children under Notification of Births Act	2436	1944	1357	3342	2063	4682	15824
Other visits— :							
Foster Mothers	160	119	107	194	237	308	1125
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	18	3	2	1	8	37
Measles	24	10	2	64	14	15	129
Whooping Cough	56	8	6	36	32	195	333
Ante-natal cases	446	282	277	566	321	606	2498
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	2	6	—	6	7	14	35
Miscellaneous	156	139	116	231	228	488	1358
Ineffectual	848	177	353	1123	661	1652	4814
TOTAL HOME VISITS	4133	2703	2221	5564	3564	7968	26153
Attendances at :—							
Infant Welfare Centres	156	203	158	320	295	466	1598
Ante-natal Centres	24	23	29	42	21	35	174
Committee Meetings	3	20	—	1	8	4	36
Health Talks	12	43	31	38	39	88	251
Visits to Crèches	—	17	15	—	—	11	43
Diphtheria Prevention Clinics	—	—	53	—	—	47	100

Infant Visiting.

There were 3,789 births during the year and 3,413 of these, or 90.0 per cent., were visited compared with 88.4 in 1934, 89.1 in 1933, 89.0 in 1932, 90.9 in 1931 and 84.1 in 1930.

Table XXX. gives particulars of the method of feeding of infants on the occasion of the initial visit and when re-visited. On the first visit it was found that 3,029 of the 3,413 infants visited were being fed from the breast entirely.

TABLE XXX.

Method of Feeding.	Age of infant on first visit.				Total.
	Under 1 month.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—12 months.	
Breast-fed ..	2617	691	130	41	3029
Otherwise fed ..	111	141	62	80	394

Method of Feeding.	Age of infant on subsequent visit.				Total.
	Under 1 month.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—12 months.	
Breast-fed ..	86	600	679	403	1768
Otherwise fed ..	80	342	540	1467	2429

It was found that in 429 of the births, doctors had been in attendance, while in 969 the services of midwives had been utilised. 2,015 infants were born in hospitals and other institutions.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

There are now 12 Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough. They are voluntary institutions administered by the Committees of the Centres who work in close co-operation with the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council. The Council pay 75 per cent. of the approved expenditure of each Centre.

Each Centre has a medical officer who is appointed by the Committee of the Centre, and a trained Superintendent. In three of the Centres the Superintendent is an officer of the Centre Committee, while in the other nine Centres one of the Council's Health Visitors acts in this capacity.

The medical officer attends at most of the Infant sessions held at each Centre, and at all the Ante-natal sessions. The Superintendent is present at all sessions and also visits the homes of children and expectant mothers.

Each Centre has several voluntary workers who 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 following is a list of the Welfare Centres in the Borough together with the hours at which the clinics are held :—

List of Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough					
Centre	Address	Medical Officer	Superintendent	Hours	Notes
1	St. Andrew's	Dr. Smith	Miss Jones	10.0-12.0	
2	St. George's	Dr. Brown	Miss White	10.0-12.0	
3	St. James's	Dr. Green	Miss Black	10.0-12.0	
4	St. John's	Dr. White	Miss Grey	10.0-12.0	
5	St. Mary's	Dr. Black	Miss Brown	10.0-12.0	
6	St. Peter's	Dr. Grey	Miss White	10.0-12.0	
7	St. Paul's	Dr. Brown	Miss Black	10.0-12.0	
8	St. Thomas's	Dr. White	Miss Grey	10.0-12.0	
9	St. Vincent's	Dr. Black	Miss Brown	10.0-12.0	
10	St. Elizabeth's	Dr. Grey	Miss White	10.0-12.0	
11	St. Margaret's	Dr. Brown	Miss Black	10.0-12.0	
12	St. Anne's	Dr. White	Miss Grey	10.0-12.0	

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.	CLINICS.	
	Ante-natal.	Infants.
CLAPHAM : Clapham Dispensary Manor Street.	1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at 2 p.m.	Tuesdays and Wednes- days, at 2 p.m.
PUTNEY : 2, Clarendon Road.	Alternate Wednes- days in each month at 10 a.m., at 2, Clarendon Road.	Wednesdays and Thurs- days at 2 p.m.
PUTNEY PARK : Putney Park House, Dover House Rd.		Fridays at 2 p.m.
BALHAM : 91, Bedford Hill.	1st, 3rd and 5th Fri- days in each month at 9.45 a.m.	Tuesdays (weighing only) Wednesdays and Thursdays at 1.30 p.m.
STREATHAM : 37, Riggindale Road.	1st and 3rd Wednes- days in each month at 10 a.m., at 37, Riggindale Road.	Tuesdays at 1.30 p.m. Fridays at 2 p.m.
Wesley Hall, Blegborough Road.		Thursdays at 2 p.m.
STREATHAM HILL WITH CLAPHAM PARK : Baptist Church Hall, New Park Road.	None.	Tuesdays and Thurs- days at 10 a.m.
TOOTING : Fairlight Hall, Fairlight Road.	2nd Wednesday in each month at 10.30 a.m.	Wednesdays and Thurs- days at 2 p.m.
St. Peter's Church Hall, Beechcroft Road.	4th Wednesday in each month at 10.30 a.m.	Thursdays at 10.15 a.m.
SOUTHFIELD : St. Michael's Institute, Merton Road.	1st Friday in each month at 10 a.m.	Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m.
FAIRFIELD : St. Faith's Mission Hall, Warple Way.	1st Monday in each month at 2 p.m.	Wednesdays and Thurs- days at 2 p.m.
SPRINGFIELD : Congregational Church Hall, Earlsfield Road.	4th Tuesday in each month at 11 a.m.	Tuesdays at 2 p.m.

Table XXXI. gives the full details of the work carried out at the 12 centres in the Borough.

2,912 new infants were examined during the year and the total attendances were 60,784. There were 495 ante-natal cases and the total attendances made by them were 1,291.

The visits made by the Superintendents of the three Centres where those officers are appointed by the Centre Committees were 3,570 to the homes of infants and 301 to ante-natal cases. No visits are shown in this Table for the other nine Centres, where the Superintendents are Health Visitors, as their visits are included in Table XXIX. which shews all the work carried out by the Health Visitors.

<p>1st Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>2nd Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>3rd Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>4th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>5th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>6th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>7th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>8th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>9th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>10th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>11th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>12th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p>	<p>1st Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>2nd Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>3rd Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>4th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>5th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>6th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>7th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>8th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>9th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>10th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>11th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>12th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p>	<p>1st Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>2nd Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>3rd Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>4th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>5th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>6th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>7th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>8th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>9th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>10th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>11th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p> <p>12th Monday in each month at 10.15 a.m.</p>
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TABLE XXXI.
WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE INFANT WELFARE AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Putney Park.	Balham.	Streatham.	Blegborough Road.	Streatham Hill (Clapham Park)	Fairlight	Beechcroft Road.	Southfield.	Fairfield.	Springfield.	Totals.
INFANT CLINICS :—													
No. of Sessions held ..	98	98	48	150	96	48	47	94	46	97	102	48	972
No. of New Cases ..	458	282	55	484	282	123	170	264	128	258	186	222	2912
No. of Doctors' Consultations ..	3107	2686	548	3256	2175	895	1184	1947	960	2148	2035	1248	22189
Total Attendances ..	7955	5892	1286	10363	6375	2441	3802	5459	3011	5638	4101	4461	60784
ANTE-NATAL CLINICS :—													
No. of Sessions held ..	24	23	—	28	23	—	—	12	11	12	12	11	156
No. of New cases ..	71	137	—	83	79	—	—	27	32	27	14	25	495
Total attendances ..	191	405	—	272	154	—	—	57	72	51	35	54	1291
No. of Health Talks given	14	30	37	31	42	—	17	20	19	31	28	27	296
No. of visits by Superintendents of Voluntary Committees :—													
To Infants, under 1 year	659	—	416	737	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1812
To children, 1-5 years	302	—	634	822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1758
Ante-natal cases ..	92	—	99	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	301

Borough of Wandsworth War Memorial Maternity Home.

The Maternity Home is situated in Grove Road, Balham, adjoining the Weir Hospital and provides accommodation for 20 patients with two isolation beds. Since the 1st April, 1934, the Home has been under the direct management of the Council.

The staff consists of a matron, two sisters, six nurses who are trained midwives and four probationers. There is also a rota of six local medical practitioners, one of whom is called in when the services of a doctor are required. Three Obstetric Consultants and one Ophthalmic Consultant have also been appointed to visit the Home.

The fee charged for admission to the Home is based on the income of the applicant's family in accordance with a scale which has been approved by the Council. Each applicant is expected to remain in the Home for 14 days.

Women who have booked for admission are required to attend at the ante-natal clinic which is held at the Maternity Home twice a week. A post-natal clinic is also held at the Home every week.

During the past year 428 women were admitted to the Home and the average duration of stay was 14.56 days. 400 deliveries were carried out by the midwives, 27 by the medical staff, and one case was transferred before confinement.

In 128 cases it was necessary for the midwives to summons medical assistance in accordance with the requirements of the Midwives Act.

Five cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified from the Home.

Eight of the infants were still-born and five died within 10 days of birth.

Two infants were notified as suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Every effort is made while the mothers are in the Maternity Home, to encourage them to breast feed their infants, but in 28 cases the natural feeding had to be supplemented.

Obstetric Consultant Service.

This service has been extended during the year. Since the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations came into force in 1926, the Council has made provision for an Obstetric Consultant to be available to meet medical practitioners in consultation when they require a second opinion on a woman who has developed a complication during the lying-in period. It has now been decided to make the services of the consultant available to meet practitioners as required at any stage during pregnancy, at confinement or in the lying-in period. The fee paid for each consultation is three guineas.

During the year the consultant has been called on 11 occasions.

Hospital Treatment for Ante-Natal Women.

The Council has made arrangements with the Board of Management of the South London Hospital for Women, Clapham Common, for ante-natal cases who require hospital treatment for the prevention and treatment of any complication of pregnancy, to be admitted to the hospital, at a charge of £1 10s. 0d. per week.

These arrangements have been completed during the year under review. No cases have yet been admitted.

Midwives and Nursing Arrangements.

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, Infantile Diarrhoea, Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia, at my request. A fee of 1s. 3d. is paid for each visit to these cases except in Balham where a special grant of £80 per annum is paid by the Council to the Ranyard Nurses for the services of the nurse in this area. 184 cases were visited during the year under these arrangements, and 2,943 visits were made. Full particulars are given in Table XXXII.

TABLE XXXII.

	No. of cases occurring.	No. of cases visited.	No. of visits made.
Whooping Cough ..	904	7	70
Influenza	—	44	433
Pneumonia	319	87	1605
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	26	42	802
Measles	137	4	33
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	36	—	—
Infantile Diarrhoea ..	—	—	—
TOTAL	1422	184	2943

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. 45 midwives practise in the Borough, of whom 15 reside in neighbouring Boroughs.

There are 21 private maternity homes in the Borough, 16 of them being carried on by practising midwives.

Midwifery Service.

In April, 1935, the Council decided to grant financial assistance to women who have engaged trained midwives to attend them at their confinements in their own homes, when the financial circumstances are such that they are unable to pay the whole of the midwife's fee.

Assistance is also granted in paying the fee of a trained maternity nurse when a doctor has been engaged to conduct the confinement.

The Council is also prepared to assist in meeting the cost of providing a Home Help for a confinement.

Every woman applying for assistance is required to submit a statement giving the details of her family income, and the amount

of assistance to be granted is fixed by a Sub-committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. The maximum grants payable are—

£1 15s. 0d. to a midwife conducting a confinement at home.

£1 0s. 0d. to a midwife assisting a doctor in a home confinement.

Before assistance is granted, the following conditions must be complied with :—

1. The home conditions must be suitable for a confinement to take place there.

2. The midwife must be registered by the Central Midwives Board.

3. When conducting the confinement herself, the midwife must give her patient adequate ante-natal supervision and must arrange for the woman to be examined by the Medical Officer of one of the Council's ante-natal clinics early in pregnancy and also at a later stage.

4. No unsuitable handywoman must be employed.

5. If a handywoman is in attendance, the midwife must not allow her to examine the patient, to undertake any nursing duties or to bathe the infant.

Sterilized maternity outfits will be supplied to a midwife by the Council when they are required.

The Council has also decided to pay compensation to a midwife who loses her case because the woman who had booked her, has to enter hospital for the confinement. The usual sum paid in compensation is 10/-. The following conditions are required to be satisfied before compensation is payable :—

1. The patient is required to confirm the statements that she had engaged the midwife to attend the confinement and had been referred by the midwife to the ante-natal clinic.

2. The Medical Officer of the clinic must certify that it is necessary for the woman to be confined in an institution.

No payment is made to a midwife where the patient herself applied for admission to an Institution.

During the year assistance was granted to 17 midwives under this scheme and compensation was paid in five cases. The total cost of the service was £28.

Day Nurseries.

There are three Day Nurseries in the Borough which are voluntary institutions receiving grants from the Borough Council. Their addresses are :—

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

The Tooting Day Nursery was closed on 31st March, 1934, as it was decided that there was no justification for keeping it open owing to the fall in the number of children attending.

The admissions of children to the Day Nurseries is limited to those whose mothers are obliged to go out to work, who are ill or who for any other reasonable cause are unable to look after their children. The parents payments vary from 6d. to 9d. 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 Day Nurseries are also training schools for nurses intending to take up crèche work who are admitted as probationers and remain for about a year. Practical and theoretical instruction is given by the matrons and the instruction includes courses of lectures, which the probationers have to attend before they can sit for the examination which is held at the end of the course.

The attendances at the Day Nurseries were :—Putney, 5,612 ; Balham, 6,701 ; and Wandsworth, 7,044 ; a total of 19,357, compared with 18,344 in 1934.

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

Institutions for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children.

The Council pays an annual grant to the Streatham Babies' Hospital, 9, Leigham Court Road, which is a small hospital containing 20 cots for the treatment of infants up to the age of five years. The staff consists of a Matron, one Sister, two Assistant Nurses and three Probationers. A Visiting Medical Officer attends daily. The standard fee is 10s. 6d. per week, but necessitous cases are admitted free, or at a reduced fee, according to circumstances.

Medical practitioners can recommend children for admission and are allowed to attend them while in the Hospital.

138 infants were admitted in 1935, 89 from addresses in the Borough and 49 from outside the Borough. Most of the cases were infants suffering from Nutritional Diseases, Debility, Respiratory Diseases, Nervous Diseases and Enteritis.

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

There are also five institutions or hostels 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 medical practitioners to attend at these hostels when necessary, and some of the infants attend the most convenient Infant Welfare Centre.

The Council pays grants to the Southwark Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work, towards the maintenance of unmarried mothers usually resident in the Borough in the institutions of the Association. During 1935 assistance was granted in respect of 13 cases at a cost of £121 12s. 8d.

Similar grants are made to the Mission of Hope, but no cases were assisted during 1935.

Convalescent Treatment.

During the year, one mother and 18 children were sent to Convalescent Homes. The cost of this service was £54 19s. 0d.

Wandsworth and Tooting Children's Clinic.

This Clinic provides artificial sunlight, massage and electrical treatment for children of all ages. 331 children have been treated during the year and they have made 12,055 attendances. 81 of these children were under the age of five years. The treatment given is artificial sunray, radiant heat, massage, electrical and remedial exercises.

The Council pays a grant towards the expenses of this Clinic.

Supply of Milk.

During the year 1,030 families were supplied with milk under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918; 216 in Clapham; 78 in Putney; 208 in Balham; 138 in Streatham; 159 in Tooting; 79 in Southfield; 68 in Fairfield; and 84 in Springfield. The total cost to the Council was £1,478 6s. 2d.

As a number of applicants for milk under the Council's Scheme are receiving Public Assistance through the London County Council Public Assistance Committee, an arrangement has now been entered into for the expenditure incurred by this Council in respect of these cases to be refunded by the London County Council.

During the year £173 14s. 9½d. was refunded under this arrangement.

Women and children in receipt of milk under the Council's scheme are expected to attend the Welfare Centres 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, such as a case of infectious disease in the home.

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 of the infants.

Dental Treatment.

Dental treatment is provided for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age who attend at the Welfare Centres and are found to require treatment after examination by one of the Medical Officers.

Arrangements have been made with the British Dental Hospital and three dental practitioners in the Borough to carry out the treatment on an agreed scale of fees. This includes the provision of dentures for mothers.

Parents contribute towards the cost of the treatment according to their means and an agreed scale of payment has been drawn up by the Council.

During the year 22 cases received dental treatment. All of these were expectant or nursing mothers.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACTS, 1908—1932. INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

In accordance with the provisions of the Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933, the duties relating to the supervision of infants under the age of nine years, when maintained for reward, were transferred from the London County Council to the Borough Council, as from 1st April, 1933.

The Council passed a Resolution appointing the Medical Officer of Health as the Officer authorised to receive the notices required to be given under the Acts, and each of the Health Visitors was appointed an Infant Life Protection Visitor.

Records relating to 218 foster-parents were transferred to the Borough Council on the 1st April, 1933. At the end of 1935 there were 182 foster-mothers on the Register and the number of foster children for whom they were registered was 330.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

Work of the Sanitary Inspectors.

A Summary of the inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors is given in Table XXXIII.

TABLE XXXIII.

					In- spections.	Re- In- spections.	Total.
To investigate complaints	..	..			5788	13634	19422
House-to-House inspections	..	..			1800	5591	7391
Shop Inspections	..	..	..	..	2029	301	2330
Infected Diseases :—	..						
Notifiable diseases	..	..	..		1298	531	1829
Other infective diseases	..	..			301	21	322
Verminous conditions	..	..	..		309	111	420
			No. of Premises				
Offensive Trades	..	..	2		13	30	43
Piggeries	..	..	9		14	73	87
Factories, workshops, etc.			2023		1048	83	1131
Houses let in lodgings	..		340		384	1149	1533
Rag and bone stores	..		3		83	—	83
Sanitary conveniences	..		173		585	4	589
Mews and stables	..	..	162		604	45	649
Other inspections	..	..	..	..	8751	1800	10551
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	23007	23373	46380
Smoke observations	..	..	..		110	—	110
Legal proceedings, Attendances at Court	..	..	..	..	22	—	22

Table XXXIV., gives details of the sanitary operations carried out in the Borough during the year.

The number of drains which were tested was 698 and 860 were cleansed or repaired. The drains of 82 houses were re-constructed.

Damp conditions have been remedied in 1,213 premises, and in 56 of these damp courses were inserted.

20 privies and earth closets are know to be in existence in the Borough, and all of these are in connection with sports grounds.

It will be seen from this Table that 37 cases of overcrowding were abated. 26 of these cases were accommodated in London County Council houses, one in a Borough Council house, and 10 elsewhere.

TABLE XXXIV.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
1. Premises cleansed and repaired	617	321	464	269	581	1094	3346
2. Drains tested	115	98	60	167	78	180	698
3. Drains cleansed or repaired	134	97	147	71	135	276	860
4. Water closets cleansed or repaired	349	171	283	148	238	482	1671
5. Soil pipes repaired	57	39	23	6	10	73	208
6. Waste pipes altered or repaired	163	117	123	82	106	307	898
7. Rainwater pipes repaired	67	23	90	18	28	66	292
8. Roofs and gutters repaired	218	87	231	97	218	468	1319
9. Damp courses inserted	14	5	11	3	1	22	56
10. Damp conditions otherwise remedied	196	137	199	93	126	406	1157
11. Yards drained or paved	98	25	86	44	90	181	524
12. Dust bins provided or repaired	89	61	113	39	92	204	598
13. Water cisterns cleansed, covered or repaired	26	47	16	6	60	77	232
14. Water supply re-instated	15	7	10	2	5	11	50
15. Defective fireplaces remedied	87	40	200	44	83	300	754
16. Defective coppers remedied	42	10	71	13	48	80	264
17. Cases of overcrowding abated	10	4	5	2	6	10	37
18. Stables and stable yards drained or paved	—	—	5	2	—	—	7
19. Accumulations of manure, etc., removed	8	5	15	21	16	16	81
20. Urinals cleansed or repaired	—	5	5	—	2	4	16
21. Animals improperly kept	4	1	2	1	2	2	12
22. Smoke nuisances	6	2	6	7	—	28	49
23. Other nuisances	155	100	214	138	411	173	1191
TOTAL	2480	1402	2369	1273	2336	4460	14320
No. of preliminary notices served	687	397	498	520	845	1537	4484
No. of preliminary notices complied with without the service of statutory notices	538	368	519	508	801	1477	4211
No. of statutory notices served	172	96	133	101	59	261	822
No. of statutory notices complied with	83	43	81	63	30	230	535

Water Supply—Cutting-off Notices.

During the year, 34 notices with respect to 41 premises were received from the Metropolitan Water Board, stating that the supply had been withdrawn.

In 37 premises the water supply was cut off for non-payment of rates, in three because of defects in the service, and in one because the premises were empty.

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 wharves. An empty wagon is left to replace the full one.

All house refuse is taken down the River Thames by barge from two riverside wharves in the Borough, and disposed of below Barking.

Inspection of Sanitary Conveniences.

The number of Sanitary Conveniences inspected was 173; 45 in Clapham, 22 in Putney, 18 in Balham, 19 in Streatham, 12 in Tooting and 57 in Wandsworth. 589 inspections were made during the year, and nine notices, for cleansing, were served and complied with.

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. Owners of stables were advised to use chloride of lime for sprinkling horse manure in order to destroy the larvæ and pupæ of flies.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

In addition to the routine laying of rat baits in the sewers by the Borough Engineer's staff, 8,475 baits were laid during National Rat Week. 5,170 of these were taken by rats.

298 complaints of nuisances from rats were investigated by the Sanitary Inspectors, and four instances of rat infestation of premises were reported to the Public Health Committee, who authorised the service of notices requiring the extermination of the pests.

Shops Act, 1934.

5,415 inspections have been made of 3,668 shops to ascertain if the provisions of the above Act respecting ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences for the use of the persons employed in the shop were complied with.

117 notices were served in respect of infringements of the Act and of these 109 have been complied with.

Swimming Baths and Bathing Pools.

There are four public swimming baths belonging to the Council, one open air swimming bath owned by the London County Council, two public swimming pools privately owned and four private bathing pools in the Borough. The Queensmere pond on Wimbledon Common has also for many years past been a recognised bathing pond.

In three of the Council's swimming baths, the water is purified by a process of continuous circulation through a filtration plant whereby the whole of the water is dealt with every four hours and chlorinated automatically during its circulation from the filtration plant to the bath.

In the other bath belonging to the Council, the bath is emptied of water twice weekly and refilled with fresh water which is chlorinated automatically before the bath is used.

Most of the other swimming pools have a chlorination plant installed for the purification of the water, but in two of the private pools, cleansing is effected by changing the water.

The River Wandle.

On several occasions during the year the condition of the River Wandle has been unsatisfactory and nuisance has been caused by pollution of the stream and fouling of its banks. This was specially noticeable during the summer months when the flow of the stream became sluggish during the dry weather.

In order to determine the condition of the river over a considerable period and under different weather conditions, it was decided to take a series of samples of the river water and of certain effluents which are discharged into it, and to submit them to the Public Analyst for examination and report. The result of these examinations and the conclusions to be drawn from them were included in a joint report on the condition of the river which was made to the River Wandle Committee of the Council by the Borough Engineer and myself.

In this report it was pointed out that the River Wandle, which is some ten miles in length, has already flowed for eight miles before it enters the Borough of Wandsworth. During its course it receives quantities of surface water and land drainage, the effluents from three sewage farms and the trade discharges from a number of factories. Extensive pollution of the river is caused by these effluents and it is already heavily polluted when it enters the Borough. The water in the river is often in a foul condition and at various points extensive deposits of objectionable matter occur.

The Public Analyst, reporting on the condition of the river as it enters the Borough, states that at this point it can no longer be judged on ordinary river water standards but that the stream possesses the character of a sewage effluent and must be considered as such.

The banks of the river are often irregular in outline, and consist of earth or mud which is frequently overgrown with vegetation. In this condition they make ideal breeding places for winged insects and they also harbour rats. Heavy material floating down the stream is caught up and it is practically impossible to keep the banks in a cleanly state.

In dry weather, such as that experienced during the Summer of 1935, the condition of the river becomes worse, the polluted material being more concentrated as there is less water to dilute it.

Certain recommendations for improving the condition of the River were made in the Report and these were summarised in the following terms:—

1. The main sources of pollution should be dealt with at their source by taking appropriate action to enforce the

proper treatment of trade effluents before they are discharged into the river.

2. Those areas of the river bed which are not required, and branches and loops of the stream which serve no useful purpose, should be filled in.

3. The flow of the stream should be restricted to a properly defined channel with satisfactory invert and properly constructed banks.

The River Wandle Committee, after receiving this report on the condition of the River, decided to confer with the London County Council, in whom the control of the River is vested, and a conference was arranged towards the end of the year between representatives of the Borough Council and the County Council, when the whole matter was discussed in full.

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

There is one factory in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured. This factory is inspected under the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act.

No samples of Rag Flock were taken during the year, as the method of rag flock manufacture is considered satisfactory.

Removal of Aged, Infirm or Diseased Persons to Institutions.

Powers for the removal of cases of this nature are given in Section 28 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928. It was not found necessary to make use of these powers during the year.

Mortuaries.

During the year only three bodies have been removed to the Mortuaries in the Borough, two to the Streatham and one to the Wandsworth Mortuary. No bodies were taken to the Mortuary in Clapham.

HOUSING.

Statistics Relating to Housing.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	7,772
and the number of inspections made	28,346
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1,800
and the number of inspections made	7,391
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	40
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	4,484

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	4,211
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(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

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	822
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	535
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	15
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

House-to-House Inspections.

The results of these inspections are shown in Table XXXV. 1,800 inspections were made compared with 1,060 in 1934, 1,060 in 1933, 1,589 in 1932, 2,731 in 1931 and 2,957 in 1930. Nuisances necessitating the service of sanitary notices were found in 1,479 of the houses.

TABLE XXXV.

WARDS.	No. of houses in-spected.	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 ..	125	118	8	39	28	104
Clapham South ..	77	48	1	1	—	76
Putney	289	173	9	19	253	151
Balham	59	57	4	15	33	42
Streatham ..	65	38	6	1	17	55
Tooting	413	404	11	59	210	268
Southfield ..	130	109	9	18	79	81
Fairfield	172	142	22	48	128	76
Springfield ..	470	390	21	49	156	290
WHOLE BOROUGH	1800	1479	91	249	904	1143

Underground Rooms.

There are eight underground rooms in the Borough illegally occupied.

A Closing Order has been made in respect of one of them and, in the other seven cases, action is being taken to make the rooms comply with the Regulations.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923.

During the year 68 applications were received from occupiers that their houses were not in a reasonable state of repair. In three of these cases, the application was found not to be justified and no certificate was granted. In one case the application was withdrawn, in seven cases the necessary work was carried out before the granting of Certificates could be authorized and in two cases the work was completed after the service of a public health notice. In the remaining 55 cases, the applications were acceded to, and Statutory Certificates were granted. In 21 of the houses concerned, the necessary work to put them in a reasonable state of repair was carried out during the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

The Clearance of Unhealthy Areas.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the Council's programme for the clearance of unhealthy areas and houses.

All the houses in the Dutch Yard Area have now been demolished.

The sites of the Wandsworth Plain, Felsham Road, Union Street and Tooting Grove Clearance Areas were in process of being developed by the Council at the end of the year and re-housing accommodation will be erected after the sites have been cleared. The development of the sites of the Greyhound Square, Barrow Road and White Square Areas, for which compulsory Purchase Orders have been approved, will be put in hand as soon as the negotiations for acquiring all the properties are completed.

DUTCH YARD AREA, WANDSWORTH.—This area, which contained 18 houses, was declared by the Council in 1931, and a Clearance Order was made. The Minister of Health confirmed the Order after holding a Public Enquiry. Delay occurred in clearing the Area owing to unforeseen difficulties in providing alternative accommodation for the occupiers. These difficulties have now been overcome and all the houses have been demolished during the year under review. The site has been left with the owners to develop.

WANDSWORTH PLAIN AREA, WANDSWORTH.—This Area was a large one and included 91 insanitary houses, together with seven "grey" houses and several other buildings. A Compulsory Purchase Order was made and confirmed by the Minister of Health in 1934 after Public Enquiry. The Area is now in process of development by the Council. This is being carried out in sections so that as many as possible of the occupiers will be re-housed on the site and the houses in one section are being demolished and the new accommodation completed, before the occupiers of adjoining sections are displaced. During 1935 twenty-nine of the houses have been demolished and flats are being erected on one section of the Area.

FELSHAM ROAD AREA, PUTNEY.—This Area contained 59 insanitary houses, two “grey” houses, and a building, formerly a dwelling-house, which was closed in 1920 after a Closing Order had been made. A compulsory Purchase Order was made and confirmed by the Minister following a Public Enquiry held in 1934. The Council has decided to develop the Area in sections, so as to provide accommodation on the site for as many of the occupiers as possible. Flats are now being erected on the first section of the Area and it was only necessary for seven of the original houses to be demolished to enable this to be done.

GREYHOUND SQUARE AREA, STREATHAM.—This Area, comprising 29 houses, was declared in 1934 and the Council made a Compulsory Purchase Order, which also included one “grey” house. The Minister of Health confirmed the Order after holding a Public Enquiry. Four of the insanitary houses and the “grey” house have been demolished, and the re-development of the site will be commenced shortly.

BARROW ROAD AREA, STREATHAM.—This was a small Area, comprising 11 houses, which adjoined Greyhound Square Area and was declared at the same time. A portion of the site was left with the owner to develop and the three houses on this portion have been demolished. The rest of the site will be developed by the Council in conjunction with the Greyhound Square site.

UNION STREET AREA, CLAPHAM.—This was a small area containing 12 back-to-back houses and was declared in 1934. A compulsory Purchase Order was made and this included 13 “grey” houses which were added in order to make a site of suitable dimensions for re-development. The Minister confirmed the Order in 1934, after holding a Public Enquiry, and the 12 insanitary houses were demolished before the end of that year. The Council is now developing the site by erecting flats on it.

TOOTING GROVE AREAS, TOOTING.—During the year under review I submitted Representations in respect of these two Areas, and the Council decided to declare them as Clearance Areas.

Tooting Grove No. 1 Area contained 21 insanitary houses. The Council decided to develop this site and made a Compulsory Purchase Order which included two other houses coloured “grey” and one other building. This Order was confirmed by the Minister

of Health. Ten of the insanitary houses were demolished before the end of the year, and the redevelopment of the site, by the erection of flats, has commenced.

Tooting Grove No. 2 Area contains four houses. As it was decided to leave this site with the owners a Clearance Order was made and this has been confirmed by the Minister.

WHITE SQUARE, CLAPHAM.—In November, 1934, I submitted official Representations in respect of five insanitary areas, comprising a total of 100 houses situated on this site, and they were declared Clearance Areas in January, 1935. The site covered by these five areas was irregular in shape and as the Council wished to develop it for re-housing purposes it was decided to incorporate other properties in order to make one area of convenient size and shape for development. Sixty-six "grey" houses and several other buildings and parcels of lands were added to the five areas represented, converting it into one large site, 4.2 acres in extent with continuous boundaries. Compulsory Purchase Orders were made and these have been approved by the Minister of Health who held a Public Enquiry in April. Negotiations for the acquisition of the properties concerned are now being carried on.

Demolition Orders.

Demolition Orders have been made on the following insanitary houses :—

135, Fountain Road.

146 and 146A, Lyham Road.

51A, Upper Richmond Road.

558, Garratt Lane.

135, Fountain Road, which was unoccupied at the time the Order was made, has been demolished.

Closing Orders.

The Closing Order in respect of a basement room at 117, Larkhall-lane, made in December, 1934, has been enforced.

Closing Orders under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, have been made during the year on the following premises :—

A flat over a garage at 73 Hendham Road.

Six mews flats, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Aldis Mews.

A basement room at each of the following houses—66, 68, 70, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, The Chase.

The Orders in respect of 73, Hendham Road, 1, 2, 3 and 4, Aldis Mews and 68 and 70, The Chase have been enforced. The other premises are still occupied.

Representations for Closing Orders have been made in respect of a basement flat at 51, High Street, Clapham, two basement rooms at 40, Haselrigge Road, and two basement flats at 14, King's Avenue.

I made a representation under section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, in respect of an occupied flat, built over stable premises, in Putney Park Lane, and three houses in King's Arms Yard, Wandsworth, and the Council accepted undertakings from the owners, as provided for in sub-section 2 of section 19 of the Act, that these dwelling houses would not be used for human habitation. Alternative accommodation was found for the family in occupation of the flat and this has been closed. The houses in King's Arms Yard were still occupied at the end of the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

The Overcrowding Survey.

The Survey required to be made under section 1 of the Housing Act, 1935, to ascertain the extent of overcrowding in the Borough was carried out in November and December and a staff of temporary officers was engaged for the purpose. The object aimed at was to obtain particulars of every case of overcrowding which existed and in order to do this it was necessary for a visit to be made to most of the houses in the Borough.

The survey was carried out in two stages. In the preliminary stage information was obtained from householders as to the number of rooms in the letting and the number of persons occupying them. In most cases this information was sufficient to determine whether or not overcrowding existed, but after this preliminary stage was completed there remained a number of instances where

this information could not be ascertained without knowing the size of the rooms occupied. It was necessary for the rooms of these houses to be measured and this constituted the second stage of the Survey.

There are about 72,400 houses in the Borough. 61,586 were enumerated in the Survey. Many of these were let to more than one family and the total number of separate lettings or dwelling houses included in the Survey was 81,365.

When the preliminary stage of the Survey was completed there remained 5,144 dwellings where the rooms had to be measured in order to determine if they were overcrowded.

The table which follows was designed by the London County Council to show the distribution of the families enumerated in relation to the size of the family and accommodation occupied, in terms of the maximum "equivalent number" of persons permitted to occupy it without overcrowding.

The vertical columns show the number of dwellings classified according to the size of the rooms occupied, in terms of the maximum "equivalent number" of persons permitted to occupy them.

The horizontal divisions show the sizes of the families as "equivalent numbers" of persons occupying the dwellings. Children under 10 years of age are counted as half a person.

The table shows clearly the housing condition of the 81,365 families enumerated at the time of the Survey. The thick black diagonal line divides the overcrowded families from those not overcrowded. Families on the left of the thick line are overcrowded, the worst cases being farthest from the line, and those on the right of the line are not overcrowded.

The total number of families which were found to be living under overcrowded conditions was 1,801.

In 708 of them the overcrowding was only slightly below the standard laid down, as it was caused by an excess of one person only over the number permitted for the accommodation occupied:— in 327 families the extra person was a child under ten years of age, while 381 families consisted of one adult too many.

732 families out of the total of 1,801 were found to be seriously overcrowded as there was an excess in the number of persons in

each family equivalent to two adults or more over the permitted number.

The result of the Survey indicates that while there is a certain amount of overcrowding in the Borough, the number of families affected is not by any means excessive, and there should be no great difficulty in providing the comparatively small amount of re-housing accommodation required.

In estimating the amount of additional accommodation required, allowance has to be made for utilising the accommodation which will be vacated by overcrowded families when they are re-housed. When this is done it is found that the number of new dwellings required will be considerably less than the actual number disclosed as overcrowded.

The London County Council, who have co-ordinated the results of the survey for the whole of London, arrived at a formula for determining the amount of new accommodation which will be required to re-house overcrowded families, after the necessary adjustments have been made. Ascertained by this method, the number of new dwellings required in Wandsworth is found to be 520.

The temporary staff engaged to carry out the overcrowding Survey was as follows:—40 enumerators, 4 supervisors, 15 survey assistants and 10 clerks. The period for which they were engaged varied from five to eight weeks.

HOUSING ACT, 1935.—OVERCROWDING SURVEY.
Distribution of working-class families in relation to size of family and size of dwelling occupied.
Metropolitan Borough of WANDSWORTH.

Size of family "equivalent number" (persons).	Size of dwelling occupied, in terms of the maximum "equivalent number" of persons permitted to occupy it without causing it to be overcrowded.																										Totals of Families.				
	*0	*½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13 & over	Over- crowded.	Not Over- crowded.	Total.	
1	4	2	4	1,874	275	1,403	188	1	1,467	15	112	1	736	4	5	6	339	1	—	169	1	—	93	—	1	—	60	6	6,755	6,761	
1½	—	—	—	4	16	41	12	1	43	1	4	—	21	—	1	2	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	154
2	—	—	—	16	1254	2,316	589	—	7,430	81	558	3	4,996	23	15	81	2,652	3	5	1,530	10	1	572	—	6	—	433	122	21,552	21,574	
2½	—	—	—	30	25	27	659	1	2,761	27	218	3	1,468	2	2	19	745	3	—	279	2	—	66	1	—	—	26	55	6,309	6,364	
3	—	—	—	17	10	19	433	4	4,079	61	514	9	4,767	20	32	135	3,717	3	7	2,136	32	—	894	2	6	1	694	46	17,546	17,592	
3½	—	—	—	7	2	128	59	1	876	17	204	1	1,048	4	11	28	776	2	1	357	3	—	122	—	—	—	63	196	3,514	3,710	
4	—	—	—	2	—	99	44	2	37	74	1,225	9	2,670	37	35	124	2,903	15	16	1,904	27	5	872	1	2	—	634	147	10,590	10,737	
4½	—	—	—	2	1	31	22	2	10	34	303	—	602	10	10	36	594	—	3	358	7	—	117	—	1	—	90	68	2,165	2,233	
5	—	—	—	1	—	31	9	3	11	36	411	5	1,152	14	32	75	1,537	6	12	1,116	15	5	534	—	6	1	548	91	5,489	5,560	
5½	—	—	—	1	—	12	6	1	155	6	73	4	292	5	17	41	337	1	2	232	5	1	112	1	5	—	79	254	1,134	1,388	
6	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	1	184	7	81	8	48	60	70	135	612	15	8	538	17	3	283	—	2	—	334	296	2,125	2,421	
6½	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	2	67	1	25	6	22	19	27	46	166	5	3	118	2	1	44	3	1	—	67	130	502	632	
7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	57	7	26	3	26	21	29	58	241	8	2	221	4	1	128	1	—	1	196	145	890	1,035	
7½	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	29	4	8	3	6	5	10	26	64	4	4	59	1	—	26	—	1	—	36	67	221	288	
8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	16	—	7	2	67	7	9	14	9	23	11	101	8	1	55	—	1	—	111	125	320	445	
8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	29	1	1	7	4	5	4	31	7	—	7	—	2	—	19	50	75	125	
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	19	—	—	5	4	4	4	36	2	1	17	1	1	—	51	37	113	150	
9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	1	4	—	3	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	—	13	18	24	42	
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	7	—	1	—	25	20	37	57	
10½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	7	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	13	6	19	
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	9	15	24	
11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	8	
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	11	
12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	5	
13 & over.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30	30	
TOTAL	4	2	4	1,954	583	4,132	2,028	19	17,240	371	3,771	57	17,983	232	309	845	14,723	107	87	9,192	148	22	3,955	11	38	3	3,545	—	—	81,365	
OVER- CROWDED	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
NOT OVER- CROWDED	—	—	4	1,878	539	3,787	1,881	8	16,693	310	3,549	35	17,800	198	266	812	14,698	94	82	9,189	147	22	3,955	11	38	3	3,545	79,564	—	—	

* 0 = a dwelling of 1 room under 50 square feet : ½ = a dwelling of 1 room between 50 and 70 square feet (see preamble, p. 1).
† Including 6 families with insufficient accommodation to secure proper sex separation and for that reason overcrowded.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

There are three Inspectors engaged in the supervision of the Food Supply. One of them is the Food and Drugs Inspector of the Borough, who is occupied for the whole of his time in procuring samples of food and drugs for analysis by the Public Analyst.

The other two Inspectors, who are designated Food Inspectors, supervise all the premises where food is sold, stored, manufactured or prepared for sale, and one half of the Borough is allocated to each Inspector. In addition to these duties, they supervise the slaughtering of all animals in the five slaughter-houses.

A Register of all premises where a food business is carried on has been compiled, and is kept up-to-date. This Register includes not only those premises which are subject to some form of legal control, but also all other premises in which a food business of any description is carried on. It is essential for a complete Register of this nature to be kept, in order to ensure systematic supervision of all the businesses.

Table XXXVI. has been compiled to show the number of food premises and the nature of the business carried on at these premises. It is a common occurrence for more than one food business to be conducted on the same premises and the Table is arranged to bring out this fact.

In Columns 1 and 2 of the Table, the number of separate food premises in the Borough is given, classified according to the nature of the principal business carried on. In columns 4 to 18, the number of different businesses actually conducted from these premises is shown, those which are subject to some form of legal control being specified. The number of registered dairymen in the Borough is also shown in the Table, in column 3. The number of inspections made during the year, and the number of notices served is shown in the last two columns.

The total number of food premises in the Borough, including five slaughterhouses, is 3,103. Amongst these are 863 grocery and provision shops, and reference to the Table will show that a variety of businesses are conducted from these shops. Some of them are registered as dairies or for the sale of margarine, ice-cream, or cooked or preserved meats as required by law. The occupiers of 359 of these shops are registered as dairymen. In

the majority of cases this is because milk is being sold in bottles or cartons, and as the milk is sold in sealed receptacles, registration of the premises as dairies is not required.

Milk Supply.

There are 547 registered dairymen and 212 registered dairies in the Borough, one of them being also a cowshed. The Food Inspectors made 626 visits to these premises during the year.

The bulk of the milk sold by retail within the Borough is sent out in bottles filled in properly constructed dairies, and its quality throughout the year has been good. The average fat content shown by the analyses of 937 samples of whole milk reported as genuine was 3·59, which is the same as in 1933 and 1934.

The milk utensils and barrows used in the delivery of milk have been inspected regularly in the streets. The majority of the milk barrows are now fitted with canopies in order to protect the utensils during transit.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932.

This Act requires that any premises used or proposed to be used :—

(1) for the sale or the manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream or other similar commodity intended for sale ;
or

(2) for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food intended for sale ;

shall be registered by the owner or the occupier thereof with the Sanitary Authority.

During the year 151 applications were submitted to the Council for the purpose of registration under this Act. In each case the premises were inspected and found to be satisfactory and registration was granted.

Meat.

There are five private slaughterhouses in the Borough. The Food Inspectors made 917 visits during the year to these

Nature of Principal Business.	No. of Separate Premises.	No. of Dairymen registered.	ACTUAL FOOD BUSINESSES CONDUCTED								
			Subject to some form of Legal Control.								
			As Dairies.	As Cow-sheds.	As Slaughter-houses.	As Wholesale Margarine Premises.	For Ice Cream.	For Cooked or Preserved Foods.	As Fish Fryers.	As Fish-Curers.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
Dairies	158	158	158	1	—	—	23	4	—	—	
Ice-Cream Vendors ..	34	1	—	—	—	—	34	1	—	—	
Grocery and Provisions	863	359	46	—	—	36	84	219	—	—	
Confectioners ..	631	11	2	—	—	—	404	5	—	—	
Butchers	228	3	2	—	—	—	—	216	—	—	
Slaughter-houses ..	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Fishmongers	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	7	22	
Fish Fryers	82	—	—	—	—	—	1	70	82	7	
Restaurants	359	14	3	—	—	—	72	12	1	—	
Greengrocers ..	427	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Market Stalls ..	182	—	—	—	—	1	15	6	—	1	
Food Factories ..	19	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	
Others	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS ..	3103	547	212	1	5	37	636	579	90	30	

ON THE PREMISES SHOWN IN COLUMN 1.

Other Food Businesses.							No. of Inspections in 1935.	No. of Notices served.
Fish-mongers. 12.	Grocers. 13.	Confectioners. 14.	Butchers. 15.	Green-grocers. 16.	Food Factories. 17.	Restaurant Kitchens. 18.		
18	115	—	—	2	5	1	626	6
—	—	2	—	—	1	1	298	4
2	863	136	31	36	1	19	1029	76
—	7	631	—	1	—	37	642	33
1	1	—	228	1	—	3	1197	30
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	917	—
105	1	—	1	—	—	2	229	19
20	—	—	—	—	—	42	248	9
4	4	26	—	1	—	359	329	31
8	3	—	—	427	—	—	782	30
12	27	12	7	104	—	15	4021	—
—	10	6	—	—	19	—	53	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	314	1
170	1031	813	267	572	26	479	10685	240

premises and were present on almost every occasion when slaughtering took place. The number of carcasses examined was 8,898 comprising 166 oxen, 1,551 pigs, 3,868 sheep and 3,313 calves. 2,556 of the animals were also inspected before being slaughtered. In addition to the above, 4,018 Irish Turkeys were examined at the slaughterhouses.

The following organs, etc., were found to be unsound or diseased for the reasons specified, and were surrendered by the owners and destroyed.

Oxen :—

For Tuberculosis : 209 stone of beef, 24 heads, 24 tongues,
55 pairs of lungs, 8 livers, 15 mesenteries.

For Fluke : 1 pair of lungs.

For Cirrhosis and Fluke : 39 livers.

For Abscess : 1 pair of lungs, 2 livers.

For Pericarditis : 1 heart.

For Epithelioma : 1 kidney and loin suet.

For Mastitis : 1 udder.

Pigs :—

For Tuberculosis : 3 carcasses and entire offal, 14 heads and
collars, 12 mesenteries.

For Cirrhosis and Milk Spots : 61 livers.

For Congestion : 28 pairs of lungs.

For Abscess : 2 livers, 3 heads and tongues.

For Nephritis : 1 kidney.

For Echinococcus Veterinorum : 2 kidneys.

Sheep :—

For Fluke : 3 livers.

For Strongylus Rufescens : 31 pairs of lungs.

For Abscess : 16 livers.

For C. Tenuicollis : 7 livers.

Calves :—

For Nephritis : 1 pair of kidneys.

Turkeys :—

Dead on arrival, 19.

There are 228 butchers' shops in the Borough, the majority of which are subject to registration under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932. 1,197 inspections were made of these shops, and it was found necessary in six cases to serve notices on the occupiers. The meat exposed for sale has been examined regularly, and in several instances it was found necessary to warn the occupier for failing to mark imported meat in a proper manner.

Under the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, every butcher is required to do all that is reasonably necessary to guard against contamination of the meat by flies, filth and dust. Special attention is given to the requirements of these Regulations and in several instances it was found necessary to warn traders with regard to the exposure of meat in contravention of the Regulations.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1934, and provides for the humane and scientific slaughter of animals, by licensed slaughtermen. No person may now slaughter animals unless he is above the age of 18 years and licensed by the Borough Council as a fit and proper person for the purpose.

During the twelve months ending the 31st December, 19 applications were received from persons desirous of acting as slaughtermen, and the necessary licences granted.

No infringements against the provisions of this Act have been noted.

Unsound Food.

At the request of the owners, the following foodstuffs were destroyed and the usual certificates granted, viz. :—1 sow carcase, 2 pig carcasses, 1 ox liver, 1 tin corned beef, 17 boxes roe, 6 boxes skate, 1 bag winkles, 8 boxes cod and cod fillets, 50 tins silds, 2 tins sardines, 15 tins salmon, 1 box herrings, 1 box hake, 3 boxes whiting, 5 stone dog fish, 2½ stone rock salmon, 5 stone haddock, 1 box kippers, 142 fowls, 26 ducks, 19 turkeys, 13 lbs. plums, 35 boxes pears, 392 tins cherries in syrup, 23 bottles plums, 90 tins oranges, 3 tins fruit salad, 2 bottles gooseberries, 26 tins tomatoes, 6 tins grape fruit, 22 tins peaches, 6 tins pears, 7 tins apricots, 1 tin raspberries, 12 tins pineapples, 9 tins peas, 2 tins baked beans,

1 bottle grape fruit squash, 1 bottle honey, 3 bottles pickles, 244 tins tomato puree, 21 lbs. confectionery, 5 Dundee cakes and 1 cwt. potatoes.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, Agricultural Grading and Marking Act, 1928, and Orders Made Thereunder.

These Acts and Orders contain provisions which are enforced by the Borough Council.

The following Orders are now in force :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Gelatine. | 16. Meat. |
| 2. Honey. | 17. Malt Flour and Malt |
| 3. Fresh Apples. | Extract. |
| 4. Tea. | 18. Potatoes. |
| 5. Currants. | 19. Broccoli. |
| 6. Sultanas. | 20. Eggs. |
| 7. Raisins. | 21. Glasshouse grown Toma- |
| 8. Eggs in Shell. | toes and Cucumbers. |
| 9. Dried Eggs. | 22. Strawberries. |
| 10. Oat Products. | 23. Dressed Poultry. |
| 11. Raw Tomatoes. | 24. Cherries. |
| 12. Salmon and Trout. | 25. Cider. |
| 13. Butter. | 26. Canned Fruits. |
| 14. Apples. | 27. Canned Cherries. |
| 15. Wheat Flour. | 28. Bacon and Ham. |
| | 29. Dead poultry. |

The Food Inspectors report that these Acts and Orders are duly observed by the traders, there being no deliberate evasion of the provisions.

Statement of Work Done under the Food and Drugs, (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

During the year 2,000 samples of foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of these 1,000 were submitted as official samples while 1,000 were purchased unofficially as test or informal samples. 25 or 2·5 per cent. of the official samples, and 21 or 2·1 per cent. of the unofficial samples were found to be adulterated or not up to standard. The total adulterations reported were 46 or 2·3 per cent. of the samples submitted.

TABLE XXXVII.

RESULT OF ANALYSES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD PROCURED UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928, SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE ADULTERATED IN 1935 AS COMPARED WITH 1931, 1932, 1933 AND 1934.

	No. of samples in 1935.			Percentage of Samples adulterated, 1931-1934.			
	Examined.	Found adulterated or not up to standard	Percentage adulterated	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Butter	210	—	—	·41	—	—	—
Cheese	33	—	—	—	—	9·0	—
Cocoa	12	—	—	—	—	13·3	—
Coffee	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery and Jam	18	1	1·2	—	—	—	—
Cream	73	—	—	—	—	—	—
Margarine	20	—	—	—	—	4·3	—
Milk	952	15	1·6	1·6	1·3	1·3	1·7
Separated Milk	3	1	33·3	—	—	—	—
Condensed Milk	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	12	2	—	—	—	—	12·5
Vinegar	39	7	18·0	14·2	5·7	—	—
Drugs	77	3	4·0	—	3·3	—	7·4
Other Articles	505	19	4·0	1·0	0·86	1·4	5·1
ALL ARTICLES ..	2000	46	2·3	1·2	1·40	1·4	2·65

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 XXXVIII.

	Informal Samples.			Formal Samples.			TOTAL.			
	Number taken.	Adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Number taken.	Adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Number taken.	Adulterated.	Number per 1,000 of population.	Percentage adulterated.
Clapham ..	160	1	·6	207	2	·9	367	3	6·1	·8
Putney ..	225	3	1·3	121	3	2·4	346	6	12·4	1·7
Balham ..	120	—	—	82	—	—	202	—	3·8	—
Streatham ..	162	3	1·8	85	2	2·3	247	5	3·7	2·0
Tooting ..	183	10	5·4	179	1	·5	362	11	9·7	3·0
Wandsworth ..	150	4	2·6	326	17	5·2	476	21	5·0	4·4
Whole Borough	1000	21	2·1	1000	25	2·5	2000	46	5·8	2·3

Milk and Milk Supply.

The following samples were submitted for analysis :—

949 of whole new milk.

3 of separated milk.

30 of condensed milk.

Of these 16 were reported against as being adulterated or not up to standard. 10 contained extraneous water, and six were deficient in milk fat. Proceedings were taken in seven of these cases and fines amounting to £10 0s. 0d. were imposed with £9 9s. 0d. costs. In the nine other cases, the Public Health Committee, after considering the amount of adulteration and circumstances of sale, decided not to prosecute the vendors but gave instructions for warning letters to be sent in each case.

68 samples of milk were taken from the early morning delivery to hospitals in the Borough, 12 on delivery to Wandsworth Prison, and 25 from the milk delivered to the County Council

Schools in the Borough. Two of the samples taken at H.M. Prison were reported against. The remainder were reported as genuine.

479 samples were taken from milk vendors in the street during the early morning (midnight to 8 a.m.) and of these four or .8 per cent. were reported against.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

The following licences for the sale of designated milks were granted during the year :—

Certified	20
Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)	57
Grade A Pasteurised	5
Grade A	3
Pasteurised	42
TOTAL ..	127

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Eight samples of milk were examined at the Lister Institute for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli under Section 5 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. In none of the cases did the examination reveal the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

The following samples of Graded Milks procured from schools, hospitals or dairymen, were submitted to the Counties Public Laboratories for bacteriological examination in order to see if the bacterial content was within the prescribed standard for the appropriate grade.

Grade.	Schools.	Hospitals.	Dairymen.	Total.
Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)	—	—	1	1
Pasteurised	25	—	14	39
Certified	—	—	1	1
Grade A Pasteurised	—	—	1	1
Total	25	—	17	42

In two cases, one school case and one from a barrow in the street, the milk failed to comply with the required standard.

Further samples were taken in both cases, and these were found to comply with the standard.

Butter and Margarine.

210 samples of butter were submitted for analysis during the year and all were reported to be genuine.

20 samples of margarine were submitted for analysis, and all were reported to be genuine.

Other Articles.

465 samples were submitted under this heading. The results of the analyses are given in the Public Analysts' Report.

During the Summer an outbreak of food poisoning occurred at a large institution. The number of cases was 64, all of them only slightly affected.

After exhaustive examination of various articles of food and of the water supply, no cause for the outbreak was discovered. All the cases recovered.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

TABLE XXXIX.

Class of Works.	Number of Places on Register at end of 1935.	Number of In- spections, 1935.	Number of Notices, 1935.	Number of Prose- cutions, 1935.
Factories :—				
Factory Laundries ..	47	22	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	77	106	1	—
Food Factories entered on Table XXXVI. ..	19	53	—	—
Other Factories	455	220	6	—
TOTAL	598	401	7	—
Workshops :—				
Workshop Laundries ..	23	8	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	56	88	—	—
Other Workshops ..	777	413	12	—
TOTAL	856	509	12	—
Workplaces	140	63	3	—
TOTAL: Factories, Work- shops and Workplaces	1,594	973	22	—
Home-workers' premises ..	448	211	10	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,042	1,184	—	—

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

TABLE XL.

HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists.					Outwork in unwholesome premises		Outwork in infected premises.
	Lists received from Employers.			Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.				
	Lists.	Outworkers.			In- stances.	No- tices served.	In- stances.	
		Con- trac- tors.	Work- men.					
Wearing Apparel :—								
(1.) Making, etc. ..	38	32	114	37	10	10	27	
(2.) Cleaning and washing ..	2	8	4	—	—	—	—	
Paper bags and boxes ..	2	—	6	3	—	—	—	
TOTALS ..	42	40	124	40	10	10	27	

The Total number of addresses received from other Councils was 511, and 139 addresses were forwarded to other Authorities. The number of addresses received has decreased by three, and the number sent has also decreased by eight. 30 names and addresses were forwarded to this Borough in error.

The number of notices sent to employers during the year was 40, and these had a most satisfactory result.

During the year 27 cases of infective diseases—17 of Mumps, one of Whooping Cough, one of Measles, two of German Measles, two of Scarlet Fever, two of Diphtheria, one of Influenzal Pneumonia, and one of Erysipelas—were notified as having occurred in the homes of out-workers. In none of these cases was it necessary to make any order under Section 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act.

TABLE XLI.
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 bakehouses, are enumerated here.	Workshop Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	56
	Workshop Laundries	..	..	..	..	23
	Dressmakers' and Milliners' Workshops	..	..	..	..	111
	Bootmakers	..	..	..	..	106
	Smiths and Engineers	..	..	..	..	35
	Builders	..	..	..	..	45
	Tailors	..	..	..	..	66
	Motor Engineers	..	..	..	..	75
	Upholsterers	..	..	..	..	23
	Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	31
	Other	..	..	..	..	285
Total number of workshops on Register						856

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

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness ..	14	5	—	—
Want of ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ..	11	6	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :				
Insufficient ..	2	2	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	10	5	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground 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 ..	37	18	—	—

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

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE METROPOLITAN
BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH, 1935.

(Compiled by the Registrar-General).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M. F.	1802 1984	127 81	13 9	15 14	21 39	55 71	82 76	82 97	204 161	355 295	453 471	395 670
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	M. F.	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
2. Measles	M. F.	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
3. Scarlet fever	M. F.	2 2	— —	— —	1 —	1 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
4. Whooping cough ..	M. F.	4 8	4 5	— —	— 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
5. Diphtheria	M. F.	5 9	— —	1 1	2 1	1 7	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —
6. Influenza	M. F.	23 24	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	6 3	5 6	6 8
7. Encephalitis lethargica	M. F.	1 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	1 1	— —	— 1	— —
8. Cerebro-spinal fever ..	M. F.	2 1	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M. F.	113 104	— —	— —	— —	1 4	17 38	28 26	15 21	25 7	22 5	5 3	— —
10. Other tuberculous diseases	M. F.	12 20	1 1	1 1	1 2	2 4	4 5	2 3	— 1	— 1	1 —	— 1	— 1
11. Syphilis	M. F.	5 3	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	2 1	2 —	1 —	— —
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M. F.	16 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	6 —	2 —	5 1	1 —
13. Cancer, malignant disease	M. F.	273 298	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	6 7	10 16	39 42	80 94	96 87	41 51
14. Diabetes	M. F.	21 24	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	3 1	4 5	9 12	4 6
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	M. F.	45 59	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	1 —	4 3	8 7	16 17	16 30
16. Heart disease	M. F.	483 638	— —	— —	— —	2 2	5 9	5 7	11 7	39 30	86 59	146 173	189 351
17. Aneurysm	M. F.	11 13	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 3	1 4	3 4	4 2	1 —

CAUSES OF DEATH—continued.

[illegible]

PARTICULARS OF POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Premises.	Offence.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
			s. d.	s. d.
22, Queens Road, Clapham.	Nuisances	Order made for the abatement of nuisances within 14 days	—	—
37, Hazelhurst Road, Balham	Do.	Do. Do.	—	21 0
32, Dalebury Road, Wandsworth	Do.	Do. Do.	—	—
51, Littleton Street, Wandsworth	Do.	Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i>	—	—
9, Bendemere Road, Putney	Do.	Summons withdrawn work having been done	—	—
48, Palmerston Road, Wandsworth	Do.	Do. Do.	—	—
16, Fanthorpe Street, Putney	Do.	Do. Do.	—	—
35, Hazelhurst Road, Balham	Do.	Order made for the abatement of nuisances within 28 days	—	10 6
24, Tonsley Road, Wandsworth	Do.	Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i>	—	—
11, Chelsham Road, Clapham	Failure to cause child to be vaccinated within 6 months after birth	Order made for vaccination within 14 days	—	—
31, Heythorpe Street, Wandsworth	Do.	Do. Do.	—	—
17, Freeman House, Clapham Park Estate	Do.	Order made for vaccination within 28 days	—	—
18, Borrodaile Road, Wandsworth	Do.	Do. Do.	—	—

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the excellent manner in which the staff have carried out their duties throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. G. CALEY.

Public Analysts' Annual Report.

To the Wandsworth Borough Council.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith we have pleasure in submitting our annual report on work performed in this laboratory under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, for your Council during 1935.

In all 2,000 samples were examined, all of which were submitted by your Council's Food Inspector, 1,000 having been taken with the necessary formalities required by the Act, and 1,000 procured informally.

The following statement shows the nature of the samples submitted with the results of analyses, the details of Drugs and "Other Articles" being given subsequently.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Butter	—	210	210	—	—	—
Cheese	—	15	15	—	—	—
Cheese (Wrapped)	—	18	18	—	—	—
Cocoa	—	12	12	—	—	—
Coffee	—	16	16	—	—	—
Confectionery ..	—	4	4	—	1	1
Jam	—	14	14	—	—	—
Cream	—	66	66	—	—	—
Cream, Tinned ..	—	7	7	—	—	—
Flour, Self-raising	—	4	4	—	—	—
Lard	—	10	10	—	—	—
Margarine	—	20	20	—	—	—
Milk	949	3	952	15	—	15
Milk, Separated ..	3	—	3	1	—	1
Milk Condensed (Full Cream) ..	—	14	14	—	—	—
Milk, Condensed (Machine Skimmed) ..	—	16	16	—	—	—
Sugar	—	25	25	—	—	—
Tea	—	12	12	—	—	—
Vinegar	29	1	30	5	—	5
Vinegar, Malt ..	9	—	9	2	—	2
Beer (Stout) ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drugs	—	77	77	—	3	3
Other Articles ..	10	455	465	2	17	19
TOTAL ..	1000	1000	2000	25	21	46

DRUGS (INFORMAL).

Nature of Sample.	Examined.	Adulterated.
Acid, Tartaric	3	—
Borax	8	—
Chemical Food (Parrish)	1	—
Effervescing Saline	1	—
Elixir of Quinine and Cinnamon	1	—
Friar's Balsam	3	—
Glauber's Salts	1	—
Glycerin	6	—
Lysol	1	—
Magnesium, Carbonate of	3	—
Oil, Castor	5	—
Oil, Cod Liver	5	—
Oil, Eucalyptus	3	—
Ointment, Boric	2	—
Ointment, Zinc	2	—
Paregoric	2	—
Powder, Gregorys	2	2
Powder, Seidlitz	3	—
Sodium, Bicarbonate of	4	—
Sulphur, Flowers of	6	—
Tablets (Cascara Sagrada)	2	—
Tincture of Iodine	2	—
Tincture of Quinine (Ammoniated)	5	1
Tincture of Quinine (Ammoniated) and Cinnamon	1	—
Tincture of Rhubarb	3	—
Vaseline	2	—
TOTAL	77	3

OTHER ARTICLES.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Almonds, Ground	—	2	2	—	—	—
Arrowroot.. ..	—	3	3	—	1	—
Baking Powder ..	—	10	10	—	—	—
Beef Tea Jelly ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Beverages	—	2	2	—	—	—
Biscuits	—	9	9	—	—	—
Cake	—	7	7	—	—	—
Cake, Sponge ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
" Certo " (Pectin)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cherries, Glace	—	3	3	—	—	—
Chutney	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cocktail cubes ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Mixtures ..	—	9	9	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Extract ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Colouring Essences	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	2	2	—	—	—
Curry Powder ..	1	8	9	1	2	3
Egg Substitute Powder ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fat, Cooking ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish, Canned ..	2	54	56	1	4	5
Fish Potted ..	—	12	12	—	—	—
Fruit, Bottled and Canned ..	—	12	12	—	—	—
Fruit, Dried ..	—	41	41	—	—	—
Gelatin	—	7	7	—	—	—
Ginger Crystallised	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ginger, Ground ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Honey	—	8	8	—	—	—
Honey, Prepared	—	2	2	—	—	—
Jelly, Table ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lemon Curd ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
Meat, Canned ..	—	7	7	—	—	—
Meat Paste ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Meat, other ..	—	19	19	—	—	—
Meat Extract ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Mustard, Compound	—	3	3	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	6	6	—	—	—
Pastry, Puffed ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper	—	6	6	—	—	—
Peel, Candied ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Pickles	—	9	9	—	—	—
Powder, Blanc Mange ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Powder, Custard ..	—	7	7	—	—	—
Powder, Pudding ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rice	—	22	22	—	—	—
Rice, Ground ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rissoles	—	1	1	—	—	—

OTHER ARTICLES—continued.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Sago	—	6	6	—	—	—
Sandwich Paste ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Sauce	—	4	4	—	—	—
Sausages	1	40	41	—	4	4
Sausages, Preserved	4	9	13	—	2	2
Sausagemeat ..	1	12	13	—	1	1
Sausagemeat, Preserved	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausage Rolls ..	—	8	8	—	2	2
Soup Powder ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soup, Canned	—	2	2	—	—	—
Spice	—	6	6	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Suet, Shredded ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tapioca	—	9	9	—	—	—
Treacle and Syrup	—	3	3	—	—	—
Waters, Aerated ..	—	8	8	—	—	—
Wheat Preparations	—	9	9	—	—	—
Vegetables, Canned	1	17	18	—	1	1
Vegetables, Dried	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	10	455	465	2	17	19

The nature and extent of the adulteration detected in the formal samples is given below:—

Case	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Report.
20	Milk	2 % Extraneous Water
96	Do.	6 % deficient in Fat
130	Vinegar	14 % deficient in Acetic Acid
133	Do.	8 % do. do.
141	Do.	32.5 % do. do.
142	Do.	9.5 % do. do.
148	Malt Vinegar	8 % do. do.
160	Do.	13 % do. do.
189	Vinegar	5 % do. do.
191	Milk	1 % deficient in Fat
192	Do.	1 % do. do.
199	Do.	4 % Extraneous Water
357	Canned Sild	5.2 grs. Tin per lb.
358	Curry Powder	90 parts Lead per million
496	Milk	2 % deficient in Fat
500	Do.	8 % do. do.
501	Do.	7 % Extraneous Water
636	Do.	14 % deficient in Fat
799	Do.	10 % Extraneous Water
800	Do.	11 % do. do.
950	Do.	4 % do. do.
974	Do.	2 % do. do.
975	Do.	2½ % do. do.
976	Do.	2½ % do. do.
984	Separated Milk	4½ % do. do.

The nature of the reports issued in respect to the informal samples returned as adulterated was as under :—

Case	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Report.
39	Canned Tomato	Contains a trace of Copper
76	Curry Powder	Contains Lead
173	Cream Bar	Filling devoid of Milk Fat
191	Tincture of Quinine (Ammoniated)	Slightly deficient in Ammonia
275	Curry Powder	Contains Lead
299	Canned Sild	Contains excess Tin
328	Sausagemeat	Contains a Sulphite Preservative
337	Canned Sild	Contains excess Tin
363	Gregory's Powder	Prepared with Magnesium Oxide
364	Do. do.	Do. do.
437	Sausages	Contain a Sulphite Preservative
440	Do. do.	Do. do.
531	Sausage Rolls	Do. do.
553	Do. do.	Do. do.
607	Canned Sardines	Contain Lead
608	Do. do.	Do. do.
677	Sausages	Contain a Sulphite Preservative
686	Arrowroot	Consists entirely of Mono- Hydrated Carbonate of Soda
725	Preserved Sausages	Contain excess Sulphite
727	Sausages	Contain a Sulphite Preservative
753	Preserved Sausages	Contain excess Sulphite

The average water content of the 210 samples of Butter amounted to 14.5 per cent., that in the 20 samples of Margarine being 13.8 per cent.

The average fat content of the 66 samples of Cream amounted to 58.6 per cent., that in the seven samples of Tinned Cream being 23 per cent.

Amongst the 66 samples of Cream four were submitted as "Coffee Cream" or "Half-price Cream." The average fat content of these samples amounted to 30 per cent.

The average composition of the Milks examined during each month of the year and reported as genuine is given below :—

Month.	Number of Samples	Total Milk solids.	Milk fat.	Non-fatty solids.
January ..	81	12.59 %	3.69 %	8.90 %
February ..	44	12.31 %	3.45 %	8.86 %
March ..	130	12.31 %	3.45 %	8.86 %
April ..	56	12.28 %	3.38 %	8.90 %
May ..	105	12.32 %	3.34 %	8.98 %
June ..	77	12.54 %	3.49 %	9.05 %
July ..	27	12.31 %	3.51 %	8.80 %
August ..	92	12.27 %	3.53 %	8.74 %
September ..	91	12.51 %	3.70 %	8.81 %
October ..	66	12.75 %	3.82 %	8.93 %
November ..	105	12.88 %	3.91 %	8.97 %
December ..	63	12.67 %	3.78 %	8.89 %

The average composition of the 937 samples of Milk, returned as genuine during the whole year was as under :—

Total milk solids	12.50 %
Milk fat	3.59 %
Non-fatty solids	8.91 %

During the year six of the samples contained in this report (all informal) were submitted at the request of rate-payers. The nature of the samples is set out below.

Case No.	Nature of Sample.	Case No.	Nature of Sample.
116	Parrish's Chemical Food	957	Sweets (" Humbugs ")
536	" Frazipan Tart "	986	Cheese Biscuits
686	Arrowroot	985	Stout

All of the above were found to be normal in composition with the exception of the sample of Arrowroot which, as shown under " Other Articles " consisted entirely of Mono-hydrated Carbonate of Soda and, no doubt, was sold in error.

We have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

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

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

325, Kennington Road,
S.E. 11

21st January, 1936.

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