

[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 1928,

by

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

Medical Officer of Health,

together with the

Report of the Public Analyst.

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REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1928.

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

SIR, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough for the year 1928.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE BOROUGH.

Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,199 acres
Population in 1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	354,948
No. of inhabited houses in 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,540
No. of families, or separate occupiers, in 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,526
Rateable value in 1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	£2,818,937
Estimated produce of a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	£11,400

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE BOROUGH.

The Registrar-General has estimated the population in 1928 as 347,300, which is higher than that of any of the other London boroughs.

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

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

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

Social Conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amount of Poor Law Relief.

The Clerk to the Board of Guardians has kindly given me the following information with reference to the above for the year ended 31st December, 1928 :—

(1.) No. of admission to the Poor Law	
Institutions	4,399
(2.) No. of medical orders given	2,875

(3.) Average No. of persons in receipt of outdoor relief	2,886
(4.) Amount of outdoor relief given ..	£49,662

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Births :—

Males ..	2,373	Legitimate ..	4,420
Females ..	2,243	Illegitimate ..	196
<hr/>			
Total Births ..	4,616	Birth-rate	13·00

Deaths :—

Total Deaths	3,757	Death-rate	10·58
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No. of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—

From sepsis	6
From other causes	15

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

Legitimate	211
Illegitimate	19
<hr/>	
Total	230

Infantile mortality	49
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Deaths from Tuberculosis :—

No.	294	Rate	·82
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Total deaths from Measles	36
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Total deaths from Whooping Cough	9
--	---

Total deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age) ..	34
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Population.

The population at the middle of the year was estimated to be 354,948, and all the rates used in this Report are calculated on this figure. The corresponding figure for the year 1927 was 354,178.

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

TABLE I.

Sub-District.					Census Population 1921	Population estimated to middle of 1928
Clapham	..	..	..	..	60,540	63,576
Putney	..	..	..	..	28,558	32,547
Balham	..	..	..	..	50,888	55,057
Streatham	..	..	..	..	52,607	60,511
Tooting	..	..	..	..	40,135	40,802
Wandsworth	..	..	..	..	95,579	102,455
Whole Borough					328,307	354,948

Births.

The total number of births occurring in the Borough was 3,724, including 414 non-residents who were born in Institutions. 1,306 births of Borough residents occurred outside the Borough, so that the corrected number of births was 4,616 compared with 4,653 in 1927.

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

TABLE II.

Sub-District.	NO. OF BIRTHS.			RATES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate.	Rate of natural increase.
Clapham	412	427	839	13·03	2·43
Putney	212	179	391	12·00	dec. ·16
Balham	391	376	767	13·93	2·93
Streatham	421	402	823	13·58	2·60
Tooting	264	255	519	12·72	3·17
Wandsworth ..	673	604	1,277	12·46	2·32
Whole Borough	2,373	2,243	4,616	13·00	2·42

The birth-rate was 13·00 per 1,000, compared with 13·13 for 1927, and 15·93 the decennial average.

The rate for the whole of London during 1928 was 15·9, and for England and Wales, 16·7.

241 illegitimate births took place in the Borough, but only 91 belonged to the Borough. On the other hand 105 illegitimate births belonging to Wandsworth occurred outside the Borough, making a corrected total of illegitimate births belonging to Wandsworth of 196. 30 of these belonged to Clapham, 17 to Putney, 34 to Balham, 50 to Streatham, 17 to Tooting, and 48 to Wandsworth.

The percentage of illegitimate births to total births was 4·4.

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

Notification of Births Act.

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

TABLE III.

Sub-District.	Births registered in the Borough.	Total births notified.	NOTIFIED BY :				No. born dead.
			Medical Attendant.	Parent	Mid-wife.	Other person.	
Clapham ..	578	489	196	80	204	9	15
Putney	319	276	97	11	165	3	4
Balham	564	496	162	33	256	45	14
Streatham ..	867	710	199	67	278	166	28
Tooting	419	378	64	43	267	4	11
Wandsworth ..	977	945	169	209	516	51	18
Whole Borough	3,724	3,294	887	443	1,686	278	90

Deaths.

The number of deaths which took place in the Borough during the year was 3,349, but 1,186 of these did not belong to the Borough, while 1,594 Borough residents died outside the Borough.

The corrected number of deaths for the Borough, after allowing for these factors, was 3,757, of whom 1,820 were males and 1,937 females.

The corrected death-rate for the year was 10·58, compared with 10·96 in 1927.

The death-rate for the whole of London for 1928 was 11·6, for England and Wales, 11·7, in the 107 County Boroughs and great Towns 11·6, and in the 156 smaller Towns 10·6.

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

TABLE IV.

Sub-Districts.	Corrected Deaths.			Corrected Death-rate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Clapham	348	326	674	10·60
Putney	179	217	396	12·16
Balham	284	322	606	11·00
Streatham	283	382	665	10·98
Tooting	202	188	390	9·55
Wandsworth	524	502	1,026	10·14
Whole Borough	1,820	1,937	3,757	10·58

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 1928.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole district at subjoined ages.										Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all ages).							
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
Enteric Fever	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	36	19	17	7	18	9	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	1	6	18	30
Scarlet Fever	3	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2
Whooping Cough	9	3	6	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	4	5
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	15	11	4	2	1	4	7	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	1	7	13
Influenza	41	20	21	...	...	1	1	1	4	13	21	5	6	7	7	5	11	9
Erysipelas	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Other Epidemic Diseases	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	243	134	109	1	...	...	2	59	105	63	13	32	23	24	43	40	81	123
Tuberculous Meningitis	22	16	6	1	...	6	8	4	2	1	...	3	4	7	1	1	6	17
Abdominal Tuberculosis	5	2	3	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	24	17	7	...	...	5	1	5	5	3	5	5	5	2	3	4	5	17
Other Infective Diseases	23	15	8	1	...	...	1	1	7	9	4	5	4	3	3	1	7	19
Cancer, Malignant Disease	493	223	270	...	1	...	2	5	39	218	228	90	48	81	91	37	146	217
Rheumatic Fever	26	9	17	...	...	...	6	4	2	9	5	4	4	3	5	1	9	14
Diabetes	40	18	22	...	...	...	1	...	3	13	23	6	5	3	9	8	9	17
Other General Diseases	67	20	47	...	1	2	2	5	13	17	27	7	11	12	12	4	21	34
Alcoholism	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Poisonings	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Meningitis	16	9	7	4	3	1	2	2	1	3	...	6	2	3	3	...	2	10
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	206	83	123	...	...	...	...	...	7	55	144	42	27	29	37	15	56	62
Convulsions	8	5	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	3	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	113	66	47	...	...	1	5	8	23	47	29	19	15	16	22	10	31	83
Organic Diseases of Heart	686	288	398	...	...	...	3	8	39	133	503	129	65	112	116	82	182	301
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	189	93	96	1	...	1	4	6	16	53	108	38	26	28	36	11	50	85
Bronchitis	209	92	117	9	...	3	...	...	4	39	154	47	21	31	32	26	52	42
Broncho-Pneumonia	116	52	64	24	14	4	2	1	9	15	47	25	12	23	18	11	27	57
Lobar Pneumonia	53	28	25	4	2	1	2	3	7	20	14	8	9	7	15	4	10	14
Pneumonia (type not distinguished)	77	46	31	4	6	...	...	3	9	22	33	9	4	14	7	13	30	40
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	38	15	23	1	...	...	1	1	7	9	19	5	2	7	9	7	8	20
Ulcer of Stomach	21	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	5	6	3	...	3	3	6	18
Diarrhoea	7	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	7
Enteritis	33	16	17	24	3	1	1	...	2	1	1	10	3	2	3	3	12	20
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	20	13	7	...	...	1	3	1	2	6	7	2	3	2	5	2	6	18
Obstruction of Intestines	25	9	16	1	...	1	1	1	3	7	11	5	1	4	6	2	7	18
Cirrhosis of Liver	35	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	12	9	2	4	10	5	5	16
Other Diseases of Liver	20	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	14	7	2	2	4	2	3	10
Other Diseases of Digestive System	53	32	21	...	...	...	5	...	10	25	13	9	7	13	6	4	14	38
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	164	91	73	1	...	...	3	2	12	74	72	25	21	37	29	16	36	92
Other Diseases of Urinary System	65	46	19	...	...	...	1	...	6	14	44	10	3	19	9	2	22	46
Diseases of Generative System	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	7
Puerperal Fever	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	4
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	2	11	2	...	...	1	4	2	4	4	9
Premature Birth	49	26	23	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	6	10	8	7	22
Congenital Debility and Malformation	51	30	21	46	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	3	6	15	3	14	29
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	18	9	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	2	2	5	6
Old Age	166	57	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	165	19	18	41	40	17	31	61
Deaths from Accident	136	84	52	5	...	5	12	27	15	22	50	24	13	30	16	12	41	112
Deaths from Suicide	51	42	9	...	...	...	...	1	18	22	10	12	4	7	13	7	8	26
Other Violent Deaths	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	4
Other Defined Diseases	27	16	11	1	...	1	2	...	8	6	9	6	2	2	4	1	12	22
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown	10	6	4	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	4
All causes	3757	1820	1937	230	57	48	85	158	410	974	1795	674	396	606	665	390	1026	1836

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.
1918	14.29	16.1	17.7	15.07	18.9	17.6
1919	16.40	18.3	18.5	11.31	13.4	13.8
1920	21.03	26.3	25.4	10.36	12.4	12.4
1921	18.80	22.3	22.4	10.83	12.4	12.1
1922	16.68	21.0	20.6	11.24	13.4	12.9
1923	16.20	20.2	19.7	10.09	11.2	11.6
1924	14.57	18.7	18.8	11.03	12.1	12.2
1925	14.17	18.9	18.3	10.32	11.7	12.2
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
Average 10 years ..	15.93	19.5	19.6	11.15	12.9	12.8
1928	13.00	15.9	16.7	10.58	11.6	11.7

The total number of deaths which occurred in Institutions, etc., inside the Borough was 1,428, but 1,186 of these persons did not belong to the Borough.

A total of 1,836 persons belonging to the Borough died in Institutions, 242 occurring in Institutions within the Borough and 1,594 in Institutions outside the Borough.

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

<i>Name of Institution.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Name of Institution.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>
POOR LAW HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES :—		OTHER HOSPITALS— <i>contd.</i> :—	
Wandsworth Union Hospitals	944	St. George's Hospital ..	18
Cane Hill Mental Hospital	6	St. Thomas's Hospital ..	44
Lambeth Union Hospital ..	6	South Western Hospital ..	7
Long Grove Mental Hospital	11	University College Hospital	7
West Park Mental Hospital	17	Victoria Hospital	20
Other Mental Hospitals ..	26	West London Hospital ..	12
Other Poor Law Institutions	18	Westminster Hospital ..	18
OTHER HOSPITALS :—		OTHER INSTITUTIONS, ETC. :—	
Belgrave Hospital	9	Other Institutions	113
Bolingbroke Hospital ..	39	Other Places not Public In-	
Cancer Hospital	6	stitutions	90
Charing Cross Hospital ..	10	On Railway	3
Colindale Hospital	16	On Street	21
Guy's Hospital	9	River Thames	7
Infants Hospital	10	Private Nursing Homes ..	66
King's College Hospital ..	15		1,594
National Hospital	8	Institutions, etc., inside the	
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	9	Borough	242
St. Columba's Hospital ..	9		1,836

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths under one year was 230 :—53 in Clapham, 21 in Putney, 31 in Balham, 34 in Streatham, 19 in Tooting and 72 in Wandsworth. As the number of births was 4,616, the Infantile Mortality rate was 49 per 1,000 births, compared with 51 last year. The decrease in the rate is due to the decrease in the number of deaths from Premature Birth.

The infantile mortality rate of 49 is the lowest which has ever been recorded in this Borough and is the first time the rate has been below 50 per 1,000 births. The rate compares with 67 for the whole of London and is only bettered by one of the small London Boroughs which has a rate of 48.

For the 10 years ending 1918 the average infantile mortality rate was 87, while for the 10 years ending 1928 the average rate was 62. This fall represents an annual saving of over 100 infant lives.

The number of deaths among legitimate infants was 211 to 4,616 births—a mortality of 47 per 1,000 births, while the

number of deaths among illegitimate infants was 19 to 196 births—a mortality of 96 per 1,000 births.

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

TABLE VII.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes :—										
Certified	68	14	15	10	107	34	40	18	31	230
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	3	6
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4
Convulsions	3	1	1	—	5	—	1	—	1	7
Laryngitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	1	1	1	—	3	5	—	1	—	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	—	2	1	4	4	7	6	11	32
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	7
Enteritis	1	1	3	1	6	4	10	3	1	24
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlaying	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Injury at Birth	6	—	1	—	7	1	—	—	—	8
Atelectasis	7	1	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Congenital Malformations	7	3	2	4	16	7	4	2	2	31
Premature Birth	36	3	2	2	43	3	3	—	—	49
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3	3	1	—	7	3	2	2	1	15
Other Causes	2	—	1	—	3	3	3	1	1	11
Totals	68	14	15	10	107	34	40	18	31	230

Nett Births in the year : legitimate, 4,420 ; illegitimate, 196.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 211 ; illegitimate infants, 19.

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

TABLE VIII.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
1918	107	97	71		99	90	89
1919	65	112	58		58	68	66
1920	63	69	60		69	65	64
1921	66	80	61		79	71	67
1922	63	37	56		81	61	60
1923	50	40	49	50	63	55	52
1924	46	56	58	55	62	63	57
1925	54	64	38	42	63	57	52
1926	65	71	65	52	81	72	64
1927	44	75	50	47	71	45	51
Average for 10 years	62	70	55		72	64	62
1928	63	53	40	41	36	56	49
No. of deaths under 1 year, 1928 ..	53	21	31	34	19	72	230

Maternal Mortality.

15 deaths occurred from accidents and diseases of pregnancy and six from Puerperal Fever, giving a total of 21 deaths after childbirth. This is equivalent to a rate of 4.54 per 1,000 births, compared with 4.08 in 1927.

During the year the Minister of Health decided that special inquiry should be made into the causation of all maternal deaths and a representative Committee was set up to go into the matter.

A special form of inquiry has been drafted by the Minister of Health, who has made Medical Officers of Health responsible for its completion and return to him when a maternal death occurs.

Dr. Leonard Phillips has been appointed by the Council to act as consultant and to make inquiry into those deaths which present special difficulty.

All the maternal deaths which occurred after 1st June (13 in number), were inquired into, and in one of these the investigations were made by Dr. Phillips.

INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from these diseases including all forms of Tuberculosis was 481 :— 73 in Clapham, 50 in Putney, 54 in Balham, 76 in Streatham, 66 in Tooting, and 162 in Wandsworth.

From all infective diseases the death-rate was 1·35 per 1,000 :—1·14 in Clapham, 1·53 in Putney, ·98 in Balham, 1·25 in Streatham, 1·61 in Tooting, and 1·58 in Wandsworth.

The rate in 1919 was 2·50 ; in 1920, 1·96 ; in 1921, 2·26 ; in 1922, 2·28 ; in 1923, 1·61 ; in 1924, 1·88 ; in 1925, 1·70 ; in 1926, 1·49 ; and in 1927, 1·68 per 1,000.

The rate is lower than in 1927, mainly owing to the decrease in the number of deaths from Influenza.

The rate from the principal infective diseases, viz. :— Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Diarrhoea, was ·27 per 1,000, compared with ·42 in 1929 ; ·61 in 1920 ; ·70 in 1921 ; ·73 in 1922 ; ·39 in 1923 ; ·47 in 1924 ; ·32 in 1925 ; ·37 in 1926 ; and ·25 in 1927. The rate was ·31 in Clapham, ·18 in Putney, ·19 in Balham, ·19 in Streatham, ·26 in Tooting, and ·44 in Wandsworth.

The death-rate from these principal diseases is the second lowest yet recorded for the Borough.

Table IX. shows the deaths which occurred during the year from the notifiable and non-notifiable infective diseases, and in Table X. is given the number of cases of the former diseases which were reported. In both these Tables the cases are arranged in age groups, and Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum are not included as they are dealt with separately on pages 34 and 47 of this Report.

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

TABLE IX.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total.	No. of DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES GROUPED IN AGE PERIODS.													
		Under 15	15 upwards	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and upwards
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	15	14	1	2	1	2	—	2	6	1	—	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	3	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	9	9	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia :—															
Acute Influenzal ..	9	2	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3
Acute Primary ..	70	24	46	8	6	3	1	—	4	2	2	3	6	15	20
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Malaria	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL ..	129	57	72	22	10	6	1	2	13	3	4	15	11	19	23
NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.															
Measles	36	36	—	10	16	6	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	37	2	35	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	13	20
Diarrhœa	40	36	4	31	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1
Other (if any) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	113	74	39	41	19	7	2	1	3	1	—	1	3	14	21
GRAND TOTAL ..	242	131	111	63	29	13	3	3	16	4	4	16	14	33	44

TABLE X.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total.	No. of CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES GROUPED IN AGE PERIODS.													
		Under 15	15 and upwards	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and upwards
Small-pox	88	34	54	1	—	—	3	1	1	28	29	6	7	8	4
Diphtheria	568	466	102	13	15	27	30	41	263	77	33	47	16	4	—
Scarlet Fever	752	603	149	1	6	31	37	57	348	123	62	62	17	8	—
Enteric Fever and Para- typhoid Fever	54	15	39	—	—	1	2	4	5	3	5	17	8	9	—
Puerperal Fever	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	35	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	30	3	—	—
Erysipelas	145	25	120	4	1	—	1	1	14	4	8	20	23	52	17
Whooping Cough	1665	1648	17	116	153	176	200	252	737	14	5	7	3	2	—
Pneumonia :—															
Acute Influenzal	42	3	39	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	6	11	11	9
Acute Primary	456	183	273	31	34	26	10	16	46	20	28	49	60	92	44
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	4	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	6	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	10	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	2	2	—
Malaria	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Chicken-pox	306	277	29	7	12	19	18	24	159	38	15	10	4	—	—
Anthrax	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	4149	3264	885	176	221	281	302	396	1580	308	191	273	154	191	76

TABLE XI.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRING IN EACH LOCALITY.						Total Cases occurring.	Number admitted into Hospital.	Total Deaths.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.			
Small-pox	—	—	9	56	6	17	88	76	—
Diphtheria	98	46	43	69	64	248	568	551	15
Scarlet Fever	161	58	78	120	123	212	752	645	3
Enteric and Para-typhoid Fevers	3	8	8	10	2	23	54	28	6
Puerperal Fever	3	2	1	—	2	6	14	13	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	9	8	3	10	35	23	1
Erysipelas	28	19	23	8	15	52	145	58	2
Whooping Cough	251	141	114	137	161	861	1665	60	9
Pneumonia—Acute Influenzal	11	2	8	3	5	13	42	—	9
Pneumonia—Acute Primary	83	41	72	35	54	171	456	—	70
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	4	3
Polio-myelitis	2	—	—	1	1	2	6	3	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	2	2	—	4	10	7	3
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1
Chicken-pox	39	44	26	76	38	83	306	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
TOTAL	683	364	393	526	475	1708	4149	1470	129
Tuberculosis—all forms	105	77	76	95	86	179	618	—	294
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	2	9	8	6	13	50	18	—
TOTAL	117	79	85	103	92	192	668	18	294
GRAND TOTAL	800	443	478	629	567	1900	4817	1488	423

The total number of cases, less Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, was 4,150, compared with 4,280 in 1927, 3,316 in 1926 and 4,240 in 1925. The decrease, compared with 1927, is due mainly to the decrease in the number of cases of Whooping Cough.

Small-pox.

During the year 88 cases of Small-pox occurred in the Borough between the months of February and July.

In connection with this outbreak it is interesting to recall the fact that the last epidemic of Small-pox in the Borough occurred in the years 1901 to 1904, when there were 171 cases with 29 deaths. Between 1904 and the present outbreak there has only been one case. This was in 1921, when a man, who was infected abroad, developed the disease at his home in the Borough.

The first patient was taken ill about the 10th February and the last case was removed to Hospital on the 28th July.

The 88 cases included 45 males and 43 females, and the age grouping was as follows:—

Under 15 years	..	..	..	..	55 cases
15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	11 cases
25 and under 45	..	..	..	..	11 cases
45 and over	..	..	..	..	11 cases

Twelve cases occurred in the Springfield Mental Hospital, and one case in the Wandsworth Casual Ward. The other 75 cases occurred at home, 50 households being affected.

The disease was the mild form of Small-pox which has been present in this country for the last few years, and all the patients recovered. The mildness of the disease contributed materially to the difficulties of investigating the outbreak.

In several instances, when endeavouring to trace the origin of cases I found persons actually suffering from Small-pox, who were following their usual occupations. They had not felt ill and although a few spots may have been noticed

on the body, no importance was attached to them. These unrecognised cases were an important factor in spreading the outbreak, and several groups of cases emanated from persons who had suffered from the disease, without knowing it, several weeks previously.

Many of the cases were seen in consultation with the late Dr. W. M. Wanklyn, of the Medical Staff of the London County Council, whose extensive experience in the diagnosis of Small-pox was of great assistance to me throughout the epidemic, and I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to him. I would also like to thank Dr. J. A. H. Brincker who saw several of the cases with me in Dr. Wanklyn's absence.

The condition of the 88 patients in regard to vaccination is instructive and shows the value of recent vaccination in preventing Small-pox.

Seventy of the 88 cases, *i.e.*, 80 per cent. occurred in persons who had never been vaccinated at the time of infection.

Sixty-six, or 75 per cent. of the patients were under the age of 25, and none of these had ever been vaccinated.

None of the 18 vaccinated persons had been done since infancy, and the youngest was 28 years of age.

One of the cases was a man who was removed from the Wandsworth Casual Ward on the 8th June. He was infected in the Marylebone Hospital where cases had occurred at a time when he was an inmate. This case was a sporadic one, infected elsewhere, and was not connected with any of the other 87 cases.

The outbreak started in the Springfield Mental Hospital, which is the Asylum for the County of Middlesex.

The infection appears to have been introduced into the Institution from one of the districts round London from which the Hospital draws its inmates, as cases of Small-pox had occurred in these districts.

Eleven female patients and one nurse developed the disease, and the husband of one of the patients who lived outside the Borough, was infected through visiting his wife. The last of these cases was isolated on the 20th March.

On 14th March a case occurred in a house quite near to the Hospital, and although no association with the Hospital cases was traced, it is reasonable to suppose that infection was transmitted from these cases.

In the latter part of April further cases occurred in several districts of the Borough. They originated in a street not far from the Hospital. Six definite cases occurred in this street, five in one house, and enquiries elicited the fact that other members of this household, then well, had probably had the disease some weeks previously, and might have been infected in some way by the Hospital cases.

Several members of this household worked in a factory at Balham, and during April and May, eight other cases of small-pox occurred among the employees at this factory, two of them residing outside the Borough.

In the second and third weeks in May, cases occurred among school children in Streatham, and I was able to trace a link between these cases and the previous group, in the person of a boy attending Mitcham Lane School, who was in the habit of going to a place of entertainment frequented by members of the household mentioned above. He was at large for some three weeks suffering from Small-pox. This boy belonged to a troop of Cubs whose members attended Mitcham Lane and Eardley Road Schools, and infection was introduced into both schools by this means. There were 32 cases in this group.

On the 1st June there were two cases in Springfield Ward, but no definite link was established between these and the previous cases.

Early in June several scholars attending Sunnyhill Road School developed the disease. The connection between these

cases and the previous groups was never established definitely, but certain facts were discovered which suggest that infection was spread by unrecognised cases among Boy Scouts and Cubs. There was also a possible link between Eardley Road and Sunnyhill Road Schools by means of a Class in Carpentry which met at the latter school and took scholars from several schools. There were 15 cases in this group, and in addition, a number of children residing in Lambeth who also attended Sunnyhill Road School, developed Small-pox.

During June and July, cases occurred among the scholars at the Ensham Central School, Tooting. Children attending this school had friends at Sunnyhill Road School, and it is probable that infection was spread in this manner. The number of cases in this group was 12.

The last case was a resident in Fairfield Ward who was removed to Hospital on the 28th July. The source of infection was not traced and no connection with the other cases was established.

All possible steps were taken as each case occurred to prevent the spread of infection. The patients in the Springfield Mental Hospital were isolated in the isolation block in the grounds of the Hospital, and all the cases in private houses were removed to one of the Special Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Thorough disinfection was carried out after each case.

Certain special measures were also taken with the object of localising the epidemic.

As soon as cases were notified from private houses I informed all the doctors practising in the Borough that cases of Small-pox were occurring, and asked them to inform me of any suspicious cases coming to their notice.

When the disease is of a mild type, as it was in this epidemic, infected articles of clothing are often sent to laundries before the nature of the disease is recognised, and infection may easily be spread to laundry workers in this manner. I

communicated with all the laundry proprietors in the district, warning them of this danger, and advising them to urge all members of their staffs to be vaccinated at once. Many laundry employees were vaccinated as a result of this advice.

With a view to obtaining the earliest possible information of cases of Small-pox, the Council decided, with the approval of the Minister of Health, to make Chicken-pox a notifiable disease for a period of three months. This became effective from the 22nd May. Many of the cases of Chicken-pox notified under this Order were visited by the medical staff of the Department, but in no instance was a case of Small-pox brought to light in this manner.

A poster was prepared stressing the importance of recent vaccination, and this was exhibited in all public places in the Borough.

In view of the large number of parents who, in recent years, have omitted to have their children vaccinated, the Council decided to write to all householders in the Borough pointing out that cases of Small-pox were occurring, and urging the importance of recent vaccination as a means of protection against the disease. 94,471 of these letters were dispatched. Over 13,000 vaccinations were performed by the public vaccinators within a few weeks of the issue of this letter, and many persons were also vaccinated by their own doctors. I am convinced that the issue of this letter to householders had a good effect, and that many people were vaccinated as a result of it.

The Public Health Committee also decided to ask the Licensed Houses in the Borough to display a small notice advising vaccination.

When the epidemic was at its height in Streatham, I wrote to the Ministers of the Churches in the neighbourhood asking them to urge on their congregations the importance of vaccination. The proprietors of three cinema theatres in the affected area agreed to exhibit a short notice on their screens to the same effect.

Vaccination.

Several vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Small-pox) Regulations in connection with the outbreak just described.

Table XII. is taken from the official returns of the Vaccination Officers to the Board of Guardians for the year 1927. It shows the number of children successfully vaccinated for the whole Borough, as well as for the separate sub-districts, Streatham, Balham and Tooting being included under the heading of Streatham.

TABLE XII.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births returned from 1st January to 31st December, 1927.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Certificates of Conscientious objection.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to District, Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be traced; and cases not having been found.	Remaining on Books as Unvaccinated.
Clapham ..	600	322	2	—	26	177	10	6	34	23
Putney	301	211	—	—	17	55	3	5	3	7
Streatham ..	1,788	904	7	—	77	561	15	99	46	79
Wandsworth ..	1,053	639	4	—	36	282	12	4	39	37
TOTALS ..	3,742	2,076	13	—	156	1,075	40	114	122	146

The percentage of children vaccinated to total births was 55·4 :—in Clapham, 53·6; in Putney, 70·0; in Streatham, etc., 50·5; and in Wandsworth, 60·6. This percentage is lower than that recorded last year.

Diphtheria.

568 cases occurred, compared with 709 in 1927. The number of deaths was 15, compared with 23 in 1927. The death-rate for 1928 was .04 and the case mortality was 0.4 per cent.

The rate per 1,000 of population was 1.60 :—1.54 in Clapham ; 1.41 in Putney ; .78 in Balham ; 1.14 in Streatham ; 1.56 in Tooting ; and 2.42 in Wandsworth.

Of the 568 cases, 551, or 97 per cent., were removed to hospital and no difficulty was experienced in having cases promptly removed.

The Medical Officers of the London County Council made inspections of the Parochial School, Old Town, Clapham ; Huntingfield Road and St. Mary's Schools, Putney ; Fircroft Road and Smallwood Road Schools, Balham ; Eardley Road School, Streatham ; and Earlsfield, Elliott Central, Eltringham Street, Garratt Lane, Littleton Street Special, Swaffield Road, Warple Way, and West Hill Schools, Wandsworth.

Swabs were taken from the throats of some of the children examined. As the result of this swabbing, seven 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 60 tubes of anti-toxin were issued to medical practitioners for use in cases of Diphtheria.

The Council's Clinics for Immunisation against Diphtheria.

In November, 1927, the Council decided to establish two Clinics in the Borough at which parents could have their children tested to see if they are susceptible to Diphtheria and for the immunisation of those found to be susceptible.

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.

The two Clinics were opened in the first week of January, 1928, at the premises of the Springfield and Balham Infant Welfare Centres under arrangements made with the Committees of those Centres. 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.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE.—The following is the routine procedure :—A Schick test is performed on children over 5 years of age at their first visit, and the test is read on the second attendance a week later. If the result is positive, showing that the child is susceptible to Diphtheria, the first immunising dose of 1 c.c. of Toxoid Anti-toxin mixture is given on the same day. Second and third doses of the same strength are given at intervals of a week.

As experience has shown that the large majority of children under 5 years of age give a positive Schick test, the procedure is modified in their case by omitting the preliminary test, the first immunising dose being administered at the first attendance. This has the advantage of reducing the number of attendances from four to three.

Immunity develops gradually after the three doses have been given. It is not established completely until several months have elapsed, and the exact period required varies in different individuals.

It is important in this connection to remember that a child may develop Diphtheria during the period which elapses between the administration of the immunising doses and the full establishment of immunity, if exposure to infection occurs. Parents should be warned on this point. Further, immunisation carried out during an epidemic of Diphtheria may easily be too late to prevent infection occurring.

In order to determine whether immunity has been established, it is essential for a re-Schick test to be performed after an interval, and no case can be said to have been immunised successfully until the re-test gives a negative result.

The practice which has been followed at the Clinics is to advise a re-test about three months after the last immunising dose has been given. If the result is still positive, another re-test is advised after a further interval, and in some cases when a positive reaction persists, additional immunising doses have to be given.

ATTENDANCES.—The number of persons who attended the Clinics during the year, and the number susceptible to Diphtheria, is shown in the following statement :—

	No. of persons who attended the Clinics	No. of susceptibles who required Immunisation.
Tested by Schick Test ..	896	655
Young children assumed susceptible without Testing	269	269
For Re-testing after immunisation elsewhere	3	—
Total number of persons who came to the Clinics ..	1168	—
Total number of susceptibles who required immunisation		924

SCHICK TEST RESULTS.—Table XIII. gives the details in regard to the 896 cases on whom the primary Schick test was performed. The cases are divided into age groups and the

TABLE XIII.
GROUPING OF CASES ON PRIMARY SCHICK TESTING.

RESULT OF TEST.	AGE GROUPS.						MALES	FE- MALES	TOTAL
	UNDER 5	5—10	10—15	TOTAL UNDER 15	15—20	20 and OVER			
Schick positive	47	421	117	585	40	30	293	362	655
Schick negative	3	97	72	172	31	23	87	139	226
Result not read	1	7	4	12	3	—	3	12	15
TOTAL	51	525	193	769	74	53	383	513	896
Percentage positive.. .. .	94%	81%	62%	77%	56%	56%	77%	72%	74%

number found positive or negative in each group is shown. In 15 cases the result was not ascertained as they failed to attend to have the test read.

The last line of the Table gives the percentage of the results found to be positive in each age group, neglecting those in which the test was not read, and brings out the well established fact that susceptibility to Diphtheria decreases as age advances.

Of the 1,168 persons who came to the Clinics during the year, 655 were shown by the initial test to be susceptible to Diphtheria. A further 269 young children were assumed to be susceptible on account of their age, making a total of 924 persons who required immunising; 854 of these were children under the age of 15 years.

Immunisation of Susceptibles.

Many of the 924 susceptibles continued to attend the Clinics in order to be immunised. 618 of them, together with the three cases who attended for re-testing only after immunisation elsewhere, making a total of 621 out of 927 cases, or 67 %, were found to be negative on re-testing, showing that immunity had been produced. 92 were still positive when last re-tested. Several of these have left the district, but it is hoped that many of them will continue to attend until the re-test becomes negative. A few of these have already received additional immunising doses.

181 susceptibles have received the first series of three doses, but have not attended for a re-Schick test so that it is impossible to say if they have been immunised successfully. 21 cases have discontinued attending after one or two doses had been administered, and 12 have not commenced the course.

The total number of cases who were re-tested after receiving immunising doses, was 713, and as stated above, 621 gave negative re-tests and 92 were still positive. The age grouping of these cases is shown in Table XIV., and complete details are given in Table XV.

TABLE XIV.
AGE GROUPING OF CASES IMMUNISED AND RE-TESTED.

	AGE GROUPING.					MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
	UNDER 5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20 and OVER			
Children under 15	235	359	90	—	—	339	345	684
Adults over 15	—	—	—	13	16	3	26	29
Total	235	359	90	13	16	342	371	713

In the latter table the 713 cases are divided into those who were successfully immunised as shown by a negative result to the final re-test, and those in whom the last re-test performed was still positive. In a few of the former it was necessary to perform several re-tests before the final negative result was obtained, and nine of them required a second series of immunising doses to obtain this result. The number of doses required to produce immunity is tabulated, and the cases are further subdivided according to the time which elapsed between the last dose of the first series of injections, and the final negative re-test.

In 461 of the 621 negative cases, the negative result was obtained within six months, and it is probable that a considerable proportion of the remainder would have been negative during that period if they had attended earlier for re-testing.

TABLE XV.
RESULTS OF RE-TESTING.

(1) Period and dosage required to produce immunity (a negative result).
(2) Details of cases still positive.

NUMBER OF IMMUNISING DOSES GIVEN	TOTAL CASES	Final Re-Schick Test Negative—period since last dose of first series when result was found to be negative.							Still Positive when last tested at period stated.					
		With- in 4 mths.	4—6 mths.	6—9 mths.	9—12 mths.	12—18 mths.	18 mths. 2 years	Total Nega- tive	With- in 4 mths.	4—6 mths.	6—9 mths.	9—12 mths.	12—18 mths.	Total Posi- tive
CHILDREN UNDER 15.														
First series { 2 doses ..	9	1	1	4	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	1	—	3
.. .. { 3 doses ..	662	249	197	104	22	14	—	586	15	12	14	20	15	76
.. .. { 4 doses ..	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second series { 5 doses ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. { 6 doses ..	8	—	—	—	1	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	684	253	198	108	24	22	—	605	15	14	14	21	15	79
ADULTS OVER 15.														
First series { 2 doses ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
.. .. { 3 doses ..	25	1	8	2	1	2	1	15	3	3	1	3	—	10
.. .. { 4 doses ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second series .. 6 doses ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ALL AGES ..	713	254	207	110	25	24	1	621	18	19	15	24	16	92

Three children who received immunising doses at the Clinics developed Diphtheria.

As will be seen from the particulars given below, the attack in each case was only a mild one. In two instances it occurred before immunity had developed, and in the third case (No. 2), although the re-test was negative a few days before the attack, immunity had taken some nine months to develop, and the attack of Diphtheria was so slight as to be almost negligible.

CASE NO. 1.—A girl of 13—Schick test positive—received three doses of Toxoid Anti-toxin mixture at weekly intervals—developed Diphtheria $2\frac{1}{2}$ months after the last dose—this was a clinical case and the specific organism was found on culture—the attack was a mild one—no re-Schick test was performed.

This child developed Diphtheria during the interval required after immunisation for immunity to develop.

CASE NO. 2.—A boy of 6—Schick test positive—received three doses of Toxoid Anti-toxin mixture—re-Schick test positive 5 months and negative 9 months after the last dose—Diphtheritic membrane and virulent Klebs-Loeffler bacilli found in the throat 16 days after the last re-test was carried out—the child was ill for only one day.

The fact that the re-test was positive in 5 months is evidence that this was a case in which immunity was slow in developing.

It is very uncommon for a child suffering from Diphtheria to be ill only one day, and it is probable that if he had not been immunised the attack would have been a virulent one.

CASE NO. 3.—A girl of 7—Schick test positive—received three doses of Toxoid Anti-toxin mixture—developed Diphtheria 5 months and 9 days after the last dose—membrane present and virulent organisms on culture—re-Schick test performed on same day as admitted to hospital was positive—the attack was only a slight one—has not attended for further re-test.

This child developed the disease before immunity was established, as shown by the positive re-test.

The outstanding feature of the first year's work at the Clinics is that 621 persons, nearly all children, have been immunised against Diphtheria. Although this number is small compared to the child population of the Borough—which was returned in the 1921 Census as 81,114 children under 15—it is evidence that some parents are desirous of availing themselves of the facilities offered at the Clinics.

Children who attend the Clinics unfortunately lose their school attendance mark and there is considerable reluctance on the part of parents to bring them for this reason. If arrangements could be made for attendance at the Clinics to be accepted by the Education authorities as equivalent to school attendance, it is probable that more children would be taken to the Clinics. Efforts have been made to bring this about, but so far without success.

Scarlet Fever.

752 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, compared with 816 in 1927, 633 in 1926, and 801 in 1925.

Three cases died, compared with five and four respectively for the two previous years, and the death-rate was $\cdot 008$ per 1,000, compared with $\cdot 01$ and $\cdot 01$. The case mortality was $\cdot 39$ per cent.

The case-rate per 1,000 of population, was 2·11 :—2·53 in Clapham ; 1·78 in Putney ; 1·41 in Balham ; 1·98 in Streatham ; 3·14 in Tooting ; and 2·06 in Wandsworth.

Of the total number of cases, 645, or 85 per cent., were removed to hospital.

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

10 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.

54 cases, and three deaths of the above occurred.

24 of the cases were true Enteric Fever and 30 were Paratyphoid Fever.

The number of cases from the above is higher, but the number of deaths is two lower than in the previous year.

There was no special outbreak and no connection between the cases could be traced.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

During the year there were 14 cases of Puerperal Fever and 35 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified. Six of the cases died. The death-rate was $\cdot 03$ per 1,000.

Erysipelas.

145 cases were notified and two deaths occurred during the year, compared with 122 and four in 1927.

Whooping Cough.

Nine deaths occurred during the year, while the number of cases notified was 1,665. The death-rate was $\cdot 02$ per 1,000.

60 of the cases were removed to hospital.

1,425 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors to houses where cases of Whooping Cough occurred, and 118 premises were disinfected.

Influenza.

The number of deaths from Influenza was 41, compared with 136 in 1927, 56 in 1926, 111 in 1925, and 139 in 1924.

The death-rate was $\cdot 11$ per 1,000.

Influenzal Pneumonia and Acute Primary Pneumonia.

42 cases of acute Influenzal Pneumonia and 456 cases of acute Primary Pneumonia were notified. Nine of the former and 70 of the latter died.

The total number of deaths credited to all forms of Pneumonia during the year was 246, compared with 239 in 1927, 217 in 1926, 181 in 1925, 233 in 1924, 189 in 1923, 236 in 1922, 241 in 1921, and 227 in 1920.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Four cases of this disease occurred and three of them terminated fatally. A further 16 deaths were registered as being caused by Meningitis. Two other cases of this disease were notified, but proved not to be cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

Six cases and two deaths occurred.

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

Encephalitis Lethargica.

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

Malaria.

Two cases were notified, and one death occurred.

Dysentery.

Two cases of Dysentery were notified and one death occurred.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

50 cases were notified and the following Table shows the effect of the disease on the vision, according to whether the cases were treated at hospital or at home.

TABLE XVI.

	Result of Treatment.			
	Re- covered— Vision not affected.	Vision Im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Died.
Treatment received :—				
In Hospital	17	—	—	1
At Hospital, Out-patient	9	—	—	—
At home	22	—	—	1
TOTAL ..	48	—	—	2*

* One case died from Whooping Cough and the other from Meningeal Hæmorrhage.

48 of the cases recovered without any impairment of vision.

Anthrax.

One case was notified. The patient was a fur dyer employed in Bermondsey, and in the course of his occupation handled various furs received from all over the world. He was treated in St. James' Hospital and made a satisfactory recovery from the disease.

Measles.

The biennial epidemic of Measles occurred as anticipated during the winter of 1927-1928, and in Wandsworth it commenced early in November, 1927, and extended into July, 1928. As mentioned in my report for last year, the Council had decided to adopt special measures in order to combat the mortality from the disease, and these measures were in force for the first time during this epidemic.

Over ninety per cent. of the mortality from Measles occurs among children under the age of five years. For this reason

any measures adopted for combating the mortality should be carried out in close co-operation with the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, and the home visiting can be done, most appropriately, by the Health Visitors who are appointed for that Service, rather than by the Sanitary Inspectors who investigate other infective diseases.

The mortality is due to the occurrence of complicated cases, and in order to lessen the incidence of complications it is essential for information of the existence of cases to be available as early as possible.

Measles was a notifiable disease throughout the Country from 1915 to 1919 and general notification was discontinued because it was ineffective as a means of combating the mortality from the disease. The early information essential to the success of any efforts directed to the prevention of complications was not forthcoming under a system of notification. Among the reasons for this is the fact that many cases of Measles are treated by domestic methods only and medical advice is not sought. Added to this are the difficulties in diagnosing the disease in the early catarrhal stage before the appearance of the typical eruption. It is in this early stage that the infectivity is highest, and as most of the cases are then undiagnosed, precautions for preventing the spread of infection are not taken when they are most needed, and notification again fails to give the assistance required.

During an epidemic the names of a large number of children absent from school on account of Measles in the home, are forwarded from day to day by the School Authorities. In previous years this information was often not received until the children had been away from school for some days. Frequent delays also occurred in the visiting of these children by the Staff of this Department owing to other calls on their time. As a result of these delays children suffering with Measles were often not discovered until the disease was well advanced.

The following special measures were adopted for the first time during the epidemic of last year.

They were devised in order to get over these difficulties and to ensure as far as was practicable that all young children suffering from Measles should be brought under observation in an early stage of their illness and watched for complications.

In order to save unnecessary delays in the transmission of the names of absentees from schools in districts where Measles was prevalent, I was able to arrange, with the co-operation of the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, for frequent consultations at these schools between the Health Visitors concerned, and the school nurses. At these consultations the school nurse handed to the Health Visitor the names and addresses of all children reported absent from school on account of Measles, together with other information concerning them. It was also arranged that as long as Measles continued to be prevalent in the neighbourhood of the school, all the home visiting of these absentees should be carried out by the Health Visitor, unless it was found that absence from school was due to some other cause. In this manner the home supervision of children suffering from Measles was carried out by the Health Visitors of the Borough Council who are the authority for the control of infectious diseases, and the possibility of overlapping between the visits of the Health Visitor and the School Nurse, respectively, was avoided.

Owing to the large number of cases which occur during an epidemic it is impossible for the visiting to be done by the permanent staff of Health Visitors, and the Council decided in 1927 to engage temporary Health Visitors for this purpose. During the epidemic, five ladies were appointed in this capacity for varying periods between 19th December, 1927, and 30th June, 1928, and the total service of these temporary officers was 60 weeks.

The new arrangements made were very successful and their efficiency was enhanced by the consultations which took place between the school nurses and the Health Visitors. The nurses were able to pass on the information they obtained at the schools with a minimum of delay and this enabled the Health Visitors to investigate the cases at a much earlier stage than in previous years.

Known cases of Measles were visited at once in order to impress on parents the need for proper treatment, and where urgent treatment, such as nursing or admission to Hospital, was found to be required, this was arranged for without delay.

The services of the temporary officers were utilised where they were most required at the moment and they were employed on Measles visiting only. The permanent Health Visitors also gave a proportion of their time to assisting with the Measles visiting. Re-visits were made to many of the houses at short intervals to see if existing cases had developed complications, or if suspected ones had contracted the disease. In some cases, when Measles was prevalent in a district, neighbouring houses were visited to see if any of the inmates were suffering from the disease.

The biennial epidemic of Measles occurs every other winter and lasts for nine months or less. It commences, as a rule, a few weeks before Christmas, as shown by an increase in the number of cases reported during the months of November and December. The incidence increases during the early months of the new year, reaches its maximum in March or April, and by the end of July, sometimes earlier, the epidemic is at an end. During the following fifteen months, the number of cases reported is small.

As each Measles epidemic lasting about nine months commences at the end of one calendar year, and extends into the next, an enumeration of the cases and deaths occurring in successive calendar years fails to show the extent of an epidemic. In order to do this it is necessary to choose a twelve months period which will include all the months covered by the epidemic. The most suitable period for this purposes is the year commencing on 1st October and ending on the 30th September.

The number of cases of Measles brought to my notice between 1st October, 1927 and 30th September, 1928 was 4,596. The majority of these cases were reported by the elementary schools, and at arriving at this figure several hundred cases, which proved after investigation not to be suffering from Measles, are excluded; 4,566 of these cases were reported in

the nine months of the epidemic from November to July and only 30 occurred in the other three months.

The number of deaths from the disease during the same period was 38.

Table XVII shows the number of cases of Measles and the deaths from the disease for the last eight 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.

The table shows that there has been an increase in the number of cases reported in each of the last four epidemic years, while the number of deaths has fallen. It is important to remember, however, that Measles is not a notifiable disease in this Borough and that the numbers refer mainly to children reported to have Measles by the elementary school teachers. Many other cases occur which are never reported. The increase in the cases in 1927-28 may well be due to the appointment of temporary Health Visitors who were able to visit many more homes where Measles was suspected, than had been possible in previous years. The total number of visits made was 10,739 and this compares with 4,198 and 3,853 in the two previous epidemics.

There was a marked increase in the number of cases which were brought under treatment. Shortly before the epidemic occurred, the Metropolitan Asylums Board were able to allot more beds in their hospitals to cases of Measles, and during the epidemic year, 236 cases were removed to hospital, compared with 113 in the previous epidemic in 1926.

61 cases requiring special home nursing were referred to the District Nursing Associations in the Borough, compared with 27 in 1926, and the nurses made 471 visits to these cases compared with 320 in 1926.

Much of this increase in the number of cases treated was due to the greater efficiency of the arrangements for dealing with the epidemic than those of previous years.

TABLE XVII.
MEASLES—CASES REPORTED AND DEATHS.

PERIOD 1st October—30th September	1920—21	1921—22	1922—23	1923—24	1924—25	1925—26	1926—27	1927—28
CASES REPORTED.								
In a Measles year	—	2,183	—	3,905	—	4,219	—	4,596
In a Non-Measles year	123	—	160	—	293	—	81	—
DEATHS.								
In a Measles year	—	75	—	80	—	52	—	38
In a Non-Measles year	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
PERIOD. Calendar Year	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
CASES REPORTED	450	1,842	663	3,418	474	4,028	172	4,529
DEATHS	4	72	11	71	1	51	4	36

The number of deaths was reduced from 75 in 1921-1922 to 38 in 1927-1928, although there are no grounds for assuming that the number of cases which actually occurred in the Borough during the last epidemic, was any fewer. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population was .10, compared with .14 in 1926, .23 in 1924, and .22 in 1922.

596 premises were disinfected at the request of the occupiers.

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

TABLE XVIII.

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.										Totals.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.		
CLAPHAM.											
Aristotle Road	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	
Bonneville Road	21	11	111	9	12	14	3	3	22	206	
Cavendish Road	11	12	44	—	1	—	—	—	—	68	
Cavendish Road Special	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Christchurch	8	—	53	5	50	—	—	—	—	116	
Clapham Parochial, Old Town ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Clapham Parochial, Macaulay Rd.	5	—	34	—	—	4	—	—	2	45	
Haselrigge Road	11	2	35	22	10	25	3	4	19	131	
Larkhall Lane	11	7	134	1	10	17	1	1	23	205	
New Park Road	3	4	111	2	2	27	—	2	10	161	
New Road	—	—	5	1	5	—	—	1	—	12	
St. Andrew's Street	2	5	26	—	6	—	—	—	—	39	
St. Mary's, Crescent Lane ..	5	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	11	
Stonhouse Street	11	5	28	—	12	1	—	—	1	58	
Telferscot Road	10	5	50	2	13	27	5	—	6	118	
PUTNEY.											
All Saints'	—	1	15	—	—	2	—	—	—	18	
Hotham Road	14	10	120	5	61	38	36	3	17	304	
Huntingfield Road	9	1	87	1	19	13	6	—	2	138	
National R.C. Roehampton, Girls	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
National R.C. Roehampton, Boys	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Parochial, Roehampton	—	—	2	2	3	—	2	—	—	9	
St. Mary's	1	4	11	—	6	10	—	1	—	33	
Upper Grade	1	1	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	8	
Carried forward ..	136	72	871	50	216	179	57	15	104	1700	

TABLE XVIII.—continued.

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
Brought forward ..	136	72	871	50	216	179	57	15	104	1700
BALHAM.										
Balham Central	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bec, The	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broadwater Road	3	2	2	—	35	5	—	—	1	48
Fircroft Road	—	—	7	—	4	—	—	1	4	16
Hearnville Road	5	—	47	—	4	—	6	—	—	62
Holy Trinity, Balham	2	1	15	—	3	16	—	—	4	41
Nightingale Square R.C. ..	2	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Oldridge Road	1	5	58	1	24	1	1	—	19	110
Ravenstone Street	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
St. Mary's	7	3	71	—	6	3	4	—	—	94
Smallwood Road	4	6	18	—	5	1	—	—	—	34
STREATHAM.										
Christchurch	—	1	39	—	1	—	—	—	—	41
Eardley Road	3	16	78	—	8	1	21	—	14	141
Furzedown Demonstration ..	1	2	34	1	2	—	—	—	5	45
Granton Road	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hitherfield Road	3	6	21	—	33	1	20	—	10	94
Holy Trinity	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
Immanuel	2	4	2	—	7	2	25	—	—	42
Mitcham Lane	17	3	108	—	42	2	20	—	4	196
St. Andrew's, Colmer Road ..	1	—	42	1	60	21	1	—	—	126
St. Andrew's, Coventry Hall ..	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
St. Leonard's	1	1	11	—	7	3	1	2	—	26
Sunnyhill Road	9	1	25	2	22	3	—	—	13	75
TOOTING.										
Ensham Central	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ensham	9	2	40	1	43	2	—	—	—	97
Defoe (Fountain Road)	3	—	15	—	3	—	—	—	1	22
Franciscan Road	6	2	56	—	1	—	3	—	—	68
Hillbrook Road	6	6	111	—	18	24	4	1	—	170
Sellincourt Road	6	6	92	1	68	3	37	—	8	221
Tooting Graveney	6	2	43	—	35	5	4	2	1	98
Undine Street, R.C.	3	1	—	—	—	24	37	—	—	65
Carried forward ..	247	149	1831	57	648	296	241	21	188	3678

TABLE XVIII.—*continued.*

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
*Brought forward ..	247	149	1831	57	648	296	241	21	188	3678
*WANDSWORTH.										
Allfarthing Lane	5	10	56	1	19	39	44	7	7	188
All Saints'	—	3	31	—	4	15	1	2	4	60
Brandlehow Road	5	4	25	—	1	30	26	1	—	92
Earlsfield	7	21	73	1	3	16	15	2	13	151
Elliott Central	1	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Eltringham Street	9	18	36	—	12	21	1	1	—	98
Frogmore Special	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Garratt Lane	2	8	57	—	10	27	9	—	6	119
Littleton Street Special ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Magdalen Road	5	5	25	—	9	17	3	—	—	64
Merton Road	6	7	14	1	4	6	1	—	2	41
Riversdale	12	7	88	1	67	49	2	1	3	230
St. Ann's	2	3	13	—	15	9	5	—	—	47
St. Faith's	—	—	31	—	—	10	1	1	10	53
St. Joseph's	—	2	16	—	1	4	5	2	3	33
St. Michael's	6	6	66	—	11	6	32	—	—	127
Swaffield Road	20	8	70	1	36	2	22	—	—	159
Waldron Road	7	6	78	—	4	41	1	—	—	137
Wandle	3	5	48	—	17	34	16	1	4	128
Warple Way	11	7	2	—	6	30	3	—	—	59
West Hill	7	9	136	—	29	40	29	—	1	251
GRAND TOTAL	356	284	2701	62	897	692	457	39	241	5729

Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa was 40, compared with 27 in 1927, 36 in 1926, 34 in 1925, and 30 in 1924, and of these 31, or 77 per cent., were under the age of one year, compared with 16 in 1927. The number of deaths from Diarrhœa, Zymotic Enteritis and Enteritis under one year represents 13 per cent. of the total mortality at that age.

Scabies.

The names of 23 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 20 cases where consent was obtained, disinfection of the bedding and clothing of the patient was carried out by the disinfecting staff.

In addition to the above, 42 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.

Other Infective Diseases.

23 deaths occurred, eight from Syphilis, seven from Actinomycosis, six from Septicæmia, one from post vaccinal Encephalitis, and one from Pyæmia.

NON-INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from Cancer and malignant disease was 493, the number of males being 223 and females 270. The corrected death-rate was 1·38 per 1,000 for the whole Borough:—1·41 for Clapham; 1·47 for Putney; 1·47 for Balham; 1·50 for Streatham; ·90 for Tooting; and 1·42 for Wandsworth.

The number of deaths in 1928 was three less than in 1927.

The number of deaths from diseases of the Brain and Nervous System was 137.

1,081 deaths occurred from diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, compared with 953 in 1927. 755 of these deaths were of persons over 65 years of age.

There were 493 deaths from diseases of the Respiratory System, compared with 619 in 1927. The number from Bronchitis was 209, compared with 339 in 1927, and from Pneumonia (all forms) 246, compared with 239 in 1927. Further particulars relative to Pneumonia are given on page 34.

The number of infants under two years of age who died from these diseases was 64.

118 deaths, 65 males and 53 females, were registered as due to Premature Birth and Developmental Diseases, compared with 140 in 1927.

166 deaths, 57 males and 109 females, occurred from Old Age, and all these, except one, were persons over 65 years of age. The number of deaths due to this cause in 1927 was 196.

192 deaths were due to Violence, 136 of them being due to accident, 51 to suicide, and five to other forms of violence.

Inquests.

Inquests were held on 287 persons dying in the Borough, and on 211 Borough residents who died outside the Borough. The next Table shows the results of the findings of these inquests.

TABLE XIX.

Inquests.	Sub-Districts.						Whole Borough.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	
Deaths from Natural Causes	34	24	42	49	34	83	266
Accidental :—							
Knocked down by motor vehicles	5	6	13	6	7	14	51
Falls	2	1	11	3	20	5	42
Falls from vehicles	5	3	2	—	1	7	18
Falls from a height	4	—	3	—	—	4	11
Deaths under anæsthetics	2	3	—	1	—	2	8
Suffocation	1	—	1	1	1	2	6
Burns and scalds	1	—	—	2	1	2	6
Drowning	1	—	1	1	—	2	5
Blood poisoning following injury	2	1	—	—	1	1	5
Knocked down by train	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Suffocated in bed with parents	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Other	1	1	—	2	1	2	7
Suicidal :—							
Poisoning by :—							
Coal Gas	2	—	—	6	1	5	14
Lysol	—	1	2	2	—	3	8
Hydrochloric Acid	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Prussic Acid	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chloroform	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Aspirin	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Phosphorus	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cut throat	2	—	1	2	3	—	8
Gunshot wounds	1	—	3	1	—	2	7
Knocked down by train	1	—	2	—	1	1	5
Drowning	1	3	—	1	—	—	5
Hanging	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
Open Verdicts :—							
Found drowned	2	1	—	1	—	1	5
Found dead	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Execution	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
TOTALS	71	46	82	81	73	145	498

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATION.—The total number of new cases of Tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during 1928 was 660, as compared with 718 in 1927, 706 in 1926, 643 in 1925, 692 in 1924, and 597 in 1923.

The sources of information regarding the 660 new cases notified in 1928 were as follows:—

Primary notifications on Form A	532
Un-notified at death	42
Transfers from other Sanitary Authorities ..	80
Naval and military notifications	6
TOTAL	660

Table XX.—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 XX.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1
1—5 ..	—	—	9	8	—	2	6	5
5—10 ..	2	4	17	7	1	—	5	1
10—15 ..	5	8	11	13	1	2	2	—
15—20 ..	33	41	6	4	18	27	2	1
20—25 ..	43	51	4	4	18	13	2	2
25—35 ..	65	54	6	12	37	30	—	—
35—45 ..	44	35	3	3	30	15	—	—
45—55 ..	50	18	1	3	28	5	2	—
55—65 ..	19	9	3	—	20	10	1	1
65 upwards ..	13	2	1	4	8	4	—	3
TOTALS ..	274	222	62	60	161	108	21	14

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

TABLE XXI.

Localisation of Disease.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Brain	20	13	7
Glands, Mesenteric	14	5	9
Glands, Cervical	34	17	17
Bones and Joints	36	17	19
Skin	3	1	2
Other Parts	15	9	6
TOTALS	122	62	60

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths certified as due to diseases of a Tuberculous nature was 304—of whom 182 were males, and 122 females, Of the 304 deaths, 269 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 23 to Tuberculous Meningitis, six to Abdominal Tuberculosis and six to other forms of Tuberculosis.

Table XX. gives details regarding the type of the disease, sex, and age grouping of these 304 deaths.

In addition to these deaths, which were duly certified in the returns as due to Tuberculosis, 17 persons previously notified as suffering from Tuberculosis died during the year. These deaths, however, do not figure in Table XXII. for the reason that :—

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

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

TABLE XXII.

Localisation.					Total.	Males.	Females.
Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	269	161	108
Brain	..	..	..	..	23	16	7
Glands, Mesenteric	..	..	..	..	6	3	3
Bones and Joints	..	..	..	..	4	1	3
General Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Other Parts	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
TOTAL					304	182	122

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 XXIII.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—										
No. of Deaths	288	257	331	286	269	244	261	255	300	269
Death-Rate	·87	·75	1·00	·85	·80	·71	·75	·73	·85	·76
OTHER FORMS :—										
No. of Deaths	54	58	59	57	50	50	49	40	39	35
Death-Rate	·16	·18	·18	·17	·14	·14	·15	·12	·11	·10
TOTAL :—										
No. of Deaths	342	315	390	343	319	294	310	295	339	304
Death-Rate	1·03	·93	1·18	1·02	·94	·86	·90	·84	·96	·86

During the year 42 persons, not previously notified, were certified as having died of Tuberculosis. The ratio of unnotified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths is therefore 42 to 304.

Of the 42 unnotified deaths, 18 were certified from Institutions, 16 by private doctors, while in eight cases Tuberculosis was discovered post mortem. In the majority of cases the certifying doctor was asked for an explanation, but in no case was it considered necessary to take proceedings for wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

61 persons died within one month after notification, 84 within three months, and 103 within six months.

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

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

Table XXIV. gives a summary of all the cases of Tuberculosis notified since 1904, which is the first complete year after a voluntary system of notification was instituted in the Borough.

The figures for the first 20 years are given in quinquennial periods, and those for each year since 1923 are shown separately. The number of cases reported, the number who died, recovered or removed, and the number remaining on the register at the end of each period are shown in this Table, for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms of the disease.

TABLE XXIV.

	1904 to 1923 in 5 year periods.				In recent years.					Totals.
	1904— 1908	1909— 1913	1914— 1918	1919— 1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—										
Cases reported	432	2830	2336	2769	531	509	557	537	496	10997
Died	230	1091	1386	1030	244	261	255	300	238	5035
Recovered	23	76	10	49	24	15	33	15	22	267
Removed or untraced ..	159	724	831	835	550	230	270	275	200	4074
Remaining on Register ..	20	959	1068	1923	1636	1639	1638	1585	1621	1621
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—										
Cases reported ..	Not Noti- fiable.	323	791	745	161	134	149	129	122	2554
Died		46	382	198	50	49	40	39	30	834
Recovered		—	41	46	24	7	14	33	13	178
Removed or untraced ..		9	116	319	160	83	59	130	61	937
Remaining on register ..		268	520	702	629	624	660	587	605	605
Total on Notification register at end of each period	20	1227	1688	2625	2265	2263	2298	2172	2226	2226

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 1928.—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 XXV.

		Tuberculous.			Sus- pected Tuber- culosis	Non- Tuber- culous	Totals.
		Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	Total			
Adults	M.	137	10	147	43	119	309
	F.	97	10	107	30	223	360
Children	M.	2	11	13	13	512	538
	F.	3	9	12	7	600	619
Totals ..	..	239	40	279	93	1454	1826

In addition to the above, 39 other cases also attended who were either transferred from other Districts where they had been under treatment or had re-appeared after having been removed from the Dispensary Register.

The districts of the Borough in which these 1,865 persons resided, together with the authorities who recommended them to attend, are given in Table XXVI.

TABLE XXVI.

Recommended to attend Dispensary by	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Outside Borough.	Totals.
Public Health Department	90	57	177	160	180	6	670
Private Practitioners	61	93	140	191	190	7	682
Charitable Societies	2	3	8	4	9	—	26
Other Dispensaries	18	30	28	12	37	—	125
L.C.C. Schools	4	5	8	9	12	—	38
Ministry of Pensions	4	5	8	8	5	—	30
Existing Dispensary Patients	3	7	18	27	15	—	70
Other Sources	30	22	41	39	90	2	224
TOTAL	212	222	428	450	538	15	1,865

CONTACTS.—Of the 1,865 new cases examined, 456 were contacts. 23 of these were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

DISPENSARY REGISTER.—Table XXVII. 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 XXVII.

Tuberculosis	Remain- ing 31st Dec., 1927	New Cases	Removed from Register	Remaining on Register 31st Dec., 1928
Pulmonary	934	239	174	999
Non-Pulmonary	258	40	31	267
Suspected cases	22	93	68	47
Totals	1,214	372	273	1,313

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

TABLE XXVIII.

1. Number of patients transferred from other areas and "lost sight of" cases returned	39
2. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	75
3. Died during the year	158
4. Number of observation cases in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	42
5. Number of attendances at the dispensaries	5432
6. Total number of reports, etc., made in connection with the dispensaries	5505
7. Number of attendances at General Hospitals or Institutions of patients for :—	
(a.) Light treatment	541
(b.) Other special forms of treatment	193
8. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given in connection with the Dispensary	44
9. Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners :—	
(a.) At homes of applicants	94
(b.) Otherwise	1098
10. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers at homes	234
11. Number of visits by Health Visitors or Nurses to homes for dispensary purposes	4884
12. Number of :—	
(a.) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined	1970
(b.) X-ray examinations made in connection with dispensary work	39

The number of patients who received institutional treatment under the London County Council's Tuberculosis Scheme during 1928 was as follows :—

(a.) In Hospitals for observation	48
(b.) In Sanatoria	389
(c.) In Hospitals for Advanced Cases	6
TOTAL	<u>443</u>

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

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

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—Cases requiring special investigation without their admission to Hospital, are, as before, referred to S. Thomas's Hospital in accordance with the scheme inaugurated in 1913. The reports are of much value, and the scheme is now extended to include Artificial Light and X-Ray treatment.

The arrangements with the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, and S. Thomas's Hospital, for supplying refills to patients treated by the Artificial Pneumothorax method have been continued. 19 cases were treated during the year and 240 refills administered. The total cost was £126.

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

The Tuberculosis Officers continue to act as Medical Referees to the Ministry of Pensions; but on 1st April, 1927, the special arrangement, by which the cost of visiting tuberculous war pensioners was defrayed by the Ministry of Pensions, was discontinued. All existing pensioners suffering from Tuberculosis are still visited in their homes by the Tuberculosis Visitors in accordance with the Council's general scheme for Tuberculosis.

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. 44 patients received dental treatment and eight of these were supplied with dentures. The attendances at the dentist totalled 117.

The amount expended on dental treatment during the year was £16 15s. while the cost of dentures supplied to patients was £33 10s.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.—Under Section 3 of the Public Health (Prevention and Treatment of Disease) Act, 1913, extra nourishment is granted on medical grounds as part of treatment. It is limited to the slighter cases of disease, where there is a

reasonable probability that extra nourishment will increase the chances of recovery, or will enable the patient to remain at work, or to return to work at an early date. During the year under consideration 101 patients have been granted extra nourishment under the scheme at a cost of £128 8s. 7d. 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 Borough Council have been in almost constant use during the year.

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

The two following Tables 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 1928 as far as it is known. Table XXIX. refers to cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Table XXX. to cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

TABLE XXIX.

Classification on Initial attendance at the Dispensaries.		Condition at the end of 1928.				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.	373	35	104	169	681	1528	2068
	Adults, F.	427	18	85	165	695		
	Children	105	9	14	24	152		
Class T.B. Plus.	Adults, M.	85	60	380	1014	1539	2674	3268
	Adults, F.	52	24	260	764	1100		
	Children	6	3	8	18	35		

TABLE XXX.

Classification on Initial attendance at the Dispensaries.		Condition at end of 1928.				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.	29	14	28	7	78	220	43
	Adults, F.	14	6	19	6	45		
	Children	48	16	17	16	97		
Abdominal	Adults, M.	7	—	2	1	10	66	23
	Adults, F.	6	—	5	1	12		
	Children	15	11	13	5	44		
Peripheral Glands	Adults, M.	10	2	6	1	19	315	70
	Adults, F.	25	3	7	7	42		
	Children	170	22	53	9	254		
Other Organs.	Adults, M.	9	3	12	7	31	91	24
	Adults, F.	9	2	17	4	32		
	Children	1	1	8	18	28		

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

Year.	Total number of specimens examined.	No. of specimens sent by General Practitioners and St. James' Hosptl.	No. of specimens found to contain T.B.
1924 ..	1789	1013	437
1925 ..	1711	1066	384
1926 ..	1865	1210	404
1927 ..	2087	1417	447
1928 ..	1970	1457	476

Care Committee.

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

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

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

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

The Officers of the Committee are:—

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

MEETINGS.—The Committee meets at 79, East Hill, on alternate Friday afternoons at 2.30 p.m.

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

Special consideration is given to the following points:—

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

When a patient is accepted by the London County Council for treatment in a residential institution under the Council's Scheme, the Care Committee investigates the financial circumstances of the family in order to determine what sum can be contributed by the family towards the cost of the treatment. During the year the Committee has undertaken the assessment and collection of contributions in the cases of 369 patients (adults and children), the amount collected and remitted to the London County Council being £897 9s. 3d. The amounts of such assessments are subject to the approval of the London County Council.

In addition to the patients visited by the Tuberculosis Visitors, advanced cases have been visited regularly at their own homes by members of the Care Committee. Medical and nursing requisites, *e.g.*, water beds, air and water cushions, bed rests, feeding cups, etc., have been acquired by the Com-

mittee gradually, and these articles are provided on loan to necessitous cases. Miss Hill, on behalf of the Committee, has kept in touch with the Dispensary patients in St. James' Hospital, Balham. 68 of these cases have been visited regularly during the year, and such visits are greatly appreciated by the patients.

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

Further efforts were made during the year to raise funds for the maintenance of beds for advanced cases of Tuberculosis at St. Columba's Hospital, Hampstead, including: Zodiac Dramatic Society, £85 13s. 8d., Jumble Sale, £16 10s., Whist Drive, per Miss Moores, £4, Cake Tea, £42, Progressive Bridge, per Mrs. Arding, £13 11s., Flower Tea, £66.

As there is often great difficulty in arranging for institutional treatment under the London County Council's Scheme for very advanced cases who are too ill to be treated at home, the beds maintained at St. Columba's Hospital by this voluntary fund have been of the greatest service. All patients treated in this home have been very grateful for the care and attention given to them. During the year 16 patients were nursed there for varying periods, at a total cost of £250 19s. 3d.

By means of the same voluntary fund 15 patients were given treatment at the Hahnemann Home, Bournemouth. Cases were also sent to a Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, and to St. Michael's Home, Axbridge. The average period of convalescent treatment granted was 12 weeks, at a total cost of £90 10s.

Five children were placed in Orphanage Schools, and others sent into the country for their summer holidays.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Work of Health Visitors.

The duties of the Health Visitors are as follows :—

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

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

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

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

suitable for children to return to after minor operations at general hospitals.

Periodical visits are also made to Crèches and institutions for unmarried mothers and their children.

DUTIES AT THE WELFARE CENTRES.—One of the Health Visitors is present at each Welfare Centre or Ante-natal Clinic, and some of them attend the Welfare Centre Committee meetings.

The Superintendent of the Tooting Infant Welfare Centre, who was appointed by the Voluntary Committee of the Centre, resigned during the year, and in accordance with the Council's decision made in 1927 to replace Superintendents with Health Visitors as vacancies occur, one of the Council's Health Visitors was appointed to act in this capacity.

The Health Visitors are now acting as Superintendents at the Springfield, Fairfield and Tooting Infant Welfare Centres, and these new arrangements are working very well.

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

TABLE XXXI.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
Infants under 1 year :—							
Visits	771	278	482	664	559	1174	3928
Revisits	1058	180	429	502	306	2109	4575
Children 1-2 years :—							
Visits	22	—	8	21	12	24	87
Revisits	406	152	298	193	119	1153	2321
Children 2-5 years :—							
Visits	21	5	—	23	5	17	71
Revisits	187	170	334	76	120	817	1704
Ante-natal cases	232	37	103	100	72	276	820
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.	6	7	8	14	5	16	56
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	3	7	12	13	12	61
Measles	1918	1112	1155	1690	1795	2864	10534
Whooping Cough	240	164	64	100	157	694	1419
Enteritis	5	2	—	1	—	5	13
Miscellaneous	56	43	82	109	49	260	599
Ineffectual	684	309	549	788	480	1582	4392
TOTAL	5620	2462	3510	4293	3692	11003	30580
Attendances at :—							
Infant Welfare Centres	79	127	86	116	152	324	884
Ante-natal Centres ..	10	21	27	20	30	50	158
Committee Meetings ..	4	12	—	1	14	—	31
Health Talks	57	45	30	52	49	102	335
Visits to Crèches ..	—	21	27	—	31	22	101

Infant Visiting.

There were 4,616 births during the year and 3,928 of these, or 85.0 per cent., were visited, compared with 82.7 in 1927, 81.7 in 1926, 81.1 in 1925, 79.9 in 1924 and 77.1 in 1923.

Table XXXII. gives the particulars of the method of feeding of infants on the occasion of the initial visit and when revisited. Of 3,928 infants visited for the first time, 3,390 were entirely breast-fed, while 538 were otherwise fed.

On revisiting, 2,653 infants were found to be fed entirely on the breast, and 1,692 were fed by other methods.

TABLE XXXII.

Method of Feeding.	Age of infant on first visit.				
	Under 1 month.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—12 months.	Total.
Breast-fed ..	1842	1247	212	89	3390
Otherwise fed ..	112	223	109	94	538

Method of Feeding.	Age of infant on subsequent visit.				
	Under 1 month.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—12 months.	Total.
Breast-fed ..	144	627	838	1044	2653
Otherwise fed ..	29	293	551	1049	1922

It was found that in 1,144 of the births, doctors had been in attendance, while in 1,692 the services of midwives had been utilised. 1,092 infants were born in hospitals and other institutions.

Midwives and Nursing Arrangements.

The supervision of midwives is under the control of the London County Council, but there is full co-operation between the midwives and the Health Visitors. 42 midwives practise in the Borough, of whom 17 reside in neighbouring Boroughs.

There are 32 private maternity homes in the Borough, 12 of them being carried on by practising midwives.

Arrangements have been made with various nursing Associations in the Borough for their nurses to attend cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Pneumonia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 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 who was appointed at the request of the Council in 1920. 172 cases were visited during the year under these arrangements, and 3,146 visits were made to them as shown in Table XXXIII.

TABLE XXXIII.

	No. of cases.	No. of visits.
Whooping Cough	6	60
Influenza	9	118
Pneumonia	76	1661
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	25	832
Measles	55	436
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.	1	39
TOTAL	172	3146

The number of visits made by nurses in 1927 was 3,515 and the decrease is due to the decrease in the number of cases of Influenza and Pneumonia.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

There are now 11 Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough.

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

The total number of new infants seen at the Centres during 1928, was 2,794, compared with 2,632 for the previous year, and the total attendances were 52,661. The number of visits paid by the Superintendents to infants was 8,072.

Eight of the 11 Centres have ante-natal clinics and 711 cases were examined at these clinics, compared with 582 in 1927.

In October the Minister of Health informed the Council that the Postmaster-General was prepared to allow cards showing the addresses and hours of attendance at the various Infant Welfare Centres to be exhibited in the post offices in the Borough. This offer was accepted by the Council and cards were printed and are now exhibited in all the post offices.

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

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

The following Table gives full particulars of the work at each Centre during the year.

TABLE XXXIV.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Putney Park.	Balham.	Streatham.	Bleeborough Road.	Tooting.		Southfield.	Fairfield.	Springfield.	Totals.
							Fairlight	Lyn- wood Road				
New Cases, 1928 ..	458	168	54	452	404	136	243	130	227	265	257	2794
Total Attendances ..	8514	4579	1759	9008	6536	3183	4793	2030	4710	3722	3827	52661
Ante-natal Cases ..	94	92	—	197	99	—	75	45	149	—	50	711
Ante-natal Attend- ances	227	239	—	347	289	—	213	111	410	—	113	1949
Supts.' Visits to Infants	1364	1370	588	2178	1075	—	—	—	1497	—	—	8072
Supts.' Visits to Ante-natal Cases	132	236	72	195	138	—	—	—	187	—	—	960
No. of Sessions :—												
Infants	96	100	50	99	94	48	93	45	99	101	50	875
Ante-natal ..	12	24	—	30	24	—	22	14	24	—	22	172
Health Talks given	82	65	26	57	33	23	30	28	66	50	52	512

MOTHERCRAFT AND FATHERCRAFT COMPETITIONS.

For some years several of the Infant Welfare Centres have been entering for the National Competitions in Mothercraft, and several successes have been obtained. As there are now 11 Centres in Wandsworth it was decided in 1926 to institute an annual competition among the Centres in the Borough, with the object of fostering increased interest in the important educational work which is being carried out at the Centres.

Alderman G. F. Doland, *O.B.E., J.P.*, who was then Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council, presented a challenge shield which will be held in rotation by the Centre winning the competition each year.

A syllabus of classes for the competition was drawn up by a Committee of ladies from the Federation of Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough. The parents of children attending the Centres compete by entering in some of these classes, and the best entries at each Centre are chosen to represent that Centre in the Shield Competition.

The first Competition for the Borough Shield was held in the Town Hall on the 2nd July, 1928.

The syllabus which consisted of ten classes, for six of which each competing Centre could enter, was as follows:—

CLASS 1. COMPULSORY.

- (a.) A syllabus of the Health Talks given over a period of three consecutive months in 1927.
- (b.) An account of any activities at the Centre.
- (c.) A paper on Mothercraft written by a parent attending the Welfare Centre.

Not more than five entries out of the following classes can be sent in by any one centre.

CLASS 2. NEEDLEWORK.

Make a sleeping suit to fit a child of from 1-5 years, out of flannel bought at the clothing stall.

CLASS 3. KNITTING.

Make a jumper and knickers or a dress and knickers to fit a child of from 1-5 years. Wool only to be used.

CLASS 4.

Make a serviceable overall for a mother.

CLASS 5. LAUNDRY.

Exhibit three laundered garments comprising:—

1 woollen or flannel garment.

1 napkin.

1 cotton or silk garment.

CLASS 6.

Spend 3s. in the most economical way on food for a family of five, parents and three children (aged 4, 2½ and 15 months) and exhibit the result.

CLASS 7.

Provide and show a cooked dinner for a toddler of 15 months.

CLASS 8.

Display a collection of home grown vegetables. At least four varieties must be sent in.

CLASS 9. FATHERCRAFT.

Exhibit any home made article useful to mother or child, costing less than 5s.

CLASS 10.

Make and show a home made food safe or cot, or home mended boot or shoe.

The entries were displayed at the Town Hall and were judged by two ladies appointed to act in that capacity. Many of the entries, which included examples of handicraft by fathers, were of a high standard.

Three grades of certificates were awarded to individual competitors according to the standard reached, and points were allotted to the Centre concerned for each certificate obtained.

The challenge shield was won by Tooting (Fairlight Hall) Infant Welfare Centre. Springfield Centre was second and Putney and Balham tied for third place. 13 honours certificates, 18 first class, and nine second class certificates were awarded to individual competitors.

Day Nurseries.

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

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

The Day Nurseries are voluntary institutions subsidised by Exchequer and Borough Council grants. Children are admitted whose mothers are obliged to go out to work, or who are ill, or who for any other reasonable cause are unable to look after their children. The parents' payments vary from 6d. to 1s. per day for one child a reduction being made when more than one child from the same family is admitted, or when a child is admitted for half a day only.

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

The attendances were :—Putney, 5,315 ; Balham, 6,549 ; Tooting, 4,718 ; and Wandsworth, 7,208 ; a total of 23,790, compared with 23,664 in 1927.

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

Institutions for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children.

The Streatham Babies' Hospital, 9, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, is for the treatment of infants up to the age of five years. There are 20 cots, and the nursing staff consists of Matron, a Sister, two Assistant Nurses and three Probationers. A Visiting Medical Officer attends daily. The parents pay 10s. 6d. per week for their children, but necessitous cases are admitted free, or at a reduced fee, according to circumstances.

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

110 infants were admitted in 1928, 74 from addresses in the Borough and 36 from outside the Borough. Most of the cases were infants suffering from Marasmus, Gastritis and Debility.

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

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

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

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

During the year the Council received an application from the Southwark Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work for a grant towards the maintenance of unmarried mothers,

usually resident in the Borough, in the institutions of the Association.

In December the Council decided to make a per capita grant for each resident so maintained, the total amount in any one year not to exceed £200.

Convalescent Homes.

During the year 19 mothers were sent to Convalescent Homes, all of them taking their infants with them. Nine other children were also sent. Both mothers and children derived much benefit from the change of air.

Supply of Milk.

The Council decided on the 11th April, 1918, to supply, under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, milk free of cost to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under five years of age. This scheme came into force on the 1st May, 1918, and is now being operated in accordance with the provisions laid down by the Ministry of Health in Circular 185, dated March, 1921.

During the year, 842 families were supplied with milk under the above scheme:—170 in Clapham; 70 in Putney; 136 in Balham; 112 in Streatham; 89 in Tooting; 39 in Southfield; 146 in Fairfield; and 80 in Springfield. The total cost to the Council was £2,071.

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

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

Dental Treatment.

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

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

The Council makes a payment to the Hospital of 5s. per attendance with an additional charge of 5s. for each case requiring nitrous oxide. A separate charge is made for dentures and patients are asked to contribute towards the cost of these according to their means. 50 cases, 37 women and 13 children were treated at the Hospital and 150 attendances were made.

The above service was extended in 1926 for Putney and Wandsworth. The Council arranged with a local dentist to treat cases from these districts. The fees paid are in accordance with the scale for members of approved Societies.

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

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

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

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

The number of drains which were tested was 1,444, and of these 523 were found to be in a defective condition. The drains of 45 houses were re-constructed.

Damp conditions have been remedied in 725 premises, and in 43 of these damp courses were inserted.

23 privies and earth closets are known to be in existence in the Borough, and all of these are in connection with tennis grounds.

It will be seen from this Table that 131 cases of overcrowding were abated. In addition to these many further instances of overcrowding were brought to the notice of the Department, but owing to the shortage of housing accommodation it was not possible to remedy the conditions found.

Three of the above cases of overcrowding which were abated during the year were accommodated in Wandsworth Borough Council houses, and 43 in London County Council houses.

TABLE XXXV.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
1. Premises cleansed and repaired	489	211	380	258	661	982	2981
2. Drains tested	279	133	147	235	76	574	1444
3. Drains cleansed or repaired	110	32	64	44	87	186	523
4. Water closets cleansed or repaired	221	58	136	58	289	340	1102
5. Soil pipes repaired	22	9	8	8	11	31	89
6. Waste pipes altered or repaired	35	21	26	29	41	139	291
7. Rainwater pipes repaired	46	15	19	28	39	112	259
8. Roofs and gutters repaired	168	71	128	129	254	524	1274
9. Damp courses inserted	9	4	1	7	3	19	43
10. Damp conditions otherwise remedied	87	77	83	73	109	253	682
11. Yards drained or paved	26	5	33	22	90	121	297
12. Dust bins provided or repaired	142	29	115	90	99	254	729
13. Water cisterns cleansed, covered or repaired	30	26	7	23	25	78	189
14. Water supply re-instated	8	12	11	10	3	28	72
15. Defective fireplaces remedied	18	12	60	24	75	145	334
16. Defective coppers remedied	14	15	24	11	23	68	155
17. Cases of overcrowding abated	24	13	9	14	31	40	131
18. Stables and stable yards drained or paved	—	2	—	1	1	3	7
19. Accumulations of manure, etc., removed	9	12	13	23	11	69	137
20. Urinals cleansed or repaired	5	2	1	2	1	2	13
21. Animals improperly kept	2	1	2	4	1	13	23
22. Smoke nuisances	4	1	4	—	6	11	26
23. Other nuisances	101	58	36	113	94	409	811
TOTAL	1849	819	1307	1206	2030	4401	11,612
No. of preliminary notices served	783	272	618	556	1025	1424	4678
No. of preliminary notices complied with without the service of statutory notices	644	234	522	507	949	1112	3968
No. of statutory notices served	127	14	112	51	79	187	570
No. of statutory notices complied with	109	12	88	42	97	161	509

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

TABLE XXXVI.

					In- spections.	Re- In- spections.	Total.
To investigate complaints	..	..	..	..	6216	16298	22514
House-to-House inspections	..	..	..	..	989	1776	2765
Infective Diseases :—	..	..	..	..
Notifiable diseases	..	..	..	..	2453	1039	3492
Measles	..	..	..	..	21	4	25
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	6	—	6
Other infective diseases	..	..	..	..	540	48	588
Verminous conditions	..	..	..	..	78	18	96
				No. of Premises			
Bakehouses	..	..	..	121	242	71	313
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	3	100	4	104
Piggeries	..	..	..	11	119	—	119
Factories, workshops, etc.	..	..	..	1946	1621	58	1679
Houses let in lodgings	..	..	..	265	62	288	350
Rag and bone stores	..	..	..	20	61	—	61
Sanitary conveniences	..	..	..	163	647	—	647
Mews and stables	..	..	..	145	577	10	587
Other inspections	..	..	..	..	5511	204	5715
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	19,243	19,818	39,061
Smoke observations	..	..	..	..	34	—	34
Legal proceedings, Attendances at Court	..	..	..	..	12	—	12

Underground Rooms.

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

Housing Act, 1925.

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

The results of these inspections are shown in Table XXXVII. 989 inspections were made, compared with 1,435 in 1927, and nuisances were found in 796 of the houses, necessitating the service of sanitary notices.

TABLE XXXVII.

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 ..	59	55	21	59	38	17
Clapham South ..	169	116	13	16	139	106
Putney	40	35	4	3	47	—
Streatham ..	203	179	3	13	275	85
Balham	66	45	4	22	47	36
Tooting	237	183	19	25	59	264
Southfield ..	44	36	4	7	31	20
Fairfield	8	8	—	1	1	7
Springfield ..	163	139	48	57	116	79
WHOLE BOROUGH	989	796	116	203	753	614

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923.

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

Four of them were put in a reasonable state of repair before the meeting of the Committee at which Certificates would have been granted.

Of the 42 premises in respect of which Certificates were granted, one tenant removed, and 36 were rendered reasonably fit during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

TABLE XXXVIII.

Class of Works.	Number of Places on Register at end of 1928.	Number of Inspections, 1928.	Number of Notices, 1928.	Number of Prosecutions, 1928.
Factories :—				
Factory Laundries ..	56	50	4	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	69	157	4	—
Other Factories	435	436	25	—
TOTAL	560	643	33	—
Workshops :—				
Workshop Laundries ..	34	30	4	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	52	156	3	—
Other Workshops ..	791	673	24	—
TOTAL	877	859	31	—
Workplaces	159	142	7	—
TOTAL : Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	1596	1644	71	—
Home-workers' premises ..	471	348	14	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	2067	1992	85	—

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

TABLE XXXIX.

HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists.					Outwork in unwholesome premises		Out work 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. ..	53	41	221	32	14	14	47	
(2.) Cleaning and washing	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	
Paper bags and boxes ..	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	57	45	228	32	14	14	47	

The total number of addresses received from other Councils was 591, and 136 addresses were forwarded to other Councils. The number of addresses received has increased by 92 and the number sent increased by one. 53 names and addresses were forwarded to this Borough in error.

The number of notices sent to employers during the year was 32, and these had a most satisfactory result.

During the year 47 cases of infective diseases—five of Scarlet Fever, five of Diphtheria, 24 of Measles, five of Chicken-pox, one of Enteric Fever, and seven of Whooping Cough—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 XL.
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, may be enumerated here.	Workshop Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	52
	Workshop Laundries	..	..	..	..	34
	Dressmakers' and Milliners' Workshops	..	..	..	..	140
	Bootmakers	..	..	..	..	115
	Smiths and Engineers	..	..	..	..	48
	Builders	..	..	..	..	40
	Tailors	..	..	..	..	71
	Motor Engineers	..	..	..	..	43
	Upholsterers	..	..	..	..	30
	Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	21
	Other	..	..	..	..	283
Total number of workshops on Register						877

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

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
(1)	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	(5)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness ..	17	14	—	—
Want of ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ..	22	21	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :				
Insufficient ..	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	36	32	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	—
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 ..	77	69	—	—

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

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

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

TABLE XLII.

Premises.	Number of Places on the Register at end of 1928.	Number of in- spections, 1928.	Number of Notices, 1928.	Number of pro- secutions, 1928.
Dairies, milkshops and cow- sheds	255	885	2	—
Restaurant kitchens.. ..	278	849	2	—
Ice Cream premises	455	230	1	—
Slaughterhouses	6	610	—	—
Butchers' shops	241	1620	3	—
Greengrocers' shops	325	779	9	—
Fishmongers' shops	145	730	4	—
Fried fish shops	85	294	2	—
Markets and stalls	203	4173	—	—
Other premises where food is prepared for sale	791	1185	14	—
TOTAL	2,784	11,355	37	—

The number of inspections of premises where food is sold or prepared was 11,355, compared with 12,585 in 1927, 12,210 in 1926, and 6,917 in 1925.

Milk Supply.

The bulk of the milk now sold by retail within the Borough is sent out in bottles filled in properly constructed dairies, and

the quality throughout the year has been good. The average fat content shown by the analysis of 961 samples was 3·47 compared with 3·52 in 1927.

There are 255 registered milk premises in the Borough, one of them being also a cowshed. All the premises have been inspected regularly, the Food Inspectors making 885 visits during the year.

The milk utensils and barrows used for the delivery of milk have been examined frequently in the street, and as will be seen by Table XLIII., no less than 961 samples of milk were procured and analysed.

Meat.

Six private slaughter houses are now in use in the Borough. The Food Inspectors made 610 visits to these premises and 8,399 carcasses were examined at the time of slaughter or immediately afterwards. 529 of these carcasses were oxen, 54 calves, 2,592 pigs, and 5,224 sheep, and 13 were found to be diseased, and were destroyed for the following reasons:—

Oxen.

1 Carcase and offal	..	..	Tuberculosis
1 Ditto	..	..	Septicæmia
1 Calf (whole carcase)	..	..	Immature.

Pigs.

10 Carcases	Tuberculosis
-------------	----	----	----	--------------

The following organs, etc., were also found to be diseased and were destroyed:—

Oxen.

13 Pairs of Lungs	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1 Ditto	..	..	..	Fluke
1 Ditto	..	..	..	Congestion
90 Livers	..	..	..	Fluke
18 Ditto	..	..	..	Abscess
5 Ditto	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1 Ditto	..	..	..	Echinococcus Cysts

10 Heads and Tongues	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
2 Tripes	..	..	..	Inflammation
1 Ditto	..	..	..	Abscess
4 Forequarters	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
2 Flanks	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
2 Sets of offals	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
2 Hearts	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
5 Mesenteries	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1 Spleen	..	..	..	Tuberculosis

Pigs.

307 Pairs of Lungs	..	..	..	Pneumonia
86 Ditto	..	..	..	Congestion
5 Ditto	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1 Ditto	..	..	..	Strongylus Paradoxus
1 Pluck	..	..	..	Pneumonia
6 Ditto	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
5 Ditto	..	..	..	Inflammation (Pneumonia and Pleurisy).
14 Livers	..	..	..	Cirrhosis
1 Liver	..	..	..	Hepatitis
11 Ditto	..	..	..	Milkspots
2 Ditto	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
69 Heads and Collars	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
14 Sets of Offal	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
7 Forequarters	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1 Ditto	..	..	..	Pleurisy
13 Hearts	..	..	..	Pericarditis
1 Ditto	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1 Spleen	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
2 Ditto	..	..	..	Abscesses
1 Mesentery	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1 Pair of Kidneys	..	..	..	Nephritis

Sheep.

4 Livers	..	..	..	Fluke
2 Pairs of Lungs	..	..	..	Strongylus Rufescens
1 Ditto	..	..	..	Congestion
2 Forequarters	..	..	..	Melanosis

Fowls.

8 Fowls Decomposition

The amount of time devoted to meat inspection is in my opinion fully justified by the results. The work is done very systematically by the Food Inspectors, who are specially qualified for this work.

There are 247 butchers' shops in the Borough. 1,620 inspections were made of these shops and the meat exposed for sale has been examined regularly.

Under the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, every butcher is required to do all that is reasonably necessary to guard against the contamination of meat by flies, filth and dust. The most efficient method of doing this is by providing a glass front to the shop, and at present only 10 of the 247 butchers' shops in the Borough are entirely without either a fixed or moveable glass front.

There were no prosecutions under these Regulations during the year.

Unsound Food.

At the request of the owners the following foodstuffs were condemned and destroyed, and the usual certificates granted viz.:—20 boxes of tomatoes; 1 box of cod's roes; 10 carcasses, 2 heads and collars, 7 plucks and 8 offa's of pig; 3 boxes of kippers; 1 carcase, 2 forequarters, 2 flanks and 2 offals of beef; 55 boxes of pears; 1 bag of eels; 20 boxes of peas; 1 trunk of assorted fish; 1 trunk of whiting; 1 box of herrings; 1 stone of haddock; 1 cooked chicken; and 6 stone of skate.

Certification of Meat Food Products.

All meat food products prepared for export from this country to Canada, Australia and several other countries, must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the food has been prepared in a cleanly condition and on sanitary premises, and from meat which has been duly inspected by a Veterinary Surgeon.

As Certifying Officer for Wandsworth under the Order I have given 11 of these certificates for the export of parcels of potted meats prepared within the Borough during the year.

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

During the year 2,000 samples of foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of these, 962 were submitted as official samples, while 1,038 were purchased unofficially as test or informal samples. 26, or 2·59 per cent. of the official samples, and 30, or 2·88 per cent. of the unofficial samples were found to be adulterated or not up to standard. The total adulterations reported were 56, or 2·8 per cent. of the samples submitted.

Proceedings were instituted against the vendors of seven of the 26 adulterated samples taken officially. In one case the summons was dismissed with a warning. In two cases the vendors were convicted and fined £1 with £2 2s. costs, and £3 with £3 3s. costs respectively. In the other four cases the Magistrate ordered the defendants to pay costs amounting to £10 11s.

In one case the Inspector who was procuring samples of milk from street vendors saw a milk vendor from an adjoining Borough selling milk in Clapham. The Inspector asked for a sample of milk for analysis, but the vendor replied that he had none. The Inspector, who had seen milk in the can previously, insisted on procuring a sample, and the vendor then threw the whole of the milk over him, deliberately causing considerable damage to his clothing. The sample of milk procured proved on analysis to contain 62 per cent. of extraneous water.

The vendor was summoned for assault and for refusing to serve the Inspector. He was fined 40s. and £3 3s. costs on the first summons, and £7 and £2 2s. costs on the second, the Magistrate stating that it was an impudent assault on the Inspector, who was doing his duty.

TABLE XLIII.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, DURING 1928, SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE ADULTERATED COMPARED WITH 1924, 1925, 1926, AND 1927.

	Percentage of Samples adulterated, 1924-1927.				No. of samples in 1928.		
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	Examined.	Found adulterated or not up to standard	Percentage adulterated
Bread	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Butter	0·6	1·7	0·8	1·3	316	11	3·4
Cheese	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Cocoa	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Coffee	—	5·4	—	—	26	—	—
Confectionery and Jam	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Cream and Preserved Cream	13·6	6·0	—	25·0	181	—	—
Self-raising Flour ..	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Margarine	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Milk	3·7	2·8	2·0	2·3	961	27	—
Separated Milk	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Condensed Milk	—	—	11·0	—	18	—	—
Mustard	—	—	16·6	—	3	—	—
Sugar	—	—	—	5·0	6	—	—
Tea	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Vinegar	—	4·1	40·0	—	9	—	—
Drugs	14·7	4·5	4·6	5·4	39	6	15·3
Other Articles	1·0	7·1	19·8	3·6	390	12	3·0
ALL ARTICLES ..	4·55	3·2	5·3	3·1	2000	56	2·8

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 XLIV.

	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 ..	173	4	2.3	169	5	2.9	342	9	5.3	2.6
Putney ..	97	4	4.1	89	3	3.3	186	7	5.7	3.7
Balham ..	142	5	3.5	126	3	2.3	268	8	4.8	2.9
Streatham ..	157	6	3.8	149	4	2.6	306	10	5.5	3.2
Tooting ..	140	4	2.8	133	5	3.7	273	9	6.6	3.2
Wandsworth ..	329	7	2.1	296	6	2.0	625	13	6.1	2.0
Whole Borough	1038	30	2.89	962	26	2.6	2000	56	5.6	2.8

Milk.

The following samples were submitted for analysis :—

961 of whole new milk.

2 of separated milk.

18 of condensed milk.

Of these, 27 were reported against as being adulterated or not up to the Legal Standard. Eight contained extraneous water, 18 were deficient in milk fat and one contained extraneous water and was in addition deficient in milk fat.

Proceedings were taken in six of the cases, and in the 21 other cases the Public Health Committee, after considering

the amount of adulteration and the circumstances of the sale, decided not to prosecute the vendors, but to take further samples.

46 samples of milk were taken on delivery at the various institutions in the Borough. Three samples were procured at Balham Station at midnight while in transit from the farmer to the retailer, and one of these was reported against.

Eight samples of milk were procured in the early morning from wholesale dealers during delivery to retailers and one of these was reported against.

254 samples have been taken on Sundays either in the early morning or at mid-day. Seven, or 2·7 per cent. were reported as adulterated.

603 samples were taken from milk vendors in the street during the early morning (5 to 7 a.m.) on week-days, and of these 14, or 2·3 per cent. were reported against.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1922 and 1923.

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

Certified	..	..	..	..	..	72
Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)	..	..	..	..	..	68
Grade A	..	..	..	..	..	37
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	21

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Four samples of milk were examined for Tubercle Bacilli under Section 5 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and in none of them were the organisms found.

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

TABLE XLV.

	Samples taken.	Reported against.	Percentage reported against.
Certified	18	2	11.1
Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)	1	1	—
Grade A	—	—	—
Pasteurised	8	—	—
All samples examined ..	27	3	11.1

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

One vendor of Certified milk was prosecuted for falsely describing milk as "Certified." The vendor, who had been warned previously, was convicted and fined £5 and £7 costs.

Butter and Margarine.

316 samples of butter were submitted for analysis during the year, and of these 11, or 3.48 per cent., were reported against.

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

Other Articles.

390 samples were submitted under this heading—for results see Public Analyst's report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Insulin Treatment.

In March an application was received from the Victoria Hospital for Children asking the Council to provide Insulin for a child aged 10 who was attending the Hospital suffering from Diabetes. This child had no father and his mother was unable to meet the cost of this special form of treatment. The Council decided to grant the application and the Ministry of Health gave their sanction to the issue of a temporary supply of Insulin for patients suffering from diabetes among the poorer inhabitants of the Borough.

The drug was first supplied to the child's mother in May and he was still receiving treatment at the end of the year.

Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year 2,738 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 XLVI.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
DIPHTHERIA :—							
Negative	327	330	275	421	199	738	2290
Positive	53	59	38	46	24	166	386
ENTERIC FEVER :—							
Negative	3	12	3	11	4	5	38
Positive	1	3	2	2	1	—	9
TUBERCULOSIS :—							
Negative	2	2	—	3	3	2	12
Positive	1	1	—	—	—	1	3
TOTAL	387	407	318	483	231	912	2738

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

Disinfection.

The total number of rooms disinfected after the occurrence of cases of infective diseases was 4,873 :—806 in Clapham, 421 in Putney, 619 in Balham, 817 in Streatham, 546 in Tooting, and 1,664 in Wandsworth.

Six public and five private elementary schools were also disinfected for infective diseases.

Cleansing of Persons Act.

The names of 41 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 30 cases the clothing was also said to be verminous.

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

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

Flies and Mosquitoes.

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

Chloride of lime was used for sprinkling horse manure in order to destroy the larvæ and pupæ of flies. A total of £4 4s. 8d. was spent in materials used in work of this nature.

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

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

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

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

Water Supply—Cutting-off Notices.

During the year, 80 notices with respect to 107 premises were received from the Water Board, stating that the supply had been withdrawn.

In 72 premises the water supply was cut off for non-payment of rates, in 11 in consequence of defects to the supply service, and in 24 because the premises were empty.

Mortuaries.

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

In Clapham, nine bodies were removed to the Mortuary, in Streatham five, and in Wandsworth 115, of which 57 were from Wandsworth, one from Clapham, 23 from Putney, two from Balham, 16 from Tooting, 13 from Battersea, two from Wimbledon and one from Essex—a total of 129.

Inspection of Sanitary Conveniences.

The number of Sanitary Conveniences inspected was 162; 45 in Clapham, 18 in Putney, 13 in Balham, 15 in Streatham, 13 in Tooting and 58 in Wandsworth. 647 inspections were made during the year, and one notice, for cleansing, was served and complied with.

Ambulance Service.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board provide a free ambulance service for the removal of cases of infectious diseases, and for

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

Removal and Collection of House Refuse.

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

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

Thames Flooding.

At midday on Saturday, 7th January, I was informed by the Health Visitor of the district that certain streets in the Fairfield and Southfield wards of the Borough had been flooded in consequence of the River Thames having overflowed its banks during the early hours of that morning.

I immediately went round the district affected, with the Health Visitor and the Engineer of the Disinfecting Station, and visited a number of the houses which had been flooded. The flooding was of a severe character and several feet of water had inundated many of the ground floor rooms. The beds used by many families were saturated and quite unusable, and I decided to assist these families by loaning sets of bedding from one of the Council's shelters. Sleeping accommodation was arranged

for the families in upstairs rooms occupied by other tenants and the beds loaned to them were used in these upper rooms.

On Monday, the 9th January, I instructed the Sanitary Inspectors to visit all the affected streets in the area to ascertain the extent of the flooding and to find out what relief could be given to the families who sleep in basement or ground floor rooms which had been flooded.

The flooding was of the most serious character, but fortunately there are few basement houses in the area affected. It was found that many families who had rooms on more than one floor were able to make arrangements to sleep in upper rooms.

A great deal of damage was done to ground floor rooms and their contents, and as many of these were occupied as bedrooms the occupiers had to seek accommodation elsewhere. The water saturated many rooms and damaged the articles of bedding and furniture, but in only a few cases was muddy deposit left behind in any quantity.

All of the Sanitary Inspectors were on duty in the flooded area almost continuously for several days.

The streets affected are mainly in the Fairfield and Southfield Wards, and the worst flooding occurred in an area extending from Bridgend Road on the east, to Wandsworth Park on the west. About 300 premises were flooded.

The following list shows the streets affected, with the maximum height reached by the water in each street:—

	<i>Maximum height of flood.</i>			
Ships Cottages..	3 ft.
Pier Terrace	4 ft.
Jews Row, Nos. 28-60	2 ft.
The Causeway.	3 ft. 6 in.
Fairfield Street	3 ft. 6 in.
Bell Lane	4 ft.
Wandsworth Plain	4 ft. 6 in.
Armoury Yard	3 ft.

	<i>Maximum height of floods.</i>			
Hills Yard	3 ft.
Frogmore	4 ft.
Wharf Road	3 ft. 6 in.
Sudlow Road	3 ft.
Point Pleasant	3 ft.
Church Row	5 ft. 8 in. in basement
Church Passage	2 ft.
King's Arms Yard	2 ft. 9 in.
High Street (Wandle Bridge to Parish Church)	1 ft.

The ground floors of Eden Cottages, Buckhold Road, were also flooded, but fortunately nobody was sleeping downstairs. Three houses in the Embankment, Putney, two houses in Festing Road and the Storekeeper's Cottage at the Council's Depôt in Ashlone Road, Putney, were also flooded with about one foot of water.

At a special meeting convened by the Mayor, the Borough Engineer and myself were instructed to make arrangements to collect saturated bedding and clothing, to have them dried at the Wandsworth Baths, and to remove any insanitary conditions arising out of the flood.

I supervised the collecting and drying of the saturated articles, consisting mainly of bedding, mattresses and floor coverings, from the affected houses. The Borough Engineer supplied all the necessary transport and labour.

The Borough Engineer's staff also assisted occupiers in pumping out the flood water from basement premises, and several insanitary conditions found were removed.

Extensive damage was done to furniture, but it was impossible to dry this at the Baths.

An inventory of all the articles damaged by the flood in the affected houses was made. The Sanitary Inspectors were

engaged on this work for several days as it involved much detailed investigation.

Many articles of bedding and clothing were presented to the Council by residents in the Borough, and the British Red Cross Society gave a number of blankets for the use of sufferers from the flood. These articles were stored at the Wandsworth Baths, and distributed as required.

The British Legion stated that they would do all that was possible to assist ex-service men and their families, and they distributed bedding and clothing to these families.

Over 40 children from the area affected were sent to country homes in Wiltshire for a fortnight, free of charge, by the Children's Country Holiday Fund. These children were all examined at the Public Health Department before being sent away.

STAFF.

Details of the staff of the Department in December, 1928, are given below. All are whole-time officers with the exception of two of the mortuary keepers. Officers to whose salary no contribution is made under the Public Health Acts or by Exchequer grants are marked with *.

Medical Officer of Health :—

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

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

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

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

Vacant.

Dr. A. W. Forrest relinquished his appointment as Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer in June, having been appointed Medical Officer of Health for Leyton, and in September, Dr. MacDonnell, formerly Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, was promoted to succeed him.

The vacancy created by the promotion of Dr. MacDonnell had not been filled at the end of the year, but Dr. S. W. Lane was appointed locum tenens in September and was acting in that capacity at the end of the year.

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.

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS.

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Certificates held.		
		Sanitary Inspector.	Meat and Food.	Others.
SENIOR INSPECTOR :				
A. J. Weeks ..	Dec. 1892	R. San. Inst.	No	Four
INSPECTORS :				
R. Brown ..	June 1893	"	No	Five
A. W. Browne ..	Aug. 1898	"	Yes	One
H. E. Brown ..	Mar. 1902	"	Yes	One
A. E. Vickers ..	Dec. 1919	S.I. Exam. Bd.	Yes	—
H. T. Lambert	Dec. 1919	"	Yes	Four
F. Haworth ..	June 1920	"	No	—
J. A. Sands ..	July 1920	"	No	One
A. G. Patterson	June 1925	"	Yes	—
E. V. Roots ..	Sept. 1926	"	Yes	Three
W. T. Willimott	Dec. 1927	"	Yes	Five

FOOD AND DRUGS INSPECTORS.

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Certificates held.			
		Sanitary Inspector.	Meat and Food.	Others.	
CHIEF INSPECTOR :					
T. Newell ..	Mar. 1900	R. San. Inst.	Yes	Six	
INSPECTORS :					
W. H. Jones ..	Sept. 1926	S.I. Exam. Bd.	Yes	Three	
C. F. Standish ..	Jan. 1928	..	Yes	One	
ASSISTANT :					
*A. J. Lansley ..	Mar. 1928	—	—	—	

HEALTH VISITORS.

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Certificates held.				
		Health Visitor.	Trained Nurse.	C. M. B.	Sanitary Inspector.	
HEALTH VISITORS :						
Miss D. S. Collins ..	Mar. 1913	Yes	No	No	Yes	
„ E. K. Woods ..	Feb. 1916	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
„ R. M. Watling ..	May 1922	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
„ I. M. Pullar ..	Aug. 1924	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
„ P. L. Luff ..	June 1925	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
„ D. M. Staniland	June 1927	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
„ J. E. D. Elder	Mar. 1928	No	Yes	Yes	No	
„ H. McCarthy ..	Nov. 1928	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
TUBERCULOSIS VISITORS :						
Miss P. G. Moores ..	April 1915	Yes	Yes	No	No	
„ E. E. Merron ..	Sept. 1918	No	Yes	No	No	
„ M. Dean ..	Jan. 1924	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	

CLERICAL STAFF.

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

CLERICAL STAFF—*Continued.*

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Appointment.	Certificates held.
Miss D. E. Kilsby	Nov. 1925	Third Class Clerk	Five.
*R. H. Chandler ..	Dec. 1925	"	One.
*L. L. Parrini ..	May 1923	Office Boy	—

Disinfecting Station.

* J. Bond, Engineer.

Nine Disinfecting Attendants.

Mortuaries.

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

Miss W. B. Eve, who was appointed Health Visitor in October, 1927, resigned in April, 1928, and Miss J. E. D. Elder was appointed in her place.

Miss H. McCarthy was appointed Health Visitor in October, on the resignation of the Superintendent of the Tooting Infant Welfare Centre. This appointment was in accordance with the Council's decision made in 1927 to appoint Health Visitors to act as Superintendents of the Infant Welfare Centres as vacancies occur.

The following ladies were engaged as Temporary Health Visitors for the epidemic of measles during the early part of the year :—Mrs. O. Williams, Miss G. N. Cooke, Miss D. M. Westmacott, Mrs. A. W. Keily and Miss G. A. Simonsen.

Miss M. Dean, Tuberculosis Visitor, was granted a year's leave of absence for urgent private affairs as from 1st April, 1928. Miss G. A. Simonsen was appointed temporarily in her place.

Mr. A. J. Lansley, a Junior Assistant at the Tooting Library, was appointed in March as Assistant to the Chief Inspector of Food and Drugs on the promotion of Mr. C. F. Standish to Sanitary Inspector, which was reported last year.

Mr. F. A. Eustace, 2nd Class Clerk, obtained the qualifying certificate as a Sanitary Inspector of the Joint Examination Board. Owing to the illness of Mr. H. E. Brown, Mr. Eustace has been acting as District Sanitary Inspector from 22nd May. Temporary clerical assistance has been engaged.

Messrs. E. V. Roots and W. H. Jones obtained the Certificate in Building Construction awarded by the Brixton School of Building.

Mr. W. T. Willimott has been awarded the Sanitary Science Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Mr. C. F. Standish has obtained the Certificate of Meat and Other Foods.

Miss D. M. Staniland has been awarded the Health Visitors Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Miss Dean and Miss Luff attended the 7th Winter School for Health Visitors organised by the Women Sanitary Inspectors' and Health Visitors' Association, which was held in December, 1927. Miss Watling and Miss Elder attended the 8th Winter School held in December, 1928.

During the year much extra work was thrown on the Staff of the Department by the Flooding of the River Thames in January, 1928, and by the Small-pox outbreak which extended from March to July, and I wish to place on record the able manner in which all members of the Staff carried out the extra duties which they were called upon to perform.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. G. CALEY.

VITAL STATISTICS.—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH, 1928.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	
ALL CAUSES	3776	M. F.	1833 1943	123 106	28 30	28 19	49 37	81 75	219 194	539 440	398 404	368 638
1. Enteric Fever		M. F.	1 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2	— 1	— —	— —	— —
2. Small-pox		M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
3. Measles		M. F.	20 17	3 4	7 10	6 3	4 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
4. Scarlet Fever		M. F.	2 1	1 —	— —	1 —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
5. Whooping Cough		M. F.	3 6	2 4	1 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
6. Diphtheria		M. F.	11 4	2 —	2 —	3 1	3 3	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —
7. Influenza		M. F.	22 23	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	— 1	1 3	7 8	6 8	6 3
8. Encephalitis lethargica		M. F.	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 1	— —	— —
9. Meningococcal meningitis		M. F.	1 1	— 1	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M. F.	136 111	1 —	— —	— —	— 2	22 37	63 44	41 21	7 3	2 4
11. Other tuberculous diseases	M. F.	34 15	1 —	— 1	4 6	7 1	9 2	6 1	6 1	1 2	— 1
12. Cancer, malignant disease	M. F.	230 275	— —	— 1	— —	1 1	5 —	15 25	104 118	76 67	29 63
13. Rheumatic fever	M. F.	5 6	— —	— —	— —	3 1	2 2	— —	— 2	— 1	— —
14. Diabetes	M. F.	22 30	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	2 1	8 10	8 9	3 10
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	M. F.	72 121	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6 3	16 32	25 41	25 45
16. Heart disease	M. F.	338 461	— 1	— —	1 —	2 8	2 9	23 26	85 86	108 111	117 220
17. Arterio-sclerosis	M. F.	70 90	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	13 18	30 16	26 55
18. Bronchitis	M. F.	62 86	3 5	— —	— 1	— —	— —	1 2	19 8	14 20	25 50
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	M. F.	132 110	19 17	12 11	2 4	4 1	4 3	18 10	39 19	20 23	14 22
20. Other respiratory diseases	M. F.	19 31	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 4	5 7	9 10	— 9
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	M. F.	31 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	7 —	17 5	7 —	— 1
22. Diarrhœa, etc.	M. F.	21 22	16 13	— 2	1 —	— 2	— —	— 2	2 1	— —	2 2

PARTICULARS OF PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
			s. d.	s. d.
4, Clarks Cottages Clapham.	Nuisances	Summons withdrawn the work having been done	—	10 6
6, Clarks Cottages Clapham.	Ditto	Ditto	—	10 6
On street in Clapham	Removal of offensive matter through the streets at a pro- hibited hour	Summons dismissed on under- taking of defendant to instal proper sealed metal tins	—	42 0
55, 57 and 59, Alston Road, Tooting	Nuisances	Summonses withdrawn the work having been done.	—	63 0
52, Palmerston Road Wandsworth.	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	42 0
45, Colmer Road Streatham.	Ditto	Order made to prevent a re- currence of the nuisances.	—	42 0
			—	210 0

HOUSING STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—

Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	927
(i.) By the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
(ii.) By other bodies or persons..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	863
(By the Borough Council since 1919—1,141).								

1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

(1.) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	15,876
(2.) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	..	..	..	..	..	989
(3.) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	—
(4.) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	4,678

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	3,968
---	----	----	----	----	----	-------

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

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

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

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (2.) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a.) By owners | Nil |
| (b.) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |
| (3.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close | Nil |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 610 |
| (2.) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a.) By owners | 509 |
| (b.) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil |

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

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1.) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders .. | 1 |
| (2.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 8 |
| (3.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | Nil |
| (4.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. | Nil |
| (5.) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. | Nil |

Analysts' Annual Report.

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

MR. MAYOR, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

In presenting this our last annual report on work performed by us under the, now repealed, Sale of Food and Drugs Acts it gives us much pleasure to be able, once again, to congratulate your Borough on the purity of its food supply, cases of serious adulteration having only been met with on rare occasions during the year under review.

It is especially gratifying to note that that very important food, Milk, is being sold in the Borough at an average composition well above that required by the Law and that less than 3 per cent. of the samples submitted for analysis were found to be below the legal standard whilst the majority of these so returned proved to be only slightly below that standard.

A large and varied number of samples have been submitted by your Food Inspector with a view to ascertaining whether the various Regulations respecting the addition of preservatives to food and drink which have come into force during the year were being complied with, and here again we have much pleasure in being able to draw attention to the fact that none of these samples, with the exception of a few Butters, taken early in the year, was found to have contravened these Regulations.

As a matter of fact, many of the samples of Sausages labelled and submitted as "preserved" proved, on analysis, to be quite free from such, excepting Common Salt Spice.

The following statement shows the nature of the samples submitted and the result of analysis, the details of Drugs and "Other Articles" being given below:—

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Bread	—	5	5	—	—	—
Butter	—	316	316	—	11	11
Cheese	—	7	7	—	—	—
Cocoa	—	7	7	—	—	—
Coffee	—	26	26	—	—	—
Cream	—	181	181	—	—	—
Flour, Self-raising ..	—	12	12	—	—	—
Jam	—	6	6	—	—	—
Margarine	—	6	6	—	—	—
Milk	955	6	961	23	4	27
Milk, Separated ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
Milk Condensed (Full Cream) ..	—	12	12	—	—	—
Milk, Condensed (Machine Skimmed) ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Mustard	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sugar	—	6	6	—	—	—
Tea	—	6	6	—	—	—
Vinegar	—	8	8	—	—	—
Vinegar, Malt	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drugs	2	37	39	2	4	6
Other Articles ..	3	387	390	1	11	12
TOTAL	962	1038	2000	26	30	56

DRUGS.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Acid, Citric	—	3	3	—	—	—
Acid, Tartaric	1	3	4	1	1	2
Castor Oil	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	1	3	4	1	2	3
Friar's Balsam	—	3	3	—	—	—
Hydrogen peroxide	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glycerine	—	6	6	—	—	—
Powder, Compound Liquorice	—	2	2	—	—	—
Powder, Gregory	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sal Volatile	—	3	3	—	—	—
Soda, Bicarbonate	—	3	3	—	—	—
Rhubarb, Powdered	—	3	3	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine ..	—	2	2	—	1	1
Total	2	37	39	2	4	6

OTHER ARTICLES.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Almonds, ground ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
Apples	—	6	6	—	—	—
Bacon	—	21	21	—	—	—
Baking Powder ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Barley, pearl ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Brawn	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cakes, sponge ..	—	20	20	—	—	—
Cherries, glace ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Chocolate Powder ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cocoanut, desiccated ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Extract	—	15	15	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cream "Fairy" ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Currants	—	12	12	—	—	—
Easter eggs	—	4	4	—	—	—
Fruit, tinned ..	—	28	28	—	—	—
Ginger, ground ..	—	10	10	—	—	—
Ginger, preserved ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Honey	—	6	6	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	4	4	—	—	—
Jelly Crystals ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Jelly, table ..	—	15	15	—	—	—
Lard	—	29	29	—	—	—
Lemonade	3	—	3	1	—	1
Lemonade Crystals ..	—	20	20	—	11	11
Lemon Curd	—	6	6	—	—	—
Meat Paste	—	13	13	—	—	—
Meat pie	—	3	3	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	6	6	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	9	9	—	—	—
Pea flour	—	3	3	—	—	—
Peel, candied ..	—	10	10	—	—	—
Pepper	—	13	13	—	—	—
Raisins	—	6	6	—	—	—
Rice	—	12	12	—	—	—
Sausages	—	12	12	—	—	—
Sausages, preserved ..	—	14	14	—	—	—
Sausage meat ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sultanas	—	12	12	—	—	—
Sweets	—	6	6	—	—	—
Tapioca	—	6	6	—	—	—
Wine, Non-alcoholic ..	—	9	9	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	3	387	390	1	11	12

The following table shows, in detail, the nature and extent of the adulteration reported in the formal samples examined.

Case No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Report.
9	Milk	9 % Fat deficient.
22	Ditto	2 % Fat deficient.
35	Ditto	18 % Fat deficient.
38	Tartaric Acid	10 parts per million excess of Lead.
39	Cream of Tartar	1.3 % Tartaric Acid and 2.3 % Desiccated Cocoanut
68	Milk	2 % Extraneous water.
94	Ditto	1 % Extraneous water.
99	Ditto	7 % Fat deficient.
100	Ditto	3½ % Extraneous water.
120	Ditto	1 % Fat deficient.
126	Ditto	2 % Fat deficient.
145	Ditto	3 % Extraneous water.
159	Ditto	1 % Extraneous water.
163	Ditto	1 % Extraneous water.
217	Ditto	9 % Extraneous water.
222	Ditto	15 % Fat deficient.
233	Ditto	12 % Fat deficient.
307	Ditto	1 % Fat deficient.
408	Ditto	13 % Fat deficient.
413	Ditto	1 % Fat deficient.
473	Ditto	11 % Fat deficient.
479	Ditto	9 % Fat deficient.
525	Lemonade	100 % Coloured water
612	Milk	2 % Fat deficient.
615	Ditto	4 % Extraneous water.
848	Ditto	18 % Fat deficient.

Below will be found the nature of the reports issued in respect to the Informal samples returned as adulterated:—

Case No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Report.
20	Butter	Contains Boric Acid.
30	Ditto	Ditto
43	Ditto	Ditto
45	Ditto	Ditto
61	Tartaric Acid	Contains excess of Lead
68	Cream of Tartar	Contains Tartaric Acid and Desiccated Cocoanut.
69	Ditto	Consists of Bicarbonate of Soda.
107	Butter	Contains Boric Acid.
114	Ditto	Ditto
194	Milk	10 % deficient in fat and contains minute traces of Copper Sulphate.

Case No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Report.
325	Milk	62 % Extraneous water and 40 % Fat deficient.
446	Ditto	12 % Fat deficient.
454	Lemonade Crystals	Made with Tartaric Acid.
455	Ditto	Ditto
456	Ditto	Ditto
457	Ditto	Ditto
459	Ditto	Ditto
497	Butter	Contains a trace of Boric Acid.
536	Ditto	Contains excess water.
565	Ditto	Contains Boric Acid.
584	Lemonade Crystals	Made with Tartaric Acid.
585	Ditto	Ditto
586	Ditto	Ditto
588	Ditto	Ditto
634	Milk	60 % Fat deficient.
639	Tincture of Iodine	Deficient in Iodine and Potassium Iodide.
675	Lemonade Crystals	Made with Tartaric Acid.
676	Ditto	Ditto
972	Butter	Contains Margarine.
1032	Ditto	Ditto

The average composition of the Milks returned as genuine during each month of 1928 was as under :—

Month.	Total Milk Solids.	Milk Fat.	Non-fatty Solids.
January	12.33 %	3.54 %	8.79 %
February	12.39 %	3.66 %	8.73 %
March	12.18 %	3.48 %	8.70 %
April	12.12 %	3.44 %	8.68 %
May	12.06 %	3.28 %	8.78 %
June	12.09 %	3.29 %	8.80 %
July	12.13 %	3.41 %	8.72 %
August	12.24 %	3.54 %	8.70 %
September	12.32 %	3.49 %	8.83 %
October	12.48 %	3.64 %	8.84 %
November	12.54 %	3.69 %	8.85 %
December	12.50 %	3.69 %	8.81 %

The average for the whole year being :—

Total Milk Solids	.. .. .	12.25 per cent.
Milk fat	.. .. .	3.47 „
Non-fatty Solids	.. .. .	8.78 „

The average water content of all samples of Butter submitted during the year amounted to 14·03 per cent., that in the Margarine samples being 14·18 per cent.

In conclusion we have to report that the adulteration detected during 1928 amounted to 2·7 per cent. in Formal samples, 2·9 per cent. in Informal samples and 2·8 in all samples examined.

We have the honour to be Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

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

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

325, Kennington Road,
S.E. 11.

25th February, 1929.

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