

[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 1929,

by
F. G. CALEY, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,

together with the
Report of the Public Analyst.



REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1929.

*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 1929.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE BOROUGH.

Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,199 acres
Population in 1929	..	..	..	..	..	..	355,807
No. of inhabited houses in 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,540
No. of families, or separate occupiers, in 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,526
Rateable value in 1929	..	..	..	..	..	..	£2,880,884
Estimated produce of a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	£11,700

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE BOROUGH.

The Registrar-General has estimated the population in 1929 as 346,700, 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, 1929 :—

(1.)	No. of admissions to the Poor Law	
	Institutions	4,672
(2.)	No. of medical orders given	2,520

(3.) Average No. of persons in receipt of outdoor relief	2,499
(4.) Amount of outdoor relief given ...	£43,352

Extracts from Vital Statistics.**Births :—**

Males ..	2,374	Legitimate ..	4,401
Females ..	2,258	Illegitimate ..	231
Total Births ..	4,632	Birth-rate	13·01

Deaths :—

Total Deaths	4,575	Death-rate	12·85
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No. of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—

From sepsis	15
From other causes	8

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

Legitimate	258
Illegitimate	26
Total	284

Infantile mortality	61
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Deaths from Tuberculosis :—

No. ..	353	Rate	·99
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Total deaths from Measles	1
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Total deaths from Whooping Cough	62
--	----

Total deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age) ..	29
---	----

Population.

The population at the middle of the year was estimated to be 355,807, and all the rates used in this Report are calculated on this figure. The corresponding figure for the year 1928 was 354,948.

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 1929
Clapham	..	..	..	..	60,540	63,741
Putney	..	..	..	..	28,558	32,542
Balham	..	..	..	..	50,888	55,218
Streatham	..	..	..	..	52,607	60,669
Tooting	..	..	..	..	40,135	40,931
Wandsworth	..	..	..	..	95,579	102,706
Whole Borough					328,307	355,807

Births.

The total number of births occurring in the Borough was 3,622, including 395 non-residents who were born in Institutions. 1,405 births of Borough residents occurred outside the Borough, so that the corrected number of births was 4,632 compared with 4,616 in 1928.

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	411	389	800	12·55	·81 dec.
Putney	190	179	369	11·33	2·86 dec.
Balham	376	361	737	13·34	·80 dec.
Streatham	444	432	876	14·43	·79 inc.
Tooting	250	245	495	11·21	·91 inc.
Wandsworth ..	703	652	1,355	13·19	1·22 inc.
Whole Borough	2,374	2,258	4,632	13·01	·16 inc.

The birth-rate was 13·01 per 1,000, compared with 13·00 for 1928, and 15·81 the decennial average.

The rate for the whole of London during 1929 was 15·7, and for England and Wales, 16·3.

227 illegitimate births took place in the Borough, but only 105 belonged to the Borough. On the other hand 126 illegitimate births belonging to Wandsworth occurred outside the Borough, making a corrected total of illegitimate births belonging to Wandsworth of 231. 49 of these belonged to Clapham, 30 to Putney, 32 to Balham, 38 to Streatham, 31 to Tooting, and 51 to Wandsworth.

The percentage of illegitimate births to total births was 4·9.

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 ..	555	457	153	67	229	8	11
Putney	290	256	95	9	150	2	3
Balham	545	459	160	24	249	26	11
Streatham ..	834	713	187	62	402	62	18
Tooting	425	378	43	18	314	3	10
Wandsworth ..	973	854	220	79	527	28	13
Whole Borough	3,622	3,117	858	259	1,871	129	66

Deaths.

The number of deaths which took place in the Borough during the year was 3,766, but 1,148 of these did not belong to the Borough, while 1,957 Borough residents died outside the Borough.

The corrected number of deaths for the Borough, after allowing for these factors, was 4,575 of whom 2,205 were males and 2,370 females.

The corrected death-rate for the year was 12·85, compared with 10·58 in 1928.

The death-rate for the whole of London for 1929 was 13·8 for England and Wales, 13·4 in the 107 County Boroughs and great Towns 13·7, and in the 157 smaller Towns 12·3.

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	424	428	852	13·36
Putney	229	233	462	14·19
Balham	375	406	781	14·14
Streatham	378	450	828	13·64
Tooting	213	209	422	10·31
Wandsworth	586	644	1,230	11·97
Whole Borough	2,205	2,370	4,575	12·85

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 1929.

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	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever	6	2	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	6
Whooping Cough	62	29	33	29	17	13	3	...	...	...	...	14	4	8	6	12	18	37
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	25	10	15	3	3	6	12	1	...	...	...	3	2	6	3	...	11	25
Influenza	237	108	129	3	3	1	2	7	31	74	116	41	42	36	42	11	65	51
Erysipelas	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
Cerebro-spinal Fever	5	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4
Other Epidemic Diseases	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	309	188	121	...	4	...	6	77	131	80	11	67	32	69	40	27	83	169
Tuberculous Meningitis	21	10	11	4	2	4	5	2	4	...	...	5	2	1	2	2	9	20
Abdominal Tuberculosis	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	20	14	6	3	1	2	...	4	5	4	1	5	3	1	3	...	8	17
Other Infective Diseases	18	11	7	3	...	...	...	2	8	5	...	2	2	3	3	3	5	13
Cancer, Malignant Disease	520	241	279	...	...	...	1	3	44	242	230	99	57	87	111	47	119	268
Rheumatic Fever	30	11	19	...	...	...	6	5	6	5	8	2	3	4	6	2	13	10
Diabetes	33	10	23	...	...	...	2	...	3	11	17	5	3	7	7	1	10	16
Other General Diseases	58	15	43	...	...	2	1	4	8	16	27	12	4	9	13	4	16	35
Alcoholism	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic Poisonings	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	17	11	6	1	3	1	4	4	2	...	2	2	3	2	4	4	2	12
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	181	67	114	...	...	...	...	...	5	54	122	30	19	34	31	19	48	54
Convulsions	6	2	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	4
Other Diseases of Nervous System	118	71	47	3	1	2	5	6	16	49	36	18	12	25	29	11	23	69
Organic Diseases of Heart	844	401	443	...	...	...	1	5	27	187	624	151	67	152	144	81	249	365
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	252	125	127	2	...	...	3	5	22	63	157	42	24	60	49	17	60	91
Bronchitis	306	134	232	10	3	2	1	...	7	70	273	79	37	51	60	38	101	95
Broncho-Pneumonia	200	101	99	32	25	11	4	1	6	33	88	37	20	33	38	15	57	96
Lobar Pneumonia	54	37	17	2	...	...	...	2	9	25	16	13	8	2	13	3	15	22
Pneumonia (type not distinguished)	77	48	29	8	5	2	...	1	3	31	27	12	4	9	13	13	26	41
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	37	22	15	...	...	1	1	1	4	13	17	8	3	5	5	8	8	15
Ulcer of Stomach	27	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	12	4	...	6	6	4	7	20
Diarrhoea	17	12	5	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	9	15
Enteritis	18	8	10	10	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	6	3	3	1	...	5	9
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	40	24	16	...	...	...	2	5	8	20	5	6	6	5	8	7	8	37
Obstruction of Intestines	35	14	21	4	1	...	2	1	2	10	15	7	1	9	8	1	9	26
Cirrhosis of Liver	30	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	10	6	4	6	3	2	9	13
Other Diseases of Liver	31	10	21	1	...	...	...	...	5	11	14	2	6	7	6	3	7	24
Other Diseases of Digestive System	43	25	18	1	...	...	1	1	6	21	13	10	6	3	7	5	12	32
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	198	85	113	...	...	1	3	4	10	74	106	36	21	32	42	16	51	107
Other Diseases of Urinary System	61	47	14	1	...	...	...	...	2	19	39	9	12	8	13	10	9	34
Diseases of Generative System	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	3	2	3	2	3	1	3	12
Puerperal Fever	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	5	1	2	1	2	4	14
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	7
Premature Birth	64	32	32	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	10	11	8	23	31
Congenital Debility and Malformation	64	38	26	58	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	15	...	14	9	8	18	44
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	18	9	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	3	...	5	12
Old Age	159	57	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	35	9	27	38	14	36	70
Deaths from Accident	144	83	61	2	2	4	9	20	19	34	54	23	19	26	27	12	37	131
Deaths from Suicide	45	24	21	...	...	...	...	3	13	24	5	9	8	8	8	2	10	25
Other Violent Deaths	8	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	1	6	...	1	...	2
Other Defined Diseases	24	20	4	1	...	...	3	1	5	7	7	4	4	...	5	3	8	25
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
All causes	4575	2205	2370	284	79	58	83	174	448	1226	1223	852	462	781	828	422	1230	2237

The number of deaths shown on Table V. does not agree with that shown on page 98. The latter, which is prepared by the Registrar General, gives the number of deaths which were registered during the calendar year, and the former the number of deaths which occurred during the year. The figures shown in Table V. are used in the calculation of all the mortality rates in this Report.

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

TABLE VI.

	Birth-rates.			Death-rates.		
	Wands- worth.	London.	England and Wales.	Wands- worth.	London.	England and Wales.
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
1928	13.00	15.9	16.7	10.58	11.6	11.7
Average 10 years ..	15.81	19.5	19.5	10.70	12.1	12.2
1929	13.01	15.7	16.3	12.85	13.8	13.4

The total number of deaths which occurred in Institutions, etc., inside the Borough was 1,428, but 1,148 of these persons did not belong to the Borough.

A total of 2,237 persons belonging to the Borough died in Institutions, 280 occurring in Institutions within the Borough and 1,957 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	1,227	North Western Hospital ..	6
Banstead Mental Hospital	8	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	7
Cane Hill Mental Hospital	14	St. Columba's Hospital ..	7
Dartford Heath Mental Hospital	6	St. George's Hospital ..	13
Grove Park Mental Hospital	12	St. Luke's Hospital ..	6
Horton Mental Hospital ..	27	St. Thomas's Hospital ..	51
Lambeth Union Hospital ..	8	South Western Hospital ..	12
Long Grove Mental Hospital	8	University College Hospital	8
West Park Mental Hospital	20	Victoria Hospital	13
Other Mental Hospitals ..	17	Western Hospital	6
Other Poor Law Institutions	9	Westminster Hospital ..	11
OTHER HOSPITALS :—		OTHER INSTITUTIONS, ETC. :—	
Belgrave Hospital	16	Other Institutions	165
Bolingbroke Hospital ..	41	Other Places not Public Institutions	87
Brompton Hospital ..	15	On Railway	2
Cancer Hospital	7	On Street	25
Charing Cross Hospital ..	6	River Thames	4
Colindale Hospital	10	Private Nursing Homes ..	29
Guy's Hospital	19		1,957
Infants' Hospital	7	Institutions, etc., inside the Borough	280
King's College Hospital ..	19		2,237
Middlesex Hospital ..	9		

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths under one year was 284 :—52 in Clapham, 14 in Putney, 46 in Balham, 39 in Streatham

32 in Tooting and 101 in Wandsworth. As the number of births was 4,632, the Infantile Mortality rate was 61 per 1,000 births, compared with 49 last year. The increase in the rate is due to the increase in the number of deaths from Whooping Cough, Pneumonia and Premature Birth.

The infantile mortality rate is higher than the last two years, and except for 1926 when it was 64 per 1,000 births, it is higher than it has been since 1921. The rate compares with 70 for the whole of London.

For the 10 years ending 1918 the average infantile mortality rate was 87, while for the 10 years ending 1929 the average rate was 58. This fall represents an annual saving of over 100 infant lives.

The number of deaths among legitimate infants was 258 to 4,401 births—a mortality of 58 per 1,000 births, while the number of deaths among illegitimate infants was 26 to 231 births—a mortality of 112 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	86	19	11	9	125	38	35	46	40	284
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10	9	29
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Convulsions	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	4
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	1	1	—	2	3	2	2	1	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	1	—	—	1	7	9	12	13	42
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	2	2	1	3	6	3	15
Enteritis	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	4	10
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Injury at Birth	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Atelectasis	9	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Congenital Malformations	12	5	2	1	20	5	3	2	1	31
Premature Birth	45	8	3	4	60	3	1	1	—	65
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	9	—	—	1	10	6	3	1	2	22
Other Causes	6	2	2	1	11	5	3	5	3	27
Totals	86	19	11	9	125	38	35	46	40	284

Nett Births in the year : legitimate, 4,401 ; illegitimate, 231.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 258 ; illegitimate infants, 26.

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.
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
1928	63	53	40	41	36	56	49
Average for 10 years	57	65	52		66	61	58
1928	65	38	62	44	69	74	61
No. of deaths under 1 year, 1929 ..	52	14	46	39	32	101	284

Maternal Mortality.

Eight deaths occurred from accidents and diseases of pregnancy and 15 from Puerperal Fever, giving a total of 23 deaths after childbirth. This is equivalent to a rate of 4·9 per 1,000 births, compared with 4·54 in 1928.

Enquiries into all maternal deaths, which were instituted in 1928 at the instance of the Ministry of Health have been continued. In several of these deaths Dr. Leonard Phillips, who was appointed for the purpose last year, has carried out the investigations.

INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from these diseases including all forms of Tuberculosis was 764 :—158 in Clapham 93 in Putney, 123 in Balham, 104 in Streatham, 62 in Tooting, and 224 in Wandsworth.

From all infective diseases the death-rate was 2·14 per 1,000 :—2·49 in Clapham, 2·85 in Putney, 2·22 in Balham, 1·71 in Streatham, 1·51 in Tooting, and 2·18 in Wandsworth.

The rate in 1920 was 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 ; in 1927, 1·68 ; and in 1928, 1·35 per 1,000.

The rate is higher than in 1928, owing to the increase 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 ·36 per 1,000, compared with ·61 in 1920 ; ·70 in 1921 ; ·73 in 1922 ; ·39 in 1923 ; ·47 in 1924 ·32 in 1925 ; ·37 in 1926 ; ·25 in 1927 ; and ·27 in 1928. The rate was ·50 in Clapham, ·27 in Putney, ·34 in Balham, ·18 in Streatham, ·31 in Tooting, and ·45 in Wandsworth.

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 41 and 32 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 and upwards	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and upwards
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	25	24	1	3	3	1	2	3	11	1	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	6	5	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	62	62	—	29	17	11	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia :—															
Acute Influenzal	45	1	44	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	16	16
Acute Primary	77	15	62	8	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	31	27
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	5	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malaria	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	236	111	125	43	26	14	4	7	16	2	6	13	9	53	43
NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.															
Measles	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	192	8	184	2	3	—	1	—	2	—	3	4	15	62	100
Diarrhoea	35	29	6	25	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Other (if any)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	228	38	190	27	7	1	1	—	2	—	3	4	17	63	103
GRAND TOTAL	464	149	315	70	33	15	5	7	18	2	9	17	26	116	146

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	15	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	1	2	—
Diphtheria	724	614	110	8	22	24	56	49	338	117	45	50	8	6	1
Scarlet Fever	899	702	197	3	17	26	45	68	376	167	84	81	24	7	1
Enteric Fever and Para- typhoid Fever	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	4	—
Puerperal Fever	20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	29	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	24	4	—	—
Erysipelas	162	24	138	3	—	1	1	3	10	6	6	24	20	63	25
Whooping Cough	2590	2572	18	266	260	265	312	364	1072	33	4	6	4	4	—
Pneumonia :—															
Acute Influenzal	266	32	234	8	5	5	1	1	10	2	7	53	57	82	35
Acute Primary	497	210	287	36	38	33	21	11	58	13	24	76	49	85	53
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	12	9	3	2	1	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—
Polio-myelitis	6	5	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—
Malaria	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	—
Dysentery	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	5246	4179	1067	326	343	357	440	497	1872	344	181	340	174	257	115

TABLE XI.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRING IN EACH LOCALITY.						Total Cases occurring.	Number admitted into Hos- pital.	Total Deaths.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.			
Small-pox	—	1	1	—	1	12	15	15	—
Diphtheria	123	51	146	88	70	246	724	708	25
Scarlet Fever	158	75	98	165	125	278	899	792	6
Enteric and Para-typhoid Fevers	1	1	1	1	2	5	11	8	2
Puerperal Fever	4	1	—	3	5	7	20	15	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	1	4	5	7	5	29	21	—
Erysipelas	21	12	26	23	22	58	162	49	2
Whooping Cough	453	173	394	455	411	704	2590	97	62
Pneumonia—Acute Influenzal	52	40	40	36	39	59	266	—	45
Pneumonia—Acute Primary	96	43	43	55	67	193	497	—	77
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	1	1	—	6	2	12	11	5
Polio-myelitis	—	2	—	1	—	3	6	3	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	—	1	—	2	5	3	2
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	5	6	2	1
Dysentery	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
TOTAL	920	405	754	833	755	1579	5246	1725	236
Tuberculosis—all forms	118	97	104	97	104	170	690	—	353
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	13	5	8	4	7	8	45	11	—
TOTAL	131	102	112	101	111	178	735	11	353
GRAND TOTAL	1051	507	866	934	866	1757	5981	1736	589

The total number of cases, less Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, was 5,246, compared with 4,149 in 1928, 4,280 in 1927, 3,316 in 1926 and 4,240 in 1925. The increase, compared with 1928, is due to the increase in the number of cases of Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

Small-pox.

During the year 15 cases of Small-pox occurred, compared with 88 cases in 1928. There were no deaths.

Seven of the cases occurred in January in one flat. One of them had suffered from the disease which was not recognised for several weeks. This case infected other members of the family and other persons at his place of work.

Two of the cases were members of the crew of SS. "Tuscania," which arrived at Liverpool from India in April. They were infected by a seaman who was removed from the ship suffering from severe Small-pox at Marseilles. These two cases were among a number of cases which occurred among the passengers and crew of this ship after reaching England.

The other six cases, which occurred in five households, were connected with outbreaks which occurred in other parts of London and infection occurred at their places of work.

Eight of the 15 patients had never been vaccinated, five of them, all adults, had last been vaccinated in infancy, and in two the history of vaccination was indefinite.

Vaccination.

Table XII. is taken from the official returns of the Vaccination Officers to the Board of Guardians, for the year 1928. 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, 1928.	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 appraised.	Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be traced; and cases not having been found.	Remaining on Books as Unvaccinated.
Clapham ..	583	312	—	—	30	144	8	9	32	48
Putney	322	208	2	—	15	64	3	12	10	8
Streatham ..	1,842	969	13	—	63	512	19	101	66	99
Wandsworth ..	982	610	5	—	40	234	9	9	39	36
TOTALS ..	3,729	2,099	20	—	148	954	39	131	147	191

The percentage of children vaccinated to total births was 56·2 :—in Clapham, 53·5 ; in Putney, 64·5 ; in Streatham, etc., 52·6 ; and in Wandsworth, 62·1. This percentage is lower than that recorded last year.

Diphtheria.

724 cases occurred, compared with 568 in 1928. The number of deaths was 25, compared with 15 in 1928. The death-rate for 1929 was ·07 and the case mortality was 3·4 per cent.

The rate per 1,000 of population was 2·03 :—1·90 in Clapham ; 1·56 in Putney ; 2·64 in Balham ; 1·45 in Streatham ; 1·71 in Tooting ; and 2·39 in Wandsworth.

Of the 724 cases, 708 or 97 per cent., were removed to hospital and no difficulty was experienced in having cases removed promptly.

The Medical Officers of the London County Council made inspections of the Bonneville Road, Cavendish Road, Clapham Central, Haslerigge Road, St. Mary's Crescent Lane, Stonhouse Street and Telferscot Road Schools, Clapham; Hotham Road, Huntingfield Road and Putney Church of England, Lower Common Schools, Putney; Hearnville Road and Ravenstone Schools, Balham; The Furzedown, Granton Road, Mitcham Lane and St. Andrew's, Polworth Road Schools, Streatham; All Saints', Putney Bridge Road, Allfarthing Lane, Brandlehow Road, Earlsfield, Eltringham Street, Garratt Lane, Riversdale, St. Michael's, Waldron Road, Wandle, Wandsworth Technical Institute, 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 52 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.

Eight children who were diphtheria "carriers" attended the special clinic at Guy's Hospital for treatment.

During the year 44 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,
Earlesfield Road (Garratt Lane end).
Every Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 3.30 p.m.

Balham Infant Welfare Centre,
91, Bedford Hill,
Balham.
Every Friday afternoon from 2 to 3.30 p.m.

The Clinics are intended for the immunisation of children and those adults who are brought into close and frequent contact with children.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE :—The following is the routine procedure :—A Schick test is performed on all adults and on children over 5 years of age at their first visit, and the result is read on the second attendance a week later. If the result is positive, showing susceptibility to Diphtheria, the first immunising injection of 1 c.c. of Toxoid Anti-toxin mixture is given on the same day. Second and third injections 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 injection being administered at the first attendance. This has the advantage of reducing the number of attendances from four to three.

ATTENDANCES :—The number of persons who have attended at the Clinics was 1,169 in 1928, and 647 in 1929, making a

total of 1,816 for the two years. These numbers are not large when compared with the child population of the Borough which was returned as 81,114 at the 1921 Census, but they are an indication that there is a certain demand for the service.

1,384 persons were given an Initial Schick Test and the other 432 were given immunising injections without a Schick Test. Almost all of the latter were young children, under 5 years of age, who were assumed to be susceptible to Diphtheria on account of their age.

THE INITIAL SCHICK TEST :—An analysis of the results of the tests performed is given in Table XIII. which shows the cases divided into age groups and sexes and the result of the test in each group. The last line of the Table gives the percentage of the results found to be positive in each group neglecting those in which the test was not read.

The essential fact brought out by this Table is that 1,014 persons gave a positive result to the initial Schick Test showing that they were susceptible to Diphtheria. This is 73 per cent. of the total tested after neglecting 25 cases who failed to attend to have the test read.

A glance at the last line of the Table will show that the highest proportion of positive results was obtained at the lowest age group and that the proportion diminished as age advances. This is in accordance with the known facts about the Schick Test. On the other hand, an appreciable number of persons over 15 years of age showed a positive result and more than half of them were found to be susceptible. Even allowing for the fact that most of the adults tested were young this proportion appears to be high.

IMMUNISATION :—In order to produce immunity three injections have to be given at weekly intervals. Immunity does not develop until several months have elapsed after the last injection, and in order to determine whether this has occurred it

TABLE XIII.
SHOWING RESULTS OF PRIMARY SCHICK TEST IN AGE GROUPS.

RESULT OF TEST.	CHILDREN UNDER 15.						OVER 15.		ALL CASES.		
	UNDER 5	5—10	10—15	MALES	FE- MALES	TOTAL	15—20	20 and OVER	MALES	FE- MALES	TOTAL
Schick Positive	52	674	186	437	475	912	54	48	447	567	1014
Schick Negative	4	158	99	119	142	261	45	39	128	217	345
Result not read	—	13	7	6	14	20	3	2	6	19	25
TOTAL	56	845	292	562	631	1193	102	89	581	803	1384
Percentage Positive ..	93%	80%	64%	78%	75%	76%	53%	54%	77%	70%	73%

is essential for a further test—known as the Re-Schick Test—to be performed. No person can be said to have been immunised successfully until the re-test gives a negative result. Unfortunately the exact period required to produce immunity varies considerably and it is not possible to give an assurance that it will take a certain time. After the last of the three immunising injections has been given, parents are advised to bring their children for the re-test in about four to six months and many of them come about that time. A considerable proportion however, fail to attend for the re-test and some fail to complete the course of injections.

The number of persons who required immunisation was 1,446. This number is made up of the 1,014 who were found to be Schick positive after the initial test and the 432, who were assumed to be susceptible without a test. The subsequent history of these 1,446 persons is given in the following statement:—

No. of persons immunised and found to be PROTECTED as shown by a NEGATIVE re-Schick Test	992
No. who received a course of injections but gave a POSITIVE re-Schick Test	131
No. who received injections but were not re- tested	256
No. who received one or two injections but were not re-tested	53
Schick positive cases who were not injected ..	14
	<hr/>
Total number of Susceptibles ..	1,446
	<hr/>

This statement shows that 992 of the susceptible persons who attended the Centres in two years have been protected, a percentage of 68·6. Further particulars with regard to the protected persons are given in Table XIV. where they are divided into age groups and sexes and Table XV. which shows the number of doses and the time required to produce immunity. In most of the 992 cases a negative result was obtained on the first occasion when the re-test was performed but some gave a

positive result before the final negative reading. The negative results only are recorded in Table XV. This Table shows that in 730 instances the negative result was obtained within six months of the completion of the first series of injections. It also shows that three injections were generally sufficient to produce immunity but that a second series was required in a few instances.

131 persons who completed the first series of injections still gave a positive result when re-tested and were therefore not protected. Full details of these are given in Table XVI. Some of these persons have moved to other districts or have intimated that they do not propose to complete the course. Some of them, on the other hand, are still under observation and will probably continue to attend for further injections and tests. This group of 131 includes 99 persons who showed a positive re-Schick Test after the first series of injections and have not attended since. The other 32 persons have received a second series of injections and 28 of them have not yet been re-tested, while in four the re-test is still positive.

At the present time it has not been necessary to give a third series of injections, but the fact that positive tests are still obtained, in a few instances, after the second series suggests that further injections will be required in some of them.

Further evidence of the delay which occurs sometimes in the production of immunity is obtainable from Table XVI. It will be seen that in several instances a positive re-test was obtained more than a year after the completion of the first series of injections and that three children showed a positive result over 2 years afterwards.

The 256 persons who received three immunising injections may or may not be completely protected but they cannot be returned as such in the absence of a negative re-Schick Test.

DIPHTHERIA FOLLOWING IMMUNISING INJECTIONS:—Owing to the fact that immunity does not develop at once it is important to remember that a child may develop Diphtheria during the

period which elapses between the administration of the immunising injections and the full establishment of immunity, if exposure to infection occurs. Parents should be warned on this point. For the same reason, if immunisation is delayed until an epidemic of Diphtheria occurs it may easily be carried out too late to prevent infection.

Four children who have received immunising injections at the Centres have developed Diphtheria. As will be seen from the particulars given below the attack in three of the cases was a mild one. In two cases it occurred before immunity had developed. In 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. In No. 4, the attack was a severe one and occurred 2 years after the immunising injections had been given in a child who had not been re-tested.

CASE NO. 1.—A girl of 13—Schick Test positive—received 3 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. (OFF REGISTER.)

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 3 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. (OFF REGISTER.)

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

TABLE XIV.

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

CHILDREN UNDER 15.						OVER 15		ALL CASES.		
UNDER 5	5—10	10—15	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	15—20	20 and OVER	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
345	500	113	469	492	961	11	20	472	520	992

TABLE XV.

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

Number of Immunising Injections given.		Period after last injection of First Series in which re-Test was Negative.							Total	
		within 4 months	between			Total within 1 year	between			
			4 and 6 months	6 and 9 months	9 and 12 months		12 and 18 months	18 mths and 2 years		2 years and 2½ years
CHILDREN UNDER 15.										
First Series	2 injections ..	2	1	4	—	7	—	2	—	9
	3 injections ..	438	264	128	36	866	27	15	—	908
	4 injections ..	5	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	6
Second Series	4 injections ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
	5 injections ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
	6 injections ..	—	—	—	6	6	18	8	1	33
TOTAL UNDER 15		445	265	132	43	885	48	27	1	961
ADULTS OVER 15.										
First Series	3 injections ..	9	10	4	1	24	3	1	—	28
	4 injections ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Second Series	6 injections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
TOTAL ALL AGES		454	276	136	44	910	51	30	1	992

TABLE XVI.

DETAILS OF CASES IN WHICH THE LAST RECORDED RE-SCHICK TEST WAS POSITIVE.

Period after the First Series of injections in which the Re-Schick Test was positive.	Have not attended for further injections.	Received a second series of injections.			Total.
		Have not attended for Re-Test.	Re-Test still positive		
			12—18 months	18 months to 2 years.	
			After last injection of First Series.		
CHILDREN UNDER 15.					
Within 6 months	49	—	—	—	49
Between 6 and 12 months	29	11	—	—	40
Between 1 and 2 years	4	14	—	—	18
Between 2 and 2½ years	2	1	—	—	3
TOTAL UNDER 15	84	26	—	—	110
ADULTS OVER 15.					
Within 6 months	12	—	—	—	12
Between 6 and 12 months	3	2	3	1	9
TOTAL ALL AGES	99	28	3	1	131

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. (OFF REGISTER.)

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

CASE NO. 4—A girl who at the age of 14 months received three immunising doses without a primary Schick Test—she was not brought for Re-Schick Test—two years later she had a severe attack of Clinical Diphtheria and received 48,000 units of Anti-toxin—a Schick Test performed 4 days later was negative—she recovered from the attack.

In the absence of a Re-Schick Test before the attack of Diphtheria one can only assume that the three injections given two years previously had not been successful in producing immunity and that this was another case of delay in the production of immunity. The negative Re-Schick Test obtained after the attack of Diphtheria might well have been due to the large dose of Anti-toxin given in the treatment of the illness.

Scarlet Fever.

899 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, compared with 752 in 1928, 816 in 1927 and 633 in 1926.

Six cases died, compared with three and five respectively for the two previous years, and the death-rate was $\cdot 016$ per 1,000, compared with $\cdot 008$ and $\cdot 01$. The case mortality was $\cdot 66$ per cent.

The case-rate per 1,000 of population, was 2·52 :—2·47 in Clapham ; 2·30 in Putney ; 1·77 in Balham ; 2·71 in Streatham ; 3·05 in Tooting ; and 2·70 in Wandsworth.

Of the total number of cases, 792, or 88 per cent., were removed to hospital.

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

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

Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fevers.

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

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

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

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

During the year there were 20 cases of Puerperal Fever and 29 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified. 15 of the cases died. The death-rate was ·04 per 1,000.

Erysipelas.

162 cases were notified and two deaths occurred during the year, compared with 145 and two in 1928.

Whooping Cough.

62 deaths occurred during the year, while the number of cases notified was 2,590. The death-rate was ·17 per 1,000.

97 of the cases were removed to hospital.

2,467 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors to houses where cases of Whooping Cough occurred, and 212 premises were disinfected.

Influenza.

The number of deaths from Influenza was 237 compared with 41 in 1928, 136 in 1927, 56 in 1926, and 111 in 1925.

The death-rate was .66 per 1,000.

Influenzal Pneumonia and Acute Primary Pneumonia.

266 cases of acute Influenzal Pneumonia and 497 cases of acute Primary Pneumonia were notified. 45 of the former and 77 of the latter died.

The total number of deaths credited to all forms of Pneumonia during the year was 331, compared with 246 in 1928, 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.

12 cases of this disease occurred and five of them terminated fatally. A further 17 deaths were registered as being caused by Meningitis. Five other cases of this disease were notified, but proved not to be cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

Six cases and no deaths occurred.

No children were admitted during the year for treatment at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, under the scheme provided by the L.C.C.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

Five cases of this disease occurred and two of them died. One other case was notified, but as it was found, after further investigation, to be suffering from some other disease, it is not included in these figures.

Malaria.

Six cases were notified, and one death occurred.

Dysentery.

Four cases of Dysentery were notified and no death occurred.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

45 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 XVII.

	Result of Treatment.			
	Re- covered— Vision not affected.	Vision Im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Died.
Treatment received :—				
In Hospital	10	1	—	—
At Hospital, Out-patient	3	1	—	—
At home	29	1	—	—
TOTAL ..	42	3	—	—

42 of the cases recovered without any impairment of vision, and in three the vision was impaired.

Measles.

The number of cases of Measles brought to my notice during the year was 355. The majority of these cases were reported by the elementary schools, and at arriving at this figure 10 cases, which proved after investigation not to be suffering from Measles, are excluded; 305 of these cases occurred in the latter part of the year and formed the commencement of the biennial epidemic which will be described next year.

One of the cases died.

876 cases of German Measles were also reported.

Table XVIII. 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.

20 cases were removed to hospital, compared with 26 in the non-epidemic year of 1927.

TABLE XVIII.
MEASLES—CASES REPORTED AND DEATHS.

PERIOD 1st October—30th September	1921—22	1922—23	1923—24	1924—25	1925—26	1926—27	1927—28	1928—29
CASES REPORTED.								
In a Measles year	2,183	—	3,905	—	4,219	—	4,596	—
In a Non-Measles year	—	160	—	293	—	81	—	355
DEATHS.								
In a Measles year	75	—	80	—	52	—	38	—
In a Non-Measles year	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1
PERIOD: Calendar Year	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
CASES REPORTED	1,842	663	3,418	474	4,028	172	4,529	380
DEATHS	72	11	71	1	51	4	36	1

Nine cases requiring special home nursing were referred to the District Nursing Associations in the Borough, compared with eight in 1927, and the nurses made 85 visits to these cases compared with 48 in 1927.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population was .002, compared with .01 in 1927, and .002 in 1925.

137 premises were disinfected at the request of the occupiers.

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

TABLE XIX.

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
CLAPHAM.										
Aristotle Road	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	10
Bonneville Road	2	4	1	3	13	39	6	1	51	120
Cavendish Road	7	25	11	35	7	26	2	—	3	116
Cavendish Road Special ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	7
Christchurch	4	4	2	—	12	28	45	—	—	95
Clapham Parochial, Old Town ..	5	1	—	8	2	1	—	—	—	17
Haselrigge Road	25	1	12	3	33	12	41	2	24	153
Henry Thornton, South Side ..	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	5
Larkhall Lane	11	13	1	2	8	26	17	1	37	116
New Park Road	8	3	2	7	9	31	28	—	1	89
New Road	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
St. Andrew's Street	2	2	3	2	10	1	16	—	6	42
St. Mary's, Crescent Lane ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
St. Mary's, St. Alphonsus Road ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Stonhouse Street	14	8	6	59	9	30	20	—	16	162
Telferscot Road	7	12	11	110	2	7	1	—	17	167
PUTNEY.										
All Saints'	1	2	3	15	11	7	—	—	5	44
Hotham Road	17	9	3	11	27	32	15	3	25	142
Huntingfield Road	9	15	—	6	11	1	—	—	20	62
Parochial, Roehampton	—	1	—	1	1	11	—	—	—	14
St. Agnes, R.C.	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	2	17
St. Mary's	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Upper Grade	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	6
Carried forward ..	128	110	58	267	171	256	196	8	214	1,408

TABLE XIX.—continued.

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.										Totals.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.		
Brought forward ..	128	110	58	267	171	256	196	8	214	1,408	
BALHAM.											
Bec, The	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Broadwater Road ..	7	3	15	38	18	16	5	—	1	103	
Fircroft Road ..	5	4	6	25	32	16	13	—	9	110	
Hearnville Road ..	7	24	6	23	4	11	37	—	2	114	
Hearnville Road Special ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Holy Trinity, Balham ..	1	1	3	7	1	7	—	—	1	21	
Nightingale Square R.C. ..	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Oldridge Road ..	8	7	3	7	3	14	3	3	39	87	
Ravenstone Street ..	4	37	5	13	4	9	11	1	3	87	
St. Mary's	7	4	22	15	20	34	1	—	1	104	
Smallwood Road ..	5	4	7	15	37	6	51	1	5	131	
STREATHAM.											
Christchurch	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Eardley Road	11	15	1	3	103	54	3	—	19	209	
Furzedown Demonstration ..	7	3	1	3	14	5	28	—	13	74	
Granton Road	8	13	6	9	3	38	2	—	18	97	
Hitherfield Road	9	1	18	59	11	33	66	2	21	220	
Immanuel	5	3	1	—	3	7	—	—	1	20	
Mitcham Lane	24	11	2	6	62	47	21	—	16	189	
St. Andrew's, Colmer Road ..	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
St. Andrew's, Coventry Hall ..	5	2	—	—	5	5	16	—	3	36	
St. Leonard's	2	1	2	1	—	10	1	—	—	17	
Sunnyhill Road	2	5	1	10	15	19	3	—	2	57	
TOOTING.											
Ensham Central	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Ensham	1	10	8	21	10	35	4	—	20	109	
Defoe (Fountain Road) ..	7	3	4	15	38	22	1	—	2	92	
Franciscan Road	3	5	10	—	10	20	34	—	6	88	
Hillbrook Road	13	4	1	10	5	27	6	—	21	87	
Sellincourt Road	11	7	13	46	52	36	82	—	44	291	
Tooting Graveney	—	5	12	5	10	19	23	—	7	81	
Undine Street, R.C. ..	1	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	9	
Carried forward ..	290	296	206	601	631	747	607	15	469	3,862	

TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
Brought forward ..	290	296	206	601	631	747	607	15	469	3,862
WANDSWORTH.										
Allfarthing Lane	16	8	14	28	20	17	4	1	11	119
All Saints'	1	6	2	—	4	11	5	—	3	32
Brandlehow Road	5	15	12	11	4	6	2	—	1	56
Earlsfield	3	10	10	31	35	30	26	—	13	158
Elliott Central	6	2	2	5	3	—	1	—	1	20
Eltringham Street	42	13	8	6	31	7	37	1	11	156
Frogmore Special	1	2	2	2	3	—	—	—	1	11
Garratt Lane	10	9	42	6	40	27	3	—	3	140
Littleton Street Special ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Magdalen Road	3	4	2	9	25	9	33	—	3	88
Merton Road	5	6	2	56	9	1	16	—	8	103
Riversdale	14	9	4	19	28	3	33	2	7	119
St. Ann's	7	3	2	3	2	3	7	—	13	40
St. Faith's	5	3	3	3	8	35	4	—	2	63
St. Joseph's	5	3	—	4	5	2	2	—	5	26
St. Michael's	13	24	2	25	27	4	20	—	3	118
St. Thomas's	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Swaffield Road	26	10	30	4	46	21	5	2	5	149
Waldron Road	3	5	1	10	59	3	50	1	1	133
Wandle	6	13	7	11	33	10	29	1	14	124
Warple Way	4	3	—	—	19	4	21	—	—	51
West Hill	7	13	4	17	9	36	22	—	—	108
GRAND TOTAL	473	459	355	851	1041	976	927	23	574	5,679

Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa was 35, compared with 40 in 1928, 27 in 1927, 36 in 1926, and 34 in 1925, and of these 25, or 71 per cent., were under the age of one year, compared with 31 in 1928. The number of deaths from Diarrhœa, Zymotic Enteritis and Enteritis under one year represents 8·8 per cent. of the total mortality at that age.

Scabies.

The names of 30 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, 16 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.

18 deaths occurred, eight from Syphilis, two from Tetanus, seven from Septicæmia, and one from Mycosis Fungoides.

NON-INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from Cancer and malignant disease was 520, the number of males being 241 and females 279. The corrected death-rate was 1.48 per 1,000 for the whole Borough:—1.55 for Clapham; 1.75 for Putney; 1.57 for Balham; 1.82 for Streatham; 1.14 for Tooting; and 1.16 for Wandsworth.

The number of deaths in 1929 was 27 more than in 1928.

The number of deaths from diseases of the Brain and Nervous System was 141.

1,277 deaths occurred from diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, compared with 1,081 in 1928. 903 of these deaths were of persons over 65 years of age.

There were 734 deaths from diseases of the Respiratory System, compared with 493 in 1928. The number from Bronchitis was 366 compared with 209 in 1928, and from Pneumonia (all forms) 331 compared with 246 in 1928. Further particulars relative to Pneumonia are given on page 32.

The number of infants under two years of age who died from these diseases was 87.

146 deaths, 79 males and 67 females, were registered as due to Premature Birth and Developmental Diseases, compared with 118 in 1928.

159 deaths, 57 males and 102 females, occurred from Old Age, and all these were persons over 65 years of age. The number of deaths due to this cause in 1928 was 166.

197 deaths were due to Violence, 144 of them being due to accident, 45 to suicide, and eight to other forms of violence.

Inquests.

Inquests were held on 264 persons dying in the Borough, and on 221 Borough residents who died outside the Borough.

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

TABLE XX.

Inquests.	Sub-Districts.						Whole Borough.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	
Deaths from Natural Causes	39	25	48	33	46	69	260
Accidental :—							
Knocked down by motor vehicles	6	10	16	6	4	10	52
Falls	8	2	9	3	15	8	45
Falls from vehicles	3	4	7	7	4	7	32
Falls from a height	—	2	3	1	2	2	10
Burns and scalds	2	—	1	1	—	2	6
Deaths under anæsthetics	1	—	—	2	—	3	6
Drowning	3	—	—	—	—	2	5
Blood poisoning following injury	—	—	2	3	—	—	5
Knocked down by train	1	2	—	1	—	1	5
Suffocation by food in pharynx	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Other	1	4	2	2	—	2	11
Suicidal :—							
Poisoning by :—							
Coal Gas	1	2	—	1	2	3	9
Lysol	3	2	1	—	—	3	9
Hydrocyanic Acid	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Cyanide of Potassium	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hydrochloric Acid	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carbolic Acid	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Quinine	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Veronal	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Drowning	—	1	2	—	—	2	5
Cut throat	1	—	2	2	—	—	5
Knocked down by train	1	—	1	1	—	—	3
Hanging	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Strangulation	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Open Verdicts :—							
Found dead	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
TOTALS	70	59	95	69	73	119	485

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATION.—The total number of new cases of Tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Department during 1929 was 690, as compared with 660 in 1928, 718 in 1927, 706 in 1926, 643 in 1925, 692 in 1924, and 597 in 1923.

The sources of information regarding the 690 new cases notified in 1929 were as follows:—

Primary notifications on Form A	..	..	598
Primary notifications on Form B	..	..	1
Transfers from other Sanitary Authorities	..	..	85
Naval and military notifications	..	..	6
TOTAL	..	..	690
Un-notified at death	..	..	57

Table XXI.—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 XXI.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year ..	2	—	6	2	3	1	5	2
1—5 ..	2	1	5	6	1	2	2	6
5—10 ..	4	4	13	8	4	2	2	1
10—15 ..	8	6	9	6	—	3	1	2
15—20 ..	36	56	5	6	21	24	—	1
20—25 ..	49	40	3	10	30	18	—	1
25—35 ..	69	67	9	7	43	27	—	4
35—45 ..	79	35	1	2	39	21	2	—
45—55 ..	49	27	2	4	32	17	—	1
55—65 ..	33	11	—	—	18	5	2	—
65 upwards ..	4	4	—	—	6	3	1	—
TOTALS ..	335	251	53	51	197	123	15	18

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

TABLE XXII.

Localisation of Disease.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Brain	17	8	9
Glands, Mesenteric	18	10	8
Glands, Cervical	20	11	9
Bones and Joints	33	18	15
Skin	4	2	2
Other Parts	12	4	8
TOTALS	104	53	51

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths certified as due to diseases of a Tuberculous nature was 353—of whom 212 were males and 141 females. Of the 353 deaths, 320 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 21 to Tuberculous Meningitis, four to Abdominal Tuberculosis and eight to other forms of Tuberculosis.

Table XXI. gives details regarding the type of the disease, sex, and age grouping of these 353 deaths.

In addition to these deaths, which were duly certified in the returns as due to Tuberculosis, 23 persons notified previously as suffering from Tuberculosis, died during the year. These deaths, however, do not figure in Table XXII. for the reason that :—

(a.) 13 were certified as dying of diseases other than Tuberculosis.

(b.) 10 had moved to addresses outside the Borough and died there, the deaths being credited to the districts in which they occurred.

TABLE XXIII.

Localisation.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Pulmonary	320	197	123
Brain	21	9	12
Glands, Mesenteric	4	2	2
Bones and Joints	3	1	2
General Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Other Parts	5	3	2
TOTALS	353	212	141

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 XXIV.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—										
No. of Deaths	257	331	286	269	244	261	255	300	269	320
Death-Rate	·75	1·00	·85	·80	·71	·75	·73	·85	·76	·90
OTHER FORMS :—										
No. of Deaths	58	59	57	50	50	49	40	39	35	33
Death-Rate	·18	·18	·17	·14	·14	·15	·12	·11	·10	·09
TOTAL :—										
No. of Deaths	315	390	343	319	294	310	295	339	304	353
Death-Rate	·93	1·18	1·02	·94	·86	·90	·84	·96	·86	·99

During the year 57 persons, not previously notified, were certified as having died of Tuberculosis. The ratio of unnotified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths is therefore 57 to 353.

Of the 57 unnotified deaths, 41 were certified from Institutions, nine by private doctors, while in seven 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.

75 persons died within one month after notification, 105 within three months, and 135 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 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 XXV. 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 25 years from 1904 to 1928, are given in quinquennial periods, and those for 1929 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 the pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms of the disease.

TABLE XXV.

	1904 to 1928 in 5 year periods.					1929	Totals.
	1904— 1908	1909— 1913	1914— 1918	1919— 1923	1924— 1928		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :— Cases reported	432	2830	2336	2769	2630	586	11583
Died	230	1091	1386	1030	1298	284	5319
Recovered	23	76	10	49	109	25	292
Removed or untraced ..	159	724	831	835	1525	137	4211
Remaining on Register ..	20	959	1068	1923	1621	1761	1761
Non-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :— Cases reported ..	Not Noti- fiable.	323	791	745	695	104	2658
Died		46	382	198	208	25	859
Recovered		—	41	46	91	17	195
Removed or untraced ..		9	116	319	493	46	983
Remaining on register ..		268	520	702	605	621	621
Total on Notification register at end of each period	20	1227	1688	2625	2226	2387	2387

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 1929.—The following Table shows the number of new cases which attended the dispensaries during the year classified into adults and children and according to the diagnosis arrived at.

TABLE XXVI.

		Tuberculous.			Sus- pected Tuber- culosis	Non- Tuber- culous	Totals.
		Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	Total			
Adults	M.	161	10	171	56	80	307
	F.	161	7	168	41	142	351
Children	M.	2	10	12	61	481	554
	F.	2	12	14	72	513	599
Totals	.. ..	326	39	365	230	1,216	1,811

In addition to the above, 37 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 XXVII.

TABLE XXVII.

Recommended to attend Dispensary by	Clapham.	Putney.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Outside Borough.	Totals.
Public Health Department	110	45	134	124	191	2	606
Private Practitioners	98	96	194	185	273	—	846
Charitable Societies	8	5	9	7	15	—	44
Other Dispensaries	25	27	16	22	38	1	129
L.C.C. Schools	3	5	5	10	15	1	39
Ministry of Pensions	6	1	7	2	1	—	17
Existing Dispensary Patients	4	1	12	20	8	—	45
Other Sources	7	6	13	20	38	1	85
TOTALS	261	186	390	390	579	5	1,811

CONTACTS.—Of the 1,811 new cases examined, 451 were contacts. 13 of these were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

DISPENSARY REGISTER.—Table XXVIII. 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 XXVIII.

Tuberculosis	Remain- ing 31st Dec., 1928	New Cases	Removed from Register	Remaining on Register 31st Dec., 1929
Pulmonary	999	326	215	1110
Non-Pulmonary	267	39	37	269
Suspected cases	47	230	255	22
Totals	1,313	595	507	1,401

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

TABLE XXIX.

1. Number of patients transferred from other areas and "lost sight of" cases returned	37
2. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	61
3. Died during the year	180
4. Number of observation cases in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	34
5. Number of attendances at the dispensaries	5128
6. Total number of reports, etc., made in connection with the dispensaries	6296
7. Number of attendances at General Hospitals or Institutions of patients for :—	
(a.) Light treatment	268
(b.) Other special forms of treatment	410
8. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given in connection with the Dispensary	28
9. Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners :—	
(a.) At homes of applicants	81
(b.) Otherwise	2147
10. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers at homes	201
11. Number of visits by Health Visitors or Nurses to homes for dispensary purposes	5236
12. Number of :—	
(a.) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined	2068
(b.) X-ray examinations made in connection with dispensary work	71

The number of patients who received institutional treatment under the London County Council's Tuberculosis Scheme during 1929 was as follows :—

(a.) In Hospitals for observation	53
(b.) In Sanatoria	358
(c.) In Hospitals for Advanced Cases	40
TOTAL	<u>451</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 St. Thomas's Hospital for report in accordance with the scheme inaugurated in 1913. The reports are of much value, and the scheme is now extended to include Artificial Light and X-Ray treatment.

The arrangements with the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, and St. Thomas's Hospital, for supplying refills to patients treated by the Artificial Pneumothorax method have been continued. 33 cases were treated during the year and 362 refills administered. The total cost was £200 10s. 6d.

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. All existing war pensioners suffering from Tuberculosis are still visited in their homes by the Tuberculosis Visitors in accordance with the Council's general scheme for Tuberculosis, but the cost of these visits is no longer defrayed by the Ministry of Pensions.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—The agreement with the British Dental Hospital for providing dental treatment, including dentures where necessary, has been in force throughout the year. 28 patients received dental treatment and 10 of these were supplied with dentures. The attendances at the dentist totalled 109.

The amount expended on dental treatment during the year was £15 1s. while the cost of dentures supplied to patients was £34 17s. 5d.

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 the 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 123 patients have been granted extra nourishment under these arrangements at a cost of £129 19s. 10d., and the recipients have derived considerable benefit from it.

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

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 the condition at the end of 1929 as far as it is known. Table XXX. refers to cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Table XXXI. to cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

TABLE XXX.

Classification on Initial attendance at the Dispensaries.		Condition at the end of 1929.				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.	374	37	111	179	701	1591	2146
	Adults, F.	428	25	115	171	739		
	Children	105	8	14	24	151		
Class T.B. Plus.	Adults, M.	85	63	428	1101	1677	2901	3578
	Adults, F.	53	22	288	831	1194		
	Children	6	—	4	20	30		

TABLE XXXI.

Classification on Initial attendance at the Dispensaries.		Condition at end of 1929.				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	13	28	10	80	224	276
	Adults, F.	14	6	19	6	45		
	Children	49	11	22	17	99		
Abdominal	Adults, M.	7	1	2	1	11	73	100
	Adults, F.	6	2	3	1	12		
	Children	15	12	18	5	50		
Peripheral Glands	Adults, M.	10	3	7	1	21	313	396
	Adults, F.	25	3	7	7	42		
	Children	171	23	47	9	250		
Other Organs.	Adults, M.	9	3	7	8	27	89	121
	Adults, F.	9	2	17	4	32		
	Children	1	2	9	18	30		

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.
1925 ..	1711	1066	384
1926 ..	1865	1210	404
1927 ..	2087	1417	447
1928 ..	1970	1457	476
1929 ..	2068	1486	474

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, Mrs. J. Dewar Robertson, and H. M. Jones. The Tuberculosis Officers, and Tuberculosis Visitors, assist the Committee to the fullest possible extent.

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

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

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

The Officers of the Committee are :—

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

It is with great regret that I have to record the resignation during the year of Miss F. Walker, the Honorary Secretary to the Committee, on account of ill health. Miss Walker has acted in this capacity for a number of years and during her term of office the scope of the work of the Committee has increased materially. Miss Walker gave her services of her own free will and her interest in the work was unbounded. Much of its success was due to her unselfish efforts.

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 453 patients (adults and children), the amount collected and remitted to the

London County Council being £920 19s. 5d. 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., which have been acquired by the Committee gradually, are supplied on loan to necessitous cases who require them. Miss Hill on behalf of the Committee, has kept in touch with the Dispensary patients in St. James' Hospital, Balham. 88 of these cases have been visited regularly during the year, and these visits are much appreciated by the patients.

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

As there is often 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, beds for cases of this type are maintained at St. Columba's Hospital, Hampstead, by a voluntary fund raised by the Committee.

During the year 14 patients were nursed at this Hospital for varying periods, at a total cost of £268 15s. 6d. All of them were very grateful for the care and attention they received there.

By means of the same voluntary fund 10 patients were given treatment at the Hahnemann Home, Bournemouth, and cases were also sent to a Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, and to Michael's Home, Axbridge. The average period of convalescent treatment granted was 12 weeks. The total cost was £60 6s. 8d.

Nine children were also sent into the country for their summer holidays. Three men were trained as motor drivers.

A Handicraft Class has been formed for the patients. Instruction is given in leather-work and it is hoped to take up

basket-making shortly. The class meets weekly at the Dispensary. Great interest in the work has been shown, though of necessity the attendances are somewhat irregular owing to ill health and enforced periods of rest.

About £20 worth of the patients' work was sent to the Tuberculosis Handicrafts Sale and Exhibition which was opened by the Lord Mayor of London on the 13th March at the Carpenter's Hall. Several sales were effected. The makers of the articles sold were allowed to retain the small profit realised.

FINANCIAL HELP.—In several cases, financial help has been given to the families of patients receiving Sanatorium Treatment, thus relieving them from worry and anxiety about their homes while they were undergoing treatment.

The special fund, organised by the Care Committee, for the purposes enumerated above, has received a good deal of support during the year. The Committee have to acknowledge with gratitude the following donations:—

	£	s.	d.
R. J. Reeke's Esq., Concert Party, <i>per</i> Miss			
J. Duff	15	0	0
Zodiac Dramatic Society	31	0	6
Whist Drive <i>per</i> Miss Moores	4	5	0
Flower Tea	74	5	0
Pollard's Hill Golf Club <i>per</i> Miss V. Mills	3	7	6
Streatham Rotary Club Dance	132	6	6
Jumble Sale	16	10	0

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

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

Dental treatment. Visits are also made to see if homes are suitable for children to return to after minor operations at general hospitals.

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.

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

TABLE XXXII.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
Infants under 1 year :—							
Visits	757	310	410	630	646	1147	3900
Revisits	756	269	421	468	804	1930	4648
Children 1-2 years :—							
Visits	71	6	7	18	11	17	130
Revisits	307	197	211	135	594	1559	3003
Children 2-5 years :—							
Visits	43	6	8	5	9	3	74
Revisits	177	353	180	171	849	1416	3146
Ante-natal cases	202	54	74	96	161	321	908
Puerperal Fever and	13	4	1	11	14	18	61
Pyrexia.							
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	19	17	4	8	12	10	70
Measles	143	14	33	51	28	95	364
Whooping Cough	425	146	294	453	437	704	2459
Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Miscellaneous	70	50	113	70	85	271	659
Influenza	—	5	29	35	7	62	138
Ineffectual	601	545	446	671	967	2103	5333
TOTAL	3585	1976	2231	2822	4624	9657	24895
Attendances at :—							
Infant Welfare Centres	97	147	96	144	290	378	1152
Ante-natal Centres	25	22	31	25	38	68	209
Committee Meetings	5	14	—	—	14	1	34
Health Talks	42	50	77	71	70	100	410
Visits to Crèches	—	29	22	—	39	26	116

Infant Visiting.

There were 4,632 births during the year and 3,900 of these, or 84.1 per cent., were visited, compared with 85 in 1928, 82.7 in 1927, 81.7 in 1926, 81.1 in 1925, and 79.9 in 1924.

Table XXXIII. gives particulars of the method of feeding of infants on the occasion of the initial visit and when revisited. Of 3,900 infants visited for the first time, 3,139 were entirely breast-fed, while 761 were otherwise fed.

On revisiting, 2,842 infants were found to be fed entirely on the breast, and 1,806 were fed by other methods.

TABLE XXXIII.

Method of Feeding.	Age of infant on first visit.				
	Under 1 month.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—12 months.	Total.
Breast-fed ..	1899	953	261	26	3139
Otherwise fed ..	94	260	94	113	761

Method of Feeding.	Age of infant on subsequent visit.				
	Under 1 month.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—12 months.	Total.
Breast-fed ..	128	909	1020	785	2842
Otherwise fed ..	36	604	725	441	1806

It was found that in 1,213 of the births, doctors had been in attendance, while in 1,487 the services of midwives had been utilised. 1,200 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. 44 midwives practise in the Borough, of whom 17 reside in neighbouring Boroughs.

There are 34 private maternity homes in the Borough, 14 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. 291 cases were visited during the year under these arrangements, and 4,453 visits were made to them as shown in Table XXXIV.

During the year Nursing Associations were formed on the Streatham Vale and Roehampton Estates. Application for grant was made to the Council by both these Associations and it was decided to make a grant of £20 to each of them.

TABLE XXXIV.

	No. of cases.	No. of visits.
Whooping Cough	15	224
Influenza	65	663
Pneumonia	173	2817
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	29	664
Measles	9	85
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.	—	—
TOTAL	291	4453

The number of visits made by nurses in 1928 was 3,146 and the increase is due to the increase 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 1929, was 2,832, compared with 2,794 for the previous year, and the total attendances were 53,411. The number of visits paid by the Superintendents to infants was 8,145.

Eight of the 11 Centres have ante-natal clinics and 717 cases were examined at these clinics, compared with 711 in 1928.

During the year Balham and Streatham Welfare Centres increased the ante-natal sessions held by another sessions each month, and Fairfield Welfare Centre instituted an ante-natal session to be held monthly.

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, 3rd & 4th 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, 3rd & 4th 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 10.30 a.m.	Wednesdays and Thurs- days at 2 to 3.30 p.m.
Church Hall, Lynwood Road.	4th Wednesday at 10.30 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.	1st Monday in each month at 2 p.m.	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 XXXV.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Putney Park.	Balham.	Streatham.	Bleeborough Road.	Tooting.		Southfield.	Fairfield.	Springfield.	Totals.
							Fairlight	Lyn- wood Road				
New Cases, 1929 ..	494	198	59	464	375	106	216	151	248	276	245	2832
Total Attendances ..	8691	4791	1622	9409	6024	2340	4623	2338	5060	4520	3993	53411
Ante-natal Cases ..	116	73	—	198	129	—	81	56	101	—	53	717
Ante-natal Attend- ances	312	201	—	288	379	—	227	121	258	—	123	1909
Supts.' Visits to Infants	1330	1248	529	2261	1341	—	—	—	1436	—	—	8145
Supts.' Visits to Ante-natal Cases	177	210	56	208	231	—	—	—	192	—	—	1074
No. of Sessions :—												
Infants	96	101	50	99	96	48	96	47	100	102	51	886
Ante-natal ..	20	23	—	24	27	—	22	13	24	—	24	177
Health Talks given	100	22	24	90	38	21	40	30	53	58	60	536

Mothercraft and Fathercraft Competitions.

The second Competition for the Borough Shield was held in the Town Hall in July, 1929.

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

CLASS 1. COMPULSORY.

An essay on ante-natal care and preparation for confinement and the coming baby.

No more than five entries out of the following classes can be sent in by any one Centre.

CLASS 2. NEEDLEWORK.

Make a pair of cotton crawlers.

CLASS 3. NEEDLEWORK.

Make a pillow case.

CLASS 4. RENOVATING.

Make any garment from an old one.

CLASS 5. LAUNDRY.

Exhibit one cotton laundered garment.

CLASS 6. COOKING.

Exhibit oatmeal biscuits, giving recipe and cost.

CLASS 7.

Show uncooked food, giving recipe and cost of making dishes for a dinner, for a child of 2 and 5 years respectively. State amount (in tablespoons) you would give to each child.

CLASS 8. FATHERCRAFT.

(i.) Bootmending.

(ii.) Make any toy.

(iii.) Essay on :—How to help Wife, (a.) During pregnancy ; (b.) With regular feeding of children ; (c.) How to train children in obedience ; (d.) and in good manners.

CLASS 9. KNITTING.

Vest and knickers of wool.

CLASS 10. KNITTING.

Jersey and knickers, or frock and knickers of art silk.

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 Springfield Infant Welfare Centre, Lynwood Centre was second. The silver cup presented by Alderman Comins for fathercraft was won by Springfield Centre, Southfield Centre was second.

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, 4,586 ; Balham, 6,623 ; Tooting, 3,872 ; and Wandsworth, 5,916 ; a total of 20,997, compared with 23,790 in 1928.

116 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.

100 infants were admitted in 1929, 62 from addresses in the Borough, and 38 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.

During the year an application was made to the Council by the SS. Peter and Paul Home, Clapham, for grant. The

Council decided to make a *per capita* grant of 10s. per week in respect of each Borough resident maintained in the Home, the maximum grant in any one year not to exceed £100.

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.

In 1928 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, and it was decided to make a *per capita* grant for each resident so maintained, the total amount in any one year not to exceed £200.

During the year this work was extended, the Council deciding to make a grant not exceeding £40 a year to the Mission of Hope.

Convalescent Homes.

During the year 15 mothers were sent to Convalescent Homes, all of them taking their infants with them. 29 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, 857 families were supplied with milk under the above scheme:—129 in Clapham; 49 in Putney; 142 in Balham; 134 in Streatham; 72 in Tooting; 37 in Southfield; 151 in Fairfield; and 72 in Springfield. The total cost to the Council was £2,112 16s. 2d.

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, 7, Defoe Road, Tooting.

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 re-

quiring nitrous oxide. A separate charge is made for dentures and patients are asked to contribute towards the cost of these according to their means. 66 cases, 60 women and six children, were treated at the Hospital and 175 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 laid down by the Council.

78 cases availed themselves of these facilities during the year, 61 being women, and 17 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.

During the year the Council appointed two additional Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of carrying out inspection under the Housing Acts.

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

The number of drains which were tested was 1,367, and of these 712 were found to be in a defective condition. The drains of 62 houses were re-constructed.

Damp conditions have been remedied in 778 premises, and in 69 of these damp courses were inserted.

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

It will be seen from this Table that 26 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.

One of the above cases of overcrowding which were abated during the year was accommodated in a Wandsworth Borough Council house, and seven in London County Council houses.

TABLE XXXVI.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
1. Premises cleansed and repaired	518	319	466	453	418	1295	3469
2. Drains tested	251	177	248	120	43	528	1367
3. Drains cleansed or repaired	127	41	107	160	89	188	712
4. Water closets cleansed or repaired	301	105	238	217	133	449	1443
5. Soil pipes repaired	40	6	13	8	3	31	101
6. Waste pipes altered or repaired	57	44	35	28	27	157	348
7. Rainwater pipes repaired	46	38	51	13	20	132	300
8. Roofs and gutters repaired	199	119	122	82	144	439	1105
9. Damp courses inserted	13	2	4	24	2	24	69
10. Damp conditions otherwise remedied	77	105	123	125	49	230	709
11. Yards drained or paved	40	50	106	47	39	160	442
12. Dust bins provided or repaired	178	50	131	125	84	301	869
13. Water cisterns cleansed, covered or repaired	18	10	18	38	11	60	155
14. Water supply re-instated	36	7	17	38	20	30	148
15. Defective fireplaces remedied	43	41	61	48	60	145	398
16. Defective coppers remedied	16	14	27	23	21	66	167
17. Cases of overcrowding abated	3	1	6	5	3	8	26
18. Stables and stable yards drained or paved	—	—	1	1	—	9	11
19. Accumulations of manure, etc., removed	17	10	28	38	15	44	152
20. Urinals cleansed or repaired	1	2	1	3	1	3	11
21. Animals improperly kept	2	2	3	2	3	7	19
22. Smoke nuisances	2	—	3	—	—	28	33
23. Other nuisances	111	140	41	99	65	376	832
TOTAL	2096	1283	1850	1697	1250	4710	12,886
No. of preliminary notices served	857	325	787	871	772	1824	5436
No. of preliminary notices complied with without the service of statutory notices	730	242	666	677	701	1591	4607
No. of statutory notices served	140	18	158	114	100	281	811
No. of statutory notices complied with	114	18	117	83	102	249	683

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

TABLE XXXVII.

					In- spections.	Re- In- spections.	Total.
To investigate complaints	..	..			6169	17352	23521
House-to-House inspections	..	..			1515	1966	3481
Infective Diseases :—	..						
Notifiable diseases	..	..	..		3309	877	4186
Measles	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Whooping Cough	..	..	..		8	—	8
Other infective diseases	..	..			974	28	1002
Verminous conditions	..	..	..		188	8	196
				No. of Premises			
Bakehouses	..	..		127	198	63	261
Offensive Trades	..	..		2	2	—	2
Piggeries	..	..	..	12	89	3	92
Factories, workshops, etc.				1913	1829	36	1865
Houses let in lodgings	..			266	108	175	283
Rag and bone stores	..			24	62	1	63
Sanitary conveniences	..			167	957	1	958
Mews and stables	..	..		137	553	4	557
Other inspections	..	..	..	..	5583	55	5638
TOTAL					21,546	20,570	42,116
Smoke observations	..	..	..		36	—	36
Legal proceedings, Attendances at Court	..	..	..	..	40	—	40

Underground Rooms.

There are 10 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 XXXVIII. 1,515 inspections were made compared with 989 in 1928, and nuisances necessitating the service of sanitary notices were found in 1,210 of the houses.

TABLE XXXVIII.

WARDS.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses in which defects were found.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN:—			
			One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards
Clapham North ..	69	69	22	60	37	26
Clapham South ..	259	243	35	84	47	174
Putney	165	153	13	20	84	75
Balham	204	185	8	80	106	132
Streatham ..	339	277	10	44	151	223
Tooting	136	116	17	18	41	116
Southfield ..	155	155	22	28	104	85
Fairfield	54	49	19	15	16	31
Springfield ..	134	107	41	36	34	85
WHOLE BOROUGH	1,515	1,354	187	385	620	947

Wandsworth Plain Improvement Scheme.

On the 25th February, 1929, I made an official representation under Section 35 of the Housing Act, 1925, in respect of an area adjoining High Street, Wandsworth, known as the Wandsworth Plain Area, to the effect that this was an insanitary area within the meaning of Part II of the Act, and that the most satisfactory method of dealing with it was by means of an Improvement Scheme.

This area is situated in Southfield Ward and is about $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres in extent. It is bounded on the North by Frogmore, on the West by Putney Bridge Road, on the South by High Street, Wandsworth, and on the East by The Plain. It contains 130 dwelling houses and five premises which are used for business purposes only.

On the 19th March, the Council resolved that this was an unhealthy area and that an Improvement Scheme be made in respect of it. The Scheme was made and adopted by the Council on the 23rd July, and it was decided in October to present a petition to the Minister of Health for an Order confirming the Scheme.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923.

62 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.

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

Of the 55 premises in respect of which Certificates were granted, two tenants removed, and 45 were rendered reasonably fit during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

TABLE XXXIX.

Class of Works.	Number of Places on Register at end of 1929.	Number of In- spections, 1929.	Number of Notices, 1929.	Number of Prose- cutions, 1929.
Factories :—				
Factory Laundries ..	56	60	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	77	273	4	—
Other Factories	442	398	10	—
TOTAL	575	731	14	—
Workshops :—				
Workshop Laundries ..	35	33	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	50	200	3	—
Other Workshops ..	711	557	9	—
TOTAL	796	790	12	—
Workplaces	167	159	3	—
TOTAL : Factories, Work- shops and Workplaces	1,538	1,680	29	—
Home-workers' premises ..	502	397	11	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,040	2,077	40	—

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

TABLE XL.
HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists.					Outwork in unwhole- some premises		Out work in in- fected pre- mises
	Lists received from Employers.			Notices served on oc- cupiers as to keeping or sending lists.				
	Lists.	Outworkers.			In- stan- ces.	No- tices served.	In- stan- ces.	
		Con- trac- tors.	Work- men.					
Wearing Apparel :—								
(1.) Making, etc. ..	39	22	207	31	18	11	35	
(2.) Cleaning and washing	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	
Paper bags and boxes ..	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	45	26	214	31	18	11	35	

The total number of addresses received from other Councils was 501, and 128 addresses were forwarded to other Councils. The number of addresses received has decreased by 90 and the number sent decreased by eight. 37 names and addresses were forwarded to this Borough in error.

The number of notices sent to employers during the year was 31, and these had a most satisfactory result.

During the year 35 cases of infective diseases—four of Diphtheria, six of Measles, 15 of German Measles, one of Erysipelas, and nine 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 XLI.
DETAILS WITH REGARD TO REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.						Number.
(1)						(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Workshop Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	50
	Workshop Laundries	..	..	..	..	35
	Dressmakers' and Milliners' Workshops	..	..	..	..	139
	Bootmakers	..	..	..	..	105
	Smiths and Engineers	..	..	..	..	41
	Builders	..	..	..	..	50
	Tailors	..	..	..	..	63
	Motor Engineers	..	..	..	..	48
	Upholsterers	..	..	..	..	33
	Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	24
	Other	..	..	..	..	208
Total number of workshops on Register						796

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

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness ..	32	27	—	—
Want of ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ..	28	21	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :				
Insufficient ..	4	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	36	24	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101) ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences ..	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
TOTAL ..	100	73	—	—

* 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 XLIII.

Premises.	Number of Places on the Register at end of 1929.	Number of in- spections, 1929.	Number of Notices, 1929.	Number of pro- secutions, 1929.
Dairies, milkshops and cow- sheds	282	986	7	—
Restaurant kitchens.. ..	303	641	11	—
Ice Cream premises	480	938	3	—
Slaughterhouses	6	700	—	—
Butchers' shops	239	1882	14	—
Greengrocers' shops	328	1065	17	—
Fishmongers' shops	157	710	10	—
Fried fish shops	81	293	1	—
Markets and stalls	185	3933	—	—
Bakehouses	127	295	5	—
Other premises where food is prepared for sale	805	814	22	—
TOTAL	2,993	12,257	90	—

The number of inspections of premises where food is sold or prepared was 12,257, compared with 11,355 in 1928, 12,585 in 1927, and 12,210 in 1926.

Milk Supply.

There are 282 registered milk premises in the Borough, one of them being also a cow shed. All the premises have been inspected regularly, the Food Inspectors making 986 visits during the year.

The bulk of the milk sold retail within the Borough is sent out in bottles filled in properly constructed dairies, and its quality throughout the year has been good. The average fat content shown by the analysis of 839 samples was 3.51, compared with 3.47 in 1928.

The milk utensils and barrows used for the delivery of milk have also been inspected regularly in the street, and as will be seen by Table XLIV, 839 samples of milk have been procured and analysed.

It is interesting to note the remarks of the Public Analyst in his report for the year under review in which he states "Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of this Report is the low percentage of adulteration returned in milk samples examined, being as it is 1.6 as compared with 7.3 in 1909, and in no case was preservative, colouring matter or dirt detected in any sample."

Meat.

Six private slaughterhouses are now in use in the Borough.

The Food Inspectors made 700 visits during the year to these premises. They were present on almost every occasion when slaughtering took place and inspected 10,748 carcasses (comprising 636 oxen, 1,994 pigs and 8,118 sheep) of which eight whole carcasses and 648 organs, etc., were found to be diseased or unsound and were destroyed for the following reasons:—

Whole Carcasses :—

Oxen	..	..	..	..	..	1 whole carcass and Offal—Tuberculosis.
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	5 whole carcasses and Offal—Tuberculosis.

Sheep	1 whole carcase and Offal—Pneumonia.
	1 whole carcase and Offal—Suffocation.

*Organs, etc. :—**Oxen.*

134 Livers	Fluke
13 Livers	Abscess
3 Livers	Tuberculosis
1 Liver	Cavernous Angioma
16 Pairs of Lungs	Tuberculosis
8 Ditto	Fluke
4 Ditto	Actinomycosis
2 Ditto	Degenerated Cysts
2 Ditto	Abscess
2 Ditto	Pleurisy
1 Pair of Lungs	Strongylus Micrurus
3 Heads	Actinomycosis
4 Ditto	Tuberculosis
4 Tongues	Tuberculosis
2 Ditto	Actinomycosis
1 Heart	Tuberculosis
2 Forequarters	Tuberculosis
1 Part of Forequarter	Tuberculosis
1 Part of Flank	Peritonitis
1 Tripe	Peritonitis
9 Mesenteries	Tuberculosis
2 Ditto	Actinomycosis
90 lbs. of Beef	Bruising
1 Part of Flank	Abscess

Sheep

6 Livers	Fluke
21 Pairs of Lungs	Strongylus Rufescens
1 Heart	Pericarditis

Pigs.

44 Livers	Milkspots
5 Ditto	Cirrhosis
1 Ditto	Abscess

188	Pairs of Lungs	..	..	..	Congestion
126	Ditto	..	..	..	Pneumonia
8	Ditto	..	..	..	Pleurisy
27	Heads	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1	Ditto	..	..	..	Abscess
2	Hindquarters	..	..	..	Dropsy
45	Heads and Collars	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1	Spleen	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
4	Plucks	..	..	..	Pneumonia
12	Ditto	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
13	Hearts	..	..	..	Pericarditis
2	Forequarters	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1	Leg and Loin	..	..	..	Traumatic (injury)
11	Mesenteries	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
2	Sets of Offal	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1	Udder	..	..	..	Mammitis
2	Kidneys	..	..	..	Nephritis
40 lbs.	of Pork	..	..	..	Limeburn
4	Kidneys	..	..	..	Tuberculosis

As stated above, the number of carcasses inspected during the year under review was 10,741, compared with 8,399 in 1928 and 5,494 in 1927. As will be seen by these figures the work of meat inspection at the slaughterhouses has almost doubled during the past two years. This is partly due to the demand for home killed meat created by the energetic campaign of the Empire Marketing Board.

There are 238 butchers shops in the Borough, 1,882 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. It is satisfactory to say that this Order is generally observed by butchers. There were no prosecutions during the year.

Unsound Food.

At the request of the owners the following foodstuffs were destroyed, and the usual certificates granted viz.:—150 lbs. of haddock; 40 lbs. of bloaters; 66 lbs. of cod; 50 lbs. of whiting; 50 lbs. of skate; 42 lbs. of dogfish; eight barrels of apples; 18 boats of cherries; one cooked chicken; 23 lbs. of rabbits; one bushel of winkles; and one tin of fruit.

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 16 of these certificates for the export of parcels of potted meats prepared within the Borough during the year.

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

During the year 2,000 samples of foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of these 855 were submitted as official samples, while 1,145 were purchased unofficially as test or informal samples. 19 or 2·2 per cent. of the official samples, and 19 or 1·65 per cent. of the unofficial samples were found to be adulterated or not up to standard. The total adulterations reported were 38 or 1·9 per cent. of the samples submitted.

Proceedings were instituted against the vendors of five of the 19 adulterated samples taken officially. In two cases the vendor was fined £3 and £2, and £2 2s., costs respectively; and in three cases the summonses were dismissed on payment of costs, amounting to £3 3s. in one case and to £2 2s. each in the other two cases. The total fines and costs were £16 11s.

TABLE XLIV.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD PROCURED UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE ADULTERATED COMPARED WITH 1925, 1926, 1927, AND 1928.

	Percentage of Samples adulterated, 1925-1928.				No. of samples in 1929.		
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	Examined.	Found adulterated or not up to standard	Percentage adulterated
Bread	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Butter	1·7	0·8	1·3	3·4	417	7	1·6
Cheese	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Cocoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee	5·4	—	—	—	8	—	—
Confectionery and Jam	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cream	6·0	—	25·0	—	172	1	·50
Flour	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Self-raising Flour ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Margarine	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Milk	2·8	2·0	2·3	2·6	839	14	1·6
Separated Milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed Milk	—	11·0	—	—	19	—	—
Dried Milk	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mustard	—	16·6	—	—	3	—	—
Sugar	—	—	5·0	—	6	—	—
Tea	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Vinegar	4·1	40·0	—	—	29	1	3·7
Drugs	4·5	4·6	5·4	15·3	42	1	2·3
Other Articles	7·1	19·8	3·6	3·0	405	14	3·4
ALL ARTICLES ..	3·2	5·3	3·1	2·8	2000	38	1·9

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 XLV.

	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 ..	196	5	2.5	141	3	2.1	337	8	5.2	2.3
Putney ..	120	1	.8	73	1	1.3	193	2	5.9	1.0
Balham ..	150	2	1.3	114	2	1.7	264	4	4.7	1.5
Streatham ..	183	4	2.1	129	4	3.1	312	8	5.1	2.5
Tooting ..	166	3	1.8	110	3	2.7	276	6	6.7	2.1
Wandsworth ..	330	4	1.2	288	6	2.0	618	10	6.0	1.6
Whole Borough	1145	19	1.65	855	19	2.2	2000	38	5.5	1.9

Milk.

The following samples were submitted for analysis :—

839 of whole new milk.

19 of condensed milk.

Of these 14 were reported against as being adulterated or not up to the legal standard. Seven contained extraneous water, and seven were deficient in milk fat.

Proceedings were taken in two of the cases, and in 12 other cases the Public Health Committee after considering the amount of adulteration and circumstances of sale, decided not to prosecute the vendors, but to take further samples.

65 samples of milk were taken on delivery to the various institutions in the Borough, and three were procured in the early morning from wholesale dealers during delivery to retailers. All of these were genuine.

50 samples have been taken on Sundays either in the early morning or at mid-day. All of these were genuine.

603 samples were taken from milk vendors in the street during the early morning (5 to 7 a.m.) on weekdays, and of these seven or 1.1 per cent. were reported against.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1922 and 1923.

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

Certified	..	..	..	..	..	37
Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)	..	..	..	..	..	51
Grade A	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	14

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

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

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

TABLE XLVI.

	Samples taken.	Reported against.	Percentage reported against.
Certified	25	8	32.0
Pasteurised	16	3	18.7
All samples examined ..	41	11	26.8

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

Butter and Margarine.

417 samples of butter were submitted for analysis during the year, and of these seven or 1·67 per cent. were reported against.

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

Other Articles.

405 samples were submitted under this heading—for results see Public Analysts' Report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Insulin Treatment.

In March, 1928, 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, 1928, and he is still receiving treatment.

Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year 3,411 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 XLVII.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
DIPHTHERIA :—							
Negative	526	380	414	456	301	859	2936
Positive	84	33	87	55	32	159	450
ENTERIC FEVER :—							
Negative	3	3	—	5	1	5	17
Positive	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TUBERCULOSIS :—							
Negative	2	—	—	1	1	1	5
Positive	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
TOTAL	615	416	501	518	336	1,025	3,411

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 3,924 :—613 in Clapham, 517 in Putney, 509 in Balham, 494 in Streatham, 405 in Tooting, and 1,386 in Wandsworth.

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

Cleansing of Persons Act.

The names of 49 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 15 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.

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

Flies and Mosquitoes.

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

Chloride of lime was used for sprinkling horse manure in order to destroy the larvæ and pupæ of flies. A total of £1 6s. was spent in materials used in work of this nature.

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

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

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

67 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 82 premises were received from the Metropolitan Water Board, stating that the supply had been withdrawn.

In 65 premises the water supply was cut off for non-payment of rates, in nine in consequence of defects to the supply service, and in eight because the premises were empty.

Mortuaries.

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

In Clapham, five bodies were removed to the Mortuary, in Streatham, nine, and in Wandsworth 118,—of which 63 were from Wandsworth, 22 from Putney, 23 from Tooting, three from Wimbledon, one from Muswell Hill, five from Fulham and one from Hither Green—a total of 132.

Inspection of Sanitary Conveniences.

The number of Sanitary Conveniences inspected was 167; 45 in Clapham, 22 in Putney, 12 in Balham, 15 in Streatham,

13 in Tooting and 59 in Wandsworth. 958 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 use of the Council's dust destructor at Alston Road, Tooting, was discontinued during the year, and all house refuse is now taken down the R. Thames by barge from two riverside wharves in the Borough, and disposed of below Barking.

STAFF.

Details of the Staff of the Department are give 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 :—

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

The vacancy created by the promotion of Dr. MacDonnell to Deputy M.O.H. and Tuberculosis Officer, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Trott.

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.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

(11 District and 2 Housing Inspectors, the latter being denoted †).

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. E. Vickers ..	Dec. 1919	S.I. Exam. Bd.	Yes	—
†H. T. Lambert	Dec. 1919	„	Yes	Five
F. Haworth ..	June 1920	„	No	—
J. A. Sands ..	July 1920	„	No	One
A. G. Patterson	June 1925	„	Yes	—
E. V. Roots ..	Sept. 1926	„	Yes	Four
†W. T. Willimott	Dec. 1927	„	Yes	Five
C. F. Standish ..	Jan. 1928	„	Yes	Two
F. A. Eustace ..	June 1929	Joint Board Exam.	No	—
W. G. Pearce ..	Sept. 1929	„	Yes	—
A. W. Fisher ..	May 1930	„	No	—

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	Four	
A. E. Handley ..	Aug. 1929	Joint Board Exam.	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
„ D. M. Staniland	June 1927	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
„ J. E. D. Elder	Mar. 1928	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
„ H. McCarthy ..	Nov. 1928	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Two Vacancies.					
TUBERCULOSIS VISITORS:					
Miss P. G. Moores ..	April 1915	Yes	Yes	No	No
„ M. Dean ..	Jan. 1924	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
One Vacancy.					

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.
E. Hunt ..	Mar. 1913	Second Class Clerk and Dispenser.	One.
Miss C. Wellings..	May 1921	Second Class Clerk	—
*F. L. Langford ..	Oct. 1919	Third Class Clerk	—
Miss H. G. Wright	Jan. 1925	Third Class Clerk	—

CLERICAL STAFF—*Continued.*

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Appointment.	Certificates held.
*Miss D. E. Kilsby	Nov. 1925	Third Class Clerk	Five.
L. L. Parrini ..	May 1923	..	—
*J. Marshall ..	Sept. 1927	..	Five
*A. E. Hollis ..	Feb. 1929	Fourth Class Clerk	Two

Disinfecting Station.

* J. Bond, Engineer.

Nine Disinfecting Attendants.

Mortuaries.

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

I regret to have to report that Mr. H. E. Brown and Mr. A. W. Browne, who have been Sanitary Inspectors under the Council since 1902 and 1898 respectively, have been superannuated owing to continued ill-health.

During the year the Council decided to appoint two additional Sanitary Inspectors to carry out housing duties and Messrs. Lambert and Willimott were transferred from their districts for these duties.

Mr. Standish was transferred to a district from his previous appointment as Food and Drugs Inspector.

The four vacancies caused by these retirements and new appointments were filled by the engagement of Messrs. F. A. Eustace, W. G. Pearce and A. W. Fisher, as district inspectors, and Mr. A. E. Handley as Food and Drugs Inspector.

Miss P. L. Luff resigned her appointment as Health Visitor on being appointed to a similar post in the City of Westminster.

Miss I. M. Pullar also resigned her appointment as Health Visitor in order to take up hospital practice.

These two vacancies have been filled by the appointment of Miss G. Smith and Miss J. Pottinger who have not yet commenced duty. The work at the present time is being carried out by temporary Health Visitors.

I much regret to have to report that Miss E. E. Merron died suddenly on the 6th July, 1930, following an operation. Miss Merron had been a Tuberculosis Visitor since September, 1918, and her death is a great loss to the Department. The vacancy has not yet been filled.

Three vacancies have occurred in the clerical staff. Mr. F. A. Eustace, second class clerk has been appointed Sanitary Inspector and Messrs. R. Chandler and P. O'Grady, third class clerks, have resigned.

Mr. F. L. Langford, third class clerk in the Borough Accountant's Department has been transferred to fill one of the vacancies, and Mr. J. Marshall, office youth in the Town Clerk's Department, has been appointed third class clerk. The other appointment has been filled by the promotion of Mr. L. L. Parrini from office youth to third class clerk, and Mr. A. E. Hollis has been appointed fourth class clerk to fill the vacancy.

Messrs. E. V Roots and W. H. Jones obtained the certificate for Advanced Building Construction awarded by the Brixton School of Building, and Mr. H. T. Lambert has obtained the Building and Sanitation Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Miss J. E. D. Elder has passed the Sanitary Institute Examination for Health Visitors as approved by the Ministry of Health.

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

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. G. CALEY.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE METROPOLITAN
BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH, 1929.

(Compiled by the Registrar-General).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M. F.	2214 2383	159 128	42 36	29 28	51 36	89 84	249 200	669 561	493 504	433 806
1. Enteric Fever	M. F.	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	1 —	— —	— —
2. Small-pox	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
3. Measles	M. F.	1 1	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
4. Scarlet Fever	M. F.	3 5	— —	— —	— 2	1 3	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —
5. Whooping Cough ..	M. F.	30 33	13 16	8 10	7 6	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
6. Diphtheria	M. F.	10 14	2 1	— 2	2 4	6 6	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —
7. Influenza	M. F.	112 136	2 1	1 2	— 1	3 —	5 2	12 22	42 33	24 28	23 47
8. Encephalitis Lethargica. ..	M. F.	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
9. Meningococcal Meningitis. ..	M. F.	5 2	2 —	— —	2 —	— —	1 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system. ..	M. F.	189 124	— 1	2 2	— —	4 2	37 40	80 52	58 23	7 2	1 2
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases. ..	M. F.	24 18	5 1	2 1	2 3	3 4	3 3	5 4	2 2	1 —	1 —
12. Cancer, Malignant .. Disease. ..	M. F.	238 282	— —	— —	— —	— 1	3 —	21 24	110 132	68 69	36 56
13. Rheumatic Fever ..	M. F.	4 4	— —	— —	— —	3 1	1 —	— 2	— —	— 1	— —
14. Diabetes	M. F.	10 25	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	1 2	4 9	2 7	2 6
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. ..	M. F.	68 118	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 4	23 29	20 37	20 48
16. Heart Disease ..	M. F.	503 552	— —	— —	— —	1 1	2 10	28 16	139 95	167 138	166 292
17. Arterio-sclerosis ..	M. F.	56 86	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	12 17	20 25	22 44

CAUSES OF DEATH—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
18. Bronchitis	M.	103	5	1	—	1	—	3	26	39	28
	F.	180	6	3	1	—	—	5	27	46	92
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	M.	184	30	19	9	2	5	13	59	29	18
	F.	139	15	12	6	2	—	3	27	31	43
20. Other respiratory .. Diseases. ..	M.	33	—	—	—	1	—	3	15	11	3
	F.	23	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	7	8
21. Ulcer of stomach or Duodenum.	M.	26	—	—	—	—	—	5	15	6	—
	F.	19	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	4	4
22. Diarrhœa, etc. ..	M.	22	16	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
	F.	16	10	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
23. Appendicitis and .. Typhlitis ..	M.	22	—	—	—	3	2	8	7	2	—
	F.	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	2	—
24. Cirrhosis of liver ..	M.	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	4	1
	F.	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	1	1
25. Acute and Chronic.. Nephritis ..	M.	64	—	—	—	2	—	8	23	12	19
	F.	83	—	—	1	2	3	3	29	21	24
26. Puerperal Sepsis ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	16	—	—	—	—	3	13	—	—	—
27. Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Par- turation	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	7	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	M.	70	69	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F.	61	59	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
29. Suicide	M.	24	—	—	—	—	1	8	11	4	—
	F.	22	—	—	—	—	2	6	13	1	—
30. Other Deaths from Violence	M.	82	1	1	4	6	14	15	19	11	11
	F.	58	1	1	—	3	7	4	11	13	18
31. Other Defined Diseases	M.	310	14	4	2	12	12	32	86	66	82
	F.	333	17	2	2	7	7	27	83	70	118
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown. ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

PARTICULARS OF PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
			s. d.	s. d.
38, Haselrigge Road Clapham.	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	21 0
47, Selkirk Road Balham.	Ditto	Failing to comply with Nuisance Order. Summons withdrawn the work having been done.	40 0 —	42 0 31 6
753, Garratt Lane Wandsworth.	Ditto	Summons withdrawn the work having been done.	—	—
14, Levenson Street Streatham.	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	21 0
93, Twilley Street Wandsworth.	Ditto	Ditto	—	63 0
443, Streatham High Road ..	Premises being infested with rats	Convicted	21 0	30 0
13, 15, 19, 23 and 25, Squarey Street Wandsworth.	Nuisances	Orders made for abatement of nuisances.	—	94 6
36, Haselrigge Road Clapham.	Ditto	Summons withdrawn the work having been done.	—	10 6
30, Algarve Road Wandsworth.	Ditto	Summons adjourned <i>sini die</i> ..	—	—

PARTICULARS OF PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS—*continued*,

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
			s. d.	s. d.
61, Burtop Road Wandsworth.	Nuisances	Summons withdrawn the work having been done.	—	10 6
71, Noyna Road Balham.	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	—
74, Park Hill Clapham.	Ditto	Ditto	—	21 0
15 and 17, Foss Road Balham.	Ditto	Summons withdrawn the work having been done.	—	42 0
78, Vant Road Tooting.	Ditto	Ditto	—	21 0
54, Rossiter Road Balham.	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	21 0
11, Cornford Grove Balham.	Ditto	Summons withdrawn the work having been done.	—	21 0
2, Chelsham Road Clapham.	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	21 0
17, Hopton Road Streatham.	Ditto	Summons dismissed—work done	—	21 0
53, Thornton Avenue Streatham.	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	21 0

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

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
			s. d.	s. d.
22, Ellison Road Streatham.	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	21 0
45 and 47, Colmer Road Streatham.	Ditto	Ditto	—	42 0
184, Brixton Hill	Ditto	Ditto	—	21 0
10, Cotman Street Wandsworth.	Ditto	Summons dismissed—work done	—	10 6
85, Selkirk Road Balham.	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	21 0
98, Selkirk Road Balham.	Ditto	Summons withdrawn, the work having been done.	—	10 6
44, St. Luke's Road Clapham.	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	—
4, Graveney Road Balham.	Ditto	Summons withdrawn the work having been done. ..	—	10 6
293, Streatham High Road ..	Ditto	Ditto	—	10 6
			61 0	660 0

HOUSING STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:—

Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	441
(i.) By the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..(flats)	30
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	411
(By the Borough Council since 1919— 1,143 houses and 70 flats).								

1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

(1.) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	17,710
(2.) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	..	..	..	..	..	1,515
(3.) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	47
(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	..	..	..	..	..	5,436

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	4,607
---	----	----	----	----	----	-------

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	23
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a.) By owners | 1 |
| (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
- | | |
|--|-----|
| | 811 |
|--|-----|
- (2.) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a.) By owners | 683 |
| (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
- | | |
|--|---|
| | 2 |
|--|---|
- (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 Wandsworth Borough Council,

MR. MAYOR, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith we have pleasure in submitting for your consideration our Annual Report on work performed by us under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928, during 1929.

The above Act, which was, in fact, a consolidation Act, came into force on 1st January, 1929, superseding the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, of 1875, *et seq.*

The Borough is to be congratulated on the fact that, during the first year in which this Act has been administered, the adulteration reported in samples submitted for analysis is as low as 1.9 per cent.; whereas, twenty years ago, in 1909, the adulteration detected amounted to practically 7 per cent.

This drop is the more remarkable when one takes into account the fact that during these twenty years, the addition of any colouring matter to Milk and of any preservative in most articles of food has been made an offence.

It also draws attention to the fact that more inspection of Foods and Drugs is carried out, since 2,000 samples were procured for analysis in the year under review, only 1,030 being submitted to the Public Analyst in 1909.

Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of this report is the low percentage of adulteration returned in the Milk samples examined, being, as it is, 1.6 as compared to 7.3 in 1909. In no case was preservative, colouring matter or dirt detected in any sample, and of the fourteen samples reported against, the deviation from the legal standard was serious in only two, which were cases of deficiency in Milk fat. The highest amount

of extraneous water detected in any of the Milk samples was as low as three per cent.

In no single article of food was any preservative found to be present (where permitted) in quantities in excess of the permissible limit, nor was any sample found to be preserved in which such preservation was prohibited.

Out of a total of 171 samples of Cream only one was proved to be artificially manufactured.

Below will be found the nature of the samples submitted together with the results of our analyses, the details of Drugs and "Other Articles" being set out in Tables following.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Bread	—	6	6	—	—	—
Butter	7	410	417	3	4	7
Cheese	—	6	6	—	—	—
Coffee	—	8	8	—	—	—
Confectionery and Jam ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream	1	171	172	1	—	1
Flour	—	4	4	—	—	—
Flour, Self-raising ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Margarine	—	24	24	—	—	—
Milk	836	3	839	13	1	14
Milk Condensed (Full Cream) ..	—	9	9	—	—	—
Milk, Condensed (Machine Skimmed) ..	—	9	9	—	—	—
Milk, Dried (Humanised) ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk, Evaporated ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mustard	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sugar	—	6	6	—	—	—
Tea	—	14	14	—	—	—
Vinegar	1	26	27	—	1	1
Vinegar, Malt ..	1	1	2	—	—	—
Drugs	—	42	42	—	1	1
Other Articles ..	9	396	405	2	12	14
TOTAL ..	855	1,145	2,000	19	19	38

DRUGS. (INFORMAL).

Nature of Sample.						Examined.	Adulterated.
Acid, Boric	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Acid, Citric	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
Acid, Tartaric	..	..	..	..	..	7	—
Cream of Tartar	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Friar's Balsam	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Glycerine	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Ointment, Mercury	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Ointment, White ppt.	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Powder, Compound Liquorice	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Powder, Gregory	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
Rhubarb, powdered	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	42	1

OTHER ARTICLES.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Almonds, ground	—	6	6	—	—	—
Arrowroot	—	9	9	—	—	—
Bacon	—	8	8	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	24	24	—	—	—
Barley, pearl	—	3	3	—	—	—
Brandy and Soda	—	1	1	—	—	—
Brawn	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cakes, sponge	—	6	6	—	—	—
"Cakeoma"	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cherries, Glacé	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cinnamon, ground	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extract	—	18	18	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	6	6	—	—	—
Custard Powder	—	18	18	—	—	—
Easter Egg	—	4	4	—	—	—
Eggs, dried	—	1	1	—	—	—
Egg substitute	—	5	5	—	—	—
Fish, canned	—	6	6	—	—	—
Fruit, canned	—	6	6	—	1	1
Fruit, dried	—	18	18	—	—	—
Ginger, preserved	—	3	3	—	—	—
Golden Syrup	—	6	6	—	—	—
Honey	—	12	12	—	—	—
Ice Cream	2	—	2	—	—	—
Lard	—	26	26	—	—	—
Lemonade	2	—	2	—	—	—
Lemonade Crystals	—	12	12	—	8	8
Lemon Cheese	—	12	12	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	22	22	—	—	—
Mace, ground	—	2	2	—	—	—

OTHER ARTICLES.—*continued.*

Nature of Sample.	Examined			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Meat, canned ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Meat, cooked ..	—	8	8	—	—	—
Meat, potted ..	—	12	12	—	—	—
Mincemeat ..	—	16	16	—	—	—
Oatmeal ..	—	12	12	—	—	—
Olive Oil ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Peel, candied ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Pepper ..	2	9	11	1	2	3
Pickles ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rice ..	—	24	24	—	—	—
Sausages ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sausages, cooked ..	—	9	9	—	—	—
Sausages, preserved ..	—	15	15	—	—	—
Soup powder ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Tapioca ..	—	12	12	—	1	1
Vegetables, canned ..	3	1	4	1	—	1
Wine, Non-alcoholic ..	—	9	9	—	—	—
Yeast ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Total ..	9	396	405	2	12	14

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.	
43	Butter	..	..	..	33	% Margarine.
44	Ditto	..	..	..	33	% Margarine.
45	Milk	..	..	..	2	% Deficient in Fat.
134	Tinned Beans	..	..	..	0.83	grs. Copper Sulphate per lb.
143	Milk	..	..	..	2½	% Extraneous Water.
166	Ditto	..	..	..	3	% Extraneous Water.
301	Butter	..	..	..	0.8	% Excess Water.
427	Milk	..	..	..	3	% Deficient in Fat.
499	Ditto	..	..	..	6	% Deficient in Fat.
546	Ditto	..	..	..	3	% Extraneous Water.
585	Ditto	..	..	..	1	% Extraneous Water.
654	Ditto	..	..	..	23	% Deficient in Fat.
666	Cream	..	..	..	41.3	% Deficient in Non-fatty Solids.
669	Milk	..	..	..	2½	% Extraneous Water
718	Ditto	..	..	..	4	% Deficient in Fat.
744	Ditto	..	..	..	2½	% Extraneous Water.
781	Ditto	..	..	..	33	% Deficient in Fat.
834	Ditto	..	..	..	1½	% Extraneous Water.
854	Pepper	..	..	..	42.5	% Rice and Maize Starches.

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

Case No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Report.
9	Butter	Contains Margarine.
152	Vinegar	Deficient in Acetic Acid.
305	Gregory Powder	Made with Magnesium Carbonate.
355	Butter	Contains Margarine.
418	Tapioca	Contains Sago.
421	Milk	Deficient in Fat.
425	Butter	Contains excess Water
524	Lemonade Crystals	Made with Tartaric Acid.
525	Ditto	Ditto
526	Ditto	Ditto
527	Ditto	Ditto
528	Ditto	Ditto
615	Ditto	Ditto
617	Ditto	Ditto
618	Ditto	Ditto
770	Butter	Contains excess Water.
882	Tinned Apricots	Contains over 2 grs. Tin per lb.
1020	Pepper	Contains Maize and Rice Starches.
1022	Ditto	Ditto

The average water content of the 417 samples of Butter examined amounted to 14·2 per cent. whilst that of the 24 samples of Margarine was 12·5 per cent.

The monthly composition of the Milks reported as genuine during the year is given below :—

Month.	No.	Total Milk Solids.	Milk fat.	Non-fatty Solids.
January	42	12·43 %	3·59 %	8·84 %
February	64	12·38 %	3·56 %	8·82 %
March	25	12·32 %	3·52 %	8·80 %
April	163	12·20 %	3·40 %	8·80 %
May	96	12·21 %	3·44 %	8·77 %
June	48	12·14 %	3·33 %	8·81 %
July	62	12·05 %	3·43 %	8·62 %
August	95	12·07 %	3·51 %	8·56 %
September	100	12·30 %	3·52 %	8·78 %
October	27	12·51 %	3·75 %	8·77 %
November	88	12·66 %	3·78 %	8·88 %
December	15	12·34 %	3·59 %	8·75 %

The average composition of the above 825 samples was as follows :—

Total Milk Solids	..	..	..	12·28 per cent.
Milk fat	..	..	..	3·51 „
Non-fatty Solids	..	..	..	<u>8·77 „</u>

During the year four informal samples, one each of Brandy and Soda, Cream, Pickles and Tongue, were submitted as the result of complaints having been received from ratepayers in respect to them, but in no case was any deleterious ingredient found to be present.

In concluding we should like to place on record the valuable assistance and hearty co-operation we have, at all times, received from your Chief Food Inspector, Mr. Thomas Newell.

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

Your obedient servants,

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

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

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