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Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth.



Annual Report
on the
Health,
Sanitary Condition, &c.
OF THE BOROUGH,
For the Year 1930,

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 1930.

*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 1930.

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 work 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.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE BOROUGH.

Area	9,199 acres
Population in 1930	355,864
No. of inhabited houses in 1921	62,540
No. of families, or separate occupiers, in 1921	80,526
Rateable value in 1930.. .. .	£2,826,679
Estimated produce of a penny rate	£11,500

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Births :—

Males ..	2,390	Legitimate ..	4,443
Females..	2,298	Illegitimate..	245
Total Births..	4,688	Birth-rate	13·17

Still Births :—

Males ..	56
Females..	46

Total Still Births	102	Rate per 1,000 total births	21·7
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Deaths :—

Total Deaths	3,769	Death-rate ..	10·59
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions	48·0

No. of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—

From sepsis	6
From other causes	15

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

Legitimate	238
Illegitimate	22
Total	260

Infantile mortality	55
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Deaths from Tuberculosis :—

No. .. 308	Rate	·86
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Total deaths from Measles	47
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Total deaths from Whooping Cough	6
--	---

Total deaths from Diarrhœa (under two years of age)	32
---	----

Population.

The population at the middle of the year was estimated to be 355,864, and all the rates used in this Report are calculated on this figure. The corresponding figure for the year 1929 was 355,807.

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 1930
Clapham	..	..	..	..	60,540	63,689
Putney	..	..	..	..	28,558	32,449
Balham	..	..	..	..	50,888	55,174
Streatham	..	..	..	..	52,607	60,717
Tooting	..	..	..	..	40,135	41,004
Wandsworth	..	..	..	..	95,579	102,831
Whole Borough					328,307	355,864

Births.

The total number of births occurring in the Borough was 3,599, including 433 non-residents who were born in Institutions. 1,522 births of Borough residents occurred outside the Borough, so that the corrected number of births was 4,688 compared with 4,632 in 1929.

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	484	436	920	14.44	3.85
Putney	201	168	369	11.37	.19
Balham	378	386	764	13.84	2.30
Streatham	435	447	882	14.52	3.32
Tooting	235	227	462	11.26	2.22
Wandsworth	657	634	1,291	12.55	2.41
Whole Borough	2,390	2,298	4,688	13.17	2.58

The birth-rate was 13·17 per 1,000, compared with 13·01 for 1929, and 15·47 the decennial average.

The rate for the whole of London during 1930 was 15·7 and for England and Wales, 16·3.

246 illegitimate births took place in the Borough, but only 117 belonged to the Borough. On the other hand 128 illegitimate births belonging to Wandsworth occurred outside the Borough, making a corrected total of illegitimate births belonging to Wandsworth of 245. 51 of these belonged to Clapham, 19 to Putney, 43 to Balham, 47 to Streatham, 18 to Tooting, and 67 to Wandsworth.

The percentage of illegitimate births to total births was 5·2.

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 ..	630	516	129	61	318	8	11
Putney	312	268	118	13	135	2	10
Balham	541	523	175	43	279	26	13
Streatham ..	799	672	151	58	383	80	17
Tooting	399	386	70	40	272	4	7
Wandsworth ..	918	830	183	79	542	26	29
Whole Borough	3,599	3,195	826	294	1,929	146	87

Deaths.

The number of deaths which took place in the Borough during the year was 3,122, but 1,094 of these did not belong to the Borough, while 1,741 Borough residents died outside the Borough.

The corrected number of deaths for the Borough, after allowing for these factors, was 3,769, of whom 1,831 were males and 1,938 females.

The corrected death-rate for the year was 10·59, compared with 12·85 in 1929.

The death-rate for the whole of London for 1930 was 11·4, for England and Wales 11·4, in the 107 County Boroughs and great Towns 11·5, and in the 157 smaller Towns 10·5.

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	339	336	675	10·59
Putney	168	195	363	11·18
Balham	303	334	637	11·54
Streatham	331	349	680	11·19
Tooting	189	182	371	9·04
Wandsworth	501	542	1,043	10·14
Whole Borough	1,831	1,938	3,769	10·59

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 1930.

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	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	4
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	47	24	23	8	22	10	7	...	...	...	...	9	3	5	5	7	18	26
Scarlet Fever	6	3	3	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	6
Whooping Cough	6	2	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	30	14	16	3	1	19	15	1	...	...	...	9	3	7	3	3	5	28
Influenza	22	7	15	1	...	...	...	...	3	10	8	4	2	4	4	3	5	8
Erysipelas	12	5	7	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	5	3	...	3	4	1	1	10
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Epidemic Diseases	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	263	154	109	...	1	...	3	62	107	79	11	52	24	43	33	33	78	153
Tuberculous Meningitis	21	11	10	3	2	2	6	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	4	7	21
Abdominal Tuberculosis	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	19	10	9	1	1	1	2	1	4	6	3	3	2	3	5	2	4	12
Other Infective Diseases	16	11	5	2	...	...	1	3	1	9	...	5	2	3	2	2	2	14
Cancer, Malignant Disease	544	228	316	...	...	2	...	2	40	251	249	100	43	92	110	53	146	284
Rheumatic Fever	30	11	19	...	...	...	7	7	4	4	8	6	3	7	3	2	9	13
Diabetes	30	12	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	18	6	4	10	3	2	5	12
Other General Diseases	65	15	50	...	1	1	...	5	13	19	26	17	7	9	14	9	9	32
Alcoholism	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	2	3	2	1	...	1	5	7
Chronic Poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	18	12	6	5	1	...	5	1	1	4	1	2	...	4	5	2	5	11
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	157	66	91	5	...	...	1	...	7	39	107	34	9	33	34	12	35	56
Convulsions	8	6	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	2	5
Other Diseases of Nervous System	133	81	52	1	2	2	10	8	25	46	39	19	15	23	24	17	35	90
Organic Diseases of Heart	696	288	408	...	...	...	1	4	32	139	520	127	67	107	124	74	197	327
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	237	123	114	...	...	1	4	3	13	62	154	47	31	50	40	18	51	78
Bronchitis	187	94	93	6	...	1	...	...	4	47	129	38	11	30	27	17	64	34
Broncho-Pneumonia	112	53	59	22	11	6	1	1	11	19	41	25	11	26	18	6	26	54
Lobar Pneumonia	39	20	19	1	1	...	...	2	10	15	10	12	6	4	8	2	7	16
Pneumonia (type not distinguished)	56	31	25	8	...	2	...	1	8	21	16	6	8	12	9	3	18	35
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	26	15	11	2	...	...	...	...	7	17	3	3	2	9	3	6	9	...
Ulcer of Stomach	29	15	14	...	...	...	...	1	3	18	7	2	4	5	9	2	7	20
Diarrhœa	14	10	4	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	9	13
Enteritis	19	10	9	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	6	2	6	15
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	27	21	6	...	...	2	4	4	5	7	5	7	4	5	3	1	7	27
Obstruction of Intestines	31	11	20	4	...	...	...	1	1	8	17	4	5	3	9	2	8	25
Cirrhosis of Liver	16	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	4	1	1	4	2	2	6	12
Other Diseases of Liver	28	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	17	3	4	3	8	1	9	14
Other Diseases of Digestive System	57	29	28	4	1	3	2	7	8	17	15	14	9	3	16	3	12	42
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	169	86	83	...	...	...	1	3	13	68	84	27	16	21	30	23	52	109
Other Diseases of Urinary System	67	57	10	1	...	...	...	1	7	10	48	8	4	12	11	5	27	52
Diseases of Generative System	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	6
Puerperal Fever	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	6
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	4	2	3	2	...	4	10
Premature Birth	59	31	28	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	5	18	6	16	33
Congenital Debility and Malformation	49	32	17	45	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	5	6	5	9	15	28
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	34	17	17	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	5	3	2	14	25
Old Age	113	45	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	13	12	27	22	10	29	31
Deaths from Accident	139	83	56	2	1	1	18	24	25	29	39	15	15	28	27	12	42	123
Deaths from Suicide	50	34	16	...	...	...	...	2	15	25	8	6	5	13	8	4	14	30
Other Violent Deaths	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	4
Other Defined Diseases	28	18	10	5	...	...	1	3	2	9	8	5	3	2	2	5	11	24
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1
All causes	3769	1831	1938	260	53	47	93	158	403	1021	1734	675	363	637	680	371	1043	2001

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.
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
1929	13.01	15.7	16.3	12.85	13.8	13.4
Average 10 years ..	15.47	19.2	19.2	10.86	12.1	12.2
1930	13.17	15.7	16.3	10.59	11.4	11.4

The total number of deaths which occurred in Institutions, etc., inside the Borough was 1,355, but 1,094 of these persons did not belong to the Borough.

A total of 2,001 persons belonging to the Borough died in Institutions, 261 occurring in Institutions within the Borough and 1,740 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	1,052	Middlesex Hospital ..	7
Banstead Mental Hospital	16	National Hospital ..	10
Cane Hill Mental Hospital	11	St. Columba's Hospital ..	7
Grove Park Mental Hospital	15	St. George's Hospital ..	8
Horton Mental Hospital ..	25	St. Luke's Hospital ..	7
Maudsley Hospital	6	St. Thomas's Hospital ..	50
West Park Mental Hospital	13	South Western Hospital ..	10
Other Mental Hospitals ..	21	Victoria Hospital	10
Other Poor Law Institutions	13	Western Hospital	7
		Westminster Hospital ..	6
OTHER HOSPITALS :—		OTHER INSTITUTIONS, ETC. :—	
Belgrave Hospital	14	Other Institutions	137
Bolingbroke Hospital ..	52	Other Places not Public	
Brompton Hospital	6	Institutions	92
Cancer Hospital	7	On Railway	4
Charing Cross Hospital ..	13	On Street	25
Colindale Hospital	13	River Thames	8
Guy's Hospital	12	Private Nursing Homes ..	31
Infants' Hospital	9		1,740
King's College Hospital ..	17	Institutions, etc., inside the	
London Hospital	6	Borough	261
			<hr/> 2,001 <hr/>

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths under one year was 260 :—49 in Clapham, 13 in Putney, 32 in Balham, 47 in Streatham,

33 in Tooting and 86 in Wandsworth. As the number of births was 4,688 the Infantile Morality rate was 55 per 1,000 births, compared with 61 last year. The decrease in the rate is due to the decrease in the number of deaths from Whooping Cough.

The infantile mortality rate is lower than last year, and compares favourably with the decennial average, which was 57, and with the whole of London, which was 59 per 1,000 births.

For the 10 years ending 1918 the average infantile mortality rate was 87, while the 10 years ending 1930 the average rate was 57. This fall represents a saving of over 200 infant lives per annum.

The number of deaths among legitimate infants was 238 to 4,443 births—a mortality of 53 per 1,000 births, while the number of deaths among illegitimate infants was 22 to 245 births—a mortality of 89 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	88	24	11	8	131	42	36	28	23	260
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	8
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	5
Convulsions	3	1	—	—	4	1	—	1	1	7
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	3	1	1	5	7	9	7	3	31
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	3	2	13
Enteritis	—	1	—	—	1	6	5	2	3	17
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Injury at Birth	14	2	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	16
Atelectasis	10	3	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	15
Congenital Malformations	14	2	2	1	19	5	2	—	—	26
Premature Birth	36	10	5	3	54	5	—	—	—	59
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3	1	—	1	5	3	6	4	—	18
Other Causes	7	—	1	—	8	4	6	3	6	27
Totals	88	24	11	8	131	42	36	28	23	260

Nett Births in the year : legitimate, 4,443 ; illegitimate, 245.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 238 ; illegitimate infants, 22.

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.
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
1929	65	38	62	44	69	74	61
Average for 10 years	57	58	52		67	61	57
1930	53	35	41	53	71	66	55
No. of deaths under 1 year, 1930 ..	49	13	32	47	33	86	260

Maternal Mortality.

15 deaths occurred from accidents and diseases of pregnancy and six from Puerperal Fever, giving a total of 21 deaths after childbirth. This is equivalent to a rate of 4·47 per 1,000 births, compared with 4·9 in 1929.

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

INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from these diseases including all forms of Tuberculosis was 492 :—92 in Clapham, 43 in Putney, 77 in Balham, 72 in Streatham, 62 in Tooting, and 146 in Wandsworth.

From all infective diseases the death-rate was 1·38 per 1,000 :—1·44 in Clapham, 1·32 in Putney, 1·39 in Balham, 1·18 in Streatham, 1·51 in Tooting, and 1·41 in Wandsworth.

The rate in 1921 was 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 ; in 1928, 1·35 ; and in 1929, 2·14 per 1,000.

The rate is lower than in 1929, owing to the decrease in the number of deaths from Influenza, Whooping Cough and Tuberculosis.

The rate from the principal infective diseases, viz. :—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Diarrhoea, was ·35 per 1,000, compared with ·70 in 1921 ; ·73 in 1922 ; ·39 in 1923 ; ·47 in 1924 ; ·32 in 1925 ; ·37 in 1926 ; ·25 in 1927 ; ·27 in 1928 ; and ·36 in 1929. The rate was ·37 in Clapham, ·28 in Putney, ·29 in Balham, ·29 in Streatham, ·36 in Tooting, and ·44 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 40 and 31 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	30	29	1	3	1	2	4	4	11	4	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	6	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—
Erysipelas	12	2	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	5
Whooping Cough	6	6	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia :—															
Acute Influenzal	9	1	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2
Acute Primary	57	15	42	10	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	4	17	18
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	137	57	80	16	6	3	5	8	15	4	3	11	13	25	28
NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.															
Measles	47	47	—	8	22	4	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	14	1	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	5
Diarrhoea	33	32	1	30	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other (if any)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	94	80	14	39	24	4	6	—	7	—	—	1	1	7	5
GRAND TOTAL	231	137	94	55	30	7	11	8	22	4	3	12	14	32	33

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	9	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	2	—
Diphtheria	866	690	176	13	27	33	59	68	349	141	61	89	18	8	—
Scarlet Fever	981	792	189	5	23	32	62	85	453	132	64	102	18	5	—
Enteric Fever and Para- typhoid Fever	27	5	22	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	4	10	6	—	2
Puerperal Fever	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	28	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	23	2	—	—
Erysipelas	150	17	133	4	3	—	1	1	4	4	3	17	18	69	26
Whooping Cough	809	801	8	66	73	61	111	127	353	10	1	2	4	1	—
Pneumonia :—															
Acute Influenzal	29	5	24	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	4	3	11	5
Acute Primary	468	163	305	37	21	26	17	9	40	13	19	72	62	92	60
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Malaria	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAL ..	3391	2477	914	126	149	154	253	291	1202	302	161	331	136	192	94

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	2	1	3	1	9	8	—
Diphtheria	231	57	110	136	133	199	866	840	30
Scarlet Fever	204	101	127	224	99	226	981	831	6
Enteric and Para-typhoid Fevers	3	9	2	2	4	7	27	19	4
Puerperal Fever	—	2	3	—	4	4	13	10	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	2	3	8	6	3	28	25	6
Erysipelas	25	6	30	29	11	49	150	32	12
Whooping Cough	121	119	66	140	39	324	809	8	6
Pneumonia—Acute Influenzal	13	1	—	3	4	8	29	—	9
Pneumonia—Acute Primary	89	46	61	53	35	184	468	—	57
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	3	1
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	2
Malaria	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—
Dysentery	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
TOTAL	693	348	405	599	339	1007	3391	1778	137
Tuberculosis—all forms	100	66	96	80	93	203	638	376	308
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	2	5	8	1	6	31	6	2
TOTAL	109	68	101	88	94	209	669	382	310
GRAND TOTAL	802	416	506	687	433	1216	4060	2160	447

The total number of cases, less Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, was 3,891 compared with 5,246 in 1929, 4,149 in 1928, 4,280 in 1927, and 3,316 in 1926. The decrease, compared with 1929, is due to the decrease in the number of cases of Whooping Cough and Influenzal Pneumonia.

Small-pox.

During the year nine cases of Small-pox occurred, compared with 15 cases in 1929. There were no deaths.

Three of the cases occurred in one household in which the initial case was infected from outside the Borough, and the other two cases were infected by him.

Six of the nine patients had never been vaccinated, two of them, both adults, had last been vaccinated in infancy, and in one the history of vaccination was indefinite.

Vaccination.

Transfer of Officers.

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, Vaccination Officers and Public Vaccinators have been transferred from the Board of Guardians to the Council. The work of these officers is now controlled by the Public Health Committee.

A list of the officers concerned is included under Staff on Page 92.

Table XII. is taken from the official returns of the Vaccination Officers for the year 1929. It shows the number of children successfully vaccinated for the whole Borough, as well as for the separate sub-districts.

The percentage of children vaccinated to total births was 53.6 :—in Clapham, 53.2 ; in Putney, 69.4 ; in Balham, 51.9 ; in Streatham, 49.6 ; in Tooting, 37.9 ; and in Wandsworth, 60.2. This percentage is lower than that recorded last year.

TABLE XII.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births returned from 1st January to 31st December, 1929.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Certificates of Conscientious objection.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed to District, Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removed to places unknown, or which cannot be traced; and cases not having been found.	Remaining on Books as Unvaccinated.
Clapham ..	550	293	5	—	18	145	5	16	38	30
Putney	298	207	2	—	3	54	1	9	8	14
Balham	535	278	3	—	23	156	2	10	26	37
Streatham ..	823	409	10	—	40	215	5	85	26	33
Tooting	427	162	5	—	15	189	1	6	18	31
Wandsworth ..	977	589	4	—	42	257	6	9	37	33
TOTALS ..	3,610	1,938	29	—	141	1,016	20	135	153	178

Diphtheria.

866 cases occurred, compared with 724 in 1929, and 568 in 1928. The number of deaths was 30, compared with 25 in 1929. The death-rate for 1930 was .08 and the case mortality was 3.4 per cent.

The rate per 1,000 of population was 2.43 :—3.62 in Clapham ; 1.75 in Putney ; 1.99 in Balham ; 2.23 in Streatham ; 3.24 in Tooting ; and 1.93 in Wandsworth.

Of the 866 cases, 840 or 96 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

Parochial, St. Mary's Roman Catholic and Telferscot Road Schools, Clapham; Huntingfield Road, Putney Church of England, Felsham Road and Lower Common Schools, Putney; Balham Central, Bec Secondary, Broadwater Road, Hearnville Road, Ravenstone, Smallwood Road and St. Mary's Schools, Balham; Eardley Road, Mitcham Lane, St. Leonard's, Streatham Secondary, Sunnyhill Road and Woodmansterne Road Schools, Streatham; Defoe, Ensham Central, Franciscan Road, Hillbrook Road, Sellincourt Road and Tooting Graveney Schools, Tooting; Allfarthing Lane, Brandlehow Road, Earlsfield, Garratt Lane, Swaffield Road, 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 60 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.

One child who was a diphtheria "carrier" attended the special clinic at Guy's Hospital for treatment.

During the year 57 tubes of anti-toxin were issued to medical practitioners for use in cases of Diphtheria.

The Council's Clinics for Immunisation against Diphtheria.

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

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

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

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

Every Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 3.30 p.m.

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

Every Friday afternoon from 2 to 3.30 p.m.

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

METHOD OF PROCEDURE :—The following is the routine procedure :—A Schick test is performed on all adults and on children over 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.

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

ATTENDANCES :—The number of persons who have attended at the Clinics was 1,169 in 1928, 647 in 1929, and 849 in 1930, making a total of 2,665 in three 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.

1,978 of the total number who attended were given the Initial Schick Test to see if they were susceptible to Diphtheria, and the remaining 687 were given immunising injections without a preliminary Schick Test. Almost all of the latter were young children, under five years of age, who were assumed to be susceptible to Diphtheria on account of their 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 1,429 persons gave a positive result to the initial Schick Test showing that they were susceptible to Diphtheria. This is 72 per cent.

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 advanced. 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 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

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	69	911	302	659	623	1282	77	70	673	756	1429
Schick Negative	12	224	154	208	182	390	66	54	222	288	510
Result not read	—	20	13	12	21	33	4	2	12	27	39
TOTAL	81	1155	469	879	826	1705	147	126	907	1071	1978
Percentage Positive ..	85%	79%	64%	75%	75%	75%	52%	56%	74%	71%	72%

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
441	635	143	601	621	1222	24	26	605	667	1272

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 attending the Clinics who required immunisation was 2,116. This number is made up of the 1,429 who were found to be Schick positive after the initial test, and the 687, who were assumed to be susceptible without a test. The subsequent history of these 2,116 persons is given in the following statement :—

No. who were immunised and found to be PROTECTED as shown by a NEGATIVE re-Schick Test	1272
No. who received a course of injections but are not yet protected as the re-Schick Test is still positive	142
No. who received injections, the value of which is not known as they have not attended to be retested	681
Schick positive cases who were not injected ..	21
Total number of Susceptibles	<u>2116</u>

This statement shows that 1,272, or 60 per cent. of the susceptible persons who attended the Centres in three years have been protected. Further particulars about the protected persons are given in Table XIV. where they are divided into age groups and sexes, and in Table XV. which shows the number of doses and the time required to produce immunity. In most of the 1,272 cases a negative result was obtained on the first occasion when the re-test was performed, but in some instances one or more positive results preceded the final negative reading. Only the final negative results of the re-tests are recorded in Table XV.

A study of this tabular statement brings out several facts of interest. The majority of the cases—1,168 out of the total of 1,272—became protected after the routine of three injections had been given. In 18 instances the retest was done and found

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 3 years			
CHILDREN UNDER 15.												
One Series	{	1 injection ..	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	2
			2 injections ..	4	2	5	2	13	1	2	—	16
			3 injections ..	528	313	162	57	1060	38	23	3	1124
			4 injections ..	5	1	—	2	8	—	—	—	8
Two Series	{	4 injections ..	—	—	3	2	5	2	—	—	7
			5 injections ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	4
			6 injections ..	—	—	1	10	11	22	19	9	61
TOTAL UNDER 15			537	317	172	74	1100	64	46	12	1222	
ADULTS OVER 15.												
First Series	{	3 injections ..	18	12	8	2	40	3	1	—	44
			4 injections ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Second Series		6 injections ..	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	—	5
TOTAL ALL AGES			555	330	180	78	1143	68	49	12	1272	

to be negative after only one or two injections. These were cases who for some reason were unable to complete the three injections at once but came after an interval and were then re-tested to see if by chance they had become immunised. Seventy-seven persons required a second series of injections before a negative re-test was obtained.

It will be noticed from this Table that the time taken to produce immunity varies very much. Much of this variation is due to delay on the part of the person concerned in attending for the re-test to be performed. Some of it is due to actual delay in the production of immunity as shown by one or more positive results to the re-test before the final negative result is obtained.

Of the 1,272 persons who have been protected at the Clinics, 555 obtained that protection within four months after the last injection had been given. 885 were protected within six months. There is little doubt that a proportion of the remainder, in whom the period required was longer than six months, would have been found protected if they had attended earlier to be re-tested.

In addition to these 1,272 persons who have been protected, 142 have completed the first series of injections but cannot yet be recorded as protected as the last re-Schick Test performed was positive. Sixty-three of them have not attended since the re-test, while in 79 a second series of injections was given. Of these 79, 70 have not attended to be retested, while nine of them still gave a positive re-test after the second series. Five of these nine have been given a third series of injections.

A further 681 persons were given immunising injections at the Clinics, but the value of these cannot be determined as they have not attended to be re-tested. This number includes 571 who completed the first series of three injections and 110 who only received one or two injections.

A further 21 susceptible persons have not yet commenced the course of injections.

DIPHTHERIA FOLLOWING IMMUNISING INJECTIONS :— Owing to the fact that immunity does not develop at once it is important to remember that a child may develop Diphtheria during the period which elapses between the administration of the immunising

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

Six children who have received at least three immunising injections at the Centres have developed Diphtheria. As will be seen from the particulars given below the attack in at least four of the cases was a mild one. All of them recovered.

In cases Nos. 1 and 3 the attack of Diphtheria occurred before immunity had developed. In case No. 2, although the re-test was negative a few days before the illness, immunity had taken some nine months to develop, and the attack of Diphtheria was so slight as to be almost negligible. In case 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. In the other two cases the attack of Diphtheria developed more than two years after the children had been immunised and had re-acted negative to the Re-Schick Test.

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

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

Case No. 2.—A boy of 6—Schick Test positive—received three doses of Toxoid Anti-toxin mixture—Re-Schick Test positive five months and negative nine 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.

CASE NO. 3.—A girl of 7—Schick Test positive—received three doses of Toxoid Anti-toxin mixture—developed Diphtheria five months and nine days after the last dose—

membrane present and virulent organisms on culture—Re-Schick Test performed on same day as admitted to hospital was positive—the attack was only a slight one—has not attended for further re-test.

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

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 four 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.

CASE No. 5.—Was immunised when two years and gave a negative Re-Schick Test within six months. A few days before her fifth birthday developed clinical Diphtheria, cultures from both throat and nose showing the specific organism. The attack was a mild one and she recovered.

CASE No. 6.—Was immunised at the age of four and gave a negative Re-Schick Test within six months. Two and a half years after the re-test, developed clinical Diphtheria with the organism present on culture—Recovered.

In addition to these six cases of clinical Diphtheria, cultures of the Diphtheria organism were obtained from five other children some time after they had been immunised at the Clinics and had re-acted negative to the Re-Schick Test. In another case this occurred in a child three months after he had given a negative re-action to the primary Schick Test. In none of these six

cases was there any definite symptom of Diphtheria, which suggests that they were protected against the disease.

Scarlet Fever.

981 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, compared with 899 in 1929, 752 in 1928, 816 in 1927.

Six cases died, compared with six and three respectively for the two previous years, and the death-rate was $\cdot 01$ per 1,000 compared with $\cdot 016$ and $\cdot 008$. The case mortality was $\cdot 61$ per cent.

The case-rate per 1,000 of population, was $2\cdot 75$:— $3\cdot 23$ in Clapham ; $3\cdot 11$ in Putney ; $2\cdot 30$ in Balham ; $3\cdot 68$ in Streatham ; $2\cdot 41$ in Tooting ; and $2\cdot 19$ in Wandsworth.

Of the total number of cases, 831 or 83 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.

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

Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fevers.

27 cases, and four deaths of the above occurred, compared with 11 cases and four deaths in the previous year.

11 of the cases were true Enteric Fever and 16 were Paratyphoid Fever.

Nine of the cases of Paratyphoid fever were in Putney and Roehampton, during the months of July and August, and were associated with a larger outbreak which occurred in the adjoining district of Barnes. None of the cases proved fatal.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

During the year there were 13 cases of Puerperal Fever and 28 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified. 10 of the cases

died. The death-rate was .02 per 1,000 of population and 2.1 per 1,000 births.

Erysipelas.

150 cases were notified and 12 deaths occurred during the year, compared with 162 and two in 1929.

Whooping Cough.

Six deaths occurred during the year, while the number of cases notified was 809. The death-rate was .01 per 1,000.

Eight of the cases were removed to hospital.

916 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors to houses where cases of Whooping Cough occurred, and 52 premises were disinfected.

Influenza.

The number of deaths from Influenza was 22 compared with 237 in 1929, 41 in 1928, 136 in 1927 and 56 in 1926.

The death-rate was .06 per 1,000.

Influenzal Pneumonia and Acute Primary Pneumonia.

29 cases of acute Influenzal Pneumonia and 468 cases of acute Primary Pneumonia were notified. Nine of the former and 57 of the latter died.

The total number of deaths credited to all forms of Pneumonia during the year was 207, compared with 331 in 1929, 246 in 1928, 239 in 1927, 217 in 1926, 181 in 1925, 233 in 1924, 189 in 1923, 236 in 1922 and 241 in 1921.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Three cases of this disease occurred. None of them terminated fatally. A further 18 deaths were registered as being caused by Meningitis. Two other cases of this disease were notified, but proved not to be cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis.

One case and no death occurred.

One child was admitted during the year for treatment at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, under the scheme provided by the L.C.C.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

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

Malaria.

Two cases were notified. No death occurred.

Dysentery.

Two cases of Dysentery were notified and no death occurred.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

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

TABLE XVI.

	Result of Treatment.			
	Re- covered— Vision not affected.	Vision Im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Died.
Treatment received :—				
In Hospital	5	—	—	1
At Hospital, Out-patient	4	—	—	—
At home	20	—	—	1
TOTAL ..	29	—	—	2

29 of the cases recovered without any impairment of vision, one case died of Congenital Syphilis and another from Atelectasis.

Measles.

The current year is the biennial year for Measles, and the epidemic began in December, 1929.

The number of cases of Measles brought to my notice during the year October 1st, 1929, to September 30th, 1930, was 4,046. The majority of these cases were reported by teachers at the elementary schools, and in arriving at this figure 65 cases, which proved after investigation not to be suffering from Measles, are excluded.

46 of the cases died during the epidemic year, and 47 during the calendar year.

23 cases of German Measles were also reported.

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

167 cases were removed to hospital, compared with 236 in the epidemic year of 1928.

TABLE XVII.
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	1929-30
CASES REPORTED.									
In a Measles year	2,183	—	3,905	—	4,219	—	4,596	—	4,046
In a Non-Measles year ..	—	160	—	293	—	81	—	355	—
DEATHS.									
In a Measles year	75	—	80	—	52	—	38	—	46
In a Non-Measles year ..	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
PERIOD. Calendar Year	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
CASES REPORTED	1,842	663	3,418	474	4,028	172	4,529	380	3,976
DEATHS	72	11	71	1	51	4	36	1	47

95 cases requiring special home nursing were referred to the District Nursing Associations in the Borough, compared with 55 in 1928, and the nurses made 1,003 visits to these cases compared with 436 in 1928.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population was .13, compared with .10 in 1928, and .14 in 1926.

905 premises were disinfected at the request of the occupiers.

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

TABLE XVIII.

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases	Totals.
CLAPHAM.										
Aristotle Road	3	1	1	—	7	1	1	1	2	17
Bonneville Road	10	10	77	—	49	21	79	2	23	271
Cavendish Road	14	23	40	—	5	—	60	—	1	143
Christchurch	4	2	30	—	4	—	10	—	—	50
Clapham Parochial, Macaulay Rd.	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Clapham Parochial, Old Town ..	4	17	29	—	1	—	16	—	10	77
Haselrigge Road	25	16	51	1	32	4	9	1	2	141
Henry Thornton, South Side ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	1	10
Larkhall Lane	9	1	54	—	10	—	41	3	14	132
New Park Road	4	3	68	1	65	21	11	—	9	182
New Road	3	1	1	—	4	—	1	—	2	12
St. Andrew's Street	2	11	10	—	2	—	—	—	4	29
St. Mary's, Crescent Lane	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
St. Mary's, St. Alphonsus Road ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Stonhouse Street	11	7	79	2	36	—	40	—	2	177
Telferscot Road	4	5	37	2	55	26	11	1	2	143
PUTNEY.										
All Saints'	—	2	29	—	4	1	1	1	3	41
Hotham Road	17	2	89	1	71	17	1	—	21	219
Huntingfield Road	29	9	67	—	11	34	1	—	—	151
Parochial, Roehampton	3	—	14	1	15	2	—	—	—	35
Roehampton, National	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Agnes, R.C.	—	10	13	—	1	1	—	—	—	25
St. Mary's	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Upper Grade	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	7
Carried forward ..	158	135	695	8	374	128	289	9	96	1,892

TABLE XVIII.—continued.

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
Brought forward ..	158	135	695	8	374	128	289	9	96	1,892
BALHAM.										
Balham Central	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bec, The	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Broadwater Road	18	18	19	—	18	—	52	—	—	125
Broadwater Road Special ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fircroft Road	8	4	76	—	33	—	42	—	4	167
Hearnville Road	5	6	25	—	5	—	1	—	1	43
Holy Trinity, Balham	—	2	19	—	7	—	37	1	5	71
Nightingale Square R.C. ..	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Oldridge Road	10	3	23	—	8	3	93	—	14	154
Ravenstone Street	17	8	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	33
St. Mary's	11	3	33	—	2	—	6	1	—	56
Smallwood Road	15	20	95	—	9	—	5	—	1	145
STREATHAM.										
Eardley Road	38	20	97	3	1	16	55	1	10	241
Furzedown Demonstration ..	4	5	50	—	2	3	19	—	1	84
Granton Road	5	1	123	—	2	10	31	—	7	179
Hitherfield Road	1	2	14	1	74	1	16	—	5	114
Holy Trinity	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	6
Immanuel	1	6	12	—	3	—	—	—	—	22
Mitcham Lane	39	10	49	1	1	2	81	—	7	190
New School, Leigham Court Road	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Andrew's, Colmer Road ..	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
St. Andrew's, Coventry Hall ..	1	1	62	1	5	2	24	—	2	98
St. Leonard's	3	12	24	—	22	—	36	—	—	97
Sunnyhill Road	5	5	16	—	8	1	16	2	7	60
Woodmansterne Road	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
TOOTING.										
Ensham Central	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ensham	4	5	64	1	4	4	16	—	7	105
Defoe (Fountain Road)	8	14	41	1	2	1	15	1	2	85
Franciscan Road	4	2	39	—	5	—	6	—	2	58
Hillbrook Road	2	15	60	—	1	1	58	—	3	140
Sellincourt Road	6	15	83	—	6	2	26	—	10	148
Tooting Graveney	5	5	23	—	1	2	17	—	2	55
Undine Street, R.C.	3	3	24	—	3	—	7	—	—	40
Carried forward ..	384	335	1773	16	598	176	950	15	189	4,436

TABLE XVIII.—*continued.*

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
Brought forward ..	384	335	1773	16	598	176	950	15	189	4,436
WANDSWORTH.										
Allfarthing Lane	8	7	63	—	59	17	2	—	16	172
All Saints'	1	2	31	—	22	1	—	—	3	60
Brandlehow Road	8	3	57	—	16	—	6	—	—	90
County	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Earlsfield	5	3	68	—	8	4	2	—	—	90
Elliott Central	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	9
Eltringham Street	7	7	54	—	2	10	3	—	3	86
Frogmore Special	—	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	7
Garratt Lane	3	10	17	—	9	1	3	—	4	47
Magdalen Road	5	1	29	—	2	1	2	1	2	43
Merton Road	1	7	70	—	23	11	3	2	3	120
Riversdale	10	5	88	—	21	4	—	1	1	130
St. Ann's	—	1	14	—	8	6	1	—	3	33
St. Faith's	1	2	35	—	21	3	34	—	3	99
St. Joseph's	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
St. Michael's	2	4	61	—	2	—	7	—	—	76
Swaffield Road	6	13	44	—	2	10	4	—	1	80
Technical Institute	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Waldron Road	11	7	45	—	5	2	—	—	1	71
Wandle	3	5	20	—	11	5	15	3	11	73
Warple Way	4	3	28	—	6	—	—	—	—	41
West Hill	19	17	83	2	2	24	5	2	4	158
GRAND TOTAL	484	433	2593	18	820	275	1039	24	249	5,935

Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa was 33 compared with 35 in 1929, 40 in 1928, 27 in 1927, and 36 in 1926, and of these 30, or 90 per cent., were under the age of one year, compared with 25 in 1929. The number of deaths from Diarrhœa, Zymotic Enteritis and Enteritis under one year represents 11·5 per cent. of the total mortality at that age.

Scabies.

The names of 16 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 nine 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 57 other cases were reported to me. These cases were treated at the Council's disinfecting station with sulphurated potash baths, and in every case the disease was cured. The average number of baths given per case was three.

Other Infective Diseases.

16 deaths occurred, eight from Syphilis, four from Septicæmia, three from Actinomycosis, and one from Pyæmia.

NON-INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from Cancer and malignant disease was 544, the number of males being 228 and females 316. The corrected death-rate was 1.53 per 1,000 for the whole Borough :—1.57 for Clapham ; 1.32 for Putney ; 1.66 for Balham ; 1.81 for Streatham ; 1.29 for Tooting ; and 1.41 for Wandsworth.

The number of deaths in 1930 was 24 more than in 1929.

The number of deaths from diseases of the Brain and Nervous System was 159.

1,090 deaths occurred from diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, compared with 1,277 in 1929, and 1,081 in 1928. 781 of these deaths were of persons over 65 years of age.

There were 420 deaths from diseases of the Respiratory System, compared with 734 in 1929, and 493 in 1928. The number from Bronchitis was 187 compared with 366 in 1929, and from Pneumonia (all forms) 207 compared with 331 in 1929. Further particulars relative to Pneumonia are given on page 30.

The number of infants under two years of age who died from these diseases was 43.

142 deaths, 80 males and 62 females, were registered as due to Premature Birth and Developmental Diseases, compared with 146 in 1929.

113 deaths, 45 males and 68 females, occurred from Old Age, and all these were persons over 65 years of age. The number of deaths due to this cause in 1929 was 159.

194 deaths were due to Violence, 139 of them being due to accident, 50 to suicide, and five to other forms of violence.

Inquests.

Inquests were held on 313 persons dying in the Borough, and on 216 Borough residents who died outside the Borough.

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

TABLE XIX.

Inquests.	Sub-Districts.						Whole Borough.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	
Deaths from Natural Causes	47	30	47	48	40	74	286
Accidental :—							
Knocked down by motor vehicles	8	10	19	10	5	13	65
Falls	1	7	6	5	12	8	39
Falls from vehicles	5	3	7	2	2	9	28
Drowning	—	1	1	4	2	4	12
Falls from a height	—	—	6	2	2	1	11
Deaths under anæsthetics	1	—	1	—	1	2	5
Knocked down by train	—	—	—	2	—	2	4
Burns and scalds	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
Other	1	—	2	1	1	3	8
Suicidal :—							
Poisoning by :—							
Coal Gas	1	1	10	5	2	7	26
Lysol	—	1	3	3	—	—	7
Carbolic Acid	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Medinal	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cyanide of Potassium	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Knocked down by train	2	1	1	2	—	3	9
Cut throat	—	1	—	1	1	2	5
Drowning	1	—	2	—	—	1	4
Jumped from a height	—	1	—	—	1	2	4
Hanging	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Burns	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Strangulation	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Wound in Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gun shot wounds	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Execution	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	69	58	108	87	69	138	529

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATION.—The total number of new cases of Tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Department during 1930 was 638, as compared with 690 in 1929, 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 638 new cases notified in 1930 were as follows:—

Primary notifications on Form A	..	..	..	533
Primary notifications on Form B	..	..	..	—
Transfers from other Sanitary Authorities	..	..	..	103
Naval and military notifications	..	..	..	2
TOTAL				638
Un-notified at death				45

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

TABLE XX.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pul-monary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pul-monary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	—	—	2	1	2	1	2	3
1—5	1	1	7	4	1	1	1	2
5—10	2	3	12	5	—	1	2	2
10—15	3	7	5	5	2	1	1	2
15—20	22	30	12	8	10	24	4	—
20—25	57	59	8	13	19	18	2	2
25—35	53	75	4	7	28	35	2	1
35—45	53	32	3	6	28	18	1	1
45—55	53	16	4	1	42	7	2	—
55—65	25	18	—	3	17	8	2	1
65 upwards	8	8	1	1	10	2	—	—
TOTALS	277	249	58	54	159	116	19	14

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

TABLE XXI.

Localisation of Disease.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Brain	18	10	8
Glands, Mesenteric	12	4	8
Glands, Cervical	27	17	10
Bones and Joints	33	19	14
Skin	3	1	2
Other Parts	19	7	12
TOTALS	112	58	54

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths certified as due to diseases of a Tuberculous nature was 308—of whom 178 were males, and 130 females. Of the 308 deaths, 275 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 23 to Tuberculous Meningitis, three to Abdominal Tuberculosis and seven to other forms of Tuberculosis.

Table XXII. gives details regarding the type of the disease, sex, and age grouping of these 308 deaths.

In addition to these deaths, which were duly certified in the returns as due to Tuberculosis, 10 persons previously notified as suffering from Tuberculosis died during the year. These deaths, however, do not figure in Table XXII. for the reason that :—

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

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

TABLE XXII.

Localisation.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Pulmonary and Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	275	159	116
Brain	23	13	10
Glands, Mesenteric	1	—	1
Bones and Joints	2	1	1
Other Parts	7	5	2
TOTALS	308	178	130

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

TABLE XXIII.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—										
No. of Deaths	331	286	269	244	261	255	300	269	320	275
Death-Rate	1.00	.85	.80	.71	.75	.73	.85	.76	.90	.77
OTHER FORMS :—										
No. of Deaths	59	57	50	50	49	40	39	35	33	33
Death-Rate .. .. .	.18	.17	.14	.14	.15	.12	.11	.10	.09	.09
TOTAL :—										
No. of Deaths	390	343	319	294	310	295	339	304	353	308
Death-Rate	1.18	1.02	.94	.86	.90	.84	.96	.86	.99	.86

During the year 45 persons, not previously notified, were certified as having died of Tuberculosis. The ratio of unnotified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths is therefore 45 to 308.

Of the 45 unnotified deaths, 30 were certified from Institutions, three by private doctors, while in 12 cases Tuberculosis was discovered post mortem. In all cases the certifying doctor was asked for an explanation, but in no case was it considered necessary to take proceedings for wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

69 persons died within one month after notification, 96 within three months, and 122 within six months.

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

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

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

The figures for the first 25 years, from 1904-1928 are given in quinquennial periods, and those for each of the years 1929-1930 are shown separately. The number of cases reported, the number who died, recovered or removed, and the number remaining on the register at the end of each period are shown in this Table, for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms of the disease.

TABLE XXIV.

	1904 to 1928 in 5 year periods.					1929	1930	Totals.
	1904— 1908	1909— 1913	1914— 1918	1919— 1923	1924— 1928			
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :— Cases reported ..	432	2830	2336	2769	2630	586	526	12109
Died	230	1091	1386	1030	1298	284	262	5581
Recovered	23	76	10	49	109	25	12	304
Removed or untraced	159	724	831	835	1525	137	105	4316
Remaining on Register	20	959	1068	1923	1621	1761	1908	1908
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :— Cases reported ..	Not Noti- fiable.	323	791	745	695	104	112	2770
Died		46	382	198	208	25	20	879
Recovered		—	41	46	91	17	18	213
Removed or untraced		9	116	319	493	46	21	1004
Remaining on register		268	520	702	605	621	674	674
Total on Notification regi- ster at end of each period	20	1227	1688	2625	2226	2387	2582	2582

Tuberculosis.

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 1930.—The following Table shows the number of new cases which attended during the year classified into adults and children and according to the diagnosis arrived at.

TABLE XXV.

		Tuberculous.			Sus- pected Tuber- culosis	Non- Tuber- culous	Totals.
		Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	Total			
Adults	M.	159	18	177	130	226	533
	F.	146	16	162	144	188	494
Children	M.	10	13	23	36	165	224
	F.	12	12	24	46	162	232
Totals		327	59	386	356	741	1483

In addition to the above, 16 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 1,483 persons resided, together with the authorities who recommended them to attend, are given in Table XXVI.

TABLE XXVI.

Recommended to attend Dispensary by	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Totals.
Public Health Department	39	32	65	75	106	130	447
Private Practitioners	80	61	142	105	166	225	779
Charitable Societies	12	5	4	4	7	10	42
Other Dispensaries	2	11	9	2	8	1	33
L.C.C. Schools	—	1	3	8	7	15	34
Ministry of Pensions	6	4	1	2	5	6	24
Existing Dispensary Patients	—	8	8	—	5	2	23
Other Sources	13	19	2	20	17	30	101
TOTALS	152	141	234	216	321	419	1,483

CONTACTS.—Of the 1,483 new cases examined, 425 were contacts. 66 of these were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

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

TABLE XXVII.

Tuberculosis	Remain- ing 31st Dec., 1929	New Cases	Removed from Register	Remaining on Register 31st Dec., 1930
Pulmonary	1110	327	321	1116
Non-Pulmonary	269	59	36	292
Suspected cases	22	356	321	57
Totals	1,401	742	678	1,465

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

TABLE XXVIII.

1. Number of patients transferred from other areas and "lost sight of" cases returned	16
2. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	131
3. Died during the year	197
4. Number of observation cases in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	35
5. Number of attendances at the dispensaries	4571
6. Total number of reports, etc., made in connection with the dispensaries	5172
7. Number of attendances at General Hospitals or Institutions of patients for :—	
(a.) Light treatment	177
(b.) Other special forms of treatment	290
8. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given in connection with the Dispensary	46
9. Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners :—	
(a.) At homes of applicants	118
(b.) Otherwise	2423
10. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers at homes	174
11. Number of visits by Health Visitors or Nurses to homes for dispensary purposes	4747
12. Number of :—	
(a.) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined	1944
(b.) X-ray examinations made in connection with dispensary work	50

The number of patients who received institutional treatment in the special beds allocated by the London County Council for their Tuberculosis Scheme during 1930 was as follows :—

(a.) In Hospitals for observation	41
(b.) In Sanatoria	364
(c.) In Hospitals for Advanced Cases	26
TOTAL	431

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

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

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

The arrangements made for treatment by the Artificial Pneumothorax method with several hospitals have been continued. 55 cases were treated during the year and 299 refills administered. The total cost was £151 14s. 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 the provision of dentures, has been in force throughout the year. 19 patients received dental treatment and seven of these were supplied with dentures. The attendances at the dentist totalled 73.

The amount expended on dental treatment during the year was £22 19s. 6d. while the cost of dentures supplied to patients was £16 4s. 6d.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.—Under Section 3 of the Public Health (Prevention and Treatment of Disease) Act, 1913, extra nourishment is granted on medical grounds as part of treatment. It is limited to the slighter cases of disease, where there is a reasonable probability that extra nourishment will increase the chances of recovery, or will enable the patient to remain at

work or to return to work at an early date. During the year under consideration 149 patients have been granted extra nourishment under the scheme at a cost of £131 17s. 0d. The scheme has been found to be of great help in the treatment of the types of patient mentioned above.

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

The two following Tables show the original classification of all the patients suffering from Tuberculosis who have attended the Dispensaries since they were opened in 1913, and their condition at the end of 1930 as far as it is known. Table XXIX refers to cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Table XXX to cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

TABLE XXIX.

Classification on Initial attendance at the Dispensaries.		Condition at the end of 1930.				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.	382	27	86	189	684	1598	2204
	Adults, F.	429	36	111	181	757		
	Children	105	13	13	26	157		
Class T.B. Plus.	Adults, M.	86	47	404	1198	1735	3067	3824
	Adults, F.	63	34	296	907	1300		
	Children	6	2	4	20	32		

TABLE XXX.

Classification on Initial attendance at the Dispensaries.		Condition at end of 1930.				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	9	34	10	82	230	293
	Adults, F.	14	4	20	7	45		
	Children	49	12	25	17	103		
Abdominal	Adults, M.	7	—	4	1	12	70	105
	Adults, F.	6	2	3	1	12		
	Children	15	10	15	6	46		
Peripheral Glands	Adults, M.	10	3	11	2	26	318	409
	Adults, F.	25	3	9	7	44		
	Children	171	19	49	9	248		
Other Organs.	Adults, M.	13	3	10	8	30	100	141
	Adults, F.	12	2	15	6	35		
	Children	5	2	9	19	35		

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.
1926 ..	1865	1210	404
1927 ..	2087	1417	447
1928 ..	1970	1457	476
1929 ..	2068	1486	474
1930 ..	1944	1254	447

Care Committee.

CONSTITUTION.—The Tuberculosis Care Committee was reconstituted by the Council during the current year. The Council's representatives on the Committee for 1930 are: Councillors T. Harding, Mrs. J. Dewar Robertson, M.B.E., J.P., 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 on the Committee.

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.

During the major part of the year the Secretarial work was carried on by Mrs. Nicol, and the clerical work by a member of the Dispensary Staff.

The Committee wish to place on record their gratitude to both for the time given and the efficient way in which the work was carried out.

Miss M. L. Baptie was appointed by the Council as full-time Secretary to the Committee on the 8th December, 1930.

MEETINGS.—The General Committee meets at 79, East Hill, every six weeks at 3.30 p.m., and the Sub-Committee meets on alternate Friday afternoons at 2.30 for the purpose of assessing cases.

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 Council—have been in 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 their 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 472 patients (adults and children). The amounts of such assessments are

subject to the approval of the London County Council. The amount collected and remitted to the London County Council being £178 19s. 5d.

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. 104 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 10 patients were nursed at this Hospital for varying periods, at a total cost of £102 2s. All of them were very grateful for the care and attention they received there.

By means of the same voluntary fund 16 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 £53 17s. 6d.

Two men were trained as motor drivers.

HANDICRAFT CLASS.—Great interest continues at the class which meets weekly at the Dispensary, and the attendances are increasing.

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 is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. It has received a good deal of support during the year.

The Committee desire to express their thanks to the various donors and helpers who assisted during the year to augment the fund.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Work of the Health Visitors.

The duties of the Health Visitors are as follows:—

INFANT VISITING.—Infants are visited as soon as information of birth is received either from the Registrar or by notification, and re-visits are made before the end of the first year and up to school age. In those centres where one of the Health Visitors is also Superintendent of the Centre the re-visits are made by the Health Visitor. In seven of the Centres the Superintendents are appointed by the Centre Committees and in these cases the re-visits of children attending these Centres are carried out by them.

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.—At Fairlight Hall, Lynwood Road, Springfield, Fairfield and Streatham Hill Centres one of the Health Visitors acts as Superintendent of the Centre concerned. She is assisted at these Centres by another Health Visitor.

At the remaining Centres, viz. :—Clapham, Balham, Putney, Putney Park, Southfield, Streatham and Blegborough Road Centres the Superintendents are appointed by the Centre Committees and act in co-operation with the Health Visitors, one of whom assists at each session.

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

TABLE XXXI.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
No. of children visited :—							
Under 1 year ..	745	268	455	656	645	1178	3947
1-2 years	7	3	18	62	9	26	125
2-5 years	9	5	12	51	10	9	96
Revisits to :—							
Infants under 1 year	561	298	484	282	620	1438	3683
Children 1-2 years ..	344	185	257	106	649	1051	2592
Children 2-5 years ..	452	301	233	124	798	1180	3088
Total visits to children under Notification of Births Act	2118	1060	1459	1281	2731	4882	13531
Other visits— :							
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	5	1	16	4	11	46
Measles	1177	778	302	919	1634	1851	6661
Whooping Cough ..	62	161	83	194	42	331	873
Ante-natal cases ..	208	66	82	127	192	329	1004
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ..	2	5	1	16	16	16	56
Miscellaneous ..	122	98	125	141	133	289	908
Ineffectual	593	454	344	503	822	1369	4085
TOTAL VISITS ..	4291	2627	2397	3197	5574	9078	27164
Attendances at :—							
Infant Welfare Centres	150	156	111	176	281	409	1283
Ante-natal Centres ..	26	27	36	48	33	72	242
Committee Meetings ..	3	18	1	—	10	—	32
Health Talks	27	78	82	110	127	116	540
Visits to Crèches	—	21	41	—	31	35	128

Infant Visiting.

There were 4,688 births during the year and 3,947 of these, or 84.1 per cent., were visited compared with 85 in 1928, 82.7 in 1927, 81.7 in 1926, and 81.1 in 1925.

Table XXXII. gives particulars of the method of feeding of infants on the occasion of the initial visit and when re-visited. On the first visit it was found that 3,451 of the 3,947 infants visited were being fed from the breast entirely.

TABLE XXXII.

Method of Feeding.	Age of infant on first visit.				
	Under 1 month.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—12 months.	Total.
Breast-fed ..	2136	1028	210	77	3451
Otherwise fed ..	142	206	90	58	496

Method of Feeding.	Age of infant on subsequent visit.				
	Under 1 month.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—12 months.	Total.
Breast-fed ..	99	534	628	558	1819
Otherwise fed ..	66	198	431	1169	1864

It was found that in 960 of the births, doctors had been in attendance, while in 1,596 the services of midwives had been utilised. 1,391 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. 65 midwives practise in the Borough, of whom 19 reside in neighbouring Boroughs.

There are 36 private maternity homes in the Borough, 16 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. 298 cases were visited during the year under these arrangements, and 4,892 visits were made to them as shown in Table XXXIII.

TABLE XXXIII.

	No. of cases occurring.	No. of cases visited.	No. of visits made.
Whooping Cough ..	809	9	194
Influenza	—	23	282
Pneumonia	497	121	2341
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	31	48	1015
Measles	3976	95	1003
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	41	2	57
TOTAL	5354	298	4892

The number of visits made by nurses in 1929 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 12 Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough. They are voluntary institutions receiving grant from the Borough Council.

A new Centre was opened in April to serve Streatham Hill and Clapham Park areas.

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 1930, was 2,932, compared with 2,832 for the previous year, and the total attendances were 55,322. The number of visits paid by the Superintendents to infants was 7,662.

Nine of the 12 Centres have ante-natal clinics and 836 cases were examined at these clinics, compared with 717 in 1929.

During the year Balham and Streatham Welfare Centres increased the ante-natal sessions held by another session 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 9.45 a.m.	Wednesdays and Thurs- days at 1.45 p.m.
STREATHAM : 37, Riggindale Road.	1st, 3rd & 4th Wednes- days in each month at 10 a.m.	Tuesdays at 1.30 p.m. Fridays at 2 p.m.
Wesley Hall, Blegborough Road.	None.	Thursdays at 2 p.m.
Streatham Hill with Clapham Park.	None.	Tuesdays at 10 a.m.
TOOTING : Fairlight Hall, Fairlight Road.	2nd Wednesday in each month at 10.30 a.m.	Wednesdays and Thurs- days at 2 p.m.
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 2 p.m.
FAIRFIELD : St. Faith's Mission Hall, Warple Way.	1st Monday in each month at 2 p.m.	Wednesdays and Thurs- days at 2 p.m.
SPRINGFIELD : Church Hall, Earlsfield Road.	2nd and 4th Tues- days in each month at 11 a.m.	Tuesdays at 2 p.m.

TABLE XXXIV.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Putney Park.	Balham.	Streatham.	Bleghborough Road.	Streatham Hill (Clapham Park)	Tooting.		Southfield.	Fairfield.	Springfield.	Totals.
								Fairlight	Lyn-wood Road				
New Cases, 1930 ..	491	205	60	522	352	91	84	255	132	234	238	259	2923
Total Attendances ...	8457	4852	1483	10254	5622	2140	1330	4974	2920	4914	4514	3862	55322
Ante-natal Cases ..	155	90	—	142	129	—	—	71	52	79	65	53	836
Ante-natal Attendances	503	229	—	465	376	—	—	241	94	204	136	122	2370
Supts.' Visits to Infants	1286	1081	609	1798	1277	—	—	—	—	1611	—	—	7662
Supts.' Visits to Ante-natal Cases	182	216	76	210	249	—	—	—	—	181	—	—	1114
No. of Sessions :—													
Infants	96	101	50	192	95	48	35	94	47	100	101	49	918
Ante-natal ..	24	24	—	35	32	—	—	22	12	24	12	21	206
Health Talks given	26	65	18	122	—	—	—	85	42	42	36	51	597

Mothercraft and Fathercraft Competitions.

The third Competition for the Borough Shield was held in the Town Hall in July, 1930.

The syllabus, which consisted of ten classes, for six of which each competing Centre could enter, comprised the following subjects :—

MOTHERCRAFT :—

- Management of Children.
- Laundry work.
- Knitting.
- Crochet work.
- Millinery.
- Renovating clothing.
- Sewing.
- Making pram or cot covers.
- Preparing breakfast.

The following were the subjects of the FATHERCRAFT Competition :—

- Making a model of farm buildings.
- Making a useful household article.
- Knitting, sewing, or crochet any article.
- Exhibiting a window box.

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

They are voluntary institutions, receiving grants from the Borough Council. 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, 4,837 ; Balham, 7,637 ; Tooting, 3,930 ; and Wandsworth, 6,753 ; a total of 23,157. compared with 20,997 in 1929.

128 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.

123 infants were admitted in 1930, 48 from addresses in the Borough, and 75 from outside the Borough. Most of the cases were infants suffering from Marasmus, Gastritis and Debility.

During the year £42 18s. 6d. was paid to SS. Peter and Paul Home, Clapham, for treatment in respect of three Borough residents maintained in the Home.

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 1930, 21 cases were maintained by the Council at a cost of £156 12s.

During the year this work was extended, the Council deciding to make a grant not exceeding £40 a year to the Mission of Hope. One case was dealt with, the cost of which amounted to £10 17s. 6d.

Convalescent Homes.

During the year 10 mothers were sent to Convalescent Homes, eight of them taking their infants with them. 23 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, 843 families were supplied with milk under the above scheme:—136 in Clapham; 40 in Putney; 148 in Balham; 122 in Streatham; 118 in Tooting; 30 in Southfield; 169 in Fairfield; and 80 in Springfield. The total cost to the Council was £2,144 14s. 11d.

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 requiring nitrous oxide. A separate charge is made for dentures and patients are asked to contribute towards the cost of these according to their means. 78 cases, 66 women and 12 children, were treated at the Hospital and 355 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. This service was further extended during the year to include Clapham and Streatham Hill, and Putney Park.

148 cases availed themselves of these facilities during the year, 111 being women, and 37 children.

The Council has now arranged for periodical dental inspection of mothers and children to be carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres by dental practitioners. These inspections are made at intervals of three or six months, and at most of the Centres are carried out by the same dental surgeon who treats mothers and children attending that Centre.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

The staff of Sanitary Inspectors engaged in District and Housing duties has been increased during the year by the appointment of two additional officers and there are now 15 Inspectors carrying out this work. These two Inspectors, together with the two appointed in 1929 for housing duties, have been allocated to districts and there are now 15 districts compared with 11 before these new appointments were made. Owing to these increases in the staff it has been possible to make a material reduction in the size of the districts, several of which were too large for efficient working. Each Inspector is responsible for all the work in his district, other than that in connection with food and food premises, and for duties under the Housing Acts including house to house inspection.

Housing Conditions.

There are over 60,000 houses in this Borough and they are of all types. Generally speaking the standard is good, but it varies in different districts. Some parts of the Borough are residential and contain many good class houses of modern construction. There are several middle class districts where a large portion of the houses are occupied by their owners. There are a large number of working class houses about 40 to 50 years old which are of a good representative type. In some parts of the Borough the houses occupied by the working classes are between 80 and 100 years old and many of these are difficult to keep in a sound structural condition. There are also a small number of houses which can be classified as cottage property of a poor type which on account of its age and condition is unsuitable for reconditioning.

There is still a shortage of working class houses at a reasonable rent, and this fact causes a certain amount of overcrowding among families living in the existing houses. During the last few years a number of families who were either overcrowded or were living under conditions of hardship have been accommodated

in new houses erected by the Borough Council and the London County Council.

In most of the houses in the Borough the water supply is inside the house and in only a small proportion is it situated in the open air. A good many houses are still without a supply of drinking water direct from the main.

All the houses in the Borough have water closet accommodation, although there are still a few which have to share the accommodation with another house.

Unhealthy Areas.

During the last two or three years a systematic survey of the Borough has been made with the object of scheduling groups of houses which are unhealthy. There are 632 houses in this category, grouped in 33 areas. The conditions in the different areas vary to a considerable extent, but all of them are well below standard and cannot be reconditioned. Most of these areas are small ones, 17 of the 33 consisting of fewer than 10 houses each. Only four of them contain more than 50 houses. In six of them there are from 20 to 40 houses.

The Council has decided to deal with a number of these unhealthy areas during the next five years, and in drafting its five years' programme under the Housing Act, 1930, has made provision for 524 flats to accommodate persons living in insanitary areas. This accommodation is in addition to that which is being provided for housing purposes as distinct from re-housing. The 524 flats will be available for re-housing persons displaced from some of the unhealthy areas and also from other insanitary houses, not situated in areas, which require demolition.

I have made representations under Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1930, in respect of 13 of the above unhealthy areas, and the Council has decided to deal with them as Clearance Areas. This will involve the demolition of 147 houses and it is hoped that considerable progress will be made in this direction during the current year.

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

The number of drains which were tested was 1,758, and of these 807 were found to be in a defective condition. The drains of 75 houses were re-constructed.

Damp conditions have been remedied in 1,052 premises, and in 74 of these damp courses were inserted.

14 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 224 cases of overcrowding were abated.

Two of these cases were accommodated in Wandsworth Borough Council houses and 49 in London County Council houses.

TABLE XXXV.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
1. Premises cleansed and repaired	727	230	485	309	1022	1215	3988
2. Drains tested	243	147	317	242	179	630	1758
3. Drains cleansed or repaired	117	86	113	78	248	165	807
4. Water closets cleansed or repaired	413	132	144	141	453	374	1657
5. Soil pipes repaired	54	47	40	10	34	43	228
6. Waste pipes altered or repaired	78	90	71	24	33	213	509
7. Rainwater pipes repaired	91	27	28	20	38	85	289
8. Roofs and gutters repaired	280	79	111	95	338	449	1352
9. Damp courses inserted	14	9	7	15	7	22	74
10. Damp conditions otherwise remedied	142	78	124	105	140	389	978
11. Yards drained or paved	131	28	87	42	290	207	785
12. Dust bins provided or repaired	186	55	131	85	177	342	976
13. Water cisterns cleansed, covered or repaired	25	42	30	9	77	22	205
14. Water supply reinstated	18	11	9	10	8	7	63
15. Defective fireplaces remedied	79	16	48	39	128	148	458
16. Defective coppers remedied	47	4	35	16	73	94	269
17. Cases of overcrowding abated	23	12	20	18	66	85	224
18. Stables and stable yards drained or paved	—	—	—	2	—	2	4
19. Accumulations of manure, etc., removed	9	3	10	22	7	10	61
20. Urinals cleansed or repaired	3	10	—	1	1	1	16
21. Animals improperly kept	9	1	2	3	7	3	25
22. Smoke nuisances	7	6	5	1	1	11	31
23. Other nuisances	156	69	151	79	86	334	875
TOTAL	2852	1182	1968	1366	3413	4851	15,632
No. of preliminary notices served	1113	357	754	739	1716	1617	6296
No. of preliminary notices complied with without the service of statutory notices	1011	291	742	800	1562	1277	5683
No. of statutory notices served	154	23	100	124	133	247	781
No. of statutory notices complied with	157	31	67	140	76	153	624

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

TABLE XXXVI.

					In- spections.	Re- In- spections.	Total.
To investigate complaints	..	..			5698	17304	23002
House-to-House inspections	..	..			2957	12062	15019
Infective Diseases :—	..						
Notifiable diseases	..	..	..		2203	872	3075
Measles	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
Whooping Cough	..	..	..		15	28	43
Other infective diseases	..	..			812	35	847
Verminous conditions	..	..	..		189	254	443
				No. of Premises			
Offensive Trades	..	..		2	3	2	5
Piggeries	..	..	..	9	85	1	86
Factories, workshops, etc.				1959	1784	49	1833
Houses let in lodgings	..			266	36	83	119
Rag and bone stores	..			21	26	—	26
Sanitary conveniences	..			172	1094	36	1130
Mews and stables	..	..		131	300	4	304
Other inspections	..	..	..	..	6308	222	6530
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	21,517	30,953	52,470
Smoke observations	..	..	..		47	—	47
Legal proceedings, Attendances at Court	..	..	..	..	43	—	43

Underground Rooms.

There are 27 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.

House-to-House Inspections.

The results of these inspections are shown in Table XXXVII. 2,957 inspections were made compared with 1,515 in 1929, and 989 in 1928, and nuisances necessitating the service of sanitary notices were found in 2,423 of the houses.

TABLE XXXVII.

WARDS.	No. of houses in-spected.	No. of houses in which defects. were found.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES LIVING IN:—			
			One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms and upwards
Clapham North ..	225	217	34	83	71	154
Clapham South ..	200	154	23	27	84	130
Putney	160	89	7	12	47	106
Balham	335	295	49	65	282	177
Streatham ..	264	146	22	60	129	180
Tooting	949	852	86	137	248	674
Southfield ..	73	43	—	3	67	24
Fairfield	342	306	42	121	151	216
Springfield ..	409	321	86	94	112	284
WHOLE BOROUGH	2,957	2,423	349	602	1191	1945

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923.

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

One of them was put in a reasonable state of repair before the meeting of the Committee at which the Certificate would have been granted.

Of the 54 premises in respect of which Certificates were granted, one tenant removed, and 24 were rendered reasonably fit during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

TABLE XXXVIII.

Class of Works.	Number of Places on Register at end of 1930.	Number of In- spections, 1930.	Number of Notices, 1930.	Number of Prose- cutions, 1930.
Factories :—				
Factory Laundries ..	61	82	2	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	77	557	10	—
Other Factories	501	452	13	—
TOTAL	639	1091	25	—
Workshops :—				
Workshop Laundries ..	35	39	2	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	52	314	2	—
Other Workshops ..	760	703	18	—
TOTAL	847	1056	22	—
Workplaces	160	163	6	—
TOTAL : Factories, Work- shops and Workplaces	1,646	2,310	53	—
Home-workers' premises ..	442	394	8	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,088	2,704	61	—

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

TABLE XXXIX.

HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists.					Outwork in unwholesome premises		Out work in infected premises.
	Lists received from Employers.			Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.				
	Lists.	Outworkers.			Instances.	Notices served.	Instances.	
		Contractors.	Workmen.					
Wearing Apparel :—								
(1.) Making, etc. ..	39	31	189	32	12	7	45	
(2.) Cleaning and washing	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	
Paper bags and boxes ..	4	—	4	—	1	1	—	
TOTALS	45	35	196	32	13	8	45	

The total number of addresses received from other Councils was 485, and 131 addresses were forwarded to other Councils. The number of addresses received has decreased by 16 and the number sent increased by three. 31 names and addresses were forwarded to this Borough in error.

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

During the year 45 cases of infective diseases—six of Diphtheria, 32 of Measles, three of Scarlet Fever, three of Pneumonia, and one of Whooping Cough—were notified as having occurred in the homes of out-workers. In none of these cases was it necessary to make any order under Section 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act.

TABLE XL.
DETAILS WITH REGARD TO REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.						Number.
(1)						(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Workshop Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	52
	Workshop Laundries	..	..	..	..	35
	Dressmakers' and Milliners' Workshops	..	..	..	..	152
	Bootmakers	..	..	..	..	104
	Smiths and Engineers	..	..	..	..	39
	Builders	..	..	..	..	51
	Tailors	..	..	..	..	65
	Motor Engineers	..	..	..	..	55
	Upholsterers	..	..	..	..	36
	Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	26
	Other	..	..	..	..	232
Total number of workshops on Register						847

TABLE XLI.
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 ..	74	57	—	—
Want of ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ..	13	11	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :				
Insufficient ..	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	51	37	—	—
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 ..	139	106	—	—

* 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.

There are three Inspectors engaged in the sampling of food and in the supervision of food premises in the Borough. Special attention is given to Markets and Stalls, and frequent visits are made to these premises in the evening and during week-ends. The six slaughterhouses are visited on many occasions and one of the Inspectors is present on nearly all occasions when slaughtering is taking place.

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

TABLE XLII.

Premises.	Number of Places on the Register at end of 1930.	Number of in- spections, 1930.	Number of Notices, 1930.	Number of pro- secutions, 1930.
Dairies, milkshops and cow- sheds	309	1,342	1	—
Restaurant kitchens.. ..	322	630	8	—
Ice Cream premises	497	591	—	—
Slaughterhouses	6	735	—	—
Butchers' shops	239	1,414	1	—
Greengrocers' shops	332	1,042	7	—
Fishmongers' shops	150	545	—	—
Fried fish shops	84	305	—	—
Markets and stalls	194	3,359	—	—
Bakehouses	129	871	12	—
Other premises where food is prepared for sale ..	1,015	875	—	—
TOTAL	3,277	11,709	29	—

The number of inspections of premises where food is sold or prepared for sale was 11,709 compared with 12,257 in 1929, 11,355 in 1928 and 12,585 in 1927.

Milk Supply.

There are 309 registered milk premises in the Borough, one of them being also a cowshed. All the premises have been inspected regularly, the Food Inspectors making 1,342 visits during the year.

The bulk of the milk sold by retail within the Borough is sent out in bottles filled in properly constructed dairies, and its quality throughout the year has been good. The average fat content shown by the analysis of 798 samples of whole milk was 3.56, compared with 3.51 in 1929.

The utensils and barrows used for the delivery of milk have also been inspected regularly in the street.

Meat.

Six private slaughterhouses are now in use in the Borough. The Food Inspectors made 735 visits during the year to these premises and they were present on almost every occasion when slaughtering took place. The number of carcasses inspected was 9,305, comprising 574 oxen, 1,183 pigs, 7,508 sheep and 40 calves. This compares with 10,711 carcasses inspected in 1929, 8,399 in 1928 and 5,494 in 1927. Ten whole carcasses and 374 organs, etc., were found to be diseased or unsound and were destroyed for the following reasons :—

Whole Carcasses :—

Oxen	..	..	1 Carcase and Offal for Tuberculosis.
Pigs	..	..	6 Carcasses and Offal for Tuberculosis.
			1 Carcase and Offal for Peritonitis.
Sheep	..	..	1 Carcase and Offal for Asphyxiation.
Calf	..	..	1 Carcase and Offal for Pyæmia.

*Organs, etc. :—**Oxen.*

124 Livers	..	..	..	..	Fluke
10 Livers	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
7 Livers	..	..	..	..	Abscess
1 Liver	..	..	..	..	Hepatitis
45 Pairs of Lungs	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
11 Pairs of Lungs	..	..	..	..	Fluke
1 Pair of Lungs	..	..	..	..	Abscess
1 Pair of Lungs	..	..	..	..	Pneumonia
1 Pair of Lungs	..	..	..	..	Pleurisy
3 Pairs of Lungs	..	..	..	..	Congestion
2 Pairs of Lungs	..	..	..	..	Actinomycosis
7 Mesenteries	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
2 Spleens	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1 Heart	..	..	..	..	Pericarditis
1 Heart	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1 Omentum	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
4 Heads	..	..	..	..	Actinomycosis
14 Heads	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
3 Tongues	..	..	..	..	Actinomycosis
14 Tongues	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1 Diaphragm	..	..	..	..	Inflammation

Calf.

1 Head	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1 Tongue	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1 Pair of Lungs	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis

Pigs.

10 Heads	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
1 Head	..	..	..	..	Abscess
14 Livers	..	..	..	..	Milkspots
8 Livers	..	..	..	..	Cirrhosis
4 Trotters	..	..	..	..	Inflammation
10 Mesenteries	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis
7 Spleens	..	..	..	..	Hæmorrhage
2 Plucks	..	..	..	..	Tuberculosis

Pigs.

22 Pairs of Lungs	..	..	..	Congestion
1 Pair of Lungs	..	..	..	Strongylus Paradoxus
2 Pairs of Lungs	..	..	..	Pneumonia
1 Forequarter	..	..	..	Pleurisy

Sheep.

26 Pairs of Lungs	..	..	..	Strongylus Rufescens
6 Livers	..	..	..	Fluke
1 Liver	..	..	..	Hepatitis

During the early part of 1930 restrictions regarding the removal of animals under the Foot and Mouth Disease Order were in force and this made it difficult for butchers to obtain their usual supply of animals for slaughtering. This fact may account for the decrease in the number of carcasses examined during the year.

There are 239 butchers shops in the Borough. 1,414 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 has been observed generally 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.:—1 box of herrings; 1 box of pears; 1 stone of filleted codling; 6 stone of haddock; 4 boxes of filleted cod; 2 tins of prawns; 1 cooked goose and 1 box of dabs.

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 issued nine of these Certificates for the export of parcels of potted meats prepared within the Borough during the year.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, Agricultural Grading and Marking Act, 1928, and Orders made thereunder.

These Acts and Orders which are now in operation, contain certain provisions which are enforced by the Borough Council and have added considerably to the work of the Food Inspectors.

The following orders are now in force :—

MARKING OF IMPORTED PRODUCE.

1. Fresh Apples.
2. Raw Tomatoes.
3. Eggs in Shell (*i.e.*, hen and duck eggs).
4. Dried Eggs.
5. Currants, Sultanas and Raisins.
6. Oat Products (*i.e.*, oatmeal, rolled oats, oat flour and groats.)
7. Honey.

Circular letters explaining the provisions of these Orders have been sent to all traders concerned. The Food Inspectors report that these Acts and Orders have been duly observed by the traders, there being no deliberate evasion of the provisions.

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

During the year 2,000 samples of foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of these 800 were submitted as official samples, while 1,200 were purchased unofficially as test or informal samples. 19 or 2·35 per cent. of the official samples, and nine or ·75 per cent. of the unofficial samples were found to be adulterated or not up to standard. The total adulterations reported were 28 or 1·40 per cent. of the samples submitted.

TABLE XLIII.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD PROCURED UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE ADULTERATED COMPARED WITH 1926, 1927, 1928, AND 1929.

	Percentage of Samples adulterated, 1926-1929.				No. of samples in 1930.		
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Examined.	Found adulterated or not up to standard	Percentage adulterated
Butter	0·8	1·3	3·4	1·6	544	1	·18
Cheese	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Cocoa	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Coffee	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Confectionery and Jam	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
Cream	—	25·0	—	·50	226	1	·43
Margarine	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Milk	2·0	2·3	2·6	1·6	798	19	2·3
Separated Milk	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Condensed Milk	11·0	—	—	—	12	—	—
Mustard	16·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	—	5·0	—	—	3	—	—
Tea	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Vinegar	40·0	—	—	3·7	7	2	28·4
Drugs	4·6	5·4	15·3	2·3	31	—	—
Other Articles	19·8	3·6	3·0	3·4	265	28	1·8
ALL ARTICLES	5·3	3·1	2·8	3·4	2000	28	1·4

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 population, the number adulterated, and the percentage of adulteration.

TABLE XLIV.

	Informal Samples.			Formal Samples.			TOTAL.			
	Number taken.	Adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Number taken.	Adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Number taken.	Adulterated.	Number per 1,000 of population.	Percentage adulterated.
Clapham ..	200	2	1.0	135	3	2.2	336	5	5.2	1.4
Putney ..	131	1	.76	62	1	1.6	192	2	5.9	1.0
Balham ..	154	2	1.2	112	3	2.6	266	5	4.8	1.8
Streatham ..	206	1	.43	117	2	1.6	323	3	5.3	.9
Tooting ..	184	2	1.0	101	3	2.9	285	5	6.9	1.7
Wandsworth ..	325	1	.30	273	7	2.5	598	8	5.8	1.3
Whole Borough	1200	9	.75	800	19	2.35	2000	28	5.6	1.4

Milk.

The following samples were submitted for analysis:—

798 of whole new milk.

3 of separated milk.

12 of condensed milk.

Of these 19 were reported against as being adulterated or not up to legal standard. 15 contained extraneous water, three were deficient in milk fat and one contained extraneous water and was also deficient in milk fat.

Proceedings were taken in six cases and in the other 13 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.

20 samples of milk were taken on delivery to the various institutions in the Borough all of which were genuine. 13 were procured in the early morning from wholesale dealers during delivery to retailers. Five of these were reported against and proceedings were taken against the vendors, who were ordered to pay £15 15s. costs. 80 samples were taken on Sundays either in the early morning or at mid-day; all of these were genuine.

549 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 1·2 per cent. were reported against.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

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

Certified	..	..	..	..	..	35
Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)	..	..				52
Grade A	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	19

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

51 samples of milk were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli under Section 5 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. In five cases the examination was incomplete owing to the failure of the test, and of the 46 remaining cases 10 or 21·7 per cent. contained positive evidence of Tubercle Bacilli. I communicated these results to the Medical Officers of Health of the Counties in which the farms supplying the milk were situated. Veterinary examination of the herds was carried out by the County Authorities and in several cases animals affected with tuberculosis were discovered and destroyed.

The following samples of Graded Milks were submitted for bacteriological examination in order to see if the bacterial con-

tent was within the prescribed standard for the appropriate grade.

TABLE XLV.

Grade.	Samples taken.	Reported against.	Percentage reported against.
Certified	24	8	33·3
Grade A. (Tuberculin Tested)	1	—	—
All samples examined ..	25	8	32·0

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

Butter and Margarine.

544 samples of butter were submitted for analysis during the year, and of these one or ·18 per cent. was reported against.

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

Other Articles.

265 samples were submitted under this heading. The results are given in the 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. He is still receiving treatment and there is considerable improvement in his condition. The cost to the Council up to the end of 1930 was £30 5s.

Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year 3,653 bacteriological examinations were made at the Lister Institute.

The following Table shows the number of examinations in each sub-district and for the whole Borough, also the disease for which the examination was made, and the result.

TABLE XLVI.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
DIPHTHERIA :—							
Negative	715	267	376	579	357	776	3070
Positive	141	37	71	101	73	130	553
ENTERIC FEVER :—							
Negative	4	2	5	7	1	2	21
Positive	—	2	—	1	—	1	4
TUBERCULOSIS :—							
Negative	1	—	—	1	—	1	3
Positive	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
TOTAL	861	308	452	691	431	910	3,653

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

Disinfection.

The total number of rooms disinfected after the occurrence of cases of infective diseases was 4,565 :—819 in Clapham, 459 in Putney, 590 in Balham, 695 in Streatham, 594 in Tooting, and 1,408 in Wandsworth.

Three public and one private elementary schools were also disinfected for infective diseases.

Cleansing of Persons Act.

The names of 43 children, stated to be in a verminous condition, were forwarded to me by the Medical Officer, Education Department, London County Council, and the homes were visited by the Inspectors. In 10 cases the clothing was also said to be verminous.

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

42 adults and 15 children 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 also used for sprinkling horse manure in order to destroy the larvæ and pupæ of flies.

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

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

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

20 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, 52 notices with respect to 46 premises were received from the Metropolitan Water Board, stating that the supply had been withdrawn.

In 42 premises the water supply was cut off for non-payment of rates, in three in consequence of defects to the supply service, and in one 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, two bodies were removed to the Mortuary, in Streatham, seven, and in Wandsworth 115,—of which 62 were from Wandsworth, 27 from Putney, one from Balham, and 25 from Tooting—a total of 124.

Inspection of Sanitary Conveniences.

The number of Sanitary Conveniences inspected was 172; 49 in Clapham, 22 in Putney, 11 in Balham, 16 in Streatham, 16 in Tooting and 58 in Wandsworth. 1,130 inspections were made during the year, and five notices, for cleansing, was served and complied with.

Ambulance Service.

The London County Council has been responsible for the removal by ambulance of cases of infectious diseases to hospitals since April, 1930. They also provide ambulances for persons

meeting with accidents, and for parturient women. These services are free. Ambulances are also provided by the same Authority for the conveyance of other cases on payment.

Removal and Collection of House Refuse.

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

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

Amount of Poor Law Relief.

The Clerk to the Public Assistance Committee has kindly given me the following information with reference to the above for the year ended 31st December, 1930 :—

(1).	No. of admissions to the Poor Law	
	Institutions	4,218
(2).	No. of medical orders given	1,300
(3).	Average No. of persons in receipt of	
	outdoor relief	2,441
(4).	Amount of outdoor relief given ..	£42,938

STAFF.

Details of the Staff of the Department are given below. Officers to whose salary no contribution is made under the Public Health Acts or by Exchequer grants are marked *

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 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.

Public Analyst :—

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

Obstetric Consulting Surgeon under the Puerperal
Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926 :—

L. G. Phillips, B.Sc., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Certificates held.		
		Sanitary Inspector.	Meat and Food.	Others.
SENIOR INSPECTOR :				
A. J. Weeks ..	Dec. 1892	R. San. Inst.	No	Four
DISTRICT 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	Joint Board Exam.	Yes	Seven
C. F. Standish ..	Jan. 1928	S.I. Exam. Bd.	Yes	Two
F. A. Eustace ..	June 1929	Joint Board Exam.	No	—
W. G. Pearce ..	Sept. 1929	„	Yes	—
A. W. Fisher ..	May 1930	„	No	—
J. Rowbotham ..	Aug. 1930	„	Yes	Two
R. E. Jones ..	Dec. 1930	„	Yes	One
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FOOD AND DRUGS :				
T. Newell ..	Mar. 1900	R. San. Inst.	Yes	Six
FOOD INSPECTORS :				
W. H. Jones ..	Sept. 1926	S.I. Exam. Bd.	Yes	Four
A. E. Handley ..	Aug. 1929	Joint Board Exam.	Yes	One
ASSISTANT TO FOOD INSPECTORS :				
*A. J. Lansley ..	Mar. 1928	—	—	—

HEALTH VISITORS.

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Certificates held.			
		Health Visitor.	Trained Nurse.	C. M. B.	Sanitary Inspector.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :—					
Miss D. S. Collins ..	Mar. 1913	Yes	No	No	Yes
„ E. K. Woods ..	Feb. 1916	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
„ 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
„ J. Pottinger ..	Aug. 1930	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
„ G. Smith ..	Sept. 1930	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
„ K. Kenion ..	Sept. 1930	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
TUBERCULOSIS :—					
Miss P. G. Moores	April 1915	Yes	Yes	No	No
„ R. M. Watling ..	May 1922	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
„ M. Dean ..	Jan. 1924	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

OFFICE STAFF.

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Appointment.	Certificates held.
*A. E. Cooper ..	Nov. 1897	Chief Clerk	San. Insp. and four others.
*F. Bray	Oct. 1903	Senior First Class Clerk	San. Insp. and six others
*P. C. Clark ..	Nov. 1903	First Class Clerk	One.
Miss C. Wellings..	May 1921	Second Class Clerk	—
*F. L. Langford ..	Oct. 1919	Third Class Clerk	—
Miss H. G. Wright	Jan. 1925	„	—

OFFICE 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
*Miss M. L. Baptie	Dec. 1930	Secretary to the Tuberculosis Care Committee	—
C. Kitchen ..	Feb. 1931	Dispenser for the Tuberculosis Dispensaries.	Registered Pharmacist.

Disinfecting Station.

* J. Bond, Engineer.

Nine Disinfecting Attendants.

Mortuaries.

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

Public Vaccinators.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Public Vaccinators.</i>
Balham	*Dr. T. Stokes, 67, Balham Hill, Balham, S.W. 12.
Clapham	*Dr. J. Kennish, 2, The Chase, Clapham Common, S.W. 4.
Putney	*Dr. W. D. McMurtry, 8, Atney Road, Putney, S.W.15
Streatham	*Dr. A. B. Plant, 29, North Side, Streatham Common, S.W. 16.

Public Vaccinators—continued.

Tooting, No. 1	..	*Dr. P. A. Carrie, 859, Garratt Lane, Tooting, S.W. 17.
Tooting, No. 2	..	*Dr. R. C. Spence, 18, Longley Road, Tooting, S.W. 17.
Wandsworth, No. 1	..	*Dr. E. R. Badcock, 29, West Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.
Wandsworth, No. 2	..	*Dr. J. T. Thyne, 101, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.
Swaffield Road Institution	..	*Dr. H. A. Topalia, 248, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.

Vaccination Officers.

Clapham and Wandsworth		*Mr. G. Lovett, 61, Barmouth Road, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.
Balham, Streatham and Tooting.		*Mr. L. H. Ford, 128, Franciscan Road, Tooting, S.W. 17.
Putney	.. ..	*Mr. C. L. Taylor, 28, Crieff Road, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.

I regret to have to report that Mr. E. Hunt died on the 28th October, 1930. He had been Clerk and Dispenser at the Tuberculosis Dispensaries since March, 1913, and his death was a great loss to the Department. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. C. Kitchen.

The vacancy caused by the death of Miss Merron reported in last year's report, has been filled by the transfer of Miss Watling from Maternity and Child Welfare to Tuberculosis Visitor. Miss Kenion has been appointed Health Visitor in place of Miss Watling.

In May the Council decided to appoint two additional Sanitary Inspectors and Messrs. J. Rowbotham and R. E. Jones were engaged in this capacity.

In November the Council decided to appoint a whole-time Secretary for the Tuberculosis Care Committee, and Miss M. L. Baptie was engaged.

Mr. W. T. Willimott has obtained the Grade II. Certificate for Building Construction and the Grade II. Sanitary Engineering Certificate granted by the London County Council.

Miss McCarthy and Miss Smith attended the 10th Winter School for Health Visitors organised by the Women Public Health Officers Association which was held in December, 1930.

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, 1930.

(Compiled by the Registrar-General).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M.	1820	151	25	22	49	85	189	543	418	338
	F.	1939	103	28	27	40	72	214	483	388	584
1. Enteric Fever	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
2. Small-pox	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles	M.	25	4	13	5	3	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	23	4	10	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	M.	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
	F.	4	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ..	M.	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	5	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6. Diphtheria	M.	13	3	—	5	4	1	—	—	—	—
	F.	14	—	1	4	9	—	—	—	—	—
7. Influenza	M.	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2
	F.	20	2	—	—	—	—	1	8	5	4
8. Encephalitis Lethargica. ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis. ..	M.	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system.	M.	156	1	1	—	1	25	57	62	9	—
	F.	108	—	—	—	1	36	50	19	2	—
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases. ..	M.	21	2	—	1	4	4	4	5	—	1
	F.	20	1	3	2	3	4	3	2	1	1
12. Cancer, malignant disease.	M.	229	—	—	1	—	1	14	103	82	28
	F.	321	—	—	1	—	2	25	150	80	63
13. Rheumatic Fever	M.	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
	F.	9	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	2	—
14. Diabetes	M.	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—
	F.	21	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	9	3
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	M.	71	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	32	22
	F.	104	—	—	—	—	—	5	23	30	46
16. Heart Disease	M.	389	—	—	—	2	5	17	105	125	135
	F.	477	—	—	—	2	4	28	86	120	237
17. Arterio-sclerosis	M.	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	15	19
	F.	57	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	14	30

CAUSES OF DEATH—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
18. Bronchitis	M.	63	4	—	—	—	—	5	23	14	17
	F.	65	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	18	39
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	M.	99	21	5	3	—	1	14	34	13	8
	F.	93	11	5	4	1	3	15	16	15	23
20. Other respiratory diseases. ..	M.	20	1	—	—	1	3	1	8	2	4
	F.	18	2	—	—	—	1	—	5	6	4
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.	M.	30	—	—	—	—	1	5	15	9	—
	F.	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	4	—
22. Diarrhœa, etc. ..	M.	25	19	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
	F.	19	9	3	1	—	2	2	2	—	—
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	M.	20	—	—	2	1	3	4	6	3	1
	F.	7	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	1
24. Cirrhosis of liver ..	M.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1
	F.	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	M.	69	—	—	—	1	1	5	30	20	12
	F.	70	—	—	1	—	2	6	23	22	16
26. Puerperal Sepsis ..	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
27. Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	12	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	M.	70	69	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	54	51	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
29. Suicide	M.	34	—	—	—	—	1	12	15	3	3
	F.	16	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	2	—
30. Other Deaths from Violence ..	M.	78	1	—	1	11	22	15	16	7	5
	F.	58	1	1	1	5	2	10	13	9	16
31. Other Defined Diseases	M.	318	26	5	3	14	15	32	75	71	77
	F.	312	19	2	4	7	8	39	87	45	101
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown. ..	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PARTICULARS OF PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Premises.	Offences.				Result.	Fine.	Costs.
55, Greyhound Lane, Streatham ..	Nuisances	..	..	..	Order made for abatement of nuisances	s. d. —	s. d. 21 0
56, Moffatt Road, Balham	Ditto	..	..	..	Ditto	—	21 0
38 and 40, Besley Street, Streatham	Ditto	..	..	..	Ditto	—	42 0
48, Besley Street, Streatham ..	Ditto	..	..	..	Summons dismissed	—	21 0
6, Sulina Road, Streatham	Ditto	..	..	..	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	21 0
27, Hosack Road, Balham	Ditto	..	..	..	Ditto	—	21 0
45, Colmer Road, Streatham ..	Ditto	..	..	..	Convicted	2 6	21 0
31, Ellison Road, Streatham ..	Ditto	..	..	..	Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> ..	—	—
Madeira Hall, Madeira Road, Streatham	Ditto	..	..	..	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	21 0
30, St. Luke's Road, Clapham ..	Ditto	..	..	..	Ditto	—	21 0
Roadway adjoining Railway Arches, Wandsworth Road, Clapham	Ditto	..	..	..	Undertaking having been given to pave roadway and remove manure. Summons withdrawn.	—	—

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

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
			s. d.	s. d.
3, Kirkby Street, Clapham	Absence of a dustbin	Dustbin supplied. Summons dismissed.	—	21 0
5a, Clifton Street, Clapham	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	21 0
		Failing to comply with Order	20 0	21 0
In Wandsworth Road, Clapham	Removal of offensive matter through the streets during prohibited hours	Convicted	40 0	42 0
10, Midmoor Road, Clapham	Nuisances	Summons withdrawn, work having been done.	—	21 0
177, Brixton Hill, Streatham	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	21 0
		Failing to comply with Order	10 0	42 0
101, Clifton Street, Clapham	Ditto	Ordered to pay costs	—	42 0
66a and 70d, The Chase, Clapham	Ditto	Summonses withdrawn, work having been done.	—	—
68, Kenlor Road, Tooting	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	10 6
6, Fountain Road, Tooting	Ditto	Summons withdrawn, work having been done.	—	21 0

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

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.
			s. d.	s. d.
81, Kenlor Road, Tooting	Nuisances	Order made for abatement of nuisances	—	10 6
58, Hereward Road, Balham ..	Ditto	Summons withdrawn, work having been done.	—	21 0
55, Noyna Road, Balham	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	—
69, Gleneldon Road, Streatham ..	Ditto	Ditto	—	10 6
47, Selkirk Road, Balham	Ditto	Ditto	—	21 0
23, White Square, Clapham ..	Ditto	Summons withdrawn, work having been done.	—	10 6
12, Thurlow Street, Clapham ..	Ditto	Order made for abatement of nuisances.	—	21 0
66, The Chase, Clapham	Ditto	Ditto	—	21 0
6 and 7, Pleasant Place, Clapham ..	Ditto	Ditto	—	42 0
14, Thurlow Street, Clapham ..	Ditto	Ditto	—	21 0
			£3 12 6	£32 11s.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—

(a.) Total (including numbers given separately under (b.)					
(i)	By the Local Authority	..	..	..	Nil
(ii)	By other Local Authorities	..	..	..	Nil
(iii)	By other bodies and persons	..	..		271
(b.) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :					
(i) By the Local Authority.					
(a)	For the purpose of Part II. of the Act of				
	1925	..	..	..	Nil
(b)	For the purpose of Part III. of the Act of				
	1925	..	..	..	Nil
(c)	For other purposes	..	..	..	Nil
(ii)	By other bodies or persons	..	..	No information	

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

(1)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	11,507
	and the number of inspections made	..	..			11,717
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925					2,957
	and the number of inspections made	..	..			15,019
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	160
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	5,886

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

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit
in consequence of informal action by the Local
Authority or their officers 5,273

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE
YEAR :—

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

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which
notices were served requiring repairs 4
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered
fit after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By owners 4
 - (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 5,886
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were
remedied after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By owners 624
 - (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 4
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which
Closing Orders were made 160
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which
Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-
houses having been rendered fit 1

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (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 |

4. NUMBER OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY distinguishing those built in the last two years and held under (1) Part III. of the Housing Act, 1925, (2) Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, and (3) other powers

Housing (1919) Act	.. ..	708 Houses
		34 Flats, by conversion
Housing (1923) Act	.. ..	435 Houses
		1 Flat by conversion
		40 Tenement Flats
Ditto (Erected during last two years)		30 Tenement Flats

Analysts' Annual Report.

To the Wandsworth Borough Council.

MR. MAYOR, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

We, herewith beg to submit for your consideration our report on work performed by us during the year 1930 under the Sale of Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

During the year a total number of 2,000 samples were submitted for analysis by your food inspector, 800 of which were "formal," *i.e.*, taken with the formalities required by the Act and 1,200 were procured informally.

Of the formal samples 19, or 2·37 % were found to be adulterated, or not up to legal standard ; whilst nine, or 0·75 % of the informal samples were reported against.

The Table below shows the nature of all samples examined and the results of analyses, the details of Spirits, Drugs and "Other Articles" being shown subsequently.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Butter	1	543	544	—	1	1
Cheese	—	18	18	—	—	—
Cocoa	—	6	6	—	—	—
Coffee	—	21	21	—	—	—
Confectionery and Jam	—	26	26	—	—	—
Cream	—	226	226	—	1	1
Margarine	—	12	12	—	—	—
Milk	795	3	798	18	1	19
Milk, Condensed (Machine Skimmed) ..	—	12	12	—	—	—

OTHER ARTICLES. (INFORMAL).

Nature of Sample.						Examined.	Adulterated.
Almonds, ground	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Bacon	..	..	..	..	..	7	—
Baking Powder	..	..	..	..	..	26	—
Cakes, Sponge	..	..	..	..	..	14	—
Coffee Extract	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
Coffee and Chicory Extract	..	..	..	..	..	24	—
Eggs, Dried	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Egg Substitute Powder	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Fruit, dried	..	..	..	..	..	30	—
Gelatine	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Ginger, ground	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Golden Syrup	..	..	..	..	..	7	—
Honey	..	..	..	..	..	18	—
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	23	—
Lemon Curd	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Lemonade Powder	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
Meat, Cooked	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
Meat, Potted	..	..	..	..	..	4	—
Mincemeat	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
Peaflour	..	..	..	..	..	4	—
Peel, Candied	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Pepper	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	21	—
Rice, Flaked	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	7	—
Semolina	..	..	..	..	..	6	—
Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	7	—
Wine, Ginger	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Tapioca	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Yeast..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
TOTAL						265	5

The following table shows, in detail, the nature and extent of the adulteration reported in the formal samples submitted:—

Case No.	Nature of Sample.					Nature of Report.
7	Milk	..	..	..	..	3 % Deficient in Fat.
186	Ditto	..	..	..	..	2½ % Extraneous water.
211	Ditto	..	..	..	..	1 % Extraneous water.
217	Ditto	..	..	..	..	1 % Extraneous water and 2 % Deficient in fat.
219	Ditto	..	..	..	..	3 % Extraneous water.
222	Ditto	..	..	..	..	1 % Extraneous water.
237	Ditto	..	..	..	..	22 % Deficient in Fat.
262	Ditto	..	..	..	..	2½ % Extraneous water.
263	Ditto	..	..	..	..	7½ % Extraneous water.

Case No.	Nature of Sample.				Nature of Report.
264	Milk	..	..	..	10½ % Extraneous water.
265	Ditto	..	..	..	9 % Extraneous water.
266	Ditto	..	..	..	2 % Extraneous water.
298	Ditto	..	..	..	2 % Deficient in fat.
466	Ditto	..	..	..	1 % Extraneous water.
541	Ditto	..	..	..	1½ % Extraneous water.
552	Ditto	..	..	..	3 % Extraneous water.
560	Ditto	..	..	..	2 % Extraneous water.
616	Vinegar	..	..	..	13 % Deficient in Acetic Acid.
744	Milk	..	..	..	2 % Extraneous water.

The nature of reports issued in respect to informal samples returned as adulterated is given below :—

Case No.	Nature of Sample.				Nature of Report.
361	Cream	..	..	..	Contains a trace of Boric Acid.
521	Lemonade Powder	..	..	..	Made with Tartaric Acid.
522	Ditto	..	..	..	Ditto
523	Ditto	..	..	..	Ditto
524	Ditto	..	..	..	Ditto
525	Ditto	..	..	..	Ditto
743	Butter	..	..	..	Contains Excess Water.
874	Milk	..	..	..	Contains Extraneous Water.
884	Vinegar	..	..	..	Deficient in Acetic Acid.

Tartaric Acid not being a product of the Lemon, Lemonade Powder properly prepared should be made with Citric Acid which forms a natural constituent of the Lemon.

The average water content of the 544 samples of Butter submitted amounted to 14·5 %, that in the 12 samples of Margarine being 13·8 %.

The average Fat content of the 226 samples of Cream was 53·4 %.

The average composition of the Milks submitted during each month of the year, and returned as genuine, is given below.

Month.	No.	Total Milk Solids.	Milk fat.	Non-fatty Solids.
January ..	72	12.45 %	3.59 %	8.86 %
February ..	46	12.22 %	3.48 %	8.84 %
March ..	80	12.25 %	3.44 %	8.81 %
April ..	74	12.33 %	3.58 %	8.75 %
May ..	66	12.26 %	3.40 %	8.86 %
June ..	47	12.18 %	3.44 %	8.74 %
July ..	84	12.18 %	3.40 %	8.78 %
August ..	78	12.30 %	3.52 %	8.78 %
September	50	12.37 %	3.57 %	8.80 %
October ..	110	12.62 %	3.72 %	8.90 %
November..	50	12.56 %	3.74 %	8.82 %
December	23	12.57 %	3.78 %	8.79 %

The average for the year being, therefore :—

Total Milk Solids	12.37 per cent.
Milk fat	3.56 per cent.
Non-fatty Solids	<u>8.81 per cent.</u>

In all, six samples (informal) were submitted by reason of complaints having been received from rate-payers respecting them.

The samples were three of Butter, one of Cream, one of Milk and one of Sweets. On analysis all these articles were found to be normal in every respect, with the exception of the Cream which was found to contain a trace of Boric Acid.

The adulteration detected during the year amounted to 2.3 per cent. of the total number of samples examined, which is slightly higher than that returned for 1929, but still remains a low figure for such a large Borough.

We feel that this report would be incomplete without calling attention to the loyal co-operation we have always received from Inspector Thomas Newell, your Council's Chief Food Inspector.

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

Your obedient Servants,

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

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

325, Kennington Road,
S.E. 11.

8th June, 1931.

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