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Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth.



Annual Report  
on the  
Health,  
Sanitary Condition, &c.  
OF THE BOROUGH,  
*For the Year 1932,*  
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 1932.

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

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough for the year 1932.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE BOROUGH.

As regards area, Wandsworth is larger than any of the other Metropolitan 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.**

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

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

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

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

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

**GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE  
BOROUGH.**

Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,199 acres
Population in 1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	353,603
No. of inhabited houses in 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,566
No. of families, or separate occupiers, in 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,383
Rateable value in 1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	£3,001,904
Estimated produce of a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	£12,200

**Extracts from Vital Statistics.**

## Births :—

Males ..	2,144	Legitimate ..	3,998
Females..	2,053	Illegitimate..	199

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Total Births	4,197	Birth-rate ..	11·86
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## Deaths :—

Total Deaths	4,088	Death-rate ..	11·56
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Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions	..	..	..	..	..	52·0
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## No. of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—

From sepsis ..	..	..	..	6
From other causes ..	..	..	..	7

## Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

Legitimate ..	..	..	..	241
Illegitimate ..	..	..	..	20
Total ..				261

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Infantile mortality ..	..	..	..	..	62
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## Deaths from Tuberculosis :—

No. ..	288	Rate ..	..	·81
Total deaths from Measles ..	..	..	..	37
Total deaths from Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	17
Total deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)				63

**Population.**

The population at the middle of the year was estimated to be 353,603, and all the rates used in this Report are calculated on this figure.

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



TABLE I.

Sub-District.					Census Population 1931	Population estimated to middle of 1932
Clapham	..	..	..	..	60,925	61,124
Putney	..	..	..	..	34,718	34,731
Balham	..	..	..	..	53,982	54,052
Streatham	..	..	..	..	68,435	68,436
Tooting	..	..	..	..	38,159	38,242
Wandsworth	..	..	..	..	96,891	97,018
Whole Borough					353,110	353,603

**Births.**

The total number of births occurring in the Borough was 3,240, including 394 non-residents who were born in Institutions. 1,351 births of Borough residents occurred outside the Borough, so that the corrected number of births was 4,197 compared with 4,334 in 1931.

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.	Natural increase or decrease.
Clapham .. ..	450	417	867	14·18	+1·24
Putney .. ..	181	172	353	10·16	—1·78
Balham .. ..	364	328	692	12·80	+ ·58
Streatham .. ..	327	346	673	9·83	—1·45
Tooting .. ..	223	209	432	11·29	+1·57
Wandsworth ..	599	581	1,180	12·05	+ ·95
Whole Borough	2,144	2,053	4,197	11·86	+ ·30



The birth-rate was 11·86 per 1,000, compared with 12·26 for 1931, and 14·03 the decennial average.

The rate for the whole of London during 1932 was 14·2 and for England and Wales, 15·3.

152 illegitimate births took place in the Borough, but only 79 belonged to the Borough. On the other hand 120 illegitimate births belonging to Wandsworth occurred outside the Borough, making a corrected total of illegitimate births belonging to Wandsworth of 199. 48 of these belonged to Clapham, 18 to Putney, 30 to Balham, 40 to Streatham, 22 to Tooting, and 41 to Wandsworth.

The percentage of illegitimate births to total births was 4·7.

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 ..	609	491	108	42	338	3	15
Putney .. ..	306	240	81	13	141	5	5
Balham .. ..	519	714	131	27	546	10	12
Streatham ..	614	418	105	24	260	29	14
Tooting .. ..	369	321	42	7	269	3	5
Wandsworth ..	823	783	196	74	493	20	17
Whole Borough	3,240	2,967	663	187	2,047	70	68

**Deaths.**

The number of deaths which took place in the Borough during the year was 3,544, but 1,291 of these did not belong to the Borough, while 1,835 Borough residents died outside the Borough.

The corrected number of deaths for the Borough, after allowing for these factors, was 4,088 of whom 1,972 were males and 2,116 females.

The corrected death-rate for the year was 11·56 compared with 11·30 in 1931.

The death-rate for the whole of London for 1932 was 12·3, for England and Wales 12·0, in the 118 County Boroughs and great Towns 11·8, and in the 126 smaller Towns 10·8.

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 .. ..	390	401	791	12·94
Putney .. ..	183	232	415	11·94
Balham .. ..	316	345	661	12·22
Streatham .. ..	333	439	772	11·28
Tooting .. ..	198	174	372	9·72
Wandsworth .. ..	552	525	1,077	11·10
Whole Borough .. ..	1,972	2,116	4,088	11·56

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 1932.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to whole district at subjoined ages.										Deaths in or belonging to Localities (at all ages).							
	All Ages.	Males.	Females.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Deaths in Public Institutions, etc.
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	37	16	21	7	11	10	7	1	1	...	...	6	2	5	3	5	16	21
Scarlet Fever ... ..	4	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
Whooping Cough ... ..	17	9	8	7	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	5	2	1	6	14
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	16	9	7	1	4	5	6	...	...	...	...	6	4	1	4	...	1	16
Influenza ... ..	111	40	71	...	...	2	3	1	15	34	56	23	10	20	21	7	30	42
Erysipelas ... ..	8	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	2	...	2	...	1	3	7
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	3	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3
Other Epidemic Diseases ... ..	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	245	157	88	...	1	1	...	49	101	76	17	35	27	30	43	34	76	141
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	16	7	9	4	1	2	5	4	...	...	...	2	5	2	1	2	4	14
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	4	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	23	13	10	2	3	1	3	6	4	1	4	2	2	1	2	12	20	20
Other Infective Diseases ... ..	14	12	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	3	...	3	1	2	5	13
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	546	216	330	...	...	...	1	3	33	235	274	110	63	88	106	48	131	291
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	27	11	16	...	...	...	4	5	6	11	1	1	5	3	6	4	8	15
Diabetes ... ..	41	17	24	...	...	...	1	1	6	8	25	9	6	7	10	...	9	27
Other General Diseases ... ..	65	23	42	...	...	...	2	1	6	22	34	18	6	9	15	6	11	34
Alcoholism ... ..	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	2
Chronic Poisonings ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	1	2	2	5	11
Meningitis ... ..	13	7	6	3	2	3	1	...	3	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy ... ..	101	44	57	1	...	...	...	...	1	28	71	18	12	18	18	7	28	35
Convulsions ... ..	6	2	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System ... ..	105	61	44	3	...	7	5	7	14	40	29	21	6	20	20	10	23	74
Organic Diseases of Heart ... ..	869	375	494	...	...	...	1	4	25	178	661	150	69	158	167	69	256	396
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ... ..	309	151	158	1	...	1	...	6	9	89	203	55	46	51	74	22	61	114
Bronchitis ... ..	230	109	121	3	1	...	1	3	12	40	170	58	18	39	35	24	56	49
Broncho-Pneumonia ... ..	70	32	38	18	4	6	1	...	3	7	31	11	13	8	16	4	18	36
Lobar Pneumonia ... ..	30	26	24	...	1	...	...	1	9	18	21	9	5	7	12	5	12	14
Pneumonia (type not distinguished) ... ..	60	35	25	5	5	2	...	4	11	21	12	13	5	10	9	7	16	46
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	34	16	18	...	1	...	...	1	3	14	15	6	5	2	3	5	13	15
Ulcer of Stomach ... ..	32	23	9	...	...	...	1	...	4	16	11	4	4	6	3	2	13	24
Diarrhœa ... ..	37	26	11	34	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	3	5	17	35
Enteritis ... ..	31	16	15	26	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	9	1	9	6	...	6	22
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	30	19	11	...	...	...	3	3	5	13	6	8	1	7	2	3	9	28
Obstruction of Intestines ... ..	22	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	14	4	6	3	3	1	5	17
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	13	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	3	...	2	2	1	5	9
Other Diseases of Liver ... ..	29	8	21	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	13	2	6	2	10	2	7	17
Other Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	58	36	22	...	...	1	...	2	17	22	16	10	5	8	17	9	9	41
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	176	82	94	1	...	...	1	6	16	60	92	44	19	23	33	13	44	95
Other Diseases of Urinary System ... ..	72	62	10	1	...	...	...	...	2	14	55	17	7	8	17	4	19	52
Diseases of Generative System ... ..	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	2	...	...	4	1	3	9
Puerperal Fever ... ..	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	6
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth ... ..	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	3	2	1	7
Premature Birth ... ..	59	35	24	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	6	3	11	20	33
Congenital Debility and Malformation ... ..	45	22	23	40	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	5	7	8	10	7	26
Other Diseases of Early Infancy ... ..	26	16	10	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	3	4	7	18
Old Age ... ..	170	54	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	169	36	12	32	36	15	39	64
Deaths from Accident ... ..	129	88	41	7	3	3	5	10	23	43	35	27	13	16	21	13	39	111
Deaths from Suicide ... ..	62	43	19	...	...	...	...	4	15	27	16	17	4	14	9	5	13	32
Other Violent Deaths ... ..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Other Defined Diseases ... ..	35	12	21	1	...	...	...	3	6	8	15	4	4	7	13	2	3	25
Ill-defined Diseases or unknown ... ..	6	1	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	3
All causes ... ..	4088	1972	2116	261	48	55	56	135	376	1078	2079	791	415	661	772	372	1077	2138



The number of deaths shown on Table V. does not agree with that shown on page 100. 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.
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
1930 .. ..	13.17	15.7	16.3	10.59	11.4	11.4
1931 .. ..	12.26	15.0	15.8	11.30	12.4	12.3
Average 10 years ..	14.03	17.4	17.7	10.93	12.1	12.1
1932 .. ..	11.86	14.2	15.3	11.56	12.3	12.0

The number of deaths which occurred in Institutions, etc., inside the Borough was 1,594, but 1,291 of these persons did not belong to the Borough.

A total of 2,138 persons belonging to the Borough died in Institutions, 303 occurring in Institutions within the Borough and 1,835 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>
<b>PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS :—</b>		<b>GENERAL AND SPECIAL HOSPITALS—contd. :—</b>	
Wandsworth Public Assistance Hospitals .. ..	1,091	King's College Hospital ..	16
Banstead Mental Hospital	10	Middlesex Hospital ..	8
Cane Hill Mental Hospital	8	Park Hospital .. ..	8
Grove Park Mental Hospital	14	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	11
Horton Mental Hospital ..	14	St. George's Hospital ..	7
Lambeth Hospital .. ..	7	St. Thomas's Hospital ..	62
Long Grove Mental Hospital	10	South Western Hospital ..	8
West Park Mental Hospital	11	Victoria Hospital .. ..	6
Other Mental Hospitals ..	23	West London Hospital ..	6
Other Public Assistance Institutions .. ..	73	Westminster Hospital ..	18
<b>GENERAL AND SPECIAL HOSPITALS :—</b>		<b>OTHER INSTITUTIONS, ETC. :—</b>	
Belgrave Hospital .. ..	13	Other Institutions .. ..	148
Bolingbroke Hospital ..	48	Other Places not Public Institutions .. ..	87
Brompton Hospital ..	7	On Street .. ..	14
Cancer Hospital .. ..	10	River Thames .. ..	3
Charing Cross Hospital ..	11	Private Nursing Homes ..	48
Colindale Hospital .. ..	9		1,835
Guy's Hospital .. ..	14	Institutions, etc., inside the Borough .. ..	303
Infants' Hospital .. ..	13		2,138

### Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths under one year was 261.—44 in Clapham, 26 in Putney, 48 in Balham, 25 in Streatham, 34 in



Tooting and 84 in Wandsworth. As the number of births was 4,197 the Infantile Morality rate was 62 per 1,000 births, compared with 59 last year.

The infantile mortality rate is 62, compared with 62, the decennial average. The rate is lower than that for the whole of London, which was 66 per 1,000 births.

For the 10 years ending 1918 the average infantile mortality rate was 87, while the 10 years ending 1931 the average rate was 56. This fall represents a saving of nearly 200 infant lives per annum.

The number of deaths among legitimate infants was 241 to 3,998 births—a mortality of 60 per 1,000 births, while the number of deaths among illegitimate infants was 20 to 199 births—a mortality of 100 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	6	9	10	113	53	40	28	27	261
Uncertified .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	7
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Convulsions .. ..	4	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Laryngitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	1	—	—	3	4	7	3	5	4	23
Diarrhœa .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	6	5	34
Enteritis .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	8	10	5	2	26
Gastritis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis .. ..	1	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	4
Rickets .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth .. ..	6	—	—	—	6	2	1	—	—	9
Atelectasis .. ..	19	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	19
Congenital Malformations .. ..	8	3	1	—	12	5	2	2	1	22
Premature Birth .. ..	42	2	5	4	53	5	1	—	—	59
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .. ..	2	1	1	2	6	8	—	—	—	14
Other Causes .. ..	4	—	—	—	4	3	5	3	3	18
Totals .. ..	88	6	9	10	113	53	40	28	27	261

Nett Births in the year : legitimate, 3,998 ; illegitimate, 199.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 241 ; illegitimate infants, 20.

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.
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
1930 .. ..	53	35	41	53	71	66	55
1931 .. ..	48	56	49	66	65	63	59
Average for 10 years .. ..	55	52	51	50	66	61	56
1932 .. ..	50	73	69	37	78	70	62
No. of deaths under 1 year, 1932 ..	44	26	48	25	34	84	261

**Maternal Mortality.**

Seven deaths occurred from accidents and diseases of pregnancy and six from Puerperal Fever, giving a total of 13 deaths after childbirth. This is equivalent to a rate of 3.0 per 1,000 births, compared with 4.8 in 1931.

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 576 :—99 in Clapham, 57 in Putney, 91 in Balham, 89 in Streatham, 61 in Tooting, and 179 in Wandsworth.

From all infective diseases the death-rate was 1·62 per 1,000 :—1·61 in Clapham, 1·64 in Putney, 1·68 in Balham, 1·30 in Streatham, 1·59 in Tooting, and 1·84 in Wandsworth.

The rate in 1923 was, 1·61 ; in 1924, 1·88 ; in 1925, 1·70 ; in 1926, 1·49 ; in 1927, 1·68 ; in 1928, 1·35 ; in 1929, 2·14 ; in 1930, 2·26 ; and in 1931, 1·44 per 1,000.

The rate is higher than in 1931, owing to the increase in the number of deaths from Influenza and Measles.

The rate from the principal infective diseases, viz. :—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Diarrhœa, was ·44 per 1,000, compared with ·73 in 1922 ; ·39 in 1923 ; ·47 in 1924 ; ·32 in 1925 ; ·37 in 1926 ; ·25 in 1927 ; ·27 in 1928 ; ·36 in 1929 ; ·35 in 1930 ; and ·18 in 1931. The rate was ·42 in Clapham, ·28 in Putney, ·54 in Balham, ·26 in Streatham, ·33 in Tooting, and ·47 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 .. . . .	16	16	—	1	4	2	—	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .. . . .	4	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers .. . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever .. . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Erysipelas .. . . .	8	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1
Whooping Cough .. . . .	17	16	1	7	4	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia :—															
Acute Influenzal .. . . .	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	12	9
Acute Primary .. . . .	66	13	53	5	4	1	1	1	1	—	1	8	6	22	16
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. . . .	5	4	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis .. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .. . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Malaria .. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. . . .	155	54	101	14	13	8	3	7	8	1	2	20	13	40	26
NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.															
Measles .. . . .	37	35	2	7	11	7	2	1	7	—	1	1	—	—	—
Influenza .. . . .	82	5	77	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	2	5	22	47
Diarrhoea .. . . .	37	37	—	34	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other (if any) .. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. . . .	156	77	79	41	13	8	4	1	8	2	2	3	5	22	47
GRAND TOTAL .. . . .	311	131	180	55	26	16	7	8	16	3	4	23	18	62	73

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 .. ..	12	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	2	2	1	—
Diphtheria .. ..	323	259	64	5	14	27	26	27	112	48	26	28	7	3	—
Scarlet Fever .. ..	763	640	123	1	14	43	39	64	346	133	49	58	11	5	1
Enteric Fever and Para- typhoid Fever .. ..	15	4	11	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	4	5	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever .. ..	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	31	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	26	3	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	136	13	123	1	—	1	1	—	6	4	4	28	18	42	31
Whooping Cough .. ..	542	538	4	37	55	62	68	83	220	13	3	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia :—															
Acute Influenzal .. ..	138	16	122	1	1	1	1	3	6	3	5	21	21	46	29
Acute Primary .. ..	427	165	262	28	27	13	8	17	59	13	23	65	44	92	38
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. ..	6	5	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis .. ..	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Malaria .. ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Dysentery .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning .. ..	15	7	8	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	—
TOTAL .. ..	2436	1654	782	73	112	149	145	198	757	220	121	254	114	194	99

Infective Diseases.



TABLE XI.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRING IN EACH LOCALITY.						Total Cases occurring.	Number admitted into Hospital.	Total Deaths.
	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.			
Small-pox .. .. .	8	—	1	1	1	1	12	12	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	73	17	40	49	29	115	323	316	16
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	161	84	146	96	104	172	763	655	4
Enteric and Para-typhoid Fevers .. .. .	—	3	—	3	2	7	15	13	1
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	2	2	3	3	2	5	17	17	2
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	10	3	2	8	—	8	31	19	3
Erysipelas .. .. .	15	14	20	17	34	36	136	53	8
*Whooping Cough .. .. .	52	45	100	48	59	238	542	25	17
Pneumonia—Acute Influenzal .. .. .	12	16	20	19	29	42	138	—	30
Pneumonia—Acute Primary .. .. .	61	25	55	48	59	179	427	—	66
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. .. .	1	1	—	1	1	2	6	5	5
Polio-myelitis .. .. .	2	1	1	1	1	—	6	5	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	3
Malaria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Dysentery .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning .. .. .	2	1	3	2	5	2	15	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	400	213	391	296	326	810	2436	1122	155
Tuberculosis—all forms .. .. .	92	82	81	119	121	174	669	—	288
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	9	3	9	2	2	10	35	16	—
TOTAL .. .. .	101	85	90	121	123	184	704	16	288
GRAND TOTAL .. .. .	501	298	481	417	449	994	3140	1138	443

\* Whooping Cough ceased to be notifiable on April 23rd, 1932.

The total number of cases, less Tuberculosis and Ophthalmic Neonatorum, was 2,436, compared with 3,762 in 1931, 3,991 in 1930, 5,246 in 1929, and 4,149 in 1928. The decrease, compared with previous years, is mainly due to the fact that Whooping Cough ceased to be notifiable in April.

#### **Small-pox.**

During the year 12 cases of Small-pox occurred, compared with four cases in 1931. There were no deaths.

Nine of the patients had never been vaccinated, two of them, both adults, one aged 42 and the other 56, were vaccinated in infancy, and the other case was a woman who was exposed to infection and vaccinated too late to protect her against an attack of the disease. She was vaccinated three days before the disease developed.

#### **Vaccination.**

Table XII. is taken from the official returns of the Vaccination Officers for the year 1931. 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 53·0—in Clapham, 50·9 ; in Putney, 68·1 ; in Balham, 50·7 ; in Streatham, 50·7 ; in Tooting, 37·4 ; in Southfield, 62·2 ; and in Springfield 55·9. This percentage is lower than that recorded last year.



TABLE XII.

SUB-DISTRICTS.	Number of Births returned from 1st January to 31st December, 1931.	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 ..	586	296	2	—	21	169	4	19	29	46
Putney .. ..	308	210	—	—	10	48	4	8	6	22
Balham .. ..	483	245	6	—	23	136	—	9	37	27
Streatham ..	697	349	7	—	38	177	1	30	63	32
Tooting .. ..	377	141	2	—	19	163	1	8	13	30
Southfield ..	524	326	3	—	14	138	1	3	32	7
Springfield ..	345	193	2	—	16	93	4	5	14	18
TOTALS ..	3,320	1,760	22	—	141	924	15	82	194	182

### Diphtheria.

323 cases occurred, compared with 393 in 1931; 866 in 1930; and 724 in 1929. The number of deaths was 16, compared with 17 in 1931. The death-rate for 1932 was .04 and the case mortality was 4.9 per cent.

The rate per 1,000 of population was .91: 1.19 in Clapham; .48 in Putney; .74 in Balham; .72 in Streatham; .75 in Tooting; and 1.18 in Wandsworth.

Of the 323 cases, 316 or 97 per cent., were removed to hospital and no difficulty was experienced in having cases removed promptly.

The Medical Officers of the London County Council made inspections of the Haselrigge Road School, in Clapham; The Furzedown School, in Streatham; St. Ann's, The Royal Victoria Patriotic, and Waldron Road Schools, Wandsworth.

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

During the year 37 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 is given on the same day. The solutions now used for immunisation are toxoid anti-toxin mixture (T.A.M.) and the newer floccular preparation (T.A.F.), each injection consisting of one c.c. The results obtained with the floccular preparation have been good, and an additional advantage in using this solution is that only two injections are required, while with T.A.M. three are necessary to produce the same result. As the injections have to be given at weekly intervals, the number of visits to the Clinic is reduced when T.A.F. is used.

As experience has shown that the large majority of children under 5 years of age give a positive Schick test, in order to save time, the procedure is modified in their case by omitting the preliminary test and the first immunising injection is administered at the first attendance.

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

**ATTENDANCES :—**The number of persons who have attended at the Clinics was 1,169 in 1928, 647 in 1929, 849 in 1930, 684 in 1931 and 973 in 1932, making a total of 4,322 in five 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.

3,314 of the total number who attended were given the Initial Schick Test to see if they were susceptible to Diphtheria, and the remaining 1,008 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 excluding those who failed to attend for the test to be read.

The essential fact brought out by this Table is that 2,289 persons gave a positive result to the initial Schick Test showing that they were susceptible to Diphtheria. This is 69 per cent.

The highest proportion of positive results occurs in the lowest age group and the proportion diminishes as age advances. This is in accordance with the known facts about the Schick Test. Of the small number of adults who were tested 51 per cent. gave a positive result.

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

The number of persons attending the Clinics who required immunisation was 3,297. This number is made up of the 2,289 who were found to be Schick positive after the initial test, and the 1,008 young children who were assumed to be susceptible without a test, as they were under five years of age. The



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 .. ..	145	1340	518	1018	985	2003	177	109	1038	1251	2289
Schick Negative .. ..	21	385	334	356	384	740	138	100	375	603	978
Result not read .. ..	1	24	15	14	26	40	4	3	14	33	47
TOTAL .. .. .	167	1749	867	1388	1395	2783	319	212	1427	1887	3314
Percentage Positive ..	87%	76%	60%	73%	70%	72%	55%	51%	73%	66%	69%

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
770	992	329	990	1101	2091	57	51	1000	1199	2199



subsequent history of these 3,297 persons is given in the following statement :—

No. who were immunised and found to be PROTECTED as shown by a NEGATIVE re-Schick Test .. .. .	2199
No. who received a course of injections but are not yet protected as the re-Schick Test is still positive .. .. .	152
No. who received injections, the value of which is not known as they have not attended to be re-tested .. .. .	887
Schick positive cases who were not injected ..	59
Total number of Susceptibles .. .. .	3297

The age grouping of these protected persons is given in Table XIV.

The time taken for immunity to be produced and the number of injections of the immunising substance required to produce it are given in some detail in Table XV. This table shows that most of the persons who were immunised—*viz.* 1,976 out of the 2,199—became negative after one series of injections, while the remaining 223 required further injections to produce the same result. The number who were found to be immunised after one or two injections is now 168. This number has increased from 21 a year ago and is due to the more extensive use, in the year under review, of the floccular immunising preparation which only requires two injections, as stated above.

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

TABLE XV.

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

Number of Immunising Injections given.		Period after last injection of 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.										
First Series .. ..	{ 1 injection ..	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	
	{ 2 injections ..	11	118	14	5	148	2	2	152	
	{ 3 injections ..	562	679	285	102	1628	57	26	1720	
	{ 4 injections ..	5	5	—	2	12	—	—	12	
Second Series .. ..	3 to 6 injections	—	—	5	84	89	51	33	18	191
Third Series .. ..	5 to 8 injections	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	2	14
TOTAL UNDER 15 .. ..		578	803	305	193	1879	117	66	29	2091
ADULTS OVER 15.										
First Series .. ..	{ 2 injections ..	—	13	—	—	13	1	—	—	14
	{ 3 injections ..	25	28	14	4	71	3	1	—	75
	{ 4 injections ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Second Series .. ..	3 to 6 injections	—	—	3	7	10	4	2	—	16
Third Series .. ..	11 injections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fourth Series .. ..	8 injections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ALL AGES .. ..		603	845	322	204	1974	125	69	31	2199



1,448 of the persons who have been protected gave a negative re-Schick test within six months after receiving the last dose of immunising serum and a further 526 were negative within twelve months. This means that 1,974 cases were known to have been immunised within a year. There are good grounds for assuming that a proportion of the remainder would have been found protected if they had attended earlier to be re-tested.

In addition to the 2,199 persons who have been protected, 152 have completed the first series of injections but cannot be recorded as protected because the last re-Schick test has given a positive result. 63 of these have not attended since this positive re-test. 76 of them have attended and have received a second series of injections but have not yet been re-tested after this series.

In 12 cases the re-Schick test after the second series was still positive and they have received a third series of injections. In one case a fourth series of injections was given as the re-Schick test after the third series was still positive.

A further 887 persons have been given immunising injections at the Clinics but have not attended to be re-tested, so that it is impossible to determine the value of the injections they have received. This number includes 623 who completed the first series of three injections and 264 who only received one or two doses.

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

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



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-Löffler 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 have been obtained from seven 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 eight cases was there any definite clinical evidence that they were suffering from Diphtheria and this was no doubt due to the fact that they had become insusceptible to the disease.

#### **Scarlet Fever.**

763 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, compared with 678 in 1931, 981 in 1930 and 899 in 1929.



Four cases died, compared with three and six respectively for the two previous years, and the death-rate was  $\cdot 011$  per 1,000 compared with  $\cdot 008$  and  $\cdot 01$ . The case mortality was  $\cdot 52$  per cent.

The case-rate per 1,000 of population was  $2\cdot 15$  :— $2\cdot 63$  in Clapham ;  $2\cdot 41$  in Putney ;  $2\cdot 70$  in Balham ;  $1\cdot 40$  in Streatham ;  $2\cdot 71$  in Tooting ; and  $1\cdot 77$  in Wandsworth.

Of the total number of cases, 655 or 85 per cent., were removed to hospital.

The Medical Officers of the London County Council made inspections of 17 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.**

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

#### **Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fevers.**

15 cases, and one death of the above occurred, compared with seven cases and no deaths in the previous year.

Eight of the cases were true Enteric Fever and seven were Para-typhoid Fever.

#### **Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.**

During the year 17 cases of Puerperal Fever and 31 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred. Six of the cases died. The death-rate was  $0\cdot 16$  per 1,000 of population and  $1\cdot 42$  per 1,000 births.

#### **Erysipelas.**

136 cases were notified and eight deaths occurred during the year, compared with 133 and nine in 1931.

#### **Whooping Cough.**

Seventeen deaths from Whooping Cough occurred during the year and the death rate was  $\cdot 04$  per 1,000.



In March, 1932, the Council decided, with the approval of the Minister of Health, to revoke their resolution of May, 1918, making Whooping Cough a notifiable disease in Wandsworth, and it ceased to be notifiable as from 23rd April, 1932.

From 1st January to this date 542 cases were notified.

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

720 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors to houses where cases of Whooping Cough occurred, and 31 premises were disinfected.

### **Influenza.**

The number of deaths from Influenza was 111 compared with 97 in 1931, 22 in 1930, 237 in 1929, 41 in 1928 and 136 in 1927.

The death-rate was .31 per 1,000.

### **Influenzal Pneumonia and Acute Primary Pneumonia.**

138 cases of acute Influenzal Pneumonia and 427 cases of acute Primary Pneumonia were notified. 30 of the former and 66 of the latter died.

The total number of deaths credited to all forms of Pneumonia during the year was 180 compared with 191 in 1931, 207 in 1930, 331 in 1929, 246 in 1928, 239 in 1927, 217 in 1926, 181 in 1925, 233 in 1924, 189 in 1923 and 236 in 1922.

### **Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.**

Six cases of this disease occurred. Five of them terminated fatally. A further 13 deaths were registered as being caused by Meningitis. Two other cases of this disease were notified, but proved not to be cerebro-spinal meningitis.

### **Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis.**

Six cases and 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 one death was registered. Two other cases were notified, but as they were found, after further investigation, to be suffering from some other disease, they are not included in these figures.

### **Malaria.**

Two cases were notified. No death occurred.

### **Dysentery.**

No cases of Dysentery were notified and no deaths occurred.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

In 34 of the cases there was no impairment of vision, but one of the infants lost its sight. Two of the 35 cases afterwards died of Enteritis, one of them being the blind infant.

TABLE XVI.

	Result of Treatment.			
	Re- covered— Vision not affected.	Vision Im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Died.
Treatment received :—				
In Hospital .. ..	14	—	—	2
At Hospital, Out-patient	1	—	—	—
At home .. ..	18	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ..	<b>33</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>

### **Measles.**

The number of cases brought to my notice during the year October 1st, 1931, to September 30th, 1932, was 3,601. The



majority of these cases were reported by teachers at the elementary schools, and in arriving at this figure 158 cases, which proved after investigation not to be suffering from Measles, are excluded.

37 cases died during the calendar year, and 38 during the epidemic year.

116 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 nine 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.

500 cases were removed to hospital, compared with 167 in the epidemic year of 1930.

100 cases requiring special home nursing were referred to District Nursing Associations in the Borough, compared with 95 in 1930, and the nurse made 997 visits to these cases, compared with 1,003 in 1930.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population was  $\cdot 10$ , compared with  $\cdot 13$  in 1930, and  $\cdot 10$  in 1928.

5,305 visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors to houses where cases of Measles occurred, and 272 premises were disinfected at the request of the occupiers.

TABLE XVII.  
MEASLES—CASES REPORTED AND DEATHS.

PERIOD 1st October—30th September.	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
CASES REPORTED.										
In a Measles year .. ..	—	3,905	—	4,219	—	4,596	—	4,046	—	3,601
In a Non-Measles year .. ..	160	—	293	—	81	—	355	—	295	—
DEATHS.										
In a Measles year .. ..	—	80	—	52	—	38	—	46	—	38
In a Non-Measles year .. ..	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
PERIOD. Calendar Year .. ..	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
CASES REPORTED .. ..	663	3,418	474	4,028	172	4,529	380	3,976	291	3,598
DEATHS .. ..	11	71	1	51	4	36	1	47	2	37



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.
<b>CLAPHAM.</b>										
Bonneville Road .. ..	10	8	78	—	35	15	11	—	14	171
Cavendish Road .. ..	30	3	23	—	22	43	6	1	1	129
Cavendish Road Special .. ..	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Christchurch .. ..	3	2	34	—	1	1	24	—	—	65
Clapham Parochial, Macaulay Rd.	4	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	9
Haselrigge Road .. ..	5	8	72	—	5	9	23	1	18	141
Henry Thornton, South Side ..	3	—	7	—	1	—	1	—	1	13
Larkhall Lane .. ..	6	3	34	—	2	10	9	1	25	90
New Park Road .. ..	27	9	96	1	16	15	2	—	5	171
New Road .. ..	2	—	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	12
St. Andrew's Street .. ..	—	8	28	—	6	11	57	—	1	111
St. Mary's, Crescent Lane .. ..	—	2	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	9
Stonhouse Street .. ..	13	1	40	1	5	18	2	—	1	81
Telferscot Road .. ..	42	6	82	—	12	6	18	—	6	172
<b>PUTNEY.</b>										
All Saints' .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
Hotham Road .. ..	35	—	58	3	26	22	47	—	36	227
Huntingfield Road .. ..	11	1	79	1	6	1	2	—	3	104
Parochial, Roehampton .. ..	4	1	33	—	4	1	1	—	—	44
St. Mary's .. ..	8	—	29	—	1	1	10	—	3	52
Upper Grade .. ..	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
<b>BALHAM.</b>										
Bec, The .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broadwater Road .. ..	9	4	62	3	8	4	—	—	2	92
Fircroft Road .. ..	21	—	61	—	10	4	1	—	5	102
Hearnville Road .. ..	6	2	10	7	34	—	—	—	1	60
Holy Trinity, Balham .. ..	6	3	10	—	33	8	—	—	2	62
Nightingale Square, R.C. .. ..	7	1	26	—	10	—	1	—	—	45
Oldridge Road .. ..	8	2	30	1	8	5	1	—	8	63
Ravenstone Street .. ..	4	1	81	—	6	8	13	1	—	114
St. Mary's .. ..	25	—	74	—	33	21	—	—	10	163
Smallwood Road .. ..	11	3	76	8	20	10	7	—	2	137
Carried forward ..	304	70	1142	25	306	213	243	4	144	2451

TABLE XVIII.—continued.

SCHOOL.	DISEASES.									
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
Brought forward ..	304	70	1142	25	306	213	243	4	144	2451
STREATHAM.										
Christchurch .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Eardley Road .. ..	6	2	63	1	9	23	5	—	1	110
Furzedown Demonstration ..	4	2	11	1	10	7	3	—	13	51
Granton Road .. ..	4	—	58	—	3	—	51	3	1	120
Hitherfield Road .. ..	3	—	127	4	15	40	2	—	—	191
Holy Trinity .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Immanuel .. ..	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Mitcham Lane .. ..	8	4	149	—	6	62	1	—	3	233
New School, Leigham Court Road	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
St. Andrew's, Colmer Road ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
St. Andrew's, Coventry Hall ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Andrew's, Polworth Road ..	1	1	1	1	4	15	2	—	—	25
St. Leonard's .. ..	5	—	46	2	4	13	3	—	1	74
Sunnyhill Road .. ..	3	2	32	—	26	7	11	—	5	86
Woodmansterne Road .. ..	2	3	144	—	6	26	37	1	7	226
TOOTING.										
Convent of Holy Family .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ensham Central .. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ensham .. ..	3	2	14	3	6	31	—	—	6	65
Defoe (Fountain Road) .. ..	2	1	21	3	—	4	—	—	—	31
Franciscan Road .. ..	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	10
Hillbrook Road .. ..	5	1	95	15	8	22	19	—	—	165
Sellincourt Road .. ..	22	3	67	1	8	12	2	—	3	118
Tooting Graveney .. ..	1	1	36	—	—	2	1	—	—	41
Undine Street, R.C. .. ..	—	3	23	—	3	—	—	—	—	29
WANDSWORTH.										
Allfarthing Lane .. ..	7	4	64	—	11	23	13	2	4	128
All Saints' .. ..	1	—	9	—	2	3	25	—	2	42
Brandlehow Road .. ..	6	—	25	—	2	1	46	—	—	80
Earlsfield .. ..	3	2	43	—	12	8	22	—	3	93
Elliott Central .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Eltringham Street .. ..	7	3	110	—	7	9	5	2	1	144
Frogmore Special .. ..	1	1	2	—	1	—	7	1	5	18
Garratt Lane .. ..	4	5	30	—	39	11	—	—	3	92
Magdalen Road .. ..	—	—	19	6	10	3	—	—	—	38
Carried forward ..	419	113	2334	65	503	535	498	13	205	4685



TABLE XVIII.—*continued.*

SCHOOL.				DISEASES.								Totals.	
				Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	German Measles.	Chicken- pox.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Ringworm.		Other Diseases.
Brought forward ..				419	113	2334	65	503	535	498	13	205	4685
Merton Road	..	..	..	7	1	6	—	12	14	12	—	1	53
Riversdale ..	..	..	..	9	2	66	1	18	19	10	—	1	126
St. Ann's ..	..	..	..	2	5	1	—	—	4	1	—	1	14
St. Faith's ..	..	..	..	2	—	43	—	3	23	3	—	—	74
St. Joseph's ..	..	..	..	—	—	15	—	24	1	—	—	—	40
St. Michael's ..	..	..	..	4	—	27	—	16	8	—	—	2	57
Swaffield Road ..	..	..	..	6	6	83	—	20	8	2	2	2	129
Waldron Road ..	..	..	..	7	3	67	9	11	2	11	4	3	117
Wandle ..	..	..	..	3	3	70	1	14	11	7	—	13	122
Warple Way ..	..	..	..	1	—	31	—	8	7	15	—	—	62
West Hill ..	..	..	..	8	2	54	—	44	8	35	—	2	153
GRAND TOTAL ..				468	135	2797	76	673	640	594	19	230	5632

**Diarrhœa.**

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa was 68 compared with 27 in 1931, 33 in 1930, 35 in 1929 and 40 in 1928, and of these 60 or 88 per cent., were under the age of one year, compared with 24 in 1931. The number of deaths from Diarrhœa, Zymotic Enteritis and Enteritis under one year represents 22·9 per cent. of the total mortality at that age.

**Scabies.**

The names of 94 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 87 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 43 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.**

12 deaths occurred, six from Septicæmia, five from Syphilis; and one from Toxæmia.



### NON-INFECTIVE DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from Cancer and malignant disease was 546, the number of males being 216 and females 330. The corrected death-rate was 1·54 per 1,000 for the whole Borough :—1·79 for Clapham ; 1·81 for Putney ; 1·62 for Balham ; 1·54 for Streatham ; 1·25 for Tooting ; and 1·35 for Wandsworth.

The number of deaths in 1932 was 29 less than in 1931.

The number of deaths from diseases of the Brain and Nervous System was 124.

1,279 deaths occurred from diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, compared with 1,197 in 1931, 1,090 in 1930, and 1,277 in 1929. 935 of these deaths were of persons over 65 years of age.

There were 444 deaths from diseases of the Respiratory System, compared with 492 in 1931, 420 in 1930, and 734 in 1929. The number from Bronchitis was 23 compared with 270 in 1931, and from Pneumonia (all forms) 180 compared with 191 in 1931. 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 38.

130 deaths, 73 males and 57 females, were registered as due to Premature Birth and Developmental Diseases, compared with 146 in 1931.

170 deaths, 54 males and 116 females, occurred from Old Age, and all these except one were persons over 65 years of age. The number of deaths due to this cause in 1931 was 140.

193 deaths were due to Violence, 129 of them being due to accident, 62 to suicide, and two to other forms of violence.

### Inquests.

Inquests were held on 294 persons dying in the Borough, and on 167 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 .. ..	37	20	38	49	23	56	223
Accidental :—							
Knocked down by motor vehicles .. ..	6	8	6	3	2	14	39
Falls from vehicles .. ..	5	1	5	5	4	1	21
Falls .. ..	2	4	2	—	1	7	16
Falls from a height .. ..	2	—	—	2	4	3	11
Suffocation .. ..	—	1	2	2	1	2	8
Burns and scalds .. ..	2	—	—	4	—	2	8
Knocked down by train .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	3	5
Drowning .. ..	1	2	—	—	—	1	4
Deaths under anæsthetics .. ..	2	—	—	1	—	1	4
Other .. ..	2	—	3	1	2	—	8
Suicidal :—							
Poisoning by :—							
Coal Gas .. ..	3	2	9	2	2	6	24
Lysol .. ..	2	1	2	—	1	2	8
Carbolic Acid .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cyanide of Potassium .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Yew Leaves .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Phosphorus .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Camphor Liniment .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Aspirin .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Corrosive .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cut throat .. ..	3	—	—	2	—	—	5
Drowning .. ..	1	3	—	1	—	—	5
Gun shot wounds .. ..	2	—	1	—	1	—	4
Fall from window .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Hanging .. ..	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Knocked down by train .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Found drowned .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	2	4
Found dead .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS .. ..	76	44	71	27	41	104	413



## TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATION.—The total number of new cases of Tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Department during 1932 was 642, as compared with 613 in 1931, 638 in 1930, 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 642 new cases notified in 1932 were as follows :—

Primary notifications on Form A	..	..	..	508
Primary notifications on Form B	..	..	..	—
Transfers from other Sanitary Authorities	..	..	..	134
Naval and military notifications	..	..	..	—
TOTAL	..	..	..	642
Un-notified at death	..	..	..	27

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 ..	3	1	2	—	—	—	3	3
1—5 ..	2	4	3	7	1	—	6	4
5—10 ..	2	3	16	9	—	—	1	1
10—15 ..	4	7	14	7	1	3	4	2
15—20 ..	27	36	7	10	9	13	2	1
20—25 ..	55	52	1	6	26	14	1	4
25—35 ..	73	84	9	9	24	31	1	2
35—45 ..	51	35	5	1	32	13	4	1
45—55 ..	32	13	2	—	26	5	—	1
55—65 ..	21	7	3	2	25	4	—	—
65 upwards ..	9	5	1	2	13	5	—	2
TOTALS ..	279	247	63	53	157	88	22	21

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 .. .. .	15	8	7
Glands, Mesenteric .. .. .	20	13	7
Glands, Cervical .. .. .	29	14	15
Bones and Joints .. .. .	30	14	16
Skin .. .. .	3	1	2
Other Parts .. .. .	19	13	6
<b>TOTALS .. .. .</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>53</b>

Table XXII. gives a summary of all the cases of Tuberculosis notified since 1909. It shows the number of cases reported, the number who died, removed or recovered, and the number remaining on the Notification Register at the end of each period, for both the pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms of the disease. The figures for the first 20 years, from 1909-1928 are given in quinquennial periods, while those for the last four years are shown separately. Patients classified as "recovered" are those who have shown no evidence of active disease for at least five years.



TABLE XXII.

	1909 to 1928 in 5 year periods.				1929	1930	1931	1932	Totals.
	1909— 1913	1914— 1918	1919— 1923	1924— 1928					
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :— Cases reported ..	2830	2336	2769	2630	586	526	529	526	13164
Died .. .. .	1091	1386	1030	1298	284	262	296	266	6143
Recovered .. ..	76	10	49	109	25	12	134	91	529
Removed or untraced	724	831	835	1525	137	105	198	293	4807
Remaining on Register	959	1068	1923	1621	1761	1908	1809	1685	1685
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :— Cases reported ..	323	791	745	695	104	112	84	116	2970
Died .. .. .	46	382	198	208	25	20	31	45	955
Recovered .. ..	—	41	46	91	17	18	61	59	333
Removed or untraced	9	116	319	493	46	21	64	60	1128
Remaining on register	268	520	702	605	621	674	602	554	554
Total on Notification register at end of each period	1227	1688	2625	2226	2387	2582	2411	2239	2239

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths certified as due to diseases of a Tuberculous nature was 288—of whom 179 were males, and 109 females. 245 deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 43 to other forms of Tuberculosis.

Table XXIII. gives further details regarding the type of the disease, and sex, of these 288 deaths.

TABLE XXIII.

Localisation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary and Acute Miliary Tuberculosis .. .. .	157	88	245
Brain .. .. .	7	9	16
Glands, Mesenteric .. .. .	2	2	4
Bones and Joints .. .. .	2	—	2
Other Parts .. .. .	11	10	21
TOTALS .. .. .	179	109	288

In addition to these deaths, which were duly certified in the returns as due to Tuberculosis, 20 persons previously notified as suffering from Tuberculosis died during the year. These deaths, however, do not figure in Table XXIII. for the reason that :—

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

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

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



TABLE XXIV.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—										
No. of Deaths .. .. .	269	244	261	255	300	269	320	275	288	245
Death-Rate .. .. .	.80	.71	.75	.73	.85	.76	.90	.77	.81	.69
OTHER FORMS :—										
No. of Deaths .. .. .	50	50	49	40	39	35	33	33	19	43
Death-Rate .. .. .	.14	.14	.15	.12	.11	.10	.09	.09	.05	.12
TOTAL :—										
No. of Deaths .. .. .	319	294	310	295	339	304	353	308	307	288
Death-Rate .. .. .	.94	.86	.90	.84	.96	.86	.99	.86	.86	.81

During the year 27 persons, not previously notified, were certified as having died of Tuberculosis. The proportion of un-notified to total Tuberculosis deaths is therefore 9·4 per cent.

19 of the un-notified deaths were certified from Institutions, three by private doctors, while in five 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.

62 persons died within one month after notification, 89 with three months, and 110 within six months.



### 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 1932.—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.	151	10	161	52	271	484
	F.	147	11	158	54	262	474
Children	M.	4	11	15	16	236	267
	F.	5	10	15	8	229	252
Totals .. ..		307	42	349	130	998	1477

In addition to the above, 90 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 1,477 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 .. ..	52	35	71	47	72	130	407
Private Practitioners .. ..	60	44	100	164	109	169	546
Charitable Societies .. ..	8	10	15	5	19	23	80
Other Dispensaries .. ..	24	16	9	10	13	38	110
L.C.C. Schools .. ..	2	6	1	2	8	12	31
Ministry of Pensions .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Existing Dispensary Patients .. ..	2	1	—	—	2	11	16
Other Sources .. ..	21	45	—	26	67	126	285
TOTALS .. ..	169	158	196	155	290	509	1,477

CONTACTS.—Of the 1,477 new cases examined, 372 were contacts. Three 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., 1931	New Cases	Removed from Register	Remaining on Register 31st Dec., 1932
Pulmonary .. ..	1115	378	373	1120
Non-Pulmonary .. ..	282	61	72	271
Suspected cases .. ..	37	316	223	130
Totals .. ..	1434	755	678	1521



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 .. .. .	90
2. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" .. .. .	164
3. Died during the year .. .. .	289
4. Number of observation cases in which period of observation exceeded 2 months .. .. .	98
5. Number of attendances at the dispensaries .. .. .	5455
6. Total number of reports, etc., made in connection with the dispensaries .. .. .	4867
7. Number of attendances at General Hospitals or Institutions of patients for :—	
(a.) Light treatment .. .. .	663
(b.) Other special forms of treatment .. .. .	874
8. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given in connection with the Dispensary .. .. .	28
9. Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners :—	
(a.) At homes of applicants .. .. .	226
(b.) Otherwise .. .. .	2336
10. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers at homes .. .. .	191
11. Number of visits by Health Visitors or Nurses to homes for dispensary purposes .. .. .	5572
12. Number of :—	
(a.) Specimens of Sputum, etc., examined .. .. .	1664
(b.) X-ray examinations made in connection with dispensary work .. .. .	123

The number of patients who received institutional treatment under the London County Council's Tuberculosis Scheme during 1932 was as follows :—

(a.) In Hospitals for observation .. .. .	37
(b.) In Sanatoria .. .. .	430
(c.) In Hospitals for Advanced Cases .. .. .	—
TOTAL .. .. .	467

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

As in former years some 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 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. 68 cases were treated during the year and 874 refills administered. The Council's liability was £458 17s. 0d.

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 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. 28 patients received dental treatment and 16 of these were supplied with dentures. The attendances at the dentist totalled 86.

The amount expended on dental treatment during the year was £16 5s. 0d., and the cost of dentures supplied to patients was £42 5s. 0d., making a total cost of £58 10s. 0d.

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



the chances of recovery, or will enable the patient to remain at work or to return to work at an early date. During the year under consideration 132 patients have been granted extra nourishment under the scheme at a cost of £132 9s. 2d. The scheme has been found to be of great help in the treatment of the types of patient mentioned above.

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

The two Tables which follow show the original classification of all the patients suffering from Tuberculosis who have attended the Dispensaries since they were opened in 1913, and their condition at the end of 1932 as far as it is known. Table XXIX. refers to cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Table XXX. to cases of Nonpulmonary Tuberculosis.

TABLE XXIX.

Classification on Initial attendance at the Dispensaries.		Condition at the end of 1932.				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.	393	28	63	204	688	1735	2421
	Adults, F.	441	34	98	305	878		
	Children	114	9	19	27	169		
Class T.B. Plus.	Adults, M.	110	64	329	1412	1915	3400	4345
	Adults, F.	75	46	291	1034	1446		
	Children	7	2	7	23	39		



TABLE XXX.

Classification on Initial attendance at the Dispensaries.		Condition at end of 1932.				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.	40	8	22	12	82	254	345
	Adults, F.	17	7	18	9	51		
	Children	58	9	27	17	111		
Abdominal	Adults, M.	8	1	7	2	18	81	126
	Adults, F.	9	1	11	1	22		
	Children	24	3	8	6	41		
Peripheral Glands	Adults, M.	12	1	7	3	23	316	423
	Adults, F.	29	5	15	8	57		
	Children	194	16	26	10	236		
Other Organs.	Adults, M.	14	2	7	9	32	115	151
	Adults, F.	15	1	18	7	41		
	Children	15	1	7	19	42		

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

Year.	Total number of specimens examined.	No. of specimens sent by General Practitioners and St. James' Hosptl.	No. of specimens found to contain T.B.
1928 ..	1970	1457	476
1929 ..	2068	1486	474
1930 ..	1944	1254	447
1931 ..	2157	1557	410
1932 ..	1664	1001	342

### Tuberculosis Care Committee.

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

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

- Councillor Mrs. J. Dewar Robertson, M.B.E., J.P.
- Councillor T. Harding.
- Councillor W. Greener, F.C.R.A.
- Councillor H. H. S. Aram, F.I.M.T.
- Councillor A. A. Norman.
- Councillor Mrs. Godber.
- Dr. E. E. Argles, *L.C.C. Divisional Medical Officer.*
- Miss E. Thomas, *L.C.C. School Care Committee.*
- Mr. E. C. Given, C.B.E., *Public Assistance Committee.*
- Miss E. Brown, *Public Assistance Committee.*
- Mr. T. H. Hunt, *London Insurance Committee.*
- Miss Clarke Hall, *Invalid Children's Aid Association.*
- Miss Connor, *Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Association.*
- Dr. G. Pollock, *British Legion and United Services Fund.*
- Miss Lemon, *Ranyard Nurses.*
- Mr. H. P. Harvey, *Aged Poor Society.*
- Miss L. C. Marx, *Brompton Hospital.*
- Miss E. C. Morris, *S. Thomas's Hospital.*



Mr. L. M. Shepherd, J.P., *Fairlight Hall, Tooting.*

Mrs. Baker, *British Legion and United Services Fund*  
(*Wandsworth Area*).

Mrs. Nicol.

Miss J. M. Duff.

Mrs. Halfhide.

Dr. Elizabeth Higgins.

Mrs. Jeans.

Mrs. Cresswell.

Mrs. Roberts.

Mrs. Parsons.

Mrs. Dixon.

Mrs. Laer.

Mrs. Arding.

Mrs. Tomson.

Mrs. McKerrow.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE :—

*Chairman :*                      Councillor T. Harding.

*Vice-Chairman :*              Miss J. M. Duff.

*Hon. Treasurer :*              Mrs. Nicol.

*Secretary :*                      Miss M. L. Baptie.

Councillor Mrs. J. Dewar Robertson was elected Chairman on 16th December.

MEETINGS.—The Care Committee meets at the Council House East Hill, Wandsworth, every six weeks on Friday afternoon at 3.30 p.m. The Assessment Sub-Committee meets on alternate Friday afternoons at 2.30 p.m., at the Public Health Department.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE.—Whilst a patient is undergoing Institutional treatment arrangements have to be made for the care of the children and from time to time mothers refuse to go to an Institution until they are satisfied that provision has been made for their children to be cared for properly. These arrangements are made by the Secretary of the Care Committee.

An important duty of the Committee is to supply patients going to an Institution with additional clothing. Many of them are short of the clothing requirements of the Institution and it is frequently a difficult problem to get them properly fitted



out in this respect. Much time is spent by members of the Committee in collecting articles of clothing from their friends and a certain proportion of the funds of the Committee have to be expended in this direction.

When a patient, previously a wage earner, has completed treatment he is sometimes fit to return to work and it is often a difficult matter to place these ex-patients. The previous occupation may be entirely unsuited for a person suffering from tuberculosis and fresh and suitable employment has to be found. Assistance is also given to ex-patients to purchase tools and other stock in trade and occasionally an advance towards the purchase of a business is made by the Committee.

There is always a number of patients in an advanced stage of tuberculosis who are being nursed either at home or in S. James' Hospital, Balham. These cases are visited as often as possible by the Secretary or one of the members of the Committee. Some of the cases which are being nursed at home are unable to obtain essential articles of medical equipment. 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.

By permission of the authorities of S. James' Hospital regular visits are paid to Wandsworth residents suffering from tuberculosis who happen to be in the Hospital. 142 of these cases were visited regularly during the year. Many of these patients are in the Hospital for prolonged periods and the visits are much appreciated.

When a patient is recommended for treatment in an Institution, the County Council, who arrange for that treatment, require a contribution towards the cost if one is justified. For this purpose the full circumstances of the family have to be investigated by the Care Committee who have appointed a Sub-committee for this purpose. The amount of the contribution is assessed by the Sub-committee and a recommendation as to the amount is sent to the London County Council. It is found in many cases that patients are unable to make any contribution and the cases are



then recommended for free treatment. During the year the Committee has undertaken the assessment of 415 patients, both adults and children, and has also undertaken the collection of the contributions. The amount collected and remitted to the London County Council was £850 5s. 6d.

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

Assistance is given from this Fund to patients who are in need of convalescent treatment for which they are unable to pay, all the cases being investigated by the Secretary.

If a patient going to an Institution is unable to pay his railway fare the Committee help him in this respect. Aid is also given in special cases to assist in the payment of rent in order to tide over a period of distress. When it is found that the patient's illness is the cause of the non-payment of rent the debt may be settled in order to enable the case to receive proper treatment. The amount paid on this account during the year was £17 0s. 6d. Advances are also made to meet arrears in Insurance payments. As already mentioned a certain amount of clothing is purchased out of this Fund.

During 1932 eight patients were sent to convalescent homes at a cost of £46 8s. 0d.

The Committee has collected several beds and a small quantity of bedding which is loaned to patients requiring them, especially when one of the Council's shelters is being used.

In 1932 1,040 cases were visited and interviewed by the Secretary. 58 cases were referred to and helped by the various ex-service organisations. About 70 per cent. of the cases sent to Institutions were supplied with clothing, either from the stock



collected by the Committee or purchased out of the voluntary fund. The amount spent on clothing was £13 12s. 0d. The Committee arranged for the boarding out of five children in order to enable their parents to enter an Institution.

The Secretary is able to assist and advise patients in regard to their Health and Unemployment Insurance. In several cases where benefit was not payable because the contributions were in arrears assistance was granted from the voluntary fund. The patients were thus enabled to draw benefit.

**HANDICRAFT CLASS.**—Several years ago the Committee organised a Handicraft Class where persons suffering from tuberculosis, who have already received Institutional treatment, are able to learn certain branches of handicraft and to make articles which they can sell. The value of handicraft in the treatment of tuberculosis has been recognised for a considerable time as it enables patients to do something useful and gives them an occupation when they are unable to enter the ordinary labour market.

The Class is maintained by the Committee's fund. It meets at 79, East Hill, Wandsworth, every Tuesday morning at 10.30 to 12.30 and is in charge of Miss Fone, who is a trained Instructress in the crafts taught. These are leather, pewter and parchment work, embroidery and the making of fancy stools. After deducting the cost of material the profit on a particular article made at the Class goes to the patient who has made it. The class is much appreciated by the patients, who attend as regularly as their health will allow.

A successful sale of articles made by patients at the Handicraft Class was held in October at the Carpenter's Hall, under the auspices of the Standing Conference of Metropolitan Boroughs' Tuberculosis Care Committees.



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### Work of the Health Visitors.

The duties of the Health Visitors are as follows :—

INFANT VISITING.—Infants are visited as soon as information of birth is received either by notification or from the Registrar of Births and Deaths, and re-visits are made before the end of the first year and up to school age.

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

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

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

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

OTHER HOME VISITS.—The Health Visitors visit the homes of mothers attending the ante-natal Centres in the Borough,

as well as the homes of women who apply for admission to maternity homes, and the maternity wards of the General and Lying-in Hospitals. Home visits are also made for investigating applications for milk under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, and in connection with Convalescent and Dental treatment. Visits are also made to see if homes are suitable for children to return to after minor operations at general hospitals.

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

Table XXXI. summaries 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 ..	769	399	459	537	590	984	3738
1-2 years .. ..	88	28	19	93	10	8	251
2-5 years .. ..	53	15	7	35	2	5	117
Revisits to :—							
Infants under 1 year	783	729	371	523	895	1339	4640
Children 1-2 years ..	401	520	249	254	620	770	2814
Children 2-5 years ..	406	401	339	544	654	1124	3468
Total visits to children under Notification of Births Act .. ..	2500	2092	1444	1991	2771	4230	15028
Other visits— :							
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	6	12	4	6	2	12	42
Measles .. ..	857	438	362	985	935	1647	5224
Whooping Cough ..	87	85	78	93	124	235	702
Ante-natal cases ..	376	219	237	268	358	389	1847
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ..	7	4	2	3	3	9	28
Miscellaneous ..	155	112	164	76	194	365	1066
Ineffectual .. ..	971	261	402	761	712	1496	4603
TOTAL HOME VISITS	4959	3223	2693	4183	5099	8383	28540
Attendances at :—							
Infant Welfare Centres	188	125	156	177	275	342	1263
Ante-natal Centres ..	27	20	25	27	23	39	161
Committee Meetings ..	3	16	—	—	15	4	38
Health Talks .. ..	35	114	67	29	27	57	329
Visits to Crèches .. ..	5	7	8	—	34	10	64

**Infant Visiting.**

There were 4,197 births during the year and 3,738 of these, or 89.0 per cent., were visited compared with 90.9 in 1931, 84.1 in 1930, 84.1 in 1929, 85 in 1928 and 82.7 in 1927.

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 3,231 of the 3,738 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 ..	2011	876	273	71	3231
Otherwise fed ..	93	208	101	105	507

Method of Feeding.	Age of infant on subsequent visit.				
	Under 1 month.	1—3 months.	3—6 months.	6—12 months.	Total.
Breast-fed ..	191	653	813	480	2137
Otherwise fed ..	30	379	723	1371	2503

It was found that in 846 of the births, doctors had been in attendance, while in 1,272 the services of midwives had been utilised. 1,620 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. 64 midwives practise in the Borough, of whom 18 reside in neighbouring Boroughs.

There are 30 private maternity homes in the Borough, 18 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. 344 cases were visited during the year under these arrangements, and 4,715 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 ..	1157	5	53
Influenza .. ..	—	61	601
Pneumonia .. ..	565	146	2422
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	35	28	554
Measles .. ..	3598	100	997
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	48	2	35
Infantile Diarrhoea ..	—	2	53
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>5403</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>4715</b>

The number of visits made by nurses in 1931 was 3,250, and the increase is due to the epidemic of Measles which occurred during the year.

### **Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.**

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

Each Centre has a medical officer who is appointed by the Committee of the Centre, and a trained Superintendent. In six of the Centres the Superintendent is an officer of the Centre Committee, while in the other six Centres one of the Council's Health Vistors acts as the Superintendent.

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

Each Centre has several voluntary workers who render valuable assistance at the sessions and carry out all the work connected with the keeping of records, and the purchase and sale of food, drugs and clothing. They do no visiting.

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



INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.	CLINICS.	
	Ante-natal.	Infants.
CLAPHAM : Clapham Dispensary Manor Street.	1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at 2 p.m.	Tuesdays and Wednes- days, at 2 p.m.
PUTNEY : 2, Clarendon Road.	1st and 3rd Wednes- days in each month at 10.30 a.m.	Wednesdays and Thurs- days at 2 p.m.
PUTNEY PARK : Putney Park House, Dover House Rd.	None.	Fridays at 2 p.m.
BALHAM : 91, Bedford Hill.	1st and 3rd Fridays in each month at 9.45 a.m.	Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 1.45 p.m.
STREATHAM : 37, Riggindale Road.	1st and 3rd 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 : Baptist Church Hall, New Park Road.	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 Friday in each month at 10 a.m.	Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m.
FAIRFIELD : St. Faith's Mission Hall, Warple Way.	1st Monday in each month at 2 p.m.	Wednesdays and Thurs- days at 2 p.m.
SPRINGFIELD : Church Hall, Earlsfield Road.	4th Tuesday in each month at 11 a.m.	Tuesdays at 2 p.m.

Table XXXIV. gives the full details of the work carried out at the 12 Centres in the Borough.

3,053 new infants were examined during the year and the total attendances were 54,230. There were 607 ante-natal cases and the total attendances made by them was 1,442.

The visits made by the Superintendents of the six Centres where those officers are appointed by the Centre Committees were 7,218 to the homes of infants and 716 to ante-natal cases. No visits are shown in this Table for the other six Centres, where the Superintendents are Health Visitors, as their visits are included in Table XXXI. which shews all the work carried out by the Health Visitors.



TABLE XXXIV.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Putney Park.	Balham.	Streatham.	Bleeborough Road.	Streatham Hill (Clapham Park)	Tooting.		Southfield.	Fairfield.	Springfield.	Totals.
								Fairlight	Lyn- wood Road				
New Cases, 1931 ..	472	298	43	533	299	105	185	239	109	261	268	241	3053
Total Attendances ..	5955	5236	990	10376	5396	2258	3125	3728	3096	4768	5249	4053	54230
Ante-natal Cases ..	98	78	—	119	96	—	—	57	36	37	56	30	607
Ante-natal Attend- ances .. ..	270	239	—	310	205	—	—	104	85	81	100	48	1442
Supts.' Visits to Infants .. ..	1318	—	764	1810	1703	—	—	—	—	1623	—	—	7218
Supts.' Visits to Ante-natal Cases	131	—	99	189	188	—	—	—	—	109	—	—	716
No. of Sessions :—													
Infants .. ..	98	100	27	100	95	48	49	92	46	50	102	49	856
Ante-natal ..	24	21	—	24	25	—	—	11	11	12	12	12	152
Health Talks given	24	86	16	92	20	9	16	19	8	61	28	50	429

**Borough of Wandsworth War Memorial Maternity Home.**

The Maternity Home is situated in Grove Road, Balham, adjoining the Weir Hospital and provides accommodation for 20 patients with two isolation beds. The management of the Home is undertaken by the Committee of the Weir Hospital on behalf of the Borough Council.

The staff consists of a Resident Medical Officer, two sisters, four staff nurses, seven nurses and nine domestics. Two Consultants have been appointed who visit the Home regularly. The Secretary of the Weir Hospital is responsible for the administrative work at the Maternity Home and the nursing and domestic staff are under the supervision of the Matron of the Hospital.

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

During the past year 369 women were admitted to the Home and the average duration of stay was 14.81 days. 308 deliveries were carried out by the midwives and 60 by the medical staff. One infant was born just before the mother was admitted to the Home.

In 127 cases it was necessary for the midwives to summons medical assistance in accordance with the requirements of the Midwives Act.

Two cases of Puerperal Fever and ten of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified from the Home and two deaths of mothers occurred. One of these was due to Eclampsia and one to Puerperal infection.

Eleven of the infants were still-born and five died within ten days of birth.

Six infants were notified as suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Every effort is made while the mothers are in the Maternity Home, to encourage them to feed their infants, but in 49 cases the natural feeding had to be supplemented.

**Day Nurseries.**

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



Putney ..	..	Putney Creche, 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 Day Nurseries in Putney, Wandsworth and Balham are also training schools for nurses intending to take up crèche work who are admitted as probationers and remain for about a year. Practical and theoretical instruction is given by the matrons and this includes courses of lectures, which the probationers have to attend before they can sit for the examination which is held at the end of the course.

The attendances at the Day Nurseries were :—Putney, 4,891 ; Balham, 5,872 ; Tooting, 4,270 and Wandsworth, 5,601 ; a total of 20,634, compared with 23,124 in 1931.

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

### **Institutions for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children.**

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



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

108 infants were admitted in 1932, 46 from addresses in the Borough, and 62 from outside the Borough. Most of the cases were infants, suffering from Marasmus, Debility, Respiratory Diseases and Enteritis.

During the year £10 6s. 5d. was paid to SS. Peter and Paul Home, Clapham, for the treatment of four children from the Borough who were maintained in the Home for short periods.

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

There are also five institutions or hostels for the reception of expectant unmarried mothers, all in connection with rescue work. In two of them the mothers are admitted some months previous to the confinement, while in three they are admitted towards the end of pregnancy. In most of these homes the mothers are expected to remain some months after confinement. Arrangements have been made for medical practitioners to attend at these hostels when necessary, and some of the infants attend the most convenient Infant Welfare Centre.

The Council pays grants to the Southwark Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work, towards the maintenance of unmarried mothers usually resident in the Borough in the institutions of the Association. During 1932 assistance was granted in respect of 25 cases, at a cost of £206 10s. 4d.

Similar grants are made to the Mission of Hope, and three cases were assisted at a cost of £14 18s. 7d.

#### **Convalescent Homes.**

During the year one child was sent to a Convalescent Home.

#### **Wandsworth and Tooting Children's Clinic.**

This Clinic which was opened by Her Royal Highness Princess Mary on the 22nd June, 1931, was established for providing artificial sunlight, massage and electrical treatment for children of all ages. 355 children have been treated during the year and they have made 13,683 attendances. 123 of these children were



under the age of five years and most of these cases received artificial sunlight treatment.

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

### **Supply of Milk.**

During the year 1,180 families were supplied with milk under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918; 274 in Clapham; 90 in Putney; 192 in Balham; 141 in Streatham; 150 in Tooting; 73 in Southfield; 157 in Fairfield; and 103 in Springfield. The total cost to the Council was £2,101 1s. 1d.

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

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

### **Dental Treatment.**

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

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

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

During the year 53 cases received dental treatment. 18 of these were children and 35 were expectant or nursing mothers.



## HOUSING.

### Housing Conditions in the Borough of Wandsworth.

#### 1. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AS TO HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The standard of houses in the Borough varies considerably and no details are available showing the proportion of the different types which can only be given approximately.

Some 20 per cent. of the houses are of the superior residential type and about 30 per cent. are of the residential middle class type occupied by their owners.

There are a number of houses built in terraces, some of them self-contained flats, which were built by private enterprise for the artisan class between 20 and 50 years ago. The proportion of these is probably in the neighbourhood of 15 per cent.

There are about the same number of large houses built 50 to 80 years ago which were formerly of the residential type, but are now occupied by the working classes. About 19 per cent. of the houses are cottage property, some of which is 80 to 100 years old.

About 1 per cent. of the houses in the Borough are old and insanitary and ripe for demolition.

#### 2. SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES.

There is a shortage of housing accommodation at a reasonable rental. There are only a few houses available at a rental under 12s. 6d. per week which is the highest rent that many families can pay. The proportion of families affected by this shortage may be as high as 10 per cent.

No important changes in the population have occurred during the period under review.

There is a difficulty in obtaining suitable sites for the erection of houses as most of the land in the Borough has now been built on. The high price of land accentuates the difficulty.



## 3. OVERCROWDING.

It is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the amount of overcrowding which exists owing to lack of complete information. Only a proportion of the cases are known. It is possible that 5 per cent. of the families in the Borough are living in accommodation which is insufficient having regard to the number of persons in the family and their ages and sexes.

Overcrowding appears to be due mainly to inability to pay the rent for other accommodation and to the shortage of houses for those who are unable to afford more than 12s. 6d. per week.

From time to time cases of overcrowding are accommodated in one of the Borough Council's houses. Facilities are also given by the London County Council for housing certain overcrowded families who are specially recommended by the Borough Council. A number of cases have been dealt with under these arrangements.

**Housing Act, 1930—Unhealthy Areas.**

During 1932 I made one representation under Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1930, in respect of an area known as Back Row, Totterdown, Tooting, which contains six houses. As five of the houses were unoccupied no further action has been taken for the time being.

Twelve of the thirteen Areas which were declared as Clearance Areas in 1931 have now been cleared and alternative accommodation has been provided on one of the Council's Housing Estates for all the occupiers of the houses demolished who wished to avail themselves of it.

In three of these areas—viz. CUMBER'S YARD, WANDSWORTH, GARDEN COTTAGES, WANDSWORTH and NORTH STREET, CLAPHAM—the Council has acquired the sites for the purpose of development as re-housing sites for other insanitary areas which it is proposed to clear. The erection of dwellings on these three sites will be proceeded with shortly.



The other nine areas which have been cleared during the year are :—

Angel Court, Roehampton.  
Henry's Place, Putney.  
Memel Place, Putney.  
Stockwell Court, Wandsworth.  
Carter's Yard, Wandsworth.  
Eden Cottages, Wandsworth.  
West Side, Warple Road, Wandsworth.  
East Side, Warple Road, Wandsworth.  
Great Acre Court, Clapham.

In all these nine areas Clearance Orders were made, as the Council decided not to develop the sites. The Minister of Health held a Public Inquiry towards the end of 1931 on the Clearance Order made in respect of the Great Acre Court Area and his decision to confirm the Order was received in 1932.

The twelve areas which have been cleared contained 105 houses occupied by 103 families with a population of 432 persons.

The other Clearance Area which was declared in 1931 is the Dutch Yard Area. A Clearance Order was made in respect of it and a Public Inquiry was held in 1931. The Minister's decision to confirm this Order has now been received and the area will be cleared when alternative accommodation for the occupiers is available. This is to be provided on the sites of Cumber's Yard and Garden Cottages areas.

Dutch Yard Area contains 18 houses which are occupied by 18 families consisting of 84 persons.

#### **Other Insanitary Houses Demolished.**

The Demolition Order made in 1931 in respect of 68A, Clifton Street, Clapham, has been carried into effect and the house has been demolished.

15, White Square, an insanitary house in Clapham North Ward, has been demolished by the Council under a road widening scheme.



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

## Work of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Table XXXV. gives full details of the inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

TABLE XXXV.

					In- spections.	Re- In- spections.	Total.
To investigate complaints	..	..			5537	16042	21579
House-to-House inspections	..	..			1589	6372	7961
Infective Diseases :—	..						
Notifiable diseases	..	..	..		1406	1301	2707
Measles	..	..	..	..	62	19	81
Whooping Cough	..	..	..		15	3	18
Other infective diseases	..	..			642	296	938
Verminous conditions	..	..	..		100	50	150
				No. of Premises			
Offensive Trades	..	..		2	1	—	1
Piggeries	..	..	..	13	68	18	86
Factories, workshops, etc.				1647	1670	5	1675
Houses let in lodgings	..			269	121	585	706
Rag and bone stores	..			10	129	48	177
Sanitary conveniences	..			174	1175	19	1194
Mews and stables	..	..		135	1103	10	1113
Other inspections	..	..	..	..	7778	534	8312
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	21396	25302	46693
Smoke observations	..	..	..		140	—	140
Legal proceedings, Attendances at Court	..	..	..	..	13	—	13

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

The number of drains which were tested was 849 and of these 664 were found to be in a defective condition. The drains of 40 houses were re-constructed.

Damp conditions have been remedied in 1,026 premises, and in 135 of these damp courses were inserted.

16 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 144 cases of overcrowding were abated. 48 of these cases were accommodated in London County Council houses, and 96 elsewhere.



TABLE XXXVI.

	Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
1. Premises cleansed and repaired .. ..	396	305	247	257	309	1187	2701
2. Drains tested .. ..	182	66	148	214	17	222	849
3. Drains cleansed or repaired .. ..	110	75	54	108	47	270	664
4. Water closets cleansed or repaired .. ..	220	149	105	87	66	573	1200
5. Soil pipes repaired .. ..	31	20	8	6	3	72	140
6. Waste pipes altered or repaired .. ..	71	93	25	26	14	259	488
7. Rainwater pipes repaired .. ..	38	29	17	24	23	138	269
8. Roofs and gutters repaired .. ..	158	79	65	74	107	577	1060
9. Damp courses inserted .. ..	18	48	12	25	—	32	135
10. Damp conditions otherwise remedied .. ..	85	194	78	96	18	420	891
11. Yards drained or paved .. ..	44	11	23	25	25	195	323
12. Dust bins provided or repaired .. ..	133	69	98	85	95	277	757
13. Water cisterns cleansed, covered or repaired .. ..	22	34	10	8	19	61	154
14. Water supply re-instated .. ..	14	3	8	7	4	13	49
15. Defective fireplaces remedied .. ..	74	24	41	44	54	339	576
16. Defective coppers remedied .. ..	20	14	15	7	24	132	212
17. Cases of overcrowding abated .. ..	14	10	10	17	35	58	144
18. Stables and stable yards drained or paved .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Accumulations of manure, etc., removed .. ..	16	9	6	17	3	31	82
20. Urinals cleansed or repaired .. ..	5	1	—	1	—	2	9
21. Animals improperly kept .. ..	1	5	2	2	1	8	19
22. Smoke nuisances .. ..	2	—	14	5	3	53	77
23. Other nuisances .. ..	75	121	73	52	128	325	774
TOTAL .. ..	1729	1359	1059	1187	995	5244	11573
No. of preliminary notices served .. ..	665	516	395	516	385	1505	3982
No. of preliminary notices complied with without the service of statutory notices .. ..	625	482	371	427	437	1366	3708
No. of statutory notices served .. ..	66	45	30	34	13	116	304
No. of statutory notices complied with .. ..	82	26	34	42	14	129	327

**Underground Rooms.**

There are 12 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. 1,589 inspections were made compared with 2,731 in 1931, 2,957 in 1930, 1,515 in 1929, and 989 in 1928, and nuisances necessitating the service of sanitary notices were found in 1,224 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 ..	103	101	21	57	33	78
Clapham South ..	23	17	10	17	11	16
Putney ..	345	250	46	22	254	179
Balham ..	83	74	13	84	137	129
Streatham ..	144	94	16	36	131	53
Tooting ..	168	116	4	4	61	119
Southfield ..	84	64	5	4	92	42
Fairfield ..	165	158	15	26	31	127
Springfield ..	474	350	25	61	281	264
WHOLE BOROUGH	1,589	1,224	155	311	1031	1007

**Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923.**

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

Two of them were put in a reasonable state of repair before the meeting of the Committee at which the Certificate would have been granted, one application was withdrawn, and in four instances the work was carried out after the service of a sanitary notice.

Of the 27 premises in respect of which Certificates were granted, 25 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 1932.	Number of In- spections, 1932.	Number of Notices, 1932.	Number of Prose- cutions, 1932.
Factories :—				
Factory Laundries ..	53	68	4	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	75	136	3	—
Other Factories .. ..	444	469	15	—
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>—</b>
Workshops :—				
Workshop Laundries ..	29	32	1	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	51	80	—	—
Other Workshops ..	677	624	15	—
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>—</b>
Workplaces .. ..	143	166	5	—
<b>TOTAL : Factories, Work- shops and Workplaces</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>—</b>
Home-workers' premises ..	301	316	5	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>—</b>

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

TABLE XXXIX.

## HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists.					Outwork in unwholesome premises		Out-work in infected premises.
	Lists received from Employers.			Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.				
	Lists.	Outworkers.			In-stan-ces.	No-tices served.	In-stan-ces.	
		Con-trac-tors.	Work-men.					
Wearing Apparel :—								
(1.) Making, etc. ..	33	22	109	32	8	5	40	
(2.) Cleaning and washing ..	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	
Paper bags and boxes ..	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS ..	37	26	116	32	8	5	40	

The total number of addresses received from other Councils was 409, and 81 addresses were forwarded to other Councils. The number of addresses received has decreased by 30, and the number sent has also decreased by 30. 26 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 40 cases of infective diseases—28 of Measles, four of Scarlet Fever and eight 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, are enumerated here.	Workshop Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	51
	Workshop Laundries	..	..	..	..	29
	Dressmakers' and Milliners' Workshops	..	..	..	..	130
	Bootmakers	..	..	..	..	108
	Smiths and Engineers	..	..	..	..	44
	Builders	..	..	..	..	60
	Tailors	..	..	..	..	65
	Motor Engineers	..	..	..	..	96
	Upholsterers	..	..	..	..	30
	Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	28
	Other	..	..	..	..	116
Total number of workshops on Register						757

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 ..	35	23	—	—
Want of ventilation ..	3	2	—	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ..	25	20	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :				
Insufficient ..	3	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	49	29	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	4	4	—	—
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 ..	119	78	—	—

\* 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 five 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 1932.	Number of in- spections, 1932.	Number of Notices, 1932.	Number of pro- secutions, 1932.
Dairies, milkshops and cow- sheds .. .. .	441	583	9	—
Restaurant kitchens.. ..	352	254	17	—
Ice Cream premises .. ..	551	466	5	—
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	5	915	—	—
Butchers' shops .. .. .	247	1,403	14	—
Greengrocers' shops .. ..	394	548	20	—
Fishmongers' shops .. ..	153	339	7	—
Fried fish shops .. .. .	89	238	9	—
Markets and stalls .. .. .	182	3,935	—	—
Other premises where food is sold or prepared for sale .. .. .	1,337	1,154	33	—
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>3,751</b>	<b>9,835</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>—</b>



### **Milk Supply.**

There are 441 registered milk premises in the Borough, compared with 346 in 1931, one of them being also a cowshed. The increase is due to the ordinary grocery and provision dealer undertaking the sale of milk in sealed receptacles such as bottles and cartons. All the premises have been inspected, the Food Inspectors making 583 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 analyses of 952 samples of whole milk reported as genuine was 3.56 compared with 3.63 in 1931.

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

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

This Act came in to force on the 12th July, 1932. It provides that :—

Any premises in the district of any Sanitary Authority used or proposed to be used :—

- (1) for the sale or the manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream or other similar commodity or the storage of ice cream or other similar commodity intended for sale ; or
- (2) for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food intended for sale ;

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

During the five months ending 31st December, 1932, 379 applications were submitted to the Council for the purpose of registration under the Act. In each case the premises were inspected and found to be satisfactory and registration granted accordingly.



It is anticipated that bye-laws will be framed at a later date by the London County Council.

This Act has added considerably to the work of the Food Inspectors.

### Meat.

There are now five private slaughterhouses in the Borough. The Food Inspectors made 915 visits during the year to these premises and were present on almost every occasion when slaughtering took place. The number of carcasses inspected was 9,699, comprising 736 oxen, 2,005 pigs, 6,927 sheep and 31 calves. This compares with 10,565 carcasses inspected during 1931 and 9,305 in 1930.

Four whole carcasses and 594 organs, etc., were found to be unsound or diseased and were surrendered by the owners and destroyed for the following reasons:—

(1) *Whole Carcasses*:—

- 1 entire pig carcass and organs—for decomposition.
- 3 entire pig carcasses and organs—for Swine fever.

These carcasses were dealt with in conjunction with the London County Council Veterinary Inspector under the Swine Fever Order, during an outbreak which occurred in the Borough during July.

(2) *Organs, etc.*:—

*Oxen*:—

- For Tuberculosis:—12 Heads, 12 Tongues, 30 Pairs of Lungs, 6 Livers, 6 Mesenteries, 2 Skirts, 1 Omentum, 2 Fore-quarters, and 1 Thick Flank.
- For Actinomycosis:—1 Head and 1 Tongue.
- For Fluke:—182 Livers and 6 Pairs of Lungs.
- For Abscesses:—11 Livers and 1 Tongue.
- For Nephritis:—1 Kidney.
- For Pericarditis:—1 Heart.
- For Congestion:—1 Pair of Lungs.
- For Pneumonia:—1 Pair of Lungs.
- For Inflammation:—2 Spleens.
- For Echinococcus Cysts:—1 Pair of Lungs.
- For Cirrhosis:—1 Liver.



*Pigs :—*

- For Tuberculosis :—39 Heads and Collars, 19 Mesenteries,  
4 pairs of Lungs, 13 Plucks and 4 Spleens.
- For Cirrhosis :—11 Livers.
- For Nephritis :—4 Kidneys.
- For Pericarditis :—1 Heart.
- For Peritonitis :—1 Hindquarter.
- For Milkspots :—3 Livers.
- For Congestion :—25 Pairs of Lungs and 23 Plucks.
- For Pleurisy :—1 Forequarter.
- For Abscesses :—2 Livers.

*Sheep :—*

- For Strongylus Rufescens :—56 Pairs of Lungs.
- For Fluke :—36 Livers.
- For Abscesses :—11 Livers.
- For Congestion :—19 Pairs of Lungs.
- For Fluke and Strongylus Rufescens :—40 Plucks.

There are 247 butchers' shops in the Borough, the majority of which are subject to registration under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932. 1,403 inspections were made of these shops, and it was found necessary in 14 cases to serve notices on the occupier. The meat exposed for sale has been examined regularly, and in several instances it was found necessary to warn the occupier for failing to mark imported meat in a proper manner.

Under the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, every butcher is required to do all that is reasonably necessary to guard against the contamination of the meat by flies, filth and dust. It has been found necessary in several instances to warn traders with regard to the exposure of meat in contravention of these Regulations. Practically all butchers' shops in the Borough are now fitted with glass fronts.

### **Unsound Food.**

At the request of the owners the following foodstuffs were destroyed and the usual Certificates granted, viz: 6 Stone of Whiting, 2 bags of Winkles, 5 stones of Haddock, 24 lbs. of Tomatoes, 1 stone of Herrings, 4½ cwts. of Potatoes, 5 boxes of Pears, 6 cases of Melons and 1 box of Apricots.



**Certification of Meat Food Products.**

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

As Certifying Officer of Wandsworth under the Order, I have issued three of these certificates for the export of parcels of potted meat during the year.

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

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

The following Orders are now in force :—

**MARKING OF IMPORTED PRODUCE.**

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

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

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

During the year 2,005 samples of foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of these 1,005 were



submitted as official samples while 1,000 were purchased unofficially as test or informal samples. 15 or 1.49 per cent. of the official samples, and six or .6 per cent. of the unofficial samples were found to be adulterated or not up to standard. The total adulterations reported were 21 or 1.04 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 1928, 1929, 1930, AND 1931.

	Percentage of Samples adulterated, 1927-1931.				No. of samples in 1932.		
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	Examined.	Found adulterated or not up to standard	Percentage adulterated
Butter .. .. .	3.4	1.6	.18	.41	204	—	—
Cheese .. .. .	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Cocoa .. .. .	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Coffee .. .. .	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Confectionery and Jam	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
Cream .. .. .	—	.50	.43	—	85	—	—
Margarine .. .. .	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Milk .. .. .	2.6	1.6	2.3	1.6	965	13	1.3
Separated Milk .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Condensed Milk .. .. .	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Mustard .. .. .	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Sugar .. .. .	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Tea .. .. .	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Vinegar .. .. .	—	3.7	28.4	14.2	35	2	5.7
Drugs .. .. .	15.3	2.3	—	—	63	2	3.3
Other Articles .. .. .	3.0	3.4	1.8	1.0	498	4	.86
ALL ARTICLES .. .. .	2.8	3.4	1.4	1.2	2005	21	1.04

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

TABLE XLIV.

	Informal Samples.			Formal Samples.			TOTAL.			
	Number taken.	Adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Number taken.	Adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Number taken.	Adulterated.	Number per 1,000 of population.	Percentage adulterated.
Clapham ..	151	—	—	136	1	.7	287	1	4.6	.3
Putney ..	170	—	—	143	—	—	313	—	9.0	—
Balham ..	135	3	2.2	130	4	3.0	265	7	4.9	2.6
Streatham ..	162	2	1.2	121	5	4.1	283	7	4.1	2.4
Tooting ..	191	—	—	182	—	—	373	—	9.7	—
Wandsworth ..	191	1	.5	233	5	1.7	484	6	4.9	1.2
Whole Borough	1000	6	.6	1005	15	1.4	2005	21	5.6	1.0

### Milk.

The following samples were submitted for analysis :—

965 of whole new milk.

1 of separated milk.

20 of condensed milk.

of these 13 were reported against as being adulterated or not up to standard. One contained extraneous water, 10 were deficient in milk fat and two were deficient in milk fat and contained extraneous water.

Proceedings were taken in six cases and costs amounting to £5 5s. 0d. were imposed. In the other seven 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.

Samples of milk were taken on delivery at the following hospitals and institutions between 5 and 8 a.m. in the early morning :—

<i>Hospitals.</i>	<i>Wandsworth Prison</i>	<i>London County Council Schools.</i>
71	12	33

All samples delivered to the hospitals and schools were reported genuine, but two of the twelve samples taken on delivery to the Wandsworth Prison were found to each contain  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of extraneous water and to be 8 per cent. deficient in milk fat : proceedings were instituted and £2 2s. 0d. costs imposed.

Two prosecutions were taken against dairymen for bottling milk in the street in contravention of the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ; a fine of 15s. and £3 3s. 0d. costs were imposed.

10 samples of milk were taken at various railway stations in the course of transit from farmers to retailers. Six from one farm were reported against and proceedings were taken against the farmer. The case was dismissed as the magistrate was satisfied that the milk was sold as given by the cow.

389 samples were taken from milk vendors in the street during the early morning (5 to 7 a.m.) and of these five or 1·2 per cent. were reported against.

#### **The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923**

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

Certified .. .. .	31
Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) .. ..	49
Grade A Pasteurised .. ..	7
Pasteurised .. .. .	20

#### **Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**

94 samples of milk were examined microscopically by the Council's dispenser for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. As a

result of these examinations 12 of the samples were submitted for a biological examination at the Lister Institute. In no instance was the Tubercle Bacillus isolated.

One sample of pasteurised milk was submitted for bacteriological examination in order to see if the bacterial content was within the prescribed standard ; this sample was found to comply with the Regulations.

### **Butter and Margarine.**

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

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

### **Other Articles.**

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



## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Insulin Treatment.

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

The cost to the Council up to the end of 1932 was £30 14s. 3d.

### Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year 2,433 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 XLV.

		Clapham.	Putney.	Balham.	Streatham.	Tooting.	Wandsworth.	Whole Borough.
DIPHTHERIA :—								
Negative	.. ..	380	157	229	625	207	643	2241
Positive	.. ..	32	6	30	27	12	72	179
ENTERIC FEVER :—								
Negative	.. ..	—	2	1	6	1	2	12
Positive	.. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL .. ..		412	166	260	658	220	717	2,433

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

**Disinfection.**

The total number of rooms disinfected after the occurrence of cases of infective diseases was 3,377—541 in Clapham, 290 in Putney, 489 in Balham, 527 in Streatham, 314 in Tooting, and 1,216 in Wandsworth.

Five public and two private elementary schools were also disinfected for infective diseases.

**Cleansing of Persons Act.**

The names of 35 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 thirteen 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.

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

**Flies and Mosquitoes.**

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

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

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



Three certificates for coloured rags 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, 46 notices with respect to 66 premises were received from the Metropolitan Water Board, stating that the supply had been withdrawn.

In 60 premises the water supply was cut off for non-payment of rates, and in six 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, no bodies were removed to the Mortuary, in Streatham one, and in Wandsworth 68,—of which 39 were from Wandsworth, 14 from Putney, one from Balham, 10 from Tooting and one each from Kentish Town, Rochester, Gravesend and Barnes, a total of 69.

#### **Inspection of Sanitary Conveniences.**

The number of Sanitary Conveniences inspected was 174; 52 in Clapham, 19 in Putney, 17 in Balham, 15 in Streatham, nine in Tooting and 62 in Wandsworth. 1,194 inspections were made during the year, and one notice, 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 Public Assistance 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, 1932 :—

(1)	No. of admissions to the Public Assistance Institutions .. ..	5,929
(2)	No. of medical orders given .. ..	1,832
(3)	Average No. of persons in receipt of outdoor relief .. ..	2,718
(4)	Amount of outdoor relief given .. ..	£42,052



### 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., D.P.H.

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

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

Public Analyst :—

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

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

A. Morris Johns, M.D.

## SANITARY INSPECTORS.

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Certificates held.		
		Sanitary Inspector.	Meat and Food.	Others.
SENIOR INSPECTOR :				
A. E. Vickers ..	Dec. 1919	S.I. Exam. Bd.	Yes	—
DISTRICT INSPECTORS :				
H. T. Lambert	Dec. 1919	„	Yes	Five
J. A. Sands ..	July 1920	„	No	One
A. G. Patterson	June 1925	„	Yes	—
E. V. Roots ..	Sept. 1926	„	Yes	Four
C. F. Standish ..	Jan. 1928	„	Yes	Two
F. A. Eustace ..	June 1929	Joint Board Exam.	No	—
W. G. Pearce ..	Sept. 1929	„	Yes	—
A. W. Fisher ..	May 1930	„	No	—
J. Rowbotham ..	Nov. 1930	„	Yes	Two
R. E. Jones ..	Dec. 1930	„	Yes	One
A. W. E. Porter	June 1931	S.I. Exam. Bd.	Yes	—
FOOD AND DRUGS INSPECTOR :				
W. H. Jones ..	Sept. 1926	S.I. Exam. Bd.	Yes	Four
FOOD INSPECTORS :				
W. T. Willimott	Dec. 1927	Joint Board Exam.	Yes	Seven
A. E. Handley ..	Aug. 1929	„	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	
„ M. Dean ..	Jan. 1924	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
„ D. M. Staniland	June 1927	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
„ J. E. D. Elder	May 1928	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
„ H. McCarthy ..	Nov. 1928	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
„ J. Pottinger ..	Aug. 1930	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
„ G. Smith ..	Sept. 1930	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
„ K. Kenion ..	Sept. 1930	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
TUBERCULOSIS :—						
Miss P. G. Moores	April 1915	Yes	Yes	No	No	
„ R. M. Watling ..	May 1922	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	

## 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	San. Insp.
Miss H. G. Wright	Jan. 1925	„	—

OFFICE STAFF—*continued.*

NAME.	Commenced Duty.	Appointment.	Certificates held.
L. L. Parrini ..	May 1923	Third Class Clerk	—
*J. Marshall ..	Jan. 1927	"	San. Insp. and five others
*Miss F. M. Woodhall	July 1931	"	One
*A. E. Hollis ..	Feb. 1929	Fourth Class Clerk	Three
*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. H. A. Topalia, 248, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.
Swaffield Road Institution	..	*Dr. H. A. Topalia, 248, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.

**Vaccination Officers.**

Clapham and Wandsworth	The Medical Officer of Health.
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.

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Mr. Robert Brown, Senior Sanitary Inspector, retired in June after 59 years service and Mr. A. E. Vickers was promoted to Senior Sanitary Inspector in his place.

Mr. F. Haworth was superannuated on account of ill health, after 12 years service with the Council, and I regret to have to report that he has since died.

The vacancies for two Sanitary Inspectors created by the retirement of Mr. Brown and the superannuation of Mr. Haworth have not been filled.

Miss B. P. Manning resigned her appointment as Health Visitor in July. Miss Dean, one of the Tuberculosis Visitors, has been transferred as a Health Visitor under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme.

Mr. G. Lovett, the Vaccination Officer for Clapham and Wandsworth, retired in June after 29 years service in this capacity. Instead of filling this vacancy, the Council decided to appoint me Vaccination Officer for these two districts of the Borough, so that the duties in connection with Vaccination would be co-ordinated with the other services carried out by the Department, especially those relating to Maternity and Child Welfare.

Most of the Home visiting required is carried out by the Health Visitors, each Officer being responsible for visiting those infants who reside in her district.

If the service of a default notice on Form K. is required, this duty is carried out by the district Sanitary Inspector.

I regret to report that Dr. J. T. Thyne, Public Vaccinator for Wandsworth No. 2 district, died during the year. Dr. H. A. Topalia has been appointed to this district.

Mr. J. Marshall, Third Class Clerk, has qualified as a Sanitary Inspector and Miss J. Pottinger, Health Visitor, has obtained the Health Visitor's Certificate granted by the Ministry of Health.

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

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. G. CALEY.



CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE METROPOLITAN  
BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH, 1932.

(Compiled by the Registrar-General).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES .. ..	M. F.	1980 2107	139 123	35 14	27 28	30 28	74 60	93 91	98 95	218 173	364 318	461 436	441 741
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	M. F.	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
2. Measles .. ..	M. F.	16 19	1 5	7 2	1 9	6 2	1 —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
3. Scarlet fever .. ..	M. F.	3 1	— —	— —	2 1	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
4. Whooping cough ..	M. F.	9 11	5 3	4 2	— 5	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
5. Diphtheria .. ..	M. F.	9 5	— —	3 —	4 1	2 4	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
6. Influenza .. ..	M. F.	40 73	— —	— —	— 2	3 —	— 1	1 3	4 6	6 8	9 15	11 13	6 25
7. Encephalitis lethargica .. ..	M. F.	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —
8. Cerebro-spinal fever ..	M. F.	4 3	— 1	1 —	2 1	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M. F.	155 90	— —	2 —	— 1	— —	25 24	29 35	25 13	31 7	30 6	11 3	2 1
10. Other tuberculous diseases .. ..	M. F.	23 21	3 4	3 2	3 1	5 3	4 5	— 2	3 1	— —	2 2	— —	— 1
11. Syphilis .. ..	M. F.	8 —	3 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	1 —	2 —	— —
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M. F.	14 5	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	2 1	2 2	6 1	3 1	— —
13. Cancer, malignant disease .. ..	M. F.	218 326	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1 2	1 2	7 20	31 56	62 89	74 78	42 78
14. Diabetes .. ..	M. F.	19 25	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	1 1	— 2	1 1	6 2	7 11	4 6
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. .. ..	M. F.	63 80	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	4 6	13 14	24 19	21 41
16. Heart disease ..	M. F.	466 595	— —	— —	— —	1 2	10 3	5 9	10 7	41 32	77 76	140 162	182 304
17. Aneurysm .. ..	M. F.	16 10	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	2 —	4 2	3 3	5 2	— 3







PARTICULARS OF PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Premises.	Offences.	Result.	Fine.	Costs.	
38, Jew's Row, Wandsworth	Nuisances	Order made for abate- ment of nuisances.	—	s. d. 21 0	
40, ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	21 0	
42, ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	21 0	
44, ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	21 0	
46, ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	21 0	
4, York Terrace, Clapham.	Ditto	Ditto	—	21 0	
1, Stewart's Cottages, Putney.	Obstructing workmen in comply- ing with a Sanitary notice.	Order made to permit owner to execute work.	—	2 0	
35, Palmerston Road, Wands- worth.	Domestically dirty and verminous conditions	Order made for abate- ment of nuisances.	—	2 0	
39, Fawe Park Road, Wandsworth.	Nuisances	Ditto	—	21 0	
139, Manor Street, Clapham.	Ditto	Ditto	—	21 0	

## HOUSING STATISTICS.

### NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—

(i) By the Local Authority	..	2 blocks containing 87 Flats
(ii) By other Local Authorities	..	6 Blocks containing 206 Flats
(ii) By other bodies and persons	.. ..	97

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

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.. .. .	9,659
and the number of inspections made	.. ..	10,057
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	.. .. .	1,589
and the number of inspections made	.. ..	7,961
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. .. .	Nil
(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	.. .. .	3,584

### 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	.. .. .	3,310
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### 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

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

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	19
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

#### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	304
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	327
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit .. .. .	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	Nil
(4) 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
	70 Tenement Flats
Number erected during last two years) .. ..	159 Tenement Flats



# Public Analysts' Annual Report.

*To the Wandsworth Borough Council.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith we have pleasure in handing you our report on work performed by us in connection with the administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, during 1932.

All the samples mentioned in this report were submitted by your Council's Food Inspector, five of the formal samples of Milk having been taken at the request of the Metropolitan Borough of Battersea and five informal samples at the request of rate-payers from whom complaints had been received.

In all 2,005 samples were examined under the Act, 1,005 having been taken with the necessary formalities required by the Act, and 1,000 procured informally.

Of the formal samples 1·5 per cent., of the informal samples 0·6 per cent., and of all samples 1·1 per cent., were returned as adulterated or not up to legal standard; figures upon which the Borough may be congratulated.

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

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Bread .. ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
Butter .. ..	—	204	204	—	—	—
Cheese .. ..	—	16	16	—	—	—
Cocoa .. ..	—	15	15	—	—	—
Coffee .. ..	—	22	22	—	—	—
Confectionery ..	—	7	7	—	—	—
Cream .. ..	—	85	85	—	—	—

## GENERAL STATEMENT.—continued.

Nature of Sample.	Examined			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total
Flour, Self-raising	—	7	7	—	—	—
Jam and Marmalade	—	23	23	—	—	—
Lard .. ..	—	22	22	—	—	—
Margarine ..	—	17	17	—	—	—
Milk .. ..	964	1	965	13	—	13
Milk Condensed (Full Cream) ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Milk Condensed (Machine Skimmed) ..	—	16	16	—	—	—
Milk, Evaporated	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk, Separated ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mustard .. ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Sugar .. ..	—	9	9	—	—	—
Tea .. ..	—	21	21	—	—	—
Vinegar .. ..	25	—	25	2	—	2
Vinegar, Malt ..	10	—	10	—	—	—
Drugs .. ..	—	63	63	—	2	2
Other Articles ..	5	459	464	—	4	4
TOTAL ..	1005	1000	2005	15	6	21

## DRUGS (INFORMAL).

Nature of Sample.					Examined.	Adulterated.
Acid, Citric .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	—
Acid, Tartaric .. ..	..	..	..	..	6	—
Borax, Purified .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Cream of Tartar .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Friars' Balsam .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Glauber's Salt .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Glycerin .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Gregory's Powder .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Lysol .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Magnesia, Carbonate of .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Oil, Castor .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Oil, Eucalyptus .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Ointment, Boric .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	2
Ointment, Zinc .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Powder, Compound Liquorice .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	—
Powder, Sedlitz .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Sulphur, Flowers of .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Sweet Spirits of Nitre .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Tincture of Iodine .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	—
Tincture of Quinine (Ammoniated) .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Tincture of Rhubarb .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	—
TOTAL .. ..	..	..	..	..	63	2



## OTHER ARTICLES.

Nature of Sample.	Examined			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Almonds, Ground	—	4	4	—	—	—
Arrowroot. . .	—	3	3	—	—	—
Baking Powder . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
Barley, Pearl . .	—	5	5	—	—	—
Beans, Haricot . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
Biscuits . . . .	—	5	5	—	—	—
Brown Ale Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cake . . . . .	—	5	5	—	—	—
Cakes, Sponge . .	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cherries, Glace . .	—	6	6	—	—	—
Coconut, Desiccated	—	4	4	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	—	2	2	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Extract . .	—	6	6	—	—	—
Cornflour . . . .	—	4	4	—	—	—
Curry Powder . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
Custard Powder . .	—	12	12	—	—	—
Dripping . . . .	—	7	7	—	—	—
Fat, Vegetable . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
Fish Paste . . . .	—	6	6	—	—	—
Fish, Tinned . . .	—	20	20	—	1	1
Fruit, Dried . . .	—	48	48	—	—	—
Fruit, Tinned . . .	—	4	5	—	—	—
Gelatin . . . . .	—	10	10	—	—	—
Ginger, Ground . .	—	3	3	—	—	—
Ginger, Preserved	—	6	6	—	—	—
Honey . . . . .	—	7	7	—	—	—
Ice Cream . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Jelly, Table . . .	—	7	7	—	—	—
Lemon Curd and Cheese . . . .	—	9	9	—	—	—
Lemonade . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder	—	3	3	—	2	2
Lemon Squash . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
Macaroni . . . . .	—	6	6	—	—	—
Meat . . . . .	—	15	15	—	—	—
Meat, Potted and Paste . . . . .	—	10	10	—	—	—
Meats, Tinned . .	—	3	3	—	—	—
Mincemeat (Fruit)	—	6	6	—	—	—
Must, Greek Fermented . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil . . . . .	—	10	10	—	—	—
Peaflour . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peas, Split . . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
Peel, Candied . . .	—	5	5	—	—	—
Pepper . . . . .	—	44	44	—	—	—
Pickles . . . . .	—	4	4	—	—	—
Pudding, Christmas	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rice . . . . .	—	32	32	—	—	—
Rice, Flaked . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—

## OTHER ARTICLES—continued.

Nature of Sample.	Examined.			Adulterated.		
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.
Rice, Ground ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Sauce .. ..	—	4	4	—	—	—
Sausages .. ..	—	22	22	—	—	—
Sausages, Preserved	—	12	12	—	—	—
Sausage Meat ..	—	6	6	—	—	—
Semolina .. ..	—	8	8	—	—	—
Soup, Tinned ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Spices .. ..	—	12	12	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Suet, Shredded ..	—	5	5	—	—	—
Tapioca .. ..	—	20	20	—	1	1
Tomato and Cheese Paste .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Treacle and Golden Syrup .. ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Vegetables, Tinned	—	13	13	—	—	—
Yeast .. ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	259	464	—	4	4

Below is given the nature and extent of the adulteration returned in the formal samples submitted:—

Case No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Report.
1	Milk .. ..	1½ % Extraneous Water and 8 % Deficient in Fat.
3	Ditto .. ..	1½ % Extraneous Water and 8 % Deficient in Fat
107	Ditto .. ..	2 % Extraneous Water
113	Ditto .. ..	6 % Deficient in Fat
319	Ditto .. ..	5 % Deficient in Fat.
332	Ditto .. ..	23 % Deficient in Fat
333	Ditto .. ..	12 % Deficient in Fat
334	Ditto .. ..	10 % Deficient in Fat
341	Ditto .. ..	4 % deficient in Fat
580	Vinegar .. ..	3 % Deficient in Acetic Acid
604	Ditto .. ..	6 % Deficient in Acetic Acid
998	Milk .. ..	23 % Deficient in Fat
Battersea 1A	Ditto .. ..	6 % Deficient in Fat
Ditto 3A	Ditto .. ..	13 % Deficient in Fat
Ditto 5A	Ditto .. ..	10 % Deficient in Fat



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

Case No.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Report.
191	Boric Ointment ..	Contains excess Boric Acid
209	Tinned Fish ..	Contains excess Tin
215	Boric Ointment ..	Contains excess Boric Acid
209	Lemonade Powder ..	Made with Tartaric Acid
710	Ditto ..	Ditto Ditto
982	Tapioca ..	100 % Sago

The informal samples submitted at the request of rate-payers, all proved, on analysis, to be normal in composition and consisted of one each of Butter, Macaroni, Milk, Sugar and Tinned Peas.

The average water content of the 204 samples of Butter amounted to 14·0 per cent., that in the 17 samples of Margarine being 14·2 per cent.

The average fat content of the 80 samples of Cream was 47·0 per cent.

The average composition of the Milks, returned as genuine, during each month is given below :—

Month.	Samples	Total solids.	Milk fat.	Non-faty solids.
January ..	20	12·31 %	3·55 %	8·76 %
February ..	114	12·19 %	3·45 %	8·74 %
March ..	60	12·23 %	3·47 %	8·76 %
April ..	64	12·21 %	3·47 %	8·74 %
May ..	86	12·23 %	3·43 %	8·80 %
June ..	111	12·17 %	3·38 %	8·79 %
July ..	31	12·18 %	3·43 %	8·75 %
August ..	135	12·19 %	3·46 %	8·73 %
September ..	75	12·38 %	3·56 %	8·82 %
October ..	80	12·67 %	3·75 %	8·92 %
November ..	78	12·74 %	3·87 %	8·78 %
December ..	98	12·72 %	3·91 %	8·81 %

The average composition of these 952 samples for the whole year was as follows :—

Total milk solids	..	..	..	12·35 per cent.
Milk fat	..	..	..	3·56 per cent.
				<hr/>
Non-fatty solids	..	..	..	8·79 per cent.
				<hr/>

We have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

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

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

325, Kennington Road,  
S.E. 11.

12th April, 1933



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