

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Fulham Borough].

Contributors

Fulham (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.

Publication/Creation

[1935]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/t6bfxz2n>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

C.I. AC 4346

M
FUL 28

Metropolitan Borough of Fulham.

.....

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for the year

1934.

.....



[illegible]

T. W. Pegg & Sons, Ltd. (T.U.).
Walham Green, S.W. 6.

Fulham Borough Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1933-34.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR W. FOWELL, J.P., M.R.S.T.)

Ex-Officio.

Chairman: Councillor F. A. BARHAM.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor A. G. EVERARD.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Councillor | Dr. T. J. BOKENHAM. | Councillor | A. W. FORD. |
| „ | S. T. CAVE. | „ | Miss C. FULFORD. |
| „ | J. CORCORAN. | „ | G. L. HODGE. |
| „ | Mrs. H. L. CUMMINS. | „ | J. S. MELVILLE. |
| „ | L. F. DEW | „ | Mrs. R. H. B. PAVITT. |
| „ | H. DODIMEAD. | „ | Sir T. W. RICHARDSON. |
| Councillor W. J. STOCKWELL, M.R.S.T. | | | |

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1934-1935.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR Miss A. GILLIATT, J.P.)

Ex-Officio.

Chairman: Councillor S. F. J. BALLANTYNE.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. H. WARD.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Alderman | R. M. GENTRY, J.P. | Councillor | Mrs. E. E. HOLLINGBERRY. |
| Councillor | R. A. BENDER | „ | C. F. JEWITT. |
| „ | G. E. BIRT. | „ | Mrs. F. LASKI. |
| „ | Dr. T. J. BOKENHAM. | „ | Mrs. J. MARSH. |
| „ | L. F. DEW. | „ | A. MOORE. |
| „ | H. DODIMEAD. | „ | Miss K. I. POTTLE. |
| Councillor Miss C. J. SKETCHLEY. | | | |

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1933-34.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR W. FOWELL, J.P., M.R.S.T.)

Ex-Officio.

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. H. L. CUMMINS.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor H. DODIMEAD.

Councillor Mrs. W. BROOKS.

„ G. L. HODGE.

„ Mrs. G. M. KING.

„ A. MINUTE, J.P.

„ Mrs. R. H. B. PAVITT.

„ G. R. RENTON.

Councillor Mrs. G. M. SCATES.

„ Miss G. WALDRON.

*Mrs. E. CORBIN.

*Mrs. A. MINUTE.

*Mrs. E. E. PRITCHARD.

*Miss C. J. SKETCHLEY.

*Miss C. M. L. WICKHAM.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1934-35.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR MISS A. GILLIATT, J.P.)

Ex-Officio.

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. J. MARSH.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. E. M. RANKIN.

Councillor G. E. BIRT.

„ T. M. COX, J.P.

„ H. DODIMEAD.

„ Mrs. E. E. HOLLINGBERY.

„ Mrs. F. LASKI.

„ Miss K. I. POTTLE.

Councillor W. RANKIN.

„ Miss C. J. SKETCHLEY.

„ G. A. THESIGER.

*Mrs. E. H. FRASER.

*Mrs. R. M. FRENCH.

*Mrs. E. N. VANDERHOOK.

*Miss C. M. L. WICKHAM.

*Co-opted Members.

TOWN HALL,

FULHAM, S.W.6.

June, 1935.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Vital Statistics and the Sanitary Condition of the Borough for the year 1934.

I have to record with regret that Dr. J. Sullivan, Medical Officer of Health, had to apply for sick leave in October, 1934, and that he was still absent from duty at the end of the year.

I wish to thank the members of the Public Health and Sanitary Staff for the great help and assistance which they have given me, particularly in connection with the Public Enquiry regarding Slum Clearance Areas held in November, as well as in the other duties of the Department.

I also desire to take this opportunity of thanking all those members of the Borough Council and of the Voluntary Societies and Committees, who have been associated during the year with the Public Health Department, for the valuable assistance they have given in its behalf.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. L. T. BENNETT,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Staff Changes. At the beginning of the year the Council decided to appoint an additional Inspector for House-to-House inspection work and Mr. J. H. R. Crabtree was appointed to the position, taking up his duties on 1st May.

There were several changes among the clerical staff during the year. Mr. Dant, clerk in the sanitary inspector's department resigned on 31st March, 1934, having obtained an appointment as assistant sanitary inspector to the Cranbrook R.D.C.; Mr. A. E. R. Scott was appointed to the vacant position. Mr. Brooks and Mr. Cassidy resigned to take up positions as Sanitary Inspectors with the Westminster City Council on 10th June and 8th July, respectively. Mr. E. Thompson of the Borough Surveyor's department was selected from the applicants for the post vacated by Mr. Brooks; Mr. Swinson was promoted to the position vacated by Mr. Cassidy; and Mr. L. Burrows was appointed as Junior Clerk. At the same time the Council, owing to the growth of the work of the department, authorised the appointment of a temporary shorthand typist, and this appointment has been continued to the present time.

Miss W. E. Noble, Maternity and Child Welfare Clerk, resigned on 28th July to be married and Miss E. G. Goodrum was promoted to the position, Miss I. Buckingham being appointed as junior Maternity and Child Welfare Clerk.

Mr. G. Passenger, disinfecter, who had been in the service of the Council for 28 years, retired on 24th January, 1934, and Mr. T. G. Martin was appointed in his place.

The staff during the year was as follows:—

Medical Officer of Health :

*JOHN SULLIVAN, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

*P. L. T. BENNETT, M.C., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
D.P.H. (Lond.), T.D.D. (Wales).

*(Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Officer Borough Bacteriological
Laboratory).*

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

*RUBY THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Edin. and Glas.),
(Maternity and Child Welfare Officer).

*HELENA E. BARRETT, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (N.U.I.).
D.P.H. (Edin. and Glas.)

Consulting Obstetrician :

ALEX. GALLETLY, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), F.R.C.S.E.

Medical Officer, Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic :

GUY W. J. BOUSFIELD, M.D. (Lond.), M.B., B.S. *(Part time).*

Public Vaccinators :

North District: A. G. WELLS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
L.S.A. (*part-time*).

South District: T. DUFF MILLER, M.D. (Glas.), Ch.B. (Glas.),
F.R.F.P.S. (*part-time*).

Dental Surgeon :

*W. E. DODD, L.D.S. (*part-time*).

Public Analyst :

THOMAS McLACHLAN, A.C.G.F.C., F.I.C. (*part-time*).

Vaccination Officer :

HUGH DAVIES.

Clerical Staff :

A. T. HURFORD, *Chief Clerk*.

O. A. TRENDALL.

¹ L. G. BROOKS (*Resigned 10th June, 1934*).

E. THOMPSON (*Appointed 1st September, 1934*).

¹ S. J. CASSIDY (*Resigned 8th July, 1934*).

W. SWINSON.

¹ J. D. DANT (*Resigned 31st March, 1934*).

A. E. R. SCOTT (*Appointed 7th May, 1934*).

L. BURROWS (*Appointed 22nd July, 1934*).

Maternity and Child Welfare :

*Miss A. DRURY.

*Miss E. G. GOODRUM.

*Miss W. E. NOBLE

*Miss I. M. BUCKINGHAM

(*Resigned 28th July, 1934*).

(*Appointed 30th July, 1934*).

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

¹ *ALBERT E. CLUTTERBUCK.

Sanitary Inspectors :

¹ *EDGAR DRAKE.

^{1 2} *FREDERICK C. PAYNE.

^{1 2} *THOMAS HENRY ROBEY.

^{1 2} *WILFRED C. TURNER.

^{1 2} *ALEX. W. GAMMACK

^{1 2} *CHARLES J. PRICE.

(*Sampling Officer*).

^{1 2 3 9} *JOSEPH H. R. CRABTREE

^{1 2} *FREDERICK E. WALSH.

(*Appointed 1st May, 1934*).

^{1 2} *ARTHUR S. JONES.

^{1 4 5 6} *Miss ELLEN H. SEXTON.

^{1 2} *HENRY HUTCHINSON.

Health Visitors :

^{4 5 6} *Mrs. J. BRYNING.

^{4 5 6} *Miss P. KAYE.

^{4 5 6 8} *Miss E. BECKETT.

^{4 5 6 7 8} *Miss E. V. THOMAS

^{4 5 6 7} *Miss D. M. HAYWARD.

(*Appointed 22nd Feb., 1934*).

^{4 5 6} *Miss G. LEACH.

^{4 5 6 8} *Miss N. MILBURN

^{4 5 6} *Mrs. J. GRANVILLE-SMITH.

(*Appointed 3rd April, 1934*).

(*Resigned 20th Jan., 1934*).

^{1 4 6} *Miss A. PERRETT (*Infant Life Protection Visitor*).

Tuberculosis Dispensary Staff :

Nurses :

⁴ *Miss E. E. WALKER.

^{4 5 6} *Miss E. C. CARMICHAEL.

^{4 5 6} *Miss E. M. PRETTY.

*Miss M. C. ROBINSON, *Bacteriological Assistant and Dispenser.*

*Miss M. E. SARGENT, *Clerk and Secretary of the Care Committee.*

*Miss W. WRIGHT, *Clerk (part-time).*

*Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, *Caretakers.*

Maternity Home :

Matron : ^{4 6} *Miss M. BUSTARD.

Assistant Matron : ^{4 6} *Miss M. DENMAN.

Disinfecting Station :

Superintendent : A. V. WILLIAMS.

Disinfectors : E. J. EYLES, W. LEATON, G. PASSENGER (*Retired 24th January, 1934*).

T. G. MARTIN (*Appointed 21st March, 1934*).

Van Driver : S. WEBB.

Mortuary Keeper : S. CHURCHILL.

Rat Officer : J. GIGNER.

Housekeeper at Greyhound Road Infant Welfare Centre :

*Mrs. B. GREGORY.

* The Council receives Exchequer grants towards the salaries of these Officers

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 Certified Sanitary Inspector. | 5 Health Visitor's Certificate. |
| 2 Food Inspector's Certificate. | 6 Certificate of Central Midwives Board. |
| 3 Registered Plumber. | 7 Fever Trained. |
| 4 Trained Nurse. | 8 Queen's Nurse. |
| | 9 Member of Royal Sanitary Institute. |

GENERAL STATISTICS.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Area (Acres) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,706 |
| Population (Census 1931) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150,928 |
| Population (mid 1934) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145,400 |
| Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26,245 |
| Rateable Value | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £1,158,503 |
| Sum represented by a penny rate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £4,695 |

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Total. Males. Females.

LIVE BIRTHS:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Legitimate | ... | 1,886 | 998 | 888 | Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 13.7 |
| Illegitimate | ... | 110 | 58 | 52 | |

STILLBIRTHS:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|----|----|----|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Legitimate | ... | 55 | 32 | 23 | Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) births, 27.8 |
| Illegitimate | ... | 2 | 2 | — | |

DEATHS:—

| | | | | |
|-----|-------|-----|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ... | 1,832 | 937 | 895 | Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, crude rate ... 12.6 adjusted rate 12.7 |
|-----|-------|-----|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Percentage of deaths occurring in Public Institutions ... 62.3

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth | { from sepsis | 3 |
| | { other causes | 3 |

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age:—

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| All infants per 1,000 live births | ... | 59 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | ... | 51 |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | ... | 100 |

Deaths from:—

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|----|
| Measles (all ages) | ... | 31 |
| Whooping Cough (all ages) | ... | 7 |
| Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) | ... | 18 |

POPULATION. The census taken during 1931 showed that the population of the borough was 150,928, but the Registrar-General's estimate of the population for the year 1934 was 145,400. This latter figure has been used for the compilation of the various rates mentioned in this report.

MARRIAGES. The number of marriages during 1934 was 1,336 and the marriage rate (the number of marriages per 1,000 of the population) was 9.39. In 1933 the number of marriages was 1,256 and the marriage rate was 8.47.

BIRTHS. During the year the live births, corrected by the distribution of those occurring in lying-in institutions in the borough to those districts in which the mothers resided, and the inclusion of children born to Fulham mothers in institutions outside the borough, numbered 1,996 of whom 1,056 were males and 940 were females. The birth rate (the number of live births per 1,000 of the population) was 13.7. The birth rate for the whole of London was 13.4, and for England and Wales 14.8.

STILLBIRTHS. The number of stillbirths during 1934 was 57 compared with 65 during the previous year. The stillbirths amounted to 27.8 per 1,000 of the total births (live and stillbirths).

ILLEGITIMACY. The illegitimate live births numbered 110 (58 males and 52 females) during 1934 as compared with 132 for the previous year, and they constituted 5.5 per cent. of the total live births.

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION. The natural increase of the population, that is to say the excess of the total live births over the deaths, was 164, compared with 12 during 1933.

DEATHS. During the year ended 31st December, 1934, 1,531 deaths were registered as having occurred in the borough. Of these 206 were of persons not belonging to the borough while 507 inhabitants of Fulham died outside the borough, chiefly in public institutions. There were, therefore, 1,832 deaths of persons—937 males and 895 females—having their usual residence in Fulham, representing an annual crude death rate of 12.6 per thousand of the population. This rate is 0.4 below that of the previous year, and 0.2 above that of 1932. The Death Rate for England and Wales was 11.8 and for London 12.2.

The Registrar-General has, this year, supplied what is known as "a Comparability Factor" (based on the 1931 Census) for adjusting the local death rate so as to make it really comparable with the national crude death rate, or with rates of other districts which have been similarly adjusted. This factor takes into account variations in population both as regards sex and age-groups and enables more accurate comparison to be made than is possible when using crude rates. The factor for Fulham is 1.01 and the adjusted Death Rate is, therefore, 12.7.

CERTIFICATIONS OF CAUSES OF DEATH. Of the 1,832 deaths belonging to the borough, 1,616 or 88.2 per cent. were certified by registered medical practitioners; 126 or 6.9 per cent. by coroners after inquests; 87 or 4.7 per cent. by coroners without inquests, while 3 cases or 0.2 per cent. were uncertified.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

FULHAM HOSPITAL. In this institution belonging to the London County Council, there were 720 deaths, of which 645 were of Fulham residents, while 75 were of persons belonging to other districts.

WESTERN HOSPITAL, one of the London County Council Infectious Diseases Hospitals, had 165 deaths during the year. Of this number 33 were Fulham residents, and 132 were patients admitted from other districts.

DEATHS OF FULHAM RESIDENTS OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH. The deaths of Fulham residents in institutions outside the Borough numbered 464 and occurred in the following places:—

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| St. George's Hospital | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| West London Hospital | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Princess Beatrice Hospital | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| Other General Hospitals | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| Children's Hospitals | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Women's Hospitals | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Other Special Hospitals | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| L.C.C. Infectious Disease Hospitals | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Public Assistance Hospitals | ... | ... | ... | 160 |
| Mental Hospitals | ... | ... | ... | 71 |
| Sanatoria | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 464 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

Of the deaths of Fulham persons 62.3 per cent. took place in Public Institutions as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| | per cent. |
| 805 in Public Assistance Institutions, or Hospitals | 70.5 |
| 63 in Infectious Disease Hospitals | 5.5 |
| 203 in Other Hospitals | 17.8 |
| 71 in Mental Hospitals | 6.2 |

ZYMOTIC DEATHS. The Zymotic Death Rate is that from the principal zymotic or infectious diseases, viz.—smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping-cough, diarrhoea and fevers (typhus, enteric, other or doubtful fevers).

The mortality from these diseases was higher than in 1933, 88 deaths being due to them as against 50. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.6 compared with 0.3 for 1933. The increase was largely due to the increase in deaths from diphtheria and to the epidemic of Measles in the first half of the year.

SEASONAL MORTALITY. The mortality in the four quarters of the year under review, was as follows:—

| | | |
|----------------|------|-------|
| | 1934 | 1933 |
| First Quarter | 623 | 704 |
| Second Quarter | 458 | 407 |
| Third Quarter | 321 | 337 |
| Fourth Quarter | 430 | 478 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 1,832 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 1,926 |
| | | <hr/> |

CAUSES OF DEATH. These are classified in Table II., pages 17 and 18. The following table shows the diseases which caused the largest number of deaths:—

| Disease. | Males. | Females. | Both Sexes. | Percentage of total deaths. |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Heart Disease | 244 | 254 | 498 | 27·2 |
| Cancer | 125 | 145 | 270 | 14·7 |
| Pneumonia | 82 | 57 | 139 | 7·6 |
| Tuberculosis | 77 | 55 | 132 | 7·2 |
| Bronchitis | 37 | 32 | 69 | 3·8 |
| Chronic and Acute Nephritis | 23 | 25 | 48 | 2·6 |
| Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. | 19 | 29 | 48 | 2·6 |
| Totals | 607 | 597 | 1204 | 65·7 |

It will be seen that heart disease, as in the last five years, heads the list; 498 deaths were certified as due to this cause, compared with 512 in 1933.

Cancer came next, as in 1933, with 270 deaths, an increase of 30 on the previous year.

Pneumonia took third place with 139 deaths, an increase of 28 compared with 1933.

Tuberculosis: there was a decrease in the mortality from Tuberculosis, the number of deaths falling from 140 to 132.

There was also a slight decrease in mortality from Bronchitis, the deaths numbering 69 as against 75 in the previous year.

Chronic and acute Nephritis and Cerebral Hæmorrhage also decreased from 59 and 54 to 48 in both cases.

Influenza, which in 1933 caused 77 deaths, only accounted for 17 during 1934.

The following figures show the number of deaths from the common diseases classified according to the organs of the body affected.

Diseases of the organs of circulation caused 600 deaths in 1934 or 32·8 per cent. of the total, including 498 from heart disease, 6 from aneurysm and 96 from other circulatory diseases. Including hæmorrhage into the brain, the deaths from circulatory diseases were 648.

There were 336 deaths in 1934 from diseases of the respiratory organs, equal to 18·3 per cent. of the total deaths. This number was made up as follows: Pneumonia 139; Tuberculosis of the lungs 112; Bronchitis 69; and other respiratory diseases 16. A large number of deaths from Bronchitis (62·3 per cent.) were in persons over 65 years of age. In the case of deaths from Pneumonia 35·9 per cent. were in persons over 65 years of age, and 17·2 per cent. were in children under one year of age.

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN 1934.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Carcinoma | 112 | 131 | 243 |
| Sarcoma | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Epithelioma | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Not defined | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 125 | 145 | 270 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

DEATHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE ORGAN AFFECTED.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| Cancer of Digestive Organs and Peritoneum | 108 | (45 males, 63 females) |
| Cancer of Respiratory Organs ... | 33 | (24 „ 9 „) |
| Cancer of Breast | 21 | |
| Cancer of Genito-Urinary Organs, males | 31 | |
| Cancer of Uterus | 26 | |
| Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Pharynx | 6 | (6 „ — „) |
| Cancer of other organs | 45 | (19 „ 26 „) |

AGES AT DEATH OF PERSONS DYING FROM CANCER,
in 1934.

| Age Periods. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| 0 to 25 years | — | — | — |
| 25 to 35 years | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| 35 to 45 years | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| 45 to 55 years | 24 | 27 | 51 |
| 55 to 65 years | 37 | 30 | 67 |
| 65 to 75 years | 36 | 45 | 81 |
| 75 years upwards | 23 | 26 | 49 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 125 | 145 | 270 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

From the table showing the principal causes of death it will be seen that one out of every seven deaths in the borough in 1934 was due to Cancer.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Of 1,832 deaths of persons of all ages belonging to Fulham, 118 or 6.44 per cent. occurred in infants under One Year of Age.

The Infantile Mortality rate (the number of deaths of infants under One Year of Age per 1,000 live births) was 59 as compared with 65 during 1933. The actual number of deaths was 118 compared with 126.

The Infantile Mortality rate for England and Wales was 59 and for London 67.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE IN FULHAM SINCE 1891.

| Average for five years. | | Actual rate for the last seven years. | |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|----|
| 1891-1895 ... | 168 | 1928 ... | 77 |
| 1896-1900 ... | 167 | 1929 ... | 69 |
| 1901-1905 ... | 144 | 1930 ... | 57 |
| 1906-1910 ... | 117 | 1931 ... | 67 |
| 1911-1915 ... | 109 | 1932 ... | 58 |
| 1916-1920 ... | 92 | 1933 ... | 65 |
| 1921-1925 ... | 73 | 1934 ... | 59 |
| 1926-1930 ... | 67 | | |

The following table shows the birth and infantile mortality rates during the last two years for the various wards in the borough:—

| Wards. | Births and Birth rates. | | Infantile deaths. | | Infantile mortality rates. | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------|----------------------------|------|
| | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Baron's Court | 96 (6.5) | 131 (8.7) | 10 | 14 | 104 | 107 |
| Lillie | 164 (7.3) | 167 (7.3) | 20 | 24 | 122 | 144 |
| Walham | 176 (12.7) | 163 (11.4) | 24 | 23 | 136 | 141 |
| Margravine | 565 (34.8) | 465 (27.8) | 15 | 13 | 26 | 28 |
| Munster | 427 (12.9) | 433 (21.4) | 18 | 19 | 42 | 44 |
| Hurlingham | 49 (5.7) | 61 (6.8) | 5 | 9 | 102 | 147 |
| Sands End | 181 (7.8) | 181 (7.6) | 13 | 17 | 72 | 94 |
| Town | 338 (25.4) | 337 (24.6) | 13 | 7 | 38 | 21 |
| BOROUGH | 1996 (13.7) | 1938(13.08) | 118 | 126 | 59 | 65 |

It will be seen from Table III. on pages 19 and 20 that the principal causes of infantile mortality were as follows:—

| | | |
|-------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|
| Prematurity | ... | 27 deaths compared with 45 in 1933. |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis | 15 " | " " 17 " " |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | 25 " | " " 16 " " |

Forty-six deaths in infants under four weeks of age occurred in 1934 as compared with 48 during 1933 and 50 during 1932.

The following table shows the number of infantile deaths from all causes as compared with infantile deaths from diarrhoea, since 1924.

| | | | Infantile deaths from all causes. | Infantile deaths from Diarrhoea. |
|------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1924 | ... | ... | 214 | 18 |
| 1925 | ... | ... | 211 | 36 |
| 1926 | ... | ... | 173 | 28 |
| 1927 | ... | ... | 162 | 16 |
| 1928 | ... | ... | 185 | 50 |
| 1929 | ... | ... | 173 | 33 |
| 1930 | ... | ... | 136 | 28 |
| 1931 | ... | ... | 154 | 15 |
| 1932 | ... | ... | 124 | 21 |
| 1933 | ... | ... | 126 | 17 |
| 1934 | ... | ... | 118 | 15 |

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During the year investigations were made into the causes of deaths in six cases of Maternal Mortality and the reports were transmitted to the Maternal Mortality Committee.

The following is a list of the cases with the causes of death:—

| Occupation. | Age. | Date and Place of death. | Cause of Death. |
|--------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Wife of a Book Publisher's Traveller | 27 | Jan. 9th, in hospital | 1. Septicæmia. 2. Gen. Peritonitis, following full time delivery. |
| Wife of Window Cleaner | 27 | Jan. 13th, in hospital | 1. Toxæmia. 2. Hæmorrhage into labius major. |
| Wife of Milk Salesman. | 38 | Jan. 15th, in hospital | 1. General Peritonitis following full time normal delivery. |
| Wife of Hotel Porter | 37 | April 22nd, in hospital | 1. Pyæmia, following abortion. |
| Wife of Insurance Agent | 27 | Oct. 1st in hospital | 1. (a) Eclampsia. (b) Pregnancy (partus : 1.10.34) |
| Wife of Insurance Agent | 33 | Nov. 22nd, in hospital | 1. (a) Miscarriage. Acute degenerative nephritis (operation for decapsul- ation of kidneys). |

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE BOROUGH DURING 1934 AND TEN PRECEDING YEARS.

| YEAR. | Population Estimated to Middle of each Year. | Un-corrected Number. | BIRTHS. | | TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE BOROUGH. | | TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.† | | NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE BOROUGH. | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|
| | | | Nett. | | Number. * | Rate. | Of Non-Residents registered in the Borough. | Of Residents not registered in the Borough. | Under 1 Year of Age. | | At all Ages. | |
| | | | Number. | Rate. | | | | | Number. * | Rate per 1,000 Nett Births. | Number. * | Rate. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1924 | 163100 | 2975 | 2967 | 18.2 | 1717 | 10.5 | 270 | 373 | 214 | 72 | 1820 | 11.1 |
| 1925 | 163700 | 2780 | 2771 | 16.9 | 1620 | 9.9 | 209 | 343 | 211 | 76 | 1754 | 10.7 |
| 1926 | 164300 | 2691 | 2670 | 16.2 | 1578 | 9.6 | 168 | 373 | 173 | 64 | 1783 | 10.8 |
| 1927 | 161900 | 2356 | 2444 | 15.1 | 1588 | 9.8 | 121 | 366 | 162 | 66 | 1833 | 11.3 |
| 1928 | 155300 | 2319 | 2388 | 15.4 | 1548 | 9.9 | 128 | 360 | 185 | 77 | 1780 | 11.5 |
| 1929 | 153700 | 2328 | 2502 | 16.2 | 1882 | 12.2 | 157 | 394 | 173 | 69 | 2119 | 13.7 |
| 1930 | 153700 | 2226 | 2366 | 15.3 | 1473 | 9.5 | 143 | 343 | 136 | 57 | 1673 | 10.8 |
| 1931 | 151200 | 2103 | 2281 | 15.08 | 1532 | 10.1 | 107 | 432 | 154 | 67 | 1857 | 13.3 |
| 1932 | 149600 | 1842 | 2137 | 14.3 | 1569 | 10.5 | 202 | 481 | 124 | 58 | 1848 | 12.4 |
| 1933 | 148200 | 1579 | 1938 | 13.08 | 1531 | 10.3 | 143 | 538 | 126 | 65 | 1926 | 13.00 |
| 1934 | 145400 | 1592 | 1996 | 13.7 | 1531 | 10.5 | 206 | 507 | 118 | 59 | 1832 | 12.6 |

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths registered in the borough during the year, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the calendar year as having actually occurred within the borough, but excluding the deaths of Soldiers and Sailors that have occurred in hospitals and institutions in the borough.

† In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

‡ "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, e.g., casuals, are not included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. In Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" which are deducted is stated, and in Column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" outside the district which are added in calculating the nett death-rate of the Borough.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses and nursing homes (but not almshouses) are regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such Institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement are referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 1706.

Total population at all ages at the Census of 1931: 150,928

TABLE II.

Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1934.

| Causes of Death. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL DEATHS, WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b). | Net deaths at all ages of "Residents" in the Wards of the Borough, whether occurring in or beyond the Wards. | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| All Causes | (Certified (c)) | 1829 | 118 | 38 | 43 | 47 | 58 | 95 | 83 | 183 | 296 | 447 | 421 | 844 | 185 | 312 | 211 | 197 | 380 | 114 | 286 | 144 |
| | (Uncertified) | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2. Measles | 31 | 5 | 11 | 13 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 70 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | — |
| 3. Scarlet Fever | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 4. Whooping Cough | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | |
| 5. Diphtheria | 30 | — | 1 | 15 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 66 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 5 | — | 7 | |
| 6. Influenza | 17 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | — | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 | |
| 7. Encephalitis Lethargica | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| 8. Cerebro-spinal fever | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | |
| 9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system .. | 112 | — | — | — | 3 | 14 | 24 | 14 | 24 | 21 | 12 | — | 48 | 9 | 21 | 21 | 7 | 19 | 8 | 22 | 5 | |
| 10. Other Tuberculous diseases | 20 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 9 | 3 | 3 | 5 | — | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 11. Syphilis | 8 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | |
| 12. General paralysis of the insane .. | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | — | |
| 13. Cancer, malignant disease | 270 | — | — | — | — | 8 | 14 | 51 | 67 | 81 | 49 | — | 94 | 33 | 33 | 29 | 16 | 62 | 14 | 58 | 25 | |
| 14. Diabetes | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 8 | 6 | — | 13 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | |
| 15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. | 48 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 9 | 22 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 4 | |
| 16. Heart Disease | 498 | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 22 | 79 | 171 | 196 | 210 | 47 | 92 | 58 | 53 | 103 | 30 | 75 | 40 | |
| 17. Aneurysm | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | |
| 18. Other circulatory diseases | 96 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 12 | 43 | 35 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 6 | 12 | 21 | 7 | 12 | 9 | |
| 19. Bronchitis | 69 | 9 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 34 | 18 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 8 | |
| 20. Pneumonia (all forms) | 139 | 24 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 21 | 29 | 21 | 58 | 12 | 30 | 24 | 19 | 26 | 5 | 13 | 10 | |
| 21. Other respiratory diseases | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | |
| 22. Peptic ulcer | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 2 | — | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | — | |
| 23. Diarrhoea, etc. | 21 | 15 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| 24. Appendicitis | 13 | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 9 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | 3 | 1 | |
| 25. Cirrhosis of Liver | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 26. Other diseases of liver, etc. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | |
| 27. Other digestive diseases | 36 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | |
| 28. Acute and chronic nephritis | 48 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 3 | |
| 29. Puerperal Sepsis | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | |
| 30. Other puerperal causes | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | |
| 31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. | 56 | 52 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 23 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 10 | |
| 32. Senility | 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | |
| 33. Suicide | 27 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 2 | |
| 34. Other violence | 69 | 2 | — | 3 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 36 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 14 | 3 | |
| 35. Other defined causes | 93 | — | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 38 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 19 | 8 | 14 | 10 | |
| 36. Causes ill-defined or unknown | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| TOTAL | 1832 | 118 | 38 | 43 | 48 | 58 | 95 | 83 | 183 | 296 | 447 | 423 | 844 | 186 | 313 | 211 | 197 | 381 | 114 | 286 | 144 | |

a.) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, i.e., of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are included with the other deaths in columns 2-13, and columns 15-22. Transferable deaths of non-residents, i.e., of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner excluded from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" see footnote to Table I.

(b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are entered in column 14 of Table II.

(c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified" all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."

TABLE III.
Infant Mortality during Year 1934.

| Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age. | | | | | | | | | | | | Net Deaths under One Year of Residents in the Wards of the Borough. | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 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 ONE YEAR. | Barrow Court Ward. | Lilla Ward. | Walham Ward. | Margravine Ward. | Munster Ward. | Hurlingham Ward. | Saith End Ward. | Town Ward. |
| All Causes | Certified | 34 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 46 | 26 | 16 | 20 | 10 | 118 | 10 | 20 | 24 | 15 | 18 | 5 | 13 | 13 |
| | Uncertified | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1. Small-pox | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2. Chicken-pox | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Measles | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 4. Scarlet Fever | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. Whooping Cough | | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 6. Diphtheria and Croup | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. Erysipelas | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. Tuberculous Meningitis | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. Abdominal Tuberculosis (a) | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10. Disseminated Tuberculosis | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11. Other Tuberculous Diseases | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12. Meningitis (not Tuberculous) | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13. Convulsions | | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 14. Laryngitis | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15. Bronchitis | | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | 1 | 9 | — | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| 16. Pneumonia (all forms) | | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 17. Influenza | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 18. Diarrhoea | | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 6 | — | 12 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 19. Enteritis | | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 9 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 20. Gastritis | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 21. Syphilis | | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 22. Rickets | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 23. Suffocation, overlaying | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 24. Injury by Birth | | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 25. Atelectasis | | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 26. Congenital Malformations | | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| 27. Premature Birth | | 19 | 4 | 2 | — | 25 | 2 | — | — | — | 27 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | — | 3 | 5 |
| 28. Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus | | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 29. Other Causes | | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL | | 34 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 46 | 26 | 16 | 20 | 10 | 118 | 10 | 20 | 24 | 15 | 18 | 5 | 13 | 13 |

Net Births in the Year:—
Legitimate 1886
Illegitimate 110

Net Deaths in the Year of:—
Legitimate infants 107
Illegitimate infants 11

(a.) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis, and from Tubes Mesenterici. Want of breast milk is included under Atrophy and Debility.

(a.) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis, and from *Typhus Mesentericus*.
Want of breast milk is included under Atrophy and Debility.

The following table shows that most cases occurred in children under ten years of age:—

| 0 to 1 | 1 to 2 | 2 to 3 | 3 to 4 | 4 to 5 | 5 to 6 | 6 to 7 | 7 to 8 | 8 to 9 | 9 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 65 | 65 & up | TOTALS. |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------|
| 9 | 11 | 33 | 40 | 54 | 53 | 51 | 37 | 37 | 18 | 67 | 21 | 38 | 2 | 2 | — | 473 |

The number of cases occurring was fairly equal during each of the first, second and third quarters of the year, but in the fourth quarter the number of cases increased by 100%.

The following summary shows the number of notifications received during each month of the year:—

First Quarter:—

| | | |
|----------|-----|-------|
| January | ... | 30 |
| February | ... | 18 |
| March | ... | 39 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 87 |
| | | <hr/> |

Third Quarter:—

| | | |
|-----------|-----|-------|
| July | ... | 33 |
| August | ... | 28 |
| September | ... | 34 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 95 |
| | | <hr/> |

Second Quarter:—

| | | |
|-------|-----|-------|
| April | ... | 24 |
| May | ... | 37 |
| June | ... | 36 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 97 |
| | | <hr/> |

Fourth Quarter:—

| | | |
|----------|-----|-------|
| October | ... | 59 |
| November | ... | 78 |
| December | ... | 57 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 194 |
| | | <hr/> |

Deaths. Thirty deaths were due to Diphtheria, giving a case mortality of 6.4 per cent. and a death rate of 0.2 per thousand of the population at all ages. Eighteen deaths were in males and 12 in females.

The ages of the fatal cases were:—two at 10; two at 9; three at 6; three at 5; five at 4; five at 3; four at 2; two at one; and one each at 13, 11, 8 and 7 years old.

Anti-Toxic Serum. This serum was supplied upon request to Medical Practitioners as in previous years.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION CLINIC.

This Clinic was inaugurated on the 5th April, 1934, and is conducted every Thursday afternoon at the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 170, Wandsworth Bridge Road, by Dr. Guy W. J. Bousfield. Nursing Assistance is rendered by Miss D. M. Hayward of the Health Visiting Staff, and the

organisation of the work is undertaken by the Chief Clerk of the department, whilst Mrs. Hurford acts as honorary clerk; it is a pleasure to record the excellent work carried out by the above, which has so materially contributed to the success of the Clinic.

All applicants are Schick tested, and if positive receive three inoculations. They are finally re-Schick tested three months after the last inoculation, before a certificate of immunity is issued.

The result of the nine months' work is summarized as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Sessions held | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| Number of cases dealt with | ... | ... | ... | ... | 473 |
| Total attendances | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,059 |
| Average attendance | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64.3 |

Number Schick-tested:—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Under School age | ... | ... | ... | 116 |
| School age | ... | ... | ... | 350 |
| Adults | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| | | | — | 473 |
| Number positive to Schick test | ... | ... | ... | 340 |
| Negative to Schick test | ... | ... | ... | 133 |
| Number inoculated | ... | ... | ... | 320 |
| Discontinued treatment, and taken off register | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Certificates issued | ... | ... | ... | 227 |
| Number under treatment at end of year | ... | ... | ... | 246 |

No cases of diphtheria have occurred among the patients immunised during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

Notification. Six hundred and ninety-one cases were notified during the year, a decrease of 29 compared with 1933. The attack rate was equal to 4.7 per thousand of the population; more females being affected by the disease than males in the proportion of 368 to 323 cases.

The ages at which the disease occurred will be seen from the following table:—

| 0 to 1 | 1 to 2 | 2 to 3 | 3 to 4 | 4 to 5 | 5 to 6 | 6 to 7 | 7 to 8 | 8 to 9 | 9 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 65 | 65 and up | TOTALS. |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| 3 | 30 | 44 | 52 | 61 | 65 | 67 | 49 | 48 | 34 | 122 | 39 | 54 | 14 | 9 | — | 691 |

As regards the season, Scarlet Fever prevailed all the year round. The following figures show the number of notifications received during each month of the year:—

First Quarter:—

| | | |
|----------|-----|----|
| January | ... | 72 |
| February | ... | 48 |
| March | ... | 53 |

173

Third Quarter:—

| | | |
|-----------|-----|----|
| July | ... | 61 |
| August | ... | 40 |
| September | ... | 79 |

180

Second Quarter:—

| | | |
|-------|-----|----|
| April | ... | 42 |
| May | ... | 64 |
| June | ... | 54 |

160

Fourth Quarter:—

| | | |
|----------|-----|----|
| October | ... | 78 |
| November | ... | 56 |
| December | ... | 44 |

178

Deaths. There was only one fatal case—a girl of five years of age, (the actual cause of death was in all probability due to meningeal complications). The death rate per thousand of the population was 0.007 and the case mortality 0.14 per cent.

SMALLPOX.

There were no cases of smallpox in the Borough during the year under review, but during the year eleven contacts living in the borough were kept under observation.

VACCINATION.

Mr. H. Davies, the Council's Vaccination Officer, has supplied me with the following statistics relating to his work:—

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Number of births registered during 1933 | ... | ... | 1,578 |
| Successfully vaccinated | ... | ... | 856 |
| Insusceptible of vaccination | ... | ... | 1 |
| Unvaccinated on account of conscientious objections made by the parents | ... | ... | 422 |
| Died unvaccinated | ... | ... | 85 |
| Postponed by medical certificate and unvaccinated on 31st January, 1935 | ... | ... | 42 |
| Removed to other districts and unvaccinated on 31st January, 1935 | ... | ... | 34 |
| Removed to places unknown | ... | ... | 123 |
| Outstanding on 31st January, 1935 | ... | ... | 15 |
| Number of successful primary vaccination certificates received during 1934 | ... | ... | 1,178 |
| Number of Conscientious Objection Certificates received during 1934 | ... | ... | 415 |

The figures show that 54 per cent. of the infants born in 1933 had been successfully vaccinated by the end of January, 1935.

MEASLES.

During the year 2,967 cases of Measles were notified, and 31 deaths occurred from this disease; all except two of the deaths were in children under 5 years of age. During 1933 there were 163 cases and two deaths.

The number of cases and of deaths occurring during each month of the year 1934 was as follows:—

First Quarter:—

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| January ... | 173 | 2 |
| February ... | 583 | 3 |
| March ... | 1,100 | 11 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 1,856 | 16 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Third Quarter:—

| | Cases. |
|---------------|--------|
| July ... | 67 |
| August ... | 15 |
| September ... | 8 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 90 |
| | <hr/> |

Second Quarter:—

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| April ... | 586 | 7 |
| May ... | 308 | 5 |
| June ... | 123 | 3 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 1,017 | 15 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Fourth Quarter:—

| | Cases. |
|--------------|--------|
| October ... | — |
| November ... | 1 |
| December ... | 3 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 4 |
| | <hr/> |

The case mortality, that is to say the percentage of cases which proved fatal, was 1.04.

It will be seen from the above figures that the epidemic which commenced in January (there were only 23 cases during the last quarter of 1933) reached its height in March and rapidly declined until it subsided in August. Compared with that of 1932 the epidemic of 1934 commenced more suddenly (173 cases in January against 68); was of the same duration; reached its height a month earlier; caused 285 more cases and a case mortality of 0.07 above that of 1932.

There were 1,519 cases in girls and 1,448 cases in boys. Regarding the ages of the children affected the following summary shows that those under seven years of age were the chief sufferers:—

| 0 to 1 | 1 to 2 | 2 to 3 | 3 to 4 | 4 to 5 | 5 to 6 | 6 to 7 | 7 to 8 | 8 to 9 | 9 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 65 | 65 and up | Total |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|
| 113 | 269 | 322 | 406 | 466 | 556 | 378 | 164 | 84 | 38 | 89 | 31 | 40 | 5 | 6 | — | 2967 |

Children were admitted to the special infectious diseases hospitals of the London County Council, 488 cases being admitted. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining admission to hospital for these patients, although at the height of the epidemic it was necessary to send patients to the more

remote hospitals. Under a special arrangement between the Borough Council and the Fulham District Nursing Association 107 cases were attended by the District Nurses who made 887 visits to the homes of these patients.

As in former years it was impossible for the Council's staff to cope with the home visiting of the patients at the height of the epidemic and the employment of two additional Health Visitors was authorised.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Four cases were notified during the year, compared with five last year, and one death occurred.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Six cases were notified during the year. Of the six cases four were in males and two in females. The ages of the notified patients varied from nine months to 52 years. Five of the cases proved fatal.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Four cases were notified and there were three deaths from puerperal sepsis. The incidence in 1934 was equivalent to 1.9 per thousand of the registered births (live and stillbirths).

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Puerperal Pyrexia is defined in the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations of 1926 as "any febrile condition, other than a condition which is required to be notified under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Acts, occurring in a woman within twenty-one days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period."

Thirty-seven cases were notified during 1934 as compared with 27 during 1933. In addition one case was subsequently notified as Puerperal Fever. The incidence per thousand births (live and stillbirths) was equivalent to 18.02.

The services of Mr. Alexander Galletly are available for the purposes of consultation with private doctors in cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During the year 15 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, the same as during the previous year, giving an attack rate of 7.5 per thousand of the registered live births. Through an arrangement between the Borough Council and the District Nursing Association the services of the District Nurses are available for cases which are under medical treatment in their own homes. During 1934 50 visits were paid to three such cases.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Cases notified | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Treated at Home | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Treated in Hospital | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Vision Impaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Vision unimpaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Total blindness | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Deaths | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Left the Borough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Still receiving treatment | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1934 the Woman Sanitary Inspector paid visits to cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Chickenpox | ... | ... | ... | ... | 152 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 103 |
| Mumps | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| Suspicious cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| | | | | | — |
| | | | | | 298 |
| | | | | | — |

These visits are paid to ascertain that the children are not suffering from any notifiable infectious disease and that they are receiving adequate medical and nursing attention. Information as to the cases is received daily from the Head Teachers of the schools in the Borough on Form 84.

The table on page 35 shows *inter-alia* the number of non-notifiable infectious diseases which were visited by the Fulham District Nursing Association.

TABLE IV.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1934.

| NOTIFIABLE DISEASES. | NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD OF THE BOROUGH. | | | | | | | | Total cases removed to Hospital. | Deaths. | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------------|---------|---|
| | At all Ages. | AT AGES—YEARS. | | | | | | | | | | | | Baron's Court Ward. | Lillie Ward. | Walham Ward. | Margravine Ward. | Munster Ward. | Hurlingham Ward. | Sands End Ward. | Town Ward. | | | |
| | | 0—1. | 1—2. | 2—3. | 3—4. | 4—5. | 5—10. | 10—15. | 15—20. | 20—35. | 35—45. | 45—65. | 65 and upwards. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smallpox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cholera, Plague | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) | 473 | 9 | 11 | 33 | 40 | 54 | 196 | 67 | 21 | 38 | 2 | 2 | — | 18 | 63 | 92 | 58 | 89 | 38 | 96 | 19 | 469 | 30 | |
| Erysipelas | 117 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 7 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 15 | 52 | 21 | 9 | 20 | 13 | 14 | 28 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 71 | 6 | |
| Scarlet Fever | 691 | 3 | 30 | 44 | 52 | 61 | 263 | 122 | 39 | 54 | 14 | 9 | — | 23 | 99 | 99 | 58 | 195 | 32 | 132 | 53 | 662 | 1 | |
| Typhus Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Enteric Fever | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | — | |
| Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| * Puerperal Fever | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 37 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 27 | 7 | — | — | 3 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 35 | — | |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis | 6 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | |
| Polio-myelitis | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 15 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | 10 | — | |
| Tuberculosis of Respiratory System | 258 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 15 | 18 | 120 | 36 | 64 | 1 | 20 | 34 | 40 | 25 | 49 | 13 | 46 | 31 | — | 112 | |
| Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. | 33 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 6 | 8 | — | 7 | 3 | 4 | — | 1 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 9 | — | 5 | 3 | — | 20 | |
| Measles | 2967 | 113 | 269 | 322 | 406 | 466 | 1220 | 89 | 31 | 40 | 5 | 6 | — | 230 | 420 | 504 | 345 | 543 | 157 | 522 | 246 | 488 | 31 | |
| Encephalitis Lethargica .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | |
| Pneumonia | 180 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 37 | 17 | 45 | 23 | 12 | 37 | 20 | 37 | 40 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 63 | 139 | |
| Diarrhoea | 14 | 13 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 14 | 21 | |
| Malaria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Dysentery | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | |
| Trench Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| TOTAL | 4803 | 162 | 323 | 411 | 502 | 592 | 1707 | 312 | 121 | 341 | 102 | 185 | 45 | 320 | 698 | 784 | 550 | 967 | 261 | 851 | 372 | 1829 | 371 | |

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

In a review of the year 1934 we note that there have been no changes in the medical staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department; Dr. Ruby Thomson is in charge of the department and Dr. Helena Barrett is Assistant Medical Officer. Miss Thomas was appointed as a temporary Health Visitor on January 1st, 1934, in place of Miss Perrett, and she came on to the permanent staff in March of that year; Miss Milburn was appointed in March, 1934, in place of a Health Visitor who had resigned.

The department is fortunate in having a dependable staff of voluntary workers, viz., Miss Christian Wickham, Mrs. Tait, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Falcon, Mrs. Farndon and Mrs. Lloyd. We have also to thank members of the Fulham Free Church Women's Guild who provide tea and biscuits at a nominal cost, for the mothers attending the centres.

Infant Life Protection. 1934 was the first complete year since the transfer of this function to the Borough Council, and experience has shown the soundness of the arrangements made for the work, which were outlined in the Annual Report for 1933. The work has continued to be carried out efficiently by Miss Perrett and during the year she paid 1,930 visits to Foster Mothers, involving the inspection of 2,726 children; she also paid special visits concerning 229 children, mainly on account of Measles. At the end of the year there were 104 Foster Mothers on the Register, who had 142 children in their care.

Health Visitors. We have a highly trained and experienced staff of Health Visitors, who are all fully trained nurses and have the certificate of the C.M.B. in addition to possessing the Health Visitors' certificate. Some possess extra qualifications; two have had a complete fever training, three have obtained the certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, two have taken a course of actino-therapy and another has a specialised knowledge of massage.

Each Health Visitor supervises an area of about one-seventh of the borough; she visits each birth notified as soon as the doctor or midwife has ceased to attend and gives advice on the general management of the child; she also visits all cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia and gives any advice that may be needed by the family.

Another portion of the Health Visitors' duty is to visit all those cases of measles occurring in children under the age of five years. It may be pointed out that Measles is a notifiable disease in the borough. Visits are also paid to all ante-natal cases and to cases of Lobar Pneumonia and Epidemic Diarrhoea.

Apart from these duties the Health Visitors also attend the various ante-natal and infant welfare clinics in the borough and give advice to the mothers attending the clinics.

The Visits paid by the seven Health Visitors are shown in the following table:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| First Visits to infants under one month | ... | ... | 2,254 |
| Re-visits to infants under one month | ... | ... | 612 |
| First Visits to infants between 1 and 12 months | ... | ... | 34 |
| Re-visits do. do. | ... | ... | 8,239 |
| First Visits to infants between 1 and 3 years | ... | ... | 17 |
| Re-visits do. do. | ... | ... | 4,227 |
| First Visits to infants over 3 years of age | ... | ... | 29 |
| Re-visits do. do. | ... | ... | 7,902 |
| Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum | ... | ... | 7 |
| do. Measles | ... | ... | 603 |
| do. Epidemic Diarrhœa | ... | ... | 5 |
| do. Pneumonia | ... | ... | 31 |
| do. Puerperal Fever | ... | ... | 3 |
| do. Puerperal Pyrexia | ... | ... | 25 |
| Ante-Natal Visits | ... | ... | 1,667 |
| Other Visits | ... | ... | 70 |

Notifications of Birth. The Birth Rate for 1934 was higher than in the previous year (13.7 compared with 13.08). Under the Notification of Births Act 1,944 births were notified to the Department during the year of which 48 were Stillborn. The number of births notified by midwives was 1,705 and by doctors and parents 239. The Stillbirths equalled 2.5 per cent. of the notified births.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. There are three Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Borough, viz., 90/92, Greyhound Road; 170, Wandsworth Bridge Road; and at Melmoth Hall, Eustace Road, all of which are attended by the Medical Officers in this Department. The total attendances at the clinics decreased by 1,354 and the first attendances of children under one year of age represented 49.28 per cent. of the notified live births. The following table shows the attendances at the Infant Clinics during the year 1934:—

| Clinic. | Number of Clinics held. | First attendance of babies | | Total Attendances | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----|-------------------|------|
| | | 0—1 | 1—5 | 0—1 | 1—5 |
| Age in years | | | | | |
| 92, Greyhound Road | 200 | 462 | 97 | 5817 | 3347 |
| 170, Wandsworth Bridge Road | 148 | 290 | 56 | 3777 | 2218 |
| Melmoth Hall, Eustace Road | 96 | 206 | 51 | 2303 | 1820 |
| TOTALS | 444 | 958 | 204 | 11897 | 7385 |

Ante-natal Clinics. Three ante-natal sessions are held weekly; two being held at 90/92, Greyhound Road and one at 170, Wandsworth Bridge Road. These clinics are mainly for the supervision of expectant mothers and for the prevention, as far as possible, of any abnormalities at labour. Normal cases which are booked for the Borough Maternity Home must attend previously at one of the ante-natal clinics. The number of attendances at the ante-natal clinics increased slightly while the actual number of patients who attended remained practically the same (612 compared with 610). The following is a record of the work done at the Ante-Natal Clinics:—

| Clinic | No. of Sessions. | No. of Patients. | | No. of Attendances. |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| | | New | Total | |
| 92, Greyhound Road. | 98 | 262 | 459 | 1665 |
| 170, Wandsworth Bridge Road | 50 | 131 | 153 | 718 |
| TOTALS ... | 148 | 393 | 612 | 2383 |

Minor Ailments. Minor ailments are treated at the Infant Welfare Centres; and care is taken not to undertake any treatment which should be undertaken by a doctor, midwife or District Nurse. Cases of eye-defects in mothers and children are referred to the L.C.C. oculist; and children suffering from Impetigo Contagiosa may obtain treatment from the L.C.C. School Treatment Centres.

Massage Clinic. There are two massage sessions conducted weekly at Bishop Creighton House, by Miss Christian Wickham. Marked improvement is shown in the condition of the children who are sent there from the Infant Welfare Clinics for massage.

Dental Clinic. One dental session is held weekly at 90/92, Greyhound Road, where mothers and children receive dental treatment from Mr. W. E. Dodd. Conservative dental treatment is carried out where possible and with very good results. It is gratifying to note that the mothers who attend the clinics now appear to realise more fully the importance of dental care as a safeguard of health. During the year 216 new cases attended the Clinic and 585 total attendances were made.

Home Nursing. The Borough Council provides home nursing for persons requiring such attention and who cannot afford to pay for it, through the District Nursing Association. Three groups of cases are included in the Council's scheme—certain illnesses in children under five years of age; certain illnesses in expectant and nursing mothers; and certain infectious diseases. The Council pays a fee of 1/- per visit to the District Nursing Association for each case attended. Particulars of the cases visited are shown in the table on page 35.

Maternity Home. The Borough Maternity Home is situated at 706, Fulham Road, S.W.6. It has ten beds for patients and an isolation ward containing one bed. Normal cases only are admitted; and no ante-natal beds are provided. The Maternity Home Staff attend the ante-natal clinics and in this

way obtain practical experience in ante-natal work. Nurses are also trained at the Maternity Home for the certificate of the C.M.B. The following is a record of the work done at the Maternity Home during 1934:—

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Cases admitted | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 173 |
| Average duration of stays (days) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Number of cases notified as Puerperal sepsis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Number of cases of Infectious Disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the institution | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Number of maternal deaths | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Number of foetal deaths (stillborn or within ten days of birth) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

The minimum fee during 1934 was £3 for the fortnight at the Maternity Home and this is the normal duration of treatment. The highest fee charged during 1934-35 was £9 10s. 11d. for the two weeks and the average fee was £4 3s. 6d. The nett cost per patient week to the Council was £4 14s. 7d. for the financial year 1934-1935.

Day Nursery. The Fulham Day Nursery is situated at Eridge House, Fulham Park Road, S.W.6, and is under the control of a voluntary committee. The Council makes a grant of £626 per annum to the Day Nursery and also provides the services of a medical officer, who attends five times weekly. Children aged from six weeks to five years are admitted to the Nursery; a small fee is charged. The Nursery is intended for those children whose mothers must go to work daily. The Matron in all cases receives a report on the home conditions of the child prior to admission. The rule that only those children who have been vaccinated are admitted to the Day Nursery has been rescinded, and now the Nursery admits children who have not been vaccinated. Several attempts have been made to start Sunlight treatment at the Nursery, but unfortunately we have not so far been able to have continuity of service from the trained workers who have kindly volunteered their services.

The following figures show the attendances at the Day Nursery during 1934:—

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|
| Individual children under 3 years | ... | ... | 71 |
| Individual children over 3 years | ... | ... | 26 |
| WHOLE DAYS:— | | | |
| Attendances under 3 years | ... | ... | 4,917 |
| do. over 3 years | ... | ... | 2,157 |
| | | | <hr/> 7,074 |
| HALF DAYS:— | | | |
| Attendances under 3 years | ... | ... | 1,069 |
| do. over 3 years | ... | ... | 421 |
| | | | <hr/> 1,490 |
| | | | <hr/> 8,564 |

Supply of Milk. Under the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, milk is supplied free to necessitous nursing and expectant mothers and children under three years age. Owing to the reduction by the Council in November, 1934, of the scale of income for the supply of milk free or at less than cost-price, a very much larger number are now eligible. The approximate cost to the Council of milk granted free of charge during 1934 was:—

| | | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Dried Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | £310 10s. 0d. |
| Wet Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 12s. 7d. |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | £344 2s. 7d. |
| | | | | | <hr/> |

A special sub-committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee meets every week and considers any applications which are made. Milk is also supplied at cost-price in cases recommended by the Medical Officers, Health Visitors, or any local medical practitioner or hospital medical officer. During 1934, under this part of the scheme, 4,447 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at a cost to the families of £389 10s. 10d. as compared with 6,085 lbs. at a cost of £533 16s. 7d. during the previous year.

Maternal Mortality. The Maternal and Child Welfare department investigates all cases in which women have died during pregnancy, at child-birth or during the puerperium.

Fulham Babies' Hospital. The Fulham Babies' Hospital is situated at 23, Broomhouse Road and has accommodation for 21 children under the age of five years. It is under the control of a Voluntary Committee who receive a grant of £1,447 per annum from the Fulham Borough Council and also the services of a Medical Officer.

The Hospital is ordinarily intended for cases of malnutrition and for children requiring dietetic treatment. In the case of the larger hospitals, calls on the accommodation are so great that there is often difficulty in keeping dietetic cases long enough in hospital to complete the necessary course of treatment. The Babies' Hospital supplies a much-felt need in this matter.

However, a considerable number of children suffering from bronchitis and pneumonia are treated in the hospital, especially during the winter months; in addition children are admitted for treatment after such operations as removal of tonsils and adenoids and after circumcision. Advantage is taken of the facilities for open-air treatment on the balcony whenever possible.

The close co-operation which exists between the Tuberculosis Dispensary and the Babies' Hospital is a very material aid in the diagnosis of any doubtful cases of incipient tuberculosis which we occasionally see at the Babies' Hospital.

Infants are frequently admitted for test feeding and are kept for a short period under observation while the mother attends at intervals of 3 or 4 hours as arranged during the day.

There was no outbreak of infectious disease in the hospital during 1934.

As in former years a very high standard of skilled nursing is carried out by the Matron, Sister and staff at the Hospital. The following table gives an account of the work done during the year:—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| In Hospital January 1st, 1934 | ... | ... | 16 |
| Number admitted during the year:— | | | |
| Clinic cases | ... | ... | 100 |
| General Practitioners | ... | ... | 27 |
| From other districts | ... | ... | 3 |
| | | — | 130 |
| Average duration of stays (days) | ... | ... | 33.6 |
| Number of cases discharged:— | | | |
| (a) In Good Health | ... | ... | 101 |
| (b) Improved | ... | ... | 15 |
| (c) No Improvement | ... | ... | 11 |
| | | — | 127 |
| Number of Deaths | ... | ... | 6 |
| Number of babies in hospital, December 31st, 1934 | ... | ... | 13 |

The average daily number in the wards during the year was approximately 14.3.

Reasons for admission of the 130 children were:—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|----|--------------------|-----|----|
| Bronchitis | ... | 25 | Marasmus | ... | 22 |
| Broncho-Pneumonia | ... | 9 | Nævus | ... | 1 |
| Convulsions | ... | 1 | Prematurity | ... | 2 |
| Constipation | ... | 1 | Rickets | ... | 1 |
| Diarrhœa | ... | 3 | Scalds | ... | 1 |
| Debility | ... | 2 | Loss of weight | ... | 9 |
| Gastro-Enteritis | ... | 6 | Test Feeding | ... | 2 |
| For Observation | ... | 3 | Vomiting | ... | 6 |
| For Dieting | ... | 10 | After Circumcision | ... | 13 |
| Gastritis | ... | 5 | After Tonsilectomy | ... | 5 |
| Indigestion | ... | 3 | | | |

HOME NURSING BY THE DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION ON BEHALF OF THE FULHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL.

| | Jan. to Mar. | | April to June. | | July to Sept. | | Oct. to Dec. | | TOTALS. | |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|---------|----------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Cases. | Visits. | Cases. | Visits. | Cases. | Visits. | Cases. | Visits. | Cases. | Visits. |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 1 | 19 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 31 | — | — | 4 | 62 |
| Mammary Abscess and inflamed Breasts | 2 | 14 | 4 | 63 | 5 | 38 | 7 | 64 | 18 | 179 |
| Ante-Natal | 5 | 64 | 6 | 64 | 4 | 44 | 4 | 26 | 19 | 198 |
| Convulsions | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Discharging Eyes | 7 | 86 | 7 | 108 | 14 | 298 | 10 | 59 | 38 | 551 |
| Pemphigus | — | — | — | — | 1 | 19 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 22 |
| Mastitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 16 | 2 | 16 |
| Wet Cord | — | — | 1 | 9 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 11 |
| Pneumonia | 14 | 132 | 12 | 23 | 3 | 26 | 8 | 129 | 37 | 310 |
| Broncho-Pneumonia | 3 | 84 | 16 | 174 | 2 | 15 | 24 | 251 | 45 | 524 |
| Influenza | 1 | 10 | 9 | 81 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 17 | 14 | 120 |
| Whooping Cough | 1 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| Mumps | — | — | 2 | 13 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 13 |
| Phlebitis | — | — | — | — | 1 | 11 | — | — | 1 | 11 |
| Septic Spots | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Diarrhoea | — | — | — | — | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| Constipation | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Measles | 23 | 218 | 83 | 661 | 1 | 8 | — | — | 107 | 887 |
| German Measles | — | — | 1 | 9 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 9 |
| Chicken Pox | — | — | — | — | 1 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 19 |
| Bifida | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 30 | 1 | 30 |
| Jaundice | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | — | — | 1 | 6 |
| Otorrhoea | — | — | — | — | 1 | 7 | — | — | 1 | 7 |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTALS | 57 | 633 | 142 | 1217 | 40 | 535 | 66 | 619 | 305 | 3004 |

A fee of 1s. per visit was paid by the Borough Council to the Association for the above-mentioned cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year under review the Tuberculosis Register has been corrected by the removal of all cases under the headings: recovered, arrested, diagnosis not confirmed, lost sight of, left the district, or died, and the addition of all new cases notified, in accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

The details of these removals and additions are as follows:—

| | Pulmonary: | | Non-Pulmonary: | | TOTALS: |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| Number of cases on register at commencement of 1934 | 545 | 549 | 306 | 294 | 1,694 |
| Number of cases removed during the year ... | 114 | 100 | 38 | 18 | 270 |
| | 431 | 449 | 268 | 276 | 1,424 |
| Number of cases notified for the first time during 1934 | 148 | 128 | 25 | 17 | 318 |
| Number of cases remaining on the register at the end of 1934 ... | 579 | 577 | 293 | 293 | 1,742 |

The number of cases notified for the first time during 1934 shown in the above table includes 291 cases analysed in Table VII. (page 40) and 27 in Table VIII. (page 41); these 27 cases are, of course, also included in the 270 cases removed from the Register during the year.

In Table IV. (page 28) the notifications received during the year are classified according to the ages of the persons affected and the number of cases notified in each ward of the Borough is also given.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Respiratory System:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 112 Deaths | 64 males, 48 females. |
| Death Rate | 0.77 per 1,000, being 0.08 lower than in 1933. |
| 94 notified (83.93 per cent.) | |
| 18 not notified (16.07 per cent.). Of these 18 cases, 2 were notified after death; 13 died in Institutions. | |

Other Tuberculous Diseases:—

20 Deaths ... 13 males, 7 females.
 Death Rate ... 0.14 per 1,000, being 0.05 higher
 than in 1933.

9 notified (45 per cent.)

11 not notified (55 per cent.). Of these 11 cases, 3 were
 notified after death; 10 died in Institutions.

PERIOD BETWEEN PRIMARY NOTIFICATION AND DEATH.

Respiratory System:—

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|----|-------------------|
| Under 1 month | ... | ... | 18 | (19.15 per cent.) |
| 1—3 months | ... | ... | 14 | (14.89 „ „) |
| 3—6 „ | ... | ... | 16 | (17.02 „ „) |
| 6—12 „ | ... | ... | 9 | (9.58 „ „) |
| 1—2 years | ... | ... | 18 | (19.15 „ „) |
| Over two years | ... | ... | 19 | (20.21 „ „) |

Other Tuberculous Diseases:—

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|---|--------------|
| Under 1 month | ... | ... | 4 | (44.44 „ „) |
| 1—3 months | ... | ... | — | |
| 3—6 „ | ... | ... | 1 | (11.11 „ „) |
| 6—12 „ | ... | ... | — | |
| 1—2 years | ... | ... | 1 | (11.11 „ „) |
| Over two years | ... | ... | 3 | (33.33 „ „) |

DISPENSARY STATISTICS, 1913—1934.

TABLE V.

| YEAR. | NEW PATIENTS. | | | | ATTENDANCES AT DISPENSARY. | | DOCTORS' HOME VISITS. | NURSES' HOME VISITS. |
|-------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | Suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis. | Doubtful Cases. | Non-Tuberculous Cases. | Insured. | Uninsured. | | |
| 1913 | 324 | 86 | 323 | 429 | 2361 | 11967 | 2175 | 1517 |
| 1914 | 203 | 45 | 261 | 361 | 2276 | 8084 | 2385 | 2547 |
| 1915 | 174 | 28 | 260 | 323 | 1171 | 5568 | 1910 | 2918 |
| 1916 | 225 | 13 | 311 | 200 | 852 | 5954 | 1079 | 2828 |
| 1917 | 286 | 13 | 349 | 329 | 1052 | 6528 | 1141 | 2789 |
| 1918 | 235 | 14 | 201 | 478 | 1223 | 8465 | 1435 | 2317 |
| 1919 | 221 | 50 | 251 | 281 | 1444 | 8116 | 1724 | 4043 |
| 1920 | 142 | 37 | 239 | 342 | 1850 | 6713 | 2004 | 4989 |
| 1921 | 116 | 23 | 163 | 344 | 2074 | 5387 | 2217 | 5640 |
| 1922 | 155 | 35 | 13 | 388 | 2507 | 3703 | 1264 | 5447 |
| 1923 | 132 | 70 | 24 | 401 | 2288 | 3261 | 552 | 4603 |
| 1924 | 142 | 65 | 32 | 443 | 2133 | 3619 | 549 | 4775 |
| 1925 | 162 | 44 | 46 | 414 | 1956 | 3405 | 605 | 5421 |
| 1926 | 183 | 53 | 37 | 318 | 1741 | 2876 | 481 | 5355 |
| 1927 | 143 | 56 | 14 | 431 | 1612 | 2666 | 592 | 5422 |
| 1928 | 160 | 42 | 26 | 490 | 1548 | 2448 | 571 | 4989 |
| 1929 | 158 | 48 | 23 | 436 | 1411 | 1834 | 521 | 5272 |
| 1930 | 154 | 25 | 7 | 407 | 1558 | 1545 | 427 | 4532 |
| 1931 | 159 | 20 | 7 | 422 | 1444 | 1625 | 292 | 4156 |
| 1932 | 143 | 35 | 7 | 380 | 1329 | 1521 | 291 | 4125 |
| 1933 | 161 | 14 | — | 331 | 1312 | 1916 | 409 | 3936 |
| 1934 | 172 | 25 | 6 | 338 | 1265 | 2262 | 435 | 3895 |

TABLE VI.

| YEAR. | NOTIFICATIONS. | | DEATHS. | | DEATH-RATE. | |
|-------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| | Pul-monary. | Other forms of Tuberculosis. | Pul-monary. | Other forms of Tuberculosis. | Pul-monary. | Other forms of Tuberculosis. |
| 1913 | 765 | 289 | 215 | 49 | 1.34 | 0.31 |
| 1914 | 531 | 164 | 207 | 45 | 1.32 | 0.29 |
| 1915 | 461 | 97 | 198 | 51 | 1.29 | 0.34 |
| 1916 | 496 | 92 | 210 | 56 | 1.41 | 0.38 |
| 1917 | 582 | 118 | 191 | 49 | 1.32 | 0.34 |
| 1918 | 561 | 80 | 207 | 47 | 1.45 | 0.33 |
| 1919 | 433 | 145 | 168 | 42 | 1.01 | 0.27 |
| 1920 | 282 | 93 | 142 | 30 | 0.89 | 0.19 |
| 1921 | 287 | 76 | 153 | 31 | 0.96 | 0.19 |
| 1922 | 272 | 113 | 163 | 33 | 1.02 | 0.20 |
| 1923 | 319 | 155 | 149 | 32 | 0.92 | 0.19 |
| 1924 | 270 | 126 | 129 | 33 | 0.80 | 0.20 |
| 1925 | 279 | 114 | 151 | 22 | 0.92 | 0.13 |
| 1926 | 312 | 122 | 161 | 17 | 0.98 | 0.10 |
| 1927 | 251 | 95 | 126 | 21 | 0.77 | 0.13 |
| 1928 | 258 | 75 | 114 | 33 | 0.73 | 0.21 |
| 1929 | 279 | 85 | 149 | 24 | 0.96 | 0.15 |
| 1930 | 244 | 52 | 118 | 16 | 0.76 | 0.10 |
| 1931 | 275 | 78 | 146 | 23 | 0.97 | 0.15 |
| 1932 | 236 | 90 | 137 | 23 | 0.91 | 0.15 |
| 1933 | 219 | 38 | 126 | 14 | 0.85 | 0.09 |
| 1934 | 258 | 33 | 112 | 20 | 0.77 | 0.14 |

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930. *

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st January, 1934 to 31st December, 1934.

| Age Periods. | Formal Notifications. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Notifications. |
|-----------------|------------------------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Primary Notifications. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0—1. | 1—5. | 5—10. | 10—15. | 15—20. | 20—25. | 25—35. | 35—45. | 45—55. | 55—65. | 65 & upwards | Total (all ages). | |
| Pulmonary : | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | — | — | 3 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 34 | 25 | 24 | 18 | 1 | 139 | 229 |
| Females | — | — | 1 | 7 | 10 | 29 | 39 | 11 | 11 | 11 | — | 119 | 220 |
| Non-Pulmonary : | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 20 | 33 |
| Females | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 13 | 21 |
| TOTALS | 1 | 4 | 10 | 23 | 18 | 49 | 78 | 39 | 37 | 31 | 1 | 291 | 503 |

TABLE VIII.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH DURING THE PERIOD, OTHERWISE THAN BY FORMAL NOTIFICATION.

| Age Periods. | | | | 0-1 | 1-5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-25 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 45-55 | 55-65 | 65 up- wards | Total Cases |
|------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|----------------|
| Pulmonary :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Females | .. | .. | .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| Non-Pulmonary :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| Females | .. | .. | .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| TOTALS | | | | 2 | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 27 |

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY FOR THE YEAR 1934.

BY DR. P. L. T. BENNETT.

Tuberculosis Officer, and Medical Officer of the Borough Bacteriological Laboratory.

Routine. There has been no change in Dispensary procedure, or as regards the Clinic hours, which are given below:—

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Monday.</i> | 10 to 11.30 a.m. | Women and young Children. |
| | 1.45 to 3 p.m. | School Children. |
| <i>Tuesday.</i> | 10 to 11.30 a.m. | Men,—old and new cases. |
| | 6 to 7.30 p.m. | Men and Women Workers. |
| <i>Wednesday.</i> | 10 to 11.30 a.m. | Women,—old and new cases. |
| <i>Thursday.</i> | 1.45 to 3 p.m. | Children,—old and new cases. |

The Tuberculosis Officer makes a weekly visit to the Open Air School for Tubercular Children on Thursday mornings; and by arrangement with the Medical Superintendent of the Fulham Hospital, visits the wards as Tuberculosis Consultant every Friday afternoon, or Saturday morning—as circumstances permit. Special appointments can also be given for cases requiring examination—either in consultation with the private doctor at home, or at the Dispensary during non-Clinic hours. Ear, Nose and Throat cases are seen by special appointment on Friday or Saturday morning, and should special treatment be required, are referred by letter to Mr. Ormerod, F.R.C.S., the surgeon in charge of the Throat department at Brompton Hospital. Children referred by doctors for special tests (Mantoux) are seen at the Clinic on Monday afternoons, successive tests being carried out, if necessary, at further attendances.

Staff. Dr. Harley Stevens was appointed *Locum Tenens* Tuberculosis Officer at the Dispensary on October 15th, in place of the Tuberculosis Officer, who took over the duties as Acting Medical Officer of Health at the Town Hall from that date. Holiday duties were carried out by Dr. Roles and Dr. Pumphrey, —both formerly of the Brompton Hospital resident staff. There have been no other changes in the Dispensary Staff during the year.

New Cases. During 1934 the number of new cases attending the Dispensary for the first time was 541, of which 226 were directly referred by Borough practitioners. Of the remainder 148 were sent either by Medical Authorities, or Public Associations, and the others attended through the medium of the Dispensary Staff or the Notice Board.

Contacts. Contacts are seen at the Dispensary at any of the Sessions, chiefly by appointment and according to sex. Their attendances during the year under review totalled 705, of which 249 were new cases. As in previous years the Dispensary Staff have endeavoured to secure the attendance of as many contacts as possible. There is, of course, no compulsion to attend, and individuals vary greatly in their outlook,—some being most willing to come up for examination, and without being asked to do so; whilst others (possibly through apathy, or fear of being found to be consumptive) fail to do so.

General Attendances. There were 4,920 attendances at the Dispensary during the year, and of these 2,689 were primarily for the purpose of physical examination; other attendances were either for special tests, advice, or after-care. There were 204 notifications of Tuberculosis, a slight increase of 21 over the figures for 1933; there is, however, very little to comment on in regard to the statistics for this year.

Sanatorium Treatment. Patients in need of Sanatorium treatment are recommended to the London County Council, which is the authority responsible for providing same. In 1934, 187 patients were sent away to Sanatoria and special hospitals on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer from the Dispensary. In addition many cases seen in consultation at Fulham Hospital were referred to Country and Seaside Sanatoria, or special hospitals. The problem of dealing satisfactorily with advanced cases has always been one of considerable difficulty, as on account of their condition, they are unsuitable for sanatorium treatment, and the accommodation in hospital wards for cases of this type is limited. It has always, however, been possible for the Tuberculosis Officer to obtain a bed in hospital for an urgent case: accommodation being usually found in one of the hospitals in adjacent Boroughs, if no vacant beds have been available in the Tuberculosis wards of the Fulham Hospital.

Home Visits. The Dispensary Staff made a total of 4,330 Home Visits during 1934, of which 435 were made by the Tuberculosis Officer, either for consultation with private practitioners and hospital Medical Officers, or for supervision and inspection of home conditions. The nursing staff, in addition to their Clinic Duties, carry out excellent supervision of patients and hygiene in their homes. If defective sanitary or housing conditions are found a report is sent to the Medical Officer of Health for the attention of the Sanitary Inspector.

Co-operation of Medical Practitioners. The Tuberculosis Officer reports with great appreciation that the same friendly understanding and co-operation continues between the Tuberculosis Dispensary service and the general Practitioners in the Borough. It is recognised that the main object of the Dispensary is to carry out special observations and tests of cases where diagnosis presents difficulty and, when necessary, to arrange for appropriate treatment. At the same time the interests of the Doctor are safe-guarded in every possible manner, as it has always been the invariable rule that no new patients are seen, where there is already a doctor attending, without a communication from the latter, either by card, letter or telephone; and it is obvious that considerable

misunderstanding might arise if such a rule were not adhered to. In all cases the results of examination, X-ray, etc., are communicated to the family doctor by letter.

X-ray Examinations. As in previous years, all X-ray work is carried out at the Brompton Hospital by special arrangement—the Borough being responsible for the cost. In 1934, 159 patients were sent for X-ray at a cost of 15/- per case. In all cases a special report is sent from Dr. Rawlinson, the Radiologist in charge of the department at the hospital, together with the negative, to the Tuberculosis Officer. These films are examined and filed, and the report entered on the case sheet, so that in future years reference can always be made to it. It may be said that X-ray examinations are of the greatest value, both as an aid to diagnosis and as a means of determining the nature and progress of the disease. The arrangement between the Borough Council and the Brompton Hospital has always worked satisfactorily, and the quality of the negatives is excellent—a matter of paramount importance.

Artificial Pneumo-Thorax. Of all the operative measures for helping to put the diseased lung at rest, Artificial Pneumo-Thorax (or A.P. as it is familiarly called), is perhaps the most usual. The operation is comparatively simple, and consists in causing the lung to deflate by the periodical admission of a measured quantity of air into the intra-pleural region, which more or less surrounds it. There are certain other measures which can be adopted, according to circumstances and which may be used in conjunction with A.P. treatment—such as the stretching, or division of certain nerves (Phrenic evulsion, or phrenicotomy). Usually these measures are initiated in sanatorium or hospital, and the refill treatment is carried out at Brompton Hospital—with which Institution a close touch is maintained by the Tuberculosis Officer, who also keeps the patient under supervision at the Dispensary. The Borough Council pay at the rate of 10/6d. for each A.P. refill, and during 1934, 391 refills were given at a cost of £205 15s. 0d.

Under the heading of special treatment may also be mentioned the injection of Sanocrysin, or other gold salts in solution; and this treatment is frequently given in conjunction with A.P. treatment. In 1934 there were 60 injections of gold salts given to Dispensary patients in Brompton Hospital at a cost of £9 0s. 0d.

The treatment of skin tuberculosis (Lupus) is carried out by Finsen Light Irradiation at the London Hospital, 76 treatments being given during the year, as a cost of £18 4s. 0d.

Dental Treatment. Many of those patients attending the Dispensary suffer from defective teeth, ranging from slight cases of decay to severe dental caries and Pyorrhœa. In all cases the teeth and pharynx are examined, as the importance of oral hygiene cannot be over estimated. Many patients are referred to their private doctors for dental treatment, and through the latter the condition is in most cases attended to very promptly. The Dispensary, however, deals with a certain number of necessitous cases through its dental scheme; this, of course, only becomes operative if the patient is definitely a "notified" case of Tuberculosis. In 1934, 13 cases were recommended for dental treatment, and seven were supplied with dentures; and a certain number of minor dental repairs (extractions and fillings) were also carried out under capitation fees.

Tuberculosis in Children. Both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary types are met with in children, but the former type is comparatively rare. It is very seldom that one finds a child with a definitely recognisable tubercular disease of the lungs. The L.C.C. very readily provide both observation beds and sanatorium treatment for children on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer. A considerable number of children attend the Dispensary during the year, and are kept under periodical supervision. Many of these little ones suffer from so mild a type of the disease (glands, etc.) that residential treatment is unnecessary, and they are recommended for admission to the special day open-air school in Broomhouse Road,—the school is also much used for children who have been away to sanatoria, and require different treatment and environment from the usual Elementary School. During the past two years, the L.C.C. have also encouraged the admission of Contact children to the School, as a means of checking or combating the results of Tubercular infection, which is fairly certain to have been started in the home. Fortunately the results of early infection or Tuberculization, in the vast majority of cases, are not serious, and give rise to little or no disability. In fact, it is considered that such may act as a potential source of resistance in future life. The Tuberculosis Officer makes a weekly visit to the Open-Air School, at which a certain number of children are examined in rotation, and the whole school is gone through in about 5 weeks. The results of this form of Open-Air School treatment are very encouraging, and it is rare for any child to show evidence of retrogression.

Bacteriological Department. In the Borough Laboratory, which is situated at the Dispensary in New King's Road, Miss Robinson has carried out the examination of 1,672 Sputa for the tubercle bacillus, in addition to a large amount of other bacteriological work for the Borough. The Tuberculosis Officer wishes to acknowledge, with great appreciation, the help and care which Miss Robinson has given in the preparation and carrying out of Mantoux tests, and for keeping the records of same,—a synopsis of which is given below.

Report for 1934 on Mantoux Tests.

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----|------------------|
| (1) | Total number of injections given | ... | ... | 472 |
| | Number of tests of 1—10,000 dilution | ... | 230 | } 472 |
| | Number of tests of 1—1,000 | ... | 131 | |
| | Number of tests of 1—100 | ... | 111 | |
| | | | | |
| (2) | Number of Positive reactions of each dilution:— | | | |
| | Dilution | 1—10,000 | ... | 79, or 34% + |
| | " | 1—1,000 | ... | 12, " 9% + |
| | " | 1—100 | ... | 15, " 13% + |
| | Total number of Positives | ... | ... | 106, " 22% + |
| (3) | Number of Patients who received tests | ... | 230 | |
| | Number of Patients who received tests for the first time | ... | 188 | (99 +) (89 —) |
| | Number of Patients who received tests for the second time | ... | 42 | (7 +) (35 —) |

Clerical Department. A large number of letters and reports concerning Dispensary and Care Committee cases were dealt with by Miss Sargent and Miss Wright. The total number of letters written during the year was 5,539, and there were in addition 544 reports sent to Public Bodies, or Associations, and 795 reports sent to doctors. In addition the registers are kept and statistical reports prepared for the London County Council and Ministry of Health in this department.

Tuberculosis Care Committee. This representative Committee has a meeting every second week at the Dispensary (except during holiday periods) to consider matters of assessment and conditions of every description, affecting Dispensary (and other) patients, and their families. During 1934 the London County Council decided to give free treatment for Sanatorium patients, and thus a considerable amount of work concerned with financial assessments was discontinued. The Committee is composed of representatives from the Public Assistance Department, the Employment Exchange, various voluntary organizations (Invalid Children's Aid Association, Charity Organization Society, etc.), The London County Council and the Fulham Borough Council.* The Tuberculosis Officer acts as Medical adviser to the Committee, and Miss Sargent as Secretary. One of the duties of the Tuberculosis Care Committee is to arrange and provide for extra nourishment to be granted in necessitous cases on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer. Extra nourishment takes the form of new-laid eggs, fresh butter, and fresh milk and is usually given before and on return of patients from Sanatoria, in cases where the income may be thought to be insufficient for the provision of extras. In 1934, 71 persons were granted extra nourishment for varying periods; but under the regulations, unless the circumstances are very exceptional and specially reviewed, extra nourishment is limited to a period of 3 consecutive months at a time.

As illustrative of the work of the Care Committee, Miss Sargent has very kindly supplied a brief resumé of certain cases dealt with:—

- A. Was a family consisting of father and mother, both advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and one child aged 10 years. They lived at the top of the house and as the woman also suffered from heart trouble, the child was necessary to them to run errands and generally to fetch and carry. Home conditions were, however, very bad and it seemed imperative that the boy should be removed to more healthy surroundings. After a great deal of persuasion, the parents gave their consent on condition that he was not referred to Public Assistance. The woman was a country woman, with a horror of the Poor Law.

Arrangements were made to board out the boy under the Contact Scheme but, as he was found to be suffering from ringworm, he was sent to the Goldie Leigh School instead.

* The Fulham Borough Council at the time of writing has been re-constituted and certain of the old representations are not now made.

His mother was then admitted to Hospital where she died early in September and by that time the boy was back with his father. As there were relatives living in Cheltenham, an effort was made to get the boy admitted to a Home in that neighbourhood. This was successful and he was taken down there in the autumn and very satisfactory reports have since been received as to his progress. He will remain there until he is able to maintain himself.

The father was at last persuaded to enter Hospital and he has since died.

- B. Was again a family where there was an only child, this time a daughter of about 18. She had had sanatorium treatment but was in need of a further period away and this was arranged through the London County Council.

The mother was referred to the Charity Organisation Society for convalescence after an attack of pleurisy and was sent to the South Coast, but her stay was cut short owing to the sudden death of her husband who was found dead in a chair by his fireside.

Both mother and daughter returned home for a short time, during which they were helped financially by the Charity Organisation Society, who again arranged for the mother to go away, and the girl returned to sanatorium. The Society also found cheaper accommodation for the two on their return, helped with the move, and befriended them until they were able to manage for themselves. The removal was into another Borough so that we are no longer in touch with them but the daughter has been able to return to work and is apparently making good.

- C. Came over from Canada where she had lived since childhood, in order to see her mother, who was dying. She was practically without means when she first attended the Dispensary and was referred to the Public Assistance Committee for help until she could be admitted to sanatorium. The London County Council gave a very early vacancy when the home circumstances were pointed out to them and C. was in an institution within a few days. Unfortunately she had literally not a penny. Again we referred to the Charity Organisation Society and they have made her a weekly allowance ever since.

The difference that this allowance has made to her happiness can hardly be put into words and she acknowledges it in very grateful letters, which are received from time to time.

- D. Was an old case of pulmonary tuberculosis who was more in need of a period of convalescence than of sanatorium treatment. She had two children for whom she could not make arrangements but, as her husband had served during the War, the United Services Fund were able to send these to one of their Homes during the mother's absence. Through the Charity Organisation Society, D. was given a long period away at the sea and returned greatly benefited by her holiday.

The Gloving Class. This class has continued to meet on Thursday afternoons at the Dispensary during the past year, thirty-eight lessons being given and 217 attendances being made. At the end of the year there was a

membership of eight with an average attendance of six and a half over the last three months.

Gloves to the value of £36 4s. 2d. were sold through the Committee, the remainder being disposed of through the Central Fund, which is responsible for the Class.

Gloves made by the class were exhibited at County Hall during the Annual Conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and received favourable comments.

Through the agency of the Central Fund, gloves were also on sale at an Exhibition of Work done by physically handicapped workers held at Bristol in the autumn. One member of the Fulham class gained a first class certificate and two other members were awarded second class certificates.

In conclusion the Tuberculosis Officer wishes to tender his sincere thanks to all the members of the Dispensary Staff for their help and efficient service during the year. He also desires to express his thanks and appreciation to the Secretary and members of the Care Committee, who by means of their personal efforts and through the medium of their Associations have been instrumental in doing so much to further the campaign against Tuberculosis. Many families and individuals have been helped in the most suitable manner, and children have derived the great benefit of convalescent holidays—in the Country, or at the Seaside, through the efforts of the Associations represented on the Tuberculosis Care Committee.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1934.

No. of New Patients:—

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Insured | ... | ... | ... | ... | 251 |
| Uninsured | ... | ... | ... | ... | 290 |
| Total | | | | | 541 |

No. of Attendances:—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Insured | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1265 |
| Uninsured | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2262 |
| Attendances of Contacts | ... | ... | ... | ... | 705 |
| Other Attendances | ... | ... | ... | ... | 688 |
| Total | | | | | 4920 |

No. of patients who have attended, both old and new ... 1260

No. of Notifications:—

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Pulmonary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 176 |
| Non-pulmonary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| Total | | | | | 204 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| No. of Sputa examined | ... | ... | 1672 |
| No. of Physical examinations | ... | ... | 2689 |
| No. of Contacts examined | ... | ... | 249 |
| No. of Home Visits paid by Doctor | ... | ... | 435 |
| Bedside consultations included in above... | | | 238 |
| Consultations otherwise | ... | ... | 707 |
| No. of Home Visits paid by Nurses | ... | ... | 3895 |
| No. of Reports sent to Public Bodies | ... | ... | 544 |
| No. of Reports sent to Doctors | ... | ... | 795 |
| No. of Letters written | ... | ... | 5539 |
| No. of Patients referred to Brompton Hospital | ... | ... | 15 |
| For X-ray | ... | ... | 159 |
| No. of Notified cases on Dispensary Books on 31.12.34 | ... | ... | 795 |
| No. of Patients sent away into institutions or to the country in 1934 | ... | ... | 187 |

TABLE IX.

187 Patients were sent to residential institutions on the recommendation of the Dispensary Medical Officers.

(a) 122 by the London County Council Public Health Department:—

| | 40 to Sanatoria. | 3 to Colonies. | 3 to Convalescent Homes. | 76 to Hospitals. |
|----------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Men | 16 | 3 | 2 | 28 |
| Women | 24 | — | 1 | 30 |
| Children | — | — | — | 18 |

(b) 25 by the Public Assistance Committee:—

| | 11 to Hospitals. | 14 to Sanatoria or Convalescent Homes. |
|----------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Men | 2 | — |
| Women | 3 | 1 |
| Children | 6 | 13 |

22 Children were sent to Convalescent Homes by the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

7 Children were boarded out under the Contact Scheme.

8 Women were sent to Convalescent Homes by the Charity Organisation Society.

2 Children were placed by the United Services Fund.

1 Child was placed in a permanent Home.

TABLE X. *Showing sources of New Cases.*

226 were recommended by private doctors.

| | | | | |
|-----|------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 24 | " | " | " | the Medical Officer of Health. |
| 5 | " | " | " | the School Medical Authority. |
| 86 | " | " | " | Hospitals and Sanatoria. |
| 17 | " | " | " | other Dispensaries. |
| 10 | " | " | " | the London County Council. |
| 110 | " | " | " | the Dispensary Staff. |
| 10 | " | " | " | friends. |
| 47 | " | " | " | the Door Plate. |
| 1 | was | " | " | Invalid Children's Aid Association. |
| 4 | were | " | " | Public Assistance Authorities. |
| 1 | was | " | " | Ministry of Pensions. |

 541

TABLE XI.

| New Cases. | Pul- monary Tuber- culosis. | Other Forms. | Sus- pects. | Non- Tuber- cular. | Per- centage Tuber- cular. |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 267 Males .. | 82 | 12 | 4 | 169 | 30.71 |
| 274 Females .. | 90 | 13 | 2 | 169 | 32.84 |
| 541 both sexes | 172 | 25 | 6 | 338 | 31.79 |

TABLE XII.

Sex and Age of the New Patients for 1934.

| | Un- der 5 yrs. | 5 to 10 yrs. | 10 to 15 yrs. | 15 to 25 yrs. | 25 to 35 yrs. | 35 to 45 yrs. | 45yrs. and over. | All ages. |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Males | 26 | 33 | 28 | 55 | 45 | 30 | 50 | 267 |
| Females | 15 | 30 | 32 | 70 | 68 | 24 | 35 | 274 |
| Both Sexes | 41 | 63 | 60 | 125 | 113 | 54 | 85 | 541 |

TABLE XIII.

Diagnosis at Various Age Periods. New Patients.

| | Pul- monary Tuber- culosis. | Other Forms. | Sus- pects. | Non- Tuber- cular. | Per- centage Tuber- cular. |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Under 5 years | 1 | 4 | — | 36 | 12.19 |
| Under 10 years | 1 | 2 | 3 | 57 | 4.76 |
| Under 15 years | 6 | 5 | 1 | 48 | 18.33 |
| Under 25 years | 48 | 3 | 2 | 72 | 40.80 |
| Under 35 years | 53 | 6 | — | 54 | 52.21 |
| Under 45 years | 27 | 3 | — | 24 | 55.55 |
| 45 and over .. | 36 | 2 | — | 47 | 44.70 |
| All ages .. | 172 | 25 | 6 | 338 | 31.79 |

TABLE XIV.

Housing Conditions.

Of 191 of the 197 tuberculous patients found in 1934:—

- 8 lived in the basement.
- 38 lived on the ground floor.
- 45 lived on the first floor.
- 16 lived on the second floor.
- 3 lived on the third floor.
- 2 lived on the fourth floor.
- 19 lived on the top floor.
- 18 lived on more than one floor.
- 42 lived in the whole house.

TABLE XV. Housing Accommodation.

| | Number of Families occupying | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | One room. | Two rooms. | Three rooms. | Four rooms. | Five rooms. | Six rooms or more. |
| Patient living alone | 11 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Patient living with | | | | | | |
| 1 other .. | 4 | 5 | 15 | 3 | — | 2 |
| 2 others .. | 2 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 „ .. | 1 | 7 | 19 | 12 | 5 | 4 |
| 4 „ .. | — | 5 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| 5 „ .. | — | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 6 „ .. | — | — | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| 7 „ .. | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 8 „ .. | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 „ .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 10 „ .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| | 18 | 28 | 69 | 42 | 16 | 18 |

TABLE XVI.

Sleeping Accommodation of 191 Tuberculous Patients.

The patient slept:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| In a separate room in ... | 62 cases. |
| Alone in bed with one other in room in ... | 15 cases. |
| Alone in bed with two others in room in ... | 5 cases. |
| Alone in bed with three others in room in ... | 1 case. |
| Alone in bed with four others in room in ... | 1 case. |
| In bed with one person and no others in room in ... | 68 cases. |
| In bed with one person and one other in room in ... | 23 cases. |
| In bed with one person and two others in room in ... | 10 cases. |
| In bed with one person and three others in room in ... | 3 cases. |
| In bed with one person and four others in room in ... | 1 case. |
| In bed with two persons and no others in room in ... | 2 cases. |

191 cases.

TABLE XVII.

Occupations of 82 Men (New Cases) in 1934.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Accountant. | 1 Jeweller. |
| 1 Auctioneer's foreman. | 12 Labourers. |
| 1 Baker's roundsman. | 1 License manager. |
| 2 Barmen. | 1 Mechanic. |
| 1 Carpenter. | 2 Metal workers. |
| 2 Cinema attendants. | 7 Motor drivers. |
| 7 Clerks. | 5 Painters. |
| 1 Coach trimmer. | 2 Plumbers. |
| 1 Coal porter. | 1 Road sweeper. |
| 1 Collector. | 1 Railwayman. |
| 1 Commissionaire. | 1 Shop porter. |
| 1 Cordial maker. | 2 Sorters (P.O.) |
| 1 Cutler. | 1 Stores manager. |
| 1 Desk porter. | 1 Student. |
| 1 Draper. | 1 Studio attendant. |
| 2 Draughtsmen. | 1 Tiler. |
| 3 Electricians. | 1 Tram driver. |
| 1 Errand boy. | 2 Travellers. |
| 1 Factory hand. | 1 Upholsterer. |
| 1 Gate keeper. | 1 Van porter. |
| 1 Greengrocer. | 2 Waiters. |
| 1 Hairdresser. | 1 Watchman. |
| 1 Hotel porter. | |

Occupations of 95 Women (New Cases) in 1934.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Bagmaker. | 2 Laundry hands. |
| 2 Bookkeepers. | 1 Ledger clerk. |
| 2 Cardboard box makers. | 2 Machine hands. |
| 1 Children's nurse. | 2 Needlewomen. |
| 4 Clerks. | 1 Nurse. |
| 1 Dancing teacher. | 1 Packer (face cream). |
| 12 Domestics. | 1 Saleswoman. |
| 3 Dressmakers. | 7 Shop assistants. |
| 1 Factory hand. | 1 Stockroom assistant. |
| 39 Housewives. | 3 Typists. |
| 1 Hairdresser. | 3 Waitresses. |
| | 1 Wardrobe dealer. |

3 No occupation.

Under 15 years of age.

12 Boys.

8 Girls.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Of the 3,910 specimens sent by doctors during the year 3,441 were examined at the Council's Laboratory, 114, New King's Road. The remaining 469 specimens were examined by the Clinical Research Association, during week-ends, holidays and emergencies.

Bacteriological examinations were made during the year as follows:—

Material from cases of suspected Diphtheria:—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Diphtheria isolated | ... | ... | ... | 196 | |
| Negative result | ... | ... | ... | 1,744 | |
| | | | | <hr/> | 1,940 |

Blood from cases of suspected Enteric Fever:—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---|
| Agglutination reaction for Typhoid or Para-Typhoid obtained | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Negative results | ... | ... | ... | 4 | |
| | | | | <hr/> | 5 |

Pathological specimens for Enteric Organisms:—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---|
| Positive result | ... | ... | ... | — | |
| Negative result | ... | ... | ... | 3 | |
| | | | | <hr/> | 3 |

Sputa from cases of suspected Tuberculosis:—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Tubercle bacilli found | ... | ... | ... | 384 | |
| Tubercle bacilli not found | ... | ... | ... | 1,290 | |
| | | | | <hr/> | 1,674 |

Swabs from cases of suspected Gonorrhœa:—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|----|
| Gonococcus found | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| Gonococcus not found | ... | ... | ... | 72 | |
| | | | | <hr/> | 74 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| Examinations of Urine | ... | ... | ... | 74 | |
| Blood Counts | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| Throat Swabs, Hæmolytic Streps, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 54 | |
| Examination of Ice Cream, Water, and Meat, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 30 | |
| Other examinations | ... | ... | ... | 12 | |
| | | | | <hr/> | 172 |

Special examinations of:—

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|----|
| Sputa | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | |
| Urine | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | |
| | | | | | <hr/> | 42 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Total number of Examinations | ... | <hr/> | 3,910 |
|------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|

DISINFECTION.

The following rooms were disinfected and cleansed after infectious diseases, etc.:—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | 675 |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 |
| Phthisis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 180 |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | 85 |
| Scabies | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Cancer | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 |
| Puerperal Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Chicken Pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Paratyphoid | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Rooms fumigated for Vermin | ... | ... | ... | ... | 135 |
| Rooms sprayed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 |
| Rooms fumigated by request | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| Diabetes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Venereal Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | 1,769 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |

The following articles were disinfected at the Council's Disinfecting Station:—

| Articles. | From private houses. | From institutions. | Total. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Beds | 788 | — | 788 |
| Mattresses | 1607 | 69 | 1676 |
| Palliasses | 9 | — | 9 |
| Pillows | 3338 | 104 | 3442 |
| Cushions | 397 | — | 397 |
| Bolsters | 1116 | — | 1116 |
| Blankets | 3818 | 604 | 4422 |
| Sheets | 2693 | 140 | 2833 |
| Covers | 453 | 218 | 671 |
| Counterpanes | 1289 | 6 | 1295 |
| Curtains | 26 | — | 26 |
| Carpets | 81 | — | 81 |
| Hearth rugs | 845 | — | 845 |
| Articles of clothing | 6945 | 866 | 7811 |
| Eiderdowns | 545 | — | 545 |
| Sundries | 2951 | 206 | 3157 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 26901 |
| | | | 2213 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | 29114 |

PUBLIC MORTUARY.—One hundred and seventy-four bodies were removed to the Mortuary during 1934, and were admitted as follows:—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| By order of the Coroner | ... | ... | ... | 150 |
| Brought by the Police | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| For convenience till funeral | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 174 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

Ninety post-mortem examinations were made and inquests were held in 73 cases.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The ultimate object of sanitary inspection is to promote the health of the inhabitants of the district and to lower the death-rate.

The duties of a sanitary inspector are of a very varied character but are mainly in connection with inspection of nuisances, housing, drainage, inspection of food, food premises, workshops, work-places and other places where work is done for profit. The inspection of factories is principally the duty of inspectors appointed by the Home Office, but local authorities have also certain functions in factories which are carried out in co-operation with the Factory Inspector.

The following inspections of dwelling-houses were made during the year by the Sanitary Inspectors:—

| <i>Cause.</i> | <i>Inspections.</i> |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| In consequence of complaint ... | 14,884 |
| In consequence of infectious disease ... | 4,574 |
| House-to-House Inspection ... | 4,907 |
| Verminous or aged persons ... | 292 |
| Other Inspections of Dwelling-Houses | 2,524 |

The following notices were served in respect of dwelling-houses during the year:—

| Intimation Notices. | | Statutory Notices. | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Number served. | Number complied with up to 31st December, 1934. | Number served. | Number complied with up to 31st December, 1934. |
| 3405 | 2484 | 736 | 534 |

The following works were carried out and repairs effected as a result of the action of the Sanitary Inspectors:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Drainage. | Drains cleared | ... | ... | ... | 237 |
| | Drains repaired | ... | ... | ... | 435 |
| | Drains relaid | ... | ... | ... | 332 |
| | Soil and ventilation pipes repaired | ... | ... | ... | 112 |
| | Soil and ventilation pipes renewed | ... | ... | ... | 204 |
| | Rain water gutters and pipes repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | 373 |
| | Drains sealed off | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| | Disused drains excavated | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| W.C.s. | Traps cleansed, repaired, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 256 |
| | W.C. pans renewed | ... | ... | ... | 612 |
| | W.C. seats repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | 497 |
| | Flushing cisterns repaired | ... | ... | ... | 130 |
| | Flushing cisterns renewed | ... | ... | ... | 81 |
| | Additional W.C. accommodation provided | ... | ... | ... | 67 |
| | Lobbies provided to W.C. apartments | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| | Doors to W.C.s repaired and fastenings provided | ... | ... | ... | 92 |
| Sinks, Baths and Lavatory Basins. | W.C. apartments ventilated | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| | Sinks provided | ... | ... | ... | 204 |
| | Sinks renewed | ... | ... | ... | 302 |
| | Sinks repaired | ... | ... | ... | 58 |
| | Sink waste pipes trapped | ... | ... | ... | 557 |
| | New sink waste pipes provided | ... | ... | ... | 252 |
| | Sink and bath wastes repaired | ... | ... | ... | 88 |
| | New baths fitted | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| Water Supply. | Lavatory basins fixed | ... | ... | ... | 111 |
| | New wastes from baths and lavatory basins | ... | ... | ... | 131 |
| | Water cisterns cleansed, covered, etc. | ... | ... | ... | 138 |
| | Water supplied from mains | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| | Occupied houses provided with sufficient water supply | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| | Water supply pipes and fittings repaired | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| Cleansing and Internal work. | Water supply provided to separate floors | ... | ... | ... | 88 |
| | Rooms cleansed | ... | ... | ... | 6,133 |
| | Verminous rooms cleansed | ... | ... | ... | 723 |
| | Decorations and internal house repairs | ... | ... | ... | 7,716 |
| | Fireplaces repaired (nuisance from smoke) | ... | ... | ... | 149 |
| | Kitchen ranges repaired | ... | ... | ... | 532 |
| | Washing coppers repaired | ... | ... | ... | 230 |
| | Ventilation provided under floors | ... | ... | ... | 115 |
| | Dampness remedied | ... | ... | ... | 1,368 |
| | Staircases provided with adequate light and ventilation | ... | ... | ... | 121 |
| | Rooms provided with adequate light and ventilation | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| | Ventilated food cupboards provided | ... | ... | ... | 47 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| External repairs and other nuisances. | Roofs repaired | 932 |
| | Other external repairs | 1,192 |
| | Accumulation of refuse removed ... | 95 |
| | Dustbins provided | 423 |
| | Yards and forecourts paved and drained ... | 704 |
| | Abatement of nuisance from animals ... | 22 |
| | Urinals of Public Houses cleansed and repaired | 7 |
| | Urinals of Factories, etc., cleansed ... | 9 |
| | Other nuisances abated | 26 |

DRAINAGE OF BUILDINGS.

The following drainage plans were submitted to and approved by the Public Health Committee during 1934.

Plans of drainage of new buildings:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Factory | 1 |
| Electricity Power Station | 1 |
| Electricity Sub-Station | 1 |
| Garage | 1 |
| Lock-up shops (flats over) | 1 |
| Public Houses | 2 |
| Hospital Block | 1 |

Additions to existing buildings:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Factories | 3 |
| Wharf | 1 |
| Conversion to flats | 33 |
| Lavatory Accommodation | 42 |
| Conversion to flats of existing buildings ... | 15 |
| " " Garage | 1 |
| " " Dairy | 1 |
| Reconstruction of existing buildings | 151 |

The supervision of the work, with the exception of reconstruction, is in the hands of the Councils drainage inspector. In connection therewith he paid 1,736 visits during the year, and carried out 1,061 tests on new drains. Eight disused drain connections were taken out or sealed off.

COMBINED DRAINAGE. During the year under review the Council authorised the carrying out of work in connection with Combined Drainage in 24 cases.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

This is extremely important for the health of the community. The inspections are made for many reasons but principally (1) to ensure that articles of food or food animals are sound, wholesome, free from disease and fit for the food of man: (2) that the premises are in good sanitary condition and clean, and (3) that the persons engaged in food occupation are clean in their persons and free from disease and that they carry out their duties in a hygienic and wholesome manner.

The public can assist materially by encouraging clean food shops and discouraging any that are not obviously clean and hygienic.

The following table shows the number of inspections of the various types of food premises:—

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Milk Shops and Dairies | ... | ... | ... | 696 |
| Ice Cream Premises | ... | ... | ... | 199 |
| Butchers' Shops | ... | ... | ... | 321 |
| Fish Shops | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| Fried Fish Shops | ... | ... | ... | 160 |
| Fish Curing Premises | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Greengrocers' and Fruiterers' Premises | ... | ... | ... | 134 |
| Cooked Meat Shops | ... | ... | ... | 78 |
| Eel and Pie Shops | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| Dining Rooms and Eating Houses | ... | ... | ... | 233 |
| Restaurants | ... | ... | ... | 63 |
| Licensed Premises | ... | ... | ... | 145 |
| Street Traders' Storage Premises | ... | ... | ... | 222 |
| Slaughter Houses | ... | ... | ... | 142 |
| Bakehouses and Bakers' Shops | ... | ... | ... | 549 |
| Food Factories other than those included above | ... | ... | ... | 181 |
| Other Food Premises | ... | ... | ... | 139 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | <u>3,376</u> |

As will be seen on reading the following pages, the Food Inspector is not the only Inspector carrying out food inspections. The District Inspectors and the Woman Sanitary Inspector also take a very active part in this work. In addition two Inspectors are on duty on two evenings a week inspecting the North End Road Market, the Fulham Market and other street markets in addition to shops. All the male Inspectors take their turns on this duty.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

One thousand articles of food were purchased or taken during the year by Inspector Gammack in his capacity as Sampling Officer, and were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. The samples were taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

Of these, 43 or 4.3 per cent., were reported to be adulterated or not up to standard. Full details of the adulterated samples, together with particulars of action taken, will be found on page 61.

Every adulterated sample is reported to the Public Health Committee; and when the offence does not warrant legal proceedings the vendor is warned by letter and further samples are purchased to ensure that the adulteration is not continued.

The following table gives details of the number and percentage of adulterated samples of all articles during the years 1928 to 1934 inclusive:—

SAMPLES OF ALL FOODS (INCLUDING MILK) REPORTED AS
ADULTERATED ON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

| Year | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. examined | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1001 | 1000 | 1000 |
| No. adulterated | 31 | 44 | 40 | 22 | 29 | 35 | 43 |
| Percentage of adulteration | 3.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 2.89 | 3.5 | 4.3 |

MILK:—During the year 554 samples of milk (including three of Machine-Skimmed milk) were examined. Of these, six, or 1.1 per cent., were certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated.

Particulars of the number and percentage of adulterated samples of milk for the years 1928 to 1934 inclusive are given in the following table:—

SAMPLES OF MILK ADULTERATED.

| Year | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. examined | 591 | 565 | 548 | 540 | 543 | 641 | 554 |
| No. adulterated | 15 | 28 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 6 |
| Percentage of adulteration | 2.5 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 0.55 | 0.74 | 2.8 | 1.1 |

As in previous years, samples of milk were taken in the course of delivery to the Institutions, Hospitals and Schools in the Borough which are under the control of the London County Council.

The following samples were taken during 1934 and in all cases the milk was found to be genuine:—

| Institution. | Samples taken for | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | Chemical Analysis. | Bacteriological Examination. |
| Fulham Hospital | 17 | 14 |
| Fulham Institution | 6 | 4 |
| Western Hospital | 24 | 15 |
| Elizabethan Open-Air School | 3 | 1 |
| L.C.C. Schools | 24 | 20 |

Automatic Milk Machines.

During 1934 the three automatic milk machines were sampled and no adulterations were reported.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 and 1927 and PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 and 1927.

Six samples of condensed milk were purchased during 1934 and in all cases the labelling was in accordance with the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS,
1925—1927.

During the year samples were examined for the presence of preservatives and no contraventions were reported.

For a detailed report on the results of the analysis of articles of food and drugs see the report of the Council's Public Analyst on page 83 et seq.

PARTICULARS OF ALL SAMPLES REPORTED TO BE ADULTERATED
OR NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH LEGAL STANDARDS.

| Sample No. | Article. | Result of Analysis. | Action Taken. |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3 26 | Milk Beer | 2% deficient in fat. 0.3% of lysol or other carbolic disinfectant. | Vendor warned by letter. Beer brought to office by member of public who complained of disagreeable taste. Formal sample reported to be genuine. |
| 125 139 | Milk. Camphorated Oil. | 2% added water. 7.2% deficient in camphor. | Vendor warned by letter. Informal sample. Formal sample genuine. |
| 141 | Camphorated Oil. | 9.2% deficient in camphor. | Informal sample. Formal sample No. 187 purchased. |
| 187 235 | Camphorated Oil. Chocolate Easter Egg. | 7.6% deficient in camphor. Contained 10% maize starch and a hardened vegetable oil as part of the fat. | Vendor warned by letter. Informal sample. Formal sample No. 246 purchased. |
| 236 | Chocolate Easter Egg. | Contained 20% maize starch and a hardened vegetable oil as part of the fat. | Informal sample. Formal sample No. 245 purchased. |
| 239 | Tincture of Iodine. | 9.2% deficient in Iodine. | Informal sample. Formal sample reported to be genuine. |
| 240 | Tincture of Iodine. | 17.6% deficient in Iodine. | Informal sample. Formal sample reported to be genuine. |
| 245 | Chocolate Easter Egg. | Contained 20% maize starch and a hardened vegetable oil as part of the fat. | Matter taken up with manufacturers. |
| 246 | Chocolate Easter Egg. | Contained 10% maize starch and a hardened vegetable oil as part of the fat. | Matter taken up with manufacturers. |
| 460 | Sulphur Ointment. | 10% excess of sulphur. | Informal sample. Formal sample No. 518 purchased. |
| 507 | Calomel Ointment. | 49% deficient in calomel. Made with benzoated lard instead of simple ointment. | Informal sample. Formal sample No. 585 purchased. |
| 508 | Calomel Ointment. | 61% deficient in calomel. Made with benzoated lard instead of simple ointment. | Informal sample. Formal sample No. 576 purchased. |
| 518 541 | Sulphur Ointment. Ammoniated Quinine Tablets. | 13% excess of sulphur. 100% deficient in Ammonia. | Vendor warned by letter. Informal sample. Formal sample No. 575 purchased. |
| 555 | Condensed machine-skimmed milk. | Evidently mass-infected with a brown mould, striptococci and coliform bacteria. | Informal sample. Remainder of stock surrendered and used for cattle food. |
| 575 | Ammoniated Quinine Tablets. | 100% deficient in Ammonia. | Dismissed under P.O. Act—£3 3s. 0d., costs |
| 576 585 | Calomel Ointment. Calomel Ointment. | 21.5% deficient in calomel. 24% excess calomel, and made with benzoated lard instead of simple ointment. | Vendor warned by letter. Vendor warned by letter. |
| 593 | Milk. | 21% deficient in fat. | Fined £2 2s. 0d. and £3 3s. 0d. costs. |

| Sample No. | Article | Result of Analysis. | Action Taken. |
|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 620 | Milk. | 7% added water. | None. Too sour when delivered to Public Analyst for him to certify without doubt. |
| 621 | Milk. | 2% added water. | None. Too sour when delivered to Public Analyst for him to certify without doubt. |
| 650 | Calomel Ointment. | 50% excess calomel, and made with benzoated lard instead of simple ointment. | Informal sample. Formal sample No. 684 purchased. |
| 684 | Calomel Ointment. | 93.5% excess calomel and made with benzoated lard instead of simple ointment. | Vendor warned by letter. |
| 691 | Cardamoms, Compound Tincture of. | B.P. 1914 instead of B.P. 1932. | Informal sample. Formal sample genuine. |
| 692 | Cardamoms, Compound Tincture of. | B.P. 1914 instead of B.P. 1932. | Informal sample. Formal sample genuine. |
| 694 | Cardamoms, Compound Tincture of. | B.P. 1914 instead of B.P. 1932. | Informal sample. Formal sample genuine. |
| 751 | Salvolatile. | 16% deficient in Ammonia. | Informal sample. Formal sample genuine. |
| 772 | Glycerine of boric acid. | 66% deficient in boric acid. | Informal sample. Attention of vendor drawn to result of analysis. |
| 775 | Glycerine of boric acid. | Improperly compounded and in any case at least 25% deficient in glycerine. | Informal sample. Attention of vendor drawn to result of analysis. |
| 770 | Grey Powder. | 50% deficient in Mercury. 100% deficient in chalk. | Informal sample. Formal sample genuine. |
| 779 | Grey Powder. | 92% deficient in Mercury. | Informal sample. Formal sample genuine. |
| 836 | Iodine Ointment. | 98.5% deficient in Iodine. | Informal sample. See report on No. 899. |
| 848 | Milk. | 3% deficient in fat. | Vendor warned by letter. |
| 873 | Tomato Puree. | Contained 12 parts of copper per million. | Remainder of stock returned to wholesalers by the vendor for destruction. |
| 874 | Tomato Puree. | Contained 12 parts of copper per million. | Remainder of stock surrendered by vendor and destroyed. |
| 875 | Tomato Puree. | Contained 12 parts of copper and 87 parts of tin per million. | Remainder of stock surrendered by vendor and destroyed. |
| 876 | Tomato Puree. | Contained 22 parts of copper and 345 parts of tin per million. | Informal sample from vendor of No. 875. |
| 877 | Iodine Ointment. | 98.5% deficient in Iodine. | Informal sample. See report on No. 899. |
| 899 | Iodine Ointment. | 98.5% deficient in Iodine. | Vendor warned by letter. |
| 938 | Iodine Ointment. | 89% deficient in Iodine. | Proceedings instituted—hearing in 1935. |

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

The Food and Drugs Inspector made 694 visits to dairies and milkshops during 1934, and served 39 notices, mostly relating to cleansing and repairs of premises; he also gave many verbal intimations of defects noted during his inspections.

Article 31(2) of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, requires milk bottles to be filled and closed in registered premises only. Careful watch is therefore kept for any infringement of this article. There were no prosecutions during the year.

All the milk sold in Fulham is pasteurised except the Certified and Grade A milks, and it was not necessary to take action under section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, relating to milk causing, or likely to cause, tuberculosis.

Similarly there was no evidence that milk sold in the borough was infected by persons suffering from infectious diseases so that no action was taken under section 18 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

There were on the Register at the end of the year 113 dairymen occupying 112 premises situated within the borough; in some cases several dairymen occupy the same premises. In addition there were 27 dairymen selling milk in Fulham from premises situated and registered in adjoining districts.

The following are details of changes which took place during 1934:—

No. of Dairymen on the Register:—

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| No. on Register at 31st December, 1933 ... | 112 |
| No. who transferred their business or discontinued selling milk during the year 1934 | 16 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 96 |
| No. of Registrations granted during the year | 17 |
| | <hr/> |
| No. on Register at 31st December, 1934 ... | 113 |
| | <hr/> |

In addition to the above, registration was granted during the year to 29 persons entitling them to sell fresh milk only "in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it is delivered to the premises". Such registration relates to the person only and not to the premises. There were at the end of 1934, 118 names of such persons on the Register.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

The licences granted by the Borough Council during 1934 were as follows:—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Number of Licences to sell Certified Milk | ... | ... | 3 |
| Number of supplementary Licences to sell Certified Milk | ... | ... | 1 |
| Number of Licences to sell Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk | ... | ... | 27 |
| Number of supplementary Licences to sell Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk | ... | ... | 1 |
| Number of Licences to sell Grade "A" Milk | ... | ... | 2 |
| Number of Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk | ... | ... | 23 |
| Number of supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk | ... | ... | 2 |
| Number of supplementary Licences to sell Grade "A" (Pasteurised) Milk | ... | ... | 1 |
| Number of Licences to Pasteurise Milk | ... | ... | 1 |
| Number of samples taken in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health | ... | ... | — |

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

As in former years, samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination under the above Order with the view to ascertaining the degree of cleanliness to which the milk attained.

During the year 98 samples were examined bacteriologically, 26 of the number being in addition specially examined by animal inoculation for the presence of tubercle bacilli. In no cases were tubercle bacilli found.

The following table gives the number of samples of the various kinds of milk examined, including designated milks:—

| Type of Milk. | Examinations made. | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| | Bacteriological count only. | | Bacteriological count and animal inoculation for tubercle bacilli. | |
| | 1934 | 1933 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Certified | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Grade "A" (T.T.) | 5 | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| Grade "A" (pasteurised) | — | 2 | — | 1 |
| Pasteurised | 61 | 39 | 13 | 11 |
| Ordinary | 27 | 13 | 8 | 3 |
| Raw | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Homogenised | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Jersey | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| TOTALS | 98 | 68 | 26 | 24 |

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK SOLD IN BOTTLES.

| Date taken. | Temperature on arrival at Laboratory. Degrees Centigrade. | Number of Bacteria per c.c. | B. Coli Test. | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | | | 48 Hours. | | | Three Days. | | |
| | | | 1/100th | 1/1,000th | 1/10,000th | 1/100th. | 1/1,000th. | 1/10,000th. |
| <i>Grade A (T.T.)—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| June 20th | 14 | 63,500 | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative | Negative |
| 29th | 14 | 16,800 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Aug. 31st | 11 | 6,966 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 31st | 11 | 3,733 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 31st | 11 | 2,566 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| <i>Pasteurised—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 19th | 12 | 3,733 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 15th | 12 | 4,800 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Feb. 1st | 10 | 1,866 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1st | 10 | 2,766 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1st | 10 | 2,600 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1st | 10 | 2,700 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Mar. 19th | 12 | 8,800 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 24th | 16 | 38,500 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 24th | 16 | 24,500 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 24th | 16 | 23,000 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 24th | 16 | 9,866 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 24th | 16 | 29,000 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| May 16th | 15 | 59,000 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 16th | 15 | 97,500 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 16th | 15 | 54,500 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| June 20th | 14 | 73,500 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 20th | 14 | 250,000 | " | " | " | Positive | " | " |
| 27th | 12 | 176,500 | Positive | Positive | Positive | " | Positive | Positive |
| 27th | 12 | 129,000 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 27th | 12 | 89,000 | " | " | Negative | " | " | " |
| June 29th | 14 | 39,000 | " | Negative | " | Positive | Negative | Negative |
| Aug. 14th | 18 | 78,000 | Negative | " | " | Negative | " | " |
| Sept. 13th | 16 | 28,000 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 13th | 16 | 34,000 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 13th | 16 | 26,000 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 13th | 16 | 38,500 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 28th | 10 | 24,500 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 28th | 10 | 27,500 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Oct. 2nd | 10 | 730,000 | Positive | Positive | " | Positive | Positive | Positive |
| 2nd | 10 | 58,000 | Negative | Negative | " | Negative | Negative | Negative |
| 2nd | 10 | 109,000 | Positive | Positive | " | Positive | Positive | " |
| 4th | 9 | 77,000 | Negative | Negative | " | Negative | Negative | " |
| 4th | 9 | 51,000 | Positive | " | " | " | " | " |
| 10th | 14 | 69,500 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 10th | 14 | 49,500 | Negative | " | " | Negative | " | " |
| 16th | 14 | 13,666 | " | " | " | Positive | " | " |
| 16th | 14 | 28,266 | " | " | " | Negative | " | " |
| Nov. 15th | 11 | 29,500 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 15th | 11 | 14,300 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 21st | 12 | 16,400 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 21st | 12 | 14,600 | Positive | " | " | Positive | " | " |
| 21st | 12 | 21,700 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 27th | 14 | 33,000 | Negative | " | " | Negative | " | " |
| 27th | 14 | 54,500 | Positive | " | " | Positive | " | " |
| 29th | 12 | 16,600 | Negative | " | " | Negative | " | " |
| 29th | 12 | 5,700 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 29th | 12 | 7,700 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 29th | 12 | 3,700 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 29th | 12 | 15,400 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 29th | 12 | 12,700 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Dec. 10th | 14 | 47,500 | Positive | " | " | Positive | Positive | Positive |
| 12th | 17 | 49,500 | Negative | " | " | Negative | Negative | Negative |
| 12th | 17 | 18,500 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 12th | 17 | 52,500 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 12th | 17 | 38,000 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 12th | 17 | 36,500 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 12th | 17 | 17,500 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 14th | 12 | 7,800 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 14th | 12 | 11,700 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 14th | 12 | 10,700 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 17th | 14 | 14,600 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| <i>Ordinary Milk—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 15th | 12 | 6,533 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 15th | 12 | 29,666 | " | " | " | Positive | " | " |
| Mar. 19th | 12 | 127,000 | " | " | " | Negative | " | " |
| 19th | 12 | 77,000 | " | " | " | Positive | " | " |
| Apr. 23rd | 15 | 57,666 | " | " | " | Negative | " | " |
| 23rd | 15 | 67,000 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 23rd | 15 | 137,333 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 23rd | 15 | 850 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| May 30th | 19 | 11,500,000 | Positive | Positive | " | Positive | Positive | " |
| 30th | 19 | 115,666 | " | Negative | " | " | Negative | " |
| 30th | 19 | 660,000 | Negative | " | " | " | " | " |
| June 20th | 14 | 98,333 | " | " | " | Negative | " | " |
| Aug. 14th | 18 | 54,333 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 14th | 18 | 335,000 | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive |
| Sep. 26th | 17 | 107,000 | " | " | Negative | " | " | Negative |
| 26th | 17 | 3,600 | Negative | Negative | " | Negative | Negative | " |
| Oct. 10th | 14 | 108,000 | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive |
| 30th | 14 | 63,000 | " | Negative | Negative | " | Negative | Negative |
| 30th | 14 | 127,333 | Negative | " | " | Negative | " | " |
| 30th | 14 | 43,333 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 30th | 14 | 177,333 | Positive | " | " | Positive | " | " |
| Nov. 15th | 11 | 3,900 | Negative | " | " | Negative | " | " |
| 27th | 14 | 77,000 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Dec. 10th | 14 | 55,000 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 14th | 12 | 16,900 | Positive | " | " | Positive | " | " |
| 31st | 15 | 26,000 | Negative | " | " | Negative | " | " |
| 31st | 15 | 47,000 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| <i>Raw Milk—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Apr. 23rd | 15 | 38,333 | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| June 20th | 14 | 11,200,000 | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive |
| Sep. 26th | 17 | 840,000 | " | Negative | Negative | " | Negative | Negative |
| <i>Homogenized Milk—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Sep. 26th | 17 | 57,000 | Negative | " | " | Negative | " | " |
| <i>Jersey Milk—</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. 31st | 11 | 28,333 | " | " | " | " | " | " |

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES UNDER SECTION 5 OF PART II OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1932.

Ice Cream. At the end of 1934, 180 premises were on the Register relating to the sale or manufacture of Ice Cream.

The registrations were as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream | 81 |
| Premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream | 85 |
| Premises registered for the manufacture and storage of ice cream | 9 |
| Premises registered only for the manufacture of ice cream | 3 |
| Premises registered only for the storage of ice cream | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 180 |
| | <hr/> |

Preserved Food. At the end of the year there were 93 premises on the Register relating to the preparation for sale of preserved foods.

Unsound Food. The undermentioned articles of food, examined at the request of the owners, were condemned and destroyed during the year:—

| |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 132 lbs. of Corned Beef. |
| 7 lbs. of Rabbits. |
| 6 lbs. of Pigs' Tongue. |
| 3 tinned Cooked Hams. |
| 1 (4 lbs.) Veal and Ham Pie. |
| 6 stone of Chats. |
| 1 cwt. 19 qtrs. Brussel Sprouts. |
| 39 lbs. Frozen Mutton. |
| 4 lbs. Dried Currants. |
| 3 Cockerels. |
| 5 boxes of Smoked Haddocks. |
| 5½ stone of Skinned Dog Fish. |
| 9 Turkeys. |
| 233 dozen tins, Machine Skimmed Sweetened Condensed Milk. |
| 81 dozen tins, Victoria Plums. |

In addition to the above voluntarily surrendered food, 3½ lbs. of dried currants, which were maggoty, were seized and destroyed.

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.

The London Port Sanitary Authority sent notices regarding six casks of tallow which were released under suitable guarantees for the making of lubricating oil in Fulham, and the District Sanitary Inspector satisfied himself that the tallow was so used.

WORK OF THE FEMALE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

During 1934 Miss E. H. Sexton, the Council's Woman Sanitary Inspector, carried out the work summarised in the following table. Her duties are mainly in connection with factories, workshops, and workplaces where women are employed, outworkers' premises, the inspection and supervision of dining rooms, eating houses and restaurants (except restaurants attached to public houses) and the supervision of aged and infirm tenants. An experienced and well trained woman Sanitary Inspector is particularly successful in carrying out such duties. Miss Sexton also carries out a large number of infectious disease enquiries requiring the expert knowledge of a trained nurse.

| | Visits. | Notices Served. |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| Factory Bakehouses | 4 | 2 |
| Food Factory | 1 | — |
| Other Factories | 125 | 7 |
| Workshops | 188 | 4 |
| Workplaces | 240 | 12 |
| Outworkers' premises | 168 | 4 |
| Restaurants | 54 | — |
| Dining Rooms and Eating Houses | 208 | 17 |
| Eel and Pie Shops | 31 | 6 |
| Cooked Meat Shops | 68 | 7 |
| Other Food Premises | 14 | — |
| Public Conveniences for Women | 36 | — |
| Premises occupied by Foster-Mothers | 76 | — |
| Common Lodging Houses | 12 | — |
| After complaint | 86 | 42 |
| Infectious disease enquiries | 795 | 21 |
| Infirm and dirty tenants | 248 | 1 |
| Verminous school-children | 15 | 1 |
| Other inspections of dwelling houses | 106 | 1 |
| Drains tested | 1 | 1 |

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

| Premises. (1) | Number of | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Inspec- tions. (2) | Written notices. (3) | Occupiers Prosecuted (4) |
| Factories (including factory laundries) | 827 | 84 | — |
| Workshops (including workshop laundries) | 465 | 19 | — |
| Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises) | 482 | 61 | — |
| TOTAL | 1774 | 164 | — |

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

| Particulars. (1) | Number of Defects | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Found. (2) | Remedied. (3) | Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4) | Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5) |
| <i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i> | | | | |
| Want of cleanliness | 134 | 134 | — | — |
| Want of ventilation | — | — | — | — |
| Overcrowding | 4 | 4 | — | — |
| Want of drainage of floors | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Other nuisances | 69 | 69 | — | — |
| <i>Sanitary accommodation:—</i> | | | | |
| Insufficient | 8 | 8 | — | — |
| Unsuitable or defective | 70 | 70 | — | — |
| Not separate for sexes | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| <i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:</i> | | | | |
| Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses | — | — | — | — |
| Other offences | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| (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 | 288 | 287 | 1 | — |

HOME WORK DONE BY OUTWORKERS.

In certain industries specified in the Home Work Orders made by the Home Secretary, if work is given out by employers or contractors to be done in private houses, the workers are known as Outworkers and the premises in which they work are subject to inspection by the sanitary inspectors of the Borough Council. In Fulham this duty is carried out by the Woman Sanitary Inspector. The object of the inspections is to prevent such work from being done in unwholesome premises or in houses in which infectious diseases are present.

The following table gives the number of outworkers' premises in the Borough, the nature of the work carried on, and the classification of the outworkers' premises into factories, workshops and workplaces:—

| Nature of Work. | Nature of Premises. | | | TOTAL. |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| | Factories. | Workshops. | Workplaces. | |
| Wearing Apparel ... | 18 | 25 | 116 | 159 |
| Bootmaking ... | — | — | 67 | 67 |
| Miscellaneous ... | — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| TOTALS ... | 18 | 27 | 184 | 229 |

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

| Nature of Work. | Instances. | Notices Served. | Prosecutions. |
|------------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Boot Making | 3 | 3 | — |
| China Repairing | 1 | 1 | — |

TOTAL INSPECTIONS.

| Premises. | Male Inspectors. | Woman Inspector. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|
| Factories | 698 | 129 | 827 |
| Workshops | 267 | 188 | 455 |
| Workplaces | 242 | 240 | 482 |
| Outworkers' Premises ... | — | 168 | 168 |
| TOTALS | 1207 | 725 | 1932 |

HOUSING.

The routine housing work of the Public Health Department has been carried on as in former years. This consists mainly of the inspection of houses on complaint or other information being received, on the occurrence of infectious disease and on house-to-house inspection; as the result of the inspections, notices are served on the responsible person to carry out the work and legal steps are taken where necessary. In many cases advice is given by the inspectors on housing and other questions.

Rat infestation is investigated by the Council's Rat Officer, who refers cases of defective drains to the inspectors. Under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, the primary responsibility for destroying rats on land and buildings rests with the occupier, but the Rat Officer investigates all rat complaints and destroys rats in private houses free of charge.

House-to-House Inspection. At the beginning of the year the Council decided to appoint an additional Inspector for House-to-House inspection, and the new Inspector commenced duty on the 1st May, 1934. Until the end of the year the two Housing Inspectors selected for House-to-House inspection, streets which contained houses suitable for registration under the London County Council Byelaws with respect to houses divided into separate tenements. During the last month of the year this procedure was changed, and all streets of houses suitable for occupation by members of the working classes are now being House-to-House inspected, irrespective of their suitability or

otherwise, for registration under the Byelaws. Details of house-to-house inspections carried out during the year will be found in the following table, which gives the housing statistics in the form desired by the Minister of Health:—

| | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. (1) (a) | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 5,039 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 27,181 |
| (2) (a) | Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 551 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 4,907 |
| (3) | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | — |
| (4) | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 3,405 |

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices:—*

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers | 2,484 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|

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 ... | 20 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) | by owners | 13 |
| (b) | by Local Authority in default of owners... | — |

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 716 |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) by owners | 521 |
| (b) by Local Authority in default of owners... | 1 |
| (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 | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | — |
| (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 | 10 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit | — |

Slum Clearance. During the early part of the year, the Council agreed in principle to the clearance under Part I of the Housing Act, 1930, of the Albert Mews, Lillie Yard, Burlington Road and Argon Mews Areas, having been satisfied that the houses were well below the standard of fitness as set out in "The Manual on Unfit Houses and Unhealthy Areas" issued by the Ministry of Health in 1919, and that the sanitary defects, disrepair and bad arrangement were sufficient to warrant demolition.

After the Council's intentions were made public, the owners of the Argon Mews area approached the Council and offered to have the inhabited buildings vacated, and to cease letting the premises underneath (rented by street traders) for the storage of food intended for human consumption. This offer was accepted by the Council on the 24th April, 1934, and has since been carried into effect.

The Orders for the other areas were made by the Council at their July meeting, and forwarded to the Minister of Health for confirmation. Objections were made in respect of the Albert Mews and Lillie Yard areas and a public Local Inquiry was held in the Town Hall on the 27th and 28th of November, by Mr. W. T. Bowman, O.B.E., F.I.S.A., M.I.Struct.E., one of the Inspectors of the Ministry of Health. The Ministry subsequently (February, 1935) confirmed the Orders with slight modifications.

Details of the areas are set out in the following table:—

| AREA. | Acreage. | No. of Dwellings. | Density of Dwellings per acre. | No. of Families. | Adults. | Children. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------|
| ALBERT MEWS (Nos. 1-12 inc., Albert Mews) (Nos. 2-10 even, Field Rd.) (Nos. 1-7 inc., Shotley St.) | .549 | 22 | 40.07 | 22 | 70 | 48 |
| LILLIE YARD (Nos. 1-5 inc.) | .118 | 5 | 42.37 | 5 | 16 | 6 |
| BURLINGTON RD. (Nos. 12-18 inc.) | .095 | 4 | 42.42 | 4 | 11 | 8 |
| ARGON MEWS (Nos. 14-28 even.) | .105 | 8 | 76.19 | 7 | 20 | 10 |

| TOTAL. | Density of Persons per acre. | Date of Official Representation. | Date of Orders. | | Date of Inquiry. | Result. |
|--------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | | | C.P.O. | C.O. | | |
| 118 | 216.75 | 21-3-34 and 16-5-34 | 18-7-34 | — | 27th & 28th Nov., 1934. | Order confirmed. |
| 22 | 186.44 | 21-3-34 | — | 18-7-34 | Do. | Do. |
| 19 | 210.52 | 21-3-34 | — | 18-7-34 | Do. | Do. |
| 30 | 285.71 | — | — | — | — | Do. |

Comparative Statistics of the Borough (Census 1931).

| Acreage. | No. of Private Dwellings. | Density of Dwellings per acre. | Population. | Density of Persons per acre. |
|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1,706 | 26,738 | 15.67 | 150,928 | 88.5 |

For the purposes of rehousing, a disused brewery site has been acquired on the corner of Breer Street, in the Sands End Ward. The buildings will be ready for occupation towards the end of 1935.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ESTATES.

Since October, 1924, fifteen houses out of every thousand erected on London County Council Estates have been allocated to Fulham Residents recommended by the Medical Officer of Health of the borough.

Families are accommodated on these estates both on the recommendation of the Medical Officers of Health of the various boroughs and on application direct to the County Council.

The following table shows the number of families accommodated on the various estates since October, 1924:—

| Estate. | Accommodated on recommendation by the Fulham Borough Council. | Accommodated on applying direct to the London County Council. | Total Fulham families accommodated. |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| EAST HILL. | | | |
| Wandsworth. | 13 | 36 | 49 |
| WATLING, | | | |
| Middlesex. | 138 | 83 | 221 |
| DOWNHAM, | | | |
| Kent. | 54 | 20 | 74 |
| BECONTREE, | | | |
| Essex. | 105 | 429 | 534 |
| ST. HELIER, | | | |
| Morden. | 106 | 240 | 346 |
| BROXHOLME | | | |
| HOUSE, | | | |
| Fulham. | 1 | 43 | 44 |
| ROEHAMP- | | | |
| TON, | | | |
| CASTELNAU, | | | |
| CENTRAL | | | |
| LONDON, Etc. | 141 | 452 | 593 |
| TOTALS: | 558 | 1303 | 1861 |

During the year 1934, 124 applications were made to the Public Health Department of the Borough Council for accommodation on the London County Council Estates and were dealt with as follows:—

78 families were recommended to the County Council for preferential treatment.

32 cases upon enquiry proved unsuitable for recommendation and,

14 applicants decided that the estates available were not suitable for them on account of the distance from their places of employment.

In addition 45 applicants made enquiries but did not return their application forms or notify the Department of their reasons for not doing so.

During 1934, thirty-five families were successful in securing accommodation as a result of recommendations from the Public Health Department.

The County Medical Officer asked the Public Health Department for reports on several applicants who stated that they desired accommodation on grounds of ill-health or bad sanitary condition of their premises and in six instances the County Medical Officer was informed that the conditions of the applicants did not warrant the granting of preferential consideration in the allocation of other housing accommodation. In all other cases the application was supported.

In 13 cases the London County Council refused to offer accommodation to families recommended by the Borough Council, usually because the rent plus travelling expenses would be too great a drain on the resources of the applicants. Where suitable these applicants are advised to apply for accommodation nearer their employment.

Samuel Lewis Trust Dwellings. The Secretary of the Trust has continued to co-operate with the Public Health Department in the prevention of overcrowding and during the year forwarded information concerning twenty-nine families who had been accommodated in the Dwellings belonging to his Trust. All these cases, together with cases accommodated by the London County Council are followed up to see that the vacated premises are not re-let so as to be overcrowded and, where necessary, warning letters are sent to the landlords concerned.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

During 1934 there were two Common Lodging Houses in Fulham, one capable of accommodating 36 men and the other 48 women.

Fifty visits were made by the District Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Drake) to the Men's Lodging House during the year, and the premises were kept in clean condition and good order.

In the case of the Women's Lodging House 12 visits were made by the Council's Woman Sanitary Inspector (Miss Sexton) and the premises were maintained in a satisfactory state. Very few of the beds were occupied in this house.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS.

Eleven applications for certificates that the houses occupied were not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation or were otherwise not in a reasonable state of repair were made during 1934.

Certificates were granted in eight cases and three applications were withdrawn.

Three applications for "Clearance" certificates were made by owners and granted.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

The Borough Council employ a Rat Officer who is a whole-time employee of the Public Health Department. He attends to complaints regarding rat infestation in the Borough and takes steps necessary for their destruction. He also traces the source of the rats and gives advice regarding the methods necessary to prevent a recurrence of the infestation.

One hundred and forty-nine formal complaints regarding infestation by rats were received during the year.

Poison baits were laid in the following positions:—

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Private houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 267 |
| Other Premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| Sewers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 759 |

In every case of Rat Infestation the Rat Officer makes a thorough investigation in order to ascertain the source from which the rats gain admission to the premises. In all cases the Rat Officer works in association with the Sanitary Inspectors so that the defects are remedied as the result of notices served by the Inspectors.

Out of 149 Rat complaints investigated, in 69 instances (46.3 per cent.) the rats gained admission to the premises on account of defective drains. The type of drainage defect is shown in the following table:—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Defective drains under premises | ... | ... | 19 |
| Broken connection under footway | ... | ... | 33 |
| Disused Rainwater Branches | ... | ... | 11 |
| Disused Connections | ... | ... | 6 |
| | | | — |
| | | | 69 |
| | | | == |

In three cases the infestation was due to defective sewers.

Rats were caught as follows:—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| In sewers under re-construction | ... | ... | 219 |
| In dustbin traps in sewers | ... | ... | 230 |
| In cage traps | ... | ... | 389 |
| By ferrets and break-back traps in premises | ... | ... | 303 |
| | | | — |
| | | | 1,141 |
| | | | == |

The amount received by the Council from property owners for the services of the Rat Officer, was during the year ended 31st March, 1935, £23 15s. 0d., and in addition £5 was credited to the department for the services of the Rat Officer to other departments of the Council.

During Rat Week in November an intensive effort was made to exterminate rats in sewers and on lands and buildings known to be infested. Special attention was paid to the stunt ends of 12" pipe sewers known to harbour rats and 2,600 baits were laid therein. Although no estimate of the mortality amongst the rat population as the result of this action is possible, it is satisfactory to record that nearly all baits were taken.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1928, Section 28.

Aged or Infirm or Physically Incapacitated Persons living under Insanitary Conditions. Three persons were removed to the Fulham Institution during the year 1934 under Magistrates' Orders, which were obtained by the Medical Officer of Health at West London Police Court. Thirty-one persons were removed voluntarily to hospitals or institutions and seventy-two were kept under observation or supervision during the year. The inspections of premises occupied by persons coming under Section 28 and allied cases are carried out, as a rule, by the Woman Sanitary Inspector, and special cases are dealt with in addition by the Medical Officer of Health.

The duties in connection with the supervision of these persons demand much tact and sympathetic handling.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. Proceedings were instituted in the following cases during the year:—

| Offence. | Result. | Penalty. | Costs. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------|---------|
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Selling milk without being registered | Fined | 1 0 0 | — |
| Nuisance— 114, Sherbrooke Road | Adjourned <i>sine die</i> — nuisance abated | — | — |
| Nuisance— 20, Rostrevor Road | Adjourned <i>sine die</i> — work in hand | — | — |
| Drainage work— 114, Sherbrooke Road | Adjourned <i>sine die</i> — work in hand | — | — |
| Failing to give notice of drainage works— 25, Basuto Road | Fined | 10 0 | — |
| Unlawfully carrying out drainage works— 25, Basuto Road. | Fined | 10 0 | — |
| Failing to comply with drainage order— 4, Anselm Road | Fined | 3 3 0 | 2 2 0 |
| Failing to comply with drainage order— 42, Walham Grove | Fined | 3 3 0 | 2 2 0 |
| Failing to provide dustbin— 198, Munster Road | Adjourned <i>sine die</i> — dustbin provided | — | — |
| Dog nuisance | Fined | 2 6 | — |
| Dog nuisance | Fined | 5 0 | — |

In addition to the above cases, proceedings were instituted during the year under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, particulars of which will be found on page 61.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The accommodation detailed in the report of 1930 (except for the addition of the Putney Bridge Conveniences), and the general arrangements for the control of the conveniences in the borough have remained unchanged.

The new convenience (for males and females) at Putney Bridge was opened at Easter, 1934.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

The work of the Medical Officers and Health Visitors of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department is largely concerned with giving advice on the promotion of health and fitness. The same principles are adopted by the Tuberculosis Officer and the Dispensary Nurses in the course of their duties.

The Sanitary Inspectors also give advice on sanitary questions, which are of importance in the prevention of illness.

The British Social Hygiene Council, as in former years, continued their propaganda against Venereal Diseases and for the education of young people in sex matters. A useful part of the Council's work consists in giving Cinema Lectures to parents containing suggestions as to the best method of passing on to their children instruction on reproduction.

The following list shows the number of lectures and cinema displays given by the Council in this Borough during the year:—

LECTURES GIVEN BY THE BRITISH SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL IN FULHAM DURING 1934.

| Date. | Organisation or Place. | Type of Audience. | Film. | Speaker. | Attendance. |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Jan. 17th | Wandsworth Bridge Rd. Co-op Guild. | Women ... | — | Miss Dugdale ... | 45 |
| Feb. 9th | Central Library | Mixed Public ... | How to Tell ... | Dr. Dancy ... | 200 |
| " 15th | Bishop Creighton House. | Unemployed Men | John Smith ... | Mr. Smith. ... | 40 |
| " 20th & 27th | William St. School | Course to Girls, first two lectures. | Ways of Life ... Gift of Life ... Irresponsibles ... | Dr. Turner ... | 36 |
| " 21st & 28th | William St. School. | Course to Young Men, first two lectures. | Gift of Life ... Our Bodies ... | | |
| " 23rd | Heckfield Place | Unemployed Men | Any evening after work. | Mr. Smith ... | 25 |
| " 27th | Baptist Church | Women ... | Ways of Life ... | Miss Dugdale ... | 70 |
| " 28th | William St. School. | Course to Young Men. | Gift of Life ... | Dr. Weddell ... | 30 |
| Mar. 6th | William St. School. | Course to Girls... | Gift of Life ... | Dr. Turner ... | 13 |
| May 16th | Walham Grove | Open Air ... | — | Mr. Smith ... | 40 |
| Sep. 5th | Walham Grove | Open Air ... | — | Mr. Smith ... | 50 |
| " 12th | Hugon Rd. School. | Parents ... | Gift of Life ... | Dr. Turner ... | 30 |
| " 26th | Church of Christ | Mixed ... | How to Tell ... | Dr. Dancy. ... | 50 |
| Nov. 19th | Comrades' Circle. | Mixed ... | — | Miss Dugdale ... | 35 |
| " 21st | Dawes' Rd. Co-Op Guild. | Women ... | Deferred Payment | Miss Dugdale ... | 40 |
| Dec. 10th | New King's Rd. School. | Parents ... | Gift of Life ... | Dr. Turner ... | 16 |

LEGISLATION AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH ENACTED DURING 1934.

| TITLE. | | PROVISIONS. | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Chapter 42. Shops Act, 1934. | Royal Assent 26-7-34. | Operative 3-12-34. | An Act regulating the employment of young persons under 18 years of age, and the provision of sanitary accommodation and other arrangements in shops. |
| Chapter 51. Milk Act, 1934. | Royal Assent 31-7-34. | Operative 15-8-34. | An Act regulating the payments from and to the exchequer in respect of milk used for manufacture, and making provisions for improving the quality and increasing the demand for milk and giving the Minister power to prescribe designations for Milk. |
| Public Health (Shell-Fish) Regulations, 1934. | Made 7-12-34. | Operative 1-1-35. | Regulations for the making of orders prohibiting the consumption of shell-fish from polluted layings. |
| L.C.C. Drainage Byelaws, 1934. | Made 14-3-34. | Allowed 28-7-34. | New Byelaws allowing the "one pipe" system and consequential amendments. |
| Public Health (Treatment of Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1934. | Made 25-6-34. | Operative 1-7-34. | Regulations relating to the treatment of temporary residents of the district. |
| Rent Restrictions Regulations, 1934. | Made 26-7-34. | Operative 26-7-34. | The registration of decontrolled houses and the information to be contained in rent books. |
| Circular 1407. Slum Clearance. | Dated 23-5-34. | | Outline of the procedure leading up to the clearance of an area. |
| Circular 1453. Slum Clearance. | Dated 31-12-34. | | Review of work during the year in the light of Circular 1331. |
| Circular 1437. Provision of Milk for School Children. | Dated 5-7-34. | Operative 1-10-34. | A scheme for the provision of milk to school children. |
| Circular 1433. Maternal Mortality. | Dated 10-10-34. | | Review of the maternity services since the issue of Memo. 156/M. & C.W. |
| The Shops (Regulations), 1934. | Made 4-12-34. | Operative 30-12-34. | Regulations as to the hours worked by young persons in shops, and the notices to be exhibited. |
| The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 3 Order, 1934. | Made 23-3-34. | Operative 22-7-34. | The marking of imported bacon or ham with an indication of its origin. |
| The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 5 Order, 1934. | Made 22-3-34. | Operative 22-6-34. | The marking of imported dead poultry with an indication of its origin. |
| The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 7 Order, 1934. | Made 7-7-34. | Operative 7-1-35. | The marking of imported chilled beef, frozen mutton, frozen lamb, frozen pork, boneless beef, boneless veal, salted beef, salted pork, edible offals, and also frozen beef and frozen veal, with an indication of its origin. |
| The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Exemption Directions, No. 6, 1934. | Made 18-12-34. | Operative 28-2-35. | Exempting the whole carcass of frozen pork from the provisions of No. 7 Order, until 28th February, 1935. |
| The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Exemption Directions, No. 7, 1934. | Made 18-12-34. | Operative 7-1-35. | Exempting shoulder cuts of frozen pork from the marking order, but ordering that the container or case shall be clearly stamped or labelled with an indication of its origin. |
| The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Exemption Directions, No. 3, 1934. | Made 31-10-34. | Operative 28-2-35. | Exempting the whole carcass of frozen lamb or frozen mutton from the provisions of No. 7 Order, until 28th February, 1935. |
| The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) Exemption Directions, No. 4, 1934. | Made 31-10-34. | Operative 7-1-35. | Exempting loins of frozen pork from the marking order, but ordering that the container or case shall be clearly stamped or labelled with an indication of its origin. |
| The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1934. | Royal Assent 28-6-34. | Operative 28-6-34. | An Act relating to the membership, committees, standing orders, byelaws, superannuation of Registration Officers and Vaccination Officers of the County Council and Borough Councils and other miscellaneous items. |

REPORT BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

(Mr. THOMAS McLACHLAN, A.C.G.F.C., F.I.C.).

During the year under review the percentage of adulteration was slightly higher than it has been for some years, 4.3 per cent. of the total samples examined being adulterated as compared with 3.5 per cent. for the year 1933.

Only six samples of milk were found to be adulterated out of a total of 552, three of these being deficient in fat and three containing added water. One sample of condensed machine-skimmed milk was reported as adulterated, owing to the large number of moulds and bacteria present in the tin, which made the milk unfit for consumption. In this case the retailer had asked for the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health as to the quality of a delivery and the sample was examined at his request.

Four samples of Chocolate Easter Eggs were condemned on account of the presence of maize starch, two samples containing 10 per cent. and the other two 20 per cent. of this ingredient. When communicated with, the vendors claimed that the eggs were not labelled as chocolate, but such an explanation is of little value, since chocolate eggs were demanded and there is no doubt that this type of product is sold to an unsuspecting public in the hope that it will be bought as chocolate. Whilst one has no wish to prevent the sale of cheap and wholesome food products to those who are unable to afford the best, there can be no two opinions as to the undesirability of selling a substituted product to a public, which is unable to differentiate.

One sample of dripping contained 2.14 per cent. of free fatty acids, which is considerably in excess of the desirable amount, and accordingly a formal sample was taken, but this proved to be quite satisfactory. During the War, an Order was made under the Defence of the Realm Acts, which required dripping to contain less than 2.0 per cent. of free fatty acids, but this has been withdrawn and there is now no statutory limit to the amount of acid which may be present. The free fatty acids should be less than 0.5 per cent., but it is doubtful whether it is necessary to afford any particular protection to the public in this direction, since the palate is as sensitive as most chemical tests and vendors will, of necessity, have to meet the wishes of their customers.

One sample of mincemeat submitted for examination was flavourless and unsatisfactory, being probably kept from a previous year, but no exception could be taken to it from the Public Health aspect.

Four samples of tomato purée were received for examination and were reported as adulterated on account of the presence of copper. Two samples contained 12 parts of copper per million, whilst the other two contained 20 parts of copper, and 87 and 345 parts, respectively, of tin. These purées were all of continental origin and I am unaware of any British tomato purée which has been condemned of recent years on account of the presence of metallic contamination.

One sample of beer, submitted informally, was contaminated with Lysol or Sanitary Fluid, but a formal sample, obtained from the same source, was entirely satisfactory. It is a common custom to obtain loose "carbolic" or sanitary fluids in wine bottles, and one would imagine that the complainant had previously employed the bottle for this purpose.

In last year's report I noted with satisfaction that local pharmacists had taken precautions to conform with the requirements of the new pharmacopœia, which was issued at the end of 1932. It is to be regretted that they have failed to maintain this high standard.

In one instance a sample of Ammoniated Quinine Tablets was found to be entirely devoid of ammonia.

Six samples of calomel ointment were deficient in calomel in quantities varying from 21 to 61 per cent., and of these five were prepared with benzoated lard instead of the simple ointment of the B.P. 1932. It must be admitted that many doctors prefer an ointment made with benzoated lard to the present paraffin type, but when selling a product, it is essential that any deviation from the quality stipulated by the Pharmacopœia, should be disclosed to the purchaser.

Three samples of camphorated oil were deficient in camphor to the extent of 7.2 to 9.2 per cent.

Three samples of compound tincture of cardamoms were found to be of B.P. 1914 quality, instead of conforming to the requirements of the present Pharmacopœia. The present preparation contains 60 per cent. of alcohol, an expensive ingredient, as compared with 45 per cent. in the previous Pharmacopœia, and the effect of this is to obtain a larger proportion of the active, as compared with inactive ingredients.

Two samples of glycerine of boric acid were returned as adulterated, one of these being 66 per cent. deficient in boric acid, whilst, in the second case, the pharmacist had supplied a bottle of glycerine and a packet of boric acid and told the purchaser to make her own. Glycerine of boric acid is a drug which requires care during manufacture, owing to the risk of burning. It is not made simply by dissolving boric acid in glycerine, but by driving off water from a mixture of the two at a definite temperature and then adding a further amount of glycerine.

Two samples of grey powder were adulterated. One of these was 50 per cent. deficient in mercury and was compounded with talc instead of chalk; the other was 92 per cent. deficient in mercury. Formal samples were satisfactory, but this was probably because the purchase of six powders at once is sufficient to place the vendor on his guard. The normal dose for a baby of six months is only a quarter of a grain, whereas the Pharmacopœia requires 60 times that amount to be taken for the official test and care is consequently required in analyses such as these, when working on minute quantities.

Four samples of iodine ointment were returned as adulterated. The British Pharmacopœia, 1914, included an iodine ointment, which was required to contain 4 per cent. of iodine in the free state and 4 per cent. of potassium iodide. This was omitted from the 1932 Pharmacopœia, but an arrangement was made with the Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Codex that it should be included in the B.P.C., 1934. The Codex already contained a stainless iodine ointment, which has been continued in the new Codex, in a slightly modified state, and which contains between 4 and 5 per cent. of iodine in combination with fatty matter. Three of the ointments supplied contained only 0.1 per cent. of iodine, whilst the fourth contained only 0.44 per cent. and were all without potassium iodide. Such preparations are valueless either as drugs or antiseptics.

One sample of Sal Volatile was returned as adulterated owing to a deficiency of ammonia to the extent of 16 per cent.

Two samples of sulphur ointment were reported as adulterated on account of an excess of sulphur, the active ingredient, this excess being 10 per cent. in one case and 13 per cent. in the other.

Four samples of thyroid tablets were submitted for examination. The samples were too small to permit of anything like a complete examination, but the quantities of iodine, calculated on the stated dose of thyroid present, which serve as a guide to the amounts of thyroxine, varied from 0.159 to 0.573 per cent. It was noted that only two of the samples were sold as being of pharmacopœial quality, but it is unsafe to allow such a wide variation in the potency of active drugs. This variation can normally only be detected by the doctor by the effect he observes on the patient. It is to be hoped, therefore, that it may be possible to give some other test in future Pharmacopœias, which can be carried out on quantities which the normal purchaser will obtain.

The two samples of tincture of iodine, which were adulterated, were 9.2 and 17.6 per cent. deficient in iodine respectively.

During the year it will be noticed that many more drugs have been examined than in former years and a recommendation for merciful treatment has always been put forward. At the same time, it has to be remembered that with the passing of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, the pharmacist is given even greater responsibility than previously with regard to the supply of drugs. It is necessary not only for him to be specially qualified, but also, to be registered. He is, therefore, in a different position to that of the retailer of food, and, in the event of his being unable to fulfil the important trust imposed on him, it will be necessary to recommend that more drastic action should be taken.

SAMPLES PURCHASED FOR ANALYSIS DURING 1934.

| ARTICLE. | Number of Samples. | | | | Total Samples Analysed. | Total Samples Adulterated. | Percentage of Adulteration. |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Taken officially. | Adulterated. | Taken unofficially. | Adulterated. | | | |
| Milk | 534 | 6 | 18 | — | 552 | 6 | 1.1 |
| Skimmed Milk | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Condensed Machine- skimmed Milk | — | — | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 16.7 |
| Cream | 1 | — | 7 | — | 8 | — | — |
| Butter | 57 | — | 50 | — | 107 | — | — |
| Margarine | 4 | — | 11 | — | 15 | — | — |
| Lard | 2 | — | 20 | — | 22 | — | — |
| Cheese | — | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | — |
| Dripping | — | — | 10 | — | 10 | — | — |
| Shredded Suet | — | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | — |
| Tea | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Coffee | — | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | — |
| Cocoa | — | — | 5 | — | 5 | — | — |
| Cayenne Pepper | — | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | — |
| Ground Almonds | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Demerara Sugar | 1 | — | 4 | — | 5 | — | — |
| Pudding Sugar | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| Boiled Sweets | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Confectionery | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 44.4 |
| Lemonade Powder | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Mincemeat | 1 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | — |
| Dried Fruits | 3 | — | 16 | — | 19 | — | — |
| Self-raising Flour | 2 | — | 12 | — | 14 | — | — |
| Arrowroot | 1 | — | 6 | — | 7 | — | — |
| Cornflour | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | — |
| Custard Powder | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | — |
| Oatmeal | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Pearl Barley | — | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | — |
| Rice | — | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | — |
| Sago | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | — |
| Sponge cakes | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Meat Pies | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Sausages | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Preserved Sausages | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Tinned Meats | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Tinned Beans | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Tinned Pork and Beans | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Tomato Puree | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 |
| Tinned Pineapples | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Caviare | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Gelatine | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Malt Vinegar | — | — | 6 | — | 6 | — | — |
| Beer | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 50.0 |
| Brandy | 3 | — | 4 | — | 7 | — | — |
| Gin | 3 | — | 4 | — | 7 | — | — |
| Rum | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — |
| Whiskey | 3 | — | 8 | — | 11 | — | — |
| Ammoniated Quinine Tablets | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 50.0 |
| Bicarbonate of Soda | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Black Draught | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Calomel Ointment | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 66.6 |
| Camphorated Oil | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 50.0 |
| Compound Tincture of Cardamoms | 3 | — | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 42.8 |
| Glaubers Salts | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Glycerine of Boric Acid | — | — | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 50.0 |
| Grey Powder | 2 | — | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 33.3 |
| Iodine Ointment | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 |
| Mercury Ointment | 1 | — | 4 | — | 5 | — | — |
| Parish's Food | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Sal Volatile | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 20.0 |
| Sulphur Ointment | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 33.3 |
| Thyroid Tablets | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Tincture of Iodine | — | — | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 33.3 |
| TOTALS | 649 | 19 | 351 | 24 | 1000 | 43 | 4.3 |

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Aged and Infirm Persons | 79 |
| Babies' Hospital | 33 |
| Bacteriological Examinations | 54 |
| Bakehouses | 67 |
| Cancer | 13 |
| Committees, Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare | 3 and 4 |
| Common Lodging Houses | 77 |
| Deaths, Causes of | 12 |
| Disinfection | 55 |
| Drainage of Buildings | 58 |
| Factories, Workshops and Workplaces | 69 |
| Female Inspector, Work of | 69 |
| Food and Food Premises, Inspection of | 59 |
| Food (unsound) | 68 |
| General Statistics | 9 |
| Health Propaganda | 80 |
| Home Nursing | 35 |
| Housing Conditions | 71 |
| Housing Estates | 76 |
| Ice Cream, Registration of Premises | 68 |
| Infantile Mortality | 14 |
| Infectious Diseases | 21 |
| Introduction | 5 |
| Legal Proceedings (Adulteration of Food) | 61 |
| Legal Proceedings (Sanitary and Housing) | 79 |
| Maternity and Child Welfare, <u>Report by Dr. R. Thomson:</u> | 29 |
| Infant Life Protection | 29 |
| Home Visitation | 29 |
| Notification of Births | 30 |
| Maternity and Child Welfare Centres | 30 |
| Ante-Natal Clinics | 31 |
| Minor Ailments | 31 |
| Massage Clinic | 31 |
| Dental Clinic | 31 |
| Home Nursing | 31 |
| Maternity Home | 31 |
| Day Nursery | 32 |
| Provision of Milk | 33 |
| Maternal Mortality | 33 |

| | PAGE. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Maternal Mortality | 15 |
| Milk, Examination of | 60 |
| Milk Purveyors | 62 |
| Milk, Bacteriological Examination of | 64 |
| Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 | 64 |
| Mortuary | 56 |
| Outworkers | 70 |
| Population | 9 |
| Preserved Food, Registration of Premises | 68 |
| Public Analyst's Report | 83 |
| Public Conveniences | 79 |
| Public Health Legislation | 81 |
| Rat Destruction | 78 |
| Rent Restrictions Acts | 77 |
| Samples purchased for Analysis | 59 |
| Sanitary Inspection of the District | 56 |
| Slaughterhouses | 67 |
| Staff—Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments | 6 |
| Tuberculosis | 36 |
| Tuberculosis Dispensary, Report by Dr. P. L. T. Bennett: | 42 |
| Statistics | 42 |
| Contacts | 43 |
| Sanatorium Treatment | 43 |
| Home Visits | 43 |
| X-Ray Examinations | 44 |
| Treatment, Special | 44 |
| Dental Treatment | 44 |
| Tuberculosis in Children | 45 |
| Bacteriological Department | 45 |
| Care Committee | 46 |
| Handicraft Class | 47 |
| Summary of Statistics | 48 |
| Vaccination | 24 |
| Vital Statistics | 16 |

