

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

Contributors

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Howell, J. B.

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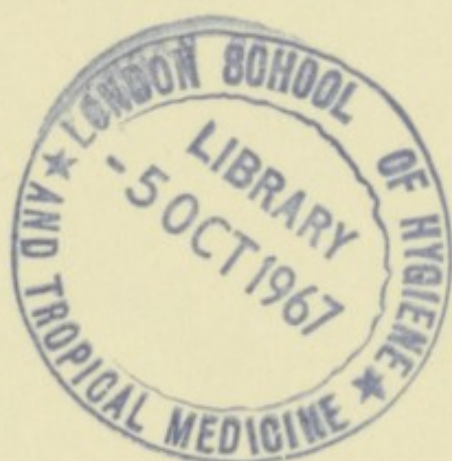
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Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith

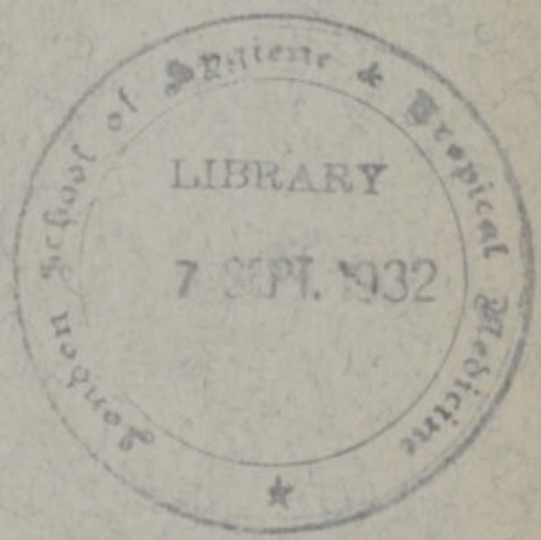
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

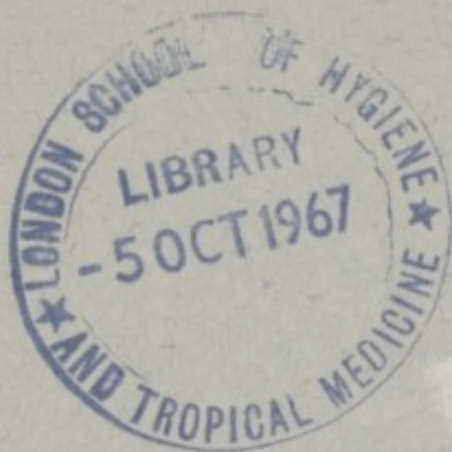
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR 1931.



65980



SUMMONSES.

Page

Public Health Acts	31
Public Health (London) Act, 1891—Unsound Food	35
Hammersmith Borough Council By-laws—Dogs	35
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	36
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928	37
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901	37
Factories and Workshops—Inspection of	38
House to House	40
Smoke Abatement	40
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	41
Controlled Premises and Occupations	42
Tenement Houses	42
Houses Let in Lodgings	42
Housing Act, 1925—Section 18	42
Vans	42
Ice Cream Vendors	43
Schools	44
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928	44

HOUSING.

Statistics	45
General Housing Conditions	48
Supply of Houses—Overcrowding	51
Newly Erected Houses	53

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food Supplies	55
Milk Supply	55
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923	56
Certification of Certain Food Products for Export	56
Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924	58
Inspection of Carcases of Animals slaughtered in Local Slaughter- houses	58
Licensed Slaughterhouses	59
Markets	60
Street Trading	60
Fried-fish Shops	61
Bakehouses	61
Unsound Food	63
Food Surrendered	65
Food Poisoning	65
Clinical and Bacteriological Examination of Food	66

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD— <i>continued.</i>	Page
Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928	66
Milk	68
Condensed Milk	68
Cream	68
Butter, Margarine and Lard	68
Meat and Fish Preparations	69
Conserves, Vegetables, Fruits, &c.	69
Cocoa, Coffee and Tea	69
Farinaceous Foods	70
Condiments, Spices, &c.	70
Cordials, Wines, Spirits, &c.	70
Drugs	70
Miscellaneous Articles	70

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases	72
Bacteriology	72
Zymotic Diseases	73
Notifiable Diseases	74
Smallpox	75
Cholera	75
Plague	75
Diphtheria and Diphtheritic Membranous Croup	75
Anti-toxin	75
Scarlet Fever	75
Enteric Fever	76
Erysipelas	76
Typhus Fever	76
Relapsing Fever	76
Continued Fever	76
Puerperal Fever	76
Puerperal Pyrexia	76
Chart—Diphtheria	77
Chart—Scarlet Fever	78
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	79
Acute Polio-myelitis	79
Encephalitis Lethargica	79
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	79
Anthrax	79
Hydrophobia	79
Rabies Order, 1919	79
Glanders	79
Measles and German Measles	80
Measles—Chart	80
Whooping Cough	80
Chart—Whooping Cough	81
Chicken Pox	81

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES— <i>continued.</i>	<i>Page</i>
Pneumonia	82
Malaria	82
Dysentery	82
Influenza	82
Wrong Diagnosis	82
Psittacosis	83
Cleansing of Verminous Persons	83
Tabular Statement—Zymotic Diseases	84
Disinfection	85
Vaccination	85
Vaccination Returns	87
Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917	89
Tuberculosis	89
Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925	92
Tuberculosis Dispensary	92
Tuberculosis Care Committee	100
Prevention of Blindness	103
Exhumation and Re-interment of Bodies	103
 HEALTH EDUCATION.	
Propaganda	104
 MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.	
Statistics	105
Health Visitors—Work of	106
Feeding of Infants—Statistics	107
Table—Births, Deaths, and Infant Death Rate	107
Schedule of Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres	108
Chart—Infantile Mortality Rate	109
Artificial Light Treatment	109
Light Treatment Centre	110
Milk (Mothers and Children) Orders, 1918-1919	110
"Parkside " Maternity Home—Statistics	114
 VOLUNTARY WORK.	
Infant Welfare Centres	116
Day Nurseries	116
Rescue Homes	116
Convalescent Treatment of Invalid Children	116
Treatment and Nursing—Children under School Age	117
(a) Operations. (b) Minor Ailments. (c) Dental Treatment.	
Infectious Diseases of Mothers, and Children under five years of age—Tabular Statement	117
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	118
 SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.	
Staff	118
Rent Restrictions Acts	119
Public Mortuary	119

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

OF THE

BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH

For the Year 1931.

Metchim & Son
Westminster and City
98734

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
HAMMERSMITH, W.6

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to present to you my Annual Report for the Year 1931. The report deals with the vital statistics, and with the work carried out under the direction of your Council during the year. The statistical tables prescribed by the Ministry of Health are included, as well as the several other tables that directly or indirectly relate to the Public Health of the Borough.

The death-rate of 12.2 is 0.5 per thousand greater than the rate for the previous year. The infantile mortality rate is 68 per 1,000 births.

The lowest rate was 61 per 1,000 births in 1927.

“Parkside” Maternity Home continues to be a great boon to those mothers who have no suitable accommodation in their own homes.

The number of confinements in 1931 amounted to 207 compared with 201 for 1927, 257 in 1928, 341 in 1929, and 294 in 1930.

It will be observed that the number of cases admitted during the year is lower than in previous years. This is due to the reduction in the accommodation.

During the year arrangements were made with the authorities of Queen Charlotte's Hospital for the reception of Hammersmith cases into “Invermead,” Goldhawk Road.

Ten beds have been allocated for the women booked through the Council.

During the year 130 cases were admitted, 114 to “Invermead,” and 16 to Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Marylebone Road.

The 16 cases were admitted to Queen Charlotte's Hospital, on the report of the ante-natal doctor, as being abnormal or difficult cases.

In view of the large number of women attending the ante-natal Clinics, it was found necessary to provide additional sessions.

Arrangements were made through the Hammersmith Infant Welfare Association for an additional Clinic to be held on Friday morning at the Centre in Glenthorne Road.

The Council undertook the financial responsibility in connection with this additional Clinic.

It is an obligation on every expectant mother booked for "Parkside" or "Invermead" to attend at least once. Usually two, three or more attendances are made.

The efforts of your Council have been, as in the past, considerably augmented by those of the Voluntary Societies engaged in this branch of the Public Health Services of the Borough.

With regard to infectious diseases the total number notified was below the average for the past ten years. This is accounted for by the decrease in the number of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and measles.

There is still a considerable amount of overcrowding in spite of the large number of houses erected in the Borough by the Borough Council, the London County Council and by private enterprise.

During the year 5,027 Intimation Notices and 2,008 Statutory Notices were served.

The special house-to-house inspection has continued throughout the year, although it has been somewhat delayed owing to changes in the temporary staff.

Two thousand two hundred and forty-seven houses have been inspected, resulting in the service of one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven notices.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. HOWELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1931.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND
ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER. *Year of
Appointment*

J. B. HOWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. 1914

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS
OFFICER.

G. I. Davies, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H. 1930

CONSULTANT GYNÆCOLOGISTS.

Lady Florence Elizabeth Barrett, M.D., M.S.

S. Forsdike, M.D., F.R.C.S.

A. Goodwin, M.D., F.R.C.S.

L. H. W. Williams, M.D., F.R.C.S.

PUBLIC VACCINATORS (Part time).

D. F. Durward, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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

J. W. Brash, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. S. Dockrill, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

P. E. F. Frossard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

PUBLIC ANALYST (Part time).

P. A. Ellis Richards. F.I.C., F.C.S.

PATHOLOGIST.

R. R. Elworthy, M.D., M.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Naomi Dancy, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

A. A. Renshaw, M.D., M.B., Ch.B.

CLERICAL STAFF.

*A. H. Wilmot (<i>Chief Clerk</i>)	...	...	1902
J. C. Turner	...	...	1920
C. M. White	...	...	1920
†Miss E. Cole	...	...	1923
A. H. Johns	...	...	1925
F. G. Holland (<i>Vaccination Officer</i>)	...	...	1929
E. F. Yorke	...	...	1931
T. J. Hares (<i>Temporary</i>)	...	...	1930

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

§*F. Q. Barry ...	...	...	...	...	1919
=§*P. T. Bayes ...	...	...	...	...	1926
†§*W. J. Godden ...	...	...	...	...	1926
§*A. Hayes ...	...	...	...	...	1910
§φG. W. Herrick ...	...	...	...	...	1929
± ^o †§*F. W. Mason ...	...	...	...	...	1926
†§*E. J. Nether ...	...	...	...	...	1926
§*P. W. Pottier (<i>Food and Drugs Inspector</i>)					1919
=§*W. Rigby ...	...	...	...	...	1919

TEMPORARY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

φE. Saphier ...	...	...	...	...	1930
φW. C. Turner ...	...	...	...	...	1931

LADY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

†*Miss M. M. Hawkins	1923
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

HEALTH VISITORS.

"||□†*Miss R. A. Henry ...	...	...	...	...	1916
||□*Miss A. M. M. Willcox ...	...	...	...	...	1916
"||Miss D. G. Johnson ...	...	...	...	...	1922
Δ"||□Miss C. M. Henniker ...	...	...	...	...	1929

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY STAFF.

□||Mrs. Cameron (<i>Nurse Visitor</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	1924
"□||Miss Murphy (<i>Nurse Visitor</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	1924
¶Miss Rees (<i>Dispenser and Secretary</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	1918
A. Pullin (<i>Porter</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	1918

MEDICINAL BATHS AND DISINFECTING STAFF.

A. H. S. Hutchinson (<i>Superintendent</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	1928
Mrs. Manners ...	...	...	...	...	1924
G. Langley (<i>Disinfecter</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	1900

MORTUARY KEEPER.

E. W. Mackay	1929
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

†*Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Inspector).*

**Cert. Sanitary Inspectors Examination Board.*

‡*Board of Education (Health Visitor).*

□*Cert. Central Midwives Board.*

§*Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Meat and other foods).*

||*Trained Nurse.*

"*Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute (Health Visitor).*

○*Royal Sanitary Institute (Smoke Certificate).*

¶*Apothecaries' Hall Certificate.*

φ*Cert. Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.*

=*Smoke Abatement Cert. L.C.C. School of Engineering.*

±*Diploma, Institute of Hygiene.*

Δ*Diploma in Nursing, London University.*

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

General Statistics, 1931.

Area	...	...	...	...	2,282.5 acres
Population	(1931)	(estimated)	...	...	135,100
Population	Census	(1901)	...	...	112,239
„	„	(1911)	...	...	121,521
„	„	(1921)	...	...	130,295
„	„	(1931)	...	...	135,521
Natural increase, i.e., excess of births over deaths	...	...	...	...	421
Density of population	...	...	...	...	59.2 persons per acre
Marriages registered	...	...	...	...	1,209
Number of inhabited houses 1931	...	...	...	...	17,402
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	...	...	...	...	33,263
Rateable value (1931)	...	...	...	...	£1,137,121
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1931	...	...	...	...	£4,603

Vital Statistics.

Births (legitimate)	...	1,915	}	birth rate 15.3 death rate 12.2
„ (illegitimate)	...	158		
Stillbirths	...	39		
Deaths (corrected)	...	1,652		
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	...	...	from sepsis 2. from other causes 5	
Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births	...	...	...	68
Legitimate, 64. Illegitimate, 114.				
Deaths from measles (all ages)	...	...	...	0
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	...	...	...	7
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	19

Population.—According to the Census of 1901, the population of the Borough was then 112,239. By the Census of 1911 the population was 121,521 showing an increase during the 10 years of 9,282. The Census of 1921 shows the population of the Borough to be 130,295, being an increase in the 10 years of 8,774. The Census of 1931 shows the population of the Borough to be 135,521, being an increase in the 10 years of 5,226.

In this report the rates are calculated on the estimated population adopted by the Registrar-General, *i.e.*, 135,100.

The corrected number of births registered was 2,073, whilst the corrected number of deaths of residents was 1,652, thus showing a natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths of 421.

The area of the Borough is 2,282.5 acres, there being 59.2 persons to the acre.

Marriages.—The number of marriages registered during the year was 1,209, the marriage rate being 18.

Births.—During the year 1,954 births were registered in the Borough. Adding 450 births which occurred outside the Borough, transferred by the Registrar-General as belonging to Hammersmith, and deducting 331 births which occurred in the Borough, and transferred to other districts by the Registrar-General, the corrected number of births for the year was 2,073. On the estimated population, *i.e.*, 135,100, the corrected number of births registered was equal to an annual rate of 15.3 births per 1,000 persons living.

The Birth-rate for the year is 0.6 per 1,000 less than the rate for the previous year, which was 15.9.

The Birth-rate in London on the estimated population, *i.e.*, 4,377,000, was equal to an annual rate of 15.0 births per 1,000 persons living.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Births notified	...	...	...	...	...	2,013
Corrected number of births	...	...	...	...	...	2,073

NOTIFICATION RECEIVED FROM					
Midwives.	Doctors.	Lying-in Hospitals.	Poor Law Institutions.	Parents.	M.O.H.'s.
951	179	833	36	6	8

Total notifications received, 2,013.

Deaths.—During the year 1,567 deaths were registered in the Borough, as compared with 1,757 in the previous year. Adding 343 deaths of residents of this Borough which occurred in general hospitals and other public institutions, and 30 deaths of residents transferred by the Registrar-General as having occurred in various parts of England, and deducting 261 deaths of non-residents and 27 transferable deaths which occurred in the Borough, the corrected number of deaths of residents was 1,652 (802 males, 765 females).

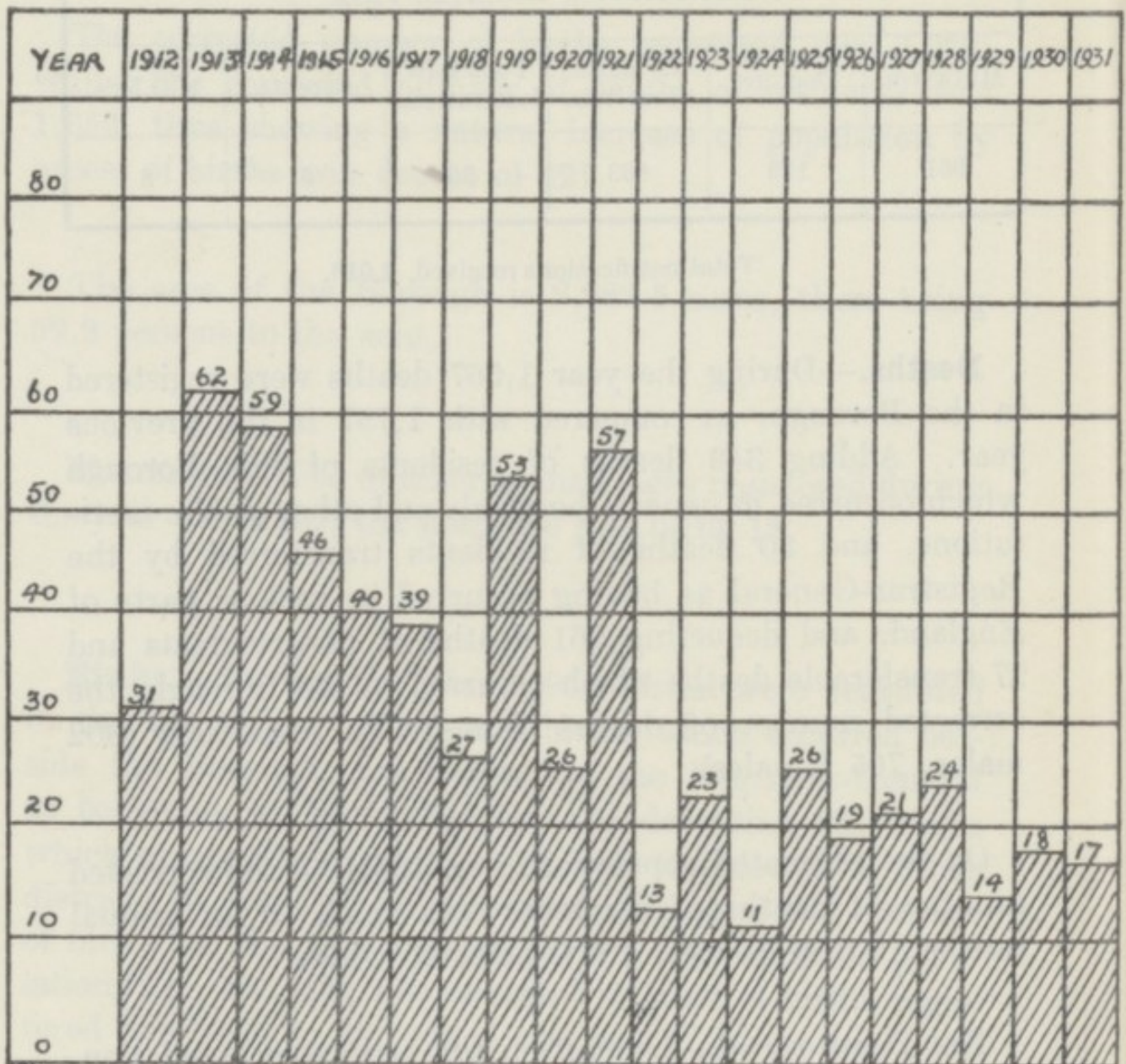
On the estimated population, *i.e.*, 135,100, the corrected number of deaths of residents was equal to an annual rate of 12.2 deaths per 1,000 persons living.

The Death-rate in London on the estimated population, *i.e.*, 4,377,000, was equal to an annual rate of 12.4 deaths per 1,000 persons living.

Deaths of Infants.—The corrected number of deaths of residents under one year of age registered during the year was 140, as compared with 140 in the previous year. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was equal to 68 per 1,000 of the corrected births and to 85 per 1,000 of the corrected deaths.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age, residents in London, was equal to 65 per 1,000 of the total registered births.

The following Chart shows the number of deaths from Diarrhoea per 100,000 inhabitants, 1912-1931.



The mortality rate of infants under one year of age was, as compared with the total births registered, 3 per 1,000 greater in this Borough than in London.

Summer Diarrhœa.—The number of deaths from Diarrhœa was 23, being 1 less than in the previous year. Nineteen were children under one year of age.

Hospital Treatment.—Zymotic Enteritis.—The arrangements made by the London County Council for the provision of a number of beds for the treatment of zymotic enteritis was continued.

The provision is limited and cases are admitted on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health after consultation with the Medical Practitioner in attendance on the patient.

No case was admitted to hospital from this Borough.

Danger from Flies.—There was a marked diminution in the number of flies during the summer months and it was not thought necessary to distribute leaflets on the danger therefrom.

Deaths of Illegitimate Children.—The corrected number of deaths of illegitimate infants under one year of age was 18 or at the rate of 114 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

It is interesting to note the very great difference between the death-rate of legitimate and illegitimate infants. The former being 64 per 1,000 whilst the latter is 114 per 1,000, a difference of 50 per 1,000.

The following table on infantile mortality has been prepared in accordance with the direction of the Ministry of Health.

TABLE III.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1931. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

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 1 year.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
ALL CAUSES.	{ Certified ..	46	7	7	7	67	21	25	19	8	140
	{ Uncertified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Diphtheria and Croup		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)		—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	6
Convulsions		—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Laryngitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis		—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Pneumonia (all forms)		1	1	—	1	3	6	8	6	6	29
Diarrhoea		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Enteritis		—	1	1	1	3	3	8	2	—	16
Gastritis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying		—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	4
Injury at Birth		8	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Atelectasis		5	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Congenital Malformations		3	2	2	—	7	3	—	1	—	11
Premature Birth		22	—	3	2	27	—	—	—	—	27
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus		2	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	—	8
Other causes		5	1	—	1	7	—	4	2	1	14
Totals		46	7	7	7	67	21	25	19	8	140

NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR: Legitimate, 1915; Illegitimate, 158.
NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR OF: Legitimate Infants, 122; Illegitimate Infants, 18.

Deaths of Aged Persons.—The corrected number of deaths of residents at 65 years of age and upwards registered during the year was 725, against 698 in the previous year. These deaths were equal to 5.4 per 1,000 of the total persons living, and 439 per 1,000 of the total deaths of residents registered.

Statistics.—The following table gives the statistics of the Borough during 1931 and the previous five years, in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health:—

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1931 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	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
1922	134400	2564	2758	20·5	1223	9·1	196	705	196	71	1733	12·9
1923	133600	2571	2701	20·2	981	7·3	125	649	173	64	1473	11·0
1924	134200	2199	2399	17·9	1123	8·4	173	718	173	72	1668	12·4
1925	134500	2178	2351	17·5	1034	7·7	186	756	153	65	1604	11·9
1926	134400	2001	2188	16·3	1174	8·7	195	556	144	66	1535	11·4
1927	132800	1789	2076	15·6	1581	11·9	230	377	126	61	1728	13·0
1928	136300	1938	2258	16·6	1449	10·6	222	326	156	69	1553	11·4
1929	136900	1869	2162	15·8	1757	12·8	222	340	133	62	1875	13·7
1930	136900	1962	2173	15·9	1387	10·1	219	436	140	64	1604	11·7
1931	135100	1954	2073	15·3	1567	11·6	288	373	140	68	1652	12·2

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) .. 2,282·5
 Total population of all ages 130,287
 Total families or occupiers 33,263

At
Census
of 1921
(cf.
Census
Vol. 5.)

Deaths of Residents.—Belonging to the Borough, occurring in Public Institutions, &c., in districts outside, during the year 1931:—

FEVER HOSPITALS.

South Eastern Hospital	...	1	Western Hospital	...	...	8
Grove Hospital	...	...				11

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

Hundred Acres, Banstead	...	3	Brentwood L.C.C. Colony	...	1
Tooting Bec Hospital	...	15	1a, Manor Road, Ilford	...	1
Horton Hospital	...	10	Fountain Hospital	...	1
					31

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Victoria Hospital	3	Guy's Hospital	2
Queen Mary's Hospital, Chislehurst	5	Homœopathic Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street	1
St. Paul's Hospital	1	Putney Hospital	1
Samaritan Free Hospital ...	1	Florence Nightingale Hospital	1
National, Queen Square ...	2	Battersea Hospital	1
S. Mary's Hospital	8	King Edward VII Hospital ...	2
St. Thomas's Hospital	3	North Middlesex Hospital ...	1
St. Columba's Hospital	2	Paddington Hospital	1
Acton Hospital	2	Westminster Hospital	1
Middlesex Hospital	5	Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth	1
St. Luke's Hospital	5	Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital	1
North Wimbledon Hospital ...	1	St. Bartholomew's Hospital...	2
St. George's Hospital	6	St. Joseph's Hospital	1
King's College Hospital	2	London Temperance Hospital	1
St. Margaret's Hospital, St. Pancras	2	Hospital for Women, Chelsea	1
Princess Louise Hospital ...	5	Freemasons' Hospital	1
Royal Free Hospital	1	Manor House Hospital, Golders Green	1
Miller Hospital, Greenwich ...	1		
Royal Waterloo Hospital	1		

76

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

12, Exmoor Street	77	Colindale Hospital	2
28, Marloes Road	36	The Infirmary, Friern Barnet	2
103, St. Dunstan's Road	8	Children's Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street	2
Lambeth Hospital	4	Royal Chest Hospital, City Road	1
1, Uxbridge Road, Norwood...	15	Duchess Nursing Home, St. Marylebone	1
Brompton Hospital	3	Evalina Hospital	1
St. Stephen's Home, 15, Church Street, Edmonton	1	Chest Hospital, Bethnal Green	1
St. Mary's Nursing Home	1	93, Sydney Street, Chelsea ...	6
Central Home, Leyton 1		Isolation Hospital, Coppetts Road, Hornsey	1
Catholic Nursing Institute ...	1		
Queen Charlotte's Hospital ...	10		
Cancer Hospital, Chelsea	8		
Children's Hospital, Padding- ton	1		

183

VARIOUS.

River Thames	4	Junction of St. Marks Road	
385, High Road, Chiswick ...	1	and Cambridge Gardens ...	1
164, St. John's Hill	2	The Grove, Epsom	1
302, Fulham Palace Road ...	1	268, Gloucester Terrace ...	1
285, Harrow Road	3	28, Arlington Park Mansions...	1
4, Earls Court Road	1	On way to Paddington	
34, Nottingham Place	1	Hospital	1
1, Ladbroke Square	3	Clonmore Street, Wandsworth	1
250, Kings Road, Chelsea ...	1	4, Dorset Square	1
Warkworth House, Twicken-		369, Fulham Road	2
ham Road	1	37, Holloway Street, Hounslow	1
24, Underworth Street,		8, Blenheim Road, Acton ...	2
Stepney	1	On way to Charing Cross Hos-	
On way to Middlesex Hospital	1	pital	1
1, West Park Road	4	11, Richmond Road, Hackney	1
20, Glazbury Road	1	High Street, Stratford ...	1
50, Weymouth Street	1	Buckfields, Chessington Road,	
		Chessington	1

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF
HAMMERSMITH.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—
All Causes	M	825	77	14	7	14	38	33	57	118	149	177
	F	827	63	17	6	18	29	44	54	75	110	162
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Measles	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Scarlet Fever ..	M	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Whooping Cough	M	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Diphtheria ..	M	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Influenza ..	M	12	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	2
	F	15	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	3
7 Encephalitis	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Lethargica ..	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
8 Cerebo-spinal	M	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Fever	F	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
9 Tuberculosis of	M	66	..	..	..	..	13	9	13	20	8	3
Respiratory												
System ..	F	43	..	..	..	1	12	11	9	6	4	..
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	M	11	2	..	..	2	5	..	1	1	..	..
	F	7	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	..
11 Syphilis	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
12 General Paralysis of the insane.	M	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	2
tabes dorsalis ..	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
13 Cancer, malignant	M	104	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	20	33	29
disease.. ..	F	125	..	..	1	..	..	1	11	16	32	32
14 Diabetes	M	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	2
	F	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. ..	M	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	14
	F	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	11	17
16 Heart Disease ..	M	173	..	..	1	..	2	3	6	9	38	61
	F	182	..	..	..	..	4	6	7	8	34	44
17 Aneurism	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
18 Other circulatory diseases	M	40	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	4	16
	F	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	12
19 Bronchitis	M	45	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	6	9
	F	48	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	10
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	M	67	19	7	1	..	2	2	4	10	13	6
	F	65	11	12	2	4	1	2	3	4	5	13
21 Other Respiratory Diseases ..	M	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2
	F	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
22 Peptic Ulcer ..	M	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	2
	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
23 Diarrhœa, &c. ..	M	13	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	10	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
24 Appendicitis ..	M	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
	F	10	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	2	..	1
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..
	F	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2
26 Other Diseases of Liver, &c. ..	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
27 Other Digestive Diseases.. ..	M	11	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	2	2
	F	20	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	5
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	M	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	1	3
	F	19	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	3	3
29 Puerperal Sepsis	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
30 Other Puerperal Causes	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c. ..	M	34	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Senility	M	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	F	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
33 Suicide	M	15	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	4	2	2
	F	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	2	..
34 Other violence ..	M	36	1	1	1	3	5	4	1	7	6	3
	F	24	3	..	..	3	2	2	..	1	..	1
35 Other defined diseases ..	M	65	6	..	1	5	4	3	4	9	13	13
	F	62	4	1	..	4	2	8	8	10	5	8
36 Causes ill-defined, or unknown ..	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

This rate is calculated on the estimated population of each Ward.

Ward.	Estimated Population.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
No. 1 River	17,741	289	15·8
No. 2 Brook Green	25,958	277	10·7
No. 3 The Grove	23,076	279	12·1
No. 4 St. Stephens	9,281	119	12·8
No. 5 Starch Green	22,891	259	10·9
No. 6 Wormholt	23,960	303	12·2
No. 7 College Park and Latimer	12,193	135	11·0

LONDON AND METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated population to the middle of year 1929.	Births. Annual rate per 1,000 persons living.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 births.
<i>West Districts.</i>				
Paddington	140,300	14·8	13·1	87
Kensington	174,800	14·2	14·0	76
Hammersmith	135,100	15·3	12·2	68
Fulham	151,200	15·1	12·3	67
Chelsea	57,220	12·8	14·1	42
City of Westminster	115,600	10·2	13·9	75
<i>North Districts.</i>				
St. Marylebone	97,620	12·4	12·4	65
Hampstead	87,740	11·2	11·7	60
St. Pancras	195,600	15·1	13·3	68
Islington	324,600	16·3	12·6	64
Stoke Newington	51,380	15·2	12·7	54
Hackney	217,000	15·5	11·4	60
<i>Central Districts.</i>				
Holborn	34,470	10·2	14·3	74
Finsbury	70,120	18·0	14·0	62
City of London	10,808	5·6	12·5	81
<i>East Districts.</i>				
Shoreditch	98,260	17·1	12·5	74
Bethnal Green	109,200	16·8	12·5	88
Stepney	225,800	17·5	13·1	78
Poplar	156,300	17·5	12·4	77
<i>South Districts.</i>				
Southwark	172,900	16·9	14·0	61
Bermondsey	112,400	17·4	12·5	57
Lambeth	295,900	15·3	12·7	60
Battersea	159,800	15·5	12·1	57
Wandsworth	353,200	12·3	11·3	59
Camberwell	252,100	14·7	11·9	56
Deptford	107,200	16·3	12·0	53
Greenwich	100,640	15·0	11·4	64
Lewisham	220,800	14·1	10·2	49
Woolwich	142,600	15·1	11·6	59

The figures were supplied by the Medical Officers of Health.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

General.—The Hammersmith District Nursing Association provides nurses in all cases for general nursing, upon application being made to the Nightingale Shore Home, 10, Mall Road. Patients are expected to make payments to the Nursing Association in accordance with their means, but no patient is refused the services of a nurse on account of inability to pay.

Nursing.—The arrangements made by the Borough Council with the District Nursing Association to provide nurses in cases of measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, pneumonia, &c., continued throughout the year. When necessary two or three visits are paid daily.

The Council made a grant to the Nursing Association of £200 per annum, for the nursing of all cases approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

The amount being divisible as follows:—

Maternity and Child Welfare Nursing	...	£125
Public Health Regulations	... ..	£75

Midwives.—The London County Council is the supervising authority under this heading.

I am informed by the County Medical Officer of Health that 32 midwives gave notice of their intention to practise in the Borough during 1931.

Laboratory Facilities.—The chemical analysis of food is carried out by the Public Analyst (Mr. P. A. Ellis Richards).

The bacteriological examination of food is carried out by Dr. Elworthy.

The work of the bacteriological laboratory consists mainly of the examination of throat swabs for diphtheria bacilli and the examination of sputa for tubercle bacilli.

The former are examined by Dr. Elworthy, Pathologist of the West London Hospital, and the latter by Dr. Davies, Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer.

Throat swabs and sputum containers are supplied free on application to the Public Health Department to all medical practitioners practising in the Borough.

In addition other bacteriological investigations are undertaken when required.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

HOSPITALS—PUBLIC.

“ Parkside ” Maternity Home, 150, Du Cane Road, W.12.—This Home consists of a ten-bedded ward in the Hammersmith Hospital for the reception of maternity cases booked through the Hammersmith Borough Council.

Name :—**Hammersmith Hospital.**

Situation :—Du Cane Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

Purpose :—General.

No of available beds :—386

If used by persons resident outside the area, in what proportion :—Yes. Varies with demands.

Management :—London County Council.

No. of beds available for each sex for the following services :—

	M.	F.
General Medical	116	172
Children	52	
Maternity	—	12
Tuberculosis	30	—
Chronic sick	—	—
Other :—Staff beds	4	

Facilities available for:—

- (1) Operative Surgery.—2 Operating theatres.
- (2) X-Ray.—Efficient modern apparatus.
- (3) Dental.—Dentist attends once a week. Fully equipped dental room.
- (4) Ophthalmic.—Ophthalmic Surgeon attends when required.
- (5) Massage.—3 Masseurs employed.

*Arrangements for pathological work:—*Sent out to Charing Cross Hospital, Pathological Department; West London Hospital Laboratory and London County Council Laboratories.

*No. of patients during 1931:—*Admissions = 3,430.

*Is the hospital provision for the area adequate?—*No.

HOSPITALS—VOLUNTARY.

*Name:—***West London Hospital.**

*Situation:—*Hammersmith Road, W.6.

*Purpose:—*General Hospital for treatment of sick poor as In and Out-patients.

*No. of available beds:—*234.

*If used by persons resident outside the area, in what proportion:—*80 per cent. were from districts other than Hammersmith or Shepherd's Bush.

*Management:—*Voluntary Agency.

No. of beds available for each sex for the following services:—

	M.	F.
General Medical	25	26
General Surgical	59	60
Children	21	
Venereal Diseases	4	4
Ear, Nose and Throat	4	3
Skin Diseases	2	2
Other (Private Wing) ... (Mixed)	26	

Facilities available for:—

- (1) Operative Surgery.— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ Major Operation Theatres.} \\ 2 \text{ Minor " " "} \end{array} \right.$
- (2) X-Ray.—Radiographic and Radiotherapeutic apparatus.
- (3) Dental.—Clinics held twice weekly in Out-patients' Department.
- (4) Ophthalmic.—Three afternoons a week in Out-patients' Department.
- (5) Massage.—Department open daily.

Arrangements for pathological work:—Pathological and Bio-chemical Laboratories.

No. of patients during 1931:—3,850 In-patients and 37,722 out-patients and 361,384 out-patients attendances.

Is the hospital provision for the area adequate?—There is always an average of about 215 patients waiting for admission.

Name:—**Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital.**

Situation:—Ravenscourt Square and Goldhawk Road.

Purpose:—Maternity and Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

No. of available beds:—30 Puerperal Fever and 20 ordinary Maternity.

If used by persons resident outside the area, in what proportion:—Yes, but accommodation used chiefly by residents of St. Marylebone, Paddington, Kensington, Hammersmith, Fulham, Willesden, St. Pancras, Hampstead. &c.

Management:—Voluntary Agency.

No. of beds available for each sex for the following services:—

	F.
Maternity	20
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	30

Facilities available for:—

(1) Operative Surgery.—	} So far as necessary in connection with the above cases.
(2) X-Ray.—	
(3) Dental.—	
(4) Ophthalmic.—	
(5) Massage.—	

Arrangements for pathological work:—A Research Laboratory at Ravenscourt Square in connection with the Isolation Block.

No. of patients during 1931:—358 at "Invermead," 229 at Isolation Block.

Is the hospital provision for the area adequate?—Used partly as an overflow from the main hospital in Marylebone. There is great need for additional maternity beds.

Name :—**St. John's Hospital for Skin Diseases.**

Situation :—262, Uxbridge Road, W.12.

Purpose :—For Skin Diseases.

No. of available beds :—40.

If used by persons resident outside the area, in what proportion :—Mostly outside area.

Management :—Voluntary Agency.

No. of beds available for each sex for the following services :—

	M.	F.
Skin Diseases	19	21

Facilities available for :—

(1) Operative Surgery.—Nil.

(2) *X-Ray*. — X-Ray Out-patients' Department at Leicester Square. Artificial Sunlight Room here.

(3) Dental.—Hon. Dental Surgeon.

(4) Ophthalmic.—Sent to various hospitals.

(5) Massage.—Not necessary.

Arrangements for pathological work.—At Out-Patients' Department, 49, Leicester Square, W.C.2.

No. of patients during 1931 :—218 in-patients, 11,971 out-patients.

Is the hospital provision for the area adequate?—No. The In-patients' Department has recently been enlarged and now serves the purpose.

INSTITUTION TREATMENT FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

St. Margaret's Hostel, 466, Uxbridge Road, W.12.—Accommodation for 10 mothers and their infants. This hostel is conducted by a voluntary society towards which the Ministry of Health contributes.

Hammersmith and Chiswick Refuge for Friendless Girls, 36, Glenthorne Road, W.6.—Accommodation for 8 mothers and their infants. Supported by voluntary subscriptions.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Consultants.—The provision of the services of four Consulting Obstetricians whose services are at the disposal of general practitioners in cases of difficulty or abnormality, was continued upon the following terms:—

- (1) That the patient must be a resident of Hammersmith.
- (2) The medical practitioners immediately notify the Medical Officer of Health that they have called in the services of the Consultants, giving the name and address of the patient, date of call, the reason and the result.
- (3) The Borough Council pay the fees of the Consultant, but where the financial position justifies it, the patient will be asked to pay a portion or the whole of the fee.

This service was arranged in the hope that it might be of some assistance in preventing maternal mortality.

During the year a Consultant was called in on one occasion.

Maternal Deaths.—During the year seven maternal deaths occurred, two from Puerperal Sepsis and five from other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition.

Special enquiry was made and particulars obtained in accordance with the form presented by the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health.

The reports contain full information as to—

- (1) Previous pregnancies, with particulars of complications, if any.
- (2) Ante-natal care, including number of consultations and examination of urine, with the result.

- (3) Summary of the case.
- (4) Comments of Medical Practitioner in charge.
- (5) Comments of Medical Investigator.
- (6) Comments of Medical Officer of Health.

Special information is obtained in cases of abortion, toxæmias of pregnancy, hæmorrhage, difficult labour and puerperal sepsis.

The number of Maternal Deaths during the past twelve years is as follows :—

Year.	Number of Deaths		Number of Births.	Maternal Death Rate.
	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Accidents of Pregnancy.		
1920	6	5	3,312	3·3
1921	2	10	2,779	4·3
1922	4	5	2,758	3·3
1923	5	3	2,701	3·0
1924	4	4	2,399	3·3
1925	6	7	2,351	5·5
1926	3	4	2,188	3·2
1927	3	4	2,076	3·4
1928	5	5	2,258	4·4
1929	5	2	2,162	3·3
1930	4	5	2,173	4·1
1931	2	5	2,073	3·4

It will be observed that the Maternal Mortality has remained almost stationary.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Infectious Cases.—Provision for the removal of infectious cases is made by the London County Council.

Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.—Ambulances for the removal of non-infectious cases are provided by the London County Council, on payment of a small fee.

Ambulances for accident cases are provided by the London County Council.

Maternity Cases.—The London Ambulance Service provided by the London County Council is available for the conveyance of women to "Parkside" Maternity Home, Du Cane Road, W.12, and "Invermead," Goldhawk Road, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 8 a.m.

An ambulance service is also available for "Parkside" and "Invermead" cases between the hours of 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. by arrangement with the London County Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Hammersmith Infant Welfare Association.

48, *Glenthorne Road*.—Three Infant Clinics held weekly. Two Ante-Natal Clinics held weekly.

Victoria Hall, Becklow Road.—Two Infant Clinics held weekly.

Old Oak Infant Welfare Centre, Western Avenue.—Two Infant Clinics held weekly. Two Ante-natal Clinics held weekly.

St. Matthew's Parochial Hall, Blythe Road.—Two Infant Clinics held weekly.

Presbyterian Church Hall, Ponsard Road.—One Infant Clinic held weekly.

Latymer Road Mission, Blechynden Street.—One Infant Clinic held weekly.

DAY NURSERIES.

Latymer Road Day Nursery.—Provides accommodation for 50 children.

Princess Christian Day Nursery, Goldhawk Road.—Provides accommodation for 45 children in winter and 50 in summer.

The above nurseries are conducted by Voluntary Associations, supported by voluntary contributions, to which the Council contributes.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

L.C.C. Hammersmith School Treatment Centre, 103, Shepherd's Bush Road.

L.C.C. School Treatment Centre, Old Oak Welfare Centre, Western Avenue.

The above Centres are provided by the London County Council. Children under school age are dealt with at these Centres by arrangement with the Hammersmith Nursing Association on a basis of a Capitation fee.

Dental Clinic.—A Dental Clinic is held at the Old Oak Welfare Centre by the London County Council for the treatment of school children.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Hammersmith Tuberculosis Dispensary, Ravenscourt Park.

The above Dispensary is provided by the Borough Council.

Grants are received from the Ministry of Health and the London County Council.

RHEUMATISM ADVISORY CLINIC.

Princess Louise Kensington Hospital for Children.

The Council continued the grant to the above Hospital of £150 per annum.

£50—out-patient treatment.

£100—in-patient treatment.

During the year 68 Hammersmith patients were treated at the Clinic, 20 being admitted as in-patients and 48 as out-patients.

New patients, 1931	...	...	...	49
Old patients, 1931	...	...	...	19
Total number of attendances, 1931	...	...	...	143

TREATMENT CENTRE FOR VENEREAL DISEASES.

West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road.

The above centre is provided under the scheme of the London County Council.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.

Closet Accommodation.—There are as far as is known no privies in the Borough, all houses being provided with proper water-closets on the water carriage system.

Scavenging.—The arrangements for the removal and disposal of house refuse include the use of both motor and horse-drawn vehicles.

Throughout the Borough, there are quite a number of ashpits. This means of depositing house refuse is not only out of date, but in the majority of cases leads to nuisances arising. In all cases which come before the Public Health Department, the owners are advised to close the same, and provide proper metal receptacles in accordance with the L.C.C. Bye-laws

FOULING OF FOOTPATHS BY DOGS.

In September, 1922, the Council obtained approval of the following Bye-law for the good rule and government of the Borough in pursuance of Section 23 of the Municipal Corporation Act, 1882, and Section 16 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

NUISANCE BY DOGS.

No person being in charge of a dog in any street or public place and having the dog on a lead shall allow or permit such dog to deposit its excrement upon the public footway.

PENALTY.

Any person offending against the foregoing Bye-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

This Bye-law shall cease to be in force after the 1st day of September, 1924, unless a Bye-law confirming and continuing its provision has been duly made and come into force before that date.

This Bye-law ceased to be in force on the 1st September, 1924.

In May, 1926, the Council deemed it advisable to again bring into operation this Bye-law, and that the Bye-law should be made a permanent one.

Leaflets have been distributed and posters exhibited calling attention to the Bye-law.

The Sanitary Inspectors were instructed to report any breach of the Bye-law observed.

Representations were made to the Home Office, and in February, 1928, arrangements were made for the Police to report to the Council such offences against the Bye-law as come to their notice in the course of their ordinary duties.

During the year under review seven summonses were taken, when fines of 10s. were imposed in five cases, and 5s. in one case, and one case being dismissed with caution.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—The general sanitary condition of the Borough has been improved to some extent.

Eighty-nine notices have been served during the year regarding overcrowded conditions. These are found in the course of inspection, but it is difficult to take effective action owing to the shortage of accommodation. The Housing schemes of the London County Council and

Borough Council have provided many houses, but overcrowded conditions still exist.

Notices.—The following table shows the number of visits paid by the Inspectors and the Preliminary Notices served and complied with during the year:—

	Number of Inspections.	Notices Served.	Notices complied with
Infectious Diseases	4,196	205	223
Complaints... ..	4,148	1,975	1,992
House to House	2,247	1,967	1,435
Housing Acts	6	—	—
House to House Consolidated Regulations	152	68	35
Food (other than Restaurants) ..	3,729	50	57
Restaurants, &c.	636	29	28
Markets	1,446	1	1
Slaughterhouses	326	—	—
Poultry Slaughterhouses	34	1	1
Bakehouses	400	15	22
Milk Vendors	1,075	17	18
Ice Cream Vendors	256	—	—
Factories	589	26	21
Workshops	242	25	16
Workplaces	211	15	11
Outworkers	146	3	3
Public Urinals	1,033	6	6
Smoke Observations	77	25	25
Drainage	5,513	46	49
Miscellaneous	3,195	103	68
Re-visits	15,659	450	487
Total	45,316	5,027	4,498

During the year 2,008 Statutory Notices were served and 1,777 complied with.

In several instances it was necessary to take proceedings in order to enforce compliance with Notices served.

The following table shows the result of proceedings taken:—

SUMMONSES—YEAR 1931.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
40, Cathnor Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	5	1. Withdrawn. £1 ls. costs 2. Withdrawn. £1 ls. costs 3. Withdrawn. £1 ls. costs 4. Withdrawn. £1 ls. costs 5. Withdrawn. £1 ls. costs
49, Cathnor Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. £1 ls. costs
178, Dal'ing Road	ditto	1	Order suspended 1 month
219, Latimer Road	ditto	2	1. Fined 10s. 2. Order made 14 days
73, Cobbold Road	ditto	3	1. Withdrawn. Work done 2. Withdrawn. Work done 3. Withdrawn. Work done
25, Godolphin Road	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn
80, Cathnor Road	ditto	1	Held over
15, Rayleigh Road	ditto	1	Combined abatement and prohibition order
3, Barb Mews ..	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done. £1 ls. costs
49, Milson Road ..	ditto	1	Fined £5
20, Batoum Gardens	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done. £1 ls. costs
17, North Pole Road	ditto	3	1. Order made 28 days 2. Order made 28 days 3. Fined 10s.
22, Norland Road North	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn. Work done 2. Withdrawn. Work done
30, Olaf Street Dwellings	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Abated
20, Thornfield Road	(overcrowding) ditto	1	Withdrawn. Abated
119, Godolphin Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Abated
106, Great Church Lane	ditto	1	Order made 21 days
15, Sinclair Gardens	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn 2. Withdrawn

SUMMONSES—*continued.*

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons	Result of Proceedings.
150, Sinclair Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Withdrawn
12, Agate Road ..	ditto	3	Dismissed
49, Great Church Lane	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
7, Theresa Mews	ditto	1	Order made 21 days
18, Rayleigh Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Abated
178, Dalling Road	ditto	1	Fined £1
48, Tunis Road ..	ditto	2	Order made 21 days
	(overcrowding)		
Coningham Villa, Boscombe Road	ditto	3	1. Withdrawn. Work done 2. Withdrawn. Work done 3. Order made 28 days
3, Wellington Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Abated
26, Montgomery Street	ditto	2	Withdrawn. Work done. 10s. 6d. costs
22, Montgomery Street	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
17, Montgomery Street	ditto	2	Withdrawn. Work done
385, Goldhawk Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
32, Cathnor Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
41, Devonport Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days
5, Alexandra Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Abated. 10s. 6d. costs
127, Sulgrave Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done. 6s. 8d. costs
37, Maclise Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Abated. 10s. 6d. costs
30, Mardale Street	ditto	2	Withdrawn. Abated
	(overcrowding)		
27, Maclise Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
2, Masbro Road ..	ditto	1	Order made 14 days. 10s. 6d. costs
261, Latimer Road	ditto	2	Order made 21 days
	(overcrowding)		
67, Blythe Road..	ditto	1	Order made 14 days. 10s. 6d. costs
73, Blythe Road..	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Abated. 10s. 6d. costs
12, Agate Road ..	ditto	1	Order made 14 days
68, Goldhawk Road	Failing to deposit plans relating to drainage work	2	Dismissed on payment of costs

SUMMONSES—continued.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
301, King Street..	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Withdrawn. Work done
173, Goldhawk Road	ditto	1	Order made 21 days
80, Cathnor Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Abated
82, Cathnor Road	ditto	1	Held over
9, Goodwin Road	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn. Work done. 10s. 6d. costs 2. Fined £5. £1 ls. costs
92, Woodstock Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days
46, Norland Gardens	ditto	2	1. Fined £1. 2. Withdrawn. Work done
323, Latimer Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Abated
325, Latimer Road	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn. Work done 2. Withdrawn
193, Askew Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
Hebron Road (rear of)	ditto	1	Order made 7 days. Fined £2
24, Hume Road ..	ditto	1	Order made 7 days
38, Cathnor Road	ditto	1	Complied with. Fined £1
38, Leffern Road	ditto	1	Order made 7 days
9, Leffern Road ..	ditto	1	Withdrawn
77, Yeldham Road	ditto	2	Withdrawn. Work done. 13s. 4d. costs
67, Blythe Road..	ditto	2	1. Order made 14 days 2. Fined £2
84, Rayleigh Road	ditto	1	Fined £3
55, Vespan Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Abated
5, Perrers Road ..	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Abated
6, Westwick Gardens	ditto	1	Order made 14 days. 5s. costs
5, Richmond Gardens	ditto	2	1. Order made 14 days 2. Fined 10s.
9, Alexandra Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
2, Masbro Road ..	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Abated. 10s. 6d. costs.
24, Porten Road..	ditto	1	Order made 21 days
3, Girdlers Road..	ditto	2	1. Fined £2 2. Fined £2
74, Cathnor Road	ditto	1	Order made 7 days
43, Cathnor Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days. Fined £1
52, Waldo Road..	ditto	1	Order made 28 days
20, Manchester Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days

SUMMONSES—*continued.*

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
81, Davisville Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Withdrawn. Abated
1, Southerton Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days
51, Porten Road..	ditto	1	Order made 14 days
Porten Houses ..	ditto	1	Order made 14 days
83, Milson Road	ditto	2	1. Order made 14 days 2. Fined 20s.
10, Wharf Road ..	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
17, Southerton Road	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn. Work done 2. Order made 28 days
57, Yeldham Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Abated
49, Askew Road	ditto	2	Withdrawn. Abated
165, Askew Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days. 10s. 6d. costs
14, Southbrook Street	ditto	3	1. Fined £1 2. Order made 21 days 3. Order made 21 days
8, Wood Street ..	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
76, Stowe Road ..	ditto	3	1. Fined £1 2. Fined £1 3. Order made 14 days
25, Godolphin Road	ditto	2	Withdrawn. Abated
57, Uxbridge Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
9, Davisville Road	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn. Work done 2. Withdrawn. Work done. 10s. 6d. costs
31, Ceylon Road..	ditto	2	1. Order made 14 days 2. Fined £1. 7s. 6d. costs
15, Paradise Row	ditto	1	Adjourned
52A, Rayleigh Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
22, Havelock Road	ditto	1	Order made 21 days. Fined £1
24, Havelock Road	ditto	2	1. Order made 21 days. Fined £1 2. Withdrawn. Work done
28, Southbrook Street	ditto	1	Adjourned
38, Ravenscourt Park Mansions	ditto	1	Adjourned
9, Rigeley Road..	ditto	1	Adjourned
81, Davisville Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.—UNSOOUND FOOD.

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Sum-moneses.	Result of Proceedings.
T. Walton (London), Limited, 11, Hanover Court, W.C.2	Exposing for sale walnuts unfit for food of man — Metropolitan Railway Station	1	Dismissed. £7 7s. costs
J. Alexander & Sons, Limited, 55, King Street, W.6	Exposing for sale 133 lemons unfit for food of man	1	Fined £5. £2 2s. costs
T. Walton (London), Limited, 11, Hanover Court, W.C.2	Exposing for sale raspberries un- fit for food of man — Metro- politan Railway Station	1	Fined £2
Stanley V. Gill, 10, Latimer Road, W.11	Exposing for sale pears unfit for food of man— Shepherd's Bush Market	1	Fined 10s.
Stanley V. Gill, 10, Latimer Road, W.11	Exposing for sale pears unfit for food of man— Norland Market	1	Fined 10s.

HAMMERSMITH BOROUGH COUNCIL BY-LAWS—DOGS.

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Sum-moneses.	Result of Proceedings.
Miss Ivy Broadribb, 19, Askew Road, W.12	Contravention of By-law re nuis- ance by dogs in Askew Road	1	Fined 5s.
Mrs. Helen Green, 1, Rayleigh Road, W.14	ditto Addison Gardens	1	Dismissed with caution
Rose Payne, 35, Netherwood, Road, W.14	ditto Shepherd's Bush Road	1	Fined 10s.
Mrs. E. Daniel, "Vevey," Keymer, Sussex	ditto Blythe Road	1	Fined 10s.
Mrs. A. Dickinson, 42, Shepherd's Bush Road	ditto Shepherd's Bush Road	1	Fined 10s.
Mrs. E. Reynolds, 16, Gwendwr Road, W.14	ditto Colet Gardens	1	Fined 10s.
Albert Skinner, 75, Masbro Road, W.14	ditto Blythe Road	1	Fined 10s.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACTS.

Name and Address.	Nature of Proceedings.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
Eduardo Pini, 68, Goldhawk Road	Food deposited for sale in unclean kitchen—68, Goldhawk Road	1	Fined £1. Costs £1 1s.
ditto	Failing to protect ice cream from contamination	1	Fined £1
ditto	Failing to register premises for sale of ice cream	1	Fined £1
ditto	Selling ice cream with dirty utensils—68, Goldhawk Road	1	Fined £1
ditto	Food deposited for sale in unclean kitchen—68, Goldhawk Road	1	Fined £1
A. B. Hemmings, & Co., Ltd., 200, Fulham Road, S.W.10	Underground bakehouse, due cleanliness not observed—125, Uxbridge Road	1	Fined £1. £2 2s. costs

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.
MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
Mrs. G. F. Marvin	Filling milk bottle in Yeldham Road	1	Fined £1

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, SECTION 55—
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
Dr. David West, 1, Raynham Road, W.6	Failing to notify infectious disease	1	Withdrawn on payment of costs £1 11s. 6d.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1928.

During the year it was found necessary to apply to the Court for Orders for the removal of five persons who were unable to devote to themselves proper care and attention and living under insanitary conditions.

The Court made an Order in each case for their removal to the Hammersmith Institution.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces. — During the year 66 notices were served in reference to insanitary conditions and defects found to exist during the inspection of the factories, workshops and workplaces in the Borough, and during the same period 48 notices were complied with.

During the previous year there were 65 notices served and 68 complied with.

The following is a list of the Factories, Workshops and Workplaces upon the Register:—

Restaurants, Hotels, &c.	150
Bakehouses (22 not in use as Bakeries)...	67
Bootmakers	53
Motor and Cycle Makers	37
Dressmakers and Milliners	71
Laundries	68
Outworkers	196
Letterpress Printers and Bookbinders	19
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers	87
Smiths, Wheelwrights and Coachbuilders	58
Tailors	46
Builders, Carpenters and Joiners	41
Miscellaneous	348
Total	<hr/> 1,241 <hr/>

The whole of these premises have been under a systematic inspection by your Inspectors and numerous improvements have been carried out under their supervision.

The following tables have been prepared in accordance with the form prescribed by the Home Office on the Administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspection	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	589	26	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	242	25	—
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report)	211	15	—
Total	1,042	66	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORK- SHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Re-medied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	44	28	—	—
Want of Ventilation	4	4	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	4	4	—	—
Other Nuisances	32	30	—	—
Sanitary { insufficient	4	6	—	—
Accommo- { unsuitable or defective	19	9	—	—
dation { not separate for sexes	2	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in Part 3 of this report)	—	—	—	—
Total	109	82	—	—

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work	Outwork in Un-wholesome pre-mises, Sec. 108			Outwork in Infected Premises Secs. 109, 110		
	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions	Instances	Orders made (Sec. 110)	Prosecutions (Secs. 109, 110)
Wearing apparel—						
(1) making, etc. ...	3	3	—	—	—	—
(2) cleaning and washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upho'stery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	3	3	—	—	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year	Number
Bakehouses	33
Dressmakers	99
Laundries	21
Outworkers	325
Others	281
Total number of workshops on Register ...	759

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 (S. 133)	5
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (S. 5) {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ..	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	1
Other	—
Underground bakehouses (S.101)—	
Certificates granted during year	—
In use at the end of the year	26

House to House.—As a result of the house to house visitation 2,247 inspections were made, 1,967 notices served, and 1,435 complied with.

The special house-to-house inspection of certain streets in the borough continued throughout the year. The two temporary Sanitary Inspectors inspected 2,247 houses.

This work has not proceeded as quickly as it was anticipated owing to the resignation of the two Inspectors appointed, and the consequent periods which elapsed before the appointment of their successors.

In order to facilitate the inspection of the houses scheduled by the Council for house-to-house inspection, arrangements were made for the notices to be followed up by the District Sanitary Inspectors.

In many instances overcrowding and the illegal occupation of underground rooms was observed and dealt with.

Smoke Abatement.—During the year observations were kept in reference to black smoke emitted from the various factories, laundries, bakehouses, &c., situate in and adjoining the Borough. Twenty-five Intimation Notices were served. No summons was taken out.

Reports were submitted to the Public Health Committee in reference to the observations made as regards the following :—

Swan Laundry, Blythe Road.
H.B.C. Electricity Works, Fulham Palace Road.
Kensington Palace Laundry, Spring Vale Terrace.
Victoria Laundry, 10, Great Church Lane.
84, Shepherd's Bush Road.
134, Shepherd's Bush Road.
Ice Drome, Brook Green Road.
Balmoral Laundry, Becklow Road.
Lorne House Laundry, Becklow Road.
98, Goldhawk Road.
Rossiters Laundry, Becklow Road.
Nazareth House, Hammersmith Road.
Manbre & Garton, Winslow Road.
12, Goldhawk Road.
124, Askew Road.
J. Alexander & Son, Shepherd's Bush Market.
Popular Fisheries, Fulham Palace Road.
Shepherd's Bush Pavilion, Shepherd's Bush Green.
Post Office, Blythe Road.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—During the year the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, continued in operation, the District Inspectors being responsible for its administration in their respective districts.

Section I places the responsibility of ridding the premises of the pest upon the occupier, but this is somewhat difficult when dealing with tenement houses containing in some cases three or more families.

During the year several complaints were received with regard to rat infestation of premises. In each case an inspection was made and advice and instructions given. A supply of poison was given where necessary and in most cases satisfactory results have been obtained.

Old buildings often provide ideal accommodation for rats; hollow partitions, space between floors and ceilings and under basement flooring being used for nesting. It is a difficult matter to rid such premises of rats.

Generally speaking some improvement has been made, but it appears to me that no great advance will result until systematic attack is made upon the rodents in their chief breeding grounds, the sewers. Throughout the Borough, and I have no doubt throughout the whole of London, there exist old brick sewers swarming with rats, from which they emerge at night and enter dwellings and other premises.

National Rat Week was held in November, as in previous years. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries again urged local authorities to take action, and arrangements were made for the baiting of the sewers, through the agency of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Fifty-six lbs. of rat poison was laid in sewer manholes.

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor reports that in most cases the poison had disappeared. Traces of where

rats had been were discernible, and in some manholes dead rats were found lying on benching near where the poison had been placed.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The following premises and occupations have been kept under constant inspection throughout the year, and action taken where found to be necessary :—

Fried Fish Vendors.

Milk Vendors.

Ice Cream Vendors.

Slaughterhouses.

Full particulars and remarks regarding these premises are to be found in another part of the report.

Tenement Houses.—As a result of house to house inspection 673 premises have been registered as tenement houses under the London County Council By-laws relating to tenement houses.

Houses Let in Lodgings.—During the year no new houses were registered.

HOUSING ACT, 1925, SECTION 18.

Ten notices were served under the Regulations in respect of underground sleeping rooms.

VANS.

There are four caravans at the rear of No. 261, Latimer Road, used for living and sleeping purposes by eleven persons.

The average cubic capacity available for each person is 154 c. ft.

There are no regulations applicable to vans in this Borough on the question of overcrowding, and it is therefore difficult to deal with them from this point of view.

These are under constant supervision.

In Britannia Yard, off Wharf Road, there is one large caravan in which two adults sleep. A large wooden shed is used as a kitchen. No nuisance has been observed at the time of inspection.

In the Car Park opposite the White City Stadium there is always one large caravan occupied by two adults. Other vans park on this ground from time to time usually for short periods only. No nuisance has been observed at the time of inspection.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1928.

Ice Cream Vendors.—Section 29 requires all premises used for sale, storage or manufacture of ice cream, to be registered with the Sanitary Authority, and imposes penalties for use of any premises without being so registered.

Premises which are required to be registered under Factory and Workshop Acts and premises used as a hotel, restaurant or club are exempt.

The Act gives no power to the Sanitary Authority to refuse to register or to remove any premises from the register.

Proceedings must be taken under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, for breach of special regulations.

ICE CREAM VENDORS.

Registered under L.C.C. (G.P.) Act, 1928	...	127
Restaurants	... ..	18
Factories	... ..	3
		—
		148
		—

Schools.—The sanitary condition and water supply of the Schools is a matter which requires very little attention from the Public Health Department. The supervision of the schools is in the hands of the London County Council, but combined action has been taken when and where required, with a view to preventing the spread of infectious disease.

An arrangement exists whereby cases of Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox are notified by the Head Teacher to the Medical Officer of Health, at the same time as they inform the Divisional Superintendent.

These cases are followed up, and the premises are inspected with a view to any insanitary conditions being remedied. This form of co-ordination is carried out as far as possible under the present conditions.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—There are three factories in the Borough on which rag flock is used. The premises are kept under regular inspection.

No samples were taken during the year under review.

HOUSING.

Statistics.—Year 1931.

1.—*Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	10,591
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(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	23,775
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(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	144
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(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	260
---	-----

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
---	---

(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	4,467
--	-------

2.—*Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—*

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

3.—*Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*

(A) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

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

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners Nil

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 4,467

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after services of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 5,401

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

(C) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders... .. Nil

(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 5

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 1

(E) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

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

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners Nil

(b) By local authority in default of owners Nil

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... Nil

(F) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made ... Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit Nil

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made Nil

(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders... Nil

General Housing Conditions. — The houses in the Borough are mainly occupied by the artisan class. They are mostly houses of three and four stories let in flats and rooms.

The water closet accommodation, whilst conforming with the standard laid down for tenement houses, cannot be considered satisfactory, as in many instances two or more families use the same water closet. These premises were originally occupied by one family.

The rents charged for flats and rooms have increased considerably, so much so that I find on investigation that families are called upon to pay exorbitant rents, in many cases as much as 50 per cent. of the earnings being paid in this direction. This compares with 16 per cent. to 17 per cent. of the family income paid for rent in pre-war days.

This occurs in both Decontrolled and Controlled houses.

In the former, the owners have increased the rents of the houses or let the various floors in flats at higher rentals, whilst in the latter, the Superior Tenant has let rooms, both furnished and unfurnished, at rentals which enable them to retain two or three rooms rent free, and in many cases receive more rent than that paid to the owner.

It is realised that tenants could make application to the Courts under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1920-23, for an apportionment of rent in accordance with the Standard Rent, but through fear of ejection and unpleasant consequences refuse to take such action.

The result is that the spending power for food, clothing, etc., is so greatly reduced as to have a serious effect on the health of the family. I refer more particularly to this part of the question in a later part of my report—see page 11f.

I submit particulars of a few of the cases which have been brought to my knowledge and extracted from the reports of the officers of the Public Health Department.

HOUSES LET BY OWNERS.

"A" Owner lives on premises, keeps two rooms for own occupation.

Lets	Top flat	for	25/-	per week.
,,	Hall floor	,,	25/-	per week.
,,	One room	,,	10/6	per week.
,,	One room	,,	10/-	per week.
,,	One room	,,	11/-	per week.

Total rent from lettings 81/6 per week.

This house is freehold. Gross value £60 per annum.

" B " Owner not living on premises.

Lets	Basement	for	20/-	per week.
,,	Hall floor	,,	23/6	per week.
,,	First floor	,,	20/-	per week.
,,	Top floor	,,	16/-	per week.

Total rent from lettings 79/6 per week.

This house was originally let for 25/- per week. (Lower flat 13/-, upper flat 12/-).

" C " Owner not living on premises.

Lets	Basement front room	for	18/6	per week.
,,	Basement back room	,,	18/6	per week.
,,	Ground floor front room	,,	17/6	per week.
,,	Ground floor back room	,,	22/-	per week.
,,	First floor front room			
	and kitchen	,,	22/-	per week.
,,	First floor back room	,,	18/6	per week.
,,	Top floor front (South)	}	22/6	per week.
,,	Top floor back (North)			
,,	Top floor front (North)	}	14/-	per week.
,,	Top floor back (South)			

Total rent from lettings 163/6 per week.

This house is rated at £70 exclusive.

LETTING BY SUPERIOR TENANT.

“ D ” *Superior tenant retains three rooms.*

Lets four rooms	for	30/- per week.
„ two rooms	„	15/- per week.
„ one room	„	20/- per week.
„ one room	„	15/- per week.

Total rent from lettings 80/- per week.

Superior tent pays rent of £75 per annum, plus rates.

“ E ” *Superior tenant retains three rooms.*

Lets one room	for	10/- per week.
„ two rooms	„	12/- per week.

Total rent from lettings 22/- per week.

Superior tenant pays rent of 20/- per week.

“ F ” *Superior tenant retains four rooms.*

Lets two rooms	for	9/3 per week.
„ two rooms	„	15/- per week.

Total rent from lettings 24/3 per week.

Superior tenant pays rent of 21/2 per week.

“ G ” *Superior tenant retains two rooms.*

Lets one room	for	9/6 per week.
„ two rooms	„	13/9 per week.
„ two rooms	„	12/3 per week.
„ one room (F)	„	17/6 per week.
„ one room (F)	„	12/6 per week.
„ two rooms	„	9/- per week.

Total rent from lettings 74/6 per week.

Superior tenant pays 30/- per week, plus rates.

“ H ” *Superior tenant retains two rooms.*

Lets one room (F) for 7/- per week.

„ one room (F) „ 6/- per week.

„ one room (F) „ 8/- per week.

„ one room (F) „ 8/- per week.

Total rent from lettings 29/- per week.

Superior tenant pays 19/4 per week.

“ I ” *Superior tenant retains two rooms.*

Lets three rooms for 14/- per week.

„ one room (F) „ 12/- per week.

„ one room (F) „ 13/- per week.

„ one room (F) „ 6/- per week.

Total rent from lettings 45/- per week.

Superior tenant pays 25/- per week.

The above are only a few of the cases recored in the Department, but will suffice to show that the rents charged by both owners and superior tenants have been very greatly increased in the past few years.

Supply of Houses—Overcrowding.—For the past five years I have commented upon the overcrowding that exists in the Borough owing to the housing shortage.

Hundreds of applications for houses remain on the waiting list of the Council despite the fact that the list has been closed for a very long time.

Applications are being received in the Public Health Department daily. These are investigated, particulars obtained and a report sent to the Town Clerk for submission to the appropriate Committee.

The question is one of considerable difficulty and anxiety inasmuch as action must be taken to deal with cases found to be legally overcrowded. These are fortunately in the minority.

Action has been taken in some cases where the officers have been satisfied that the occupiers have not made any endeavour to find other accommodation.

It appears in some cases that the tenants do not desire to obtain other accommodation as it would mean an increase of rent.

There are, however, very many cases in which, although not legally overcrowded, the families are living under conditions prejudicial to their health—the standard laid down as to cubic capacity being a very low one.

Experience shows that parents with children have the greatest difficulty in obtaining better accommodation.

Those who are responsible for the letting of vacant rooms or houses are not willing to accept them as tenants.

Some large families have been refused accommodation on the County Council Estates as the rent they would be called upon to pay would mean too great a strain on the family resources.

Special consideration should be given to these cases and every endeavour made to provide houses and/or flats for their accommodation.

Fitness of Houses :—

(a) No difficulties have been experienced under the Public Health Act or under the Housing Acts.

(b) Certain houses have been scheduled for annual inspection under the Housing Consolidated Regulations. Two temporary Sanitary Inspectors are engaged on house-to-house inspection of a list of streets, approximately 6,000 houses.

(c) The water supply is through the Metropolitan Water Board. Very few houses have not an adequate internal water supply. (Notices are served where necessary under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, in the case of tenement houses.)

(d) In two instances blocks of cottages have common sanitary accommodation. These are being dealt with under the Council's Housing Schemes.

Unhealthy Areas.

5. A list of unhealthy areas has been prepared in connection with which it is proposed to take action during the next five years either as Clearance or Improvement Areas or by Closing Orders.

By-laws.

6. No special difficulties have been experienced in the enforcement of the by-laws relating to houses and houses let in lodgings.

Newly-Erected Houses.—Good progress has been made in the Southern Housing Scheme.

This scheme includes the demolition of a large insanitary area and the erection on the site of a number of blocks of working-class dwellings. These dwellings are similar to those erected by the Peabody Donation Fund, but with one important improvement, namely, they will be lighted by electricity, whereas those of the Peabody Trust are lighted by gas.

Fifty-seven Certificates were granted during the year under Section 48 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with regard to newly erected houses and flats having a proper and sufficient water supply.

Since the War, 3,611 houses and flats have been erected in the Borough, by the London County Council, the Hammersmith Borough Council and by private enterprise, for which Certificates have been granted (details as under).

Certificates granted with regard to water supply under Section 48 (Sub-sec. 2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>L.C.C. Estate.</i>	<i>H.B.C. Estate.</i>	<i>Private Enterprise.</i>
1920	188	18	Nil
1921	169	166	Nil
1922	384	354	Nil
1923	Nil	5	22
1924	Nil	42	40
1925	Nil	Nil	50
1926	Nil	Nil	202
1927	284	Nil	239
1928	500	Nil	187
1929	1	60	297
1930	Nil	56	90
1931	Nil	21	36
Totals	1,726	722	1,163

The premises have provided accommodation for approximately 18,055 persons, but despite this fact overcrowding is still in evidence.

At the moment of writing I am informed that there are upwards of 2,000 applications for houses still to be dealt with.

As I have already said in previous reports, overcrowding is probably the greatest factor in the propagation of all infectious diseases.

If the Housing conditions were ideal it is probable that all our infectious diseases would be very materially lessened and chronic infections such as Tuberculosis disappear.

Better housing is the first step towards a healthier nation and a reduction of the expenditure of such vast sums of money in the prevention and treatment of disease.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

The supervision of the food supplies of the community is one of the most important duties which devolve upon the Public Health Service.

On food, more than any other factor, does the health of a nation depend and, therefore, special care must be exercised to ensure that the purity of supplies to the consumer is above suspicion.

Milk Supply.—During the year 346 samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, the results of which are shown in a later part of this report. No samples were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

—During the year it was not necessary to serve a notice requiring the suspension of the sale of milk under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.

In two cases where infectious diseases occurred at the houses of milk roundsmen, the employers were advised to suspend the roundsmen for a period of seven days.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

The following is a list of the licences issued during the year under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923:—

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
(1) Producers' Licences to use the designation "Grade A"...	Nil
(2) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Certified" ...	7
(3) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)"—	
(a) Bottling Establishments	2
(b) Shops	12
(4) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Grade A"—	
(a) Bottling Establishments	Nil
(b) Shops	1
(5) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"—	
(a) Pasteurising Establishments	3
(b) Shops	6

Certification of Certain Food Products for Export to the Dominions.

In view of the requirements of the Food Laws in operation in the Dominions, the system of certification for food products which are derived from the flesh of cattle, sheep, swine or goats, or from game or poultry, and are prepared or packed in England and Wales for export to the Dominions, has been continued.

The Certifying Officer—usually the Medical Officer of Health—is required to keep himself informed, by personal inquiry and in other available ways, as to:—

- (1) The sanitary condition, structure and character of premises on which the food products are prepared, stored or packed, with special regard to the possibility of contamination of the food products at any stage.

- (2) The cleanliness and wholesomeness of the methods employed in preparing, storing or packing the food products.
- (3) The precautions taken to avoid the utilisation for food purposes of diseased, unsound or unwholesome material in any portion of the premises; and arrangements for the safe disposal of any material which, on account of disease, unsoundness, unwholesomeness, or for any other reason, is unfit for human food.

In the case of products derived from cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, the Certifying Officer must also satisfy himself that the animals from which the products are prepared have been subjected to an ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection and found free from disease and suitable for human food.

Where the products are prepared from animals slaughtered in the United Kingdom, the Certifying Officer before certifying as to Veterinary examination must be satisfied:—

- (a) That the animals were subjected to veterinary examination ante-mortem and post-mortem by an Officer of the Local Authority for which he himself acts; or
- (b) That the animals were slaughtered in a public abattoir under official veterinary inspection;

or he must be furnished by the applicant with a declaration signed by a qualified veterinary surgeon, appointed by the firm with the approval of the Certifying Officer, to the effect that an ante-mortem and post-mortem examination was made by him and that the animals so examined were found free from disease.

Where the products are prepared from material imported into the United Kingdom from overseas, the Certifying Officer must satisfy himself that the material was accompanied by a certificate as to ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection signed by an Official of the National Government of the country of origin, being a country whose certificates the Authorities are prepared to accept.

If the information obtained by the Certifying Officer is not, in his view, satisfactory, certification is to be withheld and the Certifying Officer must inform the Ministry forthwith.

The Certifying Officer will supply the Ministry of Health with such information as may be required in regard to the methods of inquiry, inspection and certification which have been adopted.

Meat.—With regard to meat inspection, this important commodity is kept under supervision by the Inspectors in charge of the districts.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, came into operation on the 1st day of April, 1925.

The provision of these Regulations, regarding the giving of notice to the local authority of the times of slaughter, has enabled arrangements to be made for the inspection of all carcasses of animals slaughtered in the local slaughterhouses.

I append the number of animals slaughtered and examined in the slaughterhouses during the year.

Lambs	...	...	...	...	551
Sheep	...	...	...	...	405
Calves	...	...	...	...	12
Beasts	...	...	...	...	15
Pigs	...	...	...	...	102
Total					1,085

The following is a list of Unsound Food found during the Inspection of the Carcasses of Animals Slaughtered in the Local Slaughterhouses.

Description.	Disease.	Approximate Weight.
2 Lamb's livers	Fluke	2½ lbs.
1 Lamb's liver	Strongylus Rufescens	1½ "
1 Lamb's lungs	Congestion	1½ "
1 Sheep's liver	Strongylus Rufescens	2½ "
1 Bullock's spleen	Congestion	2½ "
1 Lamb's liver	Strongylus Rufescens	1½ "
1 Lamb's lungs	"	1½ "
1 Lamb's lungs	Congestion	1½ "
1 Lamb's liver	Cavernous Angioma	1½ "
1 Heifer's head	Tuberculosis	24 "
1 Heifer's lungs	"	8 "
1 Pig's head and collar	"	9 "
1 Pig's heart	Pericarditis	½ "
3 Pig's messenteries	Tuberculosis	2½ "
1 Heifer's spleen	Congestion	2 "
1 Heifer's liver	Distoma Hepaticum	14 "
1 Bullock's liver	Multiple Abscesses	14 "
2 Pig's livers	Milk Spots	6 "

The protection of meat and the provision of glass fronts to shops has been a question to which some careful study has been given, as it is not possible to deal with stalls and shops on the same lines.

In most cases the owners of butcher shops have readily complied with the suggestions made for the protection of the meat, but in the case of stalls, the provision of glass fronts is impracticable.

Side screens are used and as much protection is called for as is considered reasonable, due regard being paid to the circumstances of each individual case.

No application has been received for the stamping of carcasses examined by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Licensed Slaughterhouses.—At the annual licensing of slaughterhouses in October, I received notices from seven licensees of their intention to make application to the London County Council for the renewal of their licences.

At the Special Session at the London County Council the licences were granted.

The following is a list of the slaughterhouses in the Borough:—

Premises.	Name of Licensee
185 Uxbridge Road ...	John Mullet Allwright
40 Goldhawk Road ...	Andrew G. Hedges
138 Goldhawk Road ...	William Henry Keith and Henry George Larkin
247 Goldhawk Road ...	Arthur William Godfrey
55 Dalling Road ...	Arthur Clapson
65 King Street ...	Richard Norman Hammett
341 King Street ...	Stanley Brooks Midwinter

The Dairies, Milkshops, Ice Cream Vendors, Restaurants and Food Shops have been kept under systematic inspection by your Inspectors.

The following table gives a summary of the work relating to milk premises, slaughterhouses and ice cream premises:—

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PREMISES.					Number of inspections 1931	Number of notices 1931	Number of prosecutions 1931
	On register in 1920.	On register at end of 1930	Added in 1931	Re-moved in 1931	On register at end of 1931			
Milk premises	128	103	15	1	117	1,075	17	nil
Slaughter-houses.	7	7	—	—	7	326	nil	nil
Poultry Slaughter-houses.	—	2	—	—	2	34	1	nil
Ice Cream premises	162	132	28	26	127	256	nil	3

Markets.—There are three markets in the Borough, situate in Bradmore Lane, Approach Road and Norland Road. These markets have been the subject of much inspection during the year, both by the District Inspector concerned and the Inspector carrying out the requirements of the Food and Drugs Acts.

Many of the stalls in the Railway Approach Market are constructed so as to form lock-ups when business for the day is finished and thereby provide a means of storage for all unsold food.

In other instances, Bradmore and Norland Markets, wheelbarrows form the structure, and these are wheeled to and from the markets, morning and evening, the food being stored under various conditions.

Street Trading.—The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1927, made provision for the Licensing of Street Traders which came into operation on the 1st November, 1927.

This Act provided that “it shall not be lawful for any person to sell or expose or offer for sale any article or thing from or upon any barrow cart stall or other recep-

tacle occupying a stationary position at a place in the carriageway or footway of any street in any metropolitan borough without a licence from the borough council authorising him so to do." Provided that this section shall not apply to any person selling or exposing or offering for sale any article or thing from or upon any barrow cart stall or other receptacle which he ordinarily moves from place to place in pursuit of and while conducting his trade.

During the year 120 licences were issued to street traders.

All premises used for the storage of food, clothing, &c., are inspected and reported upon by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Notices are served where the conditions are not satisfactory, and the licences are withheld until the necessary works have been carried out.

Reports on storage premises in adjoining boroughs have been obtained through the Medical Officers of Health, whilst reports on similar premises in this Borough have been furnished to the Medical Officers of Health concerned.

Fried-fish Shops.—The fried-fish shops are regularly and constantly inspected for the purpose of ensuring conformity with the Bye-laws made by the London County Council. At the same time a careful look-out is kept on the condition of the fish.

Bakehouses.—One new bakehouse was opened during the year, whilst the use of one bakehouse was discontinued.

The 45 bakehouses in use in the Borough have been regularly inspected during the year. Fifteen notices were served relating to various defects, and complied with.

It was necessary to apply for a summon against a Baker whose bakehouse was found not to be in conformity with the Act.

The following is a list of bakehouses in the Borough:—

Address.	Name.
No. 1 DISTRICT.	
† Cadby Hall, Hammersmith Road...	J. Lyons & Co.
* 7 Shepherd's Bush Road ...	Not in use
* 13 Shepherd's Bush Green ..	Not in use
* 60 Richmond Road ...	C. W. Tompkins
* 1 Masbro Road ...	W. A. Maclen
* 67 Ditto ...	G. Dunsby
* 87 Ditto ...	Not in use
* 6 Beaconsfield Terrace ...	Not in use
†* 98 Blythe Road ...	Miss Schofield
* 47 Milson Road ...	Not in use
No. 2 DISTRICT.	
† 65 Bridge Road ...	Not in use
2 Crisp Road ...	Mrs. C. R. Gottig
* 82 Great Church Lane ...	E. Galey
† Great Church Lane ...	Fullers, Ltd
†* 134 Shepherd's Bush Road ...	F. Oliver
†* 84 Ditto ...	F. R. Ries
* 94 Ditto ...	Not in use
* 75 Blythe Road ...	F. Oliver
* 31 Goldhawk Road ...	F. Oliver
† 213 Hammersmith Road ...	F. Hayes
88 Queen Street ...	Not in use
No. 3 DISTRICT.	
* 77 Brackenbury Road ...	Not in use
† 1 The Grove ...	Palmer's Stores, Ltd.
†* 33 Glenthorne Road ...	Plumridge Bros.
†* 1 Aldensley Road ...	H. A. Roberts, Ltd.
†* 85 The Grove ...	R. Pearson
* 17 Kilmarsh Road ...	Not in use
70 Glenthorne Road ...	Ditto
24 Bradmore Park Road ...	T. Miller
† 28 King Street (rear of) ...	L. E. Jolly
No. 4 DISTRICT.	
16 Black Lion Lane ...	Not in use
93 Ditto ..	G. Banham
†* 102 Dalling Road ...	Plumridge Bros.
* 192 Ditto ...	Not in use
† 1 Eyot Gardens ...	J. R. Chibnall, Ltd.
† 258 King Street ...	Miller & Son
† 316 Ditto ...	B. Samels
† 348 Ditto ...	Not in use
†* 11 Lamington Street ...	H. A. Roberts, Ltd
10 Upper Mall ..	Not in use
7 St. Peters Road ...	E. Gent
1a, Hammersmith Terrace ...	Mrs. Jackson

* Underground.

† Factory.

Address.				Name.
No. 5 DISTRICT.				
†*	128	Askew Road	...	G. Ingle
†	74	Ditto	...	J. Auer
†*	167	Ditto	...	F. J. Lockwood
†	104	Ditto	...	D. Miller
	121	Ditto	...	Not in use
	41	Gayford Road	...	Ditto
No. 6 DISTRICT.				
†*	74	Goldhawk Road	...	H. Crisp
†	88	Ditto	...	H. Crisp
*	106	Ditto	...	F. & A. Posford
	166	Ditto	...	H. & G. Curran
*	242	Ditto	...	Plumridge Bros.
†*	75	Uxbridge Road	...	Not in use
†*	125	Ditto	...	A. B. Hemmings Ltd.
*	55	Melina Road	...	J. Tame
No. 7 DISTRICT.				
†*	216	Uxbridge Road	...	L. W. Jenkins
†	410	Ditto	...	A. Hauser
No. 8 DISTRICT.				
†*	126	Uxbridge Road	...	Not in use
†*	132	Ditto	...	Not in use
†*	831	Harrow Road	...	H. T. Rogers
†*	39	St. Ann's Road	...	E. Tomlin
†*	16	North Pole Road	...	G. Glanville
†*	32	Norland Road	...	N. Stone
*	2	Hunt Street	...	Not in use
	104	Latimer Road	...	Ditto
		Sunya House, Scrubs Lane...	...	Bee Bee Biscuits Ltd.
* Underground				† Factory

UN SOUND FOOD.

A quantity of walnuts (15 lbs. 9 ozs.) were seized from a fruiterer's shop, Hammersmith Metropolitan Railway, and submitted to the Magistrate at the West London Police Court, who condemned them as unfit for food and gave an Order for their destruction.

The summons was dismissed with £7 7s. 0d. costs.

In May, 133 lemons were seized from a fruiterers in Queen Street, Hammersmith, and submitted to the Magistrate at the West London Police Court, who condemned the same and gave an Order for their destruction.

A summons was issued, when the Magistrate imposed a fine of £5 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.

In July, seven baskets of raspberries, each containing 2 lbs., were seized from a fruiterer's shop, Hammersmith Metropolitan Railway Station, and submitted to the Magistrate at the West London Police Court, who condemned the same and gave an Order for their destruction.

A summons was issued, when a penalty of £2 was imposed.

In October, four bushels of pears were seized, two bushels from a stall in Norland Market and two bushels from a stall in Shepherds Bush Market. Both stalls were owned by the same man.

The pears were submitted to a Justice of the Peace, who condemned the same and gave an Order for their destruction.

Two summonses were issued, when fines of 10s. were imposed in each case.

In September, the Sanitary Inspector reported that whilst inspecting a butcher's shop in King Street, a consignment of six pigs arrived by carrier.

The carcasses were deposited in the food preparation room at the rear of the shop, weighed and hung up.

He examined the pigs and in two of them found tubercle deposits in the sub-maxillary glands. The heads were seized and submitted to a Magistrate, who condemned the same and gave an Order for their destruction.

The carman who delivered the carcasses stated they had been slaughtered at a farm near Newbury, where there was a licensed slaughterhouse, but did not know whether or not they had been examined by an Inspector of the local authority.

A communication was accordingly addressed to the Medical Officer of Health for the District informing him of the facts and inquiring if notice of intention to slaughter had been given under the Public Health (Meat) Regula-

tions, 1924, and whether the carcasses had been inspected prior to removal from the slaughterhouse.

It transpired that the pigs had been slaughtered in a licensed slaughterhouse in which large numbers of "porkers" are killed for the London market. They had been killed within the notified hours of regular slaughtering, but were not seen by the Sanitary Inspector.

No notice was given under Section 9 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, as the slaughtermen stated they saw no signs of disease in any of the pigs slaughtered that day.

The glands of the carcasses are not cut into as a routine procedure; diseased glands, unless obviously enlarged, would not be detected.

It appears that the inspection of carcasses in rural areas is not regularly carried out, owing to the large areas the Sanitary Inspectors have to cover.

The position is one, therefore, that calls very strongly for the provision of public abattoirs with the prohibition of slaughtering elsewhere. Many difficulties would probably have to be surmounted in the establishment of such a system, but, nevertheless, every possible step should be taken to prevent diseased meat from reaching the public.

The following is a list of unsound food condemned during the year:—

Commodity.	Condition.	Result.
45 tins Clotted Cream	Decomposed	Surrendered
40 lbs. Skate	ditto	ditto
41 lbs. Walnuts	ditto	ditto
1 box Haddocks	ditto	ditto
1 trunk Haddocks	ditto	ditto
1 box Sprats (about 2½ stone) ...	ditto	ditto
15 Turkeys (97 lbs.)... ..	ditto	ditto
Turkeys (31 lbs.)... ..	ditto	ditto

FOOD POISONING.

No case of food poisoning was brought to my notice during the year.

CLINICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

The clinical examination of food is carried out by the Public Analyst at the Laboratories, Royal Dental Hospital, Leicester Square.

Six hundred and twelve samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were examined during the year.

Over 50 per cent. of the articles analysed were milk samples.

The bacteriological examination of food is carried out by the Pathologist of the West London Hospital.

In the case of food poisoning specimens are sent to the Ministry of Health.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

During the twelve months 612 samples of food and drugs were submitted for examination. The number of adulterated samples is one more than that of last year, whilst the number of inferior samples, where actual adulteration could not be certified, was 19 this year as against 32 in 1930.

In Table I are given the numbers of samples received under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act during the several quarters of the year, together with the numbers classified as genuine, inferior and adulterated. Of the total number examined 585 were reported as genuine, 8 as adulterated, whilst 19 were of inferior quality.

TABLE I.

Samples received.	Genuine.	Inferior.	Adulterated.	Total.
Quarter ending March 31st	144	4	2	150
" " June 30th	142	8	Nil	150
" " Sept. 30th	141	6	3	150
" " Dec. 31st	158	1	3	162
Totals ...	585	19	8	612

In Table II will be found a statement of the number and nature of the various articles examined during the year.

TABLE II.

Article.	No. of Samples exam- ined.	Result of Examination.		
		Genuine.	Inferior.	Adulter- ated.
Ammon. Quinine	4	4	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	3	3	—	—
Barley	1	1	—	—
Brawn	6	6	—	—
Butter	48	47	—	1
Camphorated Oil	4	3	—	1
Castor Oil	4	4	—	—
Cheese	1	—	1	—
Cheese and Tomato Paste	1	1	—	—
Chicken Roll	1	1	—	—
Chicken and Ham Roll	1	1	—	—
Cocoa	11	11	—	—
Coffee	3	3	—	—
Confectionery	4	4	—	—
Cream	12	12	—	—
Epsom Salts	4	4	—	—
Eucalyptus Oil	4	4	—	—
Fish Paste	8	8	—	—
Fruit, dried	14	13	—	1
Fruit, tinned	4	4	—	—
Herring Roes	1	1	—	—
Honey	2	2	—	—
Jam	5	5	—	—
Lard	8	8	—	—
Lemon Cheese	2	2	—	—
Lemon Squash	2	2	—	—
Margarine	12	12	—	—
Marmalade	5	5	—	—
Meat Paste	3	3	—	—
„ Pie	2	2	—	—
Milk	346	324	18	4
„ Condensed	23	23	—	—
Mincemeat	2	2	—	—
Olive Oil	8	8	—	—
Pepper	6	6	—	—
Rice	5	5	—	—
Sago	1	1	—	—
Sauce	2	2	—	—
Sausages	17	17	—	—
Seidlitz Powder	2	2	—	—
Semolina	2	2	—	—
Tea	4	4	—	—
Veal and Ham Loaf	1	1	—	—
Vegetables, tinned	6	6	—	—
Vinegar, Malt	1	1	—	—
Whisky	5	4	—	1
Wine Jelly	1	1	—	—
Totals	612	585	19	8

MILK.

During the year 346 samples of milk were examined and of these, 324 were reported as genuine, 18 as inferior and 4 as adulterated. All of the inferior samples were poor in fat, whilst those adversely reported upon contained added water, the amounts found being 3, 2, 1, and 1 per cent. respectively.

The following Table gives the average composition of the milk calculated on the total number of samples taken in the Borough during the four quarters of the year :—

TABLE III.

—				Fat.	Non-fatty Solids.	Water.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Quarter ending	March 31st	...		3·71	8·85	87·44
"	June 30th	...		3·78	8·89	87·33
"	Sept. 30th	...		3·72	8·84	87·44
"	Dec. 31st	...		3·80	8·86	87·34
Average for the year ...				3·75	8·86	87·39

These figures represent milk of fair average quality for the whole year.

CONDENSED MILK.

Twenty-three condensed milks were specially examined for compliance or otherwise with the requirements of the Condensed Milk Regulations. They were all found to fulfil these requirements, both in respect of composition and in regard to the volume of milk yielded on dilution.

CREAM.

Four samples of cream and eight of tinned cream analysed during the year were all free from preservatives, colouring matter and other foreign substances. The tinned samples were free from metallic contamination.

BUTTER, MARGARINE, LARD.

Forty-eight samples of butter, twelve of margarine and eight of lard were examined. All of these proved to be

genuine with the exception of a butter, which contained 16·2 per cent. of water, *i.e.*, 0·2 per cent. above the maximum allowed.

MEAT AND FISH PREPARATIONS.

The meat and fish preparations examined this year comprised the following :—

Brawn	...	...	...	...	6 samples
Chicken Roll	...	...	...	...	1 sample
Chicken and Ham Roll	...	...	...	...	1 "
Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	8 samples
Herring Roes	...	...	...	...	1 sample
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	3 samples
Meat Pie	...	...	...	...	2 "
Sausages	...	...	...	...	17 "
Veal and Ham Loaf	...	...	...	...	1 sample

All of these were genuine, preservatives being absent from all except one sample of sausages, which contained 128 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, an amount within the permitted limit.

A specimen of anchovy paste was sealed by the manufacturers in an unusual way. Over the paste was a layer of paraffin wax, with a paper seal pasted over the glass container. This form of seal is undesirable inasmuch as the wax does not stick tightly to the glass and thus does not form an efficient barrier against bacterial contamination; moreover, particles of the paraffin wax may become detached and eaten.

CONSERVES, VEGETABLES, FRUIT, &c.

The samples falling under this head number forty, and include tinned peas, tinned tomatoes, tinned fruit, dried fruit, jam, marmalade, lemon cheese, mincemeat and honey. The tinned articles were commendably free from metallic contamination, and preservatives were absent from all but four cases of dried fruit. In these, amounts of sulphur dioxide preservatives were found respectively equal to 256, 706, 1,193 and 2,607 parts of sulphur dioxide per million. The last is 607 parts per million in excess of the maximum allowance for the article—dried apricots—and this sample was therefore reported adulterated.

COCOA, COFFEE, TEA.

Eleven specimens of cocoa, three of coffee and four of tea were genuine. Tests for arsenical contamination in the cocoas gave negative results.

FARINACEOUS FOODS.

A specimen of barley, five of rice, one of sago and two of semolina were genuine. Two rices showed evidence of "polishing" with talc, but the amount of foreign mineral matter did not exceed the limit of 0·5 per cent. usually allowed.

CONDIMENTS, &c.

Eight specimens of olive oil, six of pepper, two of sauce and one of malt vinegar were examined, and in no case was adulteration detected.

CORDIALS AND SPIRITS.

Two samples of lemon squash contained sulphur dioxide within the permitted limit of 350 parts per million, the amount found being 64 parts per million in each case.

Of five samples of whisky, one was 35·3 degrees under proof, *i.e.*, 0·3 degree more than the limit of dilution permitted by the Act, and was on this account reported adulterated. Of those passed as genuine, three reached the limit of dilution and only one was reasonably well above strength.

DRUGS.

The drugs examined during the year included the following :—

Ammoniated Quinine	...	...	4	samples
Aspirin Tablets	...	...	3	"
Camphorated Oil	...	...	4	"
Castor Oil	...	...	4	"
Epsom Salts	...	...	4	"
Eucalyptus Oil	...	...	4	"
Seidlitz Powder	...	...	2	"

All of these complied with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia with the exception of one specimen of camphorated oil. The latter contained only 19·5 per cent. of camphor in place of the 20 per cent. of the Pharmacopœia formula.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Of the articles enumerated in Table II not already dealt with in detail only a few require special mention. Among these was a sample of cream cheese reported inferior on

account of its containing only 22·5 per cent. of fat, whereas cream cheese should contain at least 40 per cent. of fat, though there is no legal standard for this at present.

Four samples of sweets were passed as genuine. One of these was reputed to have caused sickness in children who had eaten some of it, and was specially examined for metallic and other poisonous substances. Nothing of a toxic nature could be found, and it is probable that the coconut present in it was somewhat rancid.

A sample of a proprietary brand of "wine jelly" gave evidence of the presence of a small amount of alcohol. This might have been due to the actual addition of wine, or merely to spirit present in any fruit essence used for flavouring the jelly.

In addition to articles taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act a sample of water from the First Class Swimming Bath at Lime Grove was analysed. This complied with the specifications as to purity.

The following Table shows the action taken on adulterated samples and other infringements of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act:—

TABLE IV.

Sample No.	Article.	Adulteration.	Action.	Result.
868	Milk ...	3 % added water	Letter of warn- ing	
996	do.	2 % added water	do.	—
173	do.	1 % added water	do.	
271	Butter ...	16·2 % water	do.	—
311	Apricots (dried)	2,607 parts of Sul- phur dioxide per million	do.	—
329	Milk ..	1 % added water	do.	—
457	Camphor- ated Oil	Contained only 19·5 % Camphor	do.	—
479	Whiskey ...	35·3° under proof	do.	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases.—There were, omitting tuberculosis, 1,515 cases reported as due to notifiable infectious diseases in the Borough, against 1,196 in the previous year. There were also reported 442 cases of infectious diseases that were not notifiable, against 2,124 in the previous year; 178 of these were Measles, and 264 Whooping Cough.

The increase in the number of notifiable cases is due to notification of Chickenpox.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified was 239 against 250 in the previous year.

BACTERIOLOGY.

The following bacteriological examinations were made on behalf of the Council:—

Material from cases of suspected Diphtheria—				
True Diphtheria bacillus isolated	...	...	...	132
Negative results	...	...	...	1,308
Sputa from cases of suspected Tuberculosis—				
Tubercle bacillus found	...	...	...	74
Tubercle bacillus not found	...	...	...	407
Blood from cases of suspected Fever—				
Widal or Typhoid reaction obtained	...	...	...	—
Widal or Typhoid reaction not obtained	...	...	...	6
Stools (for Tuberculosis), Negative	...	...	...	5
Urine (8.5.31 and 28.9.31)	...	...	...	5
Spleen	...	...	...	1
Grand Total				1,934

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1931.

TABLE IV.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED								Total cases notified in each Ward							TOTAL CASES RE- MOVED TO HOSPITAL
	At all Ages								S'th Ward 1	Centre		North				
		Under 1	1 & under 5 Years	5 & under 15 Years	15 & under 25 Years	25 & under 45 Years	45 & under 65 Years	65 and upwards		Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	
Smallpox	49	..	9	27	3	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	45	4	..	49
Cholera (C) Plague (P) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	228	6	76	108	25	11	2	..	33	41	31	11	45	36	31	228
Erysipelas	48	2	2	3	6	12	14	9	4	2	5	3	9	18	7	24
Scarlet Fever	280	1	86	150	31	11	1	..	25	28	55	12	32	71	57	273
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	30	..	..	..	20	10	..	..	7	2	8	4	3	4	2	24
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	9	3	2	..	3	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	2	1	..	9
Polio-myelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	2	1	3	2	8
Anthrax .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	141	10	20	12	18	39	28	14	18	22	23	6	23	28	21	70
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
TOTALS																

TUBERCULOSIS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	183	..	..	5	53	78	44	3	20	40	19	10	30	44	20
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	56	2	8	15	14	10	7	..	14	7	10	1	6	16	2
TOTALS	239	2	8	20	67	88	51	3	34	47	29	11	36	60	22

Deaths from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.—

The total number of deaths of residents registered from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 38 against 89 in the previous year. The deaths of residents last year from these diseases were equal to 23 per 1,000 of the total deaths of residents registered and were at the rate of 0.3 deaths per 1,000 persons living.

The following table shows the deaths of residents registered from the seven principal zymotic diseases which occurred in the ten years, 1922 to 1931 :—

Year.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea and Cholera.	Total.
1922	0	36	11	49	40	4	18	158
1923	0	6	2	20	10	2	31	71
1924	0	35	4	17	16	1	15	88
1925	0	6	3	12	32	3	35	91
1926	0	24	2	14	11	0	28	80
1927	0	2	1	11	4	0	28	46
1928	0	23	3	5	5	2	33	71
1929	0	2	0	5	41	2	19	69
1930	0	31	3	21	9	1	24	89
1931	0	0	2	6	7	0	23	38
Average last 10 yrs.	0	16	3	17	17	2	25	80

It will be seen from the preceding table that the total number of deaths from these zymotic diseases last year was equal to the average number registered in the last ten years.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1931.

DISEASE.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths.
Smallpox	49	49	—
Diphtheria	228	228	—
Erysipelas	48	24	—
Scarlet Fever	280	273	—
Enteric Fever	1	1	2
Puerperal Fever	5	4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	30	24	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	9	9	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	13	8	—
Pneumonia	141	70	132
Malaria... ..	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	2	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Chickenpox	707	18	—
TOTALS	1,515	712	150

Smallpox.—The epidemic of smallpox reported in my previous Annual Report continued during the months of January and February.

During this period 49 cases were notified.

The infection continued to be of a mild character and no deaths resulted therefrom.

No further cases have occurred in the Borough, although the epidemic has continued in the East part of London in a lesser degree.

Many suspicious cases have been visited on the request of medical practitioners, but on investigation proved to be chickenpox.

Cholera.—No case was reported as due to Cholera, against no case in the previous year.

Plague.—No case was reported as due to Plague, against no case in the previous year.

Diphtheria and Diphtheritic Membranous Croup.—Two hundred and twenty-eight cases were reported as due to Diphtheria or Diphtheritic Membranous Croup against 284 cases in the previous year. All cases were treated at the Isolation Hospitals. Six deaths were registered. The mortality rate on the cases reported was 2.6 per cent. The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the Borough, and only in a few instances was it possible to determine accurately the source of infection.

Anti-toxin.—During the year a supply of Anti-toxin was kept in the Public Health Department for the use of Medical Practitioners attending patients residing in the Borough.

No difficulty was experienced in removing cases to Hospital, the accommodation available being adequate for the number of cases.

Scarlet Fever.—Two hundred and eighty cases were notified as due to Scarlet Fever, against four hundred and ninety-eight in the previous year. Two hundred and seventy-three cases were treated at the Isolation Hospitals,

and seven at the homes of the patients. Two deaths were registered. The mortality rate was 0·7 per cent.

Enteric Fever.—One case was reported as due to Enteric Fever, against six cases in the previous year. The case was treated at the Hammersmith Hospital. No death was registered.

Erysipelas.—Forty-eight cases were reported as due to Erysipelas, against sixty-three cases in the previous year. Twenty-four cases were treated at the homes of the patients, seven at the Hammersmith Hospital, seven at St. Charles' Hospital, three at the London County Council Isolation Hospitals, two at the West London Hospital, one at St. Stephen's Hospital, one at the Fulham Hospital, one at the Hospital for Sick Children, one at St. John's Hospital, and one at St. Mary's Hospital. No death was registered.

Typhus Fever.—No case was reported as due to Typhus Fever, against no case in the previous year.

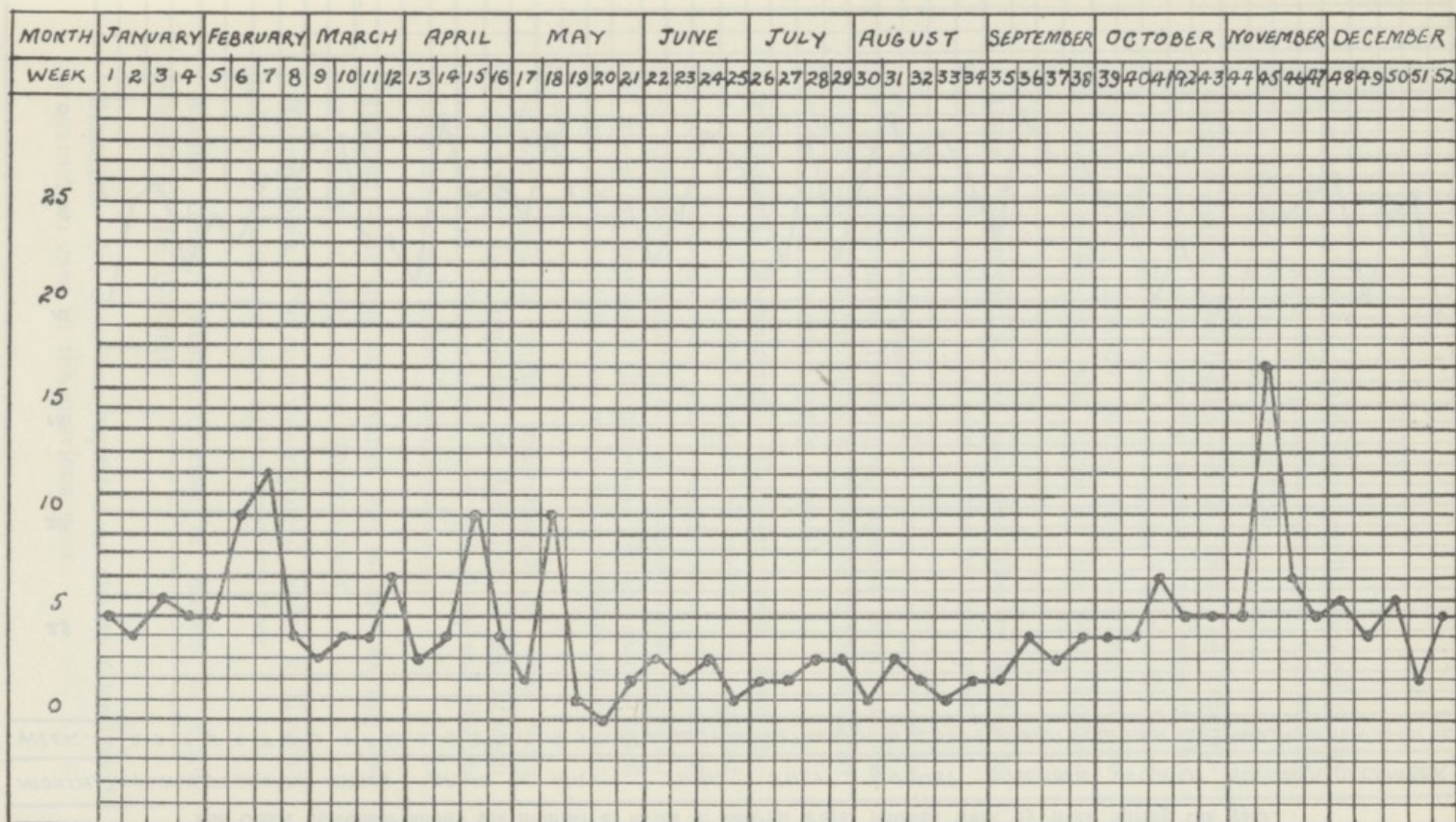
Relapsing Fever.—No case was reported as due to Relapsing Fever, against no case in the previous year.

Continued Fever.—No case was reported as due to Continued Fever, against no case in the previous year.

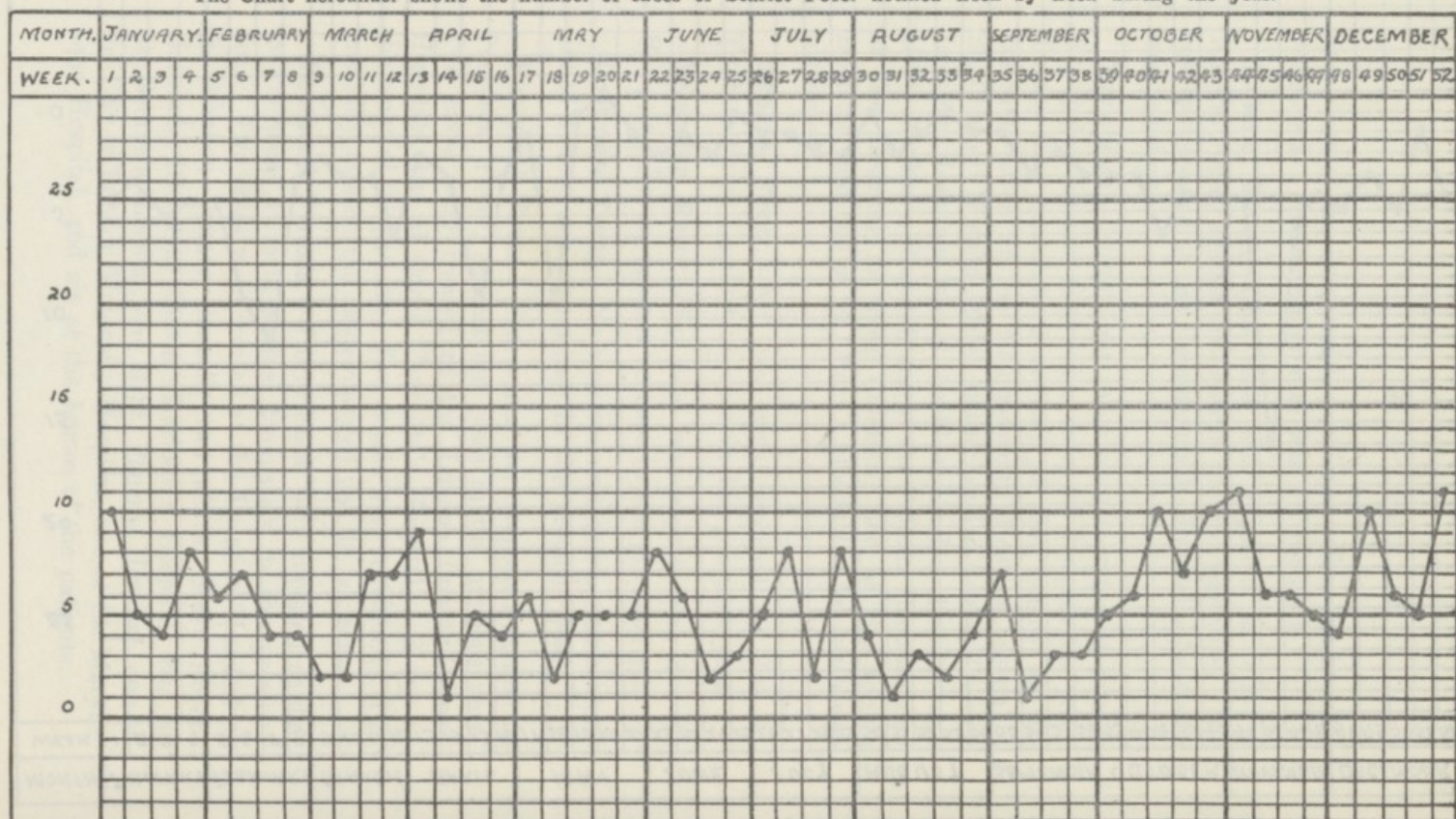
Puerperal Fever.—Five cases were reported as due to Puerperal Fever, against ten cases in the previous year. Two cases were treated at the London County Council Hospitals, two at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and one at the home of the patient. Two deaths were registered. The mortality rate on the cases reported was 40 per cent.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Thirty cases were reported as due to Puerperal Pyrexia against twenty-six in the previous year. Two cases were treated at the Isolation Hospital of the London County Council, two at St. Mary Abbots Hospital, fifteen at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, two at St. George's Hospital, one at St. Pancras Hospital, one at the City of London Maternity Hospital, one at St. Marylebone Hospital, and six at the homes of the patients.

The Chart hereunder shows the number of cases of Diphtheria notified week by week during the year.



The Chart hereunder shows the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified week by week during the year.



In one case a medical practitioner availed himself of the services of the obstetric specialists provided for in the scheme adopted by the Council in 1926.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Nine cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were reported against three cases in the previous year. Three cases were treated at the Isolation Hospitals of the London County Council, three at the Hammersmith Hospital and three at the West London Hospital.

Acute Polio-myelitis.—No case was reported as due to Polio-myelitis, against one case in the previous year.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Two cases were reported as due to Encephalitis Lethargica, against four in the previous year. The two cases were treated in the Isolation Hospitals of the London County Council.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Thirteen cases were reported as due to Ophthalmia Neonatorum, against fourteen in the previous year. Seven cases were treated at St. Margaret's Hospital, one at Hammersmith Hospital, and five at the homes of the patients. In the cases treated at home arrangements were made for a nurse to attend the patient.

Sixteen cases of slight inflammation of eyes were reported by the Inspector of Midwives of the London County Council. These cases were visited by the Health Visitors and action taken where necessary.

Anthrax.—No case of Anthrax was notified during the year, against no case in the previous year.

Hydrophobia.—No case was reported as due to Hydrophobia, as against no case in the previous year.

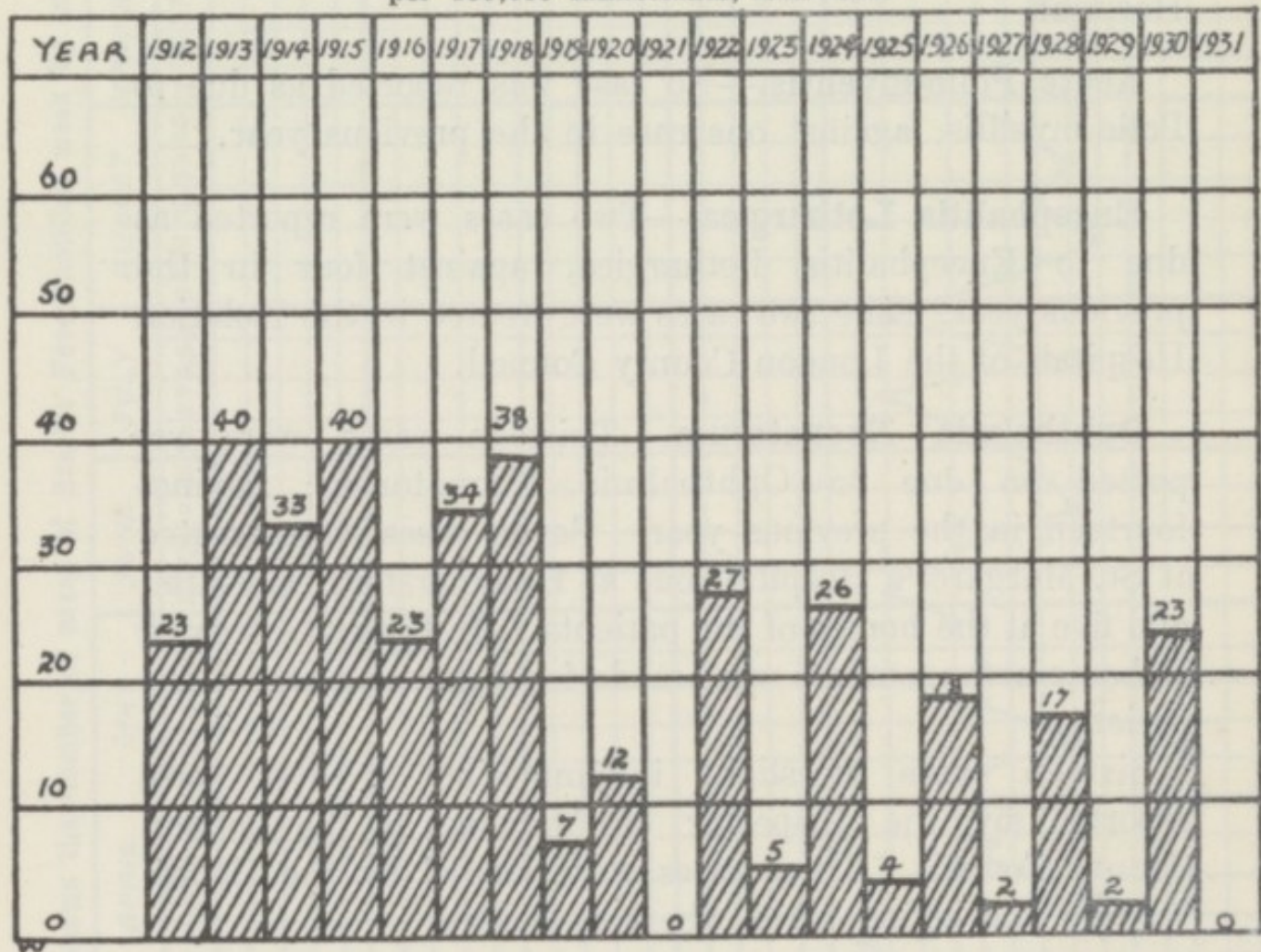
Rabies Order, 1919.—No case of Rabies in dogs occurred in the Borough.

Glanders.—No case was reported as due to Glanders, as against no case in the previous year.

Measles and German Measles.—One hundred and seventy-eight cases of Measles and German Measles were notified against fourteen hundred and eighty-six in the previous year.

Thirty-three cases were treated in the Hospitals of the London County Council. No death was registered.

The following Chart shows the number of Deaths from Measles per 100,000 inhabitants, 1912-1931.



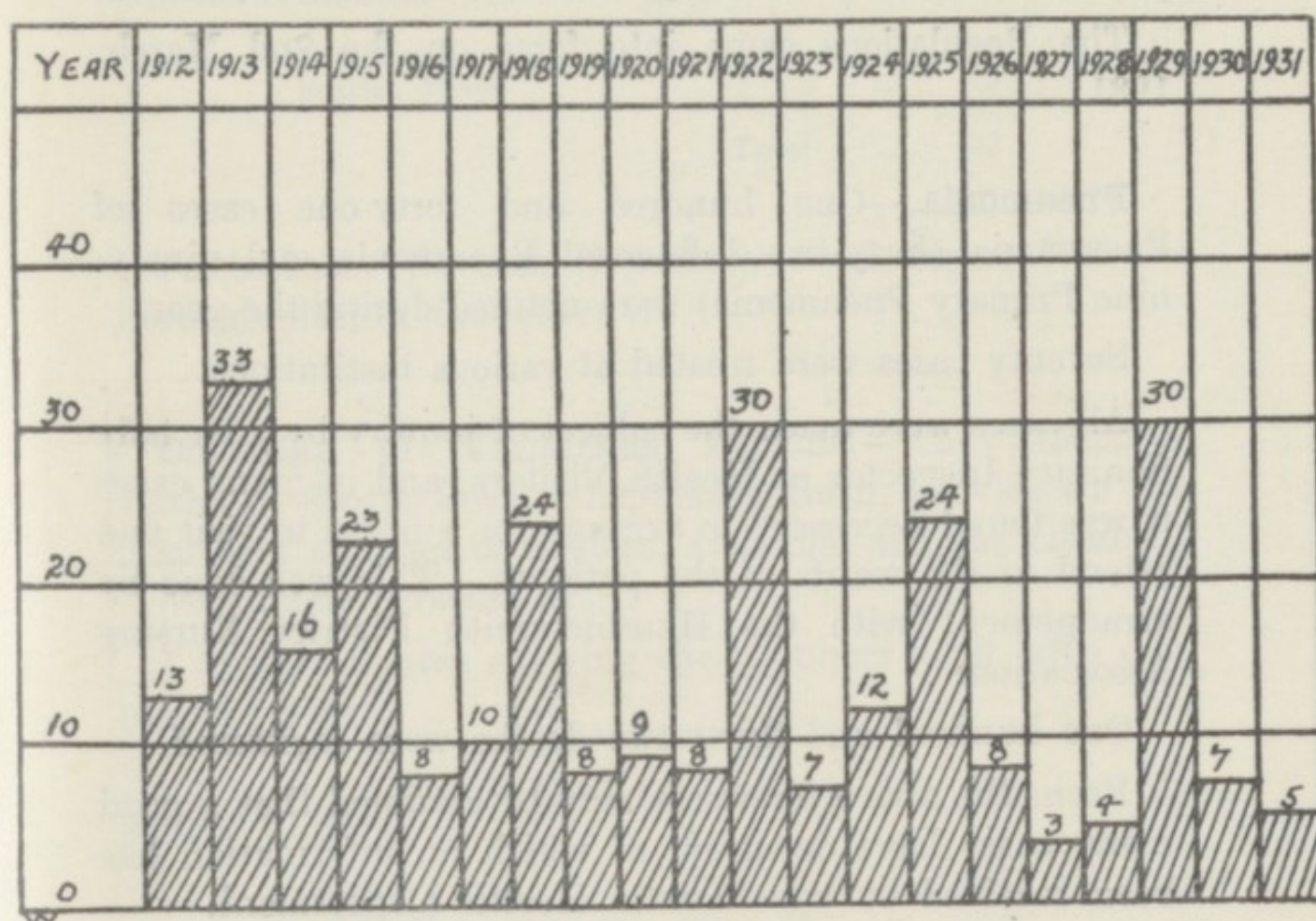
Whooping Cough.—Two hundred and sixty-four cases of Whooping Cough were reported, against two hundred and six in the previous year.

Seven deaths were registered.

Sixty cases were removed to hospital, two hundred and four being treated at home.

I have received, as heretofore, information as to cases from the Head Teachers of the Schools of the London County Council.

The following Chart shows the number of Deaths from Whooping-Cough per 100,000 inhabitants, 1912-1931



The homes of the patients were visited by your Inspectors, and the parents advised as to the precautions that should be taken.

Chicken Pox.—Seven hundred and seven cases of Chicken Pox were reported, against four hundred and thirty-two in the previous year. Eighteen cases were removed to hospital.

In every case the premises were visited by one of your Inspectors and the parents advised as to the precautions necessary.

In view of the prevalence of smallpox and the mild form thereof, the Council made representations to the Ministry of Health pointing out the advisability of making Chicken Pox notifiable.

The Ministry of Health issued an Order known as the Hammersmith (Chicken Pox) Regulations, 1931, dated 20th February, 1931, requiring the notification of Chicken

Pox in any person not under ten years of age and any person under ten years of age who had not been vaccinated.

The Regulations came into force on the 2nd March, 1931.

Pneumonia.—One hundred and forty-one cases of Pneumonia (forty-two Influenzal Pneumonia and ninety-nine Primary Pneumonia) were notified during the year.

Seventy cases were treated at various institutions.

All cases were made the subject of inquiry by your lady Sanitary Inspector or Health Visitors, and in many cases it was found necessary to arrange for a nurse to visit and attend to the wants of the patients. This was done by arrangement with the Hammersmith District Nursing Association.

One hundred and thirty-two deaths were registered.

From the above figures it may be assumed that a good many cases have occurred, of which no information has been received by your Public Health Department.

Malaria.—No case was reported, against no case in the previous year.

Dysentery.—Two cases of Dysentery were reported against no case in the previous year. The two cases were removed to the Isolation Hospitals of the London County Council.

Influenza.—During the year twenty-seven deaths from Influenza occurred, as compared with fourteen in the previous year.

Wrong Diagnosis.—Thirty-two cases of infectious disease were removed to the Hospitals of the London County Council and subsequently returned home in consequence of the patients being found not to be suffering

from the disease stated on the certificates, or any other notifiable disease—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	19
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	13
Total					32

Psittacosis.—No case of psittacosis was reported in the Borough during the year.

Cleansing of Verminous Persons.—The Medicinal Baths in Scotts Road, Shepherd's Bush, provide for the treatment of cases of Scabies, Impetigo and the cleansing of verminous persons, &c.

I append figures showing the numbers dealt with during the year.

School Children—

Scabies	...	...	...	...	131
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	73
Verminous Cases	...	...	...	...	2,407
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	—

Adults—

Scabies	...	...	...	...	76
Verminous Cases	...	...	...	...	113
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	6

Children under School-age—

Scabies	...	...	...	...	17
Verminous Cases	...	...	...	...	2
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	1

The County Council pay the sum of two shillings in respect of each child cleansed, except in cases of scabies or impetigo in which case the payment is at the rate of 1s. for each bath given.

The amounts received from the London County Council during the year was £240 14s. 0d. in respect of cleansings and £10 2s. 0d. in respect of scabies cases and impetigo.

TABULAR STATEMENT—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases that were reported as due to the undermentioned diseases during the years 1922 to 1931.

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria or Diphtheritic Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continual Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia. <i>d</i>	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Plague.	Chickenpox. <i>f</i>	Measles. <i>b a</i>	Whooping Cough. <i>a</i>	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Anthrax.	Gland rs.	Hydrophobia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Acute Polio-Myelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Pneumonia. <i>c</i>	Malaria. <i>c</i>	Dysentery. <i>e</i>	Trench Fever. <i>e</i>	Total.
1922	0	496	440	0	14	1	0	9	0	0	39	0	224	1284	357	4	0	0	0	35	0	1	154	4	0	0	3062
1923	0	245	233	0	14	0	0	13	0	0	31	0	363	347	136	3	0	0	0	28	4	6	84	0	0	0	1507
1924	0	243	267	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	35	0	311	1361	297	7	0	0	0	16	5	13	154	1	1	0	2729
1925	0	290	208	0	9	0	0	15	0	0	47	0	402	658	573	1	0	0	0	21	2	9	142	0	1	0	2378
1926	0	276	254	0	8	0	0	17	10	0	29	0	290	712	148	1	1	0	0	24	0	4	102	0	0	0	1866
1927	0	312	368	0	11	0	0	7	22	0	41	0	269	60	83	0	0	0	0	16	0	4	145	2	3	0	1343
1928	0	337	380	0	8	0	0	7	18	0	52	0	114	631	45	3	0	0	0	21	3	3	130	5	1	0	1758
1929	0	409	249	0	4	0	0	9	15	0	74	0	87	237	113	3	0	0	0	13	0	3	232	0	1	0	1452
1930	21	498	384	0	6	0	0	10	26	0	63	0	432	1486	206	3	0	0	0	14	1	4	166	0	0	0	3320
1931	49	280	228	0	1	0	0	5	30	0	48	0	707	178	264	9	0	0	0	13	0	2	141	0	2	0	1957
Average for 10 years.	7	339	301	0	8	0	0	10	12	0	46	0	320	695	222	3	0	0	0	20	2	5	145	1	1	0	2137

a Not Notifiable.

b Notifiable during the years 1916—1919.

c Notifiable from 1st March, 1919.

d Notifiable from 1st October, 1926.

e Notifiable from 1st March 1919 to 31/12/1927.

f Notifiable from 2nd March, 1931.

DISINFECTION.

The following table shows the amount of disinfection carried out by your Council during the year; all bedding and articles of clothing, &c., being removed to the Council's Disinfecting Station, for the purposes of disinfection.

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	397
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	897
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,854
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	557
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,905
Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	967
Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	...	823
Articles of Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,214
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Total							11,737
Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	792

Vaccination.—The Minister of Health, in exercise of his powers under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 to 1898, and the Vaccination Act, 1907, issued an Order dated 3rd January, 1930, to be cited as the Vaccination Order, 1930, which came into operation on the 1st day of April, 1930.

The duties under the Vaccination Acts and the Vaccination Order were transferred to the Borough Council on the 1st April, 1930, and were undertaken by the Public Health Department.

The Return for 1930 shows that 1,085 Infants were vaccinated, this being 58·28 per cent. of the Births, and compares favourably with 56·17 per cent. in 1929.

At the close of 1931, 1,809 cases had been dealt with, leaving 445 cases outstanding in the Vaccination Register for that year.

During January and February, the Public Vaccinators were called upon to offer vaccination to smallpox contacts. Four hundred and thirty-one certificates of successful vaccination were received. Two hundred and twenty-three related to persons over 14 years of age, and 208 to children between three and fourteen years of age.

Proceedings under Section 31 of the Vaccination Act, 1867, were instituted in 46 cases, and resulted as follows :—

Magistrate's Order for Vaccination (including Costs)	24
Adjourned <i>sine die</i>	3
Not served by Police (for various reasons) ...	5
Withdrawn (vaccinated prior to hearing) ...	14
	—
	46

Subsequently, penalties were imposed in four cases for non-compliance with the Magistrate's Order.

In February the Council decided to alter the Public Vaccinator's Districts following a report which I submitted calling attention to the large increase in population in District No. 3, due to the number of houses erected on the Wormholt and Old Oak Estates.

The Council decided, subject to the approval of the Minister of Health to divide the Borough into the following districts for the performance of vaccination, namely :—

No. of Vaccination District.	Limits of Vaccination District.
1	That part of the Borough comprising Ward No. 1 (River) and Ward No. 3 (The Grove and Ravenscourt), with the exception of Queen Charlotte's Hospital, 341, Goldhawk Road.
1a	That part of Ward No. 3 (The Grove and Ravenscourt) comprising Queen Charlotte's " Invermead " Auxiliary Hospital, 341, Goldhawk Road.
2	That part of the Borough comprising Ward No. 4 (St. Stephen's) and Ward No. 5 (Starch Green), with the exception of the Hammersmith Receiving Home for Children, 206, Goldhawk Road.
2a	That part of Ward No. 5 (Starch Green) comprising the Hammersmith Receiving Home for Children, 206, Goldhawk Road.
3	That part of the Borough comprising Ward No. 2 (Brook Green and St. Matthew's); the portion of Ward No. 6 (Wormholt) situate to the east of a line drawn southwards along the centre of Scrubs Lane from a point where the L.M.S. Railway (West London Line) crosses under that lane to and along the centre of Wood Lane to Uxbridge Road; and that portion of Ward No. 7 (College Park and Latymer) situate to the south of the Great Western Railway.
4	That part of the Borough comprising the remainder of Ward No. 6 (Wormholt), with the exception of the Hammersmith Hospital, Du Cane Road.
4a	That part of Ward No. 6 (Wormholt), comprising the Hammersmith Hospital, Du Cane Road.
5	That part of the Borough comprising the remainder of Ward No. 7 (College Park and Latymer).

VACCINATION RETURNS.

RETURN FOR 1930.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officers' District	Number of Births returned in the " Birth List Sheets " as registered from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1930	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1932, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the " Vaccination Register " (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1932, remained unentered in the " Vaccination Register " on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1931, neither duly entered in the " Vaccination Register " (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the " Report Book " (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return	Number of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of children under 14 years received during the calendar year 1931	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during the calendar year 1931
		Col. I Success-fully Vac-cinated	Col. II		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Certifi-cates of Con-scientious Objection have been received	Col. V Dead, Unvac-cinated	Post-pone-ment by Medi-cal Certifi-cate	Removal to Districts, the Vaccina-tion Officer of which has been duly apprised	Removal to Places unknown or which cannot be reached ; and Cases not having been found			
			Insus-ceptible of Vac-cination	Had Small-Pox								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. North Hammersmith	1,140	613	7	—	365	54	5	10	56	30	1,624	513
2. South Hammersmith	693	404	2	—	182	24	4	17	51	9		
3. "Invermead " ..	127	68	—	—	22	5	—	31	1	—		
	1,960	1,085	9	—	569	83	9	58	108	39	1,624	513

TABLE showing Work of Vaccination Officer from 1st January to 31st December, 1931.

	No. of Vaccination Certificates received from—							No. of Insusceptibility Certificates.	Total No. of Certificates.	No. of Declarations of Conscientious Objection.	No. of Postponement Certificates Received.	No. of Cases Removed Inwards.	No. of Cases Removed Outwards.	No. of "Q" Notices Sent.	No. of "K" Notices Served.	No. of Children Died Unvaccinated.	No. of Visits of Vaccination Officer.	No. of Cases Removed and not Traced.	Nos. entered on "H" Lists to Public Vaccinators.						No. of Cases remaining to be dealt with.	Numbers on Birth Lists Received from Registrars
	Dr. Durward.	Dr. Dale.	Dr. Harrison.	Dr. Frossard.	Dr. Dockrill.	Dr. Brash.	Other Doctors.												Dr. Durward.	Dr. Dale.	Dr. Harrison.	Dr. Frossard.	Dr. Dockrill.	Dr. Brash.		
North ..	31	556	45	79	123	13	197	8	1052	369	99	—	45	815	124	37	250	25	26	168	57	74	118	14	191	973
South ..	166	40	15	95	5	—	154	3	478	206	64	—	54	529	96	27	134	22	167	19	18	93	3	—	129	636
Queen Charlotte's Hospital..	5	7	—	15	11	—	144	1	183	62	3	—	201	269	3	10	9	10	8	7	2	19	5	—	76	345
Removed Inwards ..	14	41	9	54	5	2	43	—	168	—	30	300	—	120	47	0	53	17	48	36	21	59	37	4	49	300
Above 14 years of age	46	223	3	6	—	—	—	—	278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	262	867	72	249	144	15	538	12	2159	637	196	300	300	1733	270	74	446	74	289	230	98	245	163	18	445	2254

Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917.

No primary vaccinations or revaccinations were performed by your Medical Officer of Health during the year, under the above regulations.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis.—Two hundred and thirty-nine cases of tuberculosis were reported during the year; one hundred and eighty-three of which were Pulmonary and fifty-six being other forms of Tuberculosis, against two hundred and fifty cases in the previous year.

PART I. SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 28TH DECEMBER, 1930, TO THE 2ND JANUARY, 1932.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications												Total Notifi- cations
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis												
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary Males	—	—	—	3	9	12	32	17	20	11	3	107	175
Pulmonary Females	—	—	—	2	13	19	20	9	9	4	—	76	109
Non-pulmonary Males	1	3	4	5	4	1	—	4	2	2	—	26	32
Non-pulmonary Females	1	5	6	—	6	3	6	—	1	2	—	30	35

PART II.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total
Pulmonary Males ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	3	3	3	—	17
Pulmonary Females ..	—	—	—	2	1	1	6	1	—	2	—	13
Non-pulmonary Males..	2	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	8
Non-pulmonary Females	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained should be stated below :—

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Death Returns { from local Registrars ..	4	2
transferable deaths from Registrar General ..	1	3
Posthumous notifications	1	1
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	24	5
Other Sources, if any (specify)	—	—

PART III.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

	Pulmonary			Non-pulmonary			Total Cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1931, on the Registers of Notifications	449	375	824	171	203	374	1,198
Number of cases removed from the Register(s) during the year by reason, <i>inter alia</i> , of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
2. Recovery from the disease	12	18	30	13	15	28	58
3. Death	68	50	118	6	4	10	128

In all cases notified the nurses visited and obtained all the necessary information. Any insanitary conditions found to exist were referred to the Sanitary Inspectors.

One hundred and nine deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered, against one hundred and thirty-two in the previous year, representing a death-rate of 0.8 per 1,000 compared with 0.9 in 1930.

The notification of cases of Tuberculosis by medical practitioners is, unfortunately, not carried out in all cases as required by the Regulations, that is within 48 hours of the same coming to their knowledge.

There are undoubtedly many difficulties attending the notification of this disease, but the efforts of Local Authorities, and the money spent in combating this disease are to some extent rendered nugatory.

In all cases where failure to notify occurs, the attention of the medical practitioner is called to the fact and his observations requested.

The majority of the non-notified cases are tuberculous meningitis, the diagnosis being made at the post mortem.

It has not been deemed necessary to take any further action as the explanations have been considered satisfactory.

A append figures for the years 1920-31, showing the interval between notification and death of tuberculous persons.

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
1. Total number of deaths from Tuberculosis in the Borough ..	157	173	162	145	170	138	142	181	135	149	153	127
2. The number of cases notified at death	11	8	17	11	10	13	8	—	7	3	7	2
3. The number of cases notified within one month of death (excluding above)	26	29	20	21	23	18	30	25	17	32	18	16
4. The number of cases notified within three months of death (excluding above)	28	29	20	18	20	13	20	23	13	18	21	14
5. The number of cases notified within six months of death (excluding above)	16	9	16	13	16	18	12	18	9	8	9	14

The following table has been prepared, giving particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from tuberculosis during 1931 :—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1
1 ...	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	1
5 ...	3	2	9	6	—	1	2	2
15 ...	21	32	5	9	13	12	5	—
25 ...	49	29	4	6	22	20	1	2
45 ...	31	13	4	3	28	10	1	1
65 and upwards	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	107	76	26	30	66	43	11	7

The ratio of non-notified tuberculous deaths to the total tuberculous deaths is 1 to 6.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

It was not found necessary to take action under these regulations during the year under review.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

I submit a report on the work carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year under review.

Sessions have been held regularly at the Dispensary for the examination and treatment of patients at the following times :—

Mondays, 10.30 a.m.	...	Women and Children.
Tuesdays, 1.30 p.m.	...	Old Patients only.
Tuesdays, 5.30 p.m.	...	Men and Women (Workers only).
Thursdays, 5.30 p.m.	...	Men and Women (Workers only).
Saturdays, 10 a.m.	...	School Children.

New Patients may attend at any of the Sessions.

Special appointments are held daily to suit the convenience of those who cannot attend at the stated hours and in cases where the consultation is likely to be a lengthy one.

On 1st January, 1931, the number of patients on the Dispensary Register was 905.

During the year 36 definite cases of the disease were transferred from other areas into the Hammersmith district and 191 moved out of this district or were lost sight of. Seventy-five were written off the register as being cured cases who had previously been notified as suffering with tuberculosis.

NEW PATIENTS.

During the year 660 persons attended for examination for the first time. Of these 214 were under the age of fifteen and 446 were adults. Males and females attended in almost equal numbers, viz., 311 and 349.

Of the total 176 were referred to the Dispensary by local practitioners for the purpose of consultation and 199 were "contacts" of persons suffering with Tuberculosis.

Patients attended the Dispensary on the recommendation of other patients, at the request of various voluntary societies, after discharge from hospitals and sanatoria, on the advice of general practitioners practising in the Borough or on their own initiative.

DIAGNOSIS.

Found to have Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	128
Found to have other forms of Tuberculosis	44
Showing no evidence of Tuberculosis ...	488

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AND EXAMINATIONS.

The total attendances of persons for the purpose of examination, observation or treatment, numbered 2,285 and physical examinations were carried out in 1,924 instances, *i.e.*, in 84 per cent. of the total attendances. The names of 493 persons were written off the register as being non-tuberculous, and the total number on the Dispensary register on 31st December, 1931, was estimated at 763.

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.

Three hundred and ninety-three specimens of sputum and other pathological products were examined bacteriologically. Sixty-one showed the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, while 332 proved negative.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The admission of patients into Institutions (Sanatoria, Tuberculosis Colonies, Hospitals and Homes), under the London County Council's Scheme, numbered 173.

Others have entered Infirmaries through the agency of the local Public Assistance Committee, and Convalescent Homes through that of the local Invalid Children's Aid Association.

CLINICAL REPORTS.

To the London County Council, numbered	630
To the Ministry of Pensions	45
To General Practitioners and Hospitals ...	685

HOME VISITATION.

The Tuberculosis Officer made 197 visits to homes of patients for the purpose of examination, and investigation of the home conditions. In addition he met local practitioners in consultation at the homes of patients on 56 occasions.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1931 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates			Previous to 1926					1926					1927					1928					
			Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				
				Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	
(a) Remaining on Dis- pensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults { Children { M. F.	23 6 8	7 4 —	3 2 —	— — —	10 6 —	1 3 2	1 2 —	— — —	— — —	1 2 —	2 4 2	— 1 —	2 — —	— — —	2 1 —	2 6 2	1 — —	— — —	— — —	1 — —	
	Disease not Arrested	Adults { Children { M. F.	27 29 6	6 — —	20 7 —	7 — —	33 7 —	5 6 —	6 1 —	6 6 —	4 2 —	16 9 —	2 6 1	6 2 —	10 2 —	5 — —	21 4 —	3 2 —	9 4 —	2 3 —	3 2 —	14 9 —	
	Condition not ascertained during the year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		99	17	32	7	56	18	10	12	6	28	17	9	14	5	28	13	14	5	5	24	
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults { Children { M. F.	11 15 7	1 2 —	— — —	— — —	1 2 —	2 2 3	— 1 —	— — —	— — —	— 1 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
	Lost sight of, or otherwise re- moved from Dispensary Register		32	5	3	2	10	13	9	8	1	18	23	7	13	5	25	26	18	17	3	38	
	Dead	Adults { Children { M. F.	— 4 2	— — —	3 3 —	3 4 —	6 7 —	4 3 —	5 4 —	15 2 —	13 11 —	33 17 —	1 4 2	4 2 —	10 5 1	29 12 —	43 19 1	2 5 2	3 17 —	13 5 —	9 4 —	25 26 —	
	Total written off Dispensary Register		71	8	9	9	26	27	19	25	25	69	30	13	29	46	88	35	38	35	16	89	
	GRAND TOTALS		170	25	41	16	82	45	29	37	31	97	47	22	43	51	116	48	52	40	21	113	

			1929					1930					1931				
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults { M. F. Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not Arrested	Adults { M. F. Children	11 14 6	11 12 —	7 11 —	2 2 —	20 25 —	20 22 5	6 12 1	13 9 1	2 1 —	21 22 2	17 20 —	19 10 —	18 18 —	4 3 —	41 31 —
	Condition not ascertained during the year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		31	23	18	4	45	47	19	23	3	45	40	29	36	7	—
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults { M. F. Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		15	8	7	1	16	9	5	7	—	12	2	1	5	—	6
	Dead	Adults { M. F. Children	9 4 —	6 — —	11 4 —	9 5 —	26 9 —	7 7 —	6 3 —	8 7 —	9 5 —	23 15 —	3 2 —	— — —	3 1 —	— 1 —	3 2 —
	Total written off Dispensary Register		28	14	22	15	51	23	14	22	14	50	7	1	9	1	11
	GRAND TOTALS		59	37	40	19	96	70	33	45	17	95	47	30	45	8	83

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1931 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates			Previous to 1926					1926					1927					1928				
			Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults { M. F.	2 3	—	12	—	4 5	1 —	—	—	3 4	1 4	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	—	—	1 1	2 1
		Children	4	—	—	12	6	2	—	—	4	6	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	3
	Disease not Arrested	Adults { M. F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1 2	2 2	2	—	—	1 3	3 5	3 1	—	1 4	12 3	6 3
		Children	3	—	—	4	7	1	1	1	4	7	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	3 5	12 3	12 3
	Condition not ascertained during the year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December			12	—	4	8	24	5	3	2	13	23	8	2	—	1	11	11	1	4	11	27
Transferred to Pulmonary																						
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults { M. F.	3 2	—	12	—	5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children	7	1	1	13	22	—	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		14	—	3	15	32	8	—	—	5	13	5	1	3	5	14	—	—	1	4	5
	Dead	Adults { M. F.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
		Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total written off Dispensary Register			26	2	7	32	67	10	3	1	10	24	6	1	3	7	17	—	—	2	4	6
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).			38	2	11	40	91	15	6	3	23	47	14	3	3	8	28	11	1	6	15	33

			1929					1930					1931					
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults { Children	M. F.	2 1	— —	— —	2 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
	Disease not Arrested	Adults { Children	M. F.	2 1	— 1	4 —	6 4	6 6	1 2	2 3	3 5	12 16	4 5	— 5	— 3	1 5	5 16	
	Condition not ascertained during the year			2 2	— —	— 1	— 5	— 8	— 7	— —	— 11	— 18	— 7	— 3	— 2	— 9	— 21	
	TOTAL on Dispensary Register at 31st December			8	1	6	9	24	19	3	5	19	46	16	8	3	15	42
	Transferred to Pulmonary																	
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults { Children	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			1	—	4	3	8	3	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	3	
	Dead	Adults { Children	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
	Total written off Dispensary Register			1	—	4	3	8	4	—	2	—	6	2	—	—	3	
	GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).			9	1	10	12	32	23	3	7	19	52	18	8	3	16	45

The Nurses visit the tuberculosis population on notification and thereafter as far as possible at intervals of six months or less, as may appear advisable. During the year 5,038 such visits were made.

In addition to the ordinary health visits paid by them the Dispensary Nurses undertake duties in connection with the investigation of the social circumstances of the households in which the patients belong. The result of these inquiries are submitted to the Tuberculosis Care Committee and form the basis upon which the Committee makes its decision in the assessment of individual cases. During the year 143 Home-Inquiry Schedules were submitted to the Committee.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

This Committee is formed of representatives of the following bodies : the Borough Council, the County Council, the local Public Assistance Committee, the Red Cross Society, the United Services Fund, the Charity Organisation Society, the Invalid Children's Aid Association, the Labour Exchange and the Local Medical Practitioners, and meets on the first and third Wednesday in each month for the purpose of considering how patients and their households can best be helped and the amount of contribution, if any, which should be collected towards the cost of institutional treatment under the London County Council's Tuberculosis Scheme.

The Committee met on 15 occasions during the year.

There were submitted by the staff 143 applications for residential treatment, a decrease of 53 compared with 1930. The Committee decided in 100 of these cases that no payment should be required in respect of such treatment. In the remaining 43 assessments of varying amounts were made. In 53 instances, reconsideration of these assessments was rendered necessary at subsequent meetings, mainly by changes in the family circumstances.

Fifty-six patients were referred for help to other agencies including the local branch of the British Red Cross Society, the United Services Fund, the Charity Organisation Society, and the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

Collection of payments, on behalf of the London County Council, has been made by the Dispensary to the amount of £170 16s. 6d.

These monies are handed over to the Borough Treasurer, who transfers them to the County Council.

The staff consists of the Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. G. I. Davies, two Nurses and Dispenser-Secretary.

There are no residential institutions in the Borough with beds available for the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Close co-operation exists between the West London Hospital to which the Dispensary is affiliated. The staff of the Hospital has invariably taken a kindly interest in the patients referred to them by the Dispensary.

Cases of non-tuberculous chest diseases and "surgical tuberculosis" are admitted if a bed is available for surgical procedure.

Admissions to Brompton and other special hospitals for diagnosis and treatment are arranged through the London County Council.

Children found to be suffering with tonsils and adenoids, bad dental conditions, and minor ailments are reported to the District Organiser of the London County Council, who arranges for the attendance of the children at the School Clinic for treatment.

Certain medical practitioners send reports to the Tuberculosis Officer on patients under domiciliary treatment at three-monthly intervals.

The majority fail to do so, but in these cases no difficulty has been experienced in securing the attendance at the Dispensary of the patients themselves for examination purposes.

No special methods of diagnosis are in use. Doubtful cases, upon which a further opinion is required necessitating more elaborate investigation than the equipment of the Dispensary will permit, are referred to the West London Hospital or to the London County Council for admission to one of its institutions. Eighty-two cases were dealt with in this way during the year.

One hundred and thirty-six attendances were made at Brompton Hospital for artificial pneumothorax.

During the year, a clinic for refills for those Borough cases undergoing treatment by artificial pneumothorax, has been organised at the Hammersmith Hospital, Du Cane Road.

These refills are controlled by X-ray examinations and the clinic is under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer.

The success of this clinic is now well established, and all future cases referred from institutions will be carried out at the above Hospital.

In the working of this Hospital clinic, our thanks are due to the Medical Superintendent and the Staff for their valuable support and co-operation.

No definite arrangements for the provision of nursing exists, but advantage is taken of the services of the District Nursing Association in cases where home nursing is required.

Patients requiring surgical apparatus are referred to one of the Voluntary Associations.

No provision has been found practicable for the finding of employment for patients suffering from Tuberculosis.

No special points as regards occupation have been noted.

The usual maximum incidence is found in the poorer and more congested parts of the Borough.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Blind Persons Act, 1920.

It was not found necessary to refer any case of blindness to the London County Council under the scheme for the education and training of the blind.

EXHUMATION AND RE-INTERMENT OF BODIES.

St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, Harrow Road.

During the year licences were granted by the Secretary of State for the exhumation and removal of the bodies of four persons from the catacombs or graves in St. Mary's Cemetery.

One of the bodies was forthwith transported to Spain, one body was reinterred in St. Mary's Cemetery, Harrow Road, and two were conveyed to Mexico for reinterment.

The following conditions were attached to the licences:—

- (1) That the removal be effected with due care and attention to decency early in the morning.
- (2) That freshly made ground lime be freely sprinkled over the coffin, the soil, or any matter that may be offensive.

In the cases where the remains were removed to Spain and Mexico it was required that they be contained in a lead-lined shell, hermetically sealed.

The work of removal and re-interment was carried out in accordance with the conditions and under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector on my behalf.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The Public Swimming Baths in Lime Grove and the Open-air Swimming Bath in Bloemfontein Road, are provided with aeration and filtration plants, whereby the water is continuously filtered, aerated and chlorinated.

The water is pumped from a point at the deepest part of the Baths, passed under pressure to gravel filters, then into a chamber or tank where it is aerated, and afterwards chlorinated before returning to the Baths.

During the year samples of the water were submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination.

The reports showed the water, which had been in use for several months, to be of a very high standard of purity, there being no sediment or B. Coli present.

PUBLIC WASH-HOUSES.

The public wash-houses in Scotts Road form part of the building comprising the indoor Swimming Baths, Lime Grove.

These wash-houses are very well patronised, and provide a means of clothes washing for many families living in tenement houses without washing accommodation.

They are open ordinary week-days from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., except Saturdays, when they are available from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

PROPAGANDA.

During the year "Better Health," a monthly Health Journal, published under the auspices of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, was distributed.

One thousand copies of this Journal being distributed monthly to the Schools and Infant Welfare Centres.

The Journal is welcomed by the School Teachers as a great help in the teaching of Hygiene.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The figures tabulated below, indicate in some measure the extent of the ground to be covered on the one hand, and on the other the success of the work accomplished in the interests of Maternity and Child Welfare:—

Number of Births registered during the year	...	...	1,954
Corrected Number of Births	...	...	2,073
These figures represent a Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population of the Borough of	...	...	15.3
Corrected Number of Deaths of Infants under one year, of whom 46 died under one week	...	...	140
Legitimate Infants 122, or 64 per 1,000 Births.			
Illegitimate Infants—18, or 114 per 1,000 Births.			
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	...	...	68

The work undertaken under this heading was continued on similar lines to previous years.

1. *Activities directly initiated by the Borough Council :*

- (a) Provision of four Health Visitors.
- (b) Provision of Maternity Homes.
- (c) Provision of Ante-Natal Clinics.
- (d) Supply of Fresh Milk to necessitous Mothers and Young Children.

2. *Activities of Voluntary Agencies in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Borough Council :*

- (a) Infant Welfare Centres.
- (b) Day Nurseries.
- (c) Treatment and Nursing of Children under School Age.
- (d) Rheumatism Clinic.

3. *Activities of independent Voluntary Agencies :*

- (a) Rescue Homes.
- (b) Convalescent Treatment for Invalid Children.

Health Visitors--Visits.

The Health Visitors were engaged, as in former years, in visits of enquiry to Births, Infant Deaths, cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Fever, and other diseases of mothers and young children; they have also taken an active part in the work of the Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres.

The visits paid are enumerated in detail below:—

First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,873
Re-visits (under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,690
Re-visits (1 to 5 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,119
Out	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,926
Removals	...	...	...	...	...	...	622
Special visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	702
Ophthalmia first visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ophthalmia re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ante-natal, first visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	585
Ante-natal, re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Visits to stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Visits to Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total							11,939

Number of Consultations at Infant Welfare Centres, attended by Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	705
Number of Committee Meetings of Voluntary Associations attended	...	...	...	...	10
Number of Insanitary Conditions reported by Health Visitors and dealt with by Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	...	44

The feeding of the 1,873 infants visited was found to be as follows:—

Breast-feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,636
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Mixed feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	78

Every effort is made by the Health Visitors to encourage mothers to breast-feed their infants, and also to induce them to attend the Consultations at the Infant Welfare Centres, so that both mother and child may be kept under observation during the most critical months of the child's life.

The following table gives the number of births and deaths of infants and the rate per 1,000 births since 1906, the year of the appointment of the first Health Visitor:—

Year.	Births.	Deaths of Infants.	Deaths of Infants per 1000 births.
1906	3112	430	138
1907	3029	362	117
1908	3204	383	120
1909	2995	360	120
1910	2906	329	99
1911	2929	434	146
1912	2880	259	90
1913	2951	314	103
1914	2935	276	94
1915	2708	277	102
1916	2605	222	85
1917	2278	251	110
1918	2014	210	104
1919	2296	228	99
1920	3312	219	66
1921	2779	245	88
1922	2758	196	71
1923	2701	173	64
1924	2399	173	72
1925	2351	153	65
1926	2188	144	66
1927	2076	126	61
1928	2258	156	69
1929	2162	133	62
1930	2173	140	64
1931	2073	140	68

The activities of those who have been engaged in Infant Welfare Work continues to be carried on with enthusiasm by both voluntary and municipal workers.

Schedule of Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres.

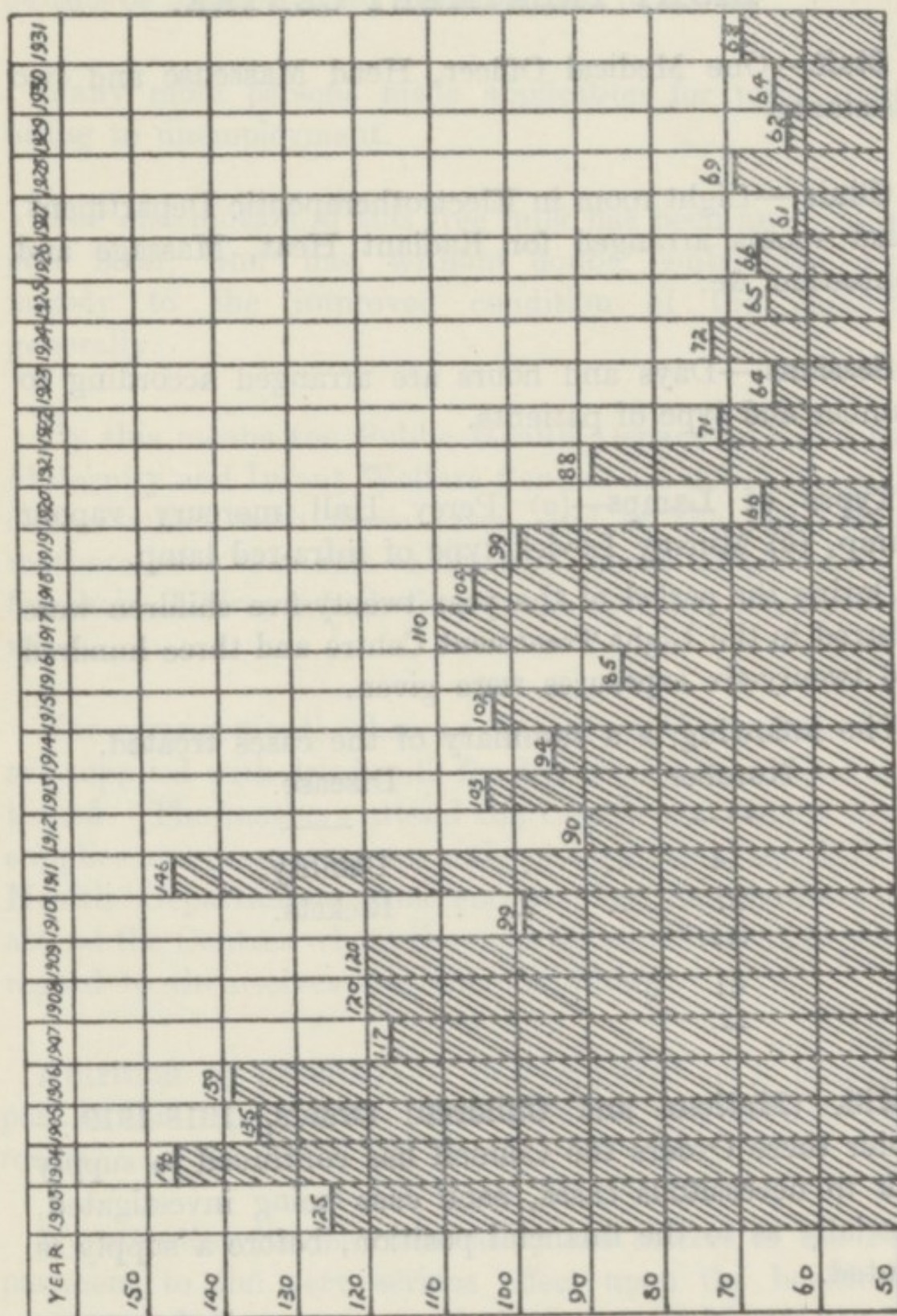
Address of Clinic.	No. of Clinics	NEW CASES.				ATTENDANCES.			
		Mothers.		Children.		Mothers.		Children.	
		Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	Under 1 yr.	Over 1 yr.	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	Under 1 yr.	Over 1 yr.
48, Glenthorne Road ...	148	—	—	379	29	—	—	4654	1
48, Glenthorne Road ..	76	435	39	—	—	1192	78	—	—
Victoria Mission Hall, Becklow Road ..	98	—	—	235	11	—	—	2650	313
St. Matthew's Hall, Blythe Road	98	—	—	258	32	—	—	3060	1390
Old Oak Centre, The Curve, Western Avenue	98	—	—	264	46	—	—	3662	1032
Old Oak Centre, The Curve, Western Avenue	102	283	25	—	—	1168	47	—	—
Latymer Road Mission Blechynden Street ..	49	—	—	67	10	—	—	654	609
Presbyterian Hall, College Park ...	49	—	—	35	4	—	—	491	394
Total ...	718	718	64	1238	132	2360	125	15171	5388

Ante-natal Clinics	...	...	...	178
Infant Consultations	...	...	...	540
				<hr/>
				718
				<hr/>

The above Centres are conducted by Voluntary Associations supported by voluntary contributions, donations, &c., to which the Council contributes.

The infant mortality rates of the London Boroughs varies from 42 in Chelsea to 88 in Bethnal Green.

The following Chart shows the Infantile Mortality rate for the years 1903-1931.



ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

The provision of artificial light treatment for children up to 5 years of age suffering from marasmus and rickets was continued at the Hammersmith Hospital.

During the year 41 patients received treatment—the total attendances being 582.

LIGHT TREATMENT CENTRE.

Staff.—One Medical Officer, Head Masseuse and two assistants.

Clinic.—Light room in Electrotherapeutic Department, other rooms arranged for Radiant Heat, Massage and Ionisation, &c.

Sessions.—Days and hours are arranged according to number and type of patients.

Types of Lamps—(a) Percy Hall mercury vapour Lamp; (b) Murray Levick type of infra-red lamp.

During the period of the year twenty-five children were referred to the Light Treatment Centre and three hundred and twenty-six exposures were given.

The following is a summary of the cases treated.

Number.	Disease.
—	—
14 	Debility.
27 	Rickets.
—	
41	
—	

Milk (Mothers and Children) Orders, 1918-1919.---

Under these Orders the Council has continued to supply milk to necessitous cases, each case being investigated, especially as to the financial position, before a supply is granted.

12,657 lbs. of dried milk and 858 quarts of raw milk and 54 tins of Nestlé's were distributed during the year.

The number of applications for free milk has averaged 44 per week during the year. The total expenditure during the year was approximately £820.

The amount of milk distributed during the year increased

by 5,402 lbs. of dried milk, 809 quarts of raw milk and 54 tins of Nestlés, at an increased cost of £300.

Many more persons made application for milk grants owing to unemployment.

The distribution of this free milk has been an inestimable boon, and has, without doubt, contributed very largely to the improved condition of the children generally.

By this means the Public Health Department and the Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres are able to keep in close contact with these cases, and at the same time mothers have been able to obtain a proper supply of milk for their children which they could not have done otherwise.

The arrangements whereby the Infant Welfare Centres are supplied with dried milk for distribution has been continued. The mothers attend the Centre and obtain their supplies on presenting an order issued from the Public Health Department, thus encouraging the mothers to attend the Centres where they can obtain advice both with regard to themselves and their children.

Nutrition of Children.—I have referred in a previous part of this report to the high rents charged for flats and rooms.

My attention has been called by the officers of the Department to the very serious effect upon the health of parents and the nutrition of children, resulting from so much of the family income being paid in rent.

Applications for free milk under the Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes have considerably increased and the Council has been called upon to increase the amount of money spent in this direction.

The majority of applicants are unemployed and in receipt of out-of-work pay. Others are employed but come within the scale after deduction of rent.

The applicants are parents of families ranging from one to six, seven or eight children.

These families are compelled to pay high rents owing to the refusal of owners and agents to let rooms to people with children.

Consequently, the amount available for providing food, etc., is greatly reduced, resulting in parents and children being underfed and improperly nourished.

The following cases recorded in the Department afford ample evidence of the position of some of these families.

OUT OF WORK.

		Rooms	Income.		Rent.		Net Inc.		Average per head.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1.	M & W. 4, 3, 9 mos. ...	2	29	3	17	6	11	9	2	4
2.	" 6, 4, 1 month	4	29	3	25	0	13	3	2	8
		(1 let)	9	0						
3.	" 6, 4, 1 ...	2	29	3	19	6	9	9	1	11
4.	" 2, (1 expected)	1	25	3	13	6	11	8	3	11
5.	" 7, 6, 5, 4 mos.	1	31	3	15	0	16	3	2	8
6.	" 1, 2 mos. ...	3	27	3	18	0	9	3	2	4
7.	" 12, 10, 3, 2 ...	2	31	3	20	0	11	3	1	11
	(1 expected)									
8.	" 2½, 1 yr. 4 mos.	3	27	3	21	0	6	3	1	7
9.	" 6½, 3 ...	3	27	3	21	0	6	3	1	7
10.	" 10, 10, 3, 9 mos.	4	31	3	20	0	11	3	1	10
11.	" 2½ (1 expected)	1	16	0	16	0	—		—	
			(Help from parents)							

EARNING.

12.	" 8, 3, 2.. ...	2 & S.	46	8	20	0	26	8	5	4
13.	" 4, 6 mos. ...	3	31	0	20	0	11	0	2	9
14.	" 4, 2, 1, 1 month	3	48	6	21	0	27	6	5	6
15.	" 11, 7, 6, 4, 3 ...	3	50	0	24	0	26	0	3	8
16.	" 12, 10, 6, 3½. 3 mos.	4	60	0	30	0	30	0	4	3

It will be seen that the rents paid in nearly all the above cases are over 50 per cent. of the income: the net

income ranging from 1s. 7d. per head to 5s. 6d. per head for food, clothing, etc.

I quote the following which appeared in "The Lancet" under the pen of Dr. G. P. Crowden, M.Sc., M.R.C.S. Eng., in an article on "The Minimum Cost of Physiologically Adequate Diets for Working-Class Families":—

"Information has been collected from various sources in order to determine the minimum cost of providing an adequate, well-balanced, varied, and physiologically sound diet per unit man-value per week, and, with this figure as a basis, the minimum cost of adequate food per week for families of varying size has been calculated. The sum of 7s. per week per man-value appears to be the absolute minimum of expenditure on food under the best possible conditions of household management and economic purchasing by the mother at the present time."

It is therefore seen that the amount of money left in many of these families, after paying present day rent, is insufficient to provide a physiologically adequate diet to maintain the health of the family.

Circumcisions.—During the year the Hammersmith Infant Welfare Association decided to discontinue the Circumcision Session.

Arrangements were made for these cases to be referred by the Medical Officers at the Infant Welfare Centres to the West London Hospital.

This scheme commenced in October, 1931. Seventeen cases were dealt with during the quarter ending December, 1931.

The Council pays a fee of 2s. 6d. per case to the Hospital Authorities.

“ PARKSIDE ” MATERNITY HOME.

I append figures for the year 1931 :—

Name of Institution.—“ Parkside ” Maternity Home,
Hammersmith Hospital, 150, Du Cane Road, W.12.

Number of Beds.— 10 :—

Information Required.	Particulars.
(1) No of cases admitted during the year.	207.
(2) Average duration of stay ...	14 days.
(3) No of cases delivered by— (a) Midwives (b) Doctors	200. 7.
(4) No. of cases in which Medical Assistance was sought by a Midwife in emergency.	10.
(5) No. of cases notified as— (a) Puerperal fever (b) Puerperal pyrexia (<i>i.e.</i> , rise of temperature to 100·4°F. for 24 hours, or its recurrence within that period).	— —
(6) No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum.	—
(7) No. of Infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution.	11.
(8) No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	—
(9)—(a) No. of Maternal deaths ... (b) Cause of death in each case	1. Shock following expression of placenta. Retained products : labour (full term) chronic myocarditis.
(10)—(a) No. of Fœtal deaths— (i) Stillborn (ii) Within 10 days of birth. (b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable).	5. 7. 1. Cerebral Hæmorrhage; tentorial tear. 2. Cerebral Hæmorrhage. 3. Pulmonary Atelectasis. 4. Broncho-Pneumonia. 5. Hæmorrhage from Cord. 6. Pulmonary Atelectasis. 7. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, tentorial tear.

Queen Charlotte's Auxiliary Hospital, "Invermead," Goldhawk Road, W.12, 10 beds reserved for Hammer-smith Borough Council cases.

Information Required.	Particulars.
(1) No. of cases admitted during the year (April to December).	114 to Invermead. 16 to Q.C.H. Marylebone Road. <hr/> 130 <hr/>
(2) Average duration of stay ...	14.8 days.
(3) Number of cases delivered by— (a) Midwives (b) Doctors	108 Invermead plus 13 at Q.C.H. = 121 6 Invermead plus 3 at Q.C.H. = 9
(4) No. of cases in which Medical Assistance was sought by a Midwife in emergency.	10.
(5) No. of cases notified as— (a) Puerperal Fever (b) Puerperal pyrexia (<i>i.e.</i> rise of temperature to 100.4°F. for 24 hours, or its recurrence within that period).	— 2.
(6) No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum.	—
(7) No. of Infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution.	7.
(8) No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	—
(9)—(a) No. of Maternal deaths ... (b) Cause of death in each case	— —
(10)—(a) Number of Foetal deaths— (i) Stillborn (ii) Within 10 days of birth (b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable).	5. 4 (including twins). Prematurity.

Voluntary Work Aided by Borough Council.

Infant Welfare Centres.—There are three Voluntary Societies for the promotion of Infant Welfare in the Borough, and in spite of difficulties these continued their good work during the year.

The Hammersmith Infant Welfare Centre, with its four branch Centres, had its full complement of activities, including Ante-natal Clinics, Infant Consultations and Weighings, and Mothers' Classes of Instruction.

The Latymer Road Mission Welfare Centre held two sessions weekly: infant consultations and weighings and mothers' classes. This Welfare Centre is on the borders of the Borough and serves both Kensington and Hammersmith.

The College Park Clinic is now carried on under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, Ponsard Road. Infant consultations are held weekly. This Centre also serves part of Willesden.

Day Nurseries.—Two day Nurseries in the Borough—Princess Christian, the Latymer Road Mission Creche—continue in great demand where mothers are compelled to work for the support of the family. These nurseries received grants-in-aid from the Council.

Independent Voluntary Agencies.

Rescue Homes.—There were three Homes open in the Borough throughout the year for the reception of Unmarried Mothers and their Children; the total accommodation available for such cases was 37 beds.

Convalescent Treatment of Invalid Children.—This work was carried on by the Invalid Children's Aid Association; the majority of children assisted are of school age, and a considerable number were sent to Convalescent Homes by the good offices of the Association during the year.

Treatment and Nursing of Children under School Age.

—The Council accepted financial responsibility for treatment at the School Clinic of children under five years of age. During the year the cases dealt with were as follows:—

Operation for Tonsils and Adenoids	...	—
Minor Ailments	... ..	16
Dental Treatment	... ..	1
		—
Total	... ..	17
		—

In addition arrangements were made, as before, with the Hammersmith District Nursing Association for the services of a nurse when required, to ensure adequate attention in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Pneumonia and Measles.

Infectious Diseases of Mothers and Children Under Five Years of Age.

Statistics showing the incidence of all infectious diseases during the year are included in the general report, but in so far as they relate particularly to diseases of parturient women and children under five years of age, are tabulated below:—

Disease.	No. of Cases Notified.	Previous Year.	No. of Cases Visited.	No. of Cases Nursed.	No. of Cases Removed to Hospital.
Puerperal Fever	5	9	5	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	30	24	30	1	24
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	14	12	2	7
Epidemic Diarrhoea	*19	19	—	—	—
Measles & German Measles (under 5)†	63	555	63	14	24
Whooping Cough (under 5)†	129	92	129	—	49
Poliomyelitis (under 5)	—	1	—	—	—

* *Summer Diarrhoea*.—As this is not a notifiable disease the figures available are those of deaths which were registered as having been due to this cause.

† *Not notifiable diseases.*

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The number of cases reported was twelve, against fourteen in the previous year. The analysis of the final reports received is as follows :—

Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision Im-paired.	Total Blind-ness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
5.2.31	—	1	1	—	—	—
24.3.31	—	1	1	—	—	—
1.4.31	—	1	1	—	—	1*
20.4.31	1	—	1	—	—	—
24.4.31	—	1	1	—	—	—
27.4.31	1	—	1	—	—	—
18.6.31	1	—	1	—	—	—
17.7.31	—	1	1	—	—	—
7.10.31	—	1	1	—	—	—
4.11.31	—	1	1	—	—	—
9.11.31	1	—	1	—	—	—
28.11.31	—	1	1	—	—	—
	4	8	12	—	—	1

* a. Meningocele. b. Spina Bifida. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

All notified cases of diseases of parturient women and children under five years of age are visited immediately, and arrangements made for the attendance of a nurse where required.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Staff.—There are nine male Sanitary Inspectors and one lady Sanitary Inspector.

Eight of the male Inspectors are employed as District Inspectors, being responsible for all matters excepting the taking of samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and the inspection of Ice Cream Vendors, for which the Special Inspector is responsible. The Special Inspector also inspects the Markets.

The Lady Inspector inspects Factories, &c., where females are employed, makes enquiries into cases of measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, &c.

Two temporary Sanitary Inspectors were employed for the purpose of making house-to-house inspections of special roads approved by the Public Health Committee.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1920-1923.—During the year twenty-nine applications were received for certificates under the above Act. In twenty-five cases the certificates were granted, four applications were refused.

Nine certificates were granted to owners who had carried out the work specified satisfactorily, two being refused.

Public Mortuary.—One hundred and ninety-three bodies were removed to the Mortuary in Fulham Palace Road during the year.

Hammersmith—

Admitted by order of Coroner	...	...	...	...	156
Admitted by order of Police	...	...	...	...	13
Admitted on application of undertakers for accommodation	...	...	...	...	18
					—
					187

Bodies admitted from other Boroughs :—

Fulham	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chelsea	...	...	...	...	...	4
					—	
Total					...	193
					—	

No. of P.-M. examinations conducted :—

Hammersmith cases	...	...	...	...	...	137
Fulham cases	...	...	...	...	...	2
					—	
					139	
					—	

No. of Inquests held :—

Hammersmith cases	...	...	...	...	...	105
Fulham cases	...	...	...	...	...	68
Chelsea cases	...	...	...	...	...	82
					—	
Total Inquests held					...	255
					—	

EXH 5A

