

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

Contributors

Hammersmith (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Howell, J. B.

Publication/Creation

[1935?]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/b5cj8c57>

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

C.I.

HC 4347

M.

HAM 26

Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR 1934.



INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION	2
STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.	4
STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1934	7
Natural and Social Conditions of the District.	
Births	8
Chart—Diarrhœa	11
Diarrhœa	12
Deaths	9
Deaths of Infants	10
Deaths of Illegitimate Children	12
Deaths of Aged Persons	13
Deaths of Residents (Outlying)	14
Deaths (Various Causes)	17
Hospital Treatment—Zymotic Enteritis	12
Infant Mortality for 1934	13
Marriages	8
Population	8
Statistics	14
Stillbirths	9
Table—Whole of London—Comparison	18
Professional Nursing in the Home.	
General	19
Midwives	19
Nursing	19
Laboratory Facilities	19
General Provision of Health Services in the Borough.	
Ambulance Facilities	26
Day Nurseries	27
Hospitals (Public)	20
Hospitals (Voluntary)	21
Institutional Treatment for Unmarried Mothers	24
Maternal Mortality	25
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	26
Rheumatism Advisory Clinic	28
School Clinics	27
Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases	28
Tuberculosis Dispensary	27
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH.	
Closet Accommodation	28
Fouling of Footpaths by Dogs	29
Hammersmith Borough Council By-laws—Dogs	29
Inspections	30
Notices	31
Sanitary Inspection of Area	29
Scavenging	28

	<i>Page</i>
SUMMONSES	32
CONTROLLED PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS.	
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901	36
Factories and Workshops—Inspection of	37
House to House	39
Houses Let in Lodgings	41
Housing Act, 1925—Section 18	41
Ice Cream Vendors	42
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928	42
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928	43
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	40
Schools	43
Smoke Abatement	39
Tenement Houses	41
Vans	42
HOUSING.	
General Housing Conditions	46
Newly Erected Houses	47
Statistics	44
Supply of Houses—Overcrowding	46
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.	
Bakehouses	54
Butter, Margarine and Lard	67
Certification of Certain Food Products for Export	49
Cheese	68
Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food	57
Cocoa, Coffee and Tea	69
Composition and Description of Food	73
Condensed Milk	66
Cordials, Wines and Spirits	70
Condiments, &c.	69
Conserves, Vegetables, Fruits, &c.	68
Cream	66
Drugs	70
Farinaceous Foods	69
Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928	62
Food Supplies	48
Fried-fish Shops	54
Inspection of Carcases of Animals slaughtered in Local Slaughter-houses	49
Knackers' Yards	52
Markets	53
Meat and Fish Preparations	68
Milk	65
Milk Supply	48
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923	49

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD— <i>continued.</i>	Page
Offensive Trades—Slaughterers of Poultry	52
Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards	52
Street Trading	53
Unsound Food	57
TRANSFER OF POWERS (LONDON) ORDER, 1933.	
Common Lodging Houses	51
Seamen's Lodging Houses	51
Cowhouses	52
PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	
Acute Polio-myelitis	83
Anthrax	84
Anti-toxin	80
Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment	108
Bacteriology	77
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	83
Chicken Pox	84
Cholera	79
Cleansing of Verminous Persons	87
Continued Fever	83
Diphtheria and Diphtheritic Membranous Croup	79
Diphtheria—Chart	81
Disinfection	89
Dysentery	86
Encephalitis Lethargica	83
Enteric Fever	80
Erysipelas	80
Food Poisoning	86
Glanders	84
Hydrophobia	84
Influenza	86
Malaria	86
Measles and German Measles	84
Measles—Chart	85
Notifiable Diseases	79
Nursing Comforts	105
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	83
Plague	79
Pneumonia	86
Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917	92
Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925	95
Puerperal Fever	83
Puerperal Pyrexia	83
Psittacosis	87
Rabies Order, 1919	84
Relapsing Fever	83
Report on Tuberculosis Work at Hammersmith Hospital	106
Sanocrysin Treatment	109

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES— <i>continued.</i>	Page
Scarlet Fever	80
Scarlet Fever—Chart	82
Smallpox	79
Tabular Statement—Zymotic Diseases	88
Tuberculosis	92
Tuberculosis Dispensary	96
Typhus Fever	80
Vaccination	89
Vaccination Returns	90
Whooping Cough	84
Whooping Cough—Chart	85
Wrong Diagnosis	86
X-Ray Work	108
Zymotic Diseases	78
PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS... ..	110
EXHUMATION AND RE-INTERMENT OF BODIES	110
PUBLIC BATHS	110
SWIMMING POOL	111
PUBLIC WASH-HOUSES	112
PROPAGANDA	112
INFANT LIFE PROTECTION	112
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE	
Ante-natal Clinics	123
Chart—Infantile Mortality Rate	117
Circumcisions	119
Cod Liver Oil	118
Feeding of Infants—Statistics	116
Health Visitors—Work of	115
“ Invermead ” Maternity Home—Statistics	121
Milk (Mothers and Children) Orders, 1918-1919	118
“ Parkside ” Maternity Home—Statistics	120
Schedule of Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres	122
Sessions	123
Table—Births, Deaths, and Infant Death Rate	116
VOLUNTARY WORK.	
Convalescent Treatment of Invalid Children	124
Infant Welfare Centres	123
Infectious Diseases of Mothers, and Children under five years of age—Tabular Statement	125
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	126
Rescue Homes	124
Treatment and Nursing—Children under School Age	124
(a) Operations. (b) Minor Ailments. (c) Dental Treatment.	
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.	
Staff	126
RENT RESTRICTIONS ACT	126
PUBLIC MORTUARY	127

Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

YEAR 1934.

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 my Annual Report for the Year 1934. 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 included relate to the Public Health of the Borough.

The death-rate of 12.9 is the same as for the previous year.

The infantile mortality rate has increased from 65 to 77 per 1,000 births.

This is the highest rate recorded since 1921.

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

Generally speaking there was an increase in the rates of nearly every London Borough.

The rate for the County of London increased from 59 to 67 per 1,000 births.

“ Parkside ” Maternity Home was closed during the year and Hammersmith mothers were admitted to St. Mary Abbots Hospital, Marloes Road, Kensington.

It is proposed to provide accommodation of approximately 50 beds for maternity cases at the British Post-graduate Medical School, Hammersmith Hospital.

A certain number of beds will be set aside for abnormal cases.

The School is most efficiently equipped and it is hoped that Hammersmith mothers will readily seek admission.

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 above the average for the past 10 years.

This was due to the biennial epidemic of measles and to an increase in the number of cases of diphtheria.

Diphtheria has been prevalent throughout the whole of the year and the highest number of cases was recorded in the Borough.

The Council has now approved a scheme for immunisation and it is to be hoped that the residents of the Borough will take advantage of the opportunity of having their children protected from this dreaded disease.

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 1934.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.	<i>Year of Appointment</i>
J. B. HOWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	1914

DEPUTY 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.
M. M. Townsend, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

PUBLIC ANALYST (Part time).

F. E. Edwards, F.I.C., F.C.S.

PATHOLOGIST.

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

BACTERIOLOGIST.

F. H. Teale, M.D., F.R.C.P.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Naomi Dancy, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
A. A. Renshaw, M.D., Ch.B.

CLERICAL STAFF.

*A. H. Wilmot (<i>Chief Clerk</i>)	...	...	1902
J. C. Turner	...	...	1920
†Miss E. Cole	...	...	1923
A. H. Johns	...	...	1925
F. G. Holland	...	...	1929
T. J. Hares	...	...	1930
E. F. Yorke	...	...	1931
Miss M. Holmes	...	...	1933

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

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

LADY SANITARY INSPECTOR AND INFANT LIFE
PROTECTION VISITOR.

!□*Miss E. M. Cross	1932
---------------------	-----	-----	------

HEALTH VISITORS.

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

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY STAFF.

□||Mrs. Cameron (<i>Nurse Visitor</i>)	...	...	1924
"□||Miss Murphy (<i>Nurse Visitor</i>)	...	...	1924
¶Miss N. Rees (<i>Dispenser and Secretary</i>)	...	...	1918
Miss V. Day (<i>Junior Clerk</i>)	...	...	1932
A. Pullin (<i>Porter</i>)	...	...	1918

MEDICINAL BATHS AND DISINFECTING STAFF.

A. H. S. Hutchinson (Superintendent)	...	1928
Mrs. Manners	... ..	1924
G. Langley (Disinfectors)	... ..	1900

MORTUARY KEEPER.

D. A. Mackay	1929
--------------	--------	------

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

**Cert. Sanitary Inspectors Examination Board.*

□*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.*

△*Diploma in Nursing, London University.*

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

General Statistics, 1934.

Area	...	...	...	...	2,282.5 acres
Population (1933) (estimated)	...				131,400
Population Census (1901)	...				112,239
„ „ (1911)	...				121,521
„ „ (1921)	...				130,295
„ „ (1931)	...				135,521
Natural increase, i.e., excess of births over deaths	...	...			115
Density of population	...	...			56.6 persons per acre
Marriages registered	...	...			1,301
Number of inhabited houses 1931	...	...	...	...	17,402
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	...	...			33,263
Rateable value (1934)	...	...			£1,156,738
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1934	...	...	...	...	£4,676

Vital Statistics.

Births (legitimate)	...1,674	{	Birth rate	...	...	13.8
„ (illegitimate)	... 109					
Stillbirths	... 63	{	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	...	...	34
Deaths (corrected)	...1,668					
		{	Death rate	...	...	12.9
			Adjusted death rate			13.3

Deaths from puerperal causes :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births*
Puerperal sepsis	4	2.2
Other puerperal causes	5	2.7
Total	9	4.9

Deaths of infants under one year

of age per 1,000 birth ... 77

Legitimate, 72. Illegitimate, 147.

Deaths from measles (all ages)	...	...	...	35
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	...	...	...	19
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	22

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.*, 129,170.

The corrected number of deaths registered was 1,783, whilst the corrected number of deaths of residents was 1,668, thus showing a natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths of 115.

The area of the Borough is 2,282.5 acres, there being 56.6 persons to the acre.

Marriages.—The number of marriages registered during the year was 1,301, the marriage rate being 20.

Births.—During the year 1,551 births were registered in the Borough. Adding 512 births which occurred, outside the Borough, transferred by the Registrar-General as belonging to Hammersmith, and deducting 280 births which occurred in the Borough, and transferred to other districts by the Registrar-General, the corrected number of births for the year was 1,783. On the estimated population, *i.e.*, 129,170, the corrected number of births registered was equal to an annual rate of 13.8 births per 1,000 persons living.

The Birth-rate for the year is 0.1 per 1,000 less than the rate for the previous year, which was 13.9.

The Birth-rate in London on the estimated population, *i.e.*, 4,230,200, was equal to an annual rate of 13.2 births per 1,000 persons living.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Births notified	...	...	...	...	2,032
Corrected number of births	...	...	...	...	1,783

NOTIFICATION RECEIVED FROM					
Midwives.	Doctors.	Lying in Hospitals and Nursing Homes.	L.C.C. Institutions.	Parents.	M.O.H.'s.
733	125	897	269	1	7

Stillbirths.—Sixty-three stillbirths were allocated to this Borough. Forty-four were registered in the Borough, of which number six were outward transfers. Twenty-five were born outside the Borough and were transferred by the Registrar-General.

Deaths.—During the year 1,359 deaths were registered in the Borough, as compared with 1,500 in the previous year. Adding 631 deaths of residents of this Borough which occurred in general hospitals and other public institutions, and 24 deaths of residents transferred by the Registrar-General as having occurred in various parts of England, and deducting 329 deaths of non-residents and 17 transferable deaths which occurred in the Borough, the corrected number of deaths of residents was 1,668 (813 males, 855 females).

On the estimated population, *i.e.*, 129,170, the corrected number of deaths of residents was equal to an annual rate of 12.9 deaths per 1,000 persons living.

Populations of all areas are not similarly constituted as regards the proportions of their sex and age group components, and their crude death rates fail as true comparative mortality indexes in that their variations are not due to mortality alone but arise also from differences in the population constitution, the two elements being combined in indistinguishable proportions.

An adjusting factor has been supplied by the Registrar-General, and this when applied to the Hammersmith death rate gives a rate of 13.3, a figure which is directly comparable with the contemporaneous crude death rate for the country as a whole or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death rate of which should be similarly modified with its own factor for the purpose.

The comparability factor for Hammersmith is 1.03.

The Death-rate in London on the estimated population, *i.e.*, 4,230,200, was equal to an annual rate of 11.9 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 137, as compared with 119 in the previous year. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was equal to 77 per 1,000 of the corrected births.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age, residents in London, was equal to 67 per 1,000 of the total registered births.

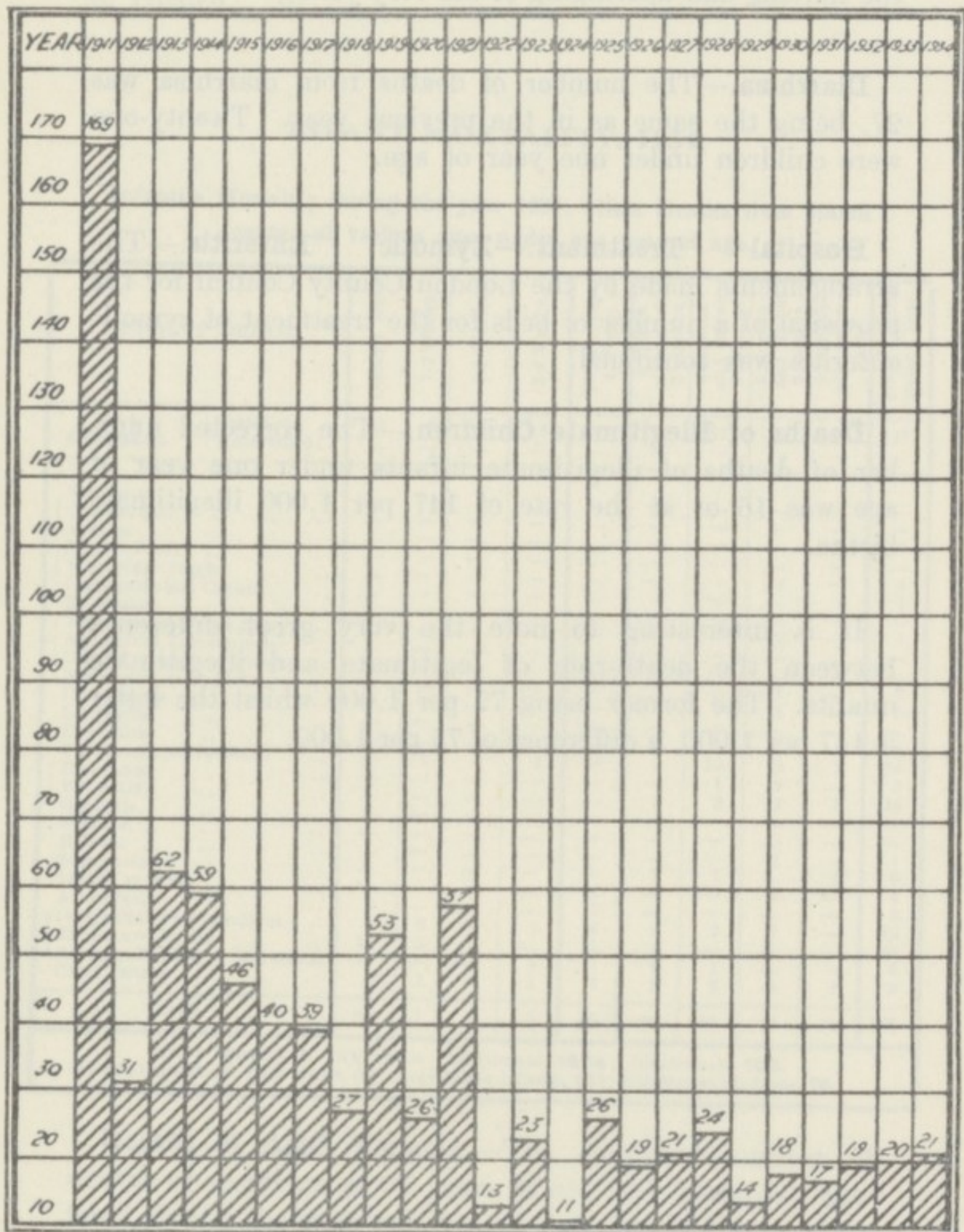
The mortality rate of infants under one year of age was ten per thousand greater in this Borough than in London.

A large proportion of the deaths (50), equal to 36 per cent., died in the first month, and of these thirty-three occurred in the first week, practically all of which may be ascribed to pre-natal causes.

This points out the necessity for greater attention to and control of the expectant mother if these deaths are to be avoided.

Enteritis was responsible for the deaths of 21 babies and pneumonia 26. These may be very properly ascribed to lack of knowledge on the part of the mother in the problems of infant feeding and “mothering.”

The following Chart shows the number of deaths from Diarrhœa per 100,000 inhabitants, 1911-1934.



It calls for intensive propaganda and the education in feeding, clothing and general care of those responsible for the nursing and upbringing of the very young.

Diarrhoea.—The number of deaths from diarrhoea was 27, being the same as in the previous year. Twenty-one 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.

Deaths of Illegitimate Children.—The corrected number of deaths of illegitimate infants under one year of age was 16 or at the rate of 147 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 72 per 1,000 whilst the latter is 147 per 1,000, a difference of 75 per 1,000.

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

INFANT MORTALITY, 1934.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1934. 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 ..			33	7	5	5	50	26	27	19	15	137
	Uncertified ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Diphtheria and Croup ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not T.B.) ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Convulsions .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	..	..	..	—	2	1	2	5	4	10	2	5	26
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	6	3	18
Gastritis .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Suffocation .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis .. ..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformations ..	..	..	..	3	2	—	1	6	4	2	1	—	13
Premature Births .. ..	..	..	..	26	2	3	—	31	4	—	—	—	35
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	6
Other causes .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	—	1	3	3	2	—	1	9
Totals .. ..	..	..	..	33	7	5	5	50	26	27	19	15	137

NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR: Legitimate, **1674**; Illegitimate, **109**.
NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR OF: Legitimate Infants, **121**; Illegitimate Infants, **16**.

Deaths of Aged Persons.—The corrected number of deaths of residents at 65 years of age and upwards registered during the year was 783, against 799 in the previous year. These deaths were equal to 6.1 per 1,000 of the total persons living, and 469 per 1,000 of the total deaths of residents registered.

Statistics.—The following table gives the statistics of the Borough during 1934 and previous years :—

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1934 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	2·01	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
1932	133700	1795	1940	14·5	1465	10·9	294	543	129	66	1714	12·8
1933	131400	1682	1827	13·9	1500	11·4	340	530	119	65	1690	12·9
1934	129170	1551	1783	13·8	1359	10·5	346	655	137	77	1668	12·9

Deaths of Residents.—Belonging to the Borough, occurring in Public Institutions, &c., in districts outside, during the year 1934 :—

FEVER HOSPITALS.

Western Hospital, Fulham ...	33	Grove Hospital, Tooting ...	12
North-Western Hospital, Hampstead ...	5	North-Eastern Hospital, Tottenham ...	1
South-Eastern Hospital, New Cross ...	3	Park Hospital, Lewisham ...	1
Eastern Hospital, Homerton ...	2	Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford ...	1
South-Western Hospital, Stockwell ...	5	Staines Joint Isolation Hospital, Staines ...	1

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

Tooting Bec Hospital ...	10	1, Uxbridge Road, Southall ...	18
Horton Hospital, Epsom ...	7	Springfield House, Tooting ...	1
Hundred Acres, Banstead ...	4	The Grove, Horton Lane ...	2
1, West Park Road, Epsom ...	2	Netherne, Merstham ...	1
The Hospital, Cane Hill ...	3		—
Fountain Mental Hospital ...	1		49

GENERAL HOSPITALS, NURSING HOMES, &c.

7, Knaresborough Place, Kensington ...	2	Hospital for Tropical Diseases, St. Pancras ...	1
St. Luke's Hospital, Padding- ton ...	3	Princess Beatrice Hospital, Kensington ...	2
University College Hospital St. Pancras ...	2	St. Bartholomew's Hospital, City of London ...	1
St. Mary's Hospital, Padding- ton ...	6	National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart ...	1
St. George's Hospital ...	6	London Hospital, Stepney ...	1
Infants' Hospital, Westminster	3	Wembley Hospital ...	1
High Wood Hospital, Brent- wood ...	1	Invalids' Home, Highbury ...	1
1, Ladbroke Grove ...	1	20, Devonshire Place, St. Marylebone ...	1
Westminster Hospital ...	7	Golden Square Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital ...	1
Guy's Hospital ...	2	German Hospital, Hackney ...	1
Consumption Hospital, Brompton ...	2	North Lodge Nursing Home, Maidenhead ...	1
King's College Hospital, Camberwell ...	1	Torbay Hospital, Torquay ...	1
21, Mansion Mews, Kensington	1	Bridgwater Hospital ...	1
Royal Waterloo Hospital, Lambeth ...	2	Grove House Nursing Home, Norwich ...	1
Cancer Hospital ...	4	East Surrey Hospital, Redhill	1
Manor House Hospital, Hendon	1	King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor ...	1
Queen Charlotte's Hospital ...	7	Queen Mary's Hospital, Chislehurst ...	2
8, Beaumont Street, St. Marylebone ...	1	Willesden General Hospital ...	2
St. Mary's Nursing Home, Brentford ...	2	Acton Hospital ...	3
Charing Cross Hospital ...	1	Metropolitan Hospital, Cater- ham ...	1
Battersea General Hospital ...	3	St. John and St. Elizabeth's Hospital, St. Marylebone ...	2
Princess Louise Hospital ...	7	Prince of Wales' General Hospital, Tottenham ...	1
National Hospital, Queen Square ...	4	Children's Hospital, Hamp- stead ...	2
French Hospital, Westminster	1	1, Sherbrooke Road, Fulham ...	1
Jewish Home of Rest, Wandsworth ...	1	Metropolitan Hospital, Hackney ...	1
Cotswold Sanatorium, Cranham, Glos. ...	1	Royal Hospital, Richmond ...	1
General Hospital, Birmingham ...	1	Middlesex Hospital ...	4
Preston Hall, Aylesford ...	1	Chiswick Hospital ...	1
Bishopsbourne Convalescent Home, Broadstairs ...	1	Putney Hospital ...	1
Hill End Hospital, St. Albans	1	Colindale Hospital ...	1
Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe ...	1	69, Hornsey Lane, Hornsey ...	1
Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton ...	1	2, Fitzjohn Avenue, Hamp- stead ...	1
Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich	1	St. Andrew's Hospital, Willesden ...	1
St. Benedict's Hospital, Wandsworth ...	8	St. Joseph's Hospice for the Dying, Hackney ...	1
30, Silverdale, Lewisham ...	1		

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

28, Marloes Road ...	109	369, Fulham Road ...	17
Fulham Hospital ...	39	Hillingdon County Hospital ...	1
Lambeth Hospital ...	14	93, Sydney Street, Chelsea ...	15
285, Harrow Road ...	8	Archway Hospital, Islington ...	1
The Infirmary, Friern Barnet	2	Middlesex County Council ...	1
46, Ousley Road Balham ...	1	129, St. John's Road,	
4, King's Road, St. Pancras ...	6	Islington ...	1
164, St. John's Hill, Battersea	2	1, Northumberland Street,	
182, Westmorland Road, Wal-		St. Marylebone ...	2
worth ...	5	2a, Bow Road, Poplar ...	1
73a, Devons Road, Poplar ...	2	Guildford House, Guildford ...	1
12, Exmoor Street ...	142		
			370

VARIOUS.

In the River Thames at		10, Fairfax Road, Chiswick ...	1
Barnes ...	1	On the Way to Charing	
17, Upper Addison Gardens,		Cross Hospital ...	2
Kensington ...	1	On the Way to Princess	
19, Churchfield Road, Acton ...	1	Louise Hospital ...	1
On the Foreshore of the River		On the Way to St. Mary's	
Thames at Barnes ...	2	Hospital, Paddington ...	1
On the Local Down Line at		6, St. Mary's Road, Ealing ...	1
Waterloo Junction Station,		100, West Hill, Wandsworth ...	1
Lambeth ...	1	River Thames, near Cherry	
On the Way to Middlesex		Orchard Road, E. Molesey ...	1
Hospital ...	1	In Ambulance on the Way to	
1, Somerset Road, Ealing ...	1	Acton Hospital ...	1
11, Seymour King's Buildings,		29, North Side, Wandsworth	1
Kensington ...	1	In a Field near Tanfield Stud	
Queen's Road Station (C.L.R.)	1	Farm, Goff's Oak, Hert-	
73, Oxford Road, Chiswick ...	1	fordshire ...	1
In the River Thames at Fulham	1	"Belmont," Lower Bourne,	
Great North Road ...	1	Porlock ...	1
The Broads, Medstead, Alton	1	11, St. James' Street, Mon-	
"Ashdene," Springfield Road,		mouth ...	1
Poole ...	1	Bird's Café, Clevedon ...	1
46, Alexandra Road, Worthing	1	Colnbrook Bye-Pass Road, Iver,	
The Cottage on the Common,		Bucks ...	1
Chiselborough ...	1		
Liverpool Street Station			36
(L.N.E.R.) ...	1		

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1934.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
All Causes	M	813	72	26	15	23	28	31	59	83	154	172	150
	F	855	65	14	21	18	38	30	50	61	97	210	251
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Measles	M	22	2	14	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	13	2	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Scarlet Fever ..	M	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Whooping Cough	M	8	..	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	11	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Diphtheria ..	M	10	..	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	15	1	1	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Influenza ..	M	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	F	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2
7 Encephalitis Lethargica ..	M	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever	M	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	M	64	..	1	..	1	10	10	12	16	10	4	..
	F	51	..	..	..	1	23	11	5	5	3	3	..
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	M	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..
	F	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
11 Syphilis	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
12 General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ..	M	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Cancer, malignant disease.. ..	M	112	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	11	35	31	25
	F	123	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	19	21	51	22
14 Diabetes	M	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1
	F	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. ..	M	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	5
	F	52	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	8	17	21
16 Heart Disease ..	M	168	..	..	..	3	..	3	5	18	33	57	49
	F	210	..	..	..	1	3	1	8	11	30	59	97
17 Aneurysm	M	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	..
	F	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
18 Other circulatory diseases	M	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	5	14
	F	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	13	25
19 Bronchitis	M	32	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	7	8	9
	F	38	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	7	24
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	M	57	13	4	1	1	1	3	5	6	11	7	5
	F	44	13	4	1	1	2	1	..	..	5	9	8
21 Other Respiratory Diseases	M	11	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	4	3	..
	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
22 Peptic Ulcer ..	M	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1
	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
23 Diarrhœa, &c. ..	M	15	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F	12	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
24 Appendicitis ..	M	6	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
	F	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
26 Other Diseases of Liver, &c. ..	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
	F	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	5	1
27 Other Digestive Diseases	M	15	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	2
	F	20	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	3	4	8
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	M	22	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	6	8
	F	21	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	3	2	4	7
29 Puerperal Sepsis	F	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
30 Other Puerperal Causes	F	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c. ..	M	34	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Senility	M	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
	F	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21
33 Suicide	M	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	5	3	..
	F	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	1
34 Other violence ..	M	40	1	..	..	4	3	7	7	2	6	7	3
	F	21	5	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	1	3	3
35 Other defined diseases	M	76	4	1	..	2	3	4	6	7	9	23	17
	F	64	3	..	1	2	..	4	6	8	12	20	8
36 Causes ill-defined, or unknown ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		1,668	137	40	36	41	66	61	109	144	251	382	401

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

Ward.	Estimated Population.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
No. 1 River	16,962	281	16·5
No. 2 Brook Green	24,820	325	13·1
No. 3 The Grove	22,065	268	12·2
No. 4 St. Stephens	8,875	114	12·8
No. 5 Starch Green	21,887	253	11·6
No. 6 Wormholt	22,909	295	12·9
No. 7 College Park and Latimer	11,652	132	11·3

LONDON AND METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated Resident population (mid-1934).	Live Births (rate).	Death rate :		Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births.
			Crude.	Adjusted.	
County of London ..	4,230,200	13·2	11·9	—	67
<i>West Districts.</i>					
Paddington ...	139,790	13·7	12·4	12·3	95
Kensington ..	179,080	12·3	13·3	12·5	93
Hammersmith ...	129,170	13·8	12·9	13·3	77
Fulham	145,400	13·7	12·6	12·7	59
Chelsea	58,160	10·8	13·4	11·4	65
City of Westminster	124,050	9·4	11·8	12·1	66
<i>North Districts.</i>					
St. Marylebone ...	92,320	9·0	12·7	12·6	61
Hampstead	90,000	10·4	11·3	10·6	53
St. Pancras	187,540	13·1	12·8	13·2	65
Islington	314,200	14·7	11·8	11·9	62
Stoke Newington ...	50,620	13·7	11·5	11·0	61
Hackney	211,120	14·2	11·7	12·2	56
<i>Central Districts.</i>					
Holborn	36,000	8·6	12·2	?	71
Finsbury	64,970	15·1	13·4	14·6	51
City of London ...	9,660	6·8	10·5	11·6	121
<i>East Districts.</i>					
Shoreditch	90,630	16·1	13·1	14·4	84
Bethnal Green ...	102,060	14·3	11·8	13·3	73
Stepney	214,990	15·3	12·3	14·3	87
Poplar	146,370	15·5	12·3	13·7	62
<i>South Districts.</i>					
Southwark	159,930	14·9	13·5	14·4	77
Bermondsey	105,060	14·8	12·4	14·1	64
Lambeth	283,900	14·2	12·8	12·7	63
Battersea	150,870	14·3	12·5	12·3	61
Wandsworth	345,250	11·0	11·2	10·4	57
Camberwell	238,360	13·2	12·3	12·3	67
Deptford	101,380	15·8	13·1	13·6	68
Greenwich	97,250	13·7	12·2	12·5	87
Lewisham	222,180	12·2	10·0	10·1	43
Woolwich	145,520	13·7	11·3	12·0	63

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 make a grant to the Nursing Association of £250 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	... ..	£125

Midwives.

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

I am informed by the County Medical Officer of Health that 33 midwives gave notice of their intention to practise in the Borough during 1934.

Laboratory Facilities.

The chemical analysis of food is carried out by the Public Analyst (Mr. F. E. Edwards).

The bacteriological examination of food is carried out by Dr. F. H. Teale, of the University College Hospital Medical School.

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. R. Elworthy, Pathologist of the West London Hospital, and the latter by Dr. Davies, Deputy 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. (Typhoid, cerebro-spinal meningitis, milk counts, &c.)

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.

This Home was closed in July.

Name:—**Hammersmith Hospital.**

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

Purpose:—General.

No. of available beds:—366.

If used by persons resident outside the area, in what proportion:—No.

Management:—London County Council.

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

	M.	F.
General Medical	116	172
Children	36	
Maternity	—	12
Tuberculosis	30	—
Chronic sick	—	—

Facilities available for:—

- (1) Operative Surgery.—Yes
- (2) X-ray.—Yes.
- (3) Dental.—Yes.
- (4) Ophthalmic.—Yes.
- (5) Massage.—Yes.

*Arrangements for pathological work:—*Specimens sent to L.C.C. Group laboratories.

*No. of patients during 1934:—*Admissions = 3,021.

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:—*The area served is widespread.

*Management:—*Board of Management.

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

	M.	F.
General Medical	23	24
General Surgical	63	53
Children, (Mixed)	30	
Venereal Diseases	4	4
Ear, Nose and Throat ... (1 Children)	2	3
Skin Diseases (1 Children)	1	1
Other (Private Wing) ... (Mixed)	26	

Facilities available for:—

- (1) Operative Surgery.—{ 2 Major Operation Theatres.
2 Minor " "
- (2) X-Ray.—Diagnostic and Therapeutic Departments.
- (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 1934:—4,055 in-patients and 41,937 out-patients.

Is the hospital provision for the area adequate?—There is always an average of about 200 patients waiting for admission.

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

Situation:—Ravenscourt Square and Goldhawk Road.

Purpose:—

- (a) *Treatment of and research into Puerperal Sepsis.
- (b) †Normal Maternity, auxiliary to Queen Charlotte's Hospital.
- (c) Ante-natal Clinics and District Midwives' Home.

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

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

- (a) *5 per cent. Hammersmith Residents.
- (b) †50 „ „ „

Management:—Voluntary Agency.

No. of beds available for the following services:—

Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Nurseries for 30 babies.							

Facilities available for:—

- (1) Operative Surgery — Fully equipped Theatre, Anæsthetising and Recovery Rooms.
- (2) X-Ray—By arrangement with St. Mary's Hospital.
- (3) Dental—No Dental Clinic, but services of Hon. Dental Surgeon available.
- (4) Ophthalmic—No Ophthalmia Clinic, but services of Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeon available.
- (5) Massage—By outside masseuse.

Arrangements for pathological work:—All pathological work done in the "Bernhard Baron Memorial Research Laboratories" adjacent, under the Hospital's Director of Research and staff of 7 fully trained research workers.

No. of patients during 1934:—422 Maternity, 278 Puerperal Sepsis.

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:—The Board of Management for St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

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.

(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 1934:—335 in-patients.

Is the hospital provision for the area adequate?—
Yes.

Name —**Royal Masonic Hospital.**

The Royal Masonic Hospital provides accommodation for paying patients, primarily of limited means, being Freemasons, their wives and dependent children.

The number of beds available will be 180—200, one-third being for General Medical and two-thirds for General Surgical services. Approximately one-third for females.

There are two sections for children of 20 beds in all.

The Hospital is being opened up gradually.

Four theatres have been provided for operative Surgery.

Facilities are also available for X-Ray, Dental, Ophthalmic and Surgery.

Special arrangements have been made for pathological work.

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.

Jewish Hostel for Girls, Chancroft House, Roseford Gardens, W.12.—Accommodation, 19 beds and 13 cots. This hostel is conducted by a voluntary society towards which the London County Council contributes.

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.

During the year a Consultant was called in on three occasions.

Maternal Deaths.—During the year nine maternal deaths occurred, four 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) Description of Labour and Puerperium.
- (4) Remarks 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 fifteen years is as follows :—

Year.	Number of Deaths		Number of live 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
1932	3	4	1,940	3·6
1933	6	2	1,827	4·4
1934	4	5	1,783	5·0

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, Westway.—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.

The L.C.C. Hammersmith School Treatment Centre, 103, Shepherd's Bush Road, is provided by the Hammersmith District Nursing Association, who receive grants from the London County Council.

L.C.C. School Treatment Centre, Old Oak Welfare Centre, Westway.

This centre is held in the Borough Council Clinic, who receive a rental for the use thereof.

Children under school age are dealt with by arrangement with the Hammersmith Nursing Association.

Dental Clinics.—Dental Clinics are held at the Old Oak Welfare Centre and 103, Shepherd's Bush Road, 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 (see page 96).

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 59 Hammersmith patients were treated at the Clinic, 14 being admitted as in-patients and 45 as out-patients.

New patients, 1934	...	...	...	16
Old patients, 1934	...	...	...	29
Total number of attendances, 1934	...			175

TREATMENT CENTRE FOR VENEREAL DISEASES.

West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road.

The above centre is provided under the scheme of the London County Council. This centre is open night and day.

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.

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.

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

During the year under review five summonses were taken, when fines of 10s. were imposed in four cases and one being withdrawn.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—During the year 43,462 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Fifty-six 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.

Inspections.—The following table shows the number of visits made in each district under the various inspection head :—

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1934.

CAUSE OF INSPECTION.	DISTRICTS.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Lady Sanitary Inspector	Food and Drugs Inspector	Total.
Infectious Disease	241	224	161	131	138	240	350	219	1,455	4	3,163
Complaints	494	478	458	540	518	652	363	643	314	20	4,480
Tenement Houses	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	44
House to House	36	15	99	71	82	23	33	166	..	..	525
Housing and Town Planning Act	58	14	6	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	129
House to House Consoli- dated Regulations	7	78	..	64	4	..	25	2	..	..	180
Food (other than Restau- rants and Eating Houses)	136	372	365	444	136	182	665	277	..	1,323	3,900
Restaurants and Eating Houses	80	95	92	47	20	66	107	83	..	110	700
Markets	27	27	293	52	22	135	37	273	..	581	1,447
Slaughterhouses	2	1	154	120	..	17	..	..	..	7	301
Poultry Slaughterhouses ..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15
Bakehouses	53	47	41	85	41	54	17	29	..	59	426
Milk Vendors	128	131	66	139	109	28	61	66	..	399	1,127
Ice Cream Vendors .. ..	..	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	211	220
Factories (including Fac- tory Laundries)	57	55	32	29	17	76	21	114	8	..	409
Workshops (including Work- shop Laundries)	11	18	22	47	34	10	6	33	15	..	196
Workplaces (other than Out- workers)	46	32	71	33	3	5	4	44	1	..	239
Outworkers .. .. .	..	7	6	..	4	..	11	..	22	..	50
Public Urinals	95	217	93	50	172	211	135	159	3	..	1,135
Smoke Observations .. ..	..	5	..	30	18	98	6	19	..	..	176
Drainage	1,155	1,540	949	603	619	526	573	580	..	..	6,545
Miscellaneous	204	421	128	441	247	271	846	214	85	493	3,350
Re-visits	1,760	1,099	1,644	1,885	1,978	2,075	1,151	1,771	70	..	13,333
Infant Life Protection ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,345	..	1,345
Common Lodging Houses ..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
TOTALS	4,612	4,794	4,708	4,811	4,213	4,671	4,411	4,712	3,318	3,212	43,462

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

	Notices Served.	Notices complied with.
Infectious Diseases	401	388
Complaints	2,158	2,158
House to House	333	265
House to House Consolidated Regulations	49	63
Food (other than Restaurants) ...	59	53
Restaurants, &c.	22	24
Bakehouses	10	13
Milk Vendors	8	12
Ice Cream Vendors	1	1
Factories	31	28
Workshops	17	24
Workplaces	21	19
Outworkers	5	5
Public Urinals	2	4
Smoke Observations	9	—
Drainage	36	28
Miscellaneous	117	85
Re-visits	401	392
Common Lodging Houses	2	2
Tenement Houses	2	2
Housing and Town Planning ...	—	7
Infant Life Protection	—	1
Total	3,684	3,574

During the year 1,355 Statutory Notices were served and 1,260 complied with.

In many 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 1934.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
27, Hetley Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Withdrawn
9, Godolphin Road	ditto	2	Order made 14 days
91c, Coningham Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days
4, Lockton Street	ditto	2	Withdrawn
28, Letchford Gardens	ditto	4	1. Order made 14 days 2. Fined £2 3. Fined £2 4. Fined £2
ditto	ditto	4	1. Fined £1 2. Fined £1 3. Fined £1 4. Withdrawn
9, Alexandra Road	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn 2. Order made 14 days £1 1s. 0d. costs
2, Souldern Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn
30, Stebbing Street	ditto	1	Withdrawn
124, Emlyn Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn
50, Loftus Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days
17a, St. Paul's Mansions	ditto	1	Withdrawn
102, Devonport Road	ditto	2	Withdrawn
9, Hume Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
8, Montgomery Street	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
67, Shepherd's Bush Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days. 4s. costs
170, Coningham Road	ditto	3	1. Fined £1 2. Fined £1 3. Fined £1
13, Goodwin Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days
10, Hunt Street	ditto	1	Order made 21 days
2, Marryat Street	ditto	1	Withdrawn
36, Shaftesbury Road	Failing to give notice	2	1. Fined 10s. 2. Fined 10s.
38, Overstone Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Order made 14 days. 10s 6d. costs
35, Hetley Road	ditto	2	Withdrawn
23, Woodstock Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
15, Sinclair Gardens	Failing to give notice	1	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>
ditto	Failing to deposit plans	1	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>

SUMMONSES—*continued.*

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
15, Sinclair Gardens	Failing to give notice	1	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>
ditto	Failing to deposit plans	1	Adjourned <i>sine die</i>
17, Goodwin Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Fined £1
Land, rear of Hythe Road	ditto	2	1. Order made 14 days 2. Withdrawn
32, Hazlitt Road	Failing to give notice	1	Fined £2
ditto	Failing to deposit plans	1	Fined £2
ditto	Construction of waste pipe	1	Fined £2
34, Hazlitt Road	Failing to give notice	1	Fined £2
ditto	Failing to deposit plans	1	Fined £2
ditto	Construction of waste pipe	1	Fined £2
33, Aynhoe Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	2	Withdrawn
4, Wells Road	ditto	4	Withdrawn
9, Grove Mews	ditto	1	Closing Order made. £2 2s. 0d. costs
10, Grove Mews	ditto	1	Closing Order made. £2 2s. 0d. costs
11, Grove Mews	ditto	1	Closing Order made. £2 2s. 0d. costs
16, Marryat Street	ditto	1	Withdrawn
11, Chapel Street	ditto	1	Withdrawn
46, Manchester Road	Failing to give notice	1	Fined £2
ditto	Failing to deposit plans	1	Fined £2
ditto	Construction of waste pipe	1	Fined £2
ditto	Failing to give notice	1	Withdrawn
ditto	Failing to deposit plans	1	Withdrawn
ditto	Construction of waste pipe	1	Withdrawn
9, Tadmor Street	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Withdrawn
389, Goldhawk Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn

SUMMONSES—*continued.*

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
391, Goldhawk Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Withdrawn
38, Cathnor Road	Failing to deposit plans	1	Fined £2
12, Leysfield Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
College House, Sussex Place	ditto	1	Order made 7 days
40, Cathnor Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
43, Cathnor Road	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs. 2. Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs.
78, Cathnor Road	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs. 2. Order made 7 days. 10s. 6d. costs
84, Cathnor Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
12, Melina Road	Failing to deposit plans	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
16, Porten Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
38, Overstone Road	ditto	1	Order made 7 days
31, Hadyn Park Flats	ditto	2	Withdrawn
13, Goodwin Road	ditto	2	1. Order made 14 days 2. Withdrawn
10, Elric Street	ditto	1	Withdrawn
27, Hunt Street	ditto	1	Order made 14 days. 10s. 6d. costs
16, Manchester Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs.
29, Waldo Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days
24 & 24a, Pavilion Terrace	ditto	1	Fined £1. £1 1s. costs
123, Brackenbury Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
79, Sinclair Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. costs
15 Hadyn Park Flats	ditto	1	Withdrawn
76, Stowe Road	ditto	1	Fined £1. 10s. 6d. costs
17, Goodwin Road	ditto	3	1. Fined £1 1s. 2. Order made 14 days 3. Order made 14 days

SUMMONSES—*continued.*

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
92, Devonport Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Adjourned
13, Goodwin Road	ditto	1	Fined £5. £1 ls. costs
6, Warbeck Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn
38, Overstone Road	ditto	1	Fined £5. £1 ls. costs
15, Mardale Street	ditto	1	Withdrawn

HAMMERSMITH BOROUGH COUNCIL BYE-LAWS—DOGS.

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
Mr. W. D. V., Hammersmith	Contravention of Bye-law re nuisance by dogs in Paddenswick Road	1	Withdrawn
Mr. J. G., Hammersmith	ditto Blythe Road	1	Fined 10s.
Mr. E. V., Fulham	ditto The Broadway	1	Fined 10s.
Mr. E. E., Hammersmith	ditto Beaucherc Road	1	Fined 10s.
Mr. P. V.,	ditto Great Church Lane	1	Fined 10s.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons	Result of Proceedings.
Mr. A. H. B., Hammersmith	Selling skimmed milk in vessels not properly labelled	1	Fined 10s.
Mr. H. J. B., Wimbledon ditto	ditto Filling milk bot- in Agate Road	1	Withdrawn Fined 10s.
Mr. C. D., Hammersmith	Filling milk bot- tles in Blythe Road	1	Fined 10s.
Mr. A. H. B., Hammersmith	Filling milk bot- tles in The Grove	1	Fined 10s.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901,

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summonses.	Result of Proceedings.
Mr. T. E. O., Shepherd's Bush	Unfit bakehouse, 31, Goldhawk Road	1	Order made 14 days. Fined £1 10s. £2 2s. costs

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 six persons who were unable to devote to themselves proper care and attention and living under insanitary conditions.

They were removed to Institutions of the L.C.C.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces. — During the year 69 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 71 notices were complied with.

During the previous year there were 68 notices served and 66 complied with.

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

Restaurants, Hotels, &c.	213
Bakehouses (23 not in use as Bakeries)...	67
Bootmakers	40
Motor and Cycle Makers	11
Dressmakers and Milliners...	28
Laundries	50
Outworkers	118
Letterpress Printers and Bookbinders	20
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers	92
Smiths, Wheelwrights and Coachbuilders	30
Tailors	28
Builders, Carpenters and Joiners	26
Miscellaneous	223
Total	946

The whole of these premises have been under a systematic inspection by your Inspectors.

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)	409	31	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	196	17	—
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report)	239	21	—
Total	844	69	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS 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	37	48	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	5	5	—	—
Other Nuisances	28	29	—	—
Sanitary { insufficient	—	1	—	—
Accommo- { unsuitable or defective	24	24	—	—
dation { not separate for sexes	4	4	—	—
<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	98	111	—	—

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work	Outwork in Un- wholesome pre- mises, Sec. 108			Outwork in In- fected Premises Secs. 109, 110		
	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions	Instances	Orders made (Sec. 110)	Prosecutions (Secs. 109, 110)
<i>Wearing apparel—</i>						
(1) making, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) cleaning and washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year							Number
Bakehouses ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Dressmakers ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Laundries ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Outworkers ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Others ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Total number of workshops on Register ..							332

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)	—
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 ..	9
Reports of action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	9
Other	1
Underground bakehouses (S.101)—	
Certificates granted during year	—
In use at the end of the year	27

House to House.—As a result of the house to house visitation 525 inspections were made, 333 notices served, and 265 complied 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. Nine 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:—

H.B.C. Electricity Works, Fulham Palace Road.
 Glen Laundry, Landor Road.
 Gaumont British Film Studios.
 Shepherd's Bush Pavilion, Shepherd's Bush Green.
 G. Wimpey & Co., Wood Lane.
 6, Stamford Brook Road.
 125, Uxbridge Road.
 Swan Laundry, Blythe Road.
 Ivy House Laundry, Latimer Road.
 Metropolitan Water Board Works.
 Purewite Laundry, Gayford Road.
 Destructor, 15, Pennard Road.
 Fullers, Ltd., Great Church Lane.
 Atlas Laundry, Wendell Road.
 Balmoral Laundry, 67, Becklow 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.

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 reported that 60 per cent. of the poison had been taken.

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 44 premises have been registered under the London County Council Bye-laws relating to tenement houses.

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

HOUSING ACT, 1925, SECTION 18.

One notice was served under the Regulations in respect of underground sleeping rooms.

VANS.

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

The average cubic capacity available for each person is 100 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 also one large caravan occupied by two adults. Other vans park on this ground from time to time. 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	...	155
Restaurants	... ..	22
Factories	... ..	4
		<hr/>
		181
		<hr/>

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 well 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 1934.

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) ...	6,741
---	-------

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	21,185
---	--------

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	90
---	----

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	292
---	-----

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	8
---	---

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	3,089
--	-------

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	...	...	...	...	4
(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 ... 3,089

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

(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	3,006
(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 1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders... 5

(D) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ... Nil

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

Supply of Houses—Overcrowding.—Overcrowding still 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 received in the Public Health Department are investigated, particulars obtained and a report sent to the Town Clerk for submission to the appropriate Committee.

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.

(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.)

Unhealthy Areas.

A list of properties, recommended to be dealt with either as Clearance or Improvement Areas or by Closing Orders, has been submitted to the Borough Council.

Bye-laws.

No special difficulties have been experienced in the enforcement of the bye-laws relating to tenement houses, &c.

Newly-Erected Houses.—Progress continued to be 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.

Fifty-two 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, 3,778 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
1932	Nil	39	1
1933	Nil	32	20
1934	112	Nil	163
Totals	1,638	793	1,347

The premises have provided accommodation for approximately 18,890 persons, but despite this fact overcrowding is still in evidence.

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.

The health of a nation depends more upon its food supplies than any other factor and, therefore, special care must be exercised to ensure that the purity thereof is above suspicion.

It is imperative that all persons engaged in the handling of food should pay strict attention to cleanliness, and with this object in view arrangements were made for notices to be exhibited in the lavatories of premises where food is prepared and/or sold.

Food Premises.—Nine premises were registered under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish, or other food intended for sale.

Milk Supply.—During the year 315 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.

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" ...	5
Supplementary Licence	1
(3) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)"—	
(a) Bottling Establishments	2
(b) Shops	7
(c) Supplementary Licences	2
(4) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Grade A"—	
(a) Bottling Establishments	Nil
(b) Shops	1
(5) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Grade A—Pasteurised"	Nil
Supplementary Licence	1
(6) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"—	
(a) Pasteurising Establishments	4
(b) Shops	12
(c) Supplementary Licences	4

Certification of Certain Food Products for Export to the Dominions.

No application was received for the certification of food products for export to the Dominions.

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

Most of the shops are now provided with glass fronts.

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	...	...	...	...	284
Sheep	...	...	...	...	218
Calves	...	...	...	...	6
Beasts	...	...	...	...	7
Pigs	...	...	...	...	354
Total ...					869

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

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.
INSPECTOR RIGBY		
3 sets Pigs' lungs	Congestion	5 lbs.
INSPECTOR MASON		
1 Ox liver	Cirrhosis	16 lbs.
1 Pig's liver	"	3 "
2 sets Pigs' lungs	Congestion	4 "
INSPECTOR GODDEN		
1 Heifer's liver	Distoma Hepaticum... ..	20 lbs.
2 Heifers' lungs	Tuberculosis	28 "
5 Lambs' livers	Distoma Hepaticum	10 "
2 Lambs' lungs	Stronguli	2 "
Pig's loins	Hæmorrhage	7 "
1 Pig's head	Tuberculosis	6 "
1 Pig's spleen	Enlarged	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
1 Pig's liver	Hæmorrhage	2 "
5 Pigs' livers	Milk Spots	10 "
4 Pigs' mesenteries	Tuberculosis	4 "
10 Pigs' lungs	Congestion	20 "
1 Pig's pluck	Tuberculosis	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Description.	Disease.	Approximate Weight.
INSPECTOR BARRY		
Pig's head	Tuberculosis	4 lbs.
1 Pig's mesentery... ..	"	$\frac{3}{4}$ "
Carcases and offal of 3 Pigs	"	26 stones
1 Lamb's liver	Distoma Hepaticum	$1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
INSPECTOR BAYES		
5 Pigs' heads	Tuberculosis	30 lbs.
9 Pigs' mesenteries	"	9 "
1 Pig's pluck	"	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "
1 Pig's spleen	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
1 pair Pig's lungs	Pleurisy	2 "
1 Pig's kidney	Nephritis	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
2 Pigs' spleens	Congestion	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
1 Pig's heart	Pericarditis	6 ozs.
2 Sheep's livers	Parasitic	4 lbs.

Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933.

Seamen's Lodging Houses.—There are no seamen's lodging houses in the Borough.

Common Lodging Houses.—There is one common lodging house known as Jubilee Chambers situate in Bradmore Lane, Hammersmith.

Application for the renewal of the licence was received from Mr. William George Parker, residence Jubilee House, Hammersmith.

The application was approved and a licence issued dated the 1st July, 1934.

The maximum number of lodgers who may be received at any one time into this house is 244.

Cow Houses.—There are no cow houses in the Borough.

Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards.—There are four slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Applications were received from four licensees for the renewal of their licences.

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

Premises.	Name of Licensee
185 Uxbridge Road ...	John Mullet Allwright
40 Goldhawk Road ...	Andrew George Hedges
65 King Street	Richard Norman Hammett
341 King Street	Stanley Brooks Midwinter

Knackers' Yards.—There are no knackers' yards in the Borough.

Offensive Trades—Slaughterers of Poultry.—There are two authorised slaughterers of poultry in the Borough :—

Premises.	Name of Occupier.
109, Shepherd's Bush Road	Solomon Shockett
Arch No. 204, Wells Road, Goldhawk Road	Hyman Fisher

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 1934	Number of notices 1934	Number of prosecutions 1934
	On register in 1920.	On register at end of 1933	Added in 1934	Removed in 1934	On register at end of 1934			
Milk premises	128	142	21	2	167	1,127	8	—
Slaughterhouses.	7	5	—	1	4	301	—	—
Poultry Slaughterhouses.	—	2	—	—	2	15	—	—
Ice Cream premises	162	161	6	12	155	220	1	—

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 stored in premises which are inspected and approved.

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 receptacle 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 132 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 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.—The 44 bakehouses in use in the Borough have been regularly inspected during the year. Ten notices were served relating to various defects, and complied with.

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

Address.	Name.
No. 1 DISTRICT.	
† Cadby Hall, Hammersmith Road...	J. Lyons & Co.
†* 60 Richmond Road ...	C. W. Tompkins
* 1 Masbro Road ...	W. A. Maclean
†* 67 Ditto ...	G. Dunsby
†* 98 Blythe Road ...	Miss Schofield
† Ceylon Road ...	Brook Green Electric Bakery Ltd.

No. 2 DISTRICT.	
* 82 Great Church Lane ...	E. Galer
† Great Church Lane ...	Fullers, Ltd
†* 134 Shepherd's Bush Road ...	F. Oliver
†* 84 Ditto ...	F. R. Ries
* 75 Blythe Road ...	F. Oliver
* 31 Goldhawk Road ...	F. Oliver
† 213 Hammersmith Road ...	F. Hayes

No. 3 DISTRICT.	
†* 33 Glenthorne Road ...	Plumridge Bros.
†* 1 Aldensley Road ...	H. A. Roberts, Ltd.
†* 85 The Grove ...	F. Becker
24 Bradmore Park Road ...	T. Miller
† 28 King Street (rear of) ...	L. E. Jolly
† Blacks Road ...	Palmers Stores Ltd.

No. 4 DISTRICT.	
93 Black Lion Lane ...	G. Banham
†* 102 Dalling Road ...	Plumridge Bros.
† 1 Eyot Gardens ...	J. R. Chibnail, Ltd.
† 258 King Street ...	Miller & Son
† 316 Ditto ...	F. Watkins
†* 11 Lamington Street ...	H. A. Roberts, Ltd
7 St. Peters Road ...	E. Gent

* 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

No. 6 DISTRICT.

†* 74 Goldhawk Road	...	..	...	H. Crisp
†* 106 Ditto	...	...	...	F. & A. Posford
† 166 Ditto	...	...	..	F. R. Ries
†* 242 Ditto	...	...	...	Plumridge
†* 125 Uxbridge Road	...	..	...	A. B. Hemmings Ltd.
* 55 Melina Road	...	...	...	E. J. West
†* 75, Uxbridge Road	...	...	...	F. R. Clifford

No. 7 DISTRICT.

†* 216 Uxbridge Road	...	...	...	L. W. Jenkins
† 410 Ditto	...	...	...	A. Hauser

No. 8 DISTRICT.

†* 831 Harrow Road	...	...	...	H. T. Rogers
†* 39 St. Ann's Road	...	...	...	E. Tomlin
†* 16 North Pole Road	...	...	...	G. Glanville
†* 32 Norland Road	...	...	...	N. Stone
† Sunya House, Scrubs Lane	...	...	...	Bee Bee Biscuits Ltd.

The following is a list of registered bakehouses in the Borough not now in use :---

* 7 Shepherd's Bush Road	70 Glenthorne Road
* 13 Shepherd's Bush Green	16 Black Lion Lane
* 87 Masbro Road	* 192 Dalling Road
* 6 Beaconsfield Terrace	† 348 King Street
* 47 Milson Road	16 Upper Mall
† 65 Bridge Road	121 Askew Road
2 Crisp Road	41 Gayford Road
* 94 Shepherd's Bush Road	†* 126 Uxbridge Road
88 Queen Street	†* 132 Uxbridge Road
* 77 Brackenbury Road	* 2 Hunt Street
† 1 The Grove	104 Latimer Road
* 17 Kilmarsh Road	

* Underground

† Factory

UNSOUND FOOD.

No seizure of unsound food was made during the year.

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

Commodity.	Condition.	Result.
4 boxes Filleted Haddock (34 lbs.)	Unsound and Unfit for food	Surrendered
1 Chicken (3 lbs.)	ditto	ditto
1 Chicken (3½ lbs.)	ditto	ditto
1 Chicken (3½ lbs.)	ditto	ditto
3 Chickens (9 lbs.)	ditto	ditto
2 Chickens	ditto	ditto
11 Chickens (40 lbs.)	ditto	ditto
3 Chickens	ditto	ditto
1 Chicken (2 lbs.)	ditto	ditto
3 Chickens (8 lbs.)	ditto	ditto
1 Cooked Chicken	ditto	ditto
1 Chicken (2½ lbs)	ditto	ditto
1 Chicken (3½ lbs.)	ditto	ditto
1 Chicken (2½ lbs.)	ditto	ditto
2 Chickens (6 lbs.)	ditto	ditto
7 Chickens	ditto	ditto
2 Chickens (5½ lbs.)	ditto	ditto
1 Chicken (3½ lbs.)	ditto	ditto
3 barrels Apples (237 lbs.)	ditto	ditto
16 lbs. Apples	ditto	ditto
42 lbs. Kingston Cod Fillets ..	ditto	ditto
1 box Cod (4 stone)	ditto	ditto
2 Chickens (4½ lbs.)	ditto	ditto
35 Rabbits' Carcases	ditto	ditto
Portions of Frozen Rabbits (14 lbs.)	ditto	ditto

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

The chemical 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 University College Hospital Medical School and the West London Hospital.

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

RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF MILK SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

	Total Count	B. Coli	Microscopic Examination
<i>Ordinary Milk</i>			
Sample No. 1	560,000 per c.c.	— in $\frac{1}{100}$ th	Centrifugalised deposit contained marked excess of leucocytes and squames
" 2	4,400,000 "	+ in $\frac{1}{1000}$ th	Centrifugalised deposit contained decided excess of leucocytes, some squames, and traces of detritus
" 3*	6,800,000 "	+ in $\frac{1}{10000}$ th	—
" 4*	172,666 "	+ in $\frac{1}{100}$ th	—
" 5*	205,000 "	— in $\frac{1}{100}$ th	—
" 6*	9,270 "	+ in $\frac{1}{10}$ th	—
" 7*	14,300 "	+ in $\frac{1}{10}$ th	—
" 8*	147,333 "	— in $\frac{1}{100}$ th	—
" 9*	3,400,000 "	— in $\frac{1}{100}$ th	—
" 10	252,600 "	+ in $\frac{1}{100}$ th	—
" 11	2,400,000 "	+ in $\frac{1}{1000}$ th	—

* These samples although not sold as "pasteurised were said to have been treated in accordance with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923, for pasteurised milk

<i>Pasteurised Milk</i>			
Sample No. 12	14.966 per c.c.	+ in $\frac{1}{10}$ th	Centrifugalised deposit contained slight excess of leucocytes and squames, and traces of detritus
" 13	6,633 "	— in $\frac{1}{10}$ th	Centrifugalised deposit contained a few leucocytes and squames, and a minute trace of detritus
" 14	10,180 "	+ in $\frac{1}{10}$ th	—
" 15	9,733 "	— in $\frac{1}{10}$ th	—
" 16	3,760 "	— in $\frac{1}{10}$ th	—
" 17	8,733 "	— in $\frac{1}{10}$ th	—

Grade A T.T.

Sample No. 18	5,766 per c.c.	— in $\frac{1}{100}$ th	Centrifugalised deposit contained only a few leucocytes and squames
---------------	----------------	-------------------------	---

Grade A Pasteurised

Sample No. 19	155 per c.c.	— in 1 c.c.	Centrifugalised deposit very small and contained only a few leucocytes
---------------	--------------	-------------	--

PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI.

Guinea-pigs were inoculated with milk from samples 1, 2, 12, 13, 18 and 19, but in each case failed to show any evidence of a tuberculous infection on post-mortem examination.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF GRADED MILKS.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, lays down certain conditions under which graded milks may be sold, and these include a requirement that, on a sample being taken at any time before delivery to the consumer, the milk shall contain not more than a prescribed number of bacteria per cubic centimetre. The requirements for the various grades of milk are as follow :—

<i>Maximum No. of bacteria Coliform Bacillus. per c.c.</i>					
Certified Milk	...	...	30,000	...	Absent in 1/10th c.c.
Grade A and Grade A (T.T.)	...	...	200,000	...	„ 1/100th „
Grade A (Pasteurised)	...	...	30,000	...	„ 1/10th „
Pasteurised	...	...	100,000	...	—

The Order provides, further, that a licensing authority, if they are satisfied that any of the conditions upon which a licence is granted are not being complied with, may suspend or revoke the licence.

It is my considered opinion that most of the reports now received with regard to the bacteriological examination of milk are unreliable.

The question of sampling and examination of graded milks is one to which I have given considerable attention in the past and, in support of my view, I would draw your attention to the following facts.

Some time ago I became dissatisfied with the results of the examination of samples, which, at that time, were being submitted to one of the largest laboratories specialising in

this work in the country. I therefore decided to send test samples to another laboratory.

Two churns of milk were selected upon delivery at each of two hospitals in Hammersmith and duplicate samples taken from each. The same methods were adopted for each sample. Bottles, sterilized under exactly similar conditions in the laboratory, were used for each of the samples. They were immediately packed on ice and four were submitted to the usual laboratory and four to another well-known institution.

Sample "A" was reported by one laboratory to contain 39,850 bacteria per c.c. (well within the prescribed limit) and by the other 144,000 per c.c. (nearly 50 per cent. above the legal maximum). The other three reports all showed similar variation.

In July I had further tests made with startling results. A quart bottle of pasteurised milk was taken and, after being thoroughly shaken, divided into six parts. Sterile bottles were used and every precaution taken during the division. Two of these bottles were submitted to each of three laboratories. The following table gives particulars of the reports received :—

No. of Sample	Bacteriologist	Temp. on arrival	No. of bacteria per c.c.	Presence of B. Coli (24 hrs.)			
				1/10	1/100	1/1,000	1/10,000
1	No. 1 Laboratory	13°C	9,270	+	-	-	
2	No. 1 "	13°C	14,300	+	-	-	
3	No. 2 "	11°C	147,333		-	-	-
4	No. 2 "	11°C	3,400,000		-	-	-
5	No. 3 "	14°C	36,000	+	-	-	
6	No. 3 "	14°C	47,000	+	+	-	

It will be seen that one report gives a bacterial count of 9,270 per c.c. and another 3,400,000 per c.c. for the same milk and that the results obtained by one laboratory vary from 147,000 to 3,400,000.

Other tests have been made and the above figures are typical of the results obtained.

In view of these facts I think it must be agreed that, to withdraw a licence upon such unreliable data, would be most unjust.

In Memo. 39/Foods, the Ministry of Health set out a suggested technique for the bacteriological examination of graded milks. If this is properly carried out the results should be reasonably comparable.

I can only assume that, in making their examinations, bacteriologists do not faithfully and carefully carry out the suggested procedure. Unless every stage, from the composition of media to uniform heating in the incubators is standardised, the results must vary.

There is one point in the Ministry's suggested technique to which I would draw attention. In paragraph 12 it is stated that the original sample and each dilution must be shaken 25 times, each shake being an up and down motion, with an excursion of about one foot. This shaking is, of course, to distribute the organisms in the sample evenly, and, secondly, to break up any bacterial aggregates which may have been formed. Most samples of graded milks are submitted to the bacteriologist in the bottle in which the milk is sold, and as such bottles are usually entirely filled with milk, it is unlikely that any proper mixing is obtained by shaking unless the milk is first transferred to a larger bottle. Again, the vigour with which the shaking is conducted may make an appreciable difference to the final count. I suggest that more uniform results would be obtained by the use of a mechanical shaker, working at a standard speed.

Reviewing the position as it now stands, I am of opinion that little value can be placed upon the reports received and that until a more standard practice is adopted by bacteriologists, both time and money are being wasted in submitting milk samples for examination.

Report of Public Analyst.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Of the total of 612 samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis 550 were genuine, 38 were inferior and 24 adulterated. It is much to be regretted that the slight improvement recorded last year has not been maintained. The figures for inferior and adulterated samples show increases over those for 1933 of 7 and 10 respectively. The increase in inferior samples is due to poor quality milk, whilst the increase in the figure for adulteration is due to the sale in the Borough of so-called cream confectionery containing no real cream and to very defective specimens of iodine ointment. In the last available (1933-1934) Report of the Ministry of Health the percentage of adulterated or defective samples for the whole country is given as 5.5 whereas in our Borough the percentage is 3.9.

In Table I are given the total numbers of samples received under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act as recorded in my quarterly Statutory Reports to the Ministry of Health, with the numbers classified as genuine, inferior and adulterated.

TABLE I.

Period.				Genuine.	Inferior.	Adulterated.	Total.
1st quarter	...	...	...	123	21	6	150
2nd	"	...	...	134	8	8	150
3rd	"	...	...	93	7	4	104
4th	"	...	...	200	2	6	208
Totals				550	38	24	612

In Table II the percentages of genuine, inferior and adulterated samples are compared for the last ten years. It will be seen from this that the year under review is one of the worst within the period.

TABLE II.

Year.	Genuine.	Inferior.	Adulterated.
1925	91.6	5.7	2.7
1926	92.1	4.0	3.9
1927	89.7	7.2	3.1
1928	89.2	6.5	4.3
1929	93.5	5.4	1.1
1930	93.6	5.3	1.1
1931	95.6	3.1	1.3
1932	90.5	6.5	3.0
1933	92.6	5.1	2.3
1934	89.9	6.2	3.9
Average for ten years ...	91.9	5.4	2.7

The number and nature of the various articles examined during the year are set out in Table III. Particulars of prosecutions instituted and penalties imposed are given under the separate headings which follow this Table.

TABLE III.

Article.	No. of Samples examined.	Result of Examination.		
		Genuine.	Inferior.	Adulterated.
Almonds, ground	2	2	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	2	2	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	4	4	—	—
Black Pudding	1	1	—	—
Boric Ointment	2	2	—	—
Brawn	1	1	—	—
Butter	31	31	—	—
Camphorated Oil	5	5	—	—
Castor Oil	4	4	—	—
Cheese	4	4	—	—
Chicken and Ham Roll	3	3	—	—
Chicken Roll	1	1	—	—
Citrate of Magnesia	5	5	—	—
Cocoa	7	7	—	—
Coffee	3	3	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	1	1	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Extraet	1	1	—	—
Cream	12	12	—	—
Cream Confectionery	11	4	—	7
Epsom Salt	2	2	—	—
Eucalyptus Oil	2	2	—	—
Fish Paste	5	5	—	—
„ tinned	2	2	—	—
Fruit, cordials	4	4	—	—
Fruit, dried	6	6	—	—
„ tinned	5	5	—	—

TABLE III—*continued.*

Article.	No. of Samples exam- ined.	Result of Examination.		
		Genuine.	Inferior.	Adulter- ated.
Ginger, ground	3	3	—	—
Glauber's Salt	2	2	—	—
Golden Syrup	1	1	—	—
Glucose Barley Mints ..	1	1	—	—
Iodine ointment	6	1	—	5
„ phenolated	1	1	—	—
„ tincture, weak	3	3	—	—
Jam	7	7	—	—
Jelly	3	3	—	—
Ketchup, tomato	1	1	—	—
Lard	7	7	—	—
Lemonade Powder	1	1	—	—
Margarine	10	10	—	—
Marmalade	3	3	—	—
Meat Paste	4	4	—	—
„ Pie	3	3	—	—
Milk	315	270	38	7
„ Condensed	19	19	—	—
„ Skimmed	2	—	—	2
Mincemeat	4	4	—	—
Olive Oil	4	4	—	—
Orange Curd	1	1	—	—
Paraffin, liquid	2	2	—	—
Pepper	5	5	—	—
Petroleum Jelly	1	1	—	—
Raisins	2	2	—	—
Rice	3	3	—	—
Sausages	18	16	—	2
Sauce, raint	1	1	—	—
„ tomato	2	2	—	—
Scotch rarebit	1	1	—	—
Seidlitz Powder	2	2	—	—
Semolina	5	5	—	—
Sponge Cakes	3	3	—	—
Suet	1	1	—	—
Sugar	3	3	—	—
Sultanas	2	2	—	—
Syrup of Figs	2	2	—	—
Tea	4	4	—	—
Tomato Puree	1	—	—	1
Veal and Ham Cutlets ...	1	1	—	—
„ jellied	1	1	—	—
„ loaf	1	1	—	—
Vegetables, tinned	7	7	—	—
Vinegar	7	7	—	—
“ Vitacup ”	1	1	—	—
Wine	5	5	—	—
Zinc Ointment	4	4	—	—
Totals	612	550	38	24

The articles which demand special consideration are dealt with in the matter which follows.

MILK.

During the year a total of 315 milks were analysed, of which 270 were genuine, 38 genuine but of inferior quality, and 7 adulterated.

Of the inferior samples 35 were poor in fat and 3 in both fat and non-fatty solids. Four of those adulterated contained small amounts of added water and 3 were deficient in fat to the extent of 9, 13 and 14 per cent. respectively of the minimum laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901.

The following Table gives the average composition of the milk samples for each month and for the whole year. By setting out the results month by month, instead of quarterly as was done formerly, one can compare more closely and more interestingly the results with those for other districts and with the published results such as those of H. D. Richmond and other observers. which are based on very many thousands of analyses spread over many years.

TABLE IV.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Fat average (per cent.).	Non-fatty solids Average (per cent.).*
January ...	22	3.55	8.74
February ...	36	3.51	8.82
March ...	17	3.63	8.75
April ...	20	3.42	8.73
May ...	49	3.64	8.78
June ..	23	3.77	8.75
July ...	34	3.66	8.82
August..	17	3.48	8.76
September ...	13	3.51	8.85
October ...	42	3.62	8.82
November ...	14	3.82	8.87
December ...	28	3.76	8.78
Whole year ...	315	3.61	8.79

The above figures represent milk of fair average quality.

For a number of years it has been the custom to classify genuine milks as of good, fair or poor quality according to the fat content. The limits adopted are :—

Fat 3.0 per cent. up to 3.3 per cent.—Poor quality.
 Fat over 3.3 ,, ,, 3.8 ,, —Fair ,,
 ,, 3.8 ,, —Good ,,

The following Table shows the numbers so classified in each quarter :—

TABLE V.

Period.	Good quality.	Fair quality.	Poor quality.
1st quarter ...	8	62	21
2nd ,, ...	9	60	8
3rd ,, ...	17	43	7
4th ,, ...	20	51	2
Whole year ...	54	216	38

CONDENSED MILK.

Nineteen condensed milks were examined for compliance or otherwise with the requirements of the Condensed Milk Regulations. All were found to fulfil these requirements, both in respect of composition and of volume of milk yielded on dilution according to the statements on the tins.

Eight were sold as full cream and 11 as skimmed condensed milk.

CREAM AND CREAM CONFECTIONERY.

Four samples of cream and eight of tinned cream were analysed during the year and all of these proved to be genuine. Two of the creams were sold as " half-price " cream and " coffee " cream and were found to contain only 24.0 per cent. and 24.7 per cent. respectively of fat.

Of the tinned creams two bore on the tin a statement as to the fat content and analysis verified the figures given.

Seven specimens out of a total of eleven of various types of cream confectionery were reported adulterated on account of the use of cream substitutes as a filling material. Proceedings were instituted in respect of four samples and convictions were obtained in each case, the total of penalties inflicted amounting to £12 2s. 0d.

It has been the custom for a number of years in the trade to use substances resembling cream as a filling for certain types of confectionery and the view of your Analyst is that no exception can be taken to this custom provided that no claim, actual or implied, is made that the substances so used are cream. The use of such terms as "cream buns" or "cream sponge sandwich" are calculated to deceive the purchaser and it is a very debatable point as to how far the word cream can legitimately be employed in the generic sense instead of the specific sense. There is no doubt, however, that the very large majority of purchasers of this confectionery buy it under the impression that the cream filling really is cream.

In the cases already quoted the articles were sold as "real cream" buns, cakes, &c., hence there could be no two views as to whether deception was intended or not.

It would certainly appear that the former reluctance of Local Authorities to prosecute vendors of this fictitious cream confectionery has recently been taken advantage of, for not only is there a much larger quantity of such produce now on the market, but some vendors of it have become bolder and to deceive the purchaser more completely have descended to the use of such terms as "real cream." Others, again, use such names as "creamy buns" for their produce and thus avoid prosecution whilst still artfully practising the same deception.

BUTTER, MARGARINE, LARD AND SUET.

Thirty-one samples of butter, ten of margarine, seven of lard and one of beef suet were analysed and found to be genuine, no excess of water or addition of foreign fat being

detected. Tests for preservatives gave negative results. The suet bore on the packet a statement that no starch was present and this was verified.

CHEESE, &C.

Four cheeses of the tin-foil wrapped class showed no metallic contamination and the absence of preservatives. A sample of "Scotch rarebit," similarly packed, was also genuine, the ingredients being cheese with tomato and celery flavouring.

The question of standards for milk fat in cheese has for a long time been under discussion. In July, 1933, the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Cheshire Cheese) Regulations, 1933, came into force. These prescribe a minimum of 45 per cent. of milk fat in the moisture-free article, so that for at least one type of cheese we have now an official standard for the fat content.

MEAT AND FISH PREPARATIONS.

Of the forty-one meat and fish preparations specified in Table III only two were adversely reported upon. Both of these were sausage in which preservative—sulphur dioxide—was found, the amounts being 350 and 150 parts per million respectively. No declaration of the presence of preservative as required by the Preservatives Regulations was made when the purchase took place.

In the few instances where the articles were sold in tins the absence of any significant proportion of poisonous metals such as tin, lead and copper was proved.

VEGETABLES, FRUIT, CONSERVES, &C.

Table III contains thirty-eight samples in ten different varieties falling under the above heading. These were all genuine with the exception of one specimen of tomato puree which contained copper to the extent of twelve parts per million.

Seven specimens of jam and three of marmalade conformed to the standards of the Food Manufacturers' Federation. These standards permitted in jam the use of fruit pulp, glucose, colouring matter, pectin and certain organic acids, but required minima of 68.5 per cent. of soluble solids and 42 per cent. of fruit. By the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Jam) Regulations, 1934, which came into operation for National Mark Jam on the 29th June last, a much higher standard is set. These Regulations require minima of 55 per cent. of fruit and 68.5 per cent. of soluble solids, the use of *fresh* fruit and refined sugar only, without glucose, colouring matter, acids, or setting material such as pectin, with the proviso that to strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, loganberry and cherry jams there may be added "any other substance which occurs as a natural constituent of the fruit." The reference here is doubtless to the acidity and pectin, in which the fruits specified are somewhat deficient.

COCOA, COFFEE, TEA, &C.

During the year seven specimens of cocoa, three of coffee, one of coffee and chicory, one of coffee and chicory extract, four of tea and one of "Vitacup" were examined and all were passed as genuine. The last named was a proprietary beverage containing cocoa, milk, malt and eggs. The coffee and chicory was found to contain 65 per cent. of coffee and 35 per cent. of chicory, so that the article was correctly named and was not merely chicory flavoured with coffee.

Tests on the cocoas for arsenical contamination were negative.

FARINACEOUS FOODS.

Three samples of rice and five of semolina upon analysis proved to be genuine. No evidence of polishing with talc was given by the rice samples.

CONDIMENTS, SPICES, &C.

Three samples of ground ginger, one of tomato ketchup, four of olive oil, five of pepper, one of mint sauce, two of tomato sauce and seven of vinegar were all passed as genuine. The acetic acid content of the vinegars was in no

case below the suggested limit of 4 per cent., and they contained no preservatives, arsenic, lead or copper.

CORDIALS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

Two specimens of lemon squash, two of grape fruit squash and five of wine upon analysis proved to be genuine. Two of the fruit cordials contained sulphur dioxide perservative, but the amount present in each case was below the permitted limit. No samples of spirits were received this year.

DRUGS.

Table III contains forty-nine drugs in a very varied assortment of seventeen varieties. The majority satisfied the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia and in the few instances where the articles were not Pharmacopœia preparations other criteria of purity were complied with.

From the last edition of the Pharmacopœia iodine ointment was omitted. Possibly because of this omission there have appeared on the market various preparations, outwardly similar, which are either entirely devoid of free or combined iodine, or which contain but a trace. It may be useful to remark here that the British Pharmacopœia is frequently invoked in the Courts as a work whose requirements are "standards." In point of fact the standards of the Pharmacopœia are not absolute standards, but very important presumptive ones readily accepted by magistrates and very difficult for the defence to put aside. The Pharmacopœia is not the only work to which appeal may be made, though it is the chief. Others are the "British Pharmaceutical Codex," Squire's "Companion to the British Pharmacopœia," and Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia."

Reference may sometimes be necessary to previous issues of the Pharmacopœia, where drugs, not included in the current issue, are still in use. An important official example of this procedure is afforded by the Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations, wherein are specified drugs and preparations of the last but one (1914) edition and even so far back as the edition of 1898.

Moreover, the Analyst may put forward standards of his own, based upon his experience in the analysis of a number of samples of a particular drug or preparation and may, of course, quote any of the above works in support of his view.

Of six samples of iodine ointment analysed during the year no less than five were condemned. Two were ointments of a very different type, made from methyl salicylate (oil of wintergreen) and petroleum jelly, with the addition of a dark brown colouring matter to make them resemble iodine ointment. In the remaining three instances traces only of iodine or potassium iodide were present, whereas the Pharmacopœia of 1914 and the Pharmaceutical Codex of 1923 and 1934 require 4 per cent. of each.

There is no doubt that the sale of these preparations is to the prejudice of the purchaser, inasmuch as iodine ointment is used as an antiseptic dressing for minor injuries such as cuts, abrasions, sprains and the like.

The virtue of the Pharmacopœia preparation lies in the free iodine present and it has been shown that for any antiseptic action to be exhibited the iodine *must* be in the free condition. Moreover, the potassium iodide is not less essential, for its function is to prevent to a large extent the combination of the iodine with the fatty base of the ointment. All the five samples under discussion contained a petroleum jelly base in place of the base of glycerin and prepared lard required by the British Pharmacopœia. This substitution in the base is one to which exception would probably not have been taken by your Analyst, inasmuch as various preparations of iodine with a petroleum jelly base have been on the market for some years, and, indeed, are quoted in the Pharmaceutical Codex.

It is satisfactory to record that the Courts upheld the contentions of the Council's Officers and legal representatives. In three cases fines and costs totalling £76 19s. 0d. were imposed.

At the time of writing this Report it would seem that the vendors are considering taking the case further.

In addition to samples submitted under the various Acts and Regulations, one sample of water from the Swimming Bath at Lime Grove was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health for examination.

Sample No.	Article.	Analyst's Report.	Result of Proceedings.	Other Information.
737	Milk	Contained 1·5 per cent. of added water	—	Informal sample
738	do.	do. 2 per cent. do.	} Summones dismissed on on payment of 10s. 6d. costs in each case	} From same milk Vendor as informal sample No. 737
739	Skimmed Milk	do. 2·3 per cent. do.		
740	do.	do. 3·2 per cent. do.		
754	Milk	9 per cent. fat abstracted	—	Letter of warning
845	do.	Contained 1 per cent. of added water	—	do.
882	do.	14 per cent. fat abstracted	Summons dismissed	Warranty defence upheld
953	"Real Cream" Tarts ...	Contained a filling consisting of a substance other than real Cream	—	Informal sample
954	do. Gateaux ...	do.	—	do.
955	do. Trifle ...	do.	—	do.
962	do. Tarts ...	do.	Fined £2 10 0	} From same vendor as in- formal sample No. 953
963	do. Cookies ...	do.	Fined £2 10 0	
964	do. Gateaux ...	do.	Dismissed under Proba- tion of Offenders Act. £2 2 0 costs	
985	do. Chocolate Eclairs	do.	Fined £5 0 0	and 954
49	Milk	13 per cent. fat abstracted	—	—
55	do.	2 per cent. added water	—	Letter of warning
98	Sausages	Contained 350 parts of S.O ₂ per million	—	do.
99	do.	do. 150 parts do.	—	Informal sample (official sample genuine)
174	Iodine Ointment ...	100 per cent. deficient in free iodine and 100 per cent. deficient in potassium iodide	—	do.
195	do.	100 per cent. deficient in free iodine and 100 per cent. deficient in potassium iodide	Fined £1 1 0 Costs £1 1 0	Informal sample
196	do.	100 per cent. deficient in free iodine and 99·25 per cent. deficient in potassium iodide	Fined £1 1 0 Costs £1 1 0	From same Vendor as in- formal sample No. 174
204	do.	98·5 per cent. deficient in free iodine and 100 per cent. deficient in potassium iodide	—	—
209	do.	98·5 per cent. deficient in free iodine and 100 per cent. deficient in potassium iodide	Fined £15 0 0 Costs £5 5 0	Informal sample
266	Tomato Puree	Contained 12 parts of copper per million	—	From same Vendors as in- formal sample No. 204
				Letter of warning

COMPOSITION AND DESCRIPTION OF FOOD.

Of the total number of samples submitted during the year to the Public Analyst for analysis, 3.9 per cent. were reported to be adulterated. The corresponding figure for the year 1923 was 6.1 per cent., whilst in 1921 it was 8.5 per cent. These figures would seem to indicate a considerable improvement in the quality of the foodstuffs now offered for sale to the public, and there has, in fact, been a substantial reduction in the amount of adulteration of food as practised even a few years ago.

This may be accounted for to some extent by the fact that an increasing number of articles are supplied to retailers "prepacked" and by the increasing number of shops now owned by the large "multiple shops" firms. The sale of milk in bottles has undoubtedly resulted in a decrease in the amount of adulteration of that commodity. The increased activities of local authorities, however, is probably the chief factor which has brought about the result. Many more samples are now being taken and the dishonest trader is coming to realise that adulteration does not pay.

During the year under review the report of a Departmental Committee on the Composition and Description of Food has been issued. This report contains some very useful suggestions, and it is to be hoped that a number of the recommendations put forward will shortly find their way to the Statute Book.

The main question considered by the Committee was whether it is desirable that the law relating to the composition and description of articles of food should be altered so as to enable definitions or standards to be prescribed or declarations of composition to be required.

The answer of the Committee was in the affirmative, but they did not consider that the case for the extension of standards and definitions to all articles of food had been made out.

At the present time, except for a very few articles, such as milk and butter, no standard of composition exists. Difficulty is often experienced as to what is actually "the

nature, substance or quality " of an article demanded. Trade practice varies considerably in different parts of the country and it is left to the Courts to fix a standard to which an article should attain in each case.

In many other countries, notably America, Australia and New Zealand, definite standards are laid down by the Governments, below which no article may be sold.

The absence of legal standards allows many articles of inferior quality to be sold and as a consequence the consumer suffers considerable loss. Not only, however, is this prejudicial to the purchaser but it is unfair to the more conscientious trader.

In their report the Committee states: " We think the main thing to be aimed at is that the public, when buying an important article of food, should know what they are getting."

At the present time the public often do not know what they are getting.

As an example, the only legal definition of cream is " that portion of milk rich in milk fat which has been separated by skimming or otherwise." There is no requirement as to the percentage of fat which it shall contain. This may be 60 per cent. or may be as low as 10 per cent., but it may all be described and sold as cream.

Recently many dairies have been widely advertising for sale what they describe as " economy cream," " half-price cream " or " coffee cream." How many purchasers of this cream know what they are getting for their money? Analysis of samples taken in the Borough show that the average fat content is about 24 per cent. The percentage of fat in ordinary cream is about 50. Some firms are now describing the latter as " double cream," a description which, to my mind, is very misleading. " Ordinary " cream should contain this percentage of fat. To call an article " double cream " implies that it is twice as good as normal. A sample of tinned cream examined recently was labelled " Rich thick cream, Superior quality," and it was further stated to be " highly concentrated. Actually it contained 19 per cent. of fat.

If cream of varying quality is to be sold, a declaration of the amount of fat which it contains should be required to be stated upon the label or a definite minimum should be prescribed for each designation. The public will then know what they are getting.

The Committee recommend that power be given to the Ministry of Health to prescribe standards for any article of food for which it can be shown that such standards are necessary, but that no standards shall be laid down without giving the manufacturers and other persons concerned the fullest opportunity of hearing what is proposed to be done and submitting their views on the proposal.

Although there has been a decrease in the number of samples reported to be adulterated, there has, in my opinion, been a growing tendency to describe many articles of food, &c., by misleading statements as to their nature in advertisements and on labels.

As an instance, labels on pots of jam frequently include such wording as "*improved* by the addition of other fruit juices." This declaration on the jar is sufficient to cover the makers in law and allows an inferior article to be sold.

Again, in the case of certain "tonic wines," advertisements frequently make exaggerated claims as to the benefits to be derived from their consumption, which it would be very difficult to establish as facts.

A big advertising campaign has recently been undertaken in support of the sale of what are described as "iodine lockets." According to such advertisements the mere fact of wearing one of these lockets around the neck or in the pocket is sufficient to cure or ward off every ailment from which man has been known to suffer. It would appear that a law making it compulsory that every member of the community should wear one of these lockets would solve all the problems of the Public Health Service.

The Departmental Committee have considered the question of advertisements and labels of foodstuffs and in their report they state that they agree with the principle of the following recommendation put before them.

“ It is our opinion that any attempt to control by Statute statements about the composition of food will be stultified unless it is legally enacted that, for the purpose of evidence as to the nature, quality and substance demanded of a food, specific claims made in advertisements shall be deemed to be part of the package label. Though it is theoretically true that the purchaser is expected to examine the label of a product before he completes its purchase, it is a matter of common knowledge that the vast majority of purchasers do not do so. The description on which they have been induced to buy the product is in a large number of cases only that contained in the advertisements, and we hold very strongly that progress in the standardisation and description of food will be seriously hampered until this matter is dealt with.”

Presumably any alteration in the law will be by amendment of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act and will apply to both food and drugs.

Legislation along the lines recommended should go a long way to protect the public and prevent their exploitation.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases.—There were, omitting tuberculosis, 1,861 cases reported as due to notifiable infectious diseases in the Borough, against 1,827 in the previous year. There were also reported 1,606 cases of infectious diseases that were not notifiable, against 618 in the previous year; 1,334 of these were Measles, and 272 Whooping Cough.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified was 215 against 216 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	...	...	...	220
Negative results	...	...	...	1,371

Sputa from cases of suspected Tuberculosis—

Tubercle bacillus found	...	...	...	56
Tubercle bacillus not found	...	...	...	475

Blood from cases of suspected Fever—

Widal or Typhoid reaction obtained	...	...	—
Widal or Typhoid reaction not obtained	...	...	1
Stools (for Food Poisoning) (negative)	...	...	1
Spleen	...	...	1

Grand Total ... 2,125

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1934

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED								Total cases notified in each Ward							TOTAL CASES RE-MOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages																
		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	5th Ward	Centre		North					
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	549	5	164	323	36	20	1	..	65	115	58	26	72	145	68	544	..
Erysipelas	79	1	2	8	6	14	34	14	9	10	12	4	16	18	10	51	..
Scarlet Fever	609	1	156	354	50	45	3	..	79	85	85	29	114	161	56	577	..
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Relapsing Fever (R) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever (C) ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Puerperal Fever	22	..	..	..	5	17	..	..	3	3	5	..	4	5	2	20	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	6	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Polio-myelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	..
Anthrax .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	154	8	29	25	15	27	33	17	14	37	16	3	28	36	20	78	..
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Chickenpox	422	8	100	304	8	1	1	..	18	92	74	21	58	116	43	31	..
TOTALS	1861	35	453	1015	123	130	74	31	193	345	254	86	294	486	203	1,315	..

TUBERCULOSIS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	184	..	1	9	66	62	42	4	37	35	32	15	20	29	16
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	31	1	2	8	6	9	2	3	6	6	5	..	5	7	2
TOTALS	215	1	3	17	72	71	44	7	43	41	37	15	25	36	18

Deaths from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.—

The total number of deaths of residents registered from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 100 against 54 in the previous year. The deaths of residents last year from these diseases were equal to 60 per 1,000 of the total deaths of residents registered and were at the rate of 0.8 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, 1925 to 1934 :—

Year.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea and Cholera.	Total.
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
1932	0	29	4	8	6	1	26	74
1933	0	3	4	14	5	1	27	54
1934	0	25	4	25	19	0	27	100
Average last 10 yrs.	0	14	3	12	14	1	27	71

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

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1934

DISEASE.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths.
Diphtheria	549	544	25
Erysipelas	79	51	—
Scarlet Fever	609	577	4
Enteric Fever	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever	2	2	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	22	20	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	6	6	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	3	—
Pneumonia	154	78	106
Dysentery	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	1	—
Chickenpox	422	31	—
Food Poisoning	4	—	—
TOTAL:	1,861	1,315	150

Smallpox.—No case of smallpox was reported during the year.

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.—Five hundred and forty-nine cases were reported as due to Diphtheria or Diphtheritic Membranous Croup against two hundred and forty-one cases in the previous year. Five hundred and forty-four cases were treated at the Isolation Hospitals and five died at the homes of the patients. Twenty-five deaths were registered. The mortality rate on the cases reported was 4.6 per cent. The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the Borough.

Diphtheria is a disease which calls for prompt action by both the parent and medical practitioner.

Parents often delay calling in a doctor when children are ill. Any child who complains of a sore throat should be immediately seen by a doctor and removed to hospital when the clinical evidence is such as to give reasonable grounds for assuming the case to be positive.

If the clinical evidence is not sufficient and it is necessary to take a swab, anti-toxin should be administered at once and not delayed until the report is received from the Pathologist.

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.

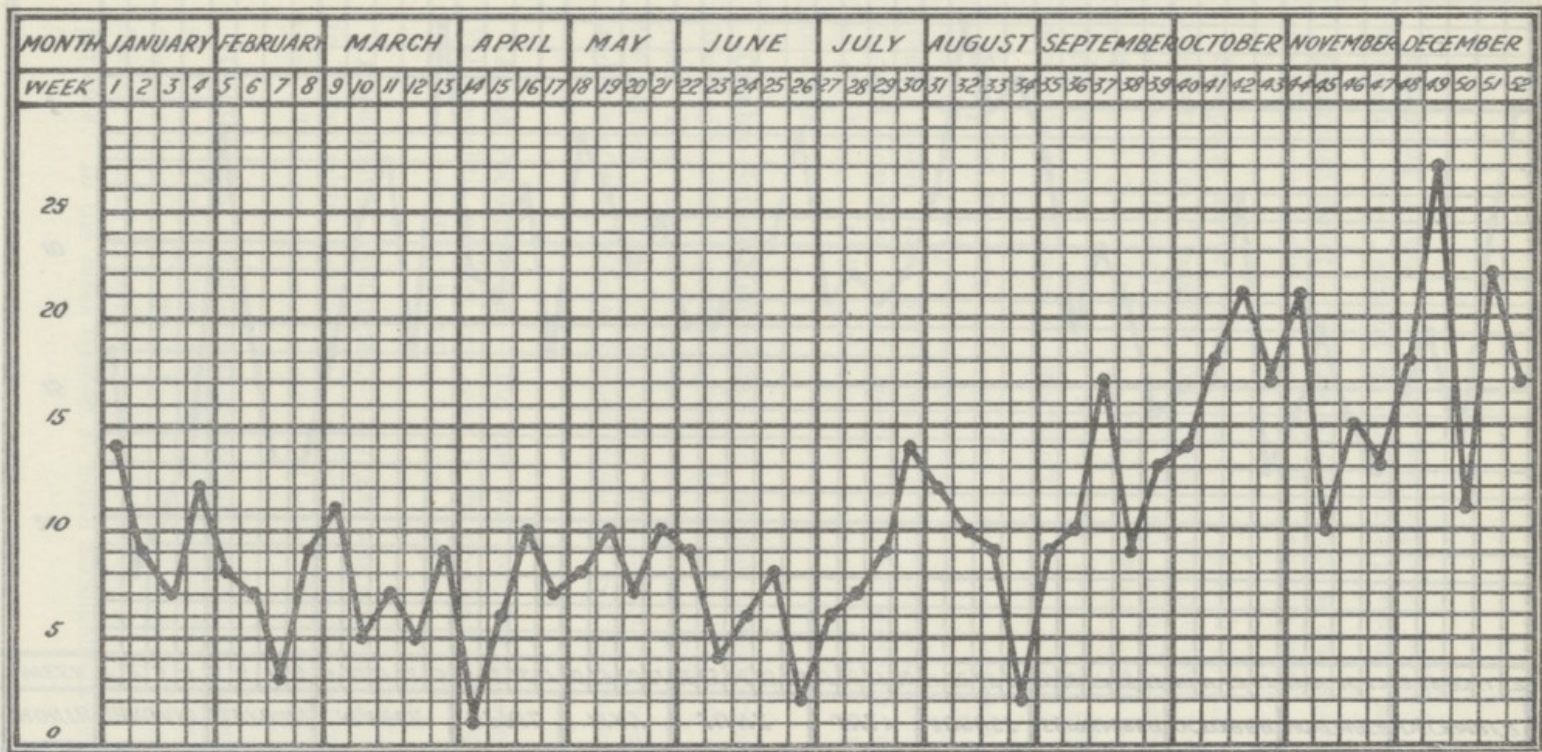
Scarlet Fever.—Six hundred and nine cases were notified as due to Scarlet Fever, against eight hundred and ninety-five in the previous year. Five hundred and seventy-seven cases were treated at the Isolation Hospitals, and thirty-two at the homes of the patients. Four deaths were registered. The mortality rate was 0.7 per cent.

Enteric Fever.—One case was reported as due to Enteric Fever, against eight cases in the previous year. The case registered. It was not possible to trace the source of infection.

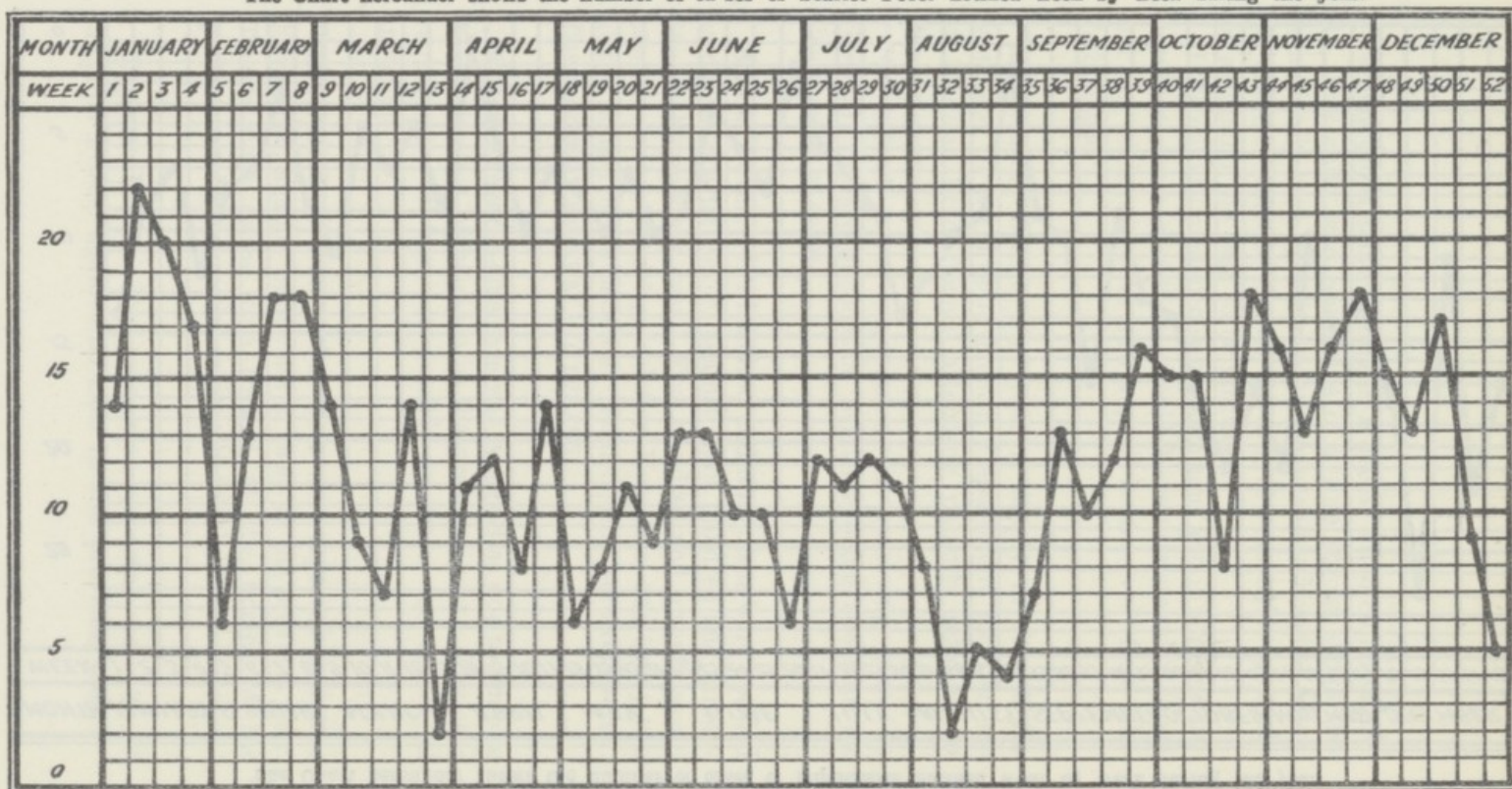
Erysipelas.—Seventy-nine cases were reported as due to Erysipelas, against ninety-seven cases in the previous year. Twenty-eight cases were treated at the homes of the patients, and fifty-one in various hospitals.

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

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.



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.—Two cases were reported as due to Puerperal Fever, against nine cases in the previous year. One case was treated at a London County Council Hospital and one at Queen Charlotte's Hospital. Four deaths were registered from Puerperal Sepsis and five from other accidents and diseases of pregnancy.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Twenty-two cases were reported as due to Puerperal Pyrexia against thirty-three in the previous year. Three cases were treated at the London County Council Hospitals, ten at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, two at the homes of the patients, and seven at various other hospitals.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Six cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were reported against six cases in the previous year. Four cases were treated at the Isolation Hospitals of the London County Council, one at Hammersmith Hospital and one at the Princess Louise Hospital. Six deaths were registered.

Acute Polio-myelitis.—One case was reported as due to Polio-myelitis, against four cases in the previous year. The case was treated at the West London Hospital.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case was reported as due to Encephalitis Lethargica, against one in the previous year. The case reported was treated at St. Charles Hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Eleven cases were reported as due to Ophthalmia Neonatorum, against ten cases in the previous year. Three cases were treated at London County Council Hospitals, and eight at the homes of the patients. In the cases treated at home arrangements were

made for a nurse to attend the patients. 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. There was no impairment of vision in any case.

Anthrax.—No case of Anthrax was notified during the year, as 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 thousand three hundred and thirty-four cases of Measles and German Measles were notified against two hundred and ninety-nine in the previous year.

Three hundred and thirteen cases were treated in the Hospitals of the London County Council. Twenty-five deaths were registered.

Whooping Cough.—Two hundred and seventy-two cases of Whooping Cough were reported, against three hundred and nineteen in the previous year.

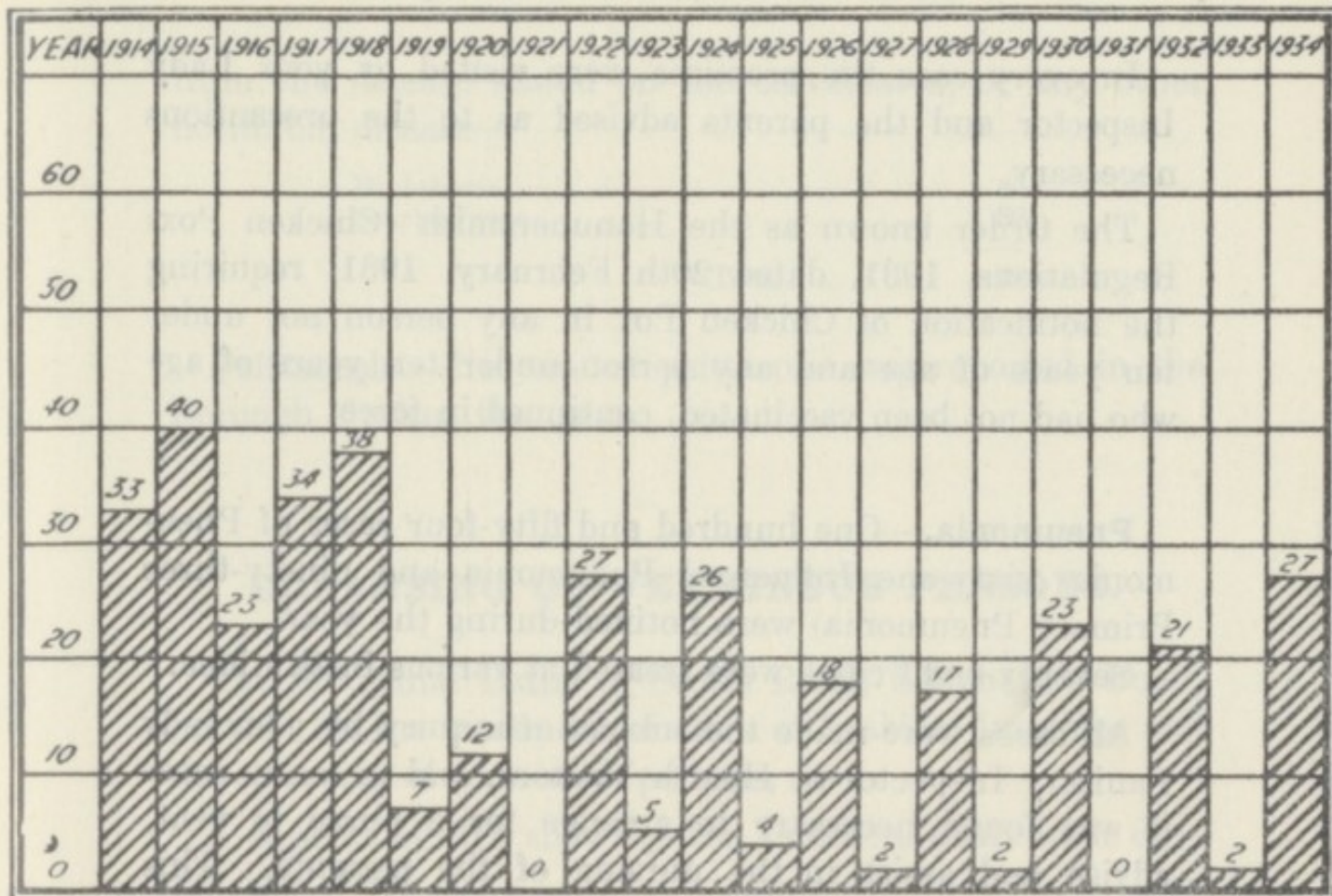
Nineteen deaths were registered.

Seventy-one cases were removed to hospital.

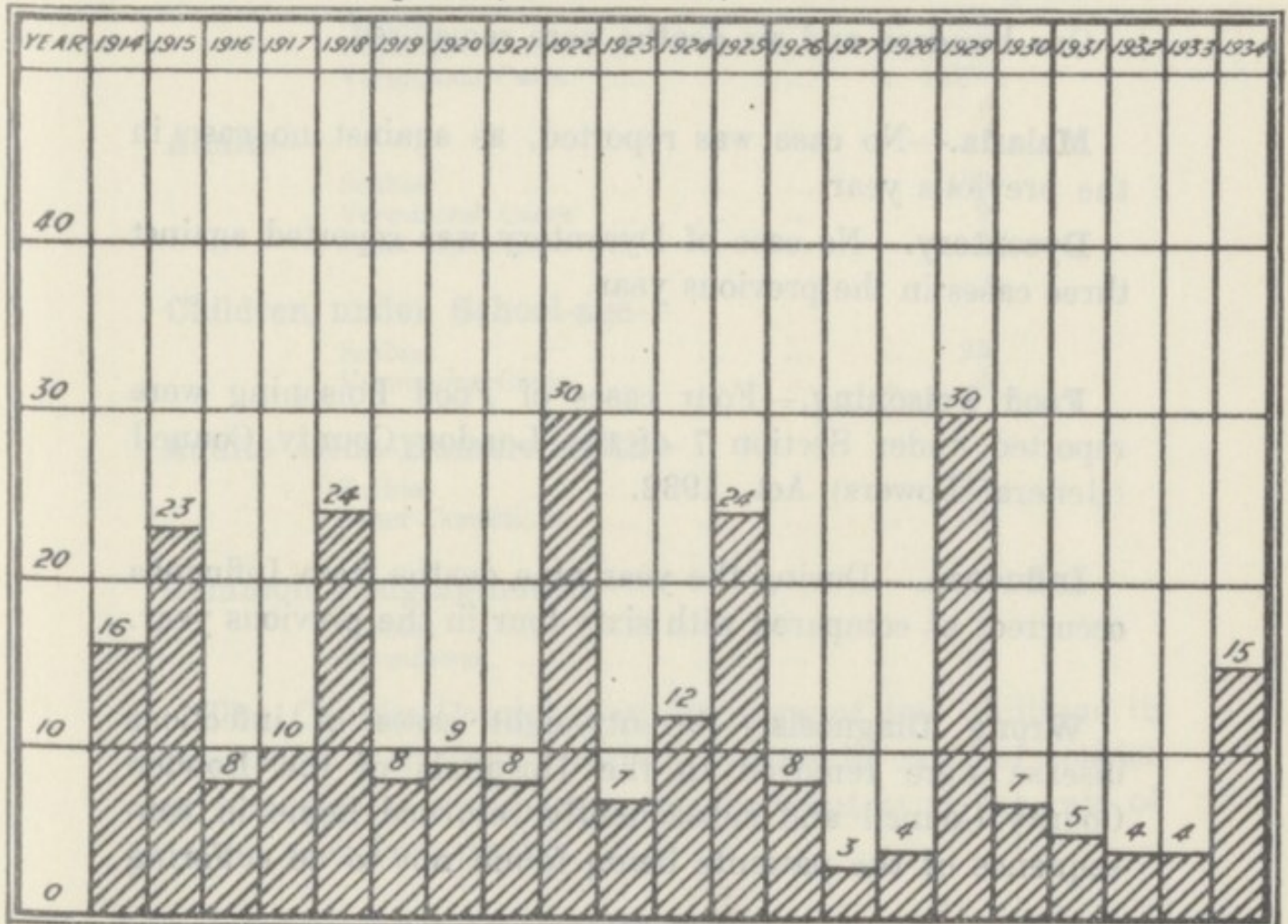
The homes of the patients were visited by your Lady Inspector, and the parents advised as to the precautions that should be taken.

Chicken Pox.—Four hundred and twenty-two cases of Chicken Pox were reported, against three hundred and thirty-three in the previous year. Thirty-one cases were removed to hospital.

The following Chart shows the number of Deaths from Measles per 100,000 inhabitants, 1914-1934.



The following Chart shows the number of Deaths from Whooping-Cough per 100,000 inhabitants, 1914-1934.



In every case the premises were visited by your Lady Inspector and the parents advised as to the precautions necessary.

The 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, continued in force.

Pneumonia.—One hundred and fifty-four cases of Pneumonia (sixty-one Influenzal Pneumonia and ninety-three Primary Pneumonia) were notified during the year.

Seventy-eight 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, advise and assist in the nursing of the patients. This was done by arrangement with the Hammersmith District Nursing Association.

One hundred and six deaths were registered.

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

Dysentery.—No case of Dysentery was reported against three cases in the previous year.

Food Poisoning.—Four cases of Food Poisoning were reported under Section 7 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932.

Influenza.—During the year nine deaths from Influenza occurred, as compared with sixty-four in the previous year.

Wrong Diagnosis.—Seventy-eight 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	...	...	...	...	46
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	32
Total	...	...	...	...	<hr/>78 <hr/>

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	...	...	...	...	91
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	297
Verminous Cases	...	...	...	...	1,870

Adults—

Scabies	...	...	...	...	100
Verminous Cases	...	...	...	...	9
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	2

Children under School-age—

Scabies	...	...	...	...	23
Verminous Cases	...	...	...	...	4

Adults—Non-Hammersmith—

Scabies	...	...	...	...	17
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	31

Common Lodging-houses—

Scabies	...	...	...	...	3
Verminous	...	...	...	...	69

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.

TABULAR STATEMENT—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases that were reported as due to the undermentioned diseases during the years 1925 to 1934.

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria or Diphtheritic Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued 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.	Glanders.	Hydrophobia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Acute Polio-Myelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Pneumonia. <i>c</i>	Malaria. <i>c</i>	Dysentery. <i>c</i>	Trench Fever. <i>e</i>	Food Poisoning. <i>g</i> .	Total.
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	0	2378
1926	0	276	254	0	8	0	0	17	10	0	29	0	290	712	148	1	0	0	0	24	0	4	102	0	0	0	0	1866
1927	0	312	368	0	11	0	0	7	22	0	41	0	269	60	83	0	1	0	0	16	0	4	145	2	3	0	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	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	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	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	0	1957
1932	0	594	192	0	4	0	0	2	29	0	51	0	405	1588	330	8	0	0	0	19	1	1	178	0	1	0	2	3405
1933	0	895	241	0	8	0	0	9	33	0	97	0	333	299	319	6	0	0	0	10	4	1	179	0	3	0	8	2445
1934	0	609	549	0	1	0	0	2	22	0	79	0	422	1334	272	6	0	0	0	11	1	1	154	0	0	0	4	3467
Average for 10 years	7	450	305	0	6	0	0	8	21	0	58	0	346	718	23	4	0	0	0	16	1	3	157	1	1	0	1	2339

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.

g. Notifiable from 12th July, 1932.

The amount received from the London County Council during the year was £187 0s. 0d. in respect of cleansings and £19 3s. 0d. in respect of scabies cases and impetigo.

The non-Hammersmith cases of scabies and verminous conditions were dealt with, as the district in which the persons were resident have not provided medicinal baths. A charge of two shillings in respect of each bath given is made and is paid by the responsible Authority.

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	...	...	...	...	140
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	504
Pillows	...	...	...	...	2,931
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	699
Blankets	...	...	...	...	3,289
Sheets	...	...	...	...	1,843
Quilts	...	...	...	...	1,625
Articles of Clothing	...	...	...	...	4,526
Sundries	...	...	...	...	262
Total					15,819
Rooms	...	...	...	...	1,336

Vaccination.

The duties under the Vaccination Acts and the Vaccination Order were carried out by the Public Health Department.

The Return for 1933 shows that 924 Infants were vaccinated, this being 57.0 per cent. of the Births and compared with 57.0 per cent. in 1932.

No proceedings under the Vaccination Acts were instituted.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

RETURN FOR 1933.

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., 1933	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1935, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1935, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1935, 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 1934	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 1934
		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	788	416	1	—	285	29	1	10	40	6	1,144	543
2. South Hammersmith	*525	295	1	—	142	33	—	5	46	3		
3. "Invermead " ..	367	209	2	—	121	11	—	5	19	—		
	*1,682	920	4	—	548	73	1	20	105	9	1,144	543

* One Birth occurring in 1931 and one in 1896 Registered in 1933 not counted for Vaccination Acts.
Number of Copies of Certificates sent to other Vaccination Officers—157.

TABLE showing Work of Vaccination Officer from 1st January to 31st December, 1934.

	No. of Vaccination Certificates received from—									No. of Insusceptibility Certificates.	Total No. of Certificates.	No. of Declarations of Conscientious Objection.	No. of Postponement Certificates.	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.						
	Dr. Durward.	Dr. Dale.	Dr. Johnson.	Dr. Townsend.	Dr. Dockrill.	Dr. Brash.	Dr. Phillips.	Dr. Barnes	Other Doctors.												Dr. Durward.	Dr. Dale.	Dr. Johnson.	Dr. Townsend.	Dr. Dockrill.	Dr. Brash.	Total
North ..	26	125	19	37	95	5	—	—	105	5	417	259	46	—	38	471	56	31	9	17	23	96	16	29	96	7	267
South ..	91	18	22	49	2	—	—	—	116	—	298	165	33	—	55	350	66	8	5	13	86	7	17	61	1	—	172
Queen Charlotte's Hospital..	27	34	—	27	20	—	—	—	136	1	245	119	9	—	122	248	15	9	3	7	32	31	12	12	17	1	105
Removed Inwards ..	33	39	—	52	30	1	—	—	29	—	184	—	20	248	—	74	44	8	1	40	31	28	5	47	17	—	128
Above 14 years of age	3	7	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	180	223	41	167	148	6	—	—	386	6	1157	543	108	248	215	1143	181	56	18	77	172	162	50	149	131	8	672

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 fifteen cases of tuberculosis were reported during the year, one hundred and eighty-four of which were Pulmonary and thirty-one being other forms of Tuberculosis, against two hundred and sixteen cases in the previous year.

PART I. SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST JANUARY, 1934, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

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	—	1	2	3	11	13	20	18	18	15	1	102	148
Pulmonary Females	—	—	1	3	19	23	17	7	7	2	3	82	102
Non-pulmonary Males	1	1	2	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	2	12	13
Non-pulmonary Females	—	1	3	3	—	5	5	—	—	1	1	19	23

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	1	7	9	11	5	—	35
Pulmonary Females ..	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	6	2	—	—	16
Non-pulmonary Males..	—	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	16
Non-pulmonary Females	1	2	4	5	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	17

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Death Returns { from local Registrars ..	4	2
transferable deaths from Registrar General ..	5	5
Posthumous notifications	5	—
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	37	26
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, 1934, on the Registers of Notifications	427	309	736	142	192	334	1,070
Number of cases removed from the Register(s) during the year by reason, <i>inter alia</i> , of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
2. Recovery from the disease	10	11	21	8	3	11	32
3. Death	70	54	124	7	5	12	136

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 fifteen deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered, against one hundred and forty-eight in the previous year, representing a death-rate of 0.9 per 1,000 compared with 1.0 in 1933.

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.

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 post mortem.

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

I append figures for the years 1920-34, showing the interval between notification and death of tuberculous persons.

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
1. Total number of deaths from Tuberculosis in the Borough	157	173	162	145	170	138	142	181	135	149	153	127	156	150	124
2. The number of cases notified at death ..	11	8	17	11	10	13	8	—	7	3	7	2	6	13	5
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	21	17	21
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	17	17	9
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	15	16	11

The following table has been prepared, giving particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from tuberculosis during 1934 :—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1 ...	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
5 ...	5	4	2	6	1	1	—	—
15 ...	24	42	1	5	10	23	3	1
25 ...	38	24	4	5	22	16	—	1
45 ...	33	9	1	1	26	8	1	1
65 and upwards	1	3	2	1	7	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	102	82	12	19	67	48	5	4

The ratio of non-notified tuberculous deaths to the total tuberculous deaths is 1 to 8.

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, 5.30 p.m.	...	Men and Women (Workers only).
Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m.	...	Artificial Pneumothorax refill clinic.
Thursdays, 5.30 p.m.	...	Men and Women (Workers only).
Fridays, 10.30 a.m.	...	Men, Women and Children.
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, 1934, the number of patients on the Dispensary Register was 715.

During the year 76 definite cases of the disease were transferred from other areas into the Hammersmith district and 93 moved out of this district or were lost sight of. Thirty were written off the register as being cured cases who had previously been notified as suffering with tuberculosis.

NEW PATIENTS.

During the year 750 persons attended for examination for the first time, 325 males and 425 females. Of these, 233 were under the age of fifteen and 517 were adults.

Of the total 241 were referred to the Dispensary by local practitioners for the purpose of consultation and 396 were " contacts " of persons suffering with Tuberculosis.

Patients attend 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 ...	156
Found to have other forms of Tuberculosis	27
Showing no evidence of Tuberculosis ...	567

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AND EXAMINATIONS.

The total attendances of persons for the purpose of examination, observation or treatment, numbered 3,103 and physical examinations were carried out in 2,380 instances, *i.e.*, in 77 per cent. of the total attendances. The names of 568 persons were written off the register as being non-tuberculous, and the total number on the Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1934, was 759.

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.

Five hundred and one specimens of sputum and other pathological products were examined bacteriologically. Fifty showed the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, while 450 proved negative.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The admission of patients into Institutions (Sanatoria, Tuberculosis Colonies, Hospitals and Homes), under the London County Council's Scheme, numbered 219.

Others have entered Convalescent Homes through the following agencies :—The local Children's Aid Association, the local Charity Organisation Society, and the local branch of the United Services Fund.

CLINICAL REPORTS.

To the London County Council, numbered	627
To the Ministry of Pensions	6
To General Practitioners and Hospitals ...	842

HOME VISITATION.

The Tuberculosis Officer made 241 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 130 occasions.

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 4,147 such visits were made.

In addition to the ordinary health visits paid by them, the Dispensary Nurses submit reports to the London County Council on the home conditions of patients recommended for Institutional Treatment.

Dr. G. I. Davies, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer, gave an informal address on the "Modern Aspects of Tuberculosis" with its early diagnosis to medical practitioners practising in the Borough.

The meeting was fairly well attended and the address was followed by questions and a general discussion.

At the conclusion, thanks were accorded to Dr. Davies for his lecture.

This meeting was arranged to secure the closer co-operation of medical practitioners in the campaign against tuberculosis.

The Chair was taken by the Medical Officer of Health.

[illegible]

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1934 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					1929				
			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				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)		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults { M. F.	14 4 5	5 1	2 —	1 1	8 1	— 1	1 12	1 —	— 12	3 1	— 1	1 —	— 1	1 12	— 1	— 1	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— 1	
	Disease not Arrested	Adults { M. F.	11 4	2 —	9 4	12 4	13 4	5 5	3 1	2 3	1 1	6 5	1 4 1	4 —	3 —	12 —	9 —	— 1 1	6 1	— 1	2 —	8 2	5 12	7 6	5 3	1 2	13 11
	Condition not ascertained during the year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		38	8	15	3	26	11	7	6	2	15	10	5	4	2	11	5	8	1	2	11	9	14	8	3	25
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults { M. F.	17 19 13	1 3 —	3 2 —	— 5 —	4 5 —	2 5 5	— 1 —	— — —	— 1 —	1 6 1	— — —	2 — —	— 2 —	2 — —	3 1 —	3 — 1	— 1 —	— — —	3 1 —	1 4 1	— 1 —	— — —	— — —	— 1 —	
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		85	14	17	5	36	16	12	13	5	30	25	10	18	6	34	31	20	19	3	42	31	13	12	2	27
	Dead	Adults { M. F.	3 4 2	1 —	4 7	5 4	10 11	5 3	5 4	17 2	13 11	35 17	1 4 2	5 3 5	15 12	31 20	51 20 1	2 6 2	4 18	16 10	13 6	33 34	10 5	7 3	13 9	10 5	30 17
	Total written off Dispensary Register		143	19	33	14	66	36	22	32	29	83	40	18	41	49	108	45	45	46	22	113	52	24	34	17	75
	GRAND TOTALS		181	27	48	17	92	47	29	38	31	98	50	23	45	51	119	50	53	47	23	124	61	38	42	20	100

			1930					1931					1932					1933					1934				
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults { M. F. Children	2 1	— —	2 —	— 2	— 2	— —	1 —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —		
	Disease not Arrested	Adults { M. F. Children	12 11 3	1 — 1	1 4 1	2 7 2	11 10 1	10 6 1	7 11 —	5 1 —	22 18 1	7 10 4	6 5 1	18 12 2	3 1 —	27 18 3	12 12 1	5 9 —	22 21 1	5 1 —	32 31 1	16 21 4	18 12 —	24 18 1	12 2 —	54 32 1	
	Condition not ascertained during the year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December		29	2	8	3	13	24	17	19	6	42	21	12	32	4	48	25	14	44	6	64	41	30	43	14	87
(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		28	12	17	—	29	11	4	15	1	20	10	6	12	2	20	5	5	15	2	22	2	—	1	2	3
	Dead	Adults { M. F. Children	8 10 —	10 8 —	20 10 —	12 5 —	42 23 —	8 5 1	8 4 —	12 10 —	1 2 —	21 16 —	5 3 1	7 7 —	9 8 —	10 16 —	26 3 —	6 3 1	17 9 —	8 6 —	30 18 —	2 3 —	1 —	8 7	9 13		
	Total written off Dispensary Register		46	30	47	17	94	25	16	37	4	57	19	20	29	13	52	15	13	41	16	70	9	1	7	17	25
	GRAND TOTALS		75	32	55	20	107	49	33	56	10	99	40	32	61	17	110	40	27	85	22	134	50	31	50	31	112

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1934 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					1929				
				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	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults { M. F. }	12 1	—	—	1	12 1	—	—	—	1	12 1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	12 1	—	—	—	1		
		Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Disease not Arrested	Adults { M. F. }	—	—	3	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	3		
		Children	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	—		
Condition not ascertained during the year				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December				6	—	5	7	18	3	1	2	7	13	2	—	—	—	2	6	1	4	5	16	7	1	4	4	16
Transferred to Pulmonary																												
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults { M. F. }	3 12 9	— 1 1	3 1 1	6 5 15	6 9 26	1 —	— 3 1	— —	— 12 7	1 5 8	1 1 2	— 1 1	— 2	12 12 5	— 2	— —	— —	1 6	1 8	— —	— —	— 1 2	— 1 2			
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		20	—	4	18	42	10	—	—	7	17	8	1	3	18	3	—	2	6	11	2	—	7	7	16		
	Dead	Adults { M. F. }	1 —	— 1	— —	— —	1 —	2 —	— —	— 1	2 1 2	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	1 —	— 2	— 1	1 —	— —	— —	— 1 2			
		Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Total written off Dispensary Register				35	3	9	38	85	13	5	1	17	36	13	3	3	9	28	7	—	3	13	23	5	—	7	10	22
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).				41	3	14	45	103	16	6	3	24	49	15	3	3	9	30	13	1	7	18	39	12	1	11	14	38

			1930					1931					1932					1933					1934					
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults { M. F. } Children	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— 2	— 3	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —		
	Disease not Arrested	Adults { M. F. } Children	3 2 4	— — —	2 1 —	1 3 7	6 6 11	4 5 6	— — 1	— 1 2	— 4 4	5 10 13	3 2 8	1 — 1	— — —	4 4 7	8 4 16	1 5 1	— 1 3	3 — 1	— 5 5	4 11 10	3 3 4	— 2 1	3 1 —	— 3 9	6 14	
	Condition not ascertained during the year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTAL on Dispensary Register at 31st December		10	—	3	14	27	15	2	3	9	29	13	2	—	13	28	7	4	4	10	25	10	3	4	12	29	
	Transferred to Pulmonary																											
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults { M. F. } Children	— 1 —	— — —	— — —	— 1 2	— 2 —	— 2 —	— 1 —	— — —	— — —	— — 1	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		12	2	—	4	18	5	4	—	7	16	3	—	—	2	5	1	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	1	1	
	Dead	Adults { M. F. } Children	1 —	— —	1 —	— 3	2 —	— 4	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 1	— 1
	Total written off Dispensary Register		14	3	4	7	28	6	6	—	7	19	3	—	—	2	5	1	—	1	3	5	—	—	1	2	3	
	GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).		24	3	7	21	55	21	8	3	16	48	16	2	—	15	33	8	4	5	13	30	10	3	5	14	32	

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

This Committee is formed of representatives of the following bodies : the Borough Council, the London County Council, the local Public Assistance Committee, the Red Cross Society, the District Nursing Association, the Charity Organisation Society, the Invalid Children's Aid Association, the London Insurance Committee and the Local Medical Practitioners.

The Committee met on 16 occasions during the year.

For some years past it has been felt that patients have been reluctant to enter sanatoria because of their being called upon to make contributions towards the cost of their maintenance.

The question has been the subject of discussion by the Public Health Committee and representations have been made to the London County Council and the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee recommending the admission of patients to sanatoria free of cost.

The decision of the London County Council in August last to provide sanatorium treatment free of charge to patients is a further step in the advancement of the campaign against Tuberculosis.

During the year two hundred and forty-one applications for residential treatment were submitted to the London County Council. Particulars of the financial position of the family are taken in each case so that suitable help can be rendered to necessitous cases.

One hundred and thirty-nine cases were referred for assistance to the following agencies :—

Invalid Children's Aid Association	...	20
Charity Organisation Society	... ..	14
British Red Cross Society	... ..	21
School Care Committee	... ..	11
Public Assistance Committee	... ..	52
Mayor's Fund	... ..	2
United Services Fund	... ..	10
Royal Naval Benevolent Society	... ..	2
Metropolitan Society for the Blind...	... ..	1
Jewish Board of Guardians...	... ..	2
Welfare Centre	... ..	2
Country Holiday Fund	... ..	2

Collection of payments, on behalf of the London County Council, up to August amount to £143 3s. 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, Dispenser-Secretary and Junior Clerk.

Nursing Comforts.

The Hammersmith Borough Council has set aside an annual grant of £15, for the use of the Tuberculosis Care Committee, in supplying nursing comforts and appliances to necessitous cases, in pre- and post-sanatorium stages. These comforts and appliances are given out to patients on loan, and returned to the Dispensary after use, for disinfection and further distribution.

The articles consist of rubber ring cushions, bed rests, aluminium and rubber hot-water bottles, air cushions and bed pans, &c.

These articles are supplied on loan, to any tuberculous patient brought to our notice through the usual sources, and in this respect the co-operation of the Borough Medical Practitioners, Hospitals and other Associations is requested.

Home nursing is provided by the District Nursing Association.

The following Table shows the number of articles owned by the Borough Council as Nursing Comforts, and also the number of patients who have been granted the use of these articles.

NURSING COMFORTS.

Articles.	Quantity owned by the Borough Council.	Number of Patients to whom Loaned.	Number still on Loan.
Bed Rests	10	12	7
Rubber Rings	3	10	2
Air Rings	3	3	2
Rubber Hot-Water Bottles	4	3	3
Bed Pans	6	1	1
Ice Bags	4	1	—
Air or Water Bed...	1	1	—
Inhalers	6	—	—
Air Cushion	1	—	—
Aluminium Hot-Water Bottles	6	—	—
Bronchitis Kettles	6	—	—
Feeding Cups	6	—	—
Bed Sheets...	2	—	—
Water Cushion	1	—	—

REPAIRS TO SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

During the year four repairs were carried out to surgical appliances for necessitous patients.

These repairs were arranged by the Dispensary and financial assistance was given from the Nursing Comforts Fund at the recommendation of the Tuberculosis After-Care Committee.

In some cases the patients were able to pay for these necessary alterations themselves, but were advised by the Tuberculosis Officer and arrangements made by him to the manufacturers as to the special requirements.

Report on Tuberculosis Work at the Hospital.

During the year all Tuberculosis cases were transferred from the Hammersmith Hospital to St. Charles Hospital in the Borough of Kensington.

Two wards, G.3 and H.3, have been allocated for the reception of male cases and Ward B.3 for female cases. These wards are used for Hammersmith patients and for those recommended from other Metropolitan Boroughs.

It is a regrettable fact that no hospital beds are available in the Borough of Hammersmith for Tuberculous patients, as more cases would accept hospital treatment if provided in their own Borough.

Weekly visits are made to the Hospital by the Borough Tuberculosis Officer in the capacity of Consultant Physician for tuberculosis, and all doubtful chest cases are seen by him.

In this way co-operation between the Hospital and the Dispensary is established, and found to be valuable to both institutions.

Specialised treatment, such as artificial pneumothorax, gas replacements, phrenic evulsion and sanocrysin, is carried out on suitable pulmonary cases, whilst plaster work and orthopædic corrections form part of the routine of suitable surgical cases.

In carrying out the specialised treatment an attempt is therefore being made to raise the classification of the patients to the pre-sanatorium stage, and various recommendations to sanatoria are made from time to time.

Cases of surgical tuberculosis and non-tuberculous chest diseases are admitted to suitable hospitals.

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.

X-Ray Work.

Dispensary cases requiring further investigation are referred to the X-ray department of the London County Council Hospital at Du Cane Road, W.12.

Films of the chest and other regions are taken, and delivered to the Dispensary to be filed as permanent records of the respective cases.

The Tuberculosis Officer makes his own reports on these skiagrams.

This new scheme has proved a great saving in time to both the dispensary staff and the patient, whilst the interval between attendance and active treatment is greatly reduced.

It is anticipated that in the near future the Dispensary will be equipped with its own X-ray plant, and that it will be operated by the Tuberculosis Officer.

This will not only facilitate the easier and more rapid aid to diagnosis, but will also bring the dispensary service into the category of a modern unit.

The total number of X-rays and reports made by the Tuberculosis Officer for the year was 141.

Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.

All Borough cases in need of the continuation of this treatment are dealt with at a special refill clinic at the Dispensary on Wednesday afternoons. Workers unable to attend the afternoon session are dealt with at the evening clinic on Tuesdays at 7 p.m.

Close co-operation exists between the London County Council sanatoria and the dispensary, and full details of previous refills are sent by the medical superintendents to the dispensary.

The number of cases in the Borough now receiving this form of treatment is 17.

The total number of refills performed by the Tuberculosis Officer in the dispensary for the year 1934 was 228.

Previously a charge of 10s. 6d. per refill was payable by the Hammersmith Borough Council to Brompton Hospital for this treatment, so that an equivalent sum has been saved.

The success of this clinic is now well established, and all future cases referred from institutions will be dealt with at the dispensary.

X-ray control is carried out at the Hammersmith Hospital.

" Sanocrysin Treatment."

Injections for sanocrysin, and the allied gold salts, are carried out at the Dispensary, either on the recommendation for continuation of treatment by Medical Superintendents of Sanatoria, or when the Tuberculosis Officer considers such treatment to be indicated for dispensary patients.

One sanocrysin injection was made during the year.

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 maximum incidence of tuberculosis is tending to change from the more congested parts of the Borough, to the new estate areas. The reasons for this are twofold:—

- (1) The rents of the new estates are higher, and the added requirements of better environment leave less money for food—an indication that nutrition is of more importance than housing.
- (2) Preferential consideration for housing in the new estates is given on the grounds of ill-health, and particularly for tuberculosis, therefore one finds the influx of a population of already diminished resistance and a percentage of tuberculous patients from this and other Boroughs.

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 three persons from the catacombs or graves in St. Mary's Cemetery.

One body was removed to the Langney Cemetery near Eastbourne for re-interment, and two bodies were re-interred in St. Mary's Cemetery, Kensal Green.

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, and in the case of the body removed to Eastbourne—the remains be contained in a well-pitched shell, and entirely surrounded by four inches of newly-made vegetable charcoal in powder.

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.

Bacteriologically the water was of a high standard, but some bathers complained of irritation of the eyes following bathing at the Lime Grove Baths.

A sample of water was submitted to the Public Analyst, who reported the absence of free chlorine.

During the winter months when the open-air bath at Blomfontein Road was closed, certain work was carried out with a view to preventing the growth of algæ, from which considerable trouble had been experienced during the previous summer season.

The whole of the inside of the bath was sprayed with an even suspension of white cement, so as to fill up all cracks and crevices and provide a smooth surface and one to which it would be less likely that the algæ "spores" would adhere.

During the summer season little or no trouble was experienced from algæ. This may have been the result of the work which had been done to the bath, but other factors, such as difference in weather conditions, more extensive use of the water purification plant, &c., may have contributed to the improvement.

SWIMMING POOL.

A swimming pool was opened in "Playlands," Wood Lane, in August.

The water was treated with a "Sterilizing and Cleansing Fluid." A sample was taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, which was reported to be satisfactory.

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.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

Children and Young Persons Acts, 1908-1932.

At the end of the year there were 122 foster-children in the care of 117 foster-mothers.

The Lady Sanitary Inspector is responsible for visiting the homes of all foster-children.

During the year 83 foster-mothers were removed from the register for various reasons and 49 new foster-mothers were registered.

Twenty applications for registration were not approved.

A summary of the work carried out during the twelve months under review follows :—

FOSTER-MOTHERS.

No. of Foster-Mothers on Register December 31st, 1934	..	<u>117</u>
" " " Recommended for Registration	..	49
No. of Foster-Mothers removed from Register	..	<u>83</u>
(1) Lack of accommodation	..	7
(2) Removed from Borough	..	12
(3) Adopted Children	..	3
(4) Unsuitable	..	3
(5) 9 years of age	..	4
(6) Tuberculosis Contact	..	1
(7) Temporarily approved	..	2
(8) No further Foster-Children required	..	51
" Applications for Registration received but not Recommended	..	20

FOSTER-CHILDREN.

No. of Foster Children on Register December 31st, 1934	..	<u>122</u>
" " " received by Foster-Mothers	..	140
" " " moved from Foster-Mothers	..	159
(1) To Foster-Mothers	..	44
(2) To Parents or Guardians	..	59
(3) To Institutions	..	36
(4) Adopted	..	4
" Children removed from Borough with Foster-Mother	11	
" Foster-Children who have reached the age of 9 years during the Year	..	5

VISITS.

No. of visits to new Foster-Mothers	..	63
" " Registered Foster-Mothers	..	969
Verification Visits	..	7
Special Visits	..	112
Outs	..	194
Total Visits	..	<u>1,345</u>

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	1,551
Corrected Number of Births	1,783
These figures represent a Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population of the Borough of	13.8
Corrected Number of Deaths of Infants under one year, of whom 33 died under one week	137
Legitimate Infants 121, or 72 per 1,000 Births.	
Illegitimate Infants 16, or 147 per 1,000 Births.	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	77

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 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.
- (c) Homes for Unmarried Mothers and their 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:—

	District.				Total.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	
Number of Births notified ..	338	628	476	311	1,753
Visits.					
First visits	278	577	436	301	1,592
Re-visits (under 1 year) ..	607	751	798	790	2,946
Re-visits (1-5 years)	847	311	608	688	2,454
Out	728	968	891	913	3,500
Removals	172	183	230	187	772
Special visits	130	152	90	300	672
Ophthalmia-Neonatorum 1st visits	1	3	2	3	9
Ophthalmia- „ Re-visits	—	—	—	3	3
Puerperal Fever	—	1	1	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	5	3	4	15
Ante-natal—First visits ..	185	231	205	135	756
Ante-natal—Re-visits	73	33	43	54	203
Stillbirths	9	13	14	9	45
Infant Deaths	20	36	32	25	113
Measles	60	57	72	93	282
Pneumonia	3	6	2	6	17
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	1	—	3	4
Chickenpox	14	9	2	15	40
Whooping Cough	13	1	5	12	31
Polio-Myelitis	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..	1	1	1	4	7
Total visits ..	3,145	3,334	3,435	3,550	13,464
Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres	98	101	152	80	431
Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics	56	51	48	52	207
Attendances at Committee Meetings Voluntary Associations	—	9	—	—	9
Number of insanitary conditions reported	2	7	29	32	70

The feeding of the 1,592 infants visited was found to be as follows:—

Breast-feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,377
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Mixed feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	87

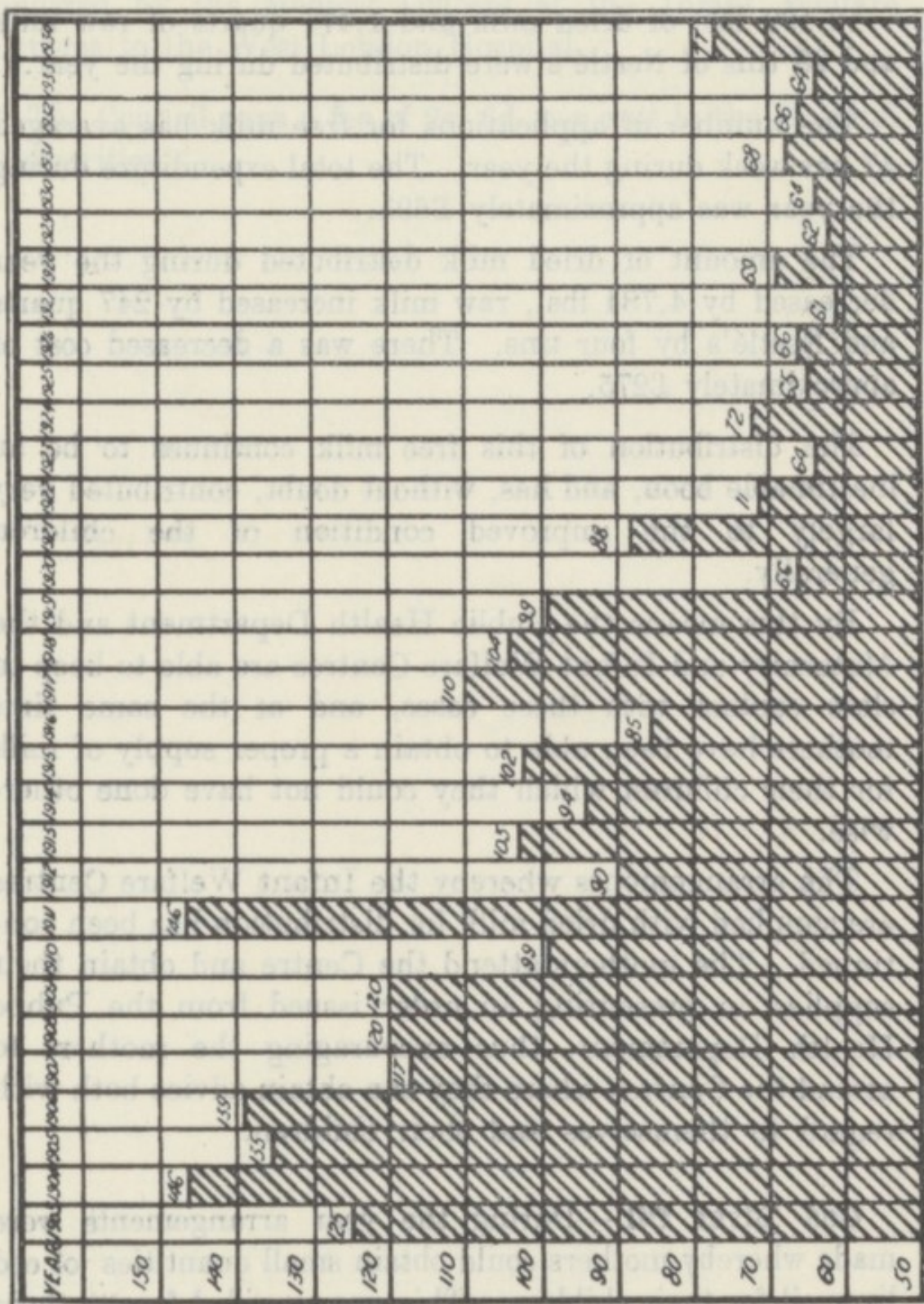
Every effort is made by the Health Visitors to encourage mothers to breast-feed their infants, and also to induce them to attend the Consultations at the Infant Welfare Centres, so that both mother and child may be kept under observation during the most critical months of the child's life.

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
1932	1940	129	66
1933	1827	119	65
1934	1783	137	77

The infant mortality rates of the London Boroughs varied from 43 in Lewisham to 121 in the City of London.

The following Chart shows the Infantile Mortality rate for the years 1903-1934.



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.

13,192 lbs. of dried milk and 1,477 quarts of raw milk and 28 tins of Nestlé's were distributed during the year.

The number of applications for free milk has averaged 47 per week during the year. The total expenditure during the year was approximately £691.

The amount of dried milk distributed during the year decreased by 4,784 lbs., raw milk increased by 247 quarts and Nestlé's by four tins. There was a decreased cost of approximately £275.

The distribution of this free milk continues to be 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.

Cod Liver Oil.—During the year arrangements were made whereby mothers could obtain small quantities of cod liver oil for their children. This was provided free to those mothers who were receiving free milk under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act.

The Medical Officers of the Clinics report that many children have greatly benefited since this provision was made.

Circumcisions.—During the year fifty-eight cases were referred by the Medical Officers at the Infant Welfare Centres to the West London Hospital.

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

" PARKSIDE " MATERNITY HOME.

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

(Home closed July, 1934.)

Number of Beds.— 10 :—

Information Required.	Particulars.
(1) No of cases admitted during the year.	140.
(2) Average duration of stay ...	14 days.
(3) No of cases delivered by— (a) Midwives (b) Doctors	129 and 1 born before admission. 10.
(4) No. of cases in which Medical Assistance was sought by a Midwife in emergency.	4.
(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).	— 1.
(6) No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum.	—
(7) No. of Infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution.	5.
(8) No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	—
(9)—(a) No. of Maternal deaths ... (b) Cause of death in each case	Nil.
(10)—(a) No. of Infant deaths— (i) Stillborn (ii) Within 10 days of birth. (b) Cause of death in each case.	4. 2. 1. 8 hours. P.M. held. Atelectasis. 2. 5½ hours. Microcephaly and immaturity ; albuminuria and hyperpyesia of mother.

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

Information Required.	Particulars.	
	Invermead, Goldhawk Road.	Queen Charlottes Marylebone Road
(1) No. of cases admitted during the year.	259.	20.
(2) Average duration of stay ...	13·4 days.	15·7 days.
(3) Number of cases delivered by— (a) Midwives (b) Doctors (c) B.B.A.	251. 8. —	16. 4. —
(4) No. of cases where Medical Assistance was sought by a Midwife in emergency.	—	6.
(5) No. of cases notified as— (a) Puerperal Fever (b) Puerperal Pyrexia.	3. 2.	1. —
(6) No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum.	—	—
(7) No. of Infants not entirely breast-fed while in the Institution.	36.	2.
(8) No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	—	—
(9) No. of Maternal deaths	—	2. 1. P.M. Septic pneumonia. 2. P.M. Endocarditis.
(10)—(a) No. of Infant deaths— (i) Stillborn (ii) Within 10 days of birth (b) Cause of death in each case.	2. 9. 1. Congenital heart. 2. Premature. 3. Premature. 4. Baby got much mucus in lung, soft head with large caput occiput cyanosed. 5. Premature. 6. Baby malformed Bilateral talipes car- neous. Hydro- cephalus (mild). Spina bifida. 7. P.M. Lungs but partially expanded. Everything else ap- parently normal ex- cept ossification of skull bones. 8 and 9. Premature twins.	3. 2. 1. Premature. 2. Premature. 26 weeks.

Twenty patients booked for "Invermead" were admitted to Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Marylebone Road, on the advice of the Medical Officers in charge of the ante-natal clinic.

Voluntary Work Aided by Borough Council.

Infant Welfare Centres.—There are six Centres in the Borough, four under the auspices of the Hammersmith Infant Welfare Association, one under the management of the Latymer Road Mission and the College Park Centre, held at the Presbyterian Church Hall, Ponsard Road.

The Borough Council makes grants to all the Associations responsible for their management.

Twelve sessions, one for toddlers and eleven for infants are held weekly.

The work of the Centres has been of inestimable value. They are closely associated with and form an important part of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Borough Council.

Schedule of Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres.

Address of Clinic.	No. of Clinics	NEW CASES.				TOTAL 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 ...	102	452	20	—	—	1496	22	—	—
48, Glenthorne Road ..	153	—	—	354	46	—	—	5416	2336
Victoria Mission Hall, Becklow Road ..	99	—	—	202	17	—	—	2824	916
St. Matthew's Hall, Blythe Road... ..	103	—	—	236	40	—	—	2804	639
Old Oak Centre ...	102	303	29	—	—	1209	47	—	—
Westway ...	100	—	—	270	46	—	—	3766	1240
Latymer Road Mission Blechynden Street ...	50	—	—	46	14	—	—	569	680
Presbyterian Hall, College Park ...	51	—	—	36	2	—	—	588	500
Totals ...	760	755	49	1144	165	2705	69	15967	6111

Ante-natal Clinics	...	...	...	204
Infant Consultations	...	...	...	556
				<hr/> 760 <hr/>

The average attendances for the various centres are as follows :—

Hammersmith Infant Welfare Centres ...	44
Latymer Mission	25
College Park Centre	21

In the latter centre 40 per cent. only are residents of the Borough of Hammersmith, the remainder being residents of the Borough of Willesden.

Infant Welfare Centres.

48, Glenthorne Road, W.6.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 1.45 p.m. New Cases, 1.30 p.m. Toddlers' Clinic, alternate Wednesdays, 10.30 a.m.

Victoria Hall, Becklow Road, W.12.

Mondays, 1.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 1.45 p.m.

Old Oak Centre, The Curve, Westway, W.12.

Mondays and Thursdays, 1.45 p.m.

St. Matthew's Parish Hall, Blythe Road, W.14.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2 p.m.

Presbyterian Church Hall, Ponsard Road, N.W.10.

Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

Latymer Road Mission, Blechynden Street, W.11.

Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

48, Glenthorne Road, W.6.

Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Fridays, 10.30 a.m.

Old Oak Centre, The Curve, Westway, W.12.

Wednesdays and Fridays, 2 p.m.

Four Ante-Natal Clinics are provided for expectant mothers booked to enter the Council's Maternity Homes ("Parkside" and "Invermead").

In addition expectant mothers who have engaged a doctor or midwife are seen when required and reports furnished.

Should any abnormality be discovered the patient is referred to the Obstetric Ward of the Hammersmith or Queen Charlotte's Hospitals for observation and treatment.

It was hoped that the midwives would take advantage of the facilities provided and send their patients to the Clinic for ante-natal examination, but the attendance from this source is disappointing. This is probably due to the fact that the Borough Council, which is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, is not the supervising authority under the Midwives Act. This function unfortunately remains in the hands of the London County Council, which leads to overlapping, divided authority and consequent lack of efficiency.

Ante-natal supervision is insisted upon in all cases booked for "Parkside" and "Invermead."

Speaking generally the Borough Council Ante-natal Clinics at one time considered unnecessary by the expectant mothers are gradually but surely becoming popular.

In addition the popularity amongst the mothers to have their confinements in an Institution continues to increase. During the year 42 per cent. of the births visited by the Health Visitors took place in institutions. This compares with a figure of approximately 5 per cent. in 1920.

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 during the year.

Treatment and Nursing of Children under School Age.—The treatment of children under five years of age was

continued at the School Clinics. During the year the cases dealt with were as follows :—

Operation for Tonsils and Adenoids	...	1
Minor Ailments	... ..	23
Dental Treatment	... ..	—
Total		24

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	2	2	* 2	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	22	33	22	—	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	10	11	3	3
Epidemic Diarrhoea*	30	20	—	1	—
Measles & German Measles (under 5)†	628	83	628	63	240
Whooping Cough (under 5)†	153	167	153	10	61
Poliomyelitis (under 5)	1	2	1	—	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 eleven against ten in the previous year. The analysis of the final reports received is as follows :—

Notified.	Cases.		Vision unimpaired.	Vision Im-paired.	Total Blind-ness.	Re-moved from Dis-trict.	Still under Treat-ment.	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Hospital.						
26.2.34	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
10.3.34	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
27.3.34	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4.6.34	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
16.7.34	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7.8.34	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
22.8.34	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15.9.34	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
24.9.34	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
27.9.34	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5.12.34	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	8	3	8	—	—	2	1	—

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, and makes enquiries into cases of measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, &c.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1920-1933.—During the year twenty-five applications

were received for certificates under the above Act. In all cases the certificates were granted.

Seven certificates were granted to owners who had carried out the work specified satisfactorily.

Public Mortuary.—Four hundred and thirty-nine bodies were removed to the Mortuary in Fulham Palace Road during the year.

Hammersmith—

Admitted by order of Coronor	...	...	...	160
Admitted by order of Police	...	...	...	13
Admitted on application of undertakers for accom-				
modation	...	...	...	32
				— 205

Bodies admitted from other Boroughs :—

Fulham	...	...	...	...	...	108
Chelsea	...	...	...	...	...	126
						— 234

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

Hammersmith cases	...	...	...	...	155
Fulham cases	...	...	...	...	53
Chelsea cases	...	...	...	...	62
					—
Total P.M.'s	...	...			270

No. of Inquests held :—

Hammersmith cases	...	...	...	...	112
Fulham cases	...	...	...	...	83
Chelsea cases	...	...	...	...	118
					—
Total Inquests held	...	...			313

During the year the Council had before them the question of the keeping of bodies at the Public Mortuary.

The Council's Mortuary, which was built many years ago, was provided with Charcoal Chambers. The Mortuary Keeper called attention to the difficulty experienced in keeping the bodies and stated that the abnormal warm weather had emphasized the necessity for the installation of a refrigeration plant for the purpose of arresting the decomposition thereof.

The Council has now installed a refrigeration plant which provides accommodation for twelve bodies.

The installation consists of two chambers, one of which is known as a one-chamber compartment and provides accommodation for nine bodies, and a separate chamber for special cases requiring extra low temperature with a capacity for three bodies.