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

#### **Contributors**

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

### **Publication/Creation**

[1936?]

#### **Persistent URL**

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/f9u26rvr

### 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.



0° N C 6347

HAM 27

Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith.

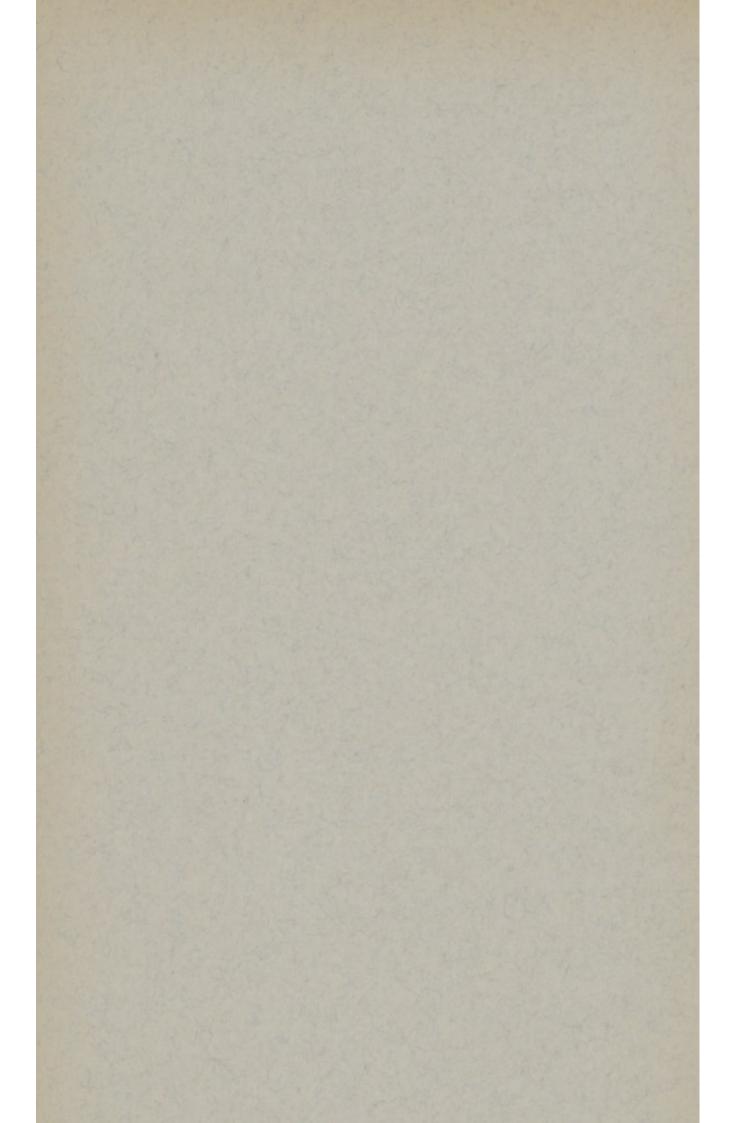
## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR 1935.



### **INDEX**

				Pag
Introduction				2
STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTME	ENT			4
STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1935				7
Natural and Social Conditions of the	District.			
Births	***			8
Chart—Diarrhœa				12
Diarrhœa	***			11
Deaths				9
Deaths of Infants			***	10
Deaths of Illegitimate Children				14
Deaths of Aged Persons			***	14
Deaths of Residents (Outlying)			***	15
Deaths (Various Causes)				18
Hospital Treatment—Zymotic Enter	ritis			14
Infant Mortality for 1935				11
Marriages			***	8
Population				8
Statistics				15
Stillbirths				9
Table—Whole of London—Compari	son			19
General Provision of Health Services in				
Ambulance Facilities	Name and Address of the Parket			20
Hospitals (Public)				23
Hospitals (Voluntary)				24
Laboratory Facilities				20
Professional Nursing in the Home-				
General				21
Nursing				21
Rheumatism Advisory Clinic				22
School Clinics			**	21
Treatment Centre for Venereal Dise	ases		*	23
Tuberculosis Dispensary				22
Treatment and Nursing-Children u				23
(a) Operations. (b) Minor Ailm	ents. (c)	Dental T	reatment.	
Maternity and Child Welfare.				
Ante-natal Clinics				35
Chart—Infantile Mortality Rate			***	30
Circumcisions				32
Cod Liver Oil				31
Convalescent Treatment of Invalid	Children			36
Day Nurseries			***	40
Domiciliary Midwifery Service				41
				28
Health Visitors-Work of				28
Infectious Diseases of Mothers, an		under fi	ve years	
age—Tabular Statement			***	36

						Page
Institutional Treatment for Unmarr	ied Mot	hers				38
"Invermead" Maternity Home—S	tatistics					33
Maternity Services-Reorganisation	of	***				40
Maternal Mortality						38
Midwives						40
Milk (Mothers and Children) Orde	rs, 1918	3-1919				31
Ophthalmia Neonatorum						37
Schedule of Attendances at Infant	Welfare	Centres				34
Sessions—Infant Welfare Centres						35
Table-Births, Deaths, and Infant	Death	Rate				29
INFANT LIFE PROTECTION	***		***			43
Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.						
Closet Accommodation						45
Common Lodging Houses	***					59
Fouling of Footpaths by Dogs						45
Hammersmith Borough Council By	-laws-I	Dogs				45
Inspections						47
Notices						48
Sanitary Inspection of Area						46
Scavenging						45
Seamen's Lodging Houses						59
Summonses				***	***	49
London County Council (General Powers		1028		***		40
Persons Living under Insanitary Co						43
Factories and Workshops-Inspection						54
House to House						57
Houses Let in Lodgings						59
Ice Cream Vendors						43
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928				***		61
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 19					***	58
Schools			***			60
Smoke Abstement		***			***	57
Tenement Houses			***		•••	
Vane	***		***		***	59
Housing.					***	60
Closing Orders						cc
General Housing Conditions			***			66
N 1 T 1 T T		***	***			64
Ototistica					***	65
				***	•••	61
Supply of Houses—Overcrowding		***	***		•••	64
Survey—Housing Act, 1935	***				***	63
Slum Clearance				***		66
Inspection and Supervision of Food.						
Bakehouses		***	***	***	***	73
Butter, Margarine, Lard and Suet						87
Certification of Certain Food Produc	cts for	Export				68

			Page
	Cheese		87
	Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food		77
	Cocoa, Coffee and Tea		89
			84
	Cordials, Wines and Spirits		92
	Condiments, &c		
	Conserves, Vegetables, Fruits, &c		
	Cream		
	Drugs		
	Farinaceous Foods		Marie Alle
	Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 1928		
	Food Supplies		
	Ice Cream Vendors		
	Inspection of Carcases of Animals slaughtered in Local Slaughtered houses		69
	37 1		71
	20 1 20 1 20 1		88
			00
			67
	Milk Supply		68
	Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923		00
	Miscellaneous Samples		71
	Offensive Trades-Slaughterers of Poultry	***	0.1
	Samples—Adulterated	***	70
	Slaughterhouses	***	70
	Deroce Training	133	
	Sugar, Sweets and Jellies	***	91
	Soups		
	Unsound Food		76
re	valence and Control over Infectious Diseases.		
	Acute Polio-myelitis	***	110
	Anthrax		111
	Anti-toxin		101
	Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment		136
	Bacteriology		98
	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		110
	Chicken Pox		111
	Cholera		101
	Cleansing of Verminous Persons		114
	Continued Fever		110
	Diphtheria		101
	Diphtheria—Chart		108
	Diphtheria Immunisation		102
			115
	Disinfection		113
	Dysentery		
	Encephalitis Lethargica		110
	Enteric Fever	***	107

P

										Page
	Erysipelas									107
	TI I Discolor									113
	(1)1									111
	II-dumbahia									111
	T-0									113
	35 1 1									113
	Measles and German									111
	35 1 01 1									112
	N 11 D:									116
	27 . 0		***	***						133
	Ophthalmia Neonator		***							110
				***	***					101
		•••		***						113
		 	Domlo	tions	1017					119
	Public Health (Small	-				···	ione 1	1005		123
	Public Health (Preve									
		•••	***		•••	***	***			110
		•••					***			110
	Psittacosis		***	***						114
										111
			• • •				***	*		110
	Report on Tuberculos		ork at	Hamm	ersmit	h Hos	pital			135
	Sanocrysin Treatmen						•••			137
	Scarlet Fever						•••			107
	Scarlet Fever-Chart									109
								***		101
	Tabular Statement-2	Zymot	ic Dis	eases						116
	Tuberculosis									119
	Tuberculosis Care Co	mmitt	ee							132
	Tuberculosis Dispens	ary				***				123
	Typhus Fever									107
	Vaccination									115
	Vaccination Returns								***	117
	Whooping Cough									111
	Whooping Cough-C	hart								112
	Wrong Diagnosis									113
	X-Ray Work									136
	Zymotic Diseases									99
Pre	vention of Blindness									137
Sar	nitary Administration.									
	Staff									139
	Increases of Rent an					striction	ns Act	s, 1920		
	Exhumation and Re-	intern	nent of	Bodie	S		***			140
	Public Baths	•••								140
	Propaganda					***		***		141
	Propaganda Shops Act, 1934									141
	Public Mortuary									144

## Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith.

### ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## Medical Officer of Health

for the

YEAR 1935.

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 1935. 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 11.9 being 1.0 less than the previous

year.

The infantile mortality rate has decreased from 77 to 70 per 1,000 births.

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

Generally speaking there was a decrease in the rates of nearly every London Borough.

The rate for the County of London decreased from 67 to

58 per 1,000 births.

The infantile mortality rate of the Borough is very unsatisfactory—the rate being 12 per thousand greater than the average for London.

In 23 Boroughs the infantile mortality rate ranges between 43 and 69—there being only 5 Boroughs with a higher mortality rate than Hammersmith.

This question is therefore one which calls for careful consideration.

In my opinion the Health Visiting staff of this Council is too small and home visitation, as a consequence, is not being carried out as efficiently as it should be.

This is a very important part of the Health Visitors' work and it is essential that provision should be made for this to be carried out.

During the year your Council decided to cancel the arrangements made for the admission of maternity cases to "Invermead," as it was felt that the provisions made, for the reception and treatment of maternity cases at the Hammersmith Hospital, were such that Hammersmith mothers should be encouraged to seek admission thereto.

Maternal deaths were reduced to two, one following an abortion at three months. The rate was equal to 1.1. A satisfactory reduction. The rate for the whole country being 3.93.

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

Services of the Borough.

With regard to infectious diseases, the total number notified was below the average for the past 10 years.

This was due to the decrease in number of cases of

measles, diphtheria and scarlet fever.

The scheme for immunisation of children against diphtheria has been in operation since February, and it is satisfactory to record that 1,170 children have been dealt with under the scheme.

The housing survey which was carried out during the year has brought to light a definite amount of overcrowding.

An account appears in the later pages of this report.

For some years very little house-to-house inspection has been carried out owing to the increased duties placed upon the Department by Legislation. As a result, the general housing conditions of the Borough are unsatisfactory. The majority of houses are let in tenements and there are many streets needing inspection. This can only be accomplished by the appointment of additional Sanitary Inspectors so that a systematic house-to-house inspection can be put into operation.

I desire to express my appreciation of the kindness and consideration shown to me by the Chairman and members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, and to record my thanks to the members of the

staff for their loyal co-operation.

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 1935.

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER FOR TUBERCULOSIS, AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE. VACCINATION OFFICER.

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

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER AND DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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.

				Year of Appointment
CLERIC	AL STAFF.			
*A H. Wilmot (Chief	Clerk)			1902
J. C. Turner				1920
†Miss E. Cole				1923
A. H. Johns	. Imperior			1925
F. G. Holland				1929
T. J. Hares				1930
E. F. Yorke				1931
Miss V. Steadman				1935
Carrent	INSPECTOR			
	INSPECTOR	5.		1910
§*A. Hayes	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			1919
§*F. Q. Barry		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1919
=§*W. Rigby			···	1919
§*P. W. Pottier (Food of		Inspect	or)	1926
†§*E. J. Nether				1926
=§*P. T. Bayes			***	1926
†§*W. J. Godden				
°†§*F. W. Mason				1926
§φG. W. Herrick		***	***	1929
LADY SANITARY INSP PROTECTI	ECTOR AND		LIFE	
∥□"φMiss E. M. Cross				1932
HEALTH	VISITORS.			
"   †*Miss R. A. Henry				1916
∥□*Miss A. M. M. Willcox				1916
"  Miss D. G. Johnson				1922
$\phi''$    Miss C. M. Henniker				1929
Tuberculosis I	Dianenaine	STARR		
				1094
	The state of the s			1924
"    Miss Murphy (Nurse V				1924
Miss N. Rees (Dispense				
Miss V. Day (Junior C				1932
A. Pullin (Porter)		***		1918

		Year of Appointment
MEDICINAL BATHS AND DISINFECTING	STAFF	
A. H. S. Hutchinson (Superintendent)		1928
Mrs. Manners		1924
G. Langley (Disinfector)		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).

ORoyal Sanitary Institute (Smoke Certificate).

¶Apothecaries' Hall Certificate.

φCert. Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors
Examination Joint Board.

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

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

General	Statistics,	1935.
---------	-------------	-------

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	353
Density of population	56.1 persons
	per acre
Marriages registered	1,375
Number of inhabited houses	
1931	17,402
Number of families or separate	I and he was not be
F	33,263
Rateable value (1935) £:	1,223,277
Sum represented by a penny rate,	
1935	£4,702
Vital Statistics.	
Births (legitimate)1,738 ,, (illegitimate) 139	rate 14.7
	er 1,000
*	and still)
	s 37
Death	rate 11.9
Deaths (corrected)1,524 Adjuste	ed death rate 12.3
	Rate per 1,000 total ths. (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis	
Other puerperal causes	0.5
Total	2 1.0
Deaths of infants under one year	
of age per 1,000 births	
Legitimate, 66. Illegitimate, 1	
Deaths from measles (all ages)	
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages	
Deaths from diarrhea (under 2 years	of age) 28

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., 128,100.

The corrected number of births registered was 1,877, whilst the corrected number of deaths of residents was 1,524, thus showing a natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths of 353.

The area of the Borough is 2,282.5 acres, there being 56.1 persons to the acre.

Marriages.—The number of marriages registered during the year was 1,375, the marriage-rate being 21.

Births.—During the year 1,774 births were registered in the Borough. Adding 438 births which occurred, outside the Borough, transferred by the Registrar-General as belonging to Hammersmith, and deducting 335 births which occurred in the Borough, and transferred to other districts by the Registrar-General, the corrected number of births for the year was 1,877. On the estimated population, i.e., 128,100, the corrected number of births registered was equal to an annual rate of 14.7 births per 1,000 persons living.

The Birth-rate for the year is 0.9 per 1,000 greater than the rate for the previous year which was 13.8.

The Birth-rate in London on the estimated population, i.e., 4,185,200, was equal to an annual rate of 13.3 births per 1,000 persons living.

### Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Births no	tified			 	 2,235
Corrected	number	of	births	 	 1,877

	No	TIFICATION	RECEIVED FR	MOM	
Midwives.	Doctors.	Lying in Hospitals and Nursing Homes.	L.C.C. Institutions.	Parents.	M.O.H.'s.
725	89	697	697	_	27

Stillbirths.—Seventy-two stillbirths were allocated to this Borough. Fifty-eight were registered in the Borough, of which number nine were outward transfers. Twenty-three were born outside the Borough and were transferred by the Registrar-General.

Deaths.—During the year 1,347 deaths were registered in the Borough, as compared with 1,359 in the previous year. Adding 560 deaths of residents of this Borough which occurred in general hospitals and other public institutions, and 23 deaths of residents transferred by the Registrar-General as having occurred in various parts of England, and deducting 395 deaths of non-residents and 11 transferable deaths which occurred in the Borough, the corrected number of deaths of residents was 1,524 (786 males, 738 females).

On the estimated population, i.e., 128,100, the corrected number of deaths of residents was equal to an annual rate of 11.9 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 12.2, 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., 4,185,200, was equal to an annual rate of 11.4 deaths per 1,000 persons living.

Deaths of Infants.—The corrected number of deaths of residents under one year of age registered during the year was 131, as compared with 137 in the previous year. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was equal to 70 per 1,000 of the corrected births.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age, residents in London, was equal to 58 per 1,000 of the total registered births.

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

A large proportion of the deaths (52), equal to 40 per cent., died in the first month, and of these forty-three occurred in the first week, practically all of which may be ascribed to natal and pre-natal causes.

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

Enteritis was responsible for the deaths of 27 babies and pneumonia 18. 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 table shows the deaths of infants under one year of age and the cause:—

### INFANT MORTALITY, 1935.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1935. 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 an 1 under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 1 year.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
CAUSES. Certified	43	5	1	3	52	28	26	19	6	131
Small-pox Chicken-pox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria and Croup Erysipelas Tuberculous Meningitis Abdominal Tuberculosis Other Tuberculous Diseases Meningitis (not T.B.) Convulsions Laryngitis Bronchitis Pneumonia(all forms) Diarrhœa Enteritis. Gastritis. Syphilis Rickets Suffocation, Overlying Injury at Birth. Atelectasis Congenital Malformations Premature Births Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus Other causes				111111111111111111111111111111111111111	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 1 1 7 7 1 1 1 2 4 5				
Totals	43	5	1	3	52	28	26	19	6	131

NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR: Legitimate, 1738; Illegitimate, 139.
NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR OF: Legitimate Infants, 115; I'legitimate Infants, 16.

The following table gives the births and infant deathrates in England and Wales, London and Hammersmith and the wards of the Borough for the year 1935:—

		1935.			
District.	District.  No. of Births.		Infant Mortality Rate.		
England and Wales	598,756	34,089	57		
London	55,780	3,229	58		
The Borough	1,877	131	70		
North Hammersmith	1,035	76	73		
South Hammersmith	842	55	65		
WARDS		DOG ANY			
River	157	10	64		
Brook Green	403	25	62		
Grove	282	20	71		
St. Stephen's	190	11	58		
Starch Green	320	27	84		
Wormholt	385	30	78		
Latimer and College Park	140	8	57		

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.

Diarrhœa.—The number of deaths from diarrhœa was 30. Twenty-eight were children under one year of age.

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

EAR	191	1812	19/3	13/4	1913	19/6	190	000	19/9	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1929	1976	1927	023	929	nesp	1931	952	1953	1934	195
170	169		T				T																		
160		1	T																						
150		1	T	1	-	1	1																	-	
140		1	T		T		1																		-
130		1	1	+	T	1	-										-					-			-
		1	-	-	1	1	-					-						-	140						
120		-	1	-	-	1	-				-												-		-
110	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-									-	-		-
100		-	+	-	-	-	-					-						-							-
90		1	-	-		-	-		-		-						-								-
80		1	-	-	-	-					_														_
70		1	-	-	-	-	-																		
60		1	62	59							57						-10								
50		1							53																
10		1			46	80	39																		
30		31																							
20								27		26			23		26	19	21	24		18		19	20	21	22
10												13		"		//			14	7	17				

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 115 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 66 per 1,000 whilst the latter is 115 per 1,000, a difference of 49 per 1,000.

Deaths of Aged Persons.—The corrected number of deaths of residents at 65 years of age and upwards registered during the year was 705, against 783 in the previous year. These deaths were equal to 5.5 per 1,000 of the total persons living, and 463 per 1,000 of the total deaths of residents registered.

Statistics.—The following table gives the statistics of the Borough during 1935 and previous years:—

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1935 and Previous Years.

	estimated each year.		Births.		Total I Registe the Dis	red in	Trans Dea	ferable ths	Nett Deaths belonging to the District.				
Year.	n estir of each	pe .	Ne	tt.			ents	not the		r 1 Year Age.	At all Ages.		
	Population e	Uncorrected Number.	Num- ber.	Itate.	Num- ber.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District,	of Residents n registered in District	Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Num- ber.	Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1922	134400	2564	2758	20.5	1223	9.1	196	705	196	71	1733	12.9	
1923	133600	2571	2701	20.2	981	7.3	125	649	173	64	1473	11.0	
1924	134200	2199	2399	17.9	1123	8.4	173	718	173	72	1668	12.4	
1925	134500	2178	2351	17.5	1034	7.7	186	756	153	65	1604	11.9	
1926	134400	2001	2188	16.3	1174	8.7	195	556	144	66	1535	11.4	
1927	132800	1789	2076	15.6	1581	11.9	230	377	126	61	1728	13.0	
1928	136300	1938	2258	16.6	1449	10.6	222	326	156	69	1553	11.4	
1929	136900	1869	2162	15.8	1757	12.8	222	340	133	62	1875	13.7	
1930	136900	1962	2173	15.9	1387	10-1	219	436	140	64	1604	11.7	
1931	135100	1954	2073	15.3	1567	11.6	288	373	140	68	1652	12-2	
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	
1935	128100	1774	1877	14.7	1347	10.5	406	583	131	70	1524	11.9	

Deaths of Residents.—Belonging to the Borough, occurring in Public Institutions, &c., in districts outside, during the year 1935:—

### FEVER HOSPITALS.

Western Hospital, Fulhan				Western	Hospi	ital,	Stock-	0
North-Eastern Hospital,	Tot-		well		***			2
tenham		1						70
Grove Hospital, Tooting		3						17

### MENTAL HOSPITALS.

1. Bexley Lane, Dartford Tooting Bec Hospital The Hospital, Coulsdon The Grove, Horton Lane,	4 Brentwood Mental Hospital 1
	51

### GENERAL HOSPITALS, NURSING HOMES, &c.

GENERAL HOUTH	LL,	Trombind Homes, we.	
St. George's Hospital	6 3 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital Infants' Hospital, Westminster St. Bartholomew's Hospital, City of London Old Court, Hangar Lane, Ealing Gueen Charlotte's Hospital, St. Marylebone 20, Glazbury Road, Fulham Royal Hospital, Richmond Catholic Nursing Institute, Southwark National Sanatorium, Benenden, Cranbrook Royal Free Hospital, St. Pancras Guy's Hospital, Southwark Acton Hospital St. Joseph's Hospital, Chiswick Putney Hospital, Wandsworth West End Hospital, St. Pancras High Wood Hospital, Brent- wood 9, Chiswick Lane 53, Castlebar Road, Ealing St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft General Hospital, Harrogate London Jewish Hospital, Step- ney Green Cromwell House, Highgate National Hospital 153, Lower Clapton Road, Hackney Gordon Hospital, Westminster Royal Victoria Hospital, Folke- stone Chollacott Nursing Home, Lowestoft Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth	1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ham	1	1	06

### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

28, Marloes Road, Kensington 108 Fulham Hospital 22 Warkworth House, Heston 2 Lambeth Hosptal 4 250, King's Road, Chelsea 1 26, Wolverton Avenue, Kingston 1 St. Stephen's Hospital, Chelsea 14	2a, Bow Road, Poplar St. Peter's Hospital, Stepney The Grove, Shardlow Lewisham Hospital 93, Sydney Street, Chelsea 1 73a, Devons Road, Poplar Redhill House, Hendon 1a, Shepherdess Walk, Shore-
2a, Woolwich Road, Greenwich 1 The Infirmary, Friern Barnet 1 12, Exmoor Street, Kensington 169 Paddington Hospital 9 Hillingdon County Hospital 2 17, Wellhouse Lane, Barnet 1	ditch Road, Southwark St. Pancras Hospital

### VARIOUS.

173, Sandycombe Road, North	46, Winchester Avenue, Kings-
Sheen 1	hurv 1
101, Firs Avenue, Cranford 1	353, Lillie Road, Fulham 1
47, Powis Square, Kensington 1	Hendon Way, near Hendon
On way to St. Mary's Hospital,	Central 1
Paddington 2	On the way and near Homeo-
64, Holland Park 1	pathic Hospital 7
309, Preston Old Road, Black-	Lancaster Court Hotel, 66, Lan-
burn 1	caster Gate 1
Hever House, Marine Parade,	Brooklands, Slough Road,
Hastings 1	Datchet 1
In the River Thames at Eton,	Stoketon Cottage, Saltash 1
Bucks 1	Homewood, Pirton Road,
On the way to and near Prin-	Hitchin 1
cess Beatrice Hospital 1	Columbine, Old Fort Road,
On the way and near to Middle-	Shoreham-by-Sea 1
sex Hospital 1	In the Ambulance, Hounslow
In River Thames, off Gros-	Hospital 1
venor Road 1	River Thames 1
101, Queensmill Road, Fulham 1	On the way and near to 12, Ex-
Found dead on towpath of River	moor Street 1
Thames at Barnes 2	River Tees, near Teesport,
In River Thames at Barnes 1	Grangetown 1
H.M. Prison, Wandsworth 1	17, Labworth Road, Canvey
Devonshire Row Mews, Devon-	Island 1
shire Street, W.1 1	The River Thames, The Flam,
"Dungog," Curlyon Road,	Cockmarsh, Cookham 1
"Dungog," Curlyon Road, Beaconsfield 1	Main Line, L.M.S. Railway,
London-Oxford Road, Denham,	near No. 1 Signal Box,
Bucks 1	Edgeley Station, Stockport 1
Floating in River Thames, off	-
Dawney's Wharf, Battersea 1	37

## Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1935.

OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages,	0-	1-	2 -	5-	15 -	25—	35	45—	55-	65—	75-
Il Causes	M F	786 738	85 46	7 2	10	23 12	28 34	35 26	50 39	97 67	152 103	148 147	151 259
1 Typhoid and Para-	M			**			8.0		**		**		
typhoid Fever	F	1	**						1				
2 Measles	M		**		**	**	**	**	**		**	**	**
2 Measies	F	**	**	**		2	**	**	**		**		
3 Scarlet Fever	M F	2			**				ï	**	**		
	M	2	1	1				7.7		**	**	**	
4 Whooping Cough	F	5	4	î	**		**						
	M	6			3	3							
5 Diphtheria	F	6	1		2	2	1						
To Occupa	M	2				**	1				**	1	
5 Influenza	F	6				**		**	**		2	**	1 7
7 Encephalitis	M	1	**	**			**	**	1		**	**	
Lethargica	F	3	*:	**	**	**	**	**	1	**	**	2	
8 Cerebo-spinal	M	1	1		**	**		**		**	* *		
Fever	F	62	1	**	**		12	13	ii	15	9	2	
Respiratory	F	48	**	.,	**		20	11	10	5	2		
System Other Tubercu-	M	6	1	11	2	1	2	1	1				
lous Diseases	F	3				1	1	1	1			1	1
	M	6	2			**				1	3		
1 Syphilis	F	3				**				1	2		
2 General Paralysis of the insane,	M	8						**	2	1	4	1	
tabes dorsalis	F		**				**				-:-		
Cancer, malignant	M	117			1.	**		1	7	20	37	38	1
disease	F	99			**	**		1	6	16	29	26	2
Diabetes	M	8	**	**	1.0	**	**	**	3		2 2	**	
	F	7		**		**	**	**	**	2	6	11	
Cerebral Hæmorr-	F	25 34	2.5	**		**	**		**	1	6	11	1
hage, &c	M	147	**		i	2		i	7	19	24	41	5
Heart Disease	F	213	100	1 ::	1	2	i	4	6	15	23	60	10
	M	7								3	4		
7 Aneurysm	F	4				**	1		1		1	1	
8 Other circulatory	M	42	**		100		10		1	1	9	12	1
diseases	F	47						644	**	3	4	11	2
9 Bronchitis	M	36	3	**				1	2	6	9	6	
	F	17	1:	1 1	1	1	**	**	1 4	**	8	10	]
0 Pneumonia (all	M F	49 38	11 7	1	1	1	1	1	2	3 8	5	4	
forms)	M	7				1	1	1	10000	2	1	1	
Disanger	F	8		1	"	1::	i	-		-		4	
	M	13				-	1	2	1	5	1	2	
2 Peptic Ulcer	F	6								1	2	2	
2 Diamboo to	M	21	21										
3 Diarrhœa, &c	F	9	7						**	**	1		
4 Appendicitis	M	9		**	1	1		1	1	2	2	**	
a phonorous	F	7			**	1	1	**		2	2	1	
5 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	6	**	**	**		1		**	1	2	1	
6 Other Diseases of	F	2			**		**	**	**	1	**	1	1
Liver, &c	F	3							**	1	1		
7 Other Digestive	M	16	3	i	i	i	1	i	2	Î	2	2	
Diseases	F	16	5	1		1		1	Î	3	2		
8 Acute and Chronic	M	18	1			2	1	1	1	2	5	3	
Nephritis	F	12	100		1	1	1			1	4	1	
9 Puerperal Sepsis	F	1		**		**	-		1				ı
0 Other Puerperal	F	1		1				1	1	1			
Causes	3		2.7	"	1		**	1		**			
1 Congenital Debil- ity, Premature	M	40	37	**		1	**	1			1		
Birth, Malform- ations, &c.	F	17	17		1		- Alle	1000	The same	1	1400	M.	
O Conility	M	11	1.	1	1::	1	1	1 ::					
seniney	F	34		**	1							2	
3 Suicide	M	11	20				1	2	1	3	3	3	
	F	10	**					1	1	1	5	2	10
4 Other violence	M	42	1			7	7	6	1	4	5	4	
E Other ded	F	25	2	**		1	3	2	1	1	2	6	
5 Other defined	M	63	4	1	**	2	2	4	5	6	14	10	
diseases 6 Causes ill-defined,	F	51	2		1	2	3	4	7	7	6	8	
or unknown	F	1	**	**	1		**	1	**	**	**		
	- 1	1				1		1	1		1	1	1
Total		1,524	131	9	13	35	62	61	89	164	255	295	4

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

Ward,	Estimated Population.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
No. 1 River No. 2 Brook Green No. 3 The Grove No. 4 St. Stephens No. 5 Starch Green No. 6 Wormholt	16,899 24,537 21,882 8,802 21,706 22,719	226 315 266 111 233 263	13·4 12·8 12·2 12·6 10·7
No. 7 College Park and Latimer	11,555	110	9.5

### LONDON AND METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS.

CITIES AND	Estimated Resident	Live Births rate	Death 1 1,000 pop	rate per oulation:	Infantile fortality e per 1,000 ve births.
Boroughs.	population (mid-1935).	per 1,000 popula- tion.	Crude.	Adjus- ted.	Infant Mortali rate per 1
County of London  West Districts.	4,185,200	13.3	11.4	P 70/100	58
Paddington	138,600	14.2	12.1	12.0	71
Kensington	178,300	12.4	12.1	11.3	79
Hammersmith	128,100	14.7	11.9	12.3	70
Fulham	143,600	13.8	11.6	11.7	51
Chelsea	57,320	10.2	12.6	10.7	60
City of Westminster North Districts.	124,400	8.3	11.5	11.8	72
St. Marylebone	92,200	9.7	11.8	11.7	56
Hampstead	90,600	11.0	11.2	10.5	49 .
St. Pancras	185,300	13.3	12.0	12.2	63
Islington	308,170	14.9	-	11.0	52
Stoke Newington	50,210	13.9	11.1	10.6	51
Hackney	210,600	14.0	10.6	11.1	48
Central Districts.	The state of the s	Property of the			1000
Holborn	35,400	7.7	11.9	12.7	89
Finsbury	63,100	14.7	12.6	13.7	59
City of London  East Districts.	9,360	7.6	11.0	12.2	113
Shoreditch	88,400	14.9	11.3	12.4	52
Bethnal Green	99,910	14.4	10.3	11.6	51
Stepney	211,500	14.3	11.3	12.8	63
Poplar South Districts.	143,700	15.4	11.0	12.3	46
Southwark	156,100	14.8		12.4	66
Bermondsey	102,700	14.5	11.7	13.3	69
Lambeth	970 000	13.7	12.2	12.0	59
Battersea	148,200	14.2	12.0	11.9	65
Wandsworth		11.0	11.0	10.2	55
Camberwell	924 400	13.4	11.8	11.8	60
Deptford	99,500	14.4	11.1	11.5	52
Greenwich	96,600	13.9	10.8	11.0	59
Lewisham	992 000	12.5	9.9	10.0	43
Woolwich	146 400	14.0	10.2	10.8	44

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

### 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 bacılli 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.)

### 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 Maternity Homes.

### 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

### 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 123).

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

### RHEUMATISM ADVISORY CLINIC.

Princess Louise Kensington Hospital for Children.

The Council discontinued the grant to the above Hospital from the 31st March, 1935.

During the year 52 Hammersmith patients were treated at the Clinic, 13 being admitted as in-patients and 39 as out-patients.

Total number of attendances, 1935 ... 144.

## 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.

# 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 Tons	sils and	Aden	oids	 _
Minor Ailments				 13
Dental Treatment				 _
		Tota	1	19

### HOSPITALS-PUBLIC.

Name: - Hammersmith Hospital.

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

Purpose:—General.

No. of available beds: -360.

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:-

		,	W.	
			M.	F.
General Medical	***	 	 75	78
General Surgical		 	 78	55
Children		 	 -	-
Maternity		 	 _	43
Tuberculosis		 	 3	3
Chronic sick		 	 -	-
Gynæcological		 	 -	25

Facilities available for:-

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

Arrangements for pathological work:—Own laboratories, British Post-graduate Medical School.

No. of patients during 1935:—Admissions = 4,663.

### 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:-

General Medical		Seed and	M. 24	F. 24
General Surgical			63	53
Children,		(Mixed)	31	
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 Outpatients' Department.
  - (5) Massage.—Department open daily.

- Arrangements for pathological work:—Pathological and Bio-chemical Laboratories.
- No. of patients during 1934:—4,381 in-patients and 42,192 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) †45 ,, ,, ,, ,,

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 1935:—354 Maternity, 289 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, 5, Lisle Street.

No. of patients during 1935: -299 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 is 145 to be increased to 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.

Five 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.

No. of patients during 1935:-1,579.

### 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	1,774
Corrected Number of Births	1,877
These figures represent a Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population of the Borough of	14.7
Corrected Number of Deaths of Infants under one year, of whom 43 died under one week	131
Legitimate Infants 115, or 66 per 1,000 Births.	
Illegitimate Infants 16, or 115 per 1,000 Births.	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	70

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 Ante-Natal Clinics.
- (c) Supply of Milk to necessitous Mothers and Young Children.
- (d) Provision of Consultants.
- (e) Provision of Maternity Outfits.

### 2. Activities of Voluntary Agencies in receipt of grantsin-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:-

Andrew Transport	District.			-	
TT. I fings had to recommission of the last	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Total.
Number of Births notified	312	677	756	371	2,11
VISITS.	010		400	0.50	1.00
First visits	312	565	435	358	1,67
Re-visits (under 1 year)	880	900	1,078		3,80
Re-visits (1-5 years)	600	320	457	647	2,02
Out	738	1,126		1,033	3,74
Removals	142	138		206	69
Special visits	191	176	32	292	69
Ophthalmia-Neonatorum 1st visits	3	1	-	-	
Ophthalmia- ,, Re-visits	-	-	-	100	-
Puerperal Fever	-	-	2	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	6	4	1
Ante-natal—First visits	125			168	70
Ante-natal—Re-visits	93	40	40	61	23
Stillbirths	10		10		6
Infant Deaths	18	31	32	20	10
Measles	1	-	-	1	
Pneumonia	1	-	-	3	
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	1	1	-	
Chickenpox	1	W-10.	1	4	
Whooping Cough	13	9	7	9	3
Polio-Myelitis	-	-	1	-	
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-
Epidemic Diarrhœa	1	1	-	2	
Total visits	3,131	3,586	3,307	3,766	13,79
			7 74		
Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres	115	107	153	63	43
Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics	51	54	51	53	20
Attendances at Committee Meetings		16	_	_	1
Voluntary Associations	1		205	200	83
Number of insanitary conditions		11	12	18	4
reported	1386	-		-	
reported Schick Test Clinics	15	_	2	2	1

The feeding of the 1,670 infants visited was found to be as follows:—

Breast-feeding	 		 ***	 1,465
Artificial feeding	 	***	 	 123
Mixed feeding	 		 	 82

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
1935	1877	131	70

The infant mortality rates of the London Boroughs varied from 113 in the City of London to 43 in Lewisham.

The following Chart shows the Infantile Mortality rate for the years 1903-1935.

586									2	1111	1111
354									111	44	4
5	-							-	AZZ	3	111
833										9	1
									88	111	HH
TSIOIS									0	3	HH
3										23	HH.
326/925									60	1111	111
2										è	111
920										8	444
521										5	444
2246						-			22	Till	HH
128 326 SEB MONE SEB 1928 1934										3	111
200	-								R	1111	1111
3							88	1111	IIII	444	444
Was I								1222	7777	8	444
0000						88	7777	7717	1111	TITE	att
						3	111	1111	1111	1111	1777
CIS					011	1111	1111	1111	1111	444	444
318					-	7777	2777	8	illi	444	SHH
51045551918181919						100	1111	1111	1111	1111	44
810						~10	2	1111	1111	1111	1111
1813						103	IIII	1111	1111	444	1111
13/6						- 1	90	1111	1111	444	444
		3/11	11111	IIII	1111	1111	IIII	1111	1111	1111	4
016		01111	****	2223	2777		1111	1111	1111	111	111
300				20	1111	11111	1111	1111	1111	1111	111
1828				120 120	1111	1114	1111	1111	1111	1111	111
200								IIII	1111	1111	1111
220		620	1111	IIII	TITT	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111
800			3			1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	
1000		3/11	IIII		1111	IIII	11111	1111	1111	1111	1111
1503				2	IIIII	11111	1111	11111	1111	1111	
VEAR JOAR JOOK JOCK JOOK JOOK JOOK JOOK JOOK JOH	150	140	130	120 051	011	100	38	80	70	00	50

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.

11,104 lb. of dried milk and 5,611 quarts of raw milk and 8 tins of Nestlé's were distributed during the year.

The number of applications for free milk has averaged 44 per week during the year. The total expenditure during the year was approximately £664.

The amount of dried milk distributed during the year decreased by 2,088 lb., raw milk increased by 4,134 quarts, and Nestlé's decreased by twenty tins. There was a decreased cost of approximately £27.

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 arrangements were made for cases to be referred by the Medical Officers of the Infant Welfare Centres to the Hammersmith Hospital instead of the West London Hospital.

Thirty-five cases were referred to the West London Hospital.

Fifty-two cases were referred to the Hammersmith Hospital.

A fee of 2s. 6d. was paid to the West London Hospital, but no charge will be made by the London County Council in respect of the cases dealt with at Hammersmith Hospital.

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

## (Discontinued July, 1935)

Information Required.	Partie	culars.
	Invermead, Goldhawk Road.	Queen Charlottes Marylebone Road
(1) No. of cases admitted during the year.	159.	37.
(2) Average duration of stay	14.4 days.	13.6 days.
(3) Number of cases delivered by— (a) Midwives (b) Doctors (c) B.B.A	7.	28. 9.
(4) No. of cases where Medical Assistance was sought by a Midwife in emergency.		_
(5) No. of cases notified as— (a) Puerperal Fever (b) Puerperal Pyrexia		=
(6) No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum.	_	_
(7) No. of Infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution.	19.	4.
(8) No. of cases notified as Oph- thalmia Neonatorum.	_	_
(9) No. of Maternal deaths	-	-
(10)—(a) No. of Infant deaths—  (i) Stillborn  (ii) Within 10 days of birth  (b) Cause of death in each  case.		Cerebral Œdema.

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

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

	No. of Clinics	Motl	hers.	Child	ren	34-43		-		
			Total Comment		Children.		Mothers.		Children.	
		Ante- natal.	Post- natal.	Under 1 yr.	Over 1 yr.	Ante- natal.	Post- natal.	Under 1 yr.	Over 1 yr.	
8, Glenthorne Road .	101	404	17	-	-	1460	19	_	_	
8, Glenthorne Road	152		-	388	30	-	-	5783	1907	
ictoria Mission Hall, Becklow Road	98	-	-	205	22	-	_	3070	1066	
t. Matthew's Hall, Blythe Road	102			292	52			4406	1158	
ld Oak Centre	101	247	30			896	54	-	1100	
Vestway	98	-	_	287	41	-	_	4109	1268	
atymer Road Mission- Blechynden Street	49	-	_	55	17	-	-	763	636	
resbyterian Hall, College Park	48	-	-	27	7	-	-	475	310	
Totals	749	651	47	1254	169	2356	73	18606	6340	

749

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

Hammersmith Infant	Welfare	Centres	 34
Latymer Mission			 25
College Park Centre			 22

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.

Any expectant mother being resident in the Borough may attend. Reports are furnished to hospitals, doctors and midwives in respect of their respective patients.

Should any abnormality be discovered patients are advised to attend 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 continues to be 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.

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.

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:

Disease.	No. of Cases Notified.	Previous Year.	No. of Cases Visited.	No. of Cases Nursed.	No. of Cases Re- moved to Hospital.
Puerperal Fever	2	2	2	_	2
Puerperal Pyrexia Ophthalmia	19	22	14	11/1-0	19
Neonatorum Epidemic	11	11	11	1	8
Diarrhœa* Measles & German	30	30		1	- Institute
Measles (under 5)† Whooping Cough	13	628	13	10000	8
(under 5)† Poliomyelitis	167	153	167	1	59
(under 5)	2	1	2	-	2

<sup>\*</sup> Summer Diarrhæa.—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 eleven in the previous year. The analysis of the final reports received is as follows:—

	Cases.			region !		Re-	Still	
L. L. Line	Trea	ted.	Vision unim-	Vision Im-	Total Blind-	moved from	under Treat-	Deaths
Notified.	At Home.	In Hospital.	paired.	paired.	ness.	Dis trict.	ment.	
30.1.35	100-1	mplugge	1	170_100	_	_		-
9.3.35	_	1	1	_	_	-	-	-
1.4.35	_	1	1		_	-	-	-
18.6.35	1	- 10	1	-	-	-	-	-
22.6.35	_	1	1	_	-		_	-
28.6.35	-	1	_	-	-	1	-	-
1.11.35	-	1	1	_	-	-	-	-
15.11.35	-	1	1	_	-	-	-	-
25.11.35	-	1	-	_		1	-	-
12.12.35	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
21.12.35	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	_
	2	9	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.

## INSTITUTIONAL 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, Charcroft 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 Hammer-smith.
- (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.

No consultant was called in during the year.

Maternal Deaths.—During the year two maternal deaths occurred, one from Puerperal Sepsis and one 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, toxemias of pregnancy, hemorrhage, difficult labour and puerperal sepsis.

The number of Maternal Deaths during the past fifteen years is as follows:----

	Number	of Deaths	Number	Materna Death Rate.	
Year.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Accidents of Pregnancy.	of live Births.		
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	
1935	1	1	1,877	1.1	

#### 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.

#### Midwives.

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

I am informed by the County Medical Officer of Health that 41 midwives gave notice of their intention to practise in the Borough during 1935.

### Reorganisation of Maternity Services.

In July, I submitted a report relating to the additional obstetric and other services available as a result of the opening of the British Post-Graduate School at Hammersmith Hospital and the effect of these on the services for which the Council is responsible.

In view of the exceptional facilities available at the Hospital, the installation of the very latest equipment and the ready co-operation of the medical, surgical and obstetric units, it was confidently anticipated that practically all Hammersmith mothers wishing to be confined in an institution would seek admission for their confinement.

Six part-time medical officers were engaged on Maternity and Child Welfare work at the Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough, and although the doctors were experienced and capable there were many disadvantages in this parttime service.

For these reasons and having regard to the relatively high maternal and infant death-rates, I recommended that the services provided at the Infant Welfare Centres and the Ante-natal Clinics should be re-organised.

Whole-time officers are better able to secure co-operation between the Council and the Voluntary Organisations devoted to Public Health, Social and Maternity and Child Welfare work.

On my recommendation the Council decided to appoint two Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare work.

In view of the provision of this service by the Borough Council, the annual grants to the Voluntary Associations were revised and approved by the Ministry of Health.

The Assistant Medical Officers will commence their duties on the 1st April, 1936.

I have also been in touch with Sir Frederick Menzies, the Chief Medical Officer for the London County Council, and Professor Young, of the Post-Graduate Medical School at Hammersmith Hospital, and suggested that the services of the Hospital Staff shall be placed at the disposal of the Midwives and Medical Practitioners in cases of abnormality or difficulty.

This proposal was well received, and it is hoped to complete a scheme whereby this may be put into operation.

## Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Following the Report of the Midwifery Services Committee appointed by the Joint Council of Midwifery to consider the whole question of the remuneration of the midwives as bearing on the efficiency of the midwifery service, &c. I recommended the Council to immediately proceed to make provision for a Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

I pointed out that this could be done very conveniently by arrangement with the Hammersmith District Nursing Association, which was already responsible for carrying out domiciliary nursing for the Council under the Public Health Acts and Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

As a result, the Council has entered into an agreement with the Hammersmith District Nursing Association for the services of a properly trained midwife to attend cases booked for home confinements. The midwife also attends the Council's Ante-natal Clinics where expectant mothers are kept under observation.

She will thereby be in close touch with her patients from the early stages of pregnancy until delivery.

This arrangement will also relieve the Health Visitors from attending two Ante-natal Clinics.

This service will come into operation on 1st April, 1936.

#### INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

## Children and Young Persons Acts, 1908-1932.

At the end of the year there were 104 foster-children in the care of 97 foster-mothers.

Fourteen foster-mothers were on the register but without foster children at end of year.

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

During the year 47 foster-mothers were removed from the register for various reasons and 41 new foster-mothers were registered.

Twenty-one applications for registration were not approved.

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

#### FOSTER-MOTHERS.

	r-Mothers on Register	ed for Registr	ration		41
No. of Foste	r-Mothers removed fro				47
	Removed from Boroug			6	
(2)	Adopted Children			2	
(3)	Unsuitable			1	
(4)	9 years of age			10	
(5)	Temporarily approved	.,		3	
(6)	No further Foster-Chil	dren required		24	
(7)	Illness of Foster Mothe	ers		1	
Appl	cations for Registratio	n received by	at not Re	ecom-	
	ended		**		21

#### FOSTER-CHILDREN.

No. of Foster Children on Register December 31st,	1935		104
" received by Foster-Mothers " moved from Foster-Mothers (1) To Foster-Mothers (2) To Parents or Guardians (3) To Institutions (4) Adopted	  	33 62 31 4 4 12	129 147
VISITS.			
No. of visits to new Foster-Mothers ,, ,, Registered Foster-Mothers Verification Visits Special Visits Outs	::		44 1180 14 53 259
Total Visits			1,550

## 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 seven summonses were taken, when fines of 10s. were imposed in four cases. £1 in one case, £2 in one case, and one case being dismissed on payment of 2s. costs.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—During the year 43,684 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Fifty-seven 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 1935.

					DI	STRICT	S.				
CAUSE OF INSPECTION.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Lady Sanitary Inspector	Food and Drugs Inspector	Total
nfectious Disease	106	127	80	82	235	166	188	102	822	8	1,916
Complaints	602	590	525	623	504	717	486	608	398		5,05
Cenement Houses	20	1				3					2
House to House	31	19	46	44	41	7	60	58			30
Housing Acts	124	64	94	103	85	1		2			47
House to House Consoli- dated Regulations	35	15			12			11			7
Shops Act, 1934	42	127	31	50	28	127	29	138			57
Food (other than Restaurants and Eating Houses)	. 46	291	197	368	146	102	558	261		1,388	3,35
Restaurants and Eating Houses	44	74	56	48	17	.48	122	66		103	57
Markets	36	36	236	65	32	196	29	294		610	1,53
Slaughterhouses			94	57		3		**		1	15
Poultry Slaughterhouses		10								2	1
Bakehouses	11	41	34	51	52	36	22	18		54	31
Milk Vendors	57	123	61	131	75	26	42	78		447	1,04
Ice Cream Vendors		4	1							199	20
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	54	59	23	36	16	37	29	135	59		44
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	14	25		34	5	14	14	23	54		18
Workplaces (other than Outworkers)	5	19	21	_ 29	1	6	3	34	47		16
Outworkers		1		1					106		10
Public Urinals	125	228	59	34	123	210	132	151	12		1,0
Smoke Observations		39	1	8	16	82		12			1
Drainage	1,160	1,454	1,161	997	793	642	631	617			7,4
Miscellaneous	168	497	40	379	190	216	825	181	52	445	2,9
Re-visits	2,209	1,222	1,301	1,814	1,519	1,917	1,572	2,276	81		13,9
Infant Life Protection									1,550		1,5
Common Lodging Houses			23								
TOTALS	4.889	5.066	4.084	4,954	3.890	4,556	4,742	5,065	3,181	3,257	43,6

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

			Notices Served.	Notices complied with.
infectious Diseases		1	244	329
			2,448	2,295
Tongo to House			167	266
	Consolid	lated	101	200
Regulations			18	30
Food (other than Restau			36	35
Restaurants, &c			26	22
Bakehouses			13	10
Milk Vendors			5	5
ce Cream Vendors			_	
'actories			19	19
Vorkshops			13	12
Vorkplaces		***	19	24
outworkers	***	***	1	1
ublic Urinals	***	***	4	3
moke Observations			16	William To
Orainage	***		67	48
Miscellaneous	***		107	64
Re-visits		***	502	489
common Lodging House	8		1	1
enement Houses	***		8	4
Housing Acts	141	***	_	8
nfant Life Protection	***	***	3	3
hops Act, 1934			112	31
Iarkets	***		1	_
	Total		3,830	3,699

During the year 1,393 Statutory Notices were served and 1,221 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 1935.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Sum- monses.	Result of Proceedings.
5, Elric Street	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	2	Withdrawn, 10s, 6d, costs
25, Stamford Brook Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn, 10s. 6d.
2, Chester Terrace	ditto	1	Withdrawn, 10s. 6d.
95, Devonport Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn
18, Somerset Place	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d.
28, Letchford Gardens	ditto	1	Order made 14 days
24, Rowan Road	Construction of waste pipe	1	Fined 10s.
ditto	Failing to give	1	Fined 10s.
43, Woodstock Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Withdrawn, 10s. 6d. costs
124, Becklow Road	ditto	2	Withdrawn
37, Davisville Road	ditto	3	Withdrawn
9, Goodwin Road	ditto	3	1. Fined £1 2. Order made 14 day 3. Fined £1
11, Goodwin Road	ditto	4	1. Fined £1 2. Fined £1 3. Fined £1 4. Fined £1
13, Goodwin Road	ditto	1	Fined £1
15, Goodwin Road	ditto	1	Fined £1
Goldhawk Road	Unlawful removal of offensive mat- ter	1	Dismissed
2, Olaf Street Dwellings	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Order made 7 days
205, Latymer Road	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn 2. Order made 14 day
207, Latymer Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn
49, Netherwood Road	Construction of waste pipe	1	Withdrawn, 10s. 6d.
37, Poplar Grove	ditto	1	Withdrawn
ditto	ditto	1	Withdrawn
ditto	Failing to give	î	Fined 10s.
72, Rayleigh Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Withdrawn, 10s, 6d, costs

## SUMMONSES—continued.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Sum- monses.	Result of Proceedings.
77, Cobbold Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Withdrawn
29, Southbrook Street	ditto	1	Withdrawn
12, Hetton Street	ditto	1 .	Withdrawn
17, Goodwin Road	ditto	3	1. Fined £3 2. Fined £3 3. Fined £3
19, Goodwin Road	ditto	1	Order måde 14 days
93, Goldhawk Road	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn, 10s. 6d costs 2. Withdrawn, 10s. 6d
45, Stebbing Street	ditto	2	costs Withdrawn
93, Goldhawk Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn
2, Loris Road	Construction of waste pipe	1	Withdrawn
ditto	Failing to give	1	Withdrawn
64, Rayleigh Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	2	1. Order made 28 days 2. Fined £1
1, Adie Road	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn. 10s. 6d costs 2. Withdrawn. 10s. 6d costs
21, Oaklands Grove	Failing to give	1	Fined 10s.
ditto	Construction of waste pipe	1	Fined 10s.
Goldhawk Road	Unlawful removal of offensive mat- ter	1	Fined £1
ditto	ditto	1	Dismissed with a caution. Case proved
160, Percy Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Withdrawn
64, Wendell Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn
9, Goodwin Road	ditto	3	Withdrawn
19, Goodwin Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn
120, Uxbridge Road	ditto	2	1. Order made 14 day 2. Fined £2
35, Richmond Road	Failing to give	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d.
ditto	Construction of waste pipe	1	Withdrawn, 10s. 6d.

## SUMMONSES-continued.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No of Sum- monses.	Result of Proceedings.
Goldhawk	Unlawful removal	2	1. Fined 10s.
Road	of offensive mat-		2. Fined 10s.
5, Maclise Road Failing to comply with Statutory		1	Withdrawn
21, Oaklands Grove	Notice ditto	. 1	Fined £2
3, Hanover Cottages	ditto	1	Withdrawn, 5s. costs
22, Havelock Road	ditto	2	1. Order made 14 days 2. Fined 10s.
2, Sinclair Road	Failing to deposit	1	Fined 5s.
4, Sinclair Road	ditto	1	Fined 5s.
2, Olaf Street	Failing to comply	î	Fined 33s.
Dwellings	with Statutory Notice		
48, Gratton Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days
375, Latymer Road	Preventing owner	1	Withdrawn on defen-
0,0,200,000	from obeying Sanitary Notice	arrito.	dants undertaking to allow work to proceed
96, Rayleigh Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Order made 14 days
12, Cromwell Grove	Failing to give	1	Fined 10s.
ditto	Construction of waste pipe	1	Fined 10s.
55, Milson Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	2	1. Fined £2 2. Fined £2
64, Rayleigh Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days
17, Shepherd's Bush Green	ditto	1	Withdrawn
57, Milson Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn
Askew Road	Unlawful removal of offensive mat- ter	1	Dismissed with caution
Uxbridge Road	ditto	1	Fined 10s.
ditto	ditto	1	Dismissed with caution
Ducane Road	ditto	2	1. Dismissed with caution
	Notes In the	p falls	2. Fined 5s.
Westway	ditto	2	1. Dismissed with caution
		0	2. Fined 5s.
King Street	ditto	2	1. Fined 5s. 2. Fined 5s.
Westway	ditto	1	Fined 5s.
15, Fielding Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Fined £2 10s.

## SUMMONSES—continued.

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Sum- monses.	Result of Proceedings.
37, Richmond	Failing to deposit	1	Withdrawn, 10s, 6d.
Gardens	plans		costs
96, Rayleigh Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn, 10s. 6d.
20, Lena Gardens	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Order made 21 days Fined £2
Shepherd's Bush	Unlawful removal	2	1. Fined 10s.
Road	of offensive mat- ter		2. Summons not pro- ceeded with on recommendation of Bench
31, Lena Gardens	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	5	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs 2. Withdrawn
			3. Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs. 4. Withdrawn 5. Withdrawn
203, Latymer Road	ditto	1	Fined 5s.
205, Latymer Road	ditto	2	1. Order made 14 days
	0	,	2. Fined 10s.
15, Hume Road	Construction of drain	1	Fined 10s.
ditto	Failing to deposit plans	1	Fined 10s.
64, Rayleigh Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Fined £2
160, Percy Road	Letting rooms in verminous con- dition	1	Fined £2
34, Southbrook Street	ditto	1	Fined £2
ditto	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Withdrawn
Coningham Villa, Boscombe Road	Failing to deposit	1	Fined £1
39, Hetley Road	ditto	1	Fined £1
1a, Redan Street	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Order made 7 days
16, Raynham Road		1	Withdrawn.
118, Sinclair Road	ditto	î	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d.
12, Rayleigh Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days.
Goldhawk Road	Unlawful removal of offensive mat- ter	2	Dismissed with caution
17, Rayleigh Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs

## Summonses—continued.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Sum- monses.	Result of Proceedings.
9, Goodwin Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Fined £1
13, Goodwin Road	ditto	2	1. Fined £1 2. Order made 14 days
26, Hunt Street	ditto	1	Order made 7 days
19, Goodwin Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Sum- monses.	Result of Proceedings		
Mrs. P. A., Hammersmith	Contravention of Bye-law re nuis- ance by dogs in	1	Fined 10s.		
Miss M. K. S., Fulham	Goldhawk Road ditto Hammersmith	1	Fined 10s.		
Mr. R. C., Hammersmith	Road ditto Bloemfontein Road	1	Dismissed under the P.O.A. on payment of 2s. costs		
Miss K. C.,	ditto Askew Road	1	Fined £1		
Mr. G. H., Osterley	ditto The Grove	1	Fined £2		
Mr. D. R., Hammersmith	ditto Glenthorne Road	1	Fined 10s.		
Mr. F. M., Hammersmith	ditto Uxbridge Road	1	Fined 10s.		

## MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Sum- monses	Result of Proceedings.
Mr. H. C. D., Fulham	Filling milk bot- tle in Elm Grove	1	Fined £1
Mr. G. J., Kensington	Filling milk bot- tle in Sussex Place	1	Fined 5s.
ditto	Unlawfully carry- ing on trade as dairyman in the Borough with- out being regis- tered	1	Withdrawn by con- sent to enable Council to proceed against employers
Messrs, D. G. D. & Son, Fulham	ditto	1	Dismissed with a caution under the P.O.A.

#### INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Sum- monses.	Result of Proceedings.
Mrs. T., Hammersmith	Failure to register infant with local authority	1	Fined £1

#### HOUSING ACT.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Sum- monses.	Result of Proceedings.
135, Blythe Road	Underground room used for sleeping pur- poses contrary to Closing Order	1	Adjourned sine die. On recommendation of Bench an undertaking was given by Defendant not to permit use of room for these purposes. 10s. 6d. 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 three 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 51 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 55 notices were complied with.

During the previous year there were 69 notices served and 71 complied with.

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

Restaurants, Hotels, &c		198
Bakehouses (27 not in use as Bakeries)		67
Bootmakers		36
Motor and Cycle Makers		3
Dressmakers and Milliners	***	24
Laundries		44
Outworkers		122
Letterpress Printers and Bookbinders		20
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers		89
Smiths, Wheelwrights and Coachbuilders	***	21
Tailors		19
Builders, Carpenters and Joiners		23
Miscellaneous	***	227
Total		893

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.

	Number of					
Premises	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions			
Factories	448	19	-			
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	183	13				
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premis s included in Part 3 of this report)	165	19				
Total	796	51				

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

Particulars		Number of Defects			
		Re- medied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of Prosecutions	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts-	ASU.	100	OWNER		
Want of Cleanliness	20	23	-	-	
Want of Ventilation	2	2	11	-	
Overcrowding	_	_	_	-	
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1	-		
Other Nuisances	19	19	-	-	
Sanitary (insufficient	5	4		-	
Accommo- unsuitable or defective	16	18	-	-	
dation (not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act Illegal occupation of underground bake-		1300			
house (S. 101)	-	-		-	
Other offences (excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in Part 3 of this report)		19 8	wolle's		
Total	63	67	_		

## 3.—HOME WORK.

	Outwork in Un- wholesome pre- mises, Sec. 108			Outwork in Infected Premises Secs. 109, 110		
Nature of Work	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions	Instances	Orders made (Sec. 110)	Prosecutions (Secs. 109, 110)
Wearing apparel—						907
(1) making, etc	1	1	-	_	-	-
(2) cleaning and washing	=-	-	_	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-		-	
TOTALS	1	1	_	_	_	_

#### 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Bakehouses	 				***	26
Dressmakers	 	***				22
Laundries	 		***	***		7
Outworkers	 					122
Others	 					139

#### 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number			
Matters notified to H M. Inspector of Failure to affix Abstract of the Factor 1901 (S. 133) Action taken in matters re-	of Factori tory and	Work		
ferred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but	Inspec	ctor		7
not under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (S. 5)	taken H.M.	ser	it to	7
Other Underground bakehouses (S.101)—		•••		i made
Certificates granted during year In use at the end of the year				25

House to House.—As a result of the house to house visitation 306 inspections were made, 167 notices served, and 266 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. Sixteen 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 Victoria Laundry, Becklow Road. Dubilier Condenser Co., Goldhawk Road. New Ideal Studios, River Terrace. Swan Laundry, Blythe Road. London Wholesale Dairies, Wood Lane. Cromwell Grove Sewer Extension Works. Purewite Laundry, Gayford Road. Destructor, 15, Pennard Road. Fullers, Ltd., Great Church Lane. Sulgrave Road, Sewer Extension Works. Balmoral Laundry, 67, Becklow Road. Waring & Gillow, Cambridge Road. Civic Pipe Co., Fulham Palace Road. Stansell & Gregory, Askew 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 50 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 43 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.

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, 1935.

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

#### VANS.

There are three caravans in the yard side of 261, Latimer Road, used for living and sleeping purposes by six adults and six children. The average cubic capacity for each person is 100 c. ft.

Regular inspections have been made, but owing to the absence of special regulations and the fact that these vandwellers are of the lowest gypsy-type, any improvements in the sanitary conditions effected are of short duration.

In Britannia Yard, Wharf Road, there is one large caravan in which two adults sleep, a separate van being used as a kitchen. No nuisance has been observed during inspections.

In the National Car Park opposite the White City Stadium there is one large caravan occupied by the caretaker and his wife. Other vans park here from time to time. During the time of the Olympia Fun Fair there were nine caravans occupied by twenty-three people. This site is a good one and the occupiers are of the showman type with well-fitted caravans. No nuisance has been observed during inspections.

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 1935.	
1.—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year	ar :-
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses	
inspected for housing defects (under	
Public Health or Housing Acts)	7,829
(b) Number of inspections made for the	01.770
purpose	21,770
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included	
under Sub-head (1) above) which	
were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regula-	
tions, 1925	43
(b) Number of inspections made for the	
purpose	85
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be	
in a state so dangerous or injurious	
to health as to be unfit for human	
habitation	11
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of	
those referred to under the preced-	
ing sub-head) found not to be in all	
respects reasonably fit for human habitation	3,128
	0,120
2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses ren- dered fit in consequence of informal	
action by the Local Authority or their	
officers	Nil

year:-	3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the
	(A) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—
1	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
1	(a) By owners
Nil	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners
	(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:— (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of
3,128	which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied  (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which
	defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
3,365	(a) By owners (b) By Local Authority in default of
Nil	owners
	(C) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—
. 8	(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
	(D) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—
0	(1) Number of separate tenements or under- ground rooms in respect of which
	closing orders were made  (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which
	closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been ren-
Nii	dered fit

Housing Act, 1935—Housing Survey.—During the year a survey of the Borough was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1935.

This was made with a view to ascertaining what dwelling-houses were overcrowded on the standard laid down in the Act and the preparation and submission to the Minister of Health, through the London County Council, a report showing the result of the inspection and the number of new houses required in order to abate the overcrowding disclosed.

To ensure, as far as possible, that the survey for the County of London was carried out in a uniform manner, the County Council arranged a code of instructions for the staff engaged on the work and for the forms used in connection with the survey to be supplied to the Metropolitan Borough Councils.

The overcrowding standard laid down in the Act consists of two parts. Section 2 (1) (a) provides that a dwelling-house shall be deemed to be overcrowded if the accommodation is such that any two persons being 10 years old or more, of opposite sexes and not being persons living together as husband and wife must sleep in the same room. Section 2 (1) (b), in conjunction with Tables I and II in the First Schedule to the Act, fixes, in relation to the number and size of the rooms in any dwelling-house, the maximum number of persons, irrespective of sex, who may be permitted to sleep in that house at one time. The maximum permitted number in the case of each dwelling is the number ascertained by reference to Table I or Table II in the First Schedule, whichever number is the less. These tables are as follows:—

TABLE I.		TABLE II.			
No. of Rooms.	Permitted No. of Persons.	Size of Room.	Per	rmitted No. f Persons.	
1	2	110 sq. ft. or over	***	2	
2	3	90 sq. ft. or over	but		
3	5	under 110 sq. ft.		11/2	
4	71	70 sq. ft. or over	but		
5	10	under 90 sq. ft.		1	
and two perso	ons extra for each	50 sq. ft. or over	but		
additional room	n. No room under	under 70 sq. ft.		1/2	
50 sq. f	t. is counted.	Under 50 sq. ft.	***	Nil	
and two personadditional room	ons extra for each n. No room under	50 sq. ft. or over	but 	1 Nil	

For the purpose of determining the number of persons in a family, a child under 1 year of age is not counted and a child between the ages of 1 year and 10 years counts as ½ a person. Only rooms normally used in the locality for sleeping or living purposes are counted as rooms, so that sculleries, bathrooms, &c., are not taken into account in determining the permitted number of persons.

The survey fell into two stages, the first being a preliminary enumeration to ascertain the number of persons in each family, the number of children under 10 years of age and the number of rooms occupied. The second stage of the survey consisted of the measurement of the floor area of all the rooms in the house in which a doubtful case or doubtful cases of overcrowding had been disclosed by the preliminary enumeration.

The survey has disclosed that of the 35,286 families in respect of which particulars were obtained, 1,728 (about 4.9 per cent.) are living in overcrowded conditions.

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, 3,967 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, 1	891.					Private
Year.	L.	C.C. Esto	ite. H.	B.C. Esta	te.	Enterprise.
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
1935		Nil		Nil		189
	Totals	1,638	•••	793		1,536

The premises have provided accommodation for approximately 19,835 persons, but despite this fact over-crowding is still in evidence.

## HOUSING ACT, 1925, SECTION 18.

Three closing orders were made in respect of underground rooms.

# HOUSING ACT, 1930—SLUM CLEARANCE.

Becklow Place Area.—In September, 1934, I submitted an official representation with respect to the area known as Becklow Place Area.

The property involved consists of two shops with living accommodation attached and 34 houses and outbuildings, comprising an area of 1.311 acres. The houses are two storeys in height and many are old, damp, worn out and badly arranged.

The Council decided to declare the area a Clearance Area under the Act.

The number of persons of the working classes in occupation of the buildings was 155, of whom 131 were in occupation of houses in the Clearance Area, and 24 in occupation of houses on the additional lands.

On the 14th October, 1935, an inquiry was held at the Town Hall by A. Archer Betham, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., for the purpose of receiving evidence of any persons interested in the matter.

Following the report of the Inspector, the Minister of Health confirmed with modifications the compulsory purchase order made by the Council in respect of properties in the Area and the additional land required for development purposes and issued his order entitled "The Hammersmith (Becklow Place) Housing Confirmation Order, 1936." One dwelling and a small number of outbuildings used as stables, &c., are excluded from the Clearance Area but remain in the Order as added lands purchasable by the Council.

Argyle Place Area.—In October, 1935, I submitted an official representation with respect to the area known as Argyle Place Area.

The property involved consists of 8 houses and outbuildings, comprising an area of .092 acres. Four of the houses are two storeys in height and consist of four rooms each,

while the remainder are three-storey dwellings of only one room on each floor.

The properties are old, badly arranged, congested, dilapidated, dark, ill ventilated and lacking in reasonable sanitary facilities.

The Council decided to declare the Area a Clearance Area under the Act.

The number of persons of the working classes in occupation of the buildings was 30.

Hanover Cottages Area.—An official representation was submitted in October, 1935, with respect to the area known as Hanover Cottages Area.

The property involved consists of 31 dwelling-houses, one of which has been converted into two lock-up shops with a flat above, and covers an area of .466 acres. The houses forming the area, which are all of a two-storey type, are congested and have very little air space. In all the houses there is evidence of rising dampness; and with few exceptions there is dampness in the upper-floor rooms due to the defective condition of the roofs, rainwater pipes and brickwork. The Council decided to declare the area a Clearance Area under the Act, that the owners should be required to demolish the properties on the Area, and that the Council should impose suitable restrictions and conditions with regard to the user of the land when cleared of buildings.

The number of persons of the working classes in occupation of the buildings was 164.

The following areas have been represented and action pending.

Terrace Court. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Coleman's Buildings. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Mulberry Place. Nos. 8 and 9.

Brittania Court. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Bergham Mews. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

Bannister's Cottages. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

Uxbridge Road. Nos. 416, 418, 420 and 422.

# 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 the arrangements made for notices to be exhibited in the lavatories of premises where food is prepared and/or sold were continued.

Food Premises.—Two 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 407 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.

# Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

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

Description.							Number
(1) Producers' Licences to use the designation "Grade A"							
(2)		cences to use the ementary Licence			tified"		6
(3)	(Tuberce (a) Bo (b) Sh	dicences to use alin Tested) "— ettling Establishm tops	ents			de A	3 7 3
(4)	Dealers' Li (a) Bo	cences to use the outling Establishm	designation	n "Gra	de A "-		Nil 1
5)	Pasteuri	icences to use the sed "				A	1 1
6)	(a) Pa (b) Sh	cences to use the disteurising Establiances	shments	n " Past			6 12 5

# 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 carcases of animals slaughtered in the local slaughterhouses.

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

Lambs	 			61
Sheep	 			57
Calves	 			-
Beasts	 			11
Pigs	 			248
			-	
		Total		377

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

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

Description.	Disease.	Approximate Weight.	
Inspector Godden			Balling A.
1 Pig's carcase and complete set of Pig's offal	Tuberculosis		6 stones
8 Pigs' mesenteries	Tuberculosis		9 lbs.
l Pig's lungs	Pleurisy		9
3 Pigs' lungs	Pneumonia		6
l Pig's liver	Cirrhosis		2 ,,
2 Pigs' livers	Milk Spots	***	4 -,,
3 Pigs' heads	Tuberculosis		19
Pig's pluck	Tuberculosis		41 ,,
4 Pigs' hearts	Pericarditis		1 lb.
Bullock's liver	Distoma Hepaticum	1	20 lbs.

Slaughterhouses.—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
10 Goldhawk Road		Andrew George Hedges
35 King Street	***	Richard Norman Hammett
341 King Street		Stanley Brooks Midwinter

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:—

	gray in	NUMBE	Number	Number	Number			
PREMISES.	On register in 1920.	on On ster register at end of 1925 in of 1925		inspec-	of notices 1935	of prose- cutions 1935		
Milk premises	128	167	14	10	163	1,040	5	-
Slaughter- houses.	7	4	-	-	4	155	-	-
Poultry Slaughter- houses.	-	2	-	-	2	12	77.51	-
Ice Cream premises	162	155	33	5	183	204	-	100

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 114 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 40 bakehouses in use in the Borough have been regularly inspected during the year. Thirteen notices were served relating to various defects.

The following is a list of bakehouses in the Borough .--

Address.

Name.

#### No. 1 DISTRICT.

+	Cadby Hall, Hamm	ersmit	h Road		J. Lyons & Co.
+*	60 Richmond Road				C. W. Tompkins
*	1 Masbro Road				W. A. Maclen
+*	67 Ditto				G. Dunsby
+*	98 Blythe Road			***	Miss Schofield

#### No. 2 DISTRICT.

*	82 Great Church Lane		 E. Galer
+	Great Church Lane		 Fullers, Ltd
+*	134 Shepherd's Bush Ros	nd	 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 Lan	e			G. Banham
† 102 Dalling Road				Plumridge Bros.
† 1 Eyot Gardens			44	J. R. Chibnail, Ltd.
† 258 King Street			***	Miller & Son
† 316 Ditto		***	187	F. Watkins
7 St. Peters Road		***	***	E. Gent

<sup>\*</sup> Underground.

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
+*	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	4.17		 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
Ŧ	94 Shepherd's Bush Road	†* 126 Uxbridge Road
	88 Queen Street	†* 132 Uxbridge Road
*	77 Brackenbury Road	* 2 Hunt Street
t		104 Latimer Road
	17 Kilmarsh Road	† Ceylon Road
	11 Lamington Street	†* 106 Goldhawk Road † 166 Goldhawk Road
		The state of the s

# 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.

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

## ICE CREAM VENDORS.

Registered un	der L.C	C.C. (G	.P.) Ac	et, 1928	 183
Restaurants					 22
Factories					 5
					210
		***			

# 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.	
1 box Filleted Cod (1 stone)	Unsound and Un- fit for food	Surrendered	
73 doz. tins Cherries		ditto	ditto
41 bushels Apples		ditto	ditto
2 boxes Pears + 55 Pears	***	ditto	ditto
1 Imported Chicken (21 lbs.)		ditto	ditto
5 boxes Pears (2 cwts.)		ditto	ditto
1 boxes Pears (3 cwts.)		ditto	ditto
I wing Skate (14 lbs.)	***	ditto	ditto
1 Chicken		ditto	ditto
4 Chickens		ditto	ditto
5 tins Cherries		ditto	ditto
2 tins Grape Fruit		ditto	ditto
1 tin Pears		ditto	ditto
1 tin Apricots		ditto	ditto
1 tin Grape Fruit		ditto	ditto
1 Chicken (3 lbs. 12 ozs.)		ditto	ditto
4 tins Cherries		ditto	ditto
2 tins Apricots		ditto	nitto
1 Chicken		ditto	ditto
1 Guinea Fowl		ditto	ditto
3 Chickens		ditto	ditto
2 Ducks		ditto	ditto
5 Chickens	***	ditto	ditto
2 Chickens	***	ditto	ditto
1 tin Ham (12½ lbs.)	***	ditto	ditto
2½ bags Dutch New Potatoes	***	ditto	ditto
1 thick flank Chilled Beef (1 stone 4 lbs.)		ditto	ditto
2 Chickens (74 lbs.)		ditto	ditto
3 Fowls (11½ lbs.)		ditto	ditto
1 Duck (4½ lbs.)		ditto	ditto
1 Chicken (3 lbs.)		ditto	ditto
1 Fowl	***	ditto	ditto
1 box Haddock		ditto	ditto
2 stones Lemon Soles (28 lbs.)		ditto	ditto
6 bags Walnuts		ditto	ditto
6 1-bushel baskets Plums		ditto	ditto
1 tin Ham (11 lbs.)		ditto	ditto
2 Rabbits		ditto	ditto
5 lbs. Meat trimmings and st	mall		
pieces		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.

Eight hundred 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.

### ANNUAL REPORT 1935, BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Sample No.	Milk.	Total count.	B. Coli.	Microscopic examination.
101	Pasteurised	150,800	Neg 1/10	
102	do	930,600	Pos. 1/10	
103	do	71,860	Pos. 1/10	
104	do	30,950	Neg. 1/10	_
105	Raw milk	1,132,000	Pos. 1/1000	Few acid fast bacteria present
* 106	Pasteurised	33,000	Pos. 1/10	No acid fast bacteria seen
107	do. (bottled)	274,000	Pos. 1/100	do.
108	Raw milk	4,390,000	Pos. 1/1000	
*. 109	Pasteurised	36,300	Pos. 1/1000	
/ 110	do. (bottled)	221,400	Pos. 1/1000	_
111	Grade "A" T.T	5,110	Neg. 1/100	
112	Grade "A" Pasteurised	140	Neg. 1/10	
113	Pasteurised	5.840	Neg. 1/10	
114	Grade "A" T.T	6,670	Neg. 1/100	
†115	Undesignated	42,700	Neg. 1/10	Guinea pig inoculation showed no evidence of tubercular lesions
116	Pasteurised	258 000	Neg. 1/10	do.
117	do	57,200	Pos. 1/10	do.
118	do	20,500	Pos. 1/10	do.
119	do	510,300	Pos. 1/10	do.
120	do	93,260	Pos. 1/10	do.
(121	Grade "A" T.T	2,810	Neg. 1/100	
* 122	do. (bottled)	1,740	Neg. 1/100	_
123	Pasteurised	49,400	Pos. 1/10	
124	do	41,400	Pos. 1/10	

<sup>\*</sup> Same milk. † 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.

## PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI.

Guinea-pigs were inoculated with milk from samples 115, 116, 117, 118, 119 and 120, but in each case failed to show any evidence of a tuberculous infection on post-mortem examination.

## Extract from Report of Public Analyst.

## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

Eight hundred samples of food and drugs were submitted for analysis by the Council's Sampling Officers, and of these 724 were genuine, 39 inferior and 37 adulterated. The percentage of inferior samples is therefore 4.9 and of adulterated samples 4.6. The last figure does not differ greatly from that of 5.3 per cent. given in the last available Report of the Ministry of Health (1934-1935). This figure for the whole country shows a reduction of 0.2 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, whereas in our Borough there has been an increase of 0.7 per cent.

An examination of Tables I and II, however, will reveal the fact that for 1935 the combined percentages of inferior and adulterated samples is 9.5; that is to say, nearly one sample in ten is either adulterated or suspect. Furthermore, reference to Table II shows that the position now in regard to adulteration is worse than in any of the preceding ten years. For the last three years the increase has been progressive. An increase in any one year would give cause for comment, but the fact that the position has gone from bad to worse during the last few years and that the use of false or deceptive labers on foodstuffs is greatly on the increase is disquieting. Many examples of false labels will be found later in this Report.

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 of those classified as genuine, inferior and adulterated.

TABLE I.

	Perio	d.	Genuine.	Inferior.	Adulterated.	Total
1st c	quarter		 165	21	14	200
2nd	11		 170	16	14	200
3rd	"		 170 197	2	1	200
4th	h		 192	-	8	200
	Whole	year	 724	39	37	800

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 appreciably worse than any within the period.

TABLE II.

Year.	Genuine.	Inferior.	Adulterated.	
1926	91.6	5.7	2.7	
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	
1935	90.5	4.9	4.6	
Average for ten years	91.7	5.4	2.9	

The number and nature of the various articles analysed during the year are set out in full in Table III below.

TABLE III.

			LAD	rd 111.			
				No. of	Result	of Exami	nation.
Arti	cle.			Samples exam- ined.	Genuine.	Inferior.	Adulter- ated.
"Active Mineral S	alts"			1	1		_
Almonds, ground				2	2		_
Ammoniated Tinct	ture of		nine	2	2		_
Aspirin Tablets				4	4	-	_
Barley				1	1	-	_
Beef Suet				2	2	-	_
Boric Ointment				3	3	-	_
Brawn				2	2	1444	-
Butter				37	37	-	
Camphorated Oil	**		***	5	4	-	1
Castor Oil				3	3	-	-
Caviare				2	2	-	-
Cheese			***	8	8		-
Citrate of Magnesia	a			2	2	-	-
Cocoa		***	***	11	11	-	-
Coffee	***	***	***	2	2	-	-
Coffee and Chicory				5	4	-	1
Coffee and Chicory	Extra	ict	***	3	3	-	
Cordials				3	3	-	-
Cream				4	3	1	-
			***	12	7	2	3
., Confectione	ry	***	***	3	2	-	1
Custard			***	1	1	-	-
Custard ("real egg	(")		***	1	1	-	-
Epsom Salt		244	***	1	1		_
W &				2	2	-	-
				14	14	_	-
" (tinned or bot	tled)			14	12	2	-
Friar's balsam			***	3	3	-	
Fruit (dried)	***	***	***	13	13	-	-
" (tinned)	***	***	***	10	10		_
Ginger Wine Esser	ice	***	***	1	1	_	-
Glauber's Salt		***	***	2	2	-	-
Glycerin		***		3	3	_	_
" of Thymo	1	***	***	2	2	-	
			141	1	1		
The state of the s		**	-	1	1	_	
Ham and Beef Riss	soles		***	1	1		_
The state of the s		***	***	3	3	-	1
Iodine Cream	***	***	**	1	9	10 77 1	1
_ "			***	2	2	-	
	***	***		6	6		
Jelly Cream		***	***	1	1 0		
" (Table)			441	2	2 7		
	***		***	6			
		***	***	2	2 2		70 300
Lemon Curd		***		2	2		

TABLE III -continued.

				No. of	Result of Examination.			
Art	icle.			Samples exam- ined.	Genuine.	Inferior.	Adulter ated.	
Liquid Paraffin				2	2	_	_	
Margarine				8	8	-	-	
Marmalade				5	5	-	-	
Meat Paste				2	2	-		
Pio				6	6	_	-	
Milk				407	364	33	10	
Condonead				27	26	_	1	
Mincemeat	***			4	4	-	_	
Mustand	***	***		2	1	1	_	
Olive Oil	***		***	10	10	_	_	
Orangeade Powde		***		1	1			
Parrish's Food			***	4	4		_	
	4+4			4	4			
Pepper	***	2018		5	4		1	
Rice			141	5	4		î	
Sauce			227	18	16		2	
Sausages	***		**				-	
Seidlitz Powder				4	4 2			
Semolina	***	**		2	1			
Sherry Trifle	***		***	1				
Spice (ground)		***	***	2	2		-	
Sugar (icing)		**	***	3	1	_	2	
" (pudding)	***		***	3	3			
Sultana pudding	***		***	1	1	_	-	
Sweets			***	2	2	-	-	
Syrup of Figs				4	3	-	1	
Геа				6	6	-	-	
Tomato Juice	**			1	1			
" Paste			-	1	1	-	-	
" Soup				6	4		2	
" (tinned)				4	4	-	-	
Vegetables (tinne				9	9	-	-	
ET.				8	_	_	8	
4 4.4				4	4	-		
Whisky				11	9	_	2	
Wine (raisin)				1	1	-	-	
Zinc Ointment		***		4	4	_	_	
	otals			800	724	39	37	

# MILK.

In the first quarter of the year nine adulterated milks were reported; all of these were from a single source. In the second quarter only one was reported against and in the remaining half-year none at all. If, therefore, we leave out of account the actual number of milks adulterated, we

may say that only two sources produced a defective supply, which is very satisfactory.

The nine adulterated milks mentioned all came from one farmer. They constituted part of a batch of 19 taken in course of delivery. The farmer was able to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he had not, nor had any of his servants, tampered with the milk; the summonses were accordingly dismissed.

Table IV, below, gives the average composition of milk for each month and for the whole year.

TABLE IV.

Month.		No. of Samples.	Fat average (per cent.).	Non-fatty solids Average (per cent.	
January	(	26	3.8	8.77	
February		42	3.37	8.78	
March		25	3.5	8.8	
April		35	3.46	8.79	
May		34	3.63	8.9	
June		19	3.6	8.95	
July		35	3,59	8.78	
August		40	3.66	8 87	
September		30	3,91	8.83	
October		41	3.75	8.9	
November		28	3.93	8.9	
December		52	3,99	8.86	
Whole year	ır	407	3.68	8.84	

These figures represent good quality milk for the months September, November and December and fair quality for the rest of the year.

The following Table shows the number of milks classified as being of good, fair or poor quality in each quarter of the year, omitting, of course, the adulterated samples.

TABLE V.

Period.	Good quality.	Fair quality.	Poor quality.
1st quarter	12	80	21
	14	71 77	12
3rd ,,	43	77	_
4th ,,	21	46	_ = =
Whole year	90	274	33

#### CONDENSED MILK.

Since the coming into force of the Condensed Milk Regulations of 1923 and 1927 no adulterated samples of this article have been discovered in our Borough until this year. One of the 27 examined had a fat content of only 8.87 per cent. in place of the 9.0-per cent. required by the Regulations. The deficiency was, however, not considered large enough to warrant a prosecution of the vendor.

## CREAM AND CREAM CONFECTIONERY.

One of three specimens of cream confectionery was certified to be adulterated as the filling did not consist of cream. Owing to conflicting decisions given by magistrates recently in this type of offence against the Act, this Borough, in common with others, has not felt justified in taking proceedings. This seems to be a case where the permanent Board under the Ministry of Health suggested by the Society of Public Analysts to consider standards and definitions would decidedly be of use. In such cases the lack of standards operates to the disadvantage of the consumer who used to buy this type of article under the name of French or Vienna pastry and may be forgiven for imagining that the change of name to cream pastry really means that there is cream present in the filling.

A sample of cream, one of "coffee" cream and one of "half-price" cream were genuine. In the "coffee" cream there was 30.9 per cent. of fat and in the "half-price" cream 29.9 per cent. The use of such names as these by the trade raises an interesting question as to what is to be done with cream poor in fat sold with no qualifying label or notice and at the price of ordinary cream. If one firm sells cream at a low price, is another to be permitted to sell a similar article at full price?

A "double" cream was reported inferior on account of its fat content being as low as 47.7 per cent. In the Report of the Reorganisation Commission for Milk the following standards were suggested:—

Breakfast Cream ... 12 per cent. butter fat.
Single Cream ... 25 ,, ,, ,,
Double Cream ... 50 ... ...

This sample did not satisfy even the very low standard here suggested. Some milks, admittedly freak ones, taken in Hammersmith, have been found to be richer in fat than "breakfast" cream. Reorganisation might very well be attempted upon a higher plane than this; the requirement for fat in each grade should be about 20 per cent. higher. "Single" cream, by which the ordinary purchaser would doubtless understand cream as ordinarily sold by average-class dairies, would then have to contain, say, 45 per cent. of fat, a quite ordinary figure which is frequently exceeded. The Commission's "double" cream is nothing more than ordinary cream under a high-sounding title. Good Devonshire clotted cream with upwards of 60 per cent. of fat would presumably present the Commission with a problem in nomenclature.

The tinned creams examined this year have been a trouble to report upon. In the majority of cases very careful consideration has had to be given to the labels on the tins.

One labelled "Pure Thick English Cream" contained 32.6 per cent, of fat and might well be taken as an example for others with somewhat similar labels to follow, especially in view of the declaration of tinners that it is impossible to put up cream with over 25 to 27 per cent, of fat owing to separation upon sterilisation. This sample was reported genuine, as also were six others whose labels bore no very extravagant claims to richness, though in regard to some it was found necessary to comment upon the somewhat deceptive character of the labels.

Two samples of the same brand, one formal and the other informal, were reported adulterated as the fat found was only 20 per cent. and 18.5 per cent. respectively. Both were labelled "Pure Thick Cream—superior quality—a highly concentrated and rich cream." A rich cream, even without being highly concentrated, should contain at least 50 per cent. of fat.

Another tinned cream was reported adulterated as the label declared the presence of 25 per cent. of fat, whereas only 24 per cent. was found.

Two were reported inferior; in one, labelled "West Country Brand—Pure Thick British Cream," the fat was only 21.6 per cent., whilst in the other, labelled "Pure Thick Danish Cream," only 20.5 per cent. of fat was present.

The Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912, prohibited the use of boron preservative in cream containing less than 35 per cent. of fat. In the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, cream is defined as "that portion of natural milk rich in milk fat which has been separated by skimming or otherwise." Beyond this standard and definition we have nothing to guide us in assessing the quality of cream. Very great care has to be taken in the interpretation of descriptive labels on tinned cream. The use of the word "thick" would probably be defended by manufacturers on the ground that the meaning was merely that the cream had been rendered

thick in consistency by the process of sterilisation it had undergone. On the other hand, the use of such descriptive words as "rich," "concentrated" and the like where the cream contains only 20 per cent. or thereabouts of fat constitutes false description and warrants a prosecution.

## BUTTER, MARGARINE, LARD AND SUET.

Thirty-seven samples of butter, eight of margarine, seven of lard and two of beef suet were genuine. The last-named contained no excess of starch, and no excess of water occurred in any of the others.

#### CHEESE.

A variety of cheeses were analysed during the year and of those wrapped in tin foil it is satisfactory to record that no metallic contamination was found. In five cases an estimation of the fat content was called for; these were Stilton, Cheshire, or Cheddar cheeses, and the results showed no deficiency in this constituent.

In the Report for 1934 it was pointed out that standards have been laid down for fat in Cheshire cheese. During 1935 other standards were produced for Stilton, Cheddar, Caerphilly and cream cheeses. These standards all have to do with National Mark produce. In the 1934 Report it was mentioned that a Departmental Committee had pronounced in favour of standards. None have so far been prescribed by the Ministry of Health upon the strength of the Departmental Committee's Report. It seems a pity that standards have not been adopted for the protection of the consumer and for the guidance of Local Authorities and their Officers, as well as judges and magistrates. The want of standards has been felt for a long time in respect of cream, vinegar and not a few other foods, and many prosecutions for rather gross adulteration have failed for the want. Even manufacturers seem to be pressing in the matter; it has been reported in the Press that negotiations are taking place between the Ice Cream Association and the Milk Marketing Board to secure a legal definition and standard for ice cream.

### MEAT AND FISH PREPARATIONS.

Only two of the total of 59 meat and fish preparations were reported adulterated; these were two sausages in which 96 and 230 parts respectively of sulphur dioxide per million were found, no notice of the presence of preservative having been given at the time of purchase.

Two samples of fish were classed as inferior on account of the presence of metals. In one of them (tinned sardines) there was five parts of lead per million and in the other (tinned sild) there was four-fifths of a grain of tin per pound. In a specimen of tinned fish roes just over half a grain of tin was discovered, but this amount was not deemed to be sufficient to warrant calling it inferior.

## VEGETABLES, FRUIT, CONSERVES, &C.

All the samples falling under this heading were genuine. Those sold in tins were commendably free from metallic contamination, only one canned tomatoes being found to contain tin; here the amount was one grain per pound.

A sample sold as tomato paste was a proprietary brand of nut food flavoured with tomato. One jam consisted of a mixture not commonly met with—melon and pineapple—and was sold canned.

## VEGETABLE SOUPS.

Of six specimens of tomato soup two were certified to be adulterated. These contained copper to the extent of 50 and 14 parts per million respectively. A label on one of the packets indicated, under a guarantee of £1,000, that the tablet of soup contained over one pound of tomatoes and no colouring matter or preservative. The makers are probably not aware that copper is listed as one of the prohibited metallic colouring matters. An attempt to determine the amount of material derived from tomato was made; on the portion left after determining the copper present only sufficient work could be done to indicate that the statement on the label was probably not incorrect.

A sample of green pea soup was genuine. It bore a label stating that "This soup contains valuable protein food," which probably has helped its sale among the unsophisticated, who might think that something much more valuable than ordinary cheap green pea flour was present. The statement is not false, but is merely of the catch-penny type.

The occurrence of copper in tomato products seems to be more frequent than formerly. It may be due to the practice of spraying the growing tomato plant with copper fungicides, or more likely, perhaps, to preparation in copper vessels. However the metal gets in, its presence is contrary to the provisions of the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations. Ingenious defences of this contravention of the Regulations have in the past been put forward, based on the known natural occurrence of relatively large amounts of copper in certain crustacea and of small amounts in such fruits as the tomato. It has been said that minute amounts of copper are actually necessary for health in the human subject. That is no reason, however, why we should regard kindly the practice of manufacturers in giving us this extra copper, since it is possible to have too much of a good thing and the ordinary person would no doubt prefer to take his daily minute trace of copper in the way that unassisted nature gives it him. Copper is a cumulative poison and therefore undesirable in the relatively massive doses in which it occurs in these tomato preparations.

## COCOA, COFFEE, TEA, &C.

Eleven samples of cocoa, two of coffee and six of tea were reported genuine. All the cocoas were specially examined for arsenic, but with negative results.

Of five specimens of coffee and chicory one was reported adulterated on account of the presence of an excessive proportion of chicory—72 per cent.—whilst the other samples were genuine, the chicory therein being under 50 per cent. In the view of your Analyst such a high

proportion of chicory as 72 per cent. is excessive and not in conformity with ordinary custom in the trade.

Three coffee and chicory extracts were found to be genuine. In two cases, since it was said that the price of each was very low, it was considered advisable to extend the analysis with a view to determining not only the presence of some extract of coffee, but also the proportion of coffee to chicory used in their manufacture. The results were satisfactory, inasmuch as the proportions of coffee to chicory indicated were approximately 8 to 10 in the one case and 10 to 12 in the other.

#### FARINACEOUS FOODS.

A sample of barley was genuine, but one of rice contained 0.08 per cent. of extraneous mineral matter having the characters of talc, this being evidence of the practice of "facing." The amount found was, however, well below the limit of 0.5 per cent. recommended in Dr. Hamill's report to the Local Government Board, so that no action was taken.

A sample labelled "Extra Creamy Custard" bore on the tin, in small print, the words "Not prepared with eggs" and had the composition of the article usually sold as custard *powder*, that is to say, it consisted of starch coloured and flavoured. My report called attention to the deceptive character of the label.

## CONDIMENTS, SPICES, &C.

Falling under this heading are ten specimens of olive oil, four of malt vinegar, eight of table vinegar, four of pepper, two of mustard, two of ground spice and five of sauce.

Of the last-named three were mint sauce, two of which were sold with labels claiming that they were prepared with

malt vinegar. The claim was substantiated by the results of analysis in one case, but in the other the vinegar portion was found not to have the characters of malt vinegar and it was therefore certified to be adulterated.

One of the mustards was found to contain a small proportion of starch and turmeric, but no exception could be taken to this as it was sold as a mixed article. The other contained a small amount of turmeric and was merely reported inferior as it is not usual to regard the colouring of mustard with turmeric as adulteration.

All the table vinegars were reported adulterated as they were found to consist of artificial vinegar. In three of them the amount of acetic acid was respectively 46, 26.5 and 4 per cent. deficient; these were therefore artificial vinegar adulterated with water. It is satisfactory to record that the Court upheld your Analyst's opinion that table vinegar should consist of a superior article, such as malt vinegar, and not of artificial vinegar, which is merely acetic acid diluted with water and coloured with caramel. Fines totalling £10 2s. 6d. were imposed.

## SUGAR, SWEETS AND JELLIES.

Of six samples of sugar two were found to be adulterated, one with 2 per cent. of starch and the other with 1.14 per cent. of rancid fat; this last also contained a few dead flies. It was afterwards learned that the presence of the starch was notified on the label of the original container and that the contamination with rancid fat was to be accounted for by the vendor having kept the sugar in packets in a tin alongside packets of ground almonds. Three were brown sugar of the Barbados type and were submitted in view of the fact that elsewhere such sugar had been found to contain appreciable quantities of sand. It appears, however, that the cases where sand was discovered were isolated ones and the trouble is said to have been due to malice on

the part of native employees in the works. None of those submitted to me contained sand.

Three table jellies were certified to be genuine. One was sold as "jelly cream" and was said to contain milk. Apparently some milk was present, but only sufficient to give the jelly a slight opalescence.

Two specimens of sweets sold as "Bubbly Gums" and "Bobby Gums" were free from injurious constituents and so were reported genuine. They were submitted for analysis following complaints that they had caused sore throat in children. They were sweets of the chewing gum type and directions on the wrappers were given to the effect that after all the sugary material had been chewed out of them the residual gum could be used for blowing bubbles by pressing against the teeth and blowing air into it. This absurd proceeding seems to have attracted children sufficiently to lead to a rather brisk sale of the sweets. According to my information the children pass the gum from one to another; hence, although there is nothing in the sweets themselves to cause sore throat, the disgusting and dangerous use to which they are put is quite sufficient to propagate much more serious diseases.

# CORDIALS, WINES, SPIRITS, &C.

Four fruit cordials, one ginger wine essence, two lemonade powders, one orangeade powder, and one non-alcoholic raisin wine were genuine, but of eleven whiskies two were adulterated. The latter had strengths of 40.64 and 37.65 degrees under proof, whereas the Act requires spirits to be not more than 35 degrees under proof. The proof strengths reported indicate that the samples were whisky of the minimum legal strength to which had been added approximately 9 per cent. of water in the one case and 4 per cent. in the other. Proceedings in respect of these resulted in fines and costs totalling £4 2s. 0d. being imposed.

#### DRUGS.

Fifty-four drugs in the very varied assortment exhibited in Table III were analysed during the year. All were genuine with the exception of one white iodine cream, one syrup of figs and one camphorated oil.

The white iodine cream bore a label stating that the content of potassium iodide was 2 per cent., whereas analysis proved it to contain only 1 per cent. of this salt. The syrup of figs contained 750 parts per million of salicylic acid and the camphorated oil was deficient of 50 per cent. of the amount of camphor required by the British Pharmacopæia formula.

A sample sold as "Active Mineral Salts" had the following composition indicated on its label:—

Sodium Sulphate	 	22	per cent.
Magnesium Sulphate	 	75	,,
Sodium Chloride	 ***	2	,,
Tartaric Acid	 	1	,,

Analysis disclosed some variation from this formula but not greater than would be allowable for error in dispensing.

## MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

Two specimens of ground almonds were genuine, as also was a sultana pudding mixture. A sherry trifle was found to contain some small proportion of wine and a "real egg" custard—a confection of the custard tart type—contained some egg.

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, analyses were made at the request of the Medical Officer of Health and an English full-cream milk powder, a specimen of water from the Lime Grove First-Class Swimming Bath, and a sample of the salt used in this Bath.

Article,	Identification No. given to sample in Quarterly	Result of Analyses.	Legal procee the Sale of Drugs	Food and	Course when no proceedings are taken.	Remarks.
	Report,		Fines. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.		
Milk	378 382 385 386 388 390 394 395 403	16% fat abstracted 4%	defend	al to cow" ee upheld s dismissed	Warning	Offence was really in not displaying a notice as to the presence of preservative
,	470	Contained 230 pts. per million of sulphur dioxide	-	-	Warning	do.
Mint Sauce	477	The vinegar portion had not the characteristics of malt vinegar whereas the label claimed that it had been prepared with malt vinegar	-			Informal sample. Official sample genuine

Tinned Cream	490	Contained only 18.5% fat. Label declared contents to be "Pure thick cream. A highly concentrated and rich cream."	-	145	No action	-
Iodine Cream .	491	Contained only 1% of potassium iodide whereas label declared 2%	-	-	Referred for action to be taken against wholesalers	-
Milk	514	9% fat abstracted	_		Letter of warning	_
Tinned Cream .		Label described con- tents as pure thick concentrated and rich cream. Sample con-	_	-	No action	-
		tained only 20% fat. A rich cream should				
		contain not less than 50% of fat. Sample therefore was 60% deficient in fat				
Table Vinegar .	. 606	100% artificial vinegar and deficient in acetic acid to extent of 26.5%	-	-	-	Informal sample. See official sample No. 631
,, ,, .	. 630	100% artificial vinegar	2 10 0	10 6	_	_
, , ,	691	100% artificial vinegar and 46% deficient in acetic acid	5 0 0	10 6	-	-
,, ,, .	. 650	100% artificial vinegar	-	_	-	Informal sample. See official sample No. 721

96

Article.	Identification No. given to sample in Quarterly	Result of Analyses.	the Sale of	edings under f Food and s Act.	Course when no proceedings are taken.	Remarks.	
	Report.		Fines. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.		The state of the s	
Table Vinegar	656	100% artificial vinegar	=	=	=	Informal sample. See official sample No. 720	
Milk	683	2% fat abstracted	9-40	-	No action. Adultera- tion insufficient	_	
Condensed Milk	690	Contained only 8.87% fat whereas Con- densed milk regula- tions require 9%	-	_	No action		98
Tinned Cream	693	Contained only 24% butter fat whereas	-	-	No action	-	
		label declared 25%			The second secon		
French Coffee	704	Contained 72% chicory	_	_	No action	_	
Table Vinegar	720	100% artificial vinegar	_	_	Letter of warning	_	
,, ,,	721	100% artificial vinegar and 4% deficient in acetic acid	"Warr	dismissed ants '' upheld	Technical Entraction		
, ,	722	100% artificial vinegar	Dismissed underP.O.A.	1 11 6	-	-	
Cream Buns	724	Filling consisted of a	-	-	No action	_	
		substance other than cream			AL PORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		

Comato Soup		872	Contained 14 parts per	- 1	-		Informal sample
			million of copper				
Vhisky		986		with caution		CONTRACTOR	
,,		987	40.64 degrees under	2 0 0	1 1 0	-	-
yrup of Figs		19	Contained a preparation of salicylic acid equivalent to 750 pts. of salicylic acid per million	-		Vendor warned. Stock withdrawn from sale	
Comato Soup		77	Contained 50 pts. of copper per million	-	-	Manufacturers warned. Remain- der of stock with- drawn from sale	
cing Sugar		78	Contained 2% of starch	_	_	No action	_
" "		79	Contained 1.14% of rancid fat	-	-	Vendor warned	_
Camphorated	Oil	99	50% deficient in camphor	-		-	Informal sample. Official sample genuine
Rice		106	Contained not less than 0.08% of extraneous mineral matter	-	-	No action	47

# PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases.—There were, omitting tuberculosis, 999 cases reported as due to notifiable infectious diseases in the Borough, against 1,861 in the previous year. There were also reported 679 cases of infectious diseases that were not notifiable, against 1,606 in the previous year; 45 of these were Measles, 312 Whooping Cough and 322 Chickenpox.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified was 201 against 215 in the previous year.

### BACTERIOLOGY.

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

Material fro	m cases of suspect	ed Diph	theria	-	
Positive 1	results				 155
Negative	results				 1,230
Sputa from	cases of suspected	Tubercu	alosis		
Tubercle	bacillus found				 87
Tubercle	bacillus not found				 487
Blood from	cases of suspected	Fever-			
Widal or	Typhoid reaction	obtained			 -
Widal or	Typhoid reaction n	ot obtain	ned		 1
Stools					 2
		Grand T	'otal		 1,963

## Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1935.

	NU	MBE	R O	F CA	SES :	NoT	FIE				tal c					TOTAL CASES RE-
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE				AGE	PER	IODS										CASES
NOTIFIABLE DISBASE	At all	r 1	nder	ars	nder	ars	runder	and	S'th	Cer	atre		No	orth		AL O
Pinge 1	Ages	Under	1 & under 5 Years	5 & under 15 Years	15 & under 25 Years	25 & under 45 Years	45 & under	65 and upwards	Ward	Ward	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward	Ward	Ward 7	TOTAL
	-															
mallpox		+ -				**					144					
holera (C) Plague (P)					**	**		**			**	**	**	**	**	
Membranous Croup)	333	5	102	184	17	21	4		36	50	36	16	85	67	43	33
rysipelas	50	1	1		4	16	22	6	6	5	8	3	11	14	3	3
carlet Fever	349	3	113	167	30	32	4		57	34	38	22	81	94	23	33
yphus Fever	**	**	**	**		**	**		*:		**	*:		**	**	
nteric Fever	5	**	**	1.8	2	3	**	**	1	1	**	1	**	2		1
elapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C)										13.						
warmanal Fanant	2		1			2	1	1	i	**	i			**		
uerperal Pyrexia	19		1		8	11			1	4	2	2	6	3	i	1
erebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	1			1						1				1	
olio-myelitis	2		2	**	**	2.5			1	1						
ncephalitis Lethargica	2	11	**			2				1			1			
phthalmia Neonatorum	11	11	2.0	**		**		**	3	**	2	1	1	4	**	
nthrax	00	.:		9	10	0.5	00	**		**	**		**		::	
neumonia	88	4	9		10	25	28	3	7	23	13	4	6	23	12	3
falaria	14	i	3	1	6	3	**	**		iò	i	2			1	
ysentery	9			3	2	2	i	1		2	100	100	1	3	1 3	
hishannan	113	4	29	69	8	1	î	1	19	12	21	3	19	32	7	
nickenpox	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	999	30	259	433	88	118	60	11	132	143	123	54	211	242	94	78

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Other forms of Tuberculosis															
TOTALS	201	 1	14	60	83	38	5	36	41	27	3	27	54	13	

Deaths from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.— The total number of deaths of residents registered from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 49 against 100 in the previous year. The deaths of residents last year from these diseases were equal to 32 per 1,000 of the total deaths of residents registered and were at the rate of 0.3 deaths per 1,000 persons living. The following table shows the deaths of residents registered from the seven principal zymotic diseases which occurred in the ten years, 1926 to 1935:—

Year.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhea and Cholera.	Total.
1926	0	24	2	14	11	0	28	80
1927	0	2	1	11	4		28	46 71 69
1928	. 0	23	3	5	5	2 2	33	71
1929	0	23 2	0	5	41	2	19	69
1930	0	31	0 3	21	9	1	24	89
1931	0	0	2 *	6 8	7	()	23	38
1932	0	29	4	8	6 5	1	26	74 54
1933	0	3	4	14		1	27	54
1934	0	25	- 4	25	19	0	27	100
1935	0	0	3	12	7	1	28	49
Average ast 10 yrs.	0	14	3	12	11	1	26	67

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

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1935

DISEASE.		Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths.
Diphtheria		333	331	12
Erysipelas		50	30	-
Scarlet Fever		349	336	3
Enteric Fever		5	5	1
Puerperal Feve		2	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia		19	19	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		2	2	2
Encephalitis Lethargica		2	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		11	9	_
Pneumonia		88	31	87
Dysentery	***	14	5	-
Poliomyelitis		2	2	-
Chickenpox	***	113	8	-
Food Poisoning		9	1	
TOTALS		999	782	110

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.—
Three hundred and thirty-three cases were reported as due to Diphtheria or Diphtheritic Membranous Croup against five hundred and forty-nine cases in the previous year. Three hundred and thirty-one cases were treated at the Isolation Hospitals and two were treated at home. Twelve deaths were registered. The mortality rate on the cases reported was 3.7 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.

## Diphtheria Immunisation.

In January, I submitted a further report on the question of Diphtheria Immunisation recommending the Council to make arrangements through the medical practitioners for the immunisation of children between the ages of one and twelve years.

A scheme was submitted to the Council providing as follows:—

- (1) That arrangements be made for children to be Schick tested and immunised.
- (2) The appointment of an immunising expert at a fee of £2 2s. 0d. per session.
- (3) All Schick testing to be performed by the Council's expert.
- (4) That medical practitioners be invited to co-operate in the scheme of immunisation.

Arrangements were made to submit the scheme to a meeting of local doctors who decided to co-operate with the Council on the terms and conditions set out hereunder:—

The Council of the Borough of Hammersmith to pay a fee of ten shillings to a medical practitioner who undertakes the immunisation of a Hammersmith child against Diphtheria:—

- 1. The medical practitioner's name must be on a list prepared by the Medical Officer of Health.
- 2. The Council will not pay a fee in respect of any child under the age of one year or over the age of twelve years.
- 3. The Council will not pay a fee unless the Medical Officer of Health is satisfied that the parent or guardian cannot reasonably be expected to afford a private fee for this treatment. (Note for guidance: If the wage-earner of the family is entitled to National Health Insurance Benefit or has an income which would entitle him to benefit if he were insurable, or is

unemployed, the Medical Officer of Health will generally regard the case as one for which the Council should pay; but where the family is in better circumstances the Medical Officer of Health will, unless there are exceptional conditions, regard the family as one able to pay a fee to the doctor.)

- 4. Before immunising a child, the medical practitioner must obtain the written consent of the parent or guardian.
- 5. The child must be given three immunising injections at not less than fortnightly intervals.
- 6. The immunising agent selected by the medical practitioner must be approved by the Medical Officer of Health and obtained from a firm licensed under the Therapeutic Substances Acts.
- 7. Each dose of the immunising agent must be contained in a separate sealed glass ampoule. In no circumstances will the Council pay a fee in respect of the immunisation of a child by a preparation from a container holding more than one dose.
- 8. The medical practitioner will enter the particulars of each immunising dose on a record card provided by the Council. When this record is completed and returned to the Public Health Department the Medical Officer of Health will, in appropriate cases, forward particulars of the cases to the Borough Treasurer, in order that the fees due may be paid each quarter.
- 9. In every case the medical practitioner must place before the parent or guardian the significance of the Schick test and advise that this should be applied to children over five years of age. If the parent or guardian decides to forego the Schick test before immunisation, it may be omitted. The medical prac-

titioner must urge in every case that the Schick should be applied three months after the immunising injections have been given.

- 10. If the parent or guardian desires the Schick test to be performed before immunisation, the medical practitioner must refer the child to the Council's immunisation expert. The medical practitioner will also endeavour to arrange for every child to visit the immunisation expert three months after the last injection.
- 11. The technique to be employed in connection with Diphtheria immunisation work must be that prescribed by the Council's immunisation expert.
- 12. The fee of ten shillings to be paid by the Council in respect of each child immunised in accordance with these rules will be the limit of the Council's liability in connection with Diphtheria immunisation, and the cost of purchasing the immunising agent must be borne by the medical practitioner, who will also be responsible for any subsequent medical attention necessary and for any other liability which may result. The council will also pay a fee of 2s. 6d. in the case of a child sent by a medical practitioner to the Clinic to have a pre-immunisation Schick test and found to be negative.
- 13. The Medical Officer of Health may examine any child before, during or after the administration of the immunising doses, and all records kept by the medical practitioner in respect of Diphtheria immunisation must be open to his inspection.
- 14. An expert in Diphtheria immunisation work will be appointed who will prescribe the technique to be followed in respect of those cases for which the Council is prepared to pay a fee. He will also undertake ALL Schick testing which may be necessary or desired.

- 15. Most children under one year of age are immune from Diphtheria and it is therefore not considered necessary to immunise them. After the age of twelve years the risk of contracting Diphtheria diminishes rapidly and the Council does not propose, at present, to pay fees in respect of persons over this age. In these circumstances, if a medical practitioner desires to immunise infants under twelve months or persons over twelve years of age, it will be necessary for him to arrange for a private fee to be paid for his services and for the services of the immunisation expert, if desired.
- 16. As the majority of children between the ages of one and five years are susceptible to Diphtheria, it is not essential to apply the Schick test, and immunisation can be recommended immediately (except in the case of those who have had Diphtheria).
- 17. A medical practitioner should not undertake immunisation until the appropriate facts have been placed before the parent or guardian.
- 18. If the Schick test after the immunising injections have been given, proves positive, the expert will advise the medical practitioner to give further injections, and on evidence being produced that these have been given, the Council will agree to pay an additional fee of ten shillings, subject, however, to the limitation of liability indicated under heading (12) above.
- 19. Arrangements will be made for children to be Schick tested and immunised at the Infant Welfare Centres at Westway and 48, Glenthorne Road.
- 20. The Council, by means of the usual health propaganda channels, will bring to the notice of Hammersmith residents the fact that Diphtheria can be prevented and that those who desire security for their children should apply to their own family doctor.

The following are the particulars of the work done under the scheme since the date of its inception in February to the end of the year:—

Number of children immunised by med	ical p	racti-	
tioners			1,170
Number of children who did not complete doses			13
Number of children who were immunised pre-Schick			1,134
Schick Testing Clinic.			
Number of Clinics held			22
Pre-Schick tests.			
Positive			57
Negative (4 to be re-Schick tested)			22
No reading (failure to attend)			1
Post-Schick tests.			
Positive			6
Negative			546
No reading			19
Refusals or non-attendances			75
Removed—address unknown			33
Removed—information sent on to M	.O.H.	con-	
cerned			13
Additional doses recommended by the In	munis	sation	
Expert			4
(2 had one—2 had two)			

Fees paid to medical prac	titioner	8.	£	s.	d.
1,170 at 10s			 585	0	0
7 at 6s. 8d.			 2	6	8
10 at 3s. 4d.			 1	13	4
18 at 2s. 6d			 2	5	0
			£591	5	0

Scarlet Fever.—Three hundred and forty-nine cases were notified as due to Scarlet Fever, against six hundred and nine in the previous year. Three hundred and thirty-six cases were treated at the Isolation Hospitals, and thirteen at the homes of the patients. Three deaths were registered. The mortality rate was 0.9 per cent.

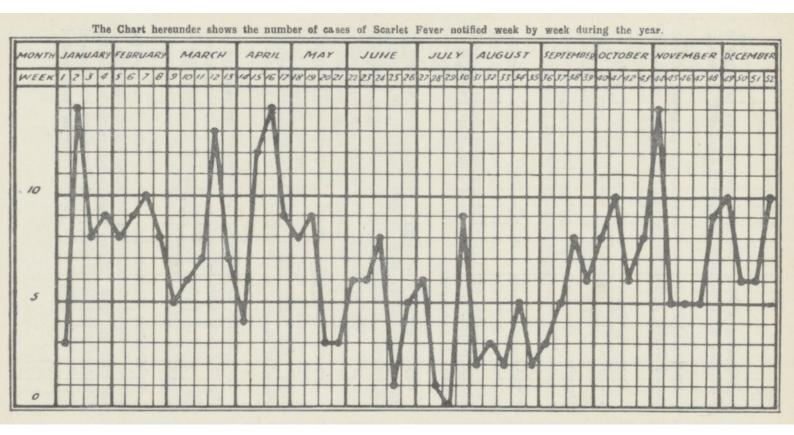
Enteric Fever.—Five cases were reported as due to Enteric Fever, against one case in the previous year. The cases were treated in various hospitals. It was not possible to trace the source of infection.

Erysipelas.—Fifty cases were reported as due to Erysipelas, against seventy-nine cases in the previous year. Twenty cases were treated at the homes of the patients, and thirty in various hospitals.

Typhus Fever.—No case was reported as due to I'yphus 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.

MONTH	JA	WU	AA	2	EB.	RI	VA	RY		M	AA	20	4		AP.	RI	4		1	14	r			10	//	IE			10	12)	-	A	U	90	51		SE	PTE	ME	EA	oc	70	BE	R	NO	VE	MB	BEA	2 0	ECE	MI	8 E.
WEEK	/	2	3	0	5 6	6	7	8	9	10	11	/2	//3	10	15	16	0	18	1/3	9 7	0	2/	22	2,3	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	32	75	39	20 -	11 .	124	15	44	54	16 4	174	18 4.	9 50	5	7 4
15									200							9			1																														+	+	+	
10		7	1	~	1	-	•	4		-	9		-	- Company	V		1										-																				-	8	+	+	+	
5												1	V						-			?	•	3		1	-										A	V	Å			2						A	1	-	1	
0													-						+						1		1	1	1	9	-		•	1	2	J				1	V	A	I				V		1	-		



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 two cases in the previous year. Both cases were treated at a London County Council Hospital. One death was registered from Puerperal Sepsis and one from other accidents and diseases of pregnancy.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Nineteen cases were reported as due to Puerperal Pyrexia against twenty-two in the previous year. One case was treated at a London County Council Hospital, three at Queen Charlotte's Hospital and fifteen at various other hospitals.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Two cases of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis were reported against six cases in the previous year. One case was treated at Hammersmith Hospital and one at St. Charles Hospital. Two deaths were registered.

Acute Polio-myelitis.—Two cases were reported as due to Polio-myelitis, against one case in the previous year. Both cases were treated at a London County Council Isolation Hospital.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Two cases were reported as due to Encephalitis Lethargica, against one in the previous year. One case was treated at the London Homeopathic Hospital and one was treated at home.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Eleven cases were reported as due to Ophthalmia Neonatorum, against eleven cases in the previous year. Seven cases were treated at London County Council Hospitals, two at Hammersmith Hospital and two at the homes of the patients. In the cases treated

at home arrangements were made for a nurse to attend the patients. Two 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.—Forty-five cases of Measles and German Measles were notified against one thousand three hundred and thirty-four in the previous year.

Fourteen cases were treated in the Hospitals of the London County Council. No death was registered.

Whooping Cough.—Three hundred and twelve cases of Whooping Cough were reported, against two hundred and seventy-two in the previous year.

Seven deaths were registered.

Seventy 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 thirty-five cases of Chicken Pox were reported, against four hundred and twenty-two in the previous year. Twenty-six cases were removed to hospital.

The following Chart shows the number of Deaths from Measles per 100,000 inhab itants, 1915-1935.

_		patrastes	-				-	_	_	-	_		_						-		
YEAR	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1952	1933	1954	1953
												1									
00																					
60	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-			-			
														10							
50																					
40	40	-	-	38	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			30	777																	
30			77/	<b>Y</b> ///																	
			7	7				27		26										27	
-		23		<b>Y</b> //					3	777	1					23		21			
20	4	44	X//	44	-	-	-	14	1	4	1	18	-	17		4	-	777	-	44	-
		<b>///</b>	<b>\</b> //	<b>\</b> //					3		1	771		m			1				
10			X///	<b>}</b> ///		12			1	111	1		1				1		1		
		7//	7//	(//	7			1	15	111	1	111		111		111		111			
			<b>X</b> ///	<b>Y</b> ///			1	///	777		2		2		2		1		12		0
0			X		11		0	11	XLL	8//	X	Illi	22		W	Ch	10	111	00	X	L

The following Chart shows the number of Deaths from Whooping-Cough per 100,000 inhabitants, 1915-1935.

YEAR 1915	1916 191	171918	191919	80/92/	1922	1925	1324	1925	0.46	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	03.2	035	1934	193
40	+	+	+	+													-	-
7.0																		
30	H		+		30							30						
20 //		24						24										
																	15	
10	8 /		8 5	8			12		8									
										3	4			5	4	0		5
0//	XXX			0///														11

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 until the first of July, 1935.

Pneumonia.—Eighty-eight cases of Pneumonia (twenty-seven Influenzal Pneumonia and sixty-one Primary Pneumonia) were notified during the year.

Thirty-one 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.

Eighty-seven deaths were registered.

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

**Dysentery.**—Fourteen cases of Dysentery were reported against no case in the previous year.

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

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

Wrong Diagnosis.—Fifty-six 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 Scarlet Fever	 	 	28 28
	Total	 	56

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 C	hildren—						
	Scabies						116
	Impetigo					***	262
	Verminous	Cases					1,889
Adults-							
	Scabies			***			105
	Verminous						10
	Other Con	ditions			***		_
Children	under Sc	hool-a	ge-				
	Scabies				***		13
	Verminous	Cases			***		13
School C	hildren—	Non-E	Iamı	mersn	nith-	_	
	Scabies						17
	Impetigo						2
	Verminous						115
Adults-1	Non-Hami	mersn	ith-	_			
	Scabies						15
	Other Cond	litions					9
Common	Lodging-	houses	5—				
	Scabies					***	4
	Verminous						62

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

The amount received from the London County Council during the year was £200 8s. 0d. in respect of cleansings and £19 11s. 0d. in respect of scabies and cases and impetigo.

The non-Hammersmith cases of scabies and verminous conditions were dealt with, as the districts 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.

Rooms				 	836
			Total	 1	2,505
Sundries	***		***	 	273
Articles of	Cloth	ing	***	 	4,813
Quilts				 	1,069
Sheets				 	1,160
Blankets			***	 	1,968
Bolsters				 	573
Pillows			***	 	1,999
Mattresses	***		***	 	497
Beds	***		***	 	153

### Vaccination.

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

The Return for 1934 shows that 870 Infants were vaccinated, this being 56.0 per cent. of the Births and compared with 57.0 per cent. in 1933.

No proceedings under the Vaccination Acts were instituted.

### TABULAR STATEMENT—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases that were reported as due to the undermentioned diseases during the years 1926 to 1935.

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria or Diphtheritic Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia. d	Cholera,	Erysipelas,	Plagne.	Chickenpox, f	Measles. b a	Whooping Cough. a	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Anthrax.	Glanders.	Hydrophobia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Acute Polio-Myelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Pneumonía, e	Malaria. c	Dysentery. c	Trench Fever.e	Food Poisioning. g.	Total.
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
1935	0	349	333	0	5	0	0	2	19	0	50	0	435	45	312	2	0	0	0	11	2	2	88	0	14	0	9	1678
Average for 10 years	7	457	318	0	- 6	0	0	7	21	0	59	0	349	657	209	. 4	0	0	0	15	1	3	152	1	2	0	2	2269

a Not Notifiable. b Notifiable during the years 1916—1919. c Notifiable from 1st March, 1919. e Notifiable from 1st March, 1919, to 31/12/1927. f Notifiable from 2nd March, 1931, to 1/7/35.

d Notifiable from 1st October, 1926.
 g. Notifiable from 12th July, 1932.

## VACCINATION RETURNS.

### RETURN FOR 1934.

Registration	Number of Births returned		January, d V of the	1936, in "Vacci	duly enter Columns nation Reg ets), viz.:		on rema " Vac	er of these B 31st Januar, ined unenter coination Re count (as she Report Boo	y, 1936, red in the gister" on own by	Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1936, neither duly entered in the	Number of Certifi- cates of Successful	Number of Statutory Declarations of Con- scientious Objection	
Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officers'	in the "Birth List Sheets" a registered from 1st January to 31st Dec.,	Col. 1 Successfully Vac-	Col.	II Had	Col. IV.  Number in respect of whom Certificates of Con-	Col. V Dead, Unvac-	Post- pone- ment by Medi- cal	Removal to Districts, the Vaccina- tion Officer of which	Removal to Places unknown or which cannot be reached;	"Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor tempo- rarily accounted for in the	Primary Vaccina- tion of children under 14 years received during the calendar	actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to	11
District	1934	cinated	ceptible of Vac- cination	Small- Pox	Scientious Objection have been received		Certifi- cate	has been duly apprised	been found	"Report Book" (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return	year 1935	which they relate during the calendar year 1935	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1 8	9	10	11	19	13	
1. North Hammersmith	673	351	1	-	226	40	7	9	30	9	6		
2. South Hammersmith	482	276	1	-	144	11	2	8	28	12	- 1,177	543	
3. "Invermead"	*395	243	-	-	100	15	-	19	15	2			
	*1,550	870	2	-	470	66	9	36	73	23	1,177	543	

\* Including one "overtime" registration of birth. Number of Copies of Certificates sent to other Vaccination Officers—193.

Table showing Work of Vaccination Officer from 1st January to 31st December, 1935.

		No.	of Vac	cinati eived			ites		dbillity	of 3.	lons of jection.	sment .	Cases Inwards.	f Cases Outwards.	Notices	otices	Children accinated.	moved	Nos	Pub	red or lic Va	ccinat	Lista tors.	s to	
	Dr. Durward.	Dr. Dale.	Dr. Townsend.	Dr. Dockrill.	Dr. Brash.	Dr. Phillips.	Dr. Barnes	Other Doctors.	No. of Insusceptibility Certificates.	Total No. of Certificates.	No. of Declarations of Conscientious Objection	No. of Postponement Certificates.	No. of Case Removed Inwa	No. of Case Removed Outw	. 45	No. of "K" Notices Served.	No. of Child Died Unvaccir	No. of Cases Removed and not Traced.	Dr. Durward.	Dr Dale.	Dr. Townsend.	Dr. Dockrill.	Dr. Brash.	Total	
North	10	128	36	87	12	_	_	49	3	325	198	36	_	36	372	45	18	15	15	108	31	70	12	236	120
South	90	13	91	4	_	-	-	85	4	287	157	21	-	87	327	43	21	9	106	3	93	1	-	203	
Hammersmith Hospital	12	11	20	9	1	-	_	23	1	77	78	2	_	64	153	1	21	16	24	25	18	36	1	104	
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	21	23	33	24	1	_	_	160	2	264	109	4	_	235	172	13	9	19	23	24	25	20	-	92	
Removed Inwards	53	53	72	27	4	-	_	25	3	237	1	33	404	_	94	36	14	37	55	56	91	37	7	246	
Above 14 years of age	7	9	8	1	-	_	_	_	_	25	-	_		_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	193	237	260	152	18	_	_	342	13	1215	543	96	404	422	1118	138	83	96	223	216	258	164	20	881	

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

PART I. SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST JANUARY, 1935, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

					For	mal	Noti	ficati	ions				
Age Periods		Nu	mber	r of ]	Prim	ary l	Noti	ficati ulosi	ons	of ne	w ca	ses	Total Notifi-
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total (all ages)	cations
Pulmonary Males	-	-	_	-	7	14	20	21	17	11	4	94	128
Pulmonary Females	-	-	_	2	11	18	28	7	7	2	1	76	90
Non-pulmonary Males	-	1	3	4	3	3	2	1	-	-	_	17	21
Non-pulmonary Females	-	-	3	2	2	2	3	1	1		_	14	14

### PART II.

### SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

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

Age Periods	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total
Pulmonary Males	-	1	-	1	-	6	11	6	4	1	2	32
Pulmonary Females	-	-	-	-	4	6	9	7	2	2	-	30
Non-pulmonary Males	-	2	4	4	1	2	-	1	_	-	1	15
Non-pulmonary Females	-	-	3	3	2	1	2	2	-	_	-	13

	No. of	Cases
Source of Information	Pulmonary	Non- pulmonary
Death Returns from local Registrars	5	3
Registrar General	2	2
Posthumous notifications	9	2
transferable deaths)	46	21
Other Sources, if any (specify)	-	_

### PART III.

### NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

	P	ulmona	ry	Non-	pulmo	nary	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total Cases
Number of cases of Tubercu- losis remaining at the 31st December, 1935, on the Registers of Notifications	417	307	724	146	189	335	1,059
Number of cases removed from the Register(s) during the year by reason, inter alia, of:—  1. Withdrawal of notification 2. Recovery from the disease 3. Death	2 14 66	2 12 49	4 26 115		1 3 4	1 8 11	5 34 126

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 ten deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered, against one hundred and fifteen in the previous year, representing a death-rate of 0.9 per 1,000 compared with 0.9 in 1934.

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 1920-35, showing the interval between notification and death of tuberculous persons.

### 1920. 1922. 1923. 1925. 1925. 1927. 1930. 1931. 1933. 1. Total number of deaths from Tuberculosis in the Borough .. .. .. 157 173 162 145 170 138 142 181 135 149 153 127 156 150 124 119 2. The number of cases notified at death ... 11 8 17 11 10 13 8 - 7 3 7 2 6 13 5 11 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 11 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 8 5. The number of cases notified within six months of death (excluding above) .. .. 16 9 16 13 16 18 12 18 9 8 9 11 15 16 11 11

The following table has been prepared, giving particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from tuberculosis during 1935:—

		NEW	CASES.			DEA	THS.	
Age Periods.	Respi	ratory		on- ratory	Respi	ratory	Respi	on- ratory
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M,	F.
0	_	_	-	_	-	-	-	-
0 1 5		2	7	5			2	1
15	21	29	6	4	12	20	2	2
25	41	35	3	4	24	21	1	-
45	28	9.	-	-	24	7		-
65 and upwards	4	1	_	-	2		-	_
TOTALS	94	76	17	14	62	48	6	3

The ratio of non-notified tuberculous deaths to the total tuberculous deaths is 1 to 10.

The following table indicates the reduction in the number of cases and deaths from Tuberculosis and the efforts made throughout the country are clearly reflected thereby:—

-2.10	No. of	Cases notifie	ed.	No.	No. of	No. of Cases on
Year.	Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.	Total.	of Deaths.	Cases on Dispensary Register.	Register of Notifica tions.
1916	283	57	340	210	_	-
1917	335	82	417	230	_	_
1918	330	44	374	230	-	_
1919	313	52	365	170	_	-
1920	284	75	359	157	-	_
1921	260	51	311	173	_	_
1922	246	49	295	162	_	
1923	211	63	274	145	-	_
1924	200	56	256	170	-	1,426
1925	220	45	265	138	_	1,280
1926	210	68	278	142	824	1,302
1927	226	. 53	279	182	686	1,289
1928	205	56	261	135	744	1,308
1929	217	63	280	149	818	1,334
1930	196	54	250	153	803	1,293
1931	183	56	239	127	905	1,198
1932	183	45	228	156	763	1,128
1933	185	31	216	150	749	1,056
1934	184	31	215	124	715	1,070
1935	170	31	201	119	759	1,059

Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1916-1925 (inclusive) = 326.

Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1926-1935 (inclusive) = 245.

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1916-1925 (inclusive) = 178.

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1926-1935 (inclusive) = 144.

# 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.

HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL.
Thursdays, 3 p.m. X-Ray Clinic.

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, 1935, the number of patients on the Dispensary Register was 759.

During the year 64 definite cases of the disease were transferred from other areas into the Hammersmith district and 64 moved out of this district or were lost sight of. Twenty-nine were written off the register as being cured cases who had previously been notified as suffering from tuberculosis.

### NEW PATIENTS.

During the year 869 persons attended for examination for the first time, 407 males and 462 females. Of these, 295 were under the age of fifteen and 574 were adults.

Of the total 212 were referred to the Dispensary by local practitioners for the purpose of consultation and 478 were "contacts" of persons suffering from 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	148
Found to have other forms of Tuberculosis	23
Showing no evidence of Tuberculosis	698

### TOTAL ATTENDANCES AND EXAMINATIONS.

The total attendances of persons for the purpose of examination, observation or treatment, numbered 2,439 and physical examinations were carried out in 2,338 instances, i.e., in 96 per cent. of the total attendances. The names of 696 persons were written off the register as being non-tuberculous, and the total number on the Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1935, was 805.

## SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.

Five hundred and twenty specimens of sputum and other pathological products were examined bacteriologically. Seventy-one showed the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, while 449 proved negative.

## INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The admission of patients into Institutions (Sanatoria, Tuberculosis Colonies, Hospitals and Homes), under the London County Council's Scheme, numbered 234.

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	582
To the Ministry of Pensions	8
To General Practitioners and Hospitals	952

## HOME VISITATION.

The Tuberculosis Officer made 212 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 88 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 3,719 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.

# RETURN showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1935.

	]	Pulm	onar	У	Non	n-pu	lmon	ary		То	tal		tal
Diagnosis	Ad	ults	Chil	dr'n	Ad	ults	Chil	dr'n	Ad	ults	Chile	ir'n	Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	Gra
.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):—  (a) Definitely tuberculous  (b) Diagnosis not completed (c) Non-tuberculous	73 	53	111	111	6 _	9 _	1 =	5 _	79 2 81	62 1 93	1 40	5 27	147 3 241
3.—Contacts examined during the year:— (a) Definitely tuberculous (b) Diagnosis not completed (c) Non-tuberculous	8 =	13	1	=	111		2 -	==	8 83	13 152	3 110	_ 109	24
c.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—  (a) Recovered	11	8	-	4	1	1	3	1	12	9	3	5	21
entered on the Dispensary Register as tuber- culous)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,	-	164	245	150	137	69
O.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—  (a) Definitely tuberculous  (b) Diagnosis not completed	321	232	12	16	52	70	46	53	373 2	302	58	69	80
. Number of cases on Dispensa Register on January 1st		759									uber (inclu		
t. Number of cases transferr from other areas and cas returned after discharge und Head 3 in previous years	ses	64			9. N	umb	er o	f vis	its h	y No ho	ons) urses mes	or for	300
Number of cases transferred other areas, cases not desiri further assistance under t scheme, and cases "lost sig of"	ng he	64		- 1	0. N	umb	er of	:	of sp	outu	m, &	c.,	,71
Cases written off during the years Dead (all causes)	ear	98				X-1	ray	exan	ninat	ions	ma	de,	-
Number of attendances at t Dispensary (including co tacts)	he n- 2	489				V	vork				pensa		21
Number of Insured Perso under Domiciliary Tree ment on the 31st December	ns at-	343		1	1	resto	red t	nclud	isper ded i	n A	Reg (a) a	ris-	Ni
7. Number of consultations wi medical practitioners:— (a) Personal (b) Other	ith	212 566		1	(	on	er of Disp mber	ensa	ry .	Regi	" ca ster	ses on	37

#### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1935 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.

		P	revi	ous	to 1	926			1920	6				192	7				192	8				192	9				1930	)	
Cond	ition at the time of the last	9110		ass !	T.B.	plus	SILI	C	lass '	T.B.	plus	SUI	0	lass	T.B.	plus	us	C	lass 1	г.в.	plus	an	C	lass '	T.B.	plus	sn	Cla	ass T	.в. г	olus
rceor	d made during the year to	Class T Rf min	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. min	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minu	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)
n Dis- ster on	$ \begin{array}{cc} \text{Disease} & \text{Adults} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} M \\ F \end{smallmatrix} \right. \\ \text{Children} \end{array} $	18	1	3	1	8 1	<u>-</u>	1 2 -	1 1 -		2 3	2 1 -	_ _ _	1 -	==	1 1 -	1 -	_ 2 _		==	- 2 -	=	_ _ _	1 _	=	1 1 -	2 1 1				=
Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Disease not} & \text{Adults} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{M.} \\ \text{F.} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{Children} \end{array}$	15		10 4	2	15 5 —	4 5 —	3 1 -	1 -	1 -	5 2 —	- 1	4 -	3 -	2 _ _	9 -	Ξ	4 -	1 1 -	=	5 1 —	2 2 1	5 5 —	4 3 —	1 2 —	10 10 —	4 7 3	$\frac{2}{1}$	1 2 1	- 4 -	3 6 2
Remai pensa 31st	Condition not ascertained during the year	-		-		-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	_	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	_	-
(a) 1	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	34	9	17	3	29	10	7	3	2	12	4	5	4	2	11	1	6	2	-	8	6	11	8	3	22	18	3	4	4	11
Distensary reasons for efrom.	Discharged as Recovered Children M.	18 19 18	3 3	3 2		4 5	2 5 5	_ _ _	_ _ _	==	- 2 -	3 8 2	=	2 -	111	2 -	3 3 1	4 -	_ 1 _		4 1 —	3 5 1	1 2 -	Ξ	==	1 2 -	4 1 -	=	=	=	=
d reas	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	88	3 16	17	5	38	17	12	13	5	30	26	10	18	6	34	31	21	19	3	43	31	13	13	2	28	29	13	18	-	31
Not now on Register and removal ther	Adulta M.	1 3	3 1	4 7	6	11 11 —	5 3 —	5 4 -	18 3 -	13 11 —	36 18 —	1 4 2	5 3 -	15 5 1	31 12 —	51 20 1	2 6 2	5 18 —	16 11 —	15 6 —	36 35 —	12 5 —	8 3	13 9 —	10 5 —	31 17 —	9 12 —	11 8 -	22 11 —	12 5 —	45 24 —
Not Regi	Total written off Dispensary Register	149	21	33	15	69	37	22	35	29	86	46	18	41	49	108	48	48	47	24	119	57	27	35	17	79	55	32	51	17	100
(8)	GRAND TOTALS	183	3 30	50	18	98	47	29	38	31	98	50	23	45	51	119	49	54	49	24	127	63	38	43	20	101	73	35	55	21	111

				1931					1932					193	3				193	4				193	5	
pensary Register on 31st December.	$\begin{array}{ccc} {\rm Disease} & {\rm Adults} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} {\rm M.} \\ {\rm F.} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$	2 2 1	<u>-</u>	2 _	=	2 1 —	1 =	=	<u>_</u> 1	=	<u>-</u>		=	=		111	=	=	=	=		-	=		=	
ry Regi	$\begin{array}{ccc} {\rm Disease\ not} & {\rm Adults} & {\rm M} \\ {\rm Arrested} & {\rm Children} \end{array}$	7 10 —	11 5 1	7 10 —	5 -	23 15 1	6 8 4	7 4 1	13 9 2	2 1 —	22 14 3	11 13 1	7 -	18 15 1	4 _	26 22 1	7 10 4	13 4 —	23 20 —	8 2 -	44 26 —	25 16 1	14 20 —	30 18 —	1 2 -	40
pensa 31st ]	Condition not ascertained during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	_	_	-	-
(a)	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	22	18	19	5	42	19	12	25	3	40	25	11	34	4	49	21	17	43	10	70	42	34	48	3	85
on Dispensary and reasons for therefrom.	$\begin{array}{ccc} {\rm Discharged~as} & {\rm Adults} & {\rm M} \\ {\rm Recovered} & {\rm Children} \end{array}$	=	=	=	Ξ	=	=	Ξ	=	=	=	=	Ξ	=	=	Ξ		=	Ξ	Ξ	==		111			111
reasc refron	Lost sight of, or otherwise re- moved from Dispensary Register	11	5	18	1	24	11	6	16	2	24	5	6	19	2	27	6	4	5	2	11	1	1	5	2	8
ster and	Dead Adults   M Children	8 5 1	8 4	12 11 —	1 3 -	21 18 —	5 6 1	8 8	13 9 —	11 1 —	32 18 —	6 4 1	5 5	22 13 —	9 7 —	36 25 —	5 6 2	3 3	5 13 1	13 7 —	21 23 1	1 1 -	2 -	6 1 -	6 4	14 5
Register removal	Total written off Dispensary Register	25	17	41	5	63	23	22	38	14	74	16	16	54	18	88	19	10	24	22	56	3	3	12	12	27
3	GRAND TOTALS	47	35	60	10	105	42	34	63	17	114	41	27	88	22	137	40	27	67	32	126	45	37	60	15	115

### NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1935 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

100		Pre	evio	us t	0 192	26			1926					1927					1928					1929	)				1930		
Concreco	dition at the time of the last rd made during the year to which the return relates	Bones and Joints	Additional	Other Organs	Peripheral	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	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral	Total
Remaining on Dis- pensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Adults M. Children  Disease not Adults M. F. Children  Disease not Adults M. F. Children	2 2 1 —		3 2	1 - 5	2 3 1 3 7	$\frac{1}{2}$	_ _ _ _		- 2 2 1	1 2 4 2 3 2		111 111	111111		_ _ 1 2	1 1 2 -	_ _ _ _	1 1 2	1 - - 2	2 1 4 3 2	1 2 2 1	_ _ _ _	- 1 2 -	- 1 1 - 2 2	1 3 4 3 3 3 3	- 1 3 2 6	=======================================	_ _ 2 _	1 2 1 3 7	- 1 3 6 5 13
Remainl pensary 31st De	Condition not ascertained during the year	_			-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	_	-	-
(a)	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	5	-	5	6	16	4	1	2	7	14	2	-	-	1	3	4	1	4	3	12	6	1	4	6	17	12	-	2	14	28
Т	ransferred to Pulmonary																						1								
s for	$\begin{array}{c} {\rm Discharged} \\ {\rm as\ Recovered} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} {\rm Adults\ } \left\{ {\stackrel{M}{F}} \right. \end{array}$	3 2 9	11	3 1 1	- 5 16	6 9 27	1 -	3 1		- 2 7	1 5 8	1 1 2	- 1 1		1 2	2 2 5	- 3	-11		1 8	1 11	1 -		=	1 2	1 1 2	- 1 -	111	<u>_1</u>	1 2	3 2
on Dispensary and reasons for therefrom.	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	21	-	4	19	44	10	-	-	7	17	8	1	3	6	18	3	-	2	7	12	2	-	7	7	16	12	2	-	5	19
ow on er and	Dead Adults   M. F. Children	1 -	1	=		1 1 -	2 -	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		2 1 2	1 -		=	Ξ	1 -	1 - 2	Ξ	1 -	=	2 - 2	1 2 -			=	2 -	1 -	1	3	=	2 4 -
Not now Register	Total written off Dispensary Register	36	3	9	40	88	13	5	1	17	36	13	3	3	9	28	9	_	3	16	28	6,	_	7	10	23	14	3	5	8	30
(9)	Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)	41	3	14	46	104	17	6	3	24	50	15	3	3	10	31	13	1	7	19	40	12	1	11	16	40	26	3	7	22	58

				1	1931					1932					1933					1934	1				1935	
		ults { M. f.	_ _ _	- 1 2	-	- 1	- 2 4		=	=	=	- 1		=	=	=	111	111	=	=	=	111	111	=	=	Ξ
31st December.	Disease Adnot Arrested Ch	ults ( M. ildren	4 5 5	-	- 1 1	2 4 5	6 10 12	- 1 7	$\frac{1}{1}$	=	3 2 7	4 3 15	1 3 1	<u>-</u>	$\frac{2}{1}$	- 4 5	3 7 10	4 2 4	1 2 1	3 1 -	- 3 11	8 8 16	4 3 2	- 3 3	=	2 2 3
21812	Condition not ascertaine the year	ed during	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	_	-	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	_
	TOTAL on Dispensary Resident State December	egister at	15	4	3	12	34	9	2	-	12	23	5	3	3	9	20	10	4	4	14	32	9	6	_	7
	Transferred to Pulme	onary																								
	Discharged as Ad Recovered Ch	iults { M.	<u>-</u>	==		=	= 1	=	=	=	Ξ	=		==		=	111		=							=
rem.	Lost sight of, or othe moved from Dispensary	erwise re- y Register	6	4	_	8	18	6	-	_	4	10	3	1	1	3	8	1	_	-	1	2	-	_	1	_
removas sucremi,		lults ( M. ildren	Ξ	- 2 -	=	=		1 -	Ξ	Ξ	=	1 -	=		1	1	2 	=	Ξ	1	<u>-</u>	- 1 1	=	_ 1 _		=
N.	Total written off Disp Register	pensary	7	6	_	8	21	7	_	_	4	11	3	1	2	4	10	1	_	1	2	4	-	1	1	_
01110	Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, which	and (b)																					18			

## 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 12 occasions during the year.

The London County Council are now providing free clothing, dental treatment and spectacles to suitable cases undergoing sanatorium treatment.

A Sale of Christmas Seals was organised for the first time by the members of the Tuberculosis Care Committee under the auspices of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The Sale proved a great success, £126 17s. 7d. was collected with a net result of £97 8s. 0d. This is known as the Tuberculosis After-Care Committee Fund 'and is used to assist suitable patients in matters not provided for under other schemes.

Extra nourishment is provided by the Borough Council to patients before entering institutions and on discharge. This grant is made by the Borough Council under the Public Health (Prevention and Treatment of Disease) Act, 1913. The suitability of the patients for participating in this grant rests with the Tuberculosis Officer after consideration of the clinical and social features of the case.

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.

Eighty-two cases were referred for assistance to the following agencies:—

Invalid Children's Aid Association	 3
Charity Organisation Society	 1
Unemployment Assistance Board	 4
School Care Committee	 10
Public Assistance Committee	 44
Mayor's Fund	 2
United Services Fund	 12
South Street Mission	 1
Metropolitan Society for the Blind	 1
Jewish Board of Guardians	 1
Welfare Centre	 2
Friends of the Poor	 1

In addition, clothing was supplied to six patients from the Dispensary sources.

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.

Bed Rests		the Borough Council.	Patients to whom Loaned.	Number still on Loan.
Air Rings Rubber Hot-Water Bottles Bed Pans Ice Bags Air or Water Bed Inhalers		10	13	4
Air Rings Rubber Hot-Water Bottles Bed Pans Ice Bags Air or Water Bed Inhalers		3	3	_
Rubber Hot-Water Bottles Bed Pans Ice Bags Air or Water Bed Inhalers		6	11	4
Bed Pans            Ice Bags            Air or Water Bed           Inhalers		15	6	10
Ice Bags Air or Water Bed Inhalers		6	8	3
Air or Water Bed Inhalers		4	2	
Inhalers		2		_
		20	7	
Air Cushion		1		_
Aluminium Hot-Water Bottles		3	3	3
Bronchitis Kettles		6		
Feeding Caps		6	1	1
Bed Sheets		2		
Water or Air Cushions		3	1	
Carap Bed	10.4	1		
Iron Bedsteads with Mattress	252	3	1	1
Tripale	***	5	3	1
Invalid Chairs		2	1	1

## REPAIRS TO SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

During the year two 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. Other cases or those requiring new appliances were referred to one of the voluntary associations.

## Report on Tuberculosis Work at the Hospital.

All Tuberculosis cases are now treated at 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.

This 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.

The total number of X-rays and reports made by the Tuberculosis Officer for the year was 211.

### 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 15.

The total number of refills performed by the Tuberculosis Officer in the dispensary for the year 1935 was 212.

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.

Fifty-four sanocrysin injections were made during the year.

### 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.

## 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 carries out the duties in relation to Infant Life Protection, 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-four applications were received for certificates under the above Act. In twenty-three cases the certificates were granted.

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

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

One body was removed to the churchyard at Winkfield for re-interment, and six 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 Winkfield—the remains be conveyed to the churchyard and be there re-interred, provided that if any of the wooden shells in which the coffins are contained shall be found to be decayed the coffin shall be placed in a new wooden shell prior to removal.

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.

Samples of water were periodically submitted for bacteriological examination and found to be of a high standard.

### 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.

Booklet—"Family Meals and Catering."—This booklet is issued by the British Medical Association and contains information as to the vitamins in various dishes and on the preparation and cooking of meals containing full nourishing values.

The Council, on the recommendation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, decided to distribute copies of the booklet to all mothers attending the Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics.

## SHOPS ACT, 1934.

This Act contains provisions for (1) regulating the hours of employment of persons under the age of 18 years employed about the business of a shop, and (ii) securing improved arrangements for the health and comfort of shop workers generally. The Act came into operation on the 30th December, 1934.

The provisions relating to the hours of employment are to be administered by the local authorities under the Shops Act, and by the local authorities responsible for the regulation of street trading (i.e., in both instances in London, the London County Council). As regards the arrangements for the health and comfort of any workers generally, while the enforcement of the provisions as to lighting of shops, washing facilities and facilities for meals, rests with the Shops Act authorities, the provisions as to ventilation and temperature of shops and as to sanitary conveniences in shops are to be administered by the sanitary authorities (i.e., in London, the Metropolitan City and Borough Councils).

The Act applies to three classes of premises: retail shops, wholesale shops and warehouses.

Ventilation and Temperature.—It is provided by Section 10 that in every part of a shop in which persons are employed about the business of a shop—

- (i) There must be provided suitable and sufficient means of ventilation and sufficient ventilation must be maintained.
- (ii) There must be provided suitable and sufficient means to maintain a reasonable temperature and a reasonable temperature must be maintained.

"Employment about the business of a shop" is a very wide term and includes any employment in the service of an occupier which is ancillary to the business carried on in the shop, e.g., cleaning and maintenance work.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Section 10 (2) of the Act provides that in every shop, unless it is specifically exempted, there must be provided and maintained suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences. These conveniences have to be available for the use of persons employed "in or

about the shop.' This is intended to cover employment in the shop itself and in the immediate vicinity. Sanitary conveniences must be provided in the shop unless a certificate of exemption is granted by the local authority, i.e., the Borough Council. Such certificate may be granted only where the authority are satisfied that by reason of restricted accommodation or other special circumstances affecting the shop, it is reasonable that such certificate should be in force, and that suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences are otherwise conveniently available. If the local authority ceases to be satisfied that the necessary conditions are fulfilled, they must withdraw the certificate, but it is provided that an occupier may appeal to the County Court against the withdrawal.

In the event of failure to comply with the provisions above mentioned, the authority must serve notice upon the owner or occupier requiring him to carry out such work as may be necessary within a specified time in default of which summary proceedings may be taken against him.

Enforcement.—For the purposes of the enforcement of the provisions for which sanitary authorities are responsible, Sanitary Inspectors of the Borough Council have the power of entry and inspection conferred by Section 119 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Although Shops Act authorities are not responsible for the provisions of the Act relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences in shops, it is nevertheless the duty of Shops Act Inspectors (L.C.C. officers) to take a note of and, if necessary, to report to the sanitary authority any contravention of these provisions, and for that purpose the Shops Inspectors have the power of entry and inspection referred to above.

During the year ninety-one shops were inspected. Thirty notices were served requiring the provision of water closet accommodation, forty-one notices were served requiring the provision of suitable and sufficient means to

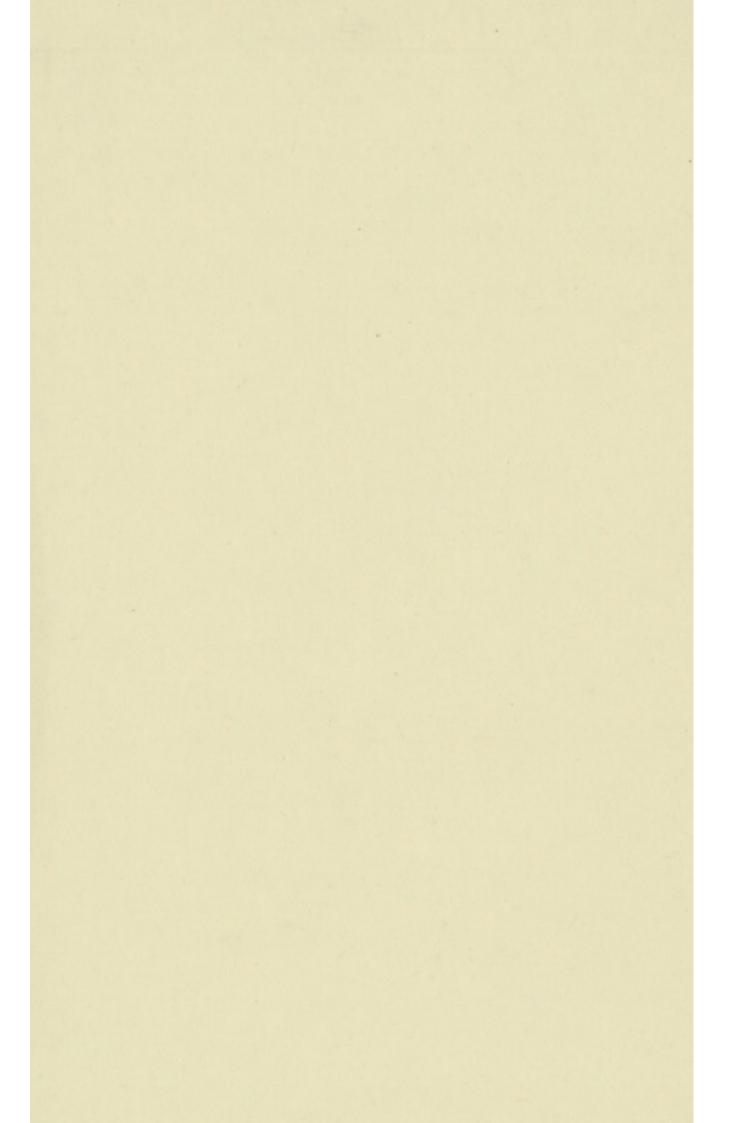
maintain a reasonable temperature and eight notices were served relating to the provision of suitable and sufficient means of ventilation.

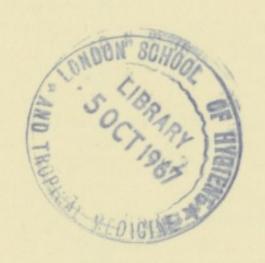
In twenty-four cases the Council granted a certificate of exemption where satisfactory arrangements had been made for the shop assistants to use conveniences in the same building or elsewhere in the immediate vicinity.

Public Mortuary.—Three hundred and seventy-seven bodies were admitted to the Mortuary in Fulham Palace Road during the year.

Hammersmith-							
Admitted by order Admitted by order Admitted on applic	of Pol	ice	rtakers	for ac	 com-	136 19	
modation	•••					37	192
Bodies admitted fr	com oth	her Bor	oughs :-	-			
Fulham Chelsea						74 111 —	185
No. of PM. exam	ninatio	ns cond	ucted :-				
Hammersmith Fulham cases Chelsea cases	cases					109 43 63	
		Total	P.M.'s				215
No. of Inquests he	eld :—						
Hammersmith Fulham cases						112 55	
Chelsea cases						94	
	Total	Inques	ts held				261

The installation of a refrigeration plant for the purpose of arresting decomposition of the bodies has proved very successful.





B/E

