

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

Contributors

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Howell, J. B.

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Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

YEAR 1938.

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 1938. 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 11.3 is 1.3 less than the previous year.

There were two maternal deaths as compared with four in the previous year. The rate was equal to 1.04, whereas the rate for the whole country was 2.97.

The infantile mortality rate has decreased from 68 to 62 per 1,000 births.

The rate for the County of London decreased from 60 to 57 per 1,000 births.

In April the Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics were taken over by the Council from the Hammersmith Infant Welfare Association (Report under Maternity and Child Welfare Services on page 25).

The regulations relating to the compulsory notification of measles and whooping cough, with modifications, dated 9th September, 1938, came into operation on the 1st October.

An agreement was reached between the Council and the Empire Rheumatism Council relating to the treatment of Hammersmith patients at the West London Hospital, details of which appear on page 18 of this Report.

The operation of the diphtheria immunisation scheme was again amended during the year, when the immunisation by one injection of A.P.T. was discontinued. (Details on page 98 of the Report).

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

Air Raid Precautions, during the latter part of the year particularly, became a very important and considerable item in the work of the department generally, and early in 1939 a temporary staff was engaged to assist with the multifarious duties falling under this heading.

Dr. G. Ivor Davies, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer, resigned his appointment with this Council in November consequent upon his appointment as Medical Superintendent to the Kelling Sanatorium, Holt, Norfolk.

Dr. F. M. Day commenced duties in his stead in January, 1939.

It is my pleasure, once again, 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 1938.

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. *Year of Appointment* 1914

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER AND DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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

(Resigned in November.)

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS (M. and C.W.).

Mary I. Adams, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.,
B.A.O., D.P.H. 1936

Florence E. M. Harvey, M.B., B.Ch. ... 1938

Adelaide A. Renshaw, M.D., M.B., Ch.B.
(Temporary Part Time) 1937

CONSULTANT GYNÆCOLOGISTS.

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

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

V. B. Greene Armytage, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.C.O.G.

PUBLIC VACCINATORS (Part time).

H. A. Gillespie, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

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

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

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

Elsie Warren, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

PUBLIC ANALYST (Part time).

F. W. Edwards, F.I.C., F.C.S.

PATHOLOGIST.

R. G. Waller, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.

*A. H. Wilmot	1902
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CLERICAL STAFF.

J. C. Turner	1920
†Miss E. Cole	1923
A. H. Johns	1925
F. G. Holland	1929
T. J. Hares	...	...	...	...	1930
E. F. Yorke	...	...	...	...	1931
Miss V. Steadman	...	...	...	...	1935
Miss C. A. Grover	(Resigned September)				1937
Miss A. T. Malone	...	...	...	...	1937
E. W. Pike	...	...	...	...	1937
Miss V. Day	(Resigned July)				1932
Miss E. B. Guest	...	...	...	...	1938
Miss I. Waller	...	...	...	...	1938
Mrs. M. Coles	...	...	...	...	1938

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

§*A. Hayes	...	...	...	...	1910
§*F. Q. Barry	...	...	...	...	1919
=§*W. Rigby	...	...	...	...	1919
§*P. W. Pottier	(Food and Drugs Inspector)				1919
†§*E. J. Nether	...	...	...	...	1926
=§*P. T. Bayes	...	...	...	...	1926
†§*W. J. Godden	...	...	...	...	1926
°†§*F. W. Mason	...	...	...	...	1926
§φG. W. Herrick	...	...	...	...	1929
§φW. Collins	...	...	...	...	1938
§φJ. C. Hopkins	...	...	...	...	1938
§H. W. Potter	(Temporary)				1938
§φC. W. Southerby	(Temporary)				1938

WOMAN SANITARY INSPECTOR AND INFANT LIFE
PROTECTION VISITOR.

□"φMiss E. M. Cross	1932
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HEALTH VISITORS.

" [†] *Miss R. A. Henry	1916
[*] Miss A. M. M. Willcox	1916
" Miss D. G. Johnson	1922
Δφ" [□] Miss C. M. Henniker	...	...	...	1929
" [□] Miss H. M. G. Gurnett	...	...	...	1937
" [□] Miss E. A. Llewellyn	...	...	...	1937
" [□] Miss O. Raper	...	...	...	1937

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY STAFF.

[□] Mrs. Cameron (<i>Nurse Visitor</i>)	...	...	1924
" [□] Miss Murphy (<i>Nurse Visitor</i>)	...	...	1924
¶Miss N. Rees (<i>Dispenser and Secretary</i>)	...	...	1918
Miss Camish (<i>Clerk</i>)	...	...	1938
A. Pullin (<i>Porter</i>)	...	...	1918

MEDICINAL BATHS AND DISINFECTING STAFF.

A. H. S. Hutchinson (<i>Superintendent</i>)	...	...	1928
Mrs. Manners	...	...	1924
G. W. A. Luxon (<i>Disinfectors</i>)	...	...	1937

MORTUARY KEEPER.

D. A. Mackay	...	...	1929
W. Gauntlett (<i>Asst. Mortuary Keeper and Motor Driver, etc.</i>)	...	...	1938

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

**Cert. Sanitary Inspectors Examination Board.*

[□]*Cert. Central Midwives Board.*

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

||*Trained Nurse.*

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

○*Royal Sanitary Institute (Smoke Certificate).*

¶*Apothecaries' Hall Certificate.*

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

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

Δ*Diploma in Nursing, London University.*

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

General Statistics, 1938.

Area	...	...	...	...	2,282.5 acres
Population (1938) (estimated)	...				125,100
Population Census (1901)	...				112,239
„ „ (1911)	...				121,521
„ „ (1921)	...				130,295
„ „ (1931)	...				135,521
Natural increase, i.e., excess of births over deaths	...	...			521
Density of population	...	...			54.8 persons per acre
Marriages registered	...	...			1,411
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	...	...			33,263
Rateable value (1938)	...	...			£1,271,922
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1938	...	...	...	...	£5,050

Vital Statistics.

Births (legitimate) ...1,715	{	Birth rate ...	...	15.0
„ (illegitimate)... 159				
Stillbirths ... 59	{	Rate per 1,000		
		(live and still		
		births) ...	...	31
Deaths (corrected) ...1,412	{	Death rate ...	...	11.3
		Adjusted death rate		11.6

Deaths from puerperal causes :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis ...	—	—
Other puerperal causes ...	2	1.03
Total ...	2	1.03

Deaths of infants under one year	
of age per 1,000 births	62
Legitimate, 62. Illegitimate, 62.	
Deaths from cancer (all ages)...	234
Deaths from measles (all ages)	5
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	4
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	26

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.*, 125,100.

The corrected number of births registered was 1,933, whilst the corrected number of deaths of residents was 1,412, thus showing a natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths of 521.

The area of the Borough is 2,282.5 acres, there being a density of 54.8 persons to the acre.

Marriages.—The number of marriages registered during the year was 1,411, the marriage-rate being 22.5.

Births.—During the year 2,840 births were registered in the Borough. The corrected number of births for the year supplied by the Registrar-General was 1,874. On the estimated population, *i.e.*, 125,100, the corrected number of births registered was equal to an annual rate of 15.0 births per 1,000 persons living.

The Birth-rate for the year, 15.0, is slightly lower than that for the previous year, when the rate was 15.1.

The Birth-rate in London on the estimated population, *i.e.*, 4,141,100, was equal to an annual rate of 13.4 births per 1,000 persons living.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act, *i.e.*, 3,132. This is due to the increase in the accommodation provided at the Hammersmith Hospital. As a result the number of births registered in the Borough was 2,840 as against 2,707 in the previous year.

This increase means additional work in the department both in respect to records, transferring information to other districts, &c.

Deaths.—During the year 1,340 deaths were registered in the Borough, as compared with 1,333 in the previous year. Adding 500 deaths of residents of this Borough which occurred in general hospitals and other public institutions, and 22 deaths of residents transferred by the Registrar-General as having occurred in various parts of England, and deducting 440 deaths of non-residents and 10 transferable deaths which occurred in the Borough, the corrected number of deaths of residents was 1,412 (734 males, 678 females).

On the estimated population, *i.e.*, 125,100, the corrected number of deaths of residents was equal to an annual rate of 11.3 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 11.6, 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.*, 4,141,100, was equal to an annual rate of 11.4 deaths per 1,000 persons living.

Deaths of Aged Persons.—The corrected number of deaths of residents at 65 years of age and upwards registered during the year was 714, against 793 in the previous year. These deaths were equal to 5.7 per 1,000 of the total persons living, and 506 per 1,000 of the total deaths of residents registered.

Cancer.—There were 234 deaths from Cancer, and of this number, 220 occurred in persons over the age of 45 years.

These deaths were equal to 1.87 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Cancer under the various age groups during the past 10 years :—

Year.	Total Deaths.	Sex.	All Ages.	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
1929	231	M	110	—	1	—	—	2	—	51	—	40	16
		F	121	—	—	1	3	7	—	44	—	40	26
1930	213	M	106	—	—	—	—	7	—	51	—	31	17
		F	107	—	1	—	—	9	—	48	—	24	25
1931	229	M	104	—	—	—	—	11	—	53	—	29	11
		F	125	—	1	—	—	12	—	48	—	32	32
1932	206	M	92	—	—	—	1	6	—	48	—	26	11
		F	114	—	—	1	2	9	—	54	—	27	21
1933	231	M	114	—	—	—	2	8	—	49	—	38	20
		F	117	—	—	—	1	11	—	46	—	29	30
1934	235	M	112	—	—	—	1	9	—	46	—	31	25
		F	123	—	—	1	—	9	—	40	—	51	22
1935	216	M	117	—	—	—	—	8	—	57	—	38	14
		F	99	—	—	—	—	7	—	45	—	26	21
1936	249	M	111	—	—	1	2	5	—	48	—	42	13
		F	138	—	—	—	3	14	—	53	—	38	30
1937	227	M	107	—	—	—	—	11	—	41	—	37	18
		F	120	—	—	—	—	11	—	45	—	35	29
1938	234	M	123	—	—	—	—	2	6	21	45	28	21
		F	111	—	—	—	—	4	2	20	22	43	20

The average number of deaths for the ten years is 227.

In all cases where death occurs from Cancer the Woman Sanitary Inspector visits and offers disinfection.

Statistics.—The following table gives the statistics of the Borough during 1938 and previous years:—

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1938 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1936	127700	2266	1922	15·1	1399	10·9	441	639	116	60	1597	12·5
1937	126500	2707	1913	15·1	1333	10·5	402	662	130	68	1593	12·6
1938	125100	2840	1874	15·0	1340	10·7	450	522	117	62	1412	11·3

Deaths of Residents.—Belonging to the Borough, occurring in Public Institutions, &c., in districts outside, during the year 1938 :

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

Horton Hospital, Epsom ...	3	1a, Manor Road, Ilford ...	1
St. Bernard's Hospital, Hanwell...	12	Caterham Hospital ...	1
Tooting Bec Hospital ...	8	Camberwell House ...	1
Friern Hospital, Friern Barnet ...	1	Hundred Acres, Banstead ...	1
1, West Park Road, Epsom ...	3	Mental Hospital, Shenley ...	1
Fountain Hospital ...	1	Cornwall Mental Hospital ...	1
Leavesden Hospital, Watford ...	4		
The Grove, Horton Lane, Epsom	3		
The Old Manor, Salisbury ...	1		

GENERAL HOSPITALS, NURSING HOMES, &c.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Brentford...	1	St. Mary's Hospital, Sidcup ...	1
Leavesden Hospital, Watford ...	1	Samaritan Free Hospital...	1
Home and Hospital for Jewish Incurables ...	1	Catholic Nursing Institute, 60, Lambeth Road ...	1
St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington...	3	Colindale Hospital, Hendon ...	1
Princess Louise Hospital...	14	Infants Hospital, Vincent Square	1
20, Glazbury Road ...	1	385, High Road, Brentford ...	1
Hampstead General Hospital ...	1	St. Barnabus Home, Torquay ...	1
St. Joseph's Hospice for the Dying Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street ...	1	Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton...	1
Victoria Hospital for Children ...	1	87, Fordwych Road, Hampstead...	1
2, Grove Road, Richmond ...	1	St. Lukes Hospital ...	1
Guys Hospital ...	1	Northern Hospital, Southgate ...	1
St. Thomas's Hospital ...	1	20, Pembridge Crescent ...	1
Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton	4	Consumption Hospital ...	2
Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street ...	1	Highwood Hospital, Brentwood...	1
Mount Vernon, Ruislip ...	2	Queen Mary's (Roehampton) Hospital ...	1
Middlesex Hospital ...	4	Royal Hospital for Incurables, Wandsworth ...	1
St. George's Hospital ...	2	University College Hospital ...	1
Italian Hospital, Queen's Square	1	St. Benedicts Hospital ...	1
Old Court, Hanger Lane, Ealing...	1	Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital ...	1
92, Redcliffe Gardens, Kensington	1	Royal Infirmary, Kingston-upon-Hull ...	1
General Hospital, Willesden ...	1	Mundesley Sanatorium, Gimingham ...	1
Queen Mary's Hospital, Chiselmhurst ...	1	Holy Cross Sanatorium, Haslemere	1
Home of Compassion, Thames Ditton ...	1	7, Knaresborough Place ...	1
Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill	1	Rous Memorial Hospital, All Saints, Newmarket ...	1
Jewish Home of Rest, Birchlands Avenue ...	1	Douglas House, Southbourne, Bournemouth ...	1
London Hospital ...	1	Cliff Coombe, Broadstairs ...	1
St. Columbas Hospital ...	1		
Westminster Hospital ...	2		
St. Saviours Hospital, St. Pancras	1		
43, Priory Road ...	1		
Queen Charlotte's Hospital ...	2		
			84

FEVER HOSPITALS.

Western Hospital ...	11	Grove Hospital ...	4
Eastern Hospital ...	1	South-Eastern Hospital ...	1
Southern Hospital ...	1	Park Hospital ...	1
Northern Hospital ...	1		
Brook Hospital ...	1		
South-Western Hospital ...	4		
			25

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS.

St. Mary Abbot's Hospital	... 56	182, Westmoreland Road, Wal-	
St. Charles's Hospital	... 136	worth	... 1
Twyford Lodge, Willesden	... 2	1, Northumberland Street, St.	
Paddington Hospital	... 18	Marylebone	... 2
Fulham Hospital	... 51	St. Giles Hospital	... 1
St. John's Hospital, Battersea	... 6	Lewisham Hospital	... 1
St. Luke's Hospital, Chelsea	... 32	Redhill House, Hendon	... 1
St. Mary's Hospital, Islington	... 2	North Middlesex County Hospital,	
St. Francis Hospital	... 1	Edmonton	... 1
St. Stephen's Hospital	... 15	76, Eridge Road, Croydon	... 1
St. Matthew's Hospital, Shoreditch	7	St. Nicholas Hospital	... 1
St. Pancras Hospital	... 3	St. Leonards Hospital	... 1
St. Olave's Hospital	... 1		
30, Twickenham Road, Heston	... 3		
Lambeth Hospital	... 1		344

VARIOUS.

Ryarrsh, Leigham Avenue	... 1	26, Grange Park, Ealing	... 1
55, Castle Bar Road, Ealing	... 1	20, Holmwood Gardens, Finchley	1
88, Hornsey Lane, Highgate	... 1	Springfield House, Beechcroft	
South Parade, Bedford Park	... 1	Road	... 1
On the way to and near St. Mary		"Redcroft," Sutton Road, Seaford	1
Abbot's Hospital	... 2	23, Fernlea Road, Harwich	... 1
Batchworth Hill, Rickmansworth	1	Sea Hotel, Sea Road, South Shields	1
16, Southcombe Street	... 1	Watling Street, Claybrooke Parva,	
Maidstone Road, Chatham	... 1	Lutterworth	... 1
"Homelea," Durham Road,		On the way to Charing Cross	
Easington	... 1	Hospital	... 1
Sorrento, Lyme Regis	... 1	15, Three Crown Square, South-	
"The Boreen," Sharvells Road,		wark	... 1
Milford-on-Sea	... 1	19, Medina Villas, Hove	... 1
14R, Sutton Buildings	... 1		
River Thames	... 4		27

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1938.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
All Causes	M	734	63	12	7	8	15	21	36	84	160	174	154
	F	678	54	5	7	7	16	29	31	58	85	149	237
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Measles	M	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Scarlet Fever ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Whooping Cough	M	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Diphtheria ..	M	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Influenza ..	M	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
7 Encephalitis Lethargica ..	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	F	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	M	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	M	41	1	1	..	..	5	4	7	16	3	3	1
	F	31	1	..	..	..	8	8	6	5	2	1	..
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	M	8	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	2	..	..
	F	7	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
11 Syphilis	M	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
12 General Paralysis of the insane tabes dorsalis ..	M	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
13 Cancer	M	123	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	21	45	28	21
	F	111	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	20	22	43	20
14 Diabetes	M	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
	F	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	2	2
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. ..	M	30	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	18	6
	F	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	12	16
16 Heart Disease ..	M	164	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	14	37	46	59
	F	170	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	6	14	45	98
17 Aneurysm	M	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	2
	F	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	..
18 Other circulatory diseases ..	M	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	19	15
	F	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	21
19 Bronchitis	M	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9	8
	F	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	10
20 Pneumonia (all forms) ..	M	53	9	4	1	1	2	1	4	5	15	6	5
	F	41	11	2	3	..	..	1	3	2	5	4	10
21 Other Respiratory Diseases ..	M	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	1
	F	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4
22 Peptic Ulcer ..	M	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	2	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Diarrhoea, &c. ..	M	13	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	F	18	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
24 Appendicitis ..	M	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
	F	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
26 Other Diseases of Liver, ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	1
27 Other Digestive Diseases ..	M	21	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	9	2	2
	F	10	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	1	1
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	M	14	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	4	2
	F	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	3	7
29 Puerperal Sepsis	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Other Puerperal Diseases ..	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, &c. ..	M	28	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Senility	M	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10
	F	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24
33 Suicide	M	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	5	2	..
	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
34 Other violence ..	M	18	2	..	..	..	2	5	..	2	2	4	1
	F	31	1	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	14
35 Other defined diseases	M	65	7	1	..	1	..	1	6	7	14	14	14
	F	48	1	..	1	2	2	6	9	7	7	7	6
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals		1,412	117	17	14	15	31	50	67	142	245	323	391

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

Ward.	Estimated Population.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
No. 1 River	16,206	188	11.6
No. 2 Brook Green	24,335	274	11.2
No. 3 The Grove	21,402	274	12.8
No. 4 St. Stephens	8,240	103	12.5
No. 5 Starch Green	21,424	216	10.0
No. 6 Wormholt	22,073	254	11.5
No. 7 College Park and Latimer	11,420	103	9.0

LONDON AND METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES.

City or Borough.	Estimated population.	Birth rate.	Death rate : crude adjusted.		Infant Mortality rate.
WEST DISTRICTS.					
Paddington ...	137,400	13.74	11.33	11.21	66.0
Kensington ...	174,100	12.8	11.7	10.9	78.0
Hammersmith ...	125,000	15.0	11.3	11.6	62.0
Fulham ...	137,700	14.2	11.6	11.7	51.0
Chelsea ...	56,050	10.2	13.5	11.5	80.0
City of Westminster	124,400	8.3	10.4	10.7	54.9
NORTH DISTRICTS.					
St. Marylebone ...	90,680	8.84	11.12	11.0	60.0
Hampstead ...	90,480	11.7	11.4	10.7	57.0
St. Pancras ...	179,400	13.5	11.5	11.7	64.0
Islington ...	292,300	15.32	11.90	12.02	65.0
Stoke Newington...	50,480	13.8	11.0	10.5	43.2
Hackney ...	205,200	13.4	10.7	11.2	56.46
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.					
Holborn ...	34,350	7.28	10.51	11.25	84.0
Finsbury ...	56,960	13.0	12.9	14.1	73.0
City of London ...	8,780	6.6	10.7	11.8	51.8
EAST DISTRICTS.					
Shoreditch ...	80,360	14.7	11.4	12.5	64.0
Bethnal Green ...	92,910	14.2	11.3	12.8	59.3
Stepney ...	200,500	13.06	11.05	12.92	60.7
Poplar ...	134,400	14.9	11.4	12.7	60.0
SOUTH DISTRICTS.					
Southwark ...	145,300	14.0	12.5	13.4	57.0
Bermondsey ...	97,420	14.8	11.0	12.54	45.0
Lambeth ...	272,800	14.09	11.9	11.7	51.0
Battersea ...	141,700	14.92	11.82	11.70	53.45
Wandsworth ...	340,100	11.92	11.17	10.38	46.0
Camberwell ...	222,400	13.97	12.27	12.27	61.0
Deptford ...	95,460	14.4	11.8	?	54.0
Greenwich ...	95,770	13.64	10.89	11.1	42.0
Lewisham...	229,000	13.9	10.49	10.5	47.0
Woolwich ...	150,900	13.6	10.4	11.0	50.0

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

Laboratory Facilities.

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

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

The former are examined by Dr. R. G. Waller, 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 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. The latter receive appropriate 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 117).

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

RHEUMATISM.

Princess Louise Hospital.—In July, 1938, the Council approved the scheme whereby a capitation fee of 1s. 6d. be paid to the Princess Louise Hospital for each visit paid by a child of the Hammersmith area to the Rheumatism Advisory Clinic, and the scheme came immediately into operation.

Up to the end of the year 63 visits were made at a cost to the Council of £4 14s. 6d.

West London Hospital.—In accordance with the terms of the recommendation made by the Public Health Committee to the Council in June, 1938, an agreement was

entered into by the Council and the West London Hospital and the Empire Rheumatism Council whereby a sum of £150 was paid to the Empire Rheumatism Council by the Hammersmith Council under powers conferred upon them by Section 226 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. This grant is contributed to the West London Hospital for the part maintenance of the Rheumatism Advisory Clinic at the Hospital for the treatment of Hammersmith Residents.

Sections of the agreement are as follows :—

“ 1. Subject as hereinafter mentioned the Authority may at any time remove or cause to be removed to the said hospital any inhabitant of their district who shall be suffering from any form of chronic rheumatic disease and the Board shall cause every person so removed to be received into the said hospital and to be there provided with proper food and medicines accommodation and nursing and medical attendance for such period of time as may be necessary.

2. The Board shall not be bound to receive any patient who or whose attendant is not furnished with an admission order signed by the Clerk or the Medical Officer to the Authority nor (except in case of emergency to be certified upon such order by the Medical Officer to the Authority) any patient of whose intended arrival at the hospital notice has not been given on the preceding day.

3. In addition to the patients who shall be received into and remain at the hospital for treatment as aforesaid the Board shall also receive and supply medical attention as aforesaid to patients from the Authority's district who shall attend at the out-patient's Rheumatism Department of the hospital.

4. The Board shall arrange for the appointment to the Rheumatism Department of the hospital of a medical practitioner with expert knowledge of chronic rheumatism who shall be known as the Hammersmith Clinical Assistant and such medical practitioner shall give prior attention to patients from the Authority's district who shall be sent to the hospital for treatment.

5. The Board shall at any time on the request of the Authority furnish to the Medical Officer of Health to the Authority a report on any patient who shall be sent to the hospital for treatment as aforesaid and shall in the month of January in every year send to the Authority a statement showing the number of patients from the Authority's district received into the hospital and the number of out-patients receiving treatment during the year ending on the preceding thirty-first day of December and the number of days during which each patient remained under treatment."

The Clinic is under the direction of Dr. W. Copeman, and up to the end of the year the following cases were dealt with:—

In-patients ... Nil.

Out-patients ... 15 patients made 68 attendances.

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:--

Minor Ailments	...	...	...	...	30
Dental	...	...	...	...	11

HOSPITALS—PUBLIC.

Name:—**Hammersmith Hospital.**

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

Purpose:—General.

No. of available beds:—709.

If used by persons resident outside the area, in what proportion:—Yes.—5 per cent.

Management:—London County Council.

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

					M.	F.
General Medical	...	...	...	...	164	184
General Surgical	...	...	...	...	80	132
Children	...	...	...	...	52	
Maternity	...	...	...	...	—	87
(Excl. 4 Labour Beds.)						
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	3	3
Chronic sick	...	...	...	...	—	—
Gynæcological	...	...	...	...	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	—	—

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 and St. Mary Abbot's Hospital.

No. of patients during 1938:—Admissions=52,000 (in- and out-patients).

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:—239.

If used by persons resident outside the area, in what proportion:—75-80 per cent.

Management:—Board of Management.

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

	M.	F.
General Medical	25	25
General Surgical	63	54
Children		19
Venereal Diseases	4	4
Ear, Nose and Throat	2	5
Skin Diseases	1	2
Others (Private Wing) ... (Mixed)		26
Others (Casualty) ... (Mixed)		5
Ophthalmic	—	—
Gynæcological	—	6

Facilities available for:—

- (1) Operative Surgery.—

2 Major Operation Theatres.
1 Out-patient Theatre.
1 Casualty Theatre.
- (2) X-Ray.—Diagnostic and Therapeutic Departments.
- (3) Dental.—Clinics held twice weekly in Out-patients' Department (Extractions only).
- (4) Ophthalmic.—Three sessions a week in Out-patients' Department.
- (5) Massage.—Department open daily.

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

No. of patients during 1938:—In-patients, 4546, and 43,575 out-patients and casualties.

Is the hospital provision for the area adequate?—There is always an average of about 190 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) Isolation Block:—97.7 per cent. outside.

(b) Invermead:—91.2 per cent. outside.

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 1938:—308 Maternity, 390 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 :—The Hospital does not serve any particular area.

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

No. of beds available for each sex :—

	M.	F.
Skin Diseases	19	21

Facilities available for :—

(1) Operative Surgery.—Nil.

(2) X-Ray.—X-Ray Out-patients' Department at 5, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, W.C.2.

(3) Dental.—Hon. Dental Surgeon.

(4) Ophthalmic.—Sent to various hospitals.

(5) Massage.—None.

Arrangements for pathological work.—At Out-Patients' Department, 5, Lisle Street, W.C.2.

No. of patients during 1938 :—337 in-patients.

Is the hospital provision for the area adequate?—Yes, excepting for children under 3 years of age and pay beds.

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 Massage and a well-equipped Electro-Therapy Department.

Special arrangements have been made for pathological work.

No. of patients during 1938 :—1,637

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Whilst recording that in April, 1938, the Hammersmith Infant Welfare Association ceased to exist and the Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics were transferred to the Hammersmith Borough Council, a warm tribute must be paid to the long, loyal and valuable service which that Association had contributed to this much-needed work.

Those centres are now staffed by the Assistant Medical Officers, Health Visitors and Clerks employed by the Borough Council, and they in turn are assisted by voluntary helpers, some of whom formerly co-operated in the work previously done by the Hammersmith Infant Welfare Association, and some continuity of progress has thus been maintained throughout the transitional period.

From the outset the confidence of the mothers in the medical advisers is first sought to be obtained and is maintained by the attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics and at the Infant Welfare Centres, and as the same doctors attend the expectant mothers at the former and the children at the latter the value of their advice and recommendations becomes more appreciated, and are, therefore, more carefully followed.

The problem of breast feeding is still a difficult one, and the number of mothers who are unable to feed their children for more than the first few weeks is regrettably great. There is, therefore, considerable need for the establishment of a Breast Feeding Clinic.

All necessitous women when pregnant are allowed free milk, iron, calcium and cod liver oil. All benefit by these foods, but it would undoubtedly be preferable were they to take advantage of the free dinners provided. Many, however, find themselves unable to do so owing to the necessity of being at their own homes upon the return of their husbands from work and their children from school.

Infantile Deaths.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that the infant mortality rate has decreased from 68 per 1,000 during last year to 62 per 1,000 in 1938, which may be compared with the rate of 57 per thousand for the whole of London.

Approximately 38 per cent. of the infantile deaths occur in the first four weeks of life, and they are due in the main to birth injuries. Cruickshank, of Glasgow, and other observers who conducted many post-mortems on neo-natal deaths, are of the opinion that nearly 90 per cent. are due to obstetric difficulties. Other causes are prematurity, atelectasis, congenital malformation, &c.

Although the cause of prematurity is still obscure, all is being done at the Ante-Natal Clinic to try to avoid this tragedy. Every ante-natal patient is seen at regular intervals, and if she fails to attend is visited by the Health Visitor. The Hammersmith Hospital has several ante-natal beds, and will always admit any patient sent by the Medical Officer if there is any indication of an abnormal condition during the ante-natal period. As more ante-natal care is afforded, abnormal pelves and other conditions are diagnosed and treated with the hope of diminishing those deaths from birth injuries, as abnormalities that are foreseen can be naturally coped with more successfully.

No satisfactory explanation can as yet be advanced for congenital malformations, but it is, of course, obvious that the general health and condition of the parents must contribute in some measure to these incidents and therefore the diminution of deaths from these causes is to be sought in all probability in the improvement, mental and physical, of the parents' health.

After the first four weeks of life and up to one year of age deaths due to prematurity still persist, and other deaths are caused chiefly by respiratory diseases and gastro-enteritis.

Advice to parents as to over-clothing and over-crowding is always given, but its importance is frequently not understood, and the education of parents in the potential advantages of fresh air and cleanliness is unfortunately a slow process. At the same time, overcrowding and the lack of adequate larder accommodation will, it is hoped, be to some extent eliminated when the housing scheme has been brought into complete operation which, it is hoped, will have the effect of removing those factors which contribute so largely to pneumonia and enteritis.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at seven centres in the Borough. Of these, five are controlled by the Council and are situated in Glenthorne Road, Old Oak, Becklow Road, Thornfield Road, and Milson Road, and two by Voluntary Associations at Latimer Road and College Park. The Borough Council is responsible for the medical staff at each of the centres and also for the staff of Health Visitors.

The attendances at all the Clinics have increased, and all children within the borough are encouraged to attend their nearest centre until they attain school age.

All children are weighed and seen by the doctor at regular intervals, and such conditions as malnutrition, rickets and anæmia are treated in the appropriate manner. Extra food, including milk and dinners, cod liver oil and certain massage and remedial exercises are also available. When other physical defects are diagnosed, the patients are referred to their own doctor or afforded facilities for attendance at hospital.

Toddlers' Clinics are held weekly at Glenthorne Road and Old Oak, and the number of attendances has increased during the year. Parents are advised to have all children over the age of one year immunized against diphtheria and are advised to attend their own doctor for this treatment, but if they have no medical attendant the treatment

is provided by the Medical Officer at the Clinic. In either case no charge is made in respect of this treatment. The Health Visitors are giving this information to the parents when visiting the homes of such toddlers.

Queen Charlotte's Hospital at Ravenscourt Park has started a milk bureau for the distribution of human milk. This should be a great advantage when dealing with premature and delicate children.

The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics continue to increase, and the co-operation with Hammersmith Hospital and the London County Council midwives is excellent.

All patients referred to the Ante-Natal Clinics by the London County Council midwives attend the Clinics at least once a month or more frequently if thought necessary, thus ensuring essential medical supervision.

An arrangement has been made with the dental department at Hammersmith Hospital to provide dental treatment and dentures for ante-natal patients and nursing mothers, and this scheme has already proved efficacious.

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	...	...	2,840
Corrected Number of Births...	...	...	1,874
The corrected figure represents a Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population of the Borough of	...	...	15.0
Corrected Number of Deaths of Infants under one year, of whom 43 died under one week...	...	...	117
Legitimate Infants 107, or 62 per 1,000 Births.			
Illegitimate Infants 10, or 62 per 1,000 Births.			
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	...	...	62

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 seven Health Visitors.
- (b) Provision of Ante-Natal Clinics.
- (c) Provision of Toddlers' Clinics.
- (d) Supply of Milk to necessitous Mothers and Young Children.
- (e) Provision of Dinners.
- (f) Provision of Consultants.
- (g) Provision of Maternity Outfits.
- (h) Provision of Home Helps.
- (i) Provision of Convalescent Home Treatment.

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

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

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, Ante-natal Visits, cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Fever, and other diseases of mothers and young children; they have also taken an active part in the work of the Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres.

The visits paid are enumerated in detail below:—

	District.							Total.
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	
Number of Births notified	248	372	293	274	337	202	214	1940
VISITS.								
First visits ..	201	301	258	264	290	184	150	1648
Re-visits (under 1 year) ..	798	622	722	1325	868	587	727	5649
Re-visits (1-5 years)	1255	506	844	769	695	773	571	5413
Out ..	462	1063	1156	425	1006	460	776	5348
Removals ..	107	220	182	182	149	84	121	1045
Special visits ..	7	1	49	—	7	9	—	73
Ophthalmia-Neonatorum 1st visits	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	6
Ophthalmia-Neonatorum Re-visits..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever ..	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	3	—	1	—	1	8
Ante-natal — First visits ..	213	234	199	300	200	187	227	1560
Ante-natal — Re-visits ..	151	90	81	118	70	84	18	612
Stillbirths ..	7	5	4	8	11	3	3	41
Infant Deaths ..	11	19	13	16	10	8	16	93
Measles ..	38	23	34	25	22	35	28	205
Pneumonia ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Chicken-pox ..	8	5	7	3	10	6	—	39
Whooping Cough ..	1	—	—	—	1	5	1	8
Polio-Myelitis ..	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	5
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	4
Epidemic Diarrhoea	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Home Helps ..	27	5	—	18	10	62	6	128
Child Life Protection ..	4	1	—	—	3	4	—	12
Diphtheria Immunisation ..	10	10	—	12	16	20	2	70
Scabies ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Adoption of Children	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Dinners ..	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Convalescent Home	—	—	—	7	1	4	10	22
Total visits ..	3312	3110	3560	3477	3376	2520	2659	22014
Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres ..	114	103	95	113	79	129	74	707
Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics ..	62	53	49	38	38	35	109	384
Schick Test Clinics	7	2	—	1	2	5	—	17
Number of insanitary conditions reported	2	3	17	8	21	4	7	62

The feeding of the 1,648 infants visited was found to be as follows:—

Breast-feeding (first visit)	1,443
Artificial feeding	125
Mixed feeding	80

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. Unfortunately breast feeding is dropped by many in order that the mother may return to work.

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
1936	1922	116	60
1937	1913	130	68
1938	1874	117	62

Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

Births notified	...	...	...	...	...	3,132
Corrected number of births	...	...	...	...	...	1,874

NOTIFICATION RECEIVED FROM					
Midwives.	Doctors.	Lying-in Hospitals and Nursing Homes.	L. C. C. Institutions.	Parents.	M.O.H.'s.
577	54	510	1,981	—	10

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

Deaths of Infants.—The corrected number of deaths of residents under one year of age registered during the year was 117, as compared with 130 in the previous year. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was equal to 62 per 1,000 of the corrected births.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age, residents in London, was equal to 57 per 1,000 of the total registered births.

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

The following table shows the deaths of infants under one year of age and the cause :—

INFANT MORTALITY, 1938.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1938. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

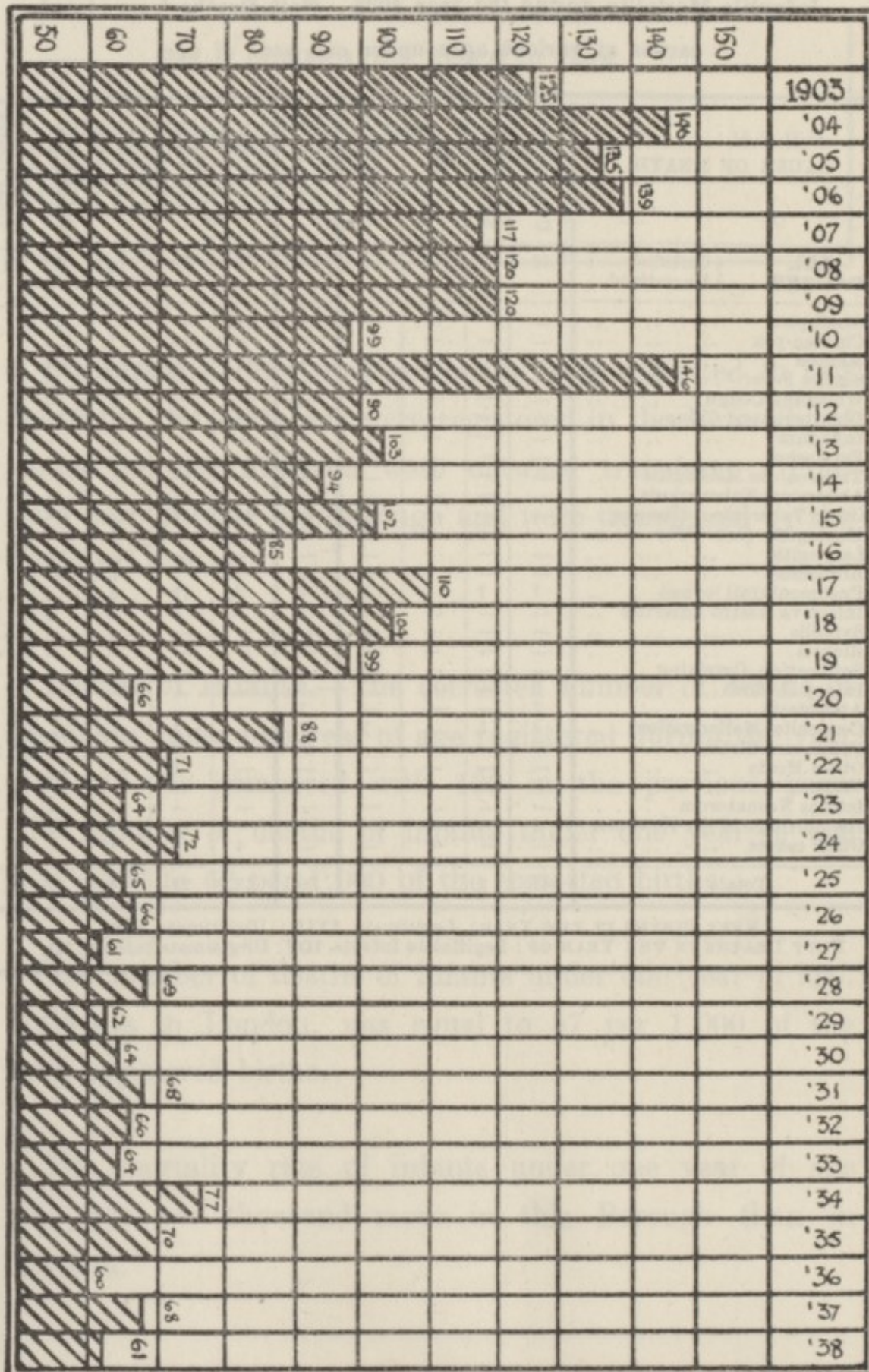
CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks, and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 1 year.	Total Deaths under 1 Year
ALL CAUSES.	Certified ..	..	..	42	2	1	5	50	12	29	14	12	117
	Uncertified ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Meningitis (not T.B.) .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	—	5
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	—	1	3	3	12	3	4	25
Infective Gastro Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1	5	6	4	5	21
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, Overlying .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	..	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis .. ..	..	..	..	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Congenital Malformations .. ..	..	..	..	4	1	—	2	7	—	1	—	—	8
Premature Births .. ..	..	..	..	25	—	—	—	25	—	2	—	—	27
Otitis Media .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Violence .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus Neonatorum .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage of the Newborn .. ..	..	..	..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other causes .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	9
Totals .. ..	..	..	..	42	2	1	5	50	12	29	14	12	117

NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR: Legitimate, 1715; Illegitimate, 159.

NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR OF: Legitimate Infants, 107; Illegitimate Infants, 10.

The infant mortality rates of the London Boroughs varied from 84 in Holborn to 42 in Greenwich.

The following Chart shows the Infantile Mortality rate for the years 1903-1938.



A large proportion of the deaths, 45, equal to 38 per cent., died in the first month, and of these 43 occurred in the first week. Practically all of these may be ascribed to ante-natal or intra-natal causes.

These facts point to the necessity of greater attention to and control of the expectant mother, and to improved obstetric practice.

The Number of Deaths from Prematurity decreased from 33 to 27.

Infective Enteritis and Pneumonia. — Pneumonia accounted for 25 deaths and infective enteritis for 21. These may be very properly ascribed to lack of knowledge on the part of the mother in the problems of infant feeding and management.

The following table gives the births, infant deaths and infantile mortality rates in England and Wales, London and Hammersmith and the wards of the Boroughs for the year 1938 :—

District.	1938.		
	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths of Children under 1 year of age.	Infant Mortality Rate.
England and Wales ..	621,204	32,724	53
London	54,495	3,130	57
The Borough ..	1,874	117	62
North Hammersmith ..	1,021	55	54
South Hammersmith ..	853	62	72
WARDS			
River	159	10	63
Brook Green	405	36	90
Grove	289	16	55
St. Stephen's	180	6	33
Starch Green	343	18	53
Wormholt	355	17	50
Latimer and College Park	143	14	98

Deaths in Institutions.—Of 117 infant deaths in the Borough only 17 died at home, and the remaining 100 in institutions.

Illegitimate Deaths.—The corrected number of deaths of illegitimate infants under one year of age was 10 or at the rate of 62 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

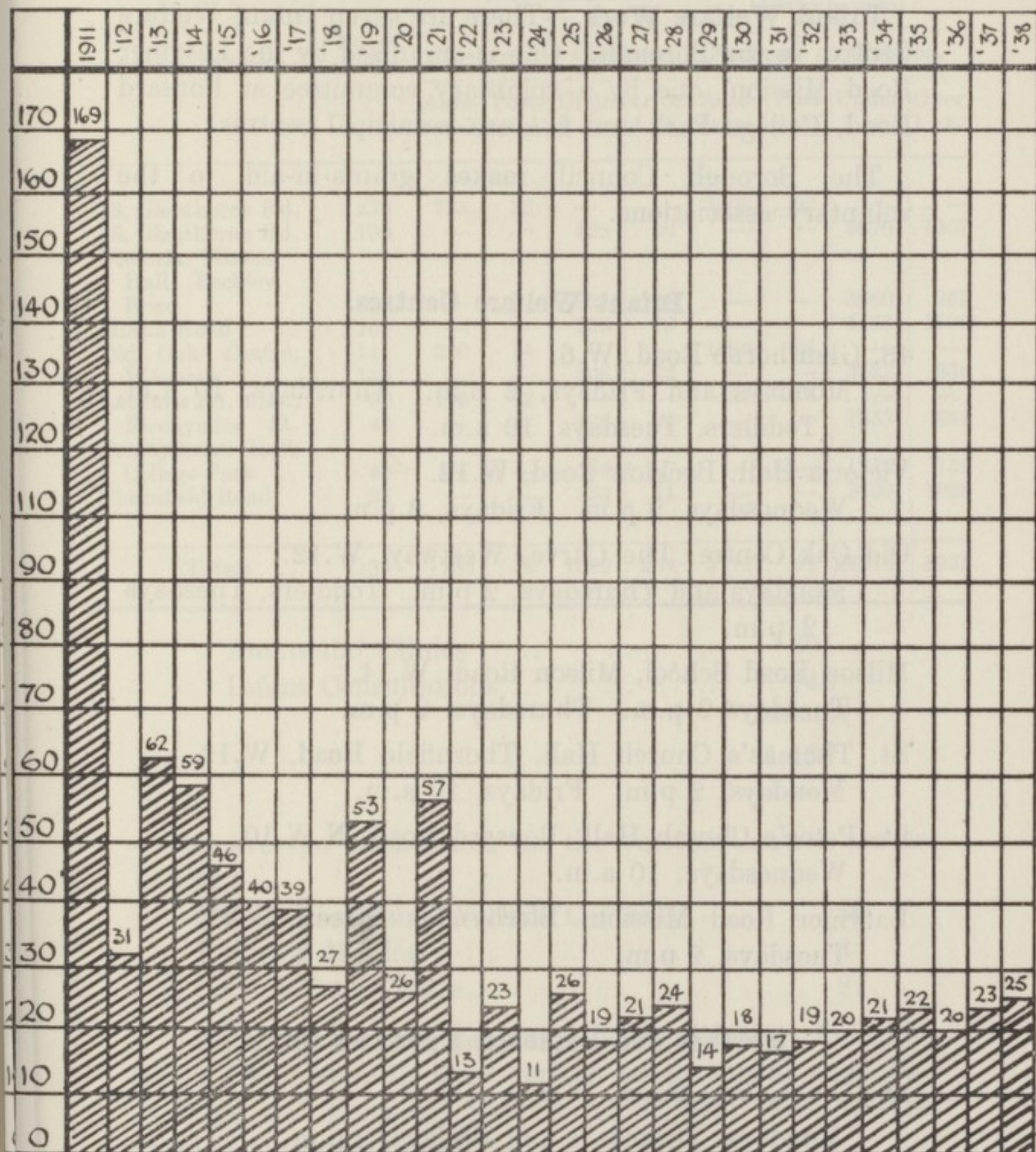
	1936.	1937.	1938.
Legitimate Deaths ...	60 per 1,000	64 per 1,000	62 per 1,000
Illegitimate Deaths ...	65 per 1,000	119 per 1,000	62 per 1,000

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 were continued.

Artificial Sunlight.—Cases requiring artificial sunlight treatment are referred to the clinic at the Hammersmith Hospital by the Assistant Medical Officers at the Infant Welfare Centres.

The Council paid for the attendances of 22 patients up to the end of the year.

The following Chart shows the number of deaths from Diarrhoea
per 100,000 inhabitants, 1911-1938.



Circumcisions.—Cases are referred by the Assistant Medical Officers to the Hammersmith Hospital.

Infant Welfare Work.—There are seven Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough. One is organised by the Latymer Road Mission, one by a voluntary committee at Ponsard Road, College Park and five are municipal centres.

The Borough Council makes grants-in-aid to the voluntary associations.

Infant Welfare Centres.

48, Glenthorne Road, W.6.

Mondays and Fridays, 2 p.m. Thursdays, 10 a.m.
Toddlers, Tuesdays, 10 a.m.

Victoria Hall, Becklow Road, W.12.

Wednesdays, 2 p.m. Fridays, 2 p.m.

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

Mondays and Thursdays, 2 p.m. Toddlers, Tuesdays
2 p.m.

Milson Road School, Milson Road, W.14.

Tuesdays 2 p.m. Thursdays, 2 p.m.

St. Thomas's Church Hall, Thornfield Road, W.12.

Mondays, 2 p.m. Fridays, 10 a.m.

St. Peter's Church Hall, Ponsard Road, N.W.10.

Wednesdays, 10 a.m.

Latymer Road Mission, Blechynden Street. W.11.

Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

Massage and Remedial Exercises Clinic.

48, Glenthorne Road, W.6.

Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays, 2 p.m.

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

Schedule of Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres.

Address of Clinic.	No. of Clinics	NEW CASES.				TOTAL ATTENDANCES.			
		Mothers.		Children.		Mothers.		Children.	
		Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	Under 1 yr.	Over 1 yr.	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.	Under 1 yr.	Over 1 yr.
48, Glenthorne Rd.	230	738	32	—	—	3566	36	—	—
48, Glenthorne Rd.	199	—	—	428	36	—	—	5870	1359
Victoria Mission Hall, Becklow Road	103	—	—	231	25	—	—	3860	963
Milson Road ..	101	—	—	259	78	—	—	4165	1529
Old Oak Centre,	111	320	14	—	—	1608	24	—	—
Westway ..	149	—	—	205	42	—	—	3522	936
Latymer Rd. Miss.,	50	105	2	—	—	537	4	—	—
Blechynden St.	49	—	—	128	35	—	—	1653	854
Presbyterian Hall,									
College Park ..	49	—	—	54	7	—	—	1340	155
Thornfield Road	98	—	—	254	41	—	—	3666	1029
Totals ..	1139	1163	48	1559	264	5711	64	24076	6825

Ante-natal Clinics 391

Infant Consultations 748

1,139

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

Municipal Infant Welfare Centres ... 36

Latymer Mission 34

College Park Centre... .. 27

Many children and mothers who attend the clinics in South Hammersmith have derived much benefit from the Massage and Remedial Exercise clinic held twice weekly at 48, Glenthorne Road.

During the year 103 cases received massage treatment, the total number of treatments being 1,071. There is a very long waiting list and it is probable that an additional

session will be necessary to deal with all the cases requiring attention.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Orders, 1918-1919.—Under these Orders the Council has continued to supply milk to necessitous cases, each case being investigated, especially as to the financial position, before a supply is granted.

13,689 lbs. of dried milk and 51,593 $\frac{3}{4}$ quarts of raw milk were distributed during the year.

The number of applications for free milk has averaged 92 per week during the year. The total expenditure during the year was approximately £2,227 19s. 0d.

The amount of dried milk distributed during the year increased by 2,940 lbs., raw milk increased by 29,730 $\frac{3}{4}$ quarts. There was an increased cost of approximately £1,062 12s. 5d. due to the Council's decision to revise the scale by allowing deductions for fares, insurance and furniture on hire up to 7s. 6d. per week, and the supply of milk at half price.

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.

Half-Price Milk.—During the year the Council continued the scheme for the supply of milk to mothers and children by authorising the sale of milk at half price to those coming within the scale approved by the Council.

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 distribution of dried milk continued to be made through the Infant Welfare Centres. The mothers attend with their babies and obtain their supplies on presenting an order issued from the Public Health Department. This encourages the mothers to attend the Centres where they can obtain advice both with regard to themselves and their children.

Cod Liver Oil.—The arrangement whereby mothers can obtain small quantities of cod liver oil for their children was continued throughout the year. This is provided free to those mothers who are receiving free milk under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. Those above the scale are supplied with small quantities at cost price.

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

Dinners.—Dinners have been supplied to expectant and nursing mothers and in exceptional cases to children since May, 1937, through the Invalid Kitchens of London and the Second Feathers Club from premises situate in Melina Road and Norland Gardens respectively.

These centres are provided by voluntary organisations where excellent well-balanced meals are served. Many voluntary workers assist at these centres and the value of their work is reflected in the great improvement in the health of those mothers and children who receive dinners under this scheme.

During the year 112 cases were referred to these centres by the Borough Council to whom 2,897 dinners were served at an approximate cost of £81 4s. 9d.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Nine ante-natal clinics are held at three Centres in the Borough, two in North Hammersmith and one in South Hammersmith. They are held at the following Centres:—

48, Glenthorne Road, W.6.

Mondays, 6 p.m.

Fridays, 10 a.m.

Tuesdays, 10 a.m.

Wednesdays, 10 a.m.

Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

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

Tuesdays, 6 p.m.

Fridays, 2 p.m.

Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

Latymer Road Mission, Blechynden Street, W.11.

Thursdays, 10 a.m.

The Borough Council's Assistant Medical Officers attend these clinics with the Clinic Assistant and Health Visitors.

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

The London County Council is the authority responsible for the domiciliary midwifery service under the Midwives Act.

Frequent conferences have been held between representatives of that body and the Borough Medical Officers of Health.

Midwives are now required to refer patients who have not booked a doctor to the Borough Ante-Natal Clinics for examination and report. It is hoped that this co-operation of the services will lead to a more efficient midwifery service and a reduction in maternal and infant mortality.

MATERNITY SERVICES.

Facilities for Confinement.

Hospital Facilities.

The excellent facilities existing at Hammersmith Hospital Post-Graduate Medical School for maternity cases are becoming better known, and as a result increasing numbers are taking advantage of it.

In 1919 only 6 per cent. of Hammersmith mothers were confined in Institutions. In 1938 this had increased to 67 per cent., and there is not the least doubt that having experienced the comfort of the Hospital the numbers seeking admission will increase. During 1938 there were 1,061 Hammersmith cases confined in Hammersmith Hospital.

All abnormal or complicated cases are at once transferred to Hammersmith Hospital for the necessary in- or out-patient treatment, and continue to attend the hospital, where the most modern treatment, equipment and consultative opinion of the medical, surgical, obstetric and special units is available, and readily given.

Queen Charlotte's Auxiliary Hospitals, Invermead, Goldhawk Road.

(a) This hospital provides 20 beds for normal cases. No beds are actually reserved for Borough Council cases, but during the year 30 mothers residing in Hammersmith were confined in Invermead.

(b) *Queen Charlotte's Hospital Auxiliary Hospital for Treatment and Investigation of Puerperal Sepsis, Ravenscourt Square.* This Hospital contains 30 beds.

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 7 mothers and their infants. Supported by voluntary subscriptions.

Jewish Hostel for Girls, Charcroft House, Roseford Gardens, W.12.—Accommodation, 18 beds and 13 cots. This hostel is conducted by a voluntary society towards which the London County Council contributes.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

This service was transferred to the London County Council in January, 1938.

Queen Charlotte's Hospital District Nurses, Longthorpe Lodge, Goldhawk Road, W.12.

These nurses book and attend cases during confinement and the puerperium in their homes in the district.

Number of cases attended in 1938 ... 161

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held in connection with these district cases.

Supply of Accouchement Outfits and Maternity Bags.

—*Accouchement Outfits* with all necessary equipment for necessitous cases of confinement are available for women resident in the Borough. These outfits may be obtained on application at the Public Health Department, Town Hall, Hammersmith, W.6, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., and on Saturdays before 12 noon, or in emergency at the Hammersmith District Nursing Association, 10, Mall Road, W.6, between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m., and at Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, Shepherd's Bush, at any time. Number of outfits used in 1938, 72.

The *Maternity Bags* were handed over to the Hammersmith District Nursing Association when the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme was terminated in December 1937.

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

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

No consultant was called in during the year.

Midwives.

The London County Council is the local Supervising Authority and I am informed by the Chief Medical Officer that 61 Midwives notified their intention to practice during the year in this area.

Service of Home Helps.—The service of Home Helps was continued during the year to help with the work of the home during the mother's confinement at home.

Women approved by the Medical Officer of Health attend for a specified number of hours each day, according to the needs in the home, and are paid at a rate fixed by the Borough Council. The families are assessed according to a scale of income fixed by the Council. This service in no way interferes with the duties and responsibilities of the midwife, the home help's duties being the care of the children, marketing, the cooking and serving of meals, cleaning and washing. The home help only attends for two weeks immediately following the confinement. Exceptional circumstances and urgent cases, on application, receive the special consideration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

During the year 91 applications were received for home helps. 78 home helps were supplied.

Maternal Mortality.—During the year there were two maternal deaths compared with four in the previous year and three in the year before; one from acute peritonitis and septicæmia, following ectopic gestation in the very early months of pregnancy; and one from toxæmia, consequent upon pregnancy. A special inquiry was made by the Medical Officer of Health in each case in accordance with the Ministry of Health's requirements. The maternal death rate for the Borough of Hammersmith was 1.03 and compares with 2.6 for the whole of London.

By arrangement with the staff at the Hammersmith Hospital all cases that need consultation are referred to that institution, where the mother is admitted for observation if necessary, or other appropriate measures are taken to provide for her welfare.

The number of patients booking beds at the hospital has become so great that it has been found impossible to supervise them all throughout the whole of their ante-natal

period at the hospital clinics. By arrangement, most of these are now referred to the Borough clinics, where they are seen and carefully looked after until the 36th week and subsequently until they are admitted to the hospital for confinement.

The midwifery scheme now operating in London has also increased the number of mothers attending for ante-natal care at the Borough clinics.

Owing to the above arrangements the attendances at the Borough ante-natal clinics have increased enormously and it has been found necessary to increase the number of sessions.

The co-operation between the Hammersmith Hospital and the Borough clinics is very close, as is also that between the latter and the County Council midwives.

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

Year.	Number of Deaths.		Number of live Births.	Maternal Death Rate.
	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Accidents of Pregnancy.		
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
1936	1	2	1,922	1.6
1937	1	3	1,913	2.1
1938	—	2	1,874	1.1*

* The Maternal Death rate calculated on the total (live and still) births is 1.0.

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 Removed to Hospital.
Puerperal Fever	11	9	11	—	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	16	21	16	1	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	8	14	8	—	8
Epidemic Diarrhoea* ..	19	28	—	1	—
Measles & German Measles (under 5)†	712	42	712	96	200
Whooping Cough (under 5)† ..	106	145	106	—	38
Poliomyelitis (under 5) ..	3	2	3	—	3

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

† *Notifiable diseases—in certain circumstances since October 1st.*

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

Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Re- moved from Dis- trict.	Still under Treat- ment.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.							
	At Home.	In Hospital.						
13.5.38	—	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
23.4.38	—	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
15.5.38	—	1	"	"	"	"	"	†Yes
22.8.38	—	1	"	"	"	"	"	No
15.7.38	—	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
19.8.38	—	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
19.11.38	—	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
10.8.38	—	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Totals ...	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1

† Died—7 mths. Cert. Gastro-Enteritis.

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.

DAY NURSERIES.

There are two day nurseries in the Borough. Both are conducted by Voluntary Associations, supported by voluntary contributions, to which the Council contributes.

The Latymer Road Day Nursery accommodates 65 children: 30 of nursery school age, between 2 and 5 years; 15 toddlers between 1 and 2 years; and 20 children under 1 year.

This nursery continues to fill an apparently pressing need. On an average 60 children per day are accommodated and improvement in their health is marked; no doubt due in a large measure to the fact that the excellent dinner, the milk, cod liver oil, fresh air, appropriate clothing and discipline have a wonderful effect upon their health and general well being. Initial and weekly medical examinations of each child by one of the Assistant Medical Officers of Health of the Borough are carried out.

The Princess Christian Day Nursery, Goldhawk Road, provides accommodation for 45 in winter and 50 in summer.

This is also visited and supervised by the Medical Officer of the Public Health Department.

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT OF INVALID CHILDREN.

The service given by the Invalid Children's Aid Association in former years was continued. The Borough Council continued their grant in aid of £25 to the Association.

The Assistant Medical Officers refer necessitous cases direct from the Infant Welfare Clinics to the Association's Hammersmith Secretary, who is most helpful in finding suitable homes for the children at the seaside or in the country, and undertakes all arrangements for transport.

During the year, 39 children were sent to convalescent homes for periods varying from two weeks to six months,

compared with thirty-one in 1937. On return the children are medically examined and a report sent upon their condition to the Association. It is found the children invariably derive much benefit from the treatment.

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT FOR NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Nineteen mothers, seventeen babies and seven toddlers were sent to the Zachary Merton Convalescent Home at Rustington, Sussex. The mothers greatly benefited by their rest and letters of thanks were received from grateful patients.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

At the end of the year there were 66 foster-children in the care of 64 foster-mothers.

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

During the year 60 foster-mothers were removed from the register for various reasons and 40 new foster-mothers were registered.

Five applications for registration were not approved.

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

FOSTER MOTHERS.

No. of Foster-Mothers on Register December 31st, 1938	..	64
„ „ „ Recommended for Registration	..	40
No. of Foster-Mothers removed from Register	..	60
(1) Removed from Borough	..	8
(2) Adopted Children	..	2
(3) Unsuitable	..	1
(4) 9 years of age	..	5
(5) Temporarily approved	..	1
(6) No further Foster-Children required	..	42
(7) Illness of Foster-Mothers	..	—
(8) Lack of accommodation	..	—
(9) Mother living at address	..	1
„ Applications for Registration received but not Recommended	..	5

FOSTER-CHILDREN.

No. of Foster-Children on Register December 31st, 1938	..	64
" " " received by Foster-Mothers	..	80
" " " moved from Foster-Mothers	..	84
(1) To Foster-Mothers	..	13
(2) To Parents or Guardians	..	38
(3) To Institutions	..	12
(4) Adopted	..	2
(5) Children removed from Borough with Foster-Mother	..	14
(6) Foster-Children who have reached the age of 9 years during the Year	..	5

VISITS.

No. of visits to new Foster-Mothers	..	40
" " Registered Foster-Mothers	..	493
Verification Visits	..	4
Special Visits	..	3
Outs	..	196
Total Visits	..	736

There is a definite shortage of foster-mothers in the Borough and it is often difficult to place children. The standard of the home and all that pertains thereto is rightly kept very high, and although there is no marked shortage of applicants yet few of them are suitable for "registration."

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.

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 five cases, one of 5s. and one of 2s. 6d.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—During the year 44,604 inspections were made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

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

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1938.

CAUSE OF INSPECTION.	DISTRICTS.														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Lady Sanitary Inspector	Food and Drugs Inspector	Sanitary Inspector Bayes	Sanitary Inspector Herrick	Sanitary Inspector Mason	Temporary H.V.	Total
Infectious Disease	75	107	28	59	69	85	139	107	1,985	6	...	49	37	844	3,590
Complaints ...	540	385	233	447	336	716	552	373	381	1	5	269	211	...	4,449
House to House ...	1	15	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	234	559	312	...	1,125
Housing Acts ...	279	349	85	598	471	384	179	348	18	...	119	395	478	...	3,703
House to House Consolidated Regulations ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Shops Act, 1934 ...	...	30	2	42	13	7	13	28	...	...	...	2	6	...	143
Food (other than Restaurants and Eating Houses)	8	137	38	63	54	359	106	223	...	1,233	...	34	166	...	2,421
Restaurants and Eating Houses ...	2	25	3	74	...	7	10	34	...	102	...	20	11	...	288
Markets ...	...	2	149	38	35	258	34	114	...	429	12	34	160	...	1,265
Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	2	41	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	57
Poultry Slaughterhouses ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses ...	2	6	...	29	...	13	32	19	...	55	...	9	9	...	174
Milk Vendors ...	11	22	1	46	7	24	25	66	...	304	6	24	20	...	556
Ice Cream Vendors	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	...	...	...	138
Factories (Mechanical) ...	3	43	2	76	92	84	2	92	52	...	...	16	10	...	472
Factories (Non-mechanical) ...	11	10	8	37	5	20	13	1	129	...	...	6	11	...	251
Outworkers ...	5	2	8	...	...	16	18	2	94	...	...	...	...	...	145
Public Urinals ...	5	93	4	213	56	61	107	38	11	...	...	53	96	...	737
Smoke Observations	...	10	...	13	26	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	67
Drainage ...	281	603	212	846	675	545	538	470	...	...	...	439	738	...	5,347
Miscellaneous ...	152	277	272	187	412	197	150	327	35	491	205	119	110	...	2,934
Re-visits ...	994	1,109	731	1,017	1,227	2,074	1,463	1,842	331	...	1,890	1,808	1,327	...	15,813
Child Life Protection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685	...	...	...	...	51	736
Common Lodging Houses ...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	17
Pharmacy and Poisons Act ...	...	19	...	22	3	15	13	9	...	2	...	9	15	...	107
Cancer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	58
Women's Hostels...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
TOTALS ...	2,369	3,249	1,786	3,851	3,483	4,881	3,399	4,093	3,784	2,761	2,471	3,846	3,736	895	44,604

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

	Notices Served.	Notices complied with.
Infectious Diseases	180	160
Complaints	2,109	2,080
House to House	412	117
House to House Consolidated Regulations	—	—
Food (other than Restaurants) ..	17	17
Restaurants, &c.	5	8
Bakehouses	5	5
Milk Vendors	7	6
Factories (Mechanical)	57	38
Factories (Non-Mechanical) ..	36	39
Outworkers	3	4
Public Urinals	4	1
Smoke Observations	17	—
Drainage	35	34
Miscellaneous	91	62
Re-visits	496	491
Common Lodging Houses	—	1
Housing Acts	444	203
Child Life Protection	1	1
Shops Act, 1934	16	35
Women's Hostels	—	1
Poultry, Slaughterhouse	1	—
Total ..	3,396	3,303

During the year 1,349 Statutory Notices were served and 1,156 complied with.

The following table shows the result of proceedings taken:—

SUMMONSES—YEAR 1938.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Sum- monses.	Result of Proceedings.
117, Uxbridge Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Withdrawn. Work done

SUMMONSES—continued.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
52, Wormholt Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice.	1	Order made 14 days
29, Lefroy Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
138, The Grove	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
111, Goldhawk Road	ditto	2	1. Order made 14 days 2. Fined £5
33, Iffley Road	ditto	2	1. Fined £5 2. Fined £5
14, Camden Gardens	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
18, Rayleigh Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
152, Askew Road	ditto	1	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> . 10s. 6d. costs
44, Gayford Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
46, Gayford Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
35, Richmond Gardens	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
86, Frithville Gardens	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
63, Waldo Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
49, Porten Road	ditto	1	Order made 14 days
74, Rayleigh Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
53, Carthew Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
33, Iffley Road	ditto	4	1. Fined £5 2. Fined £5 3. Fined £1 4. Fined 10s.
3, Benbow Road	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs 2. Withdrawn. Work done
49, Benbow Road	ditto	4	1. Withdrawn. 5s. 3d. costs 2. Withdrawn. 5s. 3d. costs. 3. Order made 7 days. 5s. 3d. costs 4. Withdrawn. 5s. 3d. costs
52, Wormholt Road	ditto	2	1. Fined 10s. and 10s. costs 2. Order made 14 days
80, Masbro Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done

SUMMONSES—*continued.*

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
40, Granville Gardens	Failure to comply with Statutory Notice.	1	Order made 28 days
149, Coningham Road	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn. Work done 2. Withdrawn. Work done
88, Rayleigh Road	ditto	1	Order made 28 days
45, Masbro Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
66, Rayleigh Road	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
139, Askew Road	ditto	1	Order made 28 days
49, Porten Road	ditto	1	Fined £5. £2 2s. costs
50, Hammersmith Grove	ditto	5	1. Fined 10s. 2. Order made 28 days 3. Fined 10s. 4. Fined 10s. 5. Fined 10s.
58, Sinclair Road	Unlawfully collecting house refuse	1	Fined 2s. 6d.
3, Letchford Gardens	Claim for cost of drainage work	1	Order made for payment of £40 8s. 7d.
197, Hammersmith Grove	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	4	1. Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs 2. Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs 3. Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs 4. Withdrawn. 10s. 6d. costs
117/119, Hammersmith Grove	Unnecessary bends in vent pipe	1	Fined £1
ditto	Vent pipe of insufficient height	1	Fined £1
ditto	Failing to deposit plans	1	Fined £1
ditto	Improper construction of drain	1	Fined
5, Masbro Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	2	1. Order made 14 days 2. Withdrawn. Work done
8, 10 & 14, Galena Road	Non-deposit of drainage plans	1	Plans deposited—withdrawn
Goldhawk Road	Removal of offensive matter without suitable covers	1	Fined 10s.
ditto	Removal of offensive matter during prohibited hours	1	Fined 10s.

SUMMONSES—*continued.*

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
Stokesley Street	Unlawfully distributing toys in exchange for jam jars	1	Dismissed
139, Askew Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	1	Fined 10s.
12, Luxemburg Gardens	Failing to give notice	1	Fined 10s.
ditto	Gully inadequately ventilated	1	Fined 10s.
64, Frithville Gardens	Nuisance from Cats	1	Withdrawn. Nuisance abated
18, Rayleigh Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	2	Withdrawn. Work done
20, Rayleigh Road	Claim for cost of repairs	1	Withdrawn. Case settled for £50
18, Rayleigh Road	Failing to comply with Statutory Notice	3	1. Adjourned 2. Withdrawn. Work done 3. Adjourned
50, Hammersmith Grove	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
387, Goldhawk Road	ditto	1	Order made 21 days
395, Goldhawk Road	ditto	1	Order made 21 days
9, Batoum Gardens	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
13, Batoum Gardens	ditto	1	Withdrawn. Work done
73, Black Lion Lane	ditto	2	1. Withdrawn. Work done 2. Withdrawn. Work done

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
30, Cathnor Road	Non-compliance with Closing Order (Basement)	1	Fined £5 and £2 2s. costs

HAMMERSMITH BOROUGH COUNCIL BYE-LAWS—DOGS.

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
Mr. H. S., Chiswick	Contravention of Bye-law re nuisance by dogs in King Street	1	Fined 10s.
Mr. R. J. A. S., Shepherds Bush	ditto Stamford Brook Road	1	Fined 10s.
Mr. J. M., Hammersmith	ditto Hammersmith Rd.	1	Fined 10s.
Mrs. K. M., Hammersmith	ditto King Street	1	Fined 10s.
Mrs. D. W., Acton	ditto Askew Road	1	Fined 5s.
Mr. H. H. C., Hammersmith	ditto Goldhawk Road	1	Fined 2s. 6d.
Miss E. B., Hammersmith	ditto King Street	1	Fined 10s.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
Mrs. M. M., Ladbroke Road, Notting Hill	Failing to register infant with Local Authority	1	Dismissed under P.O.A.
Mrs. E., Porten Road	Unlawfully taking child for reward without giving notice	1	Fined 2s. 6d.
ditto	Unlawfully keep- ing child for reward after Magistrates' Order	1	Fined 2s. 6d.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
R.D.M. Supply, Ltd., Lancaster Road Kensington	Causing milk bottles filled with milk to be delivered to Wormholt Park School, Bryony Road, when not in a state of thorough clean- liness	1	Dismissed under P.O.A. £2 2s. costs

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT AND ORDERS.

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Summonses.	Result of Proceedings.
Mrs. H. P., Bradmore Lane	Exposing apples without show tickets — Bradmore Lane	1	Dismissed under P.O.A.
ditto	Exposing raw tomatoes without show tickets — Bradmore Lane	1	Dismissed under P.O.A.
Mr. H. G., Elric Street	Exposing apples without show tickets — Bradmore Market	1	Dismissed under P.O.A.
ditto	Exposing raw tomatoes without show tickets — Bradmore Market	1	Dismissed under P.O.A.
Mr. A. G. B., Porten Road	Exposing apples without show tickets — Bradmore Market	1	Dismissed under P.O.A.
ditto	Exposing raw tomatoes without show tickets — Bradmore Market	1	Dismissed under P.O.A.
Mr. C. J. F., Hanover Cottages	Exposing apples without show tickets — Bradmore Market	1	Dismissed under P.O.A.
ditto	Exposing raw tomatoes without show tickets — Bradmore Market	1	Dismissed under P.O.A.
Mr. A. C., Margravine Road	Exposing raw tomatoes without show tickets — Leamore Street	1	Fined 5s.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT—UNSOUND FOOD.

Name and Address.	Nature of Offence	No. of Summonses.	Result of Proceedings.
Mr. F. H. J. P., Becker Street, Notting Hill	Sale of pears unfit for the food of man — Norland Market	1	Dismissed under P.O.A. 5s. costs
D. (1926), Ltd., Grays Inn Road, W.C.	Sale of meat pies unfit for the food of man— 70, Goldhawk Road	1	Fined £25
Messrs. N., Ltd., Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.	Sale of meat pies unfit for the food of man— 13, Queen Street	1	Fined £10 and £2 2s. costs

Removal of Diseased or Infirm Persons to Hospitals or Institutions.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936, Sec. 224.

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

They were removed to Institutions of the London County Council.

Factories.—During the year 93 notices were served in reference to insanitary conditions and defects found to exist during the inspection of the factories in the Borough, and during the same period 77 notices were complied with.

During the previous year there were 35 notices served and 22 complied with.

The following is a list of the Factories upon the Register :—

Restaurants, Hotels, &c.	189
Bakehouses (33 not in use as Bakeries)...	70
Bootmakers	16
Motor and Cycle Makers	2
Dressmakers and Milliners...	27
Laundries	40
Outworkers	74
Letterpress Printers and Bookbinders ...	15
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers ...	87
Smiths, Wheelwrights and Coachbuilders ...	14
Tailors	13
Builders, Carpenters and Joiners ...	21
Miscellaneous	193
Total ...	761

The whole of these premises have been periodically inspected during the year.

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 and the Factories Act, 1937, dealing with Factories (Mechanical and Non-Mechanical).

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (with Mechanical Power)	472	57	—
Factories (without Mechanical Power)	251	36	—
Other Premises	—	—	—
Total	723	93	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	30	26	—	—
Unreasonable Temperatures	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary	8	6	—	—
Conveniences	30	28	—	—
insufficient	3	1	—	—
unsuitable or defective				
not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse	6	3	—	—
Other Offences (excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in Part 3 of this report)				
Total	78	65	—	—

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises.			Outwork in Infected Premises.		
	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions	Instances	Orders made	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel—						
(1) making, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toymaking	1	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	1	—	—	—	—

4.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory Act 1937 (Sec. 2)	5
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act, 1937	15
Other	3
Underground bakehouses (S. 54)—	
Certificates granted during year	—
In use at the end of the year	20

House to House.—As a result of the house to house visitation 1,125 inspections were made, 412 notices served, and 117 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. Seventeen 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:—

Glen Laundry, Landor Road.
17, Galena Road.
Carpet Beating Co., rear of Glenthorne Road.
Fullers, Ltd., Great Church Lane.
Balmoral Laundry.
Kensington Palace Laundry.
Royal Chiswick Laundry.
Alexandra Laundry.
Purewite Laundry, Gayford Road.
136, Railway Approach, Uxbridge 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 many 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 throughout the Borough.

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor reported that "it is considered that approximately 60 per cent. of the bait was 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.—No 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 Chambers, Hammersmith.

The application was approved and a licence issued dated the 1st July, 1938.

The maximum number of lodgers who may be received at any one time into this house is 209.

VANS.

There are three caravans in the yard at the side of 261, Latimer Road, used for living and sleeping purposes by five adults and three 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 caravan in which two adults sleep. No nuisance has been observed during inspections.

In the National Car Park opposite the White City Stadium there are five caravans occupied by nine adults and two children. Other vans park here from time to time. 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 homes are inspected with a view to any insanitary conditions being remedied.

HOUSING SURVEY.

In accordance with your instructions a survey of the Borough was carried out during the period commencing the 18th January and ending in July, 1937.

A temporary staff of ten enumerators for house visiting and four clerks were engaged. The enumerators were under the supervision of two permanent Sanitary Inspectors, whose normal duties were undertaken by two temporary Sanitary Inspectors, and the clerical staff and keeping of records, etc., were under the supervision of a permanent member of my clerical staff.

I append hereunder the figures at the end of the survey :—

Number of houses surveyed	...	...	18,236
Number of dwellings in houses surveyed...			35,927
Number of houses not surveyed	...	...	3,364

*(Premises used solely for business purposes
not included in figures.)*

Number of dwellings overcrowded :—

Ward No. 1 ...	165	Ward No. 4 ...	138
Ward No. 2 ...	394	Ward No. 5 ...	201
Ward No. 3 ...	197	Ward No. 6 ...	348
		Ward No. 7 ...	118

Total South ...	756	Total North ...	805
-----------------	-----	-----------------	-----

Total for whole Borough ... 1,561

Number of overcrowded cases abated ... 100

Number of houses containing underground rooms :—

Ward No. 1 ...	652	Ward No. 4 ...	622
Ward No. 2 ...	1,775	Ward No. 5 ...	905
Ward No. 3 ...	1,240	Ward No. 6 ...	353
		Ward No. 7 ...	317

Total South ...	3,667	Total North ...	2,197
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Total for whole Borough ... 5,864

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

No samples were taken during the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

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

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	12,020
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	28,038
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	3
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	24
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	4,435

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

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

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

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 474

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

(a) By owners Nil

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 3,086

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

(a) By owners 2,894

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(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 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made 15

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

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV. Overcrowding :—

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | 1,420 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | 1,420 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | 5,696 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... | 34 |
| (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... | 287 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 1,453 |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... | 31 |
| (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report | |

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.

Fitness of Houses :—

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

(b) The water supply is through the Metropolitan Water Board. Very few houses have not an adequate internal water supply.

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.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Number of Council houses found to be infested ...	3
Number of other houses found to be infested ...	185
Number of Council houses disinfested ...	3
Number of other houses disinfested...	108

In all cases a notice is served, calling attention to the infestation.

Methods Employed.

Removal of all woodwork, use of blow lamp, spray with insecticide.

The furniture of tenants removing to Council houses is disinfested by hydrocyanic acid gas and the bedding disinfested in the Council's disinfecter.

This Council has a contract with a firm for the disinfection with hydrocyanic acid gas.

Newly-Erected Houses.—On the 27th April the new block of flats erected by the Council and known as Emlyn Gardens was officially opened by His Worshipful the Mayor of Hammersmith (Alderman W. H. Church, J.P., L.C.C.).

The land selected for this purpose was let as allotment gardens and the site consists of a total of 14 blocks comprising 269 flats containing the following :—

- 64 two-room flats ;
- 144 three-room flats ;
- 39 four-room flats ;
- 22 five-room flats.

Each block is five storeys in height with the exception of the blocks fronting Emlyn Road, which are restricted to four.

Spacious and airy courtyards, with grass lawns and trees are provided, and also forecourts and grass spaces suitably planted.

Four hundred and five Certificates were granted during the year under Section 95 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, with regard to newly-erected houses and flats having a proper and sufficient water supply.

Since the War, 4,841 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 95 (Sub-sec. 2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>L.C.C. Estate.</i>		<i>H.B.C. Estate.</i>		<i>Private Enterprise.</i>	
1920	...	188	...	18	...	Nil
1921	...	169	...	166	...	Nil
1922	...	384	...	354	...	Nil
1923	...	Nil	...	5	...	22
1924	...	Nil	...	42	...	40
1925	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	50
1926	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	202
1927	...	284	...	Nil	...	239
1928	...	500	...	Nil	...	187
1929	...	1	...	60	...	297

<i>Year.</i>	<i>L.C.C. Estate.</i>		<i>H.B.C. Estate.</i>		<i>Private Enterprise.</i>
1930	...	Nil	...	56	... 90
1931	...	Nil	...	21	... 36
1932	...	Nil	...	39	... 1
1933	...	Nil	...	32	... 20
1934	...	112	...	Nil	... 163
1935	...	Nil	...	Nil	... 189
1936	...	Nil	...	Nil	... 301
1937	...	Nil	...	Nil	... 168
1938	...	Nil	...	269	... 136
<hr/>					
Totals	...	1,638	...	1,062	... 2,141
<hr/>					

The premises have provided accommodation for approximately 24,205 persons, but despite this fact overcrowding is still in evidence.

HOUSING ACT, 1936—SLUM CLEARANCE.

Crisp Road Area.—In July, 1938, I submitted an official representation with respect to the area known as the Crisp Road Area.

The area consists of two shops with living accommodation attached, and five brick-built two-storey houses, and is 0.173 of an acre, including roads.

The buildings were old and worn out; the brickwork in part was defective; there was rising dampness in each house and dampness from defective roofs; the lighting and ventilation was in part bad; the brickwork generally decayed, and a large number of other insanitary conditions existed.

The number of persons occupying the site on 4th April was 28.

The Council declared the area to be a Clearance Area, and as freeholders, re-housed the tenants, and the premises are now boarded up.

Dalling Road (No. 1) Area.—In April, 1938, I made an official representation with regard to the area known as the Dalling Road (No. 1) Area, comprising the premises Nos. 52 to 60 even, inclusive.

The premises consist of a row of small shops with living quarters at the rear and on two floors above. They are old, worn out, badly lighted and ventilated, badly arranged, rising dampness is generally present, and various other insanitary conditions exist.

The number of persons occupying the site on the 4th April was 12.

The Council declared it to be a Clearance Area, and an official enquiry is to be held in 1939.

Dalling Road (No. 2) Area.—In September, 1938, I made an official representation with regard to the area known as the Dalling Road (No. 2) Area, comprising the premises Nos. 202 to 208 even, inclusive.

The property involved comprises an area of 0.156 of an acre. The houses are two-storey dwellings and are old and worn out; the brickwork is defective; there is rising dampness in each house; lighting and ventilation is in part bad, and a large number of other insanitary conditions exist.

The Council decided that the area should be declared a Clearance Area, and that it was necessary to acquire certain additional properties for the satisfactory development or user of the cleared area. The additional property (Nos. 1 and 3, Cardross Street) comprises two two-storey dwellings, covering 0.11 of an acre. The total area dealt with is 0.21 of an acre.

The number of persons of the working classes in occupation of the buildings according to a recent count was 19. 6 of whom are in occupation of the houses on the additional lands.

No enquiry was held.

King Street Area.—In November, 1938, I submitted an official representation with respect to the area known as the King Street Area, comprising Nos. 275 to 281 odd inclusive.

The premises are old and worn out; the brickwork defective and bulged; the woodwork decayed; some of the roofs leaking; rising dampness and many other insanitary conditions exist.

The number of persons occupying the site on the 2nd November was 30.

A resolution was passed by the Council declaring this area to be a Clearance Area in September.

Latimer Road (No. 1) Area.—In February, 1938, I made an official representation with regard to Nos. 133 and 135, Latimer Road, known as No. 1 Area, but this was withdrawn by the Public Health Committee, the owners having carried out extensive improvement works.

The number of persons occupying this property on the 7th February was 12.

Latimer Road (No. 2) Area.—In February, 1938, I made an official representation with regard to Nos. 163 and 165, Latimer Road, known as No. 2 Area.

In both premises the roofs were leaking; there was rising dampness; the space beneath the floors was insufficiently ventilated and the forecourt paving undrained. In one instance there was a settlement in the main wall and many other insanitary conditions existed.

The number of persons occupying the site on the 7th February was 8.

The Council declared this to be a Clearance Area, and in February, 1939, the Ministry of Health issued an Order confirming the Order made by the Council entitled "Hammersmith (Latimer Road, No. 2) Housing Confirmation Order 1939." The premises are demolished.

Latimer Road (No. 3) Area.—In April, 1938, I made an official representation that the houses in the Latimer Road (No. 3) Area, known as 52 to 72 even, Latimer Road, and Nos. 69 to 79, St. Ann's Road, should be dealt with as a Clearance Area.

The Council in July declared that the area should be a Clearance Area, and decided to purchase the land and the additional lands required for the purpose of securing a cleared area of convenient shape and dimensions for the satisfactory development or user of the cleared area, and accordingly made a compulsory purchase order.

The number of persons occupying the site on the 4th April was 16.

An enquiry is to be held in 1939.

Shortlands (No. 2) Area.—In September, 1938, I made an official representation with respect to Nos. 35 and 37, Shortlands (known as No. 2 Area), which consists of two brick-built two-storey houses 0.038 acre in extent.

The buildings were old and worn out; there is rising dampness in each house; the brickwork is defective; the lighting and ventilation generally bad and a large number of other insanitary conditions exist.

The number of persons in occupation of the site was 4. The Council declared the area to be a Clearance Area. No enquiry was held.

Shortlands (No. 3) Area.—In September, 1938, I submitted an official representation with respect to Nos. 38 and 40, Shortlands (known as No. 3 Area).

The area consists of two brick-built two-storey houses, 0.018 acre in extent. The buildings are old and badly arranged; there is rising dampness and considerable dampness in the upper rooms; the lighting and ventilation is bad, and a large number of other insanitary conditions exist.

The number of persons occupying the site on the 14th September was 9.

The Council declared the area to be a Clearance Area. An enquiry is to be held.

Naylor's Cottages Area.—In September, 1938, I submitted an official representation with regard to Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Naylor's Cottages, known as the Naylor's Cottages Area.

The roofs in part were defective; some of the walls bulged; there was lack of proper lighting and ventilation; the woodwork was decayed and many other insanitary conditions existed.

The number of persons occupying the site on the 14th September was 7.

A resolution was passed by the Council declaring the area as a Clearance Area in September.

The Evesham Street Area.—In September, 1937, I submitted an official representation with respect to the area known as the "Evesham Street Area."

This area comprises ten brick-built, two-storey dwellings, seven being in Evesham Street and three in Latimer Road.

Some of the buildings are old and worn out; the brickwork in part is bulged and defective; there is rising dampness in every house; the premises are badly ventilated and lighted and many other insanitary conditions exist.

The premises provide accommodation for 47 persons.

In April, 1938, the Ministry of Health issued an Order confirming the Clearance Order made by the Council entitled the "Hammersmith (Evesham Street) Housing Confirmation Order 1938."

The following table gives particulars of the Clearance Areas dealt with during the past four years:—

Name of Area	Date of Declaration	Action taken by Council	No. of Premises on Site	No. of Persons Originally Living on Site	Position at end of 1938
1. Becklow Place	June, 1935	Compulsory Purchase Order	34	179	Premises demolished and building of Flats in progress.
2. Argyle Place	October, 1935	Clearance Order	8	30	Cottages demolished & house empty.
3. Terrace Court	March, 1936	Clearance Order	4	14	Premises demolished.
4. Bannisters Cottages	June, 1936	Clearance Order	23	75	Three still standing and one occupied.
5. Coleman's Buildings	March, 1936	Clearance Order	6	27	All empty but not yet demolished.
6. Hanover Cottages	October, 1935	Clearance Order	30	164	Premises demolished.
7. Mulberry Place	March, 1936	Clearance Order	2	11	Premises not yet demolished.
8. Britannia Court	March, 1936	Clearance Order	11	42	Premises demolished.
9. Rose and Crown Lane	November, 1936	Clearance Order	21	63	Six demolished and rest are empty,
10. Wescombe Cottages	November, 1936	Clearance Order	33	9	Site cleared.
11. Montagu Street	November, 1936	Clearance Order	7	26	Premises empty.
12. Edwin Cottages	November, 1936	Clearance Order	2	9	Premises demolished.
13. Berghem Mews	May, 1936	Clearance Order	19	78	Nos. 1-9 demolished.
14. Evesham Street	September, 1937	Clearance Order	10	47	Order confirmed.
15. Crisp Road	July, 1938	Clearance Order	7	28	Premises boarded up. Tenants rehoused.
16. Dalling Road (No. 1)	April, 1938	Clearance Order	5	12	Enquiry to be held in 1939.
17. Dalling Road (No. 2)	September, 1938	Clearance Order	4	13*	* Two further houses acquired for satisfactory development of the area and a further 6 persons were concerned.
18. King Street	November, 1938	Clearance Order	4	30	—
19. Latimer Road (No. 1)	February, 1938	Withdrawn (Extensive works carried out by Owners)	—	—	—
20. Latimer Road (No. 2)	February, 1938	Clearance Order	2	8	Order confirmed. Premises demolished.
21. Latimer Road (No. 3)	April, 1938	Clearance Order	17	16	Enquiry to be held in 1939.
22. Shortlands (No. 2)	September, 1938	Clearance Order	2	4	Not demolished, No enquiry to be held.
23. Shortlands (No. 3)	September, 1938	Clearance Order	2	9	Enquiry to be held.
24. Naylor's Cottages	September, 1938	Clearance Order	4	7	Premises not yet demolished.

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.

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.—One shop was registered under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish, or other food intended for sale.

The total number of food premises on register is 101.

Milk Supply.—During the year 260 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, 1936.

The following is a list of the licences issued during the year under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 :—

Description	Number
(1) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—	
(a) Bottling Establishments	2
(b) Shops	12
(c) Supplementary Licences	6
(2) Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"—	
(a) Pasteurising Establishments	6
(b) Shops	23
(c) Supplementary Licences	9

Certification of Certain Food Products for Export to the Dominions.

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

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

Most of the shops are now provided with glass fronts.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

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

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

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

Lambs	...	...	...	...	33
Sheep	...	...	...	...	8
Beasts	...	...	...	...	6
Pigs	...	...	...	...	35
					82
Total					82

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

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

Description	Disease.	Approximate Weight.
1 Bullock's lungs ..	Tuberculosis ..	14 lbs.
1½ Bullock's livers ..	Distoma Hepaticum ..	30 „
2 Pigs' lungs ..	Pneumonia ..	4 „
1 Pig's liver ..	Milk Spots ..	2 „
1 Pig's messentery ..	Tuberculosis ..	1 lb.
2 Sheeps' lungs ..	Strongulus Rufescens ..	3 lbs.
1½ Ox livers ..	Distoma Hepaticum ..	23 „
1 Pig's liver ..	Cirrhosis ..	3 „
1 Pig's messentery ..	Tuberculosis ..	2 „
1 set of Beast's lungs ..	Tuberculosis ..	14 „
1 set of Pig's lungs ..	Congestion ..	2½ „

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ..	6	—	—	41	35
Number inspected	6	—	—	41	35
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	2	—	—	1	4
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than tuberculosis	33½%	—	—	2.4%	11.4%
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	2	—	—	—	2
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with tuberculosis	33½%	—	—	—	5.7%

Slaughterhouses.—There are three slaughterhouses in the Borough.

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

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

Premises.	Name of Licensee.
40, Goldhawk Road	Andrew George Hedges
65, King Street	Richard Norman Hammett
341, King Street	Stanley Brooks Midwinter

Offensive Trades—Slaughterers of Poultry.—There is one authorised slaughterer of poultry in the Borough :—

Premises.	Name of Occupier.
109, Shepherd's Bush Road ..	Solomon Shockett

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

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

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PREMISES.					Number of inspections 1938	Number of notices 1938	Number of prosecutions 1938
	On register in 1920.	On register at end of 1937	Added in 1938	Re-moved in 1938	On register at end of 1938			
Milk premises	128	178	5	15	168	556	7	—
Slaughter-houses.	7	3	—	—	3	57	—	—
Poultry Slaughter-houses.	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—
Ice Cream premises	162	169	19	4	184	138	—	—

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 102 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 37 bakehouses in use in the Borough have been regularly inspected during the year. Five notices were served relating to various defects.

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

Address.	Name.
No. 1 DISTRICT.	
† Cadby Hall, Hammersmith Road...	J. Lyons & Co.
* 1 Masbro Road	W. A. Maclen
†* 67 Ditto	G. Dunsby
†* 98 Blythe Road	Miss Schofield
† Ceylon Yard	Olivers (London) Ltd.
No. 2 DISTRICT.	
* 82 Great Church Lane	E. Galer
† Great Church Lane	Fullers, Ltd
†* 134 Shepherd's Bush Road	Olivers (London) Ltd.
†* 84 Ditto	F. R. Ries
* 75 Blythe Road	Olivers (London) Ltd.
* 31 Goldhawk Road	Olivers (London) Ltd.
† 213 Hammersmith Road	F. Hayes
No. 3 DISTRICT.	
†* 33 Glenthorne Road	Plumridge Bros.
†* 51 Aldensley Road	H. A. Roberts, Ltd.
†* 85 Hammersmith Grove	F. Becker
24 Bradmore Park Road	T. Miller
† 28 King Street (rear of)	L. E. Jolly
† Blacks Road	Palmers Stores Ltd.

* Underground.

† Factory.

Address.	Name.
No. 4 DISTRICT.	
93 Black Lion Lane	G. Banham
† 1 Eyot Gardens	J. R. Chibnall, Ltd.
† 258 King Street	Miller & Son
† 316 Ditto	Acton Bakeries
344 Ditto	Miss E. Reader
387 Ditto	Mrs. A. Meek

No. 5 DISTRICT.	
† 74 Askew Road	J. Auer
† 104 Ditto	D. Miller

No. 6 DISTRICT.	
†* 74 Goldhawk Road	H. Crisp
†* 125 Uxbridge Road	A. B. Hemmings Ltd.
* 55 Melina Road	E. J. West
†* 75 Uxbridge Road	F. R. Clifford

No. 7 DISTRICT.	
†* 216 Uxbridge Road	L. W. Jenkins
† 410 Ditto	A. Hauser

No. 8 DISTRICT.	
†* 831 Harrow Road	H. T. Rogers
†* 39 St. Ann's Road	E. Tomlin
†* 16 North Pole Road	G. Glanville
†* 32 Norland Road	N. Stone
† Sunya House, Scrubs Lane	Bee Bee Biscuits Ltd.

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

* 7 Shepherd's Bush Road	†*128 Askew Road
* 13 Shepherd's Bush Green	†*167 Ditto
* 87 Masbro Road	†*242 Goldhawk Road
* 6 Beaconsfield Terrace	70 Glenthorne Road
* 47 Milson Road	16 Black Lion Lane
† 65 Bridge Road	*192 Dalling Road
2 Crisp Road	†348 King Street
* 94 Shepherd's Bush Road	16 Upper Mall
88 Queen Caroline Street	121 Askew Road
* 77 Brackenbury Road	41 Gayford Road
† 1 Hammersmith Grove	†*126 Uxbridge Road
* 17 Kilmarsh Road	†*132 Uxbridge Road
*† 11 Lamington Street	* 2 Hunt Street
*† 60 Richmond Road	104 Latimer Road
7 St. Peters Road	† Ceylon Road
†*102 Dalling Road	†*106 Goldhawk Road
	†166 Goldhawk Road

* Underground

† Factory

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

Ice Cream Vendors.—Section 187 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 Act and premises used as a hotel, restaurant or club are exempt.

Proceedings must be taken under the above Act for breach of special regulations.

ICE CREAM VENDORS.

Registered under Public Health (London) Act,						
1936	...	...	...	...	...	184
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	16
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	4
						<hr/> 204 <hr/>

UNSOOUND FOOD.

During the year on two occasions seizures of meat pies were made and on one occasion a quantity of peas was seized and in each case they were taken before magistrates who ordered their destruction as being unwholesome and unfit for the food of man.

The voluntary surrender of the following unsound food was accepted during the year :—

Commodity	Condition	Result.
19 Boxes of Pears (8 cwts.)	Unsound and Unfit for food	Surrendered
5 Barrels Apples (7 cwts.)	ditto	ditto
1 Box Roe (Cods)	ditto	ditto
6 Chickens	ditto	ditto
3-½ bushel baskets Cherries	ditto	ditto
1 jar English Pickles (16 lbs.) ..	ditto	ditto
50 bags Walnuts (6 cwt. 16 lbs.) ..	ditto	ditto
2 bags Chestnuts	ditto	ditto

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

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

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

Forty-three per cent. of the articles analysed were milk samples.

The bacteriological examination of food is carried out by the Pathologists 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.

REPORT ON SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 602 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations and the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations.

Of this number forty-one or 6.8 per cent. were reported "adulterated."

The number and nature of the various articles analysed are set out in detail below:—

TABLE.

Article.	No. of samples analysed.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.		
		Genuine.	Inferior.	Adulterated.
Almonds (ground) ...	2	2	—	—
Ammoniated tincture of quinine ...	3	2	—	1
Aspirin tablets ...	4	4	—	—
Bloater cream ...	1	1	—	—
Butter ...	28	28	—	—
Camphorated oil ...	3	3	—	—
Cheese ...	5	4	—	1
Chicken and ham cutlets ...	1	1	—	—
" " " roll ...	2	2	—	—
" roll ...	1	1	—	—
Chocolate cakes ...	10	2	—	8
Citrate of magnesia ...	3	3	—	—
Cocoa ...	8	8	—	—
Coffee ...	6	6	—	—
" and chicory ...	1	1	—	—
" " " extract... ..	1	1	—	—
" (liquid) ...	1	1	—	—
Cream ...	12	12	—	—
Dripping ...	2	2	—	—
Eucalyptus oil ...	2	2	—	—
Fish paste ...	4	4	—	—
" (tinned) ...	16	16	—	—
Flour ...	2	1	—	1
" (bun) ...	3	3	—	—
" (self-raising) ...	4	4	—	—
Friar's balsam ...	3	3	—	—
" " " pastilles ...	1	1	—	—
Fruit (dried)... ..	6	6	—	—
" (tinned) ...	15	14	—	1
Ginger cordial ...	1	1	—	—
" wine essence ...	2	2	—	—
Glauber's salt ...	2	2	—	—
Glycerin of thymol ...	2	2	—	—
Grape fruit crystals ...	1	1	—	—
Ham and tongue roll ...	1	1	—	—
Health salt ...	1	1	—	—
Horseradish cream ...	1	1	—	—
Iodine ointment ...	1	1	—	—
" tincture ...	2	1	—	1
Jam ...	13	10	—	3
Jelly (table) ...	2	2	—	—
Lard ...	11	11	—	—
Lemonade powder ...	2	2	—	—
Margarine ...	6	6	—	—
Marmalade ...	3	3	—	—
Meat paste ...	12	12	—	—
Milk ...	260	203	36	21
" (condensed) ...	24	22	—	2
" (dried) ...	2	2	—	—
Mincemeat ...	4	4	—	—
Mint sauce ...	1	1	—	—
Nutmeg (ground) ...	1	1	—	—
Olive oil ...	9	9	—	—
Paraffin (liquid) ...	2	2	—	—
Parrish's chemical food ...	2	2	—	—
Pea soup ...	1	1	—	—
Pepper ...	2	2	—	—
Rice ...	2	2	—	—
Sausages ...	12	12	—	—
Seidlitz powder ...	2	2	—	—
Semolina ...	3	3	—	—
Suet ...	3	3	—	—
Sugar ...	6	6	—	—
Syrup of figs ...	4	4	—	—
Tea ...	5	5	—	—
Tomato juice ...	1	1	—	—
" sauce ...	3	3	—	—
" soup ...	1	1	—	—
Vegetables (dried) ...	1	1	—	—
" (tinned)... ..	6	6	—	—
Vinegar ...	10	8	—	2
" acid ...	1	1	—	—
Whisky ...	7	7	—	—
Wine ...	13	13	—	—
Yeast tablets ...	1	1	—	—
TOTALS ...	602	525	36	41

The following table shows the action taken on adulterated samples and other infringements of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

SAMPLE No.	ARTICLE.	ANALYST'S REPORT.	PROCEEDINGS.			OTHER ACTION.
			Court.	Date of Hearing.	Result.	
733	Flour	Contained 25% potato starch	Kensington Petty Sessions	15/3/38	Dismissed under P.O. Act.	—
747	Chocolate cream buns	Contained only 2.2% dry fat free cocoa matter	—	—	—	Informal sample. Proceedings in connection with sample from another branch. Dismissed under P.O.A. £5 5s. costs.
750	Chocolate buns ...	Contained no dry fat free cocoa matter ...	—	—	—	Informal sample. See No. 753.
751	Apricot jam ...	17.5% deficient in apricots	—	—	—	Informal sample. Official sample genuine.
753	Chocolate roll ...	Contained only 1.7% fat free cocoa matter	—	—	—	Informal sample. See No. 856.
757	Milk	Contained 3% extraneous water	—	—	—	Letter of warning from Public Health Committee.
764	Apricot jam ...	12.5% deficient in apricots... ..	—	—	—	Informal sample.
802 } 803 }	Milk do.	7.9% deficient in non-fatty solids 4.1% do. do.	}	—	—	Samples taken upon arrival from farm.
804	do.	2.9% do. do.				No action.
805 } 806 }	do. do.	4.2% do. do. 3.9% do. do.				See Samples 809 and 839 to 842.
807	do.	9.6% do. do.				"Appeal to Cow" samples.
809	Milk	1.6% deficient in non-fatty solids				"Appeal to Cow" sample taken at farm. See also 839 to 842.
813	"Triple" cream cheese.	Contained only 42% fat	—	—	—	Informal sample.
835 } 836 }	Milk do.	4.0% deficient in non-fatty solids 4.6% do. do.	}	—	—	Samples taken upon arrival from farm.
837	do.	3.2% do. do.				No action.
838	do.	2.3% do. do.				"Appeal to Cow" sample, also below standard.

SAMPLE No.	ARTICLE.	ANALYST'S REPORT.	PROCEEDINGS.			OTHER ACTION.
			Court.	Date of Hearing.	Result.	
839 840 841 842	Milk do. do. do.	5.0% deficient in fat 5.6% do. do. 1.8% deficient in non-fatty solids 3.2% do. do.	}	—	—	"Appeal to Cow" samples in connection with 802 to 807.
849	Tincture of iodine ...	8% deficient in iodine				Vendor warned.
856	Chocolate cake ...	The cake portion contained not more than 1.6% dry fat-free cocoa and "chocolate" portion not more than 0.5%.	Kensington Petty Sessions	31/5/38	Dismissed under P.O. Act. £5 5s. costs.	—
857A 858A 859A 861A	Milk do. do. do.	3.1% deficient in non-fatty solids 1.4% do. do. 3.3% deficient in non-fatty solids and 8% deficient in fat. 2.3% deficient in non-fatty solids and 8.4% deficient in fat.	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	"Appeal to Cow" samples taken in connection with samples 835 to 838.
865	French vinegar ...	10% deficient in acetic acid	—	—	—	Informal sample. See No. 923.
869	Apricot jam (full fruit standard)	Contained not more than 35% of apricots in place of 40% required.	—	—	—	Informal sample. Official sample genuine.
907	Tinned tomatoes ...	Consisted entirely of capsicum fruit ...	—	—	—	No action.
923	French vinegar ...	9.2% deficient in acetic acid	Kensington Petty Sessions	21/6/38	Dismissed under P.O.A. £2 12s. 6d. costs.	—
942	Milk	9% deficient in fat	—	—	—	Letter of warning from Public Health Committee.
20	Chocolate cream buns	Contained not more than 1.5% dry fat-free cocoa in chocolate portion.	—	—	—	Informal sample.
180	Condensed milk ...	5.5% deficient in fat	—	—	—	No action.
192	Chocolate roll ...	Only 0.7% of dry fat-free cocoa	—	—	—	Informal sample. See No. 248.
248	Chocolate roll ...	Contained only 1.4% of dry fat-free cocoa	Kensington Petty Sessions	17/1/39	Fine £5 5s. Costs £5 5s.	—
196	Chocolate sandwich	Contained only 1.1% of dry fat-free cocoa	—	—	—	Informal sample.
224	Ammoniated tincture of quinine	17% deficient in ammonia	—	—	—	Informal sample.
304	Condensed milk ...	3% deficient in fat	—	—	—	No action.

MILK.

Of the two hundred and sixty milks analysed, twenty-one were adulterated, giving a percentage of adulteration of 8.1.

Sixteen of the adulterated samples were deficient in non-fatty solids in amounts ranging from 1.4 to 9.6 per cent., three were deficient in fat—5.0, 5.6 and 9.0 per cent. respectively—and two were deficient in both constituents; in one of these there was a deficiency of 3.3 per cent. in non-fatty solids and 8.0 per cent. in fat, whilst in the other the corresponding deficiencies were 2.3 per cent. and 8.4 per cent.

Nineteen of the twenty-one adulterated milk samples were taken from consignments of milk upon their arrival at wholesale depots in the Borough from farmers or were actually taken at farms in the country as "Appeal to Cow" samples. Of 238 samples of milk taken from Hammersmith dairymen, only 2 were adulterated. A percentage of .84—an extremely low figure. In both of these cases it was thought that the adulteration was accidental and not wilful, and letters of warning were addressed to the vendors by the Public Health Committee.

The large percentage of adulterated samples taken from farmers is due to the fact that in addition to routine sampling by the Council's officers, a careful check is kept upon all milk arriving at their depots by the large wholesale dairies, and when supplies from a particular source are suspected the Council's sampling officer is called in.

The following table shows the average content of fat and non-fatty solids in the milk samples, calculated month by month. From these figures it will be seen that, on the whole, the milk sold in Hammersmith was of good quality and well above the minimum standard of the Sale of Milk Regulations, *i.e.*, 3 per cent. milk fat and 8.5 per cent. solids not fat.

Period.				No. Analysed	Fat. %	Non-fatty Solids. %
January ...	...	...	...	2	4.25	8.70
February ...	...	...	...	23	3.56	8.80
March ...	...	...	...	36	3.38	8.52
April ...	...	...	...	20	3.56	8.66
May ...	...	...	...	36	3.38	8.83
June ...	...	...	...	11	3.33	8.80
July ...	...	...	...	29	3.53	8.83
August ...	...	...	...	22	3.67	8.78
September ...	...	...	...	30	3.52	8.80
October ...	...	...	...	11	3.62	8.93
November ...	...	...	...	15	3.71	8.82
December ...	...	...	...	24	3.72	8.85
Whole year ...	...	...	...	259	3.53	8.77

In addition to those examined under the Food and Drugs Act, fifty-four milk samples were submitted to the phosphatase test to determine whether the milk had been adequately pasteurised. The test is a comparatively new one, and included in the fifty-four were a series of samples submitted in connection with some experiments carried out to check the efficiency of the test.

Hammersmith is a centre of the wholesale dairy trade, and some of the largest pasteurising plants in the country are situated within the Borough. Any new method of checking whether the pasteurising process has been properly carried out is of great value, and particular interest has therefore been taken in the phosphatase test.

I have commented in some of my recent reports upon certain of the experiments which I have had carried out, and the following notes upon the further tests may be of interest.

It is the custom of many retail dairymen in London, when a sample is taken under the Food and Drugs Act, to return the portion handed to them by the sampling officer to the wholesale dairy company for analysis. One of the largest companies in the Borough make it a practice to apply the phosphatase test to all of these samples in addition to carrying out a chemical analysis.

This rule is applied in all cases whether the milk has been sold under the designation "pasteurised" or not, as all milk, other than T.T. milk, is subjected to the process laid down for pasteurised milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order before leaving the depot.

Upon examination of a series of 216 samples it was found that three failed to pass the test. The adverse reports suggested that the milk had been heated and not properly pasteurised or else re-contaminated with raw milk. A careful check was made of the plant record charts for the dates upon which the processing had been carried out and details of routine tests were examined, but no explanation could be found. Other samples of milk sold on the same dates from the same plant were satisfactory.

The facts were reported to me and I had detailed inquiries made. These showed that the first of the three unsatisfactory samples was taken in South London from a churn of pasteurised milk supplied to a hospital. The sample had been taken by dipping a jug into the churn. Immediately prior to the taking of this sample the same jug had been used for mixing and dividing a bottle of Tuberculin Tested milk supplied to the same hospital. (The jug was said to have been cleansed between the taking of the two samples.)

The second adverse report referred to a sample taken in another borough. This was from a bottle of pasteurised milk which had been mixed in a jug. Particulars of the sample taken before the one in question showed that it was from milk supplied by a firm who do not sell pasteurised milk and there are 99 chances out of 100 that it was raw milk. The same jug was used for both samples. It was stated that it is the practice in this particular borough to invert the jug after use to drain out any milk left after the division of the sample, but the jug is not wiped dry. It was claimed that the amount of milk remaining is so small that it would not be likely to affect the composition

of the next sample, and it was emphasised that the samples had been procured for chemical analysis and not for phosphatase test. Had the sample been taken for the latter purpose, particular care would have been taken to prevent contamination with other milk.

I was unable to obtain any information with regard to the third unsatisfactory sample.

In view of these findings I had a series of samples prepared. One-third pint of pasteurised milk (which had passed the test) was poured into a jug which had previously contained raw milk, but which had not been drained or cleansed, and a sample of this milk was submitted for phosphatase test. A second sample was also taken from one-third pint of pasteurised milk which had been poured into a jug in a similar manner, but in this case the jug had been inverted and drained for about five minutes. The report on these samples stated in each case that the milk was "raw or grossly underheated or contaminated with raw or improperly pasteurised milk." The Lovibond blue units value was 10+ as against a limit of 2.3 for properly pasteurised milk. The same tests were made with one pint of pasteurised milk poured into the same jug after it had been used to contain raw milk. The sample from the jug which had not been drained showed 3.7 units and from the jug after it had been inverted and drained for five minutes 3.1.

The Analyst reported in both of these cases—"Some error in technique of pasteurisation or contaminated with a small quantity of raw or improperly pasteurised milk."

It will thus be seen that even the very thin film of milk left on the inside of a jug after it has been drained for some time when mixed with one pint of pasteurised milk can be detected by this method. These tests, I think, confirm the delicate nature of the test and show its value.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases.—There were, omitting tuberculosis, 638 cases reported as due to notifiable infectious diseases in the Borough, against 747 in the previous year. There were also reported 2,454 cases of infectious diseases that were not notifiable, against 748 in the previous year; 1,859 of these were *Measles, 166 *Whooping Cough and 429 Chickenpox.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified was 192 against 174 in the previous year.

BACTERIOLOGY.

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

Material from cases of suspected Diphtheria—

Positive results	...	...	...	...	...	58
Negative results	...	...	...	...	...	967

Sputa from cases of suspected Tuberculosis—

Tubercle bacillus found	...	...	...	...	56
Tubercle bacillus not found	...	...	...	...	493

Blood from cases of suspected Fever—

Widal or Typhoid reaction obtained	—
Widal or Typhoid reaction not obtained	...	1

Faeces	6
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Grand Total 1,581

* Now notifiable under certain conditions.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1938.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED													WARDS							TOTAL REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages	AGE PERIODS												1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
		Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—									
Smallpox
Cholera (C) Plague (P)
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	189	4	6	15	16	21	70	17	13	19	4	4	..	18	36	32	6	46	30	21	188	
Erysipelas	54	..	1	1	..	1	2	2	4	9	10	20	4	4	9	6	3	11	17	4	34	
Scarlet Fever	291	4	10	17	21	32	109	44	27	22	3	2	..	41	51	33	8	52	65	41	268	
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Puerperal Fever	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	1	3	..	1	5	1	..	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	2	..	..	1	5	4	..	2	2	2	15
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	8	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	1	8
Polio-myelitis	5	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	2	8
Anthrax .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	115	4	12	4	4	5	18	2	8	14	18	20	6	13	30	18	7	9	29	9	74	
Malaria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	23	6	4	2	2	2	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	4	..	..	3	11	4	23
Food Poisoning	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1
TOTALS	728	27	35	39	44	65	205	67	54	91	42	48	11	82	144	98	26	131	162	85	638	

Deaths from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.—

The total number of deaths of residents registered from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 62 against 52 in the previous year. The deaths of residents from these diseases were equal to 44 per 1,000 of the total deaths of residents registered and were at the rate of 0.5 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, 1929 to 1938 :—

Year.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea and Cholera.	Total.
1929	0	2	0	5	41	2	19	69
1930	0	31	3	21	9	1	24	89
1931	0	0	2	6	7	0	23	38
1932	0	29	4	8	6	1	26	74
1933	0	3	4	14	5	1	27	54
1934	0	25	4	25	19	0	27	100
1935	0	0	3	12	7	1	28	49
1936	0	15	3	5	7	2	25	57
1937	0	0	1	12	9	2	29	53
1938	0	5	0	5	4	0	36	62
Average last 10 yrs.	0	11	2	11	11	1	26	65

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

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 193£.

DISEASE.	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths.
Diphtheria	189	188	5
Erysipelas	54	34	—
Scarlet Fever	291	268	—
Enteric Fever	2	2	—
Puerperal Fever	11	11	} 2
Puerperal Pyrexia	16	15	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	8	8	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	8	—
Pneumonia	115	74	94
Dysentery	23	23	—
Poliomyelitis	5	5	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	5	1	—
TOTALS	728	638	107

Smallpox.—No case was reported.

Cholera.—No case was reported.

Plague.—No case was reported.

Diphtheria and Diphtheritic Membranous Croup.—

One hundred and eighty-nine cases were reported against one hundred and seventy-nine cases in the previous year. All the cases were treated at the Isolation Hospitals excepting one child, which died before removal could be effected. Five deaths were registered. The mortality rate on the cases reported was 2.6 per cent. The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the Borough.

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

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

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

Anti-toxin.—During the year a supply of anti-toxin was kept in the Public Health Department, the Hammer-smith Hospital and the West London Hospital, 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.

It was decided in July, 1938, that the method of Diphtheria Immunisation then in use, *i.e.*, the A.P.T. (one shot) method was not satisfactory, by reason of the high percentage of children showing a positive reaction after Post Schick Testing, and accordingly the Council adopted my recommendation that this method should cease.

The scheme now in use provides that all the immunising material is provided by the Council free of charge, and the treatment consists of two injections of A.P.T. (.1 and .5) or three doses of T.A.M., at fortnightly intervals, the Doctors to receive a fee of 2s. 6d. for each injection given.

A satisfactory comparison cannot yet be given between the old 1 and the new 2 "shot" A.P.T. method as to the results of the Post Schick Testing.

It is again to be regretted that the numbers of children immunised continue to fall.

The following are the particulars of the work done under the immunisation scheme during the year:—

Number of children who received immunising dose
or doses 439

Number of children who did not complete the three
(T.A.M.) doses :—

Had 1 dose only	...	...	...	...	1
Had 2 doses only	...	...	...	...	1

SCHICK TESTING CLINIC.

Number of Clinics held 19
(excluding two at Nazareth House)

Pre-Schick tests.

Positive	...	...	...	...	...	41
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	87
No reading	...	...	...	...	...	—

Post-Schick tests.

Positive	...	...	...	...	...	75
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	452
No reading	...	...	...	...	...	15
Refusals of Post-Schick Test	...	...	...	...	...	64
Removals—address unknown—no Post-Schick Test	...	...	...	...	...	44

Removal—information sent on to M.O.H. concerned 5

Fees paid to medical practitioners.

491 at 10s.	...	...	...	...	£245 10 0
9 at 7s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	3 7 6
2 at 6s. 8d.	...	...	...	...	13 4
161 at 5s. 0d.	...	...	...	...	40 5 0
2 at 3s. 4d.	...	...	...	...	6 8
19 at 2s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	2 7 6

£292 10 0

Scarlet Fever.—Two hundred and ninety-one cases were notified, against three hundred and thirty-two in the previous year. Two hundred and sixty-eight cases were treated at the Isolation Hospitals, and twenty-three at the homes of the patients. No deaths were registered.

Enteric Fever.—Two cases were reported as due to Typhoid Fever, against one case in the previous year. Both cases were treated in hospitals.

Erysipelas.—Fifty-four cases were reported, against fifty-one cases in the previous year. Twenty cases were treated at the homes of the patients, and thirty-four in various hospitals.

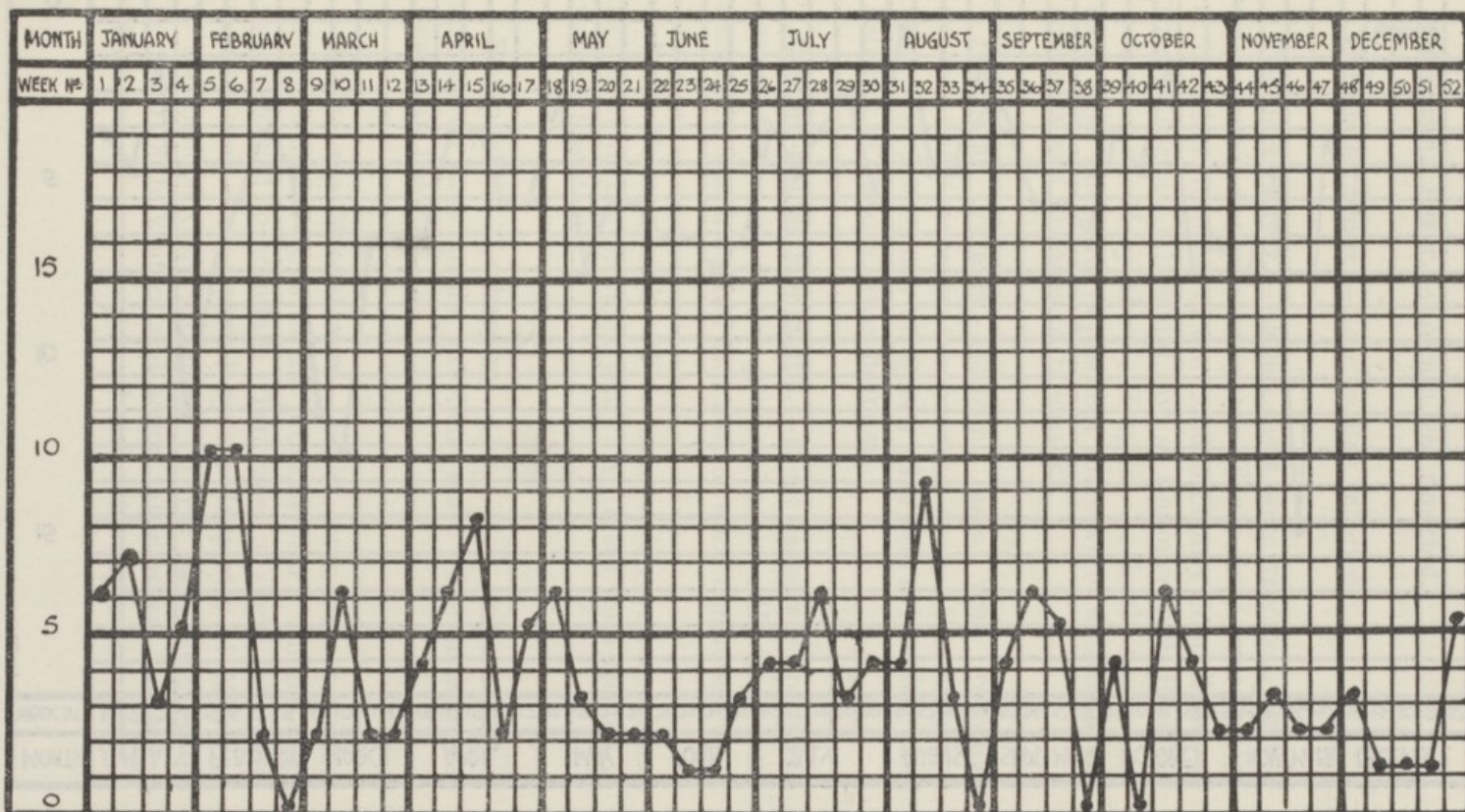
Typhus Fever.—No case was reported.

Typhoid Fever.—During October an outbreak of Typhoid Fever occurred in some Western Boroughs of London (not Hammersmith).

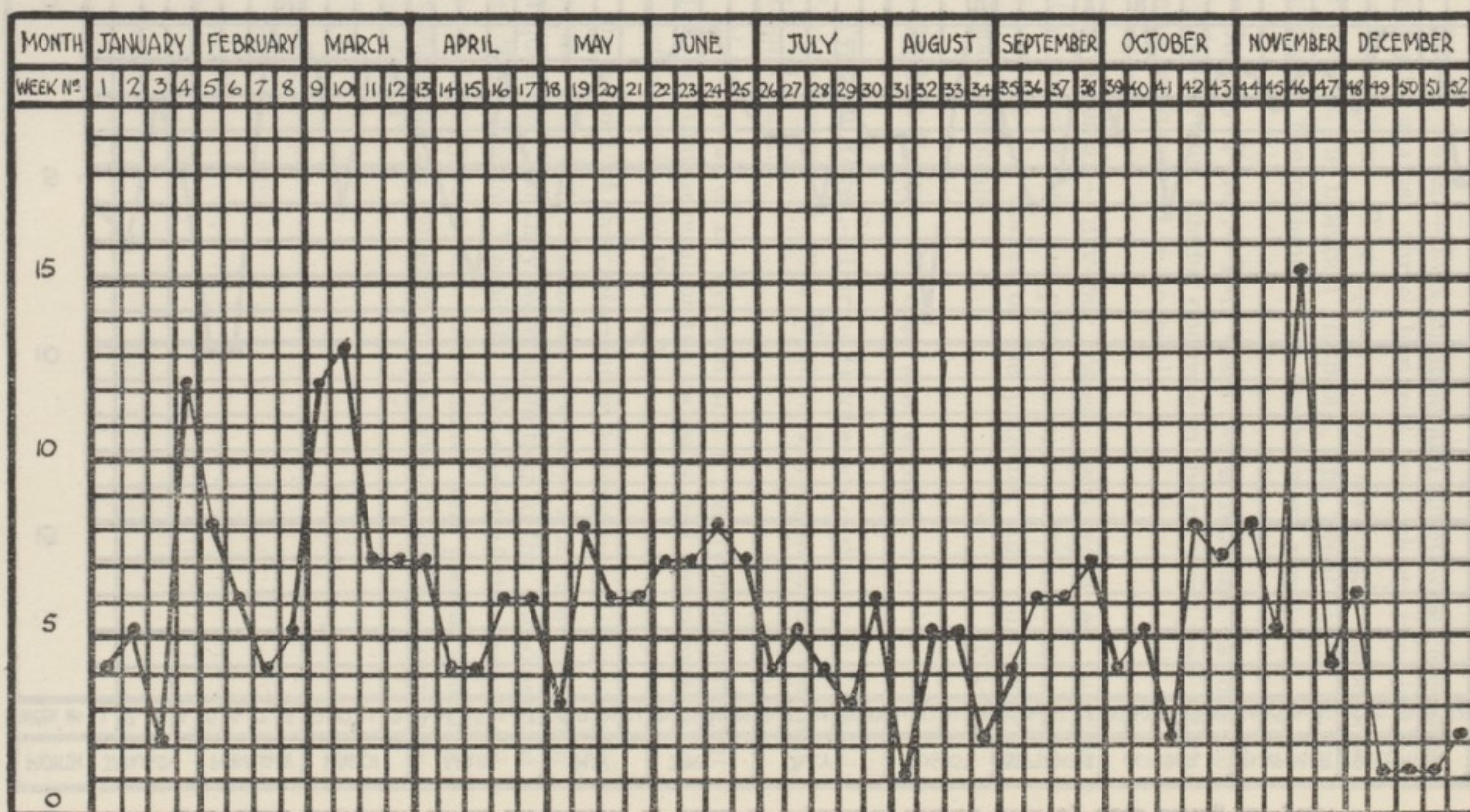
Of the total of 11 Typhoid and 1 Paratyphoid Fevers it appeared that several of the patients had eaten oysters at a restaurant in this Borough.

On receipt of this information arrangements were made for the collection of samples of oysters from the restaurant in question, and they were submitted to the Pathologist at the West London Hospital. The report of the Pathologist stated that oysters from both batches were pooled, and after examination no evidence of the typhoid group of organism was found.

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



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



Relapsing Fever.—No case was reported.

Continued Fever.—No case was reported.

Puerperal Fever.—Eleven cases were reported, against nine cases in the previous year. Three cases were treated at Isolation Hospitals of the London County Council, two at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, five at Hammersmith Hospital, and one at St. Mary Abbot's Hospital. No deaths were registered from Puerperal Sepsis, but there were two from other accidents and diseases of pregnancy.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Sixteen cases were reported, against thirty-seven in the previous year. One case was treated at home, one at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and fourteen at various other hospitals.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Eight cases were reported, against five cases in the previous year. All cases were treated in hospitals and two deaths were registered.

Acute Polio-myelitis.—Five cases were reported, against two cases in the previous year. All cases were treated in various hospitals.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case was reported, against no case in the previous year. The patient was treated in hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Eight cases were reported, against fourteen cases in the previous year. All the cases were removed to hospitals. Ten 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.

Hydrophobia.—No case was reported.

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

Glanders.—No case was reported.

Measles and German Measles.—One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine cases of Measles and German Measles were notified against eighty-one in the previous year.

Two hundred and ninety-eight cases were treated in the Isolation Hospitals of the London County Council. Five deaths were registered.

Whooping Cough.—One hundred and sixty-six cases were reported, against three hundred and fourteen in the previous year.

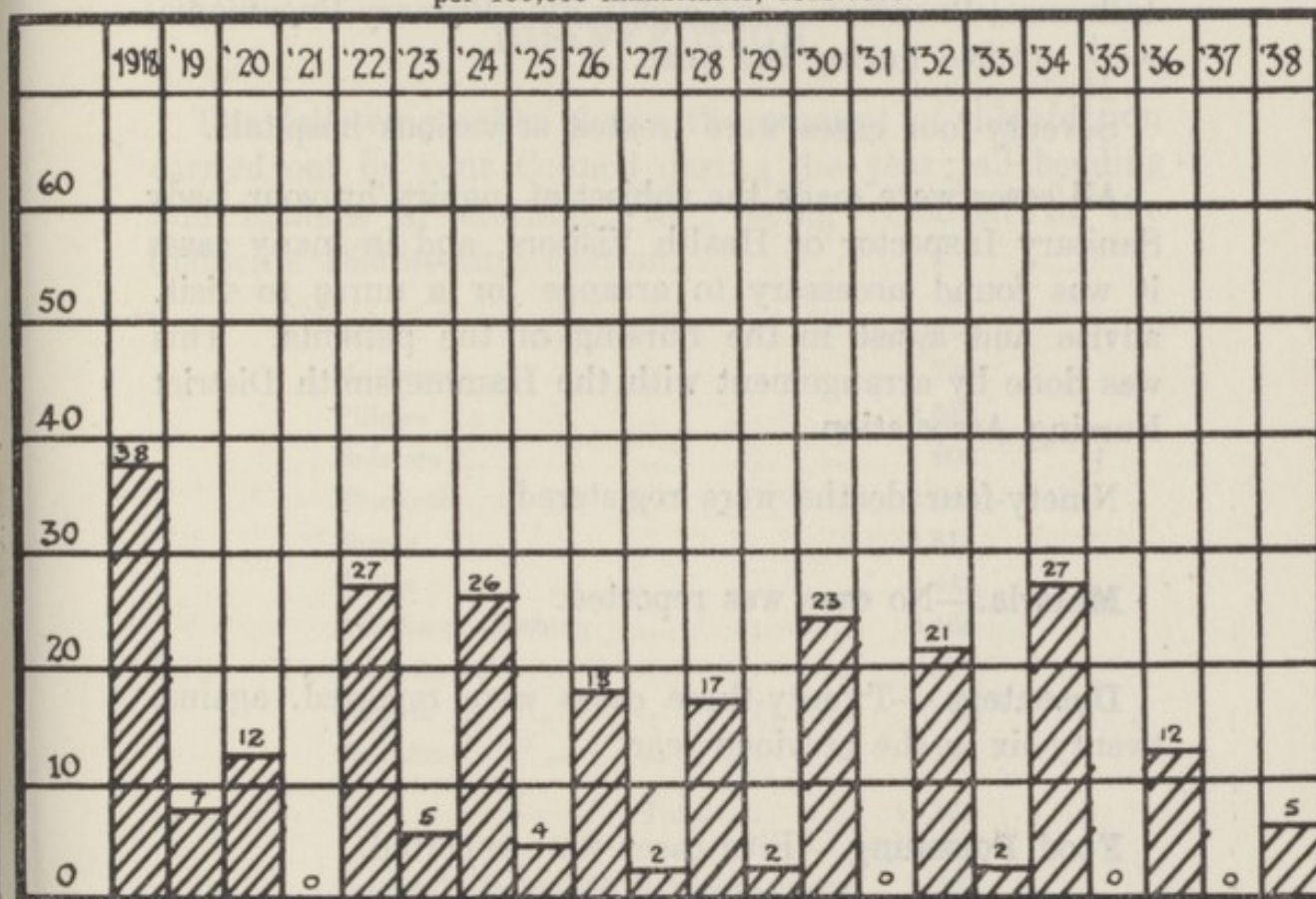
Four deaths were registered.

Forty-three cases were removed to hospital.

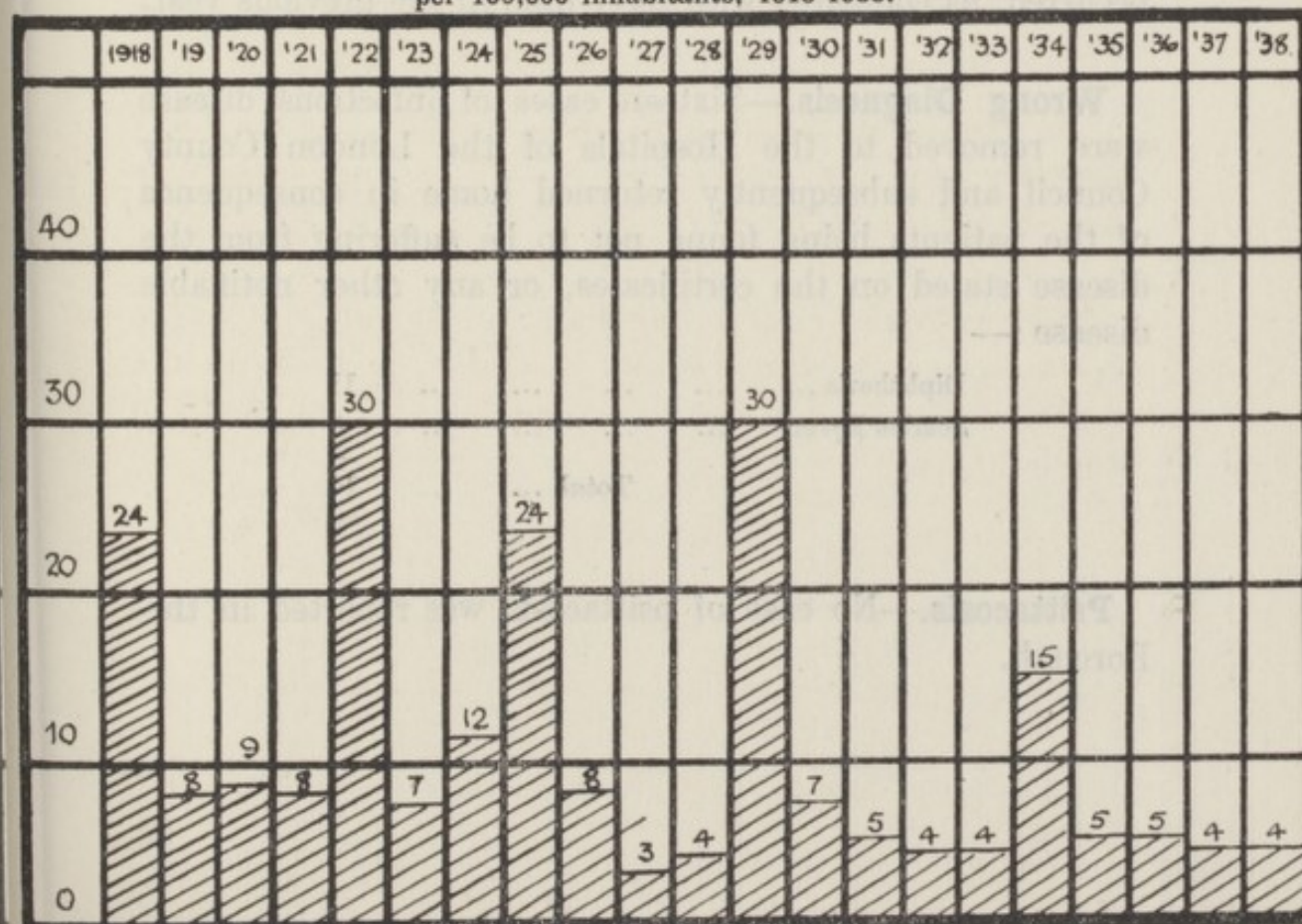
The homes of the patients were visited by your Lady Inspector, and the parents advised as to the precautions that should be taken.

Chicken Pox.—Four hundred and twenty-nine cases were reported, against three hundred and fifty-three in the previous year. Twenty-nine cases were removed to hospital.

The following Chart shows the number of Deaths from Measles per 100,000 inhabitants, 1918-1938.



The following Chart shows the number of Deaths from Whooping-Cough per 100,000 inhabitants, 1918-1938.



Pneumonia.—One hundred and fifteen cases (twenty-six Influenzal Pneumonia and eighty-nine Primary Pneumonia) were notified during the year.

Seventy-four cases were treated at various hospitals.

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.

Ninety-four deaths were registered.

Malaria.—No case was reported.

Dysentery.—Twenty-three cases were reported, against twenty-six in the previous year.

Food Poisoning.—Five cases were reported.

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

Wrong Diagnosis.—Sixteen 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 ...	...	...	...	...	11
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	5
					—
			Total ...	...	16
					—

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

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.

Beds	312
Mattresses	788
Pillows	2,532
Bolsters	602
Blankets	2,647
Sheets	1,818
Quilts	1,442
Articles of Clothing	6,464
Sundries	831
Carpets	10
Curtains	110
Total	<u>17,556</u>
Rooms (including-108 verminous rooms)	753

TABULAR STATEMENT—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases that were reported as due to the undermentioned diseases during the years 1929 to 1938.

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria or Diphtheritic Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia. <i>d</i>	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Plague.	Chickenpox. <i>a</i>	Measles. <i>b</i>	Whooping Cough. <i>b</i>	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Anthrax.	Glanders.	Hydrophobia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Acute Polio-Myelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Pneumonia. <i>e</i>	Malaria. <i>e</i>	Dysentery. <i>e</i>	Trench Fever. <i>e</i>	Food Poisoning. <i>f</i>	Total.
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
1936	0	335	130	0	13	0	0	9	21	0	38	0	293	1372	234	6	0	0	0	4	2	0	83	2	14	0	1	2557
1937	0	332	179	0	1	0	0	9	37	0	51	0	353	81	314	5	0	0	0	14	2	0	89	0	26	0	2	1495
1938	0	291	189	0	2	0	0	11	16	0	54	0	429	1859	166	8	0	0	0	7	5	1	115	0	23	0	5	3181
Average for 10 years	7	459	267	0	4	0	0	7	25	0	60	0	390	848	253	6	0	0	0	12	2	2	143	1	9	0	3	2496

a Not Notifiable. *b* Notifiable from 1st October, 1938.
e Notifiable from 1st March, 1919, to 31/12/1927.

c Notifiable from 1st March, 1919. *d* Notifiable from 1st October, 1926.
f Notifiable from 12th July, 1932.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

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

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

School Children—Hammersmith.

Scabies	...	...	...	...	484
Verminous	...	...	...	...	2,190
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	283

School Children—Non-Hammersmith.

Scabies	...	...	...	...	3
Verminous	...	...	...	...	138
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	3

Children under Five Years—Hammersmith.

Scabies	...	...	...	...	51
Verminous	...	...	...	...	5
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	1

Children under Five Years—Non-Hammersmith.

Nil

Adults—Hammersmith.

Scabies	219
Verminous	45
Other Conditions	2

Adults—Non-Hammersmith.

Scabies	3
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Common Lodging-houses.

Verminous	89
Scabies	3

School Children—Non-Hammersmith—Outside London.

Scabies	...	...	...	...	2
Verminous	...	...	...	...	2

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 £232 16s. 0d. in respect of cleansings and £38 13s. 0d. in respect of cases of scabies 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 was made and paid by the responsible Authority.

VACCINATION.

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

The Return for 1937 shows that 1,277 Infants were vaccinated, this being 62.8 per cent. of the Births and compared with 63.8 per cent. in 1936.

No proceedings under the Vaccination Acts were instituted.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

RETURN FOR 1937.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officers' District	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" as regis- tered from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1937	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1939, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register", (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1939, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1939, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor tempo- rarily accounted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return	Number of Certifi- cates of Successful Primary Vaccina- tion of children under 14 years received during the calendar year 1938	Number of Statutory Declarations of Con- scientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irres- pective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during the calendar year 1938
		Col. I Success- fully Vac- cinated	Col. II		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Certifi- cates of Con- scientious Objection have been received	Col. V Dead, Unvac- cinated	Post- pone- ment by Medi- cal Certifi- cate	Removal to Districts, the Vaccina- tion Officer of which has been duly apprised	Removal to Places unknown or which cannot be reached ; and Cases not having been found			
			Insus- ceptible of Vac- cination	Had Small- Pox								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. North Hammersmith	400	189	—	—	141	16	4	12	24	14	147	110
2. Hammersmith Hospital	1638	791	—	—	364	87	8	199	141	48	735	334
3. South Hammersmith	341	166	1	—	92	13	—	21	37	11	173	56
4. "Invermead" ..	330	128	2	—	81	10	1	95	13	—	137	59
5. Removed into Borough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	16
	2,709	1,274	3	—	678	126	13	327	215	73	1,313	575

TABLE showing Work of Vaccination Officer from 1st January to 31st December, 1938.

	No. of Vaccination Certificates received from—								No. of Insusceptibility Certificates.	Total No. of Certificates.	No. of Declarations of Consentious Objection.	No. of Postponement Certificates.	No. of Cases Removed Inwards.	No. of Cases Removed Outwards.	No. of "Q" Notices Sent.	No. of "K" Notices Served.	No. of Children Died Unvaccinated.	No. of Cases Removed and not Traced.	Nos. entered on "H" Lists to Public Vaccinators.					
	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	Queen Charlotte Hospital.	Marlesford Lodge.	Other Doctors.											District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	District No. 5.	Total
North	2	55	30	31	2	—	—	27	—	147	110	12	—	19	175	26	16	24	3	66	32	45	7	153
South	55	7	58	2	—	—	—	51	1	174	56	16	—	32	162	32	13	37	53	7	60	1	—	121
Hammersmith Hospital..	91	68	101	35	12	—	—	428	5	740	334	39	—	624	611	78	87	141	107	115	141	60	12	435
Queen Charlotte's Hospital..	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	130	1	138	59	1	—	223	20	5	10	13	6	7	3	—	—	16
Removed Inwards ..	21	23	41	16	—	—	—	20	—	121	16	5	190	—	100	17	1	25	29	18	57	22	4	130
TOTAL .. .	172	156	231	84	14	—	—	656	7	1320	575	73	190	888	1068	158	127	240	198	213	293	128	23	855

Total number of births registered during 1938 = 2,817.

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.—One hundred and ninety-two cases of Tuberculosis were reported during the year, one hundred and fifty-five of which were Pulmonary and thirty-seven being other forms of Tuberculosis, against one hundred and seventy-four cases in the previous year.

PART I. SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST JANUARY, 1938, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications												Total Notifi- cations
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis												
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary Males	—	3	2	—	5	10	17	13	22	15	7	94	113
Pulmonary Females	1	1	1	2	11	11	17	6	6	3	2	61	71
Non-pulmonary Males	—	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	—	18	24
Non-pulmonary Females	—	4	2	—	1	2	1	—	4	2	3	19	22

PART II.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

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

Age Periods	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total
Pulmonary Males ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	9	5	4	1	2	24
Pulmonary Females ..	—	1	1	—	1	4	9	6	3	—	1	26
Non-pulmonary Males..	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	6
Non-pulmonary Females	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Death Returns { from local Registrars ..	4	1
transferable deaths from Registrar General ..	3	2
Posthumous notifications	7	1
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	36	7
Other Sources, if any (specify)	—	—

PART III.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

	Pulmonary			Non-pulmonary			Total Cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1938, on the Registers of Notifications	351	267	618	120	121	241	859
Number of cases removed from the Register(s) during the year by reason of:—							
1. Withdrawal of notification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Recovery from the disease	2	7	9	5	3	8	17
3. Death, all causes ..	43	41	84	12	4	16	100
4. Otherwise	190	121	311	38	46	84	395

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.

Seventy-two deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered, against ninety-five in the previous year, representing a death-rate of 0.6 per 1,000 compared with 0.8 in 1937.

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 1924-38, showing the interval between notification and death of tuberculous persons.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
1. Total number of deaths from Tuberculosis in the Borough	170	138	142	181	135	149	153	127	156	150	124	119	116	106	87
2. The number of cases notified at death ..	10	13	8	—	7	3	7	2	6	13	5	11	6	8	8
3. The number of cases notified within one month of death (excluding above)	23	18	30	25	17	32	18	16	21	17	21	11	20	16	13
4. The number of cases notified within three months of death (excluding above)	20	13	20	23	13	18	21	14	17	17	9	8	7	11	6
5. The number of cases notified within six months of death (excluding above) ..	16	18	12	18	9	8	9	14	15	16	11	11	7	8	5

The following table has been prepared, giving particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from tuberculosis during 1938 :—

Age Periods	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
1-	3	2	2	4	1	—	1	2
5-	3	4	6	5	—	—	2	1
15-	16	27	5	4	5	8	—	2
25-	26	26	3	2	4	8	1	—
35-	18	12	2	—	7	6	1	1
45-	26	9	3	4	16	5	1	—
55-	16	3	3	2	3	2	2	—
65 and on ..	9	3	—	3	4	1	—	1
TOTAL ..	118	87	24	24	41	31	8	7

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths is 1 to 5.

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 :—

Year.	No. of Cases notified.			No. of Deaths.	No. of Cases on Dispensary Register.	No. of Cases on Register of Notifica- tions.
	Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.	Total.			
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
1936	156	40	196	116	805	1,063
1937	141	33	174	106	834	1,068
1938	155	37	192	87	824	859

Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1919-1928
(inclusive) = 294.

Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1929-1938
(inclusive) = 219.

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1919-1928
(inclusive) = 157.

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1929-1938
(inclusive) = 129.

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.
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.

Wednesdays, 2 p.m.	Dental Clinic.
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, 1938, the number of patients on the Dispensary Register was 824.

During the year 49 definite cases of the disease were transferred from other areas into the Hammersmith district and 112 moved out of this district or were lost sight of. Thirteen were written off the register as being cured cases who had previously been notified as suffering from tuberculosis.

NEW PATIENTS.

During the year 637 persons attended for examination for the first time, 307 males and 330 females. Of these, 167 were under the age of fifteen and 470 were adults.

Of the total 191 were referred to the Dispensary by local practitioners for the purpose of consultation and 243 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	...	144
Found to have other forms of Tuberculosis	...	25
Showing no evidence of Tuberculosis	...	468

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AND EXAMINATIONS.

The total attendances of persons for the purpose of examination, observation or treatment, numbered 2,799 and physical examinations were carried out in 1,806 instances, *i.e.*, in 65 per cent. of the total attendances. The names of 468 persons were written off the register as being non-tuberculous, and the total number on the Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1938, was 846.

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS.

Four hundred and ninety-nine specimens of sputum and other pathological products were examined bacteriologically. Fifty 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 365.

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

CLINICAL REPORTS.

To the London County Council	355
To General Practitioners and Hospitals ...	866

HOME VISITATION.

The Tuberculosis Officer made 191 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 24 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 3,885 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.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

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. The number of patients who received this nourishment was seventy-seven.

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, the Local Medical Practitioners, Invalid Kitchens, West London Hospital, Hammersmith Hospital, Local Employment Committee, War Pensions Committee.

The Committee met on 11 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 again organised by the members of the Tuberculosis Care Committee under the auspices of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. £109 14s. 11d. was collected with a net result of £79 8s. 4d. 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. Forty such patients were assisted.

During the year one hundred and eighty-two 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.

(Continued on page 126)

RETURN showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1938.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-pulmonary				Total				Grand Total	
	Adults		Childr'n		Adults		Childr'n		Adults		Childr'n			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	82	46	1	3	11	6	4	3	93	52	5	6	156	
* (b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	109	25	18	238	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	2	6	3	1	—	—	—	1	2	6	3	2	13	
* (b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	78	49	59	230	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered	2	5	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	6	4	1	13	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	187	74	77	468	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	311	271	22	13	60	74	46	49	371	345	68	62	846	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ..	824													
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ..	49													
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the tuberculosis scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	112													
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	71													
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	2,799													
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	358													
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—														
(a) Personal†	191													
(b) Other	519													
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)† ..	315													
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	3,885													
10. Number of:—														
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	499													
(b) X-ray examinations made, in connection with dispensary work	275													
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	Nil													
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	392													

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the { Council—One.
Joint Board—Nil.

Provided by Voluntary Bodies—Nil.

* i.e., remaining undiagnosed on 31st Dec. [see Memo. 37/T (Revised), p. 10, Sec. II, Note 4].

† All personal consultations, whether held at the homes of patients or elsewhere, should be included in Item 7 (a); and all visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes, whether or not accompanied by a personal consultation already included in Item 7 (a), should be entered in Item 8.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1938 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates				Previous to 1928					1928					1929					1930					1931					1932				
				Class T.B. plus					Class T.B. plus					Class T.B. plus					Class T.B. plus					Class T.B. plus					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. 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. 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)
Disease Arrested	Adults { M. F. Children	3	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		1	3	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Disease not Arrested	Adults { M. F. Children	5	8	5	3	16	—	4	—	—	4	2	5	2	2	9	4	—	1	—	1	3	4	—	4	—	6	2	5	3	—	8	
		8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	5	—	2	1	—	2	4	1	2	—	6	3	1	5	1	7		
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Condition not ascertained during the year				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December				20	14	12	3	29	—	5	—	—	5	6	7	4	4	15	12	2	2	—	4	8	10	5	4	19	11	8	11	1	20
Discharged as Recovered	Adults { M. F. Children	31	4	5	—	9	4	4	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	2	6	1	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1		
		35	4	3	—	7	3	1	1	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		22	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register				154	43	62	17	122	31	22	21	3	46	31	15	15	2	32	33	15	18	3	36	16	8	27	2	37	16	10	25	3	38
Dead	Adults { M. F. Children	9	11	41	52	104	2	5	17	15	37	12	8	15	10	33	9	11	24	12	47	8	11	16	1	23	5	8	18	12	38		
		11	7	16	28	51	6	18	12	6	36	6	3	10	5	18	12	9	12	6	27	5	4	15	3	22	7	8	9	1	18		
		4	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total written off Dispensary Register				266	69	128	97	294	49	50	51	24	125	60	32	40	17	89	65	36	58	21	115	41	24	59	6	89	32	27	54	16	97
GRAND TOTALS ..				286	83	40	100	323	49	55	51	24	130	66	39	44	21	104	77	38	60	21	119	49	34	64	10	108	43	35	65	17	117

				1933					1934					1935					1936					1937					1938				
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults { M. F. Children	—	—	1	3	—	4	—	—	3	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
			8	2	17	—	19	6	5	15	1	21	8	4	17	2	23	14	3	22	4	29	12	5	20	3	28	20	14	25	6	45	
			15	5	3	—	8	4	3	7	1	12	9	5	12	3	20	16	9	17	1	27	15	8	20	1	29	16	7	22	1	30	
Condition not ascertained during the year				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December				24	8	24	—	32	15	8	26	3	37	23	9	29	5	43	33	12	39	5	56	31	13	40	4	57	42	21	47	7	75
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults { M. F. Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
			8	7	27	4	38	16	9	17	6	32	17	11	19	4	34	11	9	12	3	24	8	1	9	1	11	2	1	7	—	8	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	Adults { M. F. Children	7	8	26	11	45	5	8	12	16	36	6	8	19	7	34	2	—	14	11	25	2	—	8	14	22	3	—	5	9	14		
		4	6	18	8	32	3	3	19	7	29	4	4	14	6	24	3	1	10	2	13	2	—	6	5	11	—	1	2	—	—		
		1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total written off Dispensary Register				20	21	71	23	115	30	20	49	29	98	27	23	52	17	92	17	10	36	16	62	13	1	23	21	45	7	1	13	11	25
GRAND TOTALS ..				44	29	95	23	147	45	28	75	32	135	50	32	81	22	135	50	22	75	21	118	44	14	63	25	102	49	22	60	18	100

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1938 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates			Previous to 1928					1928					1929					1930					1931					1932				
			Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults {M. F.}	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		Children	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Disease not Arrested	Adults {M. F.}	2	1	2	5	6	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	4	5	1	1	2	5	1	1	2	3	6	
		Children	1	1	1	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	7	1	
	Condition not ascertained during the year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December			7	3	7	14	31	3	1	2	2	8	6	1	1	4	12	9	—	1	9	19	12	2	1	7	22	7	1	—	9	17
Transferred to Pulmonary																																
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults {M. F.}	6	4	3	1	10	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Children	11	3	1	25	40	4	—	—	8	12	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	6	6	2	3	1	2	2	1	—	—	3	
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		46	1	8	33	88	3	—	4	8	15	4	—	8	8	20	15	2	—	5	22	11	4	1	10	26	9	—	8	17	
	Dead	Adults {M. F.}	4	1	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
		Children	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	4	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Total written off Dispensary Register			71	11	14	69	165	10	—	5	17	32	8	—	10	12	30	17	3	6	13	39	14	9	2	14	39	11	1	—	9	21
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)			78	14	21	83	196	13	1	7	19	40	14	1	11	16	42	26	3	7	22	58	26	11	3	21	61	18	2	—	18	38

			1933					1934					1935					1936					1937					1938				
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults { M. F. } Children	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Disease not Arrested	Adults { M. F. } Children	3 2	— 2	1 —	— 4	5 9	3 6	1 2	3 —	— 6	7 13	3 2	— 2	— —	3 8	3 —	— 2	3 3	1 7	7 3	1 3	— —	1 —	1 2	3 6	5 6					
	Condition not ascertained during the year		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	TOTAL on Dispensary Register at 31st December		5	2	2	6	15	11	3	5	8	27	7	5	—	5	17	9	2	8	8	27	7	1	1	6	15					
	Transferred to Pulmonary																															
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults { M. F. } Children	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —					
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register		3	2	2	7	14	3	1	—	6	10	2	1	1	4	8	2	1	—	1	4	3	1	—	2	6					
	Dead	Adults { M. F. } Children	1 —	— —	1 —	1 —	3 —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	2 1	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— 1	1 2	— —					
	Total written off Dispensary Register		5	2	3	8	18	3	1	1	9	14	3	2	1	4	10	3	1	1	1	6	4	1	2	2	9					
	GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary).		10	4	5	14	33	14	4	6	17	41	10	7	1	9	27	12	3	9	9	33	11	2	3	8	24					

One hundred and fifty-four cases were referred for assistance to the following agencies :—

Invalid Children's Aid Association	...	6
Invalid Kitchens of London	... ..	10
Unemployment Assistance Board	... ..	23
School Care Committee	... ..	4
Public Assistance Committee	... ..	60
Mayor's Fund	... ..	25
United Services Fund	... ..	8
London County Council	... ..	18

In addition, eighteen cases were recommended for preferential consideration for better housing accommodation.

Nursing Comforts.

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

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

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

Home nursing is provided by the District Nursing Association,

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

NURSING COMFORTS.

Articles	Quantity owned by the Borough Council.	Number of Patients to whom Loaned.	Number still on Loan.
Bed Rests	9	7	5
Rubber Rings	3	2	0
Air Rings	9	4	3
Rubber Hot-Water Bottles ..	17	5	11
Bed Pans	6	4	2
Ice Bags	4	0	0
Air or Water Bed	2	1	0
Inhalers	19	3	4
Air Cushion	1	1	0
Aluminium Hot-Water Bottles	4	2	4
Bronchitis Kettles	6	0	0
Feeding Cups	6	2	0
Bed Sheets	4	3	2
Water or Air Cushions ..	7	2	2
Iron Bedsteads with Mattress	6	2	3
Urinals	6	1	2
Invalid Chairs	2	2	1
Bed Cradles	3	0	1

REPAIRS TO SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

During the year one repair was carried out to surgical appliances for necessitous patients.

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

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 275.

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 who received this form of treatment was 47.

The total number of refills performed by the Tuberculosis Officer in the dispensary for the year 1938 was 311.

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 of 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.

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 ten permanent male Sanitary Inspectors, one permanent woman Sanitary Inspector, and two temporary male Inspectors.

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. Three Inspectors are concerned with the Housing Act, Underground Rooms, &c.

The woman Inspector carries out the duties in relation to Child Life Protection, inspects Factories, &c., where women 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-eight applications were received for certificates under the above Act. In twenty-six cases the certificates were granted.

This total includes seven applications from owners, and all were issued where the work specified had been completed satisfactorily.

EXHUMATION AND RE-INTERMENT OF BODIES.

St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, Harrow Road.

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

Two were removed abroad, one to Osterley, Middlesex, and one to another grave in the Cemetery.

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.

SWIMMING BATHS.

During the year 63 samples were taken from water in the public swimming baths and submitted for bacteriological examination, and in the majority of cases the reports were satisfactory.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

Organisation of Casualty Services.

The organisation of the Casualty Services for this Borough under the above heading was commenced in real earnest in the second half of the year.

Arrangements were made for the setting up of First Aid Posts throughout the Borough, equipping them with drugs, dressings, &c., and for the training of the volunteer first aid personnel. Schools in the area were used for this latter purpose, and a number of medical practitioners and members of St. John Ambulance Brigade were engaged to lecture and teach the volunteers. The clerical work involved soon grew to alarming proportions, and it became obvious that additional assistance was necessary, but not until the early part of 1939 was a temporary Casualty Organising Officer engaged, together with two typists.

Up to the end of the year 563 persons had enrolled to form part of the First Aid Parties and Personnel of First Aid Posts.

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 were 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.

Copies of the booklet were distributed to all mothers attending the Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Inspections numbering 107 were made to ensure that shopkeepers other than chemists would not be selling Part II poisons without a certificate that their names are entered in the list required to be kept by the Council.

In respect of the entry of his name on the list, a fee of 7s. 6d. must be paid to the local authority by every person requiring to sell the listed poisons.

During the year 88 names have been entered on the list, and certificates issued to all the applicants.

The following are some of the requirements applying to the sale of all Part II poisons :—

1. Sales must be effected on the premises entered in the Council's List;
2. No sales can be made from vans, travelling shops, barrows or stalls;
3. Hawking carbolic disinfectants is now illegal;
4. Poisons must be sold in closed containers.

The listed premises are kept under supervision by the Council's Sanitary Inspectors.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

During the year 143 shops were inspected. The following notices were served for:—

1. Sanitary Accommodation	1
2. Ventilation	3
3. Temperature	11
4. Sanitary Accommodation and Ventilation	—
5. „ „ „ Temperature	—
6. Ventilation and Temperature	1
7. Sanitary Accommodation, Ventilation and Temperature	—
Total	16

Public Mortuary.—Five hundred and twenty-one bodies were admitted to the Mortuary in Fulham Palace Road during the year.

Hammersmith—

Admitted by order of Coroner	199
Admitted by order of Police	10
Admitted on application of undertakers for accommodation	29
—	238

Bodies admitted from other Boroughs:—

Fulham	110
Chelsea	173
—	283

No. of P.-M. examinations conducted:—

Hammersmith cases	182
Fulham cases	82
Chelsea cases	142
—	
Total P.M.'s	406

No. of Inquests held:—

Hammersmith cases	88
Fulham cases	68
Chelsea cases	99
—	
Total Inquests held	255

The refrigeration plant has provided a means whereby bodies can be kept indefinitely for identification and other reasons, and insanitary and offensive conditions avoided.