

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

### **Contributors**

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Day, F. M.

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**Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith**



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

## **Medical Officer of Health**

with

## **STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT**

for the Year

# **1951**

by

**F. M. DAY,**

**M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., D.P.H.**



## METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH

---

### Health Committee

At 31st December, 1951

Councillor E. O'K. Finn (Mrs.), M.B.E. (*Chairman*)

„ A. R. Mingaye (*Vice-Chairman*)

Alderman R. J. Buckingham, L.C.C.

Councillor A. Belsham

„ J. M. Chambon (Mrs.), M.A.

„ E. H. Freeman

„ J. Leach, V.C., F.C.I.S.

„ A. Martin

„ S. Mountier

„ E. O. Russell

„ E. C. Woods (Miss)

„ E. A. Worne

*Ex officio:* The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor W. H. Brind, J.P.)

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TOWN HALL,  
HAMMERSMITH, W.6.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for 1951.

It is not an exaggeration to record here that our Borough continues to enjoy a standard of health so high that there is little in the way of new outbreaks of disease which need emphasis.

Infectious diseases remained low in incidence and no large outbreak of poliomyelitis occurred. Eight cases were notified to me during the year.

Tuberculosis shows little sign of reducing its incidence and the total number of cases in Hammersmith was 1,852.

Amongst non-infectious diseases, cancer of the lung further increased, almost entirely amongst middle-aged men. Deaths from this cause in men between the ages of 45 and 65 were more than double those resulting from tuberculosis of the lung and deaths in all age groups have more than trebled during the last 10 years from malignant diseases of the lungs.

The activities of the Hammersmith Clean Food Traders' Guild and of the Hammersmith Old People's Welfare Association continued at high pressure and a great deal of very good work was done by each of these two voluntary bodies.

The happy liaison between the Health Department and the medical and lay staff of the London County Council Divisional Offices continues to facilitate their public health duties, and we have been much assisted by the arrangement whereby key staff of the County Council work from offices in the Hammersmith Health Department.

I have been much helped in my work by having available the services of two part-time assistants and this scheme, fostered by the good offices of the Council and its Establishment and Health Committees, has proved a great success in filling the gap caused by no longer having a full-time Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

In conclusion, I would like to record my appreciation and thanks to the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors and, in particular, to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, for their assistance and help in the various problems which arose, and to express to the staff my thanks for their valuable work and loyal co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. M. DAY,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

# STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

at 31st December, 1951

## *Medical Officer of Health:*

F. M. Day, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., D.P.H.

## *Assistant Medical Officers of Health (Part-Time):*

W. K. Calwell, M.D., D.P.H.

C. M. Brebner, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

## *Administrative Officer:*

P. W. Pottier

## *Clerical:*

J. C. Turner (1st Assistant)	W. Robinson
T. J. Hares	Mrs. F. Lawford
Mrs. D. Kelley	D. Haynes (Temporary)
Miss S. A. Clee	E. Baines (Temporary)
Miss I. E. Waller	Miss J. Wood (Temporary)
(M.O.H.'s Secretary)	

## *Senior Sanitary Inspector:*

W. Rigby

## *Sanitary Inspectors:*

P. T. Bayes (Deputy Senior)	J. E. Davies
J. C. Hopkins	E. W. Pike
E. J. Nether	C. E. Mallett
G. G. Gardiner	C. R. Southgate
A. N. Ross	J. Beagle
Miss E. M. Cross	

## *Food and Drugs Inspectors:*

J. Collier	W. J. Godden
------------	--------------

## *Mortuary Keeper:*

D. A. Mackay

## *Medicinal Baths Superintendent:*

F. G. Baldwin, S.R.N.

## *Public Analyst:*

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



## SECTION A

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH AND STATISTICS

Hammersmith is the most westerly Borough in the County of London. It has an area of 2,282.5 acres and is bounded on the north by the Borough of Willesden, on the south by the River Thames, on the east by the Boroughs of Kensington and Fulham, and on the west by the Boroughs of Acton and Chiswick.

Under the control of the Council and within the Borough are 20.94 acres of public gardens and open spaces. The London County Council similarly controls 253.36 acres of public open spaces. In addition to the five pre-war housing estates, many post-war dwellings, consisting of 1, 2, 3 and 4 bedroomed flats, have been erected by the Borough Council on various sites in the Borough. Under the control of the London County Council are also six housing estates. The total length of roads in the Borough is 67 miles. There are many industries, most of which are situated in our northern extremity.

When local authorities were asked to undertake activities in connection with the Festival of Britain, the Council decided to proceed with the laying out of the land now forming Furnivall Gardens (south of the Town Hall and adjoining the riverfront).

As a further contribution to the Festival of Britain, the Council conceived the idea of securing the provision of a Pier adjoining Furnivall Gardens. The scheme was finally approved and arrangements were made for the actual work of construction to be carried out by the Port of London Authority.

The official opening of the Gardens and Pier was performed by The Worshipful The Mayor of Hammersmith (Alderman F. L. Hewett, J.P.), on the 5th May, 1951.

Parking space is available nearby and combined with the nearness of the Pier to Hammersmith Broadway, a pivotal and interchange point for very many public service transport routes, large numbers of the public can avail themselves of this new facility for river passenger traffic.

The opening of Furnivall Gardens means more than just the provision of a green oasis in a built-up residential area. It celebrates the completion of yet another stage in the Council's plans for the re-development of the Hammersmith riverfront.

## Vital Statistics

### (a) *Population*

The census of the population of the Borough in 1901 was 112,239. By the 1911 census it had increased to 121,521. The census of 1921 showed the population to be 130,295 and by the 1931 census it had increased to 135,521.

No census of the population was undertaken during the war years but the one taken during the year under review shows the population to be 119,317.

It will be seen, therefore, that during the last half-century the population of Hammersmith has only increased by 7,078 but since the 1931 census there has been a decrease of 16,204.

No epidemic resulting in high mortality occurred during the year, and the natural increase in population resulting from an excess of births over deaths has been maintained.

### (b) *Marriages*

The number of marriages registered during the year was 1,220, this being a reduction of 31 as compared with the previous year.

### (c) *Births*

The corrected number of births for the year supplied by the Registrar-General was 1,874. On the estimated population, *i.e.*, 118,300, this represents an annual rate of 15.8 births per thousand persons living as compared with 16.6 the previous year.

### (d) *Deaths*

During the year 1,605 deaths were registered. Adding 401 deaths of residents of this Borough transferred by the Registrar-General as having occurred in various parts of England, and deducting 494 deaths of non-residents and 15 transferable deaths which occurred, the corrected number of deaths of residents was 1,497 (795 males, 702 females).

On the estimated population, *i.e.*, 118,300, the corrected number of deaths of residents was equal to an annual rate of 12.6 deaths per 1,000 persons living, as compared with the previous year's rate of 10.8, which was the lowest on record.

In the Statistical Supplement will be found a chart showing the proportion of deaths from the principal causes, from which will be seen that diseases affecting the heart and important blood vessels come first and cancer occupies third place—lung conditions having taken second place.



(e) *Infant Mortality*

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year was 41 giving an annual mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 22. This compares with the record rate of 17 for last year.

(f) *Maternal Mortality*

Only one maternal death occurred during the year as against one for the previous year, resulting in a death rate of 0.52 per 1,000 live and still-births.

## SECTION B

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

#### Infectious Diseases

There were, omitting tuberculosis, 2,606 cases of infectious disease notified in the Borough during the year. 274 cases were removed to isolation hospitals. Of this number, however, 67 were subsequently returned home as they were found not to be suffering from the disease suspected. Thus, the corrected number of cases of infectious disease for the year was 2,539 as against 1,479 for the previous year.

This increase was mainly due to the measles epidemic which periodically affects the total annual number of notifications.

Fourteen cases of diphtheria were notified but only one case was confirmed and it is very pleasing to record that no death from this disease has occurred in the Borough during the past seven years. This is a record for the present century, if not for any previous similar period during which diphtheria has been recognised as a separate disease. During recent years great strides have been made in protecting children against diphtheria, and this service, free of charge, is carried out at clinics which are held regularly at the Infant Welfare Centres.

To assist correct diagnosis the Council has made arrangements for the examination of specimens from patients sent in by doctors in doubtful or suspicious cases of diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, etc. This service is carried out at the West London Hospital and is referred to later in the Report.

#### Tuberculosis

The number of new cases notified during the year was 208 as against 187 for the previous year. 27 more pulmonary cases were notified than last year, but there was a decrease of 6 in the non-pulmonary cases. It is to be regretted that the expected post-war drop in the incidence of this disease has not been maintained.

The total number of cases on the Register of Notifications at the end of the year was 1,852 as compared with 1,779 in the previous year. Since the immediate pre-war period when the total was 859, the number of cases in the Borough has steadily increased to the figure mentioned above.

Although high priority is given by the housing authorities in rehousing tuberculous persons, the acute housing shortage results in inevitable delay in obtaining satisfactory homes, at the right rent, for the tuberculous and their families.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis was 44, as compared with 39 for the previous year, which was the lowest number ever recorded here.



## Food Poisoning

Thirty-two cases occurred. There were no deaths.

In one case *Bacillus Aertrycke* was isolated as the responsible organism. Causal organisms were not isolated in the remaining cases.

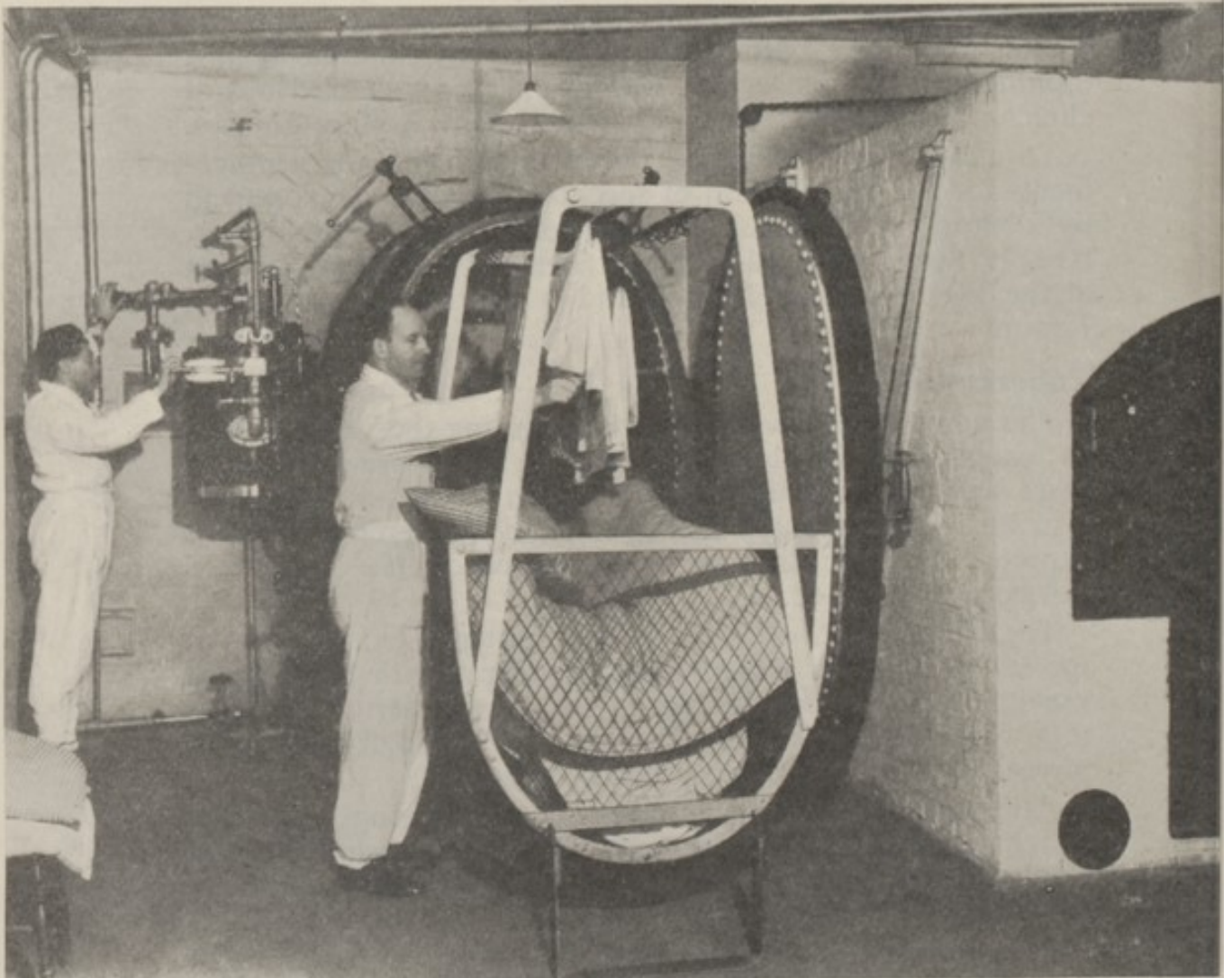
Foods alleged to have been involved included tinned peas, meat pie, sausages, tinned meat roll, tinned pork luncheon meat and duck eggs.

## Medicinal Baths

The Medicinal Baths in Scotts Road, Shepherds Bush, provide for the treatment of scabies, impetigo, and the cleansing of verminous persons, etc.

The figures showing the numbers dealt with during the year will be found on reference to the table in the Statistical Supplement.

Although there has been a slight fall in the incidence of scabies, as compared with last year, there has been an increase in the verminous conditions requiring treatment at the Medicinal Baths.



Disinfection of bedding, linen, etc., of infectious disease case at Hammersmith Medicinal Baths.



Return of disinfected bedding to  
home of case.

The County Council continue to use this centre for the treatment of school children and special attention has been given to head infestations at the Welfare Centres and at the Day Nurseries.

Advice has also been given as to the best methods of eradication and of preventing recurrence. Infested school children, together with their contacts of pre-school age, have been followed up in the home. Facilities for cleansing at the Medicinal Baths have been made available in all cases.

The mobile team, which is available for dealing with homes that require spraying and other treatment, was again actively engaged, and during the year 279 premises were sprayed for vermin (613 rooms) and 146 premises for infectious disease (254 rooms).

Particulars of bedding and articles of clothing, etc. collected from premises and removed to the Medicinal Baths for disinfection purposes during the year are summarized in a table in the Statistical Supplement.



## SECTION C

### HOUSING

#### Rehousing

Applications for rehousing by the Borough Council are made to the Housing Department, 218, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

Requests are received from the Housing Estates Manager asking for inspections to be made with a view to ascertaining whether a family is living in overcrowded conditions. Enquiries are then made by the Sanitary Inspectors and, if a family is found to be living in such conditions, overcrowding is duly certified.

In many cases the request is accompanied by medical certificates supporting the family's application on medical grounds, and careful consideration is given that recommendations are made only for the most urgent cases, having regard to the nature of the illness, the condition of the premises and the amenities available.

Applications for rehousing by the London County Council are made to that body, and requests are received from them via the Housing Estates Manager, for similar enquiries to be made. In cases where there is medical evidence the Medical Officer of Health to the London County Council is responsible for allocating priorities on health grounds.

Reports are also asked for and supplied in regard to existing overcrowding and sanitary condition of premises.

445 enquiries regarding rehousing were received in the Department during the year. 243 families were found upon investigation to be living in overcrowded conditions, and particulars of this overcrowding were passed to the Housing Department for transmission to the London County Council.

37 cases were recommended for rehousing on grounds of health, tuberculosis, inadequate hygienic facilities for the proper care of babies and young children and many other serious conditions.

In addition to the above, a recommendation for rehousing of a special character was made to the Borough Council's Housing Department in cases where the applicant represented a recently married family who were expecting a baby, or where there were young children already living in unhygienic surroundings which I considered inadequate to maintain the high level of health which is so important in the family unit in its early stages. These applications are most important as health deficiencies are probable without housing improvement. In spite of their many difficult responsibilities the Housing Department have agreed to accept these recommendations and



do the best they can in each case. During the year 8 such recommendations were made to the Housing Estates Manager. The remainder of the cases were found to be living in circumstances which were not considered sufficiently necessitous to recommend.

Although the construction of new homes by the Borough Council and the London County Council continued, the number of families on the Council's waiting list at the end of the year was 7,456.

The following table shows:—

1. Number of families rehoused by the Borough Council in new flats since the war	... ..	541
2. Number of families rehoused by the Borough Council in rebuilt houses since the war	... ..	30
3. Number of families rehoused by the Borough Council in prefabricated dwellings since the war	...	80
4. Number of Borough Council licensees living in requisitioned properties at the end of the year	...	1,737

I am informed by the Director of Housing and Valuer of the London County Council that since the 1st July, 1945, 1,378 families living in this Borough have been accommodated by the County Council and, in addition, 955 of the Council's tenants resident in Hammersmith have been transferred to other accommodation making a total of 2,333 families rehoused by the senior authority.

### **Overcrowding (Section 61)**

Section 61 of the Housing Act, 1936, provides that a local authority may, on the application of the occupier or intending occupier of a dwelling house in their district, grant him a licence authorising him to permit such number of persons in excess of the permitted number as may be specified in the licence to sleep in the house.

During the year four such licences were granted, the grounds generally speaking being natural increase in the number of tenants.

### **Slum Clearance**

During the year it was announced that the Minister of Local Government and Planning had agreed to Slum Clearance Schemes being undertaken in the County of London by the County Council and the Metropolitan Borough Councils on the basis of approximately 3,000 houses per year for the next five years.

The Borough Council announced its intention to designate Latimer Mews as a Clearance Area on my recommendation.

Other particulars relating to housing will be found on reference to the table in the Statistical Supplement.

## Building Licences

The arrangements existing for dealing with applications for building licences have continued in operation throughout the year. The Sanitary Inspectors have continued to investigate and report upon all applications. The number of applications received during the year was 790, and were dealt with as follows:—

Recommended (with or without modification)	...	...	649
Work carried out free of licence	...	...	70
Subsequently cancelled by applicant	...	...	27
Referred to Ministry of Works	...	...	35
Not recommended	...	...	8
Referred to other Authorities	...	...	1
			<hr/> 790

## Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) (Amendment) Act, 1941

Applications for certificates of fitness for housing purposes are dealt with by the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

No application was received during the year.



## SECTION D

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**  
**Food and Drugs Act, 1938***Meat and Other Foods*

Shops, stalls, vehicles and premises where food intended for human consumption is prepared, stored, etc., were subjected to routine inspection throughout the year. The number of visits made to this class of premises during 1951 totalled 3,725. At 50 of these premises unsatisfactory conditions constituting contraventions under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were found to exist and appropriate action was taken. Legal proceedings were taken in one case, and penalties and costs amounting to £5 6s. 0d. were imposed.

Four seizures of unsound chocolate were made under Section 10 of the Act. In each case the chocolate was rendered unfit by the larvae of the cacao moth (*Ephestia Elutella*). Investigations were made into the source of the infestation and the matter reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

As distinct from the above, a large quantity of unsound foods which did not call for action under Section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was voluntarily surrendered. A considerable percentage of this consisted of imported tinned hams. These hams (average weight 14 lbs.) came mainly from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Poland.

It was generally found that the chief causes of unsoundness were due to (a) under cooking, (b) poor tin plate, (c) improper curing, (d) punctured and damaged tins. The source of most of these faults would appear to be economic factors governing production or inexperience in canning practice.

*Sampling*

1,600 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year for chemical analysis. Of this number, 2 informal samples and 1 formal sample were reported to be non-genuine. This represents only 0.18 per cent. and shows a further decrease in comparison with the low figure of 0.4 per cent. reported last year.

Sampling of food for the purpose of identification has been continued and in the case of one sample of apples sold as Cox's Orange Pippins, identification showed them to be Charles Ross. In this instance, legal proceedings were taken, a plea of guilty was made, and three guineas costs were awarded against the vendor.

A number of samples of shellfish sold from stalls and barrows in the Borough taken for bacteriological examination were found to be satisfactory.



## *Markets*

The three markets situate in the Borough at Bradmore Lane, Railway Approach and Norland Road have been visited frequently by the Inspectors. The large amount of foodstuffs sold in these markets was found to be of a satisfactory standard.

## **Merchandise Marks Act, 1926**

Regular inspections were carried out under this Act and, in two cases concerning the sale of imported tomatoes, legal proceedings were taken resulting in the imposition of fines and costs amounting to £5 10s. 0d.

## **Ice Cream**

Fifteen premises were registered for the sale of ice cream during the year. At the end of 1951 the total number of registrations in compliance with Section 14 of the Act was 232.

The Food and Drugs Inspectors made 259 visits to premises where ice cream is sold, stored, or manufactured.

For some time past, there have been persistent demands by local authorities and the public for a chemical standard for ice cream. The trade has always been in favour of the introduction of such a standard, providing the necessary materials were available. Following an improvement in the supply of fats and milk powder, and acting on the recommendation of its Food Standards Committee, the Ministry of Food has made the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951, prescribing minimum standards of composition for ice cream.

The Order, which came into force in March, 1951, provides that ice cream must contain at least 5 per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. milk solids other than fat. For ice cream containing fruit, the content of non-fatty milk solids may be reduced, but the total content of fat, sugar and "milk solids not fat" must be at least 25 per cent., with minimum contents of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. fat, 10 per cent. sugar and 2 per cent. milk solids not fat.

Since the consumption of meat and milk at the same meal is prohibited by Jewish Dietary law, a minimum standard of 10 per cent. fat and 14 per cent. sugar with no milk solids is prescribed for parev (Kosher) ice cream.

The standard is not intended to apply to water ices sold as such or to "ice lollies".

The Ministry has made it clear, however, that it regards the standard as an interim one which can be improved as supplies of ingredients become more plentiful.

During the year 1951, 15 samples of ice cream were taken for chemical analysis. 1 sample was reported to be 32 per

cent. deficient in fat and 26.6 per cent. deficient in non-fatty solids. Legal proceedings were taken in this case and the vendor was fined £2 0s. 0d. with one guinea costs.

In addition, 49 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination. The results of the methylene blue test are as follows:—

29 samples were within Grade 1 standard.

12 samples were within Grade 2 standard.

3 samples were within Grade 3 standard.

5 samples were within Grade 4 standard.

## Milk

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, which became operative on the 1st October, 1949, re-enact with amendments the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936/1948. Briefly, they require the licensing of traders selling sterilised milk in addition to those selling pasteurised and tuberculin tested milks.

A person proposing to sell a special designation as laid down by the Regulations must apply to the licensing authority of the area in which the premises from which the milk is to be sold for a licence to use such designation.

Where a distributor holding a Dealer's Licence in one area wishes to sell the same designation in another area the latter authority must issue a Dealer's Supplementary Licence authorising the use of such designation.

The following table shows the number of licences issued under the above Regulations during the year.

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence	...	...	...	3
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licence	...	...	...	1
Dealer's (Bottling) Licence	...	...	...	1

### *Dealer's Licences*

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	57
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	64
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	73

### *Dealer's Supplementary Licences*

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	13
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	16
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	17



## Milk Supplies

At the close of the year 301 inspections of premises in the Borough used in connection with the processing and distribution of milk had been made by the Food and Drugs Inspectors. Generally, the premises were found satisfactory. In only 8 cases was it found necessary to send warning letters in respect of unsatisfactory conditions.

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, control the registration of premises and provide for the protection of milk against contamination throughout its stages of production and sale. It was found that the most frequent contravention under these regulations related to the use of bottles from which all foreign matter had not been removed. It is an unfortunate fact that milk bottles lend themselves to many kinds of abuse. Because of their convenient shape and size they are at times used for purposes other than for which they were designed, *e.g.*, the holding of paraffin, motor oil, paint, cement and flowers, etc. Occasionally, fly larvae, beetles, snails, etc. have been found in bottles of milk. In the cases where fly larvae are found, the residue of milk left in the bottles attracts these creatures. Sour milk attracts the vinegar fly, and invites her to oviposit. Bottles are frequently left on waste ground and building sites and when they eventually reach the milk depots many are so dirty that they have to be smashed or subjected to special treatment, even the most modern bottle washing plant being inadequate to deal with contamination of this description.

I feel that the Regulations do not go far enough, for, although it is an offence for a distributor or dairy farmer to return empty milk bottles, etc., in a dirty condition, no similar restriction is imposed on the consumer.

80 samples of Special Designated milk were submitted for the phosphatase, methylene blue and turbidity tests, the results of which are set out below:—

Class of Milk	No. Tested	Phosphatase Test		Meth. Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised ...	49	49	—	49	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised ...	16	16	—	16	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
Sterilized ...	12	—	—	—	—	12	—
Total ...	80	65	—	68	—	12	—

In addition, 28 formal samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis, all of which were reported as genuine.

### **Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923/1948**

These regulations provide standards for milk fat and milk solids of condensed milk and control the labelling of tins or other receptacles. During the year, 14 samples were submitted for examination to the Public Analyst and were reported genuine.

### **Slaughterhouses**

In accordance with the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering Order), 1940, the two private slaughterhouses have not been used during the year, but the licences have been renewed by the occupiers.

### **Hammersmith Clean Food Traders' Guild**

The Hammersmith Clean Food Traders' Guild continued to operate during the year. This Guild, which was formed in 1949 with the object of securing an improvement in the conditions under which foodstuffs are prepared and sold in the Borough, is controlled by a Committee consisting, mainly, of representatives of the various sections of the food trade, although the Health Committee has representation thereon.

To qualify for membership a trader's premises must comply with all legal requirements and be approved by the Medical Officer of Health and the trader must give an undertaking that he will conform to a "Code of Practice" adopted by the Guild. In a number of respects the "Code of Practice" calls for a higher standard of hygiene than can be enforced under present legislation.

The conditions of membership provide that reports shall be submitted to the Committee at least once a year in regard to each trader's premises. For this purpose special inspections were made by the Food and Drugs Inspectors and the Sanitary Inspectors, in addition to the routine inspections which they made of food shops and factories. The reports indicated that the standard required by the Guild was, generally, being well

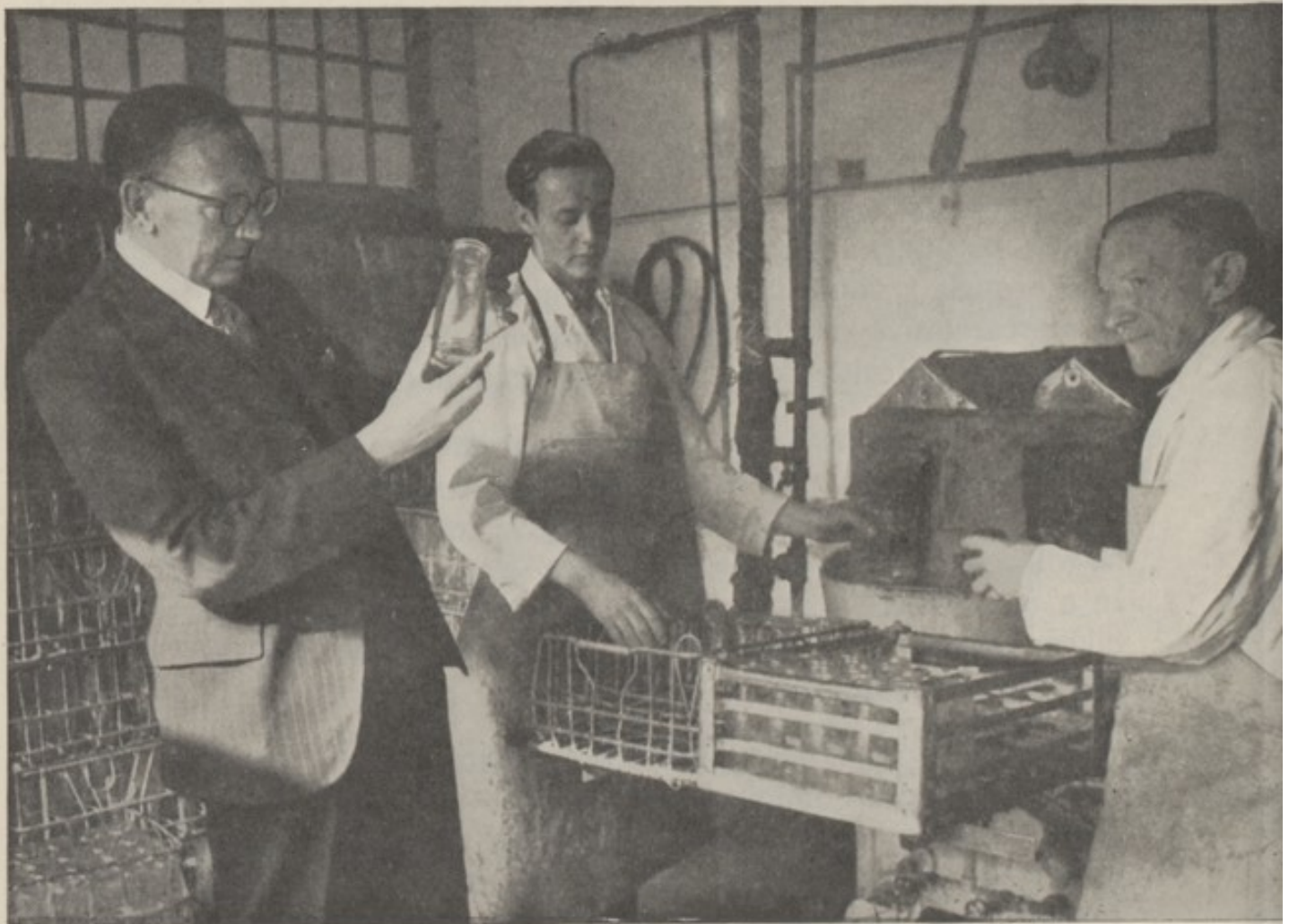


maintained. In only a few instances was it necessary to call attention to a departure from the Code of Practice and in such cases the deviation was soon remedied.

At the end of the year the membership of the Guild was 113.

The propaganda commenced during the previous year was continued during the period under review. Talks on "Clean Food" were given to the employees of several traders and lectures were arranged for school children, women's institutes, Church guilds and other similar organisations. These talks were illustrated by film strips projected by a portable diascope which the lecturer took with him.

Early in the year a "Brains Trust" was held in the Town Hall to which the general public were invited. The team of



Food Inspector checking bottle washing plant at delivery end.



Examination of beef carcass by  
Food Inspector.

experts, which included the Chairman of the Guild, the Chairman of the Health Committee, Mr. Morley Parry of the Ministry of Food and the Medical Officer of Health answered questions put to them from the audience ranging over a wide field and covering most aspects of Food Hygiene. In May, a Clean Food Exhibition was held in the Small Hall at the Town Hall. Exhibits provided by the Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Central Council for Health Education, the Public Health Department and the Guild, illustrated the necessity for care in the handling of food, the dangers which might arise as the result of improper practices and the best methods to be adopted in the preparation, storage and exposure for sale. Food care in the home was also covered by exhibits. It is estimated that between 2,500 and 3,000 members of the general public visited the exhibition during the week that it was open. Each day visiting parties of children from the senior schools in the Borough, joined in specially designed demonstrations.



## SECTION E

### SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

#### Staff

The inspectorate at the end of the year consisted of one Senior Sanitary Inspector, eleven district inspectors, two Food and Drugs Inspectors and one woman Sanitary Inspector, with vacancies for one permanent and two temporary inspectors.

#### Exhumation and Re-interment of Bodies

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

Each of these was attended by the Sanitary Inspector for this area and in each case it was possible to certify that the removal was carried out in a proper manner.

#### Increase of Rent and Mortgage Restrictions Act, 1920/39

During the year nine applications were received for certificates under the above Act and in five cases certificates were granted.

This total includes four applications from owners, all of which were issued as the work specified had been completed satisfactorily.

#### Coroner's Court and Public Mortuary

An increase in the number of bodies admitted to the Public Mortuary and the number of post mortem examinations conducted, occurred during the year. There was, however, a decrease in the number of inquests held.

The Mortuary was closed for four weeks during the month of August and during this period twenty-two bodies which normally would have been admitted were taken to the Kensington Mortuary, kindly made available to us by the Royal Borough.

The Mortuary and Court were also used by the Boroughs of Fulham, Chelsea and Kensington.

The Mortuary is equipped with a large refrigeration plant and this ensures a completely satisfactory standard of hygiene.

An additional assistant Mortuary Keeper was appointed during the autumn and it is the intention that the work of the part-time cleaners shall be absorbed by the male staff. Furthermore, by staggering the staff's working hours, a more even distribution of attendants will be possible.

### **Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951**

The above Act, which came into operation on the 1st November, 1951, makes it compulsory for premises where certain prescribed filling materials are used in any form of upholstery, including the stuffing or lining of bedding, toys, baby carriages, etc., to be registered with the local authority. It is also necessary for premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored to be licensed.

The fee for registration is £1 0s. 0d.

The regulations also provide that the occupiers of registered premises must keep records of all filling materials consigned to the premises to which the Act applies and of all second-hand articles containing such filling materials.

The occupier of premises licensed for the manufacture of, or storage of rag flock must keep records of all rag flock consigned from those premises.

All records must be properly kept, and must include appropriate details of the trade being carried on.

An advertisement has been issued in the local Press drawing attention to the requirements of the Act regarding registration and licensing.

Up to the end of the year eight certificates of registration of premises were granted.

### **Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933, and Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941**

The names and addresses of 109 retailers were entered on the Council's list of persons entitled to sell poisons under Part 2 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941. No action was necessary in respect of any offence under the Act.

All have been inspected as to their suitability, method of storage and labelling, as required under the Act, and have been found satisfactory.

### **Shops Act, 1950**

Section 38, sub-section (2) of the Shops Act, 1950, provides that in every shop, not being a shop exempt from the provisions of this sub-section, there shall be provided and maintained suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences available for the use of persons employed in or about the shop.



It is provided by sub-section (6) that a shop may be exempted from the provisions of sub-section (2) if there is in force a certificate exempting the shop therefrom granted by the Borough Council, whose duty it is to enforce the necessary provisions.

A certificate may be granted by the Borough Council if they are satisfied that by reason of restricted accommodation or other such circumstances it is not practicable to provide such accommodation on the premises, and that alternative arrangements are conveniently available.

During the year one such certificate was issued.

In one case a certificate of exemption, which had previously been issued, was withdrawn.

The Borough Council is also responsible for securing compliance with the provisions regarding heating and ventilation.

## SECTION F

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

## Water Supply

The Metropolitan Water Board is responsible for the water supply of the Borough and no complaints with regard to the condition of the water were received during the year.

171 certificates were granted 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.

## Public Cleansing

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor, who is responsible for supervising the collection, removal and disposal of refuse, has kindly furnished the following information with regard to this service.

	Tons
Amount of house refuse collected—House Refuse ...	25,015
during year 1951 (including—Salvage ...	594
salvage and kitchen waste) —Kitchen Waste...	3,620
	<hr/> 29,229 <hr/>

Method of disposal ...	By barge from Hammer-smith to Mucking (River Thames).
	Controlled tipping at Mucking on reclaimed land.
	By Contractor.
Frequency of collection ...	House refuse collected weekly.
	(Trade refuse by arrangement, as required.)

## Drainage

The bye-laws made by the London County Council under the Metropolis Management Acts with regard to drainage, and also those under the Public Health (London) Act relating to water closets, etc., are enforced by the Council.

During the year 119 drainage plans (17 combined drainage) were submitted and approved, and a total of 1,594 inspections were made in connection with supervision of drainage works.

In three cases drainage work was carried out under Section 40 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, in default of the owner.



## Dustbins

By Section 105 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, if any house is without a sufficient ashpit (dustbin) the Council may serve a notice on the owner or occupier requiring him to make such provision, and the notice may include direction as to the number, material, size and construction of the dustbins to be provided.

Prior to 1st August, an appeal against the service of the notice could be made to the London County Council.

Two such appeals were made and in each case the decision of the Appeals Committee of the County Council upheld the action of the Borough Council.

With the coming into force of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, on the 1st August, the appeal tribunal was altered from the London County Council to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. No appeals were made to the Court.

## Sanitary Inspection

The sanitary conditions of the Borough were subject to routine inspection and investigations were made into all complaints received.

Particulars of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, the numbers of preliminary and statutory notices served and complied with, and proceedings instituted, will be found on reference to the table in the Statistical Supplement.

Owing to the resignation of two inspectors during the year the house-to-house inspection programme has, unfortunately, been held up. 368 inspections were made and 135 notices served for defects found in the house-to-house programme during the year. Advertisements have been issued for the appointment of one permanent and two temporary sanitary inspectors and as soon as the appointments are made this programme will be resumed.

## Factories

During the year 56 notices were served relating to insanitary conditions found to exist during the inspection of factories in the Borough and 45 notices were complied with.

In the Statistical Supplement will be found a table which has been prepared in accordance with the form prescribed by the Minister of Labour and National Service on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, dealing with factories (mechanical and non-mechanical) and outwork.

## **Rodent Control**

### **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949**

Under Part I of the above Act the Council now has a primary duty to ensure that, as far as is practicable, its area is kept free from Rats and Mice. Whenever, therefore, premises are visited for any reason, an inspection or enquiries are made by the Sanitary Inspectors as to rodent infestation, in addition to following up complaints of Rodents.

This accounts for the increase in the number of premises inspected for Rats and Mice and resulted in 20 rat and 96 mice infestations being discovered. These were mostly of a minor character, but the early action no doubt prevented many becoming major infestations.

Under the Act, failure by Occupiers to give notice of infestations in "Substantial Numbers" renders them liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of £5.

No cases were discovered which warranted legal action being taken, and I feel that the continuance of the present drive will bring greater co-operation from the public towards Rodent Control.

The number of complaints (440) is less than in 1950 (451), but 550 premises were treated as against 453 in 1950 because of the infestations "discovered".

No "ship" (Black) rat infestation has been found in the Borough.

Rat infestations have decreased from 404 to 324.

Mice infestations have increased from 137 to 226.

The number of mice infestations in large buildings have increased. Individually this type of treatment presents greater difficulty than the more straightforward rat infestations.

Frequently rat infestations have come from defective drainage. To enable more efficient smoke testing of drains, a "long distance" drain stopper, specially designed in the Department, now makes it possible to test many drain connections to sewers which could not otherwise be tested because the sewer was less than three feet in diameter.

The use of this "stopper" also reduced the need to employ sewermen in some other cases.

Notwithstanding this, sewermen have had to be used on many more occasions than hitherto, and this accounts for the increase in the charges made by the Borough Engineer to Rodent Control.

The sewer system has been poison-baited twice during 1951 by the Borough Engineer's Department in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.



Approximately £200 was received for the treatment of 100 business premises by the Council's Rodent Operatives.

13 Notices were served under the above Act, and of these 11 were complied with by the owner or occupier. In the remaining 2 instances the work was carried out by the Council in default and the cost thereof charged to the owners.

134 Notices were served under the Public Health (London) Act for defective drains, etc., causing rat infestations.

A new Rodenticide, "WARFARIN", has been approved and should make a valuable addition to our list of poisons.

From the foregoing it is fair to say that Rodent infestation in the Borough is well under control.

The Ministry of Agriculture now require detailed records of all work done under the Act, and the following summary shows the main figures required.

SUMMARY						Number
Premises inspected:						
Dwellings, 1,082.	Business, 869	...	...	...	...	1,951
Complaints of Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	410
Premises infested by Rats:						
Dwellings, 252.	Business, 72	...	...	...	...	324
Premises infested by Mice:						
Dwellings, 192.	Business, 34	...	...	...	...	226
Properties treated	...	...	...	...	...	550
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	13
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Inspections and Re-inspections by Sanitary Inspectors						
re Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	3,120

## SECTION G

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH

#### **Laboratory Facilities**

The chemical analysis of food is carried out by the Public Analyst at the City of Westminster Depot, Monck Street, W.1.

The food and drugs part of the Council's bacteriological examinations are dealt with at the Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, and the Borough Council have arranged for the convenience of local doctors and their patients that various bacteriological investigations are made at the West London Hospital.

Our work at this laboratory includes the examination of throat swabs and intestinal specimens, etc., and the service is of much benefit in view of its immediate availability.

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

#### **Ambulance Facilities**

The London County Council is responsible under the National Health Service Act, 1946, for the provision of ambulance facilities within the administrative County of London.

#### **Hospitals**

The undermentioned hospitals are situated in Hammersmith:—

Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W.12.

Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, Goldhawk Road, W.6.

Royal Masonic Hospital, Ravenscourt Park, W.6.

West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, W.6.

Hammersmith Hospital and West London Hospital are designated as teaching hospitals and together with St. Mark's Hospital, Chelsea, are under the control of a joint board of governors. The Royal Masonic Hospital is a private hospital and Queen Charlotte's is a maternity hospital with its own board of governors. It is one of the largest of its kind in the country.



The Hammersmith Chest Clinic established at Hammersmith Hospital continued to function during the year, and sessions are held regularly at the following times:—

Monday mornings	...	...	9 a.m.
evenings	...	...	5 p.m. (contacts). 6 p.m. (refill).
Tuesday mornings	...	...	9 a.m.
afternoons	...	...	2 p.m. (refill).
Wednesday afternoons	...	...	2 p.m. (children—tests).
Thursday mornings	...	...	9 a.m.
afternoons	...	...	2 p.m. (refill).
Friday mornings	...	...	9 a.m.
afternoons	...	...	2 p.m. (children).

All new patients should bring a letter of introduction from their family doctor.

### Personal Health Services

These services, as distinct from the environmental health service for which the Metropolitan Boroughs continue to be responsible, became the responsibility of the London County Council on the 5th July, 1948.

For this purpose, Metropolitan Boroughs form nine divisions, and Hammersmith, together with the boroughs of Chelsea, Fulham and Kensington, comprises Division 1. The offices of Division 1 are at 129 Fulham Palace Road, W.6.

Dr. Violet I. Russell, the Divisional Medical Officer, is responsible for the administration of the services. The day-to-day administration is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health in each of the Boroughs.

Very happy relations continued to exist between the staffs of the County Council and the Borough Council, and this pleasing state of affairs is reflected in the first rate standard of service provided for the public.

The following is a list of the various clinics:—

#### *Ante-natal Clinics*

1/3 Milson Road	...	Monday	1.30 p.m.
		Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
		Friday	9.30 a.m.
48 Glenthorne Road	...	Monday	6 p.m.
		Tuesday	1.30 p.m.
		Thursday	9.30 a.m.
		Friday	1.30 p.m.
Becklow Gardens	...	Monday	1.30 p.m.
		Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
		Thursday	9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 6 p.m.

The Curve, Westway ...	Monday	9.30 a.m.
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
The Library, College Park	Tuesday	1.30 p.m.
<i>Infant Welfare Centres</i>		
1/3 Milson Road ...	Wednesday	9.30 a.m.
	Thursday	9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
	Friday	1.30 p.m.
48 Glenthorne Road ...	Tuesday	1.30 p.m.
	Wednesday	1.30 p.m.
	Thursday	1.30 p.m.
	Friday	9.30 a.m.
Becklow Gardens ...	Tuesday	1.30 p.m.
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
	Friday	9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
The Curve, Westway ...	Monday	1.30 p.m.
	Thursday	9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
	Friday	1.30 p.m.
The Library, College Park	Friday	9.30 a.m.

*Physiotherapy (Massage and Light)*

48 Glenthorne Road ...	Monday	1.30 p.m.
	Tuesday	9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
	Wednesday	1.30 p.m.
	Thursday	9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
	Friday	1.30 p.m.

*Diphtheria Immunisation*

1/3 Milson Road ...	Tuesday	1.30 p.m.
48 Glenthorne Road ...	Wednesday	9.30 a.m.
Becklow Gardens ...	Thursday	9.30 a.m.
The Curve, Westway ...	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
The Library, College Park	Friday	9.30 a.m.

*Vaccination*

1/3 Milson Road ...	Tuesday	1.30 p.m.
48 Glenthorne Road ...	Wednesday	9.30 a.m.
The Curve, Westway ...	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.

*Chiropody*

48 Glenthorne Road ...	Tuesday	2 p.m.
	Wednesday	2 p.m.
	Thursday	2 p.m.

During the year dried milk and other nutrients have been issued from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. In addition, the Ministry of Food has been responsible for National Dried Milk, Concentrated Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil in accordance with their recognised scale of charges.



The County Council also maintain the following four Day Nurseries, which are available for children up to five years of age:—

Brook Green Day Nursery.  
Dalling Road Day Nursery.  
Latimer Road Day Nursery.  
Uxbridge Road Day Nursery.

Each is open on Mondays to Fridays from 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and the charge for children received into them is 2s. 0d. per day.

### **Domestic Help Service**

This service, also administered by the County Council, employs ten full-time and sixty-two part-time helpers and maintained its good and valuable work during the year. Its local headquarters are in the Public Health Department in the Town Hall.

No. of cases in which help was provided:—

Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	44
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	66
Other	...	...	...	...	...	647

1,259 visits were made to various homes by the organiser.

### **International Certificates of Vaccination and Inoculation**

Arrangements continued during the year for the authentication by the Medical Officer of Health of certificates of vaccination and inoculation in the international form. These certificates are required by passengers proceeding abroad from this country and the purpose of the authentication is to provide proof to health authorities abroad that the signature of the person issuing the certificate is that of a registered medical practitioner.

### **National Assistance Act, 1948**

#### *(a) Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention*

Section 47 of the above Act provides that a local authority shall be responsible for the removal to suitable premises of persons who are suffering from grave chronic disease or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, who are living in insanitary conditions and who are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

It was not found necessary to apply to the Court for an Order under this section.

It was necessary, however, to apply to the Court on two occasions for an extension of Court Orders.

63 other cases, all elderly persons, alleged to be living without proper care and attention were reported, but in no case was it found necessary to take legal action to enforce removal to hospital. It was possible, however, to arrange the voluntary admission of five cases to hospital and three cases to an institution.

One case was referred to the Duly Authorised Officer of the London County Council.

Other amenities were provided for all the remaining cases reported, and included provision of nursing by the District Nursing Association, Home Help, visits by the Welfare Organiser of the Hammersmith Old People's Welfare Association, provision of invalid meals, arrangements for voluntary help, etc.

#### *(b) Burial or Cremation of the Dead*

It is provided that the local authority shall arrange burial or cremation in the case of any person who has died or been found dead in the Borough, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable funeral arrangements have been or are being made.

The Council may recover from the estate of the deceased person or from any person who, for the purpose of this Act, was liable to maintain the deceased person immediately before his death, expenses incurred for the burial or cremation. During the year twenty-five burials have been carried out in Hammersmith at a total cost of £267 2s. 0d.

### **Hammersmith Old Peoples' Welfare Association**

Progress during the year was very great indeed.

As an index of activity, the grants made by the Council indicate the degree of expansion attained.

The Association, which was formed in August, 1950, incurred its first expenditure in December, 1950. For the period December, 1950, to March, 1951, a grant of £712 was made by the Council.

For the financial year 1951/2 a grant of £2,500 was made and, at the time of writing (early 1952) provision has been made for this amount to be increased to £3,000 for the year 1952/3.



Up to the end of the year, approximately 500 cases were on the records of the Association, and at the time of writing it is estimated that the number of persons on the register has increased to 700.

The Association's sphere of activity embraces seaside holidays, two luncheon clubs, domiciliary meals to the needy, and social visitation on a very large scale.

It is fully expected that the expansion that has already taken place will be followed during the next few years by further expansion and the numbers on the register will undoubtedly continue to increase.

### **Medical Examination of Council's Staff**

I have been responsible for reporting to the Establishment Committee on various of the authorities' officers and servants. Examinations take place on entry to the service, during sick leave and illness and in 1951 247 examinations were made.

**STATISTICAL  
SUPPLEMENT  
TO ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR  
YEAR 1951**



## GENERAL STATISTICS—1951

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,282.5 acres
Population (1950) (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,200
„ (1951) ( „ )	...	...	...	...	...	...	118,300
„ Census (1901)	...	...	...	...	...	...	112,239
„ „ (1911)	...	...	...	...	...	...	121,521
„ „ (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	...	130,295
„ „ (1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	135,521
„ „ (1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,317
Natural increase, <i>i.e.</i> , excess of births over deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	377
Marriages registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220
Rateable value (April, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,231,073
Sum represented by a penny rate (April, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5,040

## EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS—1951

Live Births	Legitimate	...	Total 1,739	M. 891	F. 848	{ Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population=15.8
	Illegitimate	...	135	64	71	
Stillbirths	...	...	40	22	18	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births=20.9
Deaths	...	...	1,497	795	702	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average population=12.6

## Deaths from maternal causes—

			Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Pregnancy, abortion	...	childbirth,	1	0.52
Total	...	...	1	0.52

## Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	22
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	21.27
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	29.62
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	254
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	1

## INCIDENCE OF CANCER DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS

Year	Population	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1942	89,370	204	2.2
1943	92,050	206	2.2
1944	89,190	200	2.2
1945	96,100	207	2.1
1946	111,860	226	2.0
1947	117,280	253	2.1
1948	115,800	254	2.1
1949	118,440	238	2.0
1950	119,200	258	2.1
1951	118,300	254	2.1

## DEATHS FROM CARCINOMA OF LUNGS

Year		0—25	—45	—65	—75	+75	Total
1941	M	—	—	10	1	—	11
	F	—	—	2	3	—	5
Total		—	—	12	4	—	16
1946	M	—	6	30	5	1	42
	F	—	—	2	2	—	4
Total		—	6	32	7	1	46
1947	M	—	3	25	7	2	37
	F	—	—	1	1	1	3
Total		—	3	26	8	3	40
1948	M	—	1	19	8	4	32
	F	—	1	8	3	1	13
Total		—	2	27	11	5	45
1949	M	—	7	25	13	4	49
	F	—	—	3	1	1	5
Total		—	7	28	14	5	54
1950	M	—	4	28	10	3	45
	F	—	1	3	2	2	8
Total		—	5	31	12	5	53
1951	M	—	1	33	11	3	48
	F	—	1	3	3	1	8
Total		—	2	36	14	4	56



# INCIDENCE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND NEOPLASMS OF THE LUNG

Age Groups		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Neoplasms of the Lung or Bronchus	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
MALES ...	0—	—	—	—	—
	1—	—	—	—	—
	5—	—	—	—	—
	15—	2	1	—	—
	25—	3	4	4	1
	45—	17	15	28	33
	65—	4	11	10	11
	75—	2	1	3	3
TOTAL MALES ...		28	32	45	48

FEMALES	0—	—	—	—	—
	1—	—	—	—	—
	5—	—	1	—	—
	15—	—	1	—	—
	25—	6	4	1	1
	45—	3	1	3	3
	65—	—	1	2	3
	75—	1	1	2	1
TOTAL FEMALES		10	9	8	8

## VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT

## 1951 and Previous Years

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Num- ber	Rate	Num- ber	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
								Num- ber	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Num- ber	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1925	134,500	2,351	17.5	1,034	7.7	186	756	153	65	1,604	11.9
1926	134,400	2,188	16.3	1,174	8.7	195	556	144	66	1,535	11.4
1927	132,800	2,076	15.6	1,581	11.9	230	377	126	61	1,728	13.0
1928	136,300	2,258	16.6	1,449	10.6	222	326	156	69	1,553	11.4
1929	136,900	2,162	15.8	1,757	12.8	222	340	133	62	1,875	13.7
1930	136,900	2,173	15.9	1,387	10.1	219	436	140	64	1,604	11.7
1931	135,100	2,073	15.3	1,567	11.6	288	373	140	68	1,652	12.2
1932	133,700	1,940	14.5	1,465	10.9	294	543	129	66	1,714	12.8
1933	131,400	1,827	13.9	1,500	11.4	340	530	119	65	1,690	12.9
1934	129,170	1,783	13.8	1,359	10.5	346	655	137	77	1,668	12.9
1935	128,100	1,877	14.7	1,347	10.5	406	583	131	70	1,524	11.9
1936	127,700	1,922	15.1	1,399	10.9	441	639	116	60	1,597	12.5
1937	126,500	1,913	15.1	1,333	10.5	402	662	130	68	1,593	12.6
1938	125,100	1,874	15.0	1,340	10.7	450	522	117	62	1,412	11.3
*1939	B122,800 D116,200	1,829	14.9	1,311	11.2	362	442	77	43	1,391	12.0
1940		1,600	16.3	1,725	17.5	370	401	76	51	1,756	17.9
1941	84,880	1,405	16.5	1,315	15.4	351	364	52	41	1,328	15.6
1942	89,370	1,589	17.8	1,270	14.2	356	338	94	59	1,252	14.0
1943	92,050	1,768	19.2	1,278	13.9	365	387	102	58	1,300	14.1
1944	89,190	1,788	20.0	1,447	16.2	418	389	95	53	1,418	15.9
1945	96,100	1,742	18.1	1,464	15.2	423	267	78	45	1,308	13.6
1946	111,860	2,310	20.6	1,522	13.6	463	277	103	45	1,336	11.9
1947	117,280	2,559	21.8	1,570	13.3	472	271	97	38	1,369	11.6
1948	115,800	2,149	18.5	1,608	13.8	547	241	75	35	1,302	11.2
1949	118,440	1,971	16.6	1,532	12.9	545	322	55	28	1,309	11.0
1950	119,200	1,988	16.6	1,433	12.0	482	346	34	17	1,297	10.8
1951	118,300	1,739	15.8	1,605	14.4	509	401	41	22	1,497	12.6

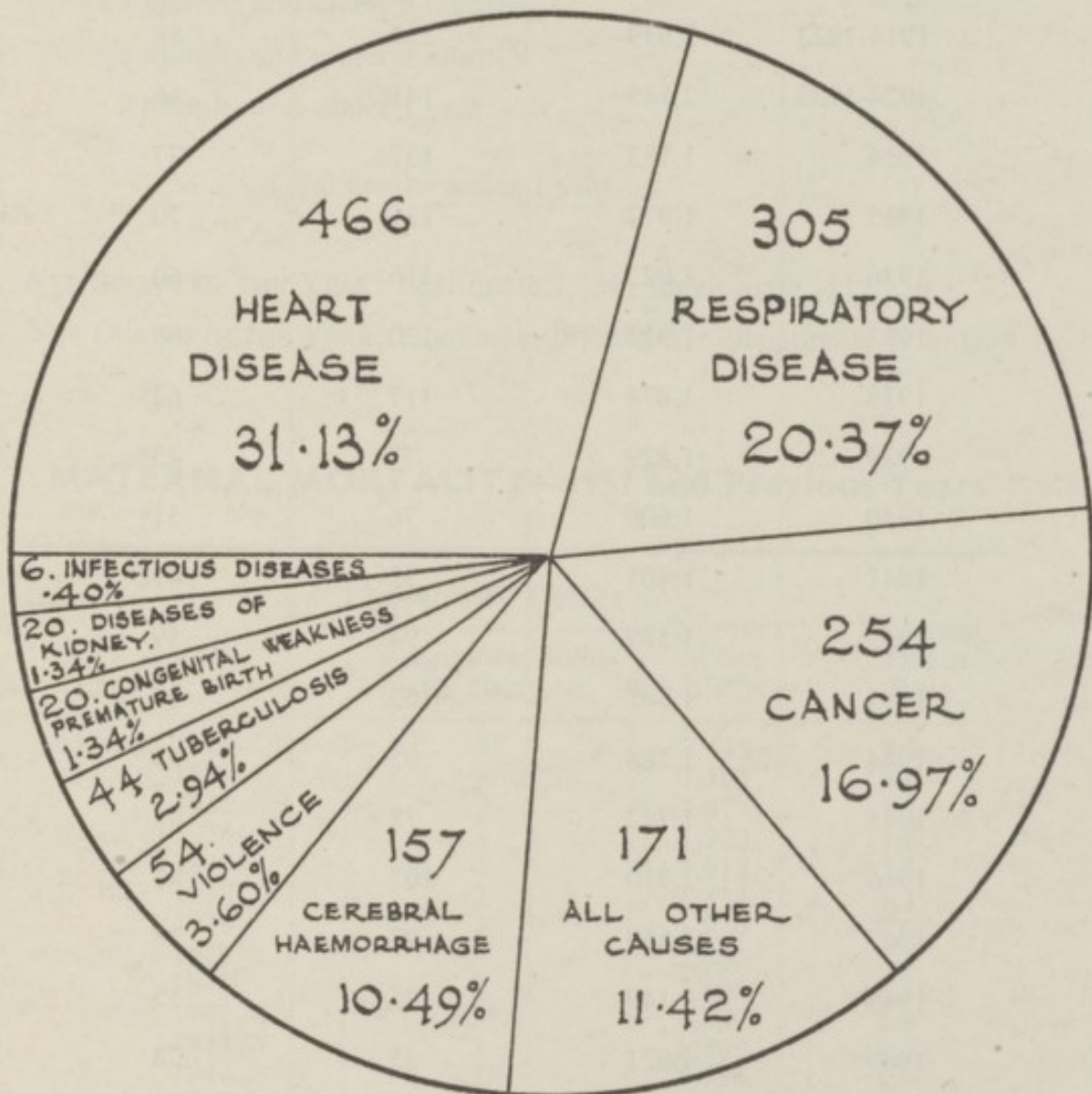
\* B = Birth-rate Population Figure. D = Death-rate Population Figure.



# CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1951

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	Total all Ages
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory...	M	—	—	—	1	4	15	11	1	32
	F	—	—	1	1	4	1	1	1	9
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
3. Syphilitic disease ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	6
	F	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	7
4. Diphtheria...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6. Meningo-coccal infections	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and para- sitic diseases ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	6	23
	F	—	—	—	—	1	6	8	4	19
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ...	M	—	—	—	—	1	33	11	3	48
	F	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	8
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	6	16
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	7	2	2	12
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	M	—	—	—	—	3	16	30	27	76
	F	—	—	2	—	3	18	12	17	52
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	M	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4
16. Diabetes ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	M	—	—	—	—	3	17	29	23	72
	F	—	—	—	—	2	17	16	50	85
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	—	—	—	—	3	45	34	12	94
	F	—	—	—	—	—	8	16	19	43
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	7	21
	F	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	15	26
20. Other heart disease ...	M	—	—	—	—	3	7	31	58	99
	F	—	—	—	—	—	14	34	93	141
21. Other circulatory disease...	M	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	9	16
	F	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	17	26
22. Influenza ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	9
	F	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	13	19
23. Pneumonia ...	M	1	—	—	—	1	11	16	18	47
	F	3	1	1	—	4	6	11	15	41
24. Bronchitis ...	M	1	—	—	—	4	33	32	28	98
	F	2	1	—	—	2	5	20	41	71
25. Other diseases of respira- tory system ...	M	1	—	1	1	—	7	5	1	16
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum ...	M	—	—	—	—	2	5	10	3	20
	F	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	6
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	M	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	M	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	2	12
	F	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	—	8
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	11
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
31. Congenital malformations	M	3	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	10
	F	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	10
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases ...	M	12	1	—	—	2	9	11	6	41
	F	9	—	—	—	9	15	8	19	60
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	M	—	1	—	2	3	2	1	—	9
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
34. All other accidents ...	M	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	4	11
	F	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	11	15
35. Suicide ...	M	—	—	—	1	5	5	—	1	12
	F	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	5
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	20	5	4	7	40	239	262	218	795
	F	21	4	5	1	35	137	161	338	702
Total of all causes ...		41	9	9	8	75	376	423	556	1497

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES  
1951.



TOTAL DEATHS 1,497



# **INFANT MORTALITY—1951 and Previous Years**

Year	Births	Deaths of Infants	Deaths of Infants per 1,000 births
Average 1906-1913	3,000	359	117
„ 1914-1923	2,639	230	88
„ 1924-1933	2,145	141	66
1934	1,783	137	77
1935	1,877	131	70
1936	1,922	116	60
1937	1,913	130	68
1938	1,874	117	62
1939	1,829	77	43*
1940	1,600	76	51†
1941	1,405	52	41‡
1942	1,589	94	59
1943	1,768	102	58
1944	1,788	95	53
1945	1,742	78	45
1946	2,310	103	45
1947	2,559	97	38
1948	2,149	75	35
1949	1,971	55	28
1950	1,988	34	17
1951	1,874	41	22

\* Rate calculated on a birth figure supplied by the Registrar-General of 1,781.

† Rate calculated on a birth figure supplied by the Registrar-General of 1,501.

‡ Rate calculated on a birth figure supplied by the Registrar-General of 1,253.

**Net deaths of infants at various ages under one year of age**

Under 1 week	...	...	...	...	...	20
1-2 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	3
2-3 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	1
3-4 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 weeks and under 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	4
3 months and under 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	9
6 months and under 9 months	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 months and under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total deaths under 1 year...						41

NET BIRTHS IN THE YEAR: Legitimate, 1,739; Illegitimate, 135.

NET DEATHS IN THE YEAR: Legitimate Infants, 37; Illegitimate Infants, 4

**MATERNAL MORTALITY—1951 and Previous Years**

Year	Number of Deaths	Number of live Births	Maternal Death Rate
	Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion		
Average 1924-1933	8	2,145	3.5
1934	9	1,783	5.0
1935	2	1,877	1.1
1936	3	1,922	1.6
1937	4	1,913	2.1
1938	2	1,874	1.1
1939	2	1,829	1.0
1940	—	1,600	—
1941	2	1,405	1.5*
1942	3†	1,589	1.9
1943	3	1,768	1.6
1944	2	1,788	1.08
1945	1	1,742	0.56
1946	7	2,310	2.94
1947	1	2,559	0.38
1948	1	2,149	0.45
1949	2	1,971	0.99
1950	1	1,988	0.49
1951	1	1,874	0.52

\* Rate calculated on a (live and still) birth figure supplied by the Registrar-General of 1,289.

† 1 death from puerperal sepsis not counted as "Maternal death."



## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

### (A) SANITARY INSPECTION

Cause of Inspection	No. of Inspections	No. of Notices served	No. of Notices complied with
Bakehouses ... ..	90	1	—
Cancer ... ..	1	—	—
Complaints ... ..	4,197	2,241	2,194
Drainage ... ..	1,594	9	17
Factories (Mechanical) ...	593	37	26
Factories (Non-mechanical)...	234	19	19
Food (other than Restaurants and Eating Houses) ...	2,279	8	1
House to House ... ..	368	135	262
Housing Act ... ..	243	4	13
Ice Cream Vendors ... ..	259	—	—
Infectious Diseases ... ..	359	8	8
Licences (Building) ... ..	988	2	3
Markets ... ..	198	—	—
Milk Vendors ... ..	301	1	—
Outworkers ... ..	1,396	12	7
Pharmacy and Medicines Act	84	—	—
Public Urinals ... ..	3	—	—
Rag Flock Act ... ..	19	—	—
Rats and Mice ... ..	3,120	134	77
Re-Housing ... ..	816	59	49
Restaurants and Eating Houses ... ..	570	20	18
Scabies ... ..	1	—	—
Shops Act ... ..	140	8	8
Slaughterhouses ... ..	—	—	—
Smoke Observations ... ..	94	3	2
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,746	47	47
Re-visits ... ..	14,856	998	1,336
No Answer ... ..	4,518	—	—
No. of Ineffective Visits ...	39,067 4,518	3,746 —	4,087 —
Total ... ..	34,549	3,746	4,087

During the year, 2,064 Statutory Notices were served and 2,001 complied with.

### (B) SUMMONSES—Proceedings instituted during the year

Public Health (London) Act, 1936 ... ..	326
Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ... ..	11
Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	2
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 ... ..	5
H.B.C. Byelaws ... ..	4
L.C.C. Byelaws ... ..	34
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926 ... ..	2

**(C) FACTORIES ACT, 1937****1.—INSPECTIONS**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	78	234	19	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	539	593	37	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	617	827	56	—

**2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND**

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were Found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	28	23	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ... ..	4	4	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	5	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective ... ..	35	30	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for Sexes ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ... ..	—	—	8	—	—
Total ... ..	73	59	9	—	—



## OUTWORK

Nature of Work	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of Outworkers in August List required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of Cases of Default in Sending Lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to Supply Lists	No. of Instances of Work in Unwholesome Premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, &c. ...	263	—	—	5	5	—
Curtains and Furniture Hangings ...	9	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel Cables and Chains ...	5	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial Flowers ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags ...	74	—	—	3	3	—
Feather Sorting ...	4	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c. ...	22	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys ...	63	—	—	2	2	—
Cracker Bon-bon, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, &c. ...	171	—	—	1	1	—
Total ...	613	—	—	11	11	—

**(D) HOUSING**

1. Total number of houses in the Borough, including flats, tenements, etc., separately assessed ... 25,750 (approx.)

**Public Health (London) Act, 1936**

2. No. of houses inspected on account of complaints or illness ... 4,197  
 3. Number of statutory notices served ... 2,064  
 4. Number of prosecutions ... 334  
 5. Number of houses repaired or nuisances remedied 2,194

**Housing Act, 1936**

6. Number of houses inspected—house-to-house (Housing Consolidated Regs. 1925) ... Nil  
 7. (a) Number of houses included in representations by the Borough Medical Officer under Sec. 25 of H.A., 1936 ... 10  
 (b) Number of houses demolished following representations by Borough Medical Officer under Sec. 25 of H.A., 1936 ... Nil  
 8. Number of houses repaired under Sections 9 and 10 of H.A., 1936:—  
 (a) By owners ... 3  
 (b) By L.A. in default of owners ... Nil  
 9. Number of houses demolished:—  
 (a) In pursuance of orders under Sec. 11 of the Housing Act, 1936 ... Nil  
 (b) Voluntarily ... Nil  
 10. Number of rooms on which Closing Orders were made (excluding underground rooms) ... Nil  
 11. Number of Closing Orders determined (excluding underground rooms) ... Nil

**Overcrowding (Housing Act, 1936)**

12. Number of families living in overcrowded conditions ... 243  
 Number of overcrowded families who have obtained alternative accommodation ... 88  
 13. Number of dwellings erected by the Borough Council during year ... 73 (Flats)

**Underground Rooms**

14. Number occupied but unfit ... Unknown  
 Number closed or modified occupation approved ... 15  
 Number of Closing Orders ... 7  
 Number of Closing Orders determined ... 12

**Houses Let in Lodgings**

15. Number in Borough ... 9,600 (approx.)  
 \*Number of inspections ... —  
 Number of prosecutions ... Nil  
 †Number of complaints remedied under the Bye-laws (not included under any other heading) ... —  
 \* Included under item No. 2.  
 † Included under item No. 5.



**(E) UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED—1951**

Baby Food	...	...	...	...	16 tins
Bacon	...	...	...	...	29 lbs.
Baked Beans	...	...	...	...	116 tins
Beetroot	...	...	...	...	16 tins
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	242 lbs.
Blancmange Powder	...	...	...	...	31 packets
Butter	...	...	...	...	1½ lbs.
Cake	...	...	...	...	168 lbs.
Carrots	...	...	...	...	30 tins
Cheese	...	...	...	...	54 lbs.
Chocolate and Sweets	...	...	...	...	52 lbs.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	4 bottles
Dried Eggs	...	...	...	...	6 tins
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	115 lbs.
Fish (tins)	...	...	...	...	132 tins
Fish (lbs.)	...	...	...	...	245 lbs.
Fruit (tins)	...	...	...	...	1,897 tins
Fruit (pulp)	...	...	...	...	28 barrels
Jam	...	...	...	...	94 lbs.
Meat (tins)	...	...	...	...	2,078 tins
Meat	...	...	...	...	2,139 lbs.
Milk	...	...	...	...	527 tins
Milk (Skimmed)	...	...	...	...	36 cwts.
Peas	...	...	...	...	521 tins
Pickles and Sauces	...	...	...	...	152 bottles
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	869 lbs.
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	152 bottles
Salt	...	...	...	...	216 packets
Sausages	...	...	...	...	45 lbs.
Soup	...	...	...	...	92 tins
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	17 tins
Suet	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Syrup	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Tomatoes (tins)	...	...	...	...	378 tins
Tomato Juice	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Tomato Purée	...	...	...	...	58 lbs.
Tongue (tins)	...	...	...	...	91 tins
Turkeys	...	...	...	...	145 lbs.

**PUBLIC MORTUARY—Bodies admitted, &c.**

Bodies admitted from the Borough:—

By order of Coroner	...	...	...	...	247
By order of Police	...	...	...	...	7
On application of undertakers for accom-					
modation	...	...	...	...	19
				—	273

Bodies admitted from other Boroughs:—

Fulham	...	...	...	...	78
Chelsea	...	...	...	...	194
Kensington	...	...	...	...	17
				—	289

Total bodies admitted	...	562
-----------------------	-----	-----

No. of P.-M. examinations conducted:—

Hammersmith cases	...	...	...	...	253
Fulham	...	...	...	...	56
Chelsea	...	...	...	...	188
Kensington	...	...	...	...	17
Total P.-M.'s	...	...	...	...	514

No. of Inquests held:—

Hammersmith cases	...	...	...	...	68
Fulham	„	...	...	...	34
Chelsea	„	...	...	...	34
Kensington	„	...	...	...	85
Total Inquests held	...	—			221



### (A) INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASES	NOTIFICATIONS								Total Cases Notified	Cases Removed to Hospital	Deaths	Corrected Figures
	0—1 year	1—2 years	2—5 years	5—15 years	15—25 years	25—45 years	45—65 years	65+ years				
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	7	35	75	—	5	—	—	122	32	—	117
Whooping Cough ... ..	61	160	143	123	1	1	1	2	492	71	1	489
Acute Poliomyelitis (Par.) ...	1	—	8	4	3	2	1	—	19	19	—	5
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non. Par.)	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
Measles ... ..	66	371	1,099	25	10	11	—	1	1,583	44	—	1,581
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	3	7	2	2	—	—	14	14	—	1
Acute Pneumonia ... ..	5	5	25	12	5	18	27	16	113	4	88	112
Dysentery ... ..	4	7	28	31	4	16	5	3	98	52	—	88
Acute Encephalitis (Inf.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	2
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	5	19	5	—	19
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	1	3	5	2	—	2	—	13	13	3	1
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	—	9	10	3	8	4	—	34	5	—	32
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	13	17	—	—	30	2	—	29
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3
Scabies ... ..	—	—	4	20	9	16	6	1	56	—	—	56
TOTALS ... ..	140	551	1,360	317	52	104	54	28	2,606	274	92	2,539

**(B) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS**

Specimen	Positive	Negative	Total
Swabs for suspected cases of			
Diphtheria ... ..	—	299	299
Haemolytic Streptococci ... ..	22	82	104
Faeces ... ..	59	176	235
Vincent's Organisms ... ..	10	38	48
Occult Blood ... ..	—	1	1
Urine ... ..	—	3	3
Blood Test ... ..	—	1	1
	91	600	691



## TUBERCULOSIS

(A) PART I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1951, to the 31st December, 1951

AGE PERIODS	Formal Notifications													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males ... ..	—	2	4	5	2	10	14	22	14	16	15	9	1	114
Respiratory, Females ... ..	—	1	4	5	3	13	18	20	8	5	2	—	—	79
Non-Respiratory, Males ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	7
Non-Respiratory, Females ... ..	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	8

**PART II.—New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by Formal Notification**

SOURCE OF INFORMATION			Number of cases in age Groups													TOTAL
			0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	
Death Returns from Local Registrars	Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	6 (A)
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (C)
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 (D)
Death Returns from Regis- trar-General (Transferable deaths)	Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2 (A)
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (C)
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 (D)
Posthumous Notifications	Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (A)
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (C)
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (D)
“ Transfers ” from Other Areas(exclu- ding trans- ferable deaths)	Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	29	14	7	3	—	—	68 (A)
		F	—	—	—	2	2	1	11	14	3	4	—	1	—	38 (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2 (C)
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 (D)
Other Sources	Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3 (A)
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (B)
	Non-Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (C)
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (D)
TOTALS (A)															79	
(B)															39	
(C)															2	
(D)															3	

**(B) CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS—1951 and  
Previous Years**

Year	No. of Cases notified			No. of Deaths	No. of Cases on Register of Notifications
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total		
1932	183	45	228	156	1,128
1933	185	31	216	150	1,056
1934	184	31	215	124	1,070
1935	170	31	201	119	1,059
1936	156	40	196	116	1,063
1937	141	33	174	106	1,068
1938	155	37	192	87	859
1939	165	33	198	107	889
1940	143	24	167	118	813
1941	160	39	199	103	828
1942	169	31	200	104	963
1943	177	24	201	72	1,097
1944	192	22	214	93	1,184
1945	207	23	230	93	1,282
1946	188	23	211	85	1,487
1947	189	21	210	90	1,517
1948	167	20	187	76	1,599
1949	193	14	207	51	1,674
1950	166	21	187	39	1,779
1951	193	15	208	44	1,852

Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1932–1941 (inclusive)—199.

Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1942–1951 (inclusive)—205.

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1932–1941 (inclusive)—119.

Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1942–1951 (inclusive)—65.



## MEDICINAL BATHS

### Cleansing of Verminous Persons

#### School Children—Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	122
Verminous	...	...	...	...	...	1,053
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	7

#### School Children—Non-Hammersmith

Nil.

#### Children under Five Years—Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	33
Verminous	...	...	...	...	...	66

#### Children under Five Years—Non-Hammersmith

Nil.

#### Adults—Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	97
Verminous	...	...	...	...	...	127
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	8

#### Adults—Non-Hammersmith

Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Verminous	...	...	...	...	...	2

#### Lodging-Houses

Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Verminous	...	...	...	...	...	157

## DISINFECTION

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	40
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	402
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	354
Bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	21
Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	264
Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	125
Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	66
Curtains	...	...	...	...	...	3
Carpets	...	...	...	...	...	1
Articles of Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	273
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	143
						1,692
Rooms (including 613 verminous rooms)						867