

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Fulham].

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Council of the Borough of Fulham.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

FOR THE YEAR 1918.





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Journal of the Board of Directors

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year Ending December 31, 1911

Presented to the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting

January 15, 1912

By the Board of Directors

TOWN HALL,
FULHAM, S.W.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1918 which, in accordance with the suggestion of the Local Government Board is limited to a brief record of the vital statistics and the work of the Public Health Department.

POPULATION.—The Registrar General has adopted the following estimates for the calculation of the death-rate and birth-rate of the borough.

For the death-rate	... 143,211
For the birth-rate	... 160,463

The death-rate population excluded all non-civilian males whether serving at home or abroad. The birth-rate population is intended to include all the elements of the population contributing to the birth and marriage rates. It consists, therefore, of the death-rate or civilian population plus all non-civilians enlisted from this country whether serving at home or abroad. This non-civilian element has been distributed over all the districts in the country in proportion to their estimated civilian population. It is probable, looking at the crowded state of the borough, that these estimates are below the true figures.

MARRIAGES.—1,471 marriages were registered during the year against 2,043, 1,918 and 1,408 in the three preceeding years.

BIRTHS.—The births, corrected by the distribution of those occurring in lying-in institutions to the boroughs in which the mothers resided, numbered 2,672 against 2,971

in 1917, and the birth-rate was 16.7 per 1,000 of the estimated total population, being the lowest yet recorded, and 7.1 per 1,000 below the average rate of the preceding five years.

ILLEGITIMACY. — The decrease in the births was entirely confined to legitimate children who numbered 2,446 against 2,747 in 1917, while the illegitimates were 225 against 224.

The proportion of illegitimates, viz., 8.4 per cent. of the total births, was the highest recorded in the borough.

DEATHS. — During 1918 the deaths of 1,704 civilians were registered, of whom 186 did not reside in Fulham, and 973 inhabitants died outside the borough chiefly in various public institutions. There were thus 2,491 deaths of persons, 1,178 males and 1,313 females, having their usual residence in Fulham, representing a death-rate of 17.4 per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population. This is the highest death-rate recorded since 1900 and was accounted for by the two influenza epidemics which are subsequently dealt with.

The death-rate of the County of London was 19.2 and in the Metropolitan Boroughs the rates ranged from 13.4 in Hampstead to 24.3 in Shoreditch.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS. — The natural increase of the population by the excess of births over deaths was only 181 compared with 1,536, 1,772 and 977 in the three preceding years, while in the County of London the deaths outnumbered the births by 4,952, being the first time in records going back nearly 100 years, the deaths have exceeded the births.

SEASONAL MORTALITY. — The mortality in the four quarters of the year was as under :—

					Deaths.	Death-rate.
First quarter	...	...	...	...	520	14.5
Second quarter	...	...	...	...	483	13.5
Third quarter	...	...	...	...	431	12.1
Fourth quarter	...	...	...	...	1057	29.6

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1917 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.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number. *	Rate.	of Non- Residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents 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
1913	157,117	4,234	4,302	26.9	1,833	11.3	212	407	412	96	2,028	12.7
1914	157,303	4,065	4,154	26.4	1,878	12.3	137	391	469	113	2,132	13.6
1915	a153,161	3,736	3,870	e24.3	1,787	11.7	130	677	446	115	2,334	15.2
1916	a149,428	3,600	3,754	e23.1	1,324	8.9	131	789	330	88	1,982	13.3
	b162,580											
1917	a145,186	2,852	2,971	e18.4	1,251	8.6	139	882	323	109	1,994	13.7
	b161,841											
1918	a143,211	2,593	2,672	16.7	1,704	11.9	186	973	286	107	2,491	17.4
	b160,463											

(a) Estimated civil population. (b) Estimated total population. (c) Birth-rate calculated on estimated total population.

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths registered in the district during the year, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The death-rates for 1915, 1916 and 1917 are calculated per 1000 of the estimated civil population, and the other rates per 1000 of the estimated gross population.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the calendar year as having actually occurred within the district, but excluding the deaths of Soldiers and Sailors that have occurred in hospitals and institutions in the district.

† In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

‡ "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, e.g., casuals, are not included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. In Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" which are deducted is stated, and in Column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district which are added in calculating the nett death-rate of the Borough.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

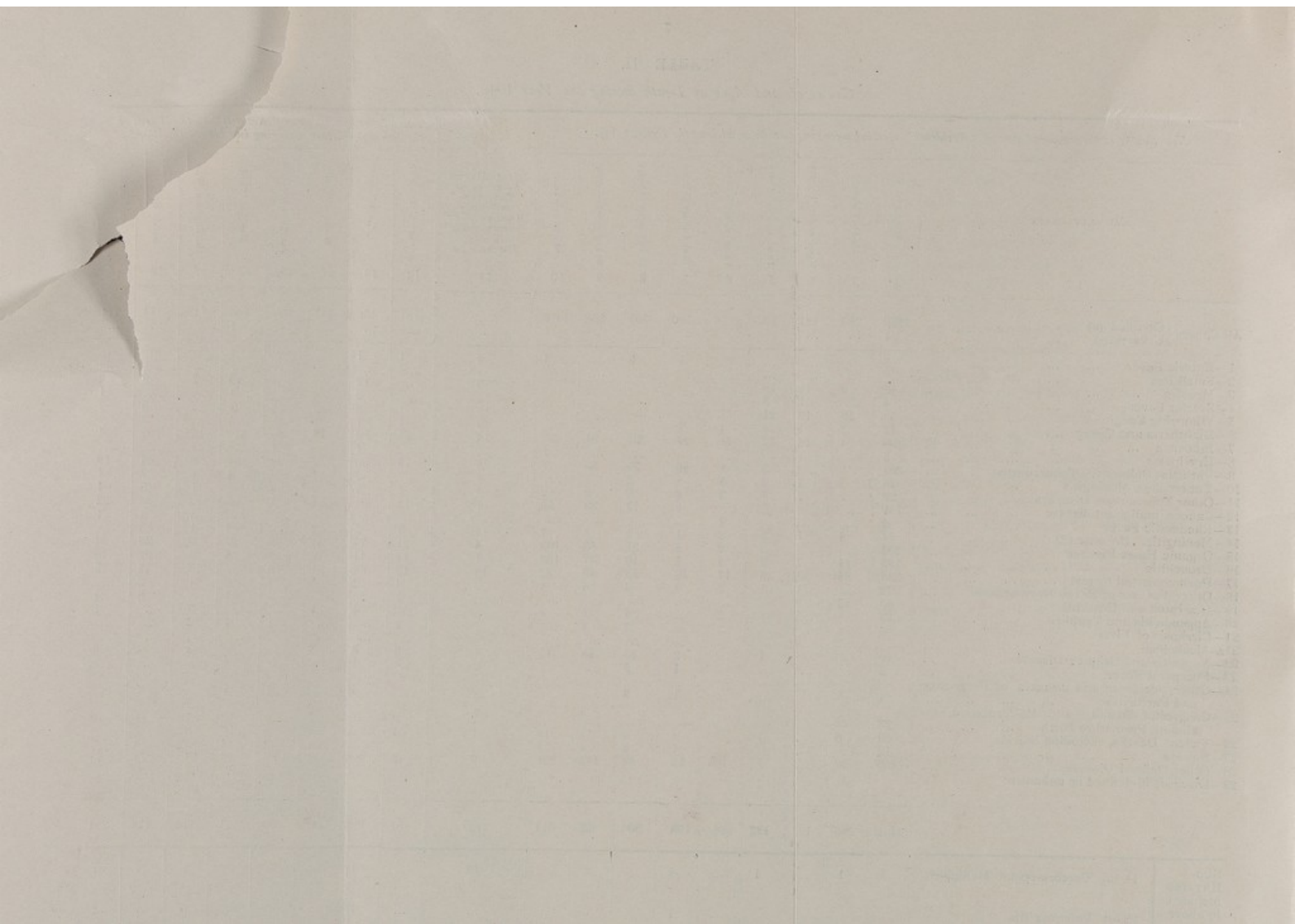
(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) are regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such Institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement are referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 1701.

Total population at all ages ... 153,284 } At Census of 1911.
Total families or separate occupiers ... 36,430 }



INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Of the 2,491 deaths, 286 or 11.5 per cent. were of infants under one year of age, and the rate of infantile mortality measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered was 107, the average rate for the five preceding years being 104. The infantile death-rate of the County of London was 108, and in the Metropolitan Boroughs the rates ranged from 69 in Hampstead to 166 in Shoreditch.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Table III. gives the causes of the deaths at various periods under one year. Compared with the previous year, the chief increase was in whooping cough, 18 deaths against 5, while the deaths from measles dropped from 26 to 8.

DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—Of the 286 infants who died before attaining the age of one year, 50 were illegitimate, the mortality among them being at the rate of 222 deaths per 1,000 births against 97 per 1,000 among children born in wedlock.

PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY—NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—2,360 notifications of living and 85 of still-born children were received under the Notification of Births Act, 92 per cent. of the births registered in Fulham being notified. Of these 71 per cent. were notified by midwives, 27.4 per cent. by medical practitioners and 1.6 per cent. by relatives.

The following is a summary of the work of your Health Visitors and the paid staff of the Fulham Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre, in connexion with the notified births.

First visits to infants by Health Visitors...	...	2,201
Re-visits " " " "	...	3,021
Re-visits to children of 1-5 years " "	...	200
Re-visits to infants by staff of Welfare Centres	...	2,252
Re-visits to children of 1-5 years " "	...	608
Infant consultations held by medical staff of		
Welfare Centre " " "	...	141
Infants attending consultations	...	737
Number of attendances	...	6,546

TABLE II.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1918.

Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a).										Net Deaths at all ages of "Residents" in the Wards of the Borough whether occurring in or beyond the Wards.								
CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b)	Barons Court Ward	Little Ward	Walham Ward	Margravine Ward	Monster Ward	Hurlingham Ward	Sands End Ward	Town Ward
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All Causes (Certified (c) Uncertified	2490 1	286 ...	121 ...	132 ...	118 ...	190 ...	504 ...	526 ...	613 1	...	181 ...	450 ...	241 ...	334 ...	540 1	119 ...	414 ...	211 ...
1—Enteric Fever	5	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
2—Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—Measles	46	8	14	19	5	...	...	...	...	23	...	12	5	5	15	2	5	...
4—Scarlet Fever	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
5—Whooping Cough	58	19	17	21	1	...	...	...	...	16	1	8	7	11	21	2	6	2
6—Diphtheria and Croup	12	2	1	4	4	1	...	...	...	49	1	1	2	1	3	...	3	...
7—Influenza	489	4	18	32	41	75	201	81	37	10	25	86	38	59	127	18	105	31
8—Erysipelas	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
9—Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	207	1	...	3	8	56	79	53	7	29	15	30	20	29	30	20	44	19
10—Tuberculous Meningitis	25	5	1	7	5	5	2	...	...	4	...	3	5	2	6	1	7	1
11—Other Tuberculous Diseases	22	1	1	3	3	4	6	2	2	5	1	7	3	3	3	1	3	1
12—Cancer, malignant disease	159	...	...	...	...	1	17	83	58	1	12	31	14	7	39	10	24	22
13—Rheumatic Fever	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14—Meningitis. See note (d)	14	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	...
15—Organic Heart Disease	209	...	...	...	2	5	31	63	108	4	21	29	28	26	47	8	26	24
16—Bronchitis	193	15	7	2	3	1	10	47	108	1	14	44	16	26	38	7	32	16
17—Pneumonia (all forms)	283	54	45	26	17	16	53	40	32	15	19	55	31	46	57	15	45	15
18—Other diseases of Respiratory organs	22	...	1	...	2	3	6	6	4	2	4	2	3	4	6	1	2	...
19—Diarrhoea and Enteritis	60	55	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	7	9	11	...	8	4
20—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	13	...	...	1	2	...	4	4	2	...	...	4	1	...	4	3	...	1
21—Cirrhosis of Liver	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
21A—Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22—Nephritis and Bright's Disease	49	...	...	1	2	2	13	18	13	1	3	8	5	15	8	3	4	3
23—Puerperal Fever	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3
24—Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
25—Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	5	9	19	1	11	10
26—Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	50	6	1	1	9	4	4	7	18	1	4	6	3	8	10	3	7	9
27—Suicide	12	...	...	...	...	1	6	4	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	3	2
28—Other Defined Diseases	466	38	7	7	10	12	58	113	221	9	48	84	44	66	86	21	74	43
29—Diseases ill-defined or unknown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2491	286	121	132	118	190	504	526	614	212	181	450	241	334	541	119	414	211
SUB-ENTRIES included in above figures.																		
14 (a) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
28 (a) Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, i.e., of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are included with the other deaths in columns 2-10, and columns 12-19. Transferable deaths of non-residents, i.e., of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner excluded from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" see footnote to Table IX.

Deaths of soldiers and sailors occurring in hospitals and institutions in the district are excluded from the total number of deaths registered in the district, and such deaths in like manner are excluded from column 11.

(b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district whether of residents or of non-residents, are entered in column 11 of Table VI.

(c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified," all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."

(d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1918.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

Net Deaths under One Year of residents in the Wards of the Borough whether occurring in or beyond the Wards.

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 12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Barons Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.
All causes	Certified ...	64	8	12	9	93	46	58	45	44	286	16	61	34	45	65	8	35	22
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	5	...	...	2	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...		...	...	...	...	...	5	3	4	7	19	1	4	1	2	8	3	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...		...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	5	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis (a) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...		...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	5	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...
Convulsions ...		5	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	2
Laryngitis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...		...	1	...	...	1	3	6	2	3	15	...	2	4	3	2	...	2	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...		1	...	1	...	2	7	16	16	13	54	2	9	6	18	12	1	6	...
Diarrhoea ...		...	1	1	...	2	6	7	2	1	18	...	2	2	4	4	...	3	3
Enteritis ...		...	1	2	2	5	7	11	8	6	37	1	13	6	5	6	...	4	2
Gastritis ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis ...		...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	5	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...
Rickets ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...		2	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ...		10	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Atelectasis ...		3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations (c) ...		4	1	3	1	9	1	...	...	...	10	1	...	1	...	5	1	1	1
Premature Birth ...		34	...	3	1	38	5	2	1	...	46	4	9	3	7	9	...	7	7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...		5	2	1	...	8	6	1	1	1	17	3	1	1	2	5	...	3	2
Other causes ...		...	1	...	2	3	4	3	3	2	15	2	3	2	...	2	1	4	1
		64	8	12	9	93	46	58	45	44	286	16	61	34	45	65	8	35	22

Net Births in the year—Legitimate, 2,447; Illegitimate, 225.
 Net Deaths in the year of—Legitimate infants, 286;
 Illegitimate infants, 50.

(a) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.
 Want of Breast Milk is included under Atrophy and Debility.

Appointment of Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.—In October the Council resolved to appoint under the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, to consist of twelve members, eight of the members to be members of the Borough Council and four to be selected from women nominated by the Voluntary Associations engaged in infant welfare in the borough, the Women's Labour Council and the Women's Co-operative Guild, and in November the committee was constituted of the following members :—Aldermen A. Cook and J. M. Littleboy ; Councillors Dr. J. J. Edwards, W. Fowell, A. McLean, D. Morgan, F. J. Shaw and W. Wilkinson ; Miss P. Plater, Miss Wickham, Mrs. Norman and Mrs. Warmington.

The Committee having considered the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act and the circulars of the Local Government Board on Maternity and Child Welfare, submitted a scheme drafted by the Medical Officer of Health for the consideration of the Council. The report and the recommendations of the Committee which have been adopted by the Council, are printed as an Appendix to this report.

Medical Assistance to Midwives in Cases of Emergency.—In April, 1918, the Council, in response to the request of the London County Council, undertook to pay the fees of medical practitioners who are summoned in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board by Registered Midwives, in consequence of emergencies arising during the confinement of "necessitous" women and a scale of fees ranging from three shillings and sixpence to £2 2s, according to the nature of the case, was adopted by the Council with the approval of the Local Government Board. By the Midwives Act of 1918, the responsibility for the payment of these fees was transferred from the Borough Council to the London County Council.

TABLE IV.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1918.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD of the Borough.								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.							Barons Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.									
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	206	6	68	101	16	14	1	—	6	39	18	23	76	6	29	9	202
Erysipelas	45	2	1	4	5	14	13	6	2	5	5	5	15	1	7	5	14
Scarlet Fever	228	—	57	135	20	14	2	—	7	27	12	28	57	10	65	22	203
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	15	—	—	2	2	7	4	—	—	2	1	1	4	1	2	4	11
Relapsing Fever (R)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever. (C)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	12	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	1	5	7
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	8	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	3	—	7
Poliomyelitis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	4	9	10	1	6	2	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	566	—	9	136	114	214	87	6	12	101	44	91	155	35	90	38	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis... ..	80	2	4	46	14	11	1	2	5	8	7	10	25	4	18	3	—
Measles	1592	62	797	697	25	10	1	—	54	209	123	264	391	132	310	109	46
German Measles	125	3	46	55	7	14	—	—	6	23	6	11	30	10	27	12	2
TOTALS	2923	120	985	1178	209	308	109	14	94	428	220	444	769	200	569	209	501

SICKNESS AND DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.—Table IV. shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in the borough during 1918.

SCARLET FEVER.—228 cases were notified, being fewer than in any year since 1891, and there were four deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.—206 cases were notified with 12 deaths, against 237 cases with 16 deaths in 1917.

ENTERIC FEVER.—15 cases were notified. Of the five deaths from the disease two were of Fulham parishioners who were patients in lunatic asylums.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—12 cases were notified, and there were five deaths or 1.9 per 1,000 births.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS. — Eight cases were notified, but in two the diagnosis was not confirmed, and there were three deaths, against 20 cases with eleven deaths in 1917.

ACUTE POLIOENCEPHALITIS AND POLIOMYELITIS.—Two children, aged respectively 2 and 3 years, were notified as suffering from poliomyelitis. Both recovered with slight paralysis. The death of a boy aged 15 (unnotified), was ascribed to anterior poliomyelitis with implication of the respiratory muscles.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—In the spring of the year attention was drawn to the occurrence of some cases of an obscure infectious disease, presenting unusual cerebral symptoms, and these were at first thought to be cases of the disease known as botulism, which is due to the consumption of infected food. Investigation, however, showed that the disease was not botulism but appeared to be an infectious disease unrecognised until recently, and probably distinct from the form of acute poliomyelitis which attacks the brain (acute encephalitis). Two fatal cases of the disease were reported in the borough, a man aged 59, living in Stephendale Road, who died in Chelsea Infirmary, and an infant of 5 months, living in Gunterstone Road.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—44 babies were notified as suffering from ophthalmia, 21 being reported by midwives, and the remainder by doctors.

MEASLES.—Measles was again prevalent throughout the borough during the first half of the year, 1,520 out of the 1,592 cases notified occurring between January and end of July. Of these 1,400 were notified by medical practitioners, and 192 by other persons.

Fatality.—46 deaths were ascribed to measles, giving a case mortality of 2.9 per cent. against 3.7 per cent. in 1917.

GERMAN MEASLES.—125 cases of German measles were notified, all by medical practitioners, the number in 1917 being 361.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The notifications received during the year numbered 1,381, viz. :—

Under Form A.—Cases not previously notified ..	785
" " B.—By School Medical Officers ..	70
" " C.—Cases admitted to Sanatoria and Poor Law Institutions ..	293
" " D.—Cases discharged from Sanatoria and Poor Law Institutions ..	233

Of the above 646 were notifications of new cases, 566 of pulmonary and 80 of other forms of tuberculosis.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of the cases :—

TABLE V.
PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of notifications during the period from December 30th, 1917, to 28th December, 1918.

Age periods.	Number of Notifications on Form A.												Number of Notifications on Form B. (by School Medical Officers)				Number of Notifications on Form C. of admission to			
	Primary Notifications.											Total Notifica- tions on Form A	Primary Notifications.			Total Notifica- tions on Form B	Poor Law Institit- utions.	Sana- toria.		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards		Total.	Under 5.	5 to 10				10 to 15	Total.
Pulmonary.																				
Males	-	4	28	18	24	29	60	52	37	17	3	272	355	-	7	9	16	20	39	127
Females	-	5	21	22	35	26	60	42	22	11	3	247	353	-	22	9	31	35	40	68
Non-pulmonary.																				
Males	1	3	8	8	6	-	3	3	-	-	1	33	38	-	6	1	7	8	8	3
Females	1	1	10	6	6	2	3	2	-	1	1	33	39	-	5	2	7	7	6	2

Mortality from Tuberculosis. — 207 deaths, 101 of males and 106 of females were registered from pulmonary tuberculosis, representing a death-rate of 1.45 per 1,000, the average of the preceding five years being 1.33. To other tuberculous diseases 47 deaths were due, the mortality being at the rate of 0.33 per 1,000.

Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis. Fulham Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The following table gives a summary of the work of the Dispensary:—

New Patients.

1.	Suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	...	235
2.	" " other forms "	...	14
3.	suspected cases "	...	201
4.	non-tuberculous	...	478
<hr/>			
Total			928
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Total Cases notified during 1918 (including 30 cases admitted during previous years)	279
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Number of Patients Treated (old and new).

1.	Insured	433
2.	Uninsured	1,351
<hr/>					
Total					1,784
<hr/>					

Number of Attendances at Dispensary.

1.	Insured	...	...	...	1,223
2.	Uninsured	...	...	...	8,465
<hr/>					
Total					9,688
<hr/>					

Doctor's home visits	...	...	...	...	1,435
Nurses' "	...	...	...	...	2,317
Persons specially examined as Contacts	...	...	...	...	421
Number of these found tuberculous	...	...	...	...	23
Contacts who became patients during the year	...	...	...	...	241
Insured patients examined for purposes (sanatorium treatment, etc.) of London Insurance Committee	...	...	...	...	110
Uninsured patients recommended for sanatorium treatment to London County Council	...	...	...	...	40
Patients referred to the Poor Law	...	...	...	...	57
Referred to Invalid Children's Aid Association	...	...	...	...	36
" " Charity Organization Committee	...	...	...	...	79
" " Children's Country Holidays Fund	...	...	...	...	68
Patients who had cutaneous Tuberculin treatment	...	...	...	...	350

INFLUENZA.—The chief feature of the year was the pandemic of influenza which occurred in two distinct waves, the first, commencing in Fulham about the middle of June, reached its maximum prevalence in the middle of July, and the second, which was by far the most severe, commenced in the second week of October and culminated in the second week of November. During the year 489 deaths, 199 of males and 290 of females were attributed to influenza.

The deaths from influenza and pneumonia in each week of the year, were as under:—

Week ending.	Deaths from Influenza.	Deaths from Pneumonia.	Week ending.	Deaths from Influenza.	Deaths from Pneumonia.
Jan. 5	1	7	July 6	6	5
" 12	2	4	" 13	14	5
" 19	1	8	" 20	9	4
" 26	—	10	" 27	2	1
Feb. 2	—	5	Aug. 3	2	—
" 9	—	5	" 10	1	1
" 16	—	3	" 17	—	2
" 23	—	3	" 24	—	2
March 2	—	1	" 31	1	3
" 9	—	3	Sept. 7	—	1
" 16	—	7	" 14	3	1
" 23	—	4	" 21	—	—
" 30	—	5	" 28	—	4
April 6	1	5	Oct. 5	1	1
" 13	—	2	" 12	1	2
" 20	—	3	" 19	12	7
" 27	1	1	" 26	23	5
May 4	—	—	Nov. 2	78	21
" 11	—	3	" 9	108	31
" 18	—	3	" 16	88	32
" 25	1	3	" 23	55	18
June 1	1	6	" 30	28	9
" 8	—	2	Dec. 7	28	10
" 15	2	5	" 14	9	6
" 22	1	—	" 21	2	5
" 29	3	4	" 28	4	5

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of the deaths from influenza :—

TABLE VII.

Age.	Sex.		Total.	Percentage of deaths at each age period.
	Males.	Females.		
Under 1 year	1	3	4	0.8
1-2 years	7	11	18	3.7
2-5 "	14	17	31	6.3
5-10 "	12	11	23	4.7
10-15 "	8	9	17	3.5
15-25 "	25	50	75	15.3
25-35 "	39	86	125	25.6
35-45 "	37	41	78	16.0
45-55 "	20	30	50	10.2
55-65 "	17	14	31	6.3
65-75 "	14	11	25	5.1
Over 75	5	7	12	2.5

It will be seen that the highest mortality was in the age period 25-35 years, while the fatality among old people was proportionately not so great as in the epidemics of 1890-1895. The sexes suffered about equally, the excess of female deaths between 15 and 45 being accounted for by the difference in the sex population at those ages.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION. PROVISION OF NURSES.—In a great number of cases it was impossible to secure proper nursing, as not only was there an unprecedented amount of sickness, but there was a shortage of nurses owing to the requirements of the fighting forces. The Council tried to obtain nurses from the Hammersmith and Fulham District Nursing Association, but no additional nurses could be engaged by the Association. The Health Visitors and the Tuberculosis Nurses gave nearly all their time and did what they could, but unfortunately both the Tuberculosis Nurses contracted the disease. A band of V.A.D. workers which was

organised by Miss Williams, Superintendent of the Fulham Infant Welfare Centre, did excellent service both in nursing and in looking after young families while the mothers were laid up. To obtain knowledge of the worst cases, a circular letter was sent to the doctors informing them that the Council would endeavour to provide nursing assistance for any cases reported by them to the Medical Officer of Health as requiring it.

As the local doctors could not meet all the demands for their services, application was made to the P.M.O.'s of the Fulham Military Hospital and the 2nd London General Hospital for the services of any members of the staff who could give part of their time, but only one Medical Officer could be spared, and he assisted a local practitioner who was much overworked, for four or five hours daily. Leaflets and posters containing precautionary advice were distributed throughout the borough.

The provisions of the Public Health (Influenza) Regulations made by the Local Government Board, requiring that a public entertainment shall not be carried on consecutively for more than four hours and that there shall be an interval of not less than thirty minutes between any two entertainments, during which interval the premises shall be effectively ventilated, were enforced.

Disinfection was carried out whenever it was suggested by the doctor in attendance.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—The following bacteriological examinations were made on behalf of the Council by Dr. Burnet,

Material from cases of suspected Diphtheria.

	Number of Specimens.
True diphtheria bacillus isolated	42
Hoffmann or pseudo diphtheria bacillus isolated	1
Negative result... ..	222
	— 265

Blood from cases of suspected Enteric Fever.

Widal or typhoid reaction obtained ...	6	
Widal or typhoid reaction not obtained ...	15	
	—	21

Sputa from cases of suspected Tuberculosis.

Tubercle bacillus found ...	71	
„ „ not found ...	331	
	—	402
<i>Other Examinations</i> ...		3
Total ...		691

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

DISINFECTION.—18,728 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., were disinfected at the Council's Disinfecting Station. 1,750 rooms were disinfected and cleansed after infectious illness.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.—224 bodies were removed to the mortuary during the year.

FOOD SUPPLY.—The dairies, slaughterhouses, bakehouses, restaurants, etc., were kept under observation by your Inspectors and a large amount of work was carried out by them in connection with the numerous Orders of the Food Controller, the duty of seeing that these were observed being imposed on them. 13 notices in respect of insanitary conditions of restaurants and 8 in respect of breaches of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses were served.

UNSOUND FOOD.—The following articles of food examined at the request of the owners were condemned and destroyed :—

Beef ...	208 stones	Liver ...	2 barrels
Mutton ...	8 „	Cheese ...	116 lbs
Fish (various) ...	70 „	Bacon ...	14 „
Fish (smoked and dried) ...	143 boxes	Condensed Milk ...	42 tins
Rabbits ...	60	Rhubarb ...	1 case
Eggs ...	180	Tinned Meats ...	8 tins

Action under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The undermentioned samples were purchased for analysis in 1918 :—

Article.	Number of Samples taken. Officially.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Samples taken Unofficially.	Number Adulterated.	Total Samples.	Total Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.
Milk	609	77	10	4	619	81	13.08
Condensed Milk ... ..	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
Milk and Water	3	3	...	...	3	3	100.0
Separated Milk	5	2	...	...	5	2	40.0
Dried Milk ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Skimmed Milk	2	1	...	...	2	1	50.0
Butter	16	...	27	1	43	1	2.32
Margarine ... ..	...	...	14	1	14	1	7.14
Lard ... ..	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
Cocoa	6	...	60	3	66	3	4.54
Camphorated Oil ... ..	...	...	21	4	21	4	19.04
Coffee	10	...	57	...	67	...	...
Chicory and Coffee ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Self-Raising Flour ... ..	...	...	13	...	13	...	...
Flour ... ..	...	...	9	...	9	...	...
Pepper ... ..	...	...	19	...	19	...	...
Cayenne Pepper	6	...	11	...	17	...	...
Mustard	8	...	18	...	26	...	...
Tea ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Dripping ... ..	...	...	7	1	7	1	14.3
Ground Ginger ... ..	...	...	8	...	8	...	...
Malt Vinegar... ..	5	...	16	...	21	...	...
Sausage ... ..	...	...	12	3	12	3	25.0
Water Ice ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Cocoa-Nut Jelly ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Saccharine ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Salad Oil ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	100.0
Olive Oil ... ..	...	...	10	...	10	...	...
Vinegar ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Milk Cheese ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	670	83	333	18	1003	101	10.06

13 per cent. of the samples of milk were certified to be below the standard of the Board of Agriculture, against 3.4, 9.6 and 14.3 per cent. in the three preceding years, the increase of adulteration since 1915 being very striking.

Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were instituted in the following cases :—

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
John Bowen Walters, 797, Fulham Road	Selling milk adulterated with 17 per cent. of added water	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—	—
Alfred Jones, 66, Waldemar Avenue	Selling milk adulterated with 3 per cent. of added water.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—	—
James William Gardner, 177, Munster Road	Selling milk adulterated with 8 per cent. of added water.	Convicted.	5 0 0	2 2 0
William George Jones, 170, Stephendale Road	Selling milk adulterated with 8 per cent. of added water.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—	—
Phillip Jenkins, 245, Munster Road	Selling milk from which 3 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted	Convicted.	—	2 0
Ditto	Selling milk from which 11 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted	Convicted.	2 0 0	2 0 0
David Cairns, 142, New King's Road	Selling milk adulterated with 5 per cent. of added water.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—	—
Wm. J. King, 392, North End Road	Selling milk from which 21 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted	Convicted	3 0 0	2 2 0
John Bowen Walters, 797, Fulham Road	Selling milk adulterated with 10 per cent. of added water.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—	—
The Aylesbury Dairy Co., 31, St. Petersburg Place W.	Selling milk adulterated with 20 per cent. of added water.	Adjourned Sine die.	—	—
Arthur Phillips, 15, Cassidy Road	Ditto (same sample).	Defendant absconded. Warrant issued.	—	—
Frederick Anthony Sadler, 59, Brecon Road	Selling butter adulterated with 21 per cent. of added water.	Convicted.	7 0 0	3 0 0
Albert Davies, 2, Everington Street	Selling milk from which 5 per cent. of fat had been abstracted.	Convicted.	1 0 0	3 3 0
Edward John Bagge 5, Sandilands Road	Selling milk from which 12 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Convicted.	12 0 0	3 3 0
William John Winter, 7, Delvino Road	Selling milk from which 10 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—	—

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
George Jones, 179, Stephendale Road	Selling milk from which 36 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Convicted.	7	0	0	3	3	0
William Langham, 117, Stephendale Road	Selling milk adulterated with 14 per cent. of added water and from which 3 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Convicted.	5	0	0	3	3	0
Arthur Victor March, 14, Hugon Road	Selling milk adulterated with 18 per cent. of added water.	Convicted.	7	0	0	3	3	0
William Cooper, 14, Ewald Road	Selling milk from which 11 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Convicted.	1	0	0	2	2	0
Evan Jones, 24, Filmer Road	Selling milk from which 13 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—			—		
Rhys Morgan Davies, 62, New King's Road	Selling milk from which 7 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Dismissed Warranty proved)	—			—		
Thomas Pugh, 90, Richmond Road, Kensington	Selling milk from which 9 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—			—		
Thomas Setchfield, 134, Estcourt Road	Selling milk from which 15 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Convicted.	10	0	0	2	0	0
Ditto	Selling milk (separated) adulterated with 7 per cent. of added water.	Convicted.	20	0	0	—		
William Geo. Jones, 170, Stephendale Road	Selling milk from which 7 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—			—		
John Maldroyan Evans, 135, Dawes Road	Selling milk from which 7 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—			—		
Henry Denew, 358, North End Road	Selling milk from which 7 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—			—		
William Graham, 469, Fulham Road	Selling milk adulterated with 7 per cent. of added water.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—			—		
James Hedges, 59, Langthorne Street	Selling milk from which 7 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—			—		

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
John Lloyd, 73, Moore Park Road	Selling milk from which 41 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—	—
Harry Edward Tucker, 25, Tamworth Street	Selling milk from which 15 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—	—
Edward John Bagge, 5, Sandilands Road	Selling milk from which 37 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—	—
William Pettit, 2, Haldane Road	Selling milk from which 19 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—	—
James Fredk. Terris, 25, Ewald Road	Selling milk from which 39 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Convicted.	8 0 0	1 1 0
William Jesse King, 392, North End Road	Selling milk from which 13 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Convicted.	5 0 0	2 2 0
Express Dairy Co., Tavistock Place, W.C.	Selling milk adulterated with 11 per cent. of added water.	Ordered to pay costs.	—	2 2 0
William Kemp, 70, Archel Road	Selling milk adulterated with 11 per cent. of added water.	Convicted.	5 0 0	2 2 0
			£98 0 0	£36 8 0

Prosecutions under the Milk (Amendment) Order, 1917, were instituted in the following cases:—

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alfred White, 16, Pellant Road	Unlawfully selling milk to which water had been added (contrary to the Milk (Amendment) Order, 1917.	Convicted.	10 0 0	3 3 0
Thomas Setchfield, 134, Estcourt Road	Ditto	Convicted.	Six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.	Ordered to pay £3 3 0 costs.
Ditto	Ditto	Convicted	Ditto Sentences to run concurrently.	—
			£10 0 0	£6 6 0

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.—The factories, workshops and work places were frequently inspected. 1039 visits were paid to outworkers' premises, and 11 notices were served in respect of defects found.

CERTIFICATES UNDER THE REVENUE ACTS.—Certificates for exemption from or reduction of inhabited house duty were granted in respect of 43 tenements, and 74 certificates which had been granted for a limited period were renewed. Applications in respect of 20 tenements were refused.

DRAINAGE OF BUILDINGS.—During the year the following drainage plans were submitted to and approved by the Public Health Committee :—

Plans of drainage of additions to existing buildings ...	52
Plans of the reconstruction of the drainage of existing buildings	31
	<hr/>
	83

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.—1,247 complaints of nuisances were received and dealt with by your Inspectors. 1,189 intimation and 421 statutory notices were served. Owing to the great difficulty experienced in getting work done, in consequence of the scarcity of labour and materials, the attention of the Inspectors has been mainly confined to securing the abatement of the more acute nuisances, and works of a less urgent nature have been postponed till more normal times.

SANITARY STAFF.—There were no changes in the staff of the Public Health Department, and all the members discharged their duties zealously and efficiently.

I am, Sir and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CHARLES JACKSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1919.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD
WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Submitted to the Council, January, 1919.

I We beg to report that we have had under consideration the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, the circulars of the Local Government Board on Maternity and Child Welfare and two comprehensive reports from the Medical Officer of Health dealing with the matter, and submit for the information of the Council a summary of the maternity and child welfare work now carried on in the borough and recommendations for its extension and co-ordination.

The subject is dealt with under the following heads:—

(1) The powers given to the Local Authority by the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, and the suggestions of the Local Government Board with regard to the provision of suitable schemes.

(2) The maternal and infant welfare work now carried on in the borough:—

(a) By the Borough Council.

(b) By Voluntary Agencies.

(3) The additional services that should, in our opinion, be undertaken by the Council, the financial assistance to be given to voluntary agencies and the methods of co-ordinating their work with that of the Council.

(4) An estimate of the cost of the complete scheme.

(1) The scope and objects of the Act are shown by the enumeration of the services in respect of which the

Local Government Board will pay grants to the extent of 50 per cent of the net expenses.

These are :—

- (i) The salaries and expenses of Inspectors of Midwives.
- (ii) The salaries and expenses of Health Visitors and Nurses engaged in Maternity and Child Welfare work.
- (iii) The provision of a midwife for necessitous women in confinement and for areas which are insufficiently supplied with this service.
- (iv) The provision of a doctor for the aid in confinement of necessitous women.
- (v) The expenses of a Centre *i.e.*, an institution providing any or all of the following activities, viz :—medical supervision and advice for expectant and nursing mothers, and for infants and little children, and medical treatment at the Centre for cases needing it.
- (vi) Hospital treatment provided or contracted for by a Local Authority for complicated cases of confinement or complications arising after parturition, either in the mother or infant, and for infants found to need in-patient treatment.
- (vii) Hospital treatment for Children up to five years of age.
- (viii) Lying-in homes.
- (ix) Home helps.
- (x) The provision of food for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under five years of years.
- (xi) Crèches and day nurseries.
- (xii) Convalescent Homes.

(xiii) Homes for children of widowed and deserted mothers, and for illegitimate children.

(xiv) Experimental work for the health of expectant and nursing mothers and of infants and children under five years of age.

(2) Maternal and Infant Welfare Work now carried on in the Borough.

(a) Of the Borough Council.

(b) Of Voluntary Agencies.

(a) Practically no infant welfare work was undertaken by the Borough Council until April, 1916, when two Health Visitors were appointed. Before then there was but one woman sanitary inspector who was only able to give a small part of her time to infant visiting.

The Local Government Board regard the provision of adequate home visiting as *the most important element* in any scheme of Maternity and Child Welfare. In their circular of September, 1916, they said that a Local Authority should aim at securing a staff equal to one whole time Health Visitor for each 500 births, but in their memorandum of August, 1918, they state that as the result of further experience they consider that this standard should be modified and that if the various functions of a Health Visitor are to be fully performed, a district with about 400 births a year will be as much as one Health Visitor can undertake. As in Fulham there are about 3,000 births a year this would mean seven Health Visitors, and after making allowance for two nurses employed by the Fulham Infant Welfare Centre, who do some visiting, we are of opinion that two additional Health Visitors should be appointed.

The other services of the Borough Council are :—

(1) The provision of a doctor for the aid in confinement of necessitous women. The Council agreed last year to pay the fees of doctors called in by midwives in cases of

emergency occurring during the confinement of necessitous women. By the Midwives Act, 1918, which has just come into operation, the duty of paying these fees is now transferred to the L.C.C.

(2) The provision of nursing assistance for children suffering from measles.

(3) The Council make a grant of £300 a year towards the expenses of the Babies Hospital, 706, Fulham Road, of which mention is made below :—

(b) Work of Voluntary Agencies.

(1) *Fulham Maternity and Child Welfare Centre*—Established in 1909—has three centres—90 and 92, Greyhound Road, 170, Wandsworth Bridge Road, Melmoth Hall, Eustace Road.

Consultations for infants are held by the four doctors on the staff, twice weekly at Greyhound Road, and weekly at Wandsworth Bridge Road and Melmoth Hall. In 1917, 568 babies were brought to the consultations and their attendances totalled 6,537, and there were 568 attendances of children between one and five years, 5,010 visits were paid to the homes of the children by the Superintendent and her assistants.

Children attending the consultations who need operative treatment for dental defects, or enlarged tonsils and adenoids are treated at the School Treatment Centre, Bagley's Lane, the fees of the dentist and doctors being paid by the Committee.

Children under school age suffering from so-called minor ailments requiring continuous treatment and the services of a nurse, are treated at 92, Greyhound Road.

An ante-natal clinic is held weekly by two of the doctors on the staff. The attendance, at first disappointing, is steadily improving.

Dental Clinic. A dental clinic for nursing and expectant mothers is held weekly at the School Treatment Centre by Mr. T. Vernon, L.D.S., the School Dentist. A nominal fee ranging from 2d. to 9d. is paid for extractions, fillings, etc., and dentures are paid for by small instalments extending over from 9 to 18 months.

Classes are held for Cookery, Dressmaking, Infant Care, Home Nursing, and Bootmending. The attendances at the Classes in 1917 amounted to 1,924.

The net cost of the Welfare Centre is now about £1,100 a year. The Board of Education give a grant of 50 per cent. of the approved expenditure and for the balance the Committee are dependent upon voluntary subscriptions and donations.

(ii) *Fulham Babies Hospital*, 706, Fulham Road.

(iii) *Fulham Nursery*, Eridge House.

The work of these two Institutions is dealt with below.

(iv) *Harwood Road Home*.—A home for illegitimate children and their mothers has recently been opened at 56, Harwood Road, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions. There is accommodation for eight mothers and their babies. The object is not to separate the mother from the child. While in the home the mother is able to go out to work and so contribute to the support of herself and child.

(v) *Fulham Invalid Children's Aid Society*.—This Society sends ailing and convalescent children to convalescent homes, supplies surgical instruments, and generally supervises chronic cases referred to it by hospitals and doctors.

It is essential that in any scheme adopted, full use should be made of all voluntary agencies, which have done, and are still doing valuable work, but as the Council are responsible for the efficient discharge of the important duties imposed upon them they should be in the

position to supervise and control all the infant welfare work in the borough and to co-ordinate the work of the Voluntary Agencies with that of the Borough Council. To efficiently do this it is necessary to secure the services of a whole-time lady Medical Practitioner as Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare Work under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. This officer should undertake the Infant Consultations at present held by four doctors on the staff of the Fulham Infant Welfare Centre, two consultations weekly being now held at Greyhound Road, one at Wandsworth Bridge Road, and one at Eustace Road, the doctors, with the exception of one who is acting temporarily in an honorary capacity, being paid at the rate of £50 a year for one attendance a week. It is also most desirable that an additional centre should be established somewhere in the neighbourhood of the middle of Munster Road, where it is much wanted. This would mean five Consultations weekly, and these, with the ante-natal clinic, would occupy all her afternoons. The Committee of the Fulham Welfare Centre have informed us that they are strongly in favour of this proposal, which would secure a uniformity of methods, which is certainly advantageous.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health should also act as Medical Officer to the Babies' Hospital, which is obviously desirable, as the Consultations should be the main feeder of the Hospital, and the Committee of the Hospital are also strongly in favour of the policy. The other duties that might be undertaken by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health are:—

- (1) To supervise, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, the work of Health Visitors.
- (2) To act as Consultant Medical Officer to the Maternity Home, when established.
- (3) To act as Medical Officer to the Fulham Nursery.

The salary of the Assistant Medical Officer should be £500 a year, rising by instalments of £25 a year to £600.

Fulham Babies Hospital. This is an important link in the scheme, as babies seen at the consultations who require special nursing and feeding unobtainable at home can be sent there, while the mothers are instructed in the treatment necessary for their subsequent welfare. The hospital will shortly be moved to new premises in Broomhouse Road. The cost of the freehold and the necessary alteration will amount to upwards of £4,000, and the whole of this has been defrayed by two generous donors. The Council contribute the sum of £300 towards the maintenance, but having regard to the high price of all necessities and the additional expense involved by the larger building and increased number of patients, we consider that the present grant should be substantially increased, and recommend the Council to give a grant of £1,000 a year.

The Fulham Nursery serves a most useful purpose in undertaking the care of young children, whose mothers are compelled to go out to work. At present it is practically impossible for mothers to get trustworthy persons to look after their children, and we are convinced that the Nursery saves many lives. The Committee, about two years ago, spent nearly £800 in adapting Eridge House, and with the increased price of everything they now find it impossible to meet their expenditure. The Nursery has been maintained for 12 years by voluntary subscriptions, as the Council had no power until the passing of the Act of 1918 to give a grant in support of it. As forming a necessary part of the Borough scheme, a grant in aid of £300 a year should be made by the Council.

Of the additional services that should be at once undertaken by the Council, the most urgent is the provision of a *Maternity Home*. It is unnecessary to

enlarge on the impossibility of obtaining in the average tenement proper accommodation for the lying-in woman, and we are convinced that a maternity home would give immediate results in saving maternal and child life, and in diminishing chronic invalidism of mothers.

The requirements and probable cost of such an institution are:—

Building. No special building is required, but an ordinary good-sized house or two adjoining medium sized houses would be suitable, provided, of course, the sanitary conditions were satisfactory. A central situation is not essential, as arrangements could doubtless be made for patients to be brought by the L.C.C. ambulances, if necessary.

Number of Beds. There should be at first accommodation for eight or ten patients, but it is desirable that there should be facilities for increasing the number. Two or three ordinary wards, a room for the actual confinement and an isolation ward would be required. The equipment and furniture should be of the simplest character consistent with efficient midwifery.

There must be comfortable accommodation for the staff.

Staff. The following staff would be required:—
 Superintendent Midwife.
 Assistant Midwife.
 Two or three Servants.

It would also be desirable to have one or two pupil midwives who would do their necessary practical work in the home. They would pay a fee to meet the cost of their maintenance. The Assistant Medical Officer would be available in cases of difficult labour or other emergency.

Medical practitioners and midwives should be given the option of attending their own patients in the home if they so wished. Fees should be charged which might vary with the circumstances of the patient.

The following is a rough estimate of the cost:—

Rent	£75
Rates and Taxes	35
Light and Heat	50
Supt. Midwife	85
Assistant Midwife	50
Servants	70
Maintenance of Staff	200
„ Patients	300
Laundry	100
Drugs and Sundries	60

	1,025
Deduct patient's payments	200

	£825

In addition in the first year, there would be the cost of equipment and furnishing, viz. :—about £600.

With a view of obtaining premises for the purpose, we have inspected two houses in the Borough, and are of opinion that one of these, viz. :—706, Fulham Road is suitable for a Home. It is at present used as the Babies Hospital, but we are informed that when vacated, which will probably be within about 3 months, the owner will be willing to let it on lease at £75 a year. It will afford accommodation for about nine patients and could be adapted for the purpose at a small cost.

We are of opinion that the Council should at once enter into negotiations with the owner, with the view of opening it as a maternity home on the lines set forth above. There are, of course, many matters of detail to be considered in connection with it which will be dealt with by us when the Council have decided on the principle.

An essential corollary to a Maternity Home is a system of “*Home help*,” to do the work of the house and attend to the other children of the family during the mother's

illness. It is of the highest importance that the mother and her baby should remain in the home for say three weeks, in order that the mother may be in a fit state to resume her ordinary domestic duties when she leaves, and the only chance of securing this is to be able to assure the mother that her family will be well looked after during her absence.

Provision of food for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under five years of age.—The Local Government Board consider that schemes for the supply of food and milk should be undertaken by the authority carrying out the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme. With the present high price of milk (10d. a quart) it is impossible for some mothers to procure sufficient of this indispensable food, and arrangements should be made for its supply either free or at a reduced price to necessitous women when recommended by the doctors or Welfare Centres, but, of course, very careful enquiries would have to be made into each case to prevent abuse. It is difficult to estimate the number of mothers who would require such assistance, especially as economic conditions are now so uncertain, but we think that the Council should provisionally sanction an expenditure of £150 a year for this purpose.

The Council will note that the scheme outlined provides for:—

- (1) Notification of Births to Medical Officer of Health.
- (2) Visitation of mothers and babies by Health Visitors.
- (3) Attendance of children from infancy up to school age at Consultations held by a lady Medical practitioner.
- (4) Home supervision of the children attending the Consultations by the Health Visitors and Nurses to ensure the carrying out of the Doctor's instructions and improvements of home conditions.

(5) Treatment in hospital of children requiring special nursing or feeding.

(6) Operative treatment of children under school age suffering from dental defects and enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

(7) Treatment of children under school age suffering from minor ailments requiring continuous treatment and the assistance of a nurse.

(8) Nursing of children suffering from measles and ophthalmia.

(9) Ante-natal Clinics for expectant mothers.

(10) Maternity Home for women with inadequate home accommodation.

(11) A system of "home helps" for services in the home when the mothers are absent.

(12) Dental Clinic for expectant and nursing mothers.

(13) Provision of milk at a reduced price for necessitous women and their children.

The estimated cost of the scheme is :—

Salary of Assistant Medical Officer of Health	£500
Salaries of two additional Health Visitors	300
Salaries of present Health Visitors	350
Contribution to Babies Hospital	1000
Contribution to Fulham Nursery	300
Cost of Maternity Home	825
Equipment of Maternity Home (1st year only)	600
Home Helps	200
Milk for mothers and babies at reduced price	150
Nursing for Measles, etc.	25
	<hr/>
	<u>£4,250</u>

It will not, of course, be possible for the scheme in its entirety to be in working order at the beginning of the financial year, so that the cost for the first year should not exceed £4,000, and in the following year the cost of the equipment of the Maternity Home will not have to be met, so that the expenditure when the complete scheme is established should be still under £4,000.

Of this the Local Government Board would pay one half, so that the net cost to the Council would be £2,000 a year, or the equivalent of a rate of $\frac{5}{8}$ d. in the pound, or an increase compared with the present expenditure on Infant Welfare work of one halfpenny in the pound.

We recommend—

That the Maternity and Infant Welfare Scheme outlined above be adopted by the Council and for the purpose of carrying it into effect—

- (a) That a lady Medical Practitioner be appointed at a salary of £500 a year, rising by annual instalments of £25 to a maximum of £600 a year, as Assistant Medical Officer of Health who would be responsible under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health for the Maternity and Child Welfare Work in the Borough.
- (b) That two additional Health Visitors be appointed at salaries of £150 a year.
- (c) That a Maternity Home be established on the lines proposed in this Report at 706, Fulham Road. That in connection with the Home, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee shall arrange a scheme of "Home Helps."
- (d) That the Council shall pay to the Committee of the Fulham Babies Hospital an annual grant of £1,000, subject to the hospital being conducted and maintained to the satisfaction of the Council.
- (e) That the Council shall pay an annual grant of £300 a year to the Committee of the Fulham Nursery subject to the Nursery being conducted and maintained to the satisfaction of the Council.

- (f) That the Council shall appoint representatives to serve on the Committees of the voluntary agencies to which they give financial assistance.
- (g) That the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding £150 a year in the provision of milk at a reduced charge for necessitous mothers and their children.
- (h) That it be referred to the Finance Committee of the Council to make the financial provision necessary to give effect to the above recommendations.

All the recommendations of the Committee were adopted by the Council with the exception of the one relating to the salaries of the Health Visitors. The Council resolved that the two additional Health Visitors should receive the same salaries as the Health Visitors already in the service of the Council, viz. £162 a year.

