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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

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FOR THE YEAR 1920.







Council of the Borough of Fulham.

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Journal of the Board of Health

# ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICE OF HEALTH

J. CHARLES JACKSON

1900

TOWN HALL,

FULHAM, S.W. 6.

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

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1920.

Particulars of the natural, social and housing conditions of the borough were given in the Report for 1919, and this is limited to a record of the vital statistics and of the various activities of the Council in connection with public health.

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

For the birth-rate	...	...	158,989
For the death-rate	...	...	158,621

*Marriages.*—The number of marriages registered was 1,601, and the marriage-rate, *i.e.*, the number of persons married per 1,000 of the population, was 20·2. In the three preceding years the numbers were 1,408, 1,471 and 1,659.

*Births.*—The births, corrected by the distribution of those occurring in lying-in institutions in the borough to the districts in which the mothers resided, and the inclusion of children born to Fulham mothers in lying-in institutions outside the borough, numbered 4,328 of whom 2,223 were boys, and 2,105 girls.



The birth-rate was 27·2 per 1,000 inhabitants, being 8·6 per 1,000 above that of 1919, and the highest recorded since 1910.

The births registered in the four quarters were :—

1st quarter	...	...	...	1,259
2nd	,,	...	...	1,138
3rd	,,	...	...	1,040
4th	,,	...	...	891

Looking at the progressive decline since the first quarter it is evident that the high birth-rate of 1920 will not be maintained.

The birth-rate of the County of London was 26·5, and in the several Metropolitan boroughs the rates ranged from 36·9 in Shoreditch to 16·1 in Westminster, and 14·9 in the City of London.

*Illegitimacy.*—The illegitimates numbered 207, or 4·8 per cent. of the total births, against 7·5, 8·4 and 6·5 per cent. in the three preceding years.

*Natural Increase of the Population.*—The natural increase of the population of the borough by excess of births over deaths was 2,501, against 927, 181, and 1,098 in the three preceding years.

*Deaths.*—During the 52 weeks ended January 1st, 1921, 1888 deaths of civilians were registered in the borough. Of these 457 were of persons not belonging to the borough, while 396 inhabitants of Fulham died outside the borough, chiefly in various public institutions. There were, therefore, 1,827 deaths of persons, 942 males and 885 females, having their usual residence in Fulham, corresponding to an annual death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of 11·5, which is the lowest recorded in Fulham, and 2·5 below the average rate of the preceding ten years.



TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1920 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 Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910	153,166	4,213	4,310	28·1	1,701	11·2	99	306	462	107	1,908	12·5
1911	153,284	4,012	4,122	26·9	2,019	13·2	169	378	517	125	2,228	14·5
1912	155,402	4,079	4,213	27·1	1,830	11·8	173	366	395	94	2,023	13·0
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	c24·3	1,787	11·7	130	677	446	115	2,334	15·2
1916	a149,428 b162,580	3,600	3,754	c23·1	1,324	8·9	131	789	330	88	1,982	13·3
1917	a145,186 b161,841	2,852	2,971	c18·4	1,251	8·6	139	882	323	109	1,994	13·7
1918	a143,211 b160,463	2,593	2,672	c16·7	1,704	11·9	186	973	286	107	2,491	17·4
1919	a152,543 b155,904	2,947	3,000	c18·6	1,510	9·7	242	634	250	83	1,902	12·2
1920	a158,621 b158,989	4,383	4,327	c27·2	1,888	11·9	457	396	320	74	1,827	11·5

(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 from 1915-1919 are calculated per 1,000 of the estimated civil population, and the other rates per 1,000 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

The death-rate of England and Wales and of the County of London was 12·4, and among the Metropolitan boroughs the lowest rate was 9·4, in Hampstead, and the highest, 15·6, in Shoreditch.

Compared with 1919 the chief decline was in the mortality from influenza, to which 28 deaths were attributed against 147 in 1919.

The mortality from zymotic diseases was higher than in 1919, 134 deaths being due to the seven principal epidemic diseases against 101, but with this exception was the lowest recorded, and the death-rate from these diseases was 0·88 against a quinquennial average of 1·27.

There was again a drop in the deaths from tuberculosis, and a slight increase in those from cancer, while respiratory diseases were, as in 1919, below the average. Suicide accounted for 20 deaths, the highest number recorded in Fulham.

*Seasonal Mortality.*—The mortality in the four quarters of the year was as under :—

				<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>
First Quarter	...	...	...	549	13·8
Second „	...	...	...	455	11·6
Third „	...	...	...	329	8·3
Fourth „	...	...	...	494	12·5
				<hr/> 1,827 <hr/>	<hr/> 11·5 <hr/>



TABLE II.  
Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1920.

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.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster 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) ... ..	1,826	319	40	51	98	78	237	441	562	895	166	314	180	194	395	102	307	118
Uncertified ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1—Enteric Fever ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
2—Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—Measles ... ..	24	8	5	5	5	...	...	...	1	34	...	2	4	1	...	1	9	3
4—Scarlet Fever ... ..	9	...	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	22	1	1	2	...	2	...	3	...
5—Whooping Cough ... ..	17	11	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	12	...	3	1	3	3	...	4	3
6—Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	44	...	3	12	28	1	...	...	...	129	2	7	3	4	13	4	10	1
7—Influenza ... ..	28	1	...	...	3	1	11	8	4	...	2	3	...	2	7	4	7	3
8—Erysipelas ... ..	6	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
9—Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ... ..	142	1	3	2	8	24	63	34	7	85	16	24	14	14	23	11	22	18
10—Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	15	4	2	1	6	1	1	...	...	13	...	5	...	1	6	...	3	...
11—Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	15	3	...	...	4	3	4	1	...	4	...	3	...	4	5	...	2	1
12—Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	189	1	1	1	1	...	21	109	55	78	23	33	13	13	41	18	28	20
13—Rheumatic Fever ... ..	6	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
14—Meningitis. See note (d) ... ..	5	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1
15—Organic Heart Disease ... ..	197	...	...	...	8	3	24	59	103	39	24	36	28	14	34	12	30	19
16—Bronchitis ... ..	142	26	3	...	...	...	3	31	79	48	5	28	20	18	27	5	28	10
17—Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	169	40	15	11	1	13	25	33	31	56	13	33	14	26	39	5	23	16
18—Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	17	4	...	1	1	...	1	3	7	1	...	3	1	1	7	...	4	1
19—Diarrhoea and Enteritis ... ..	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	8	3	6	11	2	2	1
20—Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	11	...	...	...	1	3	2	4	1	4	...	2	1	...	5	...	2	1
21—Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
21A—Alcoholism ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
22—Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	65	...	...	...	4	3	9	24	25	50	2	13	6	8	17	3	12	4
23—Puerperal Fever ... ..	10	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	...	12	1	...	1	1	3	...	1	3
24—Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	5	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	1
25—Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ... ..	120	119	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	36	9	22	13	17	23	5	21	10
26—Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ... ..	55	7	2	4	9	5	8	7	13	14	5	6	4	7	16	2	13	2
27—Suicide ... ..	20	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	4	1	2	6	2	...	5	1	1	3
28—Other defined diseases ... ..	459	53	2	5	10	11	40	110	228	212	51	70	47	51	100	26	70	44
29—Diseases ill-defined or unknown ... ..	7	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	...
	1,827	320	40	51	98	78	237	441	562	895	166	314	181	194	395	102	307	168

(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 1.

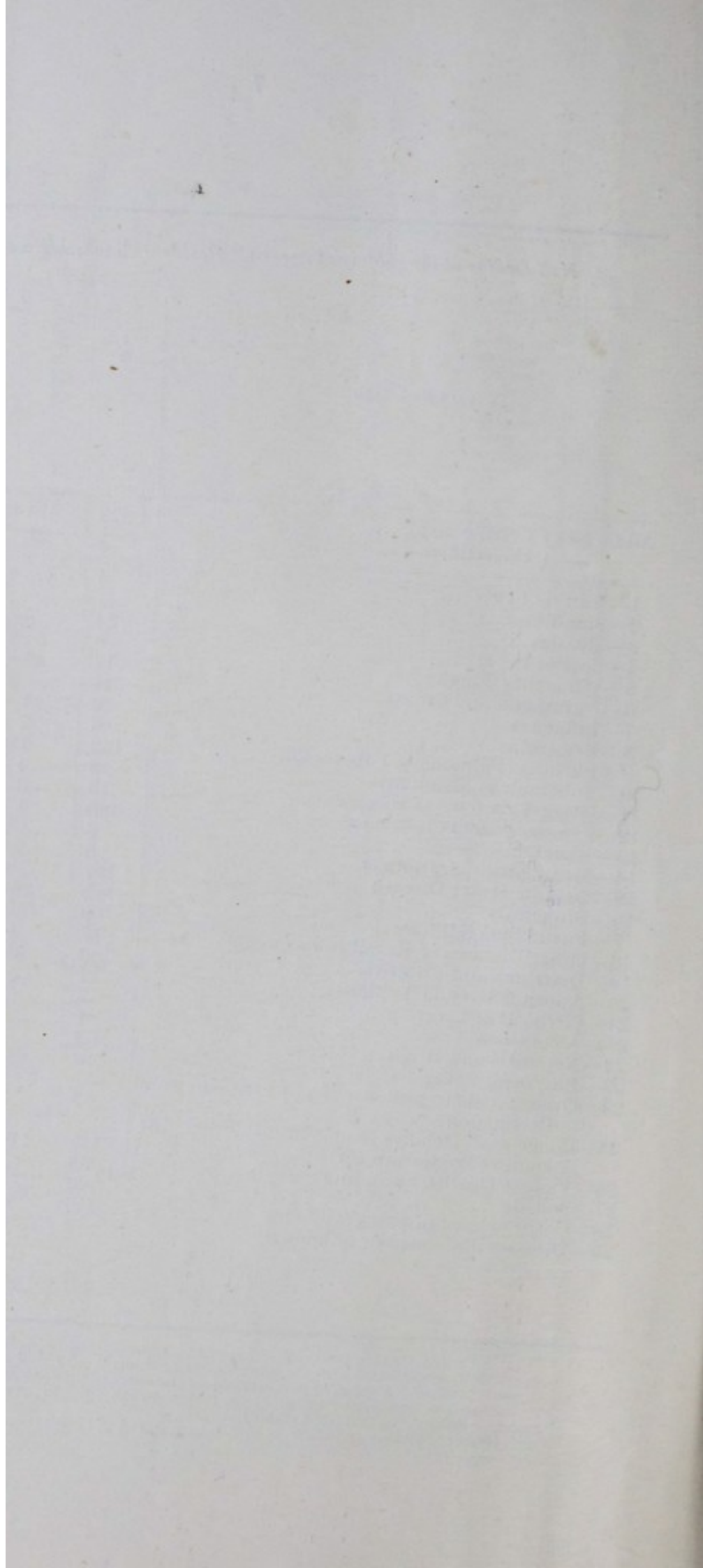
Deaths of soldiers and sailors occurring in hospitals and institutions in the district are excluded from the total number of deaths registered in the district, and such deaths in like manner are excluded from column 11.

(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 IV.

(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.





*Distribution of Deaths.*—The number and the causes of the deaths in the several wards of the borough are given in Table II. The death rates in the wards, calculated on the assumption that the ratio of the estimated civilian population to the Census population was the same in each ward as in the whole of the borough, were as under :—

TABLE III.

*Death-rates in Wards of Borough.*

Ward.	Death-rate, 1920.	Mean Death-rate, 1915-19.	Ward.	Death-rate, 1920.	Mean Death-rate, 1915-19.
Baron's Court	12·9	14·4	Munster ...	10·1	12·6
Lillie ...	12·8	16·2	Hurlingham	10·5	12·3
Walham ...	14·0	16·8	Sands End	11·4	13·7
Margravine	10·4	16·3	Town ...	12·3	14·5

*Certification of the Causes of Death.*—Of the 1,827 deaths registered, 1,688, or 92 per cent., were certified by registered medical practitioners, and 138 by coroners after inquest, while one was uncertified.

#### *Deaths in Public Institutions.*

*Fulham Infirmary.*—The deaths of 650 persons occurred in the Fulham Infirmary, of whom 395 lived in Fulham and 255 in other districts.

*Western Fever Hospital.*—In this institution there were 40 deaths of residents in Fulham and 190 of residents in other districts.

*Deaths occurring outside the borough among persons belonging thereto.*—The deaths of Fulham residents



outside the borough numbered 396, and occurred in the following institutions :—

St. George's Hospital	...	...	...	...	61
West London Hospital	...	...	...	...	26
Other General Hospitals	...	...	...	...	55
Children's Hospitals	...	...	...	...	33
Other Special Hospitals	...	...	...	...	47
Homes for advanced cases	...	...	...	...	20
Hospitals of Metropolitan Asylums Board	...	...	...	...	31
Poor Law Infirmaries	...	...	...	...	27
Lunatic Asylums	...	...	...	...	47
In Nursing Homes, Private Houses and elsewhere	...	...	...	...	49
					<hr/>
					396
					<hr/>

Of the deaths registered, 794 or 43·5 per cent. took place either in Poor Law Institutions, in hospitals or in public lunatic asylums, the percentages in the various classes of institutions being as under :—

Deaths in	Workhouses or Workhouse Infirmaries	23·1
„	Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals	3·8
„	other Hospitals	13·9
„	Public Lunatic and Imbecile Asylums	2·7
		<hr/>
		43·5
		<hr/>

In the County of London, 46·8 per cent. of the deaths occurred in public institutions.

*Infantile Mortality.*—Of the 1,827 deaths, 320, or 17·3% were of infants under one year of age, and the rate of infant mortality measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to registered births was 74 per 1,000, which is the lowest rate recorded in Fulham. The infantile death-rate of England and Wales was 80, that of the County of London 75 per 1,000, and in the Metropolitan Boroughs the rates ranged from 48, in Hampstead, to 94, in Bethnal Green.



TABLE VI.  
Infant Mortality during the year 1920.

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 ... Uncertified	81 1	21 ...	20 ...	13 ...	135 1	60 ...	56 ...	41 ...	27 ...	319 1	15 ...	68 ...	31 1	53 ...	66 ...	9 ...	54 ...	23 ...
Small Pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	4	2	11	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	2	2
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Meningitis(not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	5	...	...	...	5	2	2	2	...	11	...	4	...	3	1	...	1	2
Laryngitis...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis...	...	...	...	2	...	2	10	4	7	3	26	...	6	4	2	4	1	8	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	4	...	2	2	8	8	7	10	7	40	1	8	5	10	7	...	6	3
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	8	3	1	17	1	4	2	1	6	1	1	1
Enteritis	...	...	1	...	1	2	6	8	3	...	19	2	5	...	6	4	1	1	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	1	7	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	...
Syphilis	...	...	1	2	1	4	4	2	1	...	11	2	4	...	1	4	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...
Atelectasis	...	6	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1
Congenital Malformations(c)	...	2	1	2	2	7	3	2	1	...	13	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	...
Premature Birth	...	45	14	8	2	69	6	1	...	...	76	4	15	11	10	13	1	13	9
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	7	2	2	2	13	5	8	3	...	29	3	4	2	6	6	3	3	2
Other Causes	...	3	1	...	1	5	6	1	3	4	19	1	3	3	2	2	...	6	1
		82	21	20	13	136	60	56	41	27	320	15	68	32	53	66	9	54	23

Net Births in the year—Legitimate, 4,121 ; Illegitimate, 207.

Net Deaths in the year of—Legitimate infants, 298 ;

Illegitimate infants, 22.

(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.

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The following table gives the infantile mortality in Fulham since 1886, when the district was separated from Hammersmith :—

TABLE IV.

*Infant Mortality in Fulham.*

*Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births.*

		Fulham.		London.
Average of five years, 1886-1890	...	170	...	154
" " 1891-1895	...	168	...	156
" " 1896-1900	...	167	...	162
" " 1901-1905	...	144	...	139
" " 1906-1910	...	117	...	114
" " 1911-1915	...	109	...	108
		1916	...	90
		1917	...	104
		1918	...	108
		1919	...	85
		1920	...	75

The infantile death-rates of the several wards of the borough were as under :—

TABLE V.

*Infantile Death-rates in Wards of Borough.*

Ward.	Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.	Ward.	Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.
Barons Court ...	67	Munster ...	60
Lillie ...	114	Hurlingham ...	49
Walham ...	100	Sands End ...	70
Margravine ...	78	Town... ...	51

82 or 25·6 per cent. of the deaths of infants under one year of age occurred in the first seven days of life and 136 or 42·5 per cent. in the first four weeks, the mortality of infants under the age of four weeks being 32 per 1,000 births.



*Causes of Infantile Mortality.*—Table VI. gives the causes of the deaths at various periods under one year, and in the following table the mortality from certain groups of diseases is given:—

TABLE VII.

*Death-rates of Infants under One Year of Age from certain groups of Diseases.*

DISEASES.	DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS.	
	1920.	Average of 5 years 1915-19.
Infectious Diseases ... ..	4.4	8.1
Tuberculous „ ... ..	1.9	2.9
Respiratory „ ... ..	15.7	20.1
Diarrhœal „ ... ..	9.9	19.3
Developmental „ ... ..	28.9	35.0
Other „ ... ..	13.2	14.6
	<hr/> 74.0 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

The most notable decline was in the diarrhœal rate, which was 3.8 per 1,000 below that of 1919, the lowest recorded, and 9.4 per 1,000 below the quinquennial average, but it will be remembered that the cold unseasonable weather of last summer was very favourable to a low diarrhœal mortality. There was also a substantial drop in the deaths from developmental diseases, which hitherto have not shared the reduction shown in other groups of infantile diseases.

*Deaths of Illegitimate Infants.*—Of the 320 infants who died before attaining the age of one year 22 were illegitimate, the mortality among them being in the proportion of 106 deaths to 1,000 illegitimate births, against 72 per 1,000 among children born in wedlock. Before this the mortality of illegitimates has invariably been more than double that of legitimate children, and their lowest rate was 195 per 1,000 in 1919.



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Details of the scheme adopted by the Council for extending and co-ordinating the Maternity and Child Welfare Work carried on in the borough, were given in the report of 1919, and the work has been continued during the past year on the same lines.

*Notification of Births.*—3,866 notifications of living and 93 of still-born children were received under the Notification of Births Act, 89 per cent. of the births being notified against 97 per cent. in 1919. Of these, 2,991, or 75·6 per cent., were notified by midwives, 805 by doctors, and 163 by the parents or others.

*Visitation of mothers and Babies by Health Visitors.*—The Council resolved in October last to appoint an additional Health Visitor, and Miss Jones, who had been acting as *locum tenens*, was engaged as a permanent Health Visitor.

The visits paid by the Health Visitors were :—

First visits to Infants	...	...	...	3,784
Re-visits	...	...	...	5,521
Re-visits to children aged 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	1,886
Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	37
Visits to cases of Measles	...	...	...	1,230
Other visits	...	...	...	183

It will be seen from the above that practically all the notified births were visited, at least once, by your Health Visitors, but it has not been possible to pay a sufficient number of revisits even during the first 12 months of life, and but few can be kept under observation till they have reached school age, which is what should be aimed at.

As has been previously pointed out, the Ministry of Health consider that if the various duties of a Health Visitor are to be fully performed, a district with about 400 births will be as much as one Health Visitor can undertake. That there will be a considerable drop in the number of births this year is certain, but even if there is a fall of 25 per cent., 2 additional Health Visitors are required to reach the Ministry of Health standard.



*Welfare Centres.—Infant Consultations.*—In the report for 1919 the need for additional consultations was pointed out, as it had been found that it was not always possible to deal with all the babies brought to the clinics, and many had to be sent away, and the Council arranged, as recommended, for an additional weekly clinic at 92, Greyhound Road, and at 170, Wandsworth Bridge Road, and Dr. Florence Wilson, M.B., Glasgow, was appointed as a part time Medical Officer to hold these consultations.

The following is a summary of the working of the clinics :—

Consultations held by Dr. THOMSON :—

	<i>No. of Consulta- tions.</i>	<i>First Attend- ances of Babies.</i>	<i>Total Attend- ances.</i>	<i>Average Attend- ance.</i>
At 92, Greyhound Road ... ..	91	616	5,039	55
At 170, Wandsworth Bridge Road ...	45	318	2,411	56
At Melmoth Hall, Eustace Road ...	45	358	1,479	33

Consultations held by Dr. WILSON :—

At 92, Greyhound Road ... ..	18	140	777	43
At 170, Wandsworth Bridge Road ...	18	133	650	36
	<u>217</u>	<u>1,565</u>	<u>10,356</u>	<u>48</u>

Compared with 1919 there were 3,858 more attendances at the infant consultations.

In connection with the clinics the following children attended for treatment :—

At 92, GREYHOUND ROAD :—

	<i>Number of children attending.</i>	<i>Number of attend- ances.</i>
For massage or treatment of minor ailments ... ..	290	1,143

At the SCHOOL TREATMENT CENTRE,  
18, BAGLEY'S LANE :—

For operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids ... ..	13
For dental treatment ... ..	6



*Fulham Babies' Hospital, Lindsay House, Broomhouse Road.*—The following is a summary of the work of the hospital during 1920 :—

In hospital, January 1st, 1920	...	...	...	11
Numbers of Babies admitted	...	...	...	154
Average duration of stay	...	...	...	28 days.
Number of cases discharged :—				
(a) In good health	...	...	...	97
(b) Improved	...	...	...	19
(c) No improvement	...	...	...	8
(d) On account of the development of infectious disease	...	...	...	16
Number of deaths	...	...	...	12
In hospital, December 31st, 1920	...	...	...	13

The cases discharged on account of infectious disease were :—

Seven cases of measles, which developed after the admission of a case of broncho-pneumonia from the environment of measles.

Eight cases in which the diphtheria bacillus was found in the nasal secretion, though only one showed clinical symptoms.

One case of whooping cough.

Three cases were removed to the West London Hospital for operation, who died in that hospital.

One ward was reserved during the last fortnight of August and the whole of September for cases of epidemic diarrhoea. Seventeen cases were admitted, and there were three deaths.

The use made of the Babies' Hospital has hardly fulfilled expectations, as the average daily number in the hospital was only 12, or less than two-thirds of the capacity of the hospital, which, with the child population of Fulham, should be kept full. But little use has been made of the hospital by the majority of local doctors, although they have been written to more than once on the matter. The hospital is well equipped, but the provision of a roof over part of the verandah, in order that children could have permanent open-air treatment, is desirable.



*Fulham Day Nursery.*—The attendances during the four quarters were :—

1st quarter	...	...	...	...	...	1,862
2nd „	...	...	...	...	...	1,897
3rd „	...	...	...	...	...	1,959
4th „	...	...	...	...	...	1,861
						<hr/> 7,079 <hr/>

The babies nursery was fully occupied throughout the year, and many applicants could not be accommodated, but there have been, as a rule, some vacancies for “toddlers.”

The usefulness of this institution is beyond question, and it is to be regretted that a similar institution cannot be provided in North Fulham.

*Maternity Welfare. — Ante-Natal Clinic.*—At the ante-natal clinic, which is now held weekly at 92, Greyhound Road by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, 283 women were seen, and their attendances totalled 663, and 773 visits were paid by the Superintendent of the Welfare Centre to expectant mothers.

*Women's Dental Clinic.*—At the Dental Clinic, held at 18, Bagley's Lane, 52 women attended, making 210 attendances, and 49 were provided with dentures. The number attending is disappointing, being 20 less than last year. A great deal of time and energy has been expended by Miss Williams, the Superintendent of the Welfare Centre, in trying to get women to have their teeth attended to, but it is very hard to convince them of the importance to their health of sound teeth and gums.

*Maternity Home, 706, Fulham Road.*—The Council's Maternity Home at 706, Fulham Road, was opened on February 2nd, 1920, and the record of the cases admitted was as under :—

Number of cases admitted	...	...	135
Number of cases notified as puerperal septicæmia	...	...	—
Number of maternal deaths	...	...	—
Number of stillbirths	...	...	6
Number of deaths of infants in Home	...	...	3 (triplets)
Operations of circumcision	...	...	25



*Milk (Mothers' & Children's) Orders, 1918-1919.*—During the year grants of milk free or at a reduced price to expectant mothers and to children under five years were made in 950 cases, and the amount expended was, for dried milk, £1,061 15s. 6d., and for fresh milk, £107 19s., a total of £1,169 14s. 6d.

The applications are considered by a Sub-Committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, who make the necessary enquiries as to the circumstances of the applicants, and each case is re-considered at least every four weeks.

The scale of income that is now in force under which grants are made is as under :—

<i>No. in Family.</i>	<i>Nett Weekly Family Income after Payment of Rent.</i>					
	<i>Free.</i>			<i>Half-price.</i>		
Husband and Wife after 6 months of pregnancy ... ..	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Husband, Wife and 1 Child ... ..	1	5	0	1	10	0
" " 2 Children ... ..	1	10	0	1	16	6
" " 3 " ... ..	1	18	0	2	2	0
" " 4 " ... ..	2	4	0	2	10	0
" " 5 " ... ..	2	10	0	2	16	0
" " 6 " ... ..	2	15	0	3	1	0
" " 7 " ... ..	3	0	0	3	6	0
" " 8 " ... ..	3	5	0	3	11	0
" " " ... ..	3	10	0	3	16	0

The current retail prices of milk in London in 1920 were, per quart :—

	s.	d.
January ... ..	1	0
February and March ... ..	0	11
April ... ..	0	10
May to September ... ..	0	8
October and November ... ..	0	10
December ... ..	0	11

In addition to that given free, or at a reduced price, 14,243 lbs. of dried milk, value £1,584, were sold at cost price to persons recommended by the Health Visitors or the Welfare Centres.

*Incidence of Infectious Diseases of Parturient Women and Infants and Young Children.*

*Puerperal Fever.*—32 cases of puerperal septicæmia, or 7·3 per 1,000 births, were notified, and there were 10



deaths, including one occurring in a nursing home outside London. Of the cases notified, 30 were removed to an isolation hospital or to the Fulham Infirmary. The incidence of puerperal fever was again greater in Fulham than in any Metropolitan borough.

In addition to those from septicæmia, 7 deaths were due to other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition.

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum.*—40 infants were notified as suffering from ophthalmia. Nine were treated in hospital or infirmary, and 7 who required special attention were referred to the Fulham District Nursing Association.

The results of the notified cases were as under :—

Sight unimpaired...	...	...	...	30
No information available	...	...	...	6
Died from other causes	...	...	...	4
				—
				40
				—

*Diarrhœa.*—There was again but little diarrhœa in the borough, and only 52 cases were notified against 83 in 1919, and there were 36 deaths against 44.

*Whooping Cough.*—This disease, though below the average, was more prevalent than in 1919, and caused 17 deaths, against 4 in that year.

*Measles.*—Measles was prevalent throughout the borough during the first six months of the year, and 942 cases were notified, with 24 deaths, 18 being of children under 5 years of age.

*Provision of Nursing Assistance.*—An agreement has been entered into by the Council with the Fulham District Nursing Association under which the Association agrees to provide, when requested, the necessary nurses for those suffering from measles, whooping cough, diarrhœa, puerperal fever, pneumonia and influenza, and the Council has undertaken to pay to the Association 1s. for each visit paid.

TABLE VIII.

*Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1920.*

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.									
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera (C), Plague (P) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup) ... ..	623	9	129	384	51	41	9	—	28	79	53	94	182	27	125	35	561
Erysipelas ... ..	102	4	2	8	11	28	33	16	1	13	8	24	29	—	14	13	55
Scarlet Fever ... ..	930	4	141	651	91	39	4	—	61	165	47	149	256	43	149	60	856
Typhus Fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever... ..	25	—	—	5	7	11	2	—	3	4	—	7	5	—	4	2	19
Relapsing Fever (R) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever (C) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	32	—	—	—	9	22	1	—	—	7	2	2	13	—	6	2	30
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	5	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	5
Polio-myelitis... ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	4	9	13	—	4	2	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	282	1	6	31	67	119	50	8	19	51	29	35	68	15	43	22	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	93	5	13	44	17	9	4	1	3	16	6	10	31	3	20	4	—
Measles ... ..	942	53	438	429	13	7	2	—	38	52	55	153	277	33	285	49	26
German Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia ... ..	198	7	22	32	30	64	35	8	11	31	14	31	53	3	40	15	114
Diarrhoea ... ..	51	36	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	3	11	19	—	1	4	18
Malaria ... ..	20	—	—	—	6	12	2	—	2	5	2	—	8	—	2	1	—
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trench Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	3,347	162	766	1,586	303	353	143	34	169	444	224	525	955	125	694	211	1693



# PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table VIII gives the number of cases of infectious diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the 52 weeks ended January 1st, 1921.

*Smallpox.*—No case of smallpox has been notified in Fulham since 1916. 20 cases were notified in the County of London in 1920.

*Vaccination.*—The following table, furnished by the Vaccination Officer, Mr. H. Davies, gives the vaccination returns for the year 1919, those for 1920 not being yet completed.

TABLE IX.  
*Vaccination Return.*

Year.	Births.	Success-fully vaccinated.	Insus. of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Declara-tions of Conscien-tious Ob-jections.	Dead (un-vac-cina-ted.)	Post-poned by Med-ical Cer-tificate.	Removal to District & Vaccina-tion Officer notified.	Removal to Places unknown	No. of Births not accounted for in other columns.
1919...	2,890	1,555	4	—	756	185	87	63	219	21

*Scarlet Fever.*—There was a great increase in the prevalence of this disease, 930 cases being notified, the highest number recorded, against 371 in 1919 and 228 in 1918. The figures for the four quarters were :—

1st quarter	...	...	...	...	...	139
2nd „	...	...	...	...	...	141
3rd „	...	...	...	...	...	228
4th „	...	...	...	...	...	422
Total	...	...	...	...	...	930

This disease was generally of a very mild type and there were only nine deaths, or less than 1 per cent. of the notified cases.

*Diphtheria.*—Diphtheria, which showed a sharp rise in the last three months of 1919, was also much above the average, and more cases were notified than in any year since 1901. The returns for the four quarters were :—

					Cases Notified.	Deaths.
1st quarter	...	...	...	...	193	15
2nd „	...	...	...	...	100	12
3rd „	...	...	...	...	110	8
4th „	...	...	...	...	220	9
					<hr/> 623	<hr/> 44
					<hr/>	<hr/>

561 patients, or 89 per cent. of those notified, were removed to hospital. The 44 deaths represent a case mortality of 7·1 per cent. against 9·5 per cent. in the previous year.

1,280,000 units of antitoxic serum were supplied to medical practitioners.

*Enteric Fever.*—25 cases were notified as Enteric Fever, against 6 in 1919. Of the 4 deaths from Enteric Fever, one was of a Fulham woman who had been in Colney Hatch Asylum for some years.

In five instances the patient was infected by a previous case, the nature of which was not at first recognised, and there is reason to believe that the death, attributed to influenza, of another member of a family in which two cases occurred was due to typhoid.

*Errors in Diagnosis.*—Of the patients notified as suffering from scarlet fever, 18; from diphtheria, 21; and from enteric fever, 4; were subsequently found not to be suffering from those diseases.

*Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.*—Five cases were notified, all after admission to a hospital or infirmary. Four of the patients died, but in two cases death was certified as due to pneumococcal meningitis.

*Polio-Myelitis.*—Two children, who were attending the West London Hospital as out-patients, were notified as suffering from polio-myelitis.



*Encephalitis Lethargica*.—Two patients were notified, both of whom died.

*Pneumonia*.—193 cases of pneumonia were notified, 159 being certified as acute primary pneumonia, 5 as broncho-pneumonia, 4 as lobar pneumonia, and 30 as influenzal pneumonia. Of these, 99 were notified after admission to the Fulham Infirmary by the Medical Superintendent. Nursing assistance was provided in 29 cases by the Council.

*Malaria*.—20 ex-Service men were notified as suffering from malaria, against 104 in 1919.

No cases of dysentery or trench fever were reported.

TABLE IX.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

*Summary of notifications during the 52 weeks ended January 1st, 1921.*

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 Insti- tutions.	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	-	2	9	6	15	16	37	31	25	11	4	156	264	-	1	-	1	1	8	121
Females	1	4	6	8	12	24	31	20	11	3	4	124	197	-	-	1	1	1	9	55
Non pulmonary																				
Males	2	9	14	8	2	3	1	3	-	3	-	45	55	-	2	-	2	2	1	7
Females	3	4	9	5	8	4	2	3	1	-	1	40	50	-	4	2	6	6	4	6



*Tuberculosis.*—The notifications received during the year numbered :—

Under Form A.—Cases not previously notified ...	566
„ „ B.—By School Medical Officer ...	10
„ „ C.—Cases admitted to Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria ...	211
„ „ D.—Cases discharged from Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria	227

Of the above 375 were notifications of new cases, 282 being of pulmonary and 93 of other forms of tuberculosis. The sex and year of the notified cases is given in Table IX.

The marked decline of the notifications will be seen on reference to the tuberculosis statistics, given in Table XIII.

*Mortality from Tuberculosis.*—142 deaths, 66 of males and 76 of females, were registered from pulmonary tuberculosis corresponding to a death-rate of 0·89 per 1,000, which is the lowest recorded, and 0·4 per 1,000 below the average of the preceding five years. 30 deaths were due to other tuberculous diseases, giving a death-rate of 0·19 per 1,000. Of the 142 persons certified as having died from pulmonary tuberculosis, 26 had not been notified as suffering from the disease, of whom 3 were inmates of lunatic asylums, and 16 died in hospitals or poor law infirmaries.

The following table gives the time that elapsed in notified cases between the first notification and death.

TABLE X.

*Period between date of Primary Notification and Death.*

Under 1 month ... ..	26
1 to 3 months ... ..	11
3 to 6 „ ... ..	10
6 to 12 „ ... ..	19
1 to 2 years ... ..	28
Over 2 years ... ..	22

*Fulham Tuberculosis Dispensary.*—1,804 patients attended the Dispensary during the year, of whom 760, 392 males and 368 females, were new patients, and of these, 179, 114 males and 55 females, or 23·5 per cent., were notified. The number of ex-soldiers and sailors who attended was 218, of whom 145 were tuberculous.

The following table gives the diagnosis at various age periods.

TABLE XI.  
*Diagnosis at various Age Periods.*

Age.	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis.	Other Forms.	Suspects.	Non- Tuber- cular.	Percentage Tuber- culous.
Under 5 ...	1	7	23	35	12·12
„ 10 ...	4	13	66	120	8·03
„ 15 ...	3	7	37	43	11·11
„ 25 ...	39	5	33	40	37·60
„ 35 ...	40	2	30	44	36·20
„ 45 ...	34	3	35	36	34·25
45 and over	21	—	15	24	35·00
All ages ...	142	37	239	342	23·55

*Institutional Treatment.*—The following patients were sent to Institutions :—

	Adults. Male. Female.		Children under 16.
To Sanatoria (early cases)—			
By London Insurance Committee	42	18	—
By London County Council ...	—	10	15
To Hospitals (acute and advanced cases)—			
By London Insurance Committee	52	8	—
By London County Council ...	1	7	16
To Infirmaryes ... ..	12	14	13
To Convalescent Homes ... ..	1	1	23
To Farm Colonies by London In- surance Committee ... ..	3	—	—
	111	58	67



*Home Visits.*—2,004 visits were paid by the Medical Officers of the Dispensary and 4,989 by the nurses who visit at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, all notified cases in the borough in addition to those attending the dispensary. 97 houses reported to the Medical Officer of Health by the nurses as insanitary, were repaired or improved.

*Examination of Contacts.*—249 contacts were examined, of whom 26 were found to be tuberculous.

On April 1st, 1921, the dispensary will be taken over by the Council and its administration will become part of the work of the Public Health Committee. During the nine years the Dispensary has been open the total amount expended by the Committee on equipment and maintenance has been approximately £19,000, which has been contributed in the following proportions :—

	£
Central Fund for the promotion of Tuberculosis Dispensaries ... ..	5,120
Other voluntary sources ... ..	5,630
London Insurance Committee ... ..	2,240
Local Government Board and Ministry of Health ... ..	3,130
London County Council ... ..	1,450
Fulham Borough Council (nett contribution)	1,450
Total ... ..	<u>£19,020</u>

The following table gives the statistics of attendances since 1913, when the Borough Council first agreed to contribute towards the maintenance of the Dispensary :—

TABLE XIII.  
DISPENSARY STATISTICS. 1913-20.

YEAR.	NEW PATIENTS				ATTENDANCES AT DISPENSARY		DOCTORS' HOME VISITS	NURSES' HOME VISITS
	Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis	Doubtful Cases	Non- Tuberculous Cases	Insured	Uninsured		
1913	324	86	323	429	2,361	11,967	2,175	1,517
1914	203	45	261	361	2,276	8,084	2,385	2,547
1915	174	28	260	323	1,171	5,568	1,910	2,918
1916	225	13	311	200	852	5,954	1,079	2,828
1917	286	13	349	329	1,052	6,528	1,141	2,789
1918	235	14	201	478	1,223	8,465	1,435	2,317
1919	221	50	251	281	1,444	8,116	1,724	4,043
1920	142	37	239	342	1,850	6,713	2,004	4,989

YEAR.	NOTIFICATIONS.		DEATHS.		DEATH-RATE.	
	Pulmonary	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Pulmonary	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Pulmonary	Other forms of Tuberculosis
1913	765	289	215	49	1.34	0.31
1914	531	164	207	45	1.32	0.29
1915	461	97	198	51	1.29	0.34
1916	496	92	210	56	1.41	0.38
1917	582	118	191	49	1.32	0.34
1918	561	80	207	47	1.45	0.33
1919	433	145	168	42	1.01	0.27
1920	282	93	142	30	0.89	0.19



An inspection was made last year by Dr. Chapman, Medical Inspector of the Ministry of Health, and Dr. Menzies, Principal Assistant Medical Officer of the London County Council of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries in London, and, as the result, a circular was issued by the Ministry of which the following were the most important recommendations :—

1. Treatment at the dispensary as distinct from diagnosis, consultation and general supervision, should, as a rule, be limited to patients whose continued treatment requires special knowledge or technical skill, and to those who are unable to obtain other adequate medical attendance. Patients who require treatment which can, consistently in the best interests of the patient, be properly undertaken by a general practitioner, and who are either insured persons or can afford to pay for medical attendance, should not be encouraged to attend the dispensary for routine treatment.

2. The practice of treating patients at the dispensaries on a large scale and over prolonged periods with bottles of medicine, cod-liver oil, etc., and of giving medicines to ensure the attendance of patients, should be discouraged. Patients should rather be educated out of the belief in the efficacy of drugs, and be taught the value of personal advice and of instruction in a hygienic mode of life.

3. The fullest possible measure of co-operation should be developed between the dispensary service, and the school medical service, and children attending the dispensary, who are probably not suffering from tuberculosis, and others suffering from ill-health not due to tuberculosis, should be transferred to the School Medical Department, arrangements being made for these children to be referred back to the dispensary for further examination whenever necessary.

4. It is desirable that at least one evening session in each week should be arranged at each dispensary, and the question should be considered of instituting a special session on Saturday mornings, or at some other suitable time out of school hours, for children attending schools.



5. Efforts should be made to introduce at the dispensaries a system by which patients would be seen, if practicable, by individual appointment, or other means should be adopted to reduce to a minimum the time during which patients are kept waiting at the dispensary.

6. More adequate arrangements than at present obtain should be made for the examination by the Tuberculosis Officer of the home "contacts" or newly notified cases, and for the "following up" of patients for whose failure to continue in attendance at the dispensary no satisfactory reason has been ascertained.

7. It is important that the Tuberculosis Officer should become personally acquainted, as far as possible, with all medical practitioners practising in the area served by his dispensary, in order that the fullest degree of co-operation may be secured.

8. The local arrangements should be such as will enable the Tuberculosis Officer to visit the homes of dispensary patients, in order to become familiar with the environmental conditions of the patients in his district and to enable him to supervise adequately the work of the dispensary nurses.

*Bacteriological Work.*—The following bacteriological examinations were made either by Dr. Burnet or at the laboratory of the Tuberculosis Dispensary:—

					Number of Specimens.
Material from Cases of Suspected Diphtheria.					
Diphtheria bacillus isolated	...	...	...	...	294
Negative result	...	...	...	...	911
					— 1,205
Blood from cases of Suspected Enteric Fever.					
Widal or typhoid reaction obtained	...	...	...	...	3
Negative result	...	...	...	...	34
					— 37
Sputa from cases of Suspected Tuberculosis.					
Tubercle bacillus found	...	...	...	...	225
Not found	...	...	...	...	1,061
					— 1,286
Examinations for other organisms	...	...	...	...	34
Wasserman tests	...	...	...	...	4
Blood examinations	...	...	...	...	12
					— 2,578



*Disinfection.*—2,236 rooms were disinfected and cleansed after infectious disease.

The following articles were disinfected at the Council's Disinfecting Station :—

Beds ... ..	1,477	Covers & Counterpanes...	2,344
Mattresses ... ..	1,638	Eiderdowns ... ..	549
Palliasses ... ..	1,038	Curtains ... ..	3,149
Box Springs ... ..	25	Carpets ... ..	1,073
Pillows ... ..	2,981	Hearth rugs ... ..	884
Cushions ... ..	1,092	Clothing ... ..	7,488
Bolsters ... ..	1,055	Sundries ... ..	5,698
Sheets ... ..	2,597		
			<u>33,088</u>

### FOOD.

*Milk.*—At the end of 1919 there were 119 dairies and milkshops on the register, and during 1920 15 were removed and 19 added. 643 samples of milk were purchased for analysis, of which 51, or 8 per cent., were certified to be below the standard adopted by the Board of Agriculture, against 14·3, 13 and 10·8 per cent. in the three preceding years. In 8 of the 13 cases in which proceedings were taken by the Council the summonses were dismissed on the ground that the vendor had purchased the milk under a warranty that it was of genuine quality, and had sold it in the same condition as they received it.

*Milk and Cream Regulations 1912 & 1917.*—The following particulars of proceedings taken in 1920, under the above regulations made in pursuance of the Public Health (Regulation of Food) Act, 1907, are given in the form suggested by the Local Government Board in their circular letter of October 27th, 1913 :—

#### 1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

Articles.	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was found to be present.
Milk and separated Milk Cream	643 3	None. "



## 2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(1)	Correct statements made	...	2
(2)	Statements incorrect	...	—
	Total	...	2

(b) The examination made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(1)	Above 35 per cent.	...	2
(2)	Below 35 per cent.	...	—
			2

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling of preserved cream in Article 5 (1) and the proviso in Article 5 (2) of the Regulations have not been observed. None.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with and action taken. None.

3. Thickening substances. Evidence of their addition to cream or preserved cream. None.

4. Other observations. None.

*Slaughterhouses.*—The licences of the undermentioned slaughterhouses were renewed by the London County Council in October, no objections to their renewal being offered by the Borough Council.

Premises.	Licences.
611, Fulham Road	T. S. Payne.
640, King's Road	E. Vaughan.

*Bakehouses.*—There are 68 bakehouses on the register, of which 47 are underground. They were systematically inspected and 12 notices served in respect of breaches of the special requirements of bakehouses were complied with.

*Restaurant Kitchens, etc.*—95 inspections of the kitchens were made by your Inspector, Mrs. Davies, and 19 notices were served on account of defects observed.

*Food Inspection.*—The stalls in North End Road were kept under careful observation by the Inspector of the District, and 311 special inspections of places where food is sold or stored were made by the other District Inspectors.

Proceedings were taken under the London County Council General Powers Act, 1908, against Mr. D. Schaffer, of 307, North End Road, for failing to observe due cleanliness in the manufacture of chocolates, and he was fined £1 and 2s. costs.



*Unsound Food.*—The following articles, examined at the request of the owners, were condemned and destroyed:—

Rabbits (skinned) ...	71	Corned beef ...	31½ lbs.
" " (furred) ...	28½ cases.	Bacon ...	39 lbs.
Herrings ...	7 "	Sausages ...	40 lbs.
Haddocks ...	3 "	Meat paste ...	8 pots.
" ...	24 lbs.	Sheep's tongue ...	1 tin.
Skate wings ...	8 boxes.	Condensed milk ...	359 tins.
Fillets ...	1 box.	Jam ...	8 "
Kippers ...	42 lbs.	Honey ...	1 tin.
Salmon ...	28 lbs.	Syrup ...	7 tins.
Crabs ...	6 tins.	Pears ...	60 boxes.
Mackerel ...	1 barrel.	Bottled fruit ...	4 bottles.
Winkles ...	2 boxes.	Strawberries ...	18 baskets.
Sardines ...	1 sack.	Apples ...	53 boxes.
Beef ...	6 tins.	Tomatoes ...	45 bundles.
	1 hind-quarter.	" (tinned) ...	29 tins.
		Chestnuts ...	12 sacks.

*Action under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.*

The undermentioned samples were purchased for analysis in 1920:—

ARTICLES.	No. of Samples taken Officially.	No. Adulterated.	No. of Samples taken Unofficially.	No. Adulterated.	Total Samples.	Total Adulterated.	Per cent. of Adulteration.
Milk ...	626	49	9	2	635	51	8.04
" separated ...	7	...	1	...	8	...	...
Milk and Water ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	100
Peas ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
Cheese ...	...	...	36	...	36	...	...
Lard ...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...
Cream of Tartar ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...
Ground Ginger ...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Self-Raising Flour ...	2	...	17	...	19	...	...
Cocoa ...	...	...	34	...	34	...	...
Saccharine ...	...	...	9	1	9	...	12.4
Coffee ...	...	...	27	...	27	...	...
Sausages, ...	4	...	39	8	39	8	29.5
Camphorated Oil ...	2	...	13	3	15	...	...
Cream ...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
" Preserved ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Butter ...	...	...	58	...	58	...	...
Dripping ...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...
Olive Oil ...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...
Cayenne Pepper ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...
Malt Vinegar ...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...
Rum ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Pepper ...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...
Mustard ...	...	...	14	1	14	...	...
Mustard Mixture ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fish Paste ...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...
Aspirin ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Flour ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Sugar ...	1	...	1	1	2	...	50
	644	50	357	16	1001	53	5.2

Prosecutions in respect of adulterated samples were instituted in the following cases :—

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lord Rayleigh's Dairies, Ltd., Reg. Offices :— 12, Great Russell Street, Bedford Square	Selling milk 8% deficient in fat	Convicted	2 0 0	2 2 0
George Harris, 42, Southerton Road, Hammersmith, W.	Selling milk adulterated with 13% of added water	Bound over in the sum of £10 ; De- fendant having given up business.	—	—
F. A. Sadler, 59, Brecon Road	Unlawfully adding water to milk intended for sale	Convicted	28 days' Imprisonment	—
Ditto	Unlawfully exposing for sale milk to which water had been added	Not dealt with	—	—
Ditto	Selling milk adulterated with 19% of added water	Ditto	—	—
E. Ruse, 2, Marville Road, Fulham, S.W.	Selling milk without cer- tificate as a dealer		—	1 0 0
W. J. Winter, 7, Delvino Road, Fulham, S.W. 6	Selling milk adulterated with 3% of added water	Summons dismissed, Warranty proved	—	—
W. H. Moss, 19, Chesson Road, Fulham, S.W. 6	Selling milk adulterated with 10% of added water	Ditto	—	—
Edward Francis, 574, Fulham Road, S.W. 6	Selling milk with 10% of fat abstracted	Ditto	—	—
Ditto	Selling milk with 11% of fat abstracted	Ditto	—	—
Evan Evans, 66, Colehill Lane, Fulham, S.W.	Selling milk with 4% of fat abstracted	Ditto	—	—
W. J. Winter, 7, Delvino Road, Fulham, S.W.	Selling milk with 6% of fat abstracted	Ditto	—	—
Ditto	Selling milk with 10% of fat abstracted	Ditto	—	—
Beatrice Whitehead, 80, Townmead Road	Selling milk with 14% of fat abstracted	Convicted	0 18 0	0 2 0
J. A. Tucker 160, Wandsworth Bridge Road	Selling milk adulterated with 21% of added water	Withdrawn on pay- ment of costs	—	2 2 0
Lord Rayleigh Dairies, 12, Great Russell Street, Bedford Square	Selling milk with 5% fat abstracted	Convicted	2 0 0	2 2 0
E. C. Gardner, 18, Sherbrooke Road, S.W. 6	Selling milk which con- tained 4% of added water	Dismissed, Warranty proved	—	—



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

*Sanitary Inspection of District.*—The following inspections of dwelling-houses were made during the year by the Sanitary Inspectors :—

	Premises inspected.
*In consequence of complaints ... ..	1,625
In consequence of infectious disease ... ..	1,749
House to house inspection ... ..	330
	2,704

\* Inclusive of houses reported as insanitary by Tuberculosis Nurses, Health Visitors, etc.

The following notices requiring the abatement of nuisances found were served :—

INTIMATION NOTICES.		STATUTORY NOTICES.	
Number served.	Number complied with on Dec. 31st, 1920	Number served.	Number complied with on Dec. 31st, 1920
2,217	1946	838	714

The following is a summary of the work carried out in compliance with the notices served :—

Drains relaid ... ..	102
Drains repaired ... ..	346
Soilpipes renewed ... ..	54
Soilpipes repaired ... ..	98
Stackpipes repaired ... ..	428
Sinks renewed or repaired ... ..	228
W.C.'s repaired ... ..	567
Cisterns ... ..	290
Water supply from main provided ... ..	51
Yards and forecourts paved ... ..	380
Dustbins provided ... ..	531
Dampness of rooms remedied ... ..	695
Rooms cleansed ... ..	5,376
Other nuisances abated ... ..	3,501

Proceedings under the Public Health (London) Act for failing to comply with the Council's notice were instituted in 13 cases, and in 8 orders were made to



abate the nuisance. In one case a further summons was issued for failing to comply with the abatement order, and a penalty of 10s. a day for 58 days, or £29 in all, was imposed upon the owner.

*Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919.*—In dealing with defects found on the inspection of dwelling houses it is the custom to secure the abatement of the specific nuisances that are enumerated in Section 2 of the Public Health (London) Act, such as defective W.C.'s, sinks, pipes, &c., by the service of notices under that Act; but where the premises have been found in a generally dilapidated condition, wanting in light or ventilation, or without adequate facilities for the cooking and storage of food, notices have been served under Section 28 of the above Act, which empowers the local authority to require that a house shall be made in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. During 1920, 389 notices were served under Section 28, of which, at the end of the year, 212 had been fully and 89 partly complied with.

As the only alternative provided by the Act in the event of the default of the owner is for the Council to do the work themselves, and recover the cost from the owner, a number of houses in which no steps had been taken to comply with the notices were reported to the Public Health Committee, who obtained from the Borough Surveyor estimates of the cost of the work necessary to comply with the notices. These were submitted to the Finance Committee with a recommendation that the necessary funds for carrying out the work should be provided. The Finance Committee at first resolved to take no action in the matter, but on its urgency being pointed out by the Public Health Committee, the Council determined to carry out the necessary work themselves in 10 houses, and this is now in hand.

The position with regard to some of the houses dealt with under Section 28 is very difficult, as the cost of the necessary repairs is excessive in proportion to the



rental. For example, the cost of carrying out the Council's requirements at Nos. 1—7, Sotheron Road, was estimated by the Surveyor at £1,750, and as the present rents of the seven houses average only 13s. a week, the return to the Council, even if the rents were increased in accordance with the Rent Restriction Act, would barely suffice to pay interest on the money expended, and would leave no margin for redemption of capital. But for the shortage of house accommodation there would be no hesitation in representing these and some others as unfit for human habitation, and then taking the necessary steps to close and demolish them; but, as things are, this course is out of the question.

In the case of five houses, 10-14, Sotheron Road, the owner gave notice of his intention to close the houses rather than carry out the necessary repairs on the ground that the houses are not capable, without reconstruction, of being rendered fit for human habitation; but the Minister of Health, who is the arbiter under the Act, decided in favour of the Council that reconstruction was not required; and the requirements of the Council having in accordance with the suggestion of the Minister been modified in some respects, the necessary work is now being carried out.

*Proceedings under Section 18, Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.*—Thirteen houses in Albert Mews were represented as unfit for habitation, and closing orders were made. It was hoped that the Council would be able to acquire the site of these houses, together with some adjoining land belonging to Queen's Club, and erect one or two blocks of tenements, which, in addition to housing the displaced occupiers, would provide some additional housing accommodation, but no arrangement could be reached with the Committee of the Club, and as the site value of the land occupied by the mews was excessive, the scheme was abandoned, and the closing orders were not enforced.

Reviewing the work under the Housing Act, it must be admitted that, irrespective of the drawbacks mentioned above, the results have been disappointing, as the



houses dealt with have been too few when the number of those in the borough that require attention is considered. This is certainly not due to any want of energy on the part of your Sanitary Inspectors, who have worked assiduously to improve existing conditions; but, after the discharge of their ordinary routine duties they have not much time to give to the systematic house to house inspection of their districts, and it must be remembered that the time occupied in the preliminary inspection of a dilapidated house is but a small fraction of that spent in re-visits, interviewing owners and builders, and in carefully supervising the execution of work which otherwise would, in many cases, be badly scamped. Inspector Drake has recently been instructed to give his whole time to a house to house inspection of certain selected streets, but the Council should at once appoint two additional temporary inspectors for, say, two years, which would make it possible to deal, within a reasonable time, with the worst streets in the borough.

But whatever the Sanitary Authority may do by vigorous exercise of their powers towards improving housing conditions, there still remains the problem of the confirmed slum dweller. In too many instances houses which were thoroughly renovated have, within a few months, owing to the negligence and unclean habits of the occupiers, reverted to their former condition, and been again brought under the notice of your officers. Something may, perhaps, be done to prevent this, by the rigid enforcement of the by-laws, which we are waiting for, "for houses occupied by more than one family," which deal with the responsibilities of the occupier; but more is to be hoped for from the skilled and sympathetic management of house property. There is abundant evidence of the improvements that have been effected in insanitary areas without any reconstruction scheme, by what is known as the Octavia Hill method, which has been continued by the members of the Women House Property Managers' Association. A good example of this, though on a small scale, may be seen in Heckfield Place. The attention of the Council was drawn in 1913 by a special



report to the unsatisfactory conditions, both social and hygienic, prevailing in that area. It was shown that the mortality and sickness rates were much in excess not merely of those of the borough, but even of other slum areas, and that the housing conditions, as regards overcrowding and dirt, were thoroughly bad. About that time some 50 houses in Heckfield Place were acquired by Dr. Ernest Schuster and placed under the management of Mrs. Rawlings, a trained member of the Women's Association mentioned above. The result has been satisfactory, as there has been a decided change for the better in the habits of the tenants, and there is a striking difference between the condition of Dr. Schuster's houses and the other houses in the area. The management is on business terms and business methods, and as the housing problem in Fulham is not a question of building new houses, but of improving the existing ones, the Council might well consider the possibility of acquiring an insanitary area, such as the Field Road area, improving the houses and managing them on the lines indicated.

*Drainage of Buildings.*—The following drainage plans were submitted to and approved by the Public Health Committee :—

Plans of Drainage of new houses	...	...	...	...	3
"	"	additions to existing buildings	...	...	59
"		the reconstruction of the drains of existing buildings	...	...	36

*Combined Drainage.*—Two systems of combined drainage, of 8 houses in Grove Terrace, and of 2 houses in North End Road, for the maintenance of which the Council were liable, as there was no evidence that the houses had been drained by a combined operation under an order or with the approval of the Council or their predecessors, were reconstructed at a cost respectively of £627 and £81.

#### *Certificates under the Revenue Acts.*

Applications were received for certificates under the Revenue Acts for exemption from or reduction of inhabited-house duty in respect of 284 tenements, of which 24 were granted, and 260 were given after certain specified work had been completed.



### *Certificates of Water Supply.*

Certificates of water supply were given in respect of 20 new houses in Sullivan Road.

### *Water Supplies to Tenement Houses.*

An additional water supply to the upper storeys was provided in 12 tenement houses.

### *Houses let in Lodgings.*

Although the proposed by-laws made under Section 26 of the Housing and Town Planning Act in respect of houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, were submitted to the Borough Council by the London County Council in July last, they have not yet been confirmed by the Minister of Health. There is urgent need for suitable by-laws to enable the poorer class of tenement house to be kept in decent condition.

### *Increases of Rent (Restriction) Act, 1920.*

Under Section 2 of this Act, a tenant is entitled at any time, not being less than three months after the date of an increase of rent permitted by the Act, to apply to the County Court for an Order suspending such increase, on the ground that the house is not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, or is otherwise not in a reasonable state of repair. Before he can succeed the tenant must satisfy the Court by the production of a certificate of the sanitary authority or otherwise that his application is well founded.

Only 10 applications for certificates were received, which were granted.

### *Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

The following is a summary of the work of the Inspectors under the Factory and Workshops Act.



## INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	246	6	—
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	348	41	—
Workplaces ... ..	220	3	—
Total ... ..	814	50	—

## DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	36	36	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..	6	6	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	6	6	—	—
Not separate for sexes ... ..	2	2	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss.97 to 100) ... ..	12	12	—	—
Other offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	62	62	—	—

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

*Outworkers' Premises.*

The number of addresses of Outworkers received from other districts, was 293.

No. of Inspections.	Notices Served.
795	43

*Cleansing of Children.*

The names and addresses of 18 school children who had been found in a verminous condition were forwarded to the Public Health Department, and their homes were visited by your Sanitary Inspectors, and cleansed under the powers given by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, their bedding, clothing, &c., being dealt with at the Council's disinfecting station.

*Public Mortuary.*

119 bodies were removed to the Mortuary during the year and were admitted as follows :—

By order of the Coroner	...	...	...	77
Brought by Police	...	...	...	8
At the request of the M.O.H.	...	...	...	2
At the request of medical practitioners	...	...	...	4
For convenience till funeral	...	...	...	28
				<hr/> 119 <hr/>

Sixty-eight post-mortem examinations were conducted, and inquests were held in 84 cases.

*Destruction of Rats.*—The Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act came into operation on January 1st, 1920.—It provides that “ Any person who shall fail to take such steps as may from time to time be necessary and reasonably practicable for the destruction of rats and mice on or in any land of which he is the occupier, or for preventing such land from becoming



infested with rats or mice, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or, where he has been served with a notice under this Act requiring him to take such steps, not exceeding twenty pounds."

The Borough Council are the authority required to execute and enforce the Act. In the event of the occupier failing to take necessary action, the Council may serve notice requiring him to take steps for the purpose of destroying rats and mice and of preventing his land or premises becoming infested, or, after 24 hours' notice, they may enter the premises, carry out the work and recover any reasonable expenses from him.

The Sanitary Inspectors attended to all complaints respecting premises said to be infested with rats, but were unable to give the necessary time for their systematic detection and destruction, and as the nuisance was found to be of a serious nature the Council has resolved to appoint a whole-time Rat Officer for so long a period as may be found to be necessary.

*Scavenging.*—The service for the weekly collection of house refuse was well maintained, and but few complaints of omission were received. It is, however, much to be regretted that the bi-weekly collection from flats, where the storage of refuse generally presents difficulties, has been discontinued.

## HOUSING.

The general housing conditions in the borough were dealt with in the Report for 1919. 20 houses built by private enterprise were completed last year, but the Council have been unable to acquire any land suitable for building purposes. The Housing Committee have made full enquiries respecting 31 sites, comprising practically all the vacant land in the borough, but either the land could not be purchased or the estimated cost was too high, and any hope of the Council being able to formulate any building scheme must be abandoned.

