

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

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Metropolitan Borough of Fulham.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1929.

JOHN SULLIVAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

77.75 FUL

H.A. 2151

Metropolitan Borough of Fulham.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

T. W. PEGG & SONS, Ltd.,
Walham Green, S.W.6.

for the Year

1939

JOHN BULLIVANT, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Officer

Fulham Borough Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1929.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR F. H. BARBER)

Ex-officio.

Chairman: Councillor Dr. T. J. BOKENHAM.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor A. W. DRIVER.

Alderman W. R. CORBIN.	Councillor G. A. LINEHAM.
Councillor F. A. BARHAM.	„ Mrs. L. M. LINEHAM.
„ Mrs. W. BROOKS.	„ Mrs. M. J. SHEPPARD.
„ Mrs. H. L. CUMMINS.	„ W. J. STOCKWELL.
„ W. FOWELL.	„ J. TURNEY.
„ Miss C. FULFORD.	„ Miss G. L. WALDRON.
„ G. L. HODGE.	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1929.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR F. H. BARBER)

Ex-officio.

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. H. L. CUMMINS.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor S. T. CAVE.

Councillor Mrs. W. BROOKS.	Councillor Mrs. M. J. SHEPPARD.
„ G. L. HODGE.	„ *Mrs. A. MINUTE.
„ Mrs. L. M. LINEHAM.	„ *Mrs. E. E. PRITCHARD.
„ A. MINUTE.	„ *Miss C. J. SKETCHLEY.
„ G. R. RENTON.	„ *Miss C. M. L. WICKHAM.

* Co-opted Members.

STAFF IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

*JOHN SULLIVAN, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

*P. L. T. BENNETT, M.C., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
D.P.H. (Lond.), T.D.D. (Wales).

*(Tuberculosis Officer and Superintendent Borough Bacteriological
Laboratory).*

*RUBY THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Edin. and Glas.)
(Maternity and Child Welfare Officer).

*G. F. HARDY, M.C., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

FLORENCE M. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.). *(part time).*

DOROTHY M. STEWART, B.Sc., M.B., B.S. (Lond.). *(part time).*
(resigned July, 1929).

DOROTHY LEVERKUS, M.D. (Lond.) *(part time).*
(Appointed July, 1929).

Consulting Obstetrician :

ALEX. GALLETLY, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), F.R.C.S.E.

Public Analyst :

CECIL H. CRIBB, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C. *(part time).*

Clerical Staff :

A. T. HURFORD, *Chief Clerk.*

O. A. TRENDALL. S. J. CASSIDY.

L. G. BROOKS. S. G. STOCKING.

*Miss B. BARON. *(Resigned July, 1929).*

*Miss W. E. NOBLE. *(Appointed July, 1929).*

*Miss G. M. KNIGHT.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

¹ *CHARLES BRISTOW JONES *(Food and Drugs).*

Sanitary Inspectors :

¹ *FREDERICK H. MANNING.

¹³ *ALFRED J. PARSONS.

¹ *EDGAR DRAKE.

¹² *JOHN A. H. BROWNLOW.
(Resigned 9th February, 1929)

¹² *THOMAS HENRY ROBEY.

¹² *ALEX. W. GAMMACK.
(Appointed February, 1929).

¹²³ *JAMES ROWLOTHAM.
(Appointed August, 1929).

¹² *CHARLES B. LLOYD.

(Died 23rd Nov., 1929).

¹ *ALBERT E. CLUTTERBUCK.

¹² *GEORGE W. HERRICK.
(Resigned 4th May, 1929).

¹² *FREDERICK E. WALSH.
(Appointed May, 1929).

¹ *Mrs. M. E. DAVIES.

Health Visitors :

4 5 6 *Mrs. J. BRYNING.	4 5 6 *Miss E. BECKETT.
1 4 6 *Miss A. PERRETT.	1 4 5 6 *Miss W. K. WATTS.
4 5 6 *Miss D. M. HAYWARD.	<i>Resigned 29th July, 1929).</i>
4 5 6 *Miss G. LEACH.	4 5 6 *Mrs. J. GRANVILLE-SMITH.
<i>(Appointed 25th November, 1929).</i>	

Tuberculosis Dispensary Staff :

Nurses :

4 6 *Miss R. BOWEN.	4 6 *Miss M. A. SHEPHERD.
4 5 6 *Miss E. C. CARMICHAEL.	
*Miss M. C. ROBINSON, <i>Bacteriological Assistant and Dispenser.</i>	
*Miss M. E. SARGENT, <i>Clerk and Secretary of the Care Committee.</i>	
*Miss D. HOLAH, <i>Clerk (part time) (Resigned October, 1929).</i>	
*Miss W. WRIGHT, <i>Clerk (part time), (Appointed Nov., 1929).</i>	
*Mr. and Mrs. ROBERTS, <i>Caretakers.</i>	

Matron of Maternity Home : 4 6 *Miss M. BUSTARD.

Assistant Matron : 4 6 *Miss M. DENMAN.

Superintendent of the Disinfecting Station : H. TOY (*Retired 12th August, 1929*) A. V. WILLIAMS (*Appointed 12th August, 1929*).

Disinfectors : E. J. EYLES, W. LEATON and G. PASSENGER.

Van Driver : S. WEBB.

Mortuary Keeper : D. MACKAY (*Resigned 20th March, 1929*).

S. CHURCHILL (*Appointed 20th March, 1929*).

Rat Officer : H. HARVEY.

* The Council receives Exchequer grant towards the salaries of these Officers.

1 Certified Sanitary Inspector.

4 Trained Nurse.

2 Food Inspector's Certificate.

5 Health Visitor's Certificate.

3 Registered Plumber.

6 Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

TOWN HALL,
FULHAM, S.W.6.

August, 1930.

*To the Mayor, Alderman and Councillors
of the Metropolitan Borough of Fulham,*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Vital Statistics and the Sanitary condition of the borough for the year 1929.

Several resignations occurred among the members of the staff during the year and new appointments were made in consequence.

Mr. Gammack and Mr. Walsh, two members of the clerical staff of this department became Sanitary Inspectors in February and May respectively as the result of the resignations of Mr. Herrick and Mr. Brownlow.

Mr. Trendell was appointed "Grade C." clerk in the Public Health Department and commenced duty on 26th August, 1929.

Mr. Toy the Superintendent of the Disinfecting Station retired in August and was succeeded by Mr. Williams.

I deeply regret to record the death of Inspector C. B. Lloyd which occurred on 23rd November, 1929, after 33 years service with the Borough Council.

The few other changes in the personnel which occurred in 1929 are described in the Tuberculosis and Maternity and Child Welfare sections of the report.

I desire to record my thanks to the members of the staff for their valuable services during the year and to my colleagues in other departments for their cordial co-operation.

I am pleased to acknowledge with grateful thanks the valuable work and kindness of the Chairmen and Members of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees and of the various voluntary societies who have done so much to promote and assist public health work in Fulham.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	1,706
Population	153,700
No. of inhabited houses (1921 Census) ...	25,979
No. of families or separate occupiers (1921 Census)	40,436
Rateable Value	£1,028,248
Sum represented by penny rate ...	£4,195

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Births:—	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Legitimate	2366	1192	1174	Birth Rate 16.2
Illegitimate	136	74	62	

Stillbirths:—

Legitimate	66	40	26
Illegitimate	2	2	—

Deaths:— 2119 1054 1065 Death Rate 13.7

No. of women dying in, or in consequence of, child birth:—

From sepsis	7
From other causes	3

Death Rates of Infants under One Year of age per 1,000 b'rths:—

Legitimate 64	Illegitimate 154	Total 69
---------------	------------------	----------

Deaths from:—

Measles (all ages)	10
Whooping Cough (all ages)	25
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	35

Population.—The Registrar-General has estimated the population of the Borough at the middle of 1929 to be 153,700.

Marriages.—The number of marriages was 1,453 and the marriage rate, i.e. the number of marriages per 1,000 of the population was 9.4. In the two preceeding years the marriages numbered 1,412 in 1928 and 1,401 in 1927, so that there was an increase of 41 in 1929.

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 institutions outside the Borough, numbered 2,502, of whom 1,266 were boys and 1,236 were girls. The birth-rate was 16.2. The birth-rate for the whole of London was 15.7 and for England and Wales 16.3.

Illegitimacy. —The illegitimate births numbered 136 (74 males and 62 females) or 5.4 per cent. of the total births, against 5.3 per cent. in 1928 and 5.1 per cent. in 1927.

Natural Increase of the Population —The natural increase of the population that is to say the excess of births over deaths was 383 against 608 in 1928

Deaths. —During the year ended 31st December, 1929, 1,882 deaths were registered in the Borough. Of these 157 were of persons not belonging to the Borough while 394 inhabitants of Fulham died outside the Borough, chiefly in various public institutions. There were therefore, 2,119 deaths of persons—1,054 males and 1,065 females—having their usual residence in Fulham, representing an annual rate of 13.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population, being 2.2 per 1,000 above that of 1928. The death rate of males was 6.8 and of females 6.9.

The following comparative death rates are of interest :

Death Rates, 1929:—

England and Wales	...	...	...	13.4
London	...	...	...	13.8
107 Large Towns	...	...	...	13.7
Fulham	...	...	...	13.7

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE BOROUGH DURING 1929 AND TEN PRECEDING YEARS.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE BOROUGH.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.†		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE BOROUGH.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the Borough.	Of Residents not registered in the Borough.	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
1919	a152543 b155904	2947	3000	c 8.3	1510	9.7	242	634	250	83	1902	12.2
1920	a158621 b158989	4383	4327	c 27.2	1888	11.9	457	396	320	74	1827	11.5
1921	159400	3546	3528	22.1	1865	11.7	381	382	291	83	1866	11.7
1922	159500	3210	3242	20.3	1897	11.9	362	400	224	69	1935	12.1
1923	161600	3312	3123	19.3	1632	10.0	252	328	199	64	1708	10.5
1924	163100	2975	2967	18.2	1717	10.5	270	373	214	72	1820	11.1
1925	163700	2780	2771	16.9	1620	9.9	209	343	211	76	1754	10.7
1926	164300	2691	2670	16.2	1578	9.6	168	373	173	64	1783	10.8
1927	161930	2356	2444	15.1	1588	9.8	121	366	162	66	1833	11.3
1928	155300	2319	2388	15.4	1548	9.9	128	360	185	77	1780	11.5
1929	153700	2328	2502	16.2	1882	12.2	157	394	173	69	2119	13.7

(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 borough 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 borough, but excluding the deaths of Soldiers and Sailors that have occurred in hospitals and institutions in the borough.

† 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" 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 (and inland water), 1706.

Total population at all ages at the Census of 1921: 157,938

Certification of Causes of Death.—Of the 2,119 deaths registered, 1,919 or 90.56 per cent. were certified by registered medical practitioners, 127 by coroners after inquest and 73 by coroners without inquest.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Fulham Hospital :—The deaths of 782 persons occurred in the Fulham Hospital, of whom 772 lived in Fulham and 10 in other districts.

Western Fever Hospital :—In this institution there were 140 deaths, of whom 26 were Fulham residents while 114 were persons belonging to other districts.

Deaths occurring outside the Borough among persons belonging thereto :—

The deaths of Fulham residents outside the Borough numbered 394 and occurred in the following places :—

St. George's Hospital	...	...	45
West London Hospital	...	...	27
Other General Hospitals	...	...	92
Children's Hospitals	...	...	9
Women's Hospitals	...	...	8
Other Special Hospitals	...	...	34
Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board	...	...	13
Poor Law Hospitals	...	...	2
Lunatic Asylums	...	...	19
Sanatoria	...	...	21
Nursing Homes, private houses and elsewhere	...	...	124
			<hr/> 394 <hr/>

Of the deaths registered 1,068 or 50.4 per cent. took place either in poor law institutions, in hospitals or in public lunatic asylums, the percentages in the various classes being as under :—

	Per cent.
774 Deaths in Workhouses or Workhouse Infirmaries	36.5
39 " " Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals	1.8
236 " " Other Hospitals	11.2
19 " " Public Lunatic and Imbecile Asylums	0.9

Zymotic Deaths :—The mortality from zymotic diseases was lower than in 1928, 83 deaths being due to the seven principal epidemic diseases against 96 in 1928. The zymotic death rate was 0.5 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.6 for 1928.

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

		1929.	1928.
First quarter	... ..	900	517
Second quarter	... ..	451	450
Third quarter	... ..	337	387
Fourth quarter	... ..	431	426

The increase in the number of deaths occurred during the first quarter of 1929 as the above comparison with the figures for 1928 will show.

Causes of Death :—These are classified in Table 2, pages 18 and 19. The following Table shows the diseases which caused the largest number of deaths :—

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage of total deaths.
Heart Diseases	146	145	291	13.7
Bronchitis	131	147	278	13.1
Pneumonia	130	119	249	11.7
Cancer	113	122	235	11.1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	89	84	173	8.2
Totals	609	617	1226	57.8

It will be seen that 1,226 deaths or 57.8 per cent. of the total were caused by five diseases.

Cancer in 1928 headed the list whereas in 1929 it took fourth place. There were however 235 deaths from cancer in 1929 compared with 215 in 1928. The reason

why Cancer was relegated to fourth place was the increase in the number of deaths from Heart Diseases, Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

There is little doubt that the unfavourable climatic conditions during the early part of 1929 contributed to the increase in the number of diseases of the chest. There was also an increase in the number of influenza cases which are frequently complicated with bronchitis and pneumonia.

Heart disease accounted for 291 deaths in 1929 compared with 202 in 1928.

There were 278 deaths from bronchitis in 1929 and only 174 from this cause in 1928.

The deaths from pneumonia numbered 249 in 1929 whereas in 1928 the number was 158.

Tuberculosis took fifth place as a cause of death, both in 1928 and 1929.

The number of deaths from this cause rose from 147 in 1928 to 173 in 1929.

The following figures show the number of deaths from the common diseases classified according to the organs of the body affected.

There were 701 deaths in 1929 from diseases of the respiratory organs, equal to 33.06 per cent. of the total deaths. This number was made up as follows :—Bronchitis 278; Pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs) 249; Tuberculosis of the lungs 149; other respiratory diseases 25. A large number of the deaths from bronchitis (69 per cent.) were in persons over 65. In the case of deaths from pneumonia 36 per cent. were in persons over 65 years of age and 27 per cent. were in children under 2 years.

Diseases of the organs of circulation caused 383 deaths in 1929, including 291 from heart diseases and 92 from Arterio Sclerosis, but including haemorrhage into the brain, the deaths from circulatory diseases were 436.

Seventy-eight persons died of inflammation of the kidneys (nephritis and Bright's disease).

Thirty-seven deaths were caused by influenza during 1929 whereas 17 were due to this cause in 1928. Twenty-one of the deaths from influenza in 1929 were of persons over 65 and 11 occurred in persons between 45 and 65 years of age.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Of 2,119 deaths of persons of all ages in Fulham during 1929, 173 or 8.08 per cent. occurred in infants under One Year of age.

The infantile mortality rate (the number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 births) was 69 per 1,000 in 1929 compared with 77 per 1,000 in 1928. The actual number of infant deaths was 173 in 1929 compared with 185 in 1928.

The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales was 74 and for London 70.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN FULHAM SINCE 1891.

Average for five years :—

1891-1895	...	168	1926	...	64
1896-1900	...	167	1927	...	66
1901-1905	...	144	1928	...	77
1906-1910	...	117	1929	...	69
1911-1915	...	109			
1916-1920	...	92			
1921-1925	...	73			

The following table shows the infantile mortality rates for the last two years (1929 and 1928) for the various wards in the Borough :—

Ward.	Births and Birth rates.		Infantile deaths.		Infantile mortality rates.	
	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928
Barons Court	177 (14.0)	137 (10.5)	12	18	67	131
Lillie ...	246 (10.2)	234 (9.6)	19	36	77	153
Walham ...	176 (14.5)	182 (14.9)	22	21	124	114
Margravine ...	609 (33.4)	543 (29.5)	29	28	47	50
Munster ...	559 (15.1)	532 (14.3)	44	50	78	93
Hurlingham...	83 (8.7)	66 (6.8)	5	4	60	60
Sands End ...	275 (10.4)	346 (13.1)	36	22	130	62
Town ...	377 (26.3)	348 (24.1)	6	6	15	17
	2502 (16.2)	2388 (15.4)	173	185	69	77

It will be seen from Table III. pages 20 and 21 that the principal causes of infantile mortality were as follows :—

Pneumonia	41 deaths in 1929 as compared with 23 in 1928.			
Premature Birth	34	"	"	39 "
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	33	"	"	50 "
Bronchitis	9	"	"	8 "
Whooping Cough	10	"	"	7 "
Atrophy, debility, and Marasmas	5	"	"	15 "
Atelectasis	7	"	"	2 "
Congenital Malformations	8	"	"	6 "

Fifty-two deaths of infants under four weeks of age occurred in 1929 as compared with 64 in 1928 and 74 in 1927.

During the year 1929, one hundred and seventy three infants under one year of age died from the following causes :—

Pneumonia	...	...	...	41
Prematurity	...	...	...	34
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	33
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	10
Bronchitis	...	...	...	9
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	8
Atelectasis	...	...	...	7
Atrophy	...	...	...	5
Convulsions	...	...	...	4
Non-Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	4
Injury at birth	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	1
Other causes	...	...	...	11

During the year 1928, one hundred and eighty-five infants under a year died. The infantile mortality during 1929 was 69 per thousand births compared with 77 per thousand during the previous year.

The following table shows the number of infantile deaths with all causes as well as deaths from diarrhoea in infants since 1923 :—

	Infantile deaths from all causes in the Borough.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.
1923	199	21
1924	214	18
1925	211	36
1926	173	28
1927	162	16
1928	185	50
1929.	173	33

Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1929.

Net deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District (a).														TOTAL DEATHS, WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b).	Net deaths at all ages of "Residents" in the Wards of the Borough, whether occurring in or beyond the Wards.							
CAUSES OF DEATH.															Baron's Court Ward.	Lille Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Minster 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	20	21	22	
All Causes (Certified (c) (Uncertified)	2119	173	69	22	19	4	23	58	146	118	552	935	846	205	355	200	237	485	111	333	193	
1. Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Measles	10	1	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	1	5	1	2	—	1	—	
4. Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	
5. Whooping Cough	25	11	10	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	1	2	1	8	7	1	5	—	
6. Diphtheria	10	1	2	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	44	—	1	1	1	3	—	3	1	
7. Influenza	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	11	21	8	2	7	3	3	7	2	7	6	
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	11	2	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	1	8	2	1	1	1	4	—	1	1	
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	149	—	2	1	1	—	—	15	58	21	42	9	63	20	20	11	21	31	6	29	11	
11. Disseminated Tuberculosis	5	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	
12. Other Tuberculous diseases	19	—	4	4	1	—	1	2	4	1	1	1	7	2	5	1	2	3	2	1	3	
13. Cancer, malignant disease	215	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	17	100	110	82	30	39	17	21	59	11	33	25	
14. Rheumatic Fever	11	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	4	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	1	4	2	
15. Diabetes	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	7	9	12	1	2	2	1	9	4	1	—	
16. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	53	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19	30	15	6	14	4	2	10	5	8	4	
17. Heart Disease	291	3	—	1	—	—	2	4	10	16	77	178	88	27	50	25	21	52	23	56	37	
18. Arterio-sclerosis	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	73	56	10	15	7	13	29	3	5	10	
19. Bronchitis	278	10	4	2	1	—	—	—	2	3	64	192	95	13	57	29	30	64	7	47	31	
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	249	41	28	8	4	2	3	3	11	7	67	75	121	31	41	28	33	58	13	34	11	
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	10	10	9	4	1	2	3	4	2	6	3	
22. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	35	31	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	4	5	6	5	6	3	6	—	
24. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	9	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	4	—	1	1	1	3	1	2	—	
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	4	—	2	3	1	4	—	—	1	
26. Nephritis and Bright's Disease	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	11	25	39	43	5	18	9	7	17	3	11	8	
27. Puerperal Sepsis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	
28. Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	5	1	1	—	1	3	—	1	1	
29. Congenital Debility and malformation, premature birth	49	48	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	3	8	4	7	11	—	12	4	
30. Suicide	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	13	5	1	4	4	1	2	6	2	4	1	
31. Other deaths from violence	65	—	1	—	—	—	2	8	11	7	12	24	31	5	9	5	8	15	5	12	6	
32. Other defined diseases	291	17	4	2	1	—	6	9	17	21	71	143	11	32	46	30	39	70	16	34	24	
33. Causes ill-defined or unknown	16	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	9	2	—	2	2	3	3	—	4	2	
TOTAL	2119	173	69	22	19	4	23	58	146	118	552	935	846	205	355	200	237	485	111	333	193	

(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 2-13, and columns 15-22. 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 I.

(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 14 of Table II.

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

TABLE III.
Infant Mortality during Year 1929.

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.							
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.	Barnes & Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Monter Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.
All Causes	Certified	37	8	3	4	52	30	42	29	20	173	12	19	22	29	44	5	36	6
	Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Small-pox		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Chicken-pox		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3. Measles		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough		—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	2	10	—	1	1	2	5	—	1	—
6. Diphtheria and Croup		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7. Erysipelas		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
8. Tuberculous Meningitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Abdominal Tuberculosis (a)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Disseminated Tuberculosis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Meningitis (not Tuberculous)		—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
13. Convulsions		1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
14. Laryngitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Bronchitis		—	—	—	1	1	3	2	3	—	9	2	—	1	2	1	—	3	—
16. Pneumonia (all forms)		2	1	—	1	4	6	9	14	8	41	2	5	5	11	12	1	5	—
17. Influenza		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Diarrhoea		—	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	4	15	1	3	4	—	3	2	—	—
19. Enteritis		—	—	—	—	—	3	9	3	3	18	1	1	2	3	4	1	5	1
20. Gastritis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Syphilis		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
22. Rickets		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Suffocation, overlaying		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Injury by Birth		2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
25. Atelectasis		6	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	1
26. Congenital Malformations		3	2	1	—	6	1	1	—	—	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	1
27. Premature Birth		19	3	2	1	25	6	3	—	—	34	1	5	3	6	9	—	9	1
28. Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
29. Other Causes		4	2	—	—	6	—	2	2	1	11	—	2	2	1	3	—	2	1
TOTAL		37	8	3	4	52	30	42	29	20	173	12	19	22	29	44	5	36	6


Net Births in the Year:—
 Legitimate 2366
 Illegitimate 136
 Net Deaths in the Year of:—
 Legitimate infants 152
 Illegitimate infants 21

(a.) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis, and from Typhus Mesenterica.
 Want of breast milk is included under Atrophy and Debility.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During the year investigations were made into the cause of death in ten cases of Maternal Mortality and the reports were transmitted to the Maternal Mortality Committee.

The following is a list of the cases with the causes of death :—

Occupation.	Age.	Date and Place of Death.	Cause of Death.
Wife of a labourer.	36	Jan. 17th, at home.	1. (a.) Acute pneumonic Phthisis.
Wife of a milk salesman.	31	Jan. 27th, in hospital.	2. Premature labour. 1. (a.) Lobar Pneumonia (24-1-29). (b.) Influenza (19-1-29). 2. Parturition (Prematurity, 26-1-29).
Wife of an electrical improver.	24	Feb. 5th, in hospital.	Septic endometritis, following full-term confinement.
Wife of a fishmonger's assistant.	34	Mar. 3rd, in hospital.	1. (a.) Lobar pneumonia. 2. Parturition (28-2-29).
Wife of a pastry cook.	38	May 6th, in hospital.	1. (a.) Septicaemia. (b.) Scarlet Fever. 2. Child birth (delivered 17-4-29).
Wife of a chauffeur.	33	May 8th, in hospital.	1. (a.) Ruptured uterus. (b.) Pregnancy.
Wife of a Plumber.	27	May 14th, in hospital.	1. (a.) Pneumonia. (b.) Septic endometritis. (c.) General peritonitis. (Full term labour).
Wife of a Motor lorry driver.	35	Sept. 12th, in hospital.	Exhaustion due to a prolonged and severe labour, necessitating craniotomy and accelerated by giving of an anaesthetic, open ether and oxygen. Misadventure.
Wife of an Omnibus driver.	28	Nov. 13th, in hospital.	1. (a.) General Peritonitis. (b.) Puerperal sepsis. (Full term delivery).
Wife of a motor driver.	26	Dec. 1st, in hospital.	1. (a.) Paralytic Ileus and Peritonitis. (b.) Operation of  Caesarian section.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Incidence.—Full particulars of all notifiable infectious diseases, arranged according to disease, ward and age will be found in Table IV. page 29.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1929 was 2,755 compared with 3,806 in 1928 and 2,055 in 1927.

Excluding measles 1,807 cases were notified in 1929 compared with 1,707 in 1928.

The diphtheria notifications increased from 359 in 1928 to 370 in 1929 and the number of cases of scarlet fever rose from 416 to 489. The notifications of influenzal and primary pneumonia were 345 in number in 1929, compared with 297 in 1928. There was also an increase in the figures for tuberculosis, namely 364 during 1929 compared with 333 during 1928 (see page 56). Erysipelas notifications numbered 78 in 1929 compared with 81 in the previous year, and cases of infantile diarrhoea decreased from 60 during 1928 to 36 during 1929. The number of cases of infectious diseases of the nervous system, of which 9 were notified in 1928 rose to 15 in 1929. These included 5 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5 of encephalitis lethargica (sleepy sickness) and 5 of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis).

Mortality from Infectious Disease.—There were 511 deaths from notifiable diseases in 1929 compared with 400 in 1928. The increase was due to the large number of cases of pneumonia which resulted in 91 more deaths in 1929 than in 1928, and to the number of deaths from tuberculosis which were 26 more in 1929 than in the previous year.

Whereas there were 15 deaths from measles during 1928 there were 10 in 1929, all of children under 5 years of age.

Ten deaths were due to diphtheria in 1929, compared with 13 in 1928, while 3 persons died of scarlet fever compared with two in 1928.

There were 13 deaths from infectious diseases of the nervous system (Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis 9, Encephalitis Lethargica 3 and Acute Poliomyelitis 1), compared with two in 1928.

Twenty-five children died of Whooping Cough, 11 of whom were infants under one year, ten were one year old and four were three years old.

DIPHTHERIA.

Notification of Diphtheria.—Three hundred and seventy notifications were received during 1929, which was equal to a case incidence of 2.4 per thousand of the population.

The two sexes were affected in the proportion of 201 cases in females to 169 in males.

Regarding the ages of those affected the following table shows that more cases occurred in children between the ages of 5 to 8 years than at other ages :—

0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & up	TOTAL
7	4	26	34	33	45	33	50	18	18	41	19	31	7	4	—	370

The disease was prevalent all the year round but more so in January, October, November and December. The largest number of notifications was received during the fourth quarter of the year, and the second largest during the first quarter.

First Quarter:—

January	...	49
February	...	25
March	...	22

Third Quarter:—

July	...	16
August	...	16
September	...	35

Second Quarter:—

April	...	22
May	...	20
June	...	19

Fourth Quarter:—

October	...	56
November	...	44
December	...	46

Deaths from Diphtheria.—Ten deaths were due to Diphtheria, thus giving a case mortality of 2.7 per cent. Seven deaths occurred in males and three in females. Of the ten deaths one was in an adult aged 21 years; two deaths occurred in infants under 2 years of age and the remaining seven persons whose illness ended fatally were aged, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 13 years respectively.

SCARLET FEVER.

Notification of Scarlet Fever. Four hundred and eighty-nine cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during 1929 which was equal to 3.1 per thousand of the population.

Females were more affected by the disease than males in the proportion of 274 to 215 cases and the three deaths which occurred were in boys aged 2 and 3 years and a female aged 20 years. The mildness of the disease can be judged by the fact that there were only three deaths out of 489 cases.

The ages at which the disease occurred will be seen from the following tables which show that children of 5 and 6 years of age were the chief sufferers:—

0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up	TOTAL
6	11	29	28	39	53	48	33	47	26	71	34	53	3	8	—	489

As regards the season, scarlet fever prevailed all the year round, the largest numbers occurring during the last and first quarters of the year as in the case of diphtheria.

First Quarter:—

January	...	44
February	...	31
March	...	38

Third Quarter:—

July	...	20
August	...	20
September	...	35

Second Quarter:—

April	...	38
May	...	31
June	...	15

Fourth Quarter:—

October	...	85
November	...	65
December	...	67

SMALLPOX.

Although no cases of smallpox were notified in Fulham during the year, 247 contacts of smallpox cases were kept under observation and 1,239 visits were made to them. This has added greatly to the work of the Public Health Department.

Contacts are visited daily by the Sanitary Inspectors from the date when they are notified to the Health Department until the 16th day after the last actual or probable exposure to infection and they are also visited at least once by the Medical Officer of Health after the 16th day.

The visits are made either to the contact's house or place of occupation. If however, the person resides in Fulham and is working elsewhere he is generally kept under observation by the Public Health Staff of the area in which he works.

Reports on the contacts are made by the Inspectors on a special form after their first visit and on another form after the 16th day. Interim reports are also made if necessary. A card index of contacts is also kept in the office.

All contacts are advised that they may be vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator free of charge if not already protected by vaccination.

The general public are much in need of education on the subject of vaccination. It is certain that if the prevailing slackness among the public with regard to vaccination continues the present epidemic will spread. Although most of the cases are at present mild this may not always be the case.

The general work of Public Health Authorities is greatly hampered by the supervision of contacts which is caused by the neglect of vaccination on the part of a large proportion of the general public. Vaccination is the fundamental means of preventing smallpox. The

supervision of contacts is done in order to detect the cases at the earliest possible moment with the object of preventing the spread of the disease by having the patients sent to Hospital.

The large amount of work devoted by the Public Health Staff in keeping smallpox contacts under observation could almost entirely be dispensed with if the community were efficiently vaccinated and the time and money spent on the work could be devoted to other work, thus giving the ratepayers real value for money spent.

The hospital treatment of approximately 2,000 cases which were treated in London Hospitals in 1929 involves the ratepayers in heavy and needless expenditure. The fact that smallpox is so prevalent in England prejudices this country in carrying on business with other nations.

If vaccination is done in infancy and then again just before school age (5 years) there is practically no risk attached thereto. The Public Vaccinator nowadays only makes one vaccination mark unless special permission to make two, three, or four, is given by the parent. People should not wait until they become contacts before being vaccinated. Anyone may come in contact with a case of smallpox without being aware of the fact and may therefore contract the disease unless previously vaccinated.

If, however, a person not already protected by vaccination knows that he or she has been in contact with a case of smallpox, vaccination should be done. Apart from the possible severity of the disease, smallpox is a condition which often, even in mild cases, causes much disfigurement.

VACCINATION.

Mr. H. Davies, Vaccination Officer until 31st March, 1930, to the Fulham Guardians, and since that date Vaccination Officer to the Borough Council, has kindly supplied me with the following particulars relating to vaccination in Fulham :—

During the year under review 1,396 successful primary vaccinations were carried out, compared with 1,631 during 1928 and 1,614 during 1927. Particulars of the vaccinations carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1928 are set out in the following table. The figures for 1929 are not yet available :—

Number of births registered during calendar year	2,319
Successfully vaccinated	1,336
Insusceptible of vaccination	6
Dead—unvaccinated	126
Postponed by medical certificate	56
Certificates granted under clause 2 of the Vaccination Act, 1898	528
Removed to districts in which Vaccination Officer has been notified	72
Removed to places unknown	167
Outstanding	28
Conscientious objection certificates received during the year	586

MEASLES.

Notification of Measles.—During 1929 nine hundred and forty-eight cases of measles were notified in Fulham and this disease caused 10 deaths. During the previous year 2,099 cases and 15 deaths occurred from this cause. The number of notifications in 1927 was 463 and none of the cases ended fatally. On the other hand in 1926 there were 3,700 cases with 47 deaths.

These figures illustrate the fact that epidemic waves usually occur every two years.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.*

One case of typhoid fever and one of paratyphoid fever (B) were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Puerperal Pyrexia is defined in the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations of 1926 as "any febrile condition, other than a condition which is required to be notified under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Acts, occurring in a woman within twenty-one days after child-birth or

miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period."

Fifty-one cases, the same as in 1928, were notified under the Regulations, during the year under review.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Twenty-three cases of Puerperal Fever (puerperal sepsis) were notified during 1929 compared with 16, 16, 15 and 21, during the preceding four years. The incidence in 1929 was equivalent to 9.1 per 1,000 registered births.

There were seven deaths from puerperal sepsis in Fulham in 1929 compared with 5, 2, 3, and 4 deaths during the four preceding years.

During the year Mr. Alexander Galletly, the Council's Obstetric specialist, was called in in consultation in eight cases of puerperal pyrexia or puerperal fever.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Thirty-two cases were notified during the year, compared with 38 in 1928 and 33 in 1927. The case-rate per 1,000 registered births for 1929 works out at 12.7. Nine of the infants affected were treated in hospital.

All cases are visited by the Health Visitors in order to ensure that the treatment, which is so necessary to prevent impairment of vision or blindness is carried out.

Further details are shown in the following table:—

Cases Notified	Treated		Vision		Total Blindness	Deaths	Left the Pororh	Still receiving treatment
	At home	In hospital	Im- paired	Un- impaired				
32	23	9	3	24	—	—	5	—

TABLE IV.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1929.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD OF THE BOROUGH.									Deaths.	
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.												Baron's Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.	Total cases removed to Hospital.		
		0—1.	1—2.	2—3.	3—4.	4—5.	5—10.	10—15.	15—20.	20—35.	35—45.	45—65.	65 and upwards.											
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera, Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	370	7	4	26	34	33	164	41	19	31	7	4	—	16	78	47	34	81	18	76	20	364	10	
Erysipelas	78	3	1	1	—	—	2	3	2	4	10	35	17	5	28	7	6	10	5	9	8	57	11	
Scarlet Fever	489	6	11	29	28	39	207	71	34	53	3	8	—	33	80	62	39	151	21	67	36	472	3	
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	
Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	2	—	—	3	3	2	4	4	1	3	3	20	7	
Puerperal Pyrexia	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	38	8	1	—	9	8	4	2	17	1	5	5	37	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	5	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	5	9	
Polio-myelitis	5	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	3	5	4	1	3	3	12	—	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	279	—	3	—	1	—	4	7	29	111	53	65	6	31	34	30	34	62	16	46	26	—	149	
Disseminated Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	85	—	3	6	6	4	32	11	7	7	5	3	1	6	8	12	9	20	7	15	8	—	19	
Measles	948	43	105	137	146	156	275	42	16	23	4	1	—	42	229	185	112	192	29	123	36	175	10	
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	2	3	
Pneumonia	345	18	30	13	9	14	26	12	23	62	39	70	29	17	49	61	40	96	11	53	13	192	249	
Diarrhoea	36	26	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	9	6	1	6	—	28	35	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	2755	135	163	218	226	247	714	188	135	352	134	189	54	166	533	421	296	649	111	413	166	1369	511	

CANCER.

A vast amount of work was done in 1929 by the research workers on the causation and nature of cancer under the Medical Research Council, the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, the British Empire Cancer Campaign and other bodies. The reports which have been published by these associations are of great importance and interest. Radium and X-ray treatment are being employed more extensively, and with greater benefit in the treatment of cancer of certain organs of the body. The majority of cases of this disease must, however, still be treated by surgical measures.

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN FULHAM IN 1929.

Carcinoma	...	...	...	217
Sarcoma	...	...	...	7
Not otherwise defined	...	...	...	11
				<hr/>
				235
				<hr/>

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF VARIOUS ORGANS.

Cancer of Stomach	...	21 (10 males, 11 females)
„ Uterus	...	18
„ Breast	...	18
„ Intestines	...	—
„ Rectum	...	21 (10 males, 11 females)
„ Other organs	...	157 (93 males, 64 females)

AGES AT DEATH OF PERSONS DYING OF CANCER IN 1929.

<i>Age periods.</i>		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1 to 20	...	2	2	4
20 to 35	...	2	2	4
35 to 45	...	8	9	17
45 to 65	...	45	55	100
65 upwards	...	56	54	110

LECTURES AND FILM DISPLAYS HELD UNDER THE
AUSPICES OF THE FULHAM PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE OF
THE BRITISH SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL, INC.

Date.	Where held.	Sub- ject	Lecturer.	Nos.
24/1/29	E. Fulham Cons. Association		Miss Dugdale	56
14/2/29	St. George's Club		Miss Dugdale	35
17/2/29	Church of Christ		Mr. Spence Duncan	40
18/2/29	All Saints' Women's Fellowship		Miss Robb Thornton	35
22/2/29	Everington Street School	Film	Dr. Rose Turner	18
24/2/29	Church of Christ		Mr. Spence Duncan	45
3/3/29	Church of Christ		Mr. Spence Duncan	45
7/3/29	New King's Road School	Film	Dr. Rose Turner	22
8/3/29	Church of Christ	Film	Miss Dugdale	30
10/3/29	Church of Christ		Mr. Spence Duncan	60
18/3/29	All Saints' Women's Fellowship	Film	Miss Robb Thornton	20
22/3/29	Church of Christ	Film	Miss Dugdale	20
8/4/29	All Saints' Women's Fellowship	Film	Miss Robb Thornton	22
12/4/29	Church of Christ	Film	Miss Dugdale	16
17/4/29	Queensmill Road School	Film	Dr. Douie	100
18/4/29	E. Fulham Cons. Association	Film	Miss Dugdale	60
25/4/29	Church of Christ		Miss Dugdale	70
26/6/29	Open Air Meeting		Mr. Spence Duncan	200
10/7/29	Women's Co-op. Guild	Film	Miss Dugdale	45
17/7/29	Open Air Meeting		Mr. Spence Duncan	220
10/9/29	Kingwood Road School	Film	Dr. Rose Turner	70
12/9/29	Sherbrooke Road School	Film	Dr. Dora Cadman	70
7/10/29	Hugon Road School	Film	Dr. Rose Turner	60
12/10/29	Town Hall, Fulham	Film	Mr. E. B. Turner	400
5/11/29	Langford Road School	Film	Dr. Dorothy Fenwick	20
27/11/29	Townmead Road School	Film	Dr. Rose Turner	16
18/12/29	Women's Co-op. Guild	Film	Miss Dugdale	40
20/12/29	Toc H., Fulham Branch	Film	Mr. E. B. Turner	20
Total attendances				1855

POOR LAW RELIEF.

I am indebted to Mr. L. Pritchard, Clerk to the Fulham Guardians, for the following figures relating to Poor Law Relief :—

Date. (Half-year ending)	1. Number receiving relief. Indoor and outdoor, but ex- cluding lunatics and figures in column 2.	2. Persons in receipt of out-door medi- cal relief only, not included in column 1.
1st July, 1917	1546	65
1st January, 1918	1527	64
1st July, 1918	1439	73
1st January, 1919	1341	46
1st July, 1919	1376	43
1st January, 1920	1430	46
1st July, 1920	1426	44
1st January, 1921	2465	75
1st July, 1921	2486	70
1st January, 1922	4074	58
1st July, 1922	3520	56
1st January, 1923	3120	64
1st July, 1923	2659	92
1st January, 1924	2793	70
1st July, 1924	2328	63
1st January, 1925	2366	51
1st July, 1925	2705	68
1st January, 1926	3489	69
1st July, 1926	3125	67
1st January, 1927	3123	53
1st July, 1927	2656	59
1st January, 1928	3328	50
1st July, 1928	2797	45
1st January, 1929	2868	32
1st July, 1929	2596	37
1st January, 1930	2635	42

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Executive Committee of the Infant and Maternity Centres in October, 1929 intimated to the Borough Council that they could not continue to carry on the work of the Centres and arrangements have been made for the Borough Council to take over the management and control of the Centres on 1st April, 1930.

I have pleasure in placing on record the following short history of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

The Borough of Fulham owes a debt of gratitude to the late Mrs. Bertha Stoop who founded the "Fulham School for Mothers," now known as The Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, in 1907, and to the past and present members of the Committee for their pioneer work. Mrs. Stoop received much valuable help from Miss C. M. L. Wickham of the Bishop Creighton House Settlement and from the late Dr. Jackson, Medical Officer of Health to the Borough, who were original members of the Committee and had a large share in the development of the work. Sir Cyril Cobb, who is one of the Vice-Presidents, has taken an active interest in the Centres for many years and has contributed largely to the funds of the Committee. Lady Stephenson was Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The first consultations were held in St. Augustine's Hall during the latter part of 1907 and early in 1908 premises were secured at 90, Greyhound Road. Dr. Benham and Dr. Burgess gave their services voluntarily and home visits were made by the voluntary workers, especially those working at Bishop Creighton House. The Centre was popularly known as the "Mothers and Babies Welcome," but "The School for Mothers" was its official title. Classes and Lectures took, for some years, a larger place in its work than medical 'consultations' and the Government grants received were from the Board of Education.

Miss Williams was appointed Superintendent at the end of 1908, so that she held the position for 21

years. Mrs. Gregory has acted as Caretaker and assisted in the work at Greyhound Road Centre since 1909.

In 1911, owing to increase in the work, a Branch centre was opened in Broughton Road and in 1913 this was moved to No. 170, Wandsworth Bridge Road.

A third centre was opened in 1917 in Heckfield Place which was shortly afterwards transferred to Melmoth Hall, Eustace Road, owing to the kindness of Miss Colville, the owner of the premises, and a member of the Committee, who lent the premises free of charge.

The doctors worked voluntarily at the Centres until 1914 when, owing to the increase in the work, it was agreed to pay them for their services.

The three Centres were under the control and management of the Voluntary Committee. The funds were at first derived entirely from voluntary subscriptions but Government grants were made from 1910 onwards and a Borough Council grant from 1922.

Very little Maternity and Child Welfare work was done by the Borough Council until 1916, when, owing to the coming into operation of the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915, two Health Visitors (Mrs. Bryning and the late Miss Durnford) were appointed. Prior to this, home visits under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, were made by Sanitary Inspector Mrs. Davies in certain cases, in addition to her other duties, as well as by Miss Williams.

In 1917 an arrangement was made for patients at the Centres who required dental treatment to attend the Dental Clinic at the School Treatment Centre in Bagleys Lane.

The Council under Section 2 of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, appointed a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee at their meeting on 9th November, 1918. This Committee consisted of 12

members, 8 members of the Council and 4 women selected from persons nominated by the Voluntary Association. This Committee became a Standing Committee of the Borough Council on 15th December, 1920.

A scheme for carrying out Maternity and Child Welfare work in the Borough was adopted by the Council on 5th February, 1919. The object of this scheme was to extend and co-ordinate the Maternity and Child Welfare work of the Council and that of the Voluntary Agencies among which were the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres referred to above, the Day Nursery and the Babies Hospital. The work which was carried out by the Voluntary Committee of the Centres formed an important part of the Council's scheme. Under the Council's scheme it was decided that the Council should appoint a whole-time woman Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare work and Dr. Ruby Thomson commenced duty in that capacity on 30th June, 1919.

Previous to the appointment of Dr. Thomson, the medical work at the Centres was done by part-time medical officers who were appointed and paid by the Voluntary Committee. The work of these part-time medical officers was taken over by Dr. Thomson as part of her duties. The Council's Health Visitors also acted at the Clinics in addition to their other duties, and two additional Health Visitors were appointed in 1919.

The Superintendent of the Centres and the Assistant Superintendent were appointed and paid by the Voluntary Committee.

Although the Borough Council have provided the medical staff of the three Centres since the middle of 1919, and the services of the Council's Health Visitors have been available at the Centres since that time, no monetary grants were given to the Voluntary Committee by the Council until the financial year 1922-23 when the Council made a grant of £100. This was increased to £375 for the year 1923-24 and since 1st April, 1924, the Council grant was £500 per annum.

The work at the Centres has gradually increased since 1919. Whereas in that year only four Clinics were held weekly, on 31st March, 1930, when the Centres were taken over by the Borough Council, the number had risen to twelve, eight of which were Infant Clinics, while three were Ante-Natal Clinics and one was a Toddlers' Clinic. There were also other special Clinics.

In addition to Dr. Thomson, four other salaried Assistant Medical Officers are employed by the Council at the Centres. These are Dr. Hardy, the Council's Assistant Tuberculosis Officer and three part-time women doctors, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Butler and Dr. Leverkus.

The number of Health Visitors has increased from four to six since 1919. It should be noted, however that the Health Visitors have many other duties in addition to their work at the Clinics.

The thanks of the Council are due to all those who have given their services in this work.

Mrs. Purves has conducted the Sewing Class for a long period and the following ladies have assisted at the Clinics :—

Miss Christian Wickham.

Mrs. Tait.

Mrs. Falcon.

Mrs. Webb.

Mrs. Bell.

Miss Mackenzie.

The Ladies of the Fulham and Putney Voluntary
Aid Detachment (Commandant Mrs.
Shuttleworth).

In conclusion I desire especially to thank Miss Williams, the late Superintendent of the Centres for her unsparing and unselfish devotion to the mothers and children of Fulham.

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT (MISS
RUBY THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.) ON THE WORK
OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department during the year 1929 has been carried on along lines similar to those described in previous reports; but, during the latter part of the year, there has been in progress a general preparation for important changes of organisation and procedure following on the decision of the Borough Council to take over entire control of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres from the Voluntary Committee that has hitherto managed them. The agreement that existed between the Council and the Committee, under which the Council made an annual grant of £500 (half of which was refunded by the Ministry of Health) was to terminate on 31st March, 1930; and the Council decided to assume entire control, as from 1st April, 1930. This action is in terms of the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, which authorises a local authority to make suitable arrangements for the maintenance of the health of expectant and nursing mothers, and of children up to the age of 5 years.

In view of these changes, it may suitably be recalled that Fulham was very early in the field after the passing of the Act, for the carrying into effect of its provisions. On the initiative and under the guidance of the late Dr. J. C. Jackson, at that time Medical Officer of Health, a well co-ordinated and complete scheme for the preservation of infant and child life and health, and for the oversight of the health of the expectant mother, rapidly came into existence, and in the following year a special Assistant Medical Officer of Health was appointed to be in charge of this Department of the Public Health activities. I assumed this duty in June, 1919.

Details of the various aspects of the work of the Department will appear in the following pages, but a

general statement may be set down here. The essential feature of the scheme is the Health Visitor, who, initially trained as a nurse and certified as a midwife, has added to her knowledge a full training in hygiene and public health. Under the supervision of the medical officers, and on information supplied under the provisions of the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915, the Health Visitors visit the homes of newborn infants, especially giving attention to the poorer homes, and put themselves in touch with the mothers as soon as possible after the doctor or midwife has ceased attendance, or on their discharge from the Maternity Home or Hospital. They teach mothercraft generally, and particularly in reference to breast feeding and the care and nursing of the infant, and concern themselves also with any other health questions that may come under their observation.

The work of the Health Visitors is co-ordinated and directed from the Public Health Office; and they also attend systematically at the Infant Welfare Centres, to which mothers are encouraged to bring their babies periodically for continuous supervision by the medical officers, in reference to the maintenance of good health. At the centres minor ailments necessarily come under consideration, but it is kept steadily in view that the centres exist, not as dispensaries for the treatment of sick children, but for the guidance of mothers in the successful care of their normally developing infants.

Every effort is made to secure the sympathy and co-operation of the local medical practitioners and of the medical officers of hospitals in the vicinity, and also of the agencies of the London County Council responsible for district midwifery and for the School Medical Service. The general willingness that exists on the part of all these various persons and organisations to cordially reciprocate these efforts is gratefully acknowledged. Of course, there are exceptions, where financial interests seem to conflict, and some individuals cannot get away from the near view; but the wider outlook is the general one, and should in time be the only one.

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

There are three Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Fulham distributed over the Borough, at 90-92, Greyhound Road; 170, Wandsworth Bridge Road; and Melmoth Hall, Eustace Road. They have so far been managed by a Voluntary Committee, subsidised by the Borough Council, and a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent have been maintained by this Committee. The medical officers, the Health Visitors and the clerks belong to the Public Health Staff of the Council, and work under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. Mention has already been made of the decision of the Council to assume full responsibility for the Centres as from April 1st, 1930.

In addition to my own full-time service, Dr. G. F. Hardy takes certain Clinics each week, and there are three part-time medical officers, Dr. Florence M. Wilson, Dr. Lilian Butler, and Dr. Dorothy Leverkus, who succeeded Dr. Dorothy Stewart in July, 1929. Dr. Leverkus had previously acted as a locum tenens at the Centres, so was already familiar with the work when she came on the regular part-time staff. One of the Health Visitors, Miss Watts, resigned, and Miss Leach was appointed to her office. Miss Baron, who had been Maternity and Child Welfare clerk for eight years left in July to be married and Miss Noble was appointed in her place.

The Clinic sessions are arranged as follows :--

1. For Nursing Mothers and children up to five years of age.
2. For children between the ages of two years and five years (the Toddlers' Clinic).
3. For expectant mothers.

Leaving the third group for mention under a separate heading (the Ante-Natal Clinics), some account may be given here of the other two groupings. The separation is an artificial one, for the ideal of Infant Welfare work is to consider the mother alongside her young children from infancy up to five years old, i.e., school age. As a matter of experience, however, there is a large popula-

tion of children in Fulham between the ages of two and five years who have not been brought under observation at the Centres during early infancy, or who have come into Fulham from outside the Borough. To meet their needs, the 'Toddlers' Clinic has come into existence; these clinics have been held at Greyhound Road centre and more recently at Wandsworth Bridge Road centre—each for one session weekly. Dr. Lilian Butler, acting as a part-time medical officer, is in charge at Greyhound Road, and Dr. L. A. Johnson, a voluntary worker, at Wandsworth Bridge Road.

The statistics of the Toddlers' Clinics show a slight increase over those of 1928, and are as follows :—

Sessions	...	...	46
Children attending	...	...	119
Attendances	...	...	499

As has already been remarked, it is a matter of great importance to consider the health of the mother along with that of her child, as round the mother revolves the whole machinery of home life; and this has been a feature of the Fulham organisation almost from the beginning. Over ten years ago, I instituted a system of special mother cards for use alongside the baby cards, on which should be recorded the health condition of every mother attending the Clinics whose child is under one year old; and the aim has been to allow the medical officer to have at each consultation a simultaneous conspectus of the health of both mother and child. The attendances of nursing mothers during 1929 were 4,330.

The following table shows the ordinary Clinic statistics :—

Clinic.	Number of Clinics held during 1929.	First attendances of babies.	Total attendances.
92, Greyhound Road	146	456	5,505
170, Wandsworth Bridge Road	142	317	5,060
Melmoth Hall, Eustace Road	94	315	4,317

It will be noted that 1,088 children attended for the first time, and that 14,882 attendances were made by old and new cases. These figures refer to infants only, and take no account of the co-incident attendances of mothers.

In addition to the attendances of young children set forth in the foregoing table, a large number of children between the ages of two and five also attend at the ordinary Clinics, and for reasons already given this is in every way to be encouraged. The attendances of such toddlers during 1929 was as follows :—

92, Greyhound Road	...	538
170, Wandsworth Bridge Road		599
Melmoth Hall, Eustace Road		637

The work of the Child Welfare Clinics is preventive and educational and children who are ill are referred as much as possible to their own doctors or to suitable hospitals. Cases requiring operation for adenoids and enlarged tonsils, or treatment of eye defects, are, when necessary, sent to the London County Council School Treatment Centre. There remains, however, a proportion of minor ailments and of cases needing massage and remedial exercises that are undertaken at the Clinics. For the latter the Clinics are deeply indebted to the continued voluntary services of Miss Christian Wickham.

The figures for 1929 are as follows :—

At 92, Greyhound Road.

Number of children who attended for massage or treatment of minor ailments	...	...	...	306
Number of attendances	...	...		984

At The School Treatment Centre.

For operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids	13
--	-----	-----	----

For visual defects.

Number of mothers and children treated	36
---	-----	-----	-----	----

Necessary dental treatment for mothers and children attending the centres has been carried out by the Committee's own dentist, Mr. W. E. Dodd, at Greyhound Road Centre. The number of women who had dental attention during 1929 was 147, and the number of children 81. Twenty-nine women were provided with dentures.

THE ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The purpose of the Ante-Natal Clinics is to secure that the expectant mother shall pass through her pregnancy in health and comfort, and shall be in a fit state to meet the strain of her confinement; also, to exert an oversight over the pregnancy itself, so that, as far as possible, no unforeseen risks shall have to be faced at the time of the labour.

When home visitation is considered desirable, the Health Visitors follow up cases in their homes, to see that instructions given at the Clinics are carried into effect, and to give help and advice in reference to preparations for the confinement. Such treatment as is required during the pregnancy, and is outside the scope of the Clinics, is arranged for. Close co-operation is maintained between the Clinic Staff and the doctor or midwife who is to attend the confinement, and with whom the Clinic doctor communicates by letter, when necessary.

All cases that are booked to enter the Council's Maternity Home are required to attend at the Ante-Natal Clinics; and in this connection it is of interest to mention that the Matron and Assistant Matron of the Maternity Home attend alternately at most of the Clinics, so that, in most cases, the expectant mothers become acquainted with those who will deal with them at the time of their confinements and find themselves amongst friends when they enter the Council's Maternity Home.

There are three Ante-Natal Clinics each week, one conducted by Dr. Leverkus at Wandsworth Bridge Road and two conducted by myself at Greyhound Road.

The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics showed a considerable increase over those of 1928, and were as follows :—

At 92, Greyhound Road—2 sessions weekly.

Number of women who attended ...	342
Number of attendances	1435

At 170, Wandsworth Bridge Road—1 session weekly.

Number of women who attended ...	165
Number of attendances	523

Nine hundred and eighty-six home visits were made by Health Visitors in connection with Ante-Natal work. These figures include certain cases that were in attendance at various maternity hospitals, and who were visited at their homes by the Fulham staff at the request of the Almoners of these Institutions.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Closely associated with the question of Ante-Natal care is the question of maternal mortality. It is the considered view of most authorities on this subject, that the absence of such care on a wide scale is one of the chief predisposing causes of the still very serious death-rate in connection with childbirth; and there is a growing public opinion in favour of developing this side of public health work, as a means of reducing the number of maternal deaths at, or soon after, confinement.

The investigation called for by a special memorandum of the Ministry of Health in October, 1928, requiring careful enquiry into the cause of death in all cases in which women may have died during pregnancy, at childbirth, or in the puerperium (hitherto dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health) have now been transferred to me, in order that they may be co-ordinated with the intimately connected work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Under the provisions of the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915, early notice of the birth of any child occurring in the Borough comes to the Medical Officer of Health, who passes the information to the Maternity and Child Welfare Department for due action by the Health Visitors. The Health Visitor in whose area the event has occurred visits the home a fortnight later, i.e., when normally the doctor in charge or midwife has ceased to attend, and does what she can to help the mother to meet her new responsibilities. Obviously this must be of great value, especially to young mothers with their first babies.

During 1929, 2,076 births of living children and 42 births of stillborn children were notified. Two hundred and forty-seven, or 11.6 per cent., were notified by doctors; 1,861, or 87.8 per cent., by midwives; and ten, or 0.47 per cent., by fathers or persons in attendance at the births. The stillbirths during 1929 were equal to 1.9 per cent. of the notified births.

HOME VISITATION BY THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The work of the Health Visitors has been already repeatedly referred to. At the end of the year six Health Visitors were on the Council's staff working under my supervision and their home visiting is probably the most important feature of the work of this Department. It depends very largely upon the success of a Health Visitor's first visit to a young mother with her first baby as to whether that mother comes to the clinic to place her healthy baby under medical supervision or not.

They are fully trained nurses, possessing also the certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and, in addition, a certificate in hygiene and public health from one or other of certain bodies approved by the Ministry of Health. Each Health Visitor is responsible for visiting in a given area in the Borough, and they each attend a clinic session twice weekly.

Besides the visits to which reference has been made already, the Health Visitors visit the homes of children for whom application has been made to enter the Day Nursery. Their reports on the home circumstances are of great value to the Matron of the Nursery in dealing with the Nursery children.

Further, they visit all cases of notified Measles, at all ages, in their own districts,—except when the disease is epidemic and it is found necessary to appoint a special nurse for Measles duty. Measles has in recent years become more serious than it used to be, both in its immediate risks and in its sequelae, and the work of the Health Visitors in this connection is of great importance.

Another important part of the work of the Health Visitors may be referred to. Under the Regulations of the Ministry of Health, 1926, Ophthalmia Neonatorum (inflammation of the eyes of the newborn) is a notifiable disease. It is a disease that in the past has been very destructive to the sight of babies who contract it, and earnest efforts are now being made to stamp it out of existence. All cases of Fulham patients notified are visited by the Health Visitors to secure that treatment prescribed is properly carried out.

Other special visits are made in many circumstances which cannot be tabulated; but the following table gives some idea of the very wide scope of the work they do. During 1929 the visits paid by the Health Visitors were as follows :—

First visits to infants	...	...	2,321
Re-visits to infants	...	...	9,517
Re-visits to children aged 1 to 5 years	...	...	9,390
Visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum			23
Ditto measles	...	...	1,011
Ditto diarrhoea	...	...	27
Ditto pneumonia	...	...	56
Ditto puerperal fever	...	...	17
Ditto puerperal pyrexia	...	...	43
Other visits	...	...	932

THE MATERNITY HOME.

The Fulham Borough Council Maternity Home is situated at 706, Fulham Road, S.W.6. It has ten beds for patients, with an isolation ward containing one bed. It is intended for the accommodation of women whose home conditions are unsuitable for the purposes of their confinements; and it should be understood that normal cases only are admitted. It is a Home—not a Hospital. Cases found abnormal when under observation at the Ante-Natal Clinics may, if the abnormality can be rectified during pregnancy, be admitted to the Home; if otherwise, special arrangements are made for them, as their circumstances may render desirable.

It has already been mentioned that close touch is maintained between the Maternity Home and the Ante-Natal Clinics, as in addition to my being in charge of both, the Matron, Miss Bustard, and the Assistant Matron, Miss Denman, regularly in turn attend the Ante-Natal Clinics. The advantage of this to the patients has already been referred to: the advantage to the work of the Home is, that the physical state of a large proportion of the patients entering the Home is already known to the nursing staff before their admission.

The minimum fee is £3 for the fortnight—the normal duration of treatment in the Home. The highest fee charged during 1929 was £9 10s. 0d. for the two weeks, and the average was £4 10s. 10d. The net cost per patient to the Council for the financial year 1929/30 was £2 10s. 6d., equivalent to £1 5s. 3d. per week.

Nurses are trained at the Maternity Home for the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

The following is a record of cases admitted to the Home during 1929 :—

Cases admitted	...	...	...	182
Average duration of stay (days)	...	...	...	14
Number of cases delivered by:—				
(a) Midwives	...	...	...	172
(b) Doctors	...	...	...	10

Number of cases notified as puerperal sepsis	—
Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia	1
Number of cases in which the temperature was above 100.4 for 24 hours ...	—
Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum	—
Number of cases of inflammation of eyes, however slight	5
Number of other Infectious Diseases (2 Scarlet Fever, 1 Erysipelas) ...	3
Number of infants not entirely breast-fed while in the institution	—
Number of maternal deaths	—
Number of foetal deaths (stillborn or within ten days of birth) ...	4

THE DAY NURSERY.

The Fulham Day Nursery is situated at Eridge House, Fulham Park Road, S.W.6. It is under the control of a Voluntary Committee; and I, as Medical Officer in charge, have the children under systematic observation as to their health and progress.

Many women are under the necessity of undertaking work that involves absence from their homes for whole days, and the result is that many young children have to be left without suitable care and feeding. It was to meet some part of this need that the Nursery came into existence in 1906. It was first established at 56, Harwood Road, and was moved to its present location in 1916. Such mothers may bring their children, at any age from six weeks to five years, and leave them for the day, or half-day, as may be arranged. A small daily payment is required from the parents. In the case of very young infants the mother is encouraged to come to the Nursery at midday to breast-feed her child, and a proportion of the mothers are able to do this.

Eridge House stands in a large garden, and an open-air regime is the rule at the Nursery. To make this more possible in all weather conditions there is a

play-hut in the garden, and recently a verandah has been erected on the west side of the house.

A useful feature of the work of the Day Nursery is that it is used as a training school in the management of infants and young children for girls preparing to be children's nurses, and certificates of such training of at least a year's duration are granted. For these purposes the Nursery is affiliated to the National Society of Day Nurseries, 117, Piccadilly, W.1.

The attendances during 1929 were :—

Individual children attended :—

Under three years of age	...	76
Over three years and under five		26

The total attendances made by the above children were :—

Under three years :—

Whole days	...	...	5,014
Half days	...	...	952

Over three years :—

Whole days	...	...	1,348
Half days	...	...	86

Total :—

Whole days	...	...	6,362
Half days	...	...	1,038
			<hr/>
			7,400
			<hr/>

SUPPLY OF MILK UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918.

Under the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, considerable quantities of milk, for the most part dried milk, are supplied free or at less than cost price to necessitous nursing and expectant mothers and to children under three years of age. During 1929 such grants were made in 230 cases, a slight increase over the numbers for the previous year.

The Local Authority is required by the Regulations of the Ministry of Health to ascertain that need actually exists, and a special Visitor visits in the homes of applicants and reports on the home circumstances, while the ordinary reports of the Health Visitors are also available for reference. A special Milk Sub-Committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee meets every week to consider these reports.

The cost of the milk granted free or at less than cost price during 1929 was :—

			£	s.	d.
For dried milk	...	...	174	7	11
For wet milk	...	...	36	13	7
			<hr/>		
TOTAL	...	...	£211	1	6
			<hr/>		

The comparative expenditure under this heading during recent years has been :—

			£	s.	d.
1925	...	...	80	10	3
1926	...	...	121	6	0
1927	...	...	123	8	10
1928	...	...	110	13	0
1929	...	...	211	1	6

In addition to the milk supplied free or at a reduced rate under the stringent conditions that have been described, milk is also sold at cost price in cases recommended by the Medical Officers of Health or Health Visitors. During 1929 under this part of the scheme 7,432 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at a cost to the families of £640 :17 :11.

In the previous year 7,896 lbs. of dried milk were distributed to needy households at a cost of £755 :16 :0.

It will have been noticed that stress has been laid on the provision of dried milk rather than fresh milk. The reason for this is, that under poor circumstances, and in such homes as shelter many of the children dealt with under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme,

it is quite impossible to keep fresh milk in good condition, and there is continuous liability to its being contaminated by dirt or the germs of disease. The probability of such contamination is greatly decreased when dried milk is used. There is a drawback in that the preparation of dried milk involves a certain loss of vitamin value, but this loss can be easily and certainly made good by the addition to the feeding of the child concerned of a small quantity of raw fruit juice. The fruit supply in this country has improved remarkably during recent years, and there is now nothing to prevent the poorest of our patients from obtaining fresh orange or tomato juice all the year round.

The mothers are carefully instructed by the Health Visitors in the use of fruit juice as a necessary adjunct to the dried milk that we supply or recommend.

HOME NURSING.

Home nursing is provided by the Borough Council for persons requiring such attention and unable to pay for it privately. There are three groups of cases included in the Council's scheme:—certain illnesses in children under five years of age; certain illnesses in expectant and nursing mothers; and certain infectious diseases in persons of five years or more. A fee of 1/- is paid for each attendance on a case, in the first two groups by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and in the third group by the Public Health Committee. Payments under the first two classes are subject to the refund to the Committee of half the outlay by the Ministry of Health.

This Home Nursing is done by the nurses of the Fulham District Nursing Association, 56, Harwood Road, Fulham, S.W.6, and the most cordial relations exist between the Maternity and Child Welfare Department and the Nursing Association. Miss Watson, the Superintendent of the Nurses, is most careful in keeping us informed as to the condition of patients referred to her staff, and I should like to place on record my deep appreciation of her helpfulness.

The number of visits made by the Nurses under the Council's scheme during 1929 was :—

To persons under 5 years of age	...	2,841
To persons of 5 years or more	...	2,050
TOTAL	...	<u>4,891</u>

The fees paid were :—

	1929.			1928.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee ...	74	8	0	41	4	0
By the Public Health Committee ...	170	3	0	150	15	0
TOTAL ...	£244	11	0	£191	19	0

FULHAM BABIES HOSPITAL.

This Hospital has accommodation for 21 children under 5 years of age and is under the control of a Voluntary Committee who receive a grant of £700 from the Fulham Borough Council, half of which is repaid to the Council by the Ministry of Health. In addition the Committee receive another grant of over £700 from the Ministry of Health.

The type of cases admitted are chiefly those suffering from dietetic errors, malnutrition, wasting, rickets and anaemia. Acute cases of pneumonia are also admitted. The special arrangement under which children who have had minor operations in larger hospitals may be transferred from those hospitals, has been continued as in past years.

The Hospital is under the medical charge of Dr. G. F. Hardy, but owing to departmental changes, Dr. R. Thomson was in charge for three months and Dr. Wakeford was also on duty for two months.

Dr. Hardy has supplied me with the following statistics relating to the work of the Hospital during 1929 :—

In hospital, January 1st, 1929	...	3
Number of babies admitted during the year	... ..	120
Average duration of stay (days)	...	40
Number of cases discharged:—		
(a) In good health	... ..	73
(b) Improvement	... ..	13
(c) No improvement (Including five cases of Measles)	... ..	13
Number of deaths	... ..	10
Number of babies in hospital, December 31st, 1929	... ..	14

The average daily number in the wards during the year was approximately 13.1, as compared with 13.5 during 1928 and 16.5 during 1927.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year under review the Tuberculosis Register has been corrected by the removal of all cases under the headings cured, arrested, diagnosis not confirmed, lost sight of, left the district or died, and the addition of all new cases notified, in accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924.

At the end of 1929, the number of cases remaining on the Register was as under:—

	<i>Pulmonary:</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary:</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Number of cases on Register at commencement of 1929 ...	439	381	290	238
Number of cases removed during the year ...	111	73	54	28
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	328	308	236	210
Number of cases notified for the first time during 1929 ...	127	152	55	30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of 1929 ...	<u>455</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>240</u>

It will be seen from Table IV. that 364 cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year 1929. Of these 279 were cases of tuberculosis of the respiratory system and 85 were due to tuberculosis of other organs. Table IV. classifies the cases according to the ages of the persons affected and also gives the number of cases in each ward of the Borough.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Respiratory system:—

149 deaths ... 79 males, 70 females.

Death rate ... 0.96 per 1,000 being 0.23 lower than in 1928.

128 notified (85.9 per cent.)

21 not notified (14.1 per cent.) of whom 6 or 28.5 per cent. died in institutions.

Other Tuberculous diseases:—

24 deaths ... 10 males, 14 females (including 5 deaths from disseminated tuberculosis).

Death rate ... 0.15 per 1,000 compared with 0.21 for 1928.

22 notified (91.7 per cent.)

2 not notified (8.3 per cent.) both of whom died in institutions.

Steps are being taken in regard to posthumous notifications and non-notified cases, to draw the attention of the practitioner concerned to the omission to notify.

PERIOD BETWEEN PRIMARY NOTIFICATION AND DEATH.

Respiratory system:—

Under 1 month	...	18 (14.06 per cent.)
1-3 months	...	19 (14.84 per cent.)
3-6 months	...	13 (10.15 per cent.)
6-12 months	...	18 (14.06 per cent.)
1-2 years	...	13 (10.15 per cent.)
Over 2 years	...	43 (33.59 per cent.)
Notified after death	...	4 (3.12 per cent.)

Other Tuberculous diseases:—

Under 1 month	...	8 (36.6 per cent.)
1-3 months	...	2 (9.09 per cent.)
3-6 months	...	3 (13.63 per cent.)
6-12 months	...	1 (4.54 per cent.)
1-2 years	...	5 (22.72 per cent.)
Over 2 years	...	1 (4.54 per cent.)
Notified after death	...	2 (9.09 per cent.)

Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is situated at 114, New King's Road.

Tables V. and VI., pages 55 and 56, give dispensary statistics and mortality figures for the Borough since 1913.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

No action was taken under these Regulations during the year 1929.

DISPENSARY STATISTICS, 1913—1929.
TABLE V.

YEAR.	NEW PATIENTS.				ATTENDANCES AT DISPENSARY.		DOCTORS' HOME VISITS.	NURSES' HOME VISITS.
	Suffering from Pulmonary Tubercu- losis.	Suffering from other forms of Tubercu- losis.	Doubtful Cases.	Non- Tuberculous Cases.	Insured.	Uninsured.		
1913	324	86	323	429	2361	11967	2175	1517
1914	203	45	261	361	2276	8084	2385	2547
1915	174	28	260	323	1171	5568	1910	2918
1916	225	13	311	200	852	5954	1079	2828
1917	286	13	349	329	1052	6528	1141	2789
1918	235	14	201	478	1223	8465	1435	2317
1919	221	50	251	281	1444	8116	1724	4043
1920	142	37	239	342	1850	6713	2004	4989
1921	116	23	163	344	2074	5387	2217	5640
1922	155	35	13	388	2507	3703	1264	5447
1923	152	70	24	401	2288	3261	552	4603
1924	142	65	32	443	2133	3619	549	4775
1925	162	44	46	414	1956	3405	605	5421
1926	183	53	37	318	1741	2876	481	5355
1927	143	56	14	431	1612	2666	592	5422
1928	160	42	26	490	1548	2448	571	4989
1929	158	48	23	436	1411	1834	521	5272

TABLE VI.

YEAR.					NOTIFICATIONS.		DEATHS.		DEATH-RATE.	
					Pul- monary.	Other forms of Tuber- culosis.	Pul- monary.	Other forms of Tuber- culosis.	Pul- monary.	Other forms of Tuber- culosis.
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
1921	..	..	..	..	287	76	153	31	0.96	0.19
1922	..	..	..	..	272	113	163	33	1.02	0.20
1923	..	..	..	..	319	155	149	32	0.92	0.19
1924	..	..	..	..	270	126	129	33	0.80	0.20
1925	..	..	..	..	279	114	151	22	0.92	0.13
1926	..	..	..	..	312	122	161	17	0.98	0.10
1927	..	..	..	..	251	95	126	21	0.77	0.13
1928	..	..	..	..	258	75	114	33	0.73	0.21
1929	..	..	..	..	279	85	149	24	0.96	0.15

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.
Summary of notifications during the period from 30th December 1928 to 28th December, 1929.

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 Notifications on Form A.	Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	0—1.	1—5.	5—10.	10—15.	15—20.	20—25.	25—35.	35—45.	45—55.	55—65.	65 & upwards	Total Primary Notifications.	Under 5.	5—10.	10—15.	Total Primary Notifications.			
Pulmonary : Males ..	—	1	1	2	10	12	24	27	31	13	6	127	219	—	—	—	—	16	108
Females	—	3	3	5	19	29	46	26	13	8	—	152	231	—	—	—	—	20	102
Non-pulmonary : Males ..	—	13	22	8	3	3	2	3	—	1	—	55	72	—	—	—	—	3	20
Females	—	6	10	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	30	41	—	—	—	—	—	11

TABLE VIII.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH OTHERWISE THAN BY NOTIFICATION ON FORMS "A" OR "B" DURING THE YEAR 1929, *e.g.*, AFTER DEATH OF THE PERSON.

Age Periods.	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary :—												
Males	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	3	1	1	10
Females	—	2	—	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	—	15
Non-Pulmonary :—												
Males	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Females	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY
FOR THE YEAR 1929 BY DR. P. L. T. BENNETT,
TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER AND SUPERINTENDENT OF
BOROUGH BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The work of the Dispensary during the year 1929 has been carried out on similar lines to those of the preceding year. There has been but little alteration except in detail. Miss Holah, assistant clerk, resigned her appointment in November and her place was taken by Miss Wright. During the absence of the Tuberculosis Officer through illness at the beginning of the year, Dr. G. F. Hardy acted as Tuberculosis Officer for three months and was assisted by Dr. Kenneth Soutar, who has acted in a similar capacity in previous years.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF CONSULTING ROOMS AND LABORATORY. Increasing traffic in New King's Road and the noise consequent thereupon, has made the examination of patients difficult to carry out satisfactorily during the past two or three years. The consulting rooms of the medical officers faced New King's Road; and at the rear of the premises on the same landing were situated a reception room for patients and the Borough Bacteriological Laboratory. After consultation with the Medical Officer of Health and the Borough Surveyor it was decided in August to make a complete change in the arrangements of the above rooms; the consulting rooms now being situated at the rear of the premises, whilst the reception room and laboratory are brought to the front facing New King's Road. During the conversion of this floor (which, with the consequent alterations in the gas and water connections to the Laboratory took rather over 3 weeks to complete), the Dispensary was closed for general routine work. The clerical department was however kept going as far as possible and special cases could be seen by appointment in the evening. The Tuberculosis Officer carried out district work

and consultations as usual during this period. Since these alterations were completed the work of the medical officers has been much facilitated by the quieter position of their consulting rooms, and the new reception room and laboratory have proved very suitable for their respective uses.

GENERAL CONSIDERATION CONCERNING STATISTICS FOR 1929.

Comparison between the figures for the year 1929 and the preceding year reveals certain differences, showing some increase or decrease in the totals which are inevitable in any case, but especially so taking into consideration the trend of Tuberculosis statistics in general together with local factors which vary from year to year. In my report for the year 1928 I drew attention to the various memoranda of the Ministry of Health which have been issued from time to time, formulating principles and aims relating to tuberculosis dispensary methods, and for their objective being devised to secure efficiency in work and uniformity of procedure throughout the country. The work of the voluntary schemes (which were the forerunners of the present system) has been very extensively revised in order to comply with the official memoranda. This process has had to be somewhat gradual in order to avoid muddle and discontinuity of work, but year by year dispensaries are more or less falling into line. The changes in Fulham have been very typical, and during the past year the Tuberculosis Officers have endeavoured to carry out all the measures referred to even more energetically. This has resulted in a considerable tightening-up of the routine work, which, together with the closure of the dispensary during August, has naturally made a considerable difference in the total numbers of attendances and re-examinations. In regard to the latter—although no patient has ever been refused this if specially desired—the medical officers have, in determining the intervals of attendance for such purpose, been invariably guided by the particular type or phase of the disease, due regard being also given to the psychology of the individual. A large number of

cases on the dispensary register are those of quiescent or arrested disease; no specialised treatment is necessary for such patients, and they only require to be examined at intervals by the medical officers. Many patients have come to the Dispensary on the occurrence of trivial ailments thinking that such were signs of fresh disease, or breaking down of the old condition; these cases are referred to their own doctors for the requisite treatment, the latter being outside the province of the Dispensary.

In regard to new cases, under the existing regulations the diagnosis (in cases of doubt) must be arrived at as far as possible within a specified period of 3 months. At the end of this period of 3 months, the time allowed for observation, the individual must either be registered as tuberculous or discharged; although of course if further suspicion should arise later the patient can always be seen again, being entered in another year as a new case. In 1929 the number of new cases was 665, a decrease of 55 on the previous year, largely accounted for by the fact that the number of contacts this year is less.

All contact attendances are voluntary, and the number of such depends mainly upon the number of notifications together with the size of families concerned; but, generally speaking, the "young adult" contacts do not seem particularly desirous of availing themselves of the facilities of medical examination.

Apprehension of the consequences following a possible discovery of tuberculosis has probably the most influence regarding this reluctance to attend for examination; and where so much is at stake in the immediate future, the natural inclination is to carry on and "trust to luck" (especially, as in the vast majority of contacts, there is no illness to complain about).

The question of contact attendances receives close attention both from the medical officers and the nursing staff, and it is chiefly due to the visiting and friendly advice of the latter that a certain proportion do present themselves at the dispensary.

The number of patients on the register now totals 887, an increase of 41 on the figure for 1928, in which year there happened to be rather more cases discharged.

In connection with discharges, it may be noted that in accordance with the Regulations, classification as cured* can only be adopted in pulmonary cases if the patient has been in an arrested state for a period of 3 consecutive years; whilst the term "arrested" is only applicable to those patients who have shown no indication of active disease, i.e. have been quiescent for a period of 2 years. Thus actually if a patient is once notified as suffering from Tuberculosis (unless de-notified as non-tubercular by or with the consent of the medical practitioner who originally notified the case) he cannot be discharged as "cured" within a period of five years. It will be recognised that those patients discharged as "cured" are cases who have remained under supervision by Public Health authorities, either in Fulham or elsewhere until they have fulfilled the conditions specified above.

The number of Dispensary attendances during the year was 3,245; the number of re-examinations was 3,015; and the actual number of individuals attending was 1,472, a slight decrease on the previous year and probably accounted for by the closure of the premises during August.

Under the present Tuberculosis Scheme the Dispensary is primarily a consultation centre and routine treatment by drugs, etc., is discouraged: generally speaking, drug treatment is of very little permanent benefit in dealing with tuberculosis. Those individuals who require temporary medical treatment (usually for ailments not connected with the actual disease) are referred either to their own doctors, to institutions, or to the Guardians when circumstances so indicate. In cases of exceptional distress or emergency it is, however, the custom at the Dispensary to supply certain medicaments for limited periods until satisfactory arrangements

* i.e. "recovered."

can be made elsewhere. Special preparations for the treatment of pulmonary disease, such as Sanocrysin, etc., are only suitable for administration in Hospital or Sanatorium where close watch for deleterious effects and nursing is available.

The number of home visits paid by the Dispensary staff in 1929 was 5,603, of which number 521 were made by the Tuberculosis Officers. This is a very high total and includes visits for consultations, re-examinations, or home inspection: this figure does not include home visits made by the nursing staff for those cases on the Town Hall but not on the Dispensary register, and therefore not available for statistical purposes.

SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS. Miss Robinson has carried out in the Borough Laboratory 1,654 sputum examinations; relatively more than in any preceding year, taking into consideration that the Laboratory was closed for nearly four weeks, during the alterations. It may be stated that the amount of other specialised investigation carried out, both bacteriological and pathological, has grown immensely, making the laboratory a very important department in the Borough.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT. The work in this department has been carried out by Miss Sargent, clerk to the dispensary and secretary to the Care Association, assisted on a part-time basis by Miss Holah (who resigned in November as stated previously) and Miss Wright. The amount of clerical work connected with the Dispensary appears to be increasing annually, and attention may be drawn to the following large totals for the past year:—

Letters written	...	6,126
Reports to Doctors	...	644
Reports to Public Bodies	...	579

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS. Under arrangements made between the Borough Council and the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, cases for X-ray examination are sent

by appointment to the latter institution. The number of patients so referred in 1929 was 109, being an increase of 39 over the previous year. Such examinations are always reported upon by the Hospital Radiologist, and the films are sent to the Tuberculosis Dispensary where they are seen by the medical officers, and the patient's case sheet suitably annotated: they are then filed for future reference. X-rays form a most valuable adjunct to the physical examination of patients and are essential in dealing with suspected disease in bone and joint cases, which is sometimes impossible to diagnose with accuracy by external means alone.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMO-THORAX TREATMENT. This is a highly specialised form of surgical treatment for pulmonary disease, and consists of the gradual admission of filtered air under suitable pressure into the pleural sac, i.e. that part of the thorax which lies between the covering or lining of the lungs and the internal lining of the chest wall. This causes by degrees a collapse of the affected lung, and its ultimate object is to put the diseased organ into a state of rest which is favourable to healing.* This treatment has naturally to be very carefully considered before being initiated, for there are many factors which may contra-indicate such procedure. It is usually commenced whilst the patient is in a Sanatorium and can have constant observation and X-ray examination; after the lung is fully collapsed the treatment may be continued on return from the Institution by periodical refills of air which keeps the lung in a state of collapse. Such out-patient treatment may go on for many months if considered advisable, the patient meanwhile being able to carry on a normal working existence. Under arrangements made between the Council and certain of the London Hospitals (chiefly the Brompton Hospital for Consumption and University College Hospital), such re-fill cases are dealt with at the institutions after having been seen and the treatment approved by the Tuberculosis Officers. It may be pointed out that X-rays are indispensable in the success-

* The writer has also successfully used this procedure in dealing with otherwise uncontrollable haemorrhage.

ful continuation of artificial pneumo-thorax treatment. Certain cases do not function properly owing to adhesions, etc., and their presence and situation can only be accurately demonstrated by skiagrams.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT. The London County Council is the authority responsible for the provision of sanatorium treatment and such cases considered to be in need of this are recommended by the Tuberculosis Officers. In the great majority of cases such recommendations are accepted, though it occasionally happens that a heavy waiting list at Headquarters may defer or cause non-acceptance of recommendation for some special institution. This may either refer especially to those with disease of a certain type or stage, or to such patients who have already completed a course of sanatorium treatment within a recent period. During 1929 Institutional treatment was provided for 223 cases (an increase of 20 on the preceding year) and reference to Table IX will show that the London County Council sent away to sanatoria and other places 141 of these; the remainder being dealt with through the valued assistance of various voluntary agencies, namely the Invalid Children's Aid Association, the Children's Country Holiday Fund, the Charity Organisation Society and the United Services Fund, etc., and by the late Fulham Board of Guardians. It should be mentioned also that during 1929 three children were boarded out by the London County Council under their contact scheme. Sanatorium treatment still remains the best one for tuberculosis from which any permanent benefit may be expected, specialised treatments as Artificial Pneumo-Thorax, Sanocrysin injections, etc., being ancillary. But to be of any "permanent" benefit it must be undertaken at an early stage of the disease and for as prolonged a period as possible. It may be perhaps emphasized that the period after return from a sanatorium is a most critical one; for unfortunately, it is during this stage that the average working class patient sooner or later breaks down, no doubt owing in a large measure to the necessity of holding his own with other workers in the same field, but being less fitted for the struggle in having an impaired constitution.

Our efforts must therefore be directed all the more energetically in attempting to secure as early a diagnosis as possible and immediate treatment, for it is then that the patient stands the best possible chance of cure in the long run, with in the meantime, a lessened prospect of breakdown. The admission of certain chronic cases for short periods has however a definite benefit, as the rest, fresh air and routine under supervision tends to encourage and re-educate, and usually gives such patients a fresh lease of working life. The problem of dealing satisfactorily with very advanced consumptives remains one of much difficulty. Such cases are unsuitable for sanatoria as the prospect of a return to working life is remote and even a definite degree of recovery doubtful. In dealing with this type or stage of the disease there are 3 alternatives :—

- (1) Home for advanced cases.
- (2) Hospital (formerly the department of the Poor Law Authorities).
- (3) Domiciliary treatment at home, where the possibility of disseminating the disease amongst other members of the family has always to be faced.

It is to be hoped that in the future arrangements for the tuberculosis service, (following the transfer to the London County Council of the powers, etc., administered formerly by the Poor Law Authorities) special provision will be made for dealing with these advanced cases.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN. It is generally accepted in these days that primary infection with the Tubercle Bacillus occurs in the great majority during the first few years of life. A severe infection in the infant would probably cause rapidly fatal disease (in the great majority of cases, tubercular meningitis); but a mild tuberculization gives rise to but few symptoms, if any, and this is probably the reason why only comparatively few children show signs of active disease. Moreover, repeated small infections no doubt give rise to an individual resistance which is all to the good in later years. The number of children on the Dispensary

Register is considerable, but the great majority are only slightly infected and make good progress under ordinary dispensary supervision without specialised treatment. For those who require more active measures, institutional treatment in sanatoria, surgical homes or convalescent homes can be provided through the London County Council or the late Fulham Board of Guardians. This will in most cases tend to cause arrest of the disease, and most of these children are afterwards sent on to special schools according to their specific disability. From Fulham and the surrounding boroughs many gland (and a few pulmonary) cases are referred to the Elizabethan Open Air School, which is situated in Broomhouse Road, Fulham. This school has accommodation for about 60 boys and girls, and amongst the pupils are many whose condition has never been sufficiently serious to necessitate their being sent away, or whose parents are unwilling to allow them to leave home. These schoolchildren are under constant supervision by one of the Tuberculosis Dispensary Nurses, and the Tuberculosis Officer for the Borough makes a weekly inspection at which a number of children are examined in rotation, all the children being thus seen at least once every five or six weeks. Classes are held under open air conditions, and when fine, accommodation is provided in two specially constructed shelters built on the playground; whilst in severe weather the children are taught in lofty class rooms in the main building. The daily routine is divided into special hours of work, rest and exercise, under close supervision by the Head Mistress, who also controls the diet. The meals are excellent and well cooked, and the Tuberculosis Officer periodically inspects the kitchens and dining room at meal times. Each child has an allowance of milk during the morning and a good meal at mid-day; and if necessary, cod-liver oil, extract of malt, virol, or other special medicaments are ordered. Under this regime very satisfactory results are obtained, and during the past year the progress in the children has been excellent and in some cases very marked. The Head Mistress is to be congratulated on her success in placing certain of the School "leavers" in suitable situations. Treatment

by artificial sunlight (ultra-violet rays) is not provided under the Borough scheme; but occasionally cases which have been under observation at the Dispensary or at the Open Air School are sent by the Tuberculosis Officer to the Tite Street Hospital where such treatment is carried out and supervised by the physician.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association continues to give the greatest help in dealing with many children who, originally sent up for observation to the Dispensary, are not found to be actually tuberculous, but may be very much below par and in special need of a holiday away to convalesce after illness. Such children, if contacts of advanced consumptives, might become badly infected. The work and help given by the Invalid Children's Aid Association in this connection is a very important one, and is highly appreciated both by the Dispensary staff and by the parents.

CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN LOCAL PRACTITIONERS AND THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

It is a pleasure to report that the co-ordination between local general practitioners and the Dispensary staff continues to be especially well maintained and on a very friendly footing. The Tuberculosis Officers have always insisted that the interests of the practitioners are safe-guarded in every possible way. No new cases are seen without their knowledge and consent, and the invariable rule is to send routine reports by post after every such case sent up by them for examination. The number of new cases referred to the Dispensary in 1929 was 319, being an increase of 38 over the previous year. It can readily be understood that such good-will and confidence is a factor of supreme importance in the successful working of the public tuberculosis service; and the numbers sent up in 1929 appear to indicate that the Dispensary is considered valuable as a consultation centre by the local practitioners.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE. The work of the Tuberculosis Care Committee, which is a purely voluntary association, covers a very wide field and is, generally speaking, concerned with the social welfare of patients and their dependants during treatment both at sanatorium and on their return home. The satisfactory employment of tuberculous individuals is always one of considerable difficulty to ensure both from the physical and economic standpoint, and the energies of the Care Committee are greatly appreciated in this as in other directions.

I would like to thank the Chairman, Secretary and the other members for their valuable assistance in 1929.

To illustrate the wide scope of assistance rendered by the Committee, the Secretary, Miss Sargent, has selected a number of different cases which are here appended :—

A. was discharged from Sanatorium in the spring of 1929 with a good report but not quite fit to take up work immediately. After two months' rest at home he was eager to start work but his previous occupation was not a very suitable one for him, and he wished instead to get taken on as an Insurance Agent. He made all the necessary enquiries himself, and then came to the Care Committee to ask if they could help him to raise the required £50 deposit to enable him to buy a "Book." It took some time to find the money but it was finally obtained, the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis making a considerable grant towards it as a loan: and in September A. definitely started work. He has kept steadily at it since then, and when last examined in June, 1930, was maintaining his health and had gained somewhat in weight.

B. was the over-worked mother of one of our patients. Her first husband died of tuberculosis and one of her children is a notified case. She herself was examined as a "contact" and found to be very run down and badly in need of change. As she was non-tubercular, the Charity Organisation Society were asked to help and she was sent to Birchington-on-Sea for several weeks, whence she returned very much better and having gained considerably in weight.

C. came to the Dispensary as a suspicious case and was sent into Brompton Hospital for observation; and from there was transferred to sanatorium as he was found to be definitely tubercular. While he was away, his wife and child were also examined as "Contacts," and the former was found to be run down and very depressed. Again the Charity Organisation Society kindly convalesced, sending mother and baby away to the sea and fitting out the former with clothing and shoes. The change proved most beneficial and Mrs. C. returned with an altered outlook on life. On C.'s return from sanatorium he was given dental treatment under the Borough's dental scheme and helped with extra nourishment from the Town Hall while waiting to be considered fit for work. When he was allowed to seek employment it was necessary to find some other occupation for him as his former job had involved the handling of milk. He was referred to the British Legion (as he was an ex-service man) and arrangements were made for him to start in window-cleaning with his brother, the Legion making him a loan to pay for his ladder, etc.

D. was an ex-sailor who had been given a good deal of institutional treatment through the London County Council but who was finally discharged to the Fulham Hospital. He was very anxious to go away again but the application was refused. As D. was insured in the Seamen's National Union, application was made both to that Society and (by the Care Committee) to the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich; and, greatly to his delight, he was transferred to the latter Hospital for a short period, and then sent to King George Sanatorium, Bramshott, in August, 1929. He came home for a few days in January, 1930, and seemed very much better and delighted that his period of treatment was to continue. D. is very neat fingered and amuses himself by making bead butterflies and buttonholes for sale, thereby adding appreciably to his small income.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in recording my appreciation of the great help rendered during 1929 by my colleague, Dr. G. F. Hardy, M.C.; Miss Sargent and her assistant in the clerical department; Miss Robinson, Bacteriologist and Dispenser; the Tuberculosis Nursing staff; and the resident Janitor at the Dispensary, who in addition to other duties has that of indexing all the attendances.

*Summary of Statistics, 1929.**No. of New Patients:—*

Insured	...	...	289
Uninsured	...	...	376
Total	...	...	<u>665</u>

No. of Attendances:—

Insured	...	...	1,411
Uninsured	...	...	1,834
Total	...	...	<u>3,245</u>

No. of patients who have attended, both old and new ... 1,472

No. of Notifications:—

Pulmonary	...	...	165
Non-pulmonary	...	...	53
Total	...	...	<u>218</u>

No. of Sputa examined	...	...	...	1,654
No. of Physical examinations	...	...	...	3,015
No. of Contacts examined	...	...	...	282
No. of Home Visits paid by Doctors	416			
Consultations	105			
Total	...	...	...	<u>521</u>
No. of Home Visits paid by Nurses	...			5,272
No. of Reports sent to Public Bodies	...			579
No. of Reports sent to Doctors	...			644
No. of Letters written	...			6,126
No. of Patients referred to Brompton Hospital	9			
For X-Ray	...	...	...	109
No. of Notified patients on Dispensary books on 31/12/1929	...	...	...	887
No. of Patients sent to Institutions or to the country in 1929	...	...	...	223

TABLE IX.

223 Patients were sent to residential institutions on the

recommendation of the Dispensary Medical Officers:—

(a.) 141 by the London County Council:—

	59 to	3 to	7 to	72 to
	Sanatoria.	Colonies.	Convalescent Homes.	Hospitals and Homes.
Men ...	26	3	—	35
Women ...	22	—	—	32
Children ...	11	—	7	5

(b.) 49 by the Poor Law Authorities:—

	33 to Fulham Hospital.	16 to Sanatoria or Convalescent Homes.
Men ...	18	3
Women ...	12	3
Children ...	3	10

(c.) 15 Children were sent to Convalescent Homes by the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

(d.) 3 Children were boarded out under the L.C.C.'s Contact scheme.

(e.) 6 Children were sent away through the Children's Country Holiday Fund.

(f.) 7 Women were sent to Convalescent Homes by the Charity Organisation Society.

(g.) 1 Woman was sent to a Home for Advanced Cases by the Charity Organisation Society.

(h.) 1 Man was sent to Convalescent Home by the United Services Fund.

TABLE X. showing sources of New Cases.

319 were recommended by private doctors.

15	"	"	"	the Medical Officer of Health.
19	"	"	"	the School Medical Officer.
4	"	"	"	the School Authorities.
36	"	"	"	Hospitals.
14	"	"	"	other Dispensaries.
4	"	"	"	Sanatoria.
15	"	"	"	the Army Authorities.
10	"	"	"	the London Council Council.
97	"	"	"	the Dispensary Staff.
57	"	"	"	Friends.
7	"	"	"	Patients.
41	"	"	"	the Doorplate.
20	"	"	"	the Invalid Children's Aid Association.
5	"	"	"	the District Nurses.
1	was	"	"	the Charity Organisation Society
1	"	"	"	the S.S.A.F.A.

TABLE XI. Diagnosis in Males and Females (New Patients 1929).

New Cases.	Pul-monary Tuber- culosis.	Other Forms.	Sus- pects.	Non- Tuber- cular.	Per- centage Tuber- culous.
316 Males ..	71	33	10	202	32.91
349 Females ..	87	15	13	234	29.22
665 both sexes	158	48	23	436	30.97

TABLE XII. Sex and Age of New Patients for 1929.

	Un- der 5 yrs.	10 yrs.	15 yrs.	25 yrs.	35 yrs.	45 yrs.	45yrs. and over.	All ages.
Males	28	65	30	52	44	41	56	316
Females	18	59	23	81	90	49	29	349
Both Sexes	46	124	54	133	134	90	85	665

TABLE XIII. Diagnosis at various age periods (New Patients).

	Pul-monary Tuber- culosis.	Other Forms.	Sus- pects.	Non- Tuber- cular.	Per- centage Tuber- culous.
Under 5 years	—	6	—	40	13.04
Under 10 years	1	20	3	100	16.93
Under 15 years	3	7	—	43	18.86
Under 25 years	43	8	11	71	38.63
Under 35 years	43	4	5	82	34.81
Under 45 years	32	2	2	54	37.77
45 and over ..	36	1	2	46	43.52
All ages ..	158	48	23	436	30.97

TABLE XIV. Housing Conditions.

Of 185 of the 206 tuberculous patients found in 1929:—

- 6 lived in the basement.
- 45 lived on the ground floor.
- 37 lived on the first floor.
- 10 lived on the second floor.
- 3 lived on the third floor.
- 1 lived on the fourth floor.
- 30 lived on the top floor.
- 23 lived on more than one floor.
- 30 lived in the whole house.

185

TABLE XV. Housing Accommodation.

	Number of Families occupying					
	One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms.	Five rooms.	Six rooms or more.
Patient living alone	5	2	—	—	—	—
Patient living with						
1 other ..	2	14	7	1	—	—
2 others ..	2	12	16	13	1	2
3 „ ..	3	6	18	10	2	1
4 „ ..	—	1	11	7	3	2
5 „ ..	—	1	8	7	3	4
6 „ ..	—	2	3	4	2	1
7 „ ..	—	1	—	—	1	2
8 „ ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
9 „ ..	—	—	—	2	—	—
12 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
	12	39	63	45	12	14

TABLE XVI. Sleeping accommodation of 185 tuberculous patients.

The patient slept:—

In separate room in	...	...	...	62 cases.
Alone in bed with one other in room in	...	...	...	14 "
" " 2 others	"	"	...	8 "
" " 3 "	"	"	...	6 "
" " 4 "	"	"	...	1 case.
In bed with one person and no others in room in	...	...	...	55 cases.
" " " one other	"	"	...	15 "
" " " 2 others	"	"	...	10 "
" " " 3 "	"	"	...	5 "
" " " 4 "	"	"	...	1 case.
In bed with two persons and no other in room in	...	...	...	6 cases.
" " " 1 "	"	"	...	1 case.
" " " 3 "	"	"	...	1 "
				<hr/>
				185 cases.
				<hr/>

TABLE XVII.

Occupations of 80 Tuberculous Men in 1929.

1 Actor.	1 Foreman.
1 Advertising Agent.	1 French polisher.
1 Baker's Roundsman.	1 Greengrocer.
1 Bar fitter.	2 House porters.
1 Battery Charger.	7 Labourers.
1 Billiard-table Fitter.	1 Milk roundsman.
1 Bookbinder.	2 Motor drivers.
1 Butcher.	2 Musicians.
1 Buyer.	1 Paper merchant.
1 Cabinet-maker.	1 Paper keeper.
1 Canvasser.	2 Painters.
1 Caterer.	1 Picture frame maker.
7 Clerks.	1 Plasterer.
1 Collector.	1 Plumber.
1 Commercial Artist.	1 Postman.
1 Cook.	1 Rivetter.
1 Demonstrator.	3 Salesmen.
1 Fish frier.	1 Seaman.
1 Fishmonger.	2 Shop porters.
2 Fitters.	1 Shop boy.
2 at School.	1 Storekeeper.
1 Tailor.	2 Stokers.
4 Taxi-drivers.	1 Stage Manager.
1 Telephone messenger.	1 Waiter.
1 Tram conductor.	1 Wireless Operator.
3 No occupation.	

Occupations of 89 Tuberculous Women in 1929.

1 Canvasser.	1 Milliner.
2 Cashiers.	1 Pastry hand.
2 Cleaners.	1 Printer's Assistant.
6 Clerks.	4 Shop Assistants.
4 Domestics.	1 Shop walker.
2 Dressmakers.	4 Packers.
1 Hairdresser.	1 Silver polisher.
39 Housewives.	1 Tailoress.
1 Florist.	1 Ticket sorter.
2 Factory hands.	1 Viewer.
2 Ironers.	4 Waitresses.
4 Laundry hands.	1 Wireless examiner.
1 Messenger.	1 No occupation.
24 Boys under 15	13 Girls under 15

FOOD POISONING.

An outbreak of food poisoning was reported to me by a Fulham doctor in June, 1929. It commenced at midnight on Sunday, 19th June and affected 5 persons, four of whom resided in the same house in West Kensington while the fifth was a girl visitor to the house. The ages of the patients varied from 11 to 49 years.

The symptoms, taking all the cases as a group, comprised headache, abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhoea, furred tongue, feverishness, exhaustion and rapid pulse. One patient was very ill and was sent to hospital. Three of the cases were of moderate severity and one was slight. Fortunately all the patients recovered.

Investigation was made into the food eaten by the patients.

Dr. Scott of the Ministry of Health kindly did the bacteriological examinations^{and} found salmonella bacilli of the aertryche type in the faeces of one patient and in the vomited matter of another. Specimens could not be obtained from the other patients. A colony of aertryche bacilli was found on the surface of some roast beef which remained after a meal eaten by all the patients. The bacilli were not found in the inside of the beef. Dr. Scott was of opinion that the beef was not the cause of the outbreak, and that the animal from which the beef was derived was not suffering from the infection. The contamination of the beef may have been due to some person in the house handling the meat or to contact with some other infected article of food.

The remains of a veal and ham pie containing egg were examined but none of the bacilli mentioned were found in the meat, jelly or egg of which the pie was made. Egg appeared to be the most likely cause of the outbreak and was eaten in the form of custard by four and probably all of the patients. The custard was made at home and contained two eggs, one of which, according to the person who made the custard, may possibly have been a duck egg. It is unfortunate that none of the custard remained after the meal for examination, as the evidence regarding the source of infection in outbreaks of food poisoning cannot be conclusive unless the same bacilli which are obtained from the patients are also discovered in the substance of the food consumed.

FOOD SHOPS AND FOOD STALLS.

All food shops, stalls, barrows and the Fulham Market have been kept under careful supervision during the year and two of the Sanitary Inspectors have been on special duty, as in previous years, every Friday and Saturday night with regard to these food premises.

Slaughterhouses —There are two licensed slaughter-houses in the Borough situated at :—

No. 611, Fulham Road.

No. 640, King's Road.

During the year Inspector Manning has made 147 visits of inspection to these premises.

The slaughterhouses, lairs and utensils have been kept in a cleanly condition.

Milk.—Of 565 samples examined, 28 or 4.7 per cent. were adulterated as compared with 2.5 per cent. in 1928; 1.5 per cent. in 1927 and 0.57 per cent. in 1926.

Details of legal proceedings instituted by the Council will be found on page 79.

Milk Sellers.

Number on Register, 31st December, 1928 ...	119
Number who discontinued sale of milk during the year	1
Number who transferred their business	5
—	6
	<hr/> 113
Number of registrations granted in 1929 ...	7
Number on Register, 31st December, 1929 ...	<hr/> 120 <hr/>

During the year three applications were received for permission to sell bottled sterilised milk from premises which were not suitable for registration as dairies. The necessary registrations were granted in every case, provided the milk was not to be supplied otherwise than in the closed and unopened receptacles in which it was delivered to the premises.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The following are particulars of proceedings taken during 1929 under the above-mentioned Act:—

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Prichard, E. C., 2, Orbain Road.	Selling milk 13 % deficient in fat.	Dis- missed under P.O. Act on pay- ment of costs.	—	3 3 0
Gardner, J. W., 177, Munster Road.	Selling milk 14 % deficient in fat.	Warranty proved, summons dis- missed.	—	—
Jones, J. W., 68, Wardo Avenue.	Selling milk 14 % deficient in fat.	Dis- missed under P.O. Act on pay- ment of costs.	—	3 3 0
London Co- operative Soc., Ltd., 54, Maryland St., Stratford. Ditto	Selling milk 10 % deficient in fat.	Con- victed.	2 2 0	3 3 0
	Selling milk 6 % deficient in fat.	Con- victed.	5 0 0	3 3 0
Church, John, 7, Bramber Rd.	Selling milk con- taining 8 % added water.	Dis- missed on pay- ment of costs.	—	3 3 0
Phillips, R., 67, Aspenlea Rd.	Selling milk 8 % deficient in fat.	War- ranty proved, sum- mons dis- missed.	—	—
Hideman, J., 366, Upper Richmond Road, S.W. 15.	Selling milk 16 % deficient in fat.	War- ranty proved, summons dis- missed.	—	—
Edwards, H. and Sons, Ltd., Hofland Road, W. 14.	Selling milk 12 % deficient in fat.	Con- victed.	5 0 0	3 3 0
Wiltshire Creameries, Ltd., Chip- penham, Wilts.	Selling milk 5 % deficient in fat. Selling milk con- taining 13 % added water.	Dis- missed on pay- ment of costs.	—	3 3 0

MILK AND CREAM.

Articles.	Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	Number of samples in which a preservative was found to be present.
Milk and separated milk ...	565	Nil.
Cream - (including tinned cream) ...	12	Nil.

Particulars of each case in which the Act has not been complied with and action taken Nil.

Other observations ... Nil.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Number of Licences granted to sell certified milk ... 10

Number of supplementary licences granted to sell certified milk ... 2

Number of Licences granted to sell Grade 'A' (Tuberculin Tested) milk ... 20

Number of supplementary licences granted to sell Grade 'A' (Tuberculin Tested) milk 2

Number of licences granted to bottle Grade 'A' (Tuberculin Tested) milk ... 2

Number of Licences granted to sell Pasteurised milk ... 12

Number of Licences granted to Pasteurise milk ... 1

Number of Licences granted to sell Grade 'A' milk ... 2

Number of Samples taken in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health Nil.

Number of samples not up to the standard as laid down by the Ministry of Health ... Nil.

Bakehouses.—There are 66 registered bakehouses in the Borough, of which 37 are situated underground.

Inspector Jones made 148 visits and served 3 notices in writing and 29 verbally. The notices were principally for the cleansing of the interiors of bakehouses.

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

Haddock	... 6 cases.	Cauliflowers	... 13 crates.
Apples (New Zealand)	... 65 boxes.	Sweets	A quantity.
Greens	... 2 bags.	Mixed fish	... 1 Kit.
Coconuts	... 11 bags.	Beef	... 14 lbs.
Mutton	2 shoulders. 1 Chine.	Lettuces	... 4 crates.
Bananas	... 4 crates.	Frozen pig carcass	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ quarters.
		Winkles	... 1 cwt.

Ice Cream Registration.—During the year 1929, under the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, the following Certificates of Registration were granted :—

For the Manufacture, Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	... ..	47
For the Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	...	38
For the Storage of Ice Cream (sold from Vehicles)	... ..	2
		<hr/> 87 <hr/>

Samples of Food purchased for Analysis.—Particulars of samples purchased for Analysis during 1929, together with the results of the analysis, will be found in the Report of the Public Analyst on page 108.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Of the 3,574 specimens sent by doctors during the year, 3,157 were examined at the Council's Laboratory, 114, New King's Road. The remaining 417 specimens were examined by the Clinical Research Association during week-ends, holidays and emergencies.

Bacteriological examinations were made during the year as follows:—

Material from cases of suspected Diphtheria:—

Diphtheria isolated	...	...	189	
Negative result	...	...	1,466	
				1,655

Blood from cases of suspected Enteric Fever:—

Agglutination reaction for Typhoid or Para-Typhoid obtained	...	...	5	
Negative result	...	...	20	
				25

Pathological specimens for Enteric Organisms:—

Positive result	...	...	—
Negative result	...	...	27	
				27

Sputa from cases of suspected Tuberculosis:—

Tubercle bacilli found	...	...	261	
Tubercle bacilli not found	...	...	1,407	
				1,668

Blood from cases of suspected Puerperal Fever:—

Positive result	...	...	9	
Negative result	...	...	25	
				34

Swabs from cases of suspected Gonorrhoea:—

Gonococcus found	...	...	5	
Gonococcus not found	...	...	79	
				84

Examinations of Urine	...	...	51	
Blood counts	...	...	5	
Other examinations	...	...	17	
				73

Special examinations of:—

Sputa	...	...	—
Urine	...	...	8	
				8

Total number of examinations	...	3,574
------------------------------	-----	-------

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

One hundred and thirty bodies were removed to the Mortuary during 1929, and were admitted as follows :—

By order of the Coroner ...	118
Brought by the Police ...	9
For convenience till funeral ...	3
	<hr/>
	130
	<hr/>

The number of inquests held during the year was 42 and in 15 of these cases post-mortem examinations were made. The total number of post-mortem examinations made during the year was 96.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection.—The following rooms were disinfected and cleansed after infectious disease :—

Rooms fumigated after:—

Scarlet Fever ...	498
Diphtheria ...	360
Phthisis ...	387
Erysipelas ...	43
Measles ...	46
Puerperal Fever ...	20
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	8
Chickenpox ...	6
Polio-Encephalitis ...	2
Enteric Fever ...	3
Pneumonia ...	5
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2
Scabies ...	22
Cancer ...	43
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	7
Whooping cough ...	3
Influenza ...	1
Mumps ...	1
Rooms fumigated for Vermin ...	151
Rooms sprayed ...	28
Rooms fumigated by request ...	110
	<hr/>
	1,751
	<hr/>

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

Articles.	From private houses.	From institutions.	Total.
Beds	719	—	719
Mattresses	1025	147	1172
Palliasses	54	—	54
Spring beds	1	—	1
Pillows	2574	200	2774
Cushions	246	10	256
Bolsters	741	—	741
Blankets	2582	496	3078
Sheets	1614	185	1799
Covers	357	202	559
Counterpanes	836	10	846
Curtains	13	—	13
Carpets	347	—	347
Hearth rugs	661	—	661
Articles of clothing	4086	482	4568
Eiderdowns	298	3	301
Sundries	461	672	1133
	16615	2407	19022

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The following inspections of dwelling-houses were made during 1929 by the District Sanitary Inspectors :—

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Premises Inspected.</i>
*In consequence of complaint ...	2,540
In consequence of infectious disease ...	1,797
House-to-house inspection ...	367
Re-inspections	12,737

The following Notices were served :—

Intimation Notices.		Statutory Notices.	
Number served.	Number complied with up to 31st December, 1929.	Number served.	Number complied with up to 31st December, 1929.
2,889	2,440	635	556

The following works were carried out and repairs effected as a result of the action of the Sanitary Inspectors :—

Drains tested	...	...	1,758
Drains relaid	...	...	155
Drains repaired	...	...	537
Soil pipes renewed	...	...	200
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	90
Eaves and downspouting repaired	...	...	373
Sinks renewed or repaired	...	...	209
W.C.s and flushing apparatus repaired	...	...	674
Cisterns cleansed and repaired	...	...	219
Water supply provided from main	...	...	71
Yards and forecourts paved	...	...	331
Roofs, chimneys and walls repaired	...	...	1,035
Dustbins provided	...	...	303
Dampness of walls remedied	...	...	892
Internal house repairs done	...	...	2,486
Rooms cleansed	...	...	3,659
Overcrowding abated	...	...	24
Other nuisances abated	...	...	1,039

* This number includes houses reported as insanitary by Tuberculosis Nurses, Health Visitors, etc.

The following additional matters were dealt with by the Sanitary Inspectors :—

Ice-Cream premises:—

Number of inspections	259
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----

Other food premises:—

Number of inspections	741
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----

Smoke nuisances:—

Complaints	...	...	9
Observations	...	...	302
Notices served	...	...	5
Number abated	...	...	5

Apart from these duties, there are others such as the inspection of markets and food barrows and the supervision of slaughtering and slaughterhouses.

Drainage of Buildings.—The following drainage plans were submitted to and approved by the Public Health Committee during 1929 :—

Plans of drainage of new buildings, including houses (1), flats (304), bakery (1), offices (2), Electric sub-stations (2), motor works (1), Gas works, purifiers and hopper (2), paper works (1), show room including houses (1), flats (304), shops (2), Lock-up Garages (13)	331
Additions to existing buildings ...	61
Reconstruction of the drains of existing buildings ...	78

The supervision of the work, with the exception of reconstructions, is in the hands of Inspector A. J. Parsons, the Drainage Inspector. In connection therewith he paid 1,540 visits to works under construction.

Combined Drainage.—During the year under review, the Council authorised the carrying out of work in connection with Combined Drainage in 5 cases.

Work of the Female Inspector.—The greater part of the work under the Factory and Workshops Act is undertaken by the Woman Sanitary Inspector, Mrs. Davies. During the year under review she carried out the following work:—

	Visits.	Notices served.
To verminous cases ...	9	2
Food kitchens ...	198	22
Workshops and Workplaces	203	19
Factories ...	69	8
Infirm and dirty tenants ...	46	8
Infectious disease enquiries	22	1
Outworkers ...	571	16

Food Preparing Places.—There are 95 food preparing places excluding bakehouses in the Borough. These are as follows:—Two large biscuit, cake and confectionery factories; one large sauce factory; 8 pie shops; 9 restaurants; 9 ham and beef shops; and 66 eating houses or dining rooms.

These premises are under the supervision of Mrs. Davies, who made 198 visits of inspection during the year under review.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

I. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspec- tions. (2)	Written notices. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
Factories (including factory laundries)	161	18	—
Workshops (including workshop laundries)	384	34	—
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises)			
Outworker's premises	571	16	—
TOTAL	1116	68	—

II. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises. (1)	Number of Defects			No. of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	41	41	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	2	2	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	3	3	—	—
Other nuisances	3	6	—	—
<i>Sanitary accommodation :—</i>				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	19	19	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under Factory and Workshops Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections men- tioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Trans- fer of Powers) Order, 1921	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	72	72	—	—

Legal Proceedings.—In twenty-two cases authority for summons was given by the Borough Council for failure to comply with the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, but as the work was completed in all cases, no legal proceedings under this Act were instituted.

Authority was given by the Council to carry out housing repairs in default of the owners under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, in seven cases. In one case the work had to be carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department, while in the remaining six cases it was done by the owners themselves.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in Fulham at which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920, RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1923.

Fourteen applications for certificates that the houses occupied were not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation or were otherwise not in a reasonable state of repair were made during 1929.

Certificates were granted in four cases and of the remaining ten, one did not come within the terms of the Rent Restrictions Acts, which in nine cases the repairs were carried out at once by the owners so that the issue of Certificates was unnecessary.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

One hundred and eighty-four complaints were received regarding infestation by rats, and poison baits were laid in the following positions:—

Private houses	...	...	...	197
Other premises	...	...	...	33
Sewers	...	...	...	196

Special dustbin traps have accounted for the death of 306 rats during the year 1929.

The amount received by the Council from property owners for the services of the Rat Officer was £12:10:0 during 1929.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are 10 public conveniences in Fulham, five distributed in various parts of the Borough which are under the control of the Public Health Department, and five in or near the public parks under the control of the Borough Surveyor's Department.

A comprehensive report on Public Conveniences in London was published by the London County Council in December, 1928. This report which was written by Dr. F. N. Kay Menzies, Medical Officer of Health to the County Council, was of great value, not only on account of the detailed information which it contained regarding the W.C., urinal and lavatory accommodation in all the areas in London but also because of the suggestions embodied in the report. The questions dealt with included the existing powers of Local Authorities relating to public conveniences, the Sanitary condition, number and distribution of the Conveniences and their adequacy both for men and women. Among the special points raised special attention was directed to the inadequacy of W.C. accommodation for women and especially of free accommodation.

The observations of the Borough Council were invited by the County Council with regard to the suggestions as far as Fulham was concerned and I was accordingly instructed by the Public Health Committee to report on the public conveniences in Fulham.

This report was considered in February, 1929 by the Committee along with the report of the County Council and a Sub-Committee was appointed to inspect the various conveniences in the Borough. As the result

of the Sub-Committee's report the Public Health Committee came to the conclusion that there was need for increased accommodation both for men and women, especially the latter, at the Walham Green convenience, and they instructed the Borough Surveyor to prepare a plan for erecting a new one-storey building over the existing structure for the use of women, and for the utilisation of the whole of the existing underground accommodation by men. The accommodation at the date of the Sub-Committee's inspection was as follows :—

Men—4 W.C.s; 10 urinals; 3 wash-basins.

Women—4 W.C.s; 2 wash-basins.

The Borough Surveyor's report and plans provided for the following accommodation :—

Men—7 W.C.s; 16 urinals; suitable washing accommodation and attendant's box.

Women—8 W.C.s, (2 of which were to be free); washing accommodation and attendant's box.

The Council at their meeting on 25th September, 1929, resolved to adopt the proposals of the Borough Surveyor and the new convenience is now in the course of erection.

The Council have also had under consideration the provision of additional conveniences in other areas and by arrangement with the London County Council designs have been prepared for the erection of a two-storey building in conjunction with the widening of Putney Bridge, to provide sanitary accommodation for both sexes. The existing men's urinal on Putney Bridge will be demolished.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Year ending 31st December, 1929.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(A) Total 104

(B) With state assistance under Housing Acts:—

(i) By the Local Authority —

(ii) By other bodies or persons —

Number of new houses in course of erection ... 201

1. Unfit dwelling-houses:—

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	4,704
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 ...	367
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	2,829

2. Remedy of defects without service of formal notices:—

(a) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ...	1,586
---	-------

3. Action under statutory powers:—

(A) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	260
(b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(i) By owners	213
(ii) By local authority in default of owners	1
(c) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	—

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	375
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(i) By owners	343
(ii) By local authority in default of owners	—

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(a) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	—
---	---

(b) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	—
(c) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit		—
(d) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	—
(e) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	...	—

Mr. J. Rowbotham was appointed Housing Inspector during 1929 and commenced duty on 12th August.

This work consists of house to house inspection of houses occupied by the working classes under the Public Health and Housing Acts, the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, and the London County Council Byelaws with respect to houses divided into separate tenements.

The procedure is to inspect every house in the street in sequence. The exterior and the interior of each house are subjected to careful scrutiny, every room in the house is measured in its three dimensions to ascertain the cubic air space, and windows are measured in relation to the floor space and as to the extent to which they are capable of opening in order to decide whether the ventilation and lighting are sufficient. The number of occupants of each room, the age, sex and status, (whether landlord, tenant or lodger, etc.), are noted.

Houses coming within the definition of lodging-houses under the London County Council byelaws are recommended to the Public Health Committee for registration; owners are notified that it is proposed to register the houses and are given the opportunity of stating any valid reason why the house should not be registered. The details of the complete inspection are too numerous to describe but the above general outline will give an indication of the method adopted.

House to house inspection involves a large amount of record keeping which was done partly by the inspector himself and partly by the office staff. In the course of

his duties as house to house inspector, Mr. Rowbotham made 805 inspections, consisting of 151 initial inspections and 654 other inspections. One hundred and seventy-six intimation or preliminary notices were served, one hundred and fifty-seven of which were complied with during the same calendar year. Thirteen Statutory Notices were served during the year, eleven of which were complied with during 1929.

At present there is considerable difficulty in dealing with cases of overcrowding, but eleven such cases were successfully abated as the result of action initiated by the housing inspector.

Other nuisances, or defects, remedied comprised internal and external repairs, cleansing, repairs to yards and forecourts, the relaying and repair of underground drains and the repair or renewing of soil pipes, Water Closets and sinks.

On account of the illness of the late Inspector Lloyd, Mr. Rowbotham acted as District Inspector during the last two months of the year so that the amount of house to house inspection which he was able to do was considerably curtailed.

HOUSING ESTATES.

Since 1924 up to 31st December, 1929, 985 Fulham families have been accommodated on the London County Council housing estates.

Of this number 377 were recommended by the Public Health Department of the Borough Council. One hundred and forty-six of the families accommodated were cases of overcrowding and the remainder, two hundred and thirty-one in number, were cases of special hardship.

The County Council estates available for Fulham families during 1929 were situated as follows :—

1. Becontree Estate, Essex.
2. Downham Estate, Bromley, Kent.

No applications have been sent for the Downham Estate since the 4th April, 1929, as the number of houses available on this estate for Fulham residents had been exceeded at that time.

The rents, plus rates, of the County Council houses vary from 10s. to 21s. per week, and the accommodation varies from two to six rooms.

During the year 125 applications were made to the Public Health Department, by families resident in Fulham, for accommodation in houses on London County Council estates.

These applications were dealt with as follows :—

- 78 families were recommended to the London County Council for preferential treatment,
- 5 cases upon inquiry proved unsuitable for recommendation, and
- 42 applicants decided that the estates available were not suitable for them, on account of distance from their places of employment.

The Public Health Department only recommend cases of special hardship and overcrowding to the London County Council. A large number of applications, however, are made directly to the London County Council.

The applications received are investigated in order to ascertain the family income and the occupations of the individual members of the family, and the homes are visited and inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors who report to the Medical Officer of Health.

As a result of these enquiries 78 families, as stated above, were recommended to the London County Council for preferential treatment and 32 cases were accommodated on the estates, 12 of whom were cases of overcrowding while the remainder were suffering from other forms of hardship. Ten applicants, in addition to the thirty-two, were offered accommodation but changed their minds and refused to accept it after all the investigations and home visits had been made both by the Borough and the London County Council officials.

The above figures show that only a small proportion of those seeking accommodation on the County Council's estates were successful in obtaining it, viz., 32 out of 125 applicants. It will be seen that the figures are considerably less than those for 1928 and this may be explained by the fact that whereas in 1928 there were three estates available for Fulham residents, namely the Watling, Downham and Becontree estates, during the major part of 1929 the only estate available was Becontree, which is generally unsuitable for Fulham people owing to its distance from their places of employment.

The families usually accommodated by the London County Council are those whose total earnings amount to £3 10s. or more per week and many of those accommodated are in receipt of greater incomes, up to £8 per week.

The demand for houses is however more acute among families with lower incomes.

A number of the people accommodated by the County Council have returned to Fulham as the travelling expenses to and from work were too high. In considering the question of housing accommodation for the working classes in Fulham two points stand out prominently in contrast to one another, namely the urgent need of dwelling houses and the scarcity of sites within the Borough suitable for building. There is much more demand for accommodation locally than on the London County Council Estates. Up to the end of year 1929, nine hundred and ninety-four applications were received from residents of the Borough for accommodation in the new flats to be built on the site of the Swan Brewery. These will be 369 in number and will be of great service in curing overcrowding and providing good housing conditions for Fulham residents. The congestion in the Borough is of course much more general than could possibly be cured by building in Fulham itself. Overcrowded families from other areas are constantly crowding into Fulham. The Borough

Council alone cannot solve the overcrowding problem. Factories are being built outside the London area and many families will probably have to migrate to other places where there is more space to secure sufficient and suitable dwellings.

The main difficulty in dealing with overcrowding is the poverty of the class who suffer most acutely from this disability. Overcrowding seriously affects the health and is also liable to affect the morals of the community. When overcrowding exists and even in many cases where the shortage of accommodation does not amount to actual overcrowding, it is impossible to secure separate bedrooms for members of the two sexes. It is very difficult for young people under such conditions to keep themselves clean and to acquire decent habits. Skin diseases such as impetigo and other forms of eczema as well as verminous conditions often result. The health of infants and young children is especially liable to suffer, and tuberculosis and infectious diseases such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping-cough spread more rapidly, often leaving chronic ill-health in their train. The administrative measures and the hospital treatment of these diseases cost the rate-payer an immense amount of money. Other evil effects of overcrowding and drab and cheerless home conditions are social discontent, industrial strife, incapacity for work and inefficiency.

Most of these people would be quite normal and healthy if they were living under good conditions but a small proportion of them are mentally or physically incapable of earning a living wage. In connection with these questions the practical application of eugenics (which deals with influences that improve the native qualities of a race) is deserving of special attention.

A type of overcrowding which is very general in Fulham is that in which houses were originally built for one family but are occupied by two or more. Lists of many streets are recorded in the Public Health Department where houses only suitable for one family

are occupied by two or three. This is an unhealthy and uncomfortable state of affairs and leads to differences between the various parties.

Underground Rooms.

There is a considerable number of underground rooms in Fulham. These are to be found mainly in the West Kensington district and also in the Lillie and Walham wards and in other parts of the Borough.

In the West Kensington district there are 7 streets where underground rooms, not adequately lighted or ventilated are to be found:—

Baron's Court Road.
Castletown Road.
Charleville Road.
Beaumont Road.
North End Road.
Fairholme Road.
Perham Road.

It is becoming the practice in West Kensington for basements to be let separately, and as the back rooms which are level with the yard are in most cases more suitably fitted up for use as kitchens and living rooms, the underground front rooms become used as sleeping places though totally unfit for the purpose.

The rents charged for these basements vary from 25s. to 35s. per week in most cases. The families occupying these basements are quite capable of paying these rents and it is only the shortage of more desirable accommodation which forces them to inhabit the basements.

Where the families occupying undesirable basements have been accommodated elsewhere steps have been taken to prevent the underground rooms from being re-let as sleeping places.

The lack of alternative accommodation prevents action from being taken to remedy matters. If accommodation were available it would be possible gradually

to close underground rooms as sleeping places if the rooms did not comply with the statutory requirements.

In the Lillie Road there are 27 basements undesirably occupied. In 12 streets in the Walham Ward containing 247 houses, 99 of the houses contain underground rooms undesirably occupied and in two of these cases the rooms are illegally occupied.

Basement dwellings are well known to be unhealthy and to predispose to rheumatism.

THE FULHAM HOUSING IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

This Society was founded in 1928 and is doing pioneer work in the Borough in acquiring and re-conditioning old property and erecting houses for the working classes. It is a Public Utility Society, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts.

Good progress has been made during 1929 and the following is a summary of the main features of the work which was accomplished during 1929:—

- (1) The erection of six flats in Parsons Green.
- (2) The conversion of a house in Dorncliffe Road into seven self-contained flats.
- (3) The conversion of nine houses in Chelmsford Street into 23 self-contained flats.
- (4) Arrangements were made to convert two houses in Bramber Road into flats and maisonettes. These two houses accommodated 8 families one of which consisted of 11 persons.
- (5) The Society has bought the lease of two houses in Archel Road with vacant possession (with the exception of the basements).
- (6) Through the generosity of Miss Colville the Society has recently become the owners of four houses in Heckfield Place.

I am indebted to Miss A. M. Lupton, for the above information.

It will be seen that this Society is well deserving of the support of the general public as it is carrying out a difficult task for the benefit of that section of the community who are in the greatest need of better housing conditions.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

No Health Week was held during 1929 but arrangements were made by the Health Department for Cinema films to be shown during the latter part of the financial year 1929-1930. As the majority of the displays were given during the first three months of 1930 they will be described in the Annual Report for that year.

The Fulham edition of the monthly journal "Better Health" has been issued in Fulham since April, 1929 to schools, Infant Welfare Centres, the Tuberculosis Dispensary, the Public Libraries and other institutions in the Borough.

The Public Health Department of the Council is entitled under an arrangement made with the publishers, to the use of two pages, in one of which articles on health topics are written, while the other page gives details of the various medical institutions in the Borough such as the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the Infant Welfare Centres.

The Medical Officer of Health wrote the following articles for publication in the journal during 1929 :—

- "A few remarks on the hygiene of food."
- "The prevention of Bronchitis."
- "Milk as an article of diet" (Two articles).
- "Influenza."
- "Measles."

Dr. Bennett, the Council's Tuberculosis Officer, wrote an article entitled "The Common Cold"; Dr. G. F. Hardy, the Council's Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, contributed one, "The Benefit of Sunshine"; and Mrs. Bryning, one of the Council's Health Visitors, contributed one on "Care of the Home and Children."

PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION, 1929.

Official Acts, Orders and Circulars were issued during 1929 dealing with the following matters:—

Influenza:—

4: 1:29. Circular 955. Memo 2/Med.

Sale of Food and Drugs:—

21:12:28.	1052.	Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 5 Order.
Jan. 1929.	Memo.	Procedure under Food & Drugs Acts, etc.
	36/Foods.	
Feb. 1929.	Memo.	Bacteriological Tests for Graded Milk.
	139/Foods.	
24: 5:29.	Circular 989.	Artificial Cream Act, 1929.
12: 9:29.	753.	Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Wheat Flour Regulations, 1929.
26: 9:29.	812.	Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Beef Regulations, 1929.
29:11:29.	1115.	Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Malt and Malt Flour Regulations, 1929.
30:11:29.	1117.	Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Potatoes Regulations, 1929.
17:12:29.	1180.	Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 4 Order.

Administration:—

10: 5:29. — London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1929.

Maternity and Child Welfare:—

31: 7:29. 145 M.C.W. Maternity Mortality. Ante Natal Clinics.

Tuberculosis:—

19: 9:29. No. 12 Order. Dangerous Drugs (Hospital Exemption), 1929.

Vaccination:—

19: 8:29. Circular 1025. Vaccination Order, 1929.
Dec. 1929. Memo. Transfer of Vaccination Officer.
L.G.A. 30.

Infectious Diseases:—

8: 7:29. Circular 1021. Smallpox contacts proceeding abroad.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Circular 950.—This Act which contains 38 sections and three Schedules, repeals and consolidates the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts 1875 to 1927, together with a number of amending provisions contained in other statutes, notably the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. It came into operation on 1st January, 1929.

The official memorandum of 1927 as to procedure (Memo 36/Foods) was revised in January 1929 to bring it into accordance with the new legislation.

The administering authorities are for the first time described as "Food and Drugs Authorities" (Section 13) and the Officers who are empowered to take samples as "sampling officers" (Section 16).

The Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations have now been printed in a consolidated form and it is of interest to note that they are undated in the title.

THE ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

This Act came into force on 1st June, 1929. "Artificial Cream" means any article of food resembling cream and containing no ingredient which is not derived from milk, except water.

Artificial cream has hitherto been known as reconstituted cream and is usually prepared by emulsifying butter, dried skimmed milk and water.

Subsection (1) of Section I. provides that where any substance purporting to be cream or artificial cream, is artificial cream, it shall not be sold under a description or designation including the word "cream" unless that word is immediately preceded by the word "artificial." This provision is more specific than that of section 2 of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 and the latter Act has been inadequate to prevent the sale of artificial cream as cream.

Under Section I. (2) receptacles used for the conveyance of artificial cream for sale for human consumption or containing artificial cream when it is exposed for sale for human consumption must be labelled in large and legible type either on the receptacle or on the label attached thereto.

The Act provides in Section 2 for the compulsory registration with the Food and Drugs authority of premises where artificial cream is manufactured, exposed, or kept for sale for human consumption.

Compulsory registration does not apply :—

- (a) To premises on which artificial cream is manufactured solely for domestic purposes.
- (b) To premises where artificial cream is manufactured for use in the preparation of some other article of food.
- (c) To the sale, exposure, or keeping for sale of artificial cream on any premises where it is only supplied in properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it was delivered to those premises.

Penalties are provided for any person contravening the provisions of the Act.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Up to the end of the year 1929 three Orders in Council were made under this Act :—

The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 3 Order, 1928, dealt with honey and fresh apples. The part of the Order relating to fresh apples came into force at the end of 1928, and that dealing with honey on 13th January, 1929.

The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 5 Order, 1928 which was dated 21st December, 1928, deals with a variety of articles of agricultural or horticultural produce imported into this country :—

Part I. *Imported currants, sultanas, raisins.* The provisions as to these articles are the same as those prescribed in the No. 3 Order as to imported apples with the following modifications :—

Samples not exceeding one pound in weight need not be marked on importation. When exposed for sale in packages made up on the premises of a retailer they are not required to bear an indication of origin. Other pre-packed articles, however, such as Cartons, which are packed before coming into the retailers' possession are to be marked with letters of a certain size according to the size of the package.

The provisions relating to the sale of these dried fruits came into operation on the 21st June, 1929.

Part II. *Imported Eggs in shell.* On and after 21st April, 1929, all imported hen or duck eggs must be marked *on the shells* with an indication of their origin, (that is to say, the word FOREIGN, EMPIRE, or an indication of the Country of origin as the case may be), in letters not less than two millimetres (approximately one-twelfth of an inch) in height. If an imported egg is preserved it must be marked on the shell both with the indication of origin and with the word "PRESERVED" unless it has been preserved by cold or chemical storage, when it need not be marked "PRESERVED."

Part III. *Imported Dried Eggs.* The provisions dealing with dried eggs came into force on 21st March, 1929. They apply to packages of eggs when imported and to packages of imported eggs when sold or exposed for sale, whether wholesale or retail.

They only apply to pre-packed eggs, that is, to eggs made up into packages before reaching the retailer and not to eggs packed by the retailer on his premises.

Packages of imported dried eggs, if packed before reaching the retailer, must be marked indelibly with an indication of origin (the word FOREIGN, EMPIRE or an indication of the Country as the case may be). The marking is to be *on the container* or on a label securely attached thereto, and on exposure for sale wholesale or by retail is to be in plain block letters not less than one-twelfth of an inch in height, when the greatest dimension of the package does not exceed 6 inches, and not less than one-eighth of an inch in height when the greatest dimension exceeds 6 inches.

Part IV. *Imported Oat Products.* The expression "oat products" means oat meal, rolled oats (but not crushed or bruised natural oats), oat flour or groats.

This part of the Order extends to blends or mixtures of oat products containing imported oat products and blends must be marked in the manner described in the Order even although they also contain oat products produced in the United Kingdom.

Imported oat products must be marked with the indication of origin either on the container or on a label securely attached thereto in letters not less than half an inch in height (1) on importation, (2) when exposed for sale or sold wholesale, and (3) when sold retail. The method of marking when the oat products are exposed for sale by retail varies according to whether they are pre-packed before being imported, pre-packed after importation, or not pre-packed before being exposed for sale.

Imported oat products sold in quantities of 14 pounds or less are not required to be marked.

The part of the Order dealing with oat products came into force on 21st June, 1929.

The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 4 Order, 1929, dealing with imported raw tomatoes was made on 17th December, 1929. As the provisions of this Order did not come into operation until 17th March, 1930 the description will be given in the Annual Report for that year.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.

During the year 1929 the following Regulations were made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries under the above-mentioned Act as to grade designations and grade designation marks (National Marks) for articles of agricultural or horticultural produce :—

The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Wheat Flour) Regulations, 1929. Dated 12th September, 1929.

The Grade Designations indicating the quality of the flour produced from wheat grown in England and Wales are as follows :—

All-English (Plain).

All-English (Self-raising).

All-English (Yeoman).

The Grade Designation Mark must be any one of the Grade designations specified above, associated with the words "EMPIRE BUYING BEGINS AT HOME" and with the following mark, namely a map of England and Wales in silhouette with the words "PRODUCE OF ENGLAND AND WALES" inscribed in a circle placed centrally in a map, within which circle is a design representing the Union Jack and which is more particularly described in the second schedule of the Regulations.

*The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking)
(Beef) Regulations, 1929. Dated 26th September
1929.*

The Grade Designations indicating the quality of beef carcasses killed in England and Wales are as follows :—

Select.
Prime.
Good.

The Grade Designation or national marks are very similar to those described in the above-mentioned Wheat and Flour regulations but the letter "S" "P" or "G" is placed on each side of the mark to indicate whether the beef is Select, Prime or Good.

*The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Malt
Flour and Malt Extract) Regulations, 1929.
Dated 29th November, 1929.*

Malt flour produced from barley or wheat grown in England and Wales is described in two Grade Designations according to quality, namely :—

ALL-ENGLISH MALT FLOUR (WHITE BREAD).
ALL-ENGLISH MALT FLOUR (BROWN BREAD).

The Grade Designations to indicate the quality of Malt Extract produced from barley grown in England and Wales are as follows :—

ALL-ENGLISH (PHARMACEUTICAL) MALT EXTRACT.

ALL-ENGLISH (BAKERS') MALT EXTRACT (WHITE BREAD).

ALL-ENGLISH (BAKERS') MALT EXTRACT (BROWN BREAD).

ALL-ENGLISH (VETERINARY) MALT EXTRACT.

The National Marks (Grade Designation marks) are designed on the same principles as in the case of the Regulations already described.

The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Potatoes) Regulations, 1929. Dated 30th November, 1929.

The following Grade Designations are used to indicate the quality of the potatoes :—

E. & W. No. 1 Size.

E. & W. No. 2 Size.

E. & W. No. 3 Size.

—

All these Regulations came into force on the dates included in the title of each Regulation.

The qualities to which the articles must conform are minutely described in the schedules of the Regulations.

It is to be noted that Grade Designation and Grade Designation Marks are not compulsory but where they are used the articles must conform to the standards laid down in the Regulations.

REPORT BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST (MR. CECIL H. CRIBB,
B.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C.).

Out of the thousand samples taken during the year 1929, 44 or 4.4 per cent. were adulterated or not up to standard.

Throughout England and Wales during 1928 (the latest statistics available) the percentage of adulteration was 5.8 while for the Metropolis the figure was only 3.5 per cent., the individual Boroughs varying from 0.37 in Chelsea to 11.0 in Poplar.

In Fulham during the year (Annual Report of the Ministry of Health, 1928-29) 6.33 samples were taken for every thousand of the population. For the Metropolis as a whole, 8.98 were taken, the figure varying for the separate Boroughs from 3.37 in Stoke Newington to 72.94 for the City of London.

The following table shows the number of "Official" and "Unofficial" samples taken during 1929, together with the number found to be adulterated or below the standard :—

TABLE A.
Samples purchased for Analysis during 1929 :—

ARTICLE.	Number of Samples.				Total Samples Analysed.	Total Samples Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.
	Taken officially.	Adulterated.	Taken unofficially.	Adulterated.			
Milk	565	28	—	—	565	28	4·7
Cream	—	—	8	—	8	—	—
Tinned Cream	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Ice Cream	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
Glaxo	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Butter	—	—	102	—	102	—	—
Margarine	—	—	14	—	14	—	—
Cheese	—	—	8	—	8	—	—
Lard	—	—	18	—	18	—	—
Beef Dripping	—	—	14	—	14	—	—
Olive Oil	—	—	6	—	6	—	—
Tea	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
Coffee	—	—	17	—	17	—	—
Coffee and Chicory	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Coffee Extract	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Cocoa	—	—	14	—	14	—	—
Chocolate	—	—	13	—	13	—	—
Cocoa-nut Ice	—	—	6	—	6	—	—
Mustard	—	—	8	—	8	—	—
Pepper	—	—	9	—	9	—	—
Cayenne Pepper	—	—	6	1	6	1	16·6
Ground Ginger	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
Demerara Sugar	—	—	11	—	11	—	—
Honey	—	—	7	—	7	—	—
Jam	—	—	10	—	10	—	—
Marmalade	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
Candied Peel	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Butter Scotch	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
Raisins	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
Sultanas	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Fruit Cordials	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Fruit Jellies	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Self-raising Flour	—	—	20	—	20	—	—
Baking Powder	—	—	7	1	7	1	14·2
Sponge Cake	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
Egg Substitute	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Beef Sausage	1	—	7	1	8	1	12·5
Pork Sausage	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
Tinned Prawns	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
Tinned Crab	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Fish Paste	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
Tinned Peas	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Gelatine	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Malt Vinegar	—	—	12	—	12	—	—
Camphorated Oil	—	—	11	—	11	—	—
Gin	3	3	13	5	16	8	50·0
Rum	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Brandy	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Whiskey	3	1	14	4	17	5	29·4
Totals	572	32	428	12	1000	44	4·4

Of the 44 samples returned as adulterated 28, or 63.6 per cent. consisted of milk and the following table shows the nature and extent of the adulteration for each of the four quarters of the year.

TABLE B.

	<i>Number of samples adulterated.</i>	<i>Samples deficient in fat.</i>	<i>Samples deficient in non-fatty solids.</i>
January to March.	3	1 per cent. 1 per cent. Under 1 per cent.	None.
April to June.	10	14 per cent. 13 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent. 3 per cent. 3 per cent.	2 per cent. 1 per cent. Under 1 per cent. Under 1 per cent.
July to September.	13	16 per cent. 12 per cent. 8 per cent. 6 per cent. 5 per cent. 2 per cent.	13 per cent. 8 per cent. 3 per cent. 2 per cent. 1 per cent. Under 1 per cent. Under 1 per cent.
October to December.	2	None.	2 per cent. 1 per cent.

It is satisfactory to note that offences under the Preservatives Regulations are now rare.

The wide differences, as regards the incidence of adulteration, between the two winter quarters and the spring and summer periods is remarkable. Under normal conditions the best milk occurs between October and the following March, while after the winter is over and the cows commence to feed on grass again, the quality of milk is usually at its worst. Apart from this however last year was an abnormal one and included a period of drought followed by a time of heavy rainfall which no

doubt would have their influence and might account for the relatively numerous samples which were slightly deficient in fat or non-fatty solids. There is however no reason to doubt that higher figures were due to nothing but deliberate adulteration.

Of the remaining samples reported as adulterated, one was of Beef sausage, which was found to contain 570 parts of Sulphur dioxide per million, which was substantially above the proportion permitted.

One sample of Baking Powder was found to be deficient in available Carbon dioxide, the proportion actually present being only 3.5 per cent. whereas a good powder should contain not less than 8.0 per cent., but from 10 to 13 per cent. is desirable. The sample in question had been kept too long or kept under unsuitable conditions.

One sample of Cayenne Pepper contained about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of added starch. The amount is so small that carelessness rather than deliberate adulteration may have accounted for it.

The remaining adulterated samples consisted of Gin and Whiskey, all falling below the legal limit (35 degrees under Proof) as shown in the following Table :—

TABLE C.

<i>Sample.</i>	<i>Number adulterated.</i>	<i>Degrees under Proof.</i>
Gin.	8	35.3
		35.6
		36.3
		37.0
		37.2
		38.2
		38.2
		40.8
Whiskey.	5	35.9
		36.1
		36.2
		36.3
		36.9

All the samples of Rum and Brandy were of satisfactory strength, but potable spirits as a whole seem to be more subject to sophistication than almost any other article submitted under the Food and Drugs Act. In Fulham the percentage during the year 1929 was 31.3 while for England and Wales taken together it was in 1928 only 8.3 and in 1927 11.8. It is fair to the vendors to mention that the figures slightly below the legal limit are rather due to accident than to deliberate adulteration.

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