

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

Contributors

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Metropolitan Borough of Fulham.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1937.

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JOHN ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
FULHAM, S.W. 6.

July, 1938.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year 1937.

"The Mortality still is, as it always was, greater in towns than in the country. But the difference has diminished in an extraordinary degree. There is the best reason to believe that the annual mortality of Manchester, about the middle of the last century, was one in twenty-eight. It is now reckoned at one in forty-five. In Glasgow and Leeds a similar improvement has taken place. Nay, the rate of mortality in those three great capitals of the manufacturing districts is now considerably less than it was, fifty years ago, over England and Wales, taken together, open country and all. We might with some plausibility maintain that the people live longer because they are better fed, better lodged, better clothed, and better attended in sickness. . . ."

Despite the modern ring of these sentiments, Macaulay wrote them in 1830,* and whilst the passage of one hundred years has modified the slightly self-satisfied attitude underlying them, it has not diminished their validity. The annual mortality of Manchester and the other great towns to which he refers is now about one in eighty, but further improvements in housing, nutrition and medical science have rather revealed further deficiencies to be met than pointed to the achievement of perfection. (Incidentally, not the least of these deficiencies is the ugliness produced by industrialisation, on which Southey's criticisms led to Macaulay's thunder.)

Nutrition and housing remain the basic public health problems and in the former field much significant work is being undertaken. That of the National Birthday Trust and the Research Committee of the Joint Committee of Midwifery Organisations deserves special mention.

It was devoted, in particular, to the problem of maternal mortality, and commenced in the Rhondda Valley in 1934, being subsequently extended to other distressed areas in South Wales and on the North East coast. The early work concentrated on providing improved midwifery facilities, both personal and environmental, and insofar as the maternal mortality rate was an index of its effect, was without result. The provision, however, of certain forms of nourishment rich in vitamin content, in addition to the milk supply and supervision already given, reduced the maternal mortality rate to one quarter, not only of the earlier figures, but of the concurrent figures in non-assisted women in the same area. It also produced a 50 per cent. reduction in the still-birth and neo-natal death rates. Puerperal sepsis, which usually causes as many deaths as other puerperal causes, practically disappeared from the 'fed' group.

This work, baldly summarised here from the accounts given of it by Lady Williams in "Public Health," is still continuing, and the Medical Research Council are observing it officially. It was undertaken in a group whose income per head per week, after rent, etc. was met, was less than four shillings; it is not yet possible to evaluate its statistical significance; but it clearly calls for repetition on a very wide scale and *pari passu* it is probably applicable to groups whose income is higher. Equally, it may affect local authority policy on maternity homes. However socially desirable these may be, they may prove a poor alternative to the provision of adequate nourishment with the additional disadvantage of being a more expensive one. Should choice be necessary, good food and poor housing may be, in maternity as in life generally, superior to bad food and good housing, though there is no intrinsic reason why both should not be good.

* Essay on Southey's Colloquies on Society.

The problem of nutrition has continued to receive keen attention locally and Dr. Meyer-Wedell's work on the blood-picture in pregnant women is now approaching the stage when a report will be possible. A share in the nutrition and dietary survey organised by Sir John Boyd Orr has also been secured and should furnish valuable comparative information.

The vital statistics of the Borough exhibit no significant changes. Epidemiological events of interest were the expected epidemic of measles towards the end of the year, and the epidemics of dysentery and catarrhal jaundice which are described in Section VI of the report. One fatal case of Typhoid Fever, contracted in Croydon, by a resident of that district, also occurred in the Borough.

Babies' Hospital.—Although the transfer of the Babies' Hospital to the Borough Council was not completed until April 1st, 1938, this is the appropriate place to record it.

The war work undertaken in Fulham by Mrs. Horace Hutchinson provided the stimulus for her and a group of friends headed by her husband, Mrs. Bessemer Wright and the late Dr. Jackson, then Medical Officer of Health, to found this hospital in 1915. The hospital has not lacked many generous friends, but it was in a very real sense the creation of Mrs. Hutchinson, and the intimation of her inevitable retirement from the post of Honorary Treasurer led me, as Chairman of the Committee of the Hospital, to press the convictions which have led to its official adoption by the Council.

From 1913-1917, the infant mortality rate in Fulham averaged about 110. It is now about 60. It is no exaggeration to state that the nursing of sick babies in the twenty-one beds of the hospital has made a significant contribution to this fall. I have not the slightest idea of, or interest in, the capital value of this generous gift, in which many have participated, but as Medical Officer of Health I feel a lively satisfaction that the continuance of the work of the hospital is assured. That security will in the long run prove the most acceptable thanks to those who for twenty-three years undertook such valuable work.

Maternity Home and Clinic.—I have elsewhere described the opening of the new maternity home and clinic at Parson's Green as marking a milestone on the local road of maternity and child welfare progress. A special handbook giving a full description of the building was issued on the occasion of the opening and a brief description is given in Section II of this report. This is the first *ad hoc* building for maternity and child welfare work erected by the Council and its success is evidenced not only by the slightly envious congratulations of many professional visitors, but, much more so, by the unexpectedly heavy use by the public both of the clinics and the maternity beds.

Whilst improvements are easily possible in the older child welfare centres, the Council are aware that the most urgent need for the maternity and child welfare work of the borough is a centre to serve the Baron's Court and Lillie Wards. When it is possible to meet this need, the geographical distribution of the four centres which will then exist will be admirable.

Housing.—The present year witnessed a further decisive step in the Council's plans to deal with the Avenues re-development area. A Ministry of Health Inquiry into three clearance areas in this area, containing 169 houses and housing 392 families was held in March. The Minister confirmed the Orders relating to all the houses except two. Appeals to the High Court against one Order were made by two owners of a substantial number of the houses. In one case, the appeal was withdrawn before the hearing and, in the other, dismissed by the judge.

Welfare Adviser (Housing).—An interesting whole-time appointment grew out of the excellent work undertaken by the Council's Woman Sanitary Inspector amongst the tenants re-housed at Keir Hardie and Carnwath Houses. The transition to a Council flat would in some cases have resulted in a failure to make adequate use, or to take adequate care, of the new facilities but for Miss Sexton's firm and tactful guidance. The need for the extension of this work to all the Council's estates was appreciated by the Council and led to the appointment described in Section IV.

Vaccination.—The policy of compulsory vaccination in infancy has recently received critical scrutiny from many medical officers of wide experience. Provided that the underlying biological truths are not lost sight of, periodic assessment of the best method of their routine application, in an environment which may have changed, is obviously desirable.

It is common knowledge that the occurrence of one case of inflammation of the central nervous system in every thirty thousand people vaccinated in the last fifteen years or so led to official re-examination of the method of preparing and applying vaccine lymph. As a result, the traditional four scarifications were reduced to one.

The widespread occurrence in this country of mild smallpox which appears to be a genuine variant of the classical disease, breeding true, the traditional objection in certain parts of the country to compulsory vaccination, the prominence given on the official vaccination form to, and the ease with which, exemption can be secured, the absence of genuine Eastern smallpox (still a dread and fatal malady, sporadically imported), together with the rare occurrence of vaccinal encephalitis alluded to in the previous paragraph, clearly furnish grounds for re-examination of the established ritual of vaccination.

They furnish in the opinion of many experienced observers, grounds for a change in policy and for a belief that vigorous supervision and vaccination of contacts of cases of the disease would control smallpox with more efficiency and economy.

Here clearly is the dominating factor in determining policy. Vaccination does one thing and one thing only, namely, if applied before contact or within a certain limited period after contact, it prevents smallpox. The rapidity of modern communications not only allows the easier importation of smallpox, either active or incubating, but gives immediate knowledge, even foreknowledge, of its arrival. There is, therefore, a *prima facie* basis for the view that the isolation and supervision of these sporadic cases and the prompt vaccination of every contact will stamp out the disease.

I am not personally convinced that these facts justify a change in policy. Smallpox, like most other infectious diseases, is in *natural* conditions a disease of infancy and childhood. There is no need to reproduce here the figures which show the undoubted effect of universal vaccination in reducing the incidence of smallpox and in changing it to a disease of later life. The latter effect is, of course, due to the fact that *full* immunity from vaccination persists only for about seven years, and exposure after this time, in the absence of re-vaccination, may lead to an attack. Such figures have been often reproduced, are well known and are unchallengeable. Equally certain is the fact that universal vaccination and re-vaccination, as on the Continent, diminishes the seriousness of smallpox to the point at which sporadic cases can be nursed without concern in a block attached to an ordinary fever, or even a general hospital.

The difficulty of an *ad hoc* policy of vaccination appears to me to be that of control of contacts. Every medical officer is familiar, either by personal experience or by tradition, with the tramp, with ambulant smallpox, who scatters infection in his peregrinations. Large liners bring hundreds of passengers who disperse to the four corners of the land, to tour daily, during a precious leisure, from place to place. Post-contact vaccination in these cases, with the difficulty of ascertaining precisely when exposure began and ended, will not always prevent an attack; compulsory powers of segregation will merely be an incentive to concealment and escape, and knowledge of daily destination is not always obtainable. Even when obtainable, medical officers and sanitary inspectors are not available in every hamlet.

I recently had the temporary supervision of four Australians who had for at least two weeks been in continuing contact on shipboard with serious cases of typhoid fever. The trip to England was to them the event of a lifetime and any interference with their liberty, owing to contact with any sickness, would have been intolerable. Before the incubation period was over, they scattered to unknown addresses in known places, warning me of their intention in advance. Communication with the local medical officer of health was clearly valueless, but I could fortunately rely on their intelligent co-operation on the appearance in themselves of the slightest sign of illness.

It is not a flight of fancy to substitute smallpox for typhoid fever and to visualise an exact duplication of this incident. A train journey, a visit to a cinema or cricket match, any one of a thousand normal occupations during the three days preceding the appearance of a smallpox eruption opens up weary vistas of unsuccessful contact ascertainment, supervision and vaccination. Nor can the possibility of illicit entry by aeroplane be ignored in the consideration of this subject.

It would be a thousand pities if the first and most brilliant application of the method of preventive inoculation, a method which has given rise, in due course, to immunisation against diphtheria, typhoid, plague and other diseases, which has saved hundreds of thousands of lives and prevented untold human misery, should be jettisoned for any procedure which has not received the most thorough examination and most cautious experimental application. Vaccination prevents smallpox. Smallpox is still worth preventing and no surer method of doing it has yet been devised than universal infant vaccination and periodic re-vaccination. Nature may yet choose to illustrate tragically that vaccination in infancy is no longer universal.

Staff Changes.—The department during the year lost the services of Miss Beckett, health visitor, Mr. Davies, Vaccination Officer, and Mr. Drake, senior sanitary inspector, all of whom retired on superannuation on May 31st, after long and distinguished service.

The filling of Mr. Davies's post gave rise to some internal re-organisation, Mr. Hurford, Chief Clerk, being also appointed Vaccination Officer, and an additional junior clerk being appointed.

The opening of the new Maternity Home led to the appointment, in addition to the staff transferred, of a Resident Medical Officer, Sister, resident porter, a cook, maids and cleaners. A nurse for the Ultra Violet Light Department, an additional health visitor and an additional clerk were appointed to meet clinic needs.

The Overcrowding Survey continued during the year, the following temporary staff being appointed for varying periods: three temporary sanitary inspectors, six survey assistants, three clerks and one shorthand-typist.

Preventive medicine can to-day reasonably claim to be a science but the application of any science to human beings becomes an art. My third annual report on the health of Fulham is the appropriate place to thank my colleagues in the Health Department, not only for their kindly reception of my own ideas about the way things should be done, but also for their unobtrusive and plentiful supplying of local knowledge. The resultant team work has, I think contributed materially to the achievement of our object: the spread of knowledge about health and the fostering of conditions in which health is possible.

To my colleagues, the heads of other Council departments, I am also indebted for very real co-operation, as also to the constructive interest of members of the Council in general and of the Chairmen and members of the public health, maternity and child welfare and housing committees in particular.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. SCOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Fulham Borough Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1937-38

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR T. M. COX, J.P.)

Ex-Officio

Chairman : Councillor Miss A. GILLIATT.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman R. M. GENTRY, J.P.

Alderman Mrs. E. M. RANKIN.	Councillor T. HARPER.
Councillor S. F. J. BALLANTYNE.	„ J. T. HORTON.
„ Miss N. BLACK.	„ Mrs. F. LASKI.
„ P. E. COLEMAN.	„ Mrs. J. MARSH.
„ E. J. P. CUSSEN.	„ J. S. MELVILLE.
„ H. DODIMEAD.	„ Miss C. J. SKETCHLEY.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1937-38

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR T. M. COX, J.P.)

Ex-Officio

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. J. MARSH.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman Mrs. E. M. RANKIN.

Alderman J. C. J. DICKINSON, J.P.	Councillor Miss C. J. SKETCHLEY.
Councillor Mrs. H. B. M. ANDREWS.	„ J. VINCENT-HILL.
„ H. DODIMEAD.	*Miss S. BABER.
„ J. T. HORTON.	*Mrs. E. E. HOLLINGBERY.
„ C. W. IRONSIDE, (died 6.1.38).	*Mrs. E. M. RAE.
„ Mrs. F. LASKI.	*Mrs. E. N. VANDERHOOK.
„ Miss K. I. POTTLE.	*Miss C. M. L. WICKHAM.

* Co-opted Members.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :

JOHN ALEXANDER SCOTT, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Liverpool).

Deputy Medical Officer 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).

*(Clinical Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Officer Borough Bacteriological
Laboratory.)*

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

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

HELENA E. BARRETT, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (N.U.I.), D.P.H. (Edin. and Glas.)
(Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.)

EDITH M. P. WILSON, B.Ch. (Camb.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.) *(part-time)*.
(Resigned 31st May, 1937.)
(Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.)

Medical Officer, Gynæcological Clinic :

LYNETTE HEMMANT, M.A. (Camb.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.) *(part-time)*.

Consulting Obstetrician :

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

Medical Officer, Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic :

GUY W. J. BOUSFIELD, M.D. (Lond.), M.B., B.S. *(part-time)*.

Public Vaccinators :

North District : A. G. WELLS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.S.A. *(part-time)*.

South District : T. DUFF MILLER, M.D. (Glas.), Ch.B. (Glas.), F.R.F.P.S. *(part-time)*.

Dental Surgeon :

D. GASKILL, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) *(part-time)*.

Public Analyst :

THOMAS McLACHLAN, A.C.G.F.C., F.I.C. *(part-time)*.

Clerical Staff :A. T. HURFORD, *Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer.*O. A. TRENDALL, D.P.A. (Lond.)
(*Assistant Vaccination Officer.*)W. SWINSON (*Housing Assistant.*)

Miss A. DRURY.

Miss E. G. GOODRUM.

L. BURROWS.

Miss I. M. BUCKINGHAM.

E. J. SHARP.

Miss R. BARTER.

S. FIRSHT.

J. PASCO.

C. J. GUY.

J. E. BURTON.

Miss D. WANNELL (*appointed 7th June, 1937.*)Mrs. D. MYERS (*appointed 7th June, 1937.*)F. CRANE (*appointed 7th June, 1937.*)**Senior Sanitary Inspector :**¹ EDGAR DRAKE (*retired 31st May, 1937.*)^{1 2} THOMAS HENRY ROBEY (*from 1st June, 1937.*)**Sanitary Inspectors :**^{1 2} THOMAS HENRY ROBEY (*to 1st June, 1937.*)^{1 2} ALEX. W. GAMMACK (*Sampling Officer.*)^{1 2} FREDERICK E. WALSH.^{1 2} ARTHUR S. JONES.^{1 2} HENRY HUTCHINSON.^{1 2} FREDERICK C. PAYNE.^{1 2 3} WILFRED C. TURNER.^{1 2 9} CHARLES J. PRICE.^{1 2} L. G. BROOKS.^{1 4 5 6} Miss ELLEN H. SEXTON.^{1 2} ERIC H. JENKINS.^{1 2} JAMES W. CAMPBELL.^{1 2} GEORGE E. HARDY (*appointed
1st June, 1937.*)**Rat Officer :**

J. GIGNER.

Health Visitors :^{4 5 6} Mrs. J. BRYNING.^{4 5 6 8} Miss E. BECKETT (*retired 31st May, 1937*)^{4 5 6 7} Miss D. M. HAYWARD.^{4 5 6} Miss G. LEACH.^{4 5 6} Miss P. KAYE.^{4 5 6 7 8} Miss E. V. THOMAS.^{4 5 6 8} Miss N. MILBURN.^{4 5 6} Miss P. N. BUCKNELL.^{4 5 6} Miss A. S. CLARK.^{4 5 6} Miss A. G. FOX.^{4 5 6} Miss F. MACDONALD (*appointed
1st June, 1937.*)^{4 5 6} Miss E. MOORE (*appointed
18th October, 1937.*)**Infant Life Protection Visitor :**^{1 4 6} Miss A. PERRETT.**Tuberculosis Dispensary :***Nurses :*⁴ Miss E. E. WALKER.^{4 5 6} Miss E. C. CARMICHAEL.^{4 5 6} Miss E. M. PRETTY.Miss M. C. ROBINSON, *Bacteriological Assistant and Dispenser.*Miss M. E. SARGENT, *Clerk and Secretary of the Care Committee.*Miss GRIMSTONE, *Clerk (part-time).*

Maternity Home :

Resident Medical Officer : Dr. WALLACE FREEBORN, M.B., Ch.M. (Sydney), M.C.O.G.

Matron : Miss M. BUSTARD.

Three Sisters.

One Resident Porter.

Three Staff Nurses.

Domestic Staff.

Ultra Violet Light Clinic :

Nurse-in-charge : Miss STUDDART, C.S.M.G. (*appointed 15th November, 1937*).

Disinfecting Station :

Superintendent : A. V. WILLIAMS.

Three Disinfectors.

One Van Driver.

Mortuary Keeper :

S. CHURCHILL.

- 1 Certified Sanitary Inspector.
- 2 Food Inspector's Certificate.
- 3 Smoke Abatement Certificate.
- 4 Trained Nurse.
- 5 Health Visitor's Certificate.

- 6 Certificate of Central Midwives' Board.
- 7 Fever Trained.
- 8 Queen's Nurse.
- 9 Associate Member of Institute of Sanitary Engineers.

Section I



**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA**



GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	1,706
Population (census 1931)	150,928
Population (mid 1937)	138,900
Number of inhabited houses (census 1931)	26,245
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1937	£1,333,270
Sum represented by a penny rate	£5,377

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

LIVE BIRTHS :—				Total.	Males.	Females.	
Legitimate	...	...	...	1,798	891	907	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 13·9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	135	74	61	

STILLBIRTHS :—							
Legitimate	...	...	...	59	25	34	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 30·6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	1	1	

DEATHS	1,817	908	909	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population : Crude rate ... 13·1 Adjusted rate 13·2
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Percentage of deaths occurring in public institutions 64·06

					Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Deaths from disease and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth				{ From sepsis ... From other causes	— 6	— 3·01

Death rate of Infants under One Year of Age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	56
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	57
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	67

Deaths from :—

Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	241
Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	30

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Manager of the Local Employment Exchange has kindly supplied me with the following particulars relating to the number of persons registered as unemployed :—

				October, 1937.	January, 1938.
Adult males	...	...	...	1,979	2,914
Adult females	...	...	...	591	995
Juvenile males	...	...	...	62	65
Juvenile females	..	...	...	46	54
Totals	...	...	...	<u>2,678</u>	<u>4,028</u>

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The main local industries are the borough electrical power station, the gas works, a distillery, a sugar refinery, printing works, oil and petrol depôts, transport and other distributive trades.

A table of occupations was printed in my Annual Report for 1935.

COMMENTS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION.

The Census taken during 1931 showed that the population of the borough was 150,928, but the Registrar-General's estimate of the population for the year 1937 was 138,900. This latter figure has been used for the compilation of the various rates mentioned in this report.

Despite a natural increase (excess of births over deaths) of 116, the Registrar-General estimates a decrease of 2,400 in the population from mid 1936 to mid 1937. Emigration and immigration in the London area are very complex, but local knowledge of housing applications, of empty properties and of overcrowding, rather suggest an under-estimate on the part of the Registrar-General. A quinquennial census offers many advantages in this and in other directions.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages during 1937 was 1,340, and the marriage rate (the number of marriages per 1,000 of the population) was 9·65 ; in the previous year the number of marriages was 1,385 and the rate 9·80.

BIRTHS.

During the year the live births, corrected by the distribution of those occurring in lying-in institutions in the borough to those districts in which the mothers resided, and the inclusion of children born to Fulham mothers in institutions outside the borough, numbered 1,933, of whom 965 were males and 968 were females. The birth rate (the number of live births per 1,000 of the population) was 13·9, a decrease of 1·0 compared with 1936. The birth rate for the Metropolis was 13·4, and for England and Wales 14·9.

STILLBIRTHS.

The number of stillbirths during 1937 was 61 compared with 55 during the previous year. The stillbirths amounted to 30·6 per 1,000 of the total births (live and stillbirths). The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 39·04. On the basis of stillbirths per 1,000 of the population the local rate is 0·44 as against 0·60 nationally and 0·46 in the administrative county.

ILLEGITIMACY.

The illegitimate live births numbered 135 (74 males and 61 females) during 1937 compared with 105 for the previous year, and constituted 6·9 per cent. of the total live births.

DEATHS.

During the year ended December 31st, 1937, 1,518 deaths were registered as having occurred in the borough. Of these, 220 were of persons not belonging to the borough, while 519 inhabitants of Fulham died outside the borough, chiefly in public institutions. There were, therefore, 1,817 deaths of persons, 908 males and 909 females, having their usual residence in Fulham, representing an annual crude death rate of 13·1 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is 0·5 above that of the previous year. The death rate for England and Wales was 12·4, and for London 12·5. The "Comparability Factor" remains unchanged at 1·01, and the adjusted death rate is, therefore, 13·2.

CERTIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

Of the 1,817 deaths belonging to the borough, 1,619 or 89·11 per cent., were certified by registered medical practitioners; 110 or 6·05 per cent. by coroners after inquests, and 88 or 4·84 per cent. by coroners without inquests.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Of the deaths of Fulham persons 64·06 per cent. took place in Public Institutions. The distribution of these institutional deaths according to the type of institution was as follows:—

	Per cent.
887 in Public Assistance Hospitals or Institutions...	76·20
28 in Infectious Disease Hospitals	2·41
181 in other Hospitals	15·55
68 in Mental Hospitals	5·84

FULHAM HOSPITAL.

In this institution belonging to the London County Council there were 809 deaths, of which 690 were of Fulham residents and 119 of persons residing in other districts.

WESTERN HOSPITAL.

This hospital, the only London County Council Infectious Disease Hospital in the borough, had 90 deaths during the year, and of this number 14 were of Fulham residents, while the remaining 76 were of patients admitted from other districts.

DEATHS OF FULHAM RESIDENTS OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH

The deaths of Fulham residents outside the borough numbered 519, and occurred in the following places :—

St. George's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	21
West London Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	19
Princess Beatrice Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	20
Other General Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	79
Children's Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	18
Women's Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Special Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	16
L.C.C. Infectious Disease Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	14
L.C.C. Hospitals and Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	197
Mental Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	68
Sanatoria	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nursing Homes and elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	59
						<hr/> 519 <hr/>

ZYMOTIC DEATHS

The Zymotic death rate is that from the principal zymotic or infectious diseases, viz. :—smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhoea and fevers (typhus, enteric, other or doubtful fevers).

The mortality from these diseases was lower than in 1936, 47 deaths being due to them as against 53. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0·34 compared with 0·38 for 1936.

SEASONAL MORTALITY

The number of deaths in each of the four quarters of the year was as follows :—

	1937	1936
First quarter	658	560
Second quarter	373	414
Third quarter	339	328
Fourth quarter	447	484
	<hr/> 1,817 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,786 <hr/>

CAUSES OF DEATH

These are classified in Table 6, pages 23 and 24. The following table shows the number of deaths from the six commonest causes :—

Disease.	No. of Persons.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of total deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 inhabitants.
Heart disease	509	235	274	28·01	3·66
Cancer	241	122	119	13·27	1·74
Respiratory diseases	186	107	79	10·24	1·34
Tuberculosis (all forms)	118	67	51	6·49	0·85
Cerebral hæmorrhage	93	43	50	5·12	0·67
Influenza	69	21	48	3·79	0·49
TOTALS	1,216	595	621	66·92	8·75

It will be seen that heart disease, as in the last eight years, heads the list ; 509 deaths were due to this cause compared with 470 during 1936. Sex distribution of these deaths was 235 males and 274 females. Of the total, no less than 454 occurred in persons over the age of 55 years.

Cancer came next, as in the last four years, with 241 deaths, a decrease of 9 on the previous year ; 179 were in persons over 55.

Pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases together caused 186 deaths. The age distribution is less marked in these deaths, deaths taking place in every age group though with a preponderance in the groups aged 45 and over.

Tuberculosis caused 118 deaths, of which 108 (63 males and 45 females) were from pulmonary tuberculosis. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis is 0·78 as compared with the national rate of 0·58. The prevention of this disease depends in the main upon good nutrition and good environmental conditions, the cure upon early diagnosis. The steady year by year fall in mortality from this cause is one of the most satisfactory achievements of public health and social work.

Cerebral hæmorrhage is again a disease of the elderly, only 6 of the 93 deaths occurring under the age of 55.

Influenza caused 69 deaths compared with 16 in 1936 ; 10 of the deaths being in persons under 45 years of age.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Of the 1817 deaths of persons of all ages belonging to the Borough, 109 or 5·99 per cent., occurred in infants under one year of age, compared with 136 or 7·61 per cent. in the previous year.

The Infantile Mortality Rate (the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births) was 56, as compared with 64 during 1936.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 58, and for London 60.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE IN FULHAM SINCE 1891.

Average for 5 years.			Actual rate for the last 10 years.		
1891-1895	...	168	1928	...	77
1896-1900	...	167	1929	...	69
1901-1905	...	144	1930	...	57
1906-1910	...	117	1931	...	67
1911-1915	...	109	1932	...	58
1916-1920	...	92	1933	...	65
1921-1925	...	73	1934	...	59
1926-1930	...	67	1935	...	51
1931-1935	...	60	1936	...	64
			1937	...	56

The following table shows the births, infantile mortality and death rates during the last two years for the various wards in the Borough.

TABLE 1

Wards.	Births.		Birth Rates.		Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Mortality Rates.		General Death Rates.	
	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baron's Court	177	198	12·5	13·1	10	14	56	71	14·0	13·9
Lillie	331	323	15·8	15·2	20	24	60	74	12·9	11·8
Walham	238	281	18·0	20·9	16	19	67	67	13·9	12·7
Margravine	217	236	13·9	14·3	15	24	69	102	13·1	15·3
Munster	362	478	11·4	15·1	20	23	55	48	12·8	11·6
Hurlingham	95	91	11·4	10·8	3	11	31	121	11·8	12·6
Sands End... ..	314	319	14·1	14·1	17	14	54	44	12·6	11·7
Town	199	185	15·7	14·3	8	7	40	38	13·9	14·2
BOROUGH	1,933	2,111	13·9	14·9	109	136	56	64	13·1	12·6

The principal causes of infantile mortality were as follows :—

Prematurity	31 deaths compared with 28 in 1936.
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	13 deaths compared with 27 in 1936.
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	29 deaths compared with 19 in 1936.

Forty-one deaths (36·7 per cent., of all deaths under one year of age) occurred in infants under four weeks of age as compared with 55 in 1936 and 42 in 1935.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The Maternal Mortality rate of 3·01 per 1,000 total births compares with a rate for England and Wales of 3·11. This rate is usually low in London and the South compared with the country as a whole.

The following is a list of the maternal deaths, together with the causes :—

Occupation.	Age.	Date and place of Death.	Cause of Death.
Wife of a Provision Merchant's Manager.	23	5th May, 1937—Hospital.	1. (a) Eclampsia. (b) Partus 2/5/37.
Wife of an Electrician.	27	13th July—Hospital.	Syncope. Respiratory failure and massive collapse of lungs during gas, oxygen and ether anaesthesia induced for the purpose of instrumental delivery. Misadventure.
Spinster.	28	31st July—Hospital.	1. (a) Pulmonary Embolism. (Post puerperal.)
Spinster.	26	22nd October—Hospital.	1. (a) Post Partum Eclampsia.
Wife of a Coal Porter.	39	2nd December—Hospital.	Bi-lateral pyelonephritis (recent abortion). Natural.
Wife of a Clerk.	40	3rd December—Hospital.	1. (a) Post Partum. (b) Eclampsia.

TABLE 2.—MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Year.	Total Births (including Stillbirths).	Maternal Deaths.	Rate (per 1,000 Births).
1913	4,455	6	1·35
1914	4,282	20	4·67
1915	3,962	10	2·52
1916	3,829	12	3·13
1917	3,038	8	2·63
1918	2,757	10	3·63
1919	3,089	16	5·18
1920	4,420	17	3·85
1921	3,615	13	3·60
1922	3,339	12	3·59
1923	3,198	15	4·69
1924	3,044	10	3·29
1925	2,832	11	3·88
1926	2,746	10	3·64
1927	2,503	2	0·80
1928	2,428	8	3·29
1929	2,570	15	5·84
1930	2,438	12	4·92
1931	2,360	9	3·81
1932	2,201	8	3·63
1933	2,003	9	4·49
1934	2,053	6	2·92
1935	2,054	6	2·92
1936	2,166	4	1·85
1937	1,994	6	3·01

TABLE 3.—VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH DURING 1937 AND TEN PRECEDING YEARS

Year.	Popula- tion Esti- mated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Regis- tered in the Borough.	TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE BOROUGH.				NETT DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.	NETT DEATHS UNDER FIVE YEARS.	Zymotic Death Rate (In- fluenza in- cluded).	
		Occur- ing in the Borough.	Nett.			Of Non- Resi- dents regis- tered in the Borough.	Of Resi- dents not regis- tered in the Borough.	At all Ages.		Under 1 Year of Age.					Percentage of Total Nett Deaths.
			Number.	Rate.				Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1927	161,900	2,356	2,444	15.1	1,588	121	366	1,833	11.3	162	66	8.8	12.3	0.54	
1928	155,300	2,319	2,388	15.4	1,548	128	360	1,780	11.5	185	77	10.4	14.4	0.73	
1929	153,700	2,328	2,366	15.4	1,882	157	394	2,119	13.7	173	69	8.2	13.5	0.78	
1930	153,700	2,226	2,366	15.4	1,473	143	343	1,673	10.8	136	57	8.1	13.4	0.68	
1931	151,200	2,103	2,281	15.08	1,532	107	432	1,857	12.3	154	67	8.3	10.7	0.48	
1932	149,600	1,842	2,137	14.3	1,569	202	481	1,848	12.4	124	58	6.7	10.7	0.69	
1933	148,200	1,579	1,938	13.08	1,531	143	538	1,926	13.0	126	65	6.5	8.9	0.89	
1934	145,400	1,592	1,996	13.7	1,531	206	507	1,832	12.6	118	59	6.4	10.9	0.74	
1935	143,600	1,653	1,989	13.8	1,353	129	438	1,662	11.6	100	51	6.02	7.6	0.42	
1936	141,300	1,576	2,111	14.9	1,486	230	530	1,786	12.6	136	64	7.61	9.69	0.49	
1937	138,900	1,343	1,933	13.9	1,518	220	519	1,817	13.1	109	56	5.99	7.21	0.84	

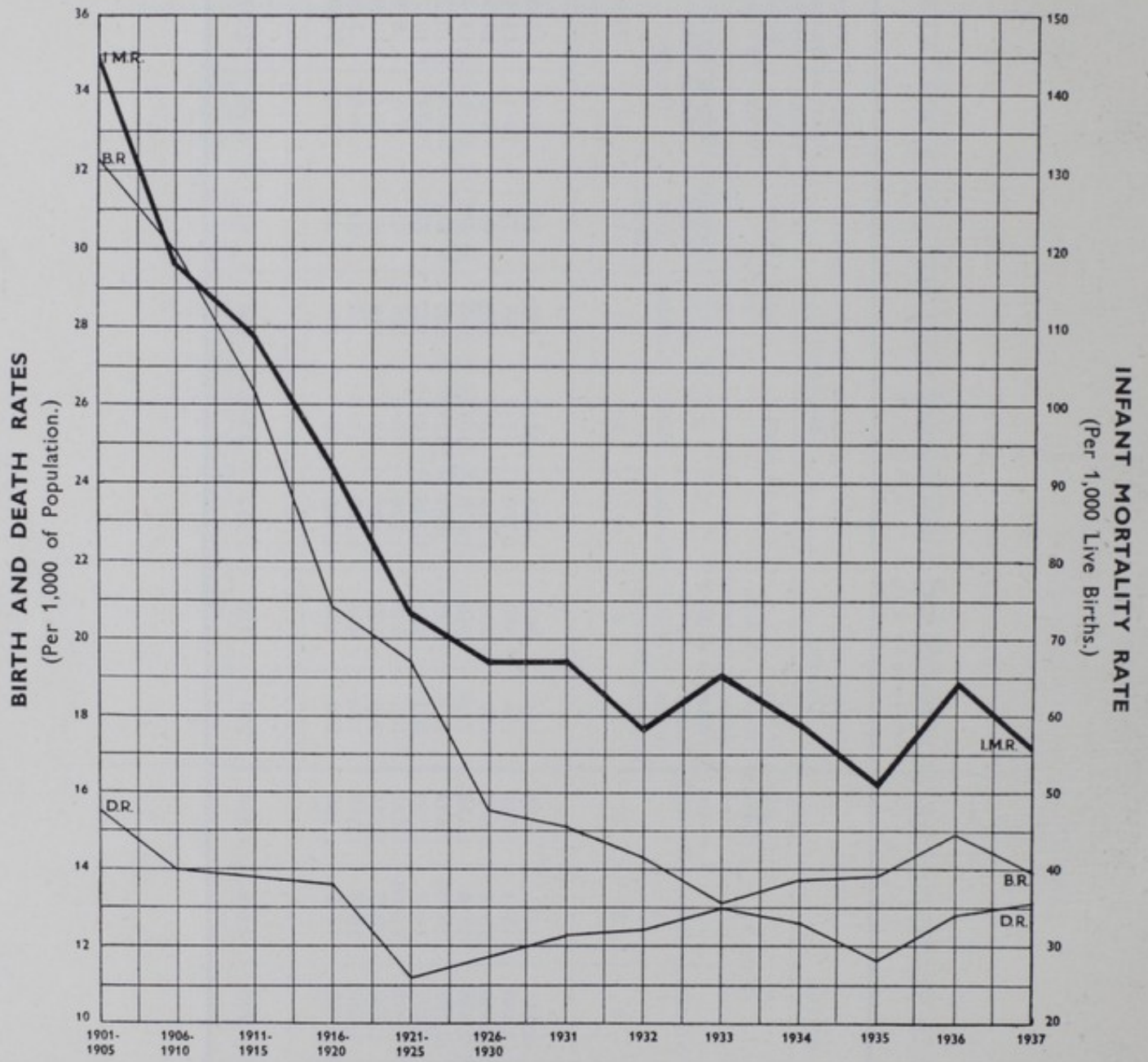


TABLE 4. STATISTICS 1901-1937.

Year.	Population.	Struc- turally separate Dwellings (Census).	Number of Private Families (Census).	Average size of Family (Census).	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Morta- lity Rate.	Pul- monary Tuber- culosis Rate.
1901	137,289 (Census)	19,667	32,137	4.27	33.2	15.8	152	1.35
1902	143,102	—	—	—	32.9	17.1	148	1.38
1903	147,780	—	—	—	32.5	13.9	127	1.34
1904	152,482	—	—	—	32.2	15.4	153	1.43
1905	156,210	—	—	—	30.5	15.1	145	1.23
1906	149,520	—	—	—	31.9	14.8	136	1.14
1907	150,670	—	—	—	30.6	14.6	122	1.23
1908	151,659	—	—	—	31.1	14.2	115	1.22
1909	152,501	—	—	—	28.2	13.9	108	1.30
1910	153,166	—	—	—	28.1	12.5	107	1.07
1911	153,284 (Census)	20,737	36,432	4.13	26.9	14.5	126	1.45
1912	155,402	—	—	—	27.1	13.0	94	1.36
1913	157,117	—	—	—	26.9	12.7	96	1.34
1914	157,303	—	—	—	26.4	13.6	113	1.32
1915	153,161	—	—	—	24.3	15.2	115	1.29
1916	149,428	—	—	—	23.1	13.3	88	1.41
1917	145,186	—	—	—	18.4	13.7	109	1.32
1918	143,211	—	—	—	16.7	17.4	107	1.45
1919	152,543	—	—	—	18.6	12.2	83	1.01
1920	158,621	—	—	—	27.2	11.5	74	0.89
1921	157,944 (Census)	26,630	40,436	3.82	22.1	11.7	83	0.96
1922	159,500	—	—	—	20.3	12.1	69	1.02
1923	161,600	—	—	—	19.3	10.5	64	0.92
1924	163,100	—	—	—	18.2	11.1	72	0.80
1925	163,700	—	—	—	16.9	10.7	76	0.92
1926	164,300	—	—	—	16.2	10.8	64	0.98
1927	161,900	—	—	—	15.1	11.3	66	0.77
1928	155,300	—	—	—	15.4	11.5	77	0.73
1929	153,700	—	—	—	15.4	13.7	69	0.96
1930	153,700	—	—	—	15.4	10.8	57	0.76
1931	150,928 (Census)	26,738	43,153	3.38	15.08	12.3	67	0.97
1932	149,600	—	—	—	14.3	12.4	58	0.91
1933	148,200	—	—	—	13.08	13.0	65	0.85
1934	145,400	—	—	—	13.7	12.6	59	0.77
1935	143,600	—	—	—	13.8	11.6	51	0.78
1936	141,300	—	—	—	14.9	12.6	64	0.76
1937	138,900	—	—	—	13.9	13.1	56	0.78

TABLE 5.—VITAL STATISTICS OF LONDON BOROUGHs, 1937.

Borough.	Estimated Resident Population (mid-1937)	Live Births Rate per 1,000 Population.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.		Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
			Crude.	Adjusted.	
WEST DISTRICTS.					
Paddington	138,300	13·65	13·05	12·91	66·0
Kensington	175,600	12·1	13·3	12·4	83·0
Hammersmith	126,500	15·1	12·6	13·0	68·0
Fulham	138,900	13·9	13·08	13·2	56·0
Chelsea	56,510	10·8	14·1	12·0	59·0
City of Westminster ...	124,300	8·2	11·5	11·8	58·7
NORTH DISTRICTS.					
St. Marylebone	92,110	9·36	13·10	12·98	73·0
Hampstead	90,690	11·2	11·6	10·9	54·0
St. Pancras	181,900	13·0	12·7	13·0	62·0
Islington	295,400	15·25	12·9	13·02	66·0
Stoke Newington... ..	50,250	14·9	12·5	12·0	37·5
Hackney	206,700	13·8	11·1	11·7	43·38
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.					
Holborn	34,600	8·09	11·85	12·68	79·0
Finsbury	58,700	13·8	14·6	15·9	71·0
City of London	8,980	6·1	11·2	12·4	36·3
EAST DISTRICTS.					
Shoreditch	82,240	14·86	12·47	13·72	54·0
Bethnal Green	94,560	13·3	12·5	14·1	54·0
Stepney	203,100	13·5	12·2	14·2	60·5
Poplar	136,800	15·5	12·6	14·0	61·0
SOUTH DISTRICTS.					
Southwark	147,400	14·7	13·6	14·1	64·0
Bermondsey	98,790	14·4	12·3	14·0	59·0
Lambeth	273,800	14·1	13·2	13·0	68·0
Battersea	143,500	14·94	12·89	12·76	70·43
Wandsworth	341,700	11·53	12·36	11·43	62·0
Camberwell	224,800	14·08	12·83	12·83	58·0
Deptford	96,580	15·1	11·8	12·3	45·0
Greenwich	95,990	13·88	12·03	12·27	50·0
Lewisham	226,000	13·9	10·8	10·9	46·0
Woolwich	149,400	14·2	11·1	11·7	40·0
LONDON, Administrative County	4,094,500	13·4	12·5	—	60·0
ENGLAND AND WALES	—	14·9	12·4	—	58·0

TABLE 6.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Net deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District.													TOTAL DEATHS, WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Net deaths at all ages of "Residents" in the Wards of the Borough, wherever occurring							
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.	55 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 years and upwards.		Bacon's Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Widham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hartingham 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 Uncertified	1,817 —	109 —	11 —	11 —	23 —	50 —	76 —	89 —	190 —	330 —	433 —	495 —	900 —	198 —	270 —	183 —	204 —	406 —	98 —	282 —	176 —
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
2. Measles	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	19	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	1
4. Whooping Cough	7	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	8	12	7	9	17	2	8	6
6. Influenza	69	1	—	1	—	3	1	4	11	11	21	16	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	—
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	16	17	12	13	22	6	12	10
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	108	—	1	—	3	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	1	3	2	1	1	1
10. Other Tuberculous diseases	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	—
11. Syphilis	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	4	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane	241	—	—	—	—	3	5	17	37	61	76	42	108	31	36	20	20	57	14	44	19
13. Cancer, malignant disease	25	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	5	7	7	16	4	4	1	5	5	1	3	2
14. Diabetes	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	12	12	3	11	25	4	16	10
15. Cerebral Hemorrhage, etc.	509	—	—	—	1	5	8	12	29	84	138	232	202	47	67	57	58	124	33	78	45
16. Heart Disease	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	5	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
17. Aneurysm	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	13	21	35	35	9	18	8	13	18	1	8	6
18. Other circulatory diseases	63	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	10	14	25	22	4	13	5	8	14	1	11	7
19. Bronchitis	106	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	21	23	16	19	73	13	11	20	13	19	4	17	9
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	9	1	4	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	6
21. Other respiratory diseases	32	27	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	1	2	—	2	3	2	5	—
22. Peptic ulcer	16	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	11	6	2	—	—	7	1	1	—
23. Diarrhoea, etc.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	3	1	1	2	—	1	3	1	—
24. Appendicitis	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	1	2	4	1	2	—
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	29	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	9	4	8	14	2	5	2	4	6	2	6	2
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	45	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	6	9	15	6	23	3	10	3	3	6	5	9	6
27. Other digestive diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	6	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1
29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other puerperal causes	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	8	6	6	9	1	7	4
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	4	2	1	6	—	8	5
32. Senility	17	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	4	6	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	—
33. Suicide	60	—	—	1	2	11	3	4	9	7	8	15	31	9	9	3	8	11	2	12	6
34. Other violence	134	9	—	—	9	6	6	9	16	25	37	17	66	14	15	16	11	30	9	22	17
35. Other defined causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,817	109	11	11	23	50	76	89	190	330	433	495	900	198	270	183	204	406	98	282	176

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TABLE 7.—INFANT MORTALITY DURING YEAR 1937.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.											Net Deaths under One Year in Wards.							
CAUSES 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.	Baron's Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.
All Causes { Certified	34	3	3	1	41	17	23	17	11	109	10	20	16	15	20	3	17	8
{ Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
6. Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Bronchitis and Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	4	1	16	—	2	3	3	2	—	6	—
15. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
16. Gastro-Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	—	—	1	1	6	13	5	4	29	2	8	4	3	7	1	2	2
17. Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Injury by Birth	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
21. Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
22. Congenital Malformations	3	—	3	—	6	2	—	—	1	9	1	1	1	—	3	—	3	—
23. Premature Birth, Debility and Marasmus, etc.	26	2	—	—	28	1	—	1	1	31	4	5	4	6	4	1	3	4
24. Other Causes... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	10	1	2	1	2	—	—	2	2
TOTAL	34	3	3	1	41	17	23	17	11	109	10	20	16	15	20	3	17	8

Section II



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA



Section II

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

STAFF

A full list of the staff of the Health Department appears at the beginning of this report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Council's Laboratory is situated at the Dispensary, 114, New King's Road. It is equipped for all routine bacteriological work and during the year 3,388 specimens were examined.

Arrangements were made with the Clinical Research Association for the examination of specimens during week-ends, holidays and emergencies, 469 specimens being reported on during the year.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

Specimens	At Council's Laboratory	By Clinical Research Association	Total examined
Material from cases of suspected Diphtheria :			
Diphtheria isolated	67	23	90
Negative result	1,287	370	1,657
Virulence test—result negative	—	1	1
	— 1,354	— 394	— 1,748
Blood from cases of Enteric Fever :			
Agglutination reaction for Typhoid or Para-Typhoid obtained	—	—	—
Negative result	3	—	3
	— 3	— —	— 3
Pathological specimens for Enteric Organ- isms :			
Positive result	* 4	—	4
Negative result	34	1	35
	— 38	— 1	— 39
Sputa from cases of suspected Tuberculosis :			
Tubercle bacilli found	307	13	320
Tubercle bacilli not found	1,199	34	1,233
	— 1,506	— 47	— 1,553
Swabs from suspected Gonorrhœa :			
Gonococcus found	6	—	6
Gonococcus not found	76	7	83
	— 82	— 7	— 89
Eye Smears	—	2	2
Examinations of Urine	165	7	172
Throat Swabs, Hæmolytic Streps, etc.	164	7	171
Examinations of Ice Cream... ..	33	—	33
Examinations of Water	2	1	3
Other Examinations	3	2	5
Milk	—	1	1
Special Examinations of :			
Sputa	—	—	—
Urine	29	—	29
Fæces	9	—	9
	— 38	— —	— 38
Total Number of Examinations	3,388	469	3,857

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

This service is under the control of the London County Council, a depot being situated in the Borough at the Western Hospital, Seagrave Road.

NURSING IN THE HOME

Certain types of cases requiring home nursing treatment are visited on behalf of the Council by the Fulham District Nursing Association and a table showing the number and type of such cases is given below. During 1937 the Council made a grant to the Association of one shilling per visit but arrangements have now been made for a block grant of £300 per annum to be paid; £200 from the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and £100 from the Public Health Committee.

The District Nursing Association employs twelve full-time nurses and besides nursing cases in their own homes provides attendance and home visits in connection with the School Treatment Centres at Bagley's Lane and Bishop Creighton House. A treatment room is also available at the headquarters of the Association.

TABLE 8
HOME NURSING BY THE FULHAM NURSING ASSOCIATION ON BEHALF OF THE
FULHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL, 1937

ILLNESS	January to March		April to June		July to September		October to December		Totals.	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Mammary Abscess ...	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	—	1	20
Ante-Natal ...	5	22	4	15	10	81	9	76	28	194
Post-Natal ...	1	2	8	54	18	195	12	123	39	374
Vaginitis ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Discharging Eyes ...	4	28	11	91	26	432	17	234	58	785
Mastitis ...	8	62	2	17	1	6	4	53	15	138
Wet Cord ...	2	31	6	41	—	—	1	3	9	75
Pemphigus ...	—	—	—	—	2	55	—	—	2	55
Prematurity ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	4
Pyrexia ...	—	—	1	4	1	2	—	—	2	6
Otorrhœa ...	1	3	2	19	—	—	—	—	3	22
Diarrhœa ...	2	23	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	25
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	59	6	59
Constipation ...	7	18	1	2	3	9	2	4	13	33
Debility ...	7	88	8	72	10	109	17	134	42	403
Worms ...	—	—	2	15	—	—	—	—	2	15
Endometritis ...	—	—	1	4	1	8	—	—	2	12
Pneumonia ...	35	425	6	44	5	46	21	240	67	755
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	17	183	8	147	5	62	10	141	40	533
Bronchitis... ...	2	17	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	20
Influenza ...	35	263	—	—	—	—	4	30	39	293
Chicken Pox ...	—	—	1	4	2	27	3	43	6	74
Whooping Cough... ...	—	—	3	44	1	10	1	5	5	59
Tuberculosis ...	7	380	7	323	1	76	7	160	22	939
Measles ...	—	—	3	19	—	—	22	221	25	240
Impetigo and Septic Skin ...	—	—	3	24	—	—	1	5	4	29
Mumps ...	1	8	3	21	1	7	—	—	5	36
TOTALS ...	135	1,556	81	962	90	1,152	137	1,531	443	5,201

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The following is the list of clinics in the borough ; all except the Massage Clinic are provided by the Borough Council. There are, in addition, school treatment centres controlled by Voluntary Committees at Bagley's Lane and Bishop Creighton House, Lillie Road.

Clinic.	Address.	Hours.
ANTE-NATAL	90/2, Greyhound Road.	Mondays—2 p.m. Fridays—10.30 a.m.
	170, Wandsworth Bridge Road.	Fridays—2 p.m.
	5/7, Parsons Green.	Mondays—10 a.m. Tuesdays—10 a.m. Wednesdays—10 a.m. Fridays—10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
INFANT WELFARE ...	90/2, Greyhound Road.	Mondays—10.30 a.m. Tuesdays—10.30 a.m. Wednesdays—10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Thursdays—2 p.m. Fridays—2 p.m.
	170 Wandsworth Bridge Road.	Mondays—2 p.m. Tuesdays—2 p.m. Wednesdays—2 p.m.
	5/7, Parsons Green.	Mondays—2 p.m. Wednesdays—2 p.m. Thursdays—10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
TODDLERS	90/2, Greyhound Road.	Thursdays—10.30 a.m.
	170, Wandsworth Bridge Road.	Fridays—10.30 a.m.
	5/7, Parsons Green.	Mondays—2 p.m.
POST-NATAL	5/7, Parsons Green.	Tuesdays—2 p.m. Thursdays—10.30 a.m.
BREAST FEEDING ...	90/2, Greyhound Road.	Tuesdays—10.30 a.m.
	5/7, Parsons Green.	Mondays—2 p.m. Thursdays—9 a.m. and 2 p.m.
GYNÆCOLOGICAL ...	90/2, Greyhound Road.	Tuesdays—2 p.m.
DENTAL	90/2, Greyhound Road.	Fridays—2 p.m.
	5/7, Parsons Green.	Wednesdays—9.30 a.m. Thursdays—2 p.m. (alternate weeks).

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES—continued.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION	170, Wandsworth Bridge Road.	Thursdays—2 p.m.
MASSAGE 	Bishop Creighton House.	Tuesdays—10 a.m. Fridays—10 a.m.
ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT	5/7, Parsons Green.	MEN : Mondays—6.30 p.m. Fridays—1.30 p.m. WOMEN : Tuesdays—9.15 a.m. Fridays—2 p.m. CHILDREN : Mondays—9.15 a.m. and 2 p.m. Wednesdays—9.15 a.m. and 2 p.m. Thursdays—9.15 a.m. and 2 p.m. Fridays—9.15 a.m. SCHOOLGIRLS : Saturdays—9 a.m. SCHOOLBOYS : Saturdays—10.30 a.m.
TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY	114, New King's Road.	WOMEN AND YOUNG CHILDREN. Mondays—10 to 11.30 a.m. SCHOOL CHILDREN : Mondays—1.45 to 3 p.m. MEN—Old and new cases : Tuesdays—10 to 11.30 a.m. MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS : Tuesdays—6 to 7.30 p.m. WOMEN—Old and new cases : Wednesdays—10 to 11.30 a.m. CHILDREN—Old and new cases : Thursdays—1.45 to 3 p.m.

HOSPITALS

(a) GENERAL : There are no voluntary hospitals in the borough, the needs of the district being met by the Fulham Hospital, which is under the control of the London County Council Public Health Committee, and has 555 beds. There are, in addition, several L.C.C. and voluntary hospitals within easy reach of the borough.

(b) CHILDREN AND INFANTS : The Fulham Babies Hospital, containing 21 beds, is situated in the borough, and particulars of the cases admitted will be found on page 44.

(c) INFECTIOUS DISEASES : There is one hospital for infectious diseases in the borough, the Western Hospital, Seagrave Road, which is one of the L.C.C. Hospitals, and contains 521 beds.

SUPPLY OF INSULIN

Arrangements were sanctioned by the Ministry of Health in June, 1937, for the temporary supply of insulin to necessitous patients suffering from diabetes. The insulin is only supplied on the application of the medical practitioner undertaking the treatment of the patient, and during 1937 100 units were supplied for one patient.

Quarterly reports on the progress of the patients are obtained from the medical practitioners.

GYNÆCOLOGICAL CLINIC

During the year 89 cases attended this clinic for advice on birth control and made 257 attendances; 129 cases attended for gynæcological advice and made 300 attendances.

Birth control advice is given strictly in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Health and is available only to women in whom further pregnancy would be dangerous or injurious to their health.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA

Besides the usual routine propaganda which is carried on throughout the year by the members of the staff in connection with their ordinary duties, the Department organised, in conjunction with the local branch of the British Social Hygiene Council, a "Keep Fit Week" during the last week of October. An effort was made to cover most of the activities of the Department, and the meetings were held in the Town Hall, the Central Library and the Parsons Green Clinic. Although the attendances at all except the Friday evening meeting were on the meagre side I feel that the effort was worth while. I give below an outline of the programme and the attendances:—

AT THE TOWN HALL:

Tuesday afternoon ...	Women ...	...	"Women and Public Health." Films ...	60
Friday evening ...	Adults ...	...	(1) "How to avoid Diphtheria." (2) Films on Re-housing and Clean Milk Supply. (3) Display by "Keep Fit" team from Bishop Creighton House Settlement...	250

AT THE CENTRAL LIBRARY:

Monday afternoon ...	...	...	Conference for Clergy, Doctors, School Teachers, Industrial and Youth Leaders...	60
Monday evening ...	School Children	...	Series of film displays...	300
Tuesday evening ...	Adults ...	...	"Housing in relation to Maternity and Child Welfare." Films ...	60
Thursday evening ...	Young People ...	...	"Keeping Fit and Personal Problems." Films ...	25

AT THE PARSONS GREEN CLINIC:

Wednesday evening...	Parents	"Our Young People of To-day." Films ...	40
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The British Social Hygiene Council have continued their propaganda work in the borough, and, besides assisting in the "Keep Fit Week" have held the following meetings during the year:—

SINGLE LECTURES.

Date.	Place.	Speaker.	Film.	Attendance.
WOMEN:				
Jan. 10th	Munster Road Co-op. Guild.	Miss Dugdale ...	Damaged Lives ...	150
Feb. 4th	Church of Christ ...	Miss Bennett ...	—	50
Nov. 16th	Bishop Creighton House.	Dr. Naomi Dancy	—	35
MEN:				
Oct. 25th	Rotary Club ...	Captain Buckler	—	40

COURSE OF LECTURES.

Date.	Place.	Speaker.	Film.	Attendance.
WOMEN :				
Feb 1st, 8th, 15th	Course of 3 lectures at Central Library.	Miss Bennett ...	Gift of Life ... Human Reproduction ... Irresponsibles ...	160 (average)
April 7th, 14th, 21st	Course of 3 lectures to St. John's Women's Fellowship.	Mrs. Hume ... Miss Bennett ...	—	40 (average)
PARENTS :				
Mar. 11th 18th	Course of 2 lectures at Everington Street School.	Dr. Naomi Dancy	—	25 (average)
YOUNG MEN :				
Nov. 22nd, 29th and Dec. 6th	Course of 3 lectures at Everington Street School.	Mr. Lee ...	Sex in Life ... Human Reproduction ... Any Evening after Work	160 (average)

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC

The Council took advantage of the opportunity provided by the erection of the new Maternity Home and Clinic to provide ultra violet light treatment facilities. The unit consists of two individual treatment cubicles and a large general irradiation room, the general lay-out being decided upon after visiting several other clinics.

Following a decision of the Council to make this treatment available for any resident in the borough, in accordance with the powers conveyed by Section 226 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, the Public Health Committee assumed responsibility for this part of the new building, *vice* the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Medical supervision is undertaken by the Resident Medical Officer at the Maternity Home, and treatment is given by a whole-time nurse with special training and experience. Two sessions weekly are available for each of the following classes : Men, women, schoolboys, schoolgirls and infants.

The attendances between the opening at the end of November and the end of the year were as follows :—

	First attendances.	Re-attendances.	Total.
Infants (under 5 years of age) ...	94	299	393
Boys	1	1	2
Girls	1	1	2
Men	5	18	23
Women	45	155	200
Totals	146	474	620

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

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.

During the year 1937 the scope of the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department was greatly extended.

A new Maternity Home and Child Welfare Clinic, to replace the original Maternity Home at 706, Fulham Road, and to add to the clinic facilities of the Department, was opened in October at 5 and 7, Parson's Green; and an additional assistant Medical Officer was appointed, to be resident in the new institution.

In addition to the ante-natal and gynaecological clinics it was decided to deal systematically with post-natal work in the borough; and clinic sessions for this purpose were started at Parson's Green. At these sessions any mother in the borough is made welcome.

The investigation regarding the nutrition of expectant and nursing mothers, which was begun in August, 1936, by Dr. Meyer-Wedell, continued throughout 1937. Dr. Meyer-Wedell gives nearly three whole days in the week to voluntary work in the borough for purposes of this enquiry and the results promise to be of great interest and value.

An extra weekly dental session was inaugurated at Parson's Green and already, by the end of the year, more time has been found to be necessary.

HEALTH VISITORS

An addition of one Health Visitor was made to the Health Visiting staff in October. Miss Beckett retired after eighteen years of Health Visiting services in the borough, and her successor was appointed in June.

The opening of the new clinic at Parson's Green and additional sessions of various kinds which have been inaugurated, have necessitated much more of the Health Visitors' time being devoted to the work of the clinics. Figures show that an intensive drive has been made in connection with the visitation of children between the ages of two and five years—approximately 2,000 more visits having been made than in the previous year.

The wide extent of the knowledge and experience of the Health Visitors may again be mentioned. All are fully trained nurses, holding the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board and the Health Visitor's Certificate, representing years of study and practical work. In addition to these essential qualifications, each one has specialised in one or other branch of nursing; for instance, five are trained Queen's Nurses; two are fever-trained; one has special training in venereal and tropical diseases; one is a trained actino-therapist, another has had special experience of massage; and all have had a wide experience of midwifery and the special diseases of women and children; one has the Diploma in Nursing. There can, therefore, be few conditions occurring in the family where scientific nursing advice cannot be obtained from the Town Hall.

Advice is given on the general management of all children under five years of age, and where there is an infant the importance of breast-feeding is stressed. Anything which may affect the well-being of the home is a concern of the Health Visitor; and mothers are encouraged to place their children under regular medical supervision, through the Welfare Centres or otherwise.

It should be remembered that a Health Visitor has no right of entry into any house, and much depends upon her tactfulness as to whether or not her mothers keep their children under regular medical supervision.

The whole department is controlled by the Maternity and Child Welfare provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and a large proportion of the work of the Health Visitor is directly dependent on Section 255, which makes compulsory the notification of every birth to the Medical Officer of Health within thirty-six hours. The Health Visitor calls as soon as the period of attendance by the doctor or midwife has ended.

In spite of all that is done by way of explanation and persuasion, the amount of continuous breast-feeding in the Borough is lamentably low, and to encourage perseverance in this direction, special breast-feeding sessions have been started.

The Health Visitors visit all cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia ; all cases of measles (which is notifiable in this Borough) in children under five years ; and epidemic diarrhoea ; —and give advice in such cases as may be desirable.

The Health Visitors also visit women in the Borough who are booked to enter maternity wards of hospitals. The hospital Almoners send lists of such cases, and by this means the department gets into touch with many pregnant women who would otherwise remain unknown.

The Health Visitor comes and goes as a friend of the family, and the matters upon which she is consulted are many and varied. The social side of the Health Visitors' work is perhaps not fully appreciated. The Health Visitors and Medical Officers of the department have, on many occasions, been the means of obtaining jobs for mothers requiring part-time work, and in some instances, also for the fathers. They collect, too, from and with the help of their friends, innumerable articles of clothing and toys for the children. During the year well over a thousand articles of clothing and many dozens of toys have been so distributed. This side of the work is, of course, entirely voluntary, but the members of the Staff are satisfied that services of this nature are essential to their work and, although it has not been mentioned before, this work has been carried on unobtrusively as long as the department has existed.

For several years the Department has arranged for an annual concert for the mothers attending the clinics and the Mayor has very kindly provided a hall in the Town Hall for this purpose. This year there were about 700 mothers present at the concert.

The following table illustrates the scope of the Health Visitors' work :—

Visits to cases of stillbirths	53
First visits to infants under one month	1,781
Re-visits to infants under one month	719
First visits to infants aged one to twelve months	119
Re-visits to infants aged one to twelve months	9,623
First visits to infants aged one to two years	62
Re-visits to infants aged one to two years... ..	5,409
First visits to infants aged two to five years	83
Re-visits to infants aged two to five years	11,200
Visits to children over five years of age :—	
Removal from Infant Welfare Register	215
Measles, etc.	33
Convalescent Homes, Holiday Camps, Parties, etc.	253
Throat swabs, etc.	20
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	10
Miscellaneous	28
	<hr/> 559
First visits to ante-natal cases	1,574
Re-visits to ante-natal cases... ..	1,794
Visits to puerperal fever cases	19
Visits to puerperal pyrexia cases	14
Enquiries concerning maternal deaths and other visits	326
	<hr/>
TOTAL EFFECTIVE VISITS	33,335
" No replies "	4,584
	<hr/>
TOTAL VISITS	37,919
	<hr/>

Analysis of Special Visits to Infants under Five Years of Age :—

Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Epidemic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Discharging Eyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

In addition to their work in the homes, the Health Visitors systematically attend at the various Centres during the medical sessions for the control and management of the clinics.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION VISITOR

At the end of the year there were 85 foster-mothers with 116 children on the register. The Infant Life Protection Visitor paid 1,602 visits to foster-mothers; and made 1,907 inspections of children at such visits. In addition, 208 special visits were made and 175 visits were made to cases of measles.

There is still an insufficiency of foster-mothers in the borough and this department would be glad to hear of suitable candidates for approval as foster-mothers. There are more applications for such service than can be met.

The duties of the Infant Life Protection Visitor are closely associated with those of the Health Visitors, and foster-mothers are urged to bring their charges to the Infant Welfare Centres that they may be under regular medical supervision.

Close co-operation is also maintained between the Infant Life Protection Visitor and the School Authorities, as her duties relate to children between birth and the age of nine years. The Visitor possesses the "right of entry" and may visit at night as well as by day, when necessary.

The Maternity and Child Welfare department also maintains touch with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

MATERNITY HOME

For a long time it was apparent that the original Maternity Home in Fulham Road, opened in 1919, did not meet the needs of the Borough and schemes for the erection of an institution on more modern lines have been under consideration.

Infant welfare work at Melmoth Hall had always been done under difficulties, and it was decided to replace this by an up-to-date health centre.

A site became available at Parsons Green, near a District Railway station and 'bus routes, and of suitable extent—having an area of three-quarters of an acre and a frontage of ninety feet to Parsons Green. This site was acquired by the Council, and plans were made to build a combined Maternity Home and Health Centre which would deal with the work of this Department in all its aspects—ante-natal, maternity, post-natal and infant welfare.

Under the inspiration of Councillor Mrs. Marsh, Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, the new Maternity Home and Clinic has come into existence—arranged and equipped in accordance with the most modern standards of efficiency—second to none, except in size, in this country. It was opened on October 16th, 1937, in the presence of the Mayor, Alderman C. Lancaster, J.P., by Sir Ewen Maclean, LL.D., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., President of the British College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

An additional Assistant Medical Officer was added to the staff of the Department to be Resident Medical Officer of the Maternity Home. The Matron of the old home and her staff were transferred to the new institution and suitable additions were made to the nursing and domestic personnel.

The building is arranged in three 3-storey blocks, connected on each floor by wide corridors. The child welfare clinic and ante-natal wards are on the ground floor; the maternity wards and babies' nursery on the middle floor; and the staff quarters and main kitchen on the top floor. An isolation unit is also provided on the ground floor. There are separate entrances to the Maternity Home and the Clinic. Suitable staircases, a stretcher bed lift, a service lift and telephones connect the various levels. There is an extensive flat roof for the use of the staff for air and exercise.

The clinic part consists of a large waiting hall, communicating through weighing and ante-natal examination rooms with two separate doctor's consulting rooms, and, at the other end, with a dispensary for the distribution of dried milks and feeding adjuvants. A covered way leads to a large pram shelter. The middle block on the ground floor contains the dental surgery and recovery rooms, the health visitors' room, and also an extensive Light treatment centre, described elsewhere in the report (page 34).

The first floor is entirely occupied by the Maternity Home with an equipment the most up-to-date available. There are two six-bed wards, four two-bed wards, two labour wards and sterilising and sluice rooms; a large nursery, etc. The large wards open on wide sun balconies, and adjoining the Nursery is a flat roof where, in fine weather, the babies' cots can stand in the open air.

The second floor accommodates the staff quarters and the main kitchen of the Home. Each nurse and maid has a tastefully furnished bed-sitting room.

Electricity is used throughout the building for heating, lighting, sterilising, etc.

The Department is now equipped with possibilities for the care and treatment of pregnancy throughout all its phases, and the institution of post-natal clinics completes the system for the care of the parturient woman.

The first babies born in the Home were twins, and to each of them the Mayor presented a silver spoon.

The staff of the Maternity Home receive practical ante-natal training at the clinics as before and have now the opportunity of also attending the post-natal clinics; thus, each midwife sees her case from the beginning to the end. The presence of a Resident Medical Officer, experienced in obstetrics, at the Maternity Home, completes the unit.

The Maternity Home is recognised as a training school by the Central Midwives Board, and trained nurses are prepared for the certificate of that Board.

The following is a record of the work done at the Maternity Home during 1937:—

	<i>Old Home</i>	<i>New Home</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases admitted	143	55	198
Average duration of stay (days)	14	14	14
Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	1
Cases delivered by—			
(a) Midwives	140	55	195
(b) Doctors	2	—	2
(c) Born before admission	1	—	1
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	3
Number of infants not entirely breast-fed whilst in the home	—	—	—
Number of maternal deaths	—	—	—
Number of foetal deaths—			
(a) Stillborn	4	1	5
(b) Within ten days of birth	1	1	2
Ante-natal cases admitted	—	18	18

The highest fees charged during 1937/38 were £5 15s. 0d. (old Home), and £7 5s. 0d. (new Home) for the two weeks, and the average fee charged was £3 5s. 8d.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Melmoth Hall, Eustace Road, was given up as a clinic when the new institution at Parsons Green became available ; and the Eustace Road patients were redistributed over the various clinics as suited them best.

The new Clinic at Parsons Green was opened on Saturday, 16th October. This Clinic consists of the greater part of the ground floor of the new Maternity Home building. There is a large waiting hall (suitable also for social activities, lectures, etc.), with ample accommodation for the different types of clinic sessions. There is a small kitchen where teas can be made for the mothers. The Free Church Women's Guild have undertaken to prepare and serve the teas, as in our other clinics, and to them we are indebted for this further extension of their voluntary work for the Department.

Dried milk is now issued at all the Infant Welfare Centres ; and its distribution at the Town Hall has been discontinued. As all mothers buying milk at cost price must now attend the Centres, children are brought for medical supervision who might otherwise remain without it. The percentage of children under the age of one year attending the clinics is still far below what it ought to be ; and it is evident that a large proportion of those children who do not attend the clinics have no medical supervision except in illness.

Many mothers still fail to realise the importance of medical supervision for apparently healthy children. The general practitioner has neither time nor opportunity for this work ; whereas, on the other hand, the clinics are not concerned with the treatment of sick children.

The importance of the supervision of the pregnant and nursing mother is laid stress on by the Health Visitors and clinic doctors. It is the foundation of all maternity and child welfare work. In Fulham for many years cards for recording the clinic history of nursing mothers have been specially filed.

A gynæcological and birth control clinic is held once a week at Greyhound Road.

Sessions for urgent post-natal examinations have been instituted at Parsons Green clinic ; and a notice urging the importance of after care following childbirth is sent out from the Maternity and Child Welfare Department whenever a notification of birth is received.

Increasing legislation is continually tending to throw additional work on the clerical and Health Visiting staffs (which are not always concurrently increased) ; and I again place on record my deep appreciation of the wholehearted and loyal services of the Health Visiting and clerical staffs.

To our regular voluntary workers also I would here express my appreciation.

Upon the mother depends, in large measure, the contentment and well-being of the family and at the Centres we lay great emphasis on this point. The presence in the borough of such open spaces as Eelbrook Common, Parsons Green, the Recreation Ground, South Park and Bishops Park is in itself an important factor towards this end.

The total attendances at the clinics increased by 1,555, and the first attendances of children under one year of age represented 58 per cent. of the notified live births.

The following table shows the attendances at the Infant Clinics during the year 1937 :—

Clinic. Age in years	Number of Clinics held.	First attendances of Babies.		Total Attendances.	
		0—1	1—5	0—1	1—5
92, Greyhound Road	255	522	100	6,830	4,147*
170, Wandsworth Bridge Road ...	196	328	93	4,770	3,107*
Melmoth Hall, Eustace Road (Closed 30/9/37)	71	176	44	2,620	1,543
Parsons Green (Opened 10/37)	20	86	17	796	522
TOTALS	542	1,112	254	15,016	9,319

* Includes 771 attendances made by Toddlers at special clinics (59 sessions).

NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTH

The Birth Rate was lower last year (13·9 compared with 14·9 in 1936). Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, 1,961 births were notified to the Department during the year, of which 57 were stillborn. The number of births notified by midwives was 1,830, and by doctors and parents 131. The stillbirths equalled 2·9 per cent. of the notified births.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

When the new Maternity Home opened it became possible to meet a pressing demand for additional provision of ante-natal clinics, and the weekly sessions were increased from three to four. Two of these were held at Parsons Green, one at Greyhound Road and one at Wandsworth Bridge Road.

The desirability of ante-natal care is gradually being realised by the majority of women, though there is yet much to be done in the direction of securing its general acceptance. The increased hospitalisation of labour is tending towards this end, as no hospital or reputable maternity home now undertakes the care of labour unless ante-natal oversight is also accepted by the patient. In actual emergency, of course, such a rule is set aside.

It does not seem to be understood so widely as it should be that any expectant mother in the Borough who is attending an ante-natal department of any hospital may also attend the Borough ante-natal clinics, and avail herself of the various benefits they provide for the pregnant woman.

All patients who are booked for confinement at the Council's Maternity Home are required to attend at the ante-natal clinics; some also are referred by hospitals that they may obtain grants of milk or dinners, and to be under observation between visits to hospital.

Women could themselves do much to reduce the number of accidents and risks of childbirth that every year take a toll of the population, if only every prospective mother would accept what is due to herself in ante-natal care. The Medical Officers at the clinics satisfy themselves that abnormalities, if such exist, are known and provided against, and that the expectant mother has made suitable arrangements for the proper conduct of her confinement.

Recent legislation has promoted adequate co-operation between clinics, hospitals, midwives and local practitioners.

It may be mentioned here that a stock of maternity outfits is maintained at the Town Hall and at the clinics. Each parcel contains all sterilised dressings, etc., likely to be required for use at a confinement in a private house, and may be obtained by any expectant mother or midwife at a cost now of two shillings.

The following is a record of the work done at the ante-natal clinics during the year :—

Clinic.	Number of Sessions.	Number of Patients.		Number of Attendances.
		New.	Total.	
92, Greyhound Road	90	252	} 591	1,574
170, Wandsworth Bridge Road	51	144		874
Parsons Green	22	110		611
TOTALS	163	506	591	3,059

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Ophthalmia neonatorum—inflammation in the eyes of the new-born—is a disease which does much harm to the eyes of new-born infants, if infection be contracted at the time of birth, as may occur unless careful precautions are taken.

When a midwife is in charge of a case, any eye discharge occurring in the infant is required to be notified by her to her local supervising authority, which in London is the London County Council ; she must also call in a doctor who, if necessary, notifies the Medical Officer of Health. When a case of this kind is notified, the Health Visitor calls immediately, and any necessary treatment is arranged for.

EYE AND SKIN DEFECTS

Cases of eye defects in mothers and children are dealt with by the London County Council oculist at the Bagley's Lane Centre, and this has proved a convenient arrangement. Children attending the clinics regularly, who are found to be suffering from any skin condition requiring attention, are referred to the London County Council local School Treatment Centres also. No contagious or infectious disease is allowed in the clinics.

MASSAGE CLINIC

It was with deep regret that early in the year we learned that Miss Christian Wickham would, for an indefinite period, be unable to carry on her massage clinic, and we are still without her valued services as this Report goes to press ; but we hope that she may find it possible to resume this very useful work for the mothers and babies of Fulham.

For three months Miss Bevington undertook this responsibility at Bishop Creighton House, so during part of the year massage work was efficiently carried on.

DENTAL CLINIC

When the new Health Centre was opened at Parsons Green, an extra dental session was inaugurated there in addition to the one already being carried on at Greyhound Road. This has been well attended.

During the year the Council gave financial dental assistance in 13 cases, in some instances giving completely free dentures to regular clinic mothers. During the year 313 new cases attended, making 1,002 total attendances ; 232 persons had extractions and 51 had fillings carried out, 35 dentures also being supplied.

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.

To the Superintendent and Nurses of the District Nursing Association I again express my sincere thanks for their co-operation and assistance in the work of this Department.

DAY NURSERY

The Fulham Day Nursery is situated at Eridge House, Fulham Park Road, S.W. 6, and is under the control of a Voluntary Committee. The Council makes a grant of £626 per annum to the Day Nursery ; and in addition, every child admitted to the Nursery is provided with medical supervision and examination by members of the Maternity and Child Welfare staff.

Children are admitted to the Nursery between the ages of six weeks and five years ; the mothers pay a small fee. The Nursery receives for the day or half-day the children of mothers who must go out to work daily ; and many children thus escape being left to the casual attention of kindly but often ignorant neighbours.

The Nursery does not yet cater for the relief of mothers who have to go to hospital for out-patient treatment, or into hospital for operative or other treatment, and often mothers wait too long before submitting themselves to treatment because of the difficulty of arranging for the care of their children during their absence from home. The question of extension of the work of the Nursery in this direction is worthy of consideration.

In every case Matron receives a home report of the circumstances of the child ; and these reports made by the Health Visitors are of great value.

Breast-feeding is not only encouraged but insisted upon, where possible, if only partially. All the feeding of infants is done on the principle of the use of breast standard milk ; and the older children get a well balanced diet. An open-air life is rigidly maintained ; and an old army hut in the garden makes it possible for the children to be out of doors in both winter and summer, although they are never allowed out when there is fog.

The Day Nursery is affiliated to the National Society of Day Nurseries, 117, Piccadilly, W. 1. Girls of over sixteen are received for a year's training. After examination certificates of proficiency are granted by the National Society. Some of the girls become children's nursery nurses, and others proceed to hospital training.

The following are the figures showing the attendances at the Day Nursery during 1937 :—

Individual children under 3 years	...	...	...	91	
Individual children over 3 years ...	...	...	...	35	
<i>Whole Days—</i>					
Attendances under 3 years	...	...	...	4,701	
Attendances over 3 years ...	...	...	...	1,825	
				—	6,526
<i>Half Days—</i>					
Attendances under 3 years	...	...	...	1,862	
Attendances over 3 years ...	...	...	...	459	
				—	2,321
Total attendances ...	...	...	...	...	8,847

The Nursery was closed on fourteen half days.

SUPPLY OF MILK AND EXTRA NOURISHMENT

Under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, milk may be supplied free to necessitous nursing and expectant mothers and to children under three years of age. In certain circumstances also, milk is granted to children between the ages of three and five years.

The Local Authority is required by the regulations of the Ministry of Health to ascertain that need exists ; and a special Milk Sub-Committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee meets very week to consider applications and make grants.

The approximate cost of the milk granted free or at less than cost price during 1937 was :—

Dried milk	...	...	...	...	£661	13	4
Wet milk	...	...	...	...	£302	6	0
					£963	19	4

Dinners for expectant and nursing mothers are also provided by the Council at 170, Wandsworth Bridge Road, the food being prepared on the premises by the resident housekeeper ; this supplies the southern area of the Borough. By arrangement with the Invalid Kitchens of London, similar dinners at the cost of the Council continue to be supplied for the northern area of the Borough at Bishop Creighton House.

There can be little doubt that an ample well-balanced meal, not cooked by herself, is more useful, mentally and physically, to a pregnant or nursing mother than the mere drinking of a glass of milk.

It has been a disappointment that this facility is not more widely made use of by those who are eligible to receive it. There are doubtless many family reasons which may prevent eligible mothers from attending to eat their dinners, but there are also many cases where there appear to be no such valid reasons and yet the mothers will not trouble to attend. It is a consolation however, to realise that did serious privation exist in the Borough the dinners would be more readily accepted.

Milk is sold at cost price in cases recommended by the Medical Officers, Health Visitors or any local practitioner or hospital Medical Officer. During 1937 under this part of the scheme 8,669 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at a cost to the families of £670 6s. 10d., as compared with 5,985 lbs. at a cost of £570 18s. 6d. during the previous year.

Under the arrangements made with the Public Assistance Committee of the London County Council, dried milk is given in exchange for relief tickets in certain cases ; and during the year 498 lbs. of dried milk were so issued at a cost to the Committee of £44.

The Borough Council supplies a full-cream or humanised dried milk prepared by the spray method and similar preparations dried by the roller process. The digestibility of either form of dried milk is greater than that of wet milk ; every mother whose infant is receiving dried milk at the clinics is carefully and repeatedly instructed by the doctors and health visitors as to the necessity for adding fresh orange or tomato juice to the diet.

Nearly twenty years' experience of regular work at Infant Welfare Centres has not diminished my belief that dried milk and not wet milk should be supplied almost exclusively at such Centres, and this is my invariable practice in the sessions that I personally conduct.

A consideration that weighs with me is that the composition of cow's milk differs from that of human milk ; and the modification necessary to render it a suitable food for human infants cannot be looked for in the circumstances of many of those attending the clinics.

At the infant welfare centres we keep nutrient preparations sufficient to ensure complete balance of diet with the use of any milk. Medical research is constantly bringing to light new adjuncts to diet such as are needed to meet the requirements of children suffering from the conditions of modern life ; and at the clinics we, so far as possible, keep up to date in the provision of such dietetic preparations.

CHARITABLE ORGANISATIONS

The Charity Organisation Society, the Invalid Children's Aid Association and the Invalid Kitchens of London have continued their helpful co-operation.

Each year the Women's Holiday Fund sends away for a fortnight many mothers who would otherwise be unable to get away from home responsibilities. The women who are thus sent to the country or to the seaside are expected to contribute to the cost as they may be able. They begin to save from the early spring for these holidays, and the joy of anticipation adds to the value of the holiday itself.

BABIES' HOSPITAL

The Fulham Babies' Hospital is under the control of a Voluntary Committee on which the Borough Council is represented. The type of case in which the hospital is mainly interested is that in which there are nutritional difficulties, but rickets, pneumonia, bronchitis, anæmia and certain post-operative conditions are also treated. The hospital is an invaluable adjunct to the child welfare services at whose request the majority of the children are admitted, and has been an important factor in reducing infant mortality. The medical staff is provided from the medical officers of the Borough Council.

The medical statistics for 1937 were as follows :—

Cases admitted : 115

Clinic cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Average daily number in Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4
Average duration of stay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 days
In Hospital January 1st	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
In Hospital December 31st	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

Reasons for admission :

Anæmia	...	...	...	7	Loss of weight	...	...	8
Bronchitis	...	...	...	21	Marasmus	...	...	14
Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	7	Otitis Media	...	...	2
Bronchial Catarrh	...	...	...	7	Rickets	...	...	6
Constipation	...	...	...	1	Stomatitis	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	3	Test feeding	...	...	4
Debility	...	...	...	1	Vomiting	...	...	3
Enteritis	...	...	...	1	After Tonsilectomy	...	...	2
For observation	...	...	...	9	After Circumcision	...	...	2
For dieting	...	...	...	16				

Discharges :

In good health	...	...	...	69
Improved	...	...	...	36
Not improved	...	...	...	11
Total	...	...	...	116

Deaths :

Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	2
Meningitis	...	...	...	1

Discharged on account of infectious diseases :

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	1

Section III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

RIVERS AND STREAMS

No action to check pollution was necessary during the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

All closets are of the water carriage type. There are no closets of the conservancy or waste-water type in the area. There is, however, a sad deficiency of the "sufficient" water closet accommodation of the Housing Acts. In an urban community this can only be reasonably interpreted as meaning one W.C. per family, a standard which is far from being realised locally.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE COLLECTION

Refuse collection is carried out by means of mechanical transport at an economic cost and with a general freedom from complaints. The Council endeavour to keep the type of vehicle engaged on the collection as up-to-date as circumstances will permit, and latterly have purchased five vehicles with enclosed bodies of the barrier type, which are giving every satisfaction not only to the Department, but to the residents generally; further vehicles of this type are being purchased in the immediate future, to replace some of the older ones.

Generally the House Refuse is collected once weekly, but extra collections are made in the case of public buildings, large blocks of flats and other premises where special circumstances arise. Definite arrangements have, however, been made to institute a part bi-weekly collection of refuse from premises where necessary at an early date.

The Council has recently inaugurated the "Container" system of storage and collection in connection with its Housing Estates, whereby a daily collection is given. The system works very satisfactorily and is being adopted by the London County Council in respect of Hospitals and Schools under their control. Owners of certain large blocks of residential flats in the Borough are also considering the scheme, and in one or two instances have adopted it.

There are still a few ash pits in the Borough, but these are gradually being abolished as opportunities occur. Special attention is given to the maintenance of the dustbins to see that these are kept in serviceable condition.

DISPOSAL

Practically the whole of the House and Trade Refuse collected in the Borough continues to be disposed of at the Refuse Destructor in a satisfactory and economical manner.

The volume of refuse dealt with has increased out of proportion to the tonnage, and it is assumed that this is due to the increasing substitution of gas and electric fires in place of solid fuel fires, and so curtailing facilities for burning refuse on the premises.

SCAVENGING AND WATERING

Practically all the streets in the Borough receive daily attention and the more important thoroughfares are swept several times daily; mechanical watering vehicles are employed in the summer and gullies are mechanically cleansed by a modern machine.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

During the year the staff numbered one senior inspector responsible for all new drainage work, ten district inspectors, one woman inspector and one food and drugs inspector. Three temporary inspectors were appointed at the end of 1936 to release three of the permanent staff for house-to-house inspection of a proposed re-development area and afterwards to release the staff in turn for work in connection with the Overcrowding Survey under the Housing Act, 1936. These engagements lasted for varying periods, the longest being for ten months.

The following table shows the number and nature of inspections carried out by the sanitary inspectors during the year.

TABLE 9

DWELLING HOUSES

COMPLAINTS.	Houses inspected for first time	...	...	...	...	3,394
	Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	13,656
	Intimations served	...	...	...	...	2,380
	do. complied with	...	...	...	...	2,157
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	Houses inspected for first time	...	...	...	...	1,361
	Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	626
	Intimations served	...	...	...	...	186
	do. complied with	...	...	...	...	68
HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.	Houses inspected for first time	...	...	...	...	273
	Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	2,197
	Intimations served	...	...	...	...	236
	do. complied with	...	...	...	...	141
STATUTORY NOTICES.	Number served under :—					
	Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	564
	Housing Act	...	...	...	...	15
	Number complied with :—					
	Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	520
RENT RESTRICTION ACT CERTIFICATES.	Housing Act	...	...	...	...	9
	Number of applications	...	...	...	...	5
	Number of inspections made...	...	...	...	...	8
	Number of reports to M.O.H.	...	...	...	...	3
CLEARANCE AREAS.	Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	957
DRAINAGE.	Drains tested	...	...	...	...	3,348
	Inspections of work carried out under Notice	...	...	...	...	7,265
	Number of Notices received of voluntary work	...	...	...	...	343
	Inspections of work carried out voluntarily	...	...	...	...	2,891
INFIRM AND DIRTY TENANTS.	First inspections	...	...	...	...	53
	Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	145
	Notices served	...	...	...	...	1
MISCELLANEOUS.	Inspections in connection with Housing applications	...	...	...	...	412
	Inspections in connection with Underground Rooms	...	...	...	...	182
	Inspections in connection with use of Insecticide Sprays	...	...	...	...	42
	Inspection of re-housed tenants	...	...	...	...	169

OTHER INSPECTIONS

FACTORIES, INCLUDING FACTORY LAUNDRIES.	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	579
	Intimations served	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	do.	complied with	...	...	...	...	...	6
WORKSHOPS, INCLUDING WORK- SHOP LAUNDRIES.	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
	Intimations served	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	do.	complied with	...	...	...	...	...	1
WORKPLACES.	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
	Intimations served	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
	Intimations served	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
SMOKE ABATEMENT ACT.	Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Observations made	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
	Intimations served	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
FOOD PREMISES.	Total inspections (see page 77 for analysis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,786
	Number of Intimations served	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	do. do. complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
EVENINGS ON MARKET DUTY 61								
PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.	Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
SHOPS ACT.	Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
MISCELLANEOUS.	Inspections of Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Inspections of Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
	Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

In addition the inspectors made 1,501 ineffectual visits (*i.e.*, cases in which no reply was obtained).

SUMMARY

Cause of Inspection.	First inspections.	Re-inspections.	Total inspections.
In consequence of complaint	3,394	13,656	17,050
In consequence of infectious disease	1,361	626	1,987
House to house inspections	273	2,197	2,470
Houses in Clearance Areas	788	169	957
Infirm and Dirty Tenants	53	145	198
Rent Restriction Act applications	8	—	8
TOTALS	5,877	16,793	22,670

The following notices were served in respect of dwelling houses during the year :—

INTIMATION NOTICES

Served in 1936 but not complied with by 31st December, 1936	...	...	570	
Served during the year	...	...	2,803	
				3,373
Complied with during the year	...	...	2,366	
Number in respect of which Statutory Notices were served during the year	...	...	579	
				2,945
Number outstanding on 31st December, 1937	...	...		428

STATUTORY NOTICES

Served in 1936 but not complied with by 31st December, 1936	...	...	89	
Served during the year	...	...	579	
				668
Complied with during the year	...	...		529
Number outstanding on 31st December, 1937	...	...		139

REPAIRS EFFECTED

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

TABLE 10

DRAINAGE.	Drains cleared	...	...	...	...	132
	Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	307
	Drains relaid	...	...	...	...	337
	Soil and ventilation pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	47
	Soil and ventilation pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	93
	Rain water gutters and pipes repaired and renewed	...	...	...	...	392
	Drains sealed off	...	...	...	...	12
	Fresh Air inlet	...	...	...	...	95
WATER CLOSETS.	Traps cleansed, repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	418
	Pans renewed	...	...	...	...	512
	Seats repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	322
	Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	260
	Flushing cisterns renewed	...	...	...	...	9
	Additional W.C. accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	9
	Lobbies provided to W.C. apartments	...	...	...	...	2
	Fastenings provided to doors, and doors repaired	...	...	...	...	70
SINKS, BATHS AND LAVATORY BASINS.	W.C. apartments ventilated	...	...	...	...	49
	Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	34
	Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	447
	Sinks repaired	...	...	...	...	27
	Sink waste pipes trapped	...	...	...	...	451
	New sink waste pipes provided	...	...	...	...	164
	Sink and Bath wastes repaired	...	...	...	...	86
	New baths fitted	...	...	...	...	87
	New lavatory basins fitted	...	...	...	...	167
	New bath and lavatory wastes fitted	...	...	...	...	46
	Sink removed from water closet apartment	...	...	...	...	11

WATER SUPPLY.	Drinking water cisterns cleansed, etc.	112
	Water supplied from mains	22
	Occupied house provided with a sufficient supply ...	43
	Water supply pipes and fittings repaired	68
	Water supply provided to separate floors	20
CLEANSING AND INTERNAL WORK.	Rooms cleansed	5,046
	Verminous rooms cleansed	318
	Decorations and internal house repairs	7,006
	Fireplaces repaired (nuisances from smoke, etc.) ...	362
	Kitchen ranges repaired or renewed (for cooking purposes)	243
	Washing coppers repaired or renewed	104
	Ventilation provided under floors	162
	Dampness remedied	1,385
	Staircases provided with adequate light and ventilation	59
	Rooms provided with adequate light and ventilation ...	17
EXTERNAL REPAIRS AND OTHER NUISANCES.	Ventilated food cupboards provided	74
	Roofs repaired	734
	Other external repairs... ..	438
	Accumulation of refuse removed	81
	Dustbins provided	260
	Yards and forecourts paved and drained	368
	Abatement of nuisance from animals	6
	Rat runs traced	25

DRAINAGE OF BUILDINGS

The following drainage plans were submitted to and approved by the Public Health Committee during 1937.

New Buildings :—

Fuel Testing Engine House	1
Earl's Court Car Park	2
Fulham Power Station—	
New Sub-station	1
Lavatory Accommodation	1
Transforming Station	1
Tobacco Factory	1
Car Park Lavatories (Earl's Court)	1
Shop	1
Garage	2
Public House	2
Borough Council Flats	2
Block of Flats (Private)	2
Casting Sheds (L.P.T.B.)	1
Trinidad Asphalt Co.	2
L.M.& S. Railway Depot	1
	— 21
Additions to existing buildings	42
Conversion to flats of existing buildings	22
Reconstruction of drainage of existing buildings	166

COMBINED DRAINAGE

During the year the Council authorised the carrying out of work in connection with combined drainage in eight cases.

TABLE 11

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings were instituted in the following cases during the year :—

Address.	Offence.	Result.
20, Stanley Road ...	Nuisance	Withdrawn ; work done before hearing.
22, Stanley Road ...	do.	do. do.
71, Chelmsford Street ...	do.	do. do.
3, Darlan Road	do.	Order for abatement within seven days.
40, Coomer Road	do.	do. do.
40, Coomer Road ...	Failure to comply with drainage order.	Fined £2 0s. 0d.
187, Wandsworth Bridge Road.	Obstruction of Sanitary Inspector in performance of his duties.	Fined £2 2s. 0d. and £1 1s. 0d. costs.
71, Coomer Road ...	Failure to give notice of drainage work.	Dismissed under P.O. Act.
5, Walham Avenue ...	Failure to cause refuse to be placed in covered receptacles.	do. do.
39, Hilmer Street ...	Failure to pay drainage costs ...	Order for payment.
22, Stephendale Road ...	Nuisance : failure to comply with drainage notice : failure to provide sufficient ashpits.	} Withdrawn on payment of £5 5s. 0d. costs.
28, Stephendale Road ...	Nuisance	
38, Stephendale Road ...	do.	
44, Stephendale Road ...	do.	

SMOKE ABATEMENT

During the year five complaints regarding smoke nuisance were received and 37 observations on chimneys were made by sanitary inspectors; in one case an intimation notice was served on the owner to abate the nuisance. No legal proceedings were necessary during the year.

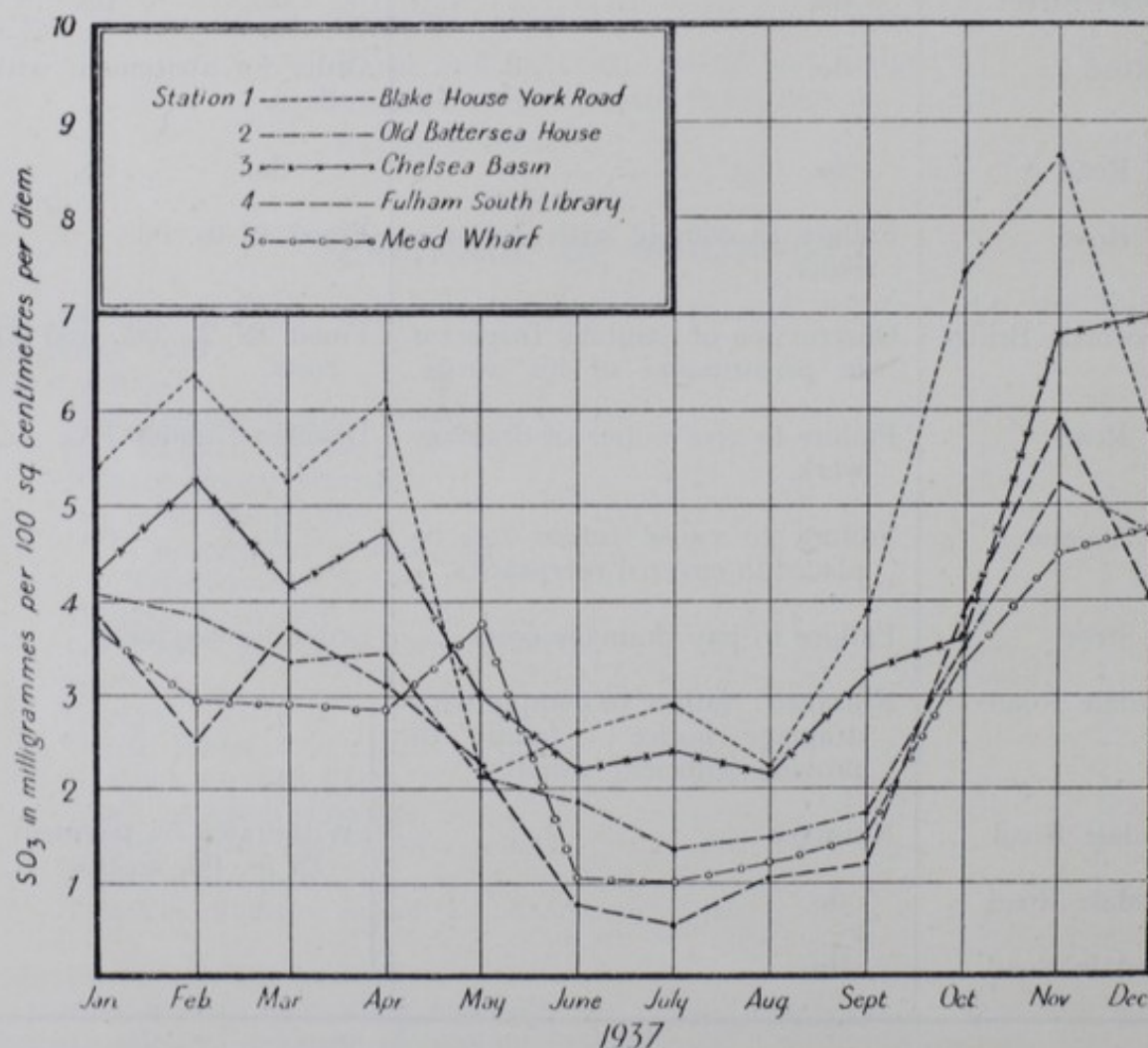
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Sulphur Activity in the Atmosphere Records.

The curves for sulphur activity in the atmosphere for the year 1937, compared with those of last year, show a decrease for all stations during the summer months, but the winter figures are in each case higher.

There can be little doubt that the pollution indicated at any one station, consists of two inseparable components. The one due to industrial smoke, spread over a wide area, and the other due to domestic pollution which, owing to the low average height of emission, is of more local significance.

It is this latter component which largely accounts for the phenomenal difference between summer and winter pollution at No. 1 Station—the May and November readings show more than a fourfold increase.



During the year, at the New Power Station, experiments have been successful in trapping the residual dust in the flue gases passed through the gas washer. A method of chemical precipitation is used, and the dust particles, on examination, appear to be amorphous carbon and organic matter, not easily wetted. In size they are of the order of four microns, and in quantity about 0·205 grains per cubic foot.

The continuous recording apparatus has shown that on occasions the amount of residual sulphur is only 0·0002 grains per cubic foot of flue gas. When it is realised that the highest recorded sulphur content of the atmosphere in a London fog within the same period was, at the County Hall, 0·00046, and at Chelsea, 0·00024, this achievement can be fully appreciated.

The above results indicate that the overall efficiency of elimination of both dust and sulphur is approaching the maximum practically possible.

One of the largest commercial users of coal in the Borough has recently carried out extensive plant reconstruction. A range of three modern Sterling Tridrum boilers, with a total evaporative capacity of 99,000 lbs. per hour, has been installed ; these are capable of being worked in a smokeless condition. In the past, some trouble from smoke has been experienced by this firm, and it is hoped that the entire steam demand will be raised smokelessly.

RAG FLOCK

The sale and use of Rag Flock is regulated by Section 136 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the Regulations made by the Ministry of Health in 1912.

These Regulations prohibit the sale or use of unclean flock manufactured from rags in making any article of upholstery, cushions, bedding, etc., and provide that when not less than 40 grams of flock are thoroughly washed with distilled water at a temperature below 25°C. the chlorine must not exceed 30 parts per 100,000 of flock. This standard ensures a certain degree of cleanliness.

During 1937, six samples of rag flock were taken with the following results :—

Sample No.	Parts of Chlorine per 100,000 of flock.
R.F. 1	20
„ 2	13
„ 3	17
„ 4	10
„ 5	100
„ 6	15

It will be observed that sample No. 5 exceeded the legal maximum for chlorine. The dealer from whom the sample was obtained was warned by letter and sample No. 6 taken subsequently from the same person complied with the Regulations.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES

The rebuilt swimming baths and wash-houses were re-opened to the public in September, 1937. They provide a first class men's bath, a first class ladies' bath and a bath for mixed bathing, together with 16 first class and 41 second class slipper baths for men; and 10 first class and 15 second class slipper baths for women; 4 foam baths for women are provided. The wash-houses contain 12 compartments.

In December samples of water were taken from the swimming bath at 8.0 a.m. and 7.40 p.m. and submitted for bacteriological and chemical analysis. The reports are given below, compared with those for similar samples taken in 1936, before the reconstruction.

						1937.		1936.	
						Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
						Parts per 100,000.		Parts per 100,000.	
(1) <i>Chemical.</i>									
Ammonia, Saline						·390	·416	·014	·02
Ammonia, " Albuminoid "						·056	·058	·018	·014
" Oxygen absorbed " at 27°C.—									
In 15 minutes						·034	·025	·035	·035
In 4 hours						·083	·090	·064	·054
Total solid residue						68·3	68·8	55·44	56·00
Chlorine						7·75	7·85	8·95	8·95
Free Chlorine						·01	—	—	—
Nitrogen, as Nitrates						·16	·17	1·25	1·25
Nitrogen, as Nitrites						·02	·02	·004	·002
Total hardness						20·0	20·0	8·4	9·2
Poisonous metals						Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Appearance						Clear and bright, faint yellow colour.		Fairly clear, colour- less and odourless.	
(2) <i>Bacteriological.</i>									
Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates incubated at 22°C. for 3 days.						75,000 in 1 c.c.	180,000 in 1 c.c.	80,000 in 1 c.c.	4,000,000 in 1 c.c.
Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on agar plates incubated at 37·5°C. for 2 days.						30,000 in 1 c.c.	150,000 in 1 c.c.	60,000 in 1 c.c.	3,100,000 in 1 c.c.
B. Coli						Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
Streptococci						Absent	Absent	Absent	Present

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The following tables show the existing accommodation in Public Conveniences in the Borough.

Under the control of the Public Health Department.

Convenience.	Date erected.	MEN.				WOMEN.		
		Total W.C.s.	Free W.C.s.	Urinal Stalls.	Wash Basins.	Total W.C.s.	Free W.C.s.	Wash Basins.
WALHAM GREEN (enlarged in 1930) ...	1895	7	2	14	4	8	2	2
GIBB'S GREEN ...	1900	4	1	9	2	4	1	2
LILLIE ROAD ...	1905	3	1	4	2	3	1	2
EELBROOK COMMON	1929	4	1	9	—	4	1	—
PUTNEY BRIDGE...	1934	5	1	11	2	7	1	2
WYFOLD ROAD ...	1936	2	2	4	1	3	3	1
EFFIE ROAD (for men only) ...	1903	4	1	8	2	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		29	9	59	13	29	9	9

Under the control of the Borough Surveyor's Department.

Convenience.	Date erected.	MEN.				WOMEN.		
		Total W.C.s.	Free W.C.s.	Urinal Stalls.	Wash Basins.	Total W.C.s.	Free W.C.s.	Wash Basins.
SOUTH PARK :								
Lodge, Clancarty Rd.	1903	1	1	3	—	3	1	2
Lodge, Hugon Road	1903	2	2	3	—	3	2	—
BISHOP'S PARK :								
Pryor's Bank Paviln.	1898	3	1	3	—	3	1	1
Chalet by Bandstand (Women's enlarged 1931).	1905	2	1	4	—	5	2	2
TOTAL ...		8	5	13	—	14	6	5
TOTAL FOR THE BOROUGH ...		37	14	72	13	43	15	14

The Conveniences under the control of the Public Health Department are open from 8 a.m. to 12 midnight on weekdays, and on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. The hours of those in the parks are regulated by the hours of opening and closing of the parks.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS

During 1937 nine applications for certificates under the above-named Acts as to the fitness of the houses for habitation were received and issued.

In addition four applications that the work specified in a certificate had been carried out were received from the owners of the premises and "Clearance Certificates" issued.

REMOVAL OF AGED, INFIRM AND PHYSICALLY INCAPACITATED PERSONS

Under Section 224 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, the Council has power to apply to a Magistrate for an order for the compulsory removal of aged, infirm or physically incapacitated persons living under insanitary conditions, to a hospital or institution.

During the year, application was made for four orders and in three cases the application was granted. In the fourth case the Magistrates were not satisfied that the aged person, an inmate of an Almshouse, was incapable of receiving proper attention from her daughter, living elsewhere. In addition, however, the Council's Woman Sanitary Inspector was able to persuade thirteen persons to enter hospital voluntarily and she also kept thirty-three other cases under observation, but it was not necessary to have them removed to hospital.

RAT REPRESSION AND DESTRUCTION

The Borough Council employs a Rat Officer who is a whole time employee of the Public Health Department. He attends to complaints regarding rat and mice infestation in the Borough and takes steps necessary for their destruction. He also traces the manner in which the rats have gained entry to the premises and gives advice regarding the methods necessary to prevent a recurrence of the trouble. In all cases the Rat Officer works in close co-operation with the sanitary inspectors.

During the year 152 formal complaints regarding infestation by rats were received and 1,765 visits were made to dwelling houses and 583 visits to business premises in the Borough. In addition 677 visits to sewers in all parts of the Borough were made.

In 59·87 per cent. (91 instances) of the 152 complaints investigated, the rats gained admission to the premises owing to defective drains. The type of drainage defect was:—

Defective drains under premises	39
Defective connections under footway	45
Disused drain connections	7

Rats were caught as follows during the year:—

In cage traps in sewers	168
In dustbin traps in sewers	329
By ferrets and break-back traps in premises	505

The amount received by the Council from property owners for the services of the Rat Officer during the year ended 31st March, 1938, was £20 and, in addition, £15 was credited to the department for the services of the Rat Officer to other departments of the Council.

NATIONAL RAT WEEK

During National Rat Week held from November 1st to 6th, the Rat Officer paid special attention to the sewers in the Borough, and laid 18,000 baits in the stunt ends of 12-inch pipe sewers which are known to harbour rats in 80 streets. While, of course, it is difficult to estimate the number of rats destroyed as a result of this action, it is satisfactory to note that the majority of the baits were taken.

A circular letter pointing out the need for the destruction of rats and giving advice concerning this, was circulated to all factories and large workshops in the Borough with a request that it should be displayed on the staff notice boards. A copy was sent to the two newspapers circulating in the Borough and advertisements also inserted.

A number of posters from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were purchased and exhibited on the Council's vehicles and outside public buildings during the week. The Railway Companies and firms having premises in the railway goods yards, co-operated with the Department in an intensive drive against rat infestation.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There was one Common Lodging House in the Borough, accommodating 36 men, and the inspector made 4 inspections of the premises during the year.

MORTUARY

The Mortuary provides cold chambers for the accommodation of eight bodies, two in each compartment. One compartment is entirely isolated from the general body of the chamber, so that two bodies of infectious cases can be accommodated separately. There is also a post-mortem room with modern equipment.

During the year 236 bodies were removed to the Mortuary and were admitted as follows :—

By order of the Coroner	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
For convenience till funeral	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
							<hr/> 236 <hr/>

There were 95 post-mortems made and inquests were held in 68 cases.

NUISANCE FROM PIGEONS

Under Section 121 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, the Council has power to abate or mitigate any nuisance caused by pigeons having no owner, subject to the consent of the owner of the land or buildings upon which the birds congregate.

During the year special traps were set up on the roofs of three private houses, a Church and the Town Hall. As a result of this action 330 pigeons were caught and killed, the Rat Officer (who carries out this work) paying 353 visits for the purpose. At each visit all eggs and nests found were destroyed.

SHOPS ACT, 1934

During the year, the sanitary inspectors made 73 inspections of shops under the above-named Act in connection with ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences. In 2 cases water closet and washing accommodation was provided as the result of action by the inspectors.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

TABLE 12

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories (including factory laundries)	579	66	—
Workshops (including workshop laundries)	133	4	—
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises) ...	192	12	—
TOTAL	904	82	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

TABLE 13

Particulars. (1)	Number of defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	60	60	—	—
Want of ventilation	2	1	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	6	6	—	—
Other nuisances	25	25	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective... ..	18	18	—	—
Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (Section 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
TOTAL	113	112	1	—

HOME WORK DONE BY OUTWORKERS

In certain industries specified in the Home Work Orders made by the Home Secretary, if work is given out by employers or contractors to be done in private houses, the workers are known as Outworkers and the premises in which they work are subject to inspection by the sanitary inspectors of the Borough Council. In Fulham this duty is carried out by the woman sanitary inspector. The object of the inspections is to prevent such work being done in unwholesome premises or in houses in which infectious diseases are present.

The following table gives the number of Outworkers' premises in the Borough, the nature of the work carried on and the classification of the Outworkers' premises into factories, workshops and workplaces :—

Nature of work.	Nature of Premises.			Total.
	Factories.	Workshops.	Workplaces.	
Wearing apparel... ..	3	12	37	52
Bootmaking	1	—	29	30
Miscellaneous	1	1	19	21
TOTALS	5	13	85	103

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES

Nature of work.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Bootmaking	6	4	—
Wearing apparel	8	5	—
TOTAL	14	9	—

TOTAL INSPECTIONS

	Male Inspectors.	Woman Inspector.	Total.
Factories	504	75	579
Workshops	53	80	133
Workplaces	86	106	192
Outworkers' premises	—	192	192
TOTALS	643	453	1,096

HOME WORK DONE BY OUTWORKERS

The following table shows the amount of home work done by outworkers in the various trades and occupations in the city of New York, during the year 1900. The figures are given in thousands of hours.

Trade or Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Apprentices	10	5	15
Unskilled laborers	15	10	25
Skilled laborers	20	15	35
Artisans	25	20	45
Professional men	30	25	55
Other	35	30	65
Total	135	105	240

HOME WORK BY TRADES

Trade	Male	Female	Total
Apprentices	10	5	15
Unskilled laborers	15	10	25
Skilled laborers	20	15	35
Artisans	25	20	45
Professional men	30	25	55
Other	35	30	65
Total	135	105	240

TOTAL RESULTS

Trade	Male	Female	Total
Apprentices	10	5	15
Unskilled laborers	15	10	25
Skilled laborers	20	15	35
Artisans	25	20	45
Professional men	30	25	55
Other	35	30	65
Total	135	105	240

HOUSING

GENERAL

A statistical analysis and description of the growth of the Borough, together with the occupations of the residents and their places of work, was given in my report for 1935.

The detailed housing programme drawn up at that date involved the immediate displacement of 131 families from seven clearance areas and the subsequent displacement of 925 from a proposed redevelopment area, together with 600 families living in overcrowded houses who would still be overcrowded after making allowance for the maximum re-allocation of overcrowded families in houses now overcrowded, but which could be utilised for smaller families.

During 1937 accommodation was provided on new Estates as follows :—

For the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	22 flats.
For slum clearance	...	...	...	70 flats.

The following table indicates the position at the end of 1937, after making allowance for the two estates mentioned above.

TABLE 14

EXISTING COMMITMENTS AND EXISTING REPLACEMENT ACCOMMODATION

*For Demolition :—**Flats Required.*

1936 Clearance Orders	...	...	...	30
Avenues Clearance Section	...	...	...	392
Avenues Redevelopment Section	...	...	...	533

955

<i>For relief of overcrowding</i>	600
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

1,555

*Replacement Sites :—**Flats to be Erected.*

St. James' Home	...	...	...	111
Bagley's Lane	...	...	...	90
Field Road	...	...	...	80
Carnwath Road	...	...	...	8
North End Road	...	...	...	95
Fulham Road	...	...	...	83

467

Replacements on Avenues Site	485
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

952

<i>Deficiency for which sites are not yet available</i>	603 flats.
---	-----	-----	-----	------------

THE AVENUES PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT AREA

This area, which is a typical legacy from Fulham's expansion period of 1881—1891, contains 438 houses and 925 families, with a population in 1936 of 3,213 persons and has an area of 12·55 acres.

I reported on this area, giving its history and details of existing conditions in June, 1936, and the Council gave formal notice to the London County Council on the 24th June under Section 2 (5) of the Housing Act, 1935, of their intention to pass a resolution under Section 13 of the Housing Act, 1935. The County Council intimated that they did not themselves intend to deal with the area and a formal resolution declaring the area to be a proposed redevelopment area was passed

↓ FULHAM ROAD

DISTRICT
RAILWAY
→

EELBROOK
COMMON
→



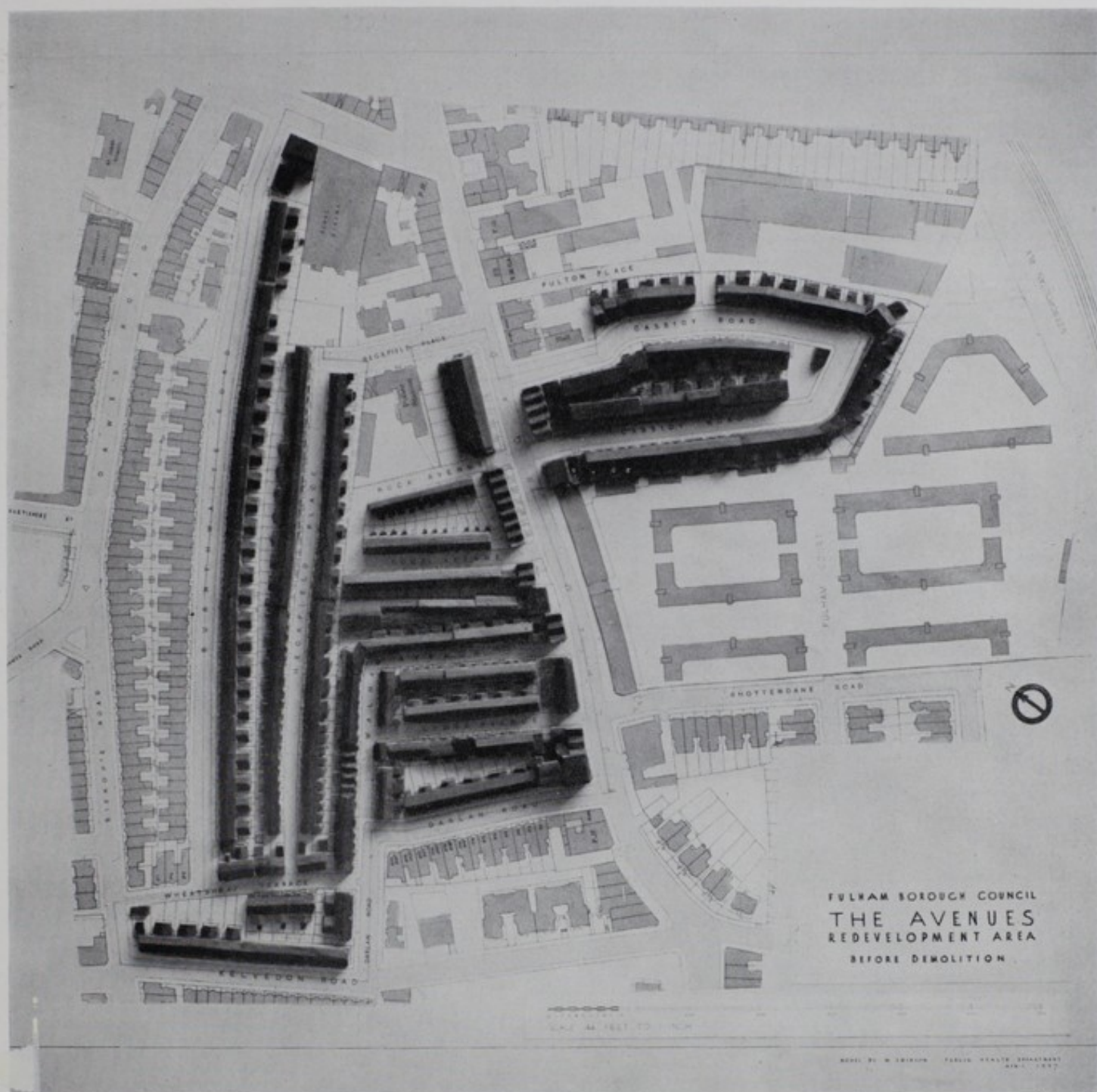
DAWES
ROAD
←

LEWIS
TRUST
BUILDINGS
←

AVENUES REDEVELOPMENT AREA

↑ FULHAM ROAD.

↑ WALHAM GREEN STATION



SCALE MODEL OF THE AVENUES
 REDEVELOPMENT AREA.



Back Yards of 1—23 (odd) Warham Avenue,
and 2—24 (even) Lodge Avenue.

TYPICAL VIEW IN THE AREA.

THE ALMA MATER OF THE ALMA
MATER OF THE ALMA
MATER OF THE ALMA

on the 2nd December, 1936. In the meantime official representations were made on the 18th November, 1936, in pursuance of Section 51 (2) of the Housing Act, 1930, in respect of 169 houses in the area, and three Clearance Orders were made by the Council on 27th January, 1937.

A Public Inquiry into these Orders was held on the 20th, 21st and 22nd April, 1937, as a result of which the Minister of Health confirmed The Avenues Nos. 1 and 2 Orders but did not confirm the No. 3 Order relating to two houses. Appeals against the Minister's decision were lodged in the High Court in respect of No. 1 Order, but were dismissed on the 10th March, 1938.

The Orders as confirmed involved 402 families, with a population of 1,482 persons.

The Proposed Redevelopment Plan was approved by the Council on the 25th August, 1937, and submitted to the Minister of Health for confirmation. A Public Inquiry was subsequently held and the Minister's decision is now awaited.

An aerial photograph and photographs of a scale model and typical part of the area are given on the preceeding pages.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES

A detailed analysis of all the inspections carried out during 1937 is given on pages 47-48. The following table gives the housing statistics in the form required by the Minister of Health.

TABLE 15

<i>1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—</i>	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	5,877
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	22,670
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	273
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,470
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	2,803
<i>2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	2,366*
<i>3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—</i>	
(a).—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	15
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	9
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	3*
(b).—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	564
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	520*
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners... ..	—
(c).—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
(d).—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	71
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. *Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding :—*

(a).— (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	1,312
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	1,312
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	7,651
(b).—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	413
(c).— (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	882
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	5,518
(d).—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	—
(e).—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	...	See below.

* Including Notices served during 1936, but not complied with up to 31st December, 1936.

Comments on Table 15

3 (c) (2).—*Demolition*. Two houses were demolished in consequence of Orders made by the Council during 1936, one being in respect of a house excluded by the Minister from the Mulgrave Road Clearance Order, 1936.

3 (d) (1).—*Underground Rooms*. During the year Closing Orders were made in respect of 71 underground rooms. Six Orders were in respect of rooms already closed for sleeping purposes under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, as it was found that these rooms were still being used for living purposes.

4.—*Overcrowding*. Work on the detailed measurement, preparation of records and supply of information to landlords and tenants, together with the "permitted number," was commenced on the 8th February, 1937, and completed on the 4th June, 1938.

Every landlord and responsible tenant has now been supplied with a statement of the "permitted number" and a copy of a memorandum setting out their duties under the Act. It is encouraging to note that only three dwelling-houses have again been let so as to become overcrowded after the appointed day. In each case the owner was able to plead either wrong information from the tenant or some other equally good reason. No prosecutions were necessary.

The following is a summary of the work carried out and the position at the end of 1937.

TABLE 16

Total dwellings measured	...	24,926
Statements of "permitted numbers" sent	...	30,328
Number of cases of overcrowding found on 1935 Survey	...	1,795
Number of cases of overcrowding abated 1936	...	14
1937	...	882
		896
New cases of overcrowding found on 1937 Survey	...	413
Overcrowded cases on books at end of 1937	...	1,312

Analysis of the 896 cases abated :—

(a) Re-housed on Borough Council Estates	...	30
(b) Re-housed on L.C.C. Estates	...	24
(c) Re-housed by Public Trusts	...	—
(d) Family obtained more accommodation in same house	...	174
(e) Family reduced in number...	...	241
(f) Family found other accommodation	...	427

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BYELAWS WITH RESPECT TO HOUSES DIVIDED INTO SEPARATE TENEMENTS

No action was necessary under these Byelaws during the year.

DISINFESTATION

During the year the household effects of 98 families were disinfested by the HCN process prior to transfer to new dwellings, bedding and bed linen being treated by steam before delivery to the new flat. No cases of reinfestation have been reported.

As usual, woodwork from condemned houses in clearance areas was burnt on the site and all building debris carted away to a tip. It is probable that the rubble believed carted away to a tip is, in fact, used for hardcore on other building works, and to this I can see no objection, as the period which must inevitably elapse between vacation and demolition, is sufficient to allow the effects of weathering to destroy all traces of vermin. In addition the walls and ceilings of new working-class flats are usually finished off with a hard gypsum plaster and the floors with a float of cement, so as to render reinfestation impossible. There does not appear to be any reason from this point of view why the rubble should not be left on the site and used as hardcore in the erection of the new flats, thus reducing demolition costs.

The fumigation of infested premises by sulphur or formalin is an inconvenient, objectionable and unsatisfactory method and experiments with various proprietary insecticides were continued with encouraging results and a total of 385 rooms were treated in this manner.

Tenants were again allowed the use of a spray filled with solution on paying a deposit of 2s. 6d., which was refunded when the spray was returned. A total of 68 issues of such sprays were made during the course of the year.

ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO TENANTS IN COUNCIL FLATS

During the year the Council decided to give advice and assistance to tenants re-housed in their flats such as is referred to in paragraph 22 of Memorandum A. General, which was issued with Circular 1500 A. on 22nd October, 1935—particular attention being given to tenants re-housed under Clearance Orders. The Public Health and Housing Committees accordingly authorised Miss Sexton, the Woman Sanitary Inspector, who is also a qualified Health Visitor and Certified Midwife, to make systematic inspections of the Council's dwellings. This procedure produced an improvement in the flats of the less responsive tenants, and by the advice given, enabled them to settle down in their new surroundings and benefit more fully than they would otherwise have done from the change in their environment.

As a result of this work the need for the appointment of a full-time Housing Welfare Adviser was realised, and the Council decided, pending the publication of the Report of the Central Housing Advisory Committee on the management of Municipally-owned houses, to appoint a temporary visitor to work under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. This arrangement released Miss Sexton for her normal duties and enabled the system to be extended to all the Council flats.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ESTATES

During the year 1937 42 families were allotted houses on London County Council Estates on the recommendation of the Public Health Department, in addition to other families applying direct to the County Council. The following table shows the number of families accommodated on the various Estates up to the end of 1937 :—

TABLE 17

ESTATE.	Accommodated on recommendation by the Fulham Borough Council.	Accommodated on applying direct to the London County Council.	Total Fulham families accommodated.
EAST HILL, Wandsworth ...	16	40	56
WATLING, Middlesex	140	86	226
DOWNHAM, Kent	54	20	74
BECONTREE, Essex	110	460	570
ST. HELIER, Morden	142	308	450
HANWELL, Middlesex	23	146	169
BROXHOLME HOUSE, Fulham...	1	50	51
ROEHAMPTON, CASTELNAU, CENTRAL LONDON, etc. ...	165	577	742
TOTALS	651	1,687	2,338

During the year applications made to the Public Health Department of the Borough for accommodation on the London County Council Estates were dealt with in the following manner :—

- 47 families were recommended to the County Council for preferential consideration ;
- 24 families proved upon enquiry to be unsuitable for recommendation, but 11 of these applications were forwarded to the London County Council for inclusion in the "ordinary list" of applicants ;
- 31 applicants made inquiries, but did not return their application forms ;
- 27 certificates of overcrowding were issued on request to the London County Council, and 6 cases were certified as "not overcrowded" ;
- 25 cases of families occupying basement rooms were referred to the Department by the London County Council, but in no instance were the rooms found to be "underground rooms," which could be closed under the provisions of the Housing Act ;
- 11 cases were referred to the Department by the County Medical Officer of Health for certificates of the need for other accommodation on health grounds ; certificates were issued in nine instances ;
- 21 applicants refused accommodation offered by the London County Council, mainly on account of the distance of the Estate from their place of employment.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WORKING-CLASS FLATS

Table 18 shows, for the third successive year, the vital statistics of certain groups of flats in the Borough. Any one year's figures are, because of the comparative smallness of the population concerned, insufficient on which to base sound conclusions. Their yearly compilation, however, will, in due course, enable a five-year and then a ten-year average to be computed. This should provide reliable evidence. It will be denoted that the infant mortality in Lewis Trust, S.W. 6, Block is particularly high. It was based on three deaths, the first from failure of the lungs to expand at birth, the second from prematurity and the final one from whooping cough and bronchial pneumonia. The one death in Peabody Buildings which gave rise to the high infant mortality rate of 250 was due to prematurity. The infant death at Fulham Court was due to influenzal meningitis which was bacteriologically confirmed.

TABLE 18

	Fulham Borough.	Fulham Court.	Lewis Trust, S.W.6.	Lewis Trust, W.14.	Peabody Buildings.
Population :—					
(a) Total	138,900	2,010	1,356	762	598
(b) Under 10	16,291	577	388	202	67
(c) Per cent. under 10 ...	11·8	28·7	28·6	26·5	11·2
Births	1,933	28	14	1	4
Birth rate	13·9	13·9	10·3	1·3	6·7
Deaths :—					
(a) Total	1,817	15	10	6	9
(b) Under 10	161	5	5	—	—
(c) Under 1	109	1	3	—	1
Total Death Rate (crude) ...	13·1	7·5	7·4	7·9	15·1
Death Rate under 10 on population under 10 ...	9·9	8·7	12·9	—	—
Infant Mortality Rate ...	56	36	214	—	250
Diphtheria, No. of Cases :—					
(a) Total	206	5	10	3	1
(b) Under 10	157	3	9	1	—
Attack rate per 1,000 :—					
(a) Total	1·5	2·5	7·4	3·9	1·7
(b) Under 10	9·3	5·2	23·2	5·0	—
Scarlet Fever, No. of Cases :—					
(a) Total	319	7	11	1	2
(b) Under 10	228	3	9	—	1
Attack rate per 1,000 :—					
(a) Total	2·3	3·5	8·1	1·3	3·3
(b) Under 10	14·0	5·2	23·2	—	14·9

Section V



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD



MILK

During the year under review, 571 samples of milk (including one of machine-skimmed milk) were purchased by Inspector Gammack in his capacity as Sampling Officer, and submitted to the Council's Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

Of these, 293 were purchased from milk vendors in the streets during the early hours of the morning, 61 were taken at the early morning delivery to hospitals, etc., in the Borough which are under the control of the London County Council and 105 were purchased on Sundays and public holidays.

Two, or 0·35 per cent. of the 571 samples of milk examined, were reported as adulterated and the following table gives details of the results of the analyses of the samples and the action taken :—

TABLE 19

Sample No.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.	Result.
247	6% deficient in fat	Prosecution ...	Summons dismissed, the Justices holding that the firm prosecuted (who bottled, sealed and supplied the milk to a subsidiary company) were not responsible as the milk had left their control and custody at time of sampling.
547	3% added water (as shown by freezing point)	Vendor warned by letter.	

Particulars of the number and percentage of adulterated samples of milk for the years 1928 to 1937 inclusive are given in the following table :—

TABLE 20
SAMPLES OF MILK ADULTERATED

Year.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
No. examined ...	591	565	548	540	543	641	554	580	566	571
No. adulterated ...	15	28	4	3	4	18	6	2	6	2
Percentage of adulteration ...	2·5	4·7	0·7	0·55	0·74	2·8	1·1	0·3	1·06	0·35

As in previous years, the arrangement for samples of milk to be taken in course of delivery to the hospitals, institution and schools in the Borough which are under the control of the London County Council was continued and the following were taken for chemical analysis during 1937. No adulterations were reported.

TABLE 21

Institution.	No. of samples taken.
Fulham Hospital	33
Fulham Institution	2
Western Hospital	23
Elizabethan Open Air School	3
L.C.C. Schools	24
TOTAL	85

AUTOMATIC MILK MACHINES

There are in the Borough four automatic milk machines fixed to the doors of registered milk-shops from which milk is obtainable after ordinary trading hours. During 1937 twelve samples were obtained from these machines for chemical analysis and in all cases the milk was reported to be genuine.

COMPOSITION OF MILK SAMPLES

The monthly average composition of all samples of milk (excluding machine-skimmed milk) is given in the following table and it is satisfactory to record that the quality of the milk retailed in Fulham is well maintained and compares very favourably with the standards of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries :—

TABLE 22

Month.	No. of Samples.	Fat.	Solids not Fat.	Remarks.
		%	%	
January	48	3·62	8·85	—
February... ..	48	3·45	8·83	—
March	49	3·43	8·64	Including one adulterated sample.
April	44	3·68	8·65	—
May	52	3·21	8·85	—
June	47	3·34	8·78	—
July	42	3·44	8·68	Including one adulterated sample.
August	35	3·71	8·78	—
September	56	3·61	8·84	—
October	48	3·82	8·90	—
November	51	3·83	8·87	—
December	50	3·76	8·90	—
	570	3·54	8·78	
Legal Standards		3·00	8·50	
Average composition of normal cow's milk		3·76	8·84	

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922, AND MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926

Article 6 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, requires local authorities to keep registers of dairymen and dairy premises, while Section 2 (1) of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, gives the Council power to refuse to enter any person's name on the register of retailers of milk if they are satisfied that the public health is, or is likely to be, endangered by any act or default of the person in relation to the quality, storage or distribution of the milk.

It was not necessary to exercise the provisions of the latter Section during 1937.

No contraventions of Article 31 (2) of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, which requires that the bottling of milk shall be carried out only on registered premises were reported during the year.

At the end of 1937, there were on the register 106 dairymen occupying 106 registered dairy premises within the Borough. In addition, there were 26 dairymen retailing milk in Fulham from premises situated and registered in adjoining districts.

The following are details of the changes which took place during 1937 :—

Number of Dairymen on the Register :—

Number on register at 31st December, 1936	...	...	...	107
Number who transferred their business or discontinued selling milk during 1937	...	...	...	9
				<hr/> 98
Number of registrations granted during 1937	...	...	...	8
				<hr/> 106
Number on register at 31st December, 1937	...	...	...	<hr/><hr/>106

During 1937, registration as purveyors of milk in properly closed and unopened receptacles was granted to 27 persons and there are now 189 names on the Register.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS

During 1937, the Sampling Officer made 485 visits to dairies and milkshops and served 20 written notices and in addition gave many verbal intimations of defects noted during his inspections.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915—Section 4. This Section empowers local authorities to stop the supply of milk from any dairy if such milk causes, or is likely to cause, tuberculosis. It was not necessary to take action under this Section during 1937.

Similarly, there was no evidence that milk sold in the Borough was infected by persons suffering from infectious diseases, so that no action was taken under Article 18 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936

The licences granted by the Borough Council during 1937 were as follows :—

Number of Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	28
Number of Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	4
Number of Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	40
Number of Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	7
Number of samples taken in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health	...	...	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, there are six designations applicable to graded milks, as follows :—

1. Tuberculin Tested Milk Certified ;
2. Tuberculin Tested Milk ;
3. Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised) ;
4. Accredited Milk ;
5. Accredited Milk, Farm bottled ;
6. Pasteurised Milk.

Complete details of the standards, etc., laid down for these milks will be found in my Annual Report for 1936.

During the year under review 110 samples of graded milk, 22 of ungraded milk and 4 of raw milk were purchased by the Sampling Officer for bacteriological examination. Forty-three of the samples were purchased from milk vendors in the streets in the early hours of the morning and 41 were taken at the early morning delivery to the hospitals, etc., in the Borough which are controlled by the London County Council.

Of the total of 136 samples examined, 24 were especially tested by animal inoculation for the presence of tubercle bacilli under Section 5 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. One sample of raw milk so examined was reported to contain tubercle bacilli and the matter was communicated to the Medical Officer of Health for the County in which the farm from which the milk was obtained is situated. The herd was examined by a Veterinary Officer for the County and samples of milk taken. One sample taken from a cow which had a mild attack of Mastitis, was found to contain tubercle bacilli and the animal was slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order.

The Chief Veterinary Officer for the County in which the farm is situated reported that " the post-mortem examination revealed that she was affected with ' Advanced ' Tuberculosis including lesions in the udder. This animal would be the cause of the tubercle infection of the milk sample taken by the Fulham Borough Council."

The following table gives details of the various examinations carried out :—

TABLE 23

Grade.	Methylene blue and Coliform Tests.	Count only.	Count and Coliform Test.	Count, Coliform and Phosphatase Tests.	Count and Phosphatase Test.	Complete Examination.	Total.
Tuberculin Tested	7	—	—	—	—	5	12
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Pasteurised ...	—	60	10	6	5	14	95
Homogenised ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ordinary ...	—	1	17	—	—	3	21
Raw ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	4
TOTALS ...	7	63	31	6	5	24	136

Tuberculin Tested Milk. Seven samples were examined all of which satisfied the methylene blue and coliform tests.

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised). The three samples taken were reported to contain respectively 1,980, 3,430 and 20 bacteria per millilitre—legal maximum 30,000 per millilitre.

Pasteurised Milk. A maximum of 100,000 bacteria per millilitre is prescribed for milk sold under this designation and 85 of the 95 samples examined during 1937 were reported as satisfactory, the average count for these being 26,288 bacteria per millilitre. Two samples gave counts slightly in excess of the legal standard, viz. : 115,000 and 141,000 bacteria per millilitre. Two others taken from the same vendor were reported to contain respectively "probably more than 2,000,000" and 1,036,000 bacteria per millilitre. In connection with these latter samples, I arranged for further tests to be carried out by three different bacteriologists and for this purpose the contents of one half-pint bottle of milk were divided into three parts under sterile conditions and sent to the three laboratories together with three unopened half-pint bottles of milk from the same delivery. The following results were obtained :—

Laboratory.	Bacteria per Millilitre.		
	Unopened $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	One-third of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	Legal maximum.
A	43,800	52,000	} 100,000
B	145,500	132,500	
C	300,000	300,000	

I communicated with the wholesalers who supplied the milk to the Fulham retailer and had an interview with the Chief Chemist to the Company, who gave an explanation of the temporary difficulties which accounted for the bad results. Several samples have since been purchased from this Company and satisfactory reports received.

All the milk supplied to the London County Council hospitals, etc., in the Borough must have been Pasteurised in accordance with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, and comply with the bacteriological standard laid down by that Order. During 1937, seventy-one samples were taken for bacteriological examination as under :—

Institution, etc.	Number of samples taken.
Fulham Hospital	16
Fulham Institution	2
Western Hospital	23
Elizabethan Open Air School	3
L.C.C. Schools	27
TOTAL	71

Fulham Hospital. The average count of 16 samples examined was 14,788 bacteria per millilitre.

Fulham Institution. Two samples taken containing respectively 7,330 and 10,900 bacteria per millilitre.

Western Hospital. Twenty-three samples were examined all of which were reported to be satisfactory, the average count being 15,539 bacteria per millilitre.

Elizabethan Open Air School. The three samples taken were reported to contain respectively 19,600, 8,330 and 51,000 bacteria per millilitre.

L.C.C. Schools. Two of the 27 samples examined were reported to have counts slightly in excess of the legal standard. The average of all the samples, however, was only 33,925 bacteria per millilitre.

Ordinary Milk. This is milk which has been treated by heat although not sold under the designation "Pasteurised" and there is, therefore, no bacteriological standard for such milk. It is satisfactory to record that the lowest count was reported to be 9,230 bacteria per millilitre, and the highest 150,330 per millilitre, while the average for the 21 samples examined was 47,608 bacteria per millilitre.

FOOD AND DRUGS—ADULTERATION, ETC.

During the year under review, one thousand articles of food and drugs were purchased by Inspector Gammack in his capacity as Sampling Officer and were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

The samples were taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and other Acts, Regulations and Orders relating to foodstuffs.

Of these, 30 or 3·0 per cent. were adversely reported upon and full details of the adulterated samples will be found in Table 19 (milk) and Table 25 (other articles).

The practice of reporting all adulterated samples to the Public Health Committee was continued during 1937 and the appropriate action taken.

In the following table will be found details of the number and percentage of adulterated samples of all articles of food during the years 1928 to 1937 inclusive :—

TABLE 24
SAMPLES OF ALL FOOD (INCLUDING MILK) REPORTED AS ADULTERATED ON
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Year.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
No. examined	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,001	1,000	1,000	1,002	1,000	1,000
No. Adulterated	31	44	40	22	29	35	43	40	26	30
Percentage of adulteration ...	3·1	4·4	4·0	2·2	2·89	3·5	4·3	3·99	2·6	3·0

During 1937, one sample of jam roly-poly pudding, one of tinned condensed milk and one of peaches were examined by the Clinical Research Association for the presence of organisms of the food poisoning (*Salmonella*) group, but in none of the samples was food poisoning or other micro-organisms of importance found.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 & 1927 AND PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 & 1927

Ten samples of condensed milk were purchased during 1937 and in all cases the milk, labelling of tins, etc., were in accordance with the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925—1927

During the year under review samples were examined for the presence of preservative and one contravention reported. In this case the offence consisted of selling sausages containing preservative without disclosing its presence at the time of sale. The preservative used was sulphur dioxide and the amount present below the limit which would have been allowed had there been a declaration.

TABLE 25

DETAILS OF ACTION TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH SAMPLES (EXCLUDING MILK)
REPORTED TO BE ADULTERATED OR NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRESCRIBED
STANDARDS

Sample No.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
52	Split Peas	10% of the peas attacked by maggots	Remainder of stock returned to wholesalers.
135	Yeast Extract	Contained 25 parts of copper per million	Result of analysis communicated to manufacturers who have installed stainless steel pans to replace copper pans.
191	Split Peas	10% of the peas attacked by maggots	Vendor using remainder of stock for pigeon food.
194	Butter Beans	17% of beans attacked by maggots ...	Remainder of stock sorted.
216	Malt Vinegar	100% non-brewed vinegar	Vendor warned by letter.
219	Malt Vinegar	100% non-brewed vinegar	Vendor warned by letter.
314	Wood Vinegar	3.25% deficient in Acetic Acid	Vendor warned by letter.
321	Bread and Butter ...	This bread was spread with Margarine, not butter	Informal sample. See report on Sample No. 353.
353	Bread and Butter ...	This bread was spread with Margarine, not butter	Summons. Vendor convicted and fined 20s.
393	Dripping	Contained 3.94% of free acids as Oleic acid	Vendor warned by letter. Subsequent sample genuine.
394	Dripping	Contained 1.4% of free acids as Oleic acid and 1.7% of water	Vendor warned by letter. Subsequent sample genuine.
425	Lemonade powder...	Contained tartaric acid	Communication addressed to manufacturers, who agreed to amend their formulæ and use citric acid instead of tartaric acid.
426	Lemonade powder...	Contained tartaric acid	
427	Lemonade powder...	Contained tartaric acid	
428	Lemonade powder...	Contained tartaric acid	
518	Glauber's salts	20% deficient in water of crystallisation	
551	Lemonade powder...	Contained tartaric acid	Communication addressed to manufacturers who agreed to amend their formulæ and use citric acid instead of tartaric acid.
552	Lemonade powder...	Contained tartaric acid	
553	Lemonade powder...	Contained tartaric acid	
554	Lemonade powder...	Contained tartaric acid	
688	Vinegar	Consisted of artificial vinegar ...	Attention of vendors drawn to new legal requirements relating to sale of non-brewed vinegar.
689	Vinegar	Consisted of artificial vinegar ...	
690	Vinegar	Consisted of artificial vinegar ...	
692	Vinegar	Consisted of artificial vinegar ...	
823	Beef sausages	Contained 240 parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million parts of sausage—Undeclared	Vendor warned by letter.
861	Whisky	36.59° under proof	Vendor warned by letter.
862	Whisky	36.77° under proof	Vendor warned by letter.
880	Rum... ..	43.64° under proof	Summons. Dismissed under P.O. Act on payment of £5 5s. costs.

In addition to the above, three vendors of margarine were warned by letter for failing to comply with Section 6 (3) (c) of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, which provides as follows :—

“Margarine, when sold by retail . . . shall in every case be delivered to the purchaser in a paper wrapper and the word ‘Margarine’ shall be printed on the outside of such wrapper . . . in capital block letters not less than half an inch long and distinctly legible. . . .”

INSPECTION OF BAKEHOUSES AND BAKERS' SHOPS

At the end of 1937 there were 57 registered bakehouses in the Borough, 29 of which were underground.

Of the 57 bakehouses 54 are factories and 3 are workshops ; in addition there are 15 retail bakers' shops in the Borough without bakehouses attached.

During the year 452 visits were made and 66 notices served, principally for the limewashing and cleansing of the interior of bakehouses. In addition a large amount of cleansing is carried out as the result of verbal intimation to the occupiers.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS AND OF FOOD PREMISES

This is extremely important for the health of the community. The inspections are made for many reasons, but principally :—

- (1) To ensure that articles of food are sound, wholesome, free from disease and fit for the food of man.
- (2) That the premises are in good sanitary condition and clean.
- (3) That the persons engaged in food occupations are clean in their persons and free from disease and that they carry out their duties in a hygienic and wholesome manner.

The public can assist materially by encouraging clean food shops and discouraging any that are not obviously clean and hygienic.

The following table shows the number of inspections of the various types of food premises :—

Milk shops and dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	485
Ice Cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Fish curing premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Greengrocers' and Fruiterers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Cooked meat shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dining rooms and eating rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Street Traders' Storage Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Slaughter-Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Factory Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	365
Workshop Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Workplace Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Baker's shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Food factories other than those included above	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
							<hr/> 1,786

The inspection of food shops and of food is carried out by the District Inspectors as well as by the Sampling Officer. Two inspectors are on duty two evenings a week inspecting the North End Road Market, the Fulham Market and other street markets in addition to shops. All the male Inspectors take their turn with this duty.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE

There is one licensed slaughter-house in the Borough and the following is a summary of the work performed in connection with these premises during the year :—

Animals slaughtered ...	...	...	...	...	220 sheep.
Visits to slaughter-house ...	...	...	...	...	54
Meat condemned ...	...	...	...	...	11 pairs of lungs (abscess).
					1 liver (2 lbs.) (abscess).
					1 liver (1½ lbs.) (flake).

PREMISES USED FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD

Under the provisions of Section 187 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, premises used for the preparation of certain specified articles of food have to be registered with the Local Authority. At the end of 1937 there were 120 premises on the Register relating to the preparation of preserved foods and 238 premises on the Register relating to the manufacture or sale of ice cream, the latter being analysed as follows :—

Premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream	94
Premises registered for storage and sale of ice cream ...	129
Premises registered for the manufacture and storage of ice cream	11
Premises registered only for the manufacture of ice cream ...	4
	<hr/>
	238
	<hr/>

Ice Cream. During 1937, the Sampling Officer purchased 33 samples of Ice Cream for bacteriological examination at the Council's Laboratory, 114, New King's Road.

There is, unfortunately, no bacteriological standard for ice cream but the examination of samples affords a useful indication of the cleanliness or otherwise of the methods employed by manufacturers. Samples of "wrapped" and "loose" Ice Cream are examined and where the bacteriological count is regarded as excessive the premises of the manufacturer are visited and the methods employed are investigated to ascertain, if possible, the source of contamination and advice given. In the case of Ice Cream manufactured outside the Borough, a copy of the report is forwarded to the local authority in which the premises are situated and also to the manufacturer. Further samples are taken to see what improvement, if any, has taken place.

Bulk or loose Ice Cream sold from metal containers or "sleeves" on barrows in the streets is, of course, liable to gross contamination, particularly in windy weather, and it is this type of vendor who receives close attention.

UN SOUND FOOD

The undermentioned articles of food examined at the request of the owners were condemned and destroyed during the year :—

Pears	42 lbs.	Haddock	2 boxes.
Oranges	13 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs.	Corned Beef	43 tins.
Bananas	6 tons 4 cwt. 3 qrs.	Tinned Sild	672 tins.
Beef	48 lbs.	Tinned Food	77 cases and 3 sacks.
Tinned Ham	59½ lbs.	Veal Kidneys... ..	10 ounces.
Winkles	5 gallons		

The following food was seized as unfit for consumption :—

Tinned Food 472 tins.

THE PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933 THE POISONS RULES, 1935

A résumé of the provisions of this Act and the Rules will be found in my Annual Report for 1936.

During the year under review Inspector Gammack made 434 visits to the premises of Listed Sellers of Poisons in the Borough and purchased 8 samples of Part II poisons for analysis, two of which (Ammonia) were reported to be deficient in Ammonia. The results of the analyses of these samples were communicated to the manufacturers.

At the end of 1937 there were 97 names on the Council's Register of Listed Sellers of Part II Poisons.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

(Thomas McLachlan, Esq., A.C.G.F.C., F.I.C.)

It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of adulteration during the year has remained low (3·0 per cent.).

Of a total of 571 samples of milk and skimmed milk, two only were reported as adulterated. One of these samples was 6 per cent. deficient in fat and the other, whilst it showed a solid-not-fat content of 8·5 per cent., gave a freezing point determination, which showed that it contained at least 3 per cent. of added water. There appear to be one or two dairymen in London at the present time, who are watering their milk deliberately and scientifically, knowing that any action taken against them will have to be taken under the Milk and Dairies Act, 1922, on the evidence of the freezing point test. It is possible that their original supply comes from one wholesale dealer.

Of a total of 356 samples of foods, other than milk, beers or spirits, 23 (or 6·5 per cent.) were reported as adulterated.

Whereas good butter and margarine seldom contain more than 14 per cent., and it is illegal to sell those containing more than 16 per cent., of water, it has been noticed that there has been a tendency for the water content to vary from 15·0 to 15·6 per cent. in the case of butter and from 14·0 to 15·0 per cent. in the case of margarine. This may be one of the methods of creating an impression that the price of foodstuffs is not rising unduly.

Two samples of bread and butter were found to be spread with margarine. There is so little difference in the price of butter and margarine at present that it is difficult to understand why such a practice should be adopted.

Exception was taken to two samples of dripping, one of which contained 3·94 per cent. of free fatty acids, while the other contained 1·4 per cent. of free fatty acids and 1·7 per cent. of water. If good wholesome fat is employed for the manufacture of dripping it should certainly not contain more than 1 per cent. of free fatty acids. Fortunately this high acidity imparts a definite flavour to the dripping, and it behoves vendors to see that their product is sweet or they will lose their custom.

Eight out of nine samples of lemonade powder were reported as adulterated because they were prepared with tartaric acid instead of citric acid, the acid natural to citrus fruits. In the opinion of your analyst a powder sold as lemonade or orangeade powder should contain citric acid in exactly the same way that one expects to find this acid in a liquid cordial. Tartaric acid is an acid derived from grapes, but it is present in the grapes in the partially neutralised state and not as the free acid. Again, it is further stated in medical literature that there is a distinct difference between the physiological action of citric acid and of tartaric acid; your analyst therefore felt that on either of these grounds the use of tartaric acid should be condemned. In one case the manufacturer objected to your analyst's report and brought the Director of the British Association of Research for the Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Jam Trades to support his claim that the use of tartaric acid was recognised in the trade and that it had been generally employed for a number of years. Recently citric acid has become cheaper than tartaric acid, but the advantage claimed for tartaric acid is that it does not absorb water so readily as citric acid, and that the powder keeps better in consequence. At the same time it was admitted that it is the custom to use citric acid for these powder preparations when sold as blocks. This case is particularly interesting for in a similar case in another borough the vendor gave the name of the wrong manufacturer, who was indignant that any suggestion should be made that he would employ anything but citric acid in his lemonade powder. Further, when representations were made to the real manufacturers, who are one of the largest confectionery firms in the country, an apology was immediately given with the explanation that the formula had been changed by the foreman without the permission of either the scientific staff or the management.

One sample of sausages contained preservatives, but was sold without any declaration to that effect. All other samples of sausages contained either no preservatives or only the permitted quantity.

Two samples of split peas and one of butter beans were condemned because, in each case, about 10 per cent. of the peas or beans had been attacked by maggots. In the case of some of these dried vegetables, maggots are actually present in the bags when they are opened. It may be mentioned that although a number of samples of this type have been reported as adulterated by your analyst, he has seldom had occasion to do so when they are sold in packets, showing that there is a tendency for packed goods to be better than loose ones in this respect.

On January 27th, an important case relating to the sale of artificial vinegar was heard at Bow Street Police Court and was later reheard at London Sessions. At each hearing it was decided that the use of the description vinegar without any qualification denotes that the product is a brewed one. Six samples, sold as vinegar, were accordingly reported as adulterated, because they consisted of, or were thought to consist of, 100 per cent. artificial vinegar. In one instance the manufacturer pointed out that the vinegar was in fact spirit vinegar, but admitted that he was unable to inform your analyst of any tests by which artificial vinegar and spirit vinegar could be differentiated. At the same time he pointed out that all the barrels sold by his firm and all labels stated distinctly that the vinegar should be sold as "spirit vinegar" and not simply as vinegar. Whilst the odour might normally give some clue to the analyst as to the difference between spirit and artificial vinegar, the latter product is often put into old malt vinegar barrels or even wine barrels to impart the necessary aroma to the product and also to add a trace of extractive, which would not otherwise be present. The brewers of spirit vinegar are endeavouring to assist analysts in this problem of differentiation. One sample of wood vinegar was found to be 3.25 per cent. deficient in acetic acid.

Three out of thirteen samples of spirits (23 per cent.) were reported as adulterated. One sample of rum was 43.6° Under Proof whereas the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act stipulates that spirits shall not be more than 35° Under Proof. Two samples of whisky were only slightly adulterated, being 36.6° and 36.8° Under Proof respectively.

The quality of drugs examined during the year has been maintained. Out of 45 samples examined only one was returned as adulterated and the offence in this case was technical, as distinct from dangerous. The British Pharmacopœia requires various salts such as Epsom salts and Glauber's salt to be crystalline and to contain the full amount of water necessary to give this appearance. If such salts are kept badly they effloresce and powder with the result that the user cannot be so sure of the dose which is being taken. In the particular case reported as adulterated a sample of Glauber's salt was 20 per cent. deficient in the water of crystallisation.

It is interesting to note that since the action taken by the Council some years ago in connection with carbolic ointment, the quality of this product has improved considerably and all samples now conform to the standard suggested by your analyst when the cases were brought.


During the year 19 samples of milk were examined bacteriologically under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936. Thirteen samples complied with the requirements of the Order, but six contained an excessive number of bacteria, this number amounting in one case to at least 2,000,000 bacteria per c.c., whereas the order requires not more than 100,000 bacteria per c.c.

Eight samples were examined in connection with the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and in the course of the analyses it was found that two samples of ammonia were considerably below the strength mentioned on the labels.

TABLE 26—SAMPLES ANALYSED, 1937.

Article.	Number of Samples.				Total Samples Analysed.	Total Samples Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.
	Taken Formally.	Adulterated.	Taken Informally.	Adulterated.			
Milk	563	2	7	—	570	2	·35
Milk (Skimmed)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Milk (Condensed)	—	—	10	—	10	—	—
Cream	3	—	5	—	8	—	—
Butter	53	—	8	—	61	—	—
Bread and Butter	1	1	7	1	8	2	25·0
Barley	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Beers	15	—	—	—	15	—	—
Cheese	10	—	1	—	11	—	—
Cocoa	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Coffee	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Confectionery	13	—	—	—	13	—	—
Cornflour	—	—	9	—	9	—	—
Dripping	7	2	—	—	7	2	28·5
Fish Paste	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Fish (Potted)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Flour	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Flour (Self-raising)	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Fruit Cordials	7	—	1	—	8	—	—
Fruit (Dried)	19	—	2	—	21	—	—
Gelatine	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Ground Almonds	7	—	—	—	7	—	—
Ground Ginger... ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Jelly	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
Lard	7	—	1	—	8	—	—
Lemonade Powder	9	8	—	—	9	8	88·8
Margarine	19	—	—	—	19	—	—
Meat Pies	4	—	1	—	5	—	—
Meat Paste	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Mincemeat	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
Pepper	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Pepper (Cayenne)	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
Rice	12	—	5	—	17	—	—
Sago	—	—	6	—	6	—	—
Sausages	16	1	3	—	19	1	5·25
Sausages (Preserved)	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Suet	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
Sugar	8	—	—	—	8	—	—
Sugar (Demerara)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tea	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tea (Green)	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Tapioca... ..	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Vegetables (Dried)	10	3	5	—	15	3	20·0
Vinegar	14	6	—	—	14	6	42·8
Vinegar (Artificial)	4	1	—	—	4	1	25·0
Wine	4	—	2	—	6	—	—
Wine (Non-alcoholic)	7	—	—	—	7	—	—
Brandy	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Gin	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Rum	4	1	—	—	4	1	25·0
Whisky	5	2	—	—	5	2	40·0
Basilicon Ointment	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Bile Ovals	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Camphorated Oil	—	—	7	—	7	—	—
Carbolic Ointment	1	—	4	—	5	—	—
Cascara Tablets	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
Glauber's Salt	—	—	4	1	4	1	25·0
Liquorice Powder	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
Parrish's Food	2	—	2	—	4	—	—
Sulphur Ointment	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Yeast Extract	—	—	1	1	1	1	100·0
Zinc Ointment... ..	3	—	6	—	9	—	—
TOTALS	857	27	143	3	1,000	30	3·0

Section VI



PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES




TABLE 27
TABLE SHOWING THE AGE AND WARD DISTRIBUTION OF THE CASES OF
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1937

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.												TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD OF BOROUGH								Total cases removed to Hospital.	Deaths.	D.N.C.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.											Baron's Court	Lillie	Walham	Margravine	Munster	Hurlingham	Sands End	Town					
		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	206	3	9	17	23	21	83	16	4	23	6	1	—	11	46	39	20	34	23	21	12	205	4	17	
Erysipelas	63	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	6	10	25	16	—	13	13	10	11	1	8	7	46	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	319	3	20	22	18	40	125	41	14	26	4	6	—	10	58	49	45	61	32	36	28	310	2	15	
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Relapsing Fever, Con- tinued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	4	—	—	4	2	7	3	4	—	1	4	25	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	12	3	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	4	3	1	2	—	—	2	12	5	1	
Polio-myelitis	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	5	2	4	4	8	—	—	
Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System... ..	204	—	1	—	—	1	3	5	20	93	28	42	11	23	27	31	20	42	16	26	19	—	108	—	
Non-Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	29	—	2	—	—	—	7	1	6	11	2	—	—	2	5	4	5	8	—	4	1	—	10	—	
Measles	807	40	78	76	105	145	338	5	5	13	—	2	—	126	122	155	65	118	61	67	93	121	2	—	
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	
Pneumonia	171	13	5	2	5	5	20	5	6	23	20	39	28	9	42	20	28	34	10	20	8	—	106	—	
Diarrhoea	104	34	34	17	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	20	20	11	10	2	25	11	63	31	2	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	29	1	4	4	1	1	9	—	1	1	—	4	3	1	3	5	13	2	1	2	2	29	—	—	
Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	1,997	117	156	139	160	224	588	77	58	223	78	119	58	196	346	348	222	332	148	216	189	825	275	35	

TABLE 28. NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED FROM 1900-1937 INCLUSIVE

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Small-Pox	9	16	94	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	552	600	552	404	294	779	674	668	596	511	354	384	484	766	1,042	821	286	234	228	371	930	961	626	466	360	398	311	360	416	489	595	331	343	720	691	317	323	319
Diphtheria	641	644	429	293	302	296	403	604	400	322	257	311	231	270	272	271	312	237	206	336	623	579	438	277	259	276	345	300	359	370	402	225	177	185	473	375	179	206
Enteric Fever	92	133	74	80	36	56	45	58	39	41	18	38	26	34	46	14	5	11	15	6	25	7	16	3	7	10	8	11	41	2	13	3	11	5	4	10	16	3
Erysipelas	154	132	121	115	131	143	141	128	127	115	115	115	115	121	152	89	73	50	45	75	102	92	94	76	92	74	77	58	81	78	74	86	106	104	117	56	63	63
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	9	7	19	8	24	17	15	17	34	20	23	30	19	38	24	22	15	12	35	32	27	31	32	26	21	15	16	16	23	17	11	11	11	4	6	6	2	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1,457	1,533	1,277	922	774	1,288	1,280	1,476	1,183	1,026	771	890	906	1,240	1,595	1,093	1,513	2,650	2,152	1,898	2,972	2,474	4,003	3,134	2,802	1,806	4,858	1,709	3,473	2,391	3,933	1,152	3,876	1,454	4,512	997	3,747	1,764

TABLE 29. NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES DURING 1900-1937 INCLUSIVE

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Small-Pox...	—	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles...	80	37	188	62	64	85	83	69	71	74	68	64	65	49	31	121	18	75	46	14	24	2	41	23	29	2	47	—	15	10	27	1	26	2	31	—	14	2
Scarlet Fever...	23	20	19	8	4	23	18	14	17	10	7	6	6	4	21	17	5	4	4	5	9	15	12	5	5	3	4	1	2	3	2	2	6	1	—	—	1	2
Diphtheria...	65	48	51	24	24	74	33	38	32	39	14	27	15	15	23	27	20	16	12	32	44	43	33	20	11	11	14	11	13	10	19	9	10	8	30	12	10	4
Whooping Cough...	54	76	65	48	58	82	31	75	34	48	60	28	45	27	43	51	32	22	58	4	17	30	26	14	14	35	6	8	12	25	5	7	12	14	7	5	6	7
Enteric Fever...	19	22	9	16	6	10	13	8	10	4	2	8	8	8	9	4	1	2	5	2	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (and Enteritis Under 2 years)...	181	199	140	165	235	202	275	115	130	105	74	211	34	100	127	81	64	71	60	44	36	71	27	25	22	36	30	19	53	35	34	15	22	20	18	19	22	31
TOTALS...	422	495	465	323	391	426	423	319	294	280	222	344	173	203	254	304	140	190	185	101	134	162	144	87	82	87	101	41	96	83	88	36	73	50	88	36	56	46
Zymotic Death Rate...	3.17	2.93	3.25	2.19	2.57	2.73	2.66	2.00	1.94	1.83	1.45	2.25	1.12	1.28	1.62	2.00	0.90	1.31	1.29	0.66	0.88	1.30	0.93	0.53	0.50	0.53	0.60	0.20	0.60	0.50	0.57	0.25	0.48	0.33	0.61	0.25	0.38	0.33

TABLE 30

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1937

Notifiable Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Pneumonia ...	58	17	16	11	11	4	7	2	4	13	16	12	171
Scarlet Fever ...	23	22	35	34	30	28	38	12	16	36	27	18	319
Diphtheria ...	10	21	13	26	17	15	15	12	24	17	18	18	206
Puerperal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	4	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	25
Erysipelas... ...	6	8	2	2	7	4	5	9	7	5	6	2	63
Ophthalmia													
Neonatorum ...	2	1	—	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	19
Cerebro-Spinal													
Meningitis ...	3	2	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	12
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Polio-myelitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Encephalitis													
Lethargica ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	5	11	31	25	19	57	16	12	10	84	141	396	807
Dysentery... ...	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	6	29
Epidemic Diarrhoea	—	1	—	—	4	10	2	9	5	6	50	17	104
TOTALS ...	118	90	102	104	96	123	86	60	70	171	271	473	1,764

SCARLET FEVER

There were 319 cases during the year compared with 323 in 1936. The attack rate was 2·3 per cent., the same as in the previous year. The age distribution and seasonal incidence are shown in Tables 27 and 30 at the beginning of this section. 310 cases were hospitalised and 2 deaths occurred.

MEASLES EPIDEMIC

The expected epidemic commenced in October, 1937, no less than 621 of the 807 cases during the year occurring in the last three months. The epidemic will be more fully dealt with in my next annual Report.

ENTERIC FEVER

Three cases were notified compared with 16 during the previous year. One of these cases was a female who contracted the disease in Croydon and came to a relative's house in this borough on a holiday; the case proved fatal.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS

Twelve cases occurred during the year—three being of infants under 1 year of age, two of children aged 1 year, one of a child aged 5 years; and the other six in persons over 10 years of age.

DIPHTHERIA

During the year 206 cases were notified compared with 179 the previous year, the attack rate being 1·5 per 1,000 of the population compared with 1·3. All cases were removed to hospital for treatment; 4 deaths occurred, the fatality rate being 1·9 per cent., as compared with 5·6 per cent., last year. The age distribution of the cases is shown in Table 27 (page 84).

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN

This is available to practitioners upon request at the Public Health Department. During the year, 36 issues each of 8,000 units were made, 12 of them being in a special packing with the serum already in a "syringe."

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No. of Clinic Sessions held	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
New cases treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	411
Total attendances of old and new cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,467
Average attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·2
<i>Primary Schick Test—</i>							
Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	345
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Not read	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Refused treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Posterior Schick Test—</i>							
Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	373
<i>Inoculations—</i>							
With T.A.F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
With A.P.T. (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
With A.P.T. (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	334
With A.P.T. (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
With A.P.T. (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—	676
Discontinued treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Transferred to other areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Certificates of immunity issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	453

TABLE 31

SUMMARY OF TREATMENTS

Age Groups in Years.	Primary Schick.			Inoculations A.P.T.				Inoculations T.A.F.			Posterior Schick.		Trans- ferred to other areas.	Dis- continued treatment.
	Positive	Negative	Not read	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	Positive	Negative		
$\frac{1}{2}$ — 1	5	1	1	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
1 — 2	48	—	—	48	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	1	3
2 — 3	45	1	—	45	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	3
3 — 4	32	2	1	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	1	3
4 — 5	45	2	—	45	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	1
5 — 6	38	6	2	38	37	1	—	—	—	—	1	41	—	4
6 — 7	40	4	—	40	38	1	1	2	2	—	2	37	—	5
7 — 8	26	8	1	26	25	—	—	1	1	—	—	31	—	4
8 — 9	19	7	1	19	18	—	—	1	1	—	—	24	—	3
9 — 10	15	7	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	1
10 — 11	9	3	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1
11 — 12	10	7	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
12 — 13	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
13 — 14	4	3	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3
14 — 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 and upwards	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	—	10	—	—
TOTALS ...	345	60	6	339	334	2	1	9	9	5	4	373	2	31

PUERPERAL FEVER

Two cases were notified, but there were no deaths from puerperal sepsis. The incidence was equal to 1·003 per 1,000 of the registered births (live and still). Both cases occurred in Fulham Hospital.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Twenty-five cases were notified during 1937, the same number as in the previous year. incidence per 1,000 registered births (live and still) was 12·54 compared with 11·5.

CONSULTANT

The services of Mr. Alexander Galletly are available for the purpose of consultation with private practitioners in cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia and also for difficult obstetric cases. During the year no request was made for his services.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

During the year nineteen cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified compared with 13 during the previous year giving an attack rate of 9·8 per 1,000 of the registered live births. Through an arrangement between the Borough Council and the Fulham District Nursing Association the services of the District Nurses are available for cases which are under medical treatment in their own homes. The following table shows the place of treatment and the result of the 19 cases :—

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Treated at Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Treated in Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Vision Impaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Vision Unimpaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total Blindness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Still under Treatment at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Left the Borough (condition not known)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA

This condition became very prevalent in London in the autumn, the causal organism, where it could be recovered, being the Sonne type of dysentery bacillus. 104 cases in children under 5 years of age were notified and, in addition, 57 cases at ages varying from 6 years to 71 years were reported to me by medical practitioners at my special request. Specimens of fæces from 26 of the cases were examined, the Sonne dysentery bacillus being discovered in 4 instances. The attack was sharp in character, and the mortality appreciable; 32 deaths occurred, giving a case mortality of 19·88. It is a little tempting to speculate on the identity of this condition with the summer diarrhœa which in the pre-war days was a regular and serious cause of infant mortality. Infective diseases do exhibit a marked cyclical incidence and further experience will soon show whether the diarrhœal group is again growing troublesome.

EPIDEMIC CATARRHAL JAUNDICE

Epidemics of catarrhal jaundice have appeared in various parts of the country in recent years. The causative organism is not yet established but the condition appears to be distinct from that found in miners and amongst workers in damp underground places, which is due to a spirochaete.

A very interesting outbreak which mainly affected the Fulham Day Nursery occurred in May, 1937. A probationer nurse was removed to the Western Fever Hospital on January 11th, suffering from scarlet fever. During her convalescence she had an attack of jaundice, but there was no evidence to suggest that this was infective. She was discharged from hospital on April 3rd and returned to duty on April 13th.

On May 6th another probationer felt unwell, vomiting the following day and looking jaundiced on May 10th and 11th. On May 9th, two other probationers felt unwell, one of them vomiting, and both subsequently becoming jaundiced. A fourth nurse who felt unwell on May 9th became jaundiced on May 14th. Rises of temperature were either absent or of slight degree and no hæmorrhagic lesions in the skin occurred.

These nurses all shared the same bedroom, the room being partially sub-divided into cubicles by curtains. No dietetic or other common aetiological factor could be discovered except (1) contact with the first case and (2) a common bedroom and common work-place.

A further case occurred in a cleaner who worked half-days at the Nursery. She felt ill and had abdominal pain on May 15th, this continuing on May 16th and 17th. Her urine was very dark, but nothing abnormal was discovered on examination. She still showed definite icterus on May 20th.

Her daughter, aged 14 months, vomited twice on May 20th but on examination on May 25th showed nothing significant.

A medical officer from the Ministry of Health kindly assisted in the investigation of the outbreak and various examinations of throat swabs and specimens of urine and faeces were made, nothing significant being discovered.

The Nursery was closed to children for a week and on being re-opened, careful clinical observation was kept on all the children, their urine also being examined for bile salts and bile pigment.

One child, aged 9 months was discovered towards the end of May to have a transient glycosuria. His mother, who attended the Nursery night and morning to bring and fetch him, felt unwell on May 24th, vomited on May 26th and subsequently for some days suffered from nausea and flatulence. She noticed that her motion was clay coloured and her urine dark on May 26th, continuing so for a few days. Recovery, as in the case of the nurses, was uneventful.

No further cases occurred in the children and the marked susceptibility of adults in this outbreak is curious.

One further, apparently independent, outbreak was discovered. Mrs. L., aged 31 years, was in Fulham Hospital with phlebitis from July, 1936, to January 16th, 1937. She vomited about a week after returning home and one week later was jaundiced, the condition persisting about three weeks. Her son, John, aged 13 years, felt sick towards the end of February (no vomiting) and then became jaundiced. He was away from school three weeks with this condition. Ann, aged three years, was feverish and restless, feeling sick also on May 27th, having appeared listless for two or three days. She showed no definite icterus but bile salts were present in the urine.

No contact of any kind could be discovered between this family and the Day Nursery and its staff or children.

It will be noted that this outbreak was unaccompanied either by deaths or complications.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1937 the Woman Sanitary Inspector paid visits to cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases as follows :—

Chicken pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Suspicious cases (sore throats, spots, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
								220

These visits are paid to ascertain that the children are not suffering from any notifiable infectious disease and that they are receiving adequate medical and nursing attention. Information as to the cases is received daily from the Head Teachers in the Borough on Form 84.

The Table on page 30 shows *inter alia* the number of non-notifiable infectious disease cases which were visited by the Fulham District Nursing Association on behalf of the Borough Council.

CANCER

The 241 deaths classified as Cancer occurred as follows :—

TABLE 32

Organ Affected.							Total.	Males.	Females.
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	63	53
Respiratory Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	26	8
Buccal cavity and Pharynx...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	19	4
Breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	—	20
Uterus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	—	25
Genito-Urinary Organs (males)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	—
Other Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	9
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	122	119
Classification.							Total.	Males.	Females.
Carcinoma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	116	111
Sarcoma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	6
Epithelioma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
Not defined ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	122	119

The ages at death of persons dying from Cancer were :—

TABLE 33

Age Periods.							Total.	Males.	Females.
0-25 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
25-35 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4
35-45 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	9
45-55 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	14	23
55-65 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	34	28
65-75 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	41	34
75 years and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	22	20
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	122	119

From the table showing the principal causes of death it will be seen that one out of every seven deaths in the Borough during 1937 was due to Cancer.

The death rate from the disease was 1·73 per 1,000 compared with 1·63 for England and Wales.

The yearly death-rates from Cancer since 1920 have been as follows :—

1920	...	...	1·19	1929	...	...	1·53
1921	...	...	1·32	1930	...	...	1·57
1922	...	...	1·27	1931	...	...	1·51
1923	...	...	1·31	1932	...	...	1·57
1924	...	...	1·35	1933	...	...	1·62
1925	...	...	1·20	1934	...	...	1·86
1926	...	...	1·59	1935	...	...	1·52
1927	...	...	1·36	1936	...	...	1·77
1928	...	...	1·38	1937	...	...	1·73

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

TUBERCULOSIS

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade) or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

During the year under review the Tuberculosis Register has been corrected by the removal of all cases under the headings : recovered, 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.

The details of these removals and additions are as follows :—

	<i>Pulmonary :</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary :</i>		<i>TOTALS.</i>
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
Number of cases on Register at commencement of 1937	591	585	299	309	1,784
Number of cases removed during the year	231	202	111	71	614
	360	383	188	238	1,170
Number of cases notified for the first time during the year	108	96	12	17	233
Number of cases coming to knowledge of Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification ...	11	10	1	—	21
Number of cases remaining on Register at end of year	479	489	201	255	1,424

The cases notified for the first time during the year are analysed in Table 36, page 98 and those coming to the knowledge of Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification in Table 37.

In Table 27, page 84, the notifications received during the year are classified according to the ages of the persons affected, and the number of cases notified in each ward of the Borough is also given.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Respiratory system :

108 Deaths	...	...	...	...	63 males, 45 females.
Death rate	...	...	...	...	0.78 per 1,000, being 0.02 higher than in the previous year.

95 notified (87·96 per cent.).

13 not notified (12·04 per cent.).

Of these 13 cases 7 died in institutions ;
in 1 case an inquest was held and
in 3 cases the Coroner certified the
death without an inquest.

Other Tuberculous Diseases :

10 Deaths	...	...	...	...	4 males, 6 females.
Death rate	...	...	...	...	0.07 per 1,000, being 0.02 lower than in the previous year.

All notified.

PERIOD BETWEEN PRIMARY NOTIFICATION AND DEATH

Respiratory system :

Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	7 (7·37 per cent.)
1—3 months	...	...	...	...	...	14 (14·74 per cent.)
3—6 months	...	...	...	...	...	12 (12·63 per cent.)
6—12 months	...	...	...	...	...	12 (12·63 per cent.)
1—2 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	18 (18·95 per cent.)
Over two years	...	...	...	...	...	32 (33·68 per cent.)

Other Tuberculous Diseases :

Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	7 (70 per cent.)
1—3 months	...	...	...	...	...	1 (10 per cent.)
3—6 months	...	...	...	...	...	—
6—12 months	...	...	...	...	...	—
1—2 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Over two years	...	...	...	...	...	2 (20 per cent.)

TABLE 34
DISPENSARY STATISTICS, 1913—1937

YEAR.	NEW PATIENTS.				ATTENDANCES AT DISPENSARY.		DOCTORS' HOME VISITS.	NURSES' HOME VISITS.
	Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis.	Doubtful Cases.	Non-Tuberculous Cases.	Insured.	Uninsured.		
1913	324	86	323	429	2,361	11,967	2,175	1,517
1914	203	45	261	361	2,276	8,084	2,385	2,547
1915	174	28	260	323	1,171	5,568	1,910	2,918
1916	225	13	311	200	852	5,954	1,079	2,828
1917	286	13	349	329	1,052	6,528	1,141	2,789
1918	235	14	201	478	1,223	8,465	1,435	2,317
1919	221	50	251	281	1,444	8,116	1,724	4,043
1920	142	37	239	342	1,850	6,713	2,004	4,989
1921	116	23	163	344	2,074	5,387	2,217	5,640
1922	155	35	13	388	2,507	3,703	1,264	5,447
1923	132	70	24	401	2,288	3,261	552	4,603
1924	142	65	32	443	2,133	3,619	549	4,775
1925	162	44	46	414	1,956	3,405	605	5,421
1926	183	53	37	318	1,741	2,876	481	5,355
1927	143	56	14	431	1,612	2,666	592	5,422
1928	160	42	26	490	1,548	2,448	571	4,989
1929	158	48	23	436	1,411	1,834	521	5,272
1930	154	25	7	407	1,558	1,545	427	4,532
1931	159	20	7	422	1,444	1,625	292	4,156
1932	143	35	7	380	1,329	1,521	291	4,125
1933	161	14	—	331	1,312	1,916	409	3,936
1934	172	25	6	338	1,265	2,262	435	3,895
1935	144	21	12	328	1,232	1,871	448	3,857
1936	158	11	18	386	1,164	2,321	426	3,655
1937	152	18	4	378	1,223	2,254	466	3,959

TABLE 35

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS, 1913-37

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
1930	...	...	...	...	244	52	118	16	0.76	0.10
1931	...	...	...	...	275	78	146	23	0.97	0.15
1932	...	...	...	...	236	90	137	23	0.91	0.15
1933	...	...	...	...	219	38	126	14	0.85	0.09
1934	...	...	...	...	258	33	112	20	0.77	0.14
1935	...	...	...	...	185	55	112	17	0.78	0.12
1936	...	...	...	...	219	40	107	13	0.76	0.09
1937	...	...	...	...	225	30	108	10	0.78	0.07

TABLE 36.—PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930

Summary of notifications during the period from 1st January, 1937 to 31st December, 1937.

				Formal Notifications.												
				Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.											Total Notifications.	
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 (all ages).
Pulmonary :																
Males		—	1	2	1	8	9	34	18	15	11	9	108	184
Females		—	1	1	4	12	21	29	10	12	4	2	96	171
Non-Pulmonary :																
Males		—	—	4	1	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	12	19
Females		—	2	3	—	5	2	4	1	—	—	—	17	19
TOTALS	...			—	4	10	6	26	33	71	30	27	15	11	233	393

TABLE 37

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods.				0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 up-wards.	Total Cases.
Pulmonary :—															
Males	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	5	11
Females	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	1	1	2	10
Non-Pulmonary :—															
Males	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	3	7	22

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1937

By Dr. P. L. T. BENNETT

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Officer, Bacteriological Laboratory

Staff Changes.

The part-time clerk at the Dispensary, Miss Grimston, resigned in September after her marriage, and the vacant post was temporarily filled by Miss Goodchild for a few weeks, followed by Miss E. Malden who was still acting at the end of the year.

Holiday duties were efficiently carried out by Dr. J. T. Crowe and Dr. M. Orpwood (the latter having been appointed as unpaid Clinical Assistant at the Dispensary for a period of six months previously).

Routine.

Beyond some increase in the number of special appointments for examination at "non-clinic" times, there has been no change in the Dispensary routine.

Renovations and repairs.

A fairly comprehensive scheme of repairs and redecoration was carried out during the summer months without any great disturbance of the normal work; some items being left for completion in 1938.

The building (originally a private house) adapted as the Borough Dispensary many years ago without any special structural change, whilst sufficiently adequate for its purpose, is by no means situated in an ideal position. The increase of heavy traffic in the New King's Road in front, and the noise from continual shunting on the Parsons Green sidings of the District Railway, and from the children in the adjacent school playgrounds every morning and afternoon—combine to make accurate physical examination very difficult.

The excessive vibration caused by the heavy traffic in front, shakes the structure, causing cracks in the plaster work and ceilings, and it is extraordinary how quickly even a newly renovated building begins to look untidy from this cause.

The presence of corners, mouldings, cornices and recessed panelling also makes real cleansing very difficult, especially when the nature of the Dispensary work is considered.

Statistics.

There is nothing particularly calling for comment in the year's returns, which do not show any marked variation from those of 1936. Nine deaths less and twenty-one fewer new cases were recorded; but these figures do not signify very much in a year, except that (as I explained in last year's report) there is at present a very gradual decline in tuberculosis figures in certain vital returns such as mortality rates and incidence.

There is some increase in items such as attendances, etc., but these are fluctuating returns and vary from year to year and have only an indirect bearing as regards statistics and depend more on routine, seasonal variations and such like causes.

Contact re-examinations and Mantoux testing is responsible for an increase in the number of attendances, but this special work may not necessarily be repeated on the same scale in the following year.

It is again satisfactory to note that the co-operation of medical practitioners, and medical officers in all other departments of State services has been very well maintained—no less than 426 out of a total of 552 new cases being directly referred by them to the Dispensary.

X-Ray Examinations.

As in previous years, these are carried out at Brompton Hospital under the usual arrangements, 421 being recommended during the year.

In addition it should be pointed out that a large number of patients are X-rayed whilst in Fulham Hospital. These are carried out under the L.C.C., the films remaining in the Hospital.

Home Visiting, Supervision and Contact Examinations.

The Dispensary Staff has made 4,425 visits during the year, of which number 466 were made by the Tuberculosis Officer, including visits to patients in Institutions for consultations or examination, and to homes for the purpose of supervision.

Appointments for examination of Contacts are frequently arranged by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors at these home visits, the contacts being advised to attend the Dispensary at the appropriate Clinic hours.

It is to the credit of the nursing staff that so many do come up, though many young people prefer to trust to luck, if they are not actually scared to come. If, however, they have once attended, it is usually not difficult to secure re-attendance for future examination either through the panel doctor or at the Dispensary and this is invariably advised.

Special Diagnostic Tests.

As explained before, Mantoux "Tuberculin" tests are carried out to establish the fact of tuberculous infection. Except in certain rather rare circumstances a negative reaction to all tests definitely rules out the possibility of tuberculous infection having been acquired previously, and it is therefore a very useful aid in excluding tuberculosis in some otherwise doubtful cases in children.

MANTOUX, 1937

(1) *Total number of Injections :—*

1—10,000 dilution	228	} Total 538.
1—1,000 dilution	...	...	...	161
1—100 dilution	...	...	...	149

(2) *Total number of Positive Reactions :—*

1—10,000 dilution	...	...	...	44 or 19·3%	
1—1,000 dilution	...	...	...	6 or 3·7%	
1—100 dilution	...	...	...	15 or 10%	
Total				65 or 12% approx.	

(3) *Number of those who received the test —*

For the first time	...	...	...	154	(55+ : 99—)
For the second time	...	...	...	25	(6+ : 19—)
For the third time	...	...	...	22	(0+ : 22—)
For the fourth time	...	...	...	20	(5+ : 15—)
For the fifth time	...	...	...	7	(0+ : 7—)
Total				228	

I would like to place on record my great appreciation of the help given by Miss Robinson in the preparation of Tuberculin dilutions and carrying out tests and their classification.

It should be pointed out that the consent of parents or guardians is invariably obtained before commencing the Mantoux Tests—and where consent is refused the tests are not carried out.

No deleterious effects of any description have ever been noticed at the Dispensary as a result of carrying out these tests.

Bacteriological Tests.

Miss Robinson has carried out 1,533 examinations of sputum, etc., for Tubercle Bacilli, in addition to bacteriological work for the Public Health and other Departments. The work in the Borough Laboratory has increased very considerably during the past few years, and includes important and highly technical investigations which are summarised in Section II.

Examinations for Tubercle Bacilli in Laboratory :—

Number of Sputa Examinations	...	1,506	(307+ : 1,199—)
Number of Urine Examinations	...	18	(4+ : 14—)
Number of Faeces Cultural Examinations	... ..	9	(0+ : 9—)

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

Sanatorium still remains the best general form of treatment for tuberculosis patients and forms the basis of all treatment, surgical or otherwise.

The chief aims of Sanatorium treatment lie in the rebuilding of lost resistance, control of intercurrent disease, consolidation of "repair" to the system, and education for future life. All these are closely connected and equally important; but a great deal indeed depends on the temperament and co-operation of the patient. A well-known physician once said "You cannot cure a fool of Tuberculosis," and no doubt this has been proved over and over again.

The total number of patients recommended for treatment in Sanatoria or other institutions through the L.C.C. was 118; in addition seven children were boarded out by them under the Contact Scheme. Altogether 164 patients or contacts have been sent away either to Sanatoria, hospitals or convalescent homes during the year.

Various specialised treatments have been arranged by the Dispensary during the year, as the following list shows :—

Special Treatments :—

687 Artificial pneumo-thorax refills	...	...	at a cost of	£360	13	6
60 Finsen Light treatments	...	...	" " " "	15	0	0
45 Sanacrysin treatments	...	...	" " " "	5	15	0
23 Ultra Violet Light treatments	...	...	" " " "	2	17	6
<hr/>				<hr/>		
815 treatments at a total cost of	...	...	...	£385	6	0
<hr/>				<hr/>		

Tuberculous Children.

It is generally accepted that primary infection with the Tubercle Bacillus occurs in the majority of children during the first few years of life—a fact which is well demonstrated by the results of Mantoux testing.

A severe infection in the infant, before powers of resistance had been raised, might cause fatal disease of pneumonic or meningeal type; but a mild tuberculation gives rise to but few symptoms of any importance, and this is no doubt the reason why comparatively few children show signs of definitely recognisable disease.

The number of small infections received in civilised communities must be considerable, and tend to raise an individual resistance which is probably of the highest benefit in later years.

Mantoux Tests show that a large number of the children on the Dispensary Register, or attending for periodical examination, have been infected; but continued supervision fails to reveal the presence of disease requiring special treatment.

One often feels that more attention and supervision is necessary in the case of "non-reactors"—as they are an "uncertain quantity," and to this end all such children are seen and re-tested again and again, for years if possible.

Children who are badly debilitated after illness, contacts, and those who have definitely been notified and require more active treatment, are recommended for institutional treatment in Convalescent Homes, Sanatoria or Surgical Homes, through the L.C.C., P.A.C., or the Invalid Children's Aid Association. This will in most cases tend to arrest disease; and many of the children are afterwards sent on to special schools according to their specific disability.

Thus many mild gland, pulmonary and other type cases, also contacts, are referred to the Elizabethan Open Air School in Broomhouse Lane, which has accommodation for sixty boys and girls.

These children, who attend as day scholars, are under constant supervision by one of the Dispensary Tuberculosis Nurses; and the Tuberculosis Officer is in medical charge, making a weekly visit to the School at which a number of children are re-examined in rotation, all the children thus being seen once every five or six weeks.

Classes are held under open air conditions in two specially designed class rooms built in the garden behind the main building. In severe weather the children are taught in the school hall, whilst special woodwork and needlework classes are held in an upper school room which is also exceptionally lofty and spacious.

The daily routine is under the control of the Head Mistress who arranges a very excellent dietary for the week, and superintends the serving of meals.

The following daily time-table is carried out:—

9.0	—	9.20 a.m.	<i>Breakfast.</i> (1/3 pint milk extra given).
9.30	—	9.45 a.m.	Temperatures taken.
9.45	—	11.0 a.m.	School lessons.
11.0	—	11.15 a.m.	Break for recreation.
11.15	—	12 noon	School lessons.
12.0	—	2 p.m.	<i>Dinner</i> , with hour's rest following.
2.0	—	3.15 p.m.	School lessons.
3.15	—	3.30 p.m.	Break for recreation (a 1/3 pint milk given).
3.30	—	4.0 p.m.	School lessons.
4.0	—	4.15 p.m.	Temperatures taken, and school closes.

Under this regime the children do remarkably well, and there is very little evidence of break down in their health either during school years or after they have left and are in work.

Convalescence through the I.C.A.A. and other care work.

This Association continues to give most valuable help in dealing with many children who, although originally referred to the Dispensary for examination, are not found to be suffering from clinically recognisable disease, but are debilitated and in special need of a holiday away in the country or at the seaside.

Some of these children are convalescent after whooping cough, acute bronchitis, pneumonia or measles; and home conditions may from a variety of causes be very inadequate to promote satisfactory building up of impaired vitality.

The benefit to such cases by convalescence through the I.C.A.A. is thus extremely important ; and I might add that the intimate knowledge of the districts, families and homes possessed by this Association is specially valuable in dealing with other social and economic aspects of Tuberculosis.

I would like to thank the Secretary and other members of the I.C.A.A., C.O.S., and other associations together with the secretary and other members of the Care committee, who have given valuable help to the Tuberculosis Dispensary in various ways during the past year.

Dental Treatment.

Seven persons were recommended for treatment under the Borough Scheme, dentures being supplied in four cases.

Extra Nourishment.

Seventy-one persons were given grants of extra nourishment under the Public Health scheme for varying periods.

Gloving Class.

The class has met thirty-five times during the year, a total of 331 attendances being made. A very successful Sale was held at the Dispensary in October when the Mayor was present and bought several pairs of gloves. The total sales through the Care Committee amounted to £53 13s. 9d. during the year.

An afternoon's outing was arranged for the Class in July when they went by steamer to Greenwich and back, spending a couple of hours in the new Naval Museum there.

Conclusion.

As I pointed out in my previous report tuberculosis work is not spectacular, and probably few people who have not been in actual contact with such work realise the steady concentration which has to be brought to bear on the subject, and the far-reaching and vital decisions which have to be made daily in connection with this most enigmatical and persistent disease.

To all the Dispensary Staff I extend my thanks for their excellent work and interest during the year.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Number of New Patients :—

Insured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
Uninsured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
											552

Number of Attendances :—

of Attendances:—																	
Insured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,223
Uninsured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,254
Attendances of Contacts			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538
Other Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,186
											<hr/>						
											Total	5,201

Number of Patients who have attended, old and new	1,216
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Number of Notifications :—

Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Number of Sputa examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,507
Number of physical examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,574
Number of Contacts examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228
Number of Home Visits paid by Doctor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466
Bedside consultations included in above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309
Consultations otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861
Number of Home Visits paid by Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,959
Number of Reports sent to Public Bodies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447
Number of Reports sent to Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	890
Number of Letters written	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,476
Number of Patients referred to Brompton Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
For X-ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421
Number of Notified cases on Dispensary Books on 31st December, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655
Number of Patients sent away to institutions or to the country in 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164

TABLE 38

164 Patients were sent away to residential institutions on the recommendation of the Dispensary Medical Officers.

(a) 118 by the London County Council Public Health Department :—

	42 to Sanatoria.	3 to Colonies.	8 to Convalescent Homes.	65 to Hospitals.
Men	26	3	—	25
Women	16	—	3	30
Children	—	—	5	10

(b) 3 by the Public Assistance Committee :—

- 1 Man to Hospital.
- 1 Woman to Hospital.
- 1 Child to Convalescent Home.
- 12 Children were sent to Convalescent Homes by the Invalid Children's Aid Association.
- 7 Children were boarded out under the Contact Scheme.
- 1 Child went away through Children's Country Holiday Fund.
- 20 Children went to St. Mary's Camp.
- 1 Woman was convalesced by the Charity Organisation Society.
- 2 Men were sent to Douglas House through the Red Cross.

TABLE 39

Showing sources of New Cases

219 were recommended by private doctors.

45	„	„	„	the Medical Officer of Health.
2	„	„	„	the School Medical Authorities.
4	„	„	„	the School Authorities.
129	„	„	„	Hospitals and Sanatoria.
27	„	„	„	other Dispensaries.
93	„	„	„	the Dispensary Staff.
3	„	„	„	the London County Council.
12	„	„	„	Friends
16	„	„	„	the Doorplate.
1	was	„	„	the Relieving Officer.
1	„	„	„	Bishop Creighton House.

 552

TABLE 40

New Cases.			Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.	Suspects.	Non-Tubercular.	Percentage Tubercular.
267	Males	... ..	82	7	3	175	33·33
285	Females	... ..	70	11	1	203	28·42
552	Both Sexes	... ..	152	18	4	378	30·61

TABLE 41

Sex and Age of the New Patients for 1937

	Under 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 years and over.	All ages.
Males ...	30	36	14	37	51	29	70	267
Females ...	15	38	16	72	76	30	38	285
Both Sexes...	45	74	30	109	127	59	108	552

TABLE 42

Diagnosis at various Age Periods. New Patients.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.	Suspects.	Non- Tuberculous.	Percentage Tuberculous.
Under 5 years ...	2	—	1	42	4·44
Under 10 years ...	3	2	1	68	6·75
Under 15 years ...	3	1	1	25	13·33
Under 25 years ...	39	8	1	61	43·12
Under 35 years ...	44	3	—	80	37·00
Under 45 years ...	17	4	—	38	35·59
45 years and over ...	44	—	—	64	41·66
All ages ...	152	18	4	378	30·61

TABLE 43

Of 161 of the 170 tuberculous patients found in 1937 :—

2 lived in the basement.
 41 lived on the ground floor.
 49 lived on the first floor.
 14 lived on the second floor.
 6 lived on the third floor.
 1 lived on the fourth floor.
 10 lived on the top floor.
 13 lived on more than one floor.
 25 lived in the whole house.

TABLE 44

Housing Accommodation

	Number of Families occupying					
	One room.	Two rooms.	Three rooms.	Four rooms.	Five rooms.	Six rooms or more.
Patient living alone ...	7	—	1	—	—	—
Patient living with—						
1 other ...	4	13	17	3	—	—
2 others ...	—	7	21	7	2	1
3 „ ...	—	1	14	9	3	2
4 „ ...	—	2	7	4	2	2
5 „ ...	—	—	3	9	—	5
6 „ ...	—	—	2	2	—	3
7 „ ...	—	—	1	1	—	—
8 „ ...	—	—	—	2	—	2
9 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	1
12 „ ...	—	—	—	—	1	—
	11	23	66	37	8	16

TABLE 45

Sleeping Accommodation of 164 Tuberculous Patients

The patient slept :—

In a separate room in	...	...	...	...	...	55 cases.
Alone in bed with one other in room in	...	...	...	...	...	13 cases.
Alone in bed with two others in room in	...	...	...	...	...	6 cases.
Alone in bed with three others in room in	...	...	...	...	...	2 cases.
In bed with one person and no others in room in	...	...	...	...	...	64 cases.
In bed with one person and one other in room in	...	...	...	...	...	18 cases.
In bed with one person and two others in room in	...	...	...	...	...	1 case.
In bed with one person and three others in room in	...	...	...	...	...	1 case.
In bed with two persons and no others in room in	...	...	...	...	...	3 cases.
In bed with two persons and one other in room in	...	...	...	...	...	1 case.

TABLE 46

Occupations of 83 Men (New Cases) in 1937

1 Baker	1 Hotel Storekeeper
2 Barmen	1 House Porter
1 Billiard Marker	9 Labourers
1 Blacksmith	1 Lath Fixer
1 Bricklayer	1 Machinery Dealer
1 Bus Driver	1 Manager, Public House
1 Bus Conductor	1 Marble Mason
1 Canvasser	6 Motor Drivers
2 Carpenters	1 Painter
1 Caterer	1 Paymaster
5 Clerks	1 Plasterer
1 Coach Trimmer	1 Plate Cleaner
2 Commercial Travellers	3 Plumbers
1 Converter	4 Porters
1 Cycle Dealer	1 Printer's Reader
1 Draughtsman	1 Railway Clerk
1 Dry Cleaner	1 Scaffolder
2 Electricians	3 Shop Assistants
2 Factory Hands	2 Shopkeepers
3 Fitters	1 Sorter (P.O.)
1 Gas Fitter	1 Student
1 Greengrocer	1 Switch Inspector
1 Hairdresser	1 Theatrical Dresser
1 Handyman	1 Timber Salesman
1 Hawker	1 Storeman
	1 Nil.

Occupations of 76 Women (New Cases) in 1937

1 Advertiser	1 Hospital Maid
1 Bakery Packer	1 Housekeeper
2 Cinema Attendants	26 Housewives
1 Cinema Manageress	2 Laundry Hands
1 Cleaner	1 Librarian
6 Clerks	1 Nurse
1 Counter Hand (Milk Bar)	1 Pumper
9 Domestic	4 Shop Assistants
3 Dressmakers	2 Typists
8 Factory Hands	4 Nil.

Under 15 years of age

6 Boys

5 Girls

VACCINATION

The Vaccination Officer has supplied me with the following figures relating to his work :—

Number of births registered during 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,576
Successfully vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	867
Insusceptible of vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Unvaccinated on account of conscientious objections made by the parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404
Died unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Postponed by medical certificate and unvaccinated on 31st January, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Removed to other districts and unvaccinated on 31st January, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Removed to places unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Outstanding on 31st January, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Number of successful primary vaccination certificates received during 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055
Number of Conscientious Objection Certificates received during 1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307

The figures show that 55 per cent. of the infants born in 1936 had been successfully vaccinated by the end of January, 1938. Figures for recent years (in percentages) are as follows :—

1929	...	...	55	1933	...	...	54
1930	...	...	60	1934	...	...	58
1931	...	...	57	1935	...	...	55
1932	...	...	57	1936	...	...	55

DISINFECTION

The following rooms were disinfected and cleansed after Infectious Diseases, etc. :—

TABLE 47

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
Measles...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
School Class rooms after Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Epidemic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
By request	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Day Nursery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Babies' Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infant Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

1,252

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

TABLE 48

Articles.	From Private Houses.	From Institutions.	Total.
Beds	489	—	489
Mattresses	1,042	89	1,131
Palliasses	2	—	2
Pillows	2,151	80	2,231
Cushions	321	—	321
Bolsters	593	—	593
Blankets	2,111	253	2,364
Sheets	1,360	167	1,527
Covers... ..	488	10	498
Counterpanes	295	6	301
Curtains	7	—	7
Carpets	13	—	13
Hearth rugs	153	2	155
Clothing	5,151	474	5,625
Eiderdowns	268	—	268
Sundries	1,209	135	1,344
	15,653	1,216	16,869

During November it was necessary to fumigate a room in a modern block of flats. The room, which had nine-inch brick walls on three sides, a breeze block partition on the fourth, solid floors above and below, no permanent ventilation or flue and a steel-framed double hung sash-window, was subjected to sulphur fumigation at 10.30 a.m. The occupant reported a strong concentration of sulphur dioxide in the room adjoining at 6 p.m., although the room under fumigation was theoretically gas tight.

After investigation, it was found that the gas had escaped into the other room by two means :— (a) Via the small space surrounding the service pipes and the wastes, and (b) by diffusing through the nine-inch brick wall below the skirting board where the plastering had finished short of the floor.

The capacity of the room was 1,768 cubic feet and the resultant concentration of gas after burning 3 lbs. of sulphur was 1.91 per cent.

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