

Report of Council of National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and Other Forms of Tuberculosis to the Third General Meeting of Members, 20, Hanover Square, W., Tuesday, March 18th, 1902, at 4 p.m.

Contributors

National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

Royal College of Surgeons of England

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11.

REPORT OF COUNCIL

OF

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION,

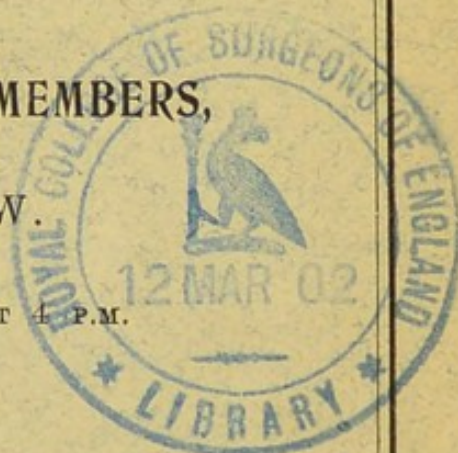
AND OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS

TO THE

THIRD GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS,

20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18TH, 1902, AT 4 P.M.



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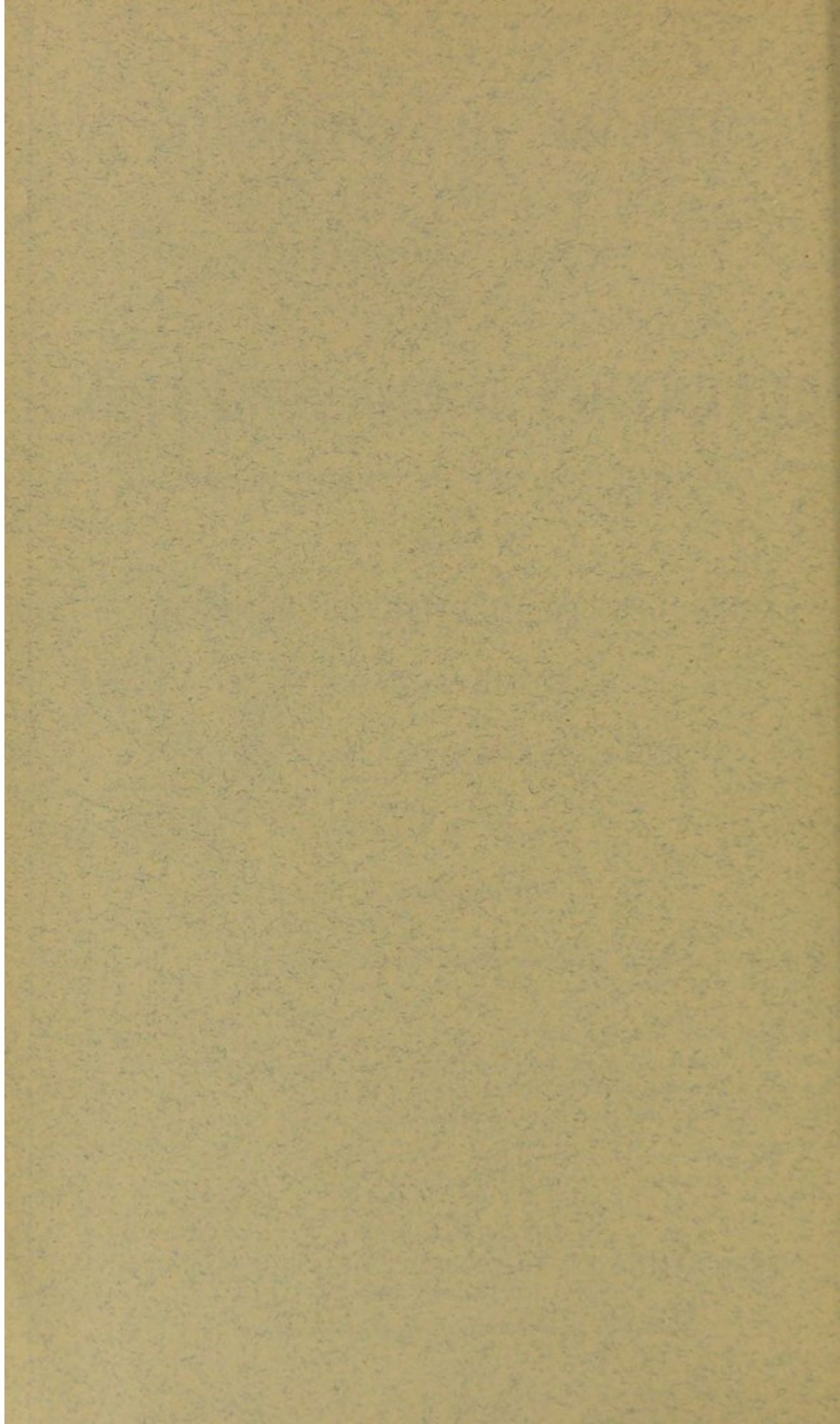
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LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION AT THEIR CENTRAL OFFICE,
20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.

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1902.



National Association for the Prevention of Consumption
and other Forms of Tuberculosis.

20 HANOVER SQUARE,
LONDON, W.;

March, 1902.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of our Annual Report, and to inform you that the Third Annual Meeting of Members will be held in the Large Hall, 20, Hanover Square, W., on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 18th of March, 1902, at 4 p.m. The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby has consented to preside on the occasion.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED HILLIER, M.D.,
Secretary.

Annual Meeting for the purpose of a reorganization
of the Society of Friends

of the Society of Friends

of the Society of Friends

of the Society of Friends

of the Society of Friends

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the proposed reorganization of the Society of Friends.

The Annual Meeting of the Society of Friends will be held in

the City of New York, on Thursday, the 14th of March, 1894.

At this time, the time of which is now at hand, I am

glad to hear that the Society of Friends has

decided to attend on the occasion.

I am,

Very respectfully,

ALFRED HILLMAN, M.D.

Secretary

National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis.

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

Patron.

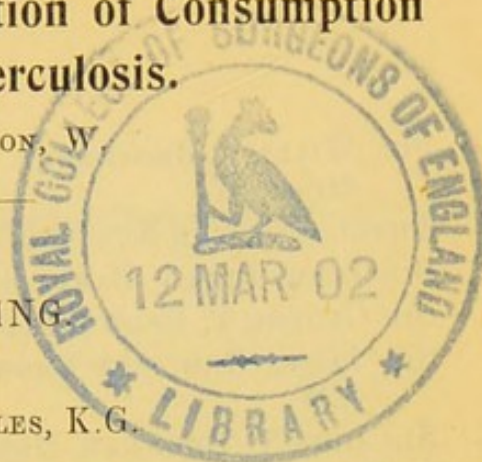
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Vice-Presidents.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.
THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, K.G.
THE MARQUESS OF RIPON, K.G.
THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, K.G.
THE MARQUESS OF ZETLAND.
THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.
THE EARL OF MOUNT EDGCUMBE.
THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., K.T.
THE EARL SPENCER, K.G.
THE LORD ALVERSTONE.
THE LORD IVEAGH, K.P.
THE LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD.
THE LORD LISTER, F.R.S.
THE LORD TREDEGAR.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF IRELAND.
THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE NAVY.
THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.
THE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.
THE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF PHYSIC OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.
THE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF PHYSIC OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.
SIR JOHN GILMOUR, BART. (Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland).
SIR JOHN BURDON SANDERSON, BART., M.D., F.R.S.
SIR SAMUEL WILKS, BART., M.D., F.R.S.
SIR DONALD CURRIE, G.C.M.G., M.P.
SIR HERMANN WEBER, M.D., F.R.S.



Members of Council.

- SIR WILLIAM BROADBENT, BART., M.D., F.R.S. (*Chairman*), 84, Brook Street, W.
- THEODORE DYKE ACLAND, M.D., 19, Bryanston Square, W.
- SIR JAMES BLYTH, BART., 33, Portland Place, W.
- SIR GEORGE T. BROWN, C.B., Bryn Hyfryd, Harrow.
- SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE, M.D., F.R.S., 61, Carlisle Place Mansions, S.W.
- SIR JOHN T. BRUNNER, BART., M.P., F.R.S., 9, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
- F. W. BURTON-FANNING, M.D., 1, St. Faith's Lane, Norwich.
- SIR ERNEST CLARKE, 13A, Hanover Square, W.
- PROFESSOR W. H. CORFIELD, M.D., 19, Savile Row, W.
- FRANCIS FOX, Esq., Alyn Bank, Wimbledon.
- THE HON. SIR ROBERT GEORGE WYNDHAM HERBERT, G.C.B., 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- C. HOLMAN, M.D., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.
- SIR ALEXANDER KINLOCH, BART., 5, Forbes Street, Edinburgh.
- PROFESSOR JOHN MCFADYEAN, M.B., Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, N.W.
- HECTOR W. G. MACKENZIE, M.D., 34, Upper Brook Street, W.
- RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART., M.P., F.R.S. (*Vice-Chairman*), 49, Lennox Gardens, S.W.
- SIR JOHN WILLIAM MOORE, M.D., 40, Fitzwilliam Square West, Dublin.
- COLONEL WYNDHAM MURRAY, M.P., 10, Rutland Gate, S.W.
- ISAMBARD OWEN, M.D., 40, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.
- R. W. PHILIP, M.D., 45, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
- VIVIAN POORE, M.D., 24A, Portland Place, W.
- ARTHUR RANSOME, M.D., F.R.S., Sunnyside, Dean Park, Bournemouth.
- NATHAN RAW, M.D., 66, Rodney Street, Liverpool.
- C. RUBE, Esq., 1, Belgrave Square, S.W.
- EDGAR SPEYER, Esq., 46, Grosvenor Street, W.
- HAROLD SWITHINBANK, Esq., The Laboratory, Denham, Uxbridge.
- STCLAIR THOMSON, M.D., 28, Queen Anne Street, W.
- LIONEL WEATHERLY, M.D., Bailbrook House, Bath.
- DAWSON WILLIAMS, M.D., 2, Wyndham Place, Bryanston Square, W.
- C. THEODORE WILLIAMS, M.D., 2, Upper Brook Street, W.

Hon. Treasurers.

- ALFRED DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq.
- MALCOLM MORRIS, Esq.

Secretary.

- ALFRED HILLIER, M.D.

Central Office: 20, Hanover Square, London, W.

OBJECT, METHODS, AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1. OBJECT.—The prevention of Tuberculosis.

2. MEMBERSHIP.—The Association consists of Ordinary and of Life Members. The subscription of Ordinary Members is 5s. annually. Life Members give a donation of five guineas.

3. METHODS.—
 - I. The education of public opinion and the stimulation of individual initiative by means of—
 - (a) A Central Office for the collection and distribution of information as to modes of diffusion of Tuberculosis and measures of prevention.
 - (b) The circulation of pamphlets and leaflets setting forth in plain language the results of scientific investigations of the above points.
 - (c) Public Lectures by men approved by the Council; Addresses at Congresses and other public gatherings.
 - (d) Co-operation with other societies having for their object the promotion of public health.
 - (e) The co-operation of the public press.
 - (f) Periodical Congresses and the issue of an Annual Report.
 - (g) The promotion of the establishment of open-air Sanatoria for tuberculous patients.

 - II. The influencing of Parliament, County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Chambers of Agriculture, and other Public Authorities on matters relating to the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

 - III. The establishment throughout the kingdom of local Branches of the Association. Secretaries of Branches are supplied with all literature at cost price.

National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis.

COUNCIL'S REPORT TO THE THIRD GENERAL
MEETING, TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, THE
18TH MARCH, 1902, AT 4 P.M.

THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G., IN THE CHAIR.

THE Council beg to submit to the third General Meeting of Members of the Association a report for the year ending March, 1902.

1. During the year His Majesty the King has graciously consented to become Patron of the Association, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has accepted the position of President.

2. The work of the Association has very considerably extended and increased. In the first half of the year the attention and energies of a large number of your Council were devoted to assisting in the organisation of the British Congress on Tuberculosis, which was held in London from July 22nd to 26th, 1901. The Congress dealt with every branch of that subject which brought the Association into existence, and the contributions to the literature of tuberculosis, shortly to appear in the shape of the Congress 'Transactions,' will constitute a permanent and

valuable addition to our knowledge. The Congress was attended by delegates from all parts of the world, and public attention was widely aroused. The question raised at the Congress by Prof. Koch as to the relationship between human and bovine tuberculosis has greatly stimulated research, and has led in this country to the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry.

3. In referring to the Congress, so largely the outcome of the Association's efforts, it would be unjust not to mention with special emphasis the splendid services rendered by your Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Malcolm Morris. Mr. Malcolm Morris acted as Hon. Secretary-General to the Congress, and in that capacity bore the brunt of the great labour entailed. The success of the Congress, and the admirable character of all the arrangements connected with it, afford an abiding testimony to his ability, energy, and public spirit.

Their colleagues also desire to take this opportunity to express the Association's indebtedness to two other members of the Council. Mr. Harold Swithinbank, who rendered Dr. Jobson Horne such valuable assistance in the organisation of the Congress Museum, offered to place one of his farms at the disposal of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis for the purpose of carrying out their experiments. A similar offer was also made by Sir James Blyth, who resides near Stansted. The eminently convenient position of Stansted, situated as it is midway between Cambridge and London, decided the Commission to accept Sir James Blyth's offer, and there can be no doubt that the work of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis has been considerably facilitated by his generous action in placing at the disposal of the Commission two farms and sets of farm buildings for carrying out their experiments.

4. The Branches of the Association continue to increase Branch in number and activity. During the year new Branches have been formed at Cardiff, Glasgow, and Southampton, and others are in course of formation. Members of the Council

have, in response to invitations, attended inaugural and other meetings organised by the Branches. A list of the Branches with their principal officers will be found at the end of this Report in Appendix B.

General
progress.

5. It is gratifying to be able to report that the movement for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, so largely stimulated by the Association and its Branches, is to-day being considerably extended by the action of Medical Officers of Health and various local and hospital authorities throughout the country. In Liverpool the Boards of Guardians, following up measures already taken by them for the prevention of the disease, have united in the erection and maintenance of two special sanatoria for the treatment of pauper consumptives. At Bradford one Board of Guardians has decided to erect a sanatorium for the patients of the Bradford Union, and at Marylebone, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, and other Poor Law infirmaries endeavours are being made either by adapting existing buildings, or erecting additions to them, to provide facilities for the open-air treatment of consumption. Several general hospitals now also provide open-air treatment for their phthisical patients. In the West of England the three counties of Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Wilts, chiefly owing to the efforts of Dr. Weatherly, a new member of our Council, are taking joint action to erect a sanatorium for the use of the wage-earning classes. Many other towns and districts are now engaged in work of the same character. A reference to 'Tuberculosis,' the quarterly journal of the Association, and to the Association's pamphlet entitled "Suggestions to Corporations, Urban and Rural Councils, Boards of Guardians, Medical Officers of Health, and other Sanitary Authorities," will afford detailed information of what has been done by different local authorities and Branches of the Association.

sanatoria.

6. The erection of sanatoria, both by private individuals and public bodies, has attracted special attention during the year, but it is a matter of some regret that up to the

present time provision of sanatoria for the working classes has not been made to any appreciable extent in this country, as it has been in Germany. It is therefore gratifying to this Association to know that the gift of Sir Ernest Cassel to His Majesty the King will be devoted principally to this class of sufferers. The Council of the Association hope that, in conjunction with friendly societies and other public bodies, they may in the future be able to arrange for the establishment of more sanatoria designed to meet the requirements and resources of the working classes. The manner in which Urban Sanitary Authorities and County Councils can help in this direction will be found in Appendix E.

7. In addition to the furtherance of the establishment of sanatoria, the objects to which the Council have especially directed their attention have been the introduction of voluntary notification of phthisis to sanitary authorities wherever feasible; the dissemination of knowledge with reference to the suppression of the spitting danger; and the importance of the abundance of fresh air in all workrooms and dwelling-places. The advantages of voluntary notification, which ensure reasonable precautions being taken in any case of phthisis, are now widely recognised, and the practice of voluntary notification is steadily increasing. A list of towns and districts in which voluntary notification is already in force will be found in the pamphlet entitled "Suggestions to Corporations, Urban and Rural Councils, Boards of Guardians, Medical Officers of Health and other Sanitary Authorities, in respect of Voluntary Notification and of Provision for Open-air Treatment for the Pauper Consumptive." Since the last issue of this pamphlet, Stoke Newington, Hampstead, Finsbury, Kensington, and other districts must be added to the list. A large number of placards on the danger of promiscuous spitting have been distributed, and are used by many railway companies, and in places of public resort. The economic as well as the hygienic advantages of fresh air in all workrooms and

Voluntary
notification
of Phthisis.

Expectora-
tion.

Ventilation.

dwelling-places, by day and by night, have been set forth in a letter from the Council to various employers' associations, and published in a large number of the leading papers. (The letter referred to, which clearly expresses one of the principal objects in the policy of this Association, will be found at the end of this Report, Appendix C.)

Publications.

8. A card to hang up in workrooms, giving information on simple measures for the prevention of consumption, and emphasising the importance of pure air in all workrooms and dwellings, has recently been prepared and distributed. A leaflet containing simple measures to be adopted with regard to disinfection has also been published.

All the Association's publications continue in great demand, and a list of them, with prices, will be found in Appendix D.

Journal of the Association.

The Journal has been increased in size both as to its matter and advertisements, the latter having brought in for the year the sum of £130 2s. 7d. The Journal now has a circulation of about 4000. In it will be found a brief record of the work of the Branches as well as articles and information on all matters of interest to members of the Association.

future policy.

9. While your Council recognise that much has already been accomplished by the Association in the short period of its existence, they are keenly alive to the fact that much remains to be done. We are still but on the threshold of one of the greatest social movements in modern times, and your Council feel that in the future progress should be hoped for, more particularly in the following directions:

- (a) The suppression of indiscriminate expectoration as a danger and a nuisance.
- (b) The universal adoption of voluntary notification of Phthisis in all towns and districts.
- (c) The general recognition of the fact that foul air is as great a menace to the public health as foul water.

(d) The establishment of sanatoria as far as possible on self-supporting lines for the working classes.

10. The membership of the Association, not including Membership.
members of Branches, now numbers 1350.

11. A reference to the auditor's statement for the past Financial
year will show that the expenditure of the Association has statement.
exceeded the income by £79 2s. 9d. The annual subscription of 5s., it must be pointed out, barely covers the cost of the Journal and literature to which every subscriber is entitled. Further than that, in so far as the Association now receives nothing whatever from the Branches, but on the other hand supplies them with copies of the Journal gratuitously, it is evident that for the successful furtherance of the great work which the Association has on hand, additional contributions from the wealthier patrons of the movement will have to be sought. It is hoped that the collection of these funds may not be left entirely in the hands of a few individuals, but that all interested in the movement will lend what aid they can in obtaining them.

12. The Council have to record the great loss they have Deaths.
sustained in the death of one of their distinguished Vice-Presidents, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava. It will be of interest to the members of the Association to know that one of the last acts of public duty performed by this distinguished statesman was to preside at a large and enthusiastic meeting at Belfast held for the purpose of establishing the Ulster Branch of this Association. The Council also have to deplore the death of one of their colleagues, Bailie Pollard, of Edinburgh.

13. During the year vacancies occurred in the Council Council.
from the retirement of Dr. Heron, Colonel the Hon. W. Le Poer Trench, and Dr. Alfred Hillier, and the death of Bailie Pollard. The vacancies thus caused have been filled by the election of Dr. Theodore Dyke Acland, Dr. Weatherly, Sir Alexander Kinloch, and Mr. Edgar Speyer. These four gentlemen now retire in accordance with clause 13 of the Articles of Association. In accordance with clause

12 of the Articles the following six members retire:—Dr. Vivian Poore, Dr. Corfield, Dr. Isambard Owen, Dr. Burton-Fanning, Sir George Brown, and Prof. McFadyean. The Council beg to recommend that these ten gentlemen be re-elected.

Secretaryship. **14.** Mr. Seymour Fort, who has served the Association assiduously as its Secretary since its inception, having retired at the end of last year, the Council have appointed Dr. Alfred Hillier in his place.

By Order of the Council,

ALFRED HILLIER,

Secretary.

National Association for Prevention of Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ending December 31st, 1901.

<i>Expenditure.</i>		£ s. d.		<i>Income.</i>		£ s. d.	
Secretarial and Clerical Expenses ...	£331 14 8			Subscriptions ...	£216 15 9		
Rent of Office and Hire of Hall ...	73 3 0			Donations ...	473 12 0		
Printing and Stationery ...	375 7 4					690 7 9	
Expenses of Reporting, Press cuttings, etc. ...	19 7 4			Sale of Leaflets ...	...	28 16 7	
Miscellaneous Disbursements ...	29 0 4			Advertisements (in Journal) ...	...	130 2 7	
		828 12 8		Interest on Deposit ...	...	16 4 5	
Honoraria to Editors of Journal ...	...	105 0 0		Miscellaneous Receipts ...	...	1 4 5	
Fittings and Furniture (depreciation) ...	...	7 0 10		Balance, being Excess of Expenditure over Income	...	79 2 9	
Accountancy and Audit Charges, 1900 ...	...	5 5 0					
			£945 18 6				£945 18 6

Balance-sheet, December 31st, 1901.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£ s. d.		<i>Assets.</i>		£ s. d.	
Composition Fees ...	...	661 10 0		Fittings and Furniture ...	£63 7 2		
Subscriptions paid in Advance ...	...	10 10 0		Less Depreciation written off ...	7 0 10		
Sundry Creditors ...	...	37 3 6				56 6 4	
Revenue Account ...	...	1 7 3		Cash:			
Surplus from Account of 1900 ...	£80 10 0			On Deposit with Interest accrued	£529 14 7		
Less Deficit on Account of 1901	79 2 9			Balance at Bank and in hand ...	68 17 4		
		1 7 3				598 11 11	
				Sundry Debtors for Advertisements	...	49 16 6	
				Congress ...	...	5 16 0	
			£710 10 9				£710 10 9

Audited and approved—
TOM MUNDY, F.C.A.
31st January, 1902.

APPENDIX B.

BRANCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH.

President.—Sir George Meyrick, Bart.

Hon. Treasurer.—A. D. George, Esq.

Hon. Secretaries.—H. G. Lys, M.D., and G. A. Reid, M.B.

A large Executive Committee, and a good list of Vice-presidents.

BRADFORD BRANCH.

President.—The Mayor (W. C. Lupton, Esq.).

Hon. Treasurer.—The Town Clerk (Frederick Stevens, Esq.).

Hon. Secretary.—R. H. Crowley, M.D., and W. Arnold Evans, M.D., M.O.H.

Local Office.—Health Office, Town Hall.

CUMBERLAND BRANCH.

Patron.—The Right Hon. Lord Muncaster, Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland.

President.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

Hon. Treasurer.—W. J. R. Crowder, jun., Esq., 4, Portland Square, Carlisle.

Hon. Secretary.—J. B. Bird, M.D., 2, Brunswick Street, Carlisle.

DEVON AND CORNWALL BRANCH.

President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

Hon. Treasurer.—T. Bulteel, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.—F. Bushnell, M.D.

Local Office.—Athenæum Street, Plymouth.

SANATORIUM COMMITTEE.

President of the Committee.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

Chairman of the Committee.—Dr. R. Hogarth Clay.

Hon. Treasurer of the Committee.—T. Bulteel, Esq.

EXETER COMMITTEE OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL BRANCH.

Hon. Secretary.—Mark Farrant, jun., Esq., 137, St. Thomas, Exeter.

DUBLIN BRANCH.

President.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Hon. Treasurer.—J. O'Carroll, M.D.

Hon. Secretary.—J. Knox Denham, F.R.C.S.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
CONSUMPTION IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

President.—Lord Barnard, D.L.

Hon. Treasurer.—J. Morley Longden, Esq.

Chairman of General Committee.—W. Robinson, M.D., Sunderland.

GLASGOW AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

Hon. President.—The Duke of Argyll, K.T.

President.—The Hon. the Lord Provost.

Hon. Treasurer.—Robert Gourlay, Esq., LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries.—Bailie John King and Walter K. Hunter, M.D.

Secretary.—John Anderson, Esq.

Office.—140, West George Street, Glasgow.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, SOMERSET, AND WILTS BRANCH

President.—Sir John Poynder Dickson Poynder, Bart., M.P.

Hon. Treasurer.—Watson Williams, M.D.

Hon. Secretary-General.—J. Michell Clarke, M.D.

Executive Committee Chairman.—Lionel Weatherly, M.D.

General Committee Chairman.—E. Long Fox, M.D.

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH.

President.—The Duke of Rutland, K.G.

Hon. Treasurer.—R. Pratt, M.D.

Hon. Secretaries.—R. Pratt, M.D., R. Sevestre, M.D.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

President.—The Earl of Derby, K.G.

Hon. Treasurer.—Dr. T. R. Bradshaw.

Hon. Secretary.—Nathan Raw, M.D.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND NORTHUMBERLAND
BRANCH.

President.—W. A. Watson-Armstrong, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer.—Edward Hodgkin, Esq., The Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Hon. Secretary.—O. W. Ogden, M.D., 131, Sandyford Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NORTHAMPTON TOWN AND COUNTY BRANCH.

President.—Earl Spencer, K.G.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. Page, Northampton.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. H. Hodgson, Blisworth.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION AND OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

President.—Earl Manvers.

Hon. Treasurer.—W. A. Hodges, Esq.

Hon. Secretaries.—E. W. Enfield, Esq., and Dr. W. B. Ransom.

SOUTHAMPTON BRANCH.

President.—The Mayor.

Hon. Treasurer.—G. Dominy, Esq., J.P.

Hon. Secretary.—Dr. A. Breedon Wade, 5, Moira Place, Southampton.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.

President.—Lord Windsor.

Treasurer.—Major-General H. H. Lee, J.P.

Hon. Secretary.—Eldon Pratt, M.D.

The Executive Committee of over seventy members is representative of the whole of South Wales and Monmouthshire, an area which embodies the counties of Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke Cardigan, Radnor, Brecknock, and Monmouth.

ULSTER BRANCH.

President.—Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.

Hon. Treasurer.—J. G. I. Vance, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.—Robert Brown, Esq.

A large representative Committee.

WINCHESTER AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

President.—Sir Wyndham S. Portal, Bart., D.L., J.P.

Hon. Treasurer.—Arthur Deane, Esq.

Hon. Secretaries.—Sam Bostock, Esq., and Cyril Wace, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Local Office.—11, Southgate Street, Winchester.

WREXHAM AND DISTRICT BRANCH.

President.—Sir R. E. Egerton, K.C.S.I.

Hon. Treasurer.—Dr. Enoch Moss.

Hon. Secretaries.—Dr. E. D. Evans, Bodeirian, Wrexham, and J. E. H. Davies, Esq.

YORK BRANCH.

President.—The Lord Mayor of York.

Hon. Treasurer.—W. F. H. Thomson, Esq., J.P.

Hon. Secretaries.—Mrs. Edwin Gray and W. A. Evelyn, M.D., 24, Micklegate, York.

APPENDIX C.

VENTILATION.

Copy of Letter sent to Employers' Associations.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF
CONSUMPTION AND OTHER FORMS OF
TUBERCULOSIS;

20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.;

20th December, 1901.

GENTLEMEN,

In the interests of both employers and employed, the Council of this Association desire urgently to call your attention to the need of efficient ventilation in all the work-places under your control.

They do this in the confident belief that, if sufficient fresh air is supplied to the workers there will be a great reduction in the amount of all kinds of lung diseases, and especially of Consumption.

The general health of the workpeople will also be much improved, and their power of work greatly enhanced, which means a saving to the employer.

The grounds for this belief are very sure. The past and present mortality from Consumption in the British Army and Navy show that the enormous losses in both services which prevailed in former years from this disease were reduced to less than a third by better ventilation and drainage of barracks, and by the methods used for introducing more fresh air into the sleeping quarters of sailors.

The influence of impure air in the production of lung disease among operatives was also strongly brought out by Dr. Headlam Greenhow's papers to the General Board of Health relating to

the sanitary state of the people of England in 1858, and his conclusions have been confirmed by every research on this subject since carried out. These researches are, for the most part, contained in reports to the Privy Council and to the Local Government Board, and they accord with the experience of all civilised nations.

The story of a recent effort to improve the conditions of labour in one department of the cotton industry and its success may already be within your knowledge, but we venture to refer to it overleaf, with the view of emphasising the importance of installing, in all work-places, such means of ventilation as will at least bring them up to the standard now required by law in the case of humidified weaving sheds.

We believe that any cost to which you may be put by these improvements will be speedily repaid, owing to improved health and energy in all the workers in your employ. We are not unaware of the difficulties which attend the efficient ventilation of textile factories, but we are encouraged by the success which has attended the attempts to ventilate weaving sheds to hope that a similar measure of success might be reaped by employers in other departments of the cotton industry if determined efforts were made in the same direction. Before the Legislature interfered about twelve years ago to secure some degree of ventilation for cotton weavers, the belief was wide-spread that it was impossible to introduce any considerable quantity of fresh air into a weaving shed without injury to the process. Owing to the advances made in methods of ventilation, it now appears to be quite practicable to provide copious ventilation, not merely without detriment to the work, but generally with a positive improvement, no doubt partly owing to the improved vigour and reduced sickness of the workers.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED HILLIER,

Secretary.

Memorandum on Ventilation enclosed with letter.

In the years 1896-7 a Home Office Committee, consisting of Sir H. Roscoe, Sir W. Roberts, and Dr. Ransome, made inquiry into the health conditions of humidified cotton-weaving sheds. Among other matters it was found "that the amount of ventilation required by statute in these work-places was insufficient," and it was recommended in the Report of the Committee that "as a measure of respiratory impurity no greater proportion than nine-tenths of a volume of carbonic acid per 1000 volumes of air should be contained in the air of the sheds; and that the ventilating arrangements should be sufficient to secure the general attainment of this standard."

The Committee suggested this limit, believing that "if effectually carried out a very great improvement in the air of the sheds will be brought about without laying any serious burden on the trade, and, in fact, without asking for more to be done than is now actually carried out voluntarily in well-regulated sheds. This limit will secure an amount of ventilation corresponding to about 2000 cubic feet per head per hour; and the Committee further expressed their belief that such a requirement would bring about a material improvement in the health and comfort of the workers.

The proposal was accepted without opposition by both masters and workpeople; and in 1898 regulations were made to carry out this and other suggestions under the Cotton Cloth Factories' Act of 1897.

The results already achieved by these regulations are extremely encouraging. In his annual report for 1899 Mr. Williams, H.M. Inspector under the Cotton Cloth Factories' Acts, remarked that the scientific test had "led to a great improvement in the working conditions of many thousands of operatives, and it has also done much to promote an intelligent interest and a more exact knowledge on the subject of ventilation."

In his report for 1900 Mr. Williams returns to the subject, and gives a table showing the improvement in the air of thirty-five weaving-sheds.

He says, "These results (which affected in the aggregate more than 6000 workers) show that a remarkable diminution in

the unwholesomeness of the atmosphere had been made by the more powerful systems of ventilation adopted. Indeed, it will be seen that the average reduction in the respiratory impurity was upwards of 50 per cent., and that in several instances this impurity was brought down to less than one third of that previously existing."

He gives an instance of the voluntary action of an eminent firm of cotton manufacturers who, in other directions, have done much for their operatives. "Being desirous of giving their workers a pure atmosphere, this firm installed a powerful system of ventilation in one of their weaving-sheds, in which over 700 weavers were employed. The efficiency of the system may be judged by the fact that in five samples of air taken from different parts of the shed the carbonic acid ranged from 5.6 to 6.7 volumes only per 10,000 volumes of air, proportions which indicate a very much higher standard of purity than that required by the law. It is pleasing to be able to record such a result as this, more particularly as it was attained on the initiative of the employers and without any stimulus on the part of the inspector."

He remarks that it is unfortunate that records of sickness are not commonly kept in mills; judging, however, from the observation of managers and others, "there has already been a marked diminution in sickness in many of the sheds in which improved ventilating arrangements have been installed."

He also gives some appalling figures showing the enormous amount of impurity in some cotton-spinning looms, and refers to the great room for improvement in weaving-sheds not artificially moistened, remarking that "at a time when so much is being spent to cure diseases by means of fresh air, attention might profitably be paid to its prevention by the same means, and there is obviously a very wide field for action in this direction. Most intelligent observers will, I think, be convinced that there is a great waste of human life and energy owing to the defective supply of fresh air in indoor workers."

He further points out that "experience shows that improved health conditions almost invariably lead to better work, and, looking at the matter purely from a commercial point of view, justification can generally be found for expenditure which leads to greater vigour on the part of the workers."

APPENDIX D.

THE following Publications have up to the present been issued by the Association, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, 20, Hanover Square, W. All members are entitled to receive one copy of each leaflet, and the Journal "TUBERCULOSIS" as it is published.

PRICE LIST.

Quarterly Journal, "Tuberculosis" ... 6d.

How to Prevent Consumption.

Milk and Tuberculosis.

AND

Disinfection.

PRICE LIST for MEMBERS and
SECRETARIES of BRANCHES.

FOR NON-MEMBERS.

Not including Carriage.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
1000 copies	...	0	18	0	...	1000 copies	...	1	1	0
500 "	...	0	8	0	...	500 "	...	0	10	6

Post Free.

200	...	0	4	0	200	...	0	5	0
100	...	0	2	0	100	...	0	3	0
50	...	0	1	0	50	...	0	2	0
24	...	0	0	10	24	...	0	1	3
12	...	0	0	5	12	...	0	0	9

Fresh Air and Ventilation.

PRICE LIST for MEMBERS and
SECRETARIES of BRANCHES.

FOR NON-MEMBERS.

<i>Not including Carriage.</i>										
1000 copies	...	0	14	0	...	1000 copies	...	0	16	0
500 „	...	0	7	0	...	500 „	...	0	8	0
<i>Post Free.</i>										
200 „	...	0	3	9	...	200 „	...	0	4	0
100 „	...	0	1	8	...	100 „	...	0	2	0
50 „	...	0	0	10	...	50 „	...	0	1	0
24 „	...	0	0	5	...	24 „	...	0	0	6
12 „	...	0	0	3	...	12 „	...	0	0	3

**Suggestions to Corporations, Urban and Rural Councils,
Boards of Guardians, Medical Officers of Health
and other Sanitary Authorities, in respect of Volun-
tary Notification and of Provision for Open-air
Treatment for the Pauper Consumptive.**

<i>Not including Carriage.</i>										
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
1000 copies	...	1	18	6	...	1000 copies	...	2	0	0
500 „	...	1	0	0	...	500 „	...	1	5	0
<i>Post Free.</i>										
200 „	...	0	10	0	...	200 „	...	0	15	0
100 „	...	0	7	6	...	100 „	...	0	10	0
50 „	...	0	5	0	...	50 „	...	0	7	6
24 „	...	0	3	0	...	24 „	...	0	5	0
12 „	...	0	2	0	...	12 „	...	0	2	6
Annual Reports ...							...	4d.		
Crusade against Consumption							...	6d.		

CARD.

Instructions to Prevent Consumption.

(12" × 8".)

<i>Not including Carriage.</i>						£	s.	d.
1000 copies	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	0
500	„	...	...	...	...	0	14	0
100	„	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
50	„	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
24	„	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
12	„	...	...	...	...	0	1	6

VARNISHED CARDS ($11\frac{3}{4}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$).**Prohibition of Spitting.**

				£	s.	d.
1000 copies ...	...	...	...	2	15	0

CARD (UNVARNISHED), $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$.**Prohibition of Spitting.**

				£	s.	d.
1000 copies ...	...	...	...	1	8	0

APPENDIX E.

SANATORIA AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

SECTION 131 of the Public Health Act of 1875 reads as follows :

“Any local authority may provide for the use of the inhabitants of their district hospitals or temporary places for the reception of the sick, and for that purpose may—

Themselves build such hospitals or places of reception ; or contract for the use of any such hospital or part of a hospital or place of reception ; or

Enter into an agreement with any person having the management of any hospital for the reception of the sick inhabitants of their district on payment of such annual or other sum as may be agreed on.

Two or more local authorities may combine in providing a common hospital.”

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

Section 131.

CITY OF BATH.

Case for the Opinion of Counsel.

1. Bath is a county borough under Section 33 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

2. The Corporation of Bath, acting as the urban sanitary authority, are the local authority within the meaning of Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

3. The Corporation of Bath has by resolution delegated to

the Sanitary Committee the control of all sanitary matters, and to carry out with regard to such matters the duties of the sanitary authority under the Public Health Act, 1875, and other duties.

A hospital for the reception of persons suffering from infectious diseases was erected by the Bath Town Council many years ago, and is still maintained out of the General District Rate.

4. In consequence of the receipt by the Sanitary Committee of a copy of certain resolutions passed at a conference held in London in July last under the auspices of the British Congress on Tuberculosis, wherein it was suggested that local authorities should provide sanatoria for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis, that committee took into consideration the question as to how effect could be given to such suggestion.

5. A proposal has been on foot for some months past to establish a sanatorium at Winsley, near Bath (not in the City), for the treatment of patients suffering from consumption. An influential representative committee has been formed, and substantial financial aid has been promised. A suitable site has been purchased, and the promoters are prepared to go on with the building as soon as the necessary funds are available. The scheme is to erect a building for the accommodation of sixty patients at an estimated cost of £20,000. To allocate forty beds for the use of public bodies, and the remaining twenty to be for the use of patients nominated by subscribers at a nominal charge per week.

6. This scheme was submitted to the Sanitary Committee, and after consideration by a sub-committee, the Sanitary Committee recommended the Council to contribute £500 towards the cost of building the sanatorium, and to pay £130 per annum towards the cost of maintenance, in return for which the Council is to have the right to nominate patients to two beds so long as they continue to pay the annual sum of £130.

This recommendation was before the Council sitting as the urban sanitary authority, at their meeting held on the 19th November, 1901, when it was resolved "that, subject to the Authority being advised by Counsel that the proposed payments may be legally made, the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee on the subject be approved."

A print of the Council Agenda paper containing the Report

of the Sub-committee is sent herewith. The Committee of the Sanatorium has intimated its willingness to postpone the date of payment of the sum of £500 until the Sanatorium is established and in working order if the Corporation should prefer to adopt that course.

7. It is understood that the Kendal Town Council make a contribution to a similar institution acting under the powers conferred by Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

8. The Local Government Board has been communicated with as to the power of the Council to make the contribution proposed.

Counsel will please advise—

- (1) Whether the Bath Town Council is empowered to enter into a contract under seal embodying the terms recommended by the Sanitary Committee, under the provisions of Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and if not,
- (2) Whether such a contract would be brought within the Section if it was made a condition of the Agreement that the sum of £500 should be payable when the Sanatorium was completed and ready for use or in use.
- (3) Whether the Town Council has power to enter into such a contract under any other statutory power.
- (3a) Whether Section 21 of the Isolation Act, 1893, may be considered to apply. If not, as that Section expressly empowers a County Council to contribute out of the County rate a capital or annual sum towards the structural and the establishment expenses of an Isolation Hospital, whether the absence of a corresponding power in the case of a County Borough is or is not fatal in the present case.
- (4) Generally upon the case.

Dated this 7th December, 1901.

OPINION.

1. In my opinion such a contract may lawfully be made under S. 131. It is authorised by the section as being a contract for the use of part of a hospital, the consideration being a

present payment of £500, and a future annual sum of £130, and it is also authorised by the section as being an agreement with the Executive Committee of the Hospital for the reception of a certain number of such inhabitants of the district on payment of the agreed sums aforesaid. In so advising, I assume that the Hospital will be conducted on the lines of Mr. Moger's letter to the Local Government Board, dated the 2nd November, 1901.*

2. I do not think it is necessary that such a condition should be imposed. The question assumes that an agreement under Section 131 must relate to an existing Hospital, but I see no reason for so restricting the operations of this section. If any difficulty is felt on this point, of course there is no objection to accepting the offer of Hospital authorities and deferring payment until the Hospital is ready for use.

3. I am not aware of any other statutory provision enabling the Town Council to enter into such a contract.

4. The Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893, does not apply to a County Borough (see s. 2), but the fact that s. 21 enables a County Council to contribute to a Hospital does not justify the inference that the Council of a County borough have no such power under other Acts; the latter always had such powers as the Public Health Act, 1875, s. 131, conferred upon them, and the Act of 1893 did not take such powers away. It may be said, and truly, that s. 131 does not confer a power to contribute towards the expenses of a Hospital,—in other words, that the Town Council cannot simply make a grant of money to a Hospital; but an Urban Authority may enter into agreements, the consideration of which is the payment of money in a lump sum or annually, or in both ways.

ALEX. MACMORRAN.

December 12th, 1901.

* For Mr. Moger's letter see p. 28.

COPY OF LETTER

Referred to in Mr. Macmorran's Opinion.

3, WOOD STREET, BATH ;

2nd November, 1901.

126. 187. M. 1901.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 1st inst., on the subject of contribution by the Bath Town Council to Hospital for Tuberculosis cases, I have to inform you that the Hospital is to be used for the reception and treatment of only those patients who are too ill to be able to work. It is not proposed to retain permanent patients who have become incurable ; and the normal limit will be 3 or 4 months. Patients will not proceed to their business during treatment. Provision will be made for 40 patients nominated by Local and other Authorities, and 20 patients nominated by Subscribers, the charge for the latter being a nominal one of 10/- per week.

I enclose print of the rules for admission for your perusal, and shall be glad to hear from you in reply at your early convenience, as the Committee having charge of the business has decided to recommend the Council to make a contribution of £500 and an annual contribution of £130 for the right to nominate to two beds, subject to their being advised that they can do so under the provisions of Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

F. H. MOGER,

Clerk.

The Assistant Secretary,
Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.

Another most instructive example of what may be done by co-operation on the part of different local authorities and the public is that of the Westmorland Sanatorium at Meathop, near Kendal, which was opened March, 1900, with twenty beds exclusively for the use of poorer and milder cases in the county. This sanatorium, which was equipped by the generosity of Dr. Paget-Tomlinson, is supported by the following public bodies in the county :

	Per annum.
Westmorland County Council	£50
*Kendal Corporation	52
*South Westmorland Rural District Council	52
*Kendal Union Guardians	52
*East and West Ward Guardians	50
Windermere Urban Council	10
Grasmere Urban Council	5
Ambleside Urban Council	5

And private subscriptions, amounting in all to nearly £1200 a year.

The four public bodies marked * have each a free bed, to which they nominate their own cases. The County Council gives its £50 under the authority of Section 21 of Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893. The South Westmorland Rural Council and Kendal Union Guardians both claim and exercise the right to send in additional cases (beyond that occupying the free bed of each) at £1 per week, provided room can be found.

Private subscribers are grouped in districts, with nominating powers represented by one free bed for every £50 subscribed, thus :

Kendal	£208	. . . . .	4 beds.
Windermere	115	. . . . .	2 „
Ambleside	63	. . . . .	1 bed.
Kirkby Lonsdale	54	. . . . .	1 „
Appleby	50	. . . . .	1 „
Arnside	50	. . . . .	1 „
Sedgwick	50	. . . . .	1 „
Burneside	50	. . . . .	1 „
Levens	50	. . . . .	1 „

Thus there are four public and thirteen private free beds, and three spare beds for Guardians and Rural Councils' extra cases. Both sexes are admitted, and all nominating powers are irrespective of sex. So far the cost is found to be about £1 7s. per head per week, or about £1400 per annum for twenty beds, made up as follows :

	£
Food	700
Salaries	375
Fuel	100
Rent and taxes	80
Washing and sundries	145
	<hr/>
	£1,400
	<hr/>

