

**Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ending
December 31st, 1893.**

Contributors

Fulham (London, England). Parish. Vestry.
Jackson, J. Charles.

Publication/Creation

London : Phelp Bros., 1894.

Persistent URL

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FULI

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

For the Year ending December 31st,

PHELP BROS., Printers, The Broadway, Walham Green.

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Registry of the Parish of Fulham.



ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health,

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1893.

Office of the Registrar of Births and Deaths

ANNUAL REPORT



Medical Officer of Health

J. CHARLES JACKSON

For the Year ending December 31st 1862

TOWN HALL,

FULHAM.

TO THE VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF FULHAM,

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report on the vital statistics and the conditions affecting the health of the district for the year ending December 31st, 1893.

POPULATION.

The population of Fulham as enumerated at the Census of 1891 was 91,640, and in the middle of 1893 was estimated to be 104,735, on the assumption that the rates of increase which prevailed between 1881 and 1891 have been maintained. That the population is still increasing at the same remarkable rate that it did between 1881 and 1891, during which period it increased from 42,900 to 91,640, is shown by the increase in the number of inhabited houses in the parish as given in the following table:—

1881—	Number of inhabited houses in Fulham	...	6,685
1891	" " " "	...	13,496
1892	" " " "	...	14,407
1893	" " " "	...	14,906

The increase for the last two years being at the rate of 714 houses a year, as against 681 a year during the previous inter-censal period of 10 years.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE INHABITANTS.

In the Census of 1891 each head of family or occupier living in less than five rooms was asked to state the number of rooms occupied, so that from the amount of overcrowding some idea may be gathered

of the conditions under which a large proportion of the population lives. The results taken from a return recently issued by the Registrar-General are as follows:—

Rooms in tenement	Number of tenements with less than 5 rooms.	NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS OF TENEMENTS.											
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten	Eleven	12 or more
1	2245	951	660	374	181	54	17	7	1	—	—	—	—
2	3200	317	864	730	561	377	210	95	31	12	—	2	1
3	5028	174	967	1009	904	748	589	347	170	85	23	9	3
4	2958	41	316	442	504	465	440	355	215	122	36	12	10

51,138, or 55 per cent. of the total population, were therefore at the time of the Census living in tenements of less than five rooms and they may be classified as follows:—

Class A.

4 or more persons to each room ... 1579 or 1·7 per cent. of total population

Class B.

3 and under 4 persons to each room, 4261 „ 4·6 „ „

Class C.

Under 3 and over 2 „ „ 7265 „ 8·0 „ „

Class D.

2 persons to a room 8818 „ 9·6 „ „

Class E.

1 and under 2 persons to each room, 24718 „ 26·9 „ „

Class F.

Less than 1 person to each room ... 4497 „ 4·9 „ „

The following comparison with the whole of London may be of interest:—

	FULHAM.		LONDON.	
Class A	1·7	4·4
„ B	4·6	7·2
„ C	8·0	9·2
„ D	9·6	9·3
„ E	26·9	23·0
„ F	4·9	3·7
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			55·7	56·8
			<hr/>	<hr/>

Although the number of rooms and occupants cannot be taken as an absolutely sure guide, as rooms may differ considerably in size, still it is certain that the rooms in tenements with less than five rooms will not as a rule be large, especially in Fulham where the great majority of these tenements are in small houses and not as in some parts of London in large old houses with proportionally large rooms, so that tenements with more than two occupants to a room must be considered overcrowded. The first three classes, then, constituting 14·5 per cent. of the population, are living in an over-crowded condition. Class D, too, constituting another 9 per cent. of the population, must also be considered as living too closely packed and are in all probability very poor, as poverty and crowding in Fulham where rents are low go hand in hand together. In fact the amount of crowding in Fulham agrees pretty closely with the amount of poverty as ascertained by the careful enquiries of Mr. Charles Booth, who, in his "Life and Labour of the People," gives the following classification of the population of Fulham :—

Living in comfort	...	...	74·6 per cent.
Living in poverty	...	...	25·4 „

These being subdivided into the following classes :—

LIVING IN POVERTY.

	PER CENT.
Class 1. The lowest class, occasional labourers, loafers, &c.	1·3
„ 2. The very poor, casual labour, hand-to-mouth existence, chronic want	5·4
„ 3. The poor, including alike those whose earnings are small because of irregularity of employment and those whose work though regular is ill-paid	18·6
	<hr/>
	25·4
	<hr/>

LIVING IN COMFORT.

	PER CENT.
Class 4. The regularly employed and fairly well paid working class of all grades	42·4
„ 5. Lower and upper middle class and all above that level	32·2
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	74·6
	<hr/>

The distribution of these classes in the various districts of the parish being :—

Boundaries of District.	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Total	Class 4	Class 5	Total
E. West London Railway	3·4	15·3	21·5	40·2	37·6	22·2	59·8
N. Fulham Road ...							
W. Parsons Green Lane							
S. River Thames ...							
E. Parsons Green Lane	—	1·0	4·0	5·0	42·0	53·0	95·0
N. Fulham Road ...							
S. River Thames ...							
E. West London Railway	3·8	5·6	21·0	30·4	46·0	23·6	69·6
N. Fulham Road ...							
W. Rylston Road ...							
S. Fulham Road ...							
E. Rylston Road ...	—	2·0	8·0	10·0	30·0	60·0	90·0
N. Lillie Road ...							
W. River Thames ...							
S. Fulham Road ...							
E. & N. District Railway and Chancellors Road	0·6	4·4	38·4	43·4	48·0	8·6	56·6
W. River Thames ...							
S. Lillie Road ...							
E. District Railway ...	—	0·4	9·2	9·6	11·7	78·7	90·4
N. Hammersmith Road							
W. Gliddon Road ...							
S. District Railway ...							

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

The following table gives the number of persons living at different ages in Fulham and London expressed in percentages of the total population :—

	FULHAM.	LONDON.
Under 5	14·1	11·9
5 to 10	12·4	10·7
10 „ 15	10·1	9·8
15 „ 20	8·3	9·9
20 „ 25	8·9	10·2
25 „ 35	18·0	17·3
35 „ 45	12·7	12·4
45 „ 55	7·8	8·7
55 „ 65	4·5	5·2
65 „ 75	2·4	2·9
Over 75	0·8	1·0
	100·0	100·0

The age constitution of a district is of importance in considering the death rate and especially the Zymotic death rate, as some of the most prevalent of these diseases as Diarrhœa, Whooping Cough, and Measles are mainly fatal to young children, consequently a large proportion of children under 5 in a population must give rise to a relatively high Zymotic death rate.

Comparing Fulham with the neighbouring parishes a great difference will be found in the proportion of children under 5 in the respective populations :—

NO. OF CHILDREN UNDER 5.

FULHAM	...	...	14·1 per cent. of population.
Hammersmith	...	...	12·0 „ „
Chelsea	...	...	11·0 „ „
Kensington	...	...	8·1 „ „
St. George's, Hanover Square	...	...	7·2 „ „

AREA AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The area of Fulham is 1701 acres and there are 61 persons to the acre. A considerable portion of the parish, probably some 450 acres lying chiefly in the southern and western portions of the district, is still unbuilt on, so these figures give a misleading idea of the actual

density of the population ; thus in four of the enumeration districts in the centre of the parish with a total population of about 9,000, there are 270 persons to the acre.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages which took place in Fulham during 1893 was 735, against 759 and 705 during the two preceding years. The marriage rate, i.e., persons married per 1000 inhabitants, was 14·5, the rate for the whole of London being 17·1, and for England and Wales, 14·6

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.

3711 births were registered during the year, of these 1860 were males and 1851 were females. There was one birth to every 28·2 inhabitants, the birth rate being 35·4, considerably above that for the whole of London which was 30·9.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The births of illegitimate children were 166, 95 males and 71 females, forming 4·5 per cent. of the total births.

STILL-BORN CHILDREN.

184 still-born children were buried in the Fulham Cemetery, representing a proportion of one still-born child in every 20 births.

A record of still-births is much needed and among the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons for the improvement of Death Certification and Registration is one to the effect that still-births which have reached the stage of development of seven months should be registered upon the certificate of a registered medical practitioner, and that it should not be permitted to bury or otherwise dispose of the still-birth until an order for burial has been issued by the registrar. This is certainly desirable, but there seems to be no adequate reason why it should apply only to still-births of seven months' gestation and upwards and that cases under that age should be left unprovided for. A medical certificate and an order for burial should be required in every case of still-birth irrespective of the period of gestation,

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.

The deaths of 2245 persons were registered in Fulham during the year; but of these 447 were of persons not belonging to the district, while the deaths of 226 parishioners occurred in institutions outside the district. There were, therefore, 2024 deaths of parishioners of Fulham, this number being equivalent to a death rate of 19·3. The death rate for the whole of London for the same period was 20·9.

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Of the 2024 deaths registered, 659 or 32 per cent. were those of children under one year of age. The rate of infant mortality measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered was 177 per 1000 births, the rate for the whole of London being 164 per 1000; the latter exceeding by 11 the average proportion for the preceding ten years. The lowest rate among the London Sanitary Districts was that of Hampstead, with 102 deaths per 1000 births; and the highest that of the Strand, where the proportion was 219 per 1000.

The rates in the large towns ranged from 141 in Bristol and Huddersfield; to 220 at Leicester; and 223, 241 and 269 at Barnsley, Blackburn and Preston; and the average rate for the 32 large provincial towns was 193.

CHILDHOOD.

Between the age of one and five years 264 deaths were registered, so that the total number of deaths of children under five years of age numbered 923, or 45·6 per cent. of the total number of deaths. These deaths were equal to an annual rate of 62·5 per 1000 of the population estimated to be living at this age.

DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The deaths of 72 illegitimate children were registered, of whom 63 were under one year of age; thus the mortality of illegitimate children under one year was in the proportion of 358 deaths per 1000 births, or double the rate of children born in wedlock. Illegitimacy is well known to render the life of infants extremely precarious, the investigations of the commission appointed to examine into the mortality of illegitimate

children showed that, the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate children born being on an average about 5 per 1000, not more than 10 per cent. of those lived to grow up.

INSURANCE OF INFANTS.

Certificates under the Friendly Societies Acts were issued during the year for 444 children under the age of five years, and 47 for children between the age of five and ten; thus 48 per cent. of the children who died before attaining the age of five were insured.

SCHOOL AGE.

At the age of 5 to 15, which is approximately the school period of life, there were 100 deaths, corresponding to an annual rate of 4·2 per 1000 of the population estimated to be living at this age.

ADOLESCENCE.

At the age, 15 to 25, 86 deaths were registered, the mortality being 4·7 per 1000 living at this age.

MATURITY.

At the age 25 to 65, 591 deaths were recorded, which was equal to a death rate of 13·1 per 1000 persons estimated to be living at this age.

DECLINE.

At 65 and over the deaths of 324 persons were registered or 16 per cent. of the total number of deaths and corresponding to a rate of 96·7 per 1000 of those living at that age.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

344 deaths were due to the seven principal Zymotic diseases :—

Smallpox	...	...	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	...	...	12
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	34
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	65
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	81
Enteric Fever...	...	...	...	...	16
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	133
					<hr/>
					344
					<hr/>

The death rate from these diseases being 3·3, and the rate for the whole of London, 3·0.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table gives the number of cases of infectious disease notified in Fulham since 1890, when compulsory notification came into force, excluding duplicate notifications :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Scarlatina	286	118	517	701
Diphtheria	70	69	96	230
Membranous Croup ...	23	13	15	20
Enteric Fever	72	51	41	58
Continued Fever	—	—	—	6
Typhus Fever	2	3	—	1
Smallpox	—	—	3	30
Cholera	—	—	—	5
Puerperal Fever	6	9	10	18
Erysipelas	114	67	104	153
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	576	330	786	1222
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

There is a marked increase in the number of cases of all notifiable infectious diseases as compared with previous years, and this has been the case all over London, and from table H in the appendix which gives the number of cases notified in each Sanitary District during 1893, it will be seen that the position of Fulham, especially when the age distribution of the district is considered, is not unsatisfactory.

SMALLPOX.

London was threatened during the year with a formidable epidemic of this disease, as notwithstanding the perfect organization of the Metropolitan Asylum Board's ambulance service, the disease spread rapidly during the first five months of the year, the number of cases under treatment at the Board's Hospitals and at the Highgate Hospital rising steadily from 38 in the first week of January to 570 in the middle of May, the disease then declined till the end of September, there being then 77 cases under treatment in the Hospitals, after this it again

showed signs of increased prevalence, and in the middle of November 151 cases were under treatment, since when there has been a slow but regular decline, the number of cases in Hospital numbering 93 on December 31st. In Fulham 32 cases have been notified, but of these 3 were found by the Medical Officer of the River Ambulance Service not to have Smallpox and were not sent on to the Hospital Ships, but were sent back to their homes, one of the cases being detained at the Wharf for six days before a final decision was arrived at. The difficulty of diagnosing many cases of Smallpox is well known and it must be remembered that as London was practically free from Smallpox during the six years prior to 1892, many practitioners have never had the opportunity of seeing cases of the disease, mistakes of this nature must almost of necessity be not infrequent. Thus in 1891, of 90 patients throughout London certified to be suffering from Smallpox and removed from their homes by the Metropolitan Asylum's Board's ambulances, 27 or 30 per cent. proved not to have Smallpox. In 1892 out of 412 cases, 93 or 22 per cent. and this year of 2557 cases, 274 or 10 per cent. were similarly found to have been incorrectly certified. It is however obvious that as the arrangements of the Managers for removing patients are so admirable, that there can be no danger to the patient in removal, and as the patient is not allowed to proceed to the Hospital Ships and so be exposed to infection until the diagnosis is confirmed, it is better where means of complete isolation are wanting that doubtful cases should be at once notified, so that they can be promptly removed and isolated, than that the risk should be run of spreading the disease broadcast by the neglect, or the impossibility of taking the proper precautions. The disastrous effect of this was shown recently in an adjoining parish, where a case of Smallpox was unrecognized until just before death, with the result that the disease rapidly spread in the neighbourhood and some 70 persons were attacked. Of the cases notified in Fulham all but two were removed, one of these being well isolated, and in the other case the exhaustion consequent on the extreme age of the patient, viz., 85, in the opinion of the Medical attendant forbade removal. Three of the cases proved fatal, being equivalent to a death rate of $\cdot 03$, the rate for the whole of London being $\cdot 04$; the average rate for the previous ten years having been $\cdot 07$. The following table gives the age and condition of the patient as regards vaccination, together with the result of the case:—

AGE.		Cases Vaccinated.	Deaths.	Cases Unvaccinated.	Deaths.
Under 1 year ...	...	—	—	1	1
1 to 5 years ...	...	—	—	—	—
5 „ 10 „ ...	...	—	—	1	—
10 „ 15 „ ...	...	—	—	—	—
15 „ 20 „ ...	..	3	—	—	—
20 „ 25 „ ...	...	5	—	—	—
25 „ 30 „ ...	...	7	—	—	—
30 „ 35 „ ...	...	2	—	—	—
35 „ 40 „ ...	...	5	—	—	—
40 „ 50 „ ...	...	—	—	—	—
50 „ 60 „ ...	...	1	—	—	—
60 „ 70 „ ...	...	2	—	1	1
70 „ 80 „ ...	...	—	—	—	—
Over 80 „ ...	...	—	—	1	1
		25	0	4	3

It will be noticed that no death occurred among vaccinated persons and that no case occurred among vaccinated children under the age of 15, but the number of cases is too small to warrant any conclusions being drawn from them.

Seven cases occurred in the Union Infirmary, the disease being introduced into that institution by a man who had come from the casual ward at Epsom. The frequency with which infectious disease is spread by vagrants is well known and it is certainly most desirable that Sanitary Authorities should obtain further powers in order that as far as possible vagrants may be prevented from carrying infection about the country. Of 63 towns invaded by Smallpox during the last two years, 37 or 53 per cent. had the infection primarily from vagrants, and in many of these towns it was introduced again and again by this class of persons.

SCARLET FEVER.

Epidemic Scarlet Fever has been present in London throughout the year and in Fulham 701 cases have been notified, or 184 in excess of the number notified last year when it was also exceptionally prevalent. Probably the long continuance and the wide-spread character of the epidemic have been partly due to the breakdown of the

arrangements of the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the provision of Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious illness. At the end of May the accommodation for Scarlet Fever patients in the Board's Hospitals was exhausted and patients could only be removed as vacancies occurred, through death or recovery, so that although the removal only of the most urgent cases was requested, a delay of many days often occurred before this could be done; and in some instances the removal was deferred so long, that ultimately the patient remained at home until recovery. There were also many cases where removal was advisable and was desired by the patient or his friends, but no application was made for removal as other more urgent cases were awaiting admission. Some idea of the number of these cases may be gathered from the fact that during the first 21 weeks of the year when the accommodation was ample and cases could be promptly removed, of 228 cases 200 or 87 per cent. were removed; while during the remaining 31 weeks, of 475 cases 243 or only 50 per cent. were removed; so that accommodation was required for about 100 more cases in Fulham alone. The reason of the Managers being unable to cope with the present epidemic of Scarlet Fever was principally due to the opposition raised to their acquisition of additional sites; but they have now succeeded in obtaining vacant land at Lower Tooting, Lewisham and Shooter's Hill, which will suffice for Hospitals containing in all about 1500 beds; and additional buildings are also in course of erection at the Eastern, the South Western and the Western Hospitals, so that when Hospitals are erected on the sites already purchased and land is obtained for one or more Convalescent Hospitals for the Southern Districts, the Managers hope that these will be sufficient accommodation for the ordinary requirements of the Metropolis; but even this additional accommodation would be insufficient to meet the needs of an epidemic such as we have recently experienced, and as unless the system of isolating cases of infectious disease is completely carried out, the money spent in half doing it is simply thrown away, it is to be hoped that the Managers will not relax their efforts to obtain sites for additional Hospitals until provision is made, not merely for the average prevalence of infectious diseases, but for the maximum amount that is likely to occur.

When the Hospitals were full, the selection of patients for the beds becoming vacant daily by deaths or discharges was made by the

officers employed in the Ambulance Department of the Asylum's Board ; but it would be better in future, if unfortunately a similar block should exist, that only those cases should be removed whose removal is requested by the Medical Officer of Health, and as far as possible that priority should be given to cases as suggested by him, as, knowing the circumstances and surroundings of all the cases in his district, he is in a position to decide what cases are really the most urgent ; as it was, the least urgent were sometimes first removed, and in one instance a case was removed in spite of the Acting Medical Officer of Health having telegraphed to the Asylum's Board stating that he considered the case properly isolated and that other really urgent cases were awaiting admission.

Mortality.—Of the 445 cases admitted into Hospitals, 25 or 5·6 per cent. proved fatal ; among the 256 cases treated at home there were 8 deaths, a mortality of 3·1 per cent. ; the mortality for all cases being 4·7 per cent. The death rate from the disease per 1000 living was 0·32, the rate for the whole of London being 0·37, and the average rate for the past ten years in London being 0·29.

The case mortality shows that the disease though very prevalent was of a mild type, as the average mortality in the Asylums Board's Hospitals for the ten years ending 1892, was 9·3. The difference between the mortality of the cases treated in the Hospitals and of those treated at home was not so marked as usual : in 1892 the mortality among 13093 patients admitted to the Board's Hospitals was 6·4 per cent. ; while of 14002 cases treated, only 2·3 per cent. died. The difference has been described as being partly due to the worse nourished condition of the cases admitted, but it must also be remembered that cases are sometimes admitted in a practically moribund condition. The question of the influence on the mortality from the disease of massing together large numbers of sufferers has not yet been determined ; but Dr. Caiger, the Medical Superintendent of the South Western Hospital, has drawn attention to the occurrence of Secondary Diphtheria among Scarlet Fever convalescents on several occasions when the wards were more crowded than usual, the floor space on these occasions being reduced from 144 to 105 square feet ; and in view of the new Hospitals about to be erected, these facts should be borne in mind, for though an outcry has been raised in some quarters about the alleged excessive cost of

one of the Board's proposed new Hospitals, as this increased cost is due to the fact that more space will be allotted to the patients, economy practised at the expense of the patients can hardly be seriously advocated.

The following table gives the Cases and Deaths in Age Periods :

AGE.				CASES.	DEATHS.
Under 1 year	...	...	...	11	2
1 to 5 years	...	...	...	180	20
5 „ 15 „	...	...	...	423	8
15 „ 25 „	...	...	...	61	1
25 „ 35 „	...	...	...	21	1
35 „ 45 „	...	...	...	4	—
45 „ 55 „	...	...	...	—	—
55 „ 65 „	...	...	...	1	1

Two of the deaths were of women, who died of Scarlet Fever within a week of confinement.

DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Diphtheria has shown a greatly-increased prevalence throughout London during the year, 13694 cases being notified, against 5907 and 8349 in the two preceding year.

In Fulham, 230 cases of Diphtheria and 20 of Membranous Croup, which is Laryngeal Diphtheria, were notified. Of these 250 cases, 65 proved fatal, a mortality of 26.1 per cent. 119 patients were removed to a Hospital, of whom 37 died, a mortality of 31 per cent. Of the 131 who were treated at home, 28 died, a mortality of 21 per cent. The difference in the rate of mortality is certainly not greater than we would expect, as many of the patients removed died within a few hours of their admission ; while some of the cases treated at home were of a very mild type, as patients when visited on the day of notification were found to be engaged at their ordinary occupation.

The 65 deaths from the disease represent a death rate of 0.61 per 1000, the rate for the whole of London being 0.74, and the average number of deaths in Fulham during the previous six years was 20.

Table showing ages of cases of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup and rates of mortality at different ages :—

AGE.	CASES.	DEATHS.	MORTALITY.
Under 1 year	7	5	71 per cent.
1 to 5 years	79	42	53 „
5 to 10 „	65	12	18·4 „
10 to 15 „	35	3	8·5 „
15 to 25 „	20	—	— „
25 to 35 „	28	1	—
35 to 45 „	7	1	—
45 to 55 „	3	—	—
55 to 65 „	3	1	—

The marked increase of late years in the number of deaths due to Diphtheria, especially in towns, in spite of the great improvements in sanitation which have taken place, has attracted great attention, but has as yet received no satisfactory explanation. The belief once entertained, that Diphtheria was essentially a “filth” disease, has been of late largely modified, and though there can be but little doubt that insanitary conditions must at least predispose to the disease, it is probable that direct infection plays the chief part in spreading it. Attention has been drawn, notably by Dr. Thorne, to the increase of Diphtheria coincident with the extension of primary education, and he, in common with others, regards the aggregation of children at school as the most constant of the conditions under which ordinary Diphtheria arises out of the prevalence of indefinite sore throats, which so generally precede and accompany its outburst. No special school influence could be traced in the cases occurring here during the year, as among children attending school there were 99 cases with 23 deaths and 90 cases with 39 deaths among children not attending school; the incidence of the disease, taking into account the relative number of the two classes, being greater on the latter, and in only five of the cases occurring among those not attending school was the disease apparently contracted from another child in the same house who had been attending school.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

58 cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, of which were removed and treated in Hospital, 16 cases proved fatal, representing the high case mortality of 27·5 per cent.

In addition to these, another case which was notified as Typhoid ended fatally, but the cause of death was returned as Acute Tuberculosis, a disease which when it occurs without marked symptoms indicating localisation in any particular organ frequently closely simulates Enteric Fever.

In ten cases, including three fatal ones, the disease was contracted outside the district.

The deaths represent a death rate of ·13 per 1000 living, the rate for the whole of London being ·16, and the average rate in London during the past ten years ·19.

The deaths in Fulham from Enteric Fever averaged 11 during the previous seven years.

CONTINUED FEVER.

Six cases were notified.

TYPHUS FEVER.

One case was notified during the year. The Acting Medical Officer was unable to trace the source of infection and the house was found to be in fair sanitary condition.

CHOLERA.

As there were good grounds for apprehending that Cholera, which had not wholly disappeared during the winter from any part of Europe where it had prevailed during the autumn of 1892, would be introduced into London, the Local Government Board issued in June a circular calling the attention of Sanitary Authorities to the responsibilities and duties devolving upon them in connection with the organisation of measures of precaution against the possible introduction of the disease into London.

The Vestry at once appointed a Special Committee empowered to take any steps they might think fit in relation to the threatened epidemic, such as the provision of medical attendance and nursing, and the supply of medicine and disinfectants. The Guardians of the Fulham Union had promised to provide beds for 50 patients at the Union Infirmary, and steps were also taken to obtain sites for the erection of temporary Hospitals and shelters should they have been required. The removal of patients was undertaken by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board and arrangements were made by them to establish Ambulance Stations, should the disease have appeared in London in an epidemic form, at the Workhouse, Fulham Palace Road; the Vestry Yard, Munster Road; the Vestry Yard, Trafalgar House, Fulham Road; and the West Wharf, Wandsworth Bridge. Fortunately, however, the disease obtained no real footing in England, although cases were reported at some 30 different places, many of which were in direct communication with Grimsby, where the most serious outbreak occurred. In Fulham, five cases of Cholera were notified, of these four were undoubtedly cases of the so-called English Cholera and two of them proved fatal, both being children aged six and nine respectively. The fifth case, that of a woman aged 54, occurred at the Fulham Union and was notified on September 10th, the patient dying on September 11th. The history of the case and the post-mortem appearances were strongly suggestive of Asiatic Cholera, and Dr. Klein, reporting on the specimen submitted to him, stated "that although the microscopical character of the intestinal contents were not so typical as in the Westminster case, the cultivations were positive and in every respect characteristic of Asiatic Cholera." The woman had been an inmate of the Union for some years and had not been outside for some months, and recently had been engaged in washing there, so that no light can be thrown on the origin of the disease. Besides this only three cases of undoubted Asiatic Cholera are known to have occurred in London, viz. :—

Case at Westminster	...	...	...	Sept. 6th
„ Lambeth	...	...	...	„ 12th
„ Southwark	...	...	...	„ 26th

all proving fatal.

In consequence of this case, at the request of the Guardians, samples of the water supplied to the Union were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst, who pronounced the water to be of good average quality, but the sample taken from a cistern supplying w.c., the water of which was also used for drinking, was distinctly inferior to that obtained from the main.

A careful inspection was also made of the Workhouse and the Infirmary by Inspector Jones and myself, with the result that the sanitary condition of the building was found to be faulty, and I reported fully on the matter to the Vestry. A copy of the report was forwarded to the Guardians, who had also instructed their Architect, Mr. Saxon Snell, to make a thorough examination of the sanitary condition of the building, and I was requested by the Guardians to attend a meeting of the Building Committee, to whom the matter had been referred, and the Committee then arranged that the necessary work to remedy the existing defects should be carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Saxon Snell, and this has since been done.

ERYSIPELAS.

153 cases of this disease were notified, and it was the cause of 11 deaths—5 being of children under the age of 1 year, and one of a woman three days after confinement.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Eighteen cases were notified, six of which, including two of non-parishioners, occurred in the Union Infirmary. Of these 18 cases 14 or 77 per cent. proved fatal, two of the deaths being of non-parishioners. Including the death ascribed to Erysipelas 13 deaths of parishioners were due to Septic poisoning after child-birth, being in the proportion of 3·5 deaths to 1000 births.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.

Twelve deaths were due to this disease, 11 being of children under 5. The death-rate was 0·11, that for London being 0·38. Fulham was exceptionally free from Measles during the year, and the number of deaths from it was much under the average number which for the previous seven year was 77.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping Cough was the cause of 81 deaths, the average number for the preceding seven years being 54. Of these, 42 were of children under one year of age, and 37 of children between one and five. The death-rates for Fulham and London from this disease were 0·77 and 0·54 respectively. As usual it was most prevalent in the early months of the year, attaining its maximum fatality in April, when there were 19 deaths from it. Although the case mortality of Whooping Cough is low the disease kills more than any other Zymotic disease, except Diarrhœa. Unfortunately it is always looked upon as a very trivial ailment and comparatively little care is taken of the sufferers who generally succumb to one of the pulmonary complications of the disease.

DIARRHŒA.

Under the heading Diarrhœa are included several different affections confounded with one another on account of the presence of Diarrhœa as a symptom, but there is no doubt that Summer Diarrhœa which is so fatal to young children is essentially a specific disease.

One hundred and thirty-three deaths were registered from Diarrhœa (the average number for the previous seven years being 92), 110 of which occurred in the four months from June to September.

109 of the deaths were of children under one year of age, the disease being the assigned cause of death in 16 per cent. of those dying at that age from all causes.

In addition to these the deaths of 31 infants ascribed to Gastro-Enteritis and Gastro Enteric Catarrh were probably of the same nature.

The death-rate from this disease was 1·2 per 1000 living, a rate nearly double that for London, which was 0·7, and above that obtaining in any of the Metropolitan Sanitary Districts with the exception of Shoreditch and St. George's-in-the-East.

This is by no means satisfactory, as of all the factors which contribute to the prevalence of Diarrhœa filth is the most potent, and the majority of cases of Summer Diarrhœa probably arise from filth infection, of which the vehicle is the food administered to the infant.

In addition to what can be done by the Local Authority to reduce the largely preventable mortality among children from this and other causes by a strict attention to all the details of sanitary administration upon which the healthiness of a district depends, there is a large field for private individual effort to combat the ignorance and carelessness to which so many of the deaths of young children are due, and much good could probably be accomplished by charitable organizations having specially in view the prevention of infant mortality.

INFLUENZA.

For the fourth successive year Influenza has shown itself in London. During the first nine months of the year it was the cause of 790 deaths in London, and in the middle of November there was a marked extension of the disease the fatal cases rising from 22 in the second week of November to 164 in the second week of December, and it seemed as if there were to be another serious epidemic.

The spread of the disease, however, then became checked, and there has been a continuous diminution in the mortality since. In Fulham the deaths recorded were 39, 19 of which occurred during the last month of the year.

In 1892 59 deaths were attributed to Influenza, and in 1891, 47.

The Vestry distributed a circular among the householders of the parish calling attention to the infectiveness of the disease and the precautions advisable to prevent its spread and stating that the necessary disinfection of rooms, clothing, etc., would be undertaken free of cost.

OTHER MIASMATIC DISEASES

One death was attributed to Chicken-pox, and one to R otheln or German Measles.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

To these diseases were attributed 17 deaths, 15 being from Syphilis, the disease in 13 cases being congenital.

CLASS III.—DIETIC DISEASES.

Eight deaths were directly stated to be due to alcoholic excess and in four cases the disease to which death was attributed was stated to be aggravated by alcohol, but doubtless this addition might be justly made in many more instances.

The death of an army pensioner, aged 64, was returned as due to Fatty Degeneration of the Heart accelerated by "want."

CLASS IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

The number of deaths from disease in this group were 348, being 17 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Of these 151 were due to Phthisis and 80 to other tubercular diseases, as Tubercular Meningitis, Tabes Mesenterica and General Tuberculosis, these diseases thus accounting for 11·4 per cent. of all the deaths and it is probable that some of the deaths ascribed to Marasmus, Debility, Convulsions, were also of a tubercular nature.

65 deaths were registered from Cancer, 50 being of persons of 45 years and upwards.

Rheumatic Fever was responsible for 24 deaths, and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout for 5.

CLASS V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

From diseases of this class 137 deaths were certified, 83 being of infants from premature birth, atelectasis or non-inflation of lungs, and congenital malformation; and 54 deaths were returned as due to "old age."

CLASS VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.

The diseases of this group were responsible for 903 deaths or 44 per cent. of the total number, the following being the principal classes:—

1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

From these there were 180 deaths, 72 being from Apoplexy, etc., 19 from Insanity and General Paralysis of the Insane, and 42 from Convulsions,

2.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

Diseases of the Heart or Blood-vessels, were accountable for 123 deaths.

3.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

From these diseases, Phthisis being excluded, there were 406 deaths or 20 per cent. of the deaths from all causes. Of these Pneumonia was responsible for 152, and Bronchitis for 218 deaths.

4.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.

14 deaths were recorded in this class, 7 being due to flooding and other accidents of childbirth.

The total number of deaths recorded as occurring within 21 days of childbirth were :—

Septic Diseases	...	...	...	...	13
Flooding and other Accidents of Childbirth	...			...	7
Influenza	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	2
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1
				—	28

Or one death to 132 births.

From the other classes of Local Diseases there were 188 deaths.

CLASS VIII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

Various forms of violence caused 63 deaths, as under :—

ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.

Fractures and Contusions	{	Falls	...	...	15
		Run Over	...	...	8
		Fall of Building	...	...	1
Burns	...	...	...	...	6
Drowning	...	...	...	...	5
Poison	...	...	...	...	3
Suffocation	{	Infants in Bed	...	...	10
		Infants by Food	...	...	2
		Otherwise	...	...	1
Other Injuries	...	...	...	...	3
				—	54

SUICIDE.

Gunshot Wounds	1
Poisons	6
Cuts	2
	<hr/>
	9

The death-rate from violence was 0·6, as against 0·77 for London.

CLASS VIII.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.

Under this heading there were 134 deaths, the great majority 113 being certified as due to Debility, Inanition, or Marasmus.

CERTIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

Of the 2,024 deaths the causes of 1,860 or 91·9 per cent. were duly certified by registered medical practitioners, and of 156 or 7·7 per cent. by the coroner after inquest, while the causes of only 8 or 0·4 per cent. were uncertified.

INQUESTS.

Of the 155 inquests held on parishioners 127 were held in the parish and 28 at institutions outside.

The subjects were males, 82; females, 73; and their ages—

Under 5	65
5 to 60	66
Over 60	24

91 deaths were due to natural causes, and 64 to violence.

Those due to natural causes may be classified as follows:—

Zymotic Diseases	7
Tubercular	4
Diseases of Respiratory Organs	23
Diseases of Circulatory System	29
Diseases of Nervous System	15
Other Diseases	13
	<hr/>
	91

The deaths due to violence have been already classified

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Six of these were of prematurely-born infants none of whom lived for 24 hours. The other two were of persons aged 55 and 77 and the causes of death were stated to be Cancer and Decay of Nature.

The proportion of uncertified deaths was in London 0·9 per cent. and in England and Wales 2·5.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the sufficiency of the existing law as to the disposal of the dead, for securing an accurate record of the causes of death in all cases, and especially for detecting them where death may have been due to poison, violence, or criminal neglect, made their report during the year. The most important recommendations in addition to the one respecting still-birth previously alluded to were, that in no case should a death be registered without the production of a certificate of the cause of death signed by a registered medical practitioner or by a coroner after inquest.

That a registered medical practitioner should be appointed as public medical certifier of the cause of death in which a certificate from a medical practitioner is not forthcoming.

That a medical attendant should be required before giving a certificate of death to personally inspect the body.

DEATH IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

FULHAM UNION INFIRMARY AND WORKHOUSE.

This institution, situated in Fulham, serves for the two parishes of Fulham and Hammersmith.

389 deaths occurred in the Infirmary and 25 in the Workhouse; of these 206 were of parishioners of Fulham, and 208 of persons belonging to Hammersmith. Ages:—

Under 1 ...	...	...	...	68
1 to 5 ...	...	...	...	26
5 to 60 ...	...	...	...	155
Over 60 ...	...	...	...	165

WESTERN FEVER HOSPITAL.

272 deaths occurred at the Western Fever Hospital. Of these 41 were of parishioners and 231 of persons belonging to other districts.

The deaths were due to

Scarlet Fever	...	...	161
Diphtheria	...	...	93
Enteric Fever	...	...	8
Other Diseases	...	...	10
			<hr/>
			272

The deaths of parishioners at public institutions and other places outside the parish numbered 226, and occurred in the following institutions :—

St. George's Hospital...	...	...	...	...	46
West London	„	...	...	...	29
Middlesex	„	...	..	...	3
Charing Cross	„	...	...	...	4
King's College	„	...	...	...	3
Westminster	„	...	...	...	2
St. Bartholomew	„	...	...	...	2
London	„	...	...	...	1
St. Mary's	„	...	...	...	2
St. Thomas's	„	...	...	...	2
University College	„	...	...	...	1
German	„	...	...	...	2
Queen's Jubilee	„	...	...	...	4
Brompton	„	for Diseases of Chest	...	...	18
Victoria	„	for Children	...	...	19
Cancer	„	...	...	...	8
Hospital for Women, Chelsea	...	...	...	...	5
Hospital for Women, Euston Road	...	...	...	...	1
National Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Homerton Fever	„	...	...	...	1
Northern Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
South Western Fever Hospital...	...	...	...	...	7

Fountain Fever Hospital	2
North-Western Fever Hospital...	...	...	...	10
Hospital Ships	...	...	...	2
Cane Hill Asylum	...	...	...	1
Banstead	„	...	...	4
Hanwell	„	...	...	5
Leavesden	„	...	...	5
Colney Hatch	„	...	...	2
Caterham	„	...	...	9
Darenth	„	...	...	1
Middlesex	„	Wandsworth	...	2	
Ilford	„	...	...	2
Asylum Friern Barnet	...	...	...	1
St. George's Workhouse	...	...	...	1
Chelsea Infirmary	...	...	...	1
Islington	„	...	...	1
Home of St. John the Divine	...	..	...	2
Lambeth Workhouse Schools	...	...	...	2
The Convent, Carlisle Place	...	...	...	1
Essex Buildings	...	...	...	1
Wormwood Scrubs Prison	...	...	...	1
Friedenheim	...	...	...	1

 221

The following deaths of parishioners were also recorded :—

On Metropolitan Railway	...	...	...	2
At Lime Works, King's Road	...	...	...	1
Drowned in River Thames	...	...	...	2

In all 460 deaths or 23 per cent. of the total number occurred in workhouses, hospitals, and public lunatic asylums. The proportion of deaths in institutions was, in the whole of London, 26·9 per cent., and in England and Wales 21·1 per cent.

VACCINATION.

The following tables, furnished by Mr. Croft, the Vaccination Officer, gives the Vaccination returns for 1892 and for the first six months of 1893, those for the last six months not being yet complete. The returns show that 93 per cent. of the infantile population have been vaccinated.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN FOR 1892, FOR THE PARISH OF FULHAM.

No. of Births Registered from 1st Jan., 1892, to 31st Dec., 1892.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox.	Dead.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed.	Outstanding.
3,518	2,930	14	—	341	21	203	9

RETURN OF VACCINATION FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1893. PARISH OF FULHAM.

No. of Births Registered from 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1893.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox.	Dead.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed.	Outstanding.
1,862	1,404	14	—	243	46	147	8

A Bill was introduced into Parliament during the year to give effect to the opinion expressed in the interim report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination, to the effect that repeated prosecutions for the same child under the Vaccination Acts should cease, and that persons convicted under those Acts should not be liable to be treated as criminals. It proposed that "a person shall not be liable under Section 29 or Section 31 of the Vaccination Act, 1867, to any penalty for a second or subsequent offence. When a person is committed to prison for non-payment under either of those Sections he shall be dealt with in like manner as if he had been committed to prison for non-payment of a civil debt." The Bill was however withdrawn by the Government.

DISINFECTION.

Infected articles were disinfected by the contractor, Mr. Lacy, Townmead Wharf, by whom the articles were also collected. Mr. Lacy's disinfecting plant is of the most approved pattern and has proved fully equal to all demands made upon it. The infected articles were always promptly removed, and the work most efficiently done. The weight of the articles disinfected was 1,345 cwt., and the amount paid by the Vestry to Mr. Lacy £850 11s. od. The three years contract between Mr. Lacy and the Vestry expired last October, and I reported fully to the Vestry on the question of the advisability of their undertaking the disinfection themselves, but as they have at present no site suitable for the erection of the necessary apparatus, the matter has been for the present postponed, and the disinfection is carried out by Mr. Lacy as heretofore.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TEMPORARY SHELTER.

The necessity for the acquisition of some premises where persons can be temporarily housed during the disinfection of their dwellings has been brought under the notice of the Vestry, as the want of this accommodation was on several occasions severely felt, and the Vestry decided that a shelter should be provided; but the matter is standing over, as, could some suitable site be obtained for the erection of disinfecting apparatus, it would be advisable to also provide the necessary shelter there.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

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

At the request of the Coroner	...	...	...	107
Brought in by the Police	...	...	...	11
At the request of the Medical Officer of Health	...			12
				<hr/>
				130

Six of the last being cases of infectious disease.

Inquests were held on 111, and post-mortem examinations were made in 95 of the above cases.

HOUSE REFUSE.

There is now a weekly collection of house refuse by the Vestry, and the service has been fairly satisfactory; 470 complaints of non-removal of dust were received, and a very large proportion of these were due to the refusal of the servants to allow the refuse to be removed when the usual weekly call was made. In 1892 780 complaints were received, and in 1891 3,800, so that the improvement in the service is manifest.

REMOVAL OF OFFAL.—OFFENSIVE MATTER.

The By-laws made by the London County Council under Section 16 of the Public Health (London) Act prescribing the times for the removal of any offensive or noxious matter and providing for the proper construction of the carriage or vessel used therefore came into force on July 1st. The attention of persons removing offal and other refuse was at once drawn to these By-laws, and the contractor who removes all the fish offal from the parish after some correspondence undertook to comply with them, which he has done, but no attention was paid to them by the persons removing bones and other refuse from butchers' shops, though these are frequently most offensive. Consequently proceedings were instituted against Messrs. Wickens, Pease & Co. for carrying offensive matter—to wit, bones and fat, from butchers' shops through the streets during the hours prohibited by the By-laws of the L.C.C. After these proceedings were instituted the Defendants complied with the By-laws, and on their Counsel undertaking that they would continue to observe them pending an application to the L.C.C., to define whether such a business was within the meaning of the By-laws, the summons was withdrawn.

SEWER VENTILATION.

The smells from the man-holes and the surface ventilators of the sewers in the roadway gave rise to general complaint throughout the parish, especially during the hot season; and there is no doubt that the present system of only imperfectly ventilating the sewers causes a most serious nuisance. The Surveyor to the Vestry has repeatedly recommended that more efficient ventilation be secured by having the open grids not more than 60 yards apart, and by the erection of

ventilating pipes wherever possible, but unfortunately there is considerable difficulty in obtaining the consent of owners to these being carried up their own houses, though they are always anxious to see them on their neighbour's property, so that during the year only ten of these have been put up. It is to be greatly regretted, too, that, although hundreds of houses are built yearly, in no single instance has the Vestry's recommendation "urging on builders the desirability of providing and fixing ventilators up the fronts of the houses between the syphon trap and the sewer" being acted on. If this were done, and it could be done, when building, at a trifling cost, much future trouble would be avoided.

Remedying the defective ventilation and reconstructing very defective sewers must however necessarily be a work of time, but in the meanwhile much might be done by cleansing, more frequent flushing, and the use of deodorants to mitigate the nuisance. Mr. Laws, in his report to the London County Council on sewer air investigation, says "The carbonic acid in the Fulham Road sewer reached the abnormally high percentage of 93·1 per 10,000. The sewer contained a large amount of heavy deposit, and was otherwise in a filthy condition. It was practically unventilated, as nearly all the ventilators had been closed for some time past owing to the number of complaints about the bad smell," so that there is evidently room for improvement in this direction. The Surveyor, however, has pointed out that, owing to the surcharging of the western sewer belonging to the County Council, which occurs after heavy rainfall, the subsidence of the sewage in the sewers of the district must be very gradual, and that such gradual subsidence leads to large deposits of solid matter; and, further, that the flooding of the basements in the neighbourhood of Greyhound Road and in the Broadway is due to the insufficient size of their main sewer or to the inadequate pumping power at the Victoria pumping station. The smells from the main County Council sewers were, if anything, rather worse than those from the parish sewers, and so numerous were the complaints of the offensive emanations from the Harwood Road sewer that the Vestry saw fit to take proceedings against the London County Council to compel them to abate the nuisance, but the summons was dismissed on technical grounds. A sample of the air taken from their sewer was found by Mr. Clayton, the Public Analyst, to contain the enormous amount of 4·5 per cent. of Carbon Dioxide and ·07 per cent. of Ammonia.

Since these proceedings a Keeling's sewer gas destructor, an arrangement of a lamp column with a 6-inch connexion from the sewer for passing sewer air through an atmospheric gas-burner fixed in the base of the column, the outlet being about ten feet above the ground. A consumption of about eight feet of gas per hour is said to be required to keep it burning, which produces a heat of about 600° F. at the burner and about 100° F. at the outlet, where the velocity is about 200 feet per minute, or equal to about 40 cubic feet per minute of air extracted. This apparatus seemed to act satisfactorily, and while it was in use there were no complaints of offensive smells. But it appears that there is danger attending the use of gas in these destructors as explosions are liable to occur, and in consequence of this the Directors of the Gas Light and Coke Company decided to discontinue the supply of gas to these apparatus wherever fixed in the Company's district, so that the "destructor" is now not used.

WATER SUPPLY.

All the houses in the district supplied by the Chelsea Water Company, embracing all that portion of the parish lying to the south of the Lillie Road, have now a constant service, and in the remainder of the parish which is supplied by the West Middlesex Company 5,406 houses have a constant service and 660 an intermittent service, but the Company expect that within a few months all the houses in the district supplied by them will have a constant service.

On the 19th and 20th of August that portion of the parish served by the Chelsea Water Company was practically without water and the inhabitants had to be supplied by the Vestry's water carts, which obtained a supply from the West Middlesex stand-pipes. The Company's excuse was that the failure was due to a serious accident of an unavoidable nature to one of the large pumping mains, and they also stated that householders in this parish had suffered more than those in other parts of the Company's district owing to the inadequate size of the cisterns, especially in those parts under constant supply. The Vestry considered the explanation unsatisfactory, as the parish ought not to be dependent on the entirety of one pumping main, and as one of the advantages of a constant supply is that large cisterns with their attendant evils can be dispensed with the relevancy of the latter excuse was not evident. A copy of the correspondence on the matter was forwarded to the London County Council.

WATER CUT OFF BY THE WATER COMPANIES.

During the year notices under Section 49 of the Public Health Act were given by the companies that the water had been cut off from 211 occupied houses. The Vestry in all these cases refused to take any action, though in so doing they were acting illegally, as Section 48 enacts "that an occupied house without a proper and sufficient supply of water shall be a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily under this act, and if it is a dwelling house shall be deemed unfit for human habitation." Doubtless it is most undesirable that the Water Companies should have this power to cut off the supply of water and so create a nuisance, and that the Sanitary Authority should be placed in the position of debt collectors for the companies; but until they are deprived of this power the Vestry are adopting a most unwise and unjustifiable course in deliberately refusing to carry out the provisions of the Public Health Act, which they are bound to administer.

As the water from six shallow wells situated in South Fulham was used for drinking and domestic purposes, samples of the water from them were taken and analysed. All were found to be exceptionally hard, and with one exception were unfit for drinking. The following analysis is an average specimen. The results are expressed in grains per gallon :

Total Solids	...	...	...	123·6
Volatile "	...	...	...	10·14
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0·0033
Organic "	...	...	...	0·0092
Nitrogen in Nitrates	...	...	...	3·13
Chlorine ...	...	...	...	8·33
Oxygen absorbed in four hours	...	...	...	0·115
Temporary hardness	...	...	...	12·8
Permanent "	...	...	...	45·3
Total "	...	...	..	58·6

Steps have been taken under Section 54 of the Public Health (London) Act to prevent the water being used for drinking and domestic purposes.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Water Supply of the Metropolis has recently been issued. The scope of the enquiry instituted by them was whether the present sources of supply are

adequate in quantity and quality, and, if not, whether such supply can be obtained without going outside the watersheds of the Thames and Lea. They find that the water as at present supplied is of a high standard of excellence and purity, and they consider that it can be used without danger provided there is adequate storage and efficient filtration. As to quantity they show that a very large addition to the present powers of supply of the Companies will be needed in order to meet the requirements of the next forty years, but they find that the means of satisfying these requirements exist within the watersheds of the Thames and Lea, and can be made available by storage reservoirs, increased abstraction of water from the rivers and the sinking of wells in the chalk. They add important recommendations for the prevention of the pollution of the rivers and for insuring the proper filtration of the water after abstraction. The report has been freely criticised, mainly on the ground that it cannot be considered as a final settlement of the question, as the Commissioners have limited their forecast to a term of 40 years. It has been pointed out that the capacity of the Thames and Lea watersheds as sources of supply will reach their limit about the year 1931, and then it will be impossible to avoid turning to some outside source; and by that time the best gathering grounds in the country, which are already being rapidly taken possession of by other municipalities, may be lost to London. Mr. Binnie, engineer to the London County Council, says that, bearing in mind the long time which is required for the vast works necessary in large water schemes, at some not very distant date—probably twenty years hence—the people of London will have to contemplate the exhaustion of the supplies which can be obtained in the Thames valley and the necessity of looking elsewhere for an increased supply. And with regard to the quality of the water it has also been pointed out by Mr. Binnie that “there is a population of upwards of a million
“ persons, and steadily increasing; draining into the Thames above the
“ intakes of the Water Companies; and, that, besides the human
“ population, there are probably 1,600,000 animals inhabiting the above
“ area. Consequently,” he says, “it is clear that if the Thames is to be
“ retained as a source of supply, the people of London must drink the
“ more or less clarified excreta of this vast population. That, with
“ regard to the purification of this water, Dr. Frankland has stated that
“ the river is the common waterway for a large quantity of polluting

“ matter, some of which is dangerous to the health of the persons using
 “ the water for dietetic purposes, and that it is practically impossible to
 “ keep sewage or sewage effluents out of the river, and though there is
 “ no positive evidence that the filtered water is unwholesome, the lives
 “ of a large community ought not to be dependent on the efficient
 “ filtering plant of commercial companies. Under present circumstances
 “ a serious epidemic of typhoid or cholera in the Thames basin above
 “ the intakes would be attended with great risk to the water drinkers of
 “ London. Such experiments should not be tried upon large communi-
 “ ties. Before the cholera outbreak of 1849 it was believed that Thames
 “ water taken between bridges in London was perfectly safe, as testified
 “ by the evidence of many eminent experts, but the belief cost London
 “ 25,000 lives in 1849 and 1854, and his opinion is that the Thames ought
 “ to be abandoned as soon as practicable for the supply of London.
 “ Sir George Buchanan also is of opinion that, as contaminated waters
 “ do under certain unknown conditions produce disease, but that neither
 “ by chemical, microscopical nor bacteriological examination can the
 “ cause be detected, the only really reasonable course to adopt when a
 “ water is known to be polluted as the Thames is, is to avoid its use.”
 Attention, too, has been drawn to the fact that the Commissioners have
 not accepted the conclusions drawn by Dr. Barry in his report on the
 enteric fever in the Tees valley, in which he shows that in his opinion
 typhoid fever was spread broadcast by water drawn from a sewage-
 polluted river, and have come to the conclusion that such a thing was
 impossible, or at least infinitely improbable, though Dr. Thorne-Thorne
 has stated “that seldom, if ever, has the proof of the relation of water
 so befouled to wholesale occurrence of enteric fever been more obvious
 and patent” than in this case of the Tees, the bearing of which on the
 purity of the London water supply the Commissioners have refused to
 admit. In the face of these criticisms of the report it must be obvious
 that the decision of the Commissioners cannot be regarded as final.

CERTIFICATES UNDER CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS,
 1890 AND 1891.

Certificates for exemption from Inhabited House Duty have been
 granted in respect of 61 houses containing 137 dwellings, and refused
 in respect of 32 houses containing 90 dwellings.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891.

Increased duties have been placed on the Sanitary staff by the above Act, and the circular issued by the Home Secretary relating to outworkers, but with the existing number of Inspectors it is not possible to attend to them thoroughly, so that the Act in Fulham is almost a "dead letter."

BYE-LAWS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

Bye-Laws have been made by the Vestry and approved by the Local Government Board: Under Section 16, "for the prevention of particular nuisances"; under Section 39, "with respect to the keeping of water closets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action"; and under Section 50, "for securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns and other receptacles used for storing water, used or likely to be used by man for drinking and domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man." Bye-Laws have also been made by the Vestry, but have not yet been confirmed by the Local Government Board, under Section 94, in respect of houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

These Bye-Laws, together with the Bye-Laws made by the London County Council, are appended to this report.

Bye-Laws under Section 39, Sub-section 1, "with respect to water-closets, earth-closets, privies, ashpits, cesspools and receptacles for dung, and the proper accessories thereof in connection with buildings, whether constructed before or after the passing of this Act," were made by the London County Council and were confirmed by the Local Government Board on June 25th. I pointed out that as some of these Bye-Laws related to matters also dealt with in the Vestry's drainage regulations made under the Metropolis Management Acts, it would be necessary, as it was the duty of the Vestry as the Sanitary Authority, to observe and enforce the Bye-Laws to make the Vestry's regulations agree exactly with them, or confusion would arise and the Vestry ordered that their regulations should be so altered.

It will be noticed that although the Public Health Act recites that the London County Council *shall* make Bye-Laws with respect to water-closets in connection with buildings, whether constructed *before or after* the passing of this Act, the Bye-Laws are not retrospective but only apply to water-closets constructed after the confirmation of the

Bye-Laws, excepting that where any apparatus shall be newly fitted in connection with any existing water-closet the requirements of the Bye-Laws as would be applicable to the apparatus if such water-closet was being newly constructed must be complied with.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

The duty of enforcing the abatement of smoke nuisances formerly performed by the police, now by Sections 23 and 24 of the Public Health Act, devolves upon the Sanitary Authority ; and in many cases where there was an infringement of the Act letters were written calling the attention of the offenders to the nuisance, which was then abated ; but the complaints of the smoke arising from the Fulham Pottery, in spite of several letters, were so numerous that the Vestry took proceedings against them "for so negligently using the furnace as that the smoke arising therefrom is not effectually consumed or burnt." The summons was dismissed, without costs, the magistrate holding that although the existence of the nuisance was shown, it was for the Vestry to prove that the furnace was so constructed so as to consume or burn the smoke arising therefrom, otherwise there could be no conviction for negligence.

OVERCROWDING.

Sixteen houses were certified as being overcrowded, and notices to abate the overcrowding were served on the persons responsible for it, which were promptly complied with. From the census returns it is evident that there is a good deal of overcrowding in the parish, but it escapes notice, as the staff of inspectors is too limited to undertake a systematic examination even of the very poor property, which is so eminently desirable. Much good could probably be effected if district visitors and others who visit the poor would always inform the Sanitary Department of any case of apparent overcrowding, and of any insanitary condition they meet with. At present it is greatly to be regretted that so few complaints are received from those who necessarily have an intimate knowledge of the conditions under which the majority of the poor live.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 75 bakehouses in Fulham which have been regularly inspected during the year. On the whole they have been found in a fairly satisfactory condition ; great improvements in respect to the

water supply, drainage &c., having been effected during the two previous years. The defects found were mainly of a minor character and were promptly remedied on attention being called to them. It is however to be regretted that all with but five exceptions are underground, and this, too, is the case with those recently opened in new districts. Legislation is urgently needed to enforce the registration and annual licensing of all bakehouses and although it would entail too great a hardship on many bakers to interfere with existing underground bakehouses, provided they are in good sanitary condition as far as an underground bakehouse can be, no newly-erected bakehouse should be permitted to be underground.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The licenses of the undermentioned slaughter-houses were renewed in October last by the County Council, no objection to the renewal being raised by the Vestry. They are but little used, the parish being mainly supplied by the dead meat trade, and have always been found well kept.

Situation.		Licensee.
62, Melmoth Place	... ..	T. H. Belcher.
567, King's Road	... ..	W. F. Ford.
603, King's Road	... ..	H. S. Jones.
611, Fulham Road	.. ...	J. Cragg
88 & 90, High Street	... ..	E. & G. Kingston.
640, King's Road	... ..	M. A. Love.
105, Hammersmith Rd.	... ..	H. Boughton.

COW-HOUSES.

The licenses of the following Cowhouses were renewed by the County Council in October, the renewal of the licenses being unopposed.

Situation.		Licensee.	Average No. of cows kept
36, Burlington Road	... ..	E. Evans	5
2, Haldane Road	... ..	W. Pettitt	15
42, Waterford Road	... ..	Willison & Co.	4
59, Field Road	... ..	S. Martin	1
28, Vanston Place...	... ..	R. Turvey	5

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Of these there are only three in Fulham. By the Lodging Houses Acts, 14 and 15 Vic., c. 28, and 17 and 18 Vic., c. 41, the control of common lodging houses was entrusted to the Police. These Acts were repealed except so far as relates to the Metropolitan Police District, by the Public Health Act of 1875, and Sanitary Authorities throughout the country have consequently been exercising powers of control over such houses which in London was vested in the Police.

In the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, there are no clauses corresponding to Clause 76 to 89 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which deal with common lodging houses, but that the Sanitary Authority have right of entry and consequent power to deal with any insanitary condition of the premises they may find is clear from the following case:—

On 30th May last Sanitary-Inspector Grigg applied to be admitted to inspect a common lodging house 541A King's Road. He was refused admission unless he had the police officer with him. He informed the deputy in charge that unless he was admitted freely to perform his duties under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, he should apply to the magistrate at the West London Police Court for a warrant empowering him to enter. Admission was still refused and he accordingly applied to Mr. Curtis Bennett, the sitting magistrate at the West London Police Court for a warrant to enter. The application was opposed by two Inspectors of lodging houses, who contended that under the Common Lodging Houses Acts only the police officers duly appointed by the Chief Commissioner, were entitled to inspect. The Sanitary Inspector explained that he did not apply for admission under the Common Lodging Houses Act but under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which requires that every house in the district should be inspected, and as there was no exemption in respect of Common Lodging Houses. The magistrate upheld this view and in granting the warrant of entry said that the Sanitary Inspector not only had a right to inspect Common Lodging Houses in his district, but it was his duty to do so.

On endeavouring to execute the magistrate's warrant, the Sanitary Inspector was again refused admission and the Vestry issued a summons against the deputy for penalties for obstructing their Inspector in executing the warrant. The case was heard by Mr. Curtis-

Bennett, and the defendant's solicitor again raised the point that Common Lodging Houses were under control of the Police and that the Sanitary Authority had no right of entry, but the learned magistrate held that it was the duty of the Sanitary Authority, under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to cause every house in their district to be inspected and there was no exemption in respect of common lodging houses. The Sanitary Inspector was perfectly within his right and he fined the defendant £20 and costs, but as the deputy was only acting under his employer's orders in refusing the Sanitary Inspector admission, the penalty would be reduced to £2 and costs if the Inspector was admitted within 24 hours.

The magistrate recommended that if the Inspector was further obstructed, the owner who gave the order to the deputy should be included in further proceedings, and he would be punished.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has informed the County Council that it is his intention to transfer to the Council by Provisional Order, the powers of the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police in respect of common lodging houses.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

The following houses were represented to the Sanitary Authority, under this Act, as being in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation :—

46, 48, 50, 52, 54, & 56, Rylston Road	...	Closed by owner, since repaired and re-opened.
93, 95, & 97, Peterboro' Road	...	Closed by magistrate's order.
1, Sotheron Road.	...	Closed by owner, since repaired and re-opened.
1, Queen Anne's Terrace	...	Closed by magistrate's order.
482, Fulham Road	...	Closed by owner.
51, Hammersmith Road	...	Demolished.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Hatfield Street	...	Closed by owner.
6 and 7, Hatfield Street	...	Closed by magistrate's order.
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, & 14, Hatfield Street	...	Houses have changed hands since notice was served. Are being repaired by new owner.

30, Fane Street	...	...	Closed by magistrate's order.
3, Disbrowe Road	...	...	Closed by magistrate's order.
12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 26, & 28, Langford Rd.			Repaired by owner.
39, 41, and 43, High Street		...	Demolished.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The following samples were taken during the year for analysis:—

North Ward	...	...	...	26
South Ward	...	...	...	20
Walham Ward	...	...	...	17
				<hr/>
				63

All were samples of milk, and 13, or 20 per cent., were found to be adulterated, and 9 were stated to be of poor quality. In the following table is a record of the proceedings taken and their result:—

Thomas Dawson, 26, New Crown Terrace	Milk 10 per cent. added water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
Frank Stride, 17 Filmer Road	Milk 24 per cent. added water	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
William Brown, Farmers' Direct Supply Association	Milk 44 per cent. fat abstracted	Dismissed. Summons infor- mal
S. Pitchett, 28, Pomona Place	Milk 15 per cent. added water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs
James Pearson, 127, North End Road	Milk 6 per cent. added water	Dismissed. Sum- mons not served in time
W. Tyler, 55, Bramber Road	Milk 15 per cent. added water	Fined 5s. and 12s. 6d. costs
A. Warren, 5, Sandilands Road	Milk 22 per cent. fat abstracted	Ditto
W. Brown, Farmers' Direct Supply Association	Milk 14 per cent. added water, 63 per cent. fat ab- stracted	Fined £20 and 12s. 6d. costs
G. Wicks, 63, Langford Road	Milk 18 per cent. added water	Fined £4 and 12s. 6d. costs

W. Pettitt, 2, Haldane Road	Milk 12 per cent. added water	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
J. Bertram & Co., Earl's Court Exhibition	Milk 36 per cent. added water	Dismissed. Ap- peal lodged
W. Morrish, 15, Bellevue Road	Ditto	Withdrawn. £2 2s. costs against Vestry
W. Brown, Farmers' Direct Supply Association	Milk 10 per cent. added water, 43 per cent. fat ab- stracted	Fined £20 and 12s. 6d. costs
J. Holloway, 4, Greyhound Road	Milk 33 per cent. added water	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs

It will be noticed that William Brown, who trades under the designation of the Farmers' Direct Supply Association, figures three times in the list, and that on two occasions the maximum penalty of £20 was imposed, while on the third the summons was dismissed on a technical point. As this man had been repeatedly convicted in different parts of London of selling adulterated milk, I suggested to the Vestry that as the infliction of fines had no deterrent effect they should proceed against him by indictment, as Clause 28 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act says, "Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the power of proceeding by indictment, or take away any remedy against any offender under this Act." The Solicitor to the Vestry, however, advised that there would be difficulties in the way of proceeding by indictment, so proceedings were taken in the ordinary way.

Fewer samples were taken than usual during the year, there being only one sample taken for every 1,662 of the population, while in London during '92 the proportion was 1 to every 573 persons, in fact, the number taken was utterly inadequate to act as an efficient check to adulteration. That more samples were not taken was due to the fact that the time of the Inspectors was fully taken up in dealing with ordinary complaints and cases of notified infectious diseases, which were exceptionally numerous, while the delay in removal made necessary many additional visits.

The need of additional Sanitary Inspectors is urgently felt in connection with this matter, and when it is remembered that there are in Fulham 185 registered milkshops, some idea may be formed of the

number of samples of various kinds of food that should be taken in order to adequately protect the public. The appointment of a Sanitary Inspector is advisable whose special duties would be to procure samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, to undertake a general supervision, as far as practicable, of the food supply, and the frequent inspection of bake-houses and other places where food is prepared.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

A Bill to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and the Margarine Act, 1887, was brought before the House of Commons in February last.

The main provision of the Bill was to make the act of sale by a wholesale trader to a retailer a warranty that the article sold is of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser. Such a provision, if passed into law, would entirely prevent the successful application of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and your Vestry while considering that a thoroughly comprehensive Amendment Act is required both in the interest of the retailer and of the public, considered the proposed bill to be altogether of a most unsatisfactory character and accordingly presented a petition against the Bill.

METEOROLOGY.

In Table J in the appendix will be found a record of the meteorological conditions in each week of the year, together with the number of deaths from certain diseases.

SANITARY WORK.

The subjoined table gives a record of the work done during the year by your Sanitary Officials. It is unnecessary to detail the various improvements effected; in all cases when a house is inspected it is endeavoured to place it in every respect in a thoroughly satisfactory sanitary condition.

	NORTH WARD. Inspector Jones.	SOUTH WARD. Insp. Grigg.	WALHAM WARD. Insp. Croucher.	TOTAL.
Number of complaints received and attended to, excluding complaints of non-removal of dust	380	356	549	1,285

	NORTH WARD. Inspector Jones.	SOUTH WARD. Insp. Grigg.	WALHAM WARD. Insp. Croucher.	TOTAL.
Number of Houses Inspected	645	675	610	1,930
Number of Re-inspections	2,613	1,517	1,885	7,013
Notices issued for Sanitary Amendments :				
Intimations	522	617	514	
Form A Notices	220	218	324	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	772	835	865	2,472
Houses Disinfected after infectious illness	390	344	352	1,086

Prosecutions under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, were instituted by the Vestry in the undermentioned cases :—

1. T. Stowe, exposing unsound apples for sale ... Fined £1 and 2s. costs.
2. Owner, 58, Cassidy Road, failing to comply with Vestry's notice to remedy insanitary conditions ... Fined £5 and 2s. costs.
3. Owner, 78, Cassidy Road, ditto Fined £2 and 6s. costs, work to be done in 7 days.
4. Owner, 80, Cassidy Road, ditto Ditto.
5. Owner, 10, Broadway Road, ditto Fined £10 and 3s. costs, work to be done within 14 days.
6. Owner, 16, Ewald Road, ditto Fined £2 and 6s. costs, work to be done within 14 days.
7. Owner, 102, Harwood Road, ditto Withdrawn, service doubtful.
8. Owner, 452B, Fulham Road, ditto Fined £5 and 6s. costs.
9. Owner, 632, King's Road... .. Fined £2 and 6s. costs, work to be done within 14 days.
10. Owner, vacant land in King's Road, failing to comply with Vestry's notice to fence in the same Fined £1 and 6s. costs, work to be done within 14 days.

11. Owner, 17, Lintaine Grove, insanitary condition of premises	...	...	...	...	...	Order to do work within 21 days, 6s. costs.
12. Owner, 9, Lintaine Grove, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
13. Owner, 11, Lintaine Grove, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
14. Owner, 19, Lintaine Grove, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
15. Owner, 44, Hurlingham Road, failing to comply with Vestry's notice to remedy insanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	Fined £ 2 and 24s. costs.
16. Owner, Stable adjoining 234, North End Road insanitary condition	...	...	...	...	...	Withdrawn on payment of 3s. costs, work done.
17. Owner, vacant land in High Street, accumulations of noxious matter	...	...	...	...	...	Order to remove forthwith, 6s. costs.
18. Owner, 12, Aspenlea Road, insanitary condition	..					Order to do work in 21 days, 3s. costs.
19. Owner, 13, Fane Street, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Withdrawn on payment of 3s. costs, work done.
20. Owner, 15, Fane Street, ditto, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
21. Owner, 23, Stamford Road, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Closing order
22. Owner, 2, Parson's Green, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
23. Owner, Workshop, Prince's Mews, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Order to do work within 7 days, 3s. costs.
24. Owner, 3, Protheroe Road, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Order to do work within 21 days, 3s. costs.
25. Owner, 4, Halford Road, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
26. Owner, 16, Armadale Road, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
27. Owner, 21, Epirus Road, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto, 10s. costs.
28. Owner, 13, Greyhound Road, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	Order to do work in 14 days, 3s. costs.

29. London County Council, insanitary condition of Harwood Road sewer Dismissed, more than 6 months having elapsed between date of service of notice and summons.
30. Owner, 181, North End Road, insanitary condition of premises Order to do work in 28 days, 3s. costs. Ditto.
31. Owner, 183, North End Road, ditto Ditto.
32. Owner, 18, Dionis Terrace, permitting house to be occupied without obtaining a certificate from the Sanitary Authority that it has a proper and sufficient supply of water Fined £2 10s. and 2s. costs. Ditto.
33. Owner, 19, Dionis Terrace, ditto Ditto.
34. Owner, 11, Lintaine Grove, failing to comply with the magistrate's order Fined £10 and 6s. costs.
35. E. Leader, obstructing execution of magistrate's warrant authorising Sanitary Inspector to enter Common Lodging House, 541A, King's Road ... Fined £20 to be reduced to £2 if admission was allowed within 24 hours.
36. Owner, 18, Dionis Terrace, failing to comply with Vestry's notice Dismissed, summons informal.
37. W. Bradburn, selling rabbits unfit for food ... Fined £5 and 3s. costs.
38. H. Humphries, depositing unsound pears for sale Fined 30s. and 2s. costs.
39. Fulham Pottery, negligently using furnace ... Dismissed.
40. Owner, 34, Stanley Road, failing to comply with Vestry's notice to relay drain Dismissed with £5 5s. costs against Vestry.
41. Owner, 36, Stanley Road, ditto Withdrawn.

42.	Owner, 38, Stanley Road, ditto	...	...	...	Withdrawn.
43.	" 40, " ditto	...	...	...	"
44.	" 44, " ditto	...	...	...	"
45.	" 48, " ditto	...	...	...	"
46.	" 50, " ditto	...	...	...	"
47.	" 62, " ditto	...	...	...	"
48.	Wickens, Pease & Co., conveying offensive refuse at improper hours	...	...	...	"
49.	J. Lake, ditto	...	...	...	"
50.	Owner, 13, Greyhound Road, failing to comply with magistrate's order	...	...	...	Fined £1 and 3s. costs.
51.	Owner, 39, Hannell Road, failing to comply with Vestry's notice	...	...	...	Withdrawn, work done.
52.	Owner, 13, Humbolt Road, insanitary condition...				Order to do work within 14 days, 6s. costs.
53.	" 15, " ditto	...	...	...	Ditto.
54.	" 2, Challoner Street, ditto	...	...	...	Ditto.

Allusion has previously been made to the neglect of certain very necessary work owing to the insufficient number of Sanitary Inspectors, and the Vestry must clearly understand that the present staff is quite inadequate to properly perform the duties devolving upon the Sanitary Authority. If Fulham be compared with the rest of London, this deficiency is most noticeable, as taking the whole of the Metropolis there is one Sanitary Inspector to every 21,000 inhabitants, while in Fulham there is only one to every 35,000; so that two additional Inspectors are needed to merely bring us up to the average level of other districts, and no Sanitary Authority has been accused of undue extravagance in respect of the sanitary staff. Then it must be borne in mind that there has been no increase in the number of Sanitary Inspectors since January, 1891, and since then not only has the population of Fulham increased by some 18,000, but the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, have come into operation, both of which impose many additional duties on the Sanitary Authority. The attention of your Vestry has been repeatedly drawn to the necessity for increasing the number of

Inspectors, and although a Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question recommended that an additional Sanitary Inspector should be appointed, together with an Assistant Clerk in the Sanitary Department, as much of the time of the Inspectors is at present taken up by clerical work, the Vestry declined to act on the recommendation. No excuse on the ground of enforced economy can be alleged, since if the Inspectors were reappointed under the Local Government Board the half of their salaries could be obtained from the London County Council, so that should the Vestry persist in their refusal to employ an adequate staff the inference will be unavoidable that they are unwilling that the Acts—for the faithful administration of which, in the interests of the public health, they, as the Sanitary Authority, are responsible—should be properly carried out.

I have given a resumé of the work done in the Sanitary Department during the year, but cannot conclude without recording my opinion that the thanks of the Vestry are due to the Sanitary Inspectors and the Sanitary Clerk for the zeal and discretion with which they have carried out the important duties devolving on them.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

Feb., 1894.

Medical Officer of Health.



ERRATA.

Page 6, line 12—for Fulham Road, read Lillie Road.

„ 11 „ 11— „ 30, read 32.

„ „ „ 15— „ 1222, read 1224.

„ 15 „ 15— „ 8, read 9.

„ „ „ — „ 3'1 „ 3'5.

„ „ „ 16— „ 4'7 „ 4'9.

„ 16 „ 8— „ 8 „ 9.

Appendix, Table A, column 3—for 165, read 168.

„ „ B „ — „ 1894 „ 1893.

„ „ G „ 10, line 1—for ... read 3.

„ „ „ „ 11 „ — „ „ „ 1'5.

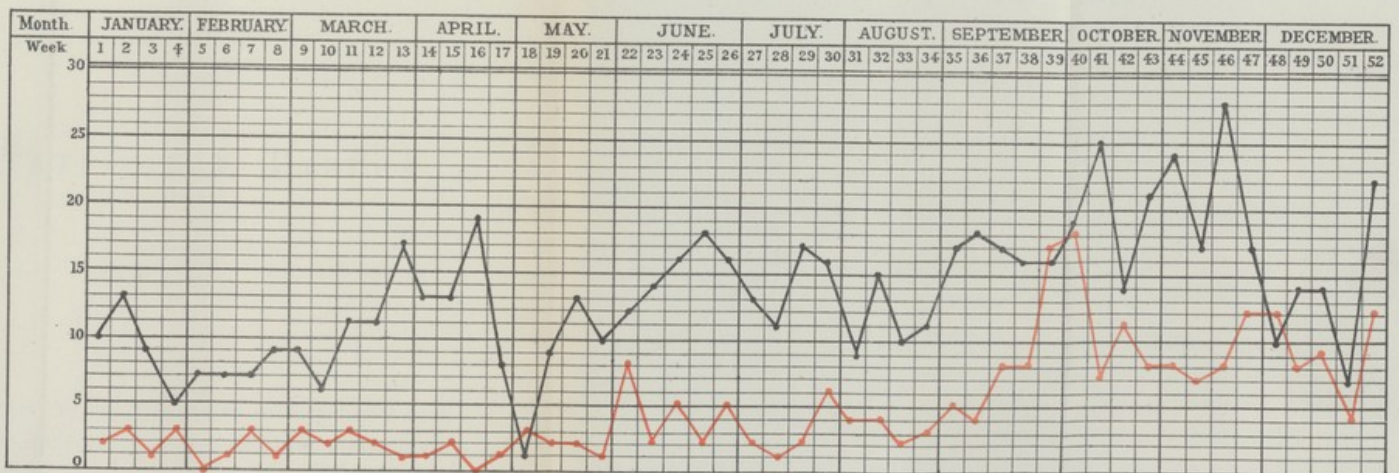
„ „ F, line 3—(a).

„ „ „ „ 6—(b).

„ „ „ „ 8—(c).

„ „ „ „ 10—(d).

Chart Showing the Number of Cases
of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria notified in Fulham in each Week of the Year 1893.



Scarlet Fever Black.

Diphtheria Red.



APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLES A AND B ARE PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
BOARD.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES



THESE TABLES AND THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE
ON THE STATISTICS OF THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1861
WERE PRINTED BY THE STATIONER GENERAL
AND SOLD BY THE STATIONERS' COMPANY
AND THE STATIONERS' COMPANY
AND THE STATIONERS' COMPANY

(A.) Table of DEATHS during the year 1893, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of FULHAM; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.) (a.)	Mortality from all Causes, at subjoined Ages.							Mortality from subjoined Causes, distinguishing Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age.																						
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)	(h.)	(i.)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Euteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.
FULHAM	1559	590	195	66	60	410	238	Under 5 upwrds.	1	2	13	11	...	1	9	2	4	9	74	114	1	...	8	146	...	16	386	785
FULHAM UNION INFIRMARY	389	57	26	6	17	156	127	Under 5 upwrds.	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	5	1	1	9	8	...	...	2	17	...	...	44	83
FULHAM WORKHOUSE ...	25	12	...	...	...	8	5	Under 5 upwrds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	11	12
WESTERN FEVER HOSPITAL	272	13	165	64	9	17	1	Under 5 upwrds.	...	116	63	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	181
TOTALS	2245	672	389	136	86	591	371	Under 5 upwrds.	1	119	76	11	...	16	14	3	5	10	83	122	1	...	10	164	...	17	442	1061

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of Mortality.

Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.	226	26	27	24	21	106	22	Under 5 upwrds.	1	4	13	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	...	...	...	5	...	4	20	53
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto.	447	39	152	60	21	106	69	Under 5 upwrds.	...	101	51	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	1	5	4	...	...	...	11	...	1	19	191
									1	40	25	3	...	1	1	32	32	11	5	99	256

(B.) Table of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1893, in the Metropolitan Sanitary District of FULHAM; classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

NAME OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities. <i>a</i>	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births. <i>d.</i>	Aged under 5 or over 5. <i>e.</i>	New Cases of Sickness in each locality coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.											Number of such Cases removed from their Homes in the Several Localities for treatment in Isolation Hospital.										
	Census, 1891. <i>b.</i>	Estimated to middle of 1894. <i>c.</i>			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Fevers.				Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Fevers.				Cholera.	Erysipelas.	
										Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.									Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	
FULHAM	91,604	104,735	3711	Under 5 5 upwds.	2 23	180 511	69 160	15 5	.. 1	2 56	2 4	...	...	1 3	17 128	2 21	112 325	42 72	4 1	...	1 28	...	...	...	...
FULHAM UNION INFIRMARY .....	.....	.....	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1	...	...	3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FULHAM WORKHOUSE .....	.....	.....	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WESTERN FEVER HOSPITAL .....	.....	.....	...	Under 5 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	91,640	104,735	3711	Under 5 5 upwds.	2 30	183 518	69 161	15 5	.. 1	2 56	2 4	...	...	1 4	17 136	2 28	117 328	42 72	4 1	...	1 28	...	...	...	...

Table C.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1893.

NOTE.—The deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions are excluded, and the deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond the limits of the District, are included.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.											Total under 5	Total.
	0 to 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & upwds.		
I. Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases ...	184	126	30	12	25	8	10	13	10	9	4	310	431
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
III. Dietic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
IV. Constitutional Diseases	54	33	18	41	59	49	40	32	17	5	...	87	348
V. Developmental Diseases	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	29	12	83	137
VI. Local Diseases ...	206	96	40	28	55	83	83	99	131	69	13	302	903
VII. Deaths from Violence	13	7	11	5	9	6	1	3	5	1	2	20	63
VIII. Deaths from ill-defined and not specified causes	118	2	1	...	...	3	1	3	4	...	1	120	133
Totals ...	659	264	100	86	150	153	137	151	179	113	32	923	2024

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.												Total under 5	Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & upwds.			
III.—DIETIC DISEASES—														
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism... ..	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Delirium Tremens ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES—														
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	1	5	7	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	24
Rheumatism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Gout ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rickets	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	1	6	8	12	21	12	5	...	...	...	65
Tabes Mesenterica... ..	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	9	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	25
Phthisis	4	6	4	28	42	36	20	7	4	...	...	...	10	151
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	17	10	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	37
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	1	1
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	8

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Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	...	2	1	4
Other Constitutional Diseases

V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES—														
Premature Birth	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	66
Atelectasis	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Congenital Malformations	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Old Age ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	29	12	...	...	54

VI. LOCAL DISEASE—														
1. Diseases of Nervous System—														
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	8	10	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	24
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	...	...	...	2	2	5	12	12	28	9	2	...	...	72
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	4	2	1	...	...	...	19
Epilepsy	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	10
Convulsions... ..	36	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis)... ..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis, Agitans	1	1	1	2	2	1	7
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	1	2	3

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CAUSES OF DEATH.				AGES.												
				0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 & upwds.	Total under 5	Total
2.	<i>Diseases of Organs of Special Sense—</i>			1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	...	...	...
	<i>e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose ...</i>			...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3.	<i>Diseases of the Circulatory System—</i>															
	Pericarditis ... ..			...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	4
	Acute Endocarditis ... ..			...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	2
	Valvular Diseases of Heart			...	...	4	6	3	4	3	6	3	6	...	...	35
	Other Diseases of Heart ..			...	...	5	1	2	9	11	18	14	12	1	...	73
	Aneurism ... ..			...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
	Embolism, Thrombosis ... ..			...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Other Diseases of Blood Vessels			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
4.	<i>Diseases of Respiratory System—</i>															
	Laryngitis			2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
	Emphysema, Asthma ... ..			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	7
	Bronchitis			62	32	5	...	3	7	17	22	48	20	2	94	218
	Pneumonia			31	30	4	6	18	15	14	13	14	3	4	62	152
	Pleurisy ... ..			...	1	...	2	1	1	3	3	1	..	1	1	13
	Other Diseases of Respiratory System			3	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	3	10
5.	<i>Diseases of Digestive System—</i>															
	Dentition			9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
	Sore Throat, Quinsy ... ..			...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Diseases of Stomach			6	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	6	12
	Enteritis			31	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	35	40
	Obstructive Diseases of Intestine			2	2	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	4	12
	Peritonitis			3	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9
	Ascites ... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..			...	...	1	1	2	5	4	3	2	1	...	...	19
	Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver			1	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	12
	Other Diseases of Digestive System			2	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	3	8
6.	<i>Diseases of Lymphatic System, e.g., of Lymphatics and of Spleen</i>			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7.	<i>Diseases of Gland-like Organs of uncertain use, e.g., Broncholele, Addison's Disease</i>			1	...	1	...	1	3

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3. *Suicide* (continued)—

Poison	1	1	2	1	1	6
Drowning
Hanging
Otherwise

VIII. *Deaths from Ill-defined and not specified Causes*—

Dropsy	1	1
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	108	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	110	113
Mortification	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Abscess	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Hæmorrhage	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Sudden death, cause not ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cause not specified or ill-defined	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	8
	<u>659</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>923</u>	<u>2024</u>				

Table E.

Showing the number of Deaths at All Ages in 1893 from certain Groups of Diseases, and proportions to 1000 of Population, and to 1,000 Deaths from all causes.

	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of population at all ages.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths at all Ages.
1. Principal Zymotic Diseases... ..	344	3·3	170
2. Pulmonary Diseases	406	3·8	200
3. Tubercular Diseases	231	2·2	114

1. Includes Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Typhus, Enteric and Simple Continued Fevers, and Diarrhœa.

3. Includes Phthisis,, Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Tabes, and Tubercular Meningitis.

Table F.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN FULHAM.

Table showing the number of deaths of Infants under One Year from certain diseases and the proportion to 1,000 births and to 1,000 deaths from all causes under one year.

	Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Deaths per 1,000 of Total Deaths, under one year.
Measles	6	1·6	9·1
Whooping Cough ...	42	11·3	6·37
Other Common Infectious Diseases	8	2·1	12·1
Diarrhœa	109	29·3	164·2
Tubercular Diseases ...	45	12·1	68·2
Convulsions	36	9·8	54·6
Other Nervous Diseases	13	3·5	19·7
Lung Diseases (not Phthisis)	98	26·4	145·6
Wasting Diseases ...	174	46·8	148·7
Found Dead in Bed ...	9	2·4	13·6

(a) These are Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, and Enteric Fever.

(b) These are Phthisis, Tubercular Meningitis, Tabes Mesenterica, and General Tuberculosis.

(c) These are Meningitis and other Diseases of Brain and Spinal

(d) These are Premature Birth, and such ill-defined causes as Atrophy, Marasmus, Debility, Inanition, &c.

Table G.

Showing the deaths from the principal Zymotic diseases since 1886, when Fulham was separated from Hammersmith.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Annual Average for 7 years.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths in 7 years, 1887-1892.	Deaths in 1893.	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths in 1893.
Smallpox ...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	57	79	70	52	125	27	128	77	47	12	6
Scarlet Fever ...	40	30	14	23	32	8	59	25	15.5	34	17
Diphtheria ...	12	19	10	12	22	31	31	20	12	65	32
Whooping Cough	50	30	67	68	69	30	65	54	33	81	40
Enteric Fever ...	13	16	11	6	19	8	2	11	6	16	8
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued Fever ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ...	81	95	77	82	112	107	93	92	48	133	66

Table H.

Showing the number of cases of infectious diseases notified to the several Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health during the year ending December 31st, 1893.

			Small Pox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Typhus Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Cholera	Total	Estimated Population middle of 1893	Annual Rate per 1000 living
<i>Western Districts—</i>															
Fulham ...	...	...	32	701	230	20	58	6	1	18	153	5	1224	104735	11.7
Chelsea ...	...	...	43	589	227	9	76	1	—	5	206	1	1157	98182	11.8
Hammersmith ...	...	...	17	665	273	6	67	—	—	18	183	1	1234	103044	12.0
Kensington ...	...	...	102	943	358	15	97	11	1	9	273	—	1811	167029	10.8
Paddington ...	...	...	68	778	277	12	67	—	1	—	183	1	1466	120421	12.2
St. George, Hanover Square	...	...	23	591	115	7	68	2	—	3	82	2	894	76043	11.8
St. James, Westminster ...	...	...	52	113	—	16	22	3	—	3	33	—	272	24000	11.2
Westminster ...	...	...	47	420	81	2	41	—	—	5	84	2	682	54829	12.4
<i>North Districts—</i>															
Hackney ...	...	...	65	2505	921	44	363	7	—	18	499	4	4426	240584	18.4
Hampstead ...	...	...	14	516	161	6	35	3	—	6	78	—	817	73350	11.1
Islington ...	...	...	122	2989	867	34	263	7	1	40	702	1	5026	327919	15.3
Marylebone ...	...	...	179	913	383	18	94	3	—	10	379	2	1983	139726	14.2
St. Pancras ...	...	...	120	2589	763	21	169	3	—	24	656	5	4350	233936	18.6
<i>Central Districts—</i>															
City of London ...	...	...	27	299	66	2	27	1	1	—	76	3	502	35870	14.0
Clerkenwell ...	...	...	17	731	279	25	68	8	—	1	229	3	1361	65509	20.8
Holborn ...	...	...	30	311	96	2	41	—	1	2	95	—	578	32690	17.7
St. Giles ...	...	...	73	238	71	7	32	—	—	2	98	—	521	38641	13.5
St. Luke ...	...	...	16	361	145	10	32	1	—	2	168	—	735	41577	17.7
St. Martin-in-the-Fields ...	...	...	11	102	26	1	6	—	—	—	9	—	155	14034	11.1
Strand ...	...	...	32	140	74	2	11	—	—	—	22	—	281	23788	11.8
<i>East Districts—</i>															
Bethnal Green ...	...	...	79	1488	708	38	117	4	—	18	426	4	2903	129620	22.4
Limehouse ...	...	...	80	710	229	11	115	1	3	6	186	—	1341	57115	23.5
Mile End Old Town ...	...	...	115	1179	342	10	146	—	—	5	282	—	2079	108041	19.2
Poplar ...	...	...	217	1883	1102	47	390	36	1	10	566	1	4253	169141	25.1
St. George-in-the-East ...	...	...	53	485	234	6	44	1	—	5	112	1	941	45493	20.7
Shoreditch ...	...	...	28	1008	484	30	117	4	1	10	317	4	2003	123440	16.2
Whitechapel ...	...	...	99	811	201	7	62	—	1	9	216	—	1406	75178	18.7
<i>South Districts—</i>															
Battersea ...	...	...	116	1491	625	35	128	9	2	19	432	1	2858	158105	18.1
Bermondsey ...	...	...	55	570	206	23	47	1	1	5	188	—	1096	84246	13.0
Camberwell ...	...	...	143	1854	490	25	141	5	—	23	436	8	3125	245143	12.8
Greenwich ...	...	...	183	1469	467	24	115	5	—	22	357	—	2462	171120	15.0
Lambeth ...	...	...	103	2247	772	57	159	59	3	27	581	30	4038	280284	14.4
Lewisham ...	...	...	26	567	201	6	45	—	—	8	171	—	1024	77473	13.2
Newington ...	...	...	64	1101	454	24	66	1	—	6	284	1	2001	117672	17.0
Rotherhithe ...	...	...	90	302	100	6	29	3	—	4	80	—	614	40020	15.3
St. George, Southwark ...	...	...	80	594	175	14	46	2	1	4	144	1	1061	59953	17.7
St. Olave, Southwark ...	...	...	11	117	31	1	6	—	—	1	36	—	203	12903	15.7
St. Saviour, Southwark ...	...	...	18	210	85	4	21	—	—	1	54	—	393	26854	14.6
Plumstead ...	...	...	60	765	218	19	44	3	—	10	132	—	1251	94596	13.2
Woolwich ...	...	...	61	258	26	1	28	2	—	1	50	2	429	41854	10.2
Wandsworth ...	...	...	34	1291	416	37	118	5	1	20	380	2	2304	172143	13.4
Port of London ...	...	...	10	2	—	—	20	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

Table I.

Comparative Analysis of the mortality in London, the Western Districts and Fulham during the year 1893.
Deaths per 1,000 living from

	All causes.	Zymotic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births
London	20·9	3·0	·04	·38	·37	·74	·54	·16	·79	164
6 Western Districts	18·5	2·2	·034	·15	·32	·50	·43	·16	·60	155
Fulham	19·3	3·3	·028	·11	·32	·62	·75	·15	1·2	177

The Western Districts comprise Chelsea, Hammersmith, Kensington, Paddington, St. George's, Hanover Square, Westminster, and St. James's, Westminster.

Table J.

Giving the meteorological conditions of each week of the year ending December 30th 1893, together with the number of deaths from certain diseases and certain ages.

WEEK ENDING	Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean height of Barometer.	Rainfall—in inches.	Sunshine—in hours.	Prevailing Wind.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths over 60.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Influenza.
Jan. 7th ...	20.5	32.7	13.9	29.9	0.10	1.9	Variable	52	14	16	8	5	2	...	...
„ 14th ...	35.1	40.1	30.7	29.7	0.55	4.1	N.E.	65	8	27	33	3	3	...	...
„ 21st ...	35.0	44.1	23.0	30.0	0.45	3.0	Variable	40	8	18	20	3	1	...	...
„ 28th ..	41.2	49.7	31.6	29.8	0.20	4.5	Variable	22	6	5	7	2	3	...	1
Feb. 4th ...	44.5	54.2	31.3	29.8	0.54	9.3	S.W.	40	12	10	5	7	2	...	1
„ 11th ...	40.5	52.4	23.1	29.8	0.25	17.3	S.W.	39	13	8	7	1	3	...	1
„ 18th ...	43.7	55.1	32.2	29.5	0.28	5.6	S.S.W.	30	9	4	3	1	4	...	1
„ 25th ...	39.3	58.8	29.2	29.1	1.01	10.2	Variable	39	14	10	15	3	3	2	2
Mar. 4th ...	43.8	57.2	32.9	21.5	1.09	12.4	Variable	52	16	10	14	3	5	...	1
„ 11th ...	46.7	61.0	32.4	30.1	0.00	14.6	S.W.&N.W	35	10	10	9	—	4	1	2
„ 18th ...	45.5	62.3	29.7	29.7	0.11	27.5	S.W.&N.W	35	8	8	9	5	5	—	3
„ 25th ...	43.9	64.3	24.2	30.2	0.00	55.4	E.	42	19	7	11	—	6	1	—

WEEK ENDING.	Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean height of Barometer.	Rainfall—in inches.	Sunshine—in hours.	Prevailing Wind.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths over 60.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Influenza.
Apl. 1st ...	49·3	70·8	29·1	29·8	0·00	63·6	N.E.&S.W	44	13	6	7	4	10	—	—
„ 8th ...	48·4	66·6	35·1	30·1	0·00	54·6	E. & N.E.	37	10	5	10	3	7	—	1
„ 15th ...	45·3	66·6	30·2	30·1	0·00	44·6	N.E. & E.	38	8	5	4	7	6	1	1
„ 22nd ...	55·4	80·0	37·4	29·9	0·10	48·3	E.	45	16	12	14	4	7	...	1
„ 29th ...	56·	77·3	41·2	29·8	0·02	65·9	N.E. & E.	37	9	11	8	2	1	...	1
May 6th ...	55·	77·0	40·4	30·0	0·01	68·5	Variable	29	11	5	4	1	5	...	...
„ 13th ...	57·8	80·4	38·3	30·0	0·00	77·1	N.E.	32	9	8	5	2	2	1	...
„ 20th ...	59·3	79·0	47·3	29·5	0·37	72·1	ENE&SSW	34	8	6	7	4	2	1	1
„ 29th ...	58·7	75·9	46·4	26·8	0·02	34·0	S.W.&N.W	36	14	6	7	3	3	2	...
June 3rd ...	55·7	75·4	37·3	29·8	0·14	31·9	N.	42	11	6	7	4	2	2	...
„ 10th ...	60·7	76·8	46·6	30·1	0·19	46·2	N.E. & E.	40	13	9	6	1	5	2	...
„ 17th ...	65·9	88·8	49·2	29·9	0·00	67·3	N.E.	38	21	4	4	3	3	5	...
„ 24th ...	61·6	91·0	48·2	29·6	0·39	34·4	N.E.&S.W	37	22	1	5	1	7	12	...
July 1st ...	62·3	81·8	47·8	29·7	0·25	38·6	S.S.W.&E.	45	23	2	5	2	4	12	...
„ 8th ...	68·6	89·9	52·7	29·7	0·38	56·0	E.N.E.	35	15	4	3	3	2	5	1
July 15th ...	60·5	76·6	47·1	29·6	1·64	21·0	Variable	49	30	3	3	2	4	17	...
„ 22nd ...	61·8	76·4	51·5	29·6	0·51	23·3	S.W.	47	28	6	7	1	4	15	...
„ 29th ...	62·4	77·9	47·5	29·8	0·50	25·7	S.W.	36	13	5	2	1	6	9	...
Aug. 5th ...	60·2	72·7	56·8	29·6	0·92	24·7	NWW&SW	37	14	3	5	4	4	5	...
„ 12th ...	67·8	83·7	58·6	29·9	0·18	47·7	S.W.	41	12	12	4	3	...	6	...
„ 19th ...	73·6	95·1	57·2	29·8	0·00	64·0	S.W.	31	14	5	5	1	3	2	...
„ 26th ...	63·0	82·0	47·5	29·8	0·34	42·7	S.W.	38	14	5	...	2	3	5	...
Sept. 2nd ...	59·4	76·0	43·2	29·9	0·25	17·2	NNW NNE	31	6	6	2	3	5	2	...
„ 9th ...	61·4	82·8	45·7	29·7	0·27	45·2	Variable	34	13	1	5	4	3	3	...
„ 16th ...	58·1	77·9	39·4	29·9	0·24	42·9	N.E. & S.W.	35	9	7	4	4	2	3	...
„ 23rd ...	53·8	67·9	39·3	29·4	0·12	18·2	S.W.	34	14	1	2	4	2	5	...
„ 30th ...	54·2	68·1	37·5	29·5	0·53	21·0	S.W.	37	18	7	4	2	5	1	...
Oct. 7th ...	52·7	65·8	43·8	29·2	0·60	42·4	S.W. & S.	27	8	4	4	1	2	3	1
„ 14th ...	52·6	65·0	38·4	29·7	2·20	23·	S.W.	31	10	8	8	3	5	3	...
„ 21st ...	55·0	66·7	38·9	30·0	1·04	17·1	S.W.	39	11	5	3	3	4	1	...
„ 28th ...	49·3	57·9	38·4	29·9	0·30	11·0	S.W.	22	3	5	5	5	3	...	...
Nov. 4th ...	44·9	60·0	27·4	29·7	0·32	13·1	S.W.	35	15	6	9	2	2	1	...
„ 11th ...	40·3	49·3	32·2	30·0	0·02	10·9	N.E.	38	15	9	12	3	3	1	...

WEEK ENDING.	Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean height of Barometer.	Rainfall—in inches.	Sunshine—in hours.	Prevailing Wind.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths over 60.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Influenza.
Nov. 18th...	41.1	59.3	30.9	29.5	1.01	13.6	Variable	49	11	7	10	6	6	2	2
„ 25th...	39.2	50.8	28.4	29.8	0.22	4.9	N.W.&S.W	43	12	11	17	3	5	...	...
Dec. 2nd ...	40.9	52.6	29.8	29.9	0.38	4.6	S.W. & N.	51	12	10	13	2	7	1	1
„ 9th ...	40.9	50.1	20.2	29.7	0.36	6.7	S.W.	53	12	12	18	6	6	...	5
„ 16th ...	43.7	51.0	39.1	29.5	0.86	2.5	S. & S.W.	48	11	12	10	3	8	1	7
„ 23rd ...	41.7	50.1	34.3	29.5	0.69	8.2	S.W.	37	9	6	11	4	4	...	4
„ 30th ...	40.3	47.8	27.8	30.2	0.16	3.6	SW SE & NE	41	10	9	7	2	5	...	1

Table **K** showing the localities in which cases of notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred during the year. The asterisks denote fatal cases.

	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Group	Small Pox	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas
Acfold Road	...	1	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ackmar Road	2	*1	...	1	...	...	1
Adeney Road	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alderville Road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ancill Street	...	7	..	..	...	...	...	..	2
Anselm Road	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Archel Road	...	9	...	...	1	...	*1	...	...
Armadale Road	...	*1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aspenlea Road	...	**11	*1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Aston Terrace	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Auriol Road	...	3	*1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Avalon Road	...	4	...	...	1	*1	...	...	...
Averill Street	...	9	*5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avonmore Road	*1	...	...	...
Bagley's Lane	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Barclay Road	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Baron's Court Road	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Barton Street	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basuto Road	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bayonne Road	..	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	*1
Beaumont Crescent	1
Beryl Road	...	1	1	*1	...	1	...	...	...
Betteridge Road	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biscay Road	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bishops Road	...	6	...	...	..	1	...	..	...
Blake Road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...
Bloom Park Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bramber Road	...	*9	*2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Brecon Road	4	*1	...	...	...	...	1
Breer Street	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2
Britannia Road	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	3
Brookville Road	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1

(**)

	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Small Pox	Enteric Fever	Continned Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas
Broomhouse Road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Broughton Road	1	...	...	4	2	...	...
Broxholme Road	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	1
Bulow Road	...	*2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burnfoot Avenue	*1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Burnthwaite Road	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Campbell Place	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campana Road	...	1	*2	...	...	...	..	...	1
Cassidy Road	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Castletown Road
Cedar Road	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Charleville Road	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chelmsford Street	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chesilton Road	...	3	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...
Chesson Road	...	6	**2	...	2	*1	...	...	1
Chaldon Road	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Church Row	1	...	...	...
Church Path	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claxton Grove	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Claybrook Road	...	*6	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
Clenstone Terrace	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clovelly Terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comeragh Road	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Coniger Road	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Coomer Road	...	6	**4	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cornwall Street	...	2	2	...	...	*2	...	...	1
Crab Tree Lane	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cranbury Road	3	...	...	1	...	...	1
Crefeld Road	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cresford Road	*2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cristowe Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crookham Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Crown Street	1	*1	...	...	..	...	1
Dalebury Road	1	...	...	...	...
Dancer Road	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membraneous Group	Small Pox	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas
Darlan Road	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Dawes Road	...	9	3	1	...	...	*1	...	1
Delaford Street	...	2	1	...	...	*1	...	...	...
Delorme Street	...	1	..	...	*2	1	...	...	...
Delvino Road	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devonshire Street	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dieppe Street	...	*17	*1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Dimsdale Road	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Disbrowe Road	...	7	*4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Distillery Lane	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Dolby Road	...	*3	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doria Road	*2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dorncliffe Road	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dymock Street	*4	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ebenezer Cottages	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edith Road	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edith Row	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eli Street	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Effie Road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elthiron Road	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Epirus Road	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Epple Road	...	**2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estcourt Road	...	*10	...	...	...	...	*1	...	2
Eustace Road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Everington Street	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ewald Road	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fabian Road	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fairholme Road	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Fane Street	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Farm Lane	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Field Road	...	3	...	...	...	...	*1	...	...
Filmer Road	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foskett Road	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
Francis Street	..	4	...	...	...	*1	...	..	1
Fulham Palace Road	...	9	3	1	...	..	...	...	...

	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Group	Small Pox	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas
Fulham Park Road	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fulham Road	... *15	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Furness Road	... 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Garden Row	... 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garvan Road	... 1	*3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glazbury Road	... 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gledstones Road	... 1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Gliddon Road	.. ...	...	...	...	*1	..	...	...	...
Gloucester Terrace	... ...	*1	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
Goodson Road	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gowan Avenue	... 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greyhound Road	... 11	1	1	...	...	...	*1	...	4
Goldings Buildings	... ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Grove Avenue	... 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grove Terrace	... *2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwendyr Road	... *4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haldane Road	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Halford Road	... 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hannell Road	... 2	**4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hartismere Road	... ...	***4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hartopp Avenue	... *1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Harwood Road	... 4	1	...	...	*1	...	...	**2	...
Hatfield Street	... 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawksmoor Road	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hazlebury Road	... 10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
High Street	... *7	*2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hilmer Street	... 9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Homestead Road	... ...	...	1	...	...	...	*1	...	...
Horder Road	... 1	1	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...
Hugon Road	... 9	3	*1	...	...	...	...	...	..
Humbolt Road	... 3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hurlingham Road	... 9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Irene Road	... 2	...	**3	...	...	...	...	...	*1
Jerdan Place	... 3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Jervis Road	... 2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Group	Small Pox	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas
John Street	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Kempson Road	1
Kench Terrace	...	**2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenneth Road	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmaine Road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's Road	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingwood Road	...	1	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...
Kinnoul Road	...	*6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knivet Road	...	3	*2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalor Street
Langford Road	...	6	...	..	1	...	...	...	3
Lanfrey Place
Laundry Road	...	3	*2	...	*1	*1	...	...	3
Lawn Terrace	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Letterstone Road	...	*1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lettice Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lillie Road	...	2	**7	*1	*3	1	...	...	3
Lillie Yard	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lilyville Road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lintaine Grove	...	*6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lisgar Terrace	1
Linver Road	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Margravine Road	2
Marinefield Road	...	4	**2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marville Road	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mattheson Road
Maxwell Road	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
May Street	...	9	**4	...	...	...	...	...	*1
Melmoth Place	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merrington Road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mendora Road	..	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milton Street	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mimosa Street	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Mirabel Road	...	5	*4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moore Park Road	...	2	..	...	...	1	...	...	...

		Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Small Pox	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas
Rosebury Road	...	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rostrevor Road	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rylston Road	...	4	1	*1	1	..	..	..	..	..
St. Albans Terrace	...	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Dunstons Road	...	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Maur Road	...	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
St. Oswalds Road	...	*3	..	..	..	*1	..	*1	..	..
St. Paul's Studios	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Peter's Terrace	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Thomas' Road	...	*4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sandilands Road	...	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Seagrave Road	...	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sherbrook Road	...	7	..	..	..	..	..	*1	..	*3
Shorrolds Road	...	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sotheron Road	...	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stamford Place	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Little Stamford Road	...	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Stanley Road	...	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Stanwick Road	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Star Road	...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stephendale Road	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strode Road	...	3	1	..	..	*1	..	..	..	1
Talgarth Road	...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tasso Road	...	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tournay Road	...	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tilton Street	...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turneville Road	...	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1
Tyrawley Road	...	1	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanston Place	...	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varna Road	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vernon Street	...	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria Crescent	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Victoria Road	...	*3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Waldemar Avenue	...	7	**4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walham Avenue	...	2	**2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Small Pox	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas
Walham Grove ...	1	1	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...
Wandsworth Bridge Road...	4	***8	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Wardo Avenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterford Road ...	**6	*2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wandon Road ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Werley Avenue ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whittingstall Road ...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Street ...	*3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyfold Road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yeldham Road ...	5	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fulham Union Infirmary ...	*8	1	...	7	...	...	****6	*1	7
Fulham Workhouse ...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3



Vestry of the Parish of Fulham.

IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

Bye-Laws made by the Vestry of the Parish of Fulham,
in the County of London, being the Sanitary Authority
for the said Parish, for the Prevention of Nuisances.

Interpretation of Terms.

1. Throughout these bye-laws the expression "the Sanitary Authority" means the Vestry of the Parish of Fulham, in the County of London.

For the Prevention of Nuisances arising from any Snow, Ice, Salt, Dust, Ashes, Rubbish, Offal, Carrion, Fish, or Filth, or other Matter or Thing in any Street.

2. The occupier of any premises fronting, adjoining, or abutting on any street not repairable by the inhabitants at large shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the cessation of any fall of snow, remove or cause to be removed from the footways and pavements adjoining such premises and forming part of such street all snow fallen or accumulated on such footways and pavements in such a manner and with such precautions as will prevent any undue accumulation in any channel or carriageway or upon any paved crossing.

The person in occupation of or having the charge, management, or control of the premises, or if there is no such person, then any person in occupation of or having the charge, management, or control of any part of the premises, and in the case of any premises the whole of which is let in tenements or to lodgers, the person receiving the rent payable by the tenants or lodgers, either on his own account or as the agent of another person, shall for the purposes of this bye-law be deemed to be the occupier.

3. Every person who shall remove any snow from any premises on to any carriageway shall deposit the same in such a manner and with such precautions as to prevent any accumulation thereof in any channel or upon any paved crossing.

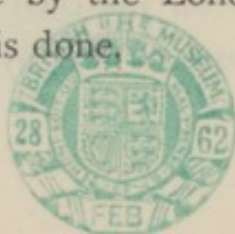
If in the process of such removal any snow be deposited upon any footway or pavement in any street, he shall forthwith remove such snow from such footway or pavement.

4. Every person who shall throw any salt upon any snow on the footway of any street shall do so in such quantity and in such manner as effectually to dissolve the whole of such snow, and he shall forthwith effectually remove from the footway the whole of the deposit resulting from the mixture of the salt with the snow. He shall not place any part of such deposit on the carriageway of such street elsewhere than in proximity to any channel at the side of such carriageway, and he shall not remove any part of the same into any such channel unless it is sufficiently liquid to flow along such channel.

No person shall throw any salt upon any snow on the carriageway of any street unless it shall be practicable forthwith effectually to remove the whole of the deposit resulting from the mixture of the salt with the snow. Every person who shall throw any salt upon any snow on any such carriageway shall forthwith effectually remove the whole of the deposit, but he shall not place any part thereof on the footway of such street or on any paved crossing, or on the carriageway in such a manner as to interfere with the carriage traffic, nor shall he place any part thereof in the channel at the side of the carriageway, unless it is sufficiently liquid to flow along such channel.

5. A person shall not throw, cast, or lay, or cause to be thrown, cast, or laid, any dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish, or filth or other like matter or thing in or upon any part of a street.

Provided always that this bye-law shall not apply to any act which is for the time being an offence within the meaning of any public general statute, or of any bye-law made by the London County Council and in force in the place where such act is done.



Provided also that it shall not be an offence against this bye-law to lay any ashes or other suitable material in any street in time of frost to prevent accidents.

6. Every person who shall lay or cause to be laid in any street any litter or other matter in case of sickness to prevent noise, shall lay the same so that it may be evenly distributed over the surface of the part of the street intended to be covered, and shall, when the occasion ceases, within forty-eight hours thereafter remove or caused to be removed from such street the litter or other matter so laid in such street.

For preventing nuisances arising from any offensive matter running out of any manufactory, brewery, slaughter-house, knacker's yard, butcher's or fishmonger's shop, or dunghill, into any uncovered place, whether or not surrounded by a wall or fence.

7. The occupier of a manufactory, brewery, slaughter-house, knacker's yard, butcher's or fishmonger's shop, or of any premises comprising a dunghill, shall not cause or suffer any offensive matter to run out of such manufactory, brewery, slaughter-house, knacker's yard, butcher's or fishmonger's shop, or dunghill, into any uncovered place, whether or not surrounded by a wall or fence, so as to be likely to become a nuisance.

For the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises in such place or manner, as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health.

8. The occupier of any premises shall not keep nor allow to be kept any animal on such premises in such a place or in such a manner as to pollute, or to be likely to pollute, any water supplied for use or used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man, or any water used or likely to be used in any dairy.

9. Every occupier of a building or premises wherein or whereon any horse or other beast of draught or burden, or any cattle may be kept, shall deposit or cause to be deposited in a suitable receptacle all dung, manure, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter other than urine and other

liquid filth which may, from time to time, be produced in the keeping of any such animal in such building or upon such premises.

He shall likewise provide in connection with such building or premises a sufficient drain, constructed in such a manner, and of such materials, and maintained at all times in such a condition, as effectually to carry away all urine and liquid filth or refuse therefrom.

Except where the Sanitary Authority by notice duly given under the statutory provision in that behalf shall have otherwise required, he shall, once at least in every week, remove or caused to be removed from such building or premises all dung, manure, soil, filth, or other offensive or noxious matter produced in or upon such building or premises, and deposited in a receptacle as hereinbefore required. Provided that this requirement shall not apply to the occupier of any stable or cowhouse from which the Sanitary Authority remove or contract for the removal of manure and other refuse matter.

Where for the purpose of preventing the keeping of any horse or other beast of draught or burden or any cattle on any premises so as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health, it is necessary that the floor of the building in which such animal is kept should be impervious to liquid matter, no person shall keep any animal in such building unless or until the floor thereof shall have been paved with a hard and impervious pavement evenly and closely laid and so sloped as to effectually carry off all liquid matter therefrom to a properly trapped inlet to the drain hereinbefore required to be provided.

As to the paving of yards and open spaces in connection with dwelling-houses.

10. The owner of every dwelling-house in connection with which there is any yard or open space shall, where it is necessary for the prevention or remedy of insanitary conditions that all or part of such yard or open space shall be paved, forthwith cause the same to be properly paved with a hard, durable, and impervious pavement, evenly and closely laid upon a sufficient bed of good concrete, and so sloped to a properly constructed channel as effectually to carry off all rain or waste water therefrom; and he shall cause such pavement to be kept in proper repair

Penalties.

11. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority.

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this bye-law.

Bye-Laws made by the Vestry of the Parish of Fulham, in the County of London, being the Sanitary Authority for the said Parish, with respect to the Keeping of Waterclosets supplied with sufficient Water for their effective action.

Interpretation of Terms.

1. Throughout these bye-laws the expression "the Sanitary Authority" means the Vestry of the Parish of Fulham in the county of London.

With respect to the keeping of Waterclosets supplied with sufficient Water for their effective action.

2. The occupier of any premises in or for which any watercloset is for the time being provided, shall cause such watercloset to be at all times properly supplied with a sufficient quantity of water for securing its effective action.

Where, however, any watercloset is provided for the use of persons occupying two or more separately occupied premises, and there is a person having the care and control of such watercloset, the foregoing requirements shall apply to such person.

The person in occupation of or having the charge, management, or control of the premises, or if there is no such person, then any person in occupation of or having the charge, management, or control of any part of the premises, and in the case of any premises the whole of which is let to lodgers, the person receiving the rent payable by the lodgers, either on his own account or as the agent of another person, shall for the purposes of this bye-law be deemed to be the occupier.

Penalties.

3. Every person who shall offend against the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority.

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made, or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount or the penalty imposed by this bye-law.

Bye-Laws made by the Vestry of the Parish of Fulham,
in the County of London, being the Sanitary Authority
for the said Parish, with respect to the Cleansing of
Cisterns.

Interpretation of Terms.

1. Throughout these bye-laws the expression "Sanitary Authority" means the Vestry of the Parish of Fulham in the County of London.

For Securing the Cleanliness and Freedom from Pollution of Tanks, Cisterns, and other Receptacles used for storing of water used or likely to be used by Man for Drinking or Domestic Purposes, or for manufacturing Drink for the Use of Man.

2. The owner of any premises who shall provide thereon a tank, cistern, or other receptacle to be used for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man, shall cause the same to be so constructed and placed that it may conveniently be cleansed.

3. The owner of any premises on which a tank, cistern, or other receptacle not provided by the occupier of such premises is used for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man, shall cause every such tank, cistern, or other receptacle which is erected outside a building or which being erected inside a building is not placed in a suitable chamber or otherwise constructed or placed so as to prevent the pollution of the water therein, to be provided with a proper cover.

4. The occupier of any premises on which a tank, cistern, or other receptacle is used for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or manufacturing drink for the use of

man, shall empty and cleanse the same, or cause the same to be emptied and cleansed, once at least in every six months, and at such other times as may be necessary to keep the same in a cleanly state and free from pollution.

He shall cause every such tank, cistern, or other receptacle which is erected outside a building, or which, being erected inside a building, is not placed in a suitable chamber, or otherwise constructed or placed so as to prevent the pollution of the water therein, to be kept at all times properly covered. Provided that in every case where any tank, cistern, or other receptacle used for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man, is used for supplying water to persons occupying two or more separately occupied premises, the foregoing requirements shall apply to the owner of such premises instead of to any occupier thereof.

The person in occupation of, or having the charge, management, or control of the premises, or if there is no such person, then any person in occupation of or having the charge, management, or control of any part of the premises, and in the case of any premises the whole of which is let to lodgers, the person receiving the rent payable by the lodgers, either on his own account, or as the agent of another person, shall, for the purpose of this bye-law be deemed to be the occupier.

5. The occupier of any premises or any other person shall not obstruct or interfere with the owner of such premises, or with any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, in the execution of any work to which the foregoing bye-laws relate.

Penalties.

6. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority.

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices, or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this bye-law.

Bye-Laws made by the Vestry of the Parish of Fulham,
in the County of London, being the Sanitary Authority
for the said Parish, with respect to Houses let in
Lodgings, or occupied by Members of more than one
Family.

Interpretation of Terms.

1. In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and expressions have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them; that is to say,—

“Sanitary Authority” means the Vestry of the Parish of Fulham,
in the County of London :

“Lodging house” means a house or part of a house which is let in
lodgings or occupied by members of more than family :

“Landlord,” in relation to a house or part of a house which is let in
lodgings or occupied by members of more than family, means
the person (whatever may be the nature or extent of his interest
in the premises) by whom or on whose behalf such house or part
of a house is let in lodgings or for occupation by members of
more than one family, or who for the time being receives, or is
entitled to receive the profits arising from such letting :

“Lodger,” in relation to a house or part of a house which is let in
lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family,
means a person to whom any room or rooms in such house or
part of a house may have been let as a lodging or for his use
and occupation.

Exempted Houses.

2. In either of the following cases a lodging-house shall be exempt from the operation of these bye-laws ; that is to say,—

(a.) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger, and exclusive of any charge for the use by such lodger of any furniture, is at a rate of three shillings and sixpence per week or upwards.

(b.) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger, and inclusive of any charge for the use by such lodger of any furniture, is at a rate of five shillings per week or upwards.

(a.) *For fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family :*

(b.) *For the registration of houses so let or occupied :*

(c.) *For the inspection of such houses :*

(d.) *For enforcing drainage for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses :*

(e.) *For the cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of the premises :*

(f.) *For the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease :*

3. The landlord of a lodging-house, or a lodger therein shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of three hundred cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age exceeding ten years, and of one hundred and fifty cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding ten years to occupy at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is used exclusively for that purpose, and which is under the control of such landlord, or which has been let to such lodger, respectively, as the case may be.

4. The landlord of a lodging-house, or a lodger therein, shall not knowingly cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of

the provision of four hundred cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age exceeding ten years, and of two hundred cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age not exceeding ten years to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is not used exclusively for that purpose, and which is under the control of such landlord, or which has been let to such lodger respectively, as the case may be.

5. The landlord of a lodging-house, within a period 14 days after he shall have been required by a notice in writing, signed by the Clerk to the Sanitary Authority, and duly served upon or delivered to such landlord, to supply the information necessary for the registration of such house by the Sanitary Authority, shall, himself, or by his agent duly authorised in that behalf, sign and furnish to the Sanitary Authority a true statement of the following particulars with respect to such house ; that is to say :—

- (a.) The total number of rooms in the house :
- (b.) The total number of rooms let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than family :
- (c.) The manner of use of each room :
- (d.) The number, age, and sex of the occupants of each room used for sleeping :
- (e.) The Christian name and surname of the lessee of each room ; and
- (f.) The amount of rent or charge per week payable by each lessee.

6. In any case where the landlord of a lodging-house occupies or resides in any part of the premises, or retains a general possession or control of the premises, such landlord, and in any case where the landlord of a lodging-house does not occupy or reside in any part of the premises, or retain a general possession or control of the premises, every lodger who is entitled to have or to exercise the control of the outer door of the premises shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, afford any such officer free access to the interior of the premises for the purpose of inspection.

7. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, afford any such officer free access for the purpose of inspection to the interior of any room or rooms which may have been let to such lodger.

8. Where the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Sanitary Authority in that behalf, has, for the purpose of inspection, obtained access to the interior of a lodging-house, or to the interior of any room or rooms in such house, a person shall not wilfully obstruct any such officer in the inspection of any part of the premises, or, without reasonable excuse, neglect, or refuse, when required by any such officer, to render him such assistance as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of such inspection.

9. In any case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any court, courtyard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, such lodger, and in any case where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any court, courtyard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, the landlord shall cause such court, courtyard, area, or other open space to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite for the purpose of keeping the same in a cleanly condition.

10. The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every drain or means of drainage with which any water-closet belonging to such house may communicate to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

He shall also cause all such means of ventilation as may be provided in or in connection therewith to be maintained at all times in good order.

11. Every lodger in a lodging-house shall cause all solid or liquid filth or refuse to be removed once at least in every day from every room which has been let to him, and shall once at least in every day cause every vessel, utensil, or other receptacle for such filth or refuse to be thoroughly cleansed.

12. In every case where a lodger in a lodging-house is entitled to the exclusive use of any staircase, landing, or passage in such house, such lodger shall cause every part of such staircase, landing, or passage to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite.

13. A lodger in a lodging-house shall not cause or suffer any animal to be kept in any room which has been let to such lodger or elsewhere upon the premises in such a manner as to render the condition of such room or premises filthy.

14. The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause every common passage or staircase in such house to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite.

15. The landlord of a lodging-house shall, in the first week of the month of April in every year, cause every part of the premises to be cleansed.

He shall, at the same time, except in such cases as are hereinafter specified, cause every area, the interior surface of every ceiling and wall of every water-closet belonging to the premises, and the interior surface of every ceiling and wall of every room, staircase, and passage in the house to be thoroughly lime-washed.

Provided that the foregoing requirement with respect to the lime-washing of the internal surface of the walls of rooms, staircases, and passages shall not apply in any case where the internal surface of any such wall is painted, or where the material of or with which such surface is constructed or covered is such as to render the lime-washing thereof unsuitable or inexpedient, and where such surface is thoroughly cleansed, and the paint or other covering is renewed, if the renewal thereof be necessary for the purpose of keeping the premises in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

16. The landlord of a lodging-house shall provide adequate means of ventilation in or in connection with every common passage or staircase

in such house, and shall cause such means of ventilation to be maintained at all times in good order.

17. The landlord of a lodging-house shall cause all such means of ventilation as may be provided in or in connection with any room in such house to be maintained at all times in good order.

18. In every case where, in pursuance of any statutory provision in that behalf, an order of a justice has been obtained for the removal from a lodging-house to a hospital of a person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disease and is without proper lodging or accommodation, the landlord of such house, and the lodger to whom any room whereof such person may be an occupant has been let, shall, on being informed of such order, forthwith take all steps as may be requisite on the part of such landlord and of such lodger respectively, to secure the safe and prompt removal of such person in compliance with such order, and shall, in and about such removal, adopt all such precautions as, in accordance with any instructions which such landlord and such lodger, respectively, may receive from the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Authority, may be most suitable for the circumstances of the case.

Penalties.

19. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority :

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this bye-law,

Repeal of Bye-Laws.

20. From and after the date of the confirmation of these bye-laws, the regulations relating to houses let in lodgings which were confirmed on the Eighth Day of May in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Five by the Local Government Board shall be repealed.

London County Council.

Bye-laws made by the London County Council
under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Bye-laws under Section 16 (2).

For prescribing the times for the removal or carriage by road or water of any fæcal, or offensive or noxious matter or liquid in or through London, and providing that the carriage or vessel used therefor shall be properly constructed and covered so as to prevent the escape of any such matter or liquid, and as to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom.

1. Every person who shall remove or carry by road or water in or through London any fæcal or offensive or noxious matter or liquid, whether such matter or liquid shall be in course of removal or carriage from within or without or through London, shall not remove or carry such matter or liquid in or through London except between the hours of 4 o'clock and 10 o'clock in the forenoon during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, and except between the hours of 6 o'clock in the forenoon and 12 o'clock at noon during the months of November, December, January, and February. Such person shall use a suitable carriage or vessel properly

Fæcal and
offensive
matter.

constructed and furnished with a sufficient covering so as to prevent the escape of any such matter or liquid therefrom, and so as to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom.

Provided that this bye-law shall not apply to the carriage of horse dung manure.

As to the closing and filling up of cesspools and privies.

Closing and filling up of cesspools and privies.

2. Any person who shall by any works or by any structural alteration of any premises render the further use of a cesspool or privy unnecessary, and the owner of any premises on which shall be situated a disused cesspool or privy, or a cesspool or privy which has become unnecessary, shall completely empty such cesspool or privy of all faecal or offensive matter which it may contain, and shall completely remove so much of the floor, walls, and roof of such privy or cesspool as can safely be removed, and all pipes and drains leading thereto or therefrom, or connected therewith, and any earth or other material contaminated by such faecal or offensive matter. He shall completely close and fill up the cesspool with good concrete or with suitable dry clean earth, dry clean brick rubbish, or other dry clean material, and where the walls of such cesspool shall not have been completely removed, he shall cover the surface of the space so filled up with earth, rubbish, or material, with a layer of good concrete six inches thick.

3. Every person who shall propose to close or fill up any cesspool or privy shall, before commencing any works for such purpose, give to the Sanitary Authority for the district not less than forty-eight hours notice in writing, exclusive of Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or any bank holiday, specifying the hour at which he will commence the closing and filling up of such cesspool or privy, and during the progress of any such work shall afford any officer of the Sanitary Authority free access to the premises for the purpose of inspecting the same.

As to the removal and disposal of refuse, and as to the duties of the occupier of any premises in connection with house refuse so as to facilitate the removal of it by the scavengers of the Sanitary Authority.

4. The occupier of any premises who shall remove or cause to be removed any refuse produced upon his premises shall not, in the process of removal, deposit such refuse, or cause or allow such refuse to be deposited upon any footway, pavement, or carriageway. Removal and disposal of refuse.

Provided that this bye-law shall not be deemed to prohibit the occupier of any premises from depositing upon the kerbstone or upon the outer edge of the footpath immediately in front of his house, between such hours of the day as the Sanitary Authority shall fix and notify by public announcement in their district, a proper receptacle containing house refuse, other than night soil or filth, to be removed by the Sanitary Authority in accordance with any bye-law in that behalf.

5. Every person who shall convey any house, trade or street refuse across or along any footway, pavement or carriageway shall use a suitable receptacle, cart, carriage, or other means of conveyance properly constructed so as to prevent the escape of the contents thereof, and in the case of offensive refuse so covered as to prevent any nuisance therefrom, and shall adopt such other precautions as may be necessary to prevent any such refuse from being slopped or spilled, or from falling in the process of removal upon such footway, pavement or carriageway.

If in the process of such removal any such refuse be slopped or spilled, or fall upon such footway, pavement or carriageway, such person shall forthwith remove such refuse from the place whereon the same may have been slopped or spilled, or may have fallen, and shall immediately thereafter thoroughly sweep or otherwise thoroughly cleanse such place.

Daily removal
of house
refuse.

6. Where a Sanitary Authority arrange for the daily removal of house refuse in their district or in any part thereof, the occupier of any premises in such district or part thereof on which any house refuse may from time to time accumulate shall, at such hour of the day as the Sanitary Authority shall fix and notify by public announcement in their district, deposit on the kerbstone or on the outer edge of the footpath immediately in front of the house or in a conveniently accessible position on the premises, as the Sanitary Authority may prescribe by written notice served upon the occupier, a movable receptacle, in which shall be placed, for the purposes of removal by or on behalf of the Sanitary Authority, the house refuse which has accumulated on such premises since the preceding collection by such authority.

The Sanitary Authority shall collect such refuse, or cause the same to be collected, between such hours of the day as they have fixed and notified by public announcement in their district.

Weekly
removal of
house refuse.

7. The Sanitary Authority shall cause to be removed not less frequently than once in every week the house refuse produced on all premises within their district.

Offensive
refuse.

8. Where, for the purposes of subsequent removal, any cargo, load, or collection of offensive refuse has been temporarily brought to or deposited in any place within a sanitary district, the owner (whether a Sanitary Authority or any other person) or consignee of such cargo, load, or collection of refuse, or any person who may have undertaken to deliver the same, or who is in charge of the same, shall not without a reasonable excuse permit or allow or cause such refuse to remain in such place for a longer period than twenty-four hours.

Provided (a) that this bye-law shall not apply in cases where the place of temporary deposit is distant at least one hundred yards from any street, and is distant at least three hundred yards from any building or premises used wholly or partly for human habitation, or as a school, or as a place of public worship or of public resort or public assembly, or from any building or premises

in or on which any person may be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, or from any public park or other open space dedicated or used for the purposes of recreation, or from any reservoir or stream used for the purposes of domestic water supply ; (b) that this bye-law shall not prohibit the deposit, within the prescribed distances, of road slop unmixed with stable manure for any period not exceeding one week, which may be necessary for the separation of water therefrom.

9. Where a Sanitary Authority or some person on their behalf shall remove any offensive refuse from any street or premises within their district, such Sanitary Authority or such person shall properly destroy by fire or otherwise dispose of such refuse in such manner as to prevent nuisance.

Provided always that this bye-law shall not be deemed to require or permit any Sanitary Authority or person to dispose of or destroy by fire any night-soil, swine's-dung or cow-dung.

10. A Sanitary Authority or any person on their behalf who shall remove any offensive refuse from any street or premises within their district shall not deposit such refuse, otherwise than in the course of removal, at a less distance than three hundred yards from any two or more buildings used wholly or partly for human habitation or from any building used as a school, or as a place of public resort or public assembly, or in which any person may be employed in any manufacture, trade or business, or from any public park or other open space dedicated or used for the purpose of recreation, or from any reservoir or stream used for the purposes of domestic water supply.

Provided always that this bye-law shall not be deemed to prohibit such deposit of such refuse for a period of twenty-four hours, when such refuse is deposited for the purpose of being destroyed by fire, in accordance with any bye-law in that behalf.

11. For the purposes of the foregoing bye-laws the expression "offensive refuse" means any refuse, whether "house refuse," "trade refuse," or "street refuse," in such a condition as to be or to be liable to become offensive.

Penalties.

Penalties.

12. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority. Provided nevertheless that the Court before whom any complaint may be made, or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if the Court think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this bye-law.

The seal of the London County Council was here unto affixed on the 22nd day of June, 1893.



L.S.

H. DE LA HOOKE,
Clerk of the Council.

Allowed by the Local Government Board this twenty-eighth day of June, 1893.



L.S.

HENRY H. FOWLER,
President.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

Bye-laws under Section 39 (1).

With respect to waterclosets, earthclosets, privies, ashpits, cesspools, and receptacles for dung, and the proper accessories thereof in connection with buildings, whether constructed before or after the passing of this Act.

1. Every person who shall hereafter construct a watercloset or earthcloset in connection with a building, shall construct such watercloset or earthcloset in such a position that, in the case of a watercloset, one of its sides at the least shall be an external wall, and in the case of an earthcloset two of its sides at the least shall be external walls, which external wall or walls shall abut immediately upon the street, or upon a yard or garden or open space of not less than one hundred square feet of superficial area, measured horizontally at a point below the level of the floor of such closet. He shall not construct any such watercloset so that it is approached directly from any room used for the purpose of human habitation, or used for the manufacture, preparation, or storage of food for man, or used as a factory, workshop, or workplace, nor shall he construct any earthcloset so that it can be entered otherwise than from the external air.

Water-closets
and earth-
closets.

He shall construct such watercloset so that on any side on which it would abut on a room intended for human habitation, or used for the manufacture, preparation, or storage of food for man, or used as a factory, workshop, or workplace, it shall be enclosed by a solid wall or partition of brick or other materials, extending the entire height from the floor to the ceiling.

He shall provide any such watercloset that is approached from the external air with a floor of hard smooth impervious

material, having a fall to the door of such watercloset of half an inch to the foot.

He shall provide such watercloset with proper doors and fastenings.

Provided always that this bye-law shall not apply to any watercloset constructed below the surface of the ground and approached directly from an area or other open space available for purposes of ventilation, measuring at least forty superficial feet in extent, and having a distance across of not less than five feet, and not covered in otherwise than by a grating or railing.

2. Every person who shall construct a watercloset in connection with a building, whether the situation of such watercloset be or be not within or partly within such building, and every person who shall construct an earthcloset in connection with a building, shall construct in one of the walls of such watercloset or earthcloset which shall abut upon the public way, yard, garden, or open space, as provided by the preceding bye-law, a window of such dimensions that an area of not less than two square feet, which may be the whole or part of such window, shall open directly into the external air.

He shall, in addition to such window, cause such watercloset or earthcloset to be provided with adequate means of constant ventilation by at least one air-brick built in an external wall of such watercloset or earthcloset, or by an air-shaft, or by some other effectual method or appliance.

Water-closets

3. Every person who shall construct a watercloset in connection with a building, shall furnish such watercloset with a cistern of adequate capacity for the purpose of flushing, which shall be separate and distinct from any cistern used for drinking purposes, and shall be so constructed, fitted, and placed as to admit of the supply of water for use in such watercloset so that there shall not be any direct connection between any service pipe upon the premises and any part of the apparatus of such watercloset other than such flushing cistern.

Provided always that the foregoing requirement shall be deemed to be complied with in any case where the apparatus of a watercloset is connected for the purpose of flushing with a cistern of adequate capacity, which is used solely for flushing waterclosets or urinals.

He shall construct or fix the pipe and union connecting such flushing cistern with the pan, basin, or other receptacle with which such watercloset may be provided, so that such pipe and union shall not in any part have an internal diameter of less than one inch and a quarter.

He shall furnish such watercloset with a suitable apparatus for the effectual application of water to any pan, basin, or other receptacle with which such apparatus may be connected and used, and for the effectual flushing and cleansing of such pan, basin, or other receptacle, and for the prompt and effectual removal therefrom and from the trap connected therewith of any solid or liquid filth which may from time to time be deposited therein.

He shall furnish such watercloset with a pan, basin, or other suitable receptacle of non-absorbent material, and of such shape, of such capacity, and of such mode of construction as to receive and contain a sufficient quantity of water, and to allow all filth which may from time to time be deposited in such pan, basin, or receptacle, to fall free of the sides thereof and directly into the water received and contained in such pan, basin, or receptacle.

He shall not construct or fix under such pan, basin, or receptacle, any "container" or other similar fitting.

He shall construct or fix immediately beneath or in connection with such pan, basin, or other suitable receptacle, an efficient syphon trap, so constructed that it shall at all times maintain a sufficient water seal between such pan, basin, or other suitable receptacle and any drain or soil pipe in connection therewith. He shall not construct or fix in or in connection with the watercloset apparatus any D trap or other similar trap.

If he shall construct any watercloset or shall fix or fit any trap to any existing watercloset or in connection with a soil pipe,

which is itself in connection with any other watercloset, he shall cause the trap of every such watercloset to be ventilated into the open air at a point as high as the top of the soil pipe or into the soil pipe at a point above the highest watercloset connected with such soil pipe, and so that such ventilating pipe shall have in all parts an internal diameter of not less than two inches, and shall be connected with the arm of the soil pipe at a point not less than three and not more than twelve inches from the highest part of the trap and on that side of the water seal which is nearest to the soil pipe.

Soil pipes.

4. Any person who shall provide a soil pipe in connection with a building to be hereafter erected, shall cause such soil pipe to be situated outside such building, and any person who shall provide or construct or refit a soil pipe in connection with an existing building, shall, whenever practicable, cause such soil pipe to be situated outside such building, and in all cases where such soil pipe shall be situated within any building, shall construct such soil pipe in drawn lead, or of heavy cast iron jointed with molten lead and properly caulked.

He shall construct such soil pipe so that its weight in proportion to its length and internal diameter shall be as follows:—

Diameter.	LEAD.	IRON.
	Weight per 10-ft. length. Not less than	Weight per 6-ft. length. Not less than
3½ inches	65 lbs.	48 lbs.
4 "	74 "	54 "
5 "	92 "	69 "
6 "	110 "	84 "

Every person who shall provide a soil pipe outside or inside a building shall cause such soil pipe to have an internal diameter of not less than three and a half inches, and to be continued upwards without diminution of its diameter, and (except where unavoidable) without any bend or angle being formed in such

soil pipe, to such a height and in such a position as to afford by means of the open end of such soil pipe a safe outlet for foul air, and so that such open end shall in all cases be above the highest part of the roof of the building to which the soil pipe is attached, and where practicable, be not less than three feet above any window within twenty feet measured in a straight line from the open end of such soil pipe.

He shall furnish the open end of such soil pipe with a wireguard covering, the openings in the meshes of which shall be equal to not less than the area of the open end of the soil pipe.

In all such cases where he shall connect a lead trap or pipe with an iron soil pipe or drain he shall insert between such trap or pipe and such soil pipe or drain a brass thimble, and he shall connect such lead trap or pipe with such thimble by means of a wiped or over-cast joint, and he shall connect such thimble with the iron soil pipe or drain by means of a joint made with molten lead, properly caulked.

In all such cases where he shall connect a stoneware trap or pipe with a lead soil pipe, he shall insert between such stoneware trap or pipe and such soil pipe a brass socket or other similar appliance, and he shall connect such stoneware trap or pipe by inserting it into such socket, making the joint with Portland cement, and he shall connect such socket with the lead soil pipe by means of a wiped or over-cast joint.

In all cases where he shall connect a stoneware trap or pipe with an iron soil pipe or drain, he shall insert such stoneware trap or pipe into a socket on such iron soil pipe or drain, making the joint with Portland cement.

He shall so construct such soil pipe that it shall not be directly connected with the waste of any bath, rain-water pipe, or of any sink other than that which is provided for the reception of urine or other excremental filth, and he shall construct such soil pipe so that there shall not be any trap in such soil pipe or between the soil pipe and drain with which it is connected.

5. A person who shall newly fit or fix any apparatus in Water-closets. connection with any existing watercloset, shall as regards such apparatus and its connection with any soil pipe or drain, comply

with such of the requirements of the foregoing bye-laws as would be applicable to the apparatus so fitted or fixed if the watercloset were being newly constructed.

Earth-closets.

6. Every person who shall construct an earthcloset in connection with a building shall furnish such earthcloset with a reservoir or receptacle, of suitable construction and of adequate capacity, for dry earth, and he shall construct and fix such reservoir or receptacle in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of ready access to such reservoir or receptacle for the purpose of depositing therein the necessary supply of dry earth.

He shall construct or fix in connection with such reservoir or receptacle suitable means or apparatus for the frequent and effectual application of a sufficient quantity of dry earth to any filth which may from time to time be deposited in any receptacle for filth constructed, fitted, or used, in or in connection with such earthcloset.

He shall construct such earthcloset so that the contents of such reservoir or receptacle may not at any time be exposed to any rainfall or to the drainage of any waste water or liquid refuse from any premises.

7. Every person who shall construct an earthcloset in connection with a building shall construct such earthcloset for use in combination with a movable receptacle for filth.

He shall construct such earthcloset so as to admit of a movable receptacle for filth, of a capacity not exceeding two cubic feet, being placed and fitted beneath the seat in such a manner and in such a position as may effectually prevent the deposit upon the floor or sides of the space beneath such seat, or elsewhere than in such receptacle, of any filth which may from time to time fall or be cast through the aperture in such seat.

He shall construct such receptacle for filth in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of the frequent and effectual application of a sufficient quantity of dry earth to any filth which may be from time to time deposited in such receptacle for filth, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of ready access for the purpose of removing the contents thereof.

He shall also construct such earthcloset so that the contents of such receptacle for filth may not at any time be exposed to any rainfall or to the drainage of any waste water or liquid refuse from any premises.

8. Every person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall construct such privy at a distance of twenty feet at the least from a dwelling-house, or public building, or any building in which any person may be or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business. Privies.

9. A person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall not construct such privy within the distance of one hundred feet from any well, spring, or stream of water used, or likely to be used, by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, or otherwise in such a position as to render any such water liable to pollution.

10. Every person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall construct such privy in such a manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such privy, for the purpose of cleansing such privy and of removing filth therefrom, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of all filth being removed from such privy, and from the premises to which such privy may belong, without being carried through any dwelling-house, or public building, or any building in which any person may be or may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

11. Every person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building, shall provide such privy with a sufficient opening for ventilation as near to the top as practicable and communicating directly with the external air.

He shall cause the floor of such privy to be flagged or paved with hard tiles or other non-absorbent material, and he shall construct such floor so that it shall be in every part thereof at a height of not less than six inches above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such privy, and so that such floor shall have a fall or inclination towards the door of such privy of half an inch to the foot.

12. Every person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall construct such privy for use in combination with a movable receptacle for filth, and shall construct over the whole area of the space immediately beneath the seat of such privy a floor of flagging or asphalte or some suitable composite material, at a height of not less than three inches above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining such privy; and he shall cause the whole extent of each side of such space between the floor and the seat, other than any part that may be occupied by any door or other opening therein, to be constructed of flagging, slate, or good brickwork, at least nine inches thick, and rendered in good cement or asphalted.

He shall construct the seat of each privy, the aperture in such seat, and the space beneath such seat, of such dimensions as to admit of a movable receptacle for filth of a capacity not exceeding two cubic feet being placed and fitted beneath such seat in such a manner and in such a position as may effectually prevent the deposit, upon the floor or sides of the space beneath such seat or elsewhere than in such receptacle, of any filth which may from time to time fall or be cast through the aperture in such seat.

He shall construct such privy so that for the purpose of cleansing the space beneath the seat, or of removing therefrom or placing or fitting therein an appropriate receptacle for filth, there shall be a door or other opening in the back or one of the sides thereof capable of being opened from the outside of the privy, or in any case where such a mode of construction may be impracticable, so that for the purposes aforesaid the whole of the seat of the privy or a sufficient part thereof may be readily moved or adjusted.

13. A person who shall construct a privy in connection with a building shall not cause or suffer any part of the space under the seat of such privy, or any part of any receptacle for filth in or in connection with such privy, to communicate with any drain.

Water-closets,
Earth-closets,
and privies.

14. Every person who shall intend to construct any watercloset, earthcloset, or privy, or to fix or fit in or in connection

with any watercloset, earthcloset, or privy any apparatus or any trap or soil pipe, shall, before executing any such works, give notice in writing to the clerk of the Sanitary Authority.

15. Every owner of an earthcloset or privy existing at the date of the confirmation of these bye-laws shall, before the expiration of six months from and after such date of confirmation, cause the same to be reconstructed in such manner that its position, structure and apparatus shall comply with such of the requirements of the foregoing bye-laws as are applicable to earthclosets or privies newly constructed. Earth-closets
and privies.

16. When any person shall provide an ashpit in connection with a building, he shall cause the same to consist of one or more movable receptacles sufficient to contain the house refuse which may accumulate during any period not exceeding one week. Each of such receptacles shall be constructed of metal and shall be provided with one or more suitable handles and covers. The capacity of each of such receptacles shall not exceed two cubic feet. Ash-pits.

Provided that the requirement as to the size of such receptacles shall not apply to any person who shall construct such receptacle or receptacles in connection with any premises to which there is attached as part of the conditions of tenancy the right to dispose of house refuse in an ashpit used in common by the occupiers of several tenancies, but in no case shall such ashpit be of greater capacity than is required to enable it to contain the refuse which may accumulate during any period not exceeding one week.

17. The occupier of any premises who shall use any ashpit shall, if such ashpit consist of a movable receptacle, cause such receptacle to be kept in a covered place, or to be properly covered, so that it shall not be exposed to rainfall, and if such ashpit consist of a fixed receptacle, he shall cause the same to be kept properly covered.

18. Where the Sanitary Authority have arranged for the daily removal of house refuse in their district, or in any part

thereof, the owner of any premises in such district or part thereof shall provide an ashpit which shall consist of one or more movable receptacles, sufficient to contain the house refuse which may accumulate during any period not exceeding three days, which the Sanitary Authority may determine, and of which the Sanitary Authority shall give notice by public announcement in their district. Each of such receptacles shall be constructed of metal, and provided with one or more suitable handles and cover. The capacity of each of such receptacles shall not exceed two cubic feet.

Provided always that this bye-law shall not apply to the owner of any premises until the expiration of three months after the Sanitary Authority have publicly notified their intention to adopt a system of daily collection of house refuse in that part of their district which comprises such premises.

19. Where any receptacle shall have been provided as an ashpit for any premises in pursuance of any bye-law in that behalf, no person shall deposit the house refuse which may accumulate on such premises in any ashpit that does not comply with the requirements of these bye-laws.

Cesspools.

20. Every person who shall construct a cesspool in connection with a building, shall construct such cesspool at a distance of one hundred feet at the least from a dwelling-house, or public building, or any building in which any person may be, or may be intended to be, employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

21. A person who shall construct a cesspool in connection with a building, shall not construct such cesspool within the distance of one hundred feet from any well, spring, or stream of water.

22. Every person who shall construct a cesspool in connection with a building, shall construct such cesspool in such a manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such cesspool, for the purpose of cleansing such

cesspool, and of removing the contents thereof, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of the contents of such cesspool being removed therefrom, and from the premises to which such cesspool may belong, without being carried through any dwelling-house, or public building, or any building in which any person may be, or may be intended to be, employed in any manufacture, trade, or business.

He shall not in any case construct such cesspool so that it shall have, by drain or otherwise, any means of communication with any sewer or any overflow outlet.

23. Every person who shall construct a cesspool in connection with a building, shall construct such cesspool of good brickwork bedded and grouted in cement, properly rendered inside with cement, and with a lacking of at least nine inches of well-puddled clay around and beneath such brickwork, and so that such cesspool shall be perfectly watertight.

He shall also cause such cesspool to be arched or otherwise properly covered over, and to be provided with adequate means of ventilation.

24. A person shall not use as a receptacle for dung any receptacle so constructed or placed that one of its sides shall be formed by the wall of any room used for human habitation, or under a dwelling-house, factory, workshop, or workplace, and he shall not use any receptacle in such a situation that it would be likely to cause a nuisance or become injurious or dangerous to health.

Receptacles
for dung.

25. Every owner of any existing receptacle for dung shall, before the expiration of six months from the date of the confirmation of these bye-laws, and every person who shall construct a receptacle for dung, shall cause such receptacle to be so constructed that its capacity shall not be greater than two cubic yards, and so that the bottom or floor thereof shall not, in any case, be lower than the surface of the ground adjoining such receptacle.

He shall so construct such receptacle that a sufficient part of one of its sides shall be readily removable for the purpose of facilitating cleansing.

He shall also cause such receptacle to be constructed in such a manner and of such materials, and to be maintained at all times in such a condition as to prevent any escape of the contents thereof, or any soakage therefrom into the ground or into the wall of any building.

He shall cause such receptacle to be so constructed that no rain or water can enter therein, and so that it shall be freely ventilated into the external air.

Provided that a person who shall construct a receptacle for dung, the whole of the contents of which are removed not less frequently than every forty-eight hours, shall not be required to construct such receptacle so that its capacity shall not be greater than two cubic yards.

And provided that a person who shall construct a receptacle for dung, which shall contain only dung of horses, asses or mules with stable litter, and the whole of the contents of which are removed not less frequently than every forty-eight hours, may, instead of all other requirements of this bye-law, construct a metal cage, and shall beneath such metal cage adequately pave the ground at a level not lower than the surrounding ground, and in such a manner and to such an extent as will prevent any soakage into the ground; and if such cage be placed near to or against any building he shall adequately cement the wall of such building in such a manner and to such an extent as will prevent any soakage from the dung within or upon such receptacle into the wall of such building.

Cleansing of water-closets, earth-closets, privies, and receptacles for dung.

26. The occupier of any premises shall cause every water-closet belonging to such premises to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping such watercloset in a cleanly condition.

The occupier of any premises shall once at least in every week cause every earthcloset, privy, and receptacle for dung

belonging to such premises to be emptied and thoroughly cleansed.

The occupier of any premises shall once at least in every three months cause every cesspool belonging to such premises to be emptied and thoroughly cleansed.

Provided that where two or more lodgers in a lodging-house are entitled to the use in common of any watercloset, earthcloset, privy, cesspool, or receptacle for dung, the landlord shall cause such watercloset, earthcloset, privy, cesspool, or receptacle for dung to be cleansed and emptied as aforesaid.

The landlord, or owner of any lodging house, shall provide and maintain in connection with such house, watercloset, earthcloset, or privy accommodation in the proportion of not less than one watercloset, earthcloset, or privy, for every twelve persons.

For the purposes of this bye-law, "a lodging-house" means a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. "Landlord" in relation to a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings, or occupied by members of more than one family, means the person (whatever may be the nature or extent of his interest) by whom or on whose behalf such house or part of a house is let in lodgings or for occupation by members of more than one family, or who for the time being receives or is entitled to receive the profits arising from such letting. "Lodger" in relation to a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, means a person to whom any room or rooms in such house or part of a house may have been let as a lodging or for his use or occupation.

Nothing in this bye-law shall extend to any common lodging-house.

27. The owner of any premises shall maintain in proper condition of repair every watercloset, earthcloset, privy, ashpit, cesspool, and receptacle for dung, and the proper accessories thereof belonging to such premises. Maintenance
of closets, &c.

Penalties.

Penalties.

28. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of Five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of Forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Sanitary Authority. Provided nevertheless that the Court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if the Court think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this bye-law.

The seal of the London County Council was hereunto affixed on the 22nd day of June, 1893.

L.S.

H. DE LA HOOKE,

Clerk of the Council.

Allowed by the Local Government Board this twenty-eight day of June, 1893.

L.S.

HENRY FOWLER,

President.

HUGH OWEN,

Secretary.

