Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ending December 31st, 1896.

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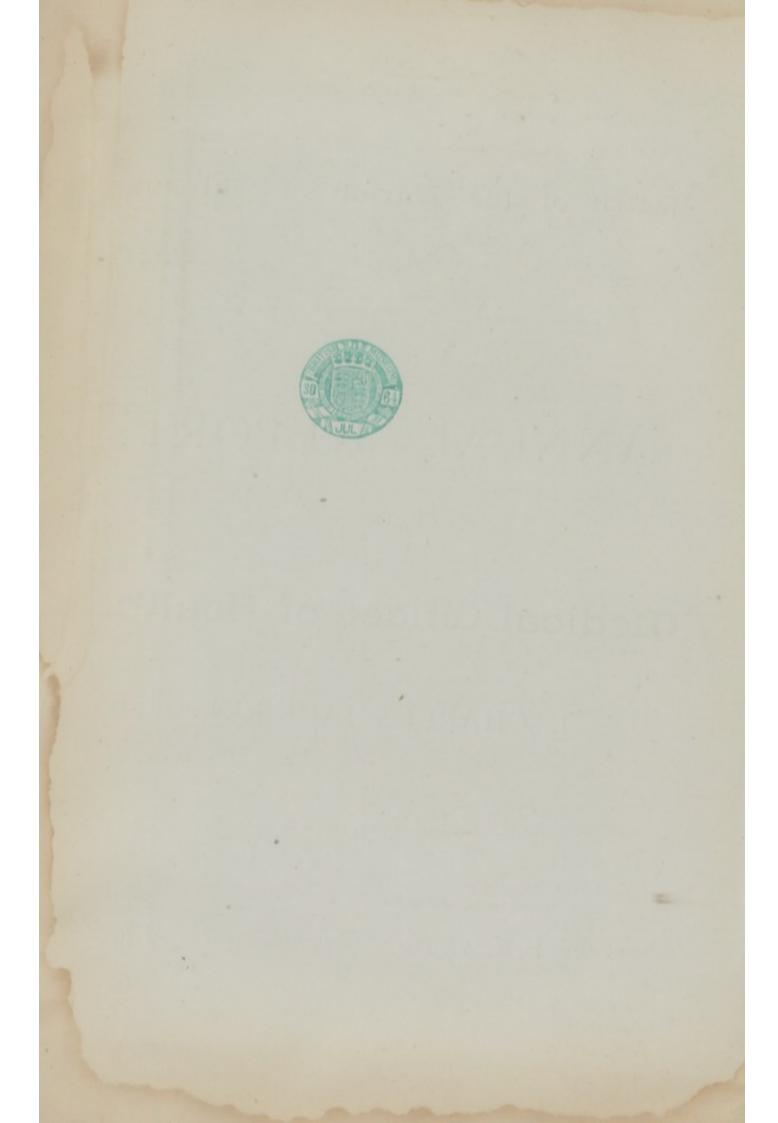
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1896.



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TOWN HALL,

FULHAM, S.W.

To the Vestry of the Parish of Fulham.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report on the vital statistics and the conditions affecting the health of the district for the year 1896. The statistics of Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Infectious Diseases relate to the 53 weeks ending January 2nd, 1897.

POPULATION.

Under the provisions of the Equalisation of Rates Act a Census of the sanitary districts of the Metropolis was taken on March 29th, 1896, and the returns show that the population of Fulham on that day was 113,781, an increase of 22,141 compared with the enumerated total of 91,640 in 1891, the increase being greater than in any sanitary district in the Metropolis excepting in Wandsworth. Large, however, as has been the increase, it is relatively less than that which took place between 1881 and 1891, in which period the population increased from 42,900 to 91,640; for had this rate of increase been maintained during the past five years the population of Fulham would have numbered 123,168.

SEX DISTRIBUTION.

There were 60,031 females and 53,950 males, an excess of 6,281 females, being in the proportion of 100 females to 89.7 males. At the previous Census the proportion was 100 females to 87.6 males. The proportion varied considerably in the several wards—thus, in Barons Court Ward there were 100 females to every 64 males, while in Margravine Ward there were 95.3 females to every 100 males, the former ward being inhabited largely by the servant-keeping class.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

No particulars as to age were required to be given at the Census, but assuming the age constitution of the population to be the same as in 1891, the following table gives the number of persons living in Fulham at different age periods at the time of the Census:—

U	nder	5	 		 	 16,043
5	to	15	 		 	 25,601
15	,,	25	 		 	 19,570
25	.,	35	 		 	 20,480
35	35	45	 1	Maria Maria	 	 14,450
45	"	55	 Contract of the second		 	 8,876
55	"	65	 Sold Sold	国 及64	 	 5,121
65	,,	75	 AT I	ILTO	 	 2,730
Ove	er	75	 		 	 910
						113,781

INHABITED HOUSES.

The number of inhabited houses on the 29th March was 15,266, giving 7.45 persons to each house; and, in 1891, there were 12,866 houses with 7.1 persons to each house. It will be remembered that the Registrar General takes no notice of flats. For the purposes of the Census each block of flats constitutes one house, whatever number of separate occupations there may be.

EMPTY HOUSES.

738 houses, or 4.6 per cent., were returned as empty, while, in 1891, the empty houses numbered 797, or 5.8 per cent. The empty houses were mainly confined to two wards of the parish, viz., Town and Barons Court Wards, no less than 14 per cent. of the houses being empty in the former and 8 per cent. in the latter, while, in the remainder of the parish, only 2.5 per cent. of the houses were empty.

HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

That the population of the parish is still increasing at a rapid rate is shown by the fact that at the time of the Census there were 222 houses in the course of erection.

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.

During the intercensal period of 5 years there were, in Fulham, 18.376 births and 9,873 deaths, or an excess of registered births over deaths of 8,503.

AREA AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION.

The area of Fulham is 1,701 acres, and there are 67 persons to the acre The County of London has an average density of 59.2 persons to the acre, ranging from 212 and 197 in St. George's, Southwark, and Whitechapel, to 20, 16, and 10, in Wandsworth, Lewisham and Plumstead.

The following Table gives a summary of the results of the Census in each of the wards into which the parish is divided, together with the increase in each during the past five years:—

	Number	Н	louses.			Population			
Name of Ward.	of separate families (Sche- dules)	Inhabited	Empty	Building	Males	Females	Total	Popula- tion in 1891.	Increase
Baron's Court -	2743	1748	160	.6	4517	7147	11664	11163	501
Hurlingham -	1307	891	41	-	2476	3005	5481	3941	1540
Lillie } excluding Wes- tern Hospital,	5167	2529	60	6	10001	10506	20507	17673	2834
Margravine excluding Fulham Union, Work- house&Infirmary	4265	2368	84	20	9377	9321	18698	13042	5656
Munster	3683	2070	58	26	7818	8127	15945	11818	4127
Sands End	3334	1922	24	63	7491	7615	15106	12093	3013
Town	2319	1595	262	85	3977	5218	9195	6382	2813
Walham Fulham Union	3866	2143	49	16	7368	8072	15440	14271	1169
Infirmary Fulham Work-	_	-	-	-	201	279	480	450	30
house Western Fever		-	-	-	360	378	738	538	200
Hospital	_	_	_	_	164	363	527	269	258

ESTIMATED POPULATION AT MIDDLE OF 1896.

Assuming that the rate of increase which prevailed during between 1891 and 1896 is still maintained, the population at the middle of 1896 was 115,008, and on these figures the statistics in this report are based.

MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE RATE.

916 marriages were celebrated in Fulham during the year, the number in the three preceding years being 809, 789, and 735. The marriage rate, i.e., persons married per 1,000 inhabitants, was 15.6, the rate for the whole of London being 18.0, and for England and Wales, 15.3.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.

The births registered in the year numbered 4,068, 2,092 males and 1,976 females. There was one birth to every 29.7 inhabitants, and 100 births of males to 94.5 of females.

The 4,068 births correspond to a birth-rate of 34.8 per 1,000 of the population which is the lowest birth-rate recorded in Fulham.

The rate for the whole of London was 30.2, being also the lowest on record.

The following Table gives the number of births registered in Fulham, together with the birth-rate during the previous 10 years:—

1886	 Males. 1395	Females. 1285	Total. 2680	Birth Rate
1887	 1412	1458	2870	39.3
1888	 1577	1406	2983	38.2
1889	 1522	1567	3089	37.2
1890	 1551	1593	3144	35.7
1891	 1814	1733	3547	37.4
1892	 1835	1761	3596	35.4
1893	 1860	1851	3711	35.4
1894	 1937	1826	3763	34'9
1895	 1993	1937	3930	35'3
1896	 2092	1976	4068	34.8

The mean rate for the 10 years being 36.8.

The erection during the last four or five years of a considerable number of moderate-sized "flats," tenanted largely by unmarried persons or by those with small families, probably accounts for the diminution of the birth-rate.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.

The natural increase of the population by excess of births over deaths was 2,025, compared with 1,671, 1,866 and 1,735 in the three preceding years.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The births of illegitimate children numbered 184, 88 males and 96 females, forming 4.5 per cent. of the total births.

STILL-BORN CHILDREN.

182 still-born children were buried in Fulham Cemetery, being in the proportion of one still-born child to every 224 births.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.

The deaths of 2,375 persons—1,194 males and 1,181 females—were registered in Fulham during the year, but of these 508 were of persons not belonging to the district who died in public institutions within the parish, while the deaths of 186 persons belonging to Fulham occurred in institutions situated outside the parish. There were, therefore, 2,053 deaths of parishioners of Fulham, the mortality being at the rate of 17:5 per 1000 living which is the lowest rate yet recorded in Fulham.

The death rate for the whole of London was 18.2, and of the three adjoining parishes—that of Kensington was 16.8, of Hammersmith 17.2, and of Chelsea 18.8. The lowest rates in the 43 sanitary areas into which the Metropolis is divided were 11.9 in Hampstead, 12.7 in Stoke Newington, 13.4 in Lee, 13.6 in St. George's, Hanover Square, 14.3 in Wandsworth and Lewisham, and 15.3 in Paddington, and the highest rates were 22.7 in Strand, 22.8 in St. Saviour's, Southwark, 22.9 in Limehouse, 23.4 in Holboin, 24.0 in St. George's, Southwark, 24.5 in S. George's-in-the-East, and 25.1 in St. Luke's.

Among the 33 large towns in England the lowest rates were those of Croydon 14.2, Derby 15.7, West Ham and Brighton 16.1, Huddersfield and Bradford 16.5, Portsmouth 16.6, and Leicester 16.7; and the highest those of Birmingham 20.5, Preston 20.9, Salford 22.5, Manchester 22.6, and Liverpool 22.7.

CORRECTION FOR AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

In comparing the death-rates of different areas due regard must be paid to the differences of age and sex distribution in the population upon which such death-rates are calculated, and the recorded death-rates require correction before they can be used for the purposes of comparison.

Corrected for these factors the death-rates of Fulham and the adjoining parishes are as under :—

Fulham	 	 	 	18.3
Hammersmith	 	 	 	18.3
Kensington	 	 	 	18.5
Chelsea	 	 	 	20.0
London	 	 	 	19.5

SEASONAL MORTALITY.

The mortality	in	the	four	quarters	of	the	year	was	as	under :-	_
					No	of T	hathe			Deat	-1. D

				1	No. of Death	is.	Death Rate.
ıst q	uarter				574		 20'0
2nd	"				456		 15.8
3rd	,,				572		 19.9
4th	"	(14 v	veeks)		451		 14.2

The following Table gives the death-rates of Fulham and of London, uncorrected for age and sex distribution, during the previous 10 years:—

1886	 	Fulham Death-rate per 1,000.	London Death-rate per 1,000. 20'5
1887	 	19.5	20.3
1888	 	19.1	19.3
1889	 	18.8	18.4
1890	 	21.7	21.4
1891	 	19.7	21.0
1892	 	20'0	20.3
1893	 	19.5	21.0
1894	 	17'9	17.4
1895	 	19.9	19.5
1896	 	17.5	18.3

The average rates for the 10 years being: -Fulham, 19.5, London, 20.1.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

The following Table gives the number of deaths and the death-rate in each of the wards into which the parish is divided:—

Barons Court	Ward	 Number of Deaths. 163	Death-rate.
Hurlingham	,,	 75	13.3
Lillie	"	 408	19.4
Margravine	,,	 385	20.0
Munster	,,	 337	20'4
Sands End	"	 282	17.7
Town	,,	 133	14.5
Walham	,,	 260	16.4
Not specified		 10	

The above must be considered fairly satisfactory, as the highest rate is not greatly in excess of that of the whole parish.

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Infantile Mortality.—Of the 2,053 deaths registered 710 or 34.5 per cent. were those of children under one year of age, and the rate of infant mortality measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered was 175 deaths to 1,000 births as compared with 177, 149 and 187 in the previous three years.

The corresponding rate for the whole of London was 161 deaths per 1,000 births, ranging from—123 in Hampstead, 126 in Stoke Newington,

133 in Plumstead and 136 in Lewisham and Lambeth, to 181 in St. George's, Southwark, 184 in Clerkenwell and in Kensington, 193 in the Strand, 194 in Holborn and 213 in St. Saviour's.

In the large provincial towns the lowest rates were 135 in Brighton, 142 in Bristol, 143 in Bradford, and 149 in Halifax; and the highest 187 in Leicester, 197 in Birmingham, 199 in Salford and 203 in Preston.

In the three adjoining parishes the rates were—Kensington 178, Hammersmith 179, and Chelsea 169.

In the summer quarter the Infantile death-rate reached the high figure of 291 deaths to 1,000 births, mainly owing to the excessive mortality from Diarrhoea.

Between the ages of 1 and 5 years 341 deaths were registered, so that the deaths of children under the age of 5 numbered 1,051, or 51 per cent. of the total number of deaths. These deaths were equal to an annual rate of 64.8 per 1,000 of the population estimated to be living at that age, the corresponding rate for the Metropolis being 66.8.

DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Sixty-six of the children who died before attaining the age of one year were illegitimate, the mortality among them being in the proportion of 358 deaths to 1,000 births, or more than twice as heavy as that of Children born in wedlock.

INSURANCE OF INFANTS.

Certificates under the Friendly Societies Acts were issued in respect of 581 children under the age of 5 years, and 63 in respect of those between 5 and 10. Thus 55 per cent. of the children who died before attaining the age of 5 were insured. In the previous three years the proportions were 48, 50, and 53 per cent.

MORTALITY AT SCHOOL AGE.

At the age of 5 to 15 years, which is approximately the school period of life, there were 95 deaths, corresponding to an annual rate of 3.7 per 1,000 of the population estimated to be living at that age.

MORTALITY AT ADOLESCENCE.

Between the age of 15 to 25 years 63 deaths were recorded, the rate of mortality being 3.2 per 1000.

MORTALITY AT MATURITY.

Between the ages of 25 to 65 years there were 600 deaths, corresponding to a death-rate of 12.1.

MORTALITY AT DECLINE.

At the age of 65 and upwards 244 persons died, the death-rate at this age period being 66.3.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

422 deaths were due to the seven principal Zymotic diseases, viz. :-

Smallpox	 	 	_
Scarlet Fever	 	 	28
Diphtheria	 	 	78
Enteric Fever	 	 	9
Measles	 	 	IOI
Whooping Cough	 	 	68
Diarrhœa	 	 	138
			422

These 422 deaths correspond to a death-rate of 3.6 per 1,000.

During the past 10 years the number of deaths and the death-rate from these diseases have been as under:—

	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1886	 253	 3.7
1887	 269	 3.6
1888	 252	 3.5
1889	 243	 2.0
1890	 379	 4.3
1891	 211	 2.3
1892	 448	 4.6
1893	 344	 3.3
1894	 426	 4.0
1895	 345	 3.1

the average for the 10 years being 3.5.

The Zymotic death-rate for the whole of London for the year was 3.1, and the mean for the previous 10 years 2.7.

Among the various sanitary areas of the Metropolis the Zymotic deathrates ranged from 1.4 in St. George's, Hanover Square and in the City of London, 1.8 in Hampstead, 1.9 in Lee, 2.2 in Westminster, 2.3 in Stoke Newington, St. Giles, and St. Martin-in-the-Fields, to 3.9 in Chelsea and Woolwich, 4.0 in Limehouse, 4.2 in St. George's, Southwark and Bethnal Green, 4.3 in Shoreditch and 4.8 in St. Olave, Southwark.

Among the large provincial towns the lowest rates were those of Halifax 1.1, Swansea 1.2, Bradford 1.6, Brighton 1.7, Blackburn 1.8, and Preston 1.9, and the highest those of West Ham, Sunderland, and Liverpool 3.0, Wolverhampton and Gateshead 3.1, Manchester 3.4, Birmingham 3.6, and Salford 4.1.

The following Table shows the mortality from Zymotic diseases in Fulham as compared with London and the three adjacent parishes:—

Disease.	Actual number of deaths in Fulham.	Fulham's proportion if mortality was the same as in London.	Fulham's proportion if mortality was the same as in 3 adjoin- ing Western districts viz., Hammersmith, Chelsea & Kensington
Smallpox	0	0.2	0
Scarlet Fever .	28	25	26
Diphtheria and Membranous Crou	p 78	70	74
Enteric Fever .	9	16	12
Measles	101	98	107
Whooping Cough .	68	77	70
Diarrhœa	138	84	66

But in considering these figures the relative proportion of children under 15 in the respective population must be taken into consideration, as all these diseases, with the exception of Enteric Fever and Smallpox, are mainly fatal to young children. In Fulham 26.6 per cent. of the population are under the age of 15 years, whereas in London and the other western districts under consideration, the respective proportions are: 22.4 and 20.1 per cent., and the death-rates from Zymotic Diseases, excluding Enteric Fever and Small-pox, per 1,000 of those estimated to be living under the age of 15 years were:—

Fulham				 	13.3
London				 ***	13.4
Three ad	ioining	Western	Districts	 	14'5

LOCALISED ZYMOTIC DEATH RATES.

The Zymotic death-rate in the several wards of the parish was as under:—

		fr	o, of Deatl om Zymoti Diseases,	hs ic	Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases,
Baron's Court	Ward	 	10		 0.2
Hurlingham	,,	 	11		 1.9
Lillie	,.	 	85		 4.0
Margravine	,,	 	88		 4.1
Munster	"	 	96		 5.2
Sands End	,,	 	72		 4.2
Town	,,	 	20		 2'1
Walham	"	 	48		 3.1

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Smallpox	_		3	32	40	2	2
Scarlet Fever	286	118	517	701	529	339	627
Diphtheria	70	69	96	230	329	368	341
Membranous Croup	23	13	15	20	13	18	14
Enteric Fever	72	51	41	58	37	57	53
Continued Fever	_	-	-	6	2	3	5
Typhus Fever	2	3	-	1	-	_	_
Cholera	_	_	_	5		_	2
Puerperal Fever	6	9	10	18	10	6	9
Erysipelas	114	67	104	153	113	94	99
	573	330	786	1224	1073	887	1152
		-	-			-	

SMALLPOX.

Two cases were notified in a house in Jerdan Place. In the first case the disease was contracted in Kensington where the patient had been living up to the time of his illness. The second patient—unlike the other inmates of the house—refused to be vaccinated.

SCARLET FEVER.

627 cases were notified of this disease, an increase of 288 cases as compared with last year. The disease was especially prevalent during the latter half of the year, the number of cases in the four quarters of the year being—

ıst qua	arter	 	 	65 cases.
and ,	,,	 	 	122 ,,
3rd ,	,	 	 	219 ,,
4th ,		 	 	221 ,,

There were 5.4 cases per 1,000 as compared with 5.6 per 1,000 in the neighbouring parishes of Chelsea, Hammersmith, and Kensington, and 5.8 in London.

The	distrib	ution	of the	cases	was	as	under:-
A 22 W	CHISCHES	CILCULA	OI CHIC	Carrier	11 665	Chris	MIIICICI I

Barons Court	Ward	 Cases 29	Cases for 1,000 of the population 2'4	Deaths —
Hurlingham	,,	 25	4.6	1
Lillie	,,	 174	5.6	7
Margravine	"	 140	7.2	6
Munster	"	 76	4.6	6
Sands End	,,	 117	7.4	4
Town	>>	 54	5.7	2
Walham	"	 72	4.2	2

392, or 6.25 per cent. of those suffering from the disease were removed to the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Mortality.—The disease was the cause of 28 deaths, representing a case mortality of 4.4 per cent., as compared with an average of 6.0 per cent. for the previous three years. Of the 392 removed to the Hospitals 20, or 5.1 per cent., and of the 235 who remained at home, 8 or 3.4 per cent. died.

ACCOMMODATION AT THE HOSPITALS OF THE MANAGERS OF THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

As has been the case for the last four years the accommodation for Scarlet Fever patients in the Hospitals of the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board was quite inadequate to meet the demands made upon it, and a number of patients remained at home, although their removal was desirable, thus while 80 per cent. of those notified during the first six months of the year were removed, only 50 per cent. of those notified during

the latter half of the year could be accommodated in the hospitals. There were on many days after the end of June as many as from 10 to 15 patients in the parish who could not be removed owing to the hospitals being full, and, as in the majority of these cases efficient isolation was quite impossible, it was not surprising that the disease was unduly prevalent.

In my report for 1895, I commented on the fact that the Managers of the Asylums Board persisted in having the selection of patients for the beds becoming vacant daily by deaths or discharges made by the officers employed in the Ambulance Department of the Board, instead of consulting with the Medical Officers of Health for the several districts, who were in a position to know the circumstances and surroundings of all the patients notified to them as suffering from infectious diseases, and could therefore form an opinion as to which were really the most urgent cases; and during 1896 they continued the same method, but by requiring more particulars respecting each case whose removal was requested, and exercising apparently more judgment, the arrangement worked more satisfactorily than has hitherto been the case, though I am still of opinion that the selection of cases should, for the reasons I have stated, be as far as possible left to the local officials.

Although the accommodation has been insufficient, the Managers of the Asylums Board have made considerable efforts to meet the growing demands of the Metropolis for adequate hospital accommodation, and while, six years ago, the Board's normal accommodation for fever patients did not amount to more than 2,100 beds in five acute and one convalescent hospital the existing accommodation is as follows:—

For Fever and D	piphther	ia—				D 1
Eastern Hospi	tal				 	Beds. 410
North-Eastern	,,				 	400
North-Western	,,				 	456
Western	,,				 	390
South-Western	,,				 	370
Fountain	17				 	426
South-Eastern	,,				 	431
Brooks	"				 	576
Northern Hos	pital for	Conval	escent	Cases	 	3459 950
						4409

In addition to these the Board are erecting:—	
The Park Hospital at Hither Green, to be opened	Beds.
in 1897	540
The Grove Hospital at Tooting, to be opened in 1898	520
Additional buildings at the North-Eastern and Western	
Hospitals	200

The Board have also secured a site for a Convalescent Hospital at Carshalton, in which they propose to provide for 700 convalescent patients, so that, in a short time, there will be 6,369 beds for Fever and Diphtheria, viz., 4,719 for acute, 1,650 for convalescent cases.

For	Small-pox	the	existing	accommodation	is :
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Hospital Ships	300
Gore Farm Upper Hospital (now occupied by convalescent Scarlet Fever patients)	1000
Gore Farm Lower Hospital	192
	1492

An additional Small-pox Hospital is to be built on the Joyce Green Estate with 400 beds.

RETURN CASES.

In five instances the disease occurred within 10 days of the return of another member of the family from a hospital after another attack. I drew special attention to the occurrence of these so-called "return cases" in the report for 1895, but they have been much less numerous during the past year than has been the case hitherto.

DIPHTHERIA.

This disease was again very prevalent in the parish and 341 cases of Diphtheria and 14 of Membranous Croup which is identical with Laryngeal Diphtheria, were notified during the year, as against 250, 342 and 386 in the three preceding years.

The distribution of the cases was as follows:-

		No. of Cases	No. of Cases per	Deaths
Barons Court	Ward	 16	1.3	I
Hurlingham	,,	 7	I'2	I
Lillie	,,	 61	3.0	12
Margravine	,,	 51	2.7	12
Munster	"	 77	4.6	20
Sands End	,,	 92	6.4	21
Town	"	 14	1.2	1
Walham	37	 37	2.4	7
		355	3.0	78

195 of those certified to be suffering from the disease were removed to the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board and 14 to other Hospitals, or in all 59 per cent of those notified.

The disease was most prevalent in the early part of the year, the cases notified and the deaths occurring in the several quarters being—

ıst (uarter			No. of Cases 135	Deaths 36
2nd	22			64	10
3rd	,,			78	. 19
4th	,,	(14)	weeks)	78	15

Mortality.—The disease was the cause of 78 deaths, giving a case mortality of 22 per cent., as compared with 26:1 per cent. in 1893, 31:6 per cent. in 1894, and 20 per cent. in 1895. Of the 209 removed to Hospital 48 or 23:0 per cent., and of 146 treated in their own homes, 30 or 20:5 per cent. died.

The following Table gives the fatality at different age-periods of the cases treated at home and of those treated in Hospital:—

	Cases r	emoved to I	Iospital	Case	Cases treated at home			
Age	No. of Cases	Deaths	Mortality per cent	No. of Cases	Deaths	Mortality per cent,		
0—1	8	3	37.5	5	3	60.0		
1—2	8	3	37.5	6	2	33'3		
2—3	25	7	28.0	8	3	37.5		
3-4	26	8	33.0	16	4	25.0		
4-5	38	7	18.4	13	4	30.7		
5—10	61	17	27.8	41	11	27.1		
10—15	20	1	5.0	23	3	13.0		
15—25	19	2	10.2	14				
25—35	3			14				
35—45	I			5				
45-55				1				
Total	209	48	23.0	146	30	20.5		

I drew attention in the report for 1895 to the reduction in the fatality of the cases treated in Hospital which was co-incident with the use of Anti-toxic Serum, the case mortality having fallen from an average of 31.5 per cent. during the two previous years to 17 per cent., while the fatality of the cases treated at home remained practically the same, i.e., over 30 per cent. This year it will be seen that the fatality of Hospital cases has risen to 23.5 per cent., but it is still considerably below what it was prior to the introduction of Anti-toxin, while the fatality of cases treated at home has fallen to below 20 per cent. Anti-toxin has, however, been used to a much greater extent in private practice, than was the case in 1895.

It will be noticed too that the proportion of adults, in whom the disease is much less fatal than in Children, is larger among those treated at home than among those removed to Hospitals.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The accommodation provided at the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for patients suffering from Diphtheria was at times during the year insufficient, and in several instances patients could not be promptly removed. In those cases the Board sent a letter stating that the patient could not be admitted, and with the letter, a warrant entitling the Medical Attendant to receive from the Board a supply of "Anti-toxin." But it would be certainly advisable, as Diphtheria is a much more fatal disease than Scarlet Fever, for the Managers to provide more accommodation for patients suffering from Diphtheria, even if, by so doing, they would have to reduce the number of beds at their disposal for cases of Scarlet Fever, as delay in the removal of those suffering from the former disease, especially when surgical interference is needed, deprives them of what little chance there may be of recovery, besides increasing the risk of the spread of the more deadly disease. The Vestry wrote to the Managers and strongly urged them to adopt this course, but up to the present time they have not done so.

SCHOOL INFLUENCE.

The following Table gives the number of children attending the Board and other primary schools in Fulham, who were notified in each month as suffering from Diphtheria:—

School.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Ackmar Road	1	I	3		I	1	τ	I				I	10
Biscay Road			2	`	1			1	2			I	7
Everington St.	2	1		I		1		I				I	7
Harwood Road		I	3					I			I	3	9
Halford Road	2	1	I			1	2	4		1			12
Holy Cross						I		2					3
Hugon Road	10	I	1	2	3	1						I	19
Lillie Road	2			2	I			1	2	1	I		10
Langford Road		1	1	1	3	1			2	I			10
Munster Road	1	2	2								3		8
North End Rd.	3	2						I			2		8
Sherbrooke Rd.	2	4	10	2	6	1	1	1	2	1	I		31
St. Thomas's						I				1		2	4
Star Road	1		I					I		I			4
St. John's									3	1		2	6
Varna Road		1						I		I			3
William Street			. 1			1							2
	24	15	25	8	15	9	4	15	II	8	8	11	153

There was outbreak of Diphtheria among children attending the Infants' Department of Hugon Road Board School, in December, 1895, but it was hoped that, as the school was closed from December 20th to June 6th, it

would have the effect of checking the disease, but a week after the school re-assembled, several more cases were notified, and arrangements were made to close the school should any further cases occur, but this, however, was not found to be necessary.

Errors in Diagnosis.—Of 125 patients admitted to the Western Fever Hospital certified to be suffering from Diphtheria, 16 or 12.8 per cent, were found, after sojourn in Hospital, to be suffering from other diseases, viz., 11 from Tonsillitis, three from Scarlet Fever, and two from other diseases.

COMPARATIVE PREVALENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN FULHAM.

Nearly all the sanitary districts of the Metropolis suffered in common with Fulham from an excess of Diphtheria, and the death-rate from the disease in Fulham, viz., o.66, was but slightly higher from that of the Metropolis, which was o.59.

Among London sanitary areas the lowest death-rates from Diphtheria were 0'12 in the Strand, 0'18 in St. Giles, 0'21 in Wandsworth; and the highest 0'83 in Limehouse, 0'84 in Bermondsey, 0'86 in Mile End, 0'88 in Lewisham, 0'91 in Plumstead, 1'01 in Camberwell and 1'17 in Chelsea.

The following Table gives the rate of incidence of Diphtheria in Fulham, London and the adjoining parishes for the past six years:—

		Cases notified per 10,000 Inhabitants.							
	1891.	1899.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Average		
Fulham	7.1	10.3	22'I	31.2	34.0	30.3	22.2		
London	14'2	18.5	30.2	24'4	24.2	31.5	23.8		
Kensington	11.1	10.4	21.4	16.1	21.8	27.4	18.0		
Hammersmith	29.2	27.5	26.5	17.4	18.3	26.5	24.2		
Chelsea	18.0	17.4	23.1	25.6	33.0	57.2	29.1		

The following Table gives the Death-rates from Diphtheria per 1000 living in Fulham, London and the three adjacent parishes during the ten years 1887—1896:—

1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	Average for 10 yrs.
Fulham 0.26	0.13	0.12	0.52	0.51	0.32	0.63	0.99	0.70	0 66	0.43
London 0.23	0.31	0.38	0.33	0.33	0.44	0.75	0.61	0.2	0.59	0.45
Kensington 0'24	0.22	0.67	0.50	0.17	0.30	0.49	0.46	0.23	0.40	0.43
Ham'rsmith o.51	0.42	0.49	0.21	0.75	0.74	053	0.49	0.43	0.49	0.53
Chelsea 0'20	0.12	0.25	0.28	0.12	0.41	0.24	0.26	0.59	1.17	0.46

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

Fifty-three cases were notified, the numbers for the three preceding years being 58, 37 and 57, and the disease was the cause of 9 deaths, the case mortality being 15.7 per cent.

The death-rate from Enteric Fever was in Fulham 0.08, in London 0.13, in Kensington 0.09, in Chelsea 0.10 and in Hammersmith 0.12.

CONTINUED FEVER.

Five certificates were received respecting persons alleged to be suffering from Continued Fever.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Nine cases were notified of which 3 proved fatal, being in the proportion of 0.7 deaths to 1000 births.

CHOLERA.

Two persons were certified as suffering from Cholera, but in neither case was there any reason to believe that the disease was other than what is known as English Cholera.

ERYSIPELAS.

Ninety-nine cases of this disease were notified, and it was the cause of 5 deaths.

DEATHS FROM NON-NOTIFIABLE ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

MEASLES.

This disease was epidemic in the Metropolis during the early months of the year, and was the cause of 101 deaths in Fulham, the average number allowing for the increase of population for the preceding 10 years being 113.

The death-rates from the disease were :-

Fulham	 	 	0.86
London	 	 	0.83
Kensington	 	 	1.00
Hammersmith	 	 	0.58
Chelsea	 	 	1'12

The disease was most prevalent in the Southern part of the parish, the distribution of the deaths being as follows:—

Baron's Court '	Ward	 		2
Hurlingham	,,	 		6
Lillie	,,	 		10
Margravine	,,	 		14
Munster	"	 		17
Sands End	,,	 		25
Town	,,	 		7
Walham	**	 	***	20

It will be noticed by reference to Table D in the appendix, that the deaths from Measles considerably exceed those from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever combined, and, consequently, the question of adding Measles to the list of diseases which are compulsorily notified, has been much discussed. I dealt with this question in the report for 1894, and then expressed the opinion that, at any rate, a modified system of notification of Measles should be tried, by which the first attack in every house invaded shall be notified, but no subsequent case arising in the same house within 30 days, and the report of Dr. Thomson on the "Control of Measles," recently issued in the Report of the Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, which is too lengthy to be dealt with here, confirms me in that view.

I would also again draw attention to the necessity of providing hospital accommodation for the children of the poor when suffering from Measles; not so much on the ground of the necessity for isolation, but for the sake of the welfare of the patients, as a large proportion of those who succumb to the disease would be saved, if they could be removed from the unfavourable conditions by which they are surrounded, and treated in a rational manner. The wide differences noted in the fatality of epidemics of Measles depend mainly on the conditions, unfavourable or the reverse, of the populations invaded. I am convinced that hospital accommodation for the treatment of Measles would have a marked effect in lessening the great mortality from the disease.

WHOOPING COUGH.

68 deaths were attributed to this disease, all being of children under 5 years, the average number for the preceding 10 years, allowing for the increase of population, being 63. The disease was most prevalent in the centre of the parish, 42 of the deaths occurring in Lillie and Munster Wards.

The death-rates from this disease were Fulham 0.59, London 0.65 Kensington 0.57, Hammersmith 0.58, Chelsea 0.64.

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, to which nearly all the deaths were due, is essentially a specific disease.

138 deaths were registered from Diarrhæa, the average for the previous 10 years, allowing for the increase of population, being 120. In addition to these deaths the majority of the deaths of infants, 50 in number, ascribed to Gastro-Enteritis or Gastro-Enteric Catarrh, were of the same nature; in fact it would be advisable for all these deaths to be reckoned under the head of Diarrhæa for comparative purposes, as some practitioners seldom return a death as due to Diarrhæa, but nearly always to Gastro-Enteritis, so that the number of deaths in a district really due to Diarrhæa may be much understated. The disease, as usual, was markedly in excess in Fulham as compared with London and the adjacent parishes, the death-rates from it being for Fulham 1·15, London 0·72, Kensington 0·35, Hammersmith 0·80 and Chelsea 0·67; that of Fulham being only exceeded by 4 of the Metropolitan sanitary areas, viz., St. Luke 1·23, St. George-in-the-East 1·24, Clerkenwell 1·31, and St. Olave 1·43; and by 4 of the large provincial towns, viz., Liverpool, 1·16, Birmingham 1·20, Salford 1·23, and Leicester 1·35.

116 of the deaths occurred in the months of July and August, and the death rate for the summer quarter was 4.05.

As is always the case nearly all the infants who died were hand fed, and there can be no doubt that a large proportion of the deaths was due to the carelessness or ignorance of the persons in charge of the children. Thus during July and August the deaths of illegitimate children under one year were in the proportion of 735 deaths to 1,000 births, more than half the deaths being due to Diarrhæa—in other words, the death-rate of illegitimate children from Diarrhæa alone was much higher than that of children born in wedlock from all causes.

Most of these children are put out to nurse, and there is at present insufficient supervision both over the homes in which they are kept, and the persons in whose care they are placed.

A Bill, however, entitled "The Infant Life Protection Bill" has been introduced into the House of Lords. The Bill provides for the notification to the local authority by all persons receiving more than one child under the age of five years, the local authority to have the power of inspection and supervision.

Notice to the local authority is to be given where more than one child is retained for more than 48 hours, and notice is to be given of any transfer of such children to the care of other persons.

Inspectors (male and female) are to be appointed with the usual powers of entry, who are to inspect the premises and children to satisfy themselves "as to the proper maintenance of such children," and "to give any necessary advice or directions as to such maintenance." The local authority is to prescribe the number of infants to be received into any house, and where the premises are "so unfit as to endanger health," or the receiver of such infants "by reason of negligence, ignorance, or other cause," is unfit to have the care of children, the infants are to be removed to the workhouse. The Coroner of the district is to be notified of the death of every such infant, and is to hold an inquest thereon unless a satisfactory medical certificate be produced.

For an offence under the Act a penalty not exceeding \pounds_5 is provided, with the alternative of imprisonment for not more than 6 months at the discretion of the Court.

This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that the Bill will speedily become law.

I have in other reports drawn the attention of the Vestry to the necessity for the more frequent removal, in summer, of house and other refuse, and I would again strongly urge this upon them, as it is the contamination of milk and other food with the emanations from decaying refuse and polluted soil that so often causes fatal Diarrhoea.

INFLUENZA.

Thirteen deaths were directly attributed to Influenza as compared with 25, 13 and 66 in the three preceding years.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Fifteen deaths were attributed to these diseases, of which 13 were due to Congenital Syphilis.

CLASS III .-- DIETETIC DISEASES.

Five deaths were stated to be directly due to alcoholic excess, but in 12 cases the disease was stated to have been accelerated by intemperance.

CLASS IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

The deaths from diseases in this group numbered 431, being 21 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

Of these, 193 were due to Phthisis and 111 to other tubercular diseases, as Tubercular Meningitis, Tabes Mesenterica and General Tuberculosis, these diseases thus accounting for 14.7 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, and it is probable that many of the deaths ascribed to Marasmus, Debility and Convulsions were also of a Tubercular nature.

The death-rate from Phthisis was for Fulham 1.66, for London 1.88, for Kensington 1.42, for Hammersmith 1.40 and for Chelsea 1.82.

103 deaths were registered from Cancer, 68 being of persons of 45 years and upwards.

Rheumatic Fever was responsible for three deaths, and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout for four.

CLASS V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

From diseases of this class 161 deaths were registered, 90 being of infants from premature birth and atelectasis, or non-inflation of the lungs, and 62 deaths were returned as due to "old age."

CLASS VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.

The diseases of this group were responsible for 830 deaths or 40.4 per cent. of the total number, the following being the principal classes:—

I .- DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

From these there were 186 deaths, 62 being from Apoplexy, 14 from Insanity and General Paralysis of the Insane, and 41 from Convulsions.

2.—DISEASES OF THE HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS.

105 deaths were ascribed to diseases of the circulatory system.

3. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

From these diseases, Phthisis being excluded, there were 350 deaths, or 17 per cent. of the deaths from all causes being 115 below the average for the last 3 years allowing for the increase in population. Of these Pneumonia was responsible for 154, and Bronchitis for 186 deaths.

4. - DISEASES OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.

Fifteen deaths were registered in this class, 9 being due to diseases of parturition.

The total number of deaths recorded as occurring within 21 days of childbirth was 17, the causes assigned being—

Septic Diseases				 3
Flooding and other	r accide	ents of ch	ildbirth	 8
Puerperal Convuls	ions			 1
Pneumonia				 3
Heart Disease				 1
Cystitis				 . 1
				17
one death to 238 births.				-

From the other classes of Local Diseases there were 131 deaths.

CLASS VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

Different forms of violence caused 62 deaths.

or

	ACCIDE	NT OR	NEGLIG	ENCE.		
Fractures and	Contusion	ıs			20	
Burns					6	
Drowning					2	
Suffocation {	Infants in	n Bed			19	
	Otherwis	e			I	
Other Injuries					4 —	52
		SUICIDI	E.			
Cut, Stab					3	
Poison					3	
Drowning					I	
Hanging					2 —	9
		номісі	DE.			
Manslaughter					1 —	I
						62
						_

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

Under this heading there were 104 deaths, the great majority, viz., 100, being certified as due to Debility, Inanition, or Marasmus.

CERTIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

Of the 2053 deaths registered, 1917, or 93'42 per cent., were duly certified by registered medical practitioners, and 135, or 6'43 per cent., by the Coroner after inquest, while the causes of 3, or 0'15 per cent., were uncertified.

INQUESTS.

Of the 133 inquests held on parishioners, 118 were held in the parish, and 15 at institutions outside.

The subjects were, males 85, females 48; and their ages—

Under 5	 	 	59
5 to 60	 	 	52
Over 60	 	 	22

71 deaths were due to natural causes and 62 to violence.

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

Zymotic Diseases	5				6
Tubercular					_
Diseases of Resp	iratory	Organs			15
Diseases of Circu	latory	System			19
Convulsions and	other	Diseases of	the	Nervous	
System					12
Alcoholism					3
Other Diseases					15
Cause not ascerta	ained				1
					-

The deaths due to violence have already been classified.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Two of these were of prematurely born infants who only lived a few hours; and the other was ascribed to Phthisis.

The proportion of uncertified deaths was, in London, 0.9 per cent., and in England and Wales 2.5 per cent.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

FULHAM UNION INFIRMARY AND WORKHOUSE.

This institution, situated in Fulham, serves for the two Parishes of Fulham and Hammersmith. 473 deaths occurred in the Infirmary and 28 in the Workhouse; of these 257 were of parishioners of Fulham, and 244 of persons belonging to Hammersmith. Their ages and causes of death will be found in Table A.

WESTERN FEVER HOSPITAL.

304 deaths occurred at the Western Fever Hospital. Of these 47 were of Parishioners, and 257 of persons belonging to other districts. Their ages and causes of death will be found in Table A.

Of the 2053 deaths registered, 470, or 22.8 per cent., took place in public institutions, the proportion in London being 28.3 per cent.

The percentages in the several classes of institutions were as under:

In Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries 12.7 13.6 per cent.

In Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals ... 3.0 2.2

In other Hospitals ... 5.7 10.4

In public Lunatic and Imbecile Asylums ... 1.4 2.1

DEATHS OCCURRING OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT AMONG PERSONS BELONGING THERETO.

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

					No of Deaths of Parishioners of Fulham.
	Hospital				48
West London	99				27
Middlesex	"				2
Charing Cross	,,		a 9 to 1.1. 9 15 10 10		3
Guy's	"		•••		2
St. Thomas'	,,		***		2
St. Bartholome	w's ,,				1
French	,,		role		I
Queen's Jubile	е "				I
Brompton	"	for I	Diseases of the	Chest	9
City of London	,,				I
Victoria	1)	for C	Children		15
Gt. Ormond St	. ,,				I
Cancer	,,				8
National	"				1
South Western	Fever H	ospital			5
North Western	,,,	"			5
Fountain	,,	,,			6
Northern	,,	,,			I
Gore Farm	"	"			1
London	27	"			1

Hanwell Asylum				9
Caterham ,,				6
Cane Hill "				4
Ilford "				4
Leavesden "				I
Banstead ,,				I
Darenth "				I
Bethlem "				I
Camberwell House As	ylum	.,.		1
Peckham "	"			I
Hoxton "	"			1
St. Saviour's Infirmary				I
Wandsworth "				1
Hackney ,,				I
Chelsea Workhouse				I
Home for Consumptiv	re Females			I
St. Peter's Home				I
St. Luke's Home				1
St. Mary's School, Elt	ham			1
St. Peter's Home				1
Friedenheim				I
St. Pelagie's Crêche				I
In private houses and	elsewhere i	n other pa	rishes	4
				186
				-

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

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

At the request of th	ne Coron	er		109
Brought in by the	Police			11
At the request of	the Med	lical Offic	er of	
Health				4
				_
				124

The latter being cases of infectious disease.

Inquests were held on 118, and post-mortem examinations were made in 74 of the above cases.

VACCINATION.

The following Tables, furnished by Mr. Collins, the Vaccination Officer, give the Vaccination returns for 1895, and for the first six months of 1896, those for the last six months not being yet complete:—

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN FOR 1895 FOR THE PARISH OF FULHAM.

No. of Births Registered from 1st Jan., 1895, to 31st Dec., 1895.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.	Dead.	Postponed by Medical Certificate,	Removed.	Outstanding.
3951	3125	19	-	465	49	274	19

RETURN OF VACCINATION FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1896, PARISH OF FULHAM.

No. of Births Registered from 1st Jan., to 30th June, 1896	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Dead	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed	Outstanding
2017	1559	18	_	220	51	160	9

The returns for 1895 is of a satisfactory nature showing that only 7.4 per cent. of the children remain unaccounted for, as compared with 8 per cent. in 1894 and 10 per cent. in 1893.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON VACCINATION.

The report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination which was appointed as far back as 1889 was issued last year.

The report cannot be dealt with fully here but briefly it may be said that it unhesitatingly upholds the contention of the vast majority of the medical profession as to the value of vaccination.

The conclusions of the Commissioners as to vaccination are: That it diminishes the liability to be attacked by the disease; That the protection it affords is greatest during the years immediately succeeding the operation

of vaccination and that though after the lapse of some 9 or 10 years the protective agency diminishes it still remains considerable, and possibly never altogether ceases.

The Commissioners, however, recommend that the law relating to infantile vaccination shall be relaxed and consider that conscientious objectors should be let off by making a declaration before a Magistrate of their objections, but hold that this need not result in a diminution of vaccination but rather the reverse.

They also make a number of recommendations with regard to the manner of performing the operation the most important of which are :—

That calf lymph shall be available for all vaccinations though not to the exclusion of human if demanded.

That the age shall be extended from 3 to 6 or even 12 months provided that the earlier age be reverted to if Small-pox appears in the community.

That the operation be performed and the arm subsequently inspected at the child's own home, instead of at the vaccination station.

That vaccination shall be postponed should the child be living in an insanitary house, or if Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever. Measles, or Chicken-pox prevail near the residence or place of vaccination.

That medical attendance required in consequence of vaccination shall be charged to the state.

Removal of the child from insanitary surroundings while it is under vaccination is also recommended, if practicable.

DISINFECTION.

Infected articles were disinfected by the contractor, Mr. Lacy, Town-mead Wharf, by whom the articles were also collected.

The weight of the articles disinfected was 1,224 cwt., and the amount paid by the Vestry to Mr. Lacy, £765 10s. 6d.

During the last four years the Vestry have paid for disinfecting infected articles, £3,172, or an average of £793 a year.

The advisability of providing a disinfecting station of their own has been frequently brought under the notice of the Vestry, and I trust that this year one will be definitely arranged for, as I think the Vestry are fully agreed that for economical, as well as for other reasons, this course is most desirable.

SHELTER.

I have again to report that no shelter has yet been provided for the use of persons during the period necessary for the disinfection of their dwellings, but hope that the Vestry will provide this at the same time as they put up their disinfecting plant.

As, owing to the want of a shelter, it is not possible where persons inhabit only one room, to disinfect the room by the usual process of fumigation with Sulphurous Acid Gas, then washing with a solution of corrosive sublimate and stripping the walls, the Vestry purchased an "Equifex Sprayer," by which a room can be sprayed with a solution of corrosive sublimate without disturbing the occupiers, and this has been found useful in one-roomed tenements, where there have been cases of infectious disease.

WATER SUPPLY.

This has been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year by both the Companies, the Chelsea and West Middlesex, which supply the district, and no complaints of deficient service were received. The Companies have lowered the mains which were laid at an insufficient depth, and were frozen during the severe winter of 1895.

QUALITY OF THE WATER.

No samples were taken by the Vestry for analysis.

Dr. Frankland's report on the Metropolitan Water Supply shows that the Thames water distributed during 1896 was somewhat inferior to that delivered during the previous year, but as showing how efficient is the method of filtration practised by the Water Companies, Dr. Frankland states that the amount of suspended matter in the efficiently filtered river water supplied to the Metropolis, rarely, if ever, exceeds 0.002 grains in a tumbler full, and, therefore, in order to imbibe a single grain it would be necessary for the consumer to drink no less than 5,000 tumblers full of the water.

SEWER VENTILATION.

Many complaints have, as usual, been received of the offensive smells arising from the manholes and surface ventilators.

The Vestry have, however, been dealing vigorously with the nuisance. A survey of the parish has been made by the Surveyor in order to ascertain the most suitable sites for the erection of ventilating shafts and the owners of these houses have been requested to allow the Vestry to erect shafts against them, but unfortunately they have not been found to respond as readily as could be wished, and great difficulty has been experienced in getting the required permission; but in spite of this some 50 shafts have been erected during the year, and the work is still being proceeded with, but compulsory powers should certainly be given to local authorities to erect ventilating shafts in suitable positions.

NUISANCE CAUSED BY THE VENTILATORS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL SEWERS.

Numerous complaints were received concerning the offensive smells emitted from the ventilators of the new sewer which has been recently constructed by the London County Council between Hammersmith Road and Melmoth Place, and as no notice was taken by the Council of remonstrances and notices, the Vestry, after carefully considering reports on the matter, issued summonses against the Council under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for not complying with their notices to abate a nuisance caused by the emission of sewer gas from the sewer ventilators at the junction of Hartismere and Dawes Road and in Melmoth Place. The case was heard at the Kensington Petty Sessions when it was admitted on behalf of the Council that the nuisance existed, but it was argued that the Public Health (London) Act did not apply to public sewers constructed by the London County Council and that the Bench had no jurisdiction to deal with the nuisance. The Bench upheld this view and dismissed the summons with £5 5s. costs.

Against this decision the Vestry appealed, and the Bench having refused to state a case, the Superior Court has made a rule and directed the Kensington Justice to state a special case for their consideration.

COMBINED DRAINAGE.

The Bill to amend the Metropolis Management Act in respect of the definition of the words "drain" and "sewer" has made no progress, and there seems to be but little chance at present of its becoming law, and, as I anticipated, the Vestry have been put to a considerable expense in relaying the defective drains of houses drained by a combined operation, which, in consequence of the combination not having been approved by the local authority, are sewers within the meaning of the Metropolis Management Acts. During the year the drains of 75 houses were relaid by the Vestry, and in all probability that number will be considerably exceeded this year.

That the law as it at present stands is most inequitable cannot be questioned, as several cases have occurred where the plans originally submitted by the builders to the local authority showed separate drainage, but it has been found that, instead of this being the case, two or more houses are drained by a single drain which thus becomes a "sewer" within the meaning of the Act, and repairable by the Vestry, so that the honest builder who laid the drains of his houses in accordance with the plans he submitted has to bear the cost of keeping his drains in repair, while his more unscrupulous neighbour, who hoodwinked the local authority, now escapes scot free, and has his property put in a sanitary condition at the expense of the ratepayers. It must, however, be remembered that this state of things has arisen from the neglect of the local authority to exercise a proper supervision, in accordance with their duty, over the buildings that were being erected in the district. If the Fulham District Board of Works and the Fulham Vestry in its early days had employed a sufficient staff, in doing which they would spend a comparatively trifling sum, the present ratepayers would have been save I an expenditure of some thousands.

SUPERVISION OF NEW PROPERTY.

In a report made to the Vestry on the report of Dr. Young, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, on the Sanitary Conditions and Administration of the Parish of Fulham, I remarked—

The next matter dealt with by Dr. Young is the general structure and conditions of the houses in Fulham, and this is perhaps the most important feature in the report. Dr. Young says:-" A marked feature which attracted attention in this district is the inferior character of the building which has taken place in some parts. Houses which I found had only been built within recent years were already becoming defective, owing apparently to the inferior quality of material used in their construction and to inferior workmanship," and he then gives some typical examples. As to the absolute correctness of these remarks there can be no question, as most of the members of the Committee are well aware. In fact it may be said that a very large proportion of the sanitary defects in Fulham are due to the original faulty construction of the houses. And for this state of things it must be borne in mind the sanitary authority in Fulham are in no way responsible, as it is due to the way in which the Building Act has been administered, formerly by the Metropolitan Board of Works and of late years by the London County Council. I regret, too, to have to

say that even with the more stringent Building Act of 1894 things are now but little better; at the present moment houses are being erected in Fulham in such a manner that it is almost certain that in a very few years they will be in a ruinous condition, and I have reported to the Council some recent violations of the Building Act in respect of open space at the rear of houses, a point which is also alluded to by Dr. Young as having been neglected in the past.

This report of the Council's own officer is a strong argument in favour of the transfer of many of the powers possessed by the London County Council under the Building Act to the local authority, and I would strongly urge the Vestry to endeavour to secure the transfer of these powers, which was, I believe, recommended by the recent Conference of local authorities, seeing how they are suffering from the shortcomings of the central authority who now sit in judgment on them.

On this report being sent to the Council they requested that I would furnish them with some instances of contravention of the Building Act in support of my statement. In reply to this I forwarded particulars of cases in which the Act had been contravened in respect of the open space at the rear of buildings, which had already been reported to the Council, and also instanced some houses which had just been erected in Field Road and Chelmsford Street, as justifying my remarks, that houses were being at the present time erected, which would, in a few years, be in a ruinous condition, and, in reply to a further request for specific details of the defects, I forwarded a list of some seventy defects which were already to be noticed in these houses. The houses were then inspected by the Council's officers, who reported that the majority of the admitted defects did not come within the scope of the Building Act, and with regard to those that did, the Building Act Committee of the Council reported that they were advised that it was too late for the Council to take any action with reference to the houses in question, but they informed the Vestry "that in the event of its coming to the knowledge of the Vestry that improper materials, such as brickwork, mortar and plastering, are being used in the construction of buildings, the strictest attention shall be paid to the matter if the Vestry will be good enough to send an intimation to the Council while the work is in progress," and since then I have drawn the attention of the Council to some houses in which this appeared to me to be the case.

It is, however, pretty clear from the fact that a very small proportion of the admitted defects in these houses came within the scope of the Building Act, that this Act is not sufficient to prevent even the worst forms of "jerry-building."

In my last report I expressed the opinion that the County Council should have power to make a bye-law to the effect "That a person shall not let nor occupy any new dwelling house until such dwelling house shall, after examination, have been certified by an officer of the sanitary authority authorised to give such certificate, to be, in his opinion, in every respect fit for human habitation."

The matter has been under the consideration of the Public Health Committee of the Council, who recommended the Council to apply to Parliament for powers to make this bye-law and the report was adopted by the Council, but the Parliamentary Committee, in whose hands the draughting of Bills lies, were advised by the Parliamentary Agent that there would be but little chance of the Council being able to get a bill to this effect through Parliament, consequently it was determined not to proceed with the matter during the present Session.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, AND METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACTS.

Prosecutions under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Metropolis Local Management Acts, were instituted by the Vestry in the following cases:—

Defendant	Offence	Result			
Owner, 52, Lillie road	Failing to comply with order of the Magistrate to abate nuisance	Fined £ 10 10s.			
Owner, 39, Delaford street	Insanitary premises	Order to abate nui- sance within 14 days 10s. 6d. costs			
Owner, 94, Bishop's road	Insanitary premises	Order to abate nui- sance within 14 days 10s. 6d. costs			
Owner, 35, Orbain rd.	Insanitary premises	Order to abate nui- sance within 21 days			

Defendant	Offence	Result
A. Knight, Commercial road, Peckham	Permitting premises to be occupied without certificate of water-supply	Fined £5
Owner, 33, Delaford street	Insanitary premises	Order to abate nui- sance within 14 days
Owner, 27, Seagrave road	Insanitary premises	Fined 40s. order to abate nuisance with- in 28 days
Owner, 2A, Seagrave road	Insanitary premises	Order to abate nui- sance within 28 days 10s. costs
F. Giebler, 596, King's road	Exposing for sale unsound food	Fined £2
F. Giebler, 596, King's road	Selling unsound food	Fined £ 10 and 5s. costs
H. Price, 139, Marlborough road, Chelsea	Exposing unsound meat for sale at 11, Boyton terrace	Fined £1
H. Price, 139, Marlborough road, Chelsea	Exposing unsound meat for sale at 11, Boyton terrace	Fined £2
W. Mounter	Removing offensive refuse during prohibited hours	Fined 10s.
W. Mounter	Removing offensive refuse during prohibited hours otherwise than by a proper carriage	Fined 10s.
W. Eddington	Removing offensive refuse during prohibited hours	Fined 15s. and 2s. 6d. costs
H. Gulick	Removing offensive refuse otherwise than by a proper carriage	Fined 15s. and 2s. 6d. costs
Wickens, Pease & Co.	Removing offensive refuse during prohibited hours	Withdrawn on pay- ment of 15s. costs

Defendant	Offence	Result
T. H. Harris	Removing offensive refuse during prohibited hours	Fined £1 and 5s.
T. H. Harris	Removing offensive refuse during prohibited hours	Fined £1
A. Grierson, Secretary London Road Car Company	Failing to remove manure from stables in Star road	Fined £2
F. Retzback, 259, North End rd.	Selling unsound food	Fined £ 2
F. Retzback, 259, North End rd.	Having unsound food on the premises	Fined £40
Owners, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, and 269, New King's rd.	Roadway at rear of houses in a state of nuisance	Order—road to be paved forthwith
C. J. Stewart, Clerk London County Council	Nuisance from sewer ven- tilator at Melmoth place	Dismissed, £5 5s. costs against the Vestry
C. J. Stewart, Clerk London County Council	Nuisance from sewer ven- tilator at the corner of Hartismere and Dawes roads	Withdrawn
Owner, 50, St. Oswald's road	Insanitary premises	Order to abate nui- sance within 28 days
C. Blinko, 92, Grey- hound road	Exposing unsound meat for sale	Fined £1
F. Franklin	Constructing w.c. without giving notice to the Sanitary Authorities	Fined 1s.
Owner, 17, Humbolt road	Insanitary premises	Order to abate nui- sance within 14 days
Owner, 15, Humbolt road	Insanitary premises	Order to abate nui- sance within 14 days
Owner, 103, Bayonne road	Insanitary premises	Order to abate nui- sance within 14 days

Defendant	Offence	Result
London Exhibition Company	Making a drain without giving notice to Sanitary Authority	Fined £2 and costs and £1 1s.
Owner, 25, Purcell crescent	Failing to comply with notice of Vestry to relay drain	Order to do work within 28 days, 1s. costs
Owner, Broom Villa	Failing to comply with notice of Vestry to relay drain	Order to do work within 28 days, 5s. costs
W. E. Taylor	Failing to give notice of intention to fit apparatus	Fined 1s.
J. Wilson	to w.c. Constructing a drain so as to be a nuisance	Fined £₂
R. H, Green, Uxbridge	Removing offensive refuse during prohibited hours	Fined 10s.
W. Rogers	Failing to remove manure	Fined ros.
C. Saunders	Permitting house to be occupied without water supply	Fined £2 and 5s. costs
C. Cram	Altering w.c. without giving notice to Sanitary Authority	Fined 5s.
C. Marsh	Constructing w.c. without giving notice to Sanitary Authority	Fined 5s.
Owner, 9, Hildyard road	Insanitary premises	Order to abate nui- sance within 14 days
A. Grierson, Secretary London Road Car Company	Failing to remove manure from stables in Star road	Fined 10s.
A. Grierson, Secretary London Road Car Company	Ditto for stabling in Mul- grave road	Fined 10s.
J. Poole	Constructing a drain so as to be a nuisance	Fined ros.

The fines and costs in the successful cases amounted to £96 10s., and the Vestry had to pay £5 5s. costs in the unsuccessful case.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

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

Article		No. of Samples		No. adulterated
Milk		03		5
Butter		36		4
Coffee		9	**	
Infusion of Coffe	e	11		_
Pepper		7		_
Mustard		7		
Lard		2		A ROWER TO
Vinegar		2		_
Whisky		5		eniger Lynn
Preserved Peas		4		3
Sweets		2		_
Sweet Spirits of	Nitre	2		_
Paregoric		3		and the second
Tincture of Quin	ine	I		m16 - 0
Liquorice Powde		1		_
Ground Ginger		I		_
				_
		156		12
				_

From the above Table it will be seen that the proportion of adulterated samples was only 7.6 per cent. of those examined, which is the lowest percentage of adulteration recorded in Fulham.

One sample was obtained for every 737 of the population, as compared with one for every 414 persons in London in 1895.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Defendant.	Offence.	Result			
R. Andrews, 26, Delaford Street	Selling milk adulterated with 13 per cent. of added water	Fined 6d. and 10s. 6d. costs			
E. Wood, 618, Kings Road	Selling butter contain- ing 64 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined 10s. and 10s. 6d. costs			
S. Leeson, 112, Waterford Road	Selling milk adulterated with 20 per cent. of added water.	Fined 10s. and 10s. 6d. costs			
E. James, 2, Everington Street	Selling milk adulterated with 16 parts of added water	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs			

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.
M. Hamilton, 3, Bagley's Lane	Selling butter contain- ing 82 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined 10s. and 10s. 6d. costs
G. Butler	Selling butter contain- ing 65 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined 10s. and 10s. 6d. costs
J. Turner, 117, Dawes Road	Selling milk deprived of 30 per cent. of its natural	Fined £1 and 10s. 6d.
J. Beard Staples, North End Road	Selling butter adultera- ted with 55 per cent. of foreign fat	Fined 30s. and 10s. 6d. costs
C. W. Burton, 68, May Street	Selling milk adulterated with 33 per cent. of added water	Fined £1 and 10s. 6d.

Three samples of tinned peas were certified to be adulterated with 0.88, 0.76, 0.57 grains in the pound of Sulphate of Copper respectively, but no proceedings were taken by the Vestry.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

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

Description of Premises	Number of Dwellings	Action taken			
61 & 63, Aspenlea Road	2	Repaired by Owner			
57, 59, 61 & 63, Star Road	4	" "			
9, Suffolk Street	I	,, ,,			
Cottage at rear of Portland Rd.	I	Closed by Owner			
16, 18, 20 & 22, Ewald Road	4	Repaired by Owner			
15, Humbolt Road	1	,, ,,			
ı—8, Carlton Mews	8				
	20	Now being repaired			

The following Table gives a summary of the action taken under the Housing of the Working Classes

Act, in the last four years.

Total number of Houses repre- ented by the Medical Officer of Health as unfit for habitation	Numbe	r of Houses closed without Magiste	, demolished or in rial intervention	nproved	Number	of Houses for w	hich Closing Ordented	ers were	
	Closed	Demolished	Improved	Total	Subsequently demolished	Subsequently improved and re-opened	Still closed	Total	
195	10	10	92	112	11	64	8	83	

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.		
603, King's Road	 	H. S. Jones.		
611, Fulham Road	 	J. Cragg.		
88 and 90, High Street	 	E. and G. Kingston.		
640, King's Road	 	H. E. Shalders.		
105, Hammersmith Road	 	H. Boughton.		

Cow-Houses.

The licenses of the following Cow-houses were renewed by the County Council in October, the renewal of the licences being unopposed:—

Situation.	Licensee.	Average No. of Cows kept.
36, Burlington Road	 E. Evans	 5
2, Haldane Road	 W. Pettitt	 21
42, Waterford Road	 Willison & Co.	 4
28, Vanstone Place	 R. Turvey	 5

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The following are the registered Common Lodging Houses in Fulham :-

Situation.			thorised No. Lodgers.	
541, King's Road	 		 51	
16, Stamford Road	 		 15	
38, Stamford Road	 		 20	

Two of these can hardly be considered Common Lodging Houses as they do not take in casual lodgers, but only receive men employed at certain nursery gardens in the neighbourhood, who are boarded as well as lodged, and generally remain for lengthy periods.

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

Certificates for exemption from Inhabited House Duty were granted in respect of 38 houses and refused in respect of 45.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES ACTS.

The Vestry, in November, 1895, resolved that the Baths and Washhouses Act, 1846 (9 & 10 Vict., cap. 74), and the Acts amending the same, be adopted for the Parish of Fulham, but it is to be regretted that beyond the appointment of Commissioners nothing has yet been done to carry the Act into effect. These are unquestionably much wanted in Fulham, and should be provided without further delay. It has been argued that they are not required because most of the houses in the parish are provided with baths, but this is a mistaken notion, as the majority of the houses in the older portion of the parish are without baths, and at the present time a large number of houses are being erected intended for two families, which are not provided with them.

Average London has not yet reached any high standard of sensibility to dirt, and anything which will tend to raise that standard should certainly be promoted. I trust, therefore, that the Vestry will not stultify themselves, but will, without further delay, erect suitable baths and washhouses in some easily accessible part of the parish.

House Refuse.

The service for the collection of house refuse has been fairly satisfactory, and there have been comparatively few complaints of non-removal excepting after holidays, which somewhat dislocate the arrangements.

The Vestry have not yet definitely decided on the erection of a "Dust Destructor," but a Committee has been appointed to visit Destructors in work at various places, and advise the Vestry as to the most suitable.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

A considerable amount of work has been done in connection with the above during the year, and most of the factories and laundries—and of the latter there are large numbers in the parish—have been inspected, and great improvements effected in their sanitary condition.

Unsound Food.

Six seizures were made of unsound food, in all of which proceedings were taken by the Vestry and penalties to the amount of $\pounds 58$ inflicted. The necessity for more supervision being exercised over the food supply of the parish is a matter that I have on several occasions brought under the notice of the Vestry, and I am strongly of opinion that there should be a special

Inspector appointed, at any rate during the summer months, whose duties should be to undertake a strict supervision of the food supply, and the frequent inspection of bakehouses and other places where food is prepared or stored.

SANITARY STAFF.

I am pleased to have to record that the Vestry appointed an additional Sanitary Inspector in July last, so that there are now five Inspectors, there being to each Inspector 3,200 houses and 23,600 inhabitants, as compared with 2,500 houses and 18,750 inhabitants to each Inspector in the whole of London, and 2,900 houses and 15,000 inhabitants to each Inspector in 15 of the large provincial towns.

Supervision of Drainage Reconstruction.

The duty of supervising the reconstruction of house drainage was formerly in the hands of the Surveyor, but at the commencement of the year was transferred by the Vestry to the Medical Officer of Health, and one of the Drainage Inspectors was transferred from the Works to the Sanitary Department so as to supervise and be responsible under the Medical Officer of Health for the proper carrying out of the house drainage works ordered by the Sanitary Officers of the Vestry.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

The subjoined Table gives a record of the work done by your Sanitary Officers:—

Complaints received and attended to			1066
Dwelling houses inspected and reported on			2350
Miscellaneous Inspections			1640
Notices requiring sanitary improvements se	erved-	- 90	
Intimations			2189
Statutory Notices			766

It is unnecessary to notice in detail the various improvements effected, but every effort has been made to secure a high standard of sanitation.

House to house inspection was made of the following streets, viz.:— Alderville Road, Ashington Road, Bettridge Road, Breer Street, Broomhouse Road, Channing Terrace, Cortayne Road, Coomer Road, Carlton Mews, Coniger Road, Dieppe Street, Dolby Road, Dymock Street, Eli Street,

Ewald Road, Estcourt Road, Foskett Road, Francis Street, Grimston Road, Hurlingham Road, Hugon Road, Inverness Terrace, John Street, Mund Street, Lanfrey Place, Peterborough Road, Stephendale Road, Suffolk Street, Townmead Road; but a great amount of work remains to be done in this respect.

DRAINAGE WORK.

A very large amount of work has again been done in connection with defective drainage, and the drains of 715 houses have been entirely reconstructed in accordance with the regulations of the Vestry, and in addition to these the several large factories and laundries, the North End Road Board School, as well as the Earls Court Exhibition—where about a mile and a half of drainage was relaid—have been drained under the supervision of your Sanitary Department.

I have given a brief resumé of the work done by your Sanitary Department during the year, and from it I think it is clear that steady progress is being made, and looking back through the five years that have elapsed since the Public Health (London) Act was passed, the sanitary authority may fairly claim that they have succeeded in effecting material improvements in the condition of the district, but they must remember that, as I showed in the report for 1893, a considerable proportion of the population of Fulhamat that time probably some 25 per cent.—are living in chronic poverty, and therefore must, under existing social conditions, suffer from a want of proper house accommodation, equally with that of the other commodities of life. As Sir J. Simon has remarked, "Be done what may under the sanitary Acts to banish from the dwellings of the poor all worst degrees of uncleanlines and overcrowding, the condition remains that scanty earnings can buy but scantily of the necessaries and comforts of life, and that where the strictest frugality has to be exercised with regard to necessary food and clothing, where, indeed, but too often, severe privation in these respects has to be endured, only very humble purchase of dwelling space, and still humbler means of comfort and cleanliness within the space, can be afforded."

The factor which, after all, underlies many of the conditions which tend to shorten life is poverty, and the consequent problem, which is beyond the power of the sanitary authority to deal with, is "how to make the poor less poor."

A matter well worthy of the future consideration of the Vestry, in view of the large working class population resident in Fulham, and the excessive

proportion of their wages they have to pay in rent, is the provision by the local authority of house accommodation for the working classes. The question is a large one and not to be decided hastily one way or the other, but, with the low rate at which money can now be borrowed, it is probable that houses could be erected which would afford superior accommodation at lower rents than they now usually obtain, and yet recoup the Vestry for the outlay.

In conclusion, I have again to record my opinion that all the members of the sanitary staff have endeavoured zealously and faithfully to discharge their respective duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

Town Hall, Fulham.

April 10th, 1897.



Chart Shewing Week by Week the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria & Enteric Fever Notified by Medical Practitioners as having occurred in the Parish of FULHAM during the 53 Weeks ending January 2nd, 1897.

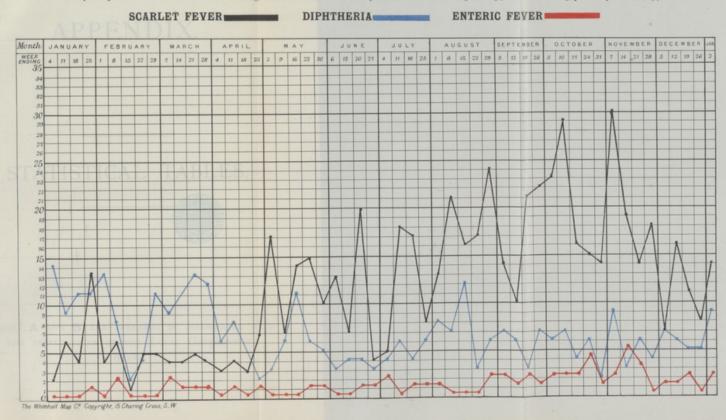


Chart Shewing Week by Week the number of

SCARLET FEVER DIPHTHE

						SIL		2						
						45	885							
					30									
					100			201						
					×		UL/	47						
						~								36

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	Morti	ality fro	m all C	auses, a	at subje	oined A	ges					h	Mortal	ity from	n subj	joined	Caus	es, di	stinge	ishing	Deaths	of Chi	ldren u	nder Fi	re Year	s of A	ge			
adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public		1	1 10	15	1 25	r 65	spur		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
institutions being shown as separate localities.	ages	ı yea	ander	under	and unde	and unde	twdn					*		1	Fever							pur			h	ase				
(Columns for Population & Births are in Table B.)	At all	Under	1 and	5 and	ts and	as and	65 and		mod-Ili	rlatina	Diphtheria	mbrano	shus	eric or shoid	tinued	Relapsing	rperal	lera	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	rrhoea sentery	rumatic	hisis	nchitis, umonis Pleuris	urt Dise	neuza	ries	other	CAL
(a)	(6)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(1)	(g)	(4)	(i)	Smi	Sca	Dip	Cho	Tys	Enteric	Š	Rel	Pue	Cholen	Ery	Mes	See	Diarrh	Rhe	Phth	Bro Pne and	Hes	Inf	Injo	Pis	ToT
Fulham	1570	613	263	62	35	408	189	Under 5 5 upwrds,		7	12			7							62	128			162				411	88 ₂ 68 ₉
Fulham Union Infirmary	473	129	43	9	18	167	107	Under 5 5 upwrds.					***	2					1 2		9	5		76	37			2		172
Fulham Union Workhouse	28				2	20	0	Under 5 5 upwrds.				***		***										5	6	3				28
Western Fever Hospital	304	15	190	73	18	7	1	Under 5 5 upwrds.			58			15											3 2					199
Totals	2375	757	496	144	73	602		Under 5 5 upwrds.												106										1253
		_	2	The sui	bjoined	numl		ive also i	_					_	_		_	_	_		_		3	1213	1203		1 - 3	3-	43~	
Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.	186	19	25	15	19	95	13	Under 5 5 upwrds.		4 7	12 6													1	6 5			5	The second	44
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.	508	66	180	64	29	97	72	Under s s upwrds.		-0	96 44								10000	16 4	3	5		100	100	19		8		246 262

(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 1896, in the FULHAM District; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

		ON AT ALL	1			New Ca	ses of Si	ckness	in eacl	h locali l Office	ty cor	ning t	to the l	knowle	edge of	the		Nu	mber of	such Ca	ses rer for tre	noved atmen	from the	heir H	Hosp	in the	: Seve
NAMES OF LOCALITIES		780	Birchs		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	IO	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
adopted for the purpose of these statistics; public in-	Census,	Estimated	paua	Aged under 5							Fever												I	evers			
stitutions being shown as separate localities.	(b)	to middle of 1896	(p) Registered	over 5	Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Typhus	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera	Erysipelas			Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Typhus	Enteric or Typboid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal	Cholera
ULHAM	113781	115008	4068	Under 5 5 upwrds.		174 446	141	-		47	5		9	2	86		***	2	108 281	104	1			2			
ulham Union Infirmary				Under 5 5 upwrds.											2												
ulham Union Workhouse				Under 5 5 upwrds.		5													3								
TOTALS	113781	115008	4068	Under 5		176	142	II		6					10				108	99	6						



TABLE C.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1896.

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.

								AGE	S.						
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	0-1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25-35	35—45	45 -55	55—65	65-75	75—85	85 and upwds.	Total under 5.	Total	Total 1895.
I.	Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases	186	187	51	7	7	5	2	5	6	3		373	459	441
II.	Parasitic Diseases								.:.						
III.	Dietetic Diseases					I	3		I					5	10
IV.	Constitutional Diseases	60	45	22	31	54	69	66	56	16	10	I	105	431	365
V.	Developmental Diseases	99								13	28	21	99	161	. 162
VI.	Local Diseases	246	104	16	17	35	88	90	97	87	45	6	350	830	996
VII.	Deaths from Violence	21	5	5	7	3	3	8	4	3	2	1	26	62	82
III.	Deaths from ill-defined and not specified causes	98		I		1			2	I	I		98	104	139
	Totals	710	341	95	62	101	168	166	165	126	89	29	1051	2053	2195

CAUSES OF DEATH.	0-1	1-5	5—15	15—25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75—85	85 and upwds.	Total under 5	Total.	Total 1895.
I.—Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.														
-Miasmatic Diseases.	and a				17									
Small pox														
Measles	21	69	8	2	I							90	101	50
Scarlet Fever	5	17	5	1								22	28	21
Typhus Fever	***					***		***		***				
Whooping Cough	29	39					***					68	68	50
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	6	38	32	2						***		44	78	77
Simple Continued and Ill- defined Fever														1
Enteric and Typhoid Fever		1	3	2	1	1		1				1	9	12
Influenza	1		ī		I	1	, 2	2	2	3		1	13	66
Other Miasmatic Diseases	1											· I	t	

.—Diarrhæal Diseases.	No.												
Cholera		ı		***			 				1	1	
Diarrhœa Dysentery	109	23				1	 1	3			132	137	133
.—Malarial Diseases.													
Remittent Fever		***		***			 ***		***				***
Ague							 			***			
.—Zoogenous Diseases.	4												
Cowpox and Effects of Vac-				***		***	 						
Other Diseases (e.g., Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever)			***				 						
Syphilis	13		·		I		 				13	14	18
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra							 1					1	
5.—Septic Diseases.													
Erysipelas	2	***			1	1	 	1			2	5	6

	Λ.	-	-
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CAUSES OF DEATH.	0—1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75—85	Over 85	Total under 5	Total	Total 1895
Pyæmia, Septicæmia														3
Puerperal Fever					2	1						***	- 3	4
I.—Parasitic Diseases.														
Thrush and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases														
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases	,													
II.—Dietetic Diseases.														
Want of Breast Milk, Star- vation														1
Scurvy											***	1		1
Chronic Alcoholism					1	1							2	7
Delirium Tremens						2		1					3	2

V. Constitutional Diseases														
Rheumatic Fever		2				***		τ			***		3	6
Rheumatism						I		2		***	***		3	2
Gout						***		1			***		1	4
Rickets	4										***	4	4	16
Cancer, Malignant Disease	1	1	2	1	8	22	27	29	7	5		2	103	81
Tabes Mesenterica	16	- 3	1									19	20	8
Tubercular Meningitis, Hy- drocephalus	17	19	3					***				36	39	36
Phthisis	2	3	15	25	42	42	34	19	6	4	1	5	193	153
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	20	17	1	5	3	2	2	1	1			37	52	49
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Dia- thesis														2
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocy- thæmia						1							1	3
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus					1	1	3	4	2	1			12	5
Other Constitutional Diseases		***												

CAUSES OF DEATH.	0—1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65—75	75-85	Over 85	Total under 5	Total	Total 1895
7.—Developmental Diseases.				1										
Premature Birth	80		***							***		80	80	94
Atelectasis	10							***		***		10	10	8
Congenital Malformation	9							***				9	9	10
Old Age									13	28	21		62	50
I.—Local Diseases—										*				
.—Diseases of Nervous System.														
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	12	14	2		1	2	2	1				26	34	32
		- 4									***		34	3-
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplega, Brain Paralysis					1	6	17	12	17	7	2		62	65
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane						6	4	4					14	29
Epilepsy			1		1	3	1	1	2				9	5

Convulsions	34	7							***			41	41	38	
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis)	5	I										6	6	9	
Disease of Spinal Cord, Para- plegia, Paralysis Agitans				1			5	2	I	3			12	10	
Other Diseases of the Nervous System		3	. 1	1	2			1				3	8	5	
2.—Diseases of Organs of Special Sense—															
e.g., of Ear, Eye, Nose															5
3.—Diseases of the Circulatory System—															Çī
Pericarditis	***		1		1			1					3	2	
Acute Endocarditis						2				***			2	2	
Valvular Diseases of Heart			2	2	5	5	7	9	3				33	43	
Other Diseases of Heart					2	7	15	12	11	5	1		53	62	
Aneurism	***	***		1	1	2	4	1	***				9	5	
Embolism, Thrombosis		***		***	2	1	1	1					5	1	

CAUSES OF DEATH,	0—1	1—5	5—15	15-25	25—35	35—45	4555	55—65	65—75	75-85	Over 85	Total under 5	Total.	Total 1895
				100										
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	***		***										***	
Diseases of the Respiratory System—														
Laryngitis	2						I					2	3	5
Emphysema, Asthma						1			2				3	7
Bronchitis	69	34	.3	2	2	5	7	20	29	15	3	100	186	281
Pneumonia	52	32	4	5	5	17	10	9	16	4		84	154	199
Pleurisy		I	1		1			***				1	3	6
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System		1										1	1	I
Diseases of the Digestive System—														
Dentition	6	7										13	13	9

Sore Throat, Quinsy				1			1			 			2	2	
Diseases of Stomach		2					1	1		 		2	4	5	
Enteritis		50	1						. 2	 1		51	54	44	
Obstructive Diseases of testines	In-	3			1		2	1	1	 2		3	10	8	
Peritonitis		1	1	2		1	4			 	***	1	9	17	
Ascites										 				***	
Cirrhosis of Liver						1	3	3	4	 			11	15	5/
Jaundice and other Dise of Liver	ases	5			1		2		2	 		5	10	7	
Other Diseases of Diges System	stive	2	2	1		3	2		1	 		4	11	8	
. Diseases of Lymphatic Sy e.g., of Lymphatics an Spleen	od of									 1			1	1	
of uncertain use, e.g., I cholele Addison's Di	Bron-							1	1	 			2	1	

CAUSES OF DEATH.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35—45	45-55	5566	65—75	75—85	Over 85	Total u nder 5	Total	Total 1895
. Diseases of the Urinary System—														
Nephritis				I	2	4	5	3					15	18
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria					1	4	3	6	4	2	***	***	20	29
Disease of Bladder or Prostate					I			I		3		***	5	2
Other Diseases of Urinary System—								.,.	1	2			3	2
Diseases of Reproductive System—														
r) Of Organs of Generation—														
Male Organs	1					1						1	2	
Female Organs						2	1	2					5	4
) Of Parturition—														
Abortion, Miscarriage						***	***							1
Puerperal Convulsions						1							1	I

				_											
Placenta Praevia, Flooding				1	2	2							5	I	
Other Accidents of Childbirth				1		2							3	1	
10. Diseases of Foints and Bones.															
Caries, Necrosis	****	2							***	***		2	2	5	
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis							1					***	1	1	
Other Diseases of Joints and Bones															
11. Diseases of the Integumentary System—															1
Carbuncle, Phlegmon														5	
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	1									***		1	1	3	
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE															
1.—Accident or Negligence—															
Fractures and Contusions			2	4	3	1	3	2	3	1	1		20	31	
Gunshot Wounds											***			***	
Cut, Stab		***		***	***										

								Ages.					-		
CAUSES OF	DEATH.	0-5	1-5	5—15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75—85	Over 85	Total under 5	Total	Total 1895
Burns or Scalds		 2	3	1									5	6	8
Poison		 													I
Drowning		 		I	1									2	5
Suffocation		 19							T				19	20	16
Otherwise		 	2					2					2		8
. Homicide—												***		4	0
Manslaughter		 													1
Murder		 					***								1
. Suicide—															
Gunshot Wounds		 													
Cut, Stab		 					1		1					***	2
Poison		 			2		. 1					***		3	2
Drowning		 				300			***			***	***	3	2
Hanging	1	 						2						2	3

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	710	341	95	62	101	168	166	165	126	89	29	1051	2053	2195
Cause not specified or ill- defined	1											ī	1	2
Sudden death, cause not as- certained					I								1	2
Hæmorrhage													***	
Abscess	1											1	1	1
Γumour		***												
Mortification	***								***					2
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	96		τ					2		1		96	100	12
Dropsy									1				1	
II. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES													18	
Otherwise	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		***	***	***	***	***	

TABLE D.

Summary of Table C, showing number of Deaths of Parishioners in each Class and Order.

I.	SP	ECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES—		
	I.	Miasmatic Diseases		298
	2.	Diarrhœal		138
	3.	Malarial		
	4.	Zoogenous		_
	5.	Venereal		15
	6.	Septic		8
II.		PARASITIC DISEASES		-
III		DIETETIC DISEASES		5
IV		CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES		431
V.		DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES		161
VI		LOCAL DISEASES—		
-	1.	D		186
	2.			_
	3.	D. 4.0: 1. 0		105
	-4.	ni en i e		350
	5.	Diseases of Digestive System		124
	6.	Diseases of Lymphatic System		1
	7	Diseases of Gland-like Organs of uncertain use		2
	8.	Diseases of Urinary System		43
	9			
		a. Diseases of Organs of Generation		7
		b. Diseases of Parturition	***	9
	10			3
	11	. Diseases of Integumentary System		I
V	II.	VIOLENCE—		
	1	. Accident or Negligence		52
	2	. Suicide		9
	3	. Homicide		1
**	TIT	III DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES		
V	111.	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES		104
				2053

TABLE E.

Showing the number of Deaths at All Ages in 1896 from certain Groups of Diseases, and proportions of 1,000 of Population, and to 1,000 Deaths from all causes,

		Total Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of population at all ages.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths at all ages.
1.	Principal Zymotic Diseases	422	3.6	205
2.	Pulmonary Diseases	350	2.0	170
3.	Tubercular Diseases	303	2.6	147

- 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 1000 Births.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths under one year.
Measles	21	5.1	29 6
Whooping Cough	29	7.1	40.8
Other Common Infectious Diseases	11	2.7	15.5
Diarrhœa	109	26.8	153.5
Tubercular Diseases	55	13.2	77.4
Convulsions	34	8.4	47.8
Other Nervous Diseases	17	4.5	23.9
Lung Diseases (not Phthisis)	123	30.5	173'3
Wasting Diseases	176	13'3	247.9
Found Dead in Bed	19	4.6	26.7

a These are Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup and Enteric Fever.

b These are Phthisis, Tubercular Menigitis, Tabes Mesenterica and General Tuberculosis.

c These are Meningitis and other Diseases of Brain and Spinal Cord.

d These are Premature Birth and such ill-defined causes as Atrophy, Marasmus, Debility. Inanition, etc.

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	1893	1894	1895	Annual Average for 10 years	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths in 10 years, 1887-1895	Deaths in 1896	Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths in 1896
Small-pox	 		I					3	3		0.7	0.4		
Measles	 57	79	70	52	125	27	128	1.2	160	50	71	40.3	101	49°1
Scarlet Fever	 40	30	14	23	32	8	29	34	35	21	27	14.2	28	13.6
Diphtheria	 12	19	10	12	22	31	31	65	108	77	39	22.0	78	38.0
Whooping Cough	 50	30	67	68	69	30	65	81	58	50	56	31.8	68	33'1
Enteric Fever	 13	16	II	6	19	8	2	16	5	12	10	5.7	9	4.3
Typhus Fever	 		1											
Simple Continued Fever	 		I							I				
Diarrhœa	 81	95	77	82	112	107	93	133	57	133	97	55'1	138	67.2

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TABLE H.

Showing the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified to the several Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health during the year 1896.

Sanitary Areas	Estimated population in the middle of 1896.	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Typhus Fever	Enteric Fever	Other continued Fevers	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Cholera	Total	Annual rate per 1000 persons living
LONDON	4421955	225	25647	13808	6	3190	103	277	6436	13	49705	11.1
West Districts.	100			8 1 1								
FULHAM	115008	2	627	355		53	5	9	99	2	1152	9.9
Paddington	124838	4	795	247		61	1	10	119		1237	9.7
Kensington	170660	13	1020	372		95	7	8	275		1790	10.3
Hammersmith	104551	3	532	218	I.	51	4	9	121		939	8.8
Chelsea	96657	2	571	488		66	2	6	120		1255	12.8
St. George, Hanover Square	80041	1	342	124		54	I	2	56		580	7.1
Westminster	53477	2	224	109		35	2	I	79		452	8.3
St. James, Westminster	22955	3	75	37	G.,	6		2	20		143	6.1

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Sanitary Areas	Estimated population in the middle of 1896	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Typhus Fever	Enteric Fever	Other continued Fevers	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Cholera	Total	Annual rate per 1000 persons living
North Districts.												
Marylebone	141114	4	811	292		107		3	248		1465	10.3
Hampstead	75812		289	199		58	2	6	54		608	7.9
St. Pancras	241066	6	1079	482		200	I	21	355		2144	8.7
Islington	337639	51	2047	1117		236	6	31	394		3882	11.3
Stoke Newington	33615	2	226	80		16		1	40		365	10.7
Hackney	213774	8	1533	593		202	7	. 6	311		2660	12.2
Central Districts.												
St. Giles	38158		180	60		21		I	80		342	8.8
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	13003	I	73	16		18	2	I	12		123	9.3
Strand	23820		132	37		8		1	11		189	7.8

SANITARY AREAS		Estimated population in the middle of 1896	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Typhus Fever	Enteric Fever	Other continued Fevers	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Cholera	Total	Annual rate per 1000 persons living	
Central Districts (continu	ed)													
Holborn		30932	1	123	72	I	30	I	2	65		295	9*4	
Clerkenwell		66195	5	461	246		67		4	108		891	13.2	
St. Luke		41478	2	264	133		38	2	2	133		574	13.6	
City of London		31409	2	197	72		21	I		34		327	10'2	
East Districts.														
Shoreditch		122265	I	708	371		117	9	3	297		1506	12.1	
Bethnal Green		129151	2	1257	460		129	4	12	327		2191	16.7	
Whitechapel		78886	- 4	638	351		62		2	138		1195	14.9	
St. George-in-the-East		47589	2	378	214		33	T	2	89		719	14.9	
Limehouse		58347	7	350	270		27	I	4	IIO		769	13.0	

SANITARY AREAS	Estimated population in the middle of 1896.	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Typhus Fever	Enteric Fever	Other continued Fevers	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Cholera	Total	Annual rate per 1000 persons living
East Districts (continued)	1											
Mile End Old Town	111226	2	764	551		113	2	5	197		1634	14.5
Poplar	169379	9	964	701		184	8	7	315	1	2189	12 7
St. Saviour Southwark	25276	4	140	83		9			35		271	10.2
St. George Southwark	60301	3	335	193		48		3	95		677	11.0
Newington	121191	3	677	407		88	1	9	194		1379	11.5
St. Olave Southwark	11673		62	44		9			21		136	11.5
Bermondsey	85508	4	394	258		65		5	131		857	9.9
Rotherhithe	40432	5	198	123		45	I	6	113	1	492	12.0
Lambeth	296036	18	1595	692	1	165	14	20	355	6	2866	95

Sanitary	AREA	s		Estimated population in the middle of 1896	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Typhus Fever	Enteric Fever	Other continued Fevers	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Cholera	Total	Annual rate per 100 o persors living
South Districts	s (con	tinued).												
Rattersea				165864	8	1175	419		109	ī	10	253		1975	11.7
Wandsworth				-188908	2	1000	299		102	8	11	265	I	1688	8.8
Camberwell				253975	13	1222	1430	3	175		16	319	I	3179	12.3
Greenwich				176293	14	1163	836		113	3	17	242		2388	13.3
Lewisham (exclud	ding	Penge))	83795	I	343	365		58		9	79		855	10.0
Woolwich				41334	I	146	102		21	3	I	45		319	7.6
Lee				38714	I	168	75		28		6	37		315	8.0
Plumstead				59610	4	363	208		29	3	3	43	1	654	10.8
Port of London					5	5	6		17			2		35	

TABLE I.

Comparative Analysis of the Mortality in London, the Western Districts and Fulham during the year 1896. Deaths per 1.000 living from

	All Causes.	Zymotic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles,	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever,	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.	, ,
London	18.2	3.1	0.00	0.82	0.51	0.29	0.65	0.13	0.41	1.68	161	
Six Western Districts	16.8	2.7	0.00	0.81	0.50	0.24	0.49	0.11	0.61	1.24	169	
Fulham	17.5	3.6	0.00	0.86	0.25	0.66	0.29	0.08	1.19	1.66	175	

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

TABLE J.

Giving the Meteorological conditions of the 53 weeks ending January 2nd, 1897, together with the number of Deaths from certain diseases and at certain ages.

Week I	Ending	Mean	Highest	Lowest	Mean height of Barometer	Rainfall—in inches	Sunshine—in hours	Prevailing Wind	Total Deaths	Deaths under 1 year	Deaths over	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases	Deaths from Phthisis	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea	Deaths from Diarrhoea	Deaths from
Jan.	4th	45.8	54.8	38.1	29.8	0.36	0.0	Variable	55	9	8	12	5	11	1	
,,	rith	37.2	44.8	32.2	30.2	0.06	1.5	E. & N.E.	44	13	7	12	6	8		1
,,	18th	43'0	52'9	34.6	29.7	0.18	1.2	W.S.W.	39	11	- 5	6	7	12	1	
11	25th	39.5	51.0	28.3	30.0	0.52	7.3	S.E. & S.W.	33	4	7	8	5	9		***
Feb.	ıst	40.0	49.1	10.5	30.4	0.11	3.1	Variable	39	15	5	12	4	3	I	2
**	8th	39.2	54'1	29.4	30.3	0.00	9.2	S.W.	47	12	8	7	7	10	1	r
,,	15th	43'9	56.2	35.1	30.3	0.14	13'0	S.W. & N.E.	43	13	3	11	3	10		
,, 4	2 2nd	40.8	55'5	31.0	29.9	0.19	14.5	Variable	37	12	6	8	3	7		
.,	29th	37.6	54'1	24'3	30.0	0.06	19.6	Variable	49	11	9	13	2	10		
Mar.	9th	43'9	53.8	34'9	29.2	1.01	5.6	W.S.W.	47	11	IO	9	3	10		
11	14th	46.4	59.1	33'9	29.8	0.38	3.2	Variable	57	13	8	15	6	II		

									_							_
Mar.	21St	45'4	56.8	32.1	29.6	1.19	4'9	s.w.	48	14	3	13	2	13		
,,	28th	49'1	67.7	35'3	29.6	0.40	28'0	S.W. & N.W.	36	9	4	5	2	7		1
April	4th	42'2	52.6	33'2	29.9	0.50	12.2	N.E. & N.W.	34	11	2	6	3	6		1
**	11th	51.2	65.1	41.4	30.0	0.12	5.8	N. & W.	37	8	5	5	3	7		1
**	18th	45.8	59.1	16.0	29.9	0.52	16.8	Variable	37	8	9	11	6	9		
11	25th	49.0	65.1	32.7	30.1	0.00	20'4	Variable	37	11	5	6	4	8		
May	2nd	50.6	69:0	37'3	29.8	0.03	22'I	W.S.W. & N.E.	35	8	2	2	3	9	1	
12	9th	52.3	67.0	35.8	30.1	0.00	46.1	N.E.	28	8	4	7	2		***	
**	16th	58.5	78.1	43.7	30.0	0.00	57.9	N.E.	30	8	5	6	1	9	1	
11	23rd	55'5	78.4	42.4	29.8	0.25	15.4	Variable	45	21	8	6	4	9	1	
22	30th	55'4	77'7	43'9	30.1	0,00	44'0	N.E.	31	7	5	6	2	1		
une	6th	60'3	84.9	39.8	29.6	0.19	61.9	Variable	34	9	8	6	3	9	I	
**	13th	62.4	81.3	51.3	29.5	1.45	38.7	Variable	30	10	7	4	3	3	2	
"	20th	66.0	86.7	50.2	29.8	0.00	38.1	S.W.	37	14	7	3	1	5	2	
39	27th	61.4	78-7	46.8	299	0.19	26.0	S.W. & N.E.	41	18	II	2	3	5	3	

73

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20	ú
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Deaths from Influenza

II

9

21

35

12

10

8

5

3

2

II

3

4

7

2

4

6

4

2

2

2

Sept.	19th	58.2	68.5	45.8	29 5	1 '2 2	20'9	S.W.	27	7	5	2	5	1	2	
"	26th	52.0	67.1	40'3	29.3	1'40	20.1	w.s.w.	28	7	4	í	3	5		***
Oct.	3rd	53.2	65.0	41.6	29.9	0.12	16.8	S.W.	27	9	5	1	4	3	1	***
,,	roth	52.4	63.4	42.8	29.5	1.03	2.5	s.w.	29	10	4	7	2	2	1	
55	17th	46.9	60.9	37'0	29.7	1.12	4.8	N.N.E.	30	6	9	3	3	2	1	
,,	24th	42'1	52.0	33'9	29.3	0.41	9.2	Variable	29	6	3	5	1	3		
,,	31st	41.6	21.1	31'5	29'4	0.51	27.1	W.S.W. & N.E.	22	3	5	5	4	1		I
Nov.	7th	40.0	48.3	30.3	29.9	0.42	19.7	N.E.	36	15	9	12	2	2		
11	14th	42.1	50.9	30.8	29.8	0.26	7.7	S.W. & N.E.	49	14	12	18	5	2		2
,,	21St	42.7	49'4	33'4	29.8	0.18	6.2	Variable	38	16	8	II	6	4 .		1
**	28th	39'3	48.8	31.3	30.5	0.03	5.3	N.E. & S.E.	30	14	4	12	5	2		***
Dec.	5th	39.8	51.3	26.2	29'5	1.46	13.8	S.E. & S.W.	40	11	9	8	8	2		
**	12th	43.8	49'5	33.6	29.3	0.39	1.0	s.w.	29	7	8	7	1	5		
.,,	19th	34.6	43'9	26.9	29'4	0.39	1.8	S.W. & N.	41	10	9	6	4	4	***	
,,	26th	37'7	51.2	29.1	29.9	0.47	1.3	N. & S.W.	20	8	4	6	2	1		
Jan.	2nd	42.1	51.3	27.2	30.0	0.35	4.9	S.W. & N.	30	7	7	13	3	τ		***

Mean height of Barometer

29.8

29.8

299

29.8

29.7

29.8

29'9

29.8

29.7

29.6

29:6

48.5

51.6

50.7

48.5

47'3

48.3

49'9

47'1

45'7

50'2

Rainfall—in inches

0'24

0.03

0.31

0.00

0.65

0'36

0'59

0.29

0.24

1'22

158

Sunshine—in hours

29'7

66.5

39'5

29.8

39.8

14'2

11.2

23.2

18.3

10'4

7.8

Prevailing Wind

N.W. & W.

S.W.

S.E. & N.

N.W. & S.W.

Variable

Variable

N.E. & N.W.

S.W. & N.

S.W. & N.W.

Variable

Variable

Deaths under

19

27

36

61

38

24

19

II

14

10

13

47

50

69

90

59

49

41

34

27

25

27

Deaths over

7

4

14

5

4

2

3

2

4

5

Deaths from Phthsis

6

6

6

4

5

1

2

2

3

4

3

Deaths from Respiratory Diseases

4

I

4

5

4

3

I

Mean

61.3

68.3

64.9

67.5

62.4

58.4

60.8

59.0

58.1

58.7

59'7

Week Ending

July

Aug.

Sept.

4th

11th

18th

25th

ıst

8th

15th

22nd

29th

5th

12th

Highest Temperature

77'5

87.3

911

90.3

76:4

70.7

76.2

73.6

74.7

71'5

70.6

TABLE K.

Showing the localities in which cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Deaths from Measles and Diarrhœa occurred during the year. The asterisks denote fatal cases of the Notifiable Diseases.

		1		0.1	-							_
		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Small-pox	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas	Deaths from Measles	Deaths from Diarrhoea
Acfold road		3						1*			ī	
Ackmar road		1				1					2	
Adeney road		3	4**	*		2		1*				3
Aintree street		I	I							1		1
Alderville road		1				ī						
Ancill street		17	2					I		I		2
Anselm road		8**				***				I		2
Archel road		7	2								2	2
Armadale road		6								1		
Ashington road		3	1*							1*		2
Aspenlea road		4										3
Aston terrace		5										
Auriol road		I										
Avalon road		3	2									1
Averill street		6										1
Avonmore road			I							2		
Bagley's lane		3	T									
Barclay road						1						
Bedford place		I	1									Ι.
Baron's Court roa	d		3									
Barton street												
Basuto road		T									I	***
Bayonne road		1	2*									2
Beaufort mews		2										
Beryl road		2		1*						4*		2
Bettridge road												

			-	1 -		_		_				
		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Small-pox	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas	Deaths from Measles	Deaths from Diarrhœa
Biscay road		3	2			I				I	I	
Bishop's road		5	I			I				2		3
Blake road												
Bloom Park road			2									1
Bovingdon road			3							1		
Bothwell street		1										
Bowerdean street		2	1								I	
Bramber road		2	6			1						1
Brecon road			1								1	1
Breer street		6 9	****	*								
Britannia road		3	2									1
Brookville road			6*									I
Broomhouse lane						I						
Broughton road		5	2*								2	2
Bulow road		7*	2								2	
Burlington road		1 *								I	1	
Burnfoot avenue										2		1
Burnthwaite road		1	5*							I		
Cambria street			1*									
Campbell street		•••	1-	***					•••	I	I	I
Campana road		4						•••	***	•••		
Carlton mews	•••		1 *							•••	2	
Caroline place Cassidy road												***
Castletown road		11	4*	2						2		2
Cedar road		I										
Charleville road				***		1					I	
Chelmsford street			1							I		
Chesson road		3				I		•••				3
Chaldon road		7	3*			2		•••			I	2
Church row		4					***	***		***		1
Church path		I						1				1
Claxton grove		7	4			I		I		1	1	4

			_	1 0		1						
		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Small-pox	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas	Deaths from Measles	Deaths from
Claybrook road		16	3*									
Clenstone terrace										***	***	
Clonmel road		1					Ι				•••	
Comeragh road		2	1			2						
Coniger road		1*	2									***
Coomer road		5								I	1	
Cornwall street		1								1		
Crab Tree lane										2	2	1
Cranbury road		1	4**									
Crefeld road		4*	1								1	1
Cresford road						•••						-
Cristowe road		1		•••	•••	***						
Crondace road		4									***	
Crown street				•••			I	I				
Colehill lane		2								•••		1
Cumberland cresc			1					***				
Cumberium crese			•									1
Dalahusu saad												
Dalebury road Dancer road		I			•••				•••	1*		
		I		•••			•••	•••		I		
Darlan road			1		•••	• • • •	• • • •				I	
Dawes road		2	4*				I			I	3	1
Dawson street	•••	2	1	• • • •			•••			1		
Delaford street		3	2*	•••							I	3
Delorme street		9	1*		•••		•••	1		1		1
Delvino road	•••	1		•••							1	
Devonshire street			1*									
Dieppe street		2									1	1
Dimsdale road		3	3*									
Disbrowe road		I									1	1
Doria road												
Dorncliffe road												
Dymock street Dolby road		5* 1*	3							I		

				-				-				
	Control State	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Small-pox	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas	Deaths from Measles	Deaths from Diarrhoea
Eddiscombe road	ì											-
Edith road		I				1						
Edith row										han	T TOU	
Edith villas											1	
Eelbrook terrace		1										I
Effie mews		2										
Effie road		2									1	
Epirus road		2	1							I		1
Epple road										I		
Estcourt road		2	3**			2*				3	1	
Eustace road		1	I								I	
Everington street		1	I									
Ewald road		4									2	
Elthiron road		I	1									
Fabian road												
	•••											
Factory lane		•••	1*.								I	
Fane street			***								•••	
Farm lane		I		1*		*1				2		2
Favart road	•••											
Fairholme road		2	I	•••						4		
Fernhurst road									•••			
Field road		I								I		1
Filmer road		I	1	***		1						
Foskett road				***							I	
Francis street												2
Fulham Palace r		6*	3*							1		1
Fulham Park roa		2						•••			**	1
Fulham road		8	4**			2	•••			3	1	1
Furness road		6	2	***			***		•••	ı	1	
Garvan road		3		1*								1
Gastein road		7*	2*			2*				2	2	
George square		5		***								

- Standard - Control - Con											
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Small-pox	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas	Deaths from Measles	Deaths from Diarrhoea
Gilstead road	2 *	1*								т.	
Gironde road	I	I		• • • • •				***	Ι		1
Clarkumu mand						•••					
Cladatamaa maad											
C		2*								Ι	
0 1 1 1					I					I	2
Cainston and	7										-
Casus amanus										I	***
	2									I	
Grove terrace											
Gwendyr road	•••								***		
Goodson road	•••	1									***
Guion road	1		1.44								
Haldane road		3					200		I	1	
Halford road	1	I									
Hammersmith road	2	3									
Hawksmoor street	2*						••••				
Hannell road	-							•••			2
		5*									1
Hartismere road	4**										1
Hartopp avenue											
Harwood road	I	3								1	
Harwood terrace	I									I	***
Hatfield street		3	****	***						I	I
Hazlebury road High street	7	5							2	2 I	1
High street	10	I									
Homestead road	I	2									
Horder road	3*	1*									
Hugon road	1	4							1*		. 1
Humbolt road	2	3									
Hurlingham road		I									
Imperial cottages	3									•••	
Irene road Ismailia road	2	2					ranna	200			
Ismailia road	3	2	***	***						**	

		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Small-pox	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas	Deaths from Measles	Deaths from Diarrhœa
Jerdan place												
Jervis road					2	•••		•••	1		***	
John street												
Kempson road												
Kenneth road												
Kilmaine road							•••					
Kings road		I	3*			1*				I		
Kingwood road			5***								I	
Kinnoul road		1	2*			•••		•••				
Knivet road			2							•••	I	
						•••				I		
Lalor street												
Langford road		9									1	I
Lanfrey place										2		
Laundry road			I					1				2
Lawn terrace												
Letterstone road											I	
Lettice road												
Lillie road		6	5*	t*		1				I	I	4
Lilyville road		2	1									
Lintaine grove		7*	1			1*				I		4
Lisgar terrace												
Linver road		2	I									I
Lodge avenue		3*									2	
Lurgan avenue		4***	3*				I					I
Margravine terr	race		2									
Margravine gard		3	2									
Margravine road		3									•••	
Marinefield road		4				***				1		•••
Marville road		4 I	1			•••		•••				1
Maxwell road						***				2	I	
May street		2									***	1
Melmoth place		I		***		1						
pare pare							***				***	

				0, 1							- 00	_
		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Small-pox	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas	Deaths from Measles	Deaths from Diarrhoea
Merrington road												
Mendora road		4**	4*						1*	1	4	1
Milton street		3										
Mirabel road		2	4*							1		2
Molesford road			I									
Moore Park road		I								2		••••
Mimosa street		1					***	***		~		
Mooltan street		I										
Mornington aver						1				***		
Mulgrave road		4	2									2
Mund street		*										2
Munden street		4									Ι	
Munden place					•••							
Munster road		10	5*							***		
Musard road		5	3									
Musgrave crescen	t	1	3									
Moylan road						I				I		I
Napier avenue		1										
Northampton pl	ace											
North End road		4	5**			2				I		I
New Kings road		2	2							1	2	
Normand road		I										
Oakbury road			3**							1		
Orbain road		3 -	3*	2**						I	1	2
Oxberry avenue		7										
Darrymand street												
Perrymead street Parkville road		3	1									1
Parthenia road		I	ī									
Pellant road		4*	1*							I	2	I
Pear Tree terrace			1									
Perham road		I	I							I		
Portland street							1					
Princes mews		Í	1*									
Protheroe road		3	2							I	I	2

											(6)	
		Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Small-pox	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas	Deaths from Measles	Deaths from Diarrhœa
Petley road	-		,									
Peterboro' road		1	5									
Peterboro' villas			1*							I		
Pownall road		2									***	
Purcell crescent		2										
Pursers Cross roa	 d		I							I		
Parsons Green	u			1							2	
Parsons Green lar		I	ı*							1		
raisons Green lai	ie	2	1			I					I	•••
Queen's Club gar	dens	1*										
Ranelagh avenue								I				
Radipole road		1										
Rectory road		5	2							2		
Reporton road		3	6*									2
Richmond place		3	1									
Rigault road		4									1	
Ringmer avenue		2	I									
Rosaline road		4	7*								I	I
Rosaville road		I	3*			2*						
Rosebury road		6	11*								1	2
Rostrevor road			2									
Rylston road		2	2*								I	
Rock avenue		8				1*				2*		I
Ryecroft street			I									
St. Andrew's road	d	I										
St. Dunstan's roa		3										1
St. George's squa	ire	5	• • • •									
St. Maur road					• • • •	I				I		
St. Oswald's road		6	I *									
St. Thomas' road Sandilands road		6	2								Ι	
Seagrave road										1		
St. Olaf's road				1						I		
Stephendale road		18	3*									
The state of the s			1									

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301	160	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	Small-pox	Enteric Fever	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever	Cholera	Erysipelas	Deaths from Measles	Deaths from Diarrhea
01 1 1 1				-								
Sherbrooke road		4	3*	2*		2					2	1
Shorrolds road		9*	I			2*		1		1		
Sotheron road												
Stamford place												
Stamford road			1*				***	***	***	•••	2	***
Stanley road		2	2*								3	
Star road		2	I									2
Stonor road				***								I
Strode road		9	I	• • • •								4
Sylvio street										1		
Stokenchurch stre	et		2									
Studdridge street		I										I
Suffolk street			1									***
Talgarth road												
Tasso road		9	2							I	I	
Tournay road											2	
Townmead road		3	4									I
Tilton street		2	I							1		
Turneville road		2*										
Tyrawley road												
Vanston place		2	I									
Varna road												
Victoria road	***	4	3			2		***		ı	2	
Vernon street	•••		100					•••				
												1
Waldemar avenue		I							I			
Walham avenue		5*	2								2	
Walham grove		10										
Wandsworth Bridg	ge rd.	4	10**	*		2*					1	2
Winchendon rd.		1	4			I				2		
Waterford road		3	4							1		
Werley avenue		2	2								2	
Whittingstall road							t			I		
William street		I										
Wyfold road		I									I	
Wardo avenue		1										1
Yeldham road		2				1				2		I
							-					
Fulham Union Int	100		I							3		
Fulham Workhou	se	7								1	***	***