

**Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ending
December 31st, 1900.**

Contributors

Fulham (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Jackson, J. Charles.

Publication/Creation

[London] : [publisher not identified], [1901]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/e5p2xwnm>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Registry of the Parish of Fulham,
LONDON

[PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT].

With the Medical Officer of Health's
Compliments.

Town Hall,
Walham Green, S.W.



Council of the Borough of Rulham.

ANNUAL REPORT

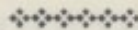
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1900.

INDEX



	PAGE.		PAGE-
Accidents, deaths from	45	Open Spaces	49
Arsenic in Beer	59	Overcrowding	49
Bakehouses	47	Phthisis	38
Births	4	Population	3
		" Density of	5
		" Increase of	4
		" Natural Increase of	5
Cancer, Deaths from	39	Prosecutions	51
Childbirth, Deaths after	40	Public Institutions, Deaths in	41
Cowsheds	47	Puerperal Fever	34
Customs and Inland Revenue Acts	46		
Dairies	47	Refuse, Removal of	48
Deaths and Death-rates	7	" Disposal of	48
Deaths occurring outside the District..	42	Respiratory Diseases, Deaths from	39
Death-rate, Corrected	8	Return Cases, Dr. Simpson's Report	
Deaths at different ages	9	on	19
Diarrhœa	36		
Diphtheria	25	Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Proceed-	
" Comparative Prevalence of	28	ings under	55
" Fatality of	36	Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Prosec-	
" and Langford Road Board		utions under	56
School	78	Sanitary Work	60
" and Primary Schools	31	Scarlet Fever	19
" Recurrence of	28	" Comparative Fatality of	
Disinfection	45	home and hospital cases of	27
Drainage, Combined	46	Schools, Children on rolls of	32
" House	46	Sewers	49
Enteric Fever	32	Smallpox	17
Enteritis	36	Smoke Nuisances	48
Erysipelas	34		
		Tubercular Diseases, Deaths from	38
Heart, Deaths from Diseases of	40		
House Accommodation	49	Vaccination, Statistics of	44
Houses let in lodgings	46	Venereal Diseases, Deaths from	39
Illegitimate Children, Births of	5		
" Deaths of	6	Wards, Deaths in	11
Infants, Deaths of	9	" Zymotic Diseases in	16
" Insurance of	10	Whooping Cough, Deaths from	36
Infectious Diseases, Notification of	15		
" Localities of	67	Zymotic Diseases, Comparative Mor-	
" in London Sani-		tality from	12
tary Districts	66	Zymotic Diseases, Deaths from	11
Influenza, Deaths from	38		
Inquests	41		
Isolation of Infectious Cases	33		
Marriages	4		
Measles	36		
Meteorological Conditions & Mortality	61		
Milk Standards Inquiry	39		
Mortuary	44		



TOWN HALL,

FULHAM, S.W.

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

SIR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the vital statistics and the conditions affecting the health of the district for the year 1900.

The statistics of births, deaths and infectious diseases, relate to the 52 weeks ending December 29th, 1900.

POPULATION.

The population of Fulham at the Census taken on March 29th, 1896, was 113,781, having increased from 91,640 during the previous five years.

The population in the middle of 1900, as estimated on the hypothesis that the rate of increase which prevailed between 1891 and 1896 has been continued since, was 136,383.

Since, however, this report was written, the Census was taken on April 1st, and from the unrevised figures which have been obtained, it appears that the population was somewhat over-estimated, it being on that day 137,289; so that it may be estimated that in the middle of 1900 the population was 133,630, and on this figure the statistics in this report are based.

The following table shows the increase in population of the district during the last 50 years.

TABLE I.

Year.	Population.	No. of Houses.	Persons to the Acre.
1851 Census	11,886	1,975	7.0
1861 „	15,539	2,583	9.1
1871 „	23,378	3,900	13.7
1881 „	42,900	6,685	25.2
1891 „	91,640	12,866	53.9
1896 „	113,781	15,266	67.0
1900 „ estimated	133,630	18,000	78.6

The County of London has an average density of 59 persons to the acre, and of the 28 newly established boroughs, 13 are more thickly populated than Fulham, the density ranging from 14, 18 and 24 persons to the acre in Woolwich, Lewisham and Wandsworth, to 175, 176 and 184, in Stepney, Southwark, and Shoreditch.

Marriages and Marriage Rate.

1,162 marriages were solemnized in Fulham during the year, compared with 1,028, 1,095 and 1153, in the three previous years. The marriage rate (*i. e.* persons married per 1,000 inhabitants), was 17.3; the rate for the metropolis being 17.6, and that for England and Wales 16.6.

Births and Birth Rate.

The births registered during the year numbered 4,525—2,316 males and 2209 females. There was one birth to every 30 inhabitants, and 100 births of males to 95.4 of females.

These births correspond to a birth-rate of 33.9 per 1,000, being the lowest yet recorded in Fulham.

The birth-rate of the metropolis was 29.2, which was lower than in any preceding year; and in the three adjoining parishes the rates were, Kensington 20.7, Hammersmith 27.2, and Chelsea 23.2.

In the other sanitary districts the rates ranged from 13·1 in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 14·8 in the City of London, and 16·0 in St. George, Hanover Square, to 37·6 in Mile End, 44·6 in St. George-in-the-East, and 44·9 in St. Luke.

In the 32 large provincial towns the birth-rate was 29·8, ranging from 22·8 in Huddersfield, 23·0 in Halifax, and 23·1 in Bradford, to 35·8 in Sunderland, 36·0 in Liverpool, and 36·3 in Gateshead.

In Table II the number of births and the birth-rate for the 10 years—1890 to 1899—are given.

Illegitimate Children.

The birth-rate of illegitimate children numbered 185—86 males and 99 females—forming 4·1 per cent. of the total births.

Still-born Children.

172 still-born children were buried in Fulham Cemetery, being in the proportion of one still-born child to every 25·5 living.

Excess of Births over Deaths.

The natural increase of the population by the excess of births over deaths was 2,178, compared with 2,076, 2,139 and 2,079 in the three preceding years.

The following Table, prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board, gives the population of, and the births and deaths occurring in, Fulham in 1900 and the ten preceding years.

TABLE II.
FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Num-ber.	Rate.*	Num-ber.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Num-ber.	Rate*				Num-ber.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1890.	88,675	3141	35.5	582	182	1956	22.1	476	223	175	1908	21.5
1891.	92,860	3547	37.5	590	166	1949	21.0	518	287	206	1868	19.7
1892.	97,126	3596	37.0	579	166	2130	21.9	586	357	190	1963	19.9
1893.	101,472	3711	36.5	659	177	2245	22.1	460	447	226	2024	19.9
1894.	105,884	3763	35.5	559	149	2105	19.9	707	445	237	1868	17.6
1895.	110,385	3930	35.7	735	187	2337	21.2	632	360	218	2195	19.9
1896.	115,008	4068	34.8	710	175	2375	20.7	805	508	186	2053	17.5
1897.	119,550	4106	34.4	662	163	2240	18.8	679	419	209	2030	17.0
1898.	124,000	4306	34.7	722	167	2416	19.5	788	475	207	2148	17.3
1899.	128,720	4574	35.5	862	189	2714	21.1	812	452	235	2497	19.4
Averages for years 1890-1899.	108,868	3875	35.7	666	172	2247	20.8	648	397	206	2056	19.0
1900.	133,630	4525	33.9	666	146	2498	18.8	698	376	173	2347	17.6

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition in the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of illness, and dying there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of illness, and have died elsewhere.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 1701.

Total population at all ages.....	91,640	} At Census of 1891.
Number of inhabited houses	12,866	
Average number of persons per house ...	7.12	

Deaths and Death Rate.

The deaths of 2,498 persons—1,292 males and 1,206 females—were registered in Fulham during the year, but of these 376—203 males and 173 females—were of persons not resident in the district who died in public institutions within the borough; while the deaths of 225 persons—132 males and 93 females—belonging to Fulham occurred outside the district, chiefly in various public institutions. There were therefore 2,347 deaths of residents in Fulham—1,220 males and 1,127 females—the mortality being at the rate of 17·6 per 1,000 for the year; the rate for males being 19·2 and for females 16·1.

The death-rate of the County of London was 18·6, and of the three adjoining districts, that of Kensington was 15·8, of Hammer-smith 17·2, and of Chelsea 18·0.

The lowest rates in the 43 sanitary districts into which the metropolis was formerly divided, were 11·3 in Hampstead, 12·6 in Stoke Newington, and 13·8 in St. George, Hanover Square; the highest rates were 26·5 in Holborn, 26·8 in St. Luke, and 27·3 in St. George, Southwark.

Among the 32 large provincial towns in England and Wales, the lowest rates were those of Cardiff 13·8, Croydon 14·6, and West Ham 16·0; and the highest those of Manchester 24·1, Salford 25·1, and Liverpool 25·7.

Correction for Age and Sex Distribution.

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

The following table shows the crude death rates and the death-rates corrected for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population, of Fulham, the three adjoining districts and the County of London.

TABLE III.

	Crude Death-rate.	Corrected Death-rate.
Fulham	17·6	18·44
Kensington	15·8	17·41
Hammersmith.....	17·2	18·25
Chelsea.....	18·0	19·21
County of London.....	18·6	19·82

Seasonal Mortality.

The mortality in the four quarters was as under.

TABLE IV.

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
First quarter.....	735	22·0
Second „	523	15·7
Third „	556	16·6
Fourth „	533	16·0

Mortality in former years.

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

TABLE V.

	Fulham Death-rate per 1,000.	London Death-rate per 1,000.
1890	21·5	21·4
1891	19·7	21·0
1892	19·9	20·3
1893	19·9	21·0
1894	17·6	17·4
1895	19·9	19·5
1896	17·5	18·2
1897	17·0	17·8
1898	17·3	18·5
1899	19·4	19·6
Average of years } 1890-1899	19·0	19·5

The difference between the rate for 1900 and that for the previous 10 years in Fulham represents a saving of 192 lives.

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Infantile Mortality.

Of the 2,347 deaths registered 666 or 28·2 per cent. were of infants under the age of one year, and the rate of infant mortality measured by the proportion of deaths under one year, to births registered, was equal to 146 per 1,000.

The corresponding rate of the County of London was 158 per 1,000, the rates in the various sanitary districts ranging from 100 in Hampstead, 107 in St. George, Hanover Square, and 108 in Stoke Newington, to 209 in St. George, Southwark, 228 in Limehouse, and 240 in Holborn.

Among the 32 large provincial towns the lowest proportions were—132 in Croydon, Huddersfield and Halifax, and 133 in Bristol; the highest proportions were 206 in Wolverhampton, 207 in Salford, 220 in Blackburn, and 236 in Preston.

The rate for the year is the lowest yet recorded, and for the first time the infantile mortality was lower in Fulham than in the County of London.

The following table gives the infantile mortality in London, Fulham and the adjoining parishes for the preceding 10 years:—

TABLE VI.
DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR PER 1000 BIRTHS.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Mean for 10 years.	1900.
Fulham ...	182	166	166	177	149	187	176	161	167	189	172	146
Hammersmith	171	163	167	160	147	182	179	171	183	183	170	162
Kensington...	171	168	159	169	173	175	178	166	181	180	173	180
Chelsea ...	150	150	164	158	131	155	169	161	176	164	158	149
London ...	162	154	154	164	143	165	161	159	166	166	159	158

DEATHS OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

64 of the children who died before attaining the age of one year were illegitimate, the mortality among them being in the proportion of 345 deaths to 1,000 births, or more than twice as heavy as that of children born in wedlock.

Between the ages of 1 and 5 years 339 deaths were registered, so that the deaths of children under the age of 5 years numbered 1,005, or 42·8 per cent. of the total number of deaths.

These deaths were equal to an annual rate of 53·4 per 1,000 of the population estimated to be living at that age, the corresponding rate for the metropolis being 55·7.

Insurance of Infants.

Certificates under the Friendly Societies' Acts were issued in respect of 380 children under the age of 5 years, 38 per cent. of the children dying at this age being insured.

Mortality at School Age.

At the age of 5 to 15 years which is approximately the school period of life, there were 92 deaths or 4 per cent. of those at all ages, being equal to an annual rate of 3·1 per 1,000 of those estimated to be living at that age.

Mortality at Adolescence.

Between the ages of 15 to 25 years, 85 or 3·6 per cent. of the deaths were recorded, the rate of mortality being 3·7.

Mortality at Maturity.

792 or 33·8 per cent. of the deaths occurred between the ages of 25 and 65, the mortality at that age period being at the rate of 13·8 per 1,000.

Mortality at Decline.

At the age of 65 and upwards there were 373 deaths or 15·8 per cent. of the total number, corresponding to a death rate of 87·2.

Distribution of Deaths.

The deaths from various causes occurring at certain age periods in the eight wards of the borough will be found in Table XI.

The following Table gives the Death-rates of each Ward :—

TABLE VII.						Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.
Baron's Court Ward	...	...	...	...	...	12·9
Lillie Ward	...	...	...	...	...	18·3
Walham Ward	...	...	...	...	...	20·2
Margravine Ward	...	...	...	...	...	19·4
Munster Ward	...	...	...	...	...	18·2
Hurlingham Ward	...	...	...	...	...	13·1
Sand's End Ward	...	...	...	...	...	16·3
Town Ward	...	...	...	...	...	15·9

The above may be considered fairly satisfactory, no part of the borough showing an exceptionally high death-rate.

Deaths and Death-rate from Zymotic Diseases.

397 deaths were due to the seven principal Zymotic diseases, viz. :—

TABLE VIII.						
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	80
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	23
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	65
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	54
Enteric and Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	19
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	156
						397

These deaths are equal to a death-rate per 1,000 living of 2·97, the corresponding rate of the County of London being 2·19; of the three adjoining parishes, that of Kensington was 1·66, of Hammersmith, 2·23, and of Chelsea, 1·77. In the various sanitary areas of the Metropolis the Zymotic death-rates ranged from 0·78 in St. George, Hanover Square, 0·84 in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and 0·89 in the City of London, to 3·40 in Rotherhithe, 3·53 in St. George, Southwark, and 4·10 in Limehouse.

The deaths that occurred from Zymotic diseases in each ward of the borough will be found in Table XI., and the following Table gives the death-rate from each disease in the eight wards :—

TABLE IX.

Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases per 1,000 of the population.

	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Total.
Barons Court Ward	0.39	0.00	0.08	0.16	0.08	0.39	1.10
Lillie Ward	0.61	0.09	0.33	0.42	0.09	0.74	2.28
Walham Ward	0.62	0.23	0.69	0.31	0.23	0.77	2.85
Margravine Ward ...	1.10	0.06	0.43	0.50	0.31	1.66	4.06
Munster Ward	0.70	0.19	0.44	0.62	0.15	2.01	4.11
Hurlingham Ward...	0.22	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	1.22	1.77
Sand's End Ward...	0.59	0.42	0.58	0.75	0.13	1.17	3.64
Town Ward	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.55	0.09	0.46	1.46

Comparative mortality from Zymotic Diseases in Fulham, London, and the three adjoining Districts.

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

TABLE X.

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 adjoining Western districts, viz., Hammersmith, Chelsea and Kensington.
Smallpox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever.....	23	11	7
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	65	46	35
Enteric Fever	19	20	19
Measles	80	57	77
Whooping Cough	54	57	17
Diarrhœa	156	100	95

In judging these figures, the age-constitution of the districts must be taken into consideration, as these diseases, with the exception of Smallpox and Enteric Fever, are mainly fatal to young children. In Fulham no less than 18 per cent. of the population are in attendance at the Board and other primary schools, or about double the proportion obtaining in the adjoining districts.

TABLE XI.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1900.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES.)									
	All Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Barons Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.	Not specified.	DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	80	11	67	2	...	...	...	5	13	8	18	19	2	14	1	...	13
Scarlet fever	23	1	15	5	...	2	...	...	2	3	1	5	1	10	1	...	22
Whooping-cough	54	29	24	1	...	...	...	1	7	9	7	12	1	14	2	1	6
Diphtheria and membra- nous croup	65	2	34	26	3	...	...	2	9	4	8	17	1	18	6	...	48
Croup	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	19	...	...	2	2	13	2	1	2	3	5	4	...	3	1	...	15
{ Other continued .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	49	2	...	...	3	23	21	6	7	5	4	6	5	5	11	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	156	135	18	...	...	...	3	5	16	9	27	55	11	28	5	...	18
Enteritis.....	33	24	4	...	...	4	1	1	4	3	5	15	...	3	1	1	4
Puerperal fever	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Erysipelas	13	3	...	1	...	4	5	...	4	1	...	3	...	3	2	...	4
Other septic diseases ...	12	3	...	...	2	5	2	1	3	1	1	5	...	...	1	...	8
Phthisis	210	2	3	5	40	153	7	22	43	26	26	37	5	31	14	6	80
Other tubercular diseases	89	24	34	16	3	11	...	2	9	10	24	14	7	15	8	...	17

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1900.—(continued.)

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES.)									
	All Ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Burton Court Ward.	Little Ward.	Walham Ward.	Regent Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.	Not specified.	DEATH IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
Cancer, malignant disease	110	...	...	1	1	78	30	10	25	13	4	16	8	20	13	1	36
Bronchitis	240	59	29	...	1	65	86	12	40	34	42	55	10	31	13	3	51
Pneumonia	247	66	61	3	6	84	27	18	48	30	32	51	8	37	19	4	51
Pleurisy	9	...	1	...	...	7	1	2	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	14	4	3	1	...	6	...	1	2	1	...	7	...	3	...	...	1
Alcoholism	30	...	...	...	...	28	2	4	3	5	3	6	2	2	5	...	9
Cirrhosis of liver																	
Venereal diseases	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	...	2	1	...	8
Premature birth...	101	101	...	...	...	...	...	8	23	7	24	21	2	14	2	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition	6	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1
Heart diseases	142	5	...	6	10	83	38	8	24	20	15	26	13	28	6	2	33
Accidents	78	31	11	4	4	22	8	6	11	5	9	13	5	20	7	2	29
Suicides	9	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	2
All other causes	547	153	33	18	9	189	140	51	89	61	56	102	36	85	52	9	129
All causes	2,347	666	339	92	85	792	373	159	392	262	314	497	118	391	175	29	587

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 :—

TABLE XII.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Smallpox	—	—	3	32	40	2	2	—	—	1	9
Scarlet Fever	286	118	517	701	529	339	627	759	811	847	552
Diphtheria.....	70	69	96	230	329	368	341	378	465	514	630
Membranous Croup.....	23	13	15	20	13	18	14	10	11	14	11
Enteric Fever	72	51	41	58	37	57	53	53	71	111	92
Continued Fever	—	—	—	6	2	3	5	5	1	1	2
Typhus Fever	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	1	—	4	—
Puerperal Fever	6	6	10	18	10	6	6	14	8	13	9
Erysipelas	114	67	104	153	113	94	99	134	121	178	154
Totals	573	327	786	1124	1073	887	1149	1354	1488	1683	1459

Distribution of the Cases.

Table XIII gives the number of cases notified in, and Table XIV the number of cases per 1,000 of the estimated population of, each ward.

TABLE XIII.
Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1900.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.										NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.							
	At all ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.						Barons Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.	Fulham Infirmary and Workhouse.	Barons Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.	Fulham Infirmary and Workhouse.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwds.																		
Small Pox	9	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	5	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	630	12	214	321	46	37	—	25	89	36	71	169	16	180	40	4	20	78	90	61	152	12	168	25	4
Membranous Croup.....	11	—	10	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	—
Erysipelas	154	6	5	10	9	103	21	7	24	20	15	30	14	26	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	552	5	145	329	49	24	—	29	70	36	60	119	36	158	33	11	16	61	26	50	102	29	145	24	11
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	92	—	6	27	23	35	1	6	15	18	20	22	1	22	3	1	1	7	8	16	17	1	13	2	1
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	9	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1459	23	380	689	131	214	22	69	199	102	174	342	68	399	75	27	37	146	66	132	273	48	334	51	16

TABLE XIV.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified per 1,000 inhabitants.

	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.
Barons Court Ward	0.00	2.5	2.1	0.5	0.6
Lillie Ward	0.00	3.4	4.3	0.7	1.1
Walham Ward	0.00	2.8	2.9	1.4	1.6
Margravine Ward ...	0.18	3.7	4.5	1.2	1.0
Munster Ward	0.04	4.3	6.2	0.8	1.1
Hurlingham Ward...	0.00	4.0	1.8	0.1	1.6
Sands End Ward ...	0.21	6.2	7.7	0.9	1.1
Town Ward	0.00	3.0	3.6	0.9	0.6

Small-pox.

Nine cases of Small-pox were notified in Fulham during the year.

In January, two cases were notified in a house in Claxton Grove, and the son, living in Chaldon Road, of one of the patients, who had visited his father before the nature of his illness was suspected, was subsequently attacked.

It was ascertained that the husband of one of the patients had been employed in December as a carpenter at the Hull Small-pox Hospital, the disease being then very prevalent in that town, and though exposed to infection had refused to be vaccinated. He returned home just before Christmas and was taken ill a few days afterwards, but the nature of the disease, which was unquestionably Small-pox in a mild form, was not recognised.

It is worthy of note that a similar case occurred in Fulham in 1894, when a man who had been working at the Nottingham Small-pox Hospital and had refused to be vaccinated had an unrecognised attack of the disease shortly after his return to Fulham, which gave rise to 20 cases in the neighbourhood. It would be well if local authorities insisted that everyone employed in a Small-pox Hospital should be vaccinated, and, when they leave their employment, information should certainly be sent to the Sanitary Authority of the district to which they are returning, in the same way as information is sent by Port Sanitary Authorities respecting passengers who have arrived from infected ports.

In May, five cases occurred in a house in Wandsworth Bridge Road, the source of the disease being a girl living in the same house, who had had an attack of what was supposed to be Chicken-pox. This girl had been employed in a laundry in Chiswick, to which had been sent the linen from a house in Westminster in which a valet had died from what was supposed to be Malignant Measles. From this case in Westminster, the following cases were ascertained to have arisen :—

1.—The widow of the man, who, after her husband's death, was removed to St. George Infirmary, remaining there 3 days, where a nurse who had attended her was infected by her clothing. She then stayed for two nights in a house in Kensington where two children were infected, and then went to Chelsea where she was seen by the Medical Officer of Health and removed to the Small-pox Hospital.

2.—The son of the first patient, who resided in a Midland town, attended his father's funeral, and, after his return home, was attacked with the disease, which was not diagnosed, and gave rise to three other cases.

3.—A housekeeper in the same block of flats in which the valet died, who had visited him when ill, was removed to St. Mary's Hospital with Pneumonia, subsequently developed Small-pox and infected two nurses, a patient, and two students at the hospital.

4.—Four girls, including the one living in Wandsworth Bridge Road, who were employed in the sorting-room at the Chiswick Laundry, were attacked, the disease being at first supposed to be Chicken-pox, from whom, in all, eight other cases resulted.

In November, a girl living in Bayonne Road was found to be suffering from a mild attack of Small-pox, which had been regarded as Chicken-pox. This girl had been employed in a house in Chelsea, and had been most probably infected, together with a fellow servant occupying the same bedroom, by the master of the house, who, after his return from Paris in October, had an illness which had been looked upon as Influenza.

Scarlet Fever.

There was a marked diminution in the prevalence of this disease in Fulham in 1900, as compared with the previous year, 552 cases being notified, as against 811 in 1899, but the case-rate was again higher in Fulham than in London and the three adjoining parishes, as will be seen from the following table :—

TABLE XV.

Number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified per 1,000 of the population.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Average 10 years, 1890-1899.	1900
Fulham	3.4	1.3	5.5	6.8	4.9	3.0	5.4	6.3	6.5	6.5	5.0	4.05
Kensington	2.3	1.9	4.3	5.6	2.3	3.1	6.0	4.4	2.8	2.6	3.7	2.11
Hammersmith	3.6	2.3	4.6	6.7	3.2	3.6	5.1	3.7	4.3	4.1	4.5	3.19
Chelsea Home District ...	3.3	2.0	5.0	6.5	3.1	6.6	5.7	4.1	3.5	3.0	4.3	2.44
London	3.7	2.7	6.4	8.6	4.3	4.5	5.8	5.1	3.8	4.0	4.8	3.00

The disease was again more prevalent in the South than in the North of the borough, but this is probably accounted for by the age constitution of the districts. Of the 552 cases, 464 or 84 per cent. were removed to an isolation hospital.

Mortality.—The disease was again generally of a mild type, but the fatality was slightly in excess of that of the previous year, there being 23 deaths, representing a case mortality of 4.2 per cent. compared with 3.9 per cent. in 1899. Of the 464 removed to hospital 22 or 4.8 per cent. and of the 88 not removed to hospital 1 or 1.10 per cent. died.

Return Cases.

In seven instances the disease occurred within 10 days of the return of a child, living in the same house, from one of the Metropolitan Asylum Board's Hospitals after recovery from a similar attack.

The report of Dr. Simpson, who investigated, on behalf of the Asylums Board, all the return cases which occurred between October 1898 and March 1899, has been recently published by the Managers. Dr. Simpson summarises his conclusions as follows :—

1. "That before investigation into causes the return cases were 339, giving a percentage of 3·4 on the total discharges from hospital, 3·8 per cent. being scarlet fever and 2·3 per cent. diphtheria.

2. That after inquiry it was found that 123 cases or 36 per cent. were not return cases, or at least furnished no evidence in support of their being return cases; that 36, or 10 per cent., were cases of a doubtful nature, in which it was impossible to decide whether they were return cases or not, that 17, or 5 per cent. were cases in which it was impossible to dissociate infected clothing or house infection from personal infection; and that 159, or 47 per cent., were probably return cases which gave on the total discharge a percentage of 1·6 instead of 3·4.

3. That there were 111 primary infective cases, a number which is equal to 1·1 per cent. on the total discharges, 1·3 being scarlet and ·5 being diphtheria.

4. That the percentage of the primary infective cases varies from ·5 to 1·3 in the different infectious hospitals of the Board.

5. That 80 per cent. of the primary infective cases are connected with discharges from mucous membranes, the discharges from the nose in scarlet fever forming 40 per cent. of the cases and in diphtheria 28 per cent.

6. That warm baths immediately before the patient is sent out of hospital do not remove this infection, and that warm baths and exposure in the winter to the vicissitudes of the weather contribute to the increase of the infection, and bring back rhinorrhœa and otorrhœa.

7. That mere duration of detention in hospital is no standard as to the limit of infection, and no guarantee that the patient shall be freed of infection, and that long detention in infective wards will not reduce the percentage of return cases.

8. That the discharges from mucous membranes on which infection has been sown are probably the carriers and not the causal agents of infection, and that local and antiseptic treatment

combined with transference to less infective wards are likely to be more effective than long detention in reducing the percentage of return cases.

9. That the Medical Officer of Health should be notified as to discharge of patient from hospital, or printed instructions should be given to parent or guardian, in order that suitable precautions shall be taken at home.

10. That if more attention were paid by the sanitary authorities to disinfection by steam of clothes, &c., as distinguished from bedding, the number of fresh cases arising in houses to which patients are discharged from the Board's hospitals would likely be reduced.

11. That a comparison between quarantine in hospital and quarantine at home shows that 91 per cent. of the scarlet fever cases treated at home were isolated less than 8 weeks and 57 per cent. less than 6 weeks, and 82 per cent. of the diphtheric cases were isolated less than 4 weeks and 37 per cent. less than 2 weeks; while in hospital 71 per cent. of the scarlet fever cases were detained 8 weeks and longer extending to 12 and 15 weeks, and 94 per cent. of the diphtheria cases were detained 4 weeks and longer.

12. That the isolation at home is insufficient in duration as a rule and that the isolation in hospital is, if anything, too long, and that return cases are not due to premature discharge.

13. That a reduction in the duration of the detention of scarlet fever and diphtheria cases in hospital, would likely tend to a greater control over the prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the metropolis, as it would permit of a greater number being removed to hospital with the same accommodation as exists at present."

The Managers of the Asylums Board referred Dr. Simpson's report, together with the comments upon it of the several Medical Superintendents of the hospitals, to the Royal College of Physicians, informing them that, "looking at the importance of the subject and to the bearing it has upon the administration of the

large infectious hospitals under the Asylum Board's control, they would greatly value the expression by the College of an opinion as to whether, and, if so, under what conditions, the present period of detention in hospital could consistently with public safety be shortened."

The report of the Fever Committee appointed by the College was as follows:—

1. "The Committee have carefully considered Dr. Simpson's report and the documents referring thereto, for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether, and if so, under what conditions, the present period of detention of patients in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board could consistently with public safety be shortened.

2. The Committee are impressed with the small percentage of those cases which, on investigation, were found to have given rise to fresh infection, viz., 1.1 per cent. on the total cases discharged from hospital, of diphtheria and scarlet fever taken together. They also note that of these, no fewer than 80 per cent. were suffering from some mucous discharge, either during their stay in hospital, or shortly subsequent to their return home.

3. The total number of return cases of diphtheria was 21, equal to a percentage of .5 on the cases of diphtheria discharged. With reference to the length of detention after diphtheria, the Committee are of opinion that this can only be left to the discretion of the several medical superintendents. The importance of the question of return cases mainly turns on the length of detention of scarlet fever cases, which are more numerous than those of diphtheria. The proportion of the return cases in diphtheria is small, viz., .5 per cent. of the patients discharged after suffering from that disease; and apart from that difficulty which is occasionally experienced in respect to the recognition of the specific bacillus, a difference of opinion exists as to the practicability of regulating a patient's detention by bacteriological examination alone.

4. The total number of return cases of scarlet fever was 90, giving a percentage of 1·3 of the total number discharged. In endeavouring to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the necessary length of detention in scarlet fever, there are two points on which elucidation is required. The degree of infectivity attaching to—

- (a) The desquamation of the skin.
- (b) Any mucous discharge occurring during convalescence.

In respect of the infectivity of the later desquamation of the skin in scarlet fever, it is to be observed in Dr. Simpson's investigation, that in only 2·7 per cent. was there any reason to suspect desquamation of the skin as the cause of secondary infection. The relatively high degree of infectivity of the mucous discharges as compared with the later desquamation of the skin in scarlet fever, as shown in the report, is one which is obtaining an increasing support among those of the profession who have had much to do with infectious diseases. It would suggest that possibly too much importance has been hitherto attached to the infectivity of the skin during the later weeks of scarlatinal convalescence. The Committee have communicated with the authorities of many hospitals in other large cities in this country, in America, in Germany, and have ascertained that the period of detention insisted on is of somewhat shorter duration than is practised in those of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Unfortunately, no corresponding record of the incidence of the return cases is available for comparison with that recently obtained for the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

In respect to the infectivity of the mucous discharges, the question raised by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board is of the highest importance, for on its solution depends the practice which it would be advisable to adopt. If it can be proved that the discharge after a time constitutes simply the vehicle, as suggested by Dr. Simpson, and is not in its nature infective, as is usually believed, it is obvious that the practice of removing the patient from an infective environment for a short period before return to his home is one which should be adopted. But on this point the Committee are unable to express a decided opinion, with the evidence at present available.

5. In order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, the Committee are of opinion that information should be obtained as to whether

- (a) The mucous discharges in themselves are infectious from patient to patient.
- (b) Their infectivity quickly dies out on removal of the patient to an uninfected environment.

And further, in order to place the inquiry on a firmer basis than at present, that the investigations should extend over a longer period than six months, so that not only all seasons of the year may be included in the scope of the investigations, but that the data available should be more numerous. The Committee are of opinion that there is not sufficient evidence at present before them to enable them to lay down any definite period of time as necessary for the detention of patients recovering from scarlet fever. With the object of obtaining further evidence the Committee recommend—

(I.) That in each hospital a couple of wards identical in respect to cubic space per bed, etc., should be set aside and administered on a different principle, the sex of the children being the same, and the age as far as possible; that in one ward the cases subject to mucous discharges from nose or ear be rigorously excluded; that immediately on the appearance of any such discharge the patient should be removed; and that all nozzles and syringes should be kept in antiseptic solutions. In the other ward no special attention should be paid to these discharges, other than hitherto adopted. The incidence of either rhinorrhœa or otorrhœa should be compared. Cases of "septic scarlet fever" should be excluded from both.

(II.) That, if possible, in certain hospitals, with the approval of the medical superintendents, two or more rooms previously disinfected be reserved for the isolation after, six or eight weeks' detention, of single patients who are suffering from rhinorrhœa or otorrhœa, but whose desquamation is completed. Each patient so secluded should be kept for ten days or a fortnight before returning home. During this period of detention, the affected parts should be regularly irrigated and syringed with some reliable antiseptic, and great

care should be taken that the nozzle of the apparatus be kept in a germicidal solution. On the expiration of the quarantine the patient should be sent home, whether the discharge has ceased or not, and the room should be disinfected prior to the reception of another patient. The subsequent history of the case should be investigated.

(III). That the inquiry into the facts connected with the incidence of return cases at the Managers' hospitals should be continued for a further period of twelve months, and that the scope of the inquiry should include the history of the cases discharged under the conditions mentioned."

The medical superintendents of the several hospitals have been authorised, provided that the efficiency of their hospitals is in no way impaired, to carry out the suggestions contained in recommendations (I) and (II). As regards recommendation (III), the Hospitals Committee have in contemplation arrangements for the continuance of the investigation for a further period.

Diphtheria.

There was again an increase in the prevalence of this disease in Fulham, 630 cases of diphtheria and 11 of membranous croup which is identical with laryngeal diphtheria, being notified; the incidence-rate being 4·6 as compared with 3·2, 3·8 and 4·0 in the three preceding years.

During the first 9 months of the year there was no very exceptional prevalence of diphtheria as compared with the three previous years, 378 cases being notified during that period, but the usual autumnal rise was much more marked than heretofore, and the disease assumed epidemic proportions in the Sands End and Munster Wards.

The occurrence of several cases among the children in one of the classes in the infants' department of Langford Road Board School, led the Vestry to require the Managers to close the class-room and to exclude the children living in the same houses as the children attending that class. The London School Board appealed to the Education Department against the action of the Vestry

and the report dealing with the matter, which was furnished at the request of the Local Government Board to whom the question was referred, will be found in the appendix to this report. The Local Government Board subsequently informed the Education Department that, in their opinion, the action of the Vestry was not unreasonable.

Mortality.—The disease was the cause of 65 deaths, giving a case mortality of 10·2 per cent, being the lowest yet recorded. The decline in the fatality of the disease, which is mainly due to the use of anti-toxic serum, will be seen from the following table :—

TABLE XVI.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 100 cases.
1891	82	31	37·8
1892	111	30	27·0
1893	250	65	26·1
1894	342	108	31·6
1895	386	77	20·0
1896	355	78	22·0
1897	388	62	16·3
1898	476	61	12·8
1899	528	59	11·2
1900	641	65	10·2

Of the cases removed to hospital, 48, or 8·6 per cent., and of those kept at home, 17, or 20·3 per cent., died.

The difference in the fatality of hospital and home cases is especially marked in young children, as will be seen from the subjoined table ; the fatality among children under 5 removed to hospital being 11·4 per cent., and among those of the same age kept at home, 48·0 per cent.

There is no doubt that if the nature of the disease were more promptly recognised, and cases treated in the earliest stages with anti-toxic serum, the fatality of diphtheria would be still further reduced.

TABLE XVII.

Showing the fatality at different age periods of the cases treated at home and of those removed to hospital : —

Age.	Cases removed to Hospital.			Cases treated at home.		
	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
0—1	11	1	9·1	1	1	100
1—2	23	6	26·1	4	4	100
2—3	42	7	16·7	6	3	50
3—4	68	3	4·4	5	—	—
4—5	67	7	10·5	9	4	44·5
5—10	218	14	6·4	26	4	15·4
10—15	66	7	10·6	12	1	8·3
15—25	36	3	8·4	10	—	—
25—35	19	—	—	9	—	—
35—45	5	—	—	1	—	—
45—55	2	—	—	1	—	—
Total	557	48	8·6	84	17	20·3

There is a marked contrast between the fatality of Diphtheria and of Scarlet Fever as regards home and hospital cases. It might be expected that the fatality of both diseases would be less in cases treated at home than in those treated in hospital, as in the former class we get a larger proportion of adults in whom the diseases are less fatal, and also a larger proportion of mild and doubtful cases. This has always been the case as regards Scarlet Fever, but in Diphtheria the reverse obtains, as will be seen from the following table, which embraces all the notified cases between 1893 and 1900.

TABLE XVIII.

Showing the fatality of cases of Scarlet Fever and of Diphtheria treated at home and in hospital during the 8 years 1893-1900.

	Cases removed.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.	Cases treated at home.	Deaths.	Fatality.
Scarlet Fever	3,850	200	5·2	1,305	32	2·5
Diphtheria	2,356	339	14·4	760	188	24·7

Return Cases.

In two instances the disease occurred within 10 days of the return of a patient, living in the same house, from one of the Metropolitan Asylum Board's hospitals, after recovery from a similar attack.

Recurrence of the Disease.

In the report for 1899, an instance of the persistence of the infectiousness of the disease was quoted, and it would seem that, in some instances, the disease assumes a chronic form with a liability to recurrences of acute symptoms. Thus, in five instances, patients were re-admitted into hospitals suffering from Diphtheria in an acute form within seven days of their return after apparent recovery from a similar attack, and the following case was probably an instance of this :—

A. C., aged 6 years. Female.

Admitted into hospital, suffering from					
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	Jan. 28th, 1900.
Discharged	...	...	...	...	Mar. 26th, 1900.
Re-admitted, suffering from Diphtheria.					Mar. 28th, 1900.
Discharged	..	...	...	...	May 5th, 1900.
Re-admitted, suffering from Diphtheria.					June 5th, 1900.
Discharged	...	...	...	...	Aug. 25th, 1900.
Re-admitted, suffering from Diphtheria.					Oct. 27th, 1900.
Discharged	...	...	...	...	Dec. 14th, 1900.

Comparative prevalence of Diphtheria.

In London there was a decrease of Diphtheria in 1900, 11,994 cases being notified against 13,692 in 1899. The disease showed a higher proportional prevalence in Fulham than in any other sanitary district, but in seven districts the fatality was greater than in Fulham.

The comparative prevalence and fatality of Diphtheria, during recent years, in Fulham, the adjoining parishes and London, will be seen from the two following tables, which give the rates of incidence and mortality of the disease in the several localities :—

TABLE XIX.

Deaths from Diphtheria per 1,000 Inhabitants.												
	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Average for 10 yrs 1890-99.	1900
Fulham	0.25	0.21	0.32	0.63	0.99	0.70	0.66	0.52	0.49	0.45	0.52	0.47
Kensington ..	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.49	0.46	0.53	0.40	0.47	0.15	0.25	0.33	0.16
Hammersmith ..	0.51	0.75	0.74	0.53	0.49	0.43	0.49	0.28	0.21	0.23	0.47	0.25
Chelsea	0.58	0.17	0.41	0.54	0.56	0.59	1.17	0.56	0.43	0.27	0.53	0.18
London	0.33	0.32	0.44	0.75	0.61	0.52	0.59	0.50	0.39	0.43	0.49	0.34

TABLE XX.

Cases notified per 1,000 Inhabitants.												
	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Average for 10 yrs 1890-1899	1900
Fulham	1.1	0.7	1.0	2.2	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.0	2.8	4.7
Kensington ..	1.4	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9
Hammersmith ..	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3
Chelsea (Home District)	2.3	1.0	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.6	5.7	3.2	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.0
London	1.5	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.6

School Influences.

Both Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever being especially diseases of children, we must expect that the daily aggregation of such individuals will tend to widen its prevalence, especially as, not infrequently, the disease being of a mild type, children actually suffering have been found to be attending school.

The following tables give the number of children in actual attendance at each school who were notified in each month as suffering from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, and Table XXIII. gives the number of children on the roll of each primary school in Fulham, from which the large susceptible population of the district can be seen.

TABLE XXI.

Number of children attending the Board and other primary Schools who were notified in each month as suffering from Scarlet Fever.

School.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Ackmar Road...	1	1	1	...	2	3	2	...	4	4	3	3	24
All Saints (Denominational)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elizabethan (denominational)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Everington St...	4	7	1	2	1	2	...	1	7	3	3	3	34
Fulham Palace Road ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Halford Road...	...	...	3	2	1	2	...	...	1	7	3	4	23
Harwood Road	...	...	1	1	4	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	13
Holy Cross (Denominational)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Hugon Road ...	5	2	3	2	6	...	3	...	2	4	5	3	35
Kingwood Road	1	1	1	...	1	1	5	...	1	1	7	2	21
Langford Road.	2	1	2	2	1	2	7	1	1	3	2	2	26
Lillie Road ...	2	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	6	...	17
Munster Road...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	9
North End Rd.	2	1	1	...	1	1	5	...	1	1	...	1	14
Sherbrooke Rd.	1	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	16
St. Dunstan's Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas's Road (Denominational) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	4
St. John's (Denominational)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Star Road ...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	11
Townmead Rd..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	5
William Street..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	19	21	15	13	23	17	24	2	25	42	38	21	260

TABLE XXII.

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.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Ackmar Road...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	8
All Saints (Denominational)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elizabethan (denominational)...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Everington St...	...	...	3	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	9
Fulham Palace Road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halford Road...	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	9
Harwood Road	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	1	...	14
Holy Cross (Denominational)...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	8
Hugon Road ...	...	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	5	10	4	4	35
Kingwood Road	...	...	2	1	3	...	5	...	1	4	...	...	16
Langford Road	...	3	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	18	8	2	38
Lillie Road ...	3	2	2	1	...	3	6	1	1	1	3	2	25
Munster Road...	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	8	3	1	18
North End Rd...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	7	...	2	14
Sherbrooke Rd.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	10	2	2	21
St. Dunstan's Road ...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	3	5	4	25
St. Thomas's Road (denominational) ...	...	5	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	15
St. John's (Denominational) ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	7
Star Road ...	1	...	3	3	8	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	22
Townmead Rd..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
William Street..	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
	9	19	26	14	25	13	29	6	24	76	31	20	292

TABLE XXIII.

Showing the number of children on the rolls of the Board and other primary Schools in Fulham.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.	Total.
Ackmar Road Board School ...	527	550	609	—	1,686
Everington Street „ ...	440	413	572	—	1,425
Fulham Palace Road „ ...	—	—	253	214	467
Halford Road „ ...	495	480	629	—	1,604
Harwood Road „ ...	410	392	520	—	1,322
Hugon Road „ ...	430	433	536	—	1,399
Kingwood Road „ ...	461	456	536	—	1,453
Langford Road „ ...	555	595	675	—	1,825
Lillie Road „ ...	508	527	612	—	1,647
Munster Road „ ...	466	465	605	—	1,536
North End Road „ ...	373	389	529	—	1,291
St. Dunstan's Road „ ...	460	466	400	—	1,326
Sherbrooke Road „ ...	426	472	646	—	1,544
Star Road „ ...	375	380	502	—	1,257
Townmead Road „ ...	167	152	146	—	465
William Street „ ...	475	513	509	—	1,497
All Saints' Denominational ...	179	—	—	—	179
Elizabethan „ ...	—	—	30	48	78
Holy Cross „ ...	—	—	140	182	322
St. John's „ ...	—	—	265	268	533
St. Thomas's „ ...	298	261	290	—	849
	<u>7,045</u>	<u>6,944</u>	<u>9004</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>23,705</u>

Enteric Fever.

92 cases were notified or 6·9 per 10,000 inhabitants, the disease being less prevalent than in 1899.

Fatality.—There were 19 deaths, giving a case mortality of 20·7 per cent., the average for the past seven years being 20·8. Personal infection by unrecognised cases gave rise to 3 subsequent cases in a house in Walham Avenue, to 3 in a house in Francis Street, and to 2 in a house in St. Olaf's Road.

In 3 cases the disease was attributed to shellfish. In 7 cases the disease was contracted outside the district.

TABLE XXIV.

Incidence of Enteric Fever in Fulham, London and adjoining districts, during the last ten years

Cases of Enteric Fever notified per 1000, inhabitants:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Average for 10 yrs 1890-1899	1900.
Fulham	0·82	0·55	0·43	0·56	0·32	0·52	0·46	0·44	0·53	0·84	0·55	0·69
Kensington	0·49	0·62	0·31	0·58	0·58	0·59	0·56	0·62	0·42	0·61	0·54	0·61
Hammersmith ...	0·70	0·46	0·41	0·65	0·51	0·54	0·49	0·42	0·57	1·01	0·57	0·90
Chelsea	0·68	0·50	0·52	0·77	0·92	0·73	0·68	0·54	0·57	0·60	0·64	0·84
London	0·71	0·85	0·61	0·92	0·53	0·80	0·72	0·70	0·68	1·00	0·78	0·97

Isolation of patients suffering from infectious diseases.

Accommodation for persons suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Typhus Fever, and Small-pox, is provided by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board at their various hospitals, and the increasing recognition by the public of the advantages accruing from the isolation of the infectious sick, is shown by the steadily increasing proportion of patients suffering from those diseases who are removed to hospital.

TABLE XXV.

Percentage of notified cases in Fulham removed to isolation Hospitals.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.
1891	64·4	41·5	37·3
1892	75·0	64·0	66·0
*1893	63·6	48·0	45·0
1894	78·0	70·0	70·0
*1895	70·0	74·0	45·6
*1896	62·5	60·0	38·0
1897	75·0	65·0	41·5
1898	79·0	81·1	50·0
1899	81·7	81·6	51·0
1900	84·0	86·9	72·5

* In these years the accommodation in the Board's hospitals was inadequate, and many patients remained at home who otherwise would have been removed.

All the cases of Small-pox which have occurred in Fulham have been removed to the hospital ships.

Continued Fever.—Two cases were notified as Continued Fever.

Typhus Fever.—No case of Typhus Fever has been notified in Fulham since 1893.

Erysipelas.—154 persons were certified to be suffering from Erysipelas, which was the assigned cause of 13 deaths.

Puerperal Fever.—Nine cases or two per 1,000 births were notified, of which three or '67 per 1,000 births proved fatal. In addition to the disinfection of the bedding, &c., and of the houses in which cases occur, the clothing of the nurses who have attended the cases is always disinfected, and explicit instructions are given to them respecting the thorough disinfection of their persons before undertaking other cases. That the mere lapse of time affords no security is shown by the following case.

In December, a woman died from Puerperal Septicæmia, in the Western Fever Hospital, to which she had been removed, having been certified to be suffering from Scarlet Fever. Five months afterwards her sister-in-law, residing in another part of the borough, was notified as suffering from Puerperal Fever, and died on the 5th day after confinement. It was ascertained that some of the clothing and linen, which had been used by the first patient, had been given to her sister-at-law, without, it would appear, having been given up to be disinfected with the bedding, &c.; and as no other source of infection was in any degree probable, there is the strongest presumption that the infection was conveyed by the linen.

Deaths from Non-notifiable Zymotic Diseases.

Measles.—The usual biennial epidemic of Measles which commenced in November, 1899, continued for the first three months of 1900, during which period there were 60 deaths, and during the year 80 deaths were ascribed to the disease.

The fatality of Measles in the various wards of the Borough will be seen in Table XI.

Among the factors which tend to spread Measles may be reckoned the carelessness and ignorance of parents who make no attempt to prevent their children who are suffering from the disease from associating with others, it being no uncommon thing for children to be found attending school who are obviously suffering from the disease. With a view of preventing this and of endeavouring to bring home to parents the fact that Measles is a dangerous infectious disease, the late Vestry, in 1897, requested the Local Government Board to sanction the application to Measles, in addition to the other diseases specified in the Act, of the provisions of Section 68 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which render a person liable to a penalty who, "while suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the disease, or being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer."

To this request the Local Government Board replied "that the question of extending certain of the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to diseases other than those specified in Section 55 of the Act is one which would be more satisfactorily considered with regard to the metropolis as a whole than with regard to individual sanitary districts. Under Sections 56 (*b*) and 58 this could be done by the London County Council with the Board's approval, and the Board would suggest that, in the first instance, if the Vestry are desirable that the provisions of Section 68 should be made applicable to Measles, they should bring the matter under the attention of the County Council." The Vestry accordingly communicated with the London County Council, who have recently been again in communication with the Metropolitan Borough Councils, to ascertain their views on the matter.

With regard to the question of the notification of Measles, I would reiterate my opinion that 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 occurring in the same house within thirty days; and, as in so many cases no doctor is called in, it would also be essential to enforce dual notification by the parent or guardian as well as by the doctor, and

the exception as to secondary cases should apply only to notification by the medical practitioner. I must 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 who would be saved if they could be removed from the unfavourable conditions by which they are surrounded and treated in a rational manner.

Whooping Cough.

54 deaths were ascribed to this disease, being 17 below the average for the last 7 years, allowing for the increase of the population. The death-rate was 0·41 and that of the County of London 0·44.

Diarrhœa.

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

In previous reports mention has been made of the want of uniformity in the classification of deaths from Diarrhœa, owing to the various names used in death certificates in respect of deaths due to epidemic Diarrhœa and the consequent invalidation of comparative statistics dealing with the diarrhœal and zymotic death-rates.

A circular letter was sent last year to all medical practitioners residing in Fulham, drawing their attention to the fact that the Royal College of Physicians had, consequent upon representations made by the Society of Medical Officers of Health, sanctioned the use of the terms Epidemic Enteritis or Zymotic Enteritis as a synonym for Epidemic Diarrhœa, the latter being the title authorised by the "Nomenclature of Diseases" and recommended the entire disuse as synonyms of Epidemic Diarrhœa of such terms as Gastro-Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis or Gastric Catarrh,

As a result of this, there was a marked diminution in the number of deaths under these latter headings, and where they were used enquiries were made of the certifying practitioners as to whether they considered these deaths to have been of the nature of Epidemic Diarrhoea, and when this was the case the deaths are included under the head of Diarrhoea.

In 1900, Diarrhoea was the cause of 156 deaths, including 11 ascribed to Gastro-Enteritis, which were stated by the certifying practitioner to be of the nature of Epidemic Diarrhoea. In 1899, Diarrhoea was given as the cause of 183 deaths, while 141 were ascribed to Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, etc., as against 33 in 1900, so that the actual decline in the fatality of this disease was much greater than is shown by the figures for Diarrhoea alone.

The mortality was equal to a rate of 1·17 per 1,000 which was only exceeded by five of the London Sanitary Districts. In the 33 large towns Diarrhoea caused a mortality equal to a rate of 0·94 per 1,000, ranging from 0·23 in Halifax, 0·29 in Bradford, 0·37 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to 1·44 in Liverpool, 1·52 in Sheffield, 1·67 in Preston and 1·68 in Hull.

The following table gives the Diarrhoeal death-rate of Fulham, London, and the adjoining parishes during the last 10 years:—

TABLE XXVI.
Deaths from Diarrhoea per 1,000 living.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Average of 10 yrs. 1890-1899	1900
Fulham.....	1·04	1·16	0·94	1·30	0·53	1·18	1·15	1·21	1·45	1·40	1·14	1·17
Kensington	0·46	0·52	0·41	0·60	0·33	0·68	0·35	0·70	0·64	0·59	0·53	0·62
Hammersmith...	0·96	0·90	0·70	0·79	0·46	0·79	0·80	1·20	1·12	0·93	0·86	0·86
Chelsea	0·50	0·62	0·77	0·76	0·34	0·82	0·67	1·03	0·77	0·66	0·70	0·85
London.....	0·66	0·57	0·60	0·80	0·41	0·82	0·71	0·92	0·97	0·92	0·75	0·80

It will be noticed in Table XI that upwards of 80 per cent. of the total registered deaths from Diarrhoea occur under one year of age, and it has been pointed out that to state the deaths from Diarrhoea in terms of the total population unfairly handicaps dis-

tracts with a large infantile population, *i.e.*—a high birth-rate, and that the statement of the relation borne by the total number of deaths from Diarrhœa to the number of births affords a more accurate method of comparison.

Calculated in this way, the Diarrhœal rates for Fulham, the adjoining Parishes and London, are as follows :—

TABLE XXVII.

Deaths from Diarrhœa per 1,000 Births in 1900.

Fulham	...	...	...	34·5
Kensington	...	...	...	30·0
Hammersmith	...	...	...	31·7
Chelsea	...	...	...	36·5
London	...	...	...	27·0

The following Table gives the number of deaths per 1,000 births ascribed to Diarrhœa and Enteritis since 1893 in Fulham and London.

TABLE XXVIII.

Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis per 1,000 Births.

		Fulham.		London.
1893	...	45·3	...	32·1
1894	...	22·1	...	21·0
1895	...	45·1	...	38·3
1896	...	46·9	...	36·8
1897	...	52·1	...	48·0
1898	...	61·7	...	52·5
1899	...	70·8	...	56·4
1900	...	43·9	...	43·8

Influenza.

49 deaths were directly attributed to Influenza, which was epidemic in the beginning of the year. In the three preceding years it caused 19, 24 and 49 deaths.

Deaths from Tubercular Diseases.

Of these 210 were due to Phthisis and 89 to other tubercular diseases such as Tubercular Meningitis, Tabes Mesenterica, and General Tuberculosis, these diseases accounting for 12·8 per cent. of the deaths from all causes and it is probable that many of the deaths ascribed to Marasmus, Debility, Convulsions, etc., were tubercular in nature.

In the several Wards of the Borough the death-rates from Phthisis were as under:—

TABLE XXIX.

Deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population of each Ward from Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases.

	Death-rate from Phthisis.		Death-rate from other Tubercular Diseases.		Death-rate from all Tubercular Diseases.
Baron's Court Ward	1·7	...	0·16	...	1·86
Lillie Ward...	2·0	...	0·42	...	2·42
Walham Ward	2·0	...	0·77	...	2·77
Margravine Ward	1·6	...	1·40	...	3·00
Munster Ward	1·4	...	0·50	...	1·90
Hurlingham Ward...	0·5	...	0·78	...	1·33
Sands End Ward	1·3	...	0·63	...	1·93
Town Ward	1·3	...	0·73	...	2·03

TABLE XXX.

Table giving the Phthisis death-rate of Fulham, the adjoining parishes and London for 1900, and the preceding 7 years.

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Average for 7 years.	1900
Fulham	1·51	1·42	1·40	1·66	1·53	1·47	1·83	1·55	1·57
Kensington ...	1·57	1·53	1·49	1·42	1·44	1·26	1·34	1·43	1·18
Hammersmith	1·51	1·58	1·56	1·40	1·39	1·48	1·72	1·52	1·61
Chelsea	1·75	1·64	1·92	1·82	1·80	1·74	1·79	1·78	1·72
London	1·90	1·72	1·77	1·68	1·71	1·72	1·82	1·76	1·80

Cancer.

Malignant diseases caused 110 deaths, the average for the preceding 7 years being 99.

Venereal Diseases.

These were the assigned cause of 11 deaths.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

From these diseases there were 510 deaths, or 21·8 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, being 30 above the average of the last 7 years, allowing for the increase of the population.

Diseases of the Heart.

142 deaths were ascribed to diseases of the heart.

Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.

Six deaths were registered as due to diseases and accidents of parturition.

The total number of deaths reported as occurring within 21 days of childbirth was 16, the causes assigned being :—

TABLE XXXI.

Septicæmia	3
Erysipelas... ..	1
Scarlet Fever	1
Enteric Fever	1
Enteritis	1
Albumenuria	1
Gastric Ulcer	1
Pneumonia	1
Puerperal Convulsions	2
Hæmorrhage	4
	<hr/>
	16

Or one death to every 283 births.

Deaths from Violence.

Different forms of violence caused 87 deaths.

TABLE XXXII.

Accident or Negligence.

Falls	23
Run over... ..	8
Burns	6
Drowning	3
Suffocation of infants in bed	24
Otherwise	12
	<hr/>
	76
Suicides	9
Manslaughter	1
Murder	1
	<hr/>
	87

Certification of the Causes of Death.

Of the 2,347 deaths registered, 2,155 or 91·8 per cent. were duly certified by registered medical practitioners, and 189 or 8·1 per cent. by the Coronor after inquest, only 3 or 0·13 per cent. being uncertified.

Inquests.

Of the 189 held on parishioners, 152 were held in the parish, and 37 outside.

Their ages were—

TABLE XXXIII.

Under 5	71
5 to 65.....	93
Over 65	25
	<hr/>
	189

The accidental deaths have been already classified, and those due to natural causes may be classified as follows:—

TABLE XXXIV.

Zymotic diseases	4
Respiratory „	22
Tubercular „	8
Circulatory „	36
Convulsions and other diseases of the nervous system	10
Other diseases	32
	<hr/>
	112

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Fulham Infirmary and Workhouse.

Although the two parishes, Fulham and Hammersmith, which formerly constituted the Fulham Unions, are now separated for poor law purposes, the poor of Hammersmith are still, by an arrangement between the Boards of Guardians, received into this institution.

In 1900, 527 deaths occurred in the Infirmary, and 22 in the Workhouse. Of these, 308 were parishioners of Fulham and 241 belonged to Hammersmith and other parishes.

Western Fever Hospital.

171 deaths occurred in the Western Fever Hospital. Of these, 68 belonged to Fulham and 103 to other Metropolitan Districts.

Of the 2,347 deaths registered during the year 487 or 25 per cent took place in public institutions.

The percentages in the several classes of institutions in Fulham and London were as follows:—

TABLE XXXV.

	Fulham.	London.
Deaths occurring in Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries	13·2	15·8
Deaths occurring in Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals	3·5	2·0
Deaths occurring in other Hospitals ...	6·6	10·3
Deaths occurring in Public Lunatic and Imbecile Asylums	1·7	2·4
	<u>25·0</u>	<u>30·5</u>

Deaths occurring outside the District among persons belonging thereto.

The deaths of parishioners in public institutions and elsewhere outside the parish numbered 225, and occurred in the following places:—

TABLE XXXVI.

	Number of Deaths of residents in Fulham.
St. George's Hospital	55
West London Hospital	25
Charing Cross Hospital	5
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	3
Guy's Hospital	1
King's College Hospital	3
Middlesex Hospital	2
Westminster Hospital	5
London Hospital... ..	2
St. Thomas' Hospital	2

St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	...	5
Jubilee Hospital	...	...	...	...	3
Bolingbroke Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Brompton Hospital for Consumption	...	...	...	...	12
Cancer Hospital	...	...	...	...	9
Royal Chest Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Victoria Hospital for Children	...	...	...	...	10
Hospital for Children, Paddington	...	...	...	...	1
Evelina Hospital for Children	...	...	...	...	1
Cheyne Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Belgrave Hospital for Children	...	...	...	...	1
Chelsea Hospital for Women	...	...	...	...	2
Hospital for Women, Euston Road	...	...	...	...	1
National Hospital for Nervous Diseases	...	...	...	...	2
Hospital for Diseases of Heart, Soho	...	...	...	...	1
Fountain Fever Hospital...	...	...	...	...	10
Grove Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	4
Hanwell Asylum	...	...	...	...	11
Leavesden Asylum	...	...	...	...	5
Darenth Asylum	...	...	...	...	1
Dartford Asylum	...	...	...	...	3
Ilford Asylum	...	...	...	...	2
Caterham Asylum	...	...	...	...	2
Banstead Asylum	...	...	...	...	5
Cane Hill Asylum...	...	...	...	...	4
Colney Hatch Asylum	...	...	...	...	2
Manor House Asylum, Epsom	...	...	...	...	2
Camberwell House Asylum	...	...	...	...	1
Middlesex County Asylum	...	...	...	...	2
Friedenheim	...	...	...	...	1
St. Joseph's Home	...	...	...	...	1
St. George's Infirmary	...	...	...	...	1
In private houses and elsewhere in other districts					14

Public Mortuary.

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

TABLE XXXVII.

At the request of the Coroner	...	160
Brought in by the Police	... ..	22
At the request of the Medical Officer of Health	... ..	4
		<hr/> 186

Inquests were held on 183, and post-mortem examinations were made in 102 of the above cases.

VACCINATION.

The following Tables, furnished by Mr. Davies, the Vaccination Officer, give the Vaccination returns for 1899, and for the first six months of 1900, those for the last six months not being yet complete :—

TABLE XXXVIII.

Supplemental Return for 1899, for the Parish of Fulham.

No. of Births Registered from 1st Jan., 1899, to 30th June, 1900.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.	Dead.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed.	Outstanding.	Certificates Granted under Clause 2 of the Vaccination Act of 1898.
4,581	3360	27	—	615	76	340	44	66

Return of Vaccination for the period from January to June, 1900, for the Parish of Fulham.

TABLE XXXIX.

No. of Births Registered from 1st Jan., 1899, to 31st Dec., 1900.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.	Dead.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed.	Outstanding.	Certificates Granted under Clause 2 of the Vaccination Act of 1898.
2,251	1707	6	—	197	99	167	21	26

It is gratifying to note that the "conscientious objections" have fallen from 90 in 1898 to 66 in 1899, and the proportion of cases "not fully accounted for" from 15·2 per cent. in 1898 to 10 per cent. in 1899.

DISINFECTION.

Infected articles were disinfected as heretofore by the contractor, Mr. Lacy, St. John's Wharf, by whom they were also collected. The weight of the articles disinfected was 2,009 cwt., and the amount paid to Mr. Lacy, £1256.

During the last three years, the cost of disinfection has averaged £1,247 a year. The disinfecting station which has been erected at a cost of £4,330, in Townmead Road, is now in use. This is most complete in every respect, and comprises two Equifex Disinfecting Stoves, the largest being 9 feet long by 6 feet diameter, and a well equipped laundry for washing and cleansing articles when necessary.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

In 1897, the Vestry made arrangements with the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine for the bacteriological examination of suspected material, and increasing use is being made by medical practitioners of the facilities afforded them of availing themselves of this important aid to diagnosis, 102 specimens being examined in 1898, 164 in 1899, and 289 in 1900.

Diphtheria.—Material from 247 cases was examined, and the Klebs-Löffler, or true Diphtheria bacillus was isolated in 90, and the pseudo-diphtheritic, or Hoffman's bacillus, in 44.

Enteric Fever.—Blood from 23 cases was examined, and the Widal, or Typhoid reaction, was obtained in 8.

Tuberculosis.—Sputum from 19 cases was examined, and the bacillus of Tubercle was found in 7.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 329 houses on the register.

I reported last year that difficulties had arisen in connection with the definition of the term "landlord" in the bye-laws, and new bye-laws were framed by the late Vestry to obviate this and such other difficulties which had been experienced, these are still under the consideration of the Local Government Board, and pending their approval the registration of houses let in lodgings remains in abeyance.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS 1890 AND 1891.

Certificates under these Acts were granted in respect of 78 separate tenements and refused in respect of 262.

Notice has been given to the Surveyor of Taxes that all certificates granted will be withdrawn after April 5th, 1901, and that those owners who wish to claim exemption from or abatement of inhabited house duty for the financial year ending April 5th, 1902, must apply for a renewal of the certificates.

COMBINED DRAINAGE.

Tenders for the reconstruction of the "sewer portions" of 48 systems of combined drainage at a cost of £783 were accepted during the year, and the sum of £55 was paid to owners of houses in respect of drainage work executed by them in compliance with the notices of the late Vestry in connection with house drains which were "sewers" within the meaning of the Metropolis Local Management Act. There seems to be no prospect of any amendment of the present inequitable law, as the London County Council appear to have dropped their Bill to amend the definition of the word "drain" in the Metropolis Management Act.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

Steady progress continues to be made with the work of bringing the drainage of the houses in the borough into a thoroughly sound condition, and the drains of 410 houses were reconstructed in accordance with modern requirements during the year.

By the standing orders recently adopted by the Council the supervision of the drains and sanitary appliances of new houses has been transferred from the Works to the Public Health Department, and the two drainage inspectors employed in this work placed under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

No bye-laws for regulating the dimensions, form and construction of drains under Section 202 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, have yet been made by the London County Council, although a draft of proposed bye-laws was forwarded to the late Vestry by the Council in 1896.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

By the London Government Act, 1899, the duty of enforcing the bye-laws and regulations with respect to cowsheds, dairies and milkshops was transferred to the Borough Council.

There are 3 licensed cowsheds and 210 registered dairies and milkshops in Fulham, and arrangements have been made for their regular inspection.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 85 bakehouses in Fulham, of which 70 are underground. These on inspection were found in fair condition.

By the Factory and Workshop Acts Amendment Bill, which has been brought in by the Home Secretary, it is provided

(1.) That after the first day of January, 1904, an underground bakehouse shall not be used, unless certified by the District Council to be suitable for that purpose, and for the purpose of this section an underground bakehouse shall mean a bakehouse, any room of which is so situate that the surface of the floor is more than three feet below the surface of the footway of the adjoining street, or of the ground adjoining or nearest to the room.

(2.) An underground bakehouse shall not be certified as suitable unless the District Council is satisfied that it is suitable as regards construction, light, ventilation and in all other respects.

This is a desirable amendment of the law, but it would be advisable to enact that the certificate must be renewed every five years.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Ten abatement notices under the Public Health (London) Act, were served in respect of smoke nuisances, and three offenders were prosecuted, fines and costs to the amount of £31 1s. being imposed.

HOUSE REFUSE.

The weekly service for the removal of house refuse has been fairly regular, but some better system of dealing with the arrears consequent upon public holidays should be devised, the complaints respecting the delay in removal being always numerous after these. It is also to be regretted that the local authority have not provided for a more frequent removal of the refuse from flats, the necessity for which I have frequently pressed upon them, as owing to the limited open space in connection with these buildings, an accumulation of over three or four days' refuse gives rise to a serious nuisance. In fact, having regard to the importance of prompt removal of house refuse, which, containing as it does, a considerable quantity of vegetable matter, very speedily becomes most offensive, the Council should, in my opinion, provide at least a bi-weekly service.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

This is now burnt at the Destructor erected by the Horsfall Company at the Townmead Road Wharf. The working of this has been most successful, and this method of disposal is much more satisfactory than that of removal by barges, formerly practised.

SEWERS.

The sewers belonging to the local authority were always at once thoroughly flushed, on complaints being made respecting offensive smells from the surface ventilators, and ventilating shafts were placed in all suitable places, when permission from the owners of the houses could be obtained.

The flooding of the basements in the neighbourhood of Field Road, owing to the inadequacy of the County Council's main sewer, was again brought under the notice of the Council.

OPEN SPACES.

Fulham possesses about fifty acres of open spaces, or 3 per cent. of its area, as compared with 8·2 per cent. for all London. I have, in former reports, urged the necessity, in view of the rapid increase of the population, for additional open spaces, and it is to be hoped that the Council's negotiations for the acquirement of some 22 acres adjacent to Wandsworth Bridge Road, for this purpose, will not fall through, as there is a large working class population in the immediate neighbourhood, and the advantage it will be, especially to the children, is inestimable.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—OVERCROWDING.

In Fulham, with its large working class population, the housing question is of paramount importance, as the increasing demand, due to constant immigration from other districts, the rise in the value of land, and the enhanced cost of building operations, tend steadily to raise the rents of working class property. With regard to the amount of overcrowding that actually exists, it is difficult to speak with absolute confidence, as the Census figures on which we must mainly rely for information, are ten years old; but I have no reason to think that, although the population has largely increased, the proportion of those living in overcrowded conditions is greater than it was in 1891. At that time Fulham, as regards overcrowding, compared favourably with London as a whole, 14·3 per cent. of the population living in overcrowded conditions, *i.e.*, more than two persons to a room, compared with 20·8 per cent. in the County of London. The details, however, of the Census of 1901 will shortly be procurable, and then a more accurate knowledge of this point can be formed. The question that the Council must shortly decide, is whether they should avail themselves of their powers under Part III of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and build houses for the working classes. The Surveyor has prepared a list of the vacant lands in Fulham, embracing some 190 acres, which are available, but it is to be feared that the price of land in the borough, which probably could not be bought under £2,500 an acre, and the increased cost of building would preclude the erec-

tion of houses which would return the interest on the capital borrowed, if let at the rents they should be, if they are to benefit those for whom they are intended, *i.e.*, at about 2/-, or at the most 2/6 per week a room. With regard to the increased cost of building, it may be mentioned that the experience of the London County Council in connection with the buildings they have erected, is that the combined effect of the rise in the cost of materials and rates of wages, and the decrease in the number of bricks laid per diem, has been to raise the price of brickwork per rod from £11 in 1890 to £20 15s. at the end of 1898. The Council will, however, if they build some houses for their own employés on their vacant land in Townmead Road, as they have resolved, be able to ascertain by practical experience whether they can with advantage extend their operations in this direction.

Prosecutions under the Public Health (London) Act, and the Metropolis Local Management Acts.

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

TABLE XL.

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
J. Painter, 2, Dowell mews	Failing to remove manure.	Convicted.	0 13 0	0 2 0
F. Stevens, 3, Dowell mews	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 14 0	0 2 0
C. Allam, 48, Sherbrooke road	Ditto.	Ditto.	0 10 0	0 2 0

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
J. Kinsey, 191, North End road	Ditto.	Dismissed.	..	..
Wm. Rolfe, 7, Dowell mews	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	..
A. Alexander, 9, Dowell mews	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	..
C. Howell, 226, North End road	Ditto.	Convicted.	0 7 0	0 2 0
R. Martin, 17, Lintaine grove	Ditto.	Ditto.	0 5 0	0 2 0
F. Stevens, 17, Dowell mews	Ditto.	Dismissed.	..	..
James Morgan, 18, Dowell mews	Ditto.	Convicted.	0 10 0	0 2 0
R. Knowles, 141, Victoria street	Ditto.	Ditto.	0 6 0	0 2 0
R. Brand, 2, Mulgrave road	Ditto.	Ditto.	0 7 0	0 2 0
W. Kirby, 15, Dowell mews	Ditto.	Ditto.	0 5 0	0 2 0
Owner of 637, Fulham road	Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance.	Order made to abate nuisance within 14 days.	..	0 3 0
Owner of 19, Munster road	Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance.	Order made to abate nuisance within 28 days.	..	0 3 0
Owner of 9, Munster road	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	0 3 0
Owner of 7, Munster road	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	0 3 0

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
Owner of 5, Munster road	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	0 3 0
Owner of 11, Munster road	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	0 3 0
Walter Hall, 38, Chancery lane	Failing to comply with the Vestry's notice to re-lay the drain at 3, Lalor street.	Convicted.	5 0 0	..
Walter Hall, 38, Chancery lane	Premises No. 3, Lalor street, in such a state as to be a nuisance.	Order made to abate nuisance within 14 days.	..	0 6 0
Owner of 100, Townmead road	Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance.	Ditto.	..	0 6 0
London Road Car Company	Chimney of the factory in Farm lane giving forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance on Feb. 27th, 1900	Convicted.	3 0 0	1 1 0
London Road Car Company	Ditto on Mar. 6th.	Ditto.	3 0 0	0 2 0
London Road Car Company	Ditto on Mar. 26th.	Ditto.	3 0 0	0 2 0
J. W. Gee,	Failing to comply with the Vestry in order to re-lay the drain at 44, Marville road.	Ditto.	2 0 0	1 1 0
Midland Railway Company	Premises at rear of 125, North End road, in such a state as to be a nuisance.	Order made to abate nuisance within 14 days.	..	0 8 0
London Road Car Company	Ditto.	Withdrawn on payment of costs.	..	4 4 0
J. Pearson,	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	..

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
J. S. Hodgkin & Co.	Chimney of dyeing works sending forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance on May 8th.	Convicted.	0 10 0	10 10 0
J. S. Hodgkin & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.	0 10 0	..
Occupier of 153, North End road	Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance.	Closing order.	..	0 6 0
Owner of 15, Mimosa street	Ditto.	Order made to abate nuisance within 14 days.	..	0 3 0
Owner of 25, Mimosa street	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	0 3 0
Owner of 28, Dancer street	Ditto.	Ditto.	..	0 3 0
J. L. Smith, Normand mews	Failing to remove manure.	Convicted.	6 10 0	0 2 0
A. T. Wallis,	Allowing 19, Bronsart road to be occupied without having obtained a certificate of water supply.	Ditto.	5 0 0	0 2 0
Occupier of 20, Epple road	Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance.	Order made to abate nuisance within 48 hours.	..	0 6 0
F. & J. Silles	Drain at 2, Hazlebury road in such a state as to be a nuisance, which arose from the wilful act or default of the defendants.	Convicted.	5 0 0	0 2 0

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
Occupier of 153, North End road	Failing to comply with the magis- trate's order to close the premises	Ditto.	5 0 0	..
F. Fielder, 21, Inverness terrace	Failing to remove manure.	Ditto.	2 0 0	0 2 0
London General Omnibus Company	Ditto.	Ditto.	5 0 0	0 2 0
Fulham Pottery Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 0 0	0 2 0
Wickens Pease & Co.	Removing offensive refuse during pro- hibited hours.	Dismissed.	..	..
T. Temple	Allowing 131a, Mun- ster road to be occupied without having obtained a certificate of water supply.	Convicted.	10 0 0	0 2 0
Henrici Laundry Walham Green	Chimney of laundry giving forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance. (3 summonses).	Ditto.	9 0 0	0 6 0
Owner of 7, Mirabel street	Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance.	Order made for work to be done within 14 days.	..	1 1 0
J. Olding	Allowing 61, Lang- ford road to be occupied without a certificate of water supply.	Convicted.	2 0 0	0 2 0
J. Hills	Depositing filth in the roadway.	Ditto.	0 8 0	0 2 0
C. Taylor, 24, Greyhound road	Exposing for sale unsound meat.	Ditto.	3 0 0	0 2 0
			£ 74 15 0	23 4 0

In 27 other cases in which proceedings had been instituted, the summonses were withdrawn on the payment of the costs of the summonses, the works necessary to abate the nuisances having been executed.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

TABLE XLI.

The following samples were taken for analysis in 1900 :

Article.	No. of Samples.	No. adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.
Milk	89	11	12.4
Butter	117	8	6.9
Margarine	22	1	4.8
Coffee	5	—	—
Lard	10	—	—
Mustard	9	—	—
Camphorated Oil	1	—	—
Salad Oil	1	—	—
Baking Powder	10	—	—
Seidlitz Powder	2	—	—
Vinegar	3	—	—
Pepper	5	—	—
Tinned Peas	6	—	—
Whisky	15	1	6.6
Brandy	12	—	—
Gin	5	—	—
Ale	46	—	—
Glucose	3	—	—
Invert Sugar	2	—	—
	363	21	5.8

In the three preceding years the percentage of adulterated samples was 12.6, 11.1, and 13.1.

One sample was obtained to every 368 persons, the proportion in London, in 1898, being one sample to every 390 persons.

TABLE XLII.

Proceedings were instituted in the following cases :—

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
A. Wrangham, 240, North End road	Selling butter adulterated with 90 per cent. of margarine	Convicted	0 10 0	0 12 6
A. Wrangham, 240, North End road	Selling margarine by retail without properly marked wrapper	Convicted	..	0 2 0
J. Helm, 236, Lillie road	Selling butter adulterated with 90 per cent. of margarine	Convicted	2 0 0	0 12 6
J. Helm, 236, Lillie road	Selling margarine by retail without properly marked wrapper	Convicted	..	0 2 0
The Grocery & Provision Shop Association, 6, Salisbury Pavement	Selling margarine containing an excess of butter fat	Convicted	1 0 0	0 12 6
Alice Scarlett, 48, Bagley's lane	Selling milk from which 12 per cent. of its natural fat had been extracted	Convicted	4 0 0	0 2 0
T. Bashford, 8, Greyhound road	Selling butter adulterated with 90 per cent. of margarine	Convicted	3 0 0	0 12 6
T. Bashford, 8, Greyhound road	Selling margarine by retail without a proper wrapper	Convicted	..	0 2 0
E. James, 2, Everington street	Selling butter adulterated with 90 per cent. of margarine	Convicted	7 0 0	0 12 6
W. J. Shillitoe, 162, Wandsworth Bridge road	Selling milk from which 25 per cent. of its fat had been extracted	Convicted	3 0 0	0 12 6
E. James, 2, Everington street	Exposing margarine for sale by retail unlabelled	Convicted	3 0 0	0 12 6

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
The Great Western & Metropolitan Dairies' Company, 9, Harrow street	Delivery to the Guardians at the Fulham Workhouse milk from which 8 per cent. of fat had been abstracted	Withdrawn warranty proved	..	..
E. P. Gibbs, 324, Lillie road	Selling milk adulterated with 10 per cent. of added water	Convicted	2 0 0	0 12 6
W. Edwards, 607, King's road	Selling milk adulterated with 6 per cent. of added water	Dismissed warranty proved	..	..
W. Edwards, 607, King's road	Selling milk from which 25 per cent. of its fat had been abstracted	Dismissed warranty proved	..	..
Whiteman & Cox, 47, Princes road, W.	Giving a false warrantry in respect of milk found to be adulterated	Withdrawn on payment of costs	..	2 0 0
R. Fairbain, 2, Munster road	Exposing margarine for sale unlabelled	Convicted	5 0 0	0 2 0
E. Cooper, 2, Munster road	Exposing margarine for sale unlabelled	Convicted	3 0 0	0 2 0
J. Mason, 46, Parsons Green lane	Selling milk adulterated with 10 per cent. of added water	Convicted	0 10 0	0 12 6
A. G. Holland, 78, Parsons Green lane	Selling milk adulterated with 6 per cent. of added water	Convicted	0 10 0	0 12 6
E. Satteley, 135, Dawes road	Selling milk from which 10 per cent. of fat had been abstracted	Convicted	1 0 0	0 12 6
A. Suckling, 2, Ashburnham road	Selling milk from which 8 per cent. of its fat had been abstracted	Dismissed warranty proved	..	..

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
E. Byrne, Clyde Dairy, Rylston road	Selling milk from which 6 per cent. of its fat had been abstracted	Convicted	1 0 0	0 12 6
W. Wells, Harwood Arms	Selling whiskey adulterated with 8 per cent. of added water (31° under proof)	Convicted	1 0 0	0 16 6
A. Marriott-Matthew. 157, Dawes road	Selling milk adulterated with 10 per cent. of added water	Dismissed warranty proved	..	0 16 6
H. Brown, 2, Dieppe street	Selling butter adulterated with 90 per cent. of margarine	Convicted	15 0 0	0 12 6
J. T. Marsh, 319, Lillie Road	Selling butter adulterated with 90 per cent. of margarine	Convicted	8 0 0	0 12 6
W. H. Evans, 225, Munster road	Selling butter adulterated with 40 per cent. of margarine	Convicted	3 0 0	0 12 6
W. H. Evans, 225, Munster road	Selling margarine by retail without a proper wrapper	Convicted	..	0 2 0
W. S. Robinson, 191, Munster road	Selling butter adulterated with 50 per cent. of margarine	Convicted	3 0 0	0 12 6
W. S. Robinson, 191, Munster road	Selling margarine by retail without a proper wrapper	Convicted	..	0 2 0
The Salisbury, Gillingham & Semley Dairies' Company	Giving a false warrantry in respect of milk sold to A. Marriott-Matthews	Dismissed	..	..
Total			£66 10 0	14 9 0

Arsenic in Beer.

In November, general attention was called to the contamination of a quantity of beer, chiefly in Lancashire and the Midlands, by Arsenic, which was derived from the glucose used in brewing, and the resulting poisoning of a large number of the consumers, the effect of the poison being to cause an inflammatory affection of the ends and trunks of the nerves, which is known as Peripheral Neuritis.

46 samples of Ale, procured in Fulham, and also samples of Glucose and Invert Sugar, which are manufactured at the Saccharine Works, Fulham Palace Road, were examined and found to be free from Arsenic; neither has any been found in the very large number of samples which have been tested in the metropolis.

Samples are also being taken of Golden Syrup, Jams, Confectionery, and other articles, in which Glucose is used, in order that they may be tested for Arsenic.

The Milk Standard's Enquiry.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture to report upon the Milk Standards and Regulations, under Section 4 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, has recently been issued.

The Committee recommend:—

1. That the Total Milk Solids dried at 100°C shall be taken into account, and that when the Total Milk Solids do not amount to 12% of the Milk, the presumption shall be that the Milk is not genuine, and the Vendor be called upon to defend himself against a prosecution.
2. That where the Total Milk Solids fall below 12%, those Milks, in which the amount of milk-fat falls below 3.25%, shall be presumed to have had fat abstracted; and that those Milks in which the non-fatty solids fall below 8.5% shall be presumed to have been watered.

In calculating the percentage of fat removed or the amount of water added, the analyst is to have regard to the above limits of 3·25 % fat and of 8·5 % non-fatty solids; and, when the non-fatty solids fall below 8·5 %, the analyst shall also take into account the extent to which the milk fat exceeds 3·25 %.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

825 complaints, or fewer by 140 than in any of the previous seven years, were received and attended to, and 2,933 notices under the Public Health, (London) Act, were served in respect of nuisances discovered in the course of house to house inspection, and the inspection of houses consequent upon complaints, or the existence of infectious disease.

I have pleasure in again concluding my report by expressing my opinion that all the members of the Staff of the Public Health Department have endeavoured zealously and faithfully to discharge their important duties, and I can testify to the interest which they take in their work, and to the thoroughness with which it is performed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

March 31st, 1901.

*Notified by Medical Practitioners as having occurred in the
52 weeks ending December 29th, 1900.*

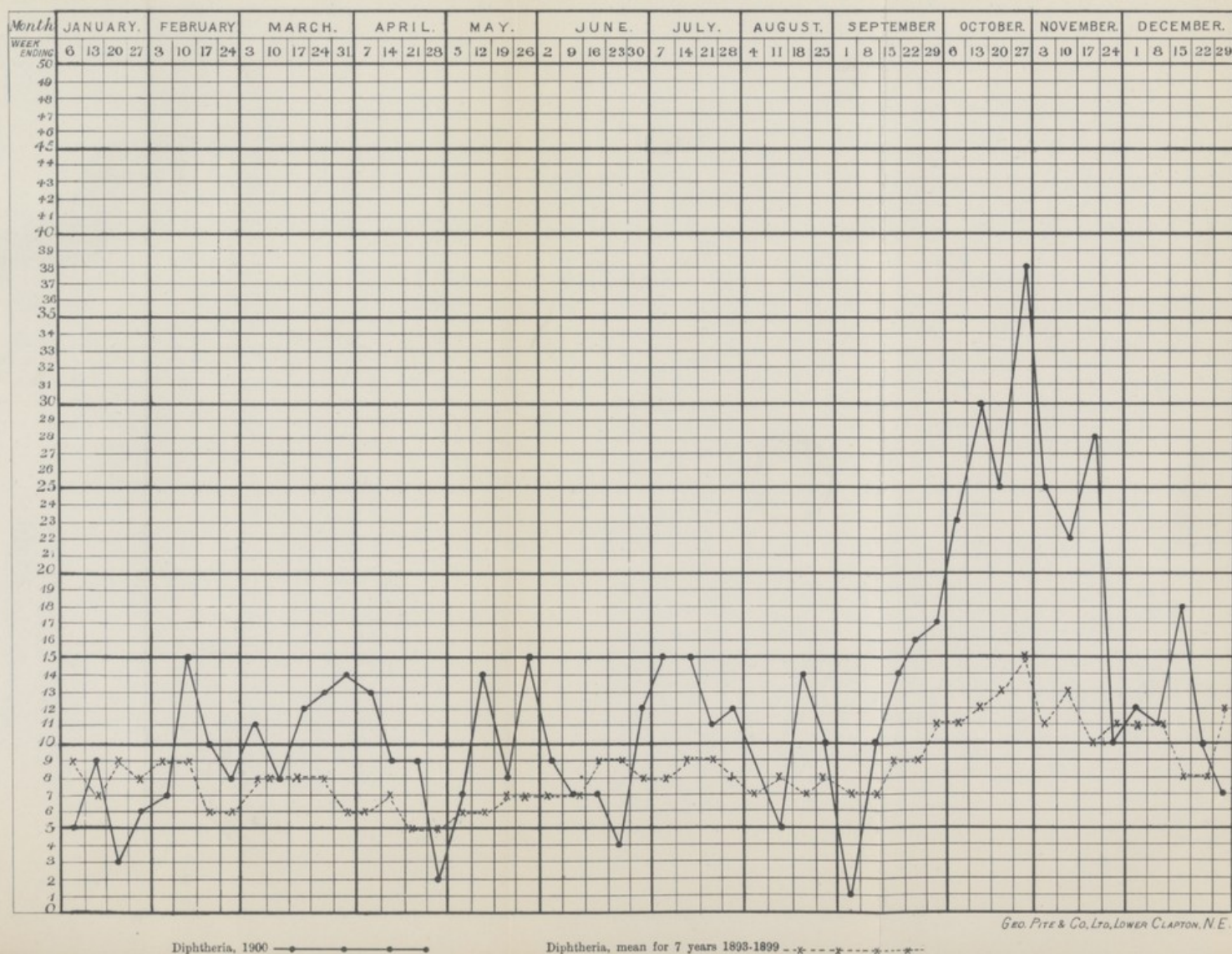


CHART SHOWING WEEK BY WEEK THE NUMBER OF

WINDS OF FORCE 12 AND OVER

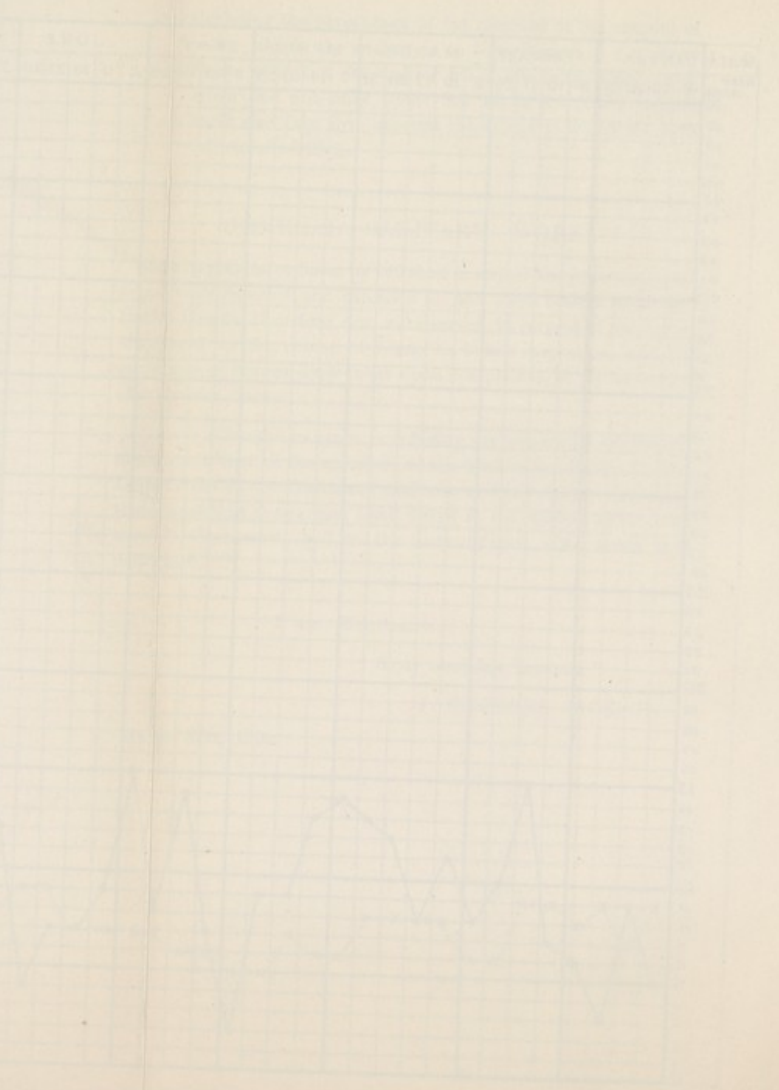
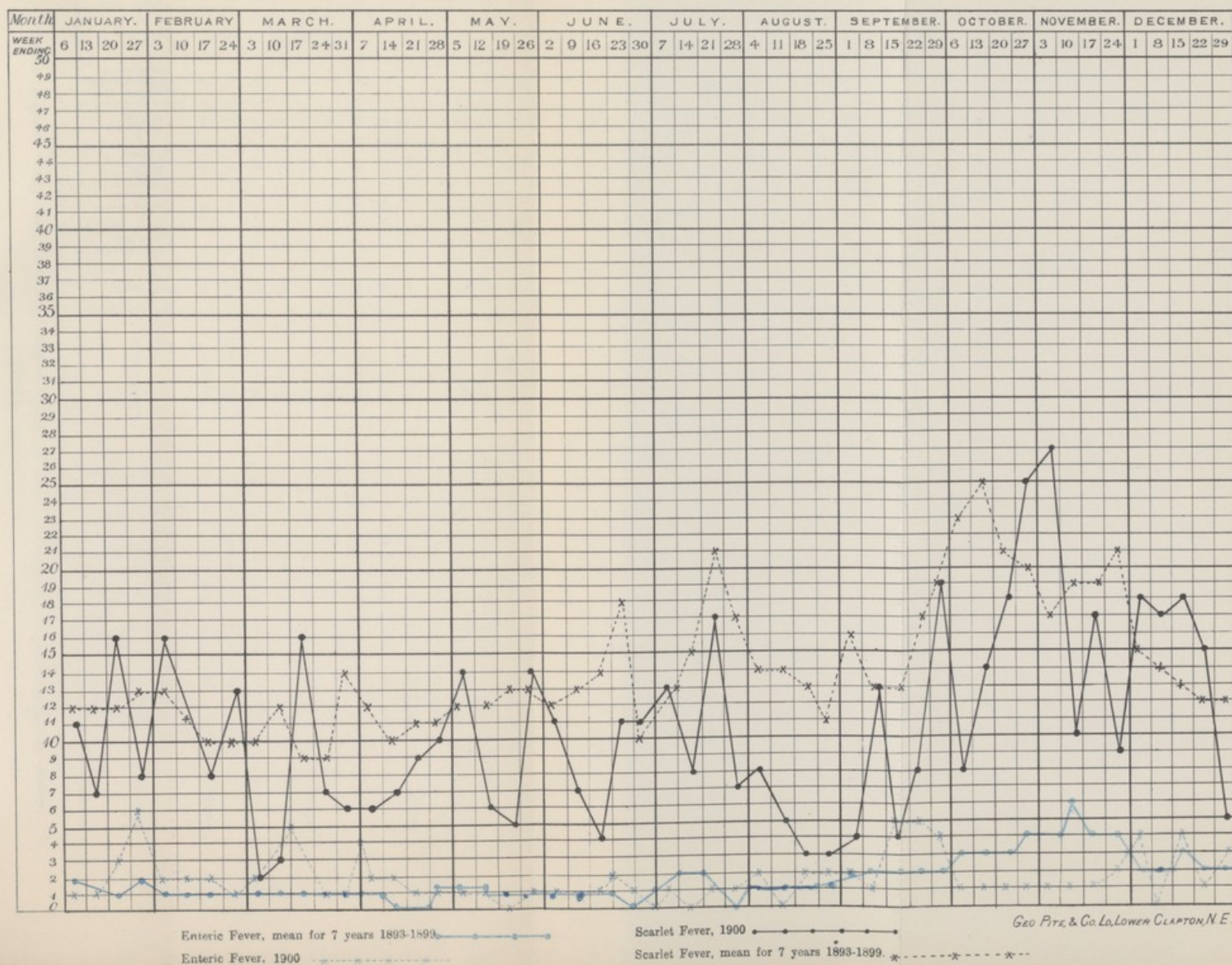


CHART SHEWING WEEK BY WEEK THE NUMBER OF CASES OF SCARLET FEVER AND ENTERIC FEVER.

*Notified by Medical Practitioners as having occurred in the
52 weeks ending December 29th, 1900.*



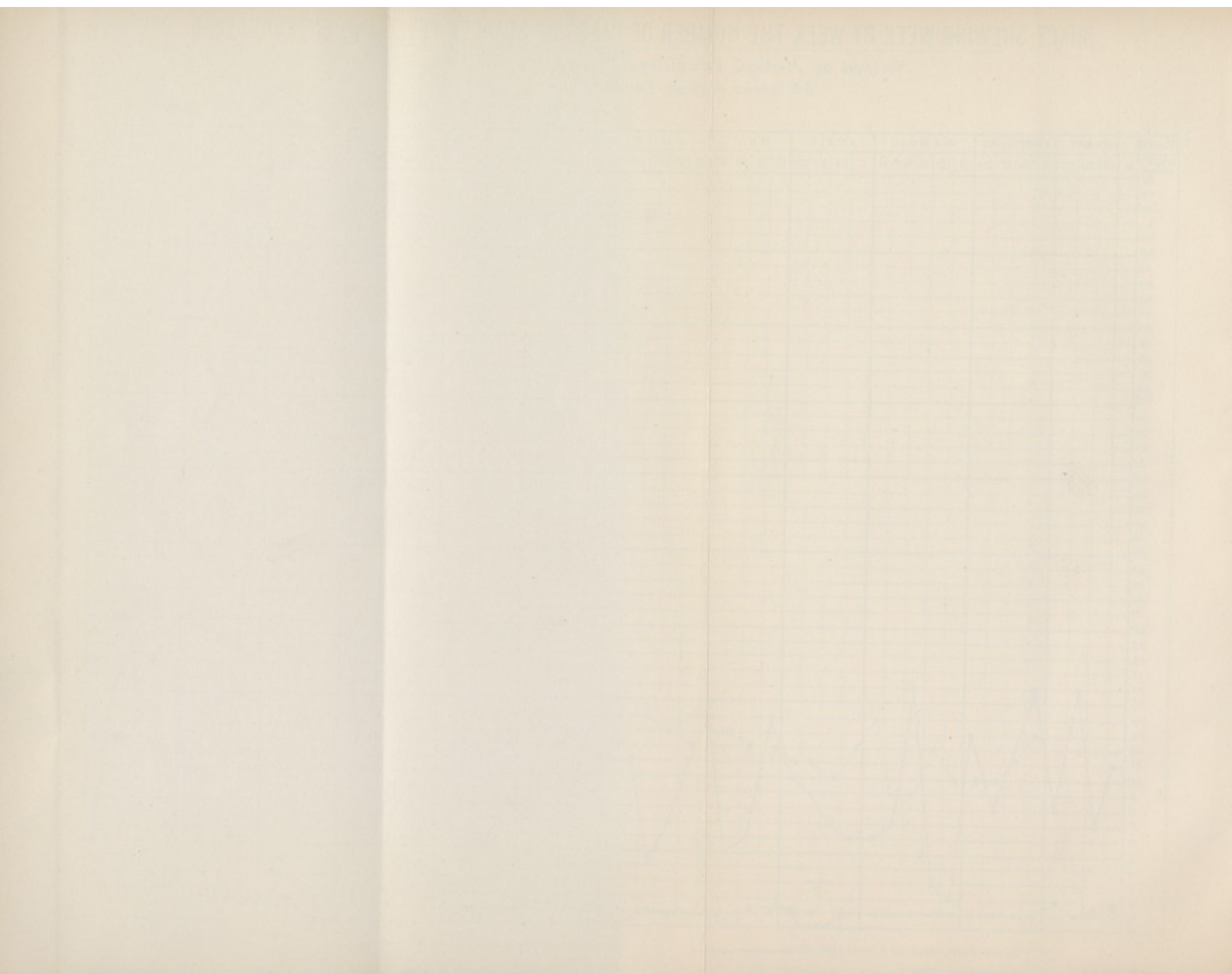


TABLE XLIII.

Giving the Meteorological Conditions of the 52 Weeks ending December 29th, 1900, together with the number of deaths from certain diseases and at certain ages.

Week ending.	Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3-ft. below surface.	Mean height of Barometer.	Rainfall in inches.	Sunshine in hours.	Prevailing Wind.		Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths over 60.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Influenza.
January 6	41.1	51.7	27.5	42.9	29.5	0.48	9.5	....	Variable	96	18	28	30	3	16	1	9
13	38.5	47.8	27.2	42.8	30.043	0.48	14.1	....	Variable	91	11	33	27	5	12	—	10
20	40.2	50.6	27.0	41.5	29.6	0.74	12.4	....	S. W.	71	15	14	22	6	14	—	4
27	44.5	53.0	25.9	42.5	29.8	0.32	5.0	....	S. W.	54	14	7	14	6	5	3	3
February 3	35.2	39.9	30.2	42.3	29.5	0.96	3.1	....	N. N. E.	54	14	8	14	3	8	2	1
10	31.0	38.7	18.0	40.2	29.6	0.29	19.3	....	N. N. E.	52	16	8	8	6	7	1	1
17	35.3	47.9	21.4	38.4	29.3	1.46	13.5	....	Variable	44	14	6	11	3	6	1	—
24	41.2	58.9	33.0	39.5	29.1	0.51	18.3	....	S. W.	53	7	15	18	3	9	—	—
March 3	43.1	57.5	33.3	42.7	29.7	0.65	5.3	....	Variable	56	12	7	16	5	7	1	—
10	39.2	55.0	35.0	41.9	30.1	0.02	15.3	....	N. E.	37	4	10	14	3	6	—	—
17	40.8	55.3	25.5	42.1	29.9	0.08	13.4	....	Variable	36	7	8	8	2	8	1	2
24	38.8	52.8	21.6	41.3	29.5	0.61	23.1	....	S. N. E.	39	6	11	8	4	6	—	—
31	37.0	50.5	27.6	40.9	29.7	0.16	26.3	....	Variable	53	11	15	14	6	3	—	—

Week ending.		Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3-ft. below surface.	Mean height of Barometer.	Rainfall in inches.	Sunshine in hours.	Prevailing Wind.		Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths over 60.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Influenza.
April	7	41.9	56.1	25.7	40.9	29.6	0.45	27.0	....	Variable	48	8	16	13	4	5	—	1
	14	48.0	64.1	32.5	42.7	29.6	0.22	31.9	....	S. W.	52	15	14	14	7	3	—	1
"	21	51.8	76.1	39.1	45.0	30.1	0.15	50.8	....	Variable	57	6	17	17	4	4	—	2
"	28	47.5	72.4	31.2	47.1	29.9	0.06	39.9	....	Variable	44	9	8	17	4	4	—	—
May	5	52.7	70.4	36.2	47.7	29.7	0.19	41.4	....	S. W.	37	8	9	15	—	1	—	1
"	12	50.9	72.2	34.7	49.9	29.6	0.36	23.1	....	S.W. & N.E.	27	9	4	4	3	1	1	—
"	19 ..	47.1	63.9	37.0	49.5	29.9	0.01	39.1	....	N. N. E.	40	7	9	8	5	—	—	—
"	26	53.0	65.7	36.8	50.5	29.7	0.81	33.1	....	S. W. & N.	45	11	13	12	3	—	—	1
June	2	54.0	70.0	41.1	52.1	30.0	0.24	31.1	....	S. W. & N.	35	5	8	5	4	4	—	2
"	9	58.4	75.5	45.3	53.3	29.7	0.19	54.0	..	N. & S. W.	39	7	7	10	8	4	1	—
"	16	64.4	89.4	49.2	56.1	29.8	0.44	60.0	....	S. E. & S.*W.	33	13	6	5	4	—	2	1
"	23	59.7	73.9	47.4	57.8	29.7	0.77	52.9	....	S. W.	34	7	8	4	4	6	—	1
"	30 ..	57.6	72.8	47.4	57.6	29.7	1.15	23.5	....	S. W. & N. W.....	32	10	2	2	2	5	1	—

Week ending.		Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3-ft. below surface.	Mean height of Barometer.	Rainfall in inches.	Sunshine in hours.	Prevailing Wind.		Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths over 60.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Influenza.
July	7 ..	59.2	75.1	48.2	58.2	29.8	0.57	47.5	....	Variable	22	2	5	1	6	4	—	—
"	14	51.9	84.7	46.3	59.3	29.8	0.00	76.2	....	Variable	28	9	4	2	1	4	2	—
"	21	72.1	94.0	52.6	62.5	29.9	0.00	83.2	....	Variable	41	12	7	5	6	3	3	—
"	28	71.1	98.0	57.9	65.3	29.8	0.84	56.8	....	Variable	47	24	5	3	4	2	16	—
August	4 ..	61.9	79.0	50.8	65.1	29.6	0.58	50.4	....	S. W.	56	26	5	4	7	—	16	1
"	11	56.5	72.1	50.4	62.2	29.7	0.74	18.0	....	S. W.	51	26	6	5	4	3	15	—
"	18	66.7	82.1	52.0	61.7	30.0	0.05	72.7	....	N. E.	45	20	5	3	7	4	12	—
"	25	61.0	79.8	48.2	62.7	29.6	0.56	45.8	....	S. W.	47	20	7	2	2	7	12	—
Septem.	1	59.2	75.1	45.9	61.5	30.0	0.62	21.8	....	N, E. & S. W.....	49	29	5	1	6	1	18	—
"	8	55.7	74.1	41.7	60.4	30.0	0.00	40.8	....	Variable	41	16	7	9	3	2	7	—
"	15	58.4	70.9	43.2	59.5	30.1	0.00	44.1	....	Variable	45	21	7	3	4	6	10	—
"	22	60.5	82.6	41.2	59.8	30.0	0.07	41.9	....	S. W.	38	15	6	2	4	7	6	1
"	29	56.9	73.9	43.1	59.3	29.7	0.35	32.5	....	S. W.	46	14	6	9	3	6	6	—

Week ending.	Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3-ft. below surface.	Mean height of Barometer.	Rainfall in inches.	Sunshine in hours.	Prevailing Wind.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths over 60.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Influenza.
October 6	54.2	65.9	38.1	57.9	29.7	0.54	30.5	.... S. W.	40	15	12	4	1	5	1	—
.. 13	55.3	74.2	40.0	57.1	29.9	0.03	34.8	.... S. W.	38	16	10	2	7	1	6	—
.. 20	48.1	63.0	35.6	55.1	29.8	0.05	21.3	.... W. & N.	41	11	8	7	2	4	1	—
.. 27	47.2	57.3	37.4	53.5	29.8	0.30	14.0	.... N. & S. W.	45	13	8	6	6	7	2	—
Novem. 3	52.7	65.0	39.0	52.7	29.8	0.92	13.2	.... S. W. & N.	46	11	9	9	4	5	3	1
.. 10 ..	48.8	56.5	35.2	53.1	29.5	0.41	18.8	.... S. E. & S.W.	35	11	6	4	3	3	1	1
.. 17	45.0	57.6	26.8	51.2	29.4	0.81	6.0	.... S. W. & N. E. ..	32	10	6	7	2	—	1	1
.. 24	42.4	49.1	33.4	49.5	29.7	0.09	6.4	.... N. E. & S. E.	38	8	8	9	4	3	—	—
Decem. 1	44.9	53.0	39.3	48.4	29.3	0.66	7.9	.... Variable	41	9	12	14	2	4	1	1
.. 8	47.4	56.3	37.5	48.3	29.6	0.77	8.1	.... S. W.	45	14	5	14	5	3	—	..
.. 15	48.4	55.8	38.0	48.7	30.0	0.21	7.2	.... S. W.	44	16	4	17	4	3	1	1
.. 22	44.5	53.9	32.3	48.3	29.9	0.38	23.4	.... S. W.	44	14	15	16	3	3	—	—
.. 29	42.7	53.2	30.7	47.1	29.6	0.30	4.6	... S. W.	44	20	4	17	2	4	1	—

TABLE XLIV.

COMPARISON OF PREVALENCE OF SICKNESS & DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(Rates calculated per 1,000 persons on the population estimated to to the middle of each year).

	Small Pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheric Membranous Croup.		Enteric and Continued Fever.		Typhus Fever.		Cholera.		Erysipelas.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1891	—	—	1·33	0·09	0·93	0·21	0·62	—	0·03	—	—	—	0·84	0·05
1892	0·02	—	5·45	0·23	1·13	0·32	0·47	—	—	—	—	—	1·12	0·08
1893	0·30	0·03	6·98	0·32	2·48	0·63	0·59	0·13	0·01	—	0·05	—	1·54	0·17
1894	0·38	0·03	5·07	0·32	3·26	0·99	0·39	0·05	—	—	—	—	1·09	0·06
1895	0·02	—	3·12	0·20	3·57	0·70	0·57	0·10	—	—	—	—	0·89	0·05
1896	0·02	—	5·37	0·19	3·05	0·66	0·50	0·08	—	—	0·01	—	0·85	0·04
1897	—	—	6·34	0·23	3·24	0·52	0·45	0·10	—	—	—	—	1·12	0·03
1898	—	—	6·49	0·28	3·81	0·49	0·58	0·14	—	—	—	—	0·97	0·05
1899	0·01	—	6·50	0·26	4·05	0·45	0·85	0·19	—	—	0·03	—	1·37	0·06
1900	0·07	—	4·05	0·17	4·77	0·49	0·67	0·14	—	—	—	—	1·15	0·09

TABLE XLV.

Showing the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified to the several Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health during the year 1900.

SANITARY AREAS.	NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.									
	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.*	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Other continued Fevers.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Total.
LONDON	88	13,809	11,994	7	4,306	74	237	4,771	5	35,29
<i>West Districts.</i>										
Paddington	5	306	153	2	56	3	6	123	—	654
Kensington	7	366	336	—	106	10	9	160	—	994
Hammersmith	2	352	252	—	103	2	6	113	—	830
Fulham	9	552	642	—	92	2	9	153	—	1459
Chelsea	2	233	180	1	81	3	7	71	1	579
St. George, Hanover-square	2	167	91	—	55	3	1	47	—	366
Westminster	—	122	105	—	31	—	4	53	—	315
St. James, Westminster	—	62	39	—	12	—	—	16	—	129
<i>North Districts.</i>										
Marylebone	5	382	216	—	82	—	5	200	—	890
Hampstead	—	224	160	—	50	—	4	50	—	488
St. Pancras	7	658	590	—	356	1	11	234	—	1857
Islington	2	1088	637	1	267	6	16	294	—	2311
Stoke Newington	—	126	130	—	24	—	4	30	—	314
Hackney	16	695	622	1	228	5	15	230	—	1812
<i>Central Districts.</i>										
St. Giles	—	98	60	—	33	—	1	51	—	243
St. Martin-in-the-Fields.....	—	24	13	—	10	—	—	4	—	51
Strand	—	79	39	—	10	1	—	9	—	138
Holborn	—	99	67	—	24	1	—	41	—	232
Clerkenwell	—	138	121	—	60	1	1	75	—	396
St. Luke.....	—	96	76	—	32	—	1	58	—	263
City of London.....	—	83	66	—	29	—	—	21	—	199
<i>East Districts.</i>										
Shoreditch	3	327	354	—	126	2	8	171	—	991
Bethnal Green	4	370	407	—	153	1	8	234	—	1177
Whitechapel	1	399	262	1	79	—	6	128	—	876
St. George-in-the-East	7	138	118	—	65	—	7	85	—	420
Limehouse	1	172	180	—	75	1	2	107	—	538
Mile End Old Town	1	334	297	—	119	—	6	176	—	933
Poplar.....	2	498	645	1	268	2	10	194	—	1620
<i>South Districts.</i>										
St. Saviour, Southwark	—	82	116	—	27	—	2	23	—	250
St. George, Southwark	—	251	221	—	179	1	3	75	—	730
Newington	1	356	447	—	101	—	10	134	1	1050
St. Olave, Southwark	—	37	14	—	7	—	—	9	—	67
Bermondsey	—	258	352	—	120	—	6	60	—	796
Rotherhithe	—	102	113	—	77	—	3	71	—	366
Lambeth	—	824	849	—	279	17	12	238	2	2221
Battersea	—	545	316	—	205	1	6	164	—	1237
Wandsworth	4	673	453	—	153	1	15	206	—	1505
Camberwell	3	817	901	—	186	6	10	216	—	2139
Greenwich	—	685	522	—	177	2	11	239	—	1636
Lewisham (excluding Penge)	—	418	311	—	59	—	4	70	—	862
Woolwich	2	134	99	—	23	—	2	39	—	299
Lee	—	137	163	—	18	—	2	24	—	344
Plumstead	—	298	242	—	39	2	4	73	—	658
Fort of London	2	4	17	—	30	—	—	2	1	56

* Including 209 cases of Membranous Croup.

TABLE XLVI.

Showing the localities in which cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Deaths from Measles and Diarrhoea occurred during the year.

(The figures in brackets denote the number of houses in which the cases occurred. The asterisks denote the fatal cases of Notifiable Diseases.

	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.
Acfold road...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ackmar road	2 (2)
Adeney road	...	3 (3)	*7 (5)	1	...	1	...	2 (2)
Aintree street	6 (5)	*1	...	1	...	...
Alderville road	1	...	...	...	...	...
Allestree road	*4 (1)	1	...	...	...	...
Althea street	...	6 (3)	*17 (6)	1	...	...	...	...
Ancill street	...	*1	*5 (3)	...	...	...	...	3 (3)
Anselm road	...	2 (2)	3 (3)	...	...	*1	...	1
Archel road...	...	3 (3)	1	1	...	*1	3 (1)	...
Argon mews
Armada road	*1	...	...	...	...	...
Ashcombe street	...	4 (3)	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ashington road
Ashton terrace
Aspenlea road	...	5 (3)	2 (2)	**2(1)	...	...	...	1
Atalanta street	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Auriol road	1	...	...	...	...
Avalon road	...	6 (4)	1	...	...	...	...	...
Averill street	...	7 (6)	1	1	...	...	...	2 (2)
Avonmore road	...	4 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagley's lane	...	4 (3)	1	...	...	...	1	...
Barclay Road	1	...	...	2 (2)	...	...
Barons Court road
Barton street	3 (2)	...	...	...	...	...
Basuto road	...	2 (2)	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bayonne Road	1	5 (5)	8 (8)	*1	...	5 (5)	2 (2)	1
Beaufort mews	1	...	...	...	...	...
Beaumont crescent
Bedford place
Beryl road	2 (2)	**5 (5)	1	...	...	...	1
Beltran road	...	1	3 (3)	1	...	...	...	2 (2)

	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.
Betteridge road	1	1		1	1	...	...
Biscay road	3 (3)	1	1	...	*1	...	...
Bishop's mews.....
Bishop's Pk. mansions
Bishop's road	*2 (2)	2 (2)	...	...	1	...	2 (2)
Bishop's terrace
Blake road	*2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bloom Park road.....	...	2 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bothwell street
Bovingdon road	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bowerdean street.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bramber road	2 (2)	*1	...	1	...	1
Brandenburgh road...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...
Brecon road.....	...	*3 (2)	3 (3)	...	...	2 (2)	...	1
Breer street	3 (3)	5 (5)	...	...	...	...	...
Britannia road.....	...	2 (2)	2 (2)	...	...	2 (2)	...	...
Broadway.....	1	...
Brookville road	3 (2)	4 (1)	...	...	...	1	...
Broomhouse road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronsart road	1	*2 (1)	...	...	...	...	2 (2)
Broughton road	4 (4)	*7 (5)	...	...	1	...	2 (2)
Buer street
Bulow road	*7 (3)	7 (6)	1	...	...	1	1
Burlington road	1	7 (6)	...	...	...	...	1
Burnfoot avenue
Burnthwaite road	1	4 (4)	...	...	2 (2)	...	...
Byam street.....	...	2 (2)	2 (2)	1	...	...	1	...
Branksea street	1	...
Cambria street.....	1
Campbell street
Campana road.....	...	3 (3)	...	...	...	1	...	1
Carlton mews	1	...	...	...	...	1
Caroline place	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	3 (1)
Cassidy road	2 (2)	1	*1	...	2 (2)	1	...
Castletown road	4 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cedar road	1	...	...	...	2 (1)	...	...
Chaldon road	1	...	1	*1	...	1	...	...
Challoner road.....	1
Charleville road	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chelmsford street	1	...	...	...	...	...	2 (2)
Chesilton road
Chesson road	*4 (3)	5 (5)	...	...	*1	...	...
Church path.....	...	1	2 (2)	...	...	...	4 (4)	2 (2)
Clancarty road.....	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...

	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.
Claxton grove	2	11 (6)	7 (6)	...	...	...	2 (1)	3 (3)
Claybrook road	3 (2)	1	1	...	1	1	1
Clonmel road	1	...	...
Colehill lane.....	*8 (4)	...	...	1	...	...
Comeragh mews	1	...	...	...	...	...
Comeragh road	1	...	...	...	...	...
Coniger road.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Coomer road.....	...	2 (2)	**8 (5)	...	...	...	...	...
Cornwall street	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cortayne road	3 (2)	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...
Crab Tree lane.....	...	7 (5)	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cranbury road	3 (3)	*7 (6)	*1	...	...	...	...
Crefeld road	1	...	*2 (1)	...	...	4 (4)	...
Cresford road	1	...	...	...	...	...
Crookham road	*3 (1)	...	...	...	...	...
Cristowe road	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Crondace road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland crescent.	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dalebury road	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dancer road.....	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danehurst street	1	1	...	...	...	...
Darlan road	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dawes road	4 (3)	2 (2)	*2 (2)	...	1	...	1
Dawson street	2 (1)	...	*1	...	...	1	...
Delaforde street.....	...	1	**12(7)	...	...	2 (2)	2 (2)	1
Delorme street.....	...	*5 (3)	*3 (3)	1	...	2(2)	1	1
Delvino road	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
De Morgan road	4 (3)	5 (2)	...	1	...	1	1
Devonshire street.....	...	1	2 (1)	...	...	...	...	...
Dieppe street	*2 (2)	...	...	...	...	1
Dimsdale road	3 (2)	1	...	...	*1	...	1
Disbrowe road	1	...	...	1	...	...
Distillery lane	1	2 (2)
Dolby road	1
Doria road	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dorncliffe road.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dowell mews	1	1	...
Dymock street	4 (3)	5 (5)	1	...	...	...	...
Durrell road.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eddiscombe road.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edenvale street	3 (2)	7 (4)	1	...	1	...	...
Edgarley terrace
Edith road	1	...	...

	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.
Edith row.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Edith villas
Effie road
Eli mews
Eli street	2 (2)	*1	...	...	1	...	...
Elmdale street	**7 (6)	...	...	...	2 (1)	...
Elmstone road.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elthiron road
Epirus road	1	5 (4)	...	...	1	...	1
Eppe road
Estcourt road	3 (3)	4 (3)	...	...	*1	...	4 (3)
Eustace road	4 (3)	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...
Everington street.....	...	3 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ewald road	*3 (3)	1	1	...	1	...	...
Fabian road	1	2 (2)	...	...	*1	...	...
Factory lane.....	1	...	...
Fairholme road
Fane street	*2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...
Farm lane.....	...	3 (3)	...	...	...	2 (2)	...	...
Favart road
Felden street	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fernhurst road	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Field road.....	...	2 (2)	1	2 (2)	...	...	...	...
Filmer road	4 (2)	*2 (1)	...	...	...	...	...
Firth gardens
Foskett road.....	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	1	...	...
Francis street	1	4 (1)	...	1	...	...
Friston street	2 (1)	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fulham Palace road	5 (2)	1	...	*1	...	...	...
Fulham Park gardens	*1	...	...	...	...	...
Fulham Park road
Fulham road	*14 (9)	8 (6)	1	...	1	...	3 (3)
Furness road	*3 (2)	7 (3)	...	...	...	...	...
Garvan road.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Gastein road.....	...	2 (2)	2 (2)	...	...	1	1	2 (2)
George square	2 (2)	...	...
Gilstead road	*3 (2)	...	...	1	...	1
Gironde road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gledstanes road
Gowan avenue	5 (2)	2 (2)	2 (2)	...	...	...	1
Glenrosa street	1	3 (3)	...	...	...	...	...
Goodson road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greyhound road	9 (5)	*2 (2)	...	...	1	...	4 (4)

	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.
Grimston road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grove avenue	* 3 (1)	* 2 (2)	...	1	1	2 (2)
Grove terrace
Guion road	1
Gunterstone road.....	...	3 (2)	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gwendyr road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haldane road	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Halford road	2	1	1	...	1	1	1
Hamble street	4 (3)	* 8 (4)	...	...	...	1	2 (2)
Hammersmith road...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hannell road	3 (3)	2 (2)	...	1	...	...
Harbledown road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hartismere road	1	* 1	...	...	...	...	...
Hartopp avenue	* 1	* 6 (5)	...	...	3 (2)	3 (3)	2 (2)
Harwood road	3 (3)	4 (3)	...	...	2 (2)	...	...
Harwood terrace	2 (1)	2 (2)	1	...	* 2 (2)	1	1
Hatfield street	* 1	...	...	...	...	...
Hazlebury road	* 2 (2)	8 (5)	...	...	...	1	2 (2)
Hestercombe avenue..	1	...	...	...
High street	1	* 3 (3)	...	...	...	...	...
Hilmer street	2 (2)	2 (2)	...	...	1	2	...
Hildyard road	2 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holyport road	2 (2)	* 2 (2)	...	...	...	...	1
Homestead road	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Horder road.....	1	...	...	1	...	1
Hugon road	3 (3)	...	2 (1)	...	...	...	...
Humbolt road	3 (3)	4 (3)	1	...	...	1	1
Hurlingham road.....	...	3 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial cottages.....	...	2 (1)	1	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial road
Irene road	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ismailia road	1
Jerdan place.....
Jervis road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
John street
Kempson road
Kenneth road
Kilmaine road	1	8 (5)	1	...	...	1	...
Kimbell gardens	2 (2)	...	...	...	1	...
Kings road	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kingwood road	2 (2)	1	...	...	...	1	...

	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.
Kinnoul road	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	1
Knivett road.....	1
Kilkee street.....	...	*2 (1)	3 (2)	...	...	...	...	1
Lalor street	1	...	...
Lambrook terrace	1
Langford road	2 (2)	**7 (6)	*1	...	1	1	1
Lanfrey place	1	...	*1	...	...	...	...
Laundry road	1	5 (3)	...	...	1	1	...
Lawn terrace
Letterstone road	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
Lillie road.....	...	*16(13)	••••13(9)	*1	...	3 (3)	...	...
Lilyville road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lindrop street	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lintaine grove	2 (2)	...	...	1	...	...
Linver road	1	...	...
Lisgar terrace
Lodge avenue	2 (2)	...	...	*1	...	1
Lurgan avenue.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Mablethorpe road.....	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	4 (4)
Margravine gardens...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...
Margravine road	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	2 (2)
Marinefield road	**2 (1)	*3 (2)	...	...	1	...	5 (3)
Marville road	2 (2)	1	...	...	1	...	...
Matheson road.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maxwell road
May street	4 (4)	...	...	...	1	2 (2)
Melmoth place.....
Mendora road.....	...	2 (2)	5 (2)	...	...	1	...	3 (2)
Merrington road	1	...	...
Milton street	2 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mimosa street	3 (2)	*5 (2)	...	...	...	...	...
Mirabel road	4 (4)	*3 (2)	2 (2)	...	1	...	1
Molesford road.....
Mooltan street.....	*4 (3)	...	...	1	...	...
Moore Park road.....	...	3 (2)	*3 (3)	...	...	1	1	...
Mornington road
Moylan road.....	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...
Mulgrave road	6 (6)	1	...	...	*1	1	2 (2)
Mund street
Munden street	2 (2)	1	...	*1	...	...
Munster road	*8 (7)	1	...	1	...	4 (4)
Musard road.....	...	2 (2)	6 (6)	...	...	...	...	...
Musgrave crescent	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.
Napier avenue	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Narborough street	*1	...	...	...	...	...
New Kings road	5 (5)	*7 (7)	...	...	3 (3)	1	2 (2)
Normand road.....	*1	...	...
Northampton place...	1	...	...	2 (2)	...	...
North End road	4 (3)	2 (2)	...	...	2 (2)	2 (2)	...
Novello street	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Oakbury road	*7 (6)	3 (3)	...	...	...	...	...
Orbain road	*3 (3)	3 (3)	...	...	2 (2)	...	...
Orchard place	3 (1)	1	...	...	...	...	...
Orchard street
Oxberry avenue
Palliser road.....
Parkville road	1
Parsons Green
Parsons Green lane...	1	...
Parthenia road.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pellant road.....	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	2 (2)
Perrymead street.....	...	2 (2)	**8 (4)	...	...	...	...	1
Perham road	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peterborough road	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Peterborough villas...	1	...	...
Petley road	4 (3)	1	*1	...	...	...	5 (4)
Playfair street	1	...
Portland place
Portland street.....	1
Pownall road	1	...	...
Prince of Wales mews	1	...	...	...
Protheroe road.....	...	4 (4)	*13 (7)	...	...	2 (2)	1	1
Purcell crescent	5 (3)	...	...	...	...	1	...
Purcers Cross road	1	1	...	...	...	...
Queens Club gardens.	...	7 (5)	3 (3)	...	...	...	...	...
Querrin street	1	**4 (3)	...	...	...	...	...
Radipole road	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rainville street.....	1	...	...	1	...	...
Ranelagh avenue.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rectory road	3 (3)	*2 (2)	...	...	2 (2)	...	1
Reporton road	2 (2)	5 (5)	...	1	1	...	1
Richmond road.....	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rickett street
Rigault road.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.
Ringmer avenue	*1	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...
Rock avenue.....	1	...	...	...	1	0
Rosaline road	4 (3)	...	...	...	...	...
Rosaville road	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...
Rosebury road	7 (4)	5 (4)	1	...	...	...	...
Rostrevor road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rowallan road	2 (1)	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	1
Ruby terrace.....
Roxby place	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ryecroft street.....
Rylston road.....	...	3 (2)	5 (4)	...	...	...	...	1
St. Alban's terrace
St. Dunstan's road	3 (2)	5 (4)	1	...	...	1	...
St. Maur road	8 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Olaf's road	5 (4)	5 (3)	5 (3)	...	2 (2)	...	1
St. Oswald's road	3 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Peter's terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' road.....	...	1	*1	...	...	...	...	...
Sandilands road	7 (4)	8 (6)	...	...	1	2 (2)	...
Seagrave mews	1	...	...	...	...	1
Seagrave road	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Settrington street.....	...	5 (4)	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sherbrooke road	3 (3)	*7 (5)	...	...	1	...	1
Shorrolds road.....	...	1	3 (3)	...	...	...	...	1
Shottendane road.....
Sotheron road
Stamford road	1	...	...	2 (2)	...	...
Stamford place.....
Stamford street.....	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stanley road.....	...	4 (4)	*4 (4)	...	...	2 (2)	1	...
Stanwick road
Star road	1	*3 (2)	...	...	3 (2)	1	1
Stokenchurch street...	...	3 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stonor road	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Strode road	1	2 (2)	...	...	1	1	2 (2)
Studdridge street.....
Suffolk street	1	...
Stephendale road.....	...	***17(11)	*14(9)	*2 (2)	1	1	...	1
Talgarth road	1	...	1	...	2 (2)	...	...
Tarso road	2 (2)	*3 (3)	1	...	1	...	...
Tilton street.....	2 (2)	...	...	1	...	...
Tournay road	2 (2)	1	...	...	...	...
Townmead road	2 (2)	*8 (8)	3 (2)	*1	*1	...	4 (4)

	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.
Turneville road	1	2 (2)	...	*1	1	...	...
Tyrawley road	3 (1)	...	...	...	...	...
Tynemouth street	1	...	...	...	...	...
Vanston place	1	...	...
Varna road	1	3 (2)	...	...	...	...	...
Vereker road
Vernon street	1	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria road	3 (2)	1	2 (2)	...	1	...	2 (2)
Vera road	2 (1)	...	...	...	...	1
Waldemar avenue	1	...	*1	...	...	...	...
Walham avenue	3 (3)	*4 (1)	...	...	2 (2)	5 (5)
Walham grove.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wandon road
Wandsworth Bdge.rd.	5	13 (12)	6 (3)	5	...	*7 (7)	...	...
Wardo avenue	1	*8 (6)	2 (2)	...	...	...	2 (2)
Waterford road	*3 (3)	...	...	1	...	...
Werley avenue.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	2 (2)	1
Westbury terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheatsheaf terrace...
Whittingstall road
Wigan street.....	1	...	...	1	...	...
William street
Wyfold road.....	...	2 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whiteley's cottages...
Winchendon road	1	2 (2)	1	...	...	...	1
Woolneigh street.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
Yeldham road	4 (4)	5 (4)	...	...	...	...	1
Fulham Union In- firmary	4	2	1	...	3	...	...
Fulham Workhouse...	...	7	2	...	...	8	...	...

APPENDIX.

REPORT

ON

DIPHTHERIA

IN CONNECTION WITH

LANGFORD ROAD SCHOOL.

The prevalence of Diphtheria in Fulham, with special reference to the closure of class-room "H" in the Infants department of Langford Road Board School.

On October 23rd, in a report respecting the prevalence of Diphtheria in Fulham, I advised the Sanitary Authority, as some cases had occurred among the children in class-room "H" of the Infants' Department of Langford Road Board School, to request the School Board to close that class-room for a period of 14 days, and also to exclude from the school the children living in the same houses as the children attending the class-room in question.

The class-room was accordingly closed and the children excluded from the school from October 26th to November 8th, inclusive. On November 8th, the following letter was received from the Local Government Board:—

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.
November 7th, 1900.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to forward to the Vestry of the Parish of Fulham, for their observations, the accompanying copy of a communication from the School Board for London, which the Board have received from the Board of Education, with reference to the closure of the Fulham Langford Road Board School on account of the presence of Diphtheria. I am also to request that that the Vestry will call upon their Medical Officer of Health for a report on the outbreak of Diphtheria referred to, and, if the order objected to was made on his advice, on the grounds of such advice. A copy of such report should be forwarded to the Board.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LITHIBY,
Assistant Secretary.

W. J. H. Denselow, Esq.,
Vestry Clerk.

Copy.

School Board for London,
Victoria Embankment, W.C.
31st October, 1900.

Sir,

Fulham Langford Road School.

I am instructed to report to the Board of Education, that on the 24th instant, on account of the presence of Diphtheria, an order was received from the Sanitary Authority for class-room "H" of the above school to be closed for a period of 14 days, and also for the exclusion from the school of all the children living in the same houses as the children attending the class-room mentioned. On inquiry, it is found that only five cases of Diphtheria have occurred in class-room "H," which has an attendance of 111 children. Under the circumstances, the Board are of opinion that the steps taken are unnecessary, and a doubt exists as to whether in such a case as this, children can legally be excluded from obtaining proper educational advantages, when not residents in infected houses. I am therefore directed to appeal to the Board of Education against the action of the Sanitary Authority in the matter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. CROAD,

Clerk to the Board.

The Secretary,

Board of Education,

Whitehall, S.W.

Before explaining the circumstances that led me to advise the Sanitary Authority to close the class-room in question, I will briefly deal with the prevalence of Diphtheria in the district during the past three months.

In the first eight months of the year, although there was more Diphtheria, proportionally, in Fulham, than in the rest of London, there was no exceptional prevalence of the disease compared with the corresponding period of the two previous years, the cases notified representing an annual rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.

of 3.55 in 1900, 3.35 in 1899, and 3.78 in 1898. The usual autumnal rise has, however, been this year much more marked, and the cases notified have been much in excess of any previous year, being equivalent for the thirteen weeks ending November 24th, to an annual rate of 7.44 per 1,000 compared with 5.44 per 1,000 in the corresponding period of 1899, and 3.87 in that of 1898.

The disease has been most prevalent in the Munster and Sand's End Wards, especially in the latter, as will be seen from the following tables :—

Cases of Diphtheria notified in the several Wards of the District during the 13 weeks ending November 24th, 1900.

The unbracketed figures denote the total number of cases notified, and those in brackets the number of secondary cases, i.e., the cases occurring in houses in which there had been a previous case during the period under consideration.

WARDS.	WEEK ENDING—														
	SEPTEMBER.					OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.					
	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24		
Baron's Court	2 (1)	1	1	1	..		1	1		..	..	7 (1)	
Margravine		1	3	2	2	1	2	..	2	1	2	3 (1)	1	20 (1)	
Lillie..	1		1	1	2	7	5 (1)	..	3 (2)	2	1	23 (1)	
Munster	..	1	2 (1)	2	6 (3)	3 (2)	14 (3)	13 (5)	3	4 (2)	3 (1)	2	3	1	57 (17)
Walham	1		2	..	1	1	3	4 (1)	3 (2)	1	1	..	17 (3)
Town	2	..	4 (1)	1	3 (1)	1	3 (1)	2 (1)	2 (1)	18 (5)
Sands End	4 (3)	7 (1)	3	8 (1)	3 (2)	3	11 (3)	24 (12)	12 (5)	12 (2)	15 (7)	5 (2)	107 (38)
Hurlingham..	..	1		..	1	..	1	..	2	..		..	1	..	6
Fulham Union Infirmary	2	..		
Total	1	10	14	16	17	23	30	25	38	24	22	28	9		257

The cases notified correspond to the following annual rates per 1,000 of the estimated population of each ward.

Baron's Court Ward	...	...	2.00	per 1,000.
Margravine	..	...	3.71	.. ..
Lillie	..	...	4.34	.. ..
Munster	..	...	10.37	.. ..
Walham	..	...	4.25	.. ..
Town	..	...	5.00	.. ..
Sand's End	..	...	18.28	.. ..
Hurlingham	..	...	4.00	.. ..

Altogether, 257 cases were notified in Fulham from 191 houses during the 13 weeks ending the 24th November, and of these 3 contracted the disease outside the District, and 5 were found after admission to hospital, to be not suffering from Diphtheria.

The prevalence of the disease was largely due to the existence of unrecognised cases, and in 15 households I found, as the result of enquiries which I made at the time, strong evidence that other members of the family had, in all probability, previously suffered from mild attacks of the disease, which had entirely escaped detection. Subsequent bacteriological examination, by the Jenner Institute, of material which I took from the patients tended to confirm this view.

The following were instances of mistaken diagnosis from which other cases resulted.

A child was ascertained to have died from Diphtheria who had been an out patient at the Victoria Hospital, and had attended there the afternoon prior to the morning of his death, being supposed to be suffering from Bronchitis. In October, a child, seven years of age, living in Langford Road, died in St. Thomas's Hospital from Diphtheritic Paralysis, the nature of the initial illness not having been recognised until his admission into the hospital, about 10 days before his death.

In two cases the infection appeared to have been conveyed by the "washing" which had been sent home from an infected house before the nature of the illness was known.

Milk.—With regard to other circumstances having a possible relation to the prevalence of the disease, there was no evidence pointing to the milk supply, as the sources of supply were very numerous, and not more than four of the families affected were served by any one vendor. In 26 households invaded, condensed milk was said to be used.

Sewers.—There were some complaints respecting the offensive smells from the surface sewer ventilators adjacent to infected houses, but no opinion can be formed as to whether these exercised predisposing influence. Extra gangs were employed by the Surveyor in flushing the sewers and cleansing the gullies in the streets in which cases occurred.

Sanitary defects were found in many of the houses, but 65 per cent. of the cases occurred either in newly built houses in which the drains had been constructed under the supervision of the Vestry, and subjected to a water test, or in houses in which the drainage had recently been reconstructed.

It is noticeable that in this outbreak, the disease, as in the last four years, has been most prevalent in the Sand's End district, and especially in the new houses built upon made up ground.

School Influence.—Irrespective of the Langford Road School cases which are dealt with in detail below, there is reason to think that other school attendances had some effect in promoting the spread of the disease during the period referred to. In the two wards chiefly affected, the proportion of "first" cases occurring among school attendants was noticeably greater than in the wards which were less affected, the figures being as under :—

		Percentage of Primary cases attending school.		Percentage of Primary cases not attending school.
Sand's End Ward	...	65 per cent.	...	35 per cent.
Munster Ward	...	56	..	44
Other Wards	...	43	..	57

The schools, among the pupils of which the largest number of cases occurred were the following :—

Sherbrooke Road Board School. (Munster Ward).—In the 13 weeks there were 11 primary cases in the Infants' Department, 6 classes being affected, and 2 in the Boys', but in three of the cases among the infants, the children were probably infected by cases in neighbouring houses.

Hugon Road Board School. (Sand's End Ward).—There were 7 cases in the Infant's Department, in 3 classes, and 2 in the Girls' Department, but one of these had certainly no connection with the school.

Munster Road Board School. (Munster Ward).—There were 7 cases among the Infants, in 3 classes, and 1 each among the girls and boys.

Holy Cross Denominational School. (Hurlingham Ward).—There were 5 cases in the Infants' and 1 in the Boys' School. There were strong grounds for believing that in, at any rate, four of these cases, the disease was contracted in school.

St. Dunstan's Road Board School. (Margravine Ward).—There were 5 cases among the Infants, and 4 among the Girls.

Langford Road Board School. (Sand's End Ward).—Dealing now with this school, there was during the first six weeks of the period under consideration, no exceptional incidence of the disease upon the children attending that school, the following being the cases notified subsequent to the reopening of the school on August 27th, after the summer holidays:—

Child.	Department.	Date of notification.	Last attendance.
M.H. ...	Boys' 1st standard...	Sept. 21st...	Sept. 17th.
A.F. ...	Infants', Class A ...	„ 22nd..	„ 21st.
F.S. ...	Boys', 3rd standard..	Oct. 6th..	Oct. 4th.
F.S. ...	„ „ „	„ 15th..	Oct. 12th.

The last two boys lived in neighbouring houses and played together, and there is reason to believe that there had been a mild unrecognised case in the house of the boy first notified. Nine other members of the families of the two boys were subsequently attacked.

On October 15th, two children were notified, who, I was informed, had attended class-room "H," Infants' Department, up to October 12th, but I have since ascertained that I was misinformed respecting C.S., and that he attended class "F," and that it was his brother who was in class "H." On October 19th, a boy in Langford Road, not attending any school, was notified as suffering from Diphtheria, and on making enquiries, I found that his sister had been attending class "H" up till October 16th, and was said to have had prior to that date, a "cold and slight sore throat," and on bacteriological examination, the *Bacillus Diphtheriæ* was isolated from the nasal secretion, so that it would appear that this child was attending class-room "H," while in an infective condition. On October 20th and 22nd, two children were notified who had been attending class "H" up to October 19th, and, at my request, the Head-mistress of the Infants' Department furnished me with the names of 12 other children who were said to be absent from that class on account of illness. These I visited, and three of them I found to be suffering from undoubted Diphtheria, two of whom had been attending class "H" up to October 19th, while the third had been sent home ill from that class on the day I saw her, viz., October 22nd. I also found two other children who then showed no clinical signs of Diphtheria, but had a history of some slight throat trouble, and on bacteriological examination, the *Bacillus Diphtheriæ* was isolated in each case.

Therefore, since October 12th, in a class with an average attendance, since the holidays, of 90, and with 110 on the roll, there had been 6 cases of Diphtheria of a rather severe type, viz. :—

F.S., last attendance, October 12th.

I.D., „ „ „ 19th.

L.B., „ „ „ „

H. N., „ „ „ „

J. F., „ „ „ „

P. F., „ „ „ 22nd.

Of these, 5 had, so far as I could ascertain, no relations with each other except in school, their homes lay in opposite directions, and there had been no other cases in them; in fact up to that

time, in three of the roads, no case of Diphtheria had been notified of late, so that there was a very strong presumption that at any rate the four who were simultaneously attacked, were infected by some child attending the class. Moreover, in addition to these, there were the three other children who had been attending that class, who, though showing no clinical signs of Diphtheria at the time of my inspection, had suspicious previous histories, and from whom the Diphtheria Bacillus was subsequently isolated. Hence, having regard to the prevalence of the disease in the district, its special incidence on the children attending this class, and my knowledge that not only had they been exposed to the infection of mild, or perhaps I should say, Bacteriological Diphtheria, but also to that of acute Diphtheria in the person of P.F., who was sent from school so suffering, I had no hesitation in advising the Sanitary Authority to require the closure of that class-room, and also the exclusion of the children living in the same houses, as otherwise there was, in my opinion, grave danger of a more general outbreak in the school.

There was, I considered, no reason for any further steps to be taken at that time, as the rest of the school was not affected. The only other recent case in the remaining classes of the Infants' Department, with some 600 children on the roll, was one in class "F," and at that time, as I have stated, I was under the impression that this child was attending class "H."

In the Boy's Department, in addition to the two cases in Standard 3, above-mentioned, a boy in Standard 1 was notified on October 21st, and on enquiry, I ascertained that on October 14th, a boy sitting next to him had vomited when in school, been absent for a few days ill, and had then returned to school; but on examining him in the school, I found him suffering from mild Diphtheria, and at his home found his sister, who had been attending the Infants' school, and had sickened after him, suffering from the disease in a severe form, neither case having been notified. There have been, however, no other primary cases notified in this Department up to the present time.

In the Girls' Department there had been no case up to the time of the closure of class "H," but since then four cases have been notified, viz. :—

October 25th, 2nd Standard.

„ 29th, 4th „

November 4th, 5th „

„ 14th, 2nd „

but one of these was found, after admission to hospital, not to be suffering from Diphtheria.

After the closure of class "H" on the 26th October, and the exclusion from school of the other children from the same houses, the Head-mistress continued to furnish me with the names of those absent on account of alleged illness from other classes. From class "G," which adjoins class "H," there were several absentees, and one of them I found to be suffering from undoubted Diphtheria, although not notified, while two others, though then showing no clinical signs of Diphtheria, had a history of slight sore throat, and on bacteriological examination, the *Bacillus Diphtheriæ* was found. There were, however, no further cases in the Infants' Department until November 4th, when a child was notified, who had been excluded from school in consequence of her brother being in class "H," and on enquiry, I was informed that he had been somewhat unwell, prior to the closure of the class, and on bacteriological examination, the Diphtheria *Bacillus* was isolated, so that, but for the closure of the classroom, this child would have continued attending in apparently an infective condition. Two days after this, a child in the next house, attending school, who had played with these children was also notified.

Since then, two cases have been notified in classes "B" and "E," Infants' Department, on November 16th and on November 20th respectively, and one of these was probably infected by a child in an adjacent house, with whom he played, so that although the disease had continued prevalent in the district, there has, since the closing of class "H," been no exceptional incidence upon the children attending the school.

With regard to the question raised by the School Board, "that children cannot be legally excluded from obtaining proper educational advantages when not residents in infectious houses," it is of course beyond my province to express any opinion, but I may remind you that the steps taken in this case have been no new departure on the part of the Sanitary Authority, as it has always been their custom, when ordering the closure of a particular class, to also require the exclusion of the other residents in the homes of the children of the closed class, and the extracts from my annual reports which will be found in the appendix to this report, furnish several instances of this proceeding.

I may point out that if the partial closure, hitherto requested by the Sanitary Authority, cannot be enforced, the alternative will be, in cases similar to these, to close either the entire department or the whole school, with the result that there would be, in either case, an interference with the education of a much larger number of children. In the present case, by the method adopted there were excluded from school :—

Infants' Department, including those in class "H"	...	210
Girls'	..	69
Boys'	..	67
		<hr/>
		336

while in the whole school there were :—

Infants' Department	702
Boys'	514
Girls'	583
	<hr/>
	1,799

so that interference with education was minimised in a marked degree.

The experience I have had of these class outbreaks, leads me to believe that they are usually due to the attendance at school of a child or children suffering from unrecognised Diphtheria, and the best course, in my opinion, to check any further spread of the disease, is to promptly close the infected class, and as it is always probable that some other members of the class have been already

infected, and as the relatives of the unrecognised case or cases have also been exposed to infection, it is certainly necessary, if partial closure is to be effective, to also exclude the children living in the same houses as the children belonging to the infected class.

By this immediate action, I believe that the risk of the invasion of the whole school is materially lessened, and the subsequent closure of the whole school possibly obviated.

J. CHARLES JACKSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall, Fulham, S.W.,

November 26th, 1900.

APPENDIX.

Annual Report for 1897.

In May there was an outbreak of Diphtheria among the girls in the second standard at Harwood Road Board School, six children living in Fulham and one living in Chelsea being notified as suffering from Diphtheria between May 19th and May 26th, and as these children did not live near together, and there were no other children in any of the other classes of the school affected, it was most probable that they were infected in the class-room itself by some child who was suffering from a mild and unrecognised form of the disease, and accordingly the Vestry, at their meeting on May 26th, on my recommendation, passed a resolution requiring the Managers "to close the room occupied by the girls' second standard, and known as Class Room "C" for a period of fourteen days, and to exclude from the school the girls in the second standard, and also the children residing in the same houses as those girls."

This was at once done, the class-room being closed from May 27th to June 9th, with satisfactory results, as excluding secondary cases occurring in the same family, there were only two other cases among the children attending that school, who were notified on May 31st and June 1st respectively, but on June 7th four children residing in a house in New Kings Road were notified as suffering from Diphtheria, and on investigation it was ascertained that another member of the family who was in the second standard in the girls' department at Harwood Road School, had been ill with a sore throat about a fortnight or three weeks before, but the illness had been of so mild a character that no medical practitioner had been called in. This child had probably had a mild attack of Diphtheria, and as she was attending school up to May 26th, when the school was closed, it is quite possible that the outbreak in the particular class-room originated with her.

Annual Report for 1898.

In the following three instances in which three or more cases occurred in one class-room, the prompt closure of the affected class-room, together with the exclusion of the children living in the same house as the children attending that class-room was attended with successful results.

Between May 23rd and May 26th there were four cases among children attending class-room "E" in the Infants' Department of St. Dunstan's School and the room was in consequence closed on May 27th until June 13th, and on May 30th, two cases having occurred in class-room "F" in the same Department, that room was also closed until the same day. There were subsequently five other cases among children who had been attending the affected class-rooms, but none among the children in the rest of the school.

Between June 18th and 20th three cases of Diphtheria were reported in class-room "D," in the Infants' Department of William Street Board School, and on bacteriological examination it was also ascertained that another child must have been attending that class while suffering from a mild attack of the disease. The room was at once closed at the request of the Vestry, for a fortnight, and though two other children belonging to the same class were subsequently affected, there were no other cases in the rest of the school.

On October 10th and 11th, four children attending class-room "E" of the Infants' Department of Ackmar Road Board School were notified as suffering from Diphtheria, and the room was closed until October 26th. Four other children who had been attending the class were subsequently notified, but with the exception of four secondary cases occurring in the families of the affected children in class-room "E," there were no other cases in the school until October 30th.

It was subsequently ascertained that a child had been attending class-room "E" between October 1st and October 10th, who, from the results of a bacteriological examination had undoubtedly been suffering at the time from a mild attack of Diphtheria.

Annual Report for 1899.

In October a number of cases occurred among the children attending class "A" of the Infants' Department of Star Road Board School, and that class was closed from October 24th to November 10th, and the children living in the same houses as the children attending that class were also excluded.

