

**Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ending
December 31st, 1905.**

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Council of the Borough of Fulham.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

For the year ending December 31st, 1905.



❧ INDEX. ❧

	PAGE.
Accidents, Deaths from	50
Alcoholism,	49
Bacteriological Examinations	54
Bakehouses	55
Basements, Flooding of	67
Births and Birth-rates	4
Cancer, Deaths from	49
Cowsheds	38
Deaths and Death-rate	8
Deaths at different ages	13
Deaths, Causes of	10
" Distribution of	9
Diagnosis, Errors in	38
Diarrhoea, Deaths from	43
" Infantile	14
Diphtheria	35
Disinfection	53
Drainage, Combined	67
" of Buildings	67
" " Non-provided Schools	67
Enteric Fever	37
Erysipelas	41
Factory and Workshops Act, Proceedings under	54
Food supply	58
Glanders, Death from	50
Houses let in lodgings	69
Housing of the Working Classes Act, Proceedings under	68
Ice Creams	58
Illegitimate Children. Births of	7
" " Deaths of	24
Infants, Deaths of	13
" Insurance of	26
Infectious Diseases, Deaths from	26
" " Distribution of	29, 81
" " Notification of	30
" " in Metropolitan Boroughs	91

	PAGE.
Influenza	49
Inquests	50
Marriages	4
Measles	42
Meteorological Conditions and Mortality	77
Phthisis, Deaths from	44
" Notification of	45
Population	3
" Natural increase of	8
Public Health (London) Act, Prosecutions under	73
Public Institutions, Deaths in	51
Puerperal Fever	41
Respiratory Diseases, Deaths from	49
Revenue Acts, Certificates under	69
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Proceedings under	62
Sanitary Work	72
Scarlet Fever	34
Sewers, Ventilation of	68
Slaughter Houses	58
Small-pox	32
Smoke Abatement	72
Stillborn Children	7
Tubercular Diseases, Deaths from	44
Vaccination, Statistics of	33
Whooping Cough, Deaths from	43



TOWN HALL,
FULHAM, S.W.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan
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 Borough for the year 1905.

The statistics of births, deaths and infectious diseases relate to the 52 weeks ending December 30th, 1905.

POPULATION.

The population of Fulham as enumerated at the Census taken on April 6th, 1901, was 137,289, having increased from 113,781 during the previous five years.

The population in the middle of 1905, estimated on the assumption that the rate of increase which prevailed between 1896 and 1901 has been maintained since, was 157,210, and on this figure the statistics in this report are based.

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

TABLE 1.

Year.	Population.	Increase per cent. during previous intercensal period.	Persons to the Acre.
1851 Census	11,866	—	7·0
1861 „	15,539	30·9	9·1
1871 „	23,378	50·5	13·7
1881 „	42,900	83·5	25·2
1891 „	91,640	113·6	53·9
1896 „	113,781	24·4	67·0
1901 „	137,289	20·6	80·6
1905 estimated	157,210	---	92·3

Marriages and Marriage-rate.

The marriages registered during the year numbered 1207 compared with 1227, 1182 and 1123 in the three preceding years. The marriage-rate, *i.e.*, the number of persons married per 1000 inhabitants, was 15·4, the average rate for the previous ten years being 16·4.

The marriage-rate of the County of London was 16·9, and that of England and Wales 15·2

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

The total number of births registered in the borough during the year was 4,760—2,443 of males and 2,317 of

females. This is equivalent to a birth-rate of 30·3 per 1,000 of the estimated population, which is the lowest yet recorded in Fulham.

The steady decline in the birth-rate of Fulham of recent years, which is shared by nearly every part of the United Kingdom, will be seen on reference to Table II.

The birth-rate of the County of London was 27·1, which was lower than that recorded in any preceding year, and was 2·2 per 1,000 below the average for the ten years 1895-1904.

Among the various metropolitan boroughs the birth-rates ranged from 13·3 in the City of London, 16·2 in Hampstead and 16·8 in Westminster, to 33·5 in Shoreditch, 34·7 in Finsbury, and 35·3 in Stepney.

TABLE II.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1905 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents Registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents Registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1895	110,385	3,930	35.6	735	187	2,337	21.2	632	360	218	2,195	19.9		
1896	115,008	4,068	35.4	710	175	2,375	20.6	805	508	186	2,053	17.5		
1897	119,550	4,106	34.4	662	161	2,240	18.8	679	419	209	2,030	17.0		
1898	124,000	4,306	34.7	722	167	2,416	19.4	788	475	207	2,148	17.3		
1899	128,620	4,574	35.2	862	189	2,714	21.1	812	452	235	2,497	19.4		
1900	133,496	4,525	33.8	666	146	2,498	18.8	698	376	206	2,347	17.7		
1901	138,426	4,596	33.2	700	152	2,298	16.6	669	367	248	2,179	15.8		
1902	143,102	4,790	32.9	708	148	2,587	17.8	766	403	304	2,488	17.1		
1903	147,780	4,790	32.5	605	127	2,180	14.8	732	411	278	2,047	13.9		
1904	152,482	4,905	32.2	752	153	2,332	15.3	695	300	314	2,346	15.4		
Averages for years 1895-1904.	131,285	4,459	34.0	712	160	2,398	18.4	727	407	240	2,233	17.1		
1905	157,210	4,760	30.3	692	145	2,354	15.0	746	331	341	2,364	15.1		

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 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 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 of the number in Column 11.

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

The "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1,703.5.

Total population at all ages	137,249	} Census at 1901.
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	18,534
Average number of persons per house	...	...	7.4

The following table gives the number of births and the birth-rates in the various wards.

TABLE III.
Number of Births.

WARD.	Males.	Females.	Total Births.	Birth-rate.
Baron's Court	98	109	207	16·1
Lillie	372	308	680	29·4
Walham	188	171	359	26·9
Margravine	415	389	804	44·4
Munster	633	623	1256	32·1
Hurlingham	112	103	215	24·0
Sands End	477	479	956	33·7
Town	148	135	283	21·5
The Borough	2443	2317	4760	30·3

The birth-rate of Margravine Ward is swollen by the births occurring in the Fulham Infirmary, but of these 145 were of the children of women who did not reside before their confinement within this ward, 87 living in other wards of the Borough, and 58 in other districts. Corrected for these the birth-rate of Margravine Ward was 36·4, and that of the Borough 29·9.

Illegitimacy.

The illegitimate births numbered 262—140 males and 122 females—or 5·5 per cent. of the total births, as against 3·7 per cent. in the County of London.

Still-born Children.

150 still-born children were buried in Fulham Cemetery, being in the proportion of one still-born child to every 32 living.

Excess of Births over Deaths.

The natural increase of the population of the Borough by the excess of births over deaths was 2396, compared with 2559, 2417 and 2302 in the three preceding years.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.

The deaths of 2,354 persons—1,190 males and 1,164 females—were registered in Fulham during the year, but of these 331—181 males and 150 females—were of persons not residing in the district who died in public institutions within the borough; while the deaths of 341 inhabitants of Fulham—197 males and 144 females—occurred outside the borough, chiefly in various public institutions. There were, therefore, 2,364 deaths of persons belonging to Fulham—1,206 males and 1,158 females—being in the proportion of 15·1 deaths per 1,000 persons living, the rate for males being 16·5, and for females 13·9.

With the exception of that for 1903 this is the lowest death-rate recorded in Fulham.

The death-rate of the County of London for 1905 was 15·1, being 2·7 per 1,000 below the average rate for the ten years 1895-1904.

Among the Metropolitan Boroughs the lowest death-rates were 9·3 in Hampstead, 11·7 in Lewisham, and 12·6 in Wandsworth, and the highest 18·7 in Bermondsey, 19·0 in Finsbury, and 19·7 in Shoreditch.

The death-rate of England and Wales was 15·2, and that of 76 large towns, *i.e.*, towns which contained more than 50,000 inhabitants at the Census of 1901, 15·7.

Distribution of Deaths.

Table IV., which is prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board, gives the causes of, and the ages at, death.

In Table IV. will also be found the numbers and the causes of the deaths in the several wards of the borough, and Table V. gives the annual death-rates of each ward since 1896, when the existing division of the borough was made.

TABLE IV.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1905.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SURJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).								TOTAL DEATHS. IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	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.	Margrave Ward.	Minster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	85	25	57	3	...	...	...	1	8	12	10	22	7	19	6	16
Scarlet fever	23	...	17	6	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	5	2	6	1	60
Whooping-cough	82	36	44	2	...	...	...	4	11	8	17	23	1	12	6	25
Diphtheria and membranous croup	24	...	17	7	...	...	...	5	5	3	2	3	...	4	2	48
Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever (Typhus .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	10	...	...	1	3	6	...	...	2	4	1	...	2	1	...	18
Other continued .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza	12	...	1	...	2	5	4	2	2	...	1	1	1	2	3	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa (See notes)	200	165	27	...	...	3	5	8	33	22	34	48	3	46	6	43
Enteritis (See notes)	22	16	1	...	1	2	2	...	7	1	4	6	...	2	2	...
Puerperal fever (See notes)	9	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	4	...	11
Erysipelas	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Other septic diseases	7	3	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	192	1	5	4	26	146	10	14	31	17	23	56	15	21	15	100
Other tubercular diseases	84	31	29	7	4	13	...	3	17	4	6	25	2	34	3	6
Cancer, malignant disease (See notes)	134	...	2	...	1	82	49	19	22	9	13	28	12	17	14	44
<hr/>																
Bronchitis	225	47	14	1	2	52	109	17	39	26	22	47	19	34	21	70
Pneumonia	225	59	66	8	24	38	30	14	29	18	38	59	10	46	11	38
Pleurisy	9	1	3	...	1	2	2	...	2	1	...	2	...	4	...	1
Other diseases of respiratory organs	9	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	2	4
Alcoholism	29	...	...	...	...	27	2	2	6	3	2	5	3	4	4	10
Cirrhosis of liver	22	18	1	...	1	2	...	...	4	4	3	8	1	1	1	7
Venereal diseases	97	97	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	6	20	27	4	21	5	6
Premature birth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition	6	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	1
Heart diseases	154	4	...	8	9	90	43	12	27	13	13	25	10	33	21	25
Accidents	72	19	7	4	3	28	11	5	12	8	9	17	8	12	1	24
Suicides	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1
Murder	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
All other causes	614	166	30	20	29	197	172	54	93	68	78	126	33	106	56	183
All causes	2364	692	323	72	113	721	443	168	373	238	301	542	135	426	181	746

NOTES.—(a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-16, included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-16 of this Table.

(b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" taken into account for the purposes of these Tables.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), entered in the last column of this Table.

(d) Under the heading of "Diarrhœa" are included deaths certified as from diarrhœa alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from
Epidemic enteritis
Zymotic enteritis;
Epidemic diarrhœa; Summer diarrhœa
Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhœa;
Choleraic diarrhœa, cholera, cholera nostras
(in the absence of Asiatic cholera)

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise the Medical Officer of Health has reason for including such deaths, especially those for infants, under the specific term "Diarrhœa." Under the headings of "Cancer," "Phthisis," and "Puerperal fever" are included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

Deaths from Diarrhœa secondary to some other well-defined disease are included under the latter.

TABLE V.

Death-rate per 1,000 population in each Ward.

	Barons Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.
1896	13·9	19·4	16·4	20·0	20·4	13·3	17·7	14·2
1897	13·6	16·4	17·5	18·8	18·2	17·2	19·4	12·9
1898	12·7	16·2	20·1	20·5	17·7	17·1	15·7	16·6
1899	14·2	17·7	19·5	22·0	20·0	15·4	19·4	15·4
1900	12·9	18·3	20·2	19·4	18·2	13·1	16·3	15·9
1901	10·9	16·5	17·5	16·2	15·6	14·7	18·2	12·9
1902	13·5	16·8	20·2	20·0	16·3	14·5	18·5	14·3
1903	10·9	14·5	15·5	18·4	12·5	13·0	13·1	14·1
1904	13·6	15·8	19·7	16·2	15·0	15·1	14·5	14·3
Average of 9 years— 1896—1904 }	12·9	17·1	18·5	19·1	17·1	14·8	17·0	14·5
1905	13·0	16·1	17·8	16·6	13·9	15·1	15·1	14·1

Corrected Death-rate.

The Medical Officer of Health of the County of London, Sir Shirley Murphy, has published a factor for the correction of differences in the age and sex constitution of each metropolitan borough. This is arrived at by obtaining the age and sex distribution of the population of a borough at the last census, and after ascertaining the death-rate for each sex, at each age period, in England and Wales during the last ten years, a calculation is made of the number of deaths which would have occurred in the district had similar rates prevailed, and a "standard" death-rate is obtained. The difference between this rate and that of England and Wales is assumed to be due to differences in the age and sex constitution of the population of the district, and by dividing the latter by the former a factor is obtained for correcting the crude death-rate of the district.

Corrected in this way the death-rates of Fulham, the County of London and the adjoining boroughs were as under:—

TABLE VI.

			Crude Death-rate. 1905.		Corrected Death-rate. 1905.
Fulham ...	...	...	15·1	...	15·8
Kensington ...	...	...	14·0	...	15·1
Hammersmith ...	...	...	13·9	...	14·5
Chelsea ...	...	...	14·8	...	15·3
County of London	...	...	15·1	...	15·9

Seasonal Mortality.

The mortality in the four quarters of the year was as under:—

		Deaths.		Death-rate.
First quarter...	...	601	...	15·29
Second quarter	...	570	...	14·47
Third quarter	...	605	...	15·36
Fourth quarter	...	588	...	14·93

Mortality in Former Years.

In Table II. will be found the number of deaths and the death-rate for each of the ten preceding years. The difference between the rate for 1905 and the average rate for the ten preceding years (1895-1904) represents a saving of 324 lives.

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Infantile Mortality.

Of the 2,364 deaths registered, 692, or 29·3 per cent., were of infants under one year of age, and the rate of infant mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered, was 145 per 1,000, being 15 per 1,000 below the decennial average. Although lower than in any year excepting 1903, the infantile mortality was relatively very unsatisfactory, as it was 16 per 1,000 above that of the County of London, and was exceeded in six only of the 29 metropolitan boroughs, the rates in which ranged from 88 in Marylebone, 92 in Holborn and Lewisham, and 94 in Hamp-

stead, to 151 in Bethnal Green, 153 in Poplar, and 167 in Shoreditch. In England and Wales the rate of infantile mortality was 128 per 1,000 deaths, and in the 76 large towns it averaged 140 per 1,000.

Causes of Infantile Mortality.

The following tables give the causes of infantile deaths at various periods under one year in the whole of the borough and in the wards into which it is divided. Of the 692 deaths, 119 or 17 per cent. occurred in the first week of life and 189 or 27 per cent. in the first four weeks of life. In the second month 12·5 per cent. and in the third 7·4 per cent. of the deaths under one year occurred or 47 per cent. in the first three months of life. In the second three months 20 per cent., during the third three months 16·6 per cent., and during the last three months 16·4 per cent. of all the first year deaths occurred.

More than half the deaths of infants in the first four weeks of life were ascribed to premature birth or congenital defects and the majority of the deaths at this age period are mainly due to the ill-health or defective nutrition of the mother. Of the deaths occurring after the first month, no less than 186 or 37 per cent. of all the deaths at the ages of one to eleven months were due to diarrhœal diseases and it is to the enormous diarrhœal mortality that the relatively high infantile death-rate of Fulham is largely due, as the proportion of deaths under one year from diarrhœal diseases was 38 per 1,000 compared with 26 per 1,000 in the County of London. As has been frequently pointed out in these reports, nearly all these deaths occur in hand-fed children, and a large proportion are undoubtedly due to ignorance or carelessness.

The London County Council now forward every week a list of the births attended by registered midwives in the preceding week, amounting to about 40 per cent. of the total number, and these babies are visited by Mrs. Davies, the sanitary inspector, who does what she can to secure the well-being of the child and takes steps to remedy any insanitary conditions discovered in their homes. The Borough Council has also issued a leaflet on infant feeding, which is distributed by Mrs. Davies, district visitors and others.

TABLE VII.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.
Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 Year of Age.
 WHOLE DISTRICT.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified ...	117	26	23	22	188	86	50	50	45	43	33	46	36	39	48	27	691
	Uncertified ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Common Infectious diseases																		
	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	4	5	4	25
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	4	2	6	6	5	36
Diarrhœal diseases—																		
	Diarrhœa, all forms ...	...	...	3	...	3	22	22	16	19	22	10	15	13	12	7	4	165
	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	2	...	1	3	...	2	1	16
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	10
Wasting diseases—																		
	Premature Birth ...	66	9	10	6	91	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
	Congenital Defects ...	8	2	1	...	11	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	19
	Injury at Birth ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Want of Breast-milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	14	5	5	6	30	15	8	6	3	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	69
Tuberculous diseases—																		
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	18
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	1	13
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Syphilis ...	1	1	1	...	3	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	18
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	10
	Convulsions ...	3	2	1	3	9	1	2	3	2	2	1	...	1	1	3	...	25
	Bronchitis ...	...	2	...	2	4	10	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	47
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
	Pneumonia ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	4	7	5	3	6	10	4	4	12	2	59
	Suffocation, overlaying ...	2	1	...	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	13
	Other Causes ...	20	...	1	3	24	7	1	4	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	43
		118	26	23	22	189	86	50	50	45	43	33	46	36	39	48	27	692

Births in the year—Legitimate, 4,508 ; illegitimate, 252.
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—2364.

Population—157,210.
 (Estimated to middle of 1905.)

TABLE VII. (A)

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.
Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 Year of Age.
BARON'S COURT WARD.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified ...	6	...	1	2	9	2	1	1	2	3	...	1	1	2	2	1	25
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious diseases																		
	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria : Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
Diarrhoeal diseases—																		
	Diarrhoea, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculosis</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting diseases—																		
	Premature Birth ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Congenital Defects ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Tuberculous diseases—																		
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Suffocation, overlaying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Other Causes ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		6	...	1	2	9	2	1	1	2	3	...	2	1	1	2	1	25

Births in the year—Legitimate, 200 ; illegitimate, 7.
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—168.

Population—12,915.
(Estimated to middle of 1905.)

TABLE VII. (B)
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.
Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 Year of Age.
 LILLIE WARD.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified ...	18	5	1	3	27	13	6	6	8	8	4	9	7	6	6	2	102
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious diseases																		
	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diarrhoeal diseases—																		
	Diarrhoea, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	3	2	1	3	6	2	1	...	25
	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wasting diseases—																		
	Premature Birth ...	10	1	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Congenital Defects ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	3	3	1	1	8	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Tuberculous diseases—																		
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	7
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Convulsions ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
	Bronchitis ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	10
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	7
	Suffocation, overlaying ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
	Other Causes ...	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
		18	5	1	3	27	13	6	6	8	8	4	9	7	6	6	2	102

Births in the year—Legitimate, 655; illegitimate, 25.
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—373.

Population—23,164.
 (Estimated to middle of 1905.)

TABLE VII. (c)
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.
Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 Year of Age.
 WALHAM WARD.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified ...	10	3	3	2	18	10	4	4	6	5	5	4	4	3	4	3	70
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious diseases																		
	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria : Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Diarrhœal diseases—																		
	Diarrhœa, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	...	1	...	18
	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting diseases—																		
	Premature Birth ...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Congenital Defects ...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculous diseases—																		
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Convulsions ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	6
	Bronchitis ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	5
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Suffocation, overlaying ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Other Causes ...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6
		10	3	3	2	18	10	4	4	6	5	5	4	4	3	4	3	70

Births in the year—Legitimate, 348 ; illegitimate, 11.
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages - 238.

Population—13,360.
 (Estimated to middle of 1905.)

TABLE VII. (D)

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.
Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 Year of Age.
MARGRAVINE WARD.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified ...	17	7	5	5	34	12	11	9	6	5	2	7	3	4	12	2	107
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious diseases																		
	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	4
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria : Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	8
Diarrhoeal diseases—																		
	Diarrhoea, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	2	2	4	...	2	2	2	2	1	27
	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wasting diseases—																		
	Premature Birth ...	11	4	2	2	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Congenital Defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	4	1	2	1	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13
Tuberculous diseases—																		
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Convulsions ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	10
	Suffocation, overlaying ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Other Causes ...	2	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
		17	7	5	5	34	12	11	9	6	5	2	7	3	4	12	2	107

Births in the year—Legitimate, 681 ; illegitimate, 123.
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—301.

Population—18,112.
(Estimated to middle of 1905.)

TABLE VII. (E)
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.
Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 Year of Age.
 MUNSTER WARD.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified ...	24	5	6	3	38	28	16	15	9	11	14	9	10	7	6	12	175
	Uncertified ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Common Infectious diseases																		
	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	4	11
Diarrhœal diseases—																		
	Diarrhœa, all forms ...	...	...	1	...	1	7	6	6	5	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	45
	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	5
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wasting diseases—																		
	Premature Birth ...	18	2	4	1	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Congenital Defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Injury at Birth ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Want of Breast-milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	...	...	...	2	2	5	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	14
Tuberculous diseases—																		
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
	Convulsions ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	4	13
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	4	1	19
	Suffocation, overlaying ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Other Causes ...	4	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
		25	5	6	3	39	28	16	15	9	11	14	9	10	7	6	12	176

Births in the year—Legitimate, 1,216; illegitimate, 40.
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—542.

Population—39,134.
 (Estimated to middle of 1905.)

TABLE VII. (F)

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 Year of Age.

HURLINGHAM WARD.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified ...	5	...	2	2	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	3	21
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious diseases																		
	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria : Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal diseases—																		
	Diarrhœa, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3
	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasting diseases—																		
	Premature Birth ...	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Congenital Defects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous diseases—																		
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlaying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Other Causes ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
		5	...	2	2	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	3	21

Births in the year—Legitimate, 210; illegitimate, 5.
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—135.

Population—8,981.
(Estimated to middle of 1905.)

TABLE VII. (G)

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.
Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 Year of Age.
SANDS END WARD.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified ...	29	6	4	5	44	13	11	13	12	8	8	10	10	16	13	3	161
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious diseases																		
	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria : Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	6
Diarrhoeal diseases—																		
	Diarrhoea, all forms ...	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	4	6	5	4	3	1	6	1	...	37
	Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Wasting diseases—																		
	Premature Birth ...	14	2	2	1	19	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	Congenital Defects ...	5	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	10
	Injury at Birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Want of Breast-milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	4	...	...	1	5	3	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Tuberculous diseases—																		
	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	5
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	7
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Syphilis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
	Convulsions ...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	12
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	6	1	19
	Suffocation, overlaying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Other Causes ...	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
		29	6	4	5	44	13	11	13	12	8	8	10	10	15	13	3	161

Births in the year—Legitimate, 916 ; illegitimate, 40.
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages - 426.

Population—28,369.
(Estimated to middle of 1905.)

TABLE VII. (H)
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.
Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 Year of Age.
 TOWN WARD.

CAUSE OF DEATH		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified	8	...	1	...	9	6	1	1	2	3	...	2	1	1	3	1	30
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious diseases																		
Small-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria: Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Diarrhoeal diseases—																		
Diarrhoea, all forms		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting diseases—																		
Premature Birth		4	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Defects		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Breast-milk		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus		2	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculous diseases—																		
Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis:																		
Tabes Mesenterica		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Laryngitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlaying		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		8	...	1	...	9	6	1	1	2	3	...	2	1	1	3	1	30

Births in the year—Legitimate, 272; illegitimate, 11.
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—181.

Population—13,175.
 (Estimated to middle of 1905.)

Distribution of Infantile Deaths.

The infantile death-rates in the several wards of the Borough since 1901, when particulars of the localities of births were first obtained, are given in the following table :—

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Baron's Court Ward ...	156	137	100	186	111
Lillie Ward ...	154	165	143	143	153
Walham Ward ...	201	170	147	191	189
Margravine Ward ...	116	136	143	158	132
Munster Ward ...	153	134	129	145	141
Hurlingham Ward ...	149	100	106	162	99
Sands End Ward ...	176	184	123	157	170
Town Ward ...	119	107	77	122	106

It will be noticed that except in 1902 Walham Ward has always had the highest death-rate, which is due to the heavy mortality among infants in the "Avenues" on the north of Fulham Road.

Deaths of Illegitimate Infants.

Eighty-six of the children who died before attaining the age of one year were illegitimate, the mortality among them being in the proportion of 328 deaths to every 1,000 births, compared with 132 deaths to every 1,000 births among children born in wedlock. In the subjoined table will be found the causes of and the ages at death of the illegitimate infants. It will be seen that only 21 per cent. of the deaths of illegitimate infants occurred during the first four weeks of life, compared with 27 per cent. of the deaths of legitimate, but there was a marked fall in the mortality of the latter after the first four weeks, there being nearly 30 per cent. fewer deaths at the ages of one and two months than in the first month of life, while among illegitimates there were 50 per cent. more deaths in the second and third months

than in the first, which must be attributed to the evils of nursing out. 29 of the deaths of illegitimate children, or one third of the total number, were ascribed to diarrhœa, representing a mortality of 111 deaths to every 1,000 births, compared with a mortality of 30 per 1,000 among legitimate infants.

TABLE VIII.
MORTALITY OF ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS.
Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Common Infectious diseases																	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria: Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	6
Diarrhœal diseases—																	
Diarrhœa, all forms ...	...	...	1	...	1	6	8	1	4	4	...	2	...	1	2	...	29
Enteritis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasting diseases—																	
Premature Birth ...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Defects ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Injury at Birth ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Want of Breast-milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	2	2	...	1	5	1	3	1	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	12
Tuberculous diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	8
Suffocation, overlaying ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes ...	4	...	...	1	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	11	2	2	3	18	13	14	5	12	8	2	7	1	1	4	1	86

Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age.

Between the ages of one and five years 323 deaths were recorded, so that the deaths of children under the age of five years numbered 1,015 or 43 per cent. of the total number. These deaths were equivalent to an annual rate of 49·6 per 1,000 of the population estimated to be living at that age.

Insurance of Infants.

Certificates under the Friendly Societies' Acts were issued in respect of 630 children under the age of five years, 62 per cent. of the children dying at this age-period being insured.

Mortality at School Age.

At the ages of 5 to 15 years, which is approximately the school period of life, there were 72 deaths, or 3 per cent. of those at all ages, representing a mortality of 2·3 per 1,000 of those living at that age.

Mortality at Adolescence.

Between the ages of 15 and 25 years, 113 deaths, or 4·8 per cent. of the total number, were recorded; the rate of mortality being 4·0 per 1,000.

Mortality at Maturity.

721, or 32·5 per cent., of the deaths occurred between the ages of 25 and 65, the mortality at this age-period being at the rate of 9·8 per 1,000.

Mortality at Decline.

At the age of 65 and upward 443 deaths were registered, or 18·8 per cent. of those at all ages, corresponding to a death-rate of 90·5.

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

To the seven principal infectious diseases 424 deaths were ascribed, corresponding to a death-rate of 2.70 per 1,000. The death-rate from these diseases in the County of London was 1.70 per 1,000, being 0.72 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the ten years 1895-1904. Among the several Metropolitan boroughs the lowest rates were 0.53 in Hampstead, 0.57 in the City of London and 0.81 in Westminster, and the highest were 2.65 in Poplar, 2.70 in Fulham, and 2.96 in Shoreditch. The corresponding rate in England and Wales was 1.52, and in the 76 large towns 1.88.

In Table IX. will be found the number of deaths from each of the principal infectious diseases in 1905 and in the ten preceding years, and in Table X. the death-rate per 1,000 of the population of each ward in 1905.

TABLE IX.

Deaths from the seven principal Infectious Diseases.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Mean number of Deaths 1895-1904.	Mean Death- rate 1895-1904.	Deaths 1905.	Death- rate 1905.
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	...	1.5	0.01	...	0.00
Measles ...	50	101	50	59	68	80	37	168	62	64	73.9	0.54	85	0.54
Scarlet Fever ...	21	28	27	35	33	23	20	19	8	4	21.8	0.16	23	0.15
Whooping Cough	50	68	61	41	54	54	76	65	48	58	57.5	0.44	82	0.52
Diphtheria ...	77	78	63	61	59	65	48	51	24	24	55.0	0.42	24	0.16
Enteric Fever ...	12	9	12	18	26	19	22	9	16	6	14.9	0.11	10	0.06
Diarrhoea ...	133	138	147	182	183	156	181	129	167	224	164.0	1.25	200	1.27
	343	422	360	396	402	397	387	454	325	380	386.6	2.93	424	2.70

TABLE X.

Deaths from the seven principal Infectious Diseases per 1,000 of the population in each Ward.

				Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
					•						
Barons Court Ward	...	...	...	0·00	0·08	0·16	0·39	0·31	0·00	0·62	1·58
Lillie Ward	...	...	...	0·00	0·35	0·17	0·22	0·48	0·09	1·34	2·65
Walham Ward	...	...	...	0·00	0·90	0·22	0·22	0·60	0·30	1·64	3·88
Margravine Ward	...	...	...	0·00	0·55	0·00	0·11	0·94	0·05	1·88	3·53
Munster Ward	...	...	...	0·00	0·56	0·13	0·07	0·59	0·00	1·23	2·58
Hurlingham Ward	...	...	...	0·00	0·78	0·23	0·00	0·12	0·23	0·35	1·71
Sands End Ward	...	...	...	0·00	0·67	0·21	0·14	0·42	0·04	1·62	3·10
Town Ward	...	...	...	0·00	0·46	0·08	0·15	0·46	0·00	0·46	1·61
The Borough	...	...	...	0·00	0·54	0·15	0·16	0·52	0·06	1·27	2·70

SICKNESS FROM 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 XI.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Small-pox	—	—	3	32	40	2	2	—	—	1	9	16	94	11	—	—
Scarlet Fever	286	118	517	701	529	339	627	759	811	847	552	600	552	404	294	779
Diphtheria	70	69	96	230	329	368	341	378	465	514	630	636	417	286	299	285
Membranous Croup	23	13	15	20	13	18	14	10	11	14	11	8	12	7	3	1
Enteric Fever	72	51	41	58	37	57	53	53	71	111	92	133	74	80	39	56
Continued Fever	—	—	—	6	2	3	5	5	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera... ..	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	6	6	10	18	10	6	6	14	8	13	9	7	7	10	8	24
Erysipelas	114	67	104	153	113	94	99	1	121	178	154	132	121	115	131	143
Totals	573	327	786	1,124	1,073	887	1,149	1,35	1,488	1,683	1,459	1,534	1,277	922	774	1,288

TABLE XII.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1905.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.								NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.							
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.						Baron's Court.	Lillie.	Walham.	Margravine.	Munster.	Hurlingham.	Sands End.	Town.	Baron's Court.	Lillie.	Walham.	Margravine.	Munster.	Hurlingham.	Sands End.	Town.	Total.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.																	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	285	6	109	141	15	13	1	25	32	22	39	69	19	60	19	22	19	20	38	67	19	58	17	260
Membranous Croup	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	144	7	4	13	9	90	—	9	20	12	39	33	5	19	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	779	7	236	464	49	23	—	41	124	57	61	251	36	153	56	32	118	55	58	244	31	142	49	729
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	56	—	3	14	15	24	—	5	6	8	9	11	5	9	3	1	4	5	6	10	3	8	3	40
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	24	—	—	—	3	21	—	1	6	1	4	7	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	3	—	10
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1289	20	353	632	91	171	22	81	188	100	153	371	66	245	85	55	151	70	105	326	53	211	69	1040

Table XII. gives the actual number of cases of infectious diseases notified in each ward, and table XIII. the number per 10,000 inhabitants.

TABLE XIII.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified per 10,000 inhabitants.

	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
Barons Court Ward	0·0	32·2	19·4	3·9	7·0	0·8	63·3
Lillie Ward ...	0·0	53·6	13·8	2·6	8·7	2·6	81·3
Walham Ward ...	0·0	42·7	16·5	6·0	9·0	0·7	74·9
Margravine Ward...	0·0	33·7	22·1	5·0	21·5	2·2	84·5
Munster Ward ...	0·0	64·2	17·6	2·3	8·5	1·8	94·4
Hurlingham Ward	0·0	40·1	21·2	5·7	5·6	1·1	73·7
Sands End Ward ...	0·0	53·9	21·2	3·2	6·7	1·4	86·4
Town Ward ...	0·0	42·5	14·4	2·3	5·3	0·0	64·5
The Borough ...	0·0	49·5	18·2	3·7	9·2	1·5	82·1

SMALL-POX.

No case of Small-pox occurred in Fulham during 1905.

In the County of London 74 cases with 10 deaths were reported.

Primary Vaccination.

The following tables, furnished by Mr. Davies, the Vaccination Officer, give the Vaccination returns for 1904 and for the first six months of 1905, those for the last six months not being yet complete :—

TABLE XIV.

Supplemental Return for 1904 for the Borough of Fulham.

No. of Births Registered from Jan. 1st, 1904, to Dec. 31st, 1904.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Certificates granted under Clause 2 of Vaccination Act 1898.	Removed to Districts in which Vaccination Officer has been notified.	Removed to places unknown.	Outstanding.
4,925	3,834	17	505	47	60	31	418	13

TABLE XV.

Return of Vaccination for the period from January to June, 1905, for the Borough of Fulham.

No. of Births Registered from Jan. 1st, 1905, to June 30th, 1905.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Certificates granted under Clause 2 of Vaccination Act, 1898.	Removed to Districts in which Vaccination Officer has been notified.	Removed to places unknown.	Outstanding.
2,486	2,402	6	217	41	31	22	160	7

The following table shows the proportion of children who have escaped vaccination during the ten years, 1895-1904.

TABLE XVI.

Year.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Removed, &c.	Certificates Granted under Clause 2 of the Vaccination Act of 1898.	Percentage not finally accounted for.
1895 ...	3,951	3,125	19	465	49	293	—	9·2
1896 ...	4,015	3,151	24	434	34	372	—	10·7
1897 ...	4,107	3,341	22	432	42	266	4	8·2
1898 ...	4,311	3,170	23	453	78	497	90	16·0
1899 ...	4,581	3,360	27	615	76	384	66	12·1
1900 ...	4,552	3,345	13	470	65	458	63	13·2
1901 ...	4,605	3,603	11	641	19	478	53	12·2
1902 ...	4,790	3,700	19	457	51	439	29	11·3
1903 ...	4,797	3,755	13	423	66	479	61	13·0
1904 ...	4,925	3,834	17	505	47	449	60	11·2

In the County of London the proportion of children appearing in the vaccination returns as "not finally accounted for" averaged, during the decennium 1893-1902, 26.1 per cent.

SCARLET FEVER.

There was a marked increase in the prevalence of Scarlet Fever in 1905, 779 cases being notified as against 294 in 1904.

The returns for the four quarters were :—

		Cases.		Deaths.
1st Quarter	...	95	...	7
2nd ,,	...	181	...	4
3rd ,,	...	297	...	6
4th ,,	..	206	...	6

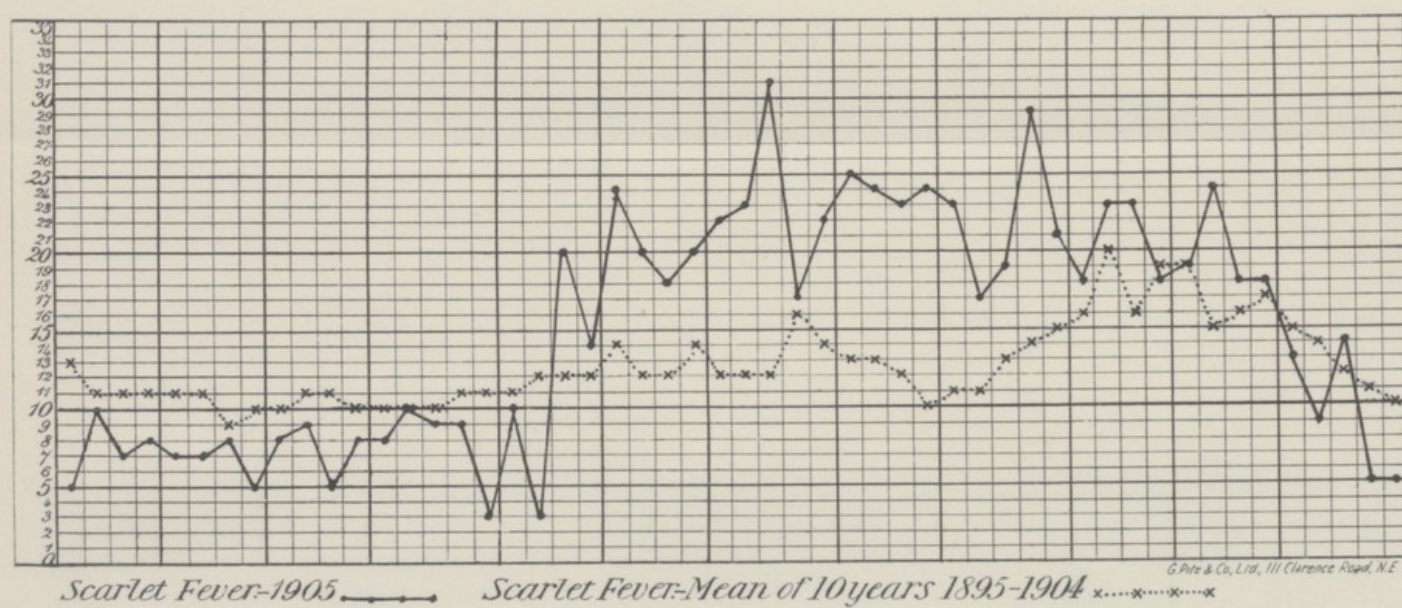
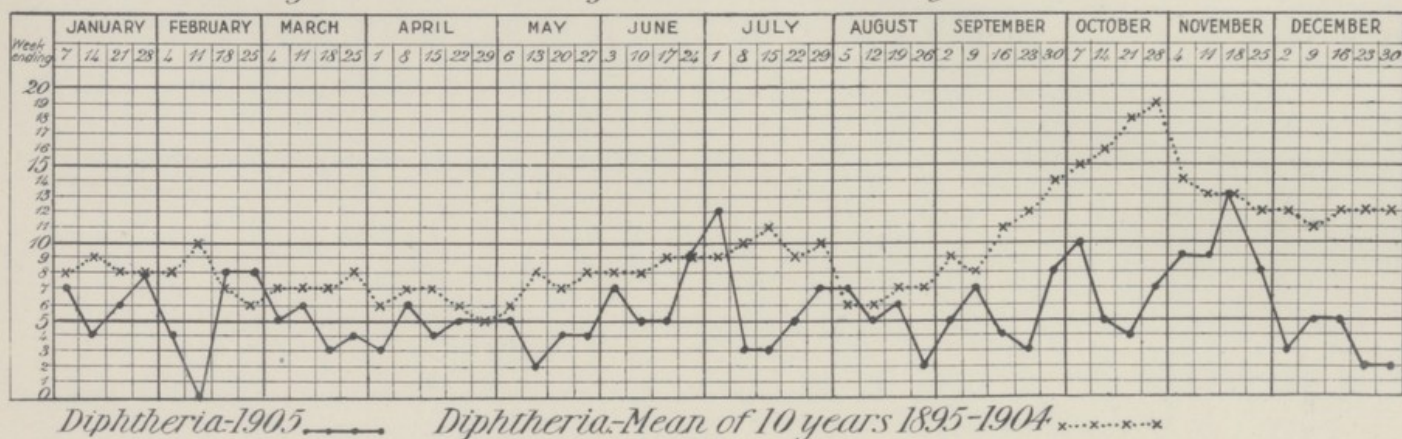
There was a decided rise in the number of cases notified in May, when the disease as a rule is but little in evidence, and they continued above the average until December, and were not affected by the school holidays in July and August. As is always the case the spread of infection was largely due to the mild unrecognised cases. Thus, in the course of some enquiries into the prevalence of the disease in Kingwood Road and the neighbourhood, I found six children suffering from the disease, the nature of which had not been recognised.

Isolation.—Of the 779 cases notified, 729 or 92.3 per cent. were removed to hospital for treatment.

Fatality.—The disease was generally of a mild type, but the case mortality, which was just under 3 per cent., was higher than in 1904, when it was only 1.4 per cent.

Distribution.—In Table XII. will be found the number of cases notified in each ward of the Borough, and the subjoined table gives the proportional prevalence of Scarlet Fever in the various wards during 1905 and the preceding 9 years.

CHART SHEWING WEEK BY WEEK THE NUMBER OF CASES OF DIPHTHERIA & SCARLET FEVER,
Notified by Medical Practitioners as having occurred in the
Borough of Fulham during the 52 weeks ending December 30th 1905.



G. Pitt & Co., Ltd., 111 Clarence Road, N.E.

TABLE XVII.

Number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified per 10,000 of the population.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	Mean of 9 years 1896-1904.	1905
Barons Court Ward — ...	24	34	25	48	25	34	18	9	20	26	32.2
Lillie	56	80	51	70	34	40	25	18	11	43	53.6
Walham	45	70	61	60	28	65	17	14	21	41	42.7
Margravine	72	79	83	53	37	28	53	37	11	50	33.7
Munster ... — ...	46	60	87	65	43	38	29	27	26	47	64.2
Hurlingham	46	51	63	74	40	57	26	22	12	44	40.1
Sands End	74	66	65	79	62	61	81	46	24	62	53.9
Town	57	39	68	67	30	30	26	32	23	39	42.5
The Borough	54	63	65	65	41	47	38	28	19	47	49.5
The County of London ...	58	51	38	49	30	41	40	28	29	41	41.6

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

285 cases of Diphtheria and one of Membranous Croup were notified in 1905, compared with 299 cases of Diphtheria and 3 of Membranous Croup in 1904.

The cases occurring in the four quarters of the year were:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
1st Quarter ...	66	7
2nd „ ...	73	3
3rd „ ...	65	3
4th „ ...	82	11

Distribution.—The following table shows the comparative prevalence of the disease in the several wards since 1896, when the existing division of the borough was made.

TABLE XVIII.

Number of cases of Diphtheria notified per 10,000 of the population.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	Mean of 9 years 1896-1904.	1905
Barons Court Ward ...	13	17	26	26	21	29	22	9	10	18	20·2
Lillie ...	30	28	36	36	43	58	23	23	13	32	14·3
Walham ...	24	38	44	40	29	36	17	29	10	30	16·5
Margravine ...	27	21	41	41	45	40	23	15	21	30	22·1
Munster ...	46	33	40	49	62	58	48	15	24	42	17·4
Hurlingham ...	12	28	44	51	18	40	19	27	20	29	22·3
Sands End ...	64	75	43	49	77	48	36	31	34	51	21·5
Town ...	15	11	34	35	36	39	16	17	13	24	12·1
The Borough ...	30	32	38	40	47	43	30	20	20	33	18·2
The County of London ...	31	38	26	30	26	27	24	17	16	26	13·9

Isolation.—271 patients, or 94·7 per cent. of those certified to be suffering from the disease, were removed to the hospital for treatment.

Fatality.—The disease terminated fatally in 24 instances, the proportion of deaths to notified cases being 8·4 per cent.

The reduction of recent years in the fatality of Diphtheria, due mainly to the use of antitoxic serum, will be seen from the following table :—

TABLE XIX.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Cases per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Deaths per 100 Cases.
1890	93	1.1	22	0.25	23.7
1891	82	0.7	19	0.21	23.2
1892	111	1.0	30	0.32	27.0
1893	250	2.2	65	0.63	26.1
1894	342	3.1	108	0.99	31.6
1895	386	3.4	77	0.70	20.0
1896	355	3.0	78	0.66	22.0
1897	388	3.2	62	0.52	16.3
1898	476	3.8	61	0.49	12.8
1899	528	4.0	59	0.45	11.2
1900	641	4.7	65	0.50	10.2
1901	636	4.3	48	0.35	7.5
1902	429	3.0	51	0.37	11.9
1903	293	2.0	24	0.17	8.2
1904	302	2.0	24	0.16	8.0
1905	286	1.8	24	0.15	8.4

Return Cases.

Fourteen cases of Scarlet Fever and one of Diphtheria occurred within two weeks of the return of a child living in the same house, from one of the Metropolitan Asylums Board's hospitals, after recovery from a similar attack.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Fifty-six cases of Enteric Fever were notified, or 3.6 per 10,000 inhabitants, the average for the preceding ten years being 5.8 per 10,000.

Of those certified to be suffering from the disease 40, or 71.5 per cent., were removed to hospital.

In eight instances the disease was contracted outside the Borough.

Fatality.—In ten cases the disease proved fatal, giving a case mortality of 18 per cent.

The incidence of Enteric Fever in Fulham during the preceding 10 years is shown in the following table:—

TABLE XX.

				Number of Cases.	Number of Cases notified per 10,000 inhabitants.	Number of Deaths per 10,000 inhabitants.
1895	...	...	...	57	5.2	1.0
1896	...	...	...	53	4.6	0.8
1897	...	...	...	53	4.4	1.0
1898	...	...	...	71	5.3	1.4
1899	...	...	...	111	8.4	1.9
1900	...	...	...	92	6.9	1.4
1901	...	...	...	133	9.7	1.5
1902	...	...	...	74	5.2	0.6
1903	...	...	...	80	5.4	1.1
1904	...	...	...	39	2.6	0.4
Mean of 10 years—						
1895-1904	...	...	...	76	5.8	1.1
1905	...	...	...	56	3.6	0.6

Errors in Diagnosis.—Of the patients notified as suffering from Scarlet Fever 10 or 1.3 per cent., from Diphtheria 31 or 10.5 per cent., and from Enteric Fever 4 or 7.2 per cent., were subsequently ascertained not to be suffering from these diseases.

A circular letter was received from the Borough Council of Holborn stating that they had under consideration the reports of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the past four years, and that their attention had been drawn to the fact that during that time no less than 10,000 patients had been admitted suffering from diseases for which the Board's Hospitals were not provided, and that they had been detained on an average about three weeks at a total cost for the whole period of about £60,000, and that, having regard to these figures, they wished to ascertain whether in the view of other Metropolitan Boroughs interested, a joint conference on the subject between the Metropolitan Boroughs and the Asylums Board could with advantage be held to discuss the matter. The letter further stated that among

the suggestions that had been made was one that the Medical Officer of Health should be required to confirm the diagnosis in each case.

The Hospitals Committee of the Asylums Board to whom the circular letter was referred submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Board and forwarded to the Metropolitan Borough Councils :—

“ As regards the financial statement the Holborn
“ Borough Council seems to have been misled. The
“ Accountant of the Board has estimated that the extra cost
“ to which the Board has been put by the admission of these
“ patients would not exceed an average sum of £3,200 per
“ annum.

“ As regards the matter which it is proposed to discuss,
“ it is undeniable that in the earlier stages of many cases of
“ infectious disorder there can be no absolute certainty of
“ diagnosis, and that to detain at home every patient until
“ such certainty is obtained must frequently result in the
“ spread of infection, the prevention of which is the primary
“ object of the Board's hospitals.

“ It must, therefore, be always preferable to remove a
“ doubtful case than to leave it outside with the danger of
“ infecting others, which if done would of necessity increase
“ the number of admissions and thus cause a very consider-
“ able expenditure of the rates.

“ The business of the Managers is to receive cases which
“ are certified by a qualified practitioner, provide proper
“ accommodation, and then leave them in the experienced
“ hands of the Medical Superintendents.

“ In our opinion, the Managers would be going quite
“ beyond the scope of their functions if they took any step
“ which would have the effect of discouraging medical
“ practitioners from freely exercising their judgment in
“ seeking for their patients admission to the Board's
“ hospitals.

“ The suggestion that the Medical Officer of Health
 “ should confirm the diagnosis is not one for the Board ; but
 “ in our opinion it is very doubtful whether such a proceeding
 “ would be of any value, and it certainly would be attended
 “ with distinct disadvantages.

“ We do not see that any useful purpose would be served
 “ by such a conference as the Borough of Holborn suggest,
 “ and we cannot recommend the Managers to take any part
 “ therein.”

The Public Health Committee, who had been advised to a similar effect, expressed their agreement with the views of the Asylums Board.

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 XXI.

Percentage of notified cases in Fulham removed to Isolation Hospital.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.
1891	64.4	41.5	37.3	—
1892	75.0	64.0	66.0	100
*1893	63.6	48.0	45.0	97
1894	78.0	70.0	70.0	98
*1895	70.0	74.0	45.6	100
*1896	62.5	60.0	38.0	100
1897	75.0	65.0	41.5	—
1898	79.0	81.1	50.0	—
1899	81.7	81.6	51.0	100
1900	84.0	86.9	72.5	100
1901	85.4	82.0	68.2	94
1902	85.9	85.1	72.0	99
1903	91.4	87.4	73.8	100
1904	86.0	88.4	77.0	—
1905	94.1	94.7	71.5	—

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

Puerperal Fever.

24 cases of Puerperal Fever, or 5.1 per 1,000 births, were notified, of which 9 proved fatal, or 1.9 per 1,000 births. Two cases, both terminating fatally, occurred in the practice of an unregistered woman who practised as a midwife but did not describe herself as such. By the Midwives Act, 1902, it was provided that after the first day of April, 1905, no woman who was not certified under the Act shall take or use the name or title of midwife, and that after April 1st, 1910, no woman shall, habitually and for gain, attend women in child-birth otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner, unless she be certified under the Act.

Erysipelas.

144 persons were certified to be suffering from Erysipelas, which was the assigned cause of 4 deaths.

DEATHS FROM NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.

The deaths from Measles in the four quarters of the year were :—

				No. of Deaths.
1st Quarter	...	...	...	14
2nd „	...	...	...	32
3rd „	...	...	...	9
4th „	...	...	...	30
				—
				85
				—

The death-rate was 0·54 per 1,000, the mean death-rate for the decennium 1895-1904 being 0·56

The cases which were reported to the Medical Officer of Health by the teachers of the schools numbered 705, and were distributed as under :—

TABLE XXII.

				Cases.
Baron's Court Ward	..	...	...	14
Lillie	„	...	...	145
Walham	„	...	...	52
Margravine	„	...	...	90
Munster	„	...	...	240
Hurlingham	„	...	...	16
Sands End	„	...	...	118
Town	„	...	...	30
				—
				705
				—

All the cases reported were visited by the Inspectors, who endeavour so far as is practicable to limit the spread of the infection, and the premises were subsequently disinfected.

The deaths and the death-rate from Measles during the preceding 10 years are shown in the following table :—

TABLE XXIII.

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1895	50	0·46
1896	101	0·88
1897	50	0·42
1898	59	0·48
1899	68	0·53
1900	80	0·60
1901	38	0·28
1902	168	1·15
1903	62	0·42
1904	64	0·42
Mean of 10 years—		
1895-1904	75	0·56
1905	85	0·54

Whooping Cough.

Eighty-two deaths were ascribed to Whooping Cough, of which 58 occurred in the first six months of the year. The death-rate from the disease was 0·52 per 1,000, being 0·04 above the mean rate for the preceding 10 years.

Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa was the cause of 200 deaths, 165 of which, or 82·5 per cent., were of infants under one year of age, and 27 were of children aged between one and five years.

The deaths in each quarter of the year were as under:—

	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1st Quarter	9	0·23
2nd	18	0·46
3rd	160	4·10
4th	13	0·33
	—	—
	200	1·28
	—	—

Fulham is always conspicuous by a high diarrhœal death-rate, and last year this exceeded that of any Metropolitan Borough.

The excessive diarrhœal mortality of Fulham, as compared with the adjoining boroughs, will be seen from the following table :—

TABLE XXIV.

Deaths from Diarrhœa per 1,000 living.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	Mean of 10 yrs 1895-04.	1905
Fulham	1·18	1·15	1·23	1·45	1·40	1·17	1·31	0·89	1·13	1·47	1·24	1·28
Kensington	0·68	0·35	0·70	0·64	0·59	0·62	0·66	0·45	0·60	0·78	0·61	0·51
Hammersmith ...	0·79	0·80	1·20	1·12	0·93	0·86	1·02	0·55	0·81	1·03	0·91	0·67
Chelsea	0·82	0·67	1·03	0·77	0·66	0·85	0·51	0·53	0·42	0·62	0·69	0·42
London	0·82	0·71	0·92	0·97	0·92	0·80	0·86	0·53	0·64	1·02	0·81	0·72

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Phthisis accounted for 192 deaths, the decennial average corrected for the increase of population being 220, while 85 deaths were ascribed to other Tubercular diseases, such as Tubercular Meningitis, Tabes Mesenterica, and General Tuberculosis.

In the several wards of the borough the death-rates from Phthisis and other tubercular diseases were as under :—

TABLE XXV.

Deaths per 1,000 of the 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.
Barons Court Ward	...		1·10	0·23	1·33
Lillie	„	...	1·33	0·74	2·07
Walham	„	...	1·27	0·30	1·57
Margravine	„	...	1·26	0·33	1·59
Munster	„	...	1·43	0·64	2·07
Hurlingham	„	...	1·67	0·22	1·89
Sands End	„	...	0·79	0·88	1·67
Town	„	...	0·91	0·23	1·14
The Borough	...	...	1·23	0·54	1·77

65 or just over one-third of the deaths from Phthisis occurred in the Fulham Infirmary.

Notification of Phthisis.

The voluntary notification of cases of tubercular phthisis, which was begun in 1902, has been continued, and 152 notifications were received—35 occurring in private and 117 in public practice.

The cases notified in the various Wards were as under :—

Baron's Court Ward	...	...	9
Lillie	„	...	25
Walham	„	...	14
Margravine	„	...	28
Munster	„	...	29
Hurlingham	„	...	12
Sands End	„	...	26
Town	„	...	9
			<hr/> 152 <hr/>

In all cases in which permission could be obtained the rooms, bedding, &c., were disinfected after the removal or death of the patient.

Sanatoria for Consumptives.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Metropolitan Asylums Board asking for the views of the Council on a Memorial which the Managers had received from the Metropolitan Branch of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, on the subject of the provision by the Metropolitan Asylums Board of hospital accommodation for the treatment and isolation of patients suffering from pulmonary phthisis. The Memorial was as follows :—

(1) That between 7,000 and 8,000 persons (of whom the large majority are adults in the prime of life) die every year in London from pulmonary phthisis (consumption), the mortality in the male sex being some 40 per cent. greater than in the female sex, and that a much larger number of persons (also chiefly adults) suffer from ill-health arising from the same disease.

(2) That great loss accrues to the community from these deaths and this morbidity from pulmonary phthisis (consumption) and many deaths and much illness and suffering might be prevented were hospitals provided for the treatment of this disease.

(3) That persons suffering from pulmonary phthisis (consumption) may be divided roughly into two classes :—(1) those in the primary stage of the disease, which is curable and not specially infectious ; and (2) those in the chronic stage of the disease, which is incurable and very infectious.

(4) That for those in the primary stage of the disease hospitals are required, wherein they may be treated with a view to cure, and for those in the chronic stage refuges, wherein patients may be isolated so as to be prevented from spreading the disease to others.

(5) That the present existing provision of hospitals for pulmonary phthisis (consumption) in London is totally inadequate, and that, in connection with such provision as there is, great difficulty and consequent delay is experienced in obtaining admittance thereto, more especially when, as usually is the case, the "letter" system prevails, rendering it necessary for patients not only to have to wait long for their turn, and so lose the advantage of special and valuable treatment in the early stage of the disease, but also to find that, when admitted, they are rarely kept in hospital long enough to obtain a cure.

(6) That the pressing need for the moment is the provision of a hospital or hospitals in the country for the treatment of persons in the acute and curable stage of the disease.

(7) That, having regard to the provision now made, or which could be made, in separate wards at the various Poor Law Infirmarys, the chronic cases might, for the present at any rate, be kept in town, where they could be visited by their friends.

(8) That the need for sanatoria arises from the fact that it is practically impossible to treat poor persons in their own homes, or in Poor Law Infirmarys, in London with any reasonable hope of cure.

(9) That the great bulk of the cases occur amongst the poor and the poorest classes of the people, who are unable to make any contribution towards the expenses incident to sanatorium treatment.

N.B.—In 1899 (the only year for which reliable statistics are available) a third of the deaths in London from pulmonary phthisis (consumption) occurred in Poor Law Institutions. Many of these sufferers might have been cured, could they have obtained sanatorium treatment at the beginning of their illnesses and a large amount of poverty and charge on the rates have been thereby avoided. It is well known

that many persons reduced by consumption to a state of poverty drift into the workhouse, and become a permanent charge on the rates, often leaving widows and orphans in a state of destitution, whereas many such persons might be cured if sanatorium treatment were made available for them in the early stages of their diseases.

(10) That whilst the deaths in London, in 1904, from the diseases admissible to the Board's hospitals (small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and fever) aggregated only 1,415, of which 1,094 were due to scarlet fever and diphtheria, upwards of 90 per cent. being deaths of children under the age of five years, the deaths from pulmonary phthisis (consumption) alone, and exclusive of all other tubercular diseases, were 7,738 in number, and of these a vast proportion were deaths of adult men and women, more especially men in the prime of life.

(11) That the money value to the community of the lives lost every year from this preventable and curable disease is enormous, and immensely transcends any possible cost to the rates by sanatorium provision.

Your Memorialists, having given all these points consideration, and believing that it would be in the best interests of the community, earnestly pray the Managers to take necessary steps, as they may think desirable, forthwith, and respectfully suggest the following :—

(1) That an Order of the Local Government Board be obtained to make Section 5 of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, applicable to the case of "poor persons" suffering from pulmonary phthisis (consumption), and if necessary,

(2) That an Act be obtained to make the provisions of Section 80 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, applicable to pulmonary phthisis (consumption) as if such disease was therein mentioned as well as "fever or small-pox or diphtheria."

On the recommendation of the Public Health Committee it was resolved to inform the Metropolitan Asylums Board that the Council is strongly of opinion that much benefit would be derived, and the health of the Metropolis would be greatly improved if steps were taken to establish institutions for dealing with cases of consumption, and therefore the Council is in favour of the adoption of the suggestions contained in the memorial of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health.

The Local Government Board, however, last month informed the Managers, who had applied to them for their opinion, that "the subject has received much careful consideration on the part of the Board, but that the information at present before them does not appear to afford sufficient justification for the very heavy outlay which would be involved in the proposal."

Influenza.

12 deaths were registered from Influenza, the numbers from the three preceding years being 36, 17 and 18.

Cancer.

Malignant diseases caused 134 deaths, being 28 in excess of the average of the past 10 years, allowing for the increase of the population.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

From these diseases there were 468 deaths, or 19·8 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, being 52 below the corrected decennial average.

Alcoholism.

29 deaths were directly attributed to Alcoholism or to Cirrhosis of the Liver, against 39, 28 and 41 in the preceding years, and in twelve cases the disease to which death was due was stated to have been accelerated by alcohol, but these represent but a small proportion of the actual number.

The Council during the year published placards calling attention to the baleful effects of alcohol, as set forth in the report of the Committee on Physical Deterioration presented to Parliament.

Glanders.

Glanders was the cause of the death of a man who had been employed in some omnibus stables in Filmer Road in which several horses were found to be affected with chronic glanders.

Certification of the Causes of Death.

Of the 2,364 deaths registered, 2,176 or 92 % were certified by registered medical practitioners and 187 by the Coroner after inquest, only one death, that of a prematurely born infant, being uncertified.

Inquests.

At the 187 inquests held on inhabitants of Fulham, the following verdicts were returned :—

TABLE XXVI.

Deaths from natural causes	101
Death through accident or negligence—	
Run over	7
Falls	20
Burns or Scalds	10
Drowning	3
Suffocation by food	3
Suffocation of infants in bed	14
Want of attention at birth	3
Contact with live electric rail	1
Surgical narcosis	1
Food poisoning	1
Other injuries	8
	— 71
Suicide—	
Poison	6
Strangulation	2
Gunshot	1
Hanging	1
Drowning	2
	— 12
Homicide	2
Open verdict—found dead	1
	— 187

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Fulham Infirmary and Workhouse.

Although the two Boroughs, Fulham and Hammersmith, which formerly constituted the Fulham Union, are now separated for poor law purposes, the poor of Hammersmith, are still, pending the completion of the Hammersmith Workhouse and Infirmary, accommodated in these institutions.

In 1905 the deaths of 579 persons occurred in the Infirmary and of 30 in the Workhouse. Of these 387 belonged to Fulham and 222 to Hammersmith and other districts.

Western Fever Hospital.

137 deaths occurred in the Western Fever Hospital, of these 39 belonged to Fulham and 98 to other Metropolitan Boroughs.

Deaths occurring outside the Borough among persons belonging thereto.

The deaths of residents in Fulham in public institutions and elsewhere outside the Borough numbered 342, and occurred in the following places :—

TABLE XXVII.

St. George's Hospital	...	...	...	83
West London Hospital	...	...	...	45
Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	...	5
Middlesex Hospital ...	...	...	...	4
St. Mary's Hospital ...	...	...	...	5
St. Thomas's Hospital	...	...	...	5
London Hospital ...	...	...	...	2
University College Hospital	...	...	...	2
Westminster Hospital	...	...	...	2
Queen's Jubilee Hospital	...	...	...	10
Homœopathic Hospital	...	...	...	1
Bolingbrook Hospital	...	...	...	1
Victoria Hospital for Children	...	...	...	37
Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children	...	...	...	4

Belgrave Hospital for Children	...	...	1
Grove Fever Hospital	...	...	1
Chelsea Hospital for Women	...	...	4
Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street	...	...	2
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	...	...	2
Samaritan Hospital	...	...	1
Cancer Hospital	...	...	10
Brompton Hospital	...	...	3
St. Peter's Hospital	...	...	2
St. Joseph's Hospice	...	...	1
Freidenheim	...	...	4
St. Luke's House	...	...	4
St. Peter's House, Kensington	...	...	2
Hostel of God, Clapham	...	...	1
Chelsea Infirmary	...	...	1
Islington Infirmary	...	...	1
Kensington Infirmary	...	...	1
St. George's Infirmary	...	...	2
Hackney Workhouse	...	...	1
Banstead Asylum	...	...	20
Camberwell House Asylum	...	...	1
Cane Hill Asylum	...	...	5
Caterham Asylum	...	...	2
Claybury Asylum	...	...	2
Colney Hatch Asylum	...	...	4
Darenth Asylum	...	...	2
Dartford Heath Asylum	...	...	2
Hanwell Asylum	...	...	4
Horton Asylum	...	...	9
Leavesden Asylum	...	...	3
Manor Asylum	...	...	4
Norwood Asylum	...	...	7
Tooting Bec Asylum	...	...	7
Wandsworth Asylum	...	...	1
Epileptic Colony, Epsom	...	...	1
Elsewhere	...	...	18

Of the 2,364 deaths of residents in Fulham registered during 1905, 750, or 31·7 per cent., took place either in workhouses, in hospitals, or in public lunatic asylums.

The percentages in the various classes of institutions in Fulham and London were as under :—

TABLE XXVIII.

	FULHAM.	LONDON.
Deaths in workhouses and workhouse infirmaries	16·6	19·3
Deaths in Metropolitan Asylums Board hospitals	1·7	1·5
Deaths in other hospitals	10·2	13·6
Deaths in public lunatic and imbecile asylums ...	3·2	3·1
	<hr/> 31·7	<hr/> 37·5

DISINFECTION.

All infected articles were disinfected at the Council's Disinfecting Station, Townmead Road. The total cost of the station for the year was £1,052, including £105 for interest and £216 for repayment of principal.

During the three last years the work was done by a contractor the cost averaged £1,257, and at that time disinfection was not carried out after Measles or Tuberculosis, as is now the case.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

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

At the request of the Coroner	152
Brought in by the Police	12
At the request of the Medical Officer of Health	1
	<hr/> 165

Inquests were held on 164 and post-mortem examinations were made in 69 of the above cases.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The facilities afforded by the Council for the bacteriological examinations of suspected material as an aid to diagnosis continue to be much appreciated by medical practitioners, and the following specimens were examined during the year:—

						Number of Specimens.
Material from cases of suspected Diphtheria.						
Klebs Löffler or true Diphtheria bacillus						
isolated	...	...	...	...	...	42
Pseudo Diphtheria bacillus of Hoffman						
isolated	...	...	...	...	...	22
Negative result	...	...	...	...	...	127
						— 191
Examinations of blood from cases of suspected Enteric Fever.						
Widal or Typhoid reaction obtained						32
„	„	„	not obtained	...	...	17
						— 49
Examinations of sputa from cases of suspected Tuberculosis.						
Tubercle bacillus found						41
„	„	not found	...	...	...	110
						— 151
						— 391

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

At the end of 1904 there were 380 workshops on the register, and during 1905 24 have been removed and 81 added, so that at the end of 1905 there were 437 registered workshops. The workshops were regularly inspected during the year, and on the whole an improvement in their condition was noted. Only 75 notices relating to cleanliness were served, as compared with 148 in 1904. Proceedings were taken against the occupier of a joinery factory for failing to comply with the Council's notice to provide suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences, and a fine of £5 was imposed.

Bakehouses.

These were kept under regular supervision and nine notices served in respect of them were at once complied with.

Restaurants and Coffee Houses.

98 restaurants have been registered and have been kept under regular observation.

The following is a summary, in tabular form, as suggested by His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories, of the work done in connection with the inspection of factories, workshops, and workplaces.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	115	19	1
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	572	89	—
Workplaces	305	45	—
Homeworkers' Premises	226	18	—
Total	1,218	171	1

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	75	75	—	—
Want of ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding... ..	9	9	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	3	3	—	—
Other nuisances	65	65	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	14	14	—	1
Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—
Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101).	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).	9	9	—	—
Failure as regards lists of outworkers (s. 107).	6	6	—	—
Giving out work to be done in premises which are		—	—	—
Unwholesome (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Infected (s. 110)	—	—	—	—
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-pox (s. 109).	—			
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	188	188	—	1

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 5 of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133).	29	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspectors ...	5
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	5
Other	—	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year	—	
In use at the end of the year	50	
Homework :—	Number of	
	Lists.	Out-workers.
<i>Lists of Outworkers</i> (s. 107) :—		
Lists received	34	96
Addresses of outworkers { Forwarded to other Authorities ...	—	46
{ Received from other Authorities ...	—	125
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises</i> :—	Wearing Apparel;	Other.
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (s. 108).	—	—
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises.	—	—
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110).	—	—
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year—		
Bakehouses... ..	69	
Laundries	88	
Dressmakers, &c.	115	
Tailors	27	
Boot Makers	24	
Milliners	29	
Other Trades	85	
Total number of workshops on Register ...	437	

FOOD SUPPLY.

Milk.

There are now 320 milkshops on the register which have been systematically inspected by the Special Food Inspector, Mr. C. B. Jones.

Ice Creams.

112 premises in which ice creams are made or sold have been registered and were frequently inspected.

Cowsheds.

The licences of the undermentioned cowsheds were renewed by the London County Council in October, no objections being raised by the Borough Council.

PREMISES.	LICENSEE.	NO. OF COWS.
23, Burlington Road ...	Thomas Ball ...	17
25, Vanston Place ...	Richard Turvey ...	12
2, Haldane Road ...	William Pettitt ...	23

Slaughter Houses.

The licences of the undermentioned slaughter houses were renewed by the London County Council in October, no objections being raised by the Borough Council.

PREMISES.	LICENSEE.
611, Fulham Road ...	T. S. Payne.
640, Kings Road ...	T. Vaughan.
603, Kings Road ...	S. Stone.
105, Hammersmith Road	H. Boughton.

The renewal of the licence of the slaughter-house at 62, Melmoth Place, was opposed by the Borough Council on the ground that it had not been in use as such for upwards of six weeks, and was refused.

Unsound Food.

The stalls and shops where food is sold or stored have been regularly inspected.

Thirteen boxes of fish and 40 cases of fruit examined at the request of the owners were condemned and destroyed.

Proceedings were taken against a tradesman in Kings Road in respect of some unsound meat which was found on his premises, and a fine of £15 was imposed. The defendant subsequently appealed against the decision of the magistrate on the ground that the proceedings had not been authorised by the Council.

In this case (*Giebler v. Manning*), a Sanitary Inspector under the Council visited the premises of the appellant, who was a pork and beef butcher in Kings Road, and found in the boiling house some decomposing meat which he seized and at once brought before the magistrate who condemned it and ordered it to be destroyed. A summons under Section 47 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, was, on the same afternoon, granted to the Inspector on behalf of the Council, but before applying for the summons he did not report the facts to the borough council or any committee appointed by them. He had never received any express authority by resolution or in writing, general or special, from the Council or from the committee authorising him to make complaints or take proceedings on their behalf. It was contended before the magistrate that by Section 107 (3) of the Public Health Act it was necessary that the inspector should report to the sanitary authority, and that they should authorise their Inspector to apply for a summons and act as prosecutor against the alleged offender. No such report was made, nor did the Borough Council or any Committee expressly direct or authorise the Inspector to make the complaint and take the proceedings. The magistrate was of the opinion "that the reports required by Section 107 (3) were confined to (a) nuisances discovered by the Inspectors themselves under Section 1 or other sections; (b) inquiries by them into complaints, which were made as to nuisances and offences against the statute and against statutory by-laws by private individuals under (amongst other) Sections 3 and 21, and as stated in evidence at the hearing these two classes of reports were always made, and as a fact consequent

process was always applied for by the council's solicitor. The offence in the present instance did not happen to fall into either class. But even if it did, the language of the Section 107 (3) 'subject to the direction of the Sanitary Authority or a committee thereof' was capable at least of meaning such direction as it might choose to give, but however this might be, there was nothing in section 107 (3) or as regards committees in section 99 (4) compelling the authority to give directions in any particular form or manner and, if so, he thought that the course of business adopted by the council and committees might well justify the action of the respondent as resting upon an implied direction and authority on ratification." The magistrate accordingly convicted the appellant.

On the hearing of the appeal by a Divisional Court consisting of the Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr. Justice Darling and Mr. Justice Bray, it was submitted on behalf of the appellant that Section 107 (3) made it a condition precedent that the Inspector prosecuting should have the express authority of the Sanitary Authority, the case of *Isle of Wight Ferry Co. v. Ryde Commissioners*, 25 J.P. 454, being cited in support of the contention and it was urged that the fact that the summons was taken out on behalf of the Sanitary Authority was important as regards liability for costs.

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said that the appeal must fail, as the case was practically covered by authority. The really important question was whether an individual could take proceedings under Section 47 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. He agreed that section 47 operated to give only certain powers to individuals, and that for certain purposes the rights and duties of the Sanitary Inspector and Medical Officer were hedged in by provisions for the protection of the ratepayers and of the sanitary authority, who were or might be their principals. If the sanitary authority were going to delegate their power to take proceedings to a particular officer they must do so under Section 123 by a resolution. If a committee was going to authorise some one on their behalf to make complaints they must do so in accordance with Section 99 (4).

Therefore, for the purpose of liability for costs and of the question whether any proceedings had been taken on behalf of the sanitary authority those provisions were of very great importance. But they were beside the mark in this case, the question here being whether a private individual could take proceedings under Section 47 (2). Could it be contended that the only persons who could take proceedings under Section 47 (2) were the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector, or the Council who authorised them? It was said that the right to take proceedings was limited by the opening words of the Section, but that contention went too far, in view of the object of the Statute, which was intended to ensure food being wholesome and to prevent diseased food from being exposed for sale. To restrict the right of any individual to lay an information there ought to have been express words to that effect. For the reasons stated in "*Back v. Holmes*" (51 J.P., 693), it was not open to argument that a private individual could not lay an information. It was said that in this case the information was laid by the respondent on behalf of the Borough Council, but on that point this case was covered by "*Allman v. Hardcastle*" (67 J.P., 440), where it was decided that the words "on behalf of the Borough Council" in the summons could be rejected as surplusage. As the power to lay an information was not limited to the persons referred to in the earlier part of Section 47, it could not be contended that because there were in the Act certain sections protecting the sanitary authority, these proceedings were had *ab initio*. The case of "*Isle of Wight Ferry Company v. Ryde Commissioners*" (25 J.P., 454), was a very different case from the present. That was a case of an alleged nuisance on a foreshore, and involved very different considerations. The statute there in question (the Nuisances Removal Act, 1855) was not a statute of the character of the Public Health Acts dealing with a matter of great public importance, and the point that a private individual could not take proceedings for a nuisance was not raised there, nor could it have been raised. The respondent in the present case was entitled as a private individual to lay an information and take out a summons, and the fact that the sanitary authority was protected as regards

costs was not sufficient to enable the Court to say that these proceedings ought not to have been instituted by him.

The other learned Judges agreed, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed, but without costs.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The following samples were purchased for analysis in 1905.

Article.	Number of Samples.		Number Adulterated.		Number Inferior.		Percentage of Adulteration.
Milk	213	...	39	...	20	...	18·3
Condensed Milk...	5	...	—	...	—	...	—
Butter	315	...	62	...	—	...	19·7
Margarine	1	...	—	...	—	...	—
Dutch Cheese.....	7	...	3	...	—	..	42·9
Coffee	48	...	33	...	—	...	68·7
Vinegar	5	...	—	...	—	...	—
Raspberry Jam ...	10	...	3	...	—	...	30·0
Rice	3	...	1	...	—	...	33·3
Drugs	6	...	—	...	—	...	—
	<u>613</u>		<u>141</u>		<u>20</u>		<u>22·4</u>

In the five preceding years the samples purchased for analysis were as under :—

	Number of Samples.		Number Adulterated.		Percentage of Adulteration.
1900	363	.....	21	.....	5·8
1901	366	.....	24	.....	6·6
1902	354	.....	18	.....	5·1
1903	487	.....	54	.....	11·1
1904	673	.....	115	.....	17·1

The percentage of adulteration is extremely high, being more than double that for the County of London in 1904, the most recent year for which statistics have been published.

The marked increase in adulteration of late, coincides with the appointment of a special Food Inspector, and must be looked

upon as being due to an improvement in our methods of sampling, rather than to a sudden lapse of the honesty of Fulham tradesmen. The system of purchasing unofficial samples has been continued, and 299 were taken without the formalities prescribed by the Act, of which 73 or 24·4 per cent. were condemned. Further experience has confirmed the views I expressed last year, that it is the well known regular customer who is victimised at many shops. Another method of fraudulent trading that has been detected is that of the itinerant vendor who goes from house to house and professes to sell butter which has been sent up to him direct from farmers in the country. The Inspector obtained from customers samples of "butter" which had been purchased as Devonshire butter from a man of the above description, all of which on analysis proved to be margarine. The vendor when asked by the customer for his address gave a false one, but after considerable trouble was eventually traced to a house in Battersea, and on his next visit an official sample was taken at a customer's house, and this being returned as margarine a summons was taken out and a penalty of £10 inflicted.

It was ascertained that the defendant had been in business in this way for some years, during the whole of which he had been selling margarine got up in an attractive style at the price of, and as, pure Devonshire butter.

Another man, who was found to be carrying on the same fraud, apparently obtained information that the Inspector was on his track, and stopped doing business in Fulham before an official sample could be procured.

Although the number of samples taken in Fulham has been increased of late years, it is still decidedly inadequate when the number of provision dealers is considered. Thus there are upwards of 300 milk sellers registered in Fulham, and there are others from adjoining districts who trade here, all of whom should be sampled at least twice a year. At present the Council have only arranged for the analysis for 550 samples during the year ending March 29th, 1906, and as upwards of 500 were

taken during the nine months ending December 31st, 1905, there will be three months during which there will be little or no check on dishonest tradesmen. In my opinion, the Council should arrange for the analysis of, at any rate, not less than 1,200 samples yearly.

Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were instituted by the Council in the following cases:—

DEFENDANT.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
F. J. Ball, 88, High Street, Battersea	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	10 0 0	0 14 6
J. Godfrey, 254, Munster Road	Selling milk adulterated with 52 grains per gallon of boric acid	Convicted	0 10 0	0 12 6
G. Hall, 28, Pellant Road	Selling milk adulterated with 8 per cent. of added water	Convicted	3 0 0	0 12 6
Robert Jones, 136, Hurlingham Road	Selling milk adulterated with 6 per cent. of added water	Convicted	0 5 0	0 12 6
T. Dagworthy, 26, Pellant Road	Selling milk adulterated with 21 grains per gallon of boric acid	Convicted	0 5 0	0 12 6
J. Davies, 574, Fulham Road	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	1 0 0	0 14 6
W. Birt, 214, New Kings Road	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	1 0 0	0 14 6
J. Hopkins, 66, Waldemar Avenue	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	2 0 0	0 14 6
W. H. Jones, 609, Kings Road	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	5 0 0	0 12 6
W. H. Jones, 609, Kings Road	Selling margarine with- out a properly marked wrapper	Convicted	5 0 0	0 12 6
H. Hersey, 15, Seagrave Street	Selling milk from which 20 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted	Convicted	0 10 0	0 12 6

DEFENDANTS.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
J. W. Davies, 170, Stephendale Road	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 0 14 6
J. Stacey, 43, Coomer Road	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	0 10 0	0 14 6
J. Culpit, 33, Elmdale Street	Selling milk adulterated with 5 per cent. of added water.	Withdrawn	...	...
C. Gardener, 37, Field Road	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	2 0 0	0 12 6
H. Hanson, Great Queen Street	Delivering at the Fulham Infirmary in pur- suance of a contract a sample of milk con- taining 4 per cent. of added water	Dismissed. Warranty proved	...	...
T. Davies, 105, Munster Road	Selling milk adulterated with 8 per cent. of added water	Convicted	3 0 0	0 12 6
W. Williams, 275, Wandsworth Bridge Road	Selling milk from which 13 per cent. of its original fat had been abstracted	Convicted	3 0 0	0 12 6
A. Butt, 45, Linver Road	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	7 0 0	0 14 6
The Dairy Supply Co., Museum Street	Delivering at the Fulham Infirmary in pur- suance of a contract a sample of milk from which 6 per cent. of its original fat had abstracted	Dismissed. Warranty proved	...	...
W. Whatley, 282, Lillie Road	Selling raspberry jam adulterated with 70 per cent. of jam other than raspberry	Convicted	0 7 0	0 12 6
W. Kratz, 87, Waterford Rd	Selling as raspberry jam, jam other than rasp- berry	Convicted	0 7 0	0 12 6
J. Hopkins, 66, Waldemar Rd	Selling milk adulterated with 9 per cent. of added water	Dismissed. Warranty proved	...	...

DEFENDANT.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A. Cross, 157, Munster Road	Selling milk adulterated with 8 per cent. of added water	Dismissed	...	...
J. Godfrey, 254, Munster Road	Selling milk from which 11 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted	Dismissed	...	...
E. Stevens, 50, Stephendale Road	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	1 0 0	0 14 6
E. Stevens, 50, Stephendale Road	Selling coffee adulterated with 40 per cent. of chicory	Convicted	1 0 0	0 12 6
C. Gulliver, 105, Stephendale Road	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	0 10 0	0 14 6
J. Davies, 170, Stephendale Road	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	5 0 0	0 14 6
T. Marsh, 319, Lillie Road	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	50 0 0	0 14 6
W. A. Seaman, 189, Dawes Road	Selling butter adultera- ted with 45 per cent. of margarine	Convicted	50 0 0	1 2 6
W. A. Seaman, 189, Dawes Road	Selling margarine with- out a properly marked wrapper	Convicted	50 0 0	...
W. A. Seaman, 189, Dawes Road	Selling coffee adultera- ted with 50 per cent. of chicory	Convicted	50 0 0	...
D. Evans, 273, Normand Rd	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	1 0 0	0 14 6
J. Eastaff, 21, Filmer Road	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	5 0 0	0 14 6
G. Holmby, 80, Greyhound Rd	Selling coffee adultera- ted with 30 per cent. of chicory	Convicted	1 8 0	0 12 6
			260 12 0	19 6 0

It will be noticed that substantial penalties were imposed upon two of the defendants who were old offenders, but one of the defendant Seaman's fines of £50 was subsequently remitted by the magistrate at the request of the Secretary of State.

DRAINAGE OF BUILDINGS.

New Buildings.

During the year drainage plans of the following proposed new buildings were submitted to and approved by the Public Health Committee :—

Dwelling Houses and Shops	...	...	142
Factories and Workshops	...	...	17
Blocks of Flats	...	...	3
Other Buildings	...	...	9
Additions to existing Buildings	...		21
			<hr/> 192 <hr/>

Reconstruction of Drainage.

Plans for the reconstruction of the drainage of 263 buildings also received the sanction of the Committee.

Drainage of the Non-Provided Schools.

The drains of the non-provided schools were examined by the Sanitary Inspectors. At Barclay Hall School and at Holy Cross School, Ashington Road, the drains were entirely reconstructed in compliance with the Council's notices, and some repairs were carried out at All Saints School, High Street; St. John's School, Dawes Road; and St. Thomas' School, Rylston Road.

Combined Drainage.

Fifteen systems of combined drainage, for portions of which the Council was liable, owing to certain of the pipes which received the drainage of more than one building, forming "sewers" within the meaning of the Metropolis Local Management Act, were reconstructed during the year at a cost to the Council of £135 9s. 6d., the work being carried out by a contractor under a schedule of prices. The sum of £142 7s. 10d. was also paid to owners in respect of work executed by them in compliance with notices served by the Council at 24 houses in connection with house drains, which were "sewers" as defined by the Metropolis Management Act.

VENTILATION OF SEWERS.

Ventilation shafts continue to be erected by the Council in suitable positions whenever the necessary consent of the owners of the houses against which they can be placed is obtained. Many complaints having been received respecting offensive smells from the surface ventilators of the London County Council's main sewer in Fulham Palace Road and Dawes Road, the London County Council has, at my suggestion, installed some of Reeves' sewer ventilators in that sewer, which so far appear to have answered satisfactorily.

FLOODING OF BASEMENTS.

The heavy rains at the beginning of June resulted in an extensive flooding of the basements in all parts of the borough. It had been hoped that the increase of pumping power at the London County Council's pumping station in Lot's Road would prevent this evil from which Fulham has suffered so much, but on this occasion it utterly failed to cope with the storm-water, as many basements were flooded which had never previously suffered. The matter was considered by the Public Health Committee, who recommended that strong representation should be made to the London County Council, pointing out the inconvenience and damage that is caused by these floodings, and the danger to health caused by the deposit of sewage, and calling upon them to take such steps as will rectify the evil.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

Nine houses in Stamford Place and seven houses in Stamford Street were represented by the Medical Officer of Health under Part II., Section 32 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, as being in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. These houses, which were tenanted by 67 children under 15, and 60 adults, were in a dilapidated and neglected condition, and some were so constructed as to be practically back to back. Summonses against the owner for closing orders were taken out

on the ground that these dwelling houses were not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation, and were in such a state that the occupation thereof should be immediately discontinued.

The action of the Council was vigorously opposed on behalf of the owner, and the case was before the magistrate on several days, but eventually all the houses were closed, four were demolished, and the remainder were much improved as regards light and ventilation, and put in a thorough state of repair.

The summonses were then withdrawn, the magistrate allowing the Council twenty-five guineas for costs.

CERTIFICATES UNDER THE REVENUE ACTS.

Applications were received for certificates in respect of 409 dwellings, of which 257 were granted; 98 were given after certain specified works had been completed, and 54 were refused.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

By-laws in respect of houses let in lodgings under Section 94 of the Public Health (London) Act were made by the late Vestry in 1893, and were amended so far as related to the exemption clause in 1895. It was found in administering the by-laws that the definition of the word "Landlord" led to considerable difficulties, as under them the landlord was made responsible for the annual cleansing, and he was defined as the person by whom the rooms were actually let, and in a number of cases where a poor person had taken a house and sublet some of the rooms, he was in such a financial position as to be unable to comply with the provisions of the by-laws.

New by-laws, which removed this difficulty by making the owner, as defined in the Public Health (London) Act, responsible for the annual cleansing, etc., were drafted and approved by the late Vestry, in 1900.

These were submitted to the Local Government Board, who objected, *inter alia*, to their being made only applicable to such houses as were registered by the sanitary authority as lodging houses, and after considerable correspondence the Board signified their willingness to approve an amended set of by-laws made applicable to all houses below a certain rent limit. The Public Health and the Law and Parliamentary Committees recommended the adoption of these by-laws, but they were referred back by the Council in January, 1903.

Amended by-laws were submitted to the Council by the Public Health Committee in April, 1903, but the Council amended them further by striking out the exemption clauses, thus making them applicable to all houses in which rooms are let to lodgers, irrespective of rent limit. To this the Local Government Board refused to agree, and eventually by-laws with an exemption clause were approved by the Council in July, 1903, and confirmed by the Local Government Board.

Two decisions in the Court of Kings Bench, shortly after this, were to the effect that similar by-laws made by two other Metropolitan boroughs were bad, inasmuch as they contained no provision for a notice to the owners in certain cases of infringement of them.

New by-laws to meet this difficulty were framed by the Public Health Committee and submitted to the Council in April, 1905, but were referred back, objection being taken to the high rent limit of the exemption clause. The Public Health Committee again considered the by-laws, and resolved to inform the Local Government Board that they objected to any by-laws which did not allow the local authority discretionary power as to the houses which are to be registered. Councillor Palmer, Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor Easton, the Town Clerk, and the Medical Officer of Health then had an interview with the representatives of the Local Government Board, who informed them that the Board would not approve of by-laws which were to be applicable only to such houses as the local authority registered as lodging-

houses, and suggested an exemption clause excluding houses in which there is only one lodger. The following exemption clause was then framed by the Public Health Committee and adopted by the Council. The amended by-laws were finally allowed by the Local Government Board on March 26th, 1906 :—

Exempted Houses.

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

- (a) Where the keeper himself resides on the premises and the sub-letting by such keeper is to not more than two lodgers.
- (b) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger occupying not more than one room, and exclusive of any charge for the use by such lodger of any furniture is at the rate of not less than 4s. per week, and such room is occupied by not more than two persons.
- (c) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger occupying not more than one room, and inclusive of any charge for the use by such lodger of any furniture is at the rate of not less than 5s. per week, and such room is occupied by not more than two persons.
- (d) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger occupying two or more rooms, and exclusive of any charge for the use by such lodger of any furniture is at the rate of not less than 6s. per week.
- (e) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger occupying two or more rooms, and inclusive of any charge for the use by such lodger of any furniture is at the rate of not less than 8s. 6d. per week.

Inspection of Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are 329 houses on the register, no new houses having been put on owing to new by-laws being under consideration,

Of these houses, many of which must now be removed from the register owing to the new exemption clause, 693 inspections were made, 43 cases of overcrowding were discovered and abated, 176 rooms were cleansed, and 86 other defects were remedied.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Ten intimations and three statutory notices under the Public Health (London) Act were served in respect of chimneys (not being chimneys of private dwelling houses) sending forth black smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

The following is a summary of the sanitary work of the year:—

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	1,311
Intimation notices served	...	...	...	...	2,580
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	1,103

Nuisances abated.

Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	292
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	425
W.C.'s repaired, &c.	...	...	...	...	585
Stack pipes repaired or disconnected	...	...	...	...	128
Soil pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	104
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	41
Yards and forecourts paved	...	...	...	...	351
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	641
Cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	128
Supply of water from rising main provided	...	...	...	...	154
Sinks repaired or trapped	...	...	...	...	274
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	252
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	45
Bath or lavatory wastes trapped	...	...	...	...	78

Water fittings repaired	...	...	24
Ventilation under floors provided	...	...	71
Dampness in rooms remedied	...	...	55
Accumulation of refuse, &c., removed	...	...	43
Manure receptacles provided	...	...	47
Stables paved and drained	...	...	12
Urinals cleansed	...	...	8
Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	33
Water supply provided	...	...	26
Cases of overcrowding abated	...	...	113
Rooms cleansed or repaired	...	...	1,131
Rooms disinfected and cleansed after infectious illness	...	...	1,530

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

DEFENDANT.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
Owner, 8. Coomer Road	Failing to comply with the Council's notice to abate nuisance caused by a defective drain at 8, Coomer Road	Convicted	5 0 0	0 2 0
F. Giebler, 596, Kings Road	Having in his possession at 596, Kings Road, unsound meat intended for the food of man	Convicted	15 0 0	0 4 0
Fulham Electric Joinery Works, Ltd.	Failing to comply with the Council's notice to provide suitable and sufficient sanitary convenience at the factory, 554, Fulham Road	Convicted	5 0 0	0 2 0
Owner, 8, Danehurst St.	W.C. in a state of nuisance at 8, Danehurst Street	Dismissed	...	10/6 costs allowed the Defendant.
Owner, 225, Dawes Road	Premises known as 225, Dawes Road in such a state as to be a nuisance	Closing Order	...	0 4 0

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

The following summary has been prepared at the request of the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council:—

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of Inspections 1905.	Number of Notices, 1905.	Number of Prosecutions, 1905.
	On register at end of 1904.	Added in 1905.	Removed in 1905.	On register at end of 1905.			
Milk premises ...	272	67	19	320	630	23	—
Cowsheds ...	3	—	3	3	12	—	—
Slaughter-houses ...	5	—	1	4	22	—	—
Other offensive trade premises ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice cream premises...	117	7	12	112	230	13	—
Registered houses let in lodgings ...	329	—	—	329	693	(a)*43 (b)*176	(a)*— (b)*—

* (a) For overcrowding.

* (b) For other conditions.

Total number of intimation notices served for all purposes 2580

Overcrowding, 1905—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	...	...	113
Number remedied	...	...	113
Number of prosecutions	...	...	1

Underground rooms—

Illegal occupation dealt with during year	...	...	2
Number of rooms closed	...	...	2

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	1

Number closed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act	16
Number of premises cleansed under sec. 20 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904	25
<i>Shelters provided under sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—</i>	
Number of persons accommodated during the year...	3
<i>Revenue Acts—</i>	
Number of houses for which applications were re- ceived during year	118
Number of tenements comprised therein	409
Number of tenements for which certificates were—	
(a) granted	257
(b) refused	54
(c) deferred	98
<i>Number of prosecutions under By-laws under Public Health Act, 1891—</i>	
(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc.	4
(b) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, etc....	—
(c) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health	—
(d) As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses...	—
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc.	—
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc.	—
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc.	—
(h) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc...	—
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets	1
(j) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Manage- ment Act, section 202)	—

(k) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage,
etc. (Metropolis Management Acts Amendment
(By-laws) Act, 1899) —

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed	...	...	...	164
Total number of infectious bodies removed	...	...	...	1

In conclusion I have to thank all the members of the Public Health Department for the faithful and willing assistance they have at all times rendered me.

I am, Sir and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CHARLES JACKSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1906.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

Giving the Meteorological Conditions of the 52 Weeks ending December 30th, 1905, 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 the 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.
January 7.....	41·0	54·0	19·5	43·3	30·0	0·42	1·5	..... Variable	40	9	10	15	—	7	—
„ 14.....	40·5	50·8	24·5	44·1	30·1	0·08	20·2	..... Variable	53	15	16	16	2	4	1
„ 21.....	33·1	43·6	20·6	41·7	29·8	0·47	11·8	..... Variable	39	8	11	10	7	—	1
„ 28.....	37·4	48·1	24·7	40·5	30·3	0·00	10·1	..... Variable	61	18	19	19	6	8	—
February 4.....	43·1	53·1	33·1	40·6	30·2	0·03	17·1	..... W.	47	11	10	11	5	5	3
„ 11.....	44·7	51·0	34·1	42·4	30·2	0·12	11·1	..... W.S.W.	59	9	15	21	3	6	—
„ 18.....	44·3	53·5	32·4	42·8	30·2	0·12	12·8	... N.W. & W.S.W. ...	49	4	16	16	7	5	—
„ 25.....	37·6	48·0	31·2	42·8	29·9	0·25	23·1	..... N.E.	42	10	10	5	3	2	2
March 4.....	38·4	47·4	27·1	41·6	29·5	0·30	15·3	..... S.W. & N.E.	46	19	12	12	3	5	—
„ 11.....	38·6	52·9	35·5	42·0	29·6	1·08	7·3	..... S.W.	50	18	16	10	4	4	—
„ 18.....	46·2	55·4	38·5	43·2	29·2	2·25	33·9	..... S.W.	43	10	14	14	3	1	1
„ 25.....	46·5	61·4	31·9	44·1	29·7	0·09	42·0	..... Variable	32	8	7	5	1	7	—

Week ending.		Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth, 3 ft. below surface.	Mean height of the 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.	
April	1.....	47.3	60.0	37.3	44.9	29.8	0.06	36.3	.....	W.S.W.	.....	40	15	7	5	7	6	2
„	8.....	43.2	56.0	32.6	45.8	29.8	0.27	24.9	.....	Variable	.....	52	11	11	13	9	1	1
„	15.....	49.5	64.9	31.1	45.6	29.5	0.83	22.7	.....	Variable	.....	44	9	8	12	3	8	—
„	22.....	43.1	59.9	35.4	47.0	29.8	0.25	16.5	.....	N.E.	.....	41	13	10	12	2	9	—
„	29.....	48.6	59.3	36.3	46.5	29.7	0.15	24.8	.....	N.W. & S.W.	.....	45	13	12	14	1	6	1
May	6.....	49.4	64.6	38.2	48.0	29.7	0.85	54.7	.....	S.W. & N.E.	.....	39	7	9	9	3	8	—
„	13.....	53.6	70.0	40.8	49.5	30.1	0.00	55.5	.....	N.E. & S.W.	.....	44	10	8	9	1	5	2
„	20.....	53.3	70.2	39.5	51.2	30.0	0.22	52.1	.....	N.E.	.....	52	7	17	6	6	7	1
„	27.....	51.2	73.5	34.3	51.6	29.9	0.00	39.4	.....	N.E. & S.W.	.....	40	14	8	5	4	4	1
June	3.....	62.7	82.3	46.4	54.0	29.9	0.50	51.5	.....	S.W. & N.E.	.....	46	15	10	6	4	5	2
„	10.....	53.7	67.0	46.1	55.5	29.7	2.86	7.8	.....	N.N.E.	.....	45	9	11	5	4	3	1
„	17.....	59.5	77.2	48.3	55.2	29.6	0.95	45.6	.....	N.E.	.....	44	11	14	7	4	7	3
„	24.....	60.9	78.0	47.4	57.7	30.0	0.02	58.3	.....	S.W. & N.E.	.....	38	7	5	4	4	2	2

Week ending.		Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3 ft. below surface.	Mean height of the 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.
July	1.....	63.2	80.1	51.1	59.5	29.7	0.54	36.8	..... N.E. & S.W.	41	10	10	6	1	3	3
"	8.....	64.0	81.9	48.2	60.7	29.9	0.03	52.7	..... Variable	40	11	12	4	2	8	3
"	15.....	68.9	84.3	57.3	62.2	29.9	0.26	55.4	..... W.S.W.	39	13	7	3	4	1	4
"	22.....	65.2	84.0	48.8	63.5	29.9	0.02	54.0	..... W.S.W.	37	10	3	7	4	1	5
"	29.....	66.3	87.2	52.2	64.2	29.8	0.53	39.5	..... Variable	60	25	8	5	1	4	8
August	5.....	62.2	87.3	48.9	64.2	29.6	0.65	47.6	..... S.W.	59	24	7	4	6	2	15
"	12.....	64.1	76.9	48.0	63.1	29.8	0.16	45.7	..... S.W.	59	32	9	—	3	2	22
"	19.....	62.1	75.8	50.3	62.6	29.9	0.03	57.8	..... N.E. & S.W.	48	32	7	4	3	—	21
"	26.....	60.2	74.0	44.6	62.4	29.7	0.48	47.2	..... S.W.	63	35	11	6	2	1	25
Septem.	2.....	56.7	67.6	47.2	61.3	29.6	1.21	12.1	..... S.W. & N.W.	50	26	7	5	4	1	20
"	9.....	61.0	75.1	52.3	61.0	29.7	0.68	29.5	..... S.W.	40	18	6	2	2	1	14
"	16.....	54.2	68.6	41.4	60.0	30.0	0.32	37.8	..... S.W. & N.E.	39	15	8	2	1	1	8
"	23.....	54.3	65.3	43.1	58.5	29.9	0.01	27.8	..... E.N.E.	33	7	4	4	2	1	9
"	30.....	53.0	64.6	44.7	57.4	29.6	1.27	13.3	..... N.E.	37	10	10	1	5	3	7

Week ending.	Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3 ft. below surface.	Mean height of the 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.
October 7.....	48·8	57·2	38·9	56·1	29·7	0·16	19·5	..... S.W. & N.W.	30	7	9	2	1	2	—
„ 14.....	48·6	59·6	36·3	54·5	30·1	0·16	6·6	..... N.W.	33	10	7	6	5	4	2
„ 21.....	41·0	56·0	26·1	52·4	29·8	0·13	34·6	..... Variable	45	8	13	8	4	2	3
„ 28.....	41·5	53·7	26·5	49·3	30·0	0·05	18·4	..... N. & S.W.	41	12	9	9	5	4	1
Novem. 4.....	47·3	56·4	39·2	49·1	29·3	1·60	35·5	..... S.W. & S.E.	41	9	15	9	3	5	1
„ 11.....	43·1	53·0	28·2	48·5	29·5	0·65	16·9	..... S.W.	44	6	11	9	6	9	—
„ 18.....	39·1	50·5	30·2	47·6	29·5	0·64	9·3	..... N.E. & N.	45	12	6	11	3	7	1
„ 25.....	38·5	51·6	23·1	45·2	29·7	0·17	17·9	..... N.E. & S.W.	62	18	15	18	7	9	—
Decem. 2.....	43·9	54·9	27·5	45·2	29·7	0·61	36·8	..... S.W. & Variable	41	10	13	17	5	7	1
„ 9.....	43·8	57·3	30·1	45·1	29·9	0·31	9·5	..... S.W.	54	9	12	18	3	9	—
„ 16.....	36·6	44·6	25·4	44·7	30·4	0·02	4·0	..... Variable	47	14	11	13	5	3	—
„ 23.....	43·2	50·2	33·1	44·1	30·1	0·00	4·7	..... S.W. & S.E.	62	19	13	19	5	5	—
„ 30.....	39·5	46·6	28·3	44·3	29·7	0·24	4·3	..... Variable	43	10	12	11	4	5	2

TABLE B.

Showing the localities in which the cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Deaths from Measles, Diarrhoea and Phthisis 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.)

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Acfold road	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ackmar road	4 (3)	3 (2)	...	...	...	1	...	...
Adeney road	4 (3)	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Aintree street	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alderville road	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	1	...	...
Allestree road	2 (2)	2 (2)	...	...	1	1	...	1
Althea street	4 (4)	2 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ancill street	*2 (1)	1	...	...	3 (2)	1	...	1
Anselm road	13 (7)	1	*1	...	...	...	...	3 (3)
Archel road	7 (5)	...	...	*2 (2)	1	1	3 (3)	1
Argon mews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armada road	1	*1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ashcombe street	*3 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	2 (2)	...
Ashington road	5 (2)	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...
Ashton terrace	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aspenlea road	...	...	1	...	2	...	4 (3)	1
Atalanta street	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2 (2)
Auriol road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avalon road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Averil street	3 (3)	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Avonmore road	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bagley's lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Barclay road	2 (1)	*4 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barons Court road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barton street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basuto road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bayonne road	2 (2)	2 (2)	...	...	1	1	2 (2)	5 (5)
Beaufort mews	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beaumont crescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedford place	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beltran road	1	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Chelmsford street ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
Chesilton road ...	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	2 (1)
Chesson road ...	2 (1)	2 (2)	...	...	2	...	...	1
Chiddingstone street..	3 (2)	2 (2)	...	...	1	...	1	...
Chipstead street ...	1	...	1	*1	...	...	1	...
Church path ...	**2 (1)	4 (3)	...	...	1	1	3 (3)	1
Clancarty road ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claxton grove ...	6 (4)	...	...	...	1	...	2 (2)	...
Claybrook road ...	2 (2)	4 (4)	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cloncurry street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clonmel road ...	4 (3)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Colehill lane ...	1	2 (1)	...	...	1	...	...	...
Comeragh mews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comeragh road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conan street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coniger road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coomer road ...	*1	1	...	...	...	1	2 (2)	1
Cornwall street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cortayne road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crabtree lane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cranbury road ...	1	4 (4)	...	...	...	1	1	...
Crefeld road ...	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	1	2 (2)	1
Cresford road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cresswell street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crookham road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cristowe road ...	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Crondace road ...	3 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland crescent..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalebury road ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dancer road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danehurst street ...	3 (1)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Darlan road ...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dawes road ...	12 (8)	...	...	*1	2	...	2 (2)	1
Dawson street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Delaford street ...	3 (2)	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Delorme street ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Delvino road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
De Morgan road ...	8 (4)	*1	...	*1	...	...	2 (2)	...
Devonshire street ...	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dieppe street ...	...	...	...	...	2 (1)	...	2 (2)	2 (2)
Dimsdale road ...	3 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disbrowe road ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Distillery lane ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dolby road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Holyport road	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 (3)	...
Homestead road	3 (2)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horder road	2 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hugon road	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Humbolt road	6 (4)	4 (4)	...	...	1	1	1	...
Hurlingham road	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Imperial cottages	3 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Imperial road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irene road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ismailia road	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jerdan place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jervis road	4 (3)	*1	...	...	2 (1)	...	2 (2)	1 (2)
John street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelvedon road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kempson road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennett road	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3 (3)
Kilmaine road	1	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	2 (2)	...
Kimbell gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's road	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Kingwood road	*36(21)	2 (2)	...	1	...	2 (2)	2 (2)	...
Kinnoul road	5 (3)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Knivett road	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kilkie road	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...
Kensington Hall gdns.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenyon street	3 (3)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lalor street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lambrook terrace	5 (3)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Landridge road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lanfrey place	3 (3)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Langford road	4 (4)	2 (2)	1	...	2	1	3 (3)	...
Langthorn street	3 (3)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laundry road	...	...	1	...	...	...	2 (2)	...
Lawn terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Letterstone road	*7 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lillie road	9 (9)	5 (4)	...	...	3 (2)	...	2 (2)	4 (4)
Lilyville road	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lindrop street	4 (2)	2 (2)	...	...	1	1	...	3 (3)
Lintaine grove	3 (2)	...	...	...	1	1	...	4 (3)
Linver road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lisgar terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lodge avenue	...	1	...	...	...	1	2 (2)	...

		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Lochaline street	...	1	1	*1	...	2 (2)	...	...	2 (2)
Lurgan avenue	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Lysia street	...	*8 (3)	2 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mablethorpe road	...	5 (5)	2 (2)	...	...	1	...	...	2 (2)
Macmurdo road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Margravine road	...	1	1	...	*1	...	...	...	...
Margravine gardens	...	3 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marinefield road	...	6 (5)	*1	*1	...	...	2 (2)	1	1
Marville road	...	7 (4)	2 (1)	...	...	...	...	1	...
Matheson road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maxwell road	...	2 (2)	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
May street	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 (3)
Melmoth place	...	1	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...
Mendora road	...	9 (5)	1	...	...	...	...	1	2 (2)
Merrington road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milton street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mimosa street	...	1	2 (1)	...	...	...	2 (2)	1	...
Mirabel road	...	2 (2)	3 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Molesford road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan street	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Moore Park road	...	3 (1)	1	1	...	...	...	...	2 (2)
Mornington road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moylan road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mulgrave road	...	3 (3)	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	1	...
Mund street	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Munden place	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munden street	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Munster road	...	10 (8)	3 (2)	...	1	2	1	...	3 (3)
Musard road	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Musgrave crescent	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Napier road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narborough street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New King's road	...	10 (7)	1	*3 (3)	...	...	2 (2)	2 (2)	4 (4)
Niton street	...	11 (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normand road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northampton place	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North End road	...	1	**6 (4)	...	...	1	...	1	...
Norfolk terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Novello street	...	5 (3)	...	...	...	...	1	1	2 (2)
Oakbury road	...	1	3 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orbain road	...	3 (3)	3 (3)	1	...	2	3 (3)	6 (6)	1
Orchard place	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Orchard street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxberry avenue ...	6 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palace terrace ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palliser road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parfrey street ...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parkfield road ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Parson's green ...	...	5 (1)	...	...	2 (1)	1	...	...
Parson's green lane... 1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Parthenia road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pellant road ...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	2 (2)	...
Perrymead street ...	3 (1)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Perham road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peterborough road ...	*4 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peterborough villas...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petley road ...	2 (1)	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Playfair street ...	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portland place ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portland street ...	...	3 (2)	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pownall road ...	3 (3)	**3 (3)	1	...	...	...	...	...
Prince of Wales mews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Protheroe road ...	3 (3)	2 (2)	...	...	1	2 (2)	1	...
Purcell crescent ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Pursers Cross road ...	1	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	2 (2)
Quarrendon street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Queen's Club gardens	1	...	*1	...	...	...	1	...
Querrin street ...	1	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queensmill road ...	3 (3)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Radipole road ...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Racton road ...	3 (3)	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rainville road ...	2 (2)	1	1	...	...	...	1	2 (2)
Ranelagh avenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rectory road ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3 (3)
Reporton road ...	5 (3)	*2 (1)	1	1	...	...	...	1
Richmond road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickett street ...	5 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rigault road ...	3 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ringmer avenue ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock avenue ...	3 (2)	...	*1	...	...	1	...	1
Rosaline road ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosaville road ...	2 (1)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rosebank flats ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosebury road ...	**10 4)	2 (2)	...	...	2 (2)	1	...	...

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Rostrevor road ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Rowallan road ...	2 (2)	*2 (2)	...	...	1	...	3 (3)	3 (3)
Roxby place ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ruby terrace ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rycroft street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rylston road ...	5 (2)	2 (2)	1	...	...	...	...	1
St. Alban's terrace ...	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	...
St. Dunstan's road ...	4 (3)	...	1	...	...	...	2 (2)	1
St. Maur road ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
St. Olaf's road ...	14 (6)	4 (3)	1	...	2	...	...	1
St. Oswald's road ...	2 (2)	...	...	...	2	...	...	.
St. Peter's terrace ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas' road ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Sandilands road ...	2 (2)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seagrave mews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seagrave road ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Seddlescombe road ...	2 (2)	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Settrington street ...	1	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sherbrook road ...	...	3 (2)	...	1	1	2 (2)	2	1
Shorrold's road ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Shottendane road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sotheron road ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Stamford place ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Stamford road ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Stamford street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Stanley road ...	2 (1)	...	...	...	1	...	...	2 (2)
Stanwick road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star road ...	1	2 (2)	...	...	1	...	1	4 (2)
Stephendale road ...	*21(14)	*5 (5)	1	...	2	1	4 (4)	4 (4)
Stokenchurch street...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Stonor road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strode road ...	9 (5)	...	3 (3)	...	...	...	...	2 (2)
Studdridge street ...	6 (3)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffolk street' ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Swift street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sylvio street ...	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talgarth road ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tamworth street ...	3 3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tasso road ...	2 (2)	1	...	1	...	1	1	2 (2)
Tilton street ...	3 (3)	1	...	...	...	...	2 (2)	...
Tournay road ...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Townmead road ...	*8 (6)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trevanion road ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Turneville road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 (2)	...
Tynemouth street	...	2 (1)	...	...	...	...	2 (1)	2 (2)	...
Tyrawley road	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Vanston place	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...
Varna road	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Vera road	...	3 (3)	*5 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vereker road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernon street	...	5 (2)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Victoria road	...	6 (4)	*2 (1)	...	...	1	...	3 (3)	...
Waldemar avenue	...	3 (2)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Walham avenue	...	2 (2)	*2 (2)	*1	...	1	1	3 (3)	...
Walham grove	...	*4 (4)	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wandon road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wandsworth Bdge. rd.	...	3 (3)	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Wardo avenue	...	11 (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 (2)
Waterford road	...	3 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Werley avenue	...	7 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	2 (2)	3 (3)
Wheatsheaf terrace	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6 (2)	1
Whiteley's cottages	...	4 (2)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whittingstall road	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigan street	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyford road	...	2 (1)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Winchendon road	...	2 (2)	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Woodlawn road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolneigh street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeldham road	...	3 (2)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fulham Union Infirm.	1	*4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fulham Workhouse...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...

TABLE C.

Showing the number of Cases of Infectious Diseases notified to the several Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health during the Year 1905.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated population in the middle of 1905.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Other continued fevers.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Total.	Annual rate per 1000 persons living.
<i>West Districts.</i>												
Fulham	167,210	—	779	286	—	56	—	24	145	—	1290	8·2
Paddington	147,935	2	278	97	—	46	—	7	137	—	567	3·8
Kensington	180,083	—	335	130	—	53	2	4	158	—	682	3·8
Hammersmith	119,037	—	360	242	—	41	—	13	122	—	778	6·6
Chelsea	74,496	—	228	52	—	16	—	10	78	—	384	5·2
City of Westminster	175,606	2	370	118	—	41	—	12	124	—	667	3·8
<i>North Districts.</i>												
St. Marylebone	129,453	—	278	131	—	46	—	6	162	—	623	4·8
Hampstead	88,142	—	180	66	—	18	1	2	44	—	311	3·5
St. Pancras	236,183	3	986	287	1	72	1	10	227	—	1587	6·7
Islington	342,994	3	1198	351	—	100	—	25	252	—	1929	5·6
Stoke Newington	52,828	1	178	80	—	10	—	1	28	—	298	5·7
Hackney	228,479	4	1066	385	1	165	1	8	290	—	1920	8·4
<i>Central Districts.</i>												
Holborn	56,481	1	156	46	—	21	1	2	36	—	263	4·7
Finsbury	98,207	1	478	141	—	46	—	6	115	—	787	8·0
City of London	22,425	—	76	16	—	3	—	—	25	—	120	5·4
<i>East Districts.</i>												
Shoreditch	116,565	2	792	182	—	36	2	9	139	—	1162	10·0
Bethnal Green	130,401	4	794	305	—	61	2	6	202	—	1374	10·6
Stepney	305,466	13	1844	639	7	127	—	15	519	—	3164	10·4
Poplar	170,280	—	991	491	—	71	—	8	208	—	1769	10·4
<i>South Districts.</i>												
Southwark	208,528	—	776	304	—	74	—	11	295	—	1460	7·0
Bermondsey	129,006	—	752	167	—	41	—	7	160	—	1127	8·8
Lambeth	313,045	—	1025	451	—	75	2	12	293	—	1853	6·0
Battersea	177,532	—	848	192	—	33	—	16	176	—	1265	7·1
Wandsworth	265,392	1	1490	350	—	99	1	18	254	—	2213	8·4
Camberwell	271,240	13	1220	247	—	62	—	24	344	—	1910	7·1
Deptford	114,495	2	609	148	—	34	—	7	153	—	953	8·3
Greenwich	103,493	4	283	147	—	27	—	6	92	—	559	5·4
Lewisham	144,420	9	572	157	—	38	—	11	108	—	895	6·2
Woolwich	125,372	7	515	274	—	26	1	12	83	—	918	7·3
Port of London	—	2	3	—	—	14	—	—	3	—	22	—
COUNTY OF LONDON	4,614,794	74	19,461	6482	9	1552	14	292	4972	—	32,856	7·0

