

Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1911.

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Council of the Borough of Fulham.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

FOR THE YEAR 1911.



INDEX.

	PAGE
Antitoxin, Provision of	33
Bacteriological Examinations	51
Bakehouses	52
Births and Birth-rates	9
Births, Notification of	19
Cancer, Deaths from	46
Census, Returns of	6
Cerebro-spinal Fever, Notification of	34
Cleansing of Children	65
Deaths and Death-rates	13
Deaths, Causes of	15 & 69
Deaths, Certification of Causes of	47
Deaths, Distribution of	14
Diarrhœa, Deaths from	45
Diarrhœa, Deaths of Illegitimate Children from	31
Diarrhœa, Prevention of	45
Diphtheria	32
Disinfection	50
Dispensary for Prevention of Tuberculosis	38
Drainage, Combined	63
Drainage of Buildings	63
Enteric Fever	33
Erysipelas	34
Factory and Workshops Act, Proceedings under	5
Food Supply, Supervision of	56
House Refuse, Removal of	64
Ice Creams, Premises for Manufacture of	56
Illegitimate Children, Births of	10
Illegitimate Children, Deaths of	21
Infants, Causes of Death of	15
Infants, Insurance of	23
Infantile Mortality, Prevention of... ..	19
Infectious Diseases, Deaths from	23
Infectious Diseases, Distribution of	29
Infectious Diseases, Notification of	26
Infectious Diseases in Metropolitan Boroughs	91
Influenza, Deaths from	46

	PAGE
Insurance Act and Tuberculosis	40
Marriages	9
Measles	41
Meteorological Conditions	87
Milk Shops	56
Mortuary	51
Offensive Trades... ..	65
Ophthalmia, Notification of	35
Outworkers	52
Phthisis, Deaths from	37
Phthisis, Notification of	34
Population	5
Public Institutions, Deaths in	47
Puerperal Fever... ..	34
Respiratory Diseases, Deaths from	46
Restaurants, Inspection of Kitchens of	52
Revenue Acts, Certificates under	64
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Proceedings under	57
Sanitary Conveniences	39
Sanitary Staff	68
Sanitary Work, General	66
Sanatorium, Provision of Beds in	39
Scarlet Fever	31
Seasonal Mortality	17
Sex Distribution	7
Shelters, Provision for	39
Slaughter Houses	56
Small-pox	30
Smoke Abatement	66
Still-born Children	10
Tuberculosis, Report of Royal Commission on	41
Underground Rooms	62
Unsound Food	56
Vaccination	30
Violence, Deaths from	47
Water Supply in Tenement Houses	64
Whooping Cough, Deaths from	45



TOWN HALL,

FULHAM.

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

SIR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my 19th Annual Report on the vital statistics and the conditions affecting the health of the Borough for the year 1911.

POPULATION.

The population of Fulham as enumerated at the Census taken on April 2nd, 1911, was 153,284, showing an increase in the ten years of 15,995 or 11.7 per cent. which was exceeded in only two of the Metropolitan boroughs, viz., Wandsworth with 34.2 per cent. and Lewisham with 26.2 per cent. increase, while in the administrative County of London the population was less by 13,300 than in 1901. The natural increase of the population of Fulham during the same period by the excess of births over deaths was 24,118, a loss by an excess of removals over incomers being recorded for the first time during an intercensal period.

The Census returns show that the population, as calculated in the previous report upon the number of rated houses, was overestimated to the extent of about 3.4 per cent., while the Registrar-General's estimate of the population in the middle of 1911, viz. 186,190, which was based upon the assumption that the rate of increase prevailing in the intercensal period of 1896-1901 had been maintained, was 21 per cent. too high.

The following table shows the increase of the borough in the last sixty years:—

TABLE I.

Year.	Population.	Increase per cent. during previous intercensal period.	Persons to the Acre.	Rateable Value.
				£
1851 Census ...	11,166	—	7.0	47,492
1861 „ ...	15,539	30.9	9.1	55,916
1871 „ ...	23,378	50.5	13.7	96,661
1881 „ ...	42,900	83.5	25.2	149,899
1891 „ ...	91,640	113.6	53.8	385,407
1896 „ ...	113,781	24.4	66.8	560,965
1901 „ ...	137,289	20.6	80.6	677,332
1911 „ ...	153,284	11.7	90.1	902,640

POPULATION OF THE WARDS.

The population and the number of tenements in the wards of the borough are shown in the subjoined table:—

TABLE II.

Showing the number of tenements in 1911 and the population of the wards in 1901 and 1911.

Ward.	Dwellings or Tenements.		Population, 1911.			Population, 1901.		
	In-habited.	Un-inhabited.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Baron's Court ...	3,091	320	4,758	7,695	12,453	4,570	7,591	12,161
Lillie ...	5,821	337	11,268	11,956	23,224	10,160	10,837	20,997
Walham ...	3,042	140	6,056	6,471	12,527	6,158	6,539	12,697
Margravine ...	3,896	136	8,362	8,558	16,920	7,612	7,865	15,477
Munster ...	8,970	426	18,334	19,323	37,657	13,889	14,527	28,416
Hurlingham ...	2,362	85	4,265	5,139	9,404	4,065	4,807	8,872
Sand's End ...	5,875	392	12,888	13,282	26,170	11,874	12,025	23,899
Town ...	3,471	276	5,921	7,252	13,173	5,576	7,357	12,933
Fulham								
Workhouse	1	—	363	295	658	334	392	726
Fulham								
Infirmary	1	—	252	249	501	247	310	557
Western Fever								
Hospital	1	—	191	402	593	163	387	550
Barges ...	2	—	4	—	4	4	—	4
	36,433	2,022	72,662	80,622	153,284	64,652	72,637	137,289

Sex Distribution.

The females enumerated in Fulham exceed the males by 7,960, there being 110·9 females to every 100 males, which compares with 112·4 to every 100 at the Census of 1901 and 113·9 to every 100 at that of 1891.

The variations in the proportion of the sexes in the several wards of the borough will be seen in the following table:—

TABLE III.

Proportion of Males to Females.

WARD.		Proportion of Males to Females.			
Barons Court	...	162 females to every 100 males.			
Lillie ...	...	106	"	"	"
Walham ...	...	107	"	"	"
Margravine ...	...	102	"	"	"
Munster ...	...	105	"	"	"
Hurlingham ...	...	121	"	"	"
Sands End ...	...	103	"	"	"
Town ...	...	123	"	"	"

Age Distribution.

The figures relating to the ages of the population as ascertained at the Census have not yet been published.

TABLE IV.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1911 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
Prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.†		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number. *	Rate.	of Non- Residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number. *	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number. *	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	149,520	4,767	—	31.9	2,192	14.7	302	327	649	136	2,217	14.8
1907	150,670	4,507	4,617	30.6	1,967	13.1	153	351	565	122	2,195	14.6
1908	151,659	4,607	4,715	31.1	1,999	13.2	163	321	545	115	2,157	14.2
1909	152,501	4,199	4,306	28.2	1,940	12.7	154	329	466	108	2,115	13.9
1910	153,166	4,213	4,310	28.1	1,701	11.2	99	306	462	107	1,908	12.5
1911	153,284	4,012	4,122	26.9	2,019	13.2	169	378	517	126	2,228	14.5

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 some of the corrected rates probably will not be available. The rates should be calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population. In a district in which large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

*In Column 6 are to be included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

†In Column 12 is to be entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are to be similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

†Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, e.g., casuals, must not be included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the nett death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are to be referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Total population at all ages	153,284	} At Census of 1911.
Number of inhabited tenements	...	...	36,430
Average number of persons per tenement	...	...	4.2

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

MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE-RATE.

The number of marriages registered during the year was 1,353, compared with 1,205, 1,182 and 1,273 in the three preceding years. The marriage-rate *i.e.*, the number of persons married per 1,000 inhabitants was 17.7, the average rate for the previous ten years being 16.0.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

Excluding 5 births among non-residents and including 115 children born of Fulham mothers in lying-in institutions situate in other boroughs, the total number of births registered in 1911 was 4,122, of whom 2,076 were boys and 2,046 girls, representing a birth-rate of 26.9 per 1,000, which is the lowest yet recorded in Fulham and 3.9 per 1,000 below the mean of the preceding ten years.

The birth-rate of the County of London was 24.8 per 1000 and among the several Metropolitan boroughs the rates, after correction by the distribution of the births in lying-in institutions to the boroughs in which the mothers ordinarily resided, ranged from 11.6 in the City of London and 14.9 in Hampstead to 31.5 in Bethnal Green and 31.9 in Shoreditch.

The following table gives the number of births and the birth-rate in the various wards, corrected by the distribution of the births in Fulham Infirmary and the inclusion of those occurring in outside Maternity Institutions :—

TABLE V.

Births and Birth-rates.

WARD,	Males.	Females.	Total Births.	Birth-rate.
Barons Court ...	101	99	200	16.1
Lillie ...	335	336	671	28.1
Walham ...	186	177	363	29.9
Margravine ...	285	279	564	31.1
Munster ...	550	554	1,104	29.3
Hurlingham ...	112	109	221	23.5
Sands End ...	382	372	754	29.9
Town ...	125	120	245	18.6
The Borough ...	2,076	2,046	4,122	26.9

Illegitimacy.

The illegitimates numbered 200, or 4.9 per cent. of the total births—170 occurred among those born within and 30 among those born outside the Borough.

Still-born Children.

120 still-born children were buried in Fulham Cemetery, being in the proportion of one still-born child to every 33 living.

Excess of Births over Deaths.

The natural increase of the population by the excess of births over deaths was 1,894, compared with 2,553, 2,192 and 2,402 in the three preceding years.



TABLE VI.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1911.

Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a).										Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities whether occurring in or beyond the District.								
CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b)	Barons Court Ward	Little Ward	Walham Ward	Margravine Ward	Munster 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	18	19
All Causes (Certified (c))	2227	517	151	86	91	87	309	495	490	724	147	360	237	319	532	98	374	160
Uncertified	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	8	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	16	1	1	...	...	4	...	1	1
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	64	16	30	16	2	...	...	...	...	46	...	6	6	7	27	2	16	...
Scarlet Fever	6	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	...
Whooping Cough	28	11	9	7	1	...	...	...	...	31	1	2	5	4	8	1	7	...
Diphtheria and Croup. (See note (d))	27	3	4	16	3	...	1	...	...	74	...	2	1	4	9	1	8	2
Influenza	19	1	1	...	1	1	2	4	9	1	4	1	1	2	5	1	1	4
Erysipelas	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Lead Poisoning	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	223	...	2	1	6	40	104	57	13	97	13	48	25	28	57	8	30	14
Tuberculous Meningitis. (See note (e))	27	9	4	6	6	1	...	1	...	3	4	4	4	4	5	...	5	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	47	10	9	5	11	2	5	5	...	13	1	11	4	4	13	2	12	...
Rheumatic Fever	5	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease. (See note (f))	171	...	...	...	...	...	18	101	52	36	17	21	13	23	36	9	27	25
Bronchitis	168	18	4	1	...	1	8	38	98	50	11	32	17	32	35	10	23	8
Broncho-Pneumonia	75	27	24	4	3	1	4	8	4	15	5	8	4	18	25	1	12	2
Pneumonia (all other forms)	104	18	9	3	3	5	29	24	13	27	4	20	15	7	31	5	15	7
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	26	...	2	1	1	...	7	7	8	2	3	3	2	3	8	...	4	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (See note (g))	236	180	31	6	...	...	2	10	7	65	5	43	31	43	53	7	49	5
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	9	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	3	...
Alcoholism. (See note (h))	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	4	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	22	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	4	6	3	3	3	...	3	2	3	5
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	70	1	...	1	1	1	15	25	26	17	13	13	7	11	7	5	6	8
Puerperal Fever. (See note (i))	7	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	7	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth. (See note (j))	156	150	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	20	14	23	50	5	35	5
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	77	10	2	5	17	9	14	14	6	8	3	15	7	12	20	3	13	4
Suicides	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	3	1	2	...	4	3	...	1	3
Other Defined Diseases	612	59	16	9	28	20	70	163	247	160	49	102	73	81	120	31	98	58
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	2228	517	152	86	91	87	309	496	490	724	147	360	238	319	532	98	374	160

(a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, i.e., of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are included with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, i.e., of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner excluded from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" see footnote to Table IV.

(b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are entered in column 11 of Table VI.

(c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified," all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

(d) This heading includes all deaths from croup except those certified as due to "spasmodic," stridulous, "catarrhal," or "false" croup.

(e) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are included deaths from Acute Hydrocephalus.

(f) Under "Cancer" are included deaths under such headings as Carcinoma, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Rodent ulcer, Sarcoma, Cancer, and Malignant Disease.

(g) Under this heading are included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera (other than Asiatic), Gastro-Enteritis, Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh, Muco-Enteritis, Colitis, etc. Deaths from Diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease are included under the latter.

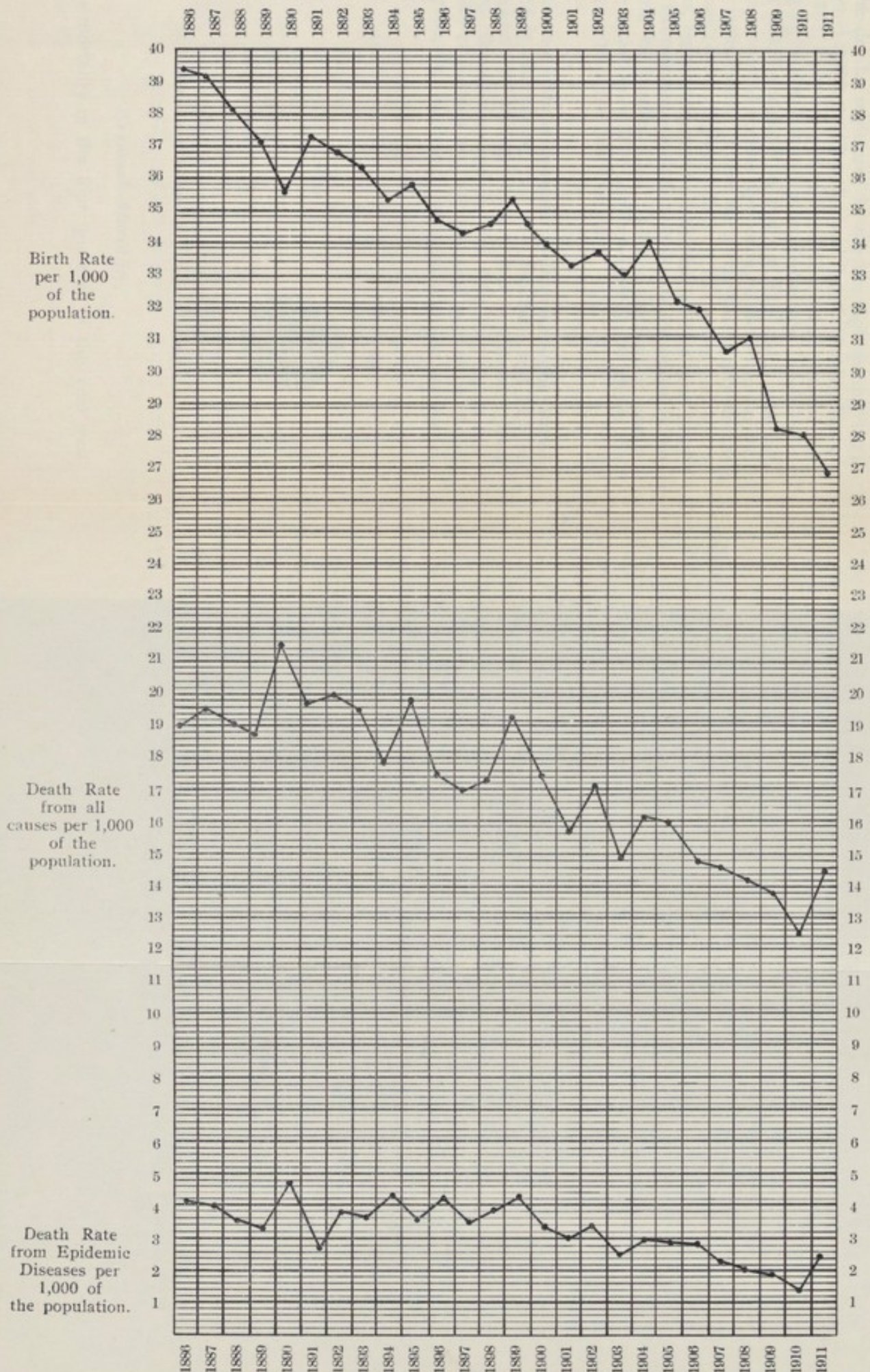
(h) Under this heading are included deaths from Delirium Tremens, acute and chronic alcoholism, etc., but not those certified as due to organic disease attributed to alcoholism. The number of the latter may with advantage be stated separately, though this statement cannot be included in Table III.

(i) Under "Puerperal Fever" are included deaths under such headings as Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sepsæmia, Pelvic Peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.

(j) Under this heading are included also deaths from Atrophy and Marasmus of Infants, and want of Breast-Milk, but not from Atelectasis.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS,

1886 - 1911.





DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.

The deaths registered in the borough during 1911 numbered 2,019, 1,012 males and 1,007 females, but of these 169, 87 males and 82 females, were of persons not belonging to the borough who died within it, while the deaths of 378 residents in Fulham, 229 males and 149 females, occurred outside the borough, chiefly in various public institutions. There were therefore 2,228 deaths of persons belonging to Fulham, 1,154 males and 1,074 females, representing an annual rate of 14.5 per 1,000 of the enumerated population—the rate for males being 15.9 and for females 13.3. This is the highest death-rate recorded since 1906 and is 0.6 per 1,000 above the average rate of the past five years.

The rates in the several metropolitan boroughs ranged from 9.6 in Hampstead, 11.3 in Lewisham, and 12.0 in Wandsworth to 18.9 in Poplar, 19.8 in Finsbury, and 20.1 in Shoreditch, and in the following table the mortality of Fulham may be compared with those of the metropolis, the adjoining boroughs and the provincial towns :—

				Death-rate in 1911.	
Fulham	...	...	...	14.5	
County of London	...	...	...	15.0	
Chelsea	...	...	...	15.5	1081
Hammersmith	...	...	...	15.6	5001
Kensington	...	...	...	13.8	8001
77 Great Towns	...	...	...	16.4	1081
136 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	14.4	5001
England and Wales	...	...	...	14.6	7001

Seasonal Mortality.

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

				Deaths.	Death-rate.
First quarter	...	...	...	588	15.3
Second quarter	...	...	...	474	12.4
Third quarter	...	...	...	622	16.2
Fourth quarter	...	...	...	544	14.2

Distribution of Deaths.

Table VI. gives the number and causes of deaths in the several wards of the borough and in the following will be found the death-rates of each ward for 1911 and the ten preceding years:—

TABLE VII.

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

		Barons Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.
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	...	13.9	15.8	19.9	16.4	15.3	15.0	14.6	14.2
1905	...	13.3	16.1	18.0	16.8	14.1	15.0	15.3	13.9
1906	...	11.6	14.3	17.7	18.1	13.4	13.3	13.3	11.8
1907	...	12.9	15.0	16.9	19.5	13.1	11.9	12.4	11.3
1908	...	11.9	14.3	17.2	14.2	12.9	15.1	14.1	10.4
1909	...	12.7	14.6	18.2	16.2	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.2
1910	...	11.8	11.3	16.5	15.8	11.4	10.9	11.6	12.5
Average of 10 years, 1901-10.		12.3	14.9	17.8	17.2	13.7	13.6	14.4	12.8
1911	...	11.8	15.1	19.0	18.2	14.1	10.4	14.3	12.2

TABLE VIII.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1911.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.											Deaths under One Year belonging to Localities.								Deaths under One Year in previous years.					
CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1—3 Months.	3—6 Months.	6—9 Months.	9—12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Barons Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.	Total Deaths under 1 year, 1910.	Total Deaths under 1 year, 1909.	Total Deaths under 1 year, 1908.	Total Deaths under 1 year, 1907.	Total Deaths under 1 year, 1906.
All causes	Certified ...	89	19	20	18	146	108	108	90	65	517	14	86	45	87	152	16	104	13	462	466	544	564	647
	Uncertified	1	1	2
Small-pox
Chicken-pox	1
Measles	1	6	9	16	1	1	5	2	7	...	16	14	19	10	10
Scarlet Fever	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup	1	2	3	...	1	2	1	3	3	4	...
Whooping Cough	1	1	4	5	11	1	...	1	2	5	1	1	...	27	21	14	41	11
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	4	4	29	48	39	22	142	4	26	15	29	36	2	28	2	46	82	97	69	192
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	3	3	7	10	11	7	38	...	11	4	3	5	2	11	2	21	16	21	26	34
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	1	9	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	6	4	8	4	10
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	6	3	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	7	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	7	18	11	17	12
Congenital Malformations ...	4	1	1	...	6	3	...	1	...	10	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	16	17	28	14	20	
Premature Birth ...	58	5	9	3	75	7	3	...	...	85	2	13	6	9	28	4	20	3	86	76	101	100	94
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	8	3	7	3	21	21	7	2	4	55	1	7	6	15	11	1	12	2	48	49	47	59	50	
Atelectasis ...	5	1	1	1	8	2	...	...	...	10	...	2	1	1	4	...	2	...	12	13	20	18	19
Injury at Birth ...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	1	11	8	8	8	11
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Syphilis ...	...	1	...	3	4	4	7	1	...	16	1	4	1	3	5	...	2	...	13	23	16	8	9
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	3	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	3	8	7	10
Convulsions ...	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	2	2	8	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	9	10	10	7	20	
Gastritis ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	1	2	3	2
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	1	...	...	1	4	9	3	1	18	...	3	2	3	5	3	2	...	30	24	21	60	19
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1	2	1	...	4	13	10	9	9	45	1	6	3	8	22	...	5	...	62	53	74	67	52	
Suffocation, overlying ...	1	...	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	10	...	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	14	11	14	15	18
Other causes ...	3	3	...	1	7	2	2	4	1	16	1	3	...	1	6	1	4	...	21	18	22	32	45	
		89	19	20	18	146	108	108	90	65	517	14	86	45	87	152	16	104	13	462	466	545	565	649

Net Births in the year—Legitimate, 3,922; Illegitimate, 200.
 Net Deaths in the year of—Legitimate infants, 481; Illegitimate infants, 66.

Population—153,284.
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—2,228.

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Infantile Mortality.

Of the 2,228 deaths 517 or 23.2 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 registered births was 125 per 1,000. This compares unfavourably with the figures of the last four years, but the marked decline shown in them was unquestionably in part due to the prevailing cold summers, and, as was remarked in my last report, no definite conclusion could be drawn as to what extent infantile mortality had been influenced by the efforts made of recent years to reduce it, until we had experienced some hot and dry summers.

Last year was remarkable for its high summer temperature which was, as in previous years, accompanied by an excessive mortality from summer diarrhœa, to which the rise in the death-rate was due, there being 44 deaths per 1,000 births from diarrhœa and enteritis in 1911, compared with 16 per 1,000 in 1910, and an average of 29 per 1,000 in the four years 1907-10.

High as this mortality is, it was exceeded of late years in both 1904 and 1906, and if the diagram showing the infantile mortality from all causes in Fulham since 1886 be referred to, it will seem that, notwithstanding the unfavourable season, there was a marked decline in 1911 compared with the rates prevailing between 1886 and 1906, which may in a large part be fairly attributed to the work which has been directed to the removal of conditions detrimental to infant life.

The disastrous effect of the prolonged and excessive heat of 1911 can be judged by comparing the rates for the four quarters of the year :—

					Deaths under one year per 1000 births.
First quarter	...	..	...	...	95
Second quarter	...	...	...	...	83
Third quarter	...	...	...	...	218
Fourth quarter	...	...	...	...	104

The corresponding rates of the County of London, the adjoining boroughs and other localities, were as under :—

					Deaths under one year per 1000 births.
Fulham ...	...	...	...	...	125
Chelsea ...	...	...	...	...	109
Hammersmith ...	...	...	...	...	146
Kensington ...	...	...	...	...	133
County of London	...	...	...	...	129
77 Great Towns...	...	...	...	...	140
136 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	...	133
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	130

In thirteen Metropolitan boroughs against nine in 1910, the mortality was higher than in Fulham, the rates ranging from 78 in Hampstead and 97 in Woolwich to 157 in Poplar and 170 in Shoreditch.

Causes of Infantile Mortality.

Table VIII. gives the causes of infantile mortality at various periods under one year, and the following gives the proportion of deaths occurring at certain age periods :—

TABLE IX.

Age Period.					Percentage of Total Deaths under one Year.
Under one week	...	...	...	...	17.2
Over one and under four weeks	...	...	...	...	10.2
One and under three months	...	...	...	...	21.3
Three and under six months	...	...	...	...	21.3
Six and under nine months	...	...	...	...	17.6
Nine and under twelve months	...	...	...	...	12.6
					<hr/> 100.0 <hr/>

Table X. gives the infantile death-rates of the several wards of the borough, corrected by the distribution of the births in Fulham Infirmary, since 1901.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1886 - 1911.



DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE,
PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

TABLE X.

Death under one year per 1,000 births.

WARD.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Mean of Ten Years 1901-1910	1911
Barons Court	152	134	98	181	108	88	146	91	75	122	119	70
Lillie ...	149	159	138	137	147	137	151	106	122	103	135	128
Walham ...	195	164	142	185	183	166	184	152	140	156	167	124
Margravine ...	138	157	144	179	153	171	136	129	133	135	148	154
Munster ...	139	130	125	140	137	142	116	120	102	103	125	137
Hurlingham	147	99	104	159	98	150	99	81	76	43	106	59
Sands End ...	174	182	121	156	168	127	107	136	94	109	137	138
Town ...	118	106	76	121	105	72	64	64	98	81	91	51
The Borough	152	148	127	153	145	136	125	118	111	110	123	125

Notification of Births Act—Prevention of Infant Mortality.

3,099 notifications of living and 71 of still-born children were received under the above Act, 77 per cent. of the births registered in the borough being notified. Of these 2,025 or 63.9 per cent. were notified by midwives, 976 or 30.8 per cent. by medical practitioners and 169 or 5.3 per cent. by the fathers or some other relative. I regret again to have to point out that the Council still decline to avail themselves fully of the information obtained under this Act by refusing to appoint a Health Visitor, who could devote her whole time to visiting mothers and giving advice as to the proper care and management of babies, a step again urged without success in a report presented to the Public Health Committee last summer which has been advocated by the Local Government Board and has been uniformly successful wherever tried. From a return lately issued

by the Borough Council of Greenwich it appears that in 17 London boroughs one or more Health Visitors have been appointed, and there is a unanimous consensus of opinion as to their great utility and to the appreciation of their services shown by the mothers visited, while similar reports come from nearly all the provincial towns, and in face of this it is difficult to understand the attitude of the Council.

Voluntary efforts have fortunately to some extent compensated for the neglect by the Sanitary Authority, and the efforts made by the Fulham School for Mothers deserve cordial recognition.

The report of its Committee for 1911, shows a noticeable progress in the character of the work done and the success attained. To the consultations held at 92 Greyhound Road and the branch at Broughton Road Hall, 483 babies were brought who were seen by one or other of the three Honorary Medical Officers, who give their services, and 4,393 attendances were recorded, an increase as compared with 1910 of 157 babies and 2,106 attendances.

So far as could be ascertained 20 deaths occurred among the children registered at the Consultations, so that whereas 11.5 per cent. of the babies born attended the School, only 4 per cent. of the deaths in the borough of infants under one year of age occurred among them, and even if all the deaths of infants under four weeks of age be eliminated, which admits of a fairer comparison, the mortality of the School babies was less than half that of those not attending. Especial importance is attached by the Committee to the necessity for supplementing the advice given at the Consultations by home supervision, and so impressed were they by the contrast between the results obtained during the epidemic period last year, in the cases in which by frequent visiting the Superintendent was able to ensure the doctor's instructions being carried out, and those in which little or no home supervision could be exercised, that they have decided to appoint another Health Visitor, who will be able to

TABLE XI.

MORTALITY OF ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS.

1911. *Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Scarlet fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Diarrhœa ...	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	5	6	28
Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	5
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Premature birth ...	1	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	2	1	—	1	4	1	—	—	1	6
Atelectasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	—	1	—	1	2	2	4	—	—	8
Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Suffocation, overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes ...	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
	7	5	1	2	15	14	17	9	11	66

Deaths at other Age Periods.

The proportion which the deaths at age periods over one year bears to the total number of deaths is as under:—

				Percentage of Total Deaths.
1 and under 2 years	...	...	...	6.8
2 " 5 "	...	...	...	3.8
5 " 15 "	...	...	...	4.1
15 " 25 "	...	...	...	3.9
25 " 45 "	...	...	...	13.9
45 " 65 "	...	...	...	22.3
Over 65 years	...	...	...	22.0

Insurance of Children.

Certificates under the Friendly Societies' Act were issued in respect of 382 children under five, 50 per cent. of the children dying at this age being insured.

DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

To the seven principal epidemic diseases 369 deaths were ascribed, representing a death-rate of 2.41 per 1,000, which is 0.13 per 1,000 below the mean rate of the decennium 1901—1910. The corresponding rate of the County of London was 2.29 and in the metropolitan boroughs the rates ranged from 0.8 in Hampstead to 3.8 in Shoreditch.

The following tables give the number of deaths from each of the principal epidemic diseases in 1911 and the ten preceding years and the death-rates from them per 1,000 of the population of each ward in 1911:—

TABLE XII.
Deaths from the seven principal Infectious Diseases.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Mean number of Deaths 1901—1910.	Mean Death- rate 1901—1910.	Deaths 1911.	Death-rate 1911.
Smallpox	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	0.01	...	0.00
Measles	37	168	62	64	85	53	69	71	74	65	75	0.51	64	0.42
Scarlet Fever ...	20	19	8	4	23	18	14	17	10	7	14	0.10	6	0.04
Whooping Cough	76	65	48	58	82	31	75	34	48	60	58	0.40	28	0.18
Diphtheria ...	48	51	24	24	24	33	38	32	39	14	33	0.23	27	0.18
Enteric Fever ...	22	9	16	6	10	13	8	10	4	2	10	0.07	8	0.05
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	208	147	181	255	222	298	123	140	116	79	177	1.22	236	1.54
	414	472	339	411	446	446	327	304	291	227	368	2.54	369	2.41

TABLE XIII.

Deaths from the seven principal epidemic diseases per 1,000 of the population in each Ward in 1911.

					Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Total.
Barons Court Ward	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.40	0.72
Lillie Ward ...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.04	1.82	2.27
Walham Ward	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.08	0.40	0.00	2.48	3.44
Margravine Ward	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.39	0.11	0.22	0.22	0.00	2.38	3.32
Munster Ward	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.72	0.05	0.14	0.24	0.11	1.41	2.67
Hurlingham Ward...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.75	1.16
Sands End Ward	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.61	0.04	0.32	0.25	0.04	1.87	3.16
Town Ward...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.15	0.08	0.38	0.91
The Borough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SICKNESS FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table XIV. gives the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in Fulham since 1890, when compulsory notification came into force, excluding duplicate notifications.

Table XV. gives the number of cases notified in and removed from each ward in 1911, and Table XVI. the number of cases notified per 10,000 of the population of each ward.

The chart shows the number of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria notified in each week of 1911, together with the average number notified in the corresponding weeks of the ten years of 1901-1910.

TABLE XIV.

Cases of Infections Diseases notified to Medical Officer of Health.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Smallpox ...	—	—	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	674	668	596	511	354	384
Diphtheria...	70	69	96	230	329	368	341	378	465	514	630	636	417	286	299	285	403	603	400	322	257	311
Membranous Croup	23	13	15	20	13	18	14	10	11	14	11	8	12	7	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	72	51	41	58	37	57	53	53	71	111	92	133	74	80	39	56	45	58	39	41	18	38
Continued Fever...	—	—	—	6	2	3	5	5	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3
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	19	8	24	17	15	17	34	20	23
Erysipelas...	114	67	104	153	113	94	99	134	121	178	154	132	121	115	131	143	141	128	127	115	115	115
Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	7	3
Ophthalmæ Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	171	165	152	148	151	179	279	326	613
TOTALS ...	573	327	786	1224	1073	887	1149	1354	1488	1683	1459	1534	1414	1093	939	1440	1428	1625	1362	1306	1099	1506

TABLE XV.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY (e.g. Parish or Ward) of the District.								
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.							Barons Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.	Total cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.									
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	311	6	110	157	18	18	2	—	17	22	21	48	97	18	70	17	286
Erysipelas	115	3	3	6	12	32	51	8	7	16	7	26	26	9	18	6	—
Scarlet Fever	384	1	112	223	29	17	2	—	8	52	32	27	116	17	105	27	352
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	38	—	1	4	13	14	5	1	3	8	2	2	11	4	5	3	31
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
Puerperal Fever	23	—	—	—	7	16	—	—	—	5	1	2	7	1	6	1	17
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	268	1	4	30	44	124	57	8	8	49	26	50	75	4	50	6	—
Phthisis Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911	266	—	9	55	50	118	33	1	13	46	25	29	69	10	51	23	—
Others	79	—	—	37	10	24	6	2	6	8	4	6	17	3	31	4	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever... ..	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	3	1	3	1	6
Chicken Pox	104	6	40	55	—	3	—	—	6	10	11	6	17	10	35	10	—
	1610	34	279	568	186	367	156	20	70	218	130	200	441	77	374	100	696

TABLE XVI.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified per 10,000 inhabitants.

WARD.			Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro- spinal Meningitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Poliomyelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Barons Court	..		0.0	6.4	13.6	2.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	21.7
Lillie ...	...	...	0.0	21.4	9.2	3.4	6.7	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	43.3
Walham	...	...	0.0	25.6	16.8	1.6	5.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	44.0
Margravine	...	...	0.0	15.0	26.7	1.1	14.8	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.0	47.2
Munster	...	...	0.0	30.8	25.7	2.9	6.9	1.9	0.3	0.8	0.0	42.8
Hurlingham	...	...	0.0	18.1	19.1	4.3	9.6	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	18.1
Sands End	...	...	0.0	40.0	26.7	1.9	6.8	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	50.5
Town...	...	...	0.0	25.0	12.8	2.3	4.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	25.1
The Borough	...		0.0	25.1	20.3	2.5	7.5	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.05	40.0

SMALL-POX.

There has been no case of Small-pox in Fulham since 1903.

There was an outbreak of the disease in the East of London in the end of February, arising from an unrecognised case admitted into the Mile End Infirmary, whence 28 cases were subsequently removed. Consequent on this Chicken-pox was made a compulsorily notifiable disease by the London County Council for a period of three months from March 21st, during which period 104 cases were notified.

Primary Vaccination.

The following tables, furnished by Mr. Davies, Vaccination Officer, give the vaccination returns for 1910 and the first six months of 1911 :—

TABLE XVII.

Supplemental Return for 1910 for the Borough of Fulham.

No. of Births Registered from Jan. 1st 1910, to Dec. 31st, 1910.	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.
4215	2949	7	269	38	486	25	418	23

TABLE XVIII.

Return of Vaccination for the period from January to June, 1911, for the Borough of Fulham.

No. of Births Registered from Jan. 1st, 1911, to June 30th, 1911.	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.
2023	1382	4	137	48	249	16	160	27

There was a further increase in the number of children exempted by statutory declaration of "conscientious objection," and over 24 per cent. of those born in 1910 remain unvaccinated.

SCARLET FEVER.

The notified cases of scarlet fever numbered 384 compared with 594, 511, and 354 in the three preceding years.

The returns for the four quarters were :—

			Cases.		Deaths.
1st Quarter	...	...	58	...	2
2nd "	...	...	98	...	1
3rd "	...	...	86	...	2
4th "	...	...	142	...	1
			384	...	6

The cases occurred in 327 houses as under :—

Houses with one case	...	...	282
" " two cases	...	...	34
" " three "	...	...	10
" " four "	...	...	1

Isolation.

Of the patients notified 352 or 91.7 per cent. were removed to hospital for treatment.

Fatality.

The deaths, 6 in number, represent a case mortality of 1.6 per cent., which is the lowest recorded.

During November and December there was a special incidence of the disease in children attending Peterborough School, 14 cases being notified in the Infants', four in the Girls', and one in the Boys' Department. The children attending the affected classes were examined but no "missed" cases were detected.

DIPHTHERIA.

The cases of diphtheria notified in the four quarters of the year were as under :—

				Cases.	Deaths.	
1st Quarter	...	...	89	...	6
2nd ,,	...	...	68	...	5
3rd ,,	...	...	60	...	4
4th ,,	...	...	94	...	12
				<hr/>	<hr/>	
				311	...	27

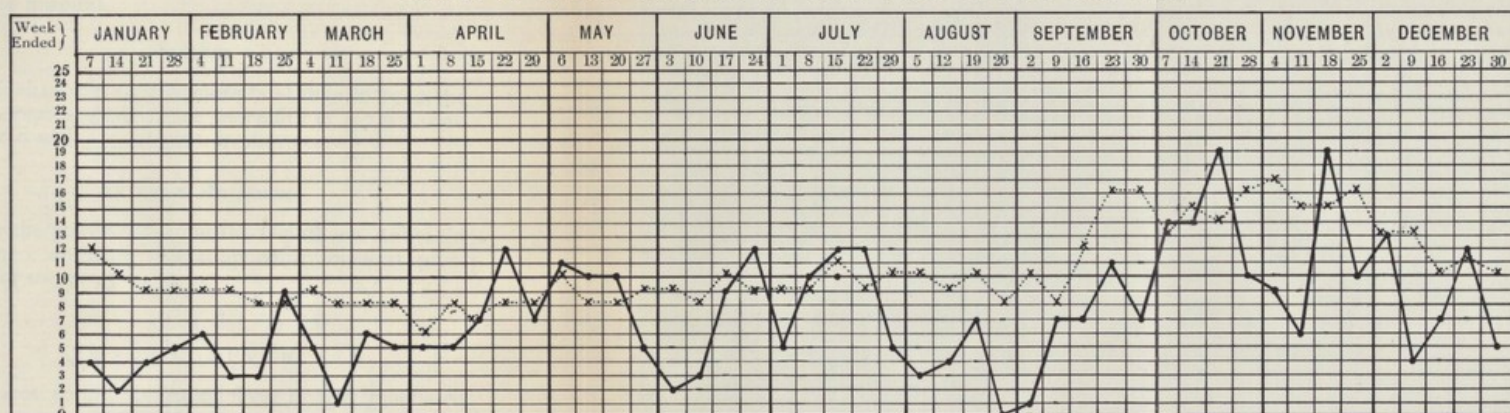
The case-rate was 20.2 per 10,000 inhabitants, compared with 16.2 in 1910, and an average of 27 per 10,000 in the decennium 1901-1910.

The cases occurred in 274 houses as under :—

Houses with one case	...	...	247
" two cases	...	...	23
" three "	...	...	3
" four "	...	...	...
" five "	...	...	1
			<hr/> 274

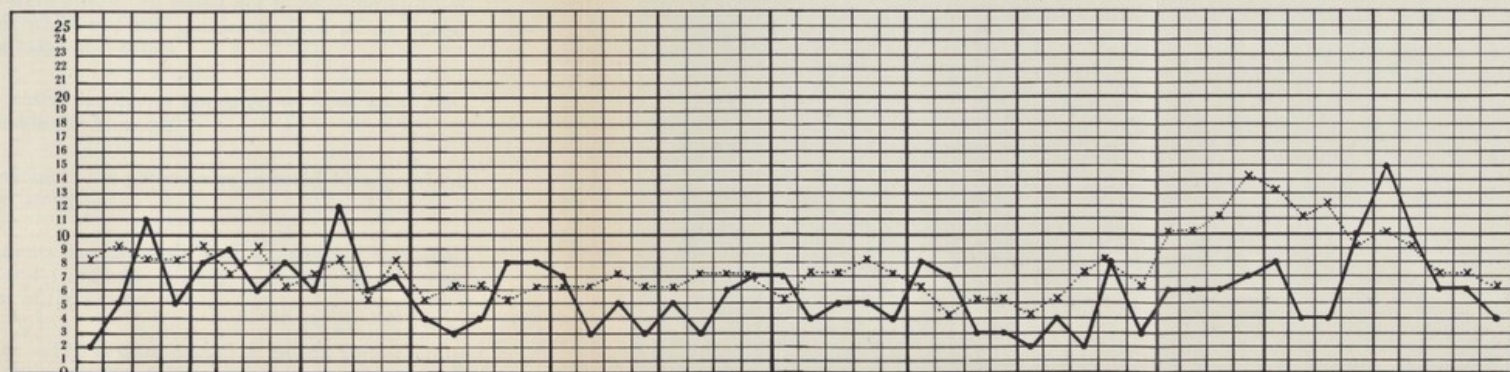
CHART SHEWING WEEK BY WEEK THE NUMBER OF CASES OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

Notified by Medical Practitioners as having occurred in the
Borough of Fulham during the 52 Weeks ended December 30th, 1911.



Scarlet Fever, Mean of 10 years 1901-1910 ————

Scarlet Fever, Mean of 10 years 1901-1910 x.....x.....x.....x



Diphtheria, Mean of 10 years 1901-1910 ————

Diphtheria, Mean of 10 years 1901-1910 x.....x.....x.....x

Isolation.

286 or 92 per cent. of the patients notified were removed to hospital.

Fatality.

The disease was notably more fatal than in 1910, the 87 deaths representing a case mortality of 8.7 per cent. as compared with 5.4 per cent. in that year.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Under the powers given by the Diphtheria Antitoxin Order, 1910, antitoxin was supplied to medical practitioners for use in 25 cases.

ENTERIC FEVER

The cases notified as enteric fever in 1911 numbered 38, or 2.4 per 10,000 inhabitants compared with an average of 4 per 10,000 in the preceding ten years, but of these 6 were afterwards found not to be suffering from the disease, while 2 of the 3 cases notified as continued fever were cases of typhoid.

In 10 cases the illness appeared to have been contracted outside the borough.

In 2 instances the patient was infected by a previous case in the family.

Six patients had eaten shellfish—3 winkles, 1 oysters, 1 cockles and 1 mussels—within a fortnight of the commencement of the illness.

Fatality.—The disease caused 8 deaths, representing a case mortality of 23.5 per cent.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Of puerperal septicaemia 23 cases were notified during the year, or 5·7 per 1000 births, of which 7 or 1·7 per 1,000 births proved fatal. As was the case in 1909 and 1910 more cases were notified in Fulham in proportion to the population than in any other metropolitan borough.

ERYSIPELAS.

115 persons were notified as suffering from erysipelas, and 4 deaths were attributed to the disease.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Three cases were notified, all terminating fatally. In London in 1911, 101 cases were notified, with 8 deaths, but there was no evidence of the spread of the disease from any of the notified cases.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

The occurrence in epidemic form of this disease, which has long been known under the name of "infantile paralysis," and its liability to be confused with cerebro-spinal fever, rendered it advisable that it should be added to the schedule of notifiable diseases; and accordingly it was made a compulsorily notifiable disease by the London County Council from September 1st, 1911. One fatal case, the nature of which was confirmed by histological examination of the spinal cord, was notified in Walham Ward, the patient being a youth of eighteen. There was no evidence as to any source of infection, and no spread of the disease. Prior to September 1st two deaths from infantile paralysis were registered.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Inflammation of the eyes in the newly-born, to which a large proportion of blindness is due, was made a compulsorily notifiable disease in March, 1911. The cases are also reported by midwives to the Medical Officer of the London County Council, and in severe cases arrangements are at once made by the Inspectors under the Midwives Act for removal to hospital. Cases kept at home which may require any special treatment are reported by me to the Fulham and Hammersmith District Nursing Association, and their nursing is undertaken by the nurses of that institution. Fifteen cases were notified in 1911, of which 6 were treated in hospital. All the cases reported made a complete recovery.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

The past year has been notable for important developments in connection with the prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis. In March, 1911, the Local Government Board extended the system of notification, previously limited to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring amongst the inmates of Poor Law institutions, or amongst persons under the care of district medical officers, to cases occurring amongst the in-patients or out-patients at hospitals, or other similar institutions for the treatment of the sick, which are supported wholly or partially otherwise than by the contributions of the patients (or of their relatives or guardians), and otherwise than from rates and taxes. In November the Board issued further regulations completing the system inaugurated in 1908, requiring every medical practitioner, after January 1st, 1912, to notify every case of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in the course of his public or of his private practice.

During the year the following notifications were received under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908 :—

From the Fulham Infirmary—

On admission	...	...	232
On discharge	...	...	102

From other Poor Law Institutions—

On admission	...	...	6
On discharge	...	...	9

From District Medical Officers ... 186

From Relieving Officers ... 2

537

The certificates related to 268 patients—187 males and 81 females.

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations of March, 1911, 372 certificates were received—131 from the Fulham Dispensary, 123 from Brompton Hospital, and the remainder from other hospitals and sanatoria. Of these 50 were re-notifications, making the number of hospital patients notified 322, and 56 of these were also notified by Poor Law Officers.

In addition 47 cases were notified voluntarily by medical practitioners, 15 of which were also notified under the Regulations, and 57 cases of suspected tuberculosis among children attending school were reported by the Medical Officer (Education) of the London County Council, 10 of whom were notified by hospitals. The total number of patients brought under the notice of the Sanitary Authority, including the suspected cases among children was 613, of whom 368 were males and 245 females.

Mortality from Tuberculosis.

223 deaths (133 of males and 90 of females) were registered from phthisis (tuberculosis of the lungs), being 27 in excess of the average number in the five years 1906—1910.

The distribution of the deaths was as under :—

	Males.	Females.
Deaths in Poor Law Institutions	63	34
Deaths in Hospitals	11	11
Deaths in Asylums	8	5
Deaths at Home	51	40
	133	90

To other tuberculous diseases 74 deaths were ascribed.

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

TABLE XIX.

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

	Death-rate from Phthisis.	Death-rate from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Death-rate from all Tuberculous Diseases.
Baron's Court Ward...	1.04	0.41	1.45
Lillie Ward	2.02	0.63	2.65
Walham Ward	2.00	0.63	2.63
Margravine Ward	1.55	0.44	1.99
Munster Ward	1.52	0.48	2.00
Hurlingham Ward	0.85	0.21	1.06
Sands End Ward	1.15	0.65	1.80
Town Ward	1.07	0.08	1.15
The Borough	1.45	0.48	1.93

*Prevention of Tuberculosis.**Tuberculosis Dispensary.*

It is gratifying to record that the efforts which I stated in my last report were being made to establish in Fulham a tuberculosis dispensary, on the lines of the Royal Victoria Dispensary for Consumption in Edinburgh, proved successful and on November 1st the Fulham Dispensary for the Prevention of Consumption was opened at 632 Fulham Road. The Committee were fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Waudby Griffin as Medical Officer, and already the need for the institution has been amply proved, and its work is full of promise for the future benefit of the borough.

The essential features of the tuberculosis dispensary, as outlined in my last report, may be briefly repeated. Its functions are to examine patients and classify them as far as possible so that each may secure appropriate treatment, whether at home, in hospital, or in sanatorium; to act in co-operation with all charitable and other organizations in the borough for the benefit of the patient; to examine all persons living in close contact with patients, which leads to the detection of cases, otherwise neglected, at such an early stage of the disease that it may be successfully treated; to visit the homes of the patients, and in co-operation with the sanitary authority to amend any unhealthy condition of environment; to act as an information bureau and educational centre to which persons interested may turn for information and guidance.

During November and December 202 patients attended the dispensary, of whom 131 were found to be tuberculous and were notified. 81 contacts were examined, and 14 cases of phthisis discovered among them.

It is noteworthy that 50, or 38 per cent., of those notified from the dispensary were children under ten years of age, while of those notified as definitely phthisical from other sources, only 5 per cent. were children of this age. The importance of the detection of these early cases, which in the past have been largely overlooked, cannot be overestimated, as although tuberculosis has hitherto been considered especially a disease of adolescence and early maturity, there is now a mass of evidence showing that its presence in childhood is very common, and that in a large proportion of cases its active manifestation in later years is the result of the lighting-up of an infection which has existed in the system for a long time.

Sanatorium Accommodation.

An important step in dealing with tuberculosis has been recently taken by the Council by their decision to retain from April 1st, 1912, six beds at the National Sanatorium, Benenden, Kent, for the use of persons residing in the borough suffering from tuberculosis, at a yearly cost of £78 per bed.

Open-Air Shelters.

The Council have also provided two portable shelters for use in backyards or gardens. These can be used for more or less advanced cases to lessen the risk of infection, for the treatment of early cases which cannot be sent to a sanatorium, or for the continuation of sanatorium treatment at home; and their more extended use should be of great value in the treatment of tuberculosis. Spitting bottles, paper handkerchiefs and disinfectants are also supplied by the Council to sufferers from phthisis who are in poor circumstances.

National Insurance Act, 1911.

The provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1911, will in the near future materially assist the local authority in dealing with the problem of tuberculosis.

Section 16 requires Insurance Committees to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Insurance Commissioners with a view to providing treatment for insured persons suffering from tuberculosis (*a*) in sanatoria and other institutions, with persons or local authorities (other than Poor Law authorities) having the management of sanatoria or other institutions approved by the Local Government Board, (*b*) otherwise than in sanatoria or other institutions, with persons and local authorities (other than Poor Law authorities) undertaking such treatment in a manner approved by the Local Government Board. The same section provides, for the purpose of defraying the expense of providing this treatment, the sum of 1s. 3d. per annum in respect of each insured person payable out of the insurance fund. A further sum of 1d. in respect of each insured person is available from the Exchequer, but may be allocated by the Insurance Commissioners to research. It is further provided that insured persons cannot claim treatment as a matter of right, but must be recommended for sanatorium benefit by the appropriate Insurance Committee.

Section 17 enables Insurance Committees, if they think fit, to extend similar treatment to the dependants of the insured, or to any class of such dependants, and if the sums made available by section 16 are not sufficient to provide for the treatment of such dependants, the deficit may be made up in equal shares out of moneys provided by Parliament and out of money derived from the county or borough rates, provided that the expenditure occasioning the deficit has received the sanction of the Treasury and of the council of the county or county borough.

Report of Royal Commission.

The Royal Commission on Human and Animal Tuberculosis issued its final report in July, 1911. After a series of exhaustive experiments and investigations the Commissioners find that tuberculosis in men and in cattle must unquestionably be pronounced one and the same disease, and that a large proportion of the tuberculosis of early life must be attributed to infection with bacilli of the bovine type transmitted to children in meals consisting largely of the milk of the cow. They state that they are convinced that measures for securing the prevention of ingestion of living bovine bacilli with milk, would greatly reduce the number of cases of abdominal and cervical gland tuberculosis in children, and that such measures should include the exclusion from the food supply of the milk of the recognisably tuberculous cow, irrespective of the site of the disease, whether in the udder or in the internal organs.

SICKNESS AND DEATHS FROM
NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.

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

1st Quarter	...	...	...	25
2nd „	...	...	...	21
3rd „	...	...	...	4
4th „	...	...	...	1
				—
				64
				—

The death-rate was 0.42 per 1,000, being 0.15 below that of the County of London and 0.10 below the average rate in Fulham during the previous 10 years. Owing to the special prevalence of the disease throughout

London in the beginning of the year a Conference was held on March 13th, at the Local Government Board Offices, at which the President of the Local Government Board and the Medical Officer, Dr. Newsholme, discussed with the Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health the preventive measures that could be adopted. The question of notification was considered, but the Board did not order its adoption as a very large number of cases are not attended by a Doctor, and in such cases notification would be a dead letter, and, moreover, notification of measles has been tried in a large number of towns and then abandoned. It was thought that the information obtained from schools might be made more readily available, and the Board arranged with the Board of Education that the School Attendance Officers should give speedy information to the Medical Officers of Health of all cases of illness coming under their notice.

Having regard to the high fatality of measles among children under five and the saving of life there would be, if the attack could be postponed to a later age, there was a general consensus of opinion as to the advisability of excluding children under five from elementary schools.

Hospital Treatment of Measles.

In 1910 the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board were empowered by the Local Government Board to receive into their hospitals children suffering from measles or whooping cough, who are either in the institutions of the Poor Law Guardians or can be admitted into a Poor Law Infirmary by order of the Relieving Officers, and in May, 1911, the Local Government Board made a further Order requiring the Managers to admit cases of measles recommended by the Medical Officer of Health, provided they have more accommodation available than is required for the reception of pauper patients suffering from measles. Consequent upon this, a circular letter was addressed to the medical practitioners practising in

Fulham asking them to acquaint the Medical Officer with any cases under their care whose removal they considered desirable.

The epidemic was practically over when the Order was made and only 12 cases were removed at my request, but in future epidemics the provision of hospital accommodation for cases of measles, which has frequently been advocated in these reports, will doubtless result in the saving of many lives.

576 cases were reported by the Schools, and, in addition to excluding from school attendance all children from infected houses who were attending the infant classes, and also the children from the same houses in the boys' or girls' departments who had not had measles, the following classes were closed during the periods stated :—

Class-rooms closed on Account of Measles during 1911.

SCHOOL.	CLASSROOM.	PERIOD OF EXCLUSION.
Finlay Street ...	H.	Jan. 23rd to Feb. 3rd.
Hugon Road ...	E.	Feb. 6th to Feb. 20th.
New Kings Road ...	C.	Feb. 10th to Feb. 24th.
Hugon Road ...	Under 5 years.	Feb. 15th to March 3rd.
Sherbrooke Road ...	A.	Feb. 24th to March 3rd.
Kingwood Road ...	D.	Feb. 27th to March 10th.
Hugon Road ...	G 2.	Feb. 27th to March 17th.
Finlay Street ...	H.	March 1st to March 24th.
Langford Road ...	F.	March 3rd to March 10th.
North End Road ...	Under 5 years.	March 6th to March 24th.
Queensmill Road ...	B and C.	March 10th to March 24th.
Munster Road ...	Under 5 years.	March 13th to March 31st.
Peterborough ...	Do.	March 13th to March 31st.
Ackmar Road ...	D.	March 16th to March 31st.
Peterborough ...	B.	March 16th to March 31st.
Hugon Road ...	Under 5 years.	March 27th to Easter.
Beaufort House ...	A.	April 3rd to Easter.
Harwood Road ...	Under 5 years.	April 3rd to Easter.
St. Dunstan's ...	Do.	April 5th to Easter.
Ackmar Road ...	Do.	April 5th to Easter.
New Kings Road ...	A.	Feb. 9th to Feb. 14th.
St. John's ...	Under 5 years.	April 24th to April 28th.
Finlay Street ...	F.	May 5th to May 9th.
Halford Road ...	B.	May 1st to May 16th.
Munster Road ...	B.	May 1st to May 16th.
Sherbrooke Road ...	A, B and C.	May 8th to May 12th.
Munster Road ...	C and I.	May 8th to May 12th.
Langford Road ...	H and I.	May 11th to May 19th.
St. Dunstan's ...	D.	May 15th to May 26th.
Finlay Street ...	G.	May 15th to May 19th.
St. Dunstan's ...	Under 5 years.	May 22nd to June 9th.
Ackmar Road ...	Do.	May 22nd to June 9th.
Kingwood Road ...	B and D.	June 11th to June 30th.
North End Road ...	C.	July 6th to July 14th.
Beaufort House ...	A.	July 12th to Holidays.
Munster Road ...	A.	July 17th to Holidays.
Star Lane ...	Under 5 years.	July 21st to Holidays.
St. Dunstan's ...	A.	July 20th to Holidays.
St. John's ...	A.	Oct. 31st to Nov. 3rd.
Langford Road ...	F.	Oct. 26th to Nov. 10th.
Kingwood Road ...	Under 5 years.	Nov. 28th to Dec. 11th.
Halford Road ...	C.	Dec. 15th to Holidays.
Do. ...	A and B.	Dec. 20th to Holidays.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

The deaths ascribed to whooping cough in 1911, 28 in number, were fewer than in any previous year, the average for the previous ten years being 58. The death-rate from the disease in Fulham was 0.18 against 0.23 in the County of London.

DIARRHŒA.

The deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis in the four quarters of the year were:—

			Number of Deaths.		Death-rate.
1st Quarter	...	...	5	...	0.13
2nd	„	...	12	...	0.31
3rd	„	...	199	...	5.20
4th	„	...	20	...	0.52

Of the deaths 211 were of children under two years of age representing a death-rate of 1.38 per 1,000 of the population against 1.18 per 1,000 in the County of London, while of the metropolitan boroughs ten had higher rates than Fulham, compared with nine in 1910 and four in 1909.

As the result of enquiries respecting the deaths from diarrhœa of 59 children under six months of age it was found that only one was breast fed. Of the others 22 were fed on cow's milk, 29 on condensed milk, and 6 on some form of patent food.

Prevention of Diarrhœa.

In August last the Local Government Board issued a circular to local authorities respecting the excessive child mortality from diarrhœa and enteritis accompanying the hot and dry summer. In it the Board emphasised the importance of exact advice being given as to the feeding and management of children and more generally as to preventing the exposure of their food to contamination from decomposing organic matter. In this connection

they considered the distribution of clearly-worded leaflets useful, but of still more importance "personal visits and the offer of practical advice to the mothers of babies born within the last twelve months." The necessity for efficient scavenging was pointed out, and for "the frequent and, if practicable, daily" removal of house and stable refuse, especially in the areas in which diarrhoea is specially prevalent.

As I have already stated, owing to the Council not having appointed a Health Visitor, it was not possible in Fulham to carry out efficiently the recommendation of the Board as to personal visiting, but a leaflet on the prevention of diarrhoea, which is printed in the appendix, was distributed before the issue of the circular, and the Surveyor kept the courts and avenues regularly scavenged and flushed. A more frequent removal of house refuse in the summer months has been repeatedly urged in these reports, and arrangements for this should be made by the Council without further delay.

DEATHS FROM OTHER DISEASES.

INFLUENZA.

Nineteen deaths were certified to be due to influenza, the numbers for the preceding three years being 33, 22, and 28.

CANCER.

Malignant diseases caused 171 deaths, representing a death-rate of 1.12 per 1,000 against a decennial average of 1.03.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

From these diseases there were 373 deaths, or 16.7 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, being 50 below the decennial average.

VIOLENCE.

The deaths of Fulham residents from accident or negligence numbered 77, of which 10 were of infants suffocated when in bed with their parents.

Other classes of diseases caused the following deaths :—

Venereal Diseases	18
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	88
Diseases of the Circulatory System	273
Diseases of the Digestive System	95
Diseases of the Urinary System ...	84

CERTIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

Of the 2,228 deaths registered, 2,054 or 92.2 per cent. were certified by registered medical practitioners and 173 by Coroners after inquest, only one death, that of a child of two from measles, being uncertified.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Fulham Infirmary and Workhouse.

The deaths of 500 persons, 281 males and 219 females, occurred in Fulham Infirmary, and of 36, 24 males and 12 females in the Workhouse. Of these 528 belonged to Fulham and 8 to other districts.

Western Fever Hospital.

In the Western Fever Hospital there were 187 deaths, 92 males and 96 females, of whom 42 belonged to Fulham and 145 to other boroughs.

Deaths occurring outside the Borough among persons belonging thereto.

The deaths of Fulham residents in public institutions and elsewhere outside the borough numbered 378, and occurred in the following institutions:—

West London Hospital ...	58	General Lying-in Hospital	1
St. George's „ ...	52	Throat Hospital,	
Charing Cross „ ...	7	Golden Square ...	1
St. Thomas's „ ...	8	Royal Ear Hospital	1
Kensington General		Cheyne Hospital	1
Hospital ...	3	St. Luke's Home	6
King's College „ ...	2	Friedenheim	1
St. Mary's „ ...	2	Hospital of St. John	
Royal Free „ ...	2	and Elizabeth ...	2
Bolingbroke „ ...	2	St. Joseph's Hospice	1
Middlesex „ ...	3	Hostel of God	1
Atkinson Morley „ ...	2	Hospital for Invalid	
Great Northern „ ...	1	Gentlewomen ...	1
St. Bartholomew's		Park Hospital	7
Hospital ...	1	Grove „	1
University College		Brook „	1
Hospital ...	1	North Western Hospital ...	1
Seamen's „ ...	1	South „ „	1
Westminster „ ...	1	Queen Mary's Hospital,	
London „ ...	1	Carshalton ...	3
Homœopathic „ ...	1	Banstead Asylum	10
Royal Hospital, Richmond	1	Brookwood „	1
Victoria Hospital		Caterham „	2
for Children ...	38	Cane Hill „	3
Great Ormond Street		Claybury „	1
Hospital for Children ...	4	Colney Hatch Asylum	5
Infants' Hospital	3	County Asylum,	
Brompton „	11	Exminster ...	1
Mount Vernon Hospital	2	Darenth Asylum	2
Royal Naval Hospital,		Dartford Heath Asylum ...	4
Gillingham ...	1	Hanwell Asylum	9
Cancer Hospital	13	Horton „	5
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	1	Leavesden „	2

Long Grove Asylum	...	13	St. Catherine's Hospital,		
Manor	„	2	Ramsgate	...	2
Middlesex County Asylum		1	Victoria Convalescent		
Rubery Hill Asylum	...	1	Home, Margaret	...	1
Tooting Bec	„	5	Convalescent Home,		
Bethlem Hospital	...	1	Bexhill	...	1
St. Luke's	„	1	Convalescent Hospital,		
Chelsea Infirmary	...	1	Seaford	...	1
Hammersmith Infirmary		2	Eversley Sanatorium	...	1
Islington	„	1	Home of Comfort,		
Kensington	„	2	Southsea	...	1
Lambeth	„	1	Millfield Home,		
St. George's	„	1	Rustington	...	1
Wandsworth	„	1	Treloar Cripple's Home	...	1
Central London Sick			Woodside Home,		
Asylum	...	1	Whetstone	...	1
Wrexham Infirmary	...	1	Elsewhere	...	35
Great Yarmouth					
Workhouse	...	1			378

Of the deaths registered, 912 or 41 per cent. took place either in Poor Law institutions, in hospitals, or in public lunatic asylums, the percentages in the various classes of institutions being as under :—

Deaths in workhouses or workhouse infirmaries	24.2
„ Metropolitan Asylums Board hospitals	2.6
„ other hospitals	11.1
„ public lunatic and imbecile asylums	3.1
	<hr/> 41.0

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

DISINFECTION.

All infected articles were disinfected at the Council's Disinfecting Station, Townmead Road, the following being dealt with during the year :—

Mattresses	...	...	1,543
Palliasses	...	...	1,021
Beds	...	...	976
Spring Beds	...	...	35
Pillows	...	...	2,578
Bolsters	...	...	1,104
Blankets	...	...	1,863
Sheets	...	...	1,912
Rugs and Counterpanes	...	...	1,528
Curtains	...	...	2,124
Carpets and Rugs	...	...	1,059
Cushions	...	...	585
Articles of Clothing	...	...	6,821
Sundries	...	...	8,172
			<hr/>
			31,321
			<hr/>

The total cost of the station for the year, including £63 for interest on loans for building and plant and £216 for repayment of principal, was £922 4s.

1,724 rooms were disinfected and cleansed, viz. :—

After Diphtheria	...	...	413
„ Scarlet Fever	...	...	347
„ Measles	...	...	336
„ Phthisis	...	...	333
„ Erysipelas	...	...	77
„ Enteric Fever	...	...	33
„ Puerperal Fever	...	...	20
„ Other Diseases	...	..	68
Verminous rooms	..	...	97
			<hr/>
			1,724
			<hr/>

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following bacteriological examinations were made on behalf of the Council by the Lister Institute :—

Material from cases of suspected diphtheria :—

	Number of Specimens.
Klebs Löffler or true diphtheria bacillus isolated ...	70
Pseudo-diphtheria bacillus of Hoffman isolated ...	27
Negative result	101
	<hr/> 198

Blood from suspected cases of enteric fever :—

Widal or typhoid reaction obtained	10
" " not obtained	11
	<hr/> 21

Sputa from cases of suspected tuberculosis :—

Tubercle bacillus found	51
" " not found	173
	<hr/> 224

<i>Other examinations</i>	4
	<hr/> 447
	<hr/>

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

174 bodies were removed to the Mortuary during the year, viz. :—

At the request of the Coroner... ..	115
Brought in by the Police	25
At the request of the Medical Officer of Health	4
" " Relieving Officer ...	3
For convenience till funeral	27
	<hr/> 174
	<hr/>

Inquests were held on 141, and post-mortem examinations made in 76 of the above cases.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

The factories and workshops where women are employed were inspected by your Sanitary Inspector, Mrs. Davies, who served 21 notices in respect of defects observed.

Outworkers.

290 visits were made to the homes of outworkers and 16 notices were served in respect of nuisances found.

Bakehouses.

There are 70 bakehouses on the register, of which 49 are underground. Three breaches of the special requirements for bakehouses were dealt with.

Kitchens of Restaurants and Coffee Houses.

There are 85 on the register to which 147 visits were paid and 34 notices for want of cleanliness served.

The following tables prepared at the request of the Secretary of State for the Home Department gives a summary of the work done in connection with the Factory Act :—

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	132	13	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	470	15	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	342	45	...
Total ...	944	73	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

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	63	63	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	2	2	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	15	15	...	...
Not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	4	4	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	...
Total ...	84	84	...	...

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.— HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions	Instances.	Orders made (Sec. 110).	Prosecutions (Secs. 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.										
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Con-tractors.	Work-men.									
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) making, etc. ...	22	8	64	2	...	4	12	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...
(2) cleaning and washing...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household linen...
Lace, lace curtains and nets
Curtains and furniture hangings
Furniture and upholstery
Electro-plate
File making
Brass and brass articles
Fur pulling
Cables and chains
Anchors and grapnels
Cart gear
Locks, latches and keys
Umbrellas, etc.
Artificial flowers
Nets, other than wire nets
Tents
Sacks
Racquet and tennis balls
Paper bags and boxes ...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush making
Pea picking
Feather sorting
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc....
Stuffed toys
Basket making
TOTAL ...	26	8	78	2	...	4	12	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Class.	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year:—	
Laundries	43
Dressmakers, Milliners, Blousemakers	115
Tailors, Outfitters, etc.	32
Bootmakers	42
Motor and Cycle Makers	29
Cabinet Makers, etc.	30
Bakehouses	70
Other Trades	109
Total number of workshops on Register ...	470

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, (s. 133)... ..	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5):—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	3
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	3
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	49

FOOD SUPPLY.

Milk.

The 211 milkshops on the register have been kept under supervision by your Food Inspector. In shops in which other articles besides dairy produce are sold the covered counter pans are required to be kept in glass cabinets.

Ice Creams.

The registered premises where ice creams are made or stored number 145. They were regularly supervised and 14 notices of defects detected were served upon the occupiers.

Cowsheds and Slaughterhouses.

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

Cowsheds.

Premises.		Licencee.
2, Haldane Road	... ..	W. Pettitt.

Slaughterhouses.

Premises.		Licencee.
611, Fulham Road	... ..	T. S. Payne.
105, Hammersmith Road	... ..	R. W. Goodwin.
640, King's Road	... ..	E. Vaughan.
603, King's Road	... ..	S. Stone.

Unsound Food.

The stalls and shops where food is sold or stored were regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors in rotation.

A quantity of unsound meat found in the ice safe of a butcher was seized by your Food Inspector and condemned by the Magistrate, but the summons against the owner was dismissed on the ground that it was doubtful whether the meat was intended for the food of man.

A costermonger was summoned for exposing for sale unsound pears and fined £2 and 2s. costs.

The following articles examined at the request of the owners were condemned and destroyed :—

17 boxes of fish.

10 cases of fruit.

Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The undermentioned samples were purchased for analysis in 1911 :—

Article.	Number of Samples taken Officially.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Samples taken Unofficially.	Number Adulterated.	Total Samples.	Total Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.
Milk	345	20	4	...	349	20	5.7
Separated and Skimmed Milk ...	27	3	...	...	27	3	11.1
Cream	10	...	...	...	10	...	...
Butter	53	3	258	7	311	10	3.2
Margarine ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Cheese ... ..	...	...	13	...	13	...	...
Lard	2	1	11	...	13	1	7.7
Coffee	8	2	42	3	50	5	10.0
Coffee and Chicory ...	1	...	4	...	5	...	...
Cocoa .. ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Pepper ... ..	...	...	11	...	11	...	...
Cayenne Pepper ...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Mustard ... ..	...	...	8	...	8	...	...
Sausages	30	20	7	...	37	20	54.1
Potted Meats	3	3	...	...	3	3	100.0
Brawn	2	2	...	...	2	2	100.0
Jam	3	1	40	6	43	7	16.3
Rice ... ..	...	...	6	...	6	...	...
Sago ... ..	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
Arrowroot ... ..	...	...	17	...	17	...	...
Standard Bread ...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...
White Bread ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Standard Flour ...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Baking Powder ...	...	...	9	4	9	4	44.4
Gregory's Powder ...	11	1	...	...	11	1	9.1
Mercury Ointment ...	...	...	9	5	9	5	55.5
Blue Pill ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Paregoric ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	100.0
Lime Water	10	1	...	...	10	1	10.0
Syrup of Squills ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Spirits of Wine ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Prescriptions	12	2	6	...	18	2	11.1
Brandy	9	...	10	5	19	5	26.3
Olive Oil ... ..	...	...	13	...	13	...	...
Soda Water .. ...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
	526	59	508	31	1035	90	8.7

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

		Number of Samples.		Samples Adulterated.		Percentage of Adulteration.
1901	...	366	...	24	...	6.6
1902	...	354	...	18	...	5.1
1903	...	487	...	54	...	11.1
1904	...	673	...	115	...	17.1
1905	...	613	...	141	...	22.4
1906	...	559	...	163	...	28.1
1907	...	659	...	85	...	12.9
1908	...	997	...	162	...	16.3
1909	...	1,000	...	81	...	8.1
1910	...	999	...	127	...	12.2

The proportion of milk samples certified as adulterated was 5.7 per cent. compared with 8.2 in 1909 and 12.2 per cent. in 1910.

The average composition of the samples purchased as new milk in each of the four quarters was as under :—

		Solids other than Fat.		Fat.		Water.
1st Quarter	...	8.71	...	3.40	...	87.89
2nd „	...	8.55	...	3.62	...	87.83
3rd „	...	8.78	...	3.45	...	87.77
4th „	...	8.96	...	3.50	...	87.60

No proceedings were instituted by the Council in respect of two samples certified to be deficient in fat to the extent of 8 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively. Having regard to the average composition of the milk sold in Fulham, it cannot be contended that the standard laid down by the Board of Agriculture, viz., 8.5 per cent. of solids other than fat, and 3 per cent. of fat is unduly high, and there is a danger that if excessive leniency is shown with respect to samples certified as well below the standard, the quality of the milk supplied in the borough will deteriorate.

There was a further diminution in the proportion of adulterated samples of butter, only 3.2 per cent. being reported against, compared with 6 per cent. in 1910 and 8 per cent. in 1909. The vigorous action of your Food Inspector has been instrumental in greatly checking these very mean frauds.

The proportion of adulterated samples was much swollen by the samples of sausages of various kinds and potted meats being certified as adulterated owing to the presence of Boric Acid, but in no instance did the amount of Boric Acid found exceed 0.25 per cent.

The two prescriptions certified as adulterated were deficient to the extent of 13 per cent. and 15 per cent. in the active ingredient, viz., Sodium Salicylate, but proceedings were not taken against the dispensers by the Council.

Prosecutions under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts were instituted in the following cases :—

DEFENDANT.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Walter A. Sellars, 1, Silvio Mews	Selling milk from which 42 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted	Convicted	5 0 0	0 12 6
George Shepherd, 46, Bagleys Lane	Selling Coffee adulter- ated with 25 per cent. chicory	Convicted	—	0 12 6
Charles Baines, 233, Munster Road	Selling milk adulterated with 17 per cent. of added water, and from which 7 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted	Convicted	5 0 0	0 12 6
David Rowlands,	Selling milk adulterated with 4 per cent. of added water	Dismissed (warranty proved)	—	—
Walter A. Sellars, 1, Silvio Mews	Selling separated milk adulterated with 25 per cent. of added water	Convicted	50 0 0	1 13 6
Handsley Ltd , 22, Ingleton Street, Brixton	Selling milk adulterated with 8 per cent. of added water	Convicted	5 0 0	2 2 0
Thomas Jenkins, 39, Richmond Road, Shepherd's Bush	Selling milk from which 9 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted	Withdrawn	—	—
Henry George Moss, 19, Chesson Road	Selling milk from which 51 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted	Convicted	—	0 12 6
William Harris, 39, Queen Street, Hammersmith	Selling milk adulterated with 8 per cent. of added water	Convicted	0 10 0	0 12 6
William Williams, 275, Wandsworth Bridge Road	Selling margarine for butter	Convicted	5 0 0	0 14 6
Francis Lake, 101, Bishop's Road	Selling milk from which 12 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted	Convicted	1 0 0	0 12 6
Messrs. Grant & Eames, 202, North End Road	Selling butter adulter- ated with 55 per cent. margarine	Convicted	3 0 0	3 0 0
Frederick Fleetwood, 146, Guinness Bldgs.	Obstructing Inspector in the execution of his duty	Convicted	10 0 0	2 2 0

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

The number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the above Act was as under :

Number of houses inspected.	Number of houses unfit for habitation.	Number of representations.	Number of Closing Orders.	Number of houses in which defects were remedied without Closing Orders.	Number of houses in which defects were remedied after Closing Orders.	Number of houses demolished.	Number of houses in which repairs were not completed on Dec. 31st, 1911.
157	43	43	38	91	10	19	24

The following were the houses represented by me as being in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation :—

Houses represented as unfit for habitation.	Action of Council.	Subsequent Action.
18, Peterborough Road	Closing Order made	Demolished.
2, 4, 6, 8, 22, 24, 26 and 28, Burlington Road	Closing Orders made	Repaired. Closing Orders determined.
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Burlington Gardens	No Closing Order made. Owner undertaking to demolish houses in 6 months	Demolished.
1, 2, 3 and 4, Elysium Street	Closing Orders made	Nos. 1 & 2 repaired. Closing Orders determined. Nos. 3 & 4 demolished.
30b, 30m, 30t, 32b, 32m, 32t, 34b, 34m, 34t, 36b, 36m, 36t, 38b, 38m, 38t, Langford Road	Closing Orders made	Closed. No Demolition Orders made.
8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Hatfield Street	Closing Orders made	Closed. No Demolition Orders made.

Fourteen houses in Parson's Green Lane, the consideration of the representation of which had, as mentioned in my Report for 1910, been adjourned on the undertaking of the owner to close them within six months, were closed as arranged and eleven of them have been demolished.

With regard to the houses in respect of which closing orders have been made and no steps have been taken within 3 months to render them fit for habitation, it has been pointed out to the Council that Section 18 of the Act requires them in such cases "to take into consideration the question of the demolition of the house, and if upon such consideration they are of opinion that the dwelling-house has not been rendered fit for habitation and that the necessary steps are not being taken with all due diligence to render it so fit, or that the continuance of any building being or being part of the dwelling-house is a nuisance, or dangerous, or injurious to the health of the public, or of the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses, they shall order the demolition of the building."

Several months have passed since closing orders made in respect of some of the houses represented under the Act became operative, but although steps have not been taken to render them fit for habitation, no demolition orders have been made by the Council.

Underground Rooms used as Sleeping Places.

Regulations in respect of underground rooms habitually used as sleeping places have been made by the Council, pursuant to Section 17 (7) of the Act, and submitted to the Local Government Board for approval.

Housing Accommodation.

Four blocks of tenements are in course of erection in Lillie Road by the Peabody Trustees, and will probably be ready for occupation about the middle of the year.

The accommodation provided and the rents which, as I am informed, will be charged are as under:—

				Rent inclusive of Rates.		s. d.			
Tenements of four rooms	...	14	...	8	9	per week.			
„ „ three „	...	68	...	6	9	„ „			
„ „ two „	...	108	...	5	3	„ „			
„ „ one „	...	50	...	3	9	„ „			

Drainage of Buildings.

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

Plans of drainage of new houses	...	...	...	215
„ „ „ „ blocks of flats	...	...	...	12
„ „ „ „ workshops, etc.	...	...	...	10
„ „ „ „ public buildings	...	...	...	5
„ „ „ „ additions to existing buildings	...	...	...	27
„ „ the reconstruction of the drainage of existing buildings	...	...	...	160
				<hr/> 429 <hr/>

Combined Drainage.

Five systems of combined drainage, for which the Council was liable, were reconstructed at a cost of £78 5s. 0d., the work being carried out by a contractor under a schedule of prices. The sum of £105 4s. 0d. was also paid to owners in respect of work executed by them at 20 houses in compliance with notices served by the Council in connection with house drains which were “sewers” as defined by the Metropolitan Management Act, 1895.

Water Supply in Tenement Houses.

An additional water supply on upper floors was required and provided in 15 tenement houses, under section 78 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, by which a sufficient supply of water can be required on each separately occupied floor of a tenement house.

Houses Let in Lodging.

New bye-laws in respect of houses let in lodgings are being draughted as the unsatisfactory nature of the exemption clause renders the existing bye-laws useless.

Certificates under the Revenue Acts.

Applications were received for certificates under the Revenue Acts for exemption from an abatement of inhabited house duty in respect of 384 tenements, of which 217 were granted, 107 were given after certain specified works had been completed, and 60 were refused.

Certificates in respect of 725 dwellings, which had been granted for a limited period, were renewed.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The service for the removal of house refuse has been well maintained, and but few complaints of failure to remove it on the regular days have been received, but as I have already stated when dealing with diarrhœal mortality a more frequent collection during the summer months is badly needed. A more liberal interpretation of what constitutes "house refuse" is also desirable, as we not infrequently have complaints of such things as old mattresses, often offensive and verminous, being left in the yards of houses owing to the refusal of the dustmen to remove them except on payment, on the ground that they are not "house refuse." In my opinion such things are covered by the definition of house refuse in

the Public Health (London) Act, where it is said to mean ashes, "*rubbish*" and filth, but be that as it may, it seems hardly worth while for the sanitary authority to strain the point, and, for the sake of a few pence, haggle over the question of the responsibility for the removal of filthy rubbish.

CLEANSING OF CHILDREN.

As the Borough Council declined to co-operate with them in carrying out a scheme for the cleansing of school children infested with vermin, the London County Council have provided a cleansing station in Sedlescombe Road, which was opened on January 16th, 1912.

The names and addresses of the children who are cleansed are forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health, and their houses are cleansed under the powers given by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, Part IV., and the bedding, etc., disinfected at the Council's station.

The system should tend to prevent school infection and will furnish the Sanitary Authority with valuable information as to houses requiring supervision.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The urinals attached to public houses and accessible to the public have been regularly inspected and a notice served under Section 22 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, requiring the reconstruction of a convenience, has been complied with.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

None of the offensive trades specified in Section 19 of the Public Health (London) Act are carried on in Fulham. A complaint was received respecting the nuisance caused by a Rag and Bone Dealer at a shop in

New King's Road, and I certified the business as a nuisance under Section 21 of the Public Health (London) Act, but it was not necessary to take proceedings as the business was discontinued.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Seven intimation and three statutory notices were served under the Public Health (London) Act in respect of smoke nuisances.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

760 complaints were received and dealt with by the Sanitary Inspectors, and 1,294 intimation and 279 statutory notices were served.

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, 1911.	Number of Notices, 1911.	Number of Prosecutions, 1911.
	On register at end of 1910.	Added in 1911.	Removed in 1911.	On register at end of 1911.			
Milk premises ...	175	41	5	211	620	15	...
Cowsheds... ..	2	...	1	1	24	...	...
Slaughter houses	4	...	...	4	50	...	...
Other offensive trade premises	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Ice cream premises	129	22	6	145	214	14	...
Registered houses let in lodgings...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total number of intimation notices served for all purposes	1,294
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Overcrowding, 1910—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	...	32
Number remedied	... ..	32
Number of prosecutions	... ..	—

Underground rooms—

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

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	... ..	—
Number closed under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act	... ..	52
Number of rooms cleansed under sec. 20 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904	... ..	32

Shelters provided under sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—

Number of persons accommodated during the year	—
--	--------	---

Revenue Acts—

Number of tenements for which applications were received during the year	...	1,109
Number of tenements for which certificates were—		
(a) granted	... ..	217
(b) refused...	... ..	60
(c) deferred	... ..	107
(d) renewed	.. ...	725

Number of prosecutions under Bye-laws under Public Health Act, 1891	...	—
--	-----	---

Number of prosecutions with respect to de- posit of plans as to drainage etc., Metro- polis Management Act—Amendment (Bye-laws) Act, 1899	—
--	--------	---

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed	... ..	174
Total number of infectious bodies removed		2

SANITARY STAFF.

The Chief Clerk of the Public Health Department, Mr. George Clarke, who had been in the service of the Council since 1891, died suddenly in July last. In his place the Council appointed Mr. A. Hurford, who had been Junior Clerk in the Department since 1907, and Mr. T. H. Robey was selected for the latter post.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

April, 1912.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1911.

(Exclusive of the Deaths of Non-Parishioners at Public Institutions within the Borough, but inclusive of the Deaths of Parishioners at Public Institutions without the Borough.)

For a Summary of this Table see page 11.

DISEASES.	AGES.															Males.	Females.	Total All Ages.
	0-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	Total under 5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75-85.	Over 85.		
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	16	30	6	7	3	62	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	29
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Whooping Cough	11	9	2	3	2	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
Diphtheria	3	4	7	4	5	23	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	27
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	6
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rubella, German Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varicella .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	180	31	5	1	..	217	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	4	3	1	122	114
Influenza	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	5	4	..	8	11
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Hydrophobia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	16	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	9	9
Gonorrhœa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	1

AGES.

DISEASES.	0-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	Total Under 5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75-85.	Over 85.	Males.	Females.	Total All Ages.
Puerperal Fever	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Pyæmia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Infective Endocarditis	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Cellulitis
Other Allied Diseases
Malarial Diseases	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
Rheumatic Fever	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	..	1	..	3	2	4	40	55	49	33	24	11	2	..	134	89	223
Tubercular Meningitis ..	9	4	3	1	2	19	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	12	27
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	4	4	1	1	..	10	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	12
Tuberculosis of the Spine	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Tuberculosis of the Joints ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	3
Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	5	5	2	1	1	14	4	3	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	12	26
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Thrush
Actinomycosis
Hydatid Diseases
Scurvy
Other Diseases due to Altered																			
Food
Acute Alcoholism	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Chronic Alcoholism	3	3	..	1	..	4	3	7
Chronic Industrial Poisoning	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Chronic Poisoning
Osteo Arthritis	3	5	..	..	1	3	6	9
Gout	1	3	..	..	2	2	4
Cancer	4	14	42	59	32	32	17	3	80	91	171
Diabetes Mellitus	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	4	..	..	8	7	15
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Anæmia	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	1	4

AGES.

DISEASES.	0-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	Total under 5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75-85.	Over 85.	Males.	Females.	Total All Ages.
Hæmophilia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	85	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	37	85
Injury at Birth	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
Atelectasis	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	10
Congenital Defects	10	2	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	13
Septic Infection of Umbilicus	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Want of Breast Milk .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	55	3	1	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	28	59
Dentition .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets.. ..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Old Age, Senile Decay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	36	22	29	46	75
Convulsions	8	4	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	12
Meningitis	3	2	..	1	2	8	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	10	12
Encephalitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Softening of Brain .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	1	..	3	5	8
General Paralysis of Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	7	2	..	..	..	16	2	18
Other forms of Insanity .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
Chorea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	3	7
Cerebral Tumour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3
Laryngismus Stridulus	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Locomotor Ataxy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	4	4	8
Peripheral Neuritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	6
Otitis, Mastoid Disease	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
Diseases of Nose, Epistaxis..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AGES.

DISEASES.	0-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	Total under 5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75-85.	Over 85.	Males.	Females.	Total All Ages.
Diseases of Eye
Pericarditis	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	3
Endocarditis, Valvular Dis- ease of Heart	1	5	6	7	6	9	13	13	6	3	24	45	69
Hypertrophy of Heart
Dilatation of Heart	1	2	4	4	3	..	7	7	14
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	1	3	5	3	1	7	6	13
Syncope, Heart Disease (not specified)	2	2	2	1	4	6	7	15	4	2	17	28	45
Angina Pectoris	2	..	3	1	..	1	5	6
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Em- bolism, Thrombosis	1	9	21	22	12	1	35	31	66
Apoplexy, Hemiplegia	4	2	3	6	5	..	8	12	20
Embolism, Thrombosis (not cerebral)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Aneurism	1	2	6	1	1	..	..	9	2	11
Senile Gangrene	2	2	4	..	4	4	8
Phlebitis	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Varicose Veins
Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels	1	6	7	1	..	11	4	15
Laryngitis	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Croup
Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea
Acute Bronchitis	18	4	1	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	8	12	3	24	32	56
Chronic Bronchitis	1	1	6	12	17	35	26	14	51	61	112
Lobar Pneumonia	1	2	1	..	1	5	..	..	3	7	8	4	7	1	..	..	24	11	35
Lobular Pneumonia	27	24	3	1	..	55	2	1	1	1	3	4	4	1	3	..	44	31	75

AGES.

DISEASES.	0-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	Total under 5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75-85.	Over 85.	Males.	Females.	Total All Ages.
Pneumonia (not specified) ..	17	7	..	..	1	25	2	1	2	5	9	10	3	8	2	2	42	27	69
Emphysema, Asthma ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	4	1	..	5	5	10
Pleurisy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	2	6	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	2	3	5
Oral Sepsis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tonsillitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Diseases of Pharynx ..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Oesophagus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	2	3	..	1	..	8	5	13
Gastritis ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	4	3	7
Other Diseases of Stomach...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9
Appendicitis ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	6	3	9
Obstruction of Intestine ..	2	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Intestines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	12	10	22
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9	2	2	..	..	4	4
Other Diseases of Liver ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	4
Peritonitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Diseases of Pancreas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Glands ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Acute Nephritis ..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
Bright's Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	10	12	12	18	6	2	25	38	63
Calculus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Prostate and Bladder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	2	1	12	2	14
Other Diseases of Urinary System ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Testis and Penis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AGES.

DISEASES.	0-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	Total under 5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75-85.	Over 85	Males.	Females.	Total All Ages.
Diseases of Ovaries
Diseases of Uterus and Ap- pendages
Diseases of Vagina and Ex- ternal Genitals
Diseases of Breast
Abortion, Miscarriage
Puerperal Mania
Puerperal Convulsions	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Placenta Previa, Flooding	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Osseous System
Ulcer, Bedsore	2	..	1	1	1	3	4
Eczema
Pemphigus	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Diseases of Integumen- tary System	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
ACCIDENTS & NEGLIGENCE.																			
In Mines and Quarries
In Vehicular Traffic	1	..	1	7	..	3	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	13	4	17
On Railway	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
On Ships, Boats, &c. (not Drowning
In Building Operations	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
By Machinery	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
By Weapons and Implements	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

AGES.

DISEASES.	0-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	Total under 5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75-85.	Over 85.	Males.	Females.	Total All Ages.
Burns and Scalds	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	6	5	11
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours
Surgical Narcosis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Effects of Electric Shock
Corrosions by Chemicals
Drowning	2	3	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	9	1	10
Suffocation, overlaid in bed..	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	10
Suffocation, otherwise	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Falls not specified	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	1	..	7	4	11
Weather Agencies
Otherwise, not stated	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	6	2	8
Homicide
SUICIDE :—																			
By Poison	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	3	5
„ Asphyxia
„ Hanging & Strangulation	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
„ Drowning	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	3
„ Cut or Stab	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	4
„ Precipitation from Elevated Places
„ Other and Unspecified methods..
Execution
Sudden Death, cause not ascertained
Ill-defined and unspecified causes	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3
Total	517	152	39	29	18	755	55	36	87	129	180	233	263	258	173	59	1154	1074	2228

TABLE B.

Showing the localities in which the cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Deaths from Measles, Diarrhœa 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 Diarrhœa and Enteritis.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Acfold Road ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ackmar Road ..	1	*2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adeney Road ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3 (3)	3 (3)
Aintree Street ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	2 (2)	..	3 (3)	2 (2)
Alderville Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allestree Road ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2 (2)
Althea Street ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ancill Street ..	2 (2)	*2 (2)	..	..	..	2 (2)	2 (2)	1
Anselm Road ..	*1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2 (2)
Archel Road ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3 (3)	6 (6)
Argon Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armada Road ..	..	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashcombe Street ..	1	*2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashington Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ashton Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aspenlea Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..
Atalanta Street ..	..	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auriol Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Avalon Road ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	1	1	2 (2)
Averill Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Avonmore Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bagley's Lane ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Barclay Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Baron's Court Road ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Barton Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basuto Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bayonne Road ..	1	*5 (5)	..	..	..	2 (2)	6 (6)	4 (4)
Beaufort Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beaumont Crescent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bedford Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Beltran Road ..	3 (2)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beryl Road ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bettridge Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biscay Road ..	..	1	..	*1	1	..	..	1
Bishop King's Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bishop's Pk. Mans.	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bishop's Road ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	3 (3)
Blake Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bloompark Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bothwell Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bovingdon Road ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowerdean Street ..	2 (1)	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bradbourne Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bramber Road ..	2 (2)	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	1	1
Brandenburgh Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Branksea Street ..	..	1	..	..	..	2 (1)	..	..
Brecon Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breer Street ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2 (2)	..
Britannia Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brookville Road ..	3 (2)	1	..	..	..	..	..	3 (3)
Broomhouse Road ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bronsart Road ..	5 (2)	2 (2)	..	*1	..	..	..	..
Broughton Road ..	3 (3)	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	1	1
Buer Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bullock Road ..	5 (3)	*2 (2)	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	1
Burlington Gdns. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burlington Road ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Burnfoot Avenue ..	1	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Burnthwaite Road ..	3 (2)	2 (2)	..	..	..	1	2 (2)	1
Byam Street ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cambria Street ..	..	..	..	1	2 (2)	..	1	..
Campbell Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Campana Road ..	..	2 (2)	..	..	1	..	..	..
Carlton Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnworth Street ..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Caroline Place ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cassidy Road ..	3 (2)	*2 (2)	..	..	..	2 (2)	..	1
Castletown Road ..	..	2 (2)	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cedar Road ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	..	..	3 (3)
Chaldon Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Challoner Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chancellor's Road ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Charleville Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Chelmsford Street ..	..	3 (2)	..	..	1	..	2 (2)	2 (2)
Chesilton Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Chesson Road ..	..	*3 (1)	1	..	1	..	2 (2)	1
Chiddingstone Street	6 (5)	2 (6)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chipstead Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Church Path ..	4 (3)	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Clancarty Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Claxton Grove ..	4 (2)	1	..	..	..	2 (2)	2 (2)	1
Claybrook Road ..	1	3 (3)	1	..	1	..	1	2 (2)
Cloncurry Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clonmel Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Colehill Lane ..	1	3 (3)	*1	..	1	..	2 (2)	1
Comeragh Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Comeragh Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conan Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coniger Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coomer Road ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Cornwall Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cortayne Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crabtree Lane ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cranbury Road ..	2 (2)	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Crefeld Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3 (3)	..
Cresford Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crookham Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cristowe Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cronlace Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Crown Mews ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland Cres. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalebury Road ..	2 (1)	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dancer Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danehurst Street ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darlan Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dawes Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	1	3 (3)	..	4 (4)	3 (3)
Dawson Street ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
De laford Street ..	..	2 (2)	..	..	3 (1)	..	..	3 (3)
Delorme Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Delvino Road ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
De Morgan Road ..	4 (2)	..	..	..	..	2 (1)	1	3 (2)
Devonshire Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dieppe Street ..	1	..	*1	..	..	..	..	1
Dimsdale Road ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2 (2)	1
Disbrowe Road ..	*1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Distillery Lane ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Fitzjames Avenue ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foskett Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Francis Street ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..
Friston Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulham Palace Road	4 (4)	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	2 (2)
Fulham Pk. Gardens	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fulham Pk. Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulham Road ..	6 (5)	*5 (5)	..	..	..	..	1	..
Furness Road ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	6 (6)
Garvan Road ..	2 (2)	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	1	1
Gastein Road ..	*1	2 (2)	..	..	..	1	..	2 ⁷ (2)
George Square ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilstead Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..
Gironde Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Glazbury Road ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gledstanes Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glenrosa Street ..	..	2 (2)	..	*1	..	..	2 (2)	1
Gliddon Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goodson Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gorleston Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gowan Avenue ..	3 (3)	4 (4)	..	..	..	1	..	..
Greswell Street ..	2 (2)	*7 (5)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Greyhound Road ..	2 (2)	*6 (5)	..	..	..	1	3 (3)	1
Grimston Road ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Grove Terrace ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guion Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gunterstone Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gwendyr Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Haldane Road ..	..	..	..	..	3 (3)	..	1	2 (2)
Halford Road ..	1 (1)	..	..	..	1	1	3 (3)	1
Hamble Street ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hammersmith Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hannell Road ..	2 (1)	1	..	..	1	2(2)	1	1
Harbledown Road ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Harbord Street ..	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hartismere Road ..	1	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hartopp Avenue ..	1	..	..	*1	..	2 (1)	1	..
Harwood Road ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harwood Terrace ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Hattfield Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hawksmoor Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hazlebury Road ..	3 (3)	8 (6)	..	..	..	2 (2)	..	1

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Heckfield Place ..	6 (5)	2 (2)	..	1	2 (2)	2 (2)	10 (10)	4 (4)
Hestercombe Avenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hilmer Street ..	..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	1	2 (2)
Hildyard Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holyport Road ..	1	1	..	..	..	2 (2)	1	..
Homestead Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Horder Road ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hugon Road ..	2 (2)	*2 (2)	..	..	..	1	1	1
Humbolt Road ..	..	1	..	..	3 (3)	..	1	1
Hurlingham Road ..	1	1	..	*1	..	..	..	..
Imperial Cottages ..	*2 (2)	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Inglethorpe Street ..	..	7(6)	..	..	..	..	1	1
Irene Road ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ismailia Road ..	..	..	..	..	2 (1)	..	..	..
Jerdan Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jervis Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3 (2)
Kelvedon Road ..	3 (3)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kempson Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenneth Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kensington Hall Gardens ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenyon Street ..	6 (6)	4 (3)	*1	1	..	1	..	1
Kilmaine Road ..	3 (1)	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	3 (3)	..
Kimbell Gardens ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
King's Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kingwood Road ..	..	*2 (2)	..	..	..	..	1	1
Kinnoul Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kilkie Street ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Knivet Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lalor Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lambrook Terrace ..	3 (3)	2 (2)	..	..	1	1	..	..
Landridge Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanfrey Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Langford Road ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	1	2 (2)	1
Langthorn Street ..	3 (3)	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry Road ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	1	..	1	2 (2)
Lawn Terrace ..	..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Letterstone Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..
Lillie Road ..	5 (3)	*7 (3)	..	..	1	..	5 (5)	3 (3)

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Lilyville Road ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Lindrop Street ..	1	*2 (2)	..	*1	..	..	2 (2)	..
Lintaine Grove ..	1	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	4 (4)	2 (2)
Linver Road ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lisgar Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lodge Avenue ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4 (3)	1
Lochaline Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lundy Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lurgan Avenue ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5 (5)	..
Lysia Street ..	2 (2)	5 (4)	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mablethorpe Road	*2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..
Macmurdo Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Margravine Gdns. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Margravine Road ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marinefield Road ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	1	2 (2)
Marville Road ..	3 (1)	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Matheson Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maxwell Road ..	..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..
May Street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Melmoth Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melton Street ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mendora Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Merrington Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mimosa Street ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirabel Road ..	..	1	..	..	2 (2)	..	1	2 (2)
Molesford Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mooltan Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (1)	1
Moore Park Road ..	2 (1)	1	..	..	..	..	1	3 (3)
Mornington Avenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moylan Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Mulgrave Road ..	5 (3)	..	*1	..	..	..	1	..
Mund Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Munden Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Munden Street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Munster Road ..	5 (3)	3 (2)	1	..	4 (4)	2 (2)	1	3 (3)
Musard Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Musgrave Crescent ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Micklethwaite Road	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Napier Avenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narborough Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New King's Road ..	2 (1)	3 (3)	..	..	2 (2)	..	2 (2)	..
Niton Street ..	1	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	1

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Stokenchurch Road	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Stonor Road
Strode Road	..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	1	..
Studdridge Road	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swift Street
Sylvio Street	1	..	..
Sedbury Street
Tolgarth Road	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamworth Street	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Tasso Road	..	*1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tilton Street	1
Tourney Road	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Townmead Road	..	*3 (3)	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	3 (3)
Trevanion Road	1	..	..	..	..	..
Turneville Road	..	1	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..
Tynemouth Street	..	1	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	1
Tyrawley Road
Vanston Place	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Varna Road
Vera Road	..	1	*2 (2)	..	..	..	1	..
Vereker Road	..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernon Street	..	1	..	..	2 (2)	..	..	1
Waldermar Avenue
Walham Avenue	..	2 (2)	..	..	2 (2)	1	3 (3)	..
Walham Grove	..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wandon Road	1	..
Wandsworth Bg. R.	3 (2)	4 (4)	1	*1	1	..	2 (2)	3 (3)
Wardo Avenue	..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	3 (3)
Waterford Road	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Werley Avenue	..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	1	..
Westbury Terrace
West Kensington Mansions	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheatsheaf Terrace
Whittingstall Road
Wigan Street
William Street	1
Winchendon Road	2 (1)	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wyfold Road	1	..	..	..	..
Woodlawn Road	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2 (2)

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Whiteley's Cottages
Woolneigh Street ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yeldham Road	2 (2)	..	2 (2)	1
Fulham Union Inf.	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..
Fulham Workhouse	8	..	..

TABLE C.

Giving the Meteorological Conditions of the 52 Weeks ended December 30th, 1911, 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 3ft. below the surface.	Mean Height of the Barometer.	Rainfall in inches.	Sunshine in hours.	Prevailing Wind.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Epidemic Diseases, excluding Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years.
January	7 ...	33·8	45·6	31·9	43·7	29·9	0·43	3·1	..... NE	42	5	6	2	—
„	14 ...	38·7	50·0	25·6	43·2	30·0	0·73	3·3	..... Variable	38	7	1	7	—
„	21 ...	37·3	44·0	24·1	42·0	30·4	0·02	1·8	..... WSW	54	5	6	3	1
„	28 ...	41·5	51·7	29·5	42·2	30·2	0·04	9·1	..... WSW	47	10	4	9	—
February	4 ...	34·2	43·0	21·6	41·9	30·4	0·03	21·5	..... E & NE	62	10	8	8	—
„	11 ...	37·0	44·9	25·1	41·0	30·2	0·11	7·3	..... N	52	9	5	4	2
„	18 ...	42·8	55·2	26·3	40·9	30·1	0·12	16·9	... NW & SW ...	49	6	5	—	—
„	25 ...	45·1	55·0	33·1	42·6	29·5	0·60	26·4	..... WSW	41	7	3	1	1
March	4 ...	46·3	59·3	34·3	43·6	29·9	0·62	18·4	... WSW & WNW ...	43	5	6	6	—
„	11 ...	40·4	51·0	29·1	43·9	29·9	0·42	14·1	..... NE & SW	41	7	5	5	—
„	18 ...	38·1	47·1	29·1	42·9	29·5	0·77	10·1	... N & Variable ...	48	12	3	12	—
„	25 ...	42·8	61·8	33·2	42·7	29·7	0·13	28·9	..... ENE	32	8	3	1	—

WEEK ENDING		Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3ft. below the surface.	Mean Height of the Barometer.	Rainfall in inches.	Sunshine in hours.	Prevailing Wind.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Epidemic Diseases, excluding Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis, under 2 years.
April	1 ...	42.8	56.0	33.1	43.0	29.7	0.31	12.6	..... NE	39	7	4	4	—
„	8 ...	36.3	50.6	26.7	43.3	30.0	0.91	29.7	..... NE	35	8	5	3	1
„	15 ...	45.0	66.9	30.3	42.7	30.0	0.04	37.6	.....NE & SW.....	44	5	3	5	1
„	22 ...	51.2	67.3	37.4	45.1	29.8	0.00	40.0	..... SW	43	6	4	8	2
„	29 ...	51.3	66.0	42.0	47.5	29.6	0.60	35.7	.....WSW.....	46	8	6	4	—
May	6 ..	50.1	64.2	39.8	48.4	29.8	0.35	51.4	.....WSW.....	36	9	3	4	—
„	13 ...	56.9	75.6	42.1	50.0	29.7	0.18	62.7	..... NE	31	5	4	1	1
„	20 ...	54.7	72.2	45.3	52.5	29.7	0.36	24.9	.....SW & NE.....	38	7	3	2	1
„	27 ...	57.8	78.0	35.0	53.2	29.9	0.04	45.3	.....WSW.....	33	3	4	2	—
June	3 .	64.6	81.7	47.8	56.0	29.9	1.01	82.5	..... ENE	39	8	2	2	2
„	10 ...	62.3	83.9	42.1	58.7	30.0	0.00	81.9	..... NE	26	7	—	3	1
„	17 ...	57.0	74.5	40.6	58.8	29.8	0.66	47.7	.....SW & NE... ..	39	7	7	1	—
„	24 ...	59.2	73.6	50.7	59.0	29.6	0.94	31.3	..... SW	31	7	5	—	—

WEEK ENDING		Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3ft. below the surface.	Mean Height of the Barometer.	Rainfall in inches.	Sunshine in hours.	Prevailing Wind.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Epidemic Diseases, excluding Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis, under 2 years.
July	1 ...	57.5	75.7	48.2	58.7	29.8	0.50	28.8	..... W	33	4	1	1	—
„	8 ...	65.6	88.0	48.2	59.8	30.1	0.00	73.0	... Variable	42	6	2	—	1
„	15 ...	65.2	85.0	49.1	62.2	30.2	0.00	83.3	..... NE	28	7	5	—	1
„	22 ...	69.5	95.6	53.4	63.3	29.9	0.00	76.3	..... WSW	30	5	4	1	2
„	29 ...	71.0	91.9	54.7	65.2	29.8	0.26	71.6	..... Variable	39	11	3	2	6
August	5 ...	68.0	86.2	53.7	66.1	29.8	0.06	62.7	..... SW	47	18	3	4	12
„	12 ..	72.5	100.0	54.6	66.4	29.9	0.00	82.5	..... Variable	55	22	5	—	18
„	19 ...	69.4	90.9	51.3	67.1	29.9	0.58	75.3	..... Variable	62	29	4	2	31
„	26 ...	63.9	82.2	52.7	66.4	29.6	0.29	29.7	...Variable & SW...	69	40	3	—	33
September	2 ...	65.3	89.1	48.1	65.4	29.9	0.41	61.2	..... SW	52	25	3	2	18
„	9 ...	66.9	94.1	50.1	64.6	30.0	0.01	54.4	..... Variable	52	25	8	2	20
„	16 ...	60.3	88.5	45.4	64.2	29.9	0.41	50.7	..... SE & NE.....	53	18	6	—	18
„	23 ...	54.3	69.4	37.7	61.7	29.7	0.48	52.8	..... Variable	50	14	5	3	14
„	30 ..	55.0	71.7	40.3	59.9	29.9	0.44	50.4	... SW & NW ...	46	12	6	—	7

WEEK ENDING		Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3ft. below the surface.	Mean Height of the Barometer.	Rainfall in inches.	Sunshine in hours.	Prevailing Wind.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Epidemic Diseases, excluding Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis, under 2 years.
October	7 ...	48.2	59.5	34.4	57.6	29.8	0.27	24.8	..... N & NE	58	20	7	—	7
„	14 ...	51.9	67.6	40.2	56.0	30.0	0.29	29.5	..... NE & SE.....	44	13	4	1	5
„	21 ...	54.5	64.1	45.1	55.9	29.8	0.37	10.7	..... E & SW	41	8	6	1	1
„	28 ...	48.5	61.5	35.1	55.4	29.2	1.98	19.3	.....SW & NE.....	40	5	4	1	1
November	4 ...	48.4	59.1	28.1	52.8	29.8	0.63	27.5	..... SW	36	4	3	2	2
„	11 ...	44.5	59.0	34.1	51.8	29.5	1.16	26.3	..... SW ..	37	6	6	1	—
„	18 ...	49.0	58.0	38.2	50.2	29.4	1.70	7.1	..... SW	34	6	2	2	—
„	25 ...	39.3	47.0	28.3	49.0	29.4	0.25	3.8	.....NW & NE.....	47	6	10	5	—
December	2 ...	40.8	49.0	30.1	47.0	29.9	0.10	2.1	..... SE & SW	40	6	4	1	1
„	9 ...	41.3	53.8	28.9	47.0	29.6	1.07	18.6	..... SW	34	6	5	—	—
„	16 ...	44.6	51.7	34.1	45.8	29.4	1.02	16.9	..... SW	44	7	3	—	—
„	23 ...	46.0	53.9	35.1	46.6	29.5	1.31	1.5	...SW & Variable...	44	10	2	3	—
„	30 ...	45.7	52.8	38.1	46.0	29.7	0.64	3.8	.....WSW.....	42	6	4	2	—

TABLE D.

Showing the number of Cases of Infectious Diseases notified to the several Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health during the Year 1911.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES,	Estimated population in the middle of 1911.	NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.											Annual rate per 1,000 persons living.
		Small-pox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Other continued fevers.	Puerperal fever.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Polio-myelitis.	Total.	
LONDON	4,522,628	6	10,489	7389	1	1025	23	303	4845	101	69	24,311	5.4
<i>West Districts.</i>													
Fulham	153,284	—	382	313	—	38	3	23	115	3	1	875	5.7
Paddington	142,541	—	227	169	—	37	1	7	117	2	1	561	3.9
Kensington	172,296	—	232	219	—	23	—	7	125	1	1	608	3.5
Hammersmith	121,837	—	239	196	1	27	1	3	100	1	1	569	4.7
Chelsea	66,218	—	143	83	—	7	—	5	52	—	1	291	4.4
City of Westminster	159,709	1	253	145	—	30	1	6	82	3	1	522	3.3
<i>North Districts.</i>													
St. Marylebone ...	117,844	—	329	135	—	18	—	4	109	2	1	598	5.1
Hampstead	85,599	—	129	151	—	14	—	6	50	—	5	355	4.2
St. Pancras	218,031	—	443	422	—	69	—	17	199	7	2	1159	5.3
Islington	327,234	—	805	594	—	73	—	14	276	13	1	1776	5.4
Stoke Newington ...	50,669	—	99	79	—	6	—	—	42	—	—	226	4.5
Hackney	222,674	3	613	316	—	48	—	16	364	7	4	1371	6.2
<i>Central Districts.</i>													
Holborn	49,084	—	120	85	—	11	—	2	37	—	—	255	5.2
Finsbury	87,639	—	179	178	—	80	—	4	223	2	—	666	7.6
City of London ...	19,475	—	23	23	—	8	—	1	14	—	—	69	3.6
<i>East Districts.</i>													
Shoreditch	111,284	3	240	175	—	22	—	5	160	4	3	612	5.5
Bethnal Green	128,247	3	243	201	—	31	1	14	248	6	1	748	5.8
Stepney	279,560	39	467	517	—	80	—	30	488	7	5	1633	5.9
Poplar	162,290	11	376	284	—	63	3	11	205	6	5	964	6.0
<i>South Districts.</i>													
Southwark	191,595	—	480	293	—	45	2	14	316	5	3	1158	6.1
Bermondsey	125,840	—	302	254	—	26	—	13	152	2	3	752	6.0
Lambeth	298,032	—	764	405	—	61	—	21	246	9	9	1515	5.1
Battersea	167,765	—	354	223	—	32	—	9	162	11	4	795	4.8
Wandsworth	313,389	—	866	513	—	58	5	24	204	5	5	1680	5.4
Camberwell	261,407	1	634	352	—	33	2	10	254	2	5	1293	5.0
Deptford	109,475	1	375	165	—	13	4	2	180	—	1	741	6.8
Greenwich	95,982	—	307	318	—	10	—	9	133	1	—	778	8.1
Lewisham	161,677	—	349	343	—	36	—	11	105	1	3	848	5.3
Woolwich	121,509	—	514	237	—	18	—	15	81	1	3	869	7.2
Port of London ...	—	1	2	1	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	18	—

COUNCIL OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FULHAM.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

SUMMER DIARRHŒA IN INFANTS.

Hundreds of babies die in London during the summer from diarrhœa and sickness, which may, with proper care, be prevented, but cannot always be cured. If the following instructions are carried out mothers may hope to save their babies from dying of these complaints.

BREAST-FED BABIES.

Diarrhœa and sickness are much more common in bottle-fed than in breast-fed babies, therefore mothers should always suckle their babies when possible for eight or nine months, and *they should not be weaned during the hot weather.*

TO PREVENT DIARRHŒA IN BREAST-FED BABIES.

Suckle the baby regularly, *not* every time it cries.

Give the baby *nothing* but the breast milk and water to drink.

Wash the breasts and nipples before and after suckling.

Wash the inside of the baby's mouth with a clean wet rag after nursing.

Any dirt entering the mouth may produce diarrhœa. Do not therefore let babies suck dirty teats, comforters, or thumbs.

To strengthen herself, the mother should take milk and plain food, *not* beer or spirits.

Nursing mothers should avoid overwork and fatigue, and should remember that worrying or quarrelling may spoil their milk and give the baby diarrhœa.

BOTTLE-FED BABIES.

Summer diarrhœa in infants is chiefly due to bad milk, unsuitable food and dirty feeding-bottles and teats.

In hot weather milk turns quickly sour or becomes tainted by dust, dirt and flies, and may easily bring on diarrhœa unless the following precautions are observed:—

Buy the milk *twice* a day, and get the best you can, as cheap milk is dangerous.

Boil it at once for two minutes.

Keep it in a *covered* vessel, which should be stood in a basin of cold water, in a cool place.

Always taste the milk in a spoon before putting it into the bottle, to see that it has not turned sour.

Bottles with tubes should *never* be used. Boat-shaped bottles are the best.

The bottle should be scalded out after use, and the teat should be turned inside out and washed, and kept with the bottle under cold water.

When fresh cow's milk cannot be obtained, or the milk has turned sour, used dried milk (Glaxo) or the best condensed milk.

Get small tins of condensed milk, as after the tin is opened the milk will soon go bad.

Cover an open tin with clean muslin, to protect it from dirt and flies.

In very hot weather it is advisable to diminish the amount of milk given, either by adding more water or by lessening the quantity of each meal, and to make up the deficiency in fluid by giving cold water at intervals; and it should be remembered that babies are *often thirsty*, especially in hot weather, and cry fretfully, not from hunger, but from thirst, and they are soothed at once by a drink of cold water.

In any case of sudden diarrhœa, *stop the milk at once*, and give only plain water, which has been boiled, and *take the baby to a doctor without delay*.

Do *not* think that the diarrhœa will pass off, as the baby may be so ill in a few hours that no treatment will be of any use.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS.

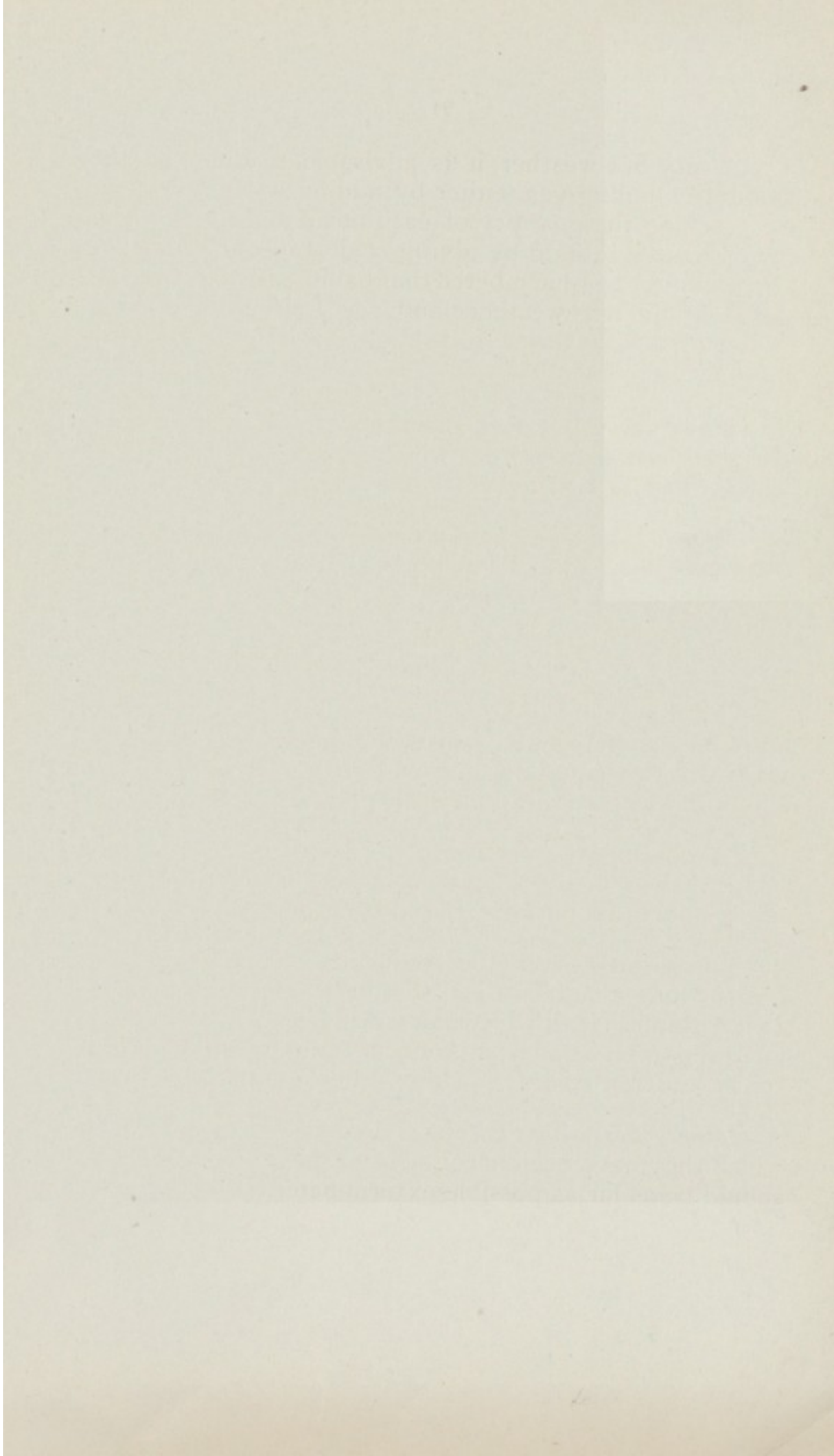
Cleanliness in the home is essential. The floors of all rooms, passages and stairways should be frequently washed with soap and water, and dirty walls and ceilings should be scraped and limewashed.

No decomposing refuse should be allowed to remain in the house or its neighbourhood, and all vegetable refuse should be burnt in the kitchen fire.

The drains should be frequently flushed, and any obstruction or fault in them should be at once reported to the Public Health Department, Town Hall, Walham Green, as well as any omission in the removal of house refuse and the existence of any other offensive nuisance.

House Flies, which carry on their bodies the filth with which they have been in contact and the germs of disease, should be as far as possible exterminated.





It is a common mistake to suppose that the
the world is a vast, unbroken expanse of
land and water, and that the only way to
travel is by land or sea. In fact, the world
is a vast, unbroken expanse of air, and the
only way to travel is by air.

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GENERAL PRINCIPLES

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