

Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1912.

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Council of the Borough of Fulham.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

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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 20th Annual Report on the vital statistics and the conditions affecting the health of the borough for the year 1912.

The statistics of births, deaths and infectious diseases relate to the fifty-two weeks ended December 28th, 1912.

POPULATION.

The population of Fulham as enumerated at the Census taken on April 2nd, 1911, was 153,284, and in the middle of 1912, estimated in the usual way on the assumption that the rate of increase which prevailed between 1901 and 1911 has been maintained since, it was 155,402.

The following table shows the increase of the population of the borough since 1851 :—

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
1912 Estimated	155,402	—	91.4	904,867

MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE-RATE.

The number of marriages registered during the year was 1,387, compared with 1,182, 1,273 and 1,353 in the preceding three years. The marriage-rate, *i.e.*, the number of persons married per 1,000 inhabitants, was 17.9, the average rate for the ten previous years being 16.2.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

Excluding 8 births among non-residents, but including 142 children born of Fulham mothers in lying-in institutions situate in other boroughs, the total number of births registered in 1912 was 4,213, of whom 2,140 were boys and 2,073 girls, representing a birth-rate of 27.1 per 1,000 inhabitants, which is 0.2 per 1,000 above that of 1911, but 3.8 per 1,000 below the mean rate of the ten years 1902—1911.

The birth-rate of the County of London was 24.5 per 1,000, 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 9.9 in the City of London, 14.9 in Hampstead, and 15.3 in Westminster, to 31.0 in Bermondsey, 31.3 in Poplar, to 32.3 in Shoreditch.

The following table gives the number of births and the birth-rates 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 II.

Births and Birth-rates.

WARD.	Males.	Females.	Total Births.	Birth-rate.
Barons Court ...	90	72	162	13.0
Lillie ...	373	336	709	28.8
Walham ...	167	184	351	28.0
Margravine ...	296	300	596	32.4
Munster ...	595	572	1,167	30.6
Hurlingham ...	94	107	201	21.2
Sands End ...	394	396	790	29.7
Town ...	131	106	237	18.0
The Borough ...	2,140	2,073	4,213	27.1

Illegitimacy.

The illegitimates numbered 205, or 4.9 per cent. of the total births, of these 168 occurred among those born within and 37 among those born outside the borough.

Still-born Children.

75 still-born children were buried in Fulham Cemetery, being in the proportion of one still-born child to every 56 living.

Excess of Births over Deaths.

The natural increase of the population by the excess of births over deaths was 2,190, compared with 2,192, 2,402 and 1,894 in the preceding three years.

TABLE III.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1912 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
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	125	2,228	14.5
1912	155,402	4,079	4,213	27.1	1,830	11.8	173	366	395	94	2,023	13.0

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. The rates are calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population.

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

†In Column 12 is 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 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, are not included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. In Column 8 is stated the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" which are deducted, and in Column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district which are 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) are 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 transferred. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferred 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 are referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

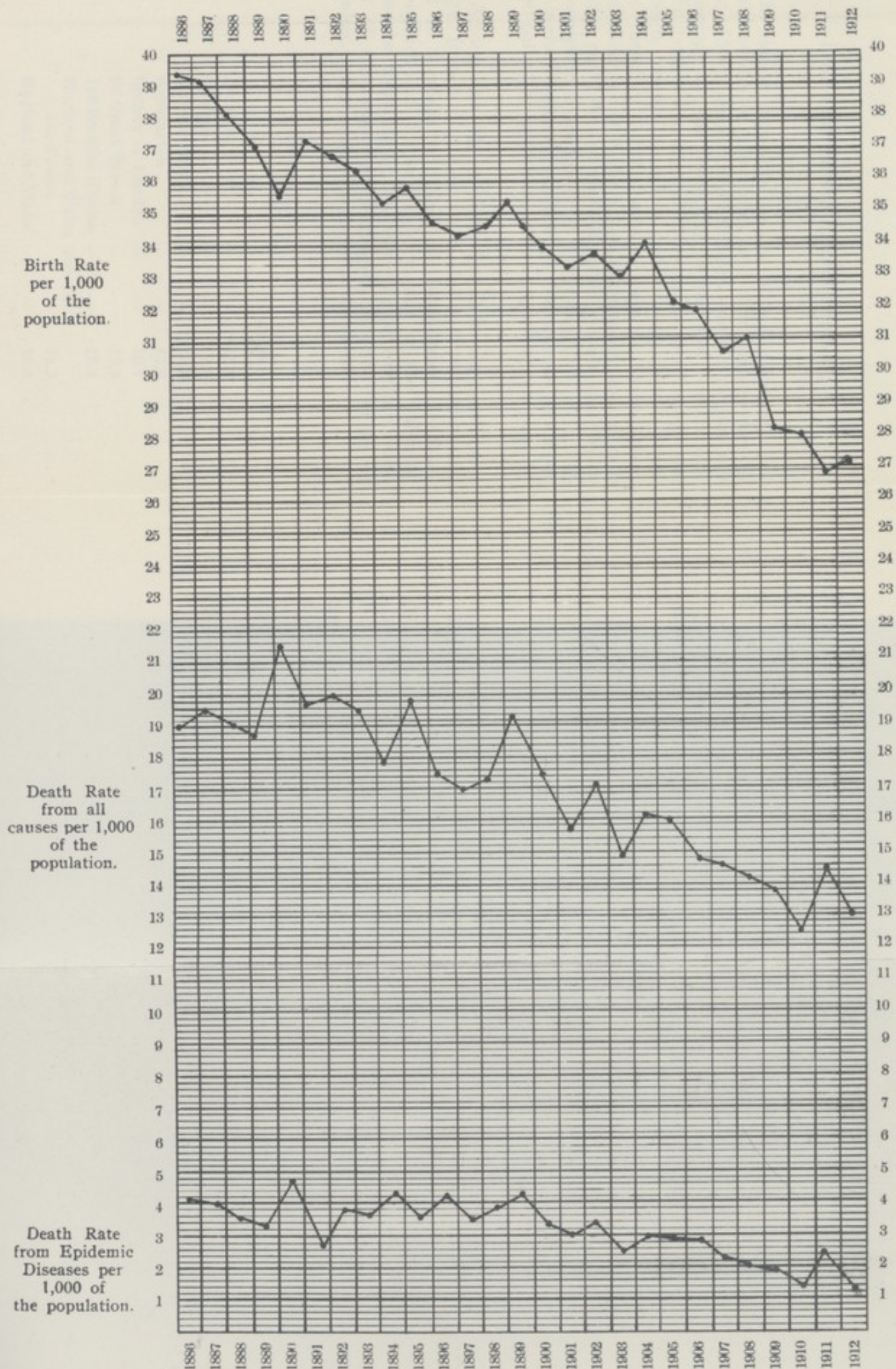
(3) Deaths from Violence are referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing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

BIRTHS AND DEATHS,

1886 - 1912



DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.

The deaths registered in the borough during 1912 numbered 1,830, 920 males and 910 females, but of these 173—82 males and 91 females—were of persons not belonging to the borough, while 366 inhabitants of Fulham, 219 males and 147 females, died outside the borough, chiefly in various public institutions. There were therefore 2,023 deaths of persons having their usual residence in Fulham, representing an annual rate of 13·0 per 1,000 of the estimated population. With the exception of that of 1910, which was 12·5 per 1,000, this is the lowest rate recorded in Fulham, and is 1·9 per 1,000 below the mean rate of the preceding ten years.

Among the Metropolitan boroughs the death rates ranged from 9.9 in Hampstead, 10.4 in Wandsworth and 10.6 in Lewisham to 16.9 in Bermondsey, 18.2 in Shoreditch and 18.9 in Finsbury, and in the following table the mortality of Fulham may be compared with that of the adjoining boroughs, of the County of London, and of other groups of areas :—

TABLE IV.

				Death-rate in 1912
Fulham	...	...	...	13.0
Chelsea	...	...	...	14.8
Hammersmith	...	...	...	13.3
Kensington	...	...	...	13.3
County of London	...	...	...	13.7
95 Great Towns	...	...	...	13.8
146 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	12.4
England and Wales less the 241 Towns	...	...	...	12.9
England and Wales	...	...	...	13.3

Seasonal Mortality.

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

				Deaths.	Death-rate.
First quarter	...	...	...	596	15.3
Second quarter	...	...	...	461	11.9
Third quarter	...	...	...	402	10.3
Fourth quarter	...	...	...	564	14.5

Mortality in Former Years.

In Table III. will be found the number of deaths and the death-rate in each of the preceding five years. The difference between the rate for 1912 and the average rate of the five years, 1907-1911, represents a saving of 138 lives.

TABLE V.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1912.

Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a).										TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b)	Net Deaths at all ages of "Residents" in the Wards of the Borough whether occurring in or beyond the Wards.							
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		Barons Court Ward	Little Ward	Walham Ward	Margravine Ward	Monaster 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))	2022	395	78	119	67	87	317	464	495	641	171	338	176	264	450	115	339	169
Uncertified	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	8	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	...	8	...	3	1	1	2	1	...	...
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	65	12	17	33	3	...	...	...	...	83	2	15	5	12	10	1	13	7
Scarlet Fever	6	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	45	23	8	11	3	...	...	...	...	21	2	9	3	5	14	...	10	2
Diphtheria and Croup	15	1	2	8	4	...	...	...	...	45	2	1	...	1	7	...	4	...
Influenza	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	7	...	4	...	...	3	...	3	3	3
Erysipelas	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	67	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	213	1	3	8	4	31	91	60	15	84	23	38	13	27	47	13	38	14
Tuberculous Meningitis	21	3	1	13	4	...	4	4	...	5	1	2	...	6	7	1	3	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	22	5	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	12	1	4	2	3	4	2	5	1
Cancer, malignant disease	155	...	...	...	...	1	13	81	60	35	15	23	15	15	30	11	25	21
Rheumatic Fever	5	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
Meningitis. See note (d)	17	5	...	...	5	2	3	2	...	6	...	3	1	5	5	...	1	2
Organic Heart Disease	169	...	...	1	9	6	33	61	59	27	13	28	15	20	22	14	39	18
Bronchitis	177	35	6	1	...	...	8	37	90	38	12	38	16	22	38	8	31	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	197	66	22	20	3	4	34	23	25	49	20	31	23	25	44	8	38	8
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	21	2	2	2	...	...	3	7	5	2	2	2	3	2	6	2	2	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	38	33	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	20	1	6	2	10	10	...	6	3
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	9	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	...	4	2	2	...	...	3	1	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	4	4	4	3	2	...	5	...	3	2
Alcoholism	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	7	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	68	1	...	1	2	4	10	37	13	24	5	7	4	9	19	8	10	6
Puerperal Fever	7	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	6	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	7	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	151	144	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	23	5	27	14	26	35	6	28	10
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	67	15	3	11	4	8	10	11	5	8	7	7	9	8	15	3	13	5
Suicides	18	...	...	...	...	2	11	4	1	1	1	4	...	...	4	...	4	5
Other Defined Diseases	473	48	8	2	12	15	75	104	209	104	48	75	41	60	112	32	59	48
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	2023	395	78	119	67	87	317	465	495	641	172	338	176	264	450	115	339	169

(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) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Distribution of Deaths.

Table V. 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 1912 and the ten preceding years :--

TABLE VI.

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.
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
1911 ...	11.8	15.1	19.0	18.2	14.1	10.4	14.3	12.2
Average of 10 years, 1902-11.	12.4	14.8	17.9	17.4	13.6	13.1	14.0	12.7
1912 ...	13.8	13.7	14.1	14.3	11.9	12.1	12.7	12.8

It is satisfactory to note the uniformity of the rates in 1912, no ward being conspicuous by a heavy mortality.

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Infantile Mortality.

Of the 2023 deaths registered, 395 or 19.5 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 94 per 1,000, being 13 per 1,000 below that of 1910, hitherto the lowest recorded and 33 per 1,000 below the average rate of the ten years 1902-1911.

The low death-rate was, of course, largely due to the cold and wet summer with the consequent absence of epidemic diarrhœa, the mortality being actually lowest in the third quarter of the year when the rate was 66 per 1,000, compared with 218 per 1000 in the corresponding quarter of 1911, which was exceptionally hot and dry. Making, however, every allowance for weather influences, the marked decline of late years in the infantile mortality, as shown in the diagram, clearly points to the removal of conditions prejudicial to infant life, to which so much attention is now directed, and since disease, when it does not kill often disables, its diminution should tend to the improvement of the physique and efficiency of the surviving children.

Causes of Infantile Mortality.

Table VII. 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 VIII.

Age Period.	Percentage of Total Deaths under one Year.
Under one week	23.3
Over one and under four weeks	11.4
One and under three months	22.3
Three and under six months	19.5
Six and under nine months	11.1
Nine and under twelve months... ..	12.4

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

TABLE IX.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.

WARD.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Average Ten Years 1902-1911	1912
Barons Court	134	98	181	108	88	146	91	75	122	70	111	148
Lillie ...	159	138	137	147	137	151	106	122	103	128	133	85
Walham ...	164	142	185	183	166	184	152	140	156	124	160	91
Margravine ...	157	144	179	153	171	136	129	133	135	154	149	112
Munster ...	130	125	140	137	142	116	120	102	103	137	125	91
Hurlingham	99	104	159	98	150	99	81	76	43	59	97	59
Sands End ...	182	121	156	168	127	107	136	94	109	138	134	97
Town ...	106	76	121	105	72	64	64	98	81	51	84	76
The Borough	148	127	152	144	133	122	115	108	107	128	128	94

Notification of Births Act—Prevention of Infantile Mortality.

3,180 notifications of living and 60 of still-born children were received under the above Act, 76 per cent. of the births registered during the year being notified. Of these 2,164 or 67 per cent. were notified by midwives, 875 or 27 per cent. by medical practitioners and 201 or 6 per cent. by the relatives. Visits were paid to 1,753 or 43 per cent. of the mothers either by your Sanitary Inspector, Mrs. Davies, or by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of the Fulham School for Mothers, and about one-third of these were again visited on one or more occasions according to their needs, 2,120 revisits being made.

To the consultations held by the Honorary Medical Officers of the Fulham School for Mothers at 92, Greyhound Road and Broughton Road Hall, 533 babies were brought, or 13 per cent. of those born within the borough, and 5,497 attendances were recorded. I have in previous reports emphasised the value of the work done at this Institution, which has been further enhanced by the appointment by the Committee of Management of an Assistant Superintendent, resulting in a great increase in the amount of revisiting which can now be undertaken, a matter of the utmost importance, since to be really effective visiting must be constant, as so many babies requiring special care must be kept under strict supervision.

Deaths of Illegitimate Children.

Of the children who died before attaining the age of one year 30 were illegitimate, the mortality among them being in the proportion of 147 deaths to 1,000 births against 90 per 1,000 among children born in wedlock. In the preceding three years the average mortality of illegitimate infants was 317 deaths per 1,000 births.

Insurance of Children.

Certificates under the Friendly Societies Act were issued in respect of 364 children under five years of age, 61.5 per cent. of the children dying at this age period being insured.

Deaths at other Age Periods.

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

TABLE X.

						Percentage of Total Deaths
1 and under 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	3.9
2 „ 5 „	...	...	...	...	...	5.9
5 „ 15 „	...	...	...	...	...	3.3
15 „ 25 „	...	...	...	...	...	4.3
25 „ 45 „	...	...	...	...	...	15.7
45 „ 65 „	...	...	...	...	...	23.0
Over 65 years	...	...	...	...	...	24.3

DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

To the seven principal epidemic diseases 173 deaths were ascribed, representing a death-rate of 1.1 per 1,000 or less than half of the mean rate of the decennium 1902-1911.

The following table gives the number of deaths in the borough from the principal epidemic diseases in 1912 and in the preceding ten years, together with the death-rates :—

TABLE XI.
Deaths from the seven principal Infectious Diseases.

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Mean number of Deaths 1902—1911.	Mean Death- rate 1902—1911.	Deaths 1912.	Death-rate 1912.
Smallpox ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.01	...	0.00
Measles ...	168	62	64	85	53	69	71	74	65	64	78	0.54	65	0.42
Scarlet Fever ...	19	8	4	23	18	14	17	10	7	6	13	0.09	6	0.04
Whooping Cough	65	48	58	82	31	75	34	43	60	28	53	0.35	45	0.29
Diphtheria ...	51	24	24	24	33	38	32	39	14	27	31	0.21	15	0.10
Enteric Fever ...	9	16	6	10	13	8	10	4	2	8	8	0.05	8	0.05
Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age.	140	165	235	202	275	115	130	105	74	211	165	1.11	34	0.22
Total ...	465	325	391	426	423	319	294	280	222	344	349	2.36	173	1.12

Distribution of Epidemic Diseases.

The following table gives the number of deaths from epidemic diseases per 1,000 of the population of each ward:—

TABLE XII.

Deaths from the seven principal Epidemic Diseases per 1,000 of the population in each Ward in 1912.

	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2.	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	0.06	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 ...	0.00	0.42	0.04	0.10	0.29	0.05	0.22	1.12

SICKNESS FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

Table XIV. gives the number of cases notified in each ward in 1912, and Table XV. 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 1912, together with the average number notified in the corresponding weeks of the ten years of 1902-1911.

TABLE XIII.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified to the 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	1912
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	484
Diphtheria...	70	69	96	230	329	368	341	378	465	514	630	636	417	286	299	285	403	603	400	322	257	311	231
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	26
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	30
Erysipelas...	114	67	104	153	113	94	99	134	121	178	154	132	121	115	131	143	141	128	127	115	115	115	115
Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	7	3	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	13
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	171	165	152	148	151	179	279	326	613	1173
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	573	327	786	1224	1073	887	1149	1354	1488	1683	1459	1534	1414	1093	939	1440	1428	1628	1362	1306	1099	1506	2080

TABLE XIV.
Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1912.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD of the Borough.								
	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 (C) Plague (P) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	231	6	64	131	16	11	3	—	19	39	26	18	74	7	38	10	214
Erysipelas	115	2	3	15	8	31	40	16	9	13	10	28	23	7	19	6	—
Scarlet Fever	484	6	123	310	28	17	—	—	17	45	31	49	156	36	116	34	434
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	26	—	—	4	9	10	3	—	3	2	5	2	3	2	3	6	20
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	30	—	—	—	8	22	—	—	1	5	4	2	12	2	3	1	24
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Poliomyelitis	5	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1173	2	49	318	141	465	171	27	49	209	133	167	316	43	177	79	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	3	1	2	2	—	7
Anthrax	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2080	30	243	778	212	556	218	43	101	317	209	269	588	104	358	137	703

TABLE XV.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified per 10,000 inhabitants.

WARD.			Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Total.
Barons Court	..		0.0	13.6	15.3	2.4	7.2	0.8	39.2	78.5
Lillie ...	...	...	0.0	10.3	15.9	0.8	5.3	2.0	85.0	119.3
Walham	...	...	0.0	24.8	28.8	4.0	8.0	3.2	104.0	172.8
Margravine	...	...	0.0	26.6	9.8	1.1	15.2	1.1	90.8	144.6
Munster	...	...	0.0	40.9	19.4	0.8	6.0	3.2	82.9	153.2
Hurlingham	...	...	0.0	37.9	7.4	2.1	7.4	2.1	45.3	102.2
Sands End	...	...	0.0	43.5	14.3	1.1	7.1	1.1	66.5	133.6
Town...	...	...	0.0	25.8	7.6	4.5	4.6	0.8	59.9	103.2
The Borough	...		0.0	31.1	14.9	1.7	7.4	1.9	75.5	132.5

SMALLPOX.

No case of smallpox has been notified in Fulham since 1903. In London only 6 cases were notified during 1912.

Primary Vaccination.

The following tables, furnished by Mr. Davies, Vaccination Officer, gives the following returns for 1911 and the first six months of 1912:—

TABLE XVI.

Supplemental Return for 1911 for the Borough of Fulham.

No. of Births Registered from Jan. 1st 1911, to Dec. 31st, 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.
4012	2665	18	318	54	557	30	351	19

TABLE XVII.

Return of Vaccination for the period from January to June, 1912, for the Borough of Fulham.

No. of Births Registered from Jan. 1st, 1912, to June 30th, 1912.	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.
2098	1350	4	119	49	305	23	187	61

557 children were exempted by statutory declaration of conscientious objection against 486 in the previous year, and 25.5 per cent. of those born in 1911 remain unvaccinated.

SCARLET FEVER.

The notified cases of scarlet fever numbered 484, compared with 511, 354 and 384 in the preceding three years.

The returns for the four quarters were :—

			Cases.		Deaths.
1st Quarter	...	...	99	...	—
2nd „	...	...	100	...	1
3rd „	...	...	136	...	4
4th „	...	...	149	...	1
			<hr/> 484		<hr/> 6

The cases occurred in 307 houses, as under :—

Houses with one case	...	...	247
„ „ two cases	...	...	49
„ „ three „	...	...	8
„ „ four „	..	...	—
„ „ five „	...	...	3
			<hr/> 307

Isolation.

Of the patients notified 434, or 89.7 per cent., were removed to hospital for treatment.

Fatality.

The deaths, 6 in number, represent a case mortality of 1.24 per cent., which is the lowest recorded.

School Incidence.

The special incidence of the disease among children attending Peterborough School which prevailed in November and December, 1911, as mentioned in the

report for that year, continued during the first two months of 1912, 18 cases being reported in the Infants', 7 in the Boys', and 3 in the Girls' Department. Repeated examinations were made of the children in the affected classes, but no "missed cases" were discovered.

Distribution.

In Table XIV. will be found the number of cases notified in each ward of the borough, and the following table shows the proportional prevalence of scarlet fever in the several wards and in the County of London in 1912 and the preceding ten years.

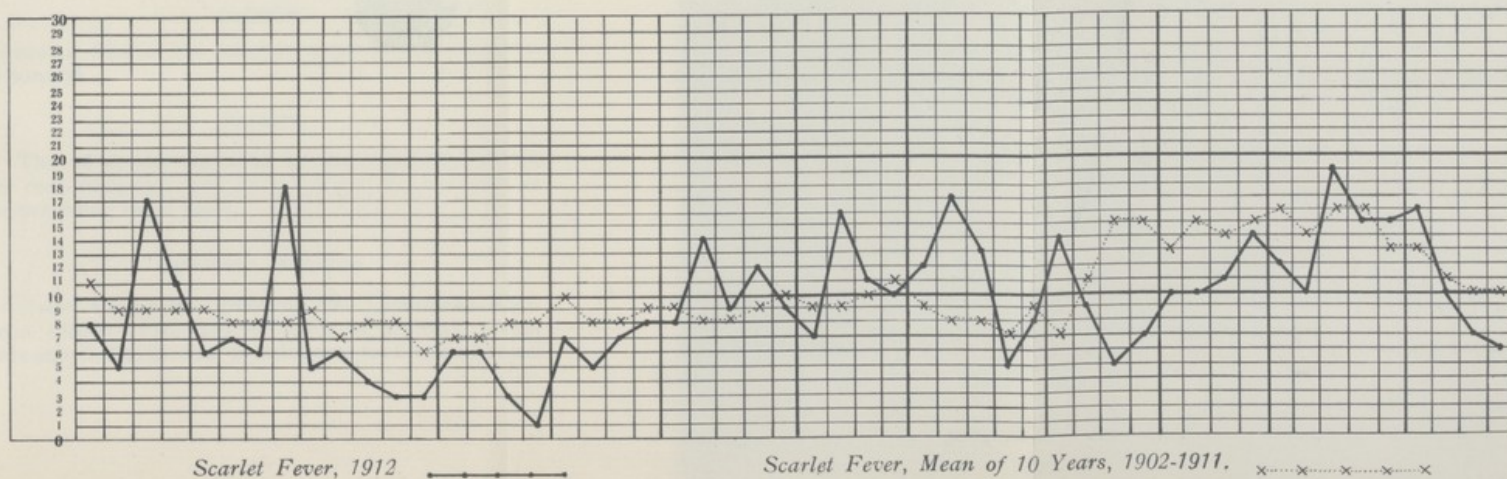
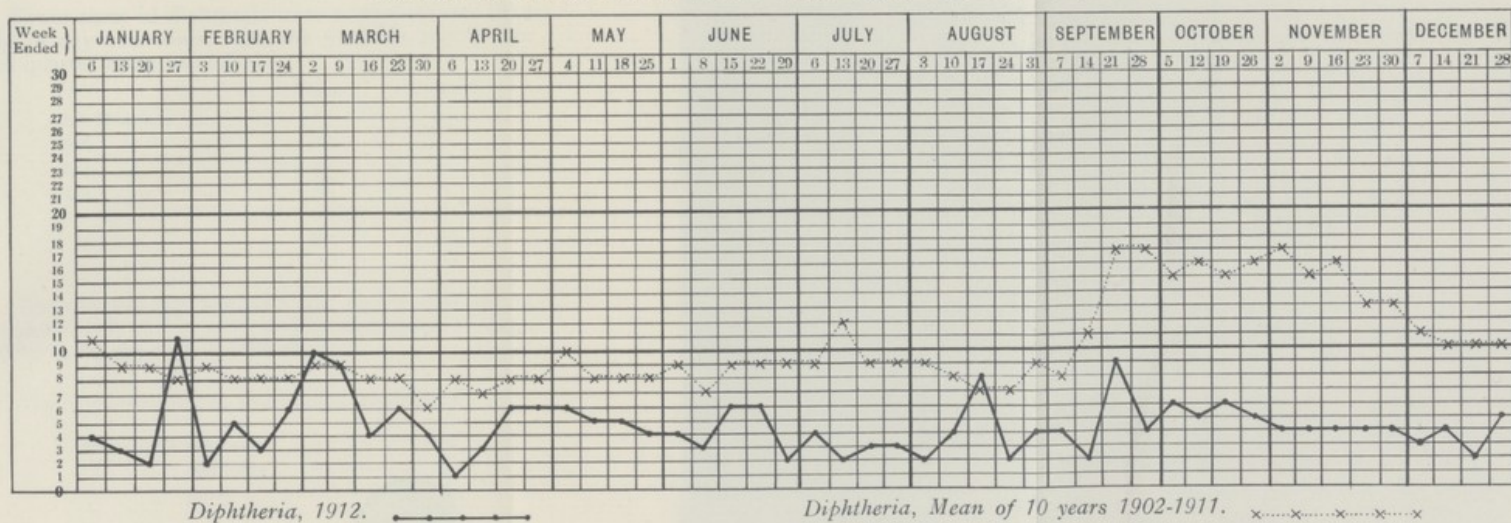
TABLE XVIII.

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

237C	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Mean of 10 years 1902-11.	1912
Baron's Court Ward	18	9	20	52	25	17	23	32	7	6	21	13.6
Lillie Ward ...	25	18	11	54	63	47	36	33	22	21	33	10.3
Walham Ward...	17	14	21	43	47	28	21	16	19	26	25	24.8
Margravine Ward	51	37	11	34	40	45	28	33	23	25	32	22.6
Munster Ward ..	29	27	26	64	41	35	39	40	29	31	36	40.9
Hurlingham Ward	26	22	12	40	42	44	43	14	10	20	28	37.9
Sands End Ward	81	46	24	54	41	64	60	42	24	40	48	43.5
Town Ward ...	26	32	23	43	29	32	23	19	19	25	27	25.8
The Borough ...	38	28	19	50	42	42	37	32	22	25	34	31.1
The County of London	40	28	29	42	43	52	46	38	23	23	36	25.0

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 28th, 1912.





DIPHTHERIA.

Fewer cases of diphtheria were notified during 1912 than in any year since 1892, the numbers reported in each quarter being as under :—

			Cases.		Deaths.
1st Quarter	...	...	69	...	5
2nd „	...	...	57	...	6
3rd „	...	...	52	...	2
4th „	...	...	53	...	2
			—		—
			231		15
			—		—

The sickness-rate was 14.9 per 10,000 inhabitants, compared with 20.2 in 1911, and an average of 26.4 per 10,000 in the decennium 1902-1911.

The cases occurred in 214 houses as under :—

Houses with one case	...	...	200
„ „ two cases	...	...	11
„ „ three „	...	...	3

Isolation.

234 or 92.6 of the patients notified were removed to hospital.

Fatality.

The 15 deaths represent a case mortality of 6.5 per cent. compared with 14.1, 5.4 and 8.7 per cent. in the preceding three years.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Under the powers given by the Diphtheria Antitoxin Order, 1910, 134,000 units of antitoxic serum were supplied to medical practitioners for use in 22 cases.

Distribution.

Table XIV. gives the number of cases notified in the several wards, and the following gives the proportional prevalence:—

TABLE XIX.

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

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Mean of 10 years 1902-11	1912
Barons Court Ward	22	9	10	20	17	7	13	10	14	14	14	15.3
Lillie Ward ...	23	23	13	14	17	38	24	16	10	9	19	15.9
Walham Ward ...	17	29	10	17	15	20	22	20	19	17	19	28.8
Margravine Ward	23	15	21	22	40	37	29	26	23	27	26	9.8
Munster Ward ...	48	15	24	17	24	38	25	22	14	26	25	19.4
Hurlingham Ward	19	27	20	22	16	41	27	23	22	19	24	7.4
Sands End Ward	36	31	34	22	36	68	28	21	20	27	32	14.3
Town Ward ..	16	17	13	12	20	21	23	21	10	13	17	7.6
The Borough ...	30	20	20	18	23	38	25	20	16	20	23	14.9
The County of London	24	17	16	14	18	19	17	14	8	8	16	16.2

ENTERIC FEVER.

The number of cases notified in Fulham in 1912 as enteric fever was 26, or 1.7 per 10,000 inhabitants, compared with an average of 3.8 per 10,000 in the preceding ten years.

Fatality.

Among the notified cases there were 6 deaths, giving a case mortality of 23 per cent., and in addition to these, two other deaths from enteric fever were credited to Fulham—that of a Fulham woman who had been an inmate of Hanwell Asylum for some years, and

that of a man having no fixed residence who died in the Western Fever Hospital, to which he had been removed from Wandsworth Prison.

In 2 cases the infection was contracted outside the borough.

Six patients had eaten shellfish—5, oysters, and 1, cockles—within a fortnight of the commencement of the illness.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Of puerperal septicæmia 30 cases were notified during the year, or 7.4 per 1,000 births, of which 7 or 1.7 per 1,000 births proved fatal. For the third year in succession, more cases were notified in Fulham in proportion to the population than in any other metropolitan borough.

Sixteen of the cases were attended by midwives and 14 by medical practitioners.

Five patients were notified on March 19th, who had been attended by the same midwife, one of whom died. Disinfection of the person, clothing and apparatus of the midwives and nurses who had been in attendance was carried out in all cases, and the midwife in whose practice the five cases occurred discontinued work for four weeks.

Hospital accommodation for cases of Puerperal Fever.

On August 12th, the Local Government Board made an Order empowering the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board to admit into their hospitals, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, any person who is not a pauper believed to be suffering from puerperal fever, provided that more accommodation is available than is required for the reception of pauper patients suffering from puerperal fever.

Of the 30 cases reported in 1912, 22 were admitted into Fulham Infirmary and one into the Western Hospital.

ERYSIPELAS.

115 persons were notified as suffering from erysipelas, and 5 deaths were attributed to the disease.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Two cases were reported by the Medical Superintendent of Fulham Infirmary, both terminating fatally in that institution.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Five cases were notified, with two deaths. Two of the patients were sisters, aged one and three years respectively.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Fourteen cases of inflammation of the eyes in the newly-born were notified, of which five were admitted into Fulham Infirmary and two into hospitals. All the cases notified made a complete recovery.

ANTHRAX.

One case of anthrax, or malignant pustule, was notified, the part affected being the forehead. The patient was a poulterer and attended the poultry market at Smithfield regularly.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

The notification of pulmonary tuberculosis limited by the Local Government Board's Order of 1908 to cases occurring amongst the inmates of Poor Law Institutions or amongst persons under the care of District Medical Officers, and extended by the Order of March, 1911, to cases occurring amongst the in-patients or out-patients of hospitals, was further extended by the Order of November, 1911, which required every medical practitioner from 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 1,173 new cases were notified, 609 males and 564 females. 679 re-notifications of cases previously notified were also received.

The sources of the notifications were as under :—

Notifications of persons resident in	
Fulham Infirmary	280
Notifications of persons resident in	
other Poor Law Infirmarys ...	21
Notifications by District Medical	
Officers	215
Notifications of persons discharged	
from Fulham Infirmary .	111
Notifications of persons discharged	
from other Poor Law Infirmarys	17
Notifications from Fulham Dis-	
pensary	734
Notifications from other Hospitals	
and Dispensaries	214
Notifications from Private Prac-	
titioners	232
Notifications from School Medical	
Officers	28
	<hr/>
	1852
	<hr/>

In December, 1912, the Local Government Board issued further Tuberculosis Regulations, which came into force on February 1st, 1913, requiring all forms of tuberculosis, non-pulmonary as well as pulmonary, to be notified.

Mortality from Tuberculosis.

213 deaths (130 of males and 83 of females) were registered from phthisis (tuberculosis of the lungs), being 13 in excess of the average number in the ten years 1902-1911.

The distribution of the deaths was as under :—

	Males.	Females.
Deaths in Poor Law Institutions	58	21
Deaths in Hospitals	15	11
Deaths in Asylums	6	6
Deaths at Home	51	45
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	130	83
	<hr/>	<hr/>

To other tuberculous diseases 43 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 ...	1.84	0.16	2.00
Lillie Ward	1.54	0.25	1.79
Walham Ward	1.04	0.16	1.20
Margravine Ward ...	1.52	0.49	2.01
Munster Ward	1.23	0.29	1.52
Hurlingham Ward ...	1.37	0.32	1.69
Sands End Ward ...	1.43	0.30	1.73
Town Ward	1.06	0.15	1.21
The Borough	1.36	0.28	1.64

Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Circular letters were issued by the Local Government Board in May and July last respecting the distribution of the sum which has been set apart by Parliament for the purpose of the provision of, or making grants in aid of sanatoria and other institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis, and the subsequent maintenance of those institutions. With their letter of May 14th the Board enclosed a copy of the interim report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis, and stated that they unhesitatingly endorsed the opinion of the Committee that the organisation of schemes throughout the country can best be carried out if undertaken by the local authorities, and that any scheme, which is to form the basis of an attempt to deal with the problem of tuberculosis, should be made available for the whole community.

Briefly, the recommendations were, that for the prevention, detection and treatment of the disease existing public health administration should be supplemented by the establishment of two units linked up to the general public health work now carried on, and working in harmony with the general practitioners, these units being—(a) Sanatoria or other institution in which in-patient treatment is given; (b) the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

In London, as regards residential treatment, it is desirable that the London County Council should arrange for the provision of the accommodation required, but as regards the Tuberculosis Dispensary, the Metropolitan Borough Councils should provide or arrange for the provision of the institution. In Fulham a Dispensary for the prevention of tuberculosis was opened at 632, Fulham Road, in November, 1911, which was approved by the Local Government Board under Section 16 (b) of the National Insurance Act, and as the Committee of Management of the Dispensary were anxious that it should be maintained, the Council were advised to enter into an arrangement with them to that effect, and to

make a contribution of £300 a year towards its maintenance, provided that the Dispensary would undertake to treat any insured patient suffering from tuberculosis, resident in Fulham, and any uninsured person whose means are insufficient to pay for such treatment; that the Council should have power to appoint three of their members to serve on the Committee of the Dispensary, and that the entire control of preventive work of the Dispensary should be in the hands of the Council acting through their Medical Officer of Health, who would be Administrative Officer of the Dispensary, but that in matters appertaining to diagnosis and the treatment of patients the Medical Officer of the Dispensary, who would be Tuberculosis Officer of the Borough, should be entirely independent of the control of the Council, and their Medical Officer of Health.

The Council adopted these suggestions, and the scheme having been sanctioned by the Local Government Board, an agreement embodying the above provisions has been submitted to the Dispensary Committee and accepted by them.

In their circular letter of December 6th, 1912, the Local Government Board stated that they were prepared to make grants in aid to the amount of half the net cost incurred, within reasonable limits, by local authorities, in the treatment in dispensaries, sanatoria, and hospitals, which form parts of a scheme approved by the Board for the general treatment of tuberculosis in the area, of all persons, whether insured or uninsured, after deducting the amounts received from Insurance Committees, so that the Council will only be responsible for one half of the amount to be paid by them to the Dispensary Committee.

Work of the Dispensary.

The following is a summary of the work of the Dispensary in 1912:—

Patients Examined.				Definitely Tuberculous.	
Under 5 years of age	...	...	249	...	59
5—10	"	"	420	...	152
10—15	"	"	355	...	109
15—25	"	"	125	...	77
25—35	"	"	219	...	134
35—45	"	"	193	...	128
Over 45	"	"	137	...	75
				1,698	734
Total attendances of patients				...	6,097
Doctors' Visits				...	1,019
Nurses' Visits				...	1,997
Contacts Examined.					
Number of families				...	274
" " persons				...	1,347
" " definite cases of Tuberculosis detected				...	299
" " suspected cases of Tuberculosis...				...	373

Sanatorium Treatment.

By an arrangement with the National Association for the Establishment and Maintenance of Sanatoria for Workers, the Council retained for a period of 12 months from April 1st, 1912, 6 beds at the National Sanatorium, Benenden, for the use of men resident in the borough who were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, at a yearly cost of £78 a bed.

The undermentioned patients occupied the Council's beds during the 9 months, 10 of whom had been attending the Fulham Tuberculosis Dispensary and 8 had been under the care of private medical practitioners.

Before admission all the patients were examined with regard to their suitability for sanatorium treatment by Dr. T. D. Lister, the Advisory Physician to the Council of the National Association.

Two of the patients were insured persons resident in Fulham, who were nominated by the Council to fill vacant beds, there being no suitable cases at the time among the uninsured, and the cost of their maintenance was repaid to the Borough Council by the Insurance Committee of the County of London.

Patients sent to the National Sanatorium, Benenden, by the Fulham Borough Council.

Cases.	Initials.	Age.	Occupation.	Number of Days in Sanatorium.	Gain or Loss of Weight.	Condition of Disease on Discharge.	Prognosis.	Present Condition and Occupation.
Case 1	S. H.	17	Office Boy ...	95	+ 8 lbs.	Arrest ...	Good ...	Good health. At work in country.
" 2	F. S.	18	Clerk ...	123	+ 6 lbs.	Improved ...	Doubtful	Has removed. Condition not known.
" 3	G. V.	30	Clerk ...	202	+ 26½ lbs.	Improved ...	Doubtful	Unable to work.
" 4	J. C.	37	Dustman ...	75	+ 12 lbs.	Arrest ...	Fair ...	Fair health. At work as Road Sweeper.
" 5	F. C.	49	Carman ...	61	+ 2 lbs.	Unimproved	Bad ...	Died, March, 1913.
" 6	W. M.	48	Jeweller ...	81	+ 18 lbs.	Arrest ...	Good ...	Fair health. At work.
" 7	F. B.	37	Lamplighter...	75	+ 13 lbs.	Arrest ...	Good ...	Good health. At work.
" 8	H. W.	40	Milk Carrier...	124	+ 7 lbs.	Unimproved	Bad ...	Died, 13th January, 1913.
" 9	F. T.	18	Boot Repairer	92	+ 12 lbs.	Arrest ...	Fair ...	Fair health. Out-door work.
" 10	F. S.	38	Brass Finisher	160	+ 9 lbs.	Improved ...	Poor ...	Poor health. Unable to obtain suitable [work.
" 11	W. M.	21	Draughtsman	127	+ 19 lbs.	Arrest ...	Good ...	Good health. At work,
" 12	H. T.	48	Baker ...	67	+ 15 lbs.	Arrest ...	Good .	Fair health. At work,
" 13	J. J.	35	Milk Carrier...	40	+ 1 lb.	Unimproved	Bad ...	In Infirmary.
" 14	C. W.	36	Collector ...	94	+ 11 lbs.	Arrest ...	Good ...	Good health. At work.
" 15	A. S.	36	Postman ...	36	+ 6 lbs.	Improved ...	Very fair	Fair health. At work.
" 16	E. W.	44	Bus Conductor	109	+ 8½ lbs.	Arrest ...	Fair ...	Fair health. In work.
" 17	G. H.	33	Porter ...	101	+ 16½ lbs.	Arrest ...	Good ...	Fair health. In light work.
" 18	A. C.	25	Butcher ...	78	+ 18 lbs.	Improved ...	Fair ...	Fair health. At work.

The term "Arrest" indicates good general health, few, if any, abnormal physical signs in chest, no tubercle bacilli in sputum.

National Insurance Act, 1911.

Administration of Sanatorium Benefit.

Insured persons became entitled to the Sanatorium benefit provided by the National Insurance Act on July 15th, 1912, and in September a temporary local Sub-Committee was formed for each metropolitan borough, to administer the provision of Sanatorium benefit to insured persons within the borough, and the Medical Officer of Health was appointed to serve on the Committee with the permission of the Borough Council. So far as Fulham was concerned, the appointment of the Sub-Committee was a farce, as there was practically nothing for them to administer and they might well have been spared the trouble of meeting. A scale of fees to be paid to medical practitioners for the domiciliary treatment of insured persons suffering from tuberculosis was agreed upon, but only four patients were referred to the Sub-Committee, and of these one had been dead 17 days and another had been admitted into the Poor Law Infirmary. Eight insured persons were recommended by the medical adviser of the Insurance Committee for treatment at the Fulham Dispensary and the Sub-Committee arranged as to the payments to be made to the Dispensary in respect of these patients, but the Insurance Committee have recently informed the Committee of the Dispensary that they have no funds to enable them to pay for the treatment of insured persons.

As there were grave complaints of the delay of the Insurance Committee in dealing with applications for Sanatorium benefit, of which the two cases mentioned above are illustrations, the Fulham Sub-Committee passed the following resolution:—

“That having regard to the long delay, which is most detrimental to the patient, entailed by the method adopted by the Insurance Committee of the County of London of dealing with applications for a Sanatorium benefit, the provisional Sub-Committee of

Fulham are of opinion that the applications for Sanatorium benefit should be made to the Sub-Committee, who would at once make the necessary enquiries as to the eligibility of the applicant, arrange if necessary for his medical examination by the local Tuberculosis Officer, and if the latter be of opinion that the case is suitable for, and the applicant desires institutional treatment, the case should be referred to the Insurance Committee to deal with, but that if the patient requires domiciliary or dispensary treatment, the case should be left in the hands of the Local Committee to deal with, and the particulars reported to the Insurance Committee. If this method were adopted the Sub-Committee are of opinion that there would be not only a saving of expenditure, but a material saving of time, which would be beneficial to the patient."

The Insurance Committee were subsequently again pressed to make arrangements for applicants for Sanatorium benefit to be examined by the local Tuberculosis Officer, as advised by the Local Government Board, and for the suitable treatment to be recommended by him instead of requiring them to go three or four miles to be examined by the Council's expert, as in some instances they have been in quite an unfit condition to travel and unfortunate consequences have, according to their medical attendants, been the result of their doing so. The Insurance Committee, however, have refused to adopt the suggestion.

SICKNESS AND DEATHS FROM NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.

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

1st Quarter	...	...	9
2nd	„	...	24
3rd	„	...	6
4th	„	...	26
			—
			65
			—

The death-rate was 0.42 per 1,000, being 0.12 below the average rate of the preceding ten years.

783 cases were reported by the Schools, and these were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors, who gave printed and verbal instructions respecting the precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The London County Council regulations with regard to the exclusion of children from infected houses are:—

1.—BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

- (a) If a child has had measles it need not be excluded from attendance at school.
- (b) If a child has not had measles it should be excluded from attendance at school for a period of 14 days from the date of the occurrence of the first case.

2.—INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

All children should be excluded from attendance at school for a period of 14 days from the date of the last case.

In addition to the children excluded under the above regulations, 100 class rooms in various schools were either closed for certain periods or all the unprotected children in them were excluded.

Attention has been frequently drawn in these reports to the mistaken idea that measles is only a trifling disease, but its high fatality is illustrated by the returns of the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for 1911, which show that of 3,144 patients admitted with measles in that year 438 died, a mortality of 13.3 per cent. compared with a mortality in their hospitals of 1.9 per cent. in 8,818 cases of scarlet fever and of 8.5 per cent. in 5,034 cases of diphtheria, though it must of course be borne in mind that the cases of measles admitted were of a special class, being either poor-law cases or severe and necessitous cases recommended by Medical Officers of Health.

WHOOPING COUGH.

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

1st quarter	...	...	...	13
2nd „	...	...	...	17
3rd „	...	...	...	10
4th „	...	...	...	5
				—
				45
				—

The death-rate from the disease in Fulham was 0.29 per 1,000, or 0.7 below the average rate for the preceding ten years.

Hospital Accommodation for Whooping Cough.

In 1910 the Local Government Board issued an Order empowering the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board to receive into their hospitals certain persons suffering from whooping cough “who are either in the institutions of Poor Law Guardians or can be admitted into a Poor Law Infirmary by order of the Relieving Officer,” and in August, 1912, the Board made a further Order requiring the Managers to admit into

their hospitals persons suffering from whooping cough who are not paupers, provided they are recommended for admission by the Medical Officer of Health, and there is more accommodation available in the hospitals than is required by pauper patients suffering from whooping cough. Consequent upon this a circular letter was addressed to the medical practitioners practising in Fulham, asking them to acquaint the Medical Officer of Health with any cases under their care whose removal they considered desirable.

Although one of the most fatal diseases of early life, the serious nature of whooping cough is largely underestimated, and an attack is often regarded with perfect indifference until some fatal complication ensues. The high mortality among ill-nourished children, who have lived under unfavourable conditions, is illustrated in the Report of the Managers of the Asylums Board, which shows that in 1911 of 1184 children admitted, all Poor Law cases, 144 died, a fatality of 12.2 per cent.

DIARRHŒA.

The deaths from diarrhœa in 1912 numbered 38, or 141 fewer than the decennial average, as owing to the unseasonable weather there was an entire absence of summer diarrhœa, only 6 deaths being registered from it in the summer quarter against 199 in the corresponding period of 1911.

DEATHS FROM OTHER DISEASES.

INFLUENZA.

Sixteen deaths were certified to be due to influenza, the numbers for the three preceding years being 22, 25 and 19.

CANCER.

To the various forms of cancer 155 deaths were referred, 61 of males and 94 of females, representing a death-rate of 1.0 per 1,000 against a decennial average of 1.04.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

From these diseases there were 395 deaths, or 19.5 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, being 23 below the average number in the ten years, 1902-1911.

VIOLENCE.

The deaths of Fulham residents from various forms of violence numbered 85, of which 18 were due to suicide.

Other diseases caused the following deaths :—

Diseases of the Circulatory System	197
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	173
Diseases of the Digestive System	80
Diseases of the Urinary System ...	84
Venereal Diseases	10
Senile Decay	87

CERTIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

Of the 2,023 deaths registered, 1,882, or 93 per cent., were certified by registered medical practitioners and 140 by Coroners after inquest; only one death, that of a woman of 61 from influenza, being uncertified.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Fulham Infirmary and Workhouse.

The deaths of 430 persons, 237 males and 193 females, occurred in Fulham Infirmary, and of 44, 29 males and 15 females, in the Workhouse. Of these 468 belonged to Fulham and 6 to other districts.

Western Fever Hospital.

In the Western Fever Hospital there were 167 deaths, 78 males and 89 females, of whom 35 lived in Fulham and 132 in 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 366, and occurred in the following institutions :—

St. George's Hospital	...	...	...	63
West London „	...	...	...	45
Other General Hospitals (Metropolitan)	...			32
General Hospitals (Provincial)	...	...		8
Victoria Hospital for Children	...	...		23
Other Hospitals for Children	...	...		6
Lying-in and other Hospitals for Women	...			8
Cancer Hospital	...	...	...	8
Brompton Hospital	...	...	...	4
Other Special Hospitals (Metropolitan)	...			3
Homes for Incurables	...	...	...	11
Provincial Special Hospitals and Conva- lescent Homes	...	...	...	10
Hospitals of Metropolitan Asylums Board...				13
Lunatic Asylums	...	...	...	68
Workhouses and Poor Law Infirmaries	...			20
In private houses and elsewhere	...			44
				<hr/> 366 <hr/>

Of the deaths registered, 841 or 41.7 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	24.5
„ Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals	2.4
„ other Hospitals	11.4
„ Public Lunatic and Imbecile Asylums	3.4
	<hr/> 41.7 <hr/>

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

DISINFECTION.

The following infected articles were disinfected at the Council's Disinfecting Station, Townmead Road, during the year:—

Beds	1063
Mattresses	1644
Pillows	2690
Bolsters	1026
Blankets	1686
Sheets	1588
Rugs and Counterpanes	1695
Curtains	1525
Carpets and Rugs	1061
Articles of Clothing	6739
Cushions	410
Spring Beds	9
Sundries	9010
	<hr/>
	30146

The total cost of the station for the year, including £56 for interest on loans for the building and plant and £216 for repayment of principal, was £937.

The following rooms were disinfected and cleansed, viz.:—

After Phthisis	321
„ Scarlet Fever	443
„ Chickenpox	3
„ Diphtheria	197
„ Measles	400
„ Erysipelas	76
„ Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
„ Puerperal Fever	26
„ Enteric Fever	24
„ Anthrax	1
„ Poliomyelitis	2
„ Whooping Cough	1
„ Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2
„ Scabies	1
„ Cancer	3
Rooms fumigated by request	38
Verminous rooms fumigated	92
School Classrooms sprayed	15
	<hr/>
	1646

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 ..	56
Pseudo-diphtheria bacillus of Hoffman isolated ..	21
Negative result	139
	— 216

Blood from suspected cases of enteric fever :—

Widal or typhoid reaction obtained	11
„ „ not obtained	22
	— 33

Sputa from cases of suspected tuberculosis :

Tubercle bacillus found	93
„ „ not found	325
	— 418
<i>Other examinations</i>	3
	— 670

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

138 bodies were removed to the Mortuary during 1912, viz. :—

At the request of the Coroner	90
Brought in by the Police	23
At the request of the Medical Officer of Health	5
„ „ Relieving Officer	3
For convenience till funeral	17
	— 138

Inquests were held on 110, and post mortems on 57 of the above cases.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

The factories and workshops where women are employed were inspected by your Sanitary Inspector, Mrs. Davies, who served 55 notices in respect of defects observed.

Outworkers.

The homes of outworkers employed by firms both within and without the borough, have been regularly inspected and 31 notices were served in respect of nuisances found in them.

Kitchens of Restaurants and Coffee Houses.

These have been systematically inspected by Mrs. Davies and 13 notices were served on the occupiers on account of want of cleanliness.

Bakehouses.

There are 71 bakehouses on the register, of which 49 are underground.

In 8 cases cleansing was found necessary, which was at once carried out on receipt of notice.

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

I.—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)	140	12	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	520	37	...
Workplaces Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	170	31	...
- Total ...	830	80	...

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	58	58	...	...
Want of ventilation	2	2	...	..
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	5	5	...	...
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	3	3	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	19	19	...	...
Not separate for sexes	2	2	...	...
<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)	8	8	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	...
Total ...	97	97	...	...

* 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.	26	6	60	3	...	6	6	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...
(2) cleaning and washing...
Household linen...
Lace, lace curtains and nets
Curtains and furniture hangings
Furniture and upholstery
Electro-plate
File making
Brass and brass articles
Fur pulling	1	1	...	...	...	...
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, etc., boxes, paper bags	3	3	...	...	...	...
Brush making
Pea picking
Feather sorting
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc....
Stuffed toys	1	1	...	...	...	...
Basket making
Chocolates and sweetmeats
TOTAL	26	6	60	3	...	6	6	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Class.	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year:—	
Bakehouses	71
Laundries	35 *
Dressmakers, Milliners, Blousemakers	94
Tailors, Outfitters, etc.	18
Bootmakers	36
Motor and Cycle Makers	24
Cabinet Makers, etc.	26
Other Trades	96
Total number of workshops on Register ...	400

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	7
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	7
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	49

FOOD SUPPLY.

Milk.

The milkshops in the borough have been kept under supervision by your Food Inspector.

Ice Creams.

The registered premises where ice creams are made or stored have been regularly visited by your Sanitary Inspectors.

Slaughterhouses and Cowsheds.

The licences of the undermentioned slaughter houses were renewed by the London County Council in October, no objection to their renewal being offered by the Borough Council.

Slaughterhouses.

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

No application was made for the renewal of the licence of the only cowshed in Fulham, situated at 2, Haldane Road.

Unsound Food.

The food exposed for sale in shops and on stalls in the streets has been regularly inspected.

Proceedings were taken against a butcher, on whose premises a tuberculous bullock's pluck was found, and he was fined £2 and £1 3s. costs.

A summons against the wholesale dealer at Smithfield Market, who supplied the butcher, was dismissed, as he proved that at the time he sold the pluck he did not know, and had no reason to believe, that it was tuberculous.

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

8 boxes of fish.	1 barrel of grapes.
3 sacks of winkles.	114 boxes of dates.
3 bushels of cherries.	

Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The undermentioned samples were purchased for analysis in 1912.

Article.	Number of Samples taken Officially.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Samples taken Unofficially.	Number Adulterated.	Total Samples.	Total Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.
Milk	368	26	3	...	371	26	7.0
Separated Milk ...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...
Cream	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Dried Milk ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Condensed Milk ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Butter	30	9	327	34	357	43	12.1
Lard ... ..	...	...	27	...	27	...	...
Cheese ... ..	...	...	26	...	26	...	...
Coffee	7	2	33	7	40	9	22.5
Cocoa ... ..	...	...	7	1	7	1	14.3
Mustard ... ..	...	...	19	...	19	...	...
Pepper ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Beef Dripping ...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...
Preserved Peas ...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
Bread ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Flour ... ..	...	...	20	...	20	...	...
Self Raising Flour ...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Baking Powder ...	1	1	22	1	23	2	8.7
Arrowroot ... ..	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
Rice ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Sago ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Tapioca ... ..	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
Oatmeal ... ..	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
Infants' Food ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Olive Oil ... ..	...	...	7	...	7	...	...
Red Currant Jelly ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...
Ginger Beer ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Mercury Ointment ...	5	1	5	3	10	4	40.0
Camphorated Oil ...	2	...	17	1	19	1	5.3
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
	431	39	568	47	999	86	8.6

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

		Number of Samples.		Samples Adulterated.		Percentage of Adulteration.
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	..	12.7
1911	..	1,035	..	90	..	8.7

Of the milk samples 7 per cent. were certified as adulterated compared with 8.2, 12.2 and 5.7 per cent. in the preceding three years. The percentage of the adulteration of milk throughout the whole country in 1911 was 11.9.

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	...	8.93	...	3.54	...	87.53
2nd „	...	8.65	...	3.41	...	87.94
3rd „	...	8.76	...	3.70	...	87.54
4th „	...	8.64	...	3.70	...	87.66

The Milk and Cream Regulations issued by the Local Government Board came into operation on October 1st, 1912. These provide that no preservative shall be added to milk or to cream containing less than 35 per cent. of fat. In the case of cream containing over 35 per cent. of fat, boric acid, borax, or hydrogen peroxide may be added, provided the amount of the preservative used is stated on the label. The addition of any thickening

substance to cream is also prohibited. The attention of dairymen and others selling cream in the borough has been called to these regulations.

Arsenic in Baking Powder.

A sample of baking-powder was certified to contain 1-40th of a grain of arsenic to the pound.

The vendor had obtained the baking-powder from a manufacturer in Manchester, but some samples, which were taken at my suggestion by the Medical Officer of Health for Manchester from the manufacturer, were found to be free from arsenic.

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

DEFENDANT.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Retail Dairy Co., 29, Baldwin Street, Bristol.	Selling milk from which 8 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Dismissed. (warranty proved)	— — —	— — —
James Brighton, 25, Purser's Cross Rd. Fulham, S.W.	Selling milk from which 21 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Convicted	2 0 0	12 6
William Haines, 47, Estcourt Road, Fulham, S.W.	Selling milk from which 4 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Convicted	Nil.	12 6
William Mosley, 46, Parsons Gr'n Lane. Fulham, S.W.	Selling margarine for butter.	Convicted	2 0 0	14 6
Thomas Russell, 318, Lillie Road, Fulham, S.W.	Selling baking powder containing 1—40th grain of arsenic per pound.	Convicted	Nil.	12 6
James Hedges, 59, Langthorne St., Fulham, S.W.	Selling milk adulterated with 12 per cent. of added water.	Convicted	2 0 0	12 6
Edwin Hubert, 161, Dawes Road, Fulham, S.W.	Selling margarine for butter.	Convicted	1 0 0	14 6

DEFENDANT.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
John Evans, 463, Fulham Road, Fulham, S.W.	Selling margarine for butter.	Convicted	1 0 0	14 6
Henry Grainger, 48, Dawes Road, Fulham, S.W.	Obstructing Inspector in the execution of his duty.	Convicted	2 0 0	2 0
Wm. Arnold Thomas, 155, Lillie Road, Fulham, S.W.	Selling margarine for butter.	Convicted	2 0 0	14 6
John Towell, 66, Sandilands Rd., Fulham, S.W.	Selling coffee adulter- ated with 25 per cent. of chicory.	Convicted	5 0	12 6
James Brighton, 25, Purser's Cross Rd. Fulham, S.W.	Selling milk from which 88 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Convicted	15 0 0	12 6
Thomas Davies, 2, Everington St., Fulham, S.W.	Selling milk from which 8 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted.	Convicted	1 0 0	12 6
Herbert Reynolds, 203, Munster Road, Fulham, S.W.	Selling margarine for butter.	Convicted	2 0 0	1 15 6
Fanny Reynolds, 203, Munster Road, Fulham, S.W.	Selling margarine for butter.	Convicted	5 0 0	14 6
Charles Laurence, 2, Orbain Road, Fulham, S.W.	Selling coffee adulter- ated with 90 per cent. of chicory.	Convicted	2 0 0	12 6
Isaac Evans, 73, Masborough Rd., Hammersmith, W.	Obstructing Inspector in the execution of his duty.	Convicted	15 0 0	2 0 0
Timothy Jones, 44, Brook Green, Hammersmith, W.	Selling margarine for butter.	Convicted	5 0 0	14 6
Isaac Evans, 73, Masborough Rd., Hammersmith, W.	Selling margarine for butter.	Convicted	25 0 0	14 6
			82 5 0	13 19 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, 1912.
44	—	—	—	44	—	—	—

Demolition.—Three houses in Parson's Green Lane in respect of which closing orders were made in 1911, were demolished.

No demolition orders have been made in respect of 15 houses in Langford Road and 6 houses in Hatfield Street which were closed in 1911, although no steps have been taken to render them fit for habitation.

Underground Rooms used as Sleeping Places.

The following regulations in respect of underground rooms habitually used as sleeping places, made by the Council, pursuant to Section 17 (7) of the Act, have been approved by the Local Government Board :—

Regulations prescribed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Fulham, under Section 17 (7) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

Every room habitually used as a sleeping place, the surface of the floor of which is more than three feet below the surface of the

part of the street adjoining or nearest to the room, shall comply with the following regulations, namely :—

1. The subsoil of the site of the room shall be effectually drained by means of a subsoil drain properly trapped and ventilated wherever the dampness of the site renders such a precaution necessary.

2. Every drain passing under the room, other than a drain for the drainage of the subsoil of the site of the room, shall be gas-tight and water-tight.

3. The room shall be effectually protected against the rising of any effluvium or exhalation.

4. The space, if any, beneath the floor of the room, shall be provided with adequate means of ventilation.

5. (i.) Every wall of the room shall be provided with a proper horizontal damp-proof course which, if the floor of the room be formed of woodwork, shall be beneath the level of the lowest timbers or woodwork of such floor, and in every other case shall be not less than one inch below the level of the upper surface of such floor.

(ii.) No part of any wall of the room shall, where it is practicable to avoid it, be in contact with the ground or earth. Provided that where any wall of the room is in contact with the ground or earth, such wall or such part thereof as is so in contact shall, unless constructed as a hollow wall, have an efficient vertical damp-proof course extending from the base thereof to a height of at least six inches above the surface of such ground or earth.

6. Unless the room is provided with a fire-place and a flue properly constructed and properly connected with such fire-place, it shall be provided with special and adequate means of ventilation by one or more suitably placed apertures or air shafts.

7. An area properly paved with impervious material and effectually drained by means of a properly trapped gulley shall adjoin the room and extend either throughout the entire length of one side thereof, or at least throughout the entire width of any window or windows required by these regulations, and (except where the area of such window or windows shall be of not less extent than one seventh of the floor area of the room) for three feet on both sides of such window or windows.

Such area shall be not less than two feet wide in every part thereof, and shall be open upwards from a level three inches below the level of the damp-proof course in the adjoining wall of the room

Provided (a) that where a bay window in the room having side lights overlooks such area, the width thereof in front of such window may be one foot at the least, (b) that any steps necessary for access to any part of the building comprising the room may be placed in or over such area if they are so placed as not to be over or across any window of the room required by the regulation in that behalf, and (c) that this regulation shall not apply in any case where the room has adjoining the external wall in which the window or windows required by these regulations may be placed an open space which is of not less length and width than the area hereinbefore required.

8. (i.) The room shall be effectually lighted by means of one or more windows opening directly into the external air.

(ii.) Every such window shall be so constructed that one half at the least may be opened, and that the opening may extend to the top of the window.

(iii.) The total area of such window or windows, clear of the sash frames, shall be equal at the least to *one-eighth* of the floor area of the room, and a portion of such total area equal in extent to at least *one-tenth* of such floor area shall be so situated that a line making an angle of thirty degrees with a horizontal plane can be drawn upwards from any point thereon in a vertical plane at right angles to the plane of the window so as not to intersect within a distance of ten feet measured horizontally from the window any wall of any area adjoining the room or any other wall or any kerb or other obstruction except an open fence.

For the purposes of this paragraph a bay window having side lights shall be assumed to be equivalent to a flat window of the same area and of the same height in relation to the room, and situated at a distance from the outside area wall equal to the mean width of the area.

(iv.) In estimating the area of a window or windows for the purpose of this regulation no account shall be taken of any part of any such window which is above the mean level of the ceiling of the room.

(v.) Any such window or windows shall overlook the area provided in pursuance of the regulation in that behalf, or an open space of not less extent than such area.

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	341
„ „ „ „ blocks of flats	2
„ „ „ „ workshops, etc.	8
„ „ „ „ additions to existing buildings	36
„ „ the reconstruction of the drainage of existing buildings	112
	<hr/>
	499
	<hr/>

Combined Drainage.

Five systems of combined drainage for which the Council was liable, were reconstructed at a cost of £55 6s., by the Council's contractor. The sum of £67 11s. was also paid to the owners of 11 houses in respect of work carried out by them in compliance with notices served by the Council in connection with house drains, which were sewers as defined by the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855.

Water Supply in Tenement Houses.

An additional water supply on the upper floors was required and provided in 43 tenement houses under the provisions of 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.

Certificates under the Revenue Acts.

Applications were received for certificates under the Revenue Acts for an exemption from, or an abatement of, inhabited house duty in respect of 484 tenements, of which 344 were granted, 66 were given after certain specified works had been completed, and 94 were refused.

Certificates in respect of 706 dwellings, which had been granted for a limited period, were renewed.

CLEANSING OF CHILDREN.

The London County Council's cleansing station in Sedlescombe Road has been in operation since January 16th, 1912, and up to December 31st there were 1608 attendances of children requiring cleansing. The names and addresses of 608 children were forwarded to the Public Health Department, whose homes were visited by your Sanitary Inspectors, and if found verminous cleansed under the powers given by the London County Council's (General Powers) Act, 1904, the bedding, etc., being disinfected at the Council's disinfecting station.

SCHOOL MEDICAL TREATMENT CENTRE.

Under an agreement entered into by the London County Council with a Committee representing the medical practitioners in the Borough a centre was opened at the end of October at 18, Bagley's Lane, for the medical treatment of school children suffering from affections of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and from minor ailments requiring the services of a nurse working under the instructions of a doctor, such as skin diseases, external eye diseases, and discharging ears.

The agreement provided for the treatment yearly of 440 eye (refraction) cases, 880 ear, nose, and throat cases, requiring operation, and 1,100 cases of minor ailments.

A dental treatment centre for school children with defective teeth has also been established on the same premises.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

1,568 complaints were received and dealt with by your Sanitary Inspectors, and 1434 intimation and 460 statutory notices were served.

Summonses for failing to comply with the Council's notices were issued in four cases, and a penalty of 10s. and 8s. costs was imposed in each case.

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, 1912.	Number of Notices, 1912.	Number of Prosecutions, 1912.
	On register at end of 1911.	Added in 1912.	Removed in 1912.	On register at end of 1912.			
Milk premises ...	211	42	56	197	530	...	...
Cowsheds... ..	1	...	1	...	6	...	...
Slaughter houses	4	...	...	4	36	...	...
Other offensive trade premises	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Ice cream premises	145	8	15	140	180	6	...
Registered houses let in lodgings...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total number of intimation notices served for all purposes	1,434
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Overcrowding, 1911.

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	...	46
Number remedied	...	46
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	...	—
Number of rooms cleansed under sec. 20 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904	...	220

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	...	404
Number of tenements for which certificates were—		
(a) granted	...	344
(b) refused	...	94
(c) deferred	...	66
Certificates previously issued for a limited period renewed	...	706

SANITARY STAFF.

There have been no changes in the staff of the Public Health Department during the year, but the work of the clerical staff has been greatly increased by the extension of notification to all forms of tuberculosis, and an additional clerk is required.

I am pleased to have the opportunity of again recording the zeal and fidelity with which all the members of the staff have discharged their duties.

I am, Sir and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CHARLES JACKSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1913.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1912.

(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.															
	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.	Over 75	Males.
Enteric Fever.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	5
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Measles	12	17	14	10	9	62	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Whooping Cough	23	8	7	3	1	42	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Diphtheria	1	2	4	1	3	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	7	2	5	9
Erysipelas	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
German Measles .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Epidemic Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Malaria.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pyæmia and Septicæmia	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Tetanus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TUBERCULOSIS:—																
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	3	3	4	1	12	2	2	31	39	52	35	25	14	1	130
Tubercular Meningitis	3	1	3	7	3	17	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Abdominal Tuberculosis	4	2	..	1	1	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
Tuberculosis of the Spine .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis of the Joints .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	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.	Over 75.	Males.	Females.	Total All Ages.
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	2	4	6
Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Rickets .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Venereal Diseases	6	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	4	6	10
Cancer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	11	42	39	39	21	61	94	155
Tumour, situation undefined ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Chronic Rheumatism and Rheumatoid Arthritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	1	6	7
Diabetes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	3	2	6	1	8	9	17
Anæmia, Lencocythæmia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	5
Other General Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	4
Alcoholism .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	2	5	7
Lead Poisoning .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Food Poisoning .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Simple Meningitis	5	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	7	10	17
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apo- plexy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	7	10	37	26	42	44	86
Softening of Brain .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paralysis, without specified cause .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	3
Epilepsy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	1	..	2	5	5	10
Convulsions (not Puerperal)..	14	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	14
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	1	14	14	7	3	1	30	16	46
Diseases of the Ear	2	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	9*	..	9
Pericarditis .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	4
Acute Endocarditis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	4	3	7

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.	Over 75	Males.	Females.	Total All Ages.
Organic Disease of Heart ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	5	6	11	22	23	38	35	24	74	95	169
Embolism and Thrombosis (including Cerebral) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	9
Other Diseases of Circulatory System .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	9	6	4	1	19	6	25
Diseases of the Lymphatic System	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	3
Diseases of the Larynx ..	2	1	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Bronchitis	35	6	1	..	..	42	..	..	..	1	7	10	27	46	44	85	92	177
Broncho Pneumonia.. ..	57	14	5	3	3	82	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	4	5	58	38	96
Lobar Pneumonia	1	4	2	..	1	8	..	..	..	7	8	3	2	2	..	21	9	30
Pneumonia (type not distin- guished)	8	4	3	2	1	18	1	..	3	10	9	9	7	5	9	41	30	71
Pleurisy .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	6	1	7
Other Diseases of Respira- tory System .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	1	4	4	8
Diseases of Pharynx, Tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Stomach.. ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	6	4	2	9	1	1	12	14	26
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	33	1	..	1	1*	36	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	23	15	38
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	6	3	9
Hernia and Intestinal Ob- struction	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	3	3	5	9	14
Cirrhosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	6	2	2	11	8	19
Other Diseases of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	6
Peritonitis (cause unknown)..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Acute Nephritis	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Chronic Bright's Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	18	19	8	5	33	27	60
Urinary Calculi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

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.	Over 75.	Males.	Females.	Total All Ages.
Uterine Tumour (not cancerous) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2
Ovarian Tumour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	8	2	13	3	16
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	7
Other causes incident to Childbirth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	7
Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	3	5	7	12
Diseases of Locomotor System .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	7	2	9
Congenital Malformation ..	16	2	..	1	..	19	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	6	24
Atelectasis	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
Premature Birth	81	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	40	81
Injury at Birth	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8
Diseases of Umbilicus	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Debility, Atrophy, Marasmus ..	47	3	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	18	50
Old Age .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	70	29	58	87
ACCIDENT.																		
Poisons, Poisonous Vapours ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Conflagration .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burns and Scalds	1	2	4	2	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11
Drowning .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
Suffocation in bed	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10
Other Deaths by Accident ..	4	1	2	1	..	8	2	2	8	2	7	2	6	3	2	30	12	42
Total Deaths from Accidents ..	15	3	6	3	2	29	2	2	8	2	8	5	6	3	2	46	21	67
Included in above are Deaths in connection with—																		
Railways .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Vehicular and Horses .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	4	1	..	1	4	..	2	10	8	18

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.	Over 75.	Males.	Females.	Total All Ages.
Ships, Boats, Docks .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building operations .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIOLENCE, other than Accidental—																		
Homicide	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	5	6	2	2	1	..	14	4	1
Suicide.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Execution .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other specified Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ill-defined causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2
	395	78	51	40	28	592	40	27	87	128	189	220	245	260	235	1057	966	2023

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. Under 2 years.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Acfold Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ackmar Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adeney Road ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Aintree Street ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Alderville Road ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allestree Road ..	2 (2)	2 (2)	..	..	1	..	..	1
Althea Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ancill Street ..	1	*2 (2)	1	..	1	..	..	1
Anselm Road ..	1	*2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Archel Road ..	2 (1)	2 (2)	..	..	1	1	..	2 (2)
Argon Mews ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armada Road ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashcombe Street ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashington Road ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ashton Terrace ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aspenlea Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Atalanta Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Auriol Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Avalon Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Averill Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Avonmore Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bagley's Lane ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
Barclay Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baron's Court Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barton Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basuto Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bayonne Road ..	1	*3 (3)	..	..	1	1	..	3 (3)
Beautort Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beaumont Crescent ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Under 2 years.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Beltran Road ..	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beryl Road ..	1	..	*1	1	..	..	..	1
Bettridge Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Biscay Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bishop King's Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bishop's Pk. Mans.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bishop's Road ..	*3 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blake Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bloompark Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bothwell Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bovingdon Road ..	2 (2)	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowerdean Street ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bradbourne Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bramber Road ..	1	1	..	..	1	3 (3)	1	1
Brandenburgh Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Branksea Street ..	2 (2)	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breon Road ..	3 (3)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breer Street ..	5 (1)	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Britannia Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brookville Road ..	1	1	..	*1	..	..	..	..
Broomhouse Road	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronsart Road ..	7 (4)	1	..	1	1	..	..	1
Broughton Road ..	8 (6)	2 (2)	1	..	1	..	..	..
Buer Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulrow Road ..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
Burlington Gdns. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burlington Road ..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..	1	..
Burnfoot Avenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2 (2)
Burnthwaite Road	5 (5)	2 (2)	1	1	..	..	..	2 (2)
Byam Street ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cambria Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Campbell Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Campana Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carlton Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Carnworth Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caroline Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cassidy Road ..	*1	3 (3)	1	..	..	..	..	1
Castletown Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Cedar Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chaldon Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Challoner Street ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chancellor's Road	5 (4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charleville Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Under 2 years.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Chelmsford Street ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3 (3)
Chesilton Road ..	4 (3)	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Chesson Road ..	..	..	..	..	*1	..	..	1
Chiddingstone Street	4 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chipstead Street ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Church Path ..	1	..	..	..	..	4 (3)	..	..
Clancarty Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Claxton Grove ..	8 (5)	2 (2)	..	..	1	..	..	..
Claybrook Road ..	..	2 (2)	..	..	1	..	1	1
Cloncurry Street ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clonmel Road ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Colehill Lane ..	3 (2)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Comeragh Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Comeragh Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Conan Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Coniger Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coomer Road ..	3 (3)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cortayne Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crabtree Lane ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cranbury Road ..	5 (5)	*3 (3)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Crefeld Road ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2 (2)
Cresford Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crookham Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cristowe Road ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crondace Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crown Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland Cres. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalebury Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancer Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danehurst Street ..	1	1	..	*1	..	..	..	..
Darlan Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dawes Road ..	6 (5)	1	..	..	1	..	..	3 (3)
Dawson Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	3 (3)	1	2 (2)
Delaford Street ..	..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Delorme Street ..	2 (2)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Delvino Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
De Morgan Road ..	1	1	..	..	..	2 (2)	..	..
Devonshire Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dieppe Street ..	..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Dimsdale Road ..	1	..	..	..	*1	..	..	3 (3)
Disbrowe Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Distillery Lane ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Under 2 years.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Dolby Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doneraile Street ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doria Road ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dorncliffe Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dowell Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durrell Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dymock Street ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Eddiscombe Road..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edenhurst Avenue..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Edenvale Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Edgarley Terrace ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edith Road..	..	*1	1	..	1	..	..	2 (2)
Edith Row ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edith Villas..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eelbrook Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Effie Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elbe Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eli Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eli Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ellerby Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elmdale Street ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Elmstone Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elthiron Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Elswick Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elysium Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epirus Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epirus Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epple Road..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Estcourt Road ..	..	2 (2)	..	..	1	..	3 (3)	4 (4)
Eustace Road ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Everington Street ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ewald Road ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Fabian Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fairholme Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fane Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Farm Lane ..	4 (4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Favart Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Felden Street ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fernhurst Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Field Road ..	..	..	..	..	1	2 (2)	..	2 (2)
Filmer Road ..	11 (7)	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Finlay Street ..	2 (1)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Under 2 years.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Lettice Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lillie Road ..	5 (5)	5 (4)	*1	..	..	..	1	6 (6)
Lilyville Road ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lindrop Street ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Lintaine Grove ..	3 (3)	4 (3)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Linver Road ..	1	..	..	..	2 (2)	..	..	..
Lisgar Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lodge Avenue ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Lochaline Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lundy Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lurgan Avenue ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	1	1	..	2 (2)
Lysia Street ..	6 (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mablethorpe Road..	3 (3)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Macmurdo Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Margravine Gdns. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Margravine Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marinefield Road ..	..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marville Road ..	5 (4)	2 (2)	..	1	..	..	..	1
Matheson Road ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Maxwell Road ..	2 (1)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
May Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Melmoth Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melton Street ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mendora Road ..	1	..	..	..	2 (2)	..	..	1
Merrington Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micklethwaite Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mimosa Street ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Mirabel Road ..	1	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Molesford Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mooltan Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moore Park Road ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mornington Avenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moylan Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mulgrave Road ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mund Street ..	..	1	..	..	2 (2)	..	..	..
Munden Place ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Munden Street ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Munster Road ..	12 (7)	*4 (4)	..	..	2 (2)	1	..	1
Musard Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Musgrave Crescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Napier Avenue ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Narborough Street	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Under 2 years.	Deaths from Phthisis.
New King's Road ..	13 (10)	6 (4)	1	..	1	..	..	4 (4)
Niton Street ..	2 (2)	*1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Norfolk Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normand Gdns. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normand Road ..	1	..	..	..	*1	..	..	1
Northampton Place ..	3 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North End Road ..	4 (4)	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	1	1
Novello Street ..	3 (2)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oakbury Road ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Ongar Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Orbain Road ..	1	2 (2)	..	1	..	..	1	2 (2)
Orchard Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orchard Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxberry Avenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palliser Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parfrey Street ..	1	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parkville Road ..	3 (3)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Parsons Green ..	..	..	*1	..	1	..	..	..
Parson's Green L. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parthenia Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pearcroft Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..	1
Pellant Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perrymead Street ..	5 (5)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perham Road ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Peterborough Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Peterborough Villas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petley Road ..	5 (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Playfair Street ..	2 (2)	..	*1	..	1	1	..	..
Portland Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pownall Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince of W. Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Protheroe Road ..	2 (2)	4 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purcell Crescent ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1
Purser's Cross Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarrendon St. ..	1	2 (2)	..	..	1	..	..	1
Queen's Club Gdns. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Querrin Street ..	..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Queensmill Road ..	4 (4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radipole Road ..	2 (2)	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Racton Road ..	6 (3)	2 (2)	..	..	1	1	..	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Under 2 years.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Winchendon Road..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyfold Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodlawn Road ..	2 (1)	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whiteley's Cottages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woolneigh Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yeldham Road ..	3 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulham Union Inf.	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulham Workhouse	..	2	..	..	14	..	..	..

TABLE C.

Giving the Meteorological Conditions of the 52 Weeks ended December 28th, 1912, 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. 2in. 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 6 ...	45.7	51.3	37.1	46.6	29.8	0.76	3.8	.....WSW.....	50	13	4	4	1
" 13 ...	41.9	51.0	29.1	45.8	29.7	0.45	8.2	.....SE & SW.....	32	9	3	—	—
" 20 ...	40.2	48.4	31.4	45.2	29.8	0.93	0.6	..... SE	46	8	5	3	—
" 27 ...	38.9	45.0	33.4	44.4	29.7	0.88	5.0	..... ENE	45	3	6	1	—
February 3 ...	30.0	39.0	19.1	42.3	29.7	0.02	13.4	..... SW & N ...	58	9	6	3	—
" 10 ...	39.5	53.0	20.2	40.4	29.1	0.52	9.7	..... Variable	70	12	7	3	—
" 17 ...	45.5	58.0	38.1	42.4	29.6	0.44	7.6	..... Variable	53	11	5	2	—
" 24 ...	47.4	55.3	32.1	44.2	29.6	0.65	4.1	..... SW	38	8	4	1	1
March 2 ...	49.8	59.5	35.2	45.8	29.7	0.52	15.6	..... SW	49	15	3	5	—
" 9 ...	44.6	54.1	34.0	46.1	29.4	0.79	24.1	..... SW	37	7	2	1	—
" 16 ...	45.1	60.6	33.5	45.4	29.8	0.19	13.1	... .. Variable	33	9	5	1	2
" 23 ...	42.7	55.1	31.3	45.5	29.1	1.08	12.7 SW	29	9	2	2	1
" 30 ...	51.0	61.9	38.2	46.4	29.9	0.05	40.3 SW & W	46	12	1	4	2

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WEEK ENDING	Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3ft. 2in. 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 6 ...	48.0	67.7	32.5	46.8	29.9	0.07	39.0	..... SW & N	45	9	5	4	3
" 13 ...	45.6	64.2	32.4	47.7	29.8	0.02	40.6	..... Variable	41	6	3	4	—
" 20 ...	50.0	69.9	33.1	47.6	30.0	0.00	49.0	..... NE	37	6	—	5	—
" 27 ...	52.6	71.3	39.3	49.2	30.0	0.00	76.6	..... ENE	49	11	4	8	—
May 4 ...	50.1	70.7	36.1	50.1	29.9	0.21	32.8	.....NE & SW.....	41	5	6	7	1
" 11 ...	59.7	82.6	46.1	51.9	29.9	0.06	31.1	..... E & SW	39	11	3	6	1
" 18 ...	55.2	72.0	43.2	54.4	29.7	0.69	53.2	..... Variable	25	8	3	4	2
" 25 ...	54.1	72.0	38.6	54.9	29.7	0.19	42.3	..... Variable	30	5	2	4	2
June 1 ...	57.0	77.0	36.1	55.3	29.7	0.17	53.2	..... Variable	35	5	5	—	1
" 8 ...	54.2	69.5	41.5	56.2	29.5	0.99	40.4	..... SW	29	4	4	1	—
" 15 ...	48.7	71.0	44.5	56.7	29.7	0.39	55.7	.....SW & NE.....	35	10	5	3	1
" 22 ...	61.7	84.3	48.2	58.1	29.8	0.65	64.6WSW.....	30	4	4	3	—
" 29 ...	60.2	75.3	50.9	60.0	29.7	0.30	51.6 SW	25	3	4	—	—

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WEEK ENDING		Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3ft. 2in. 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	6 ...	58.7	74.0	51.1	59.7	29.8	0.36	17.3	.....NE & NW.....	33	7	1	3	—
"	13 ...	67.0	90.0	49.6	60.8	29.8	0.20	52.6	..... Variable	34	4	3	1	—
"	20 ...	65.8	88.1	48.1	63.7	29.8	0.04	49.9	..... NE & N	36	4	4	4	1
"	27 ...	64.8	81.6	49.2	63.2	29.7	0.16	34.4	..... SW & SE	27	6	5	1	—
August	3 ...	57.8	72.0	42.2	63.1	29.5	0.54	35.7	..... SW	32	6	3	2	1
"	10 ..	57.6	73.0	47.6	61.6	29.5	1.26	29.2	..... SW	20	3	3	4	—
"	17 ...	56.2	70.1	44.1	60.5	29.7	0.23	14.5	..... Variable	34	4	4	2	—
"	24 ...	57.2	70.0	47.1	60.2	29.6	1.27	24.3	..... SW	32	5	5	3	1
"	31 ...	56.9	70.1	42.1	59.7	29.5	1.33	25.6	..... SW	29	6	4	—	1
September	7 ...	54.8	69.1	42.2	59.1	29.8	0.21	33.7	..... W & NW	23	3	4	—	—
"	14 ...	52.4	67.0	43.2	58.0	30.0	0.02	13.0	.....NW & NE.....	40	6	2	3	1
"	21 ...	53.6	63.1	41.1	57.4	30.2	0.00	19.1	..... NE	34	2	4	2	—
"	28 ...	51.5	64.0	37.2	56.2	30.0	0.02	49.5	.....NE & SE.....	28	9	3	1	1

WEEK ENDING		Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3ft. 2in. 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	5 ...	48.8	63.9	29.9	55.1	29.8	2.30	29.3	.....SE & NE.....	50	6	10	1	1
"	12 ...	46.0	63.0	29.4	52.6	30.1	0.00	40.9	..... Variable	34	10	4	—	1
"	19 ...	49.8	65.7	34.3	51.9	30.0	0.13	28.4	..... SW	34	4	7	1	2
"	26 ...	45.4	59.0	33.0	51.4	29.3	0.88	16.4	..... SW	47	5	4	2	—
November	2 ...	49.1	60.3	32.1	51.2	29.6	0.55	21.3	..... SW	41	7	4	1	1
"	9 ...	47.2	56.5	28.7	49.5	30.1	0.18	3.6	..... SW	40	9	4	3	1
"	16 ...	43.3	50.9	36.4	49.3	29.6	0.17	1.8	..... W & N	43	8	1	4	—
"	23 ...	46.2	55.8	34.2	48.3	30.0	0.31	3.7	..... W	54	14	5	9	2
"	30 ...	40.4	52.9	29.3	48.0	29.5	1.06	7.6	..... SW & N	47	15	3	3	1
December	7 ...	42.4	52.1	26.2	45.7	29.8	0.31	4.9	..... SW	49	9	8	4	—
"	14 ...	49.0	56.5	40.2	46.6	29.8	0.62	1.1	..... SW	51	13	7	3	1
"	21 ..	44.4	55.0	34.4	47.1	29.7	0.59	10.3	..... W & SW.....	33	9	6	—	—
"	28 ...	48.1	56.3	38.2	46.9	29.6	1.22	4.5	..... SW	41.	9	4	3	—

TABLE D.

Showing the number of Cases of Infectious Diseases notified to the several Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health during the Year 1912.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES,	Estimated population in the middle of 1912.	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.	Poliomyelitis.		Total.
<i>West Districts.</i>													
Fulham	155,402	—	484	231	—	26	—	30	115	2	5	893	5.7
Paddington	142,362	—	269	254	—	15	—	11	117	7	6	679	4.8
Kensington	171,746	—	304	180	—	15	2	8	116	—	1	625	3.7
Hammersmith	122,750	—	333	176	—	11	—	7	102	2	2	633	5.2
Chelsea	65,397	—	126	89	—	10	—	7	30	—	1	263	4.0
City of Westminster	157,248	—	238	160	—	17	—	19	92	3	6	535	3.4
<i>North Districts.</i>													
St. Marylebone	116,155	—	259	149	—	11	—	5	89	1	3	517	4.5
Hampstead	85,966	—	107	161	—	10	—	3	44	1	2	328	3.8
St. Pancras	216,145	—	597	550	—	29	—	20	189	3	3	1391	6.5
Islington	326,398	—	811	517	—	49	—	16	186	13	11	1603	4.9
Stoke Newington	50,581	—	90	55	—	3	—	3	33	1	5	190	3.8
Hackney	222,986	—	515	252	—	27	—	27	210	7	8	1046	4.7
<i>Central Districts.</i>													
Holborn	49,026	—	114	89	—	12	—	—	47	1	—	263	5.5
Finsbury	86,130	—	157	144	1	8	—	12	144	1	3	470	5.5
City of London	18,695	—	33	17	—	2	—	—	14	1	1	68	3.6
<i>East Districts.</i>													
Shoreditch	110,430	—	153	139	1	14	—	8	148	5	—	468	4.3
Bethnal Green	127,985	—	283	220	—	30	—	16	192	6	7	754	5.9
Stepney	277,315	—	929	363	—	56	1	31	342	11	12	1745	6.3
Poplar	161,597	1	314	253	—	36	—	20	198	6	5	833	5.2
<i>South Districts.</i>													
Southwark	190,017	—	500	283	—	39	—	18	265	8	6	1119	5.9
Bermondsey	125,260	—	418	218	1	37	—	19	164	4	7	868	6.9
Lambeth	297,550	—	596	336	—	61	—	24	223	7	9	1256	4.2
Battersea	167,589	—	462	232	—	21	—	7	133	2	2	859	5.1
Wandsworth	321,881	—	812	428	—	69	2	29	207	3	5	1555	4.8
Camberwell	261,591	—	634	318	—	29	1	17	216	5	11	1231	4.7
Deptford	109,377	—	404	169	—	9	1	8	191	4	4	790	7.2
Greenwich	95,994	—	439	254	—	11	—	5	98	—	2	809	8.5
Lewisham	165,249	—	457	436	—	26	—	7	103	1	2	1032	6.3
Woolwich	121,932	3	472	424	—	20	—	3	90	—	3	1015	8.4
Port of London	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
County of London	4,519,754	4	11,311	7099	3	704	7	380	4098	105	132	23,843	5.3

