

Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1914.

Contributors

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Council of the Borough of Fulham.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

FOR THE YEAR 1914.



TOWN HALL,
FULHAM, S.W.

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

SIR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Twenty-third Annual Report on the vital statistics and the conditions affecting the health of the borough during the year 1914.

The statistics of births, deaths and infectious diseases relate to the fifty-two weeks ended January 2nd, 1915.

POPULATION.

The population of Fulham as enumerated at the Census taken on April 2nd, 1911, was 153,284, and in the middle of 1914 it was, according to the revised estimate of the Registrar General, 157,303.

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
1914 Estimated	157,303	—	92.5	915,870

MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE-RATE.

1,450 marriages were registered during the year, compared with 1,353, 1,387 and 1,382, in the preceding three years.

The marriage-rate, *i.e.*, the number of persons married per 1,000 inhabitants was 18.4, the average rate of the preceding ten years being 16.7.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

Excluding 16 births among non-residents, but including 105 children born of Fulham mothers in lying-in institutions situate in other boroughs, 4,154 births were registered, 2,125 of boys and 2,029 of girls, representing a birth-rate of 26.4 per 1,000 inhabitants, which is the lowest recorded in Fulham.

The persistent fall of the birth-rate in Fulham during the last 25 years, which is shared by every part of the United Kingdom, can be seen on reference to the chart showing the birth and death rates. Its seriousness, as affecting the welfare of the community at a time like the present, may be appreciated by remembering that if the birth-rate had been the same as it was 20 years ago, upwards of 1,400 more children would have been born in Fulham last year.

The birth-rate of the County of London was 24.3 per 1,000, and in the several Metropolitan boroughs the rates ranged from 10.2 in the City of London, 14.0 in Westminster, and 14.8 in Hampstead, to 31.0 in Bermondsey, 31.6 in Poplar, and 32.1 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 to the wards in which the mothers resided, and by the inclusion of those occurring in outside Maternity Institutions :—

TABLE II.

Births in 1914.

WARD.	Males.	Females.	Total Births.	Birth-rate.
Barons Court ...	93	101	194	15.4
Lillie ...	359	352	711	28.7
Walham ...	178	168	346	27.5
Margravine ...	312	250	562	30.0
Munster ...	530	590	1,120	28.7
Hurlingham ...	105	102	207	21.3
Sands End ...	416	345	761	28.6
Town ...	132	121	253	19.0
The Borough ...	2,125	2,029	4,154	26.4



TABLE III.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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
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
1913	157,117	4,234	4,302	26.9	1,833	11.3	212	407	412	96	2,028	12.7
1914	157,303	4,065	4,154	26.4	1,878	12.3	137	391	469	113	2,132	13.6

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.

(4) The deaths of 10 Belgian Refugees which occurred in Fulham in 1914 have not been transferred, and are included in Columns 10 and 12.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1701.	* Total population at all ages 153,284	} At Census of 1911.
	Number of inhabited ordinary dwelling houses ... 17,324	
	Average number of persons per house 7.2	

Illegitimacy.

The illegitimates numbered 207 or 5 per cent. of the total births. Of these 172 were born within, and 35 outside the borough.

Still-born Children.

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

Excess of Births over Deaths.

The natural increase of the population by the excess of births over deaths was 2,022 compared with 1,894, 2,190 and 2,274 in the preceding three years.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.

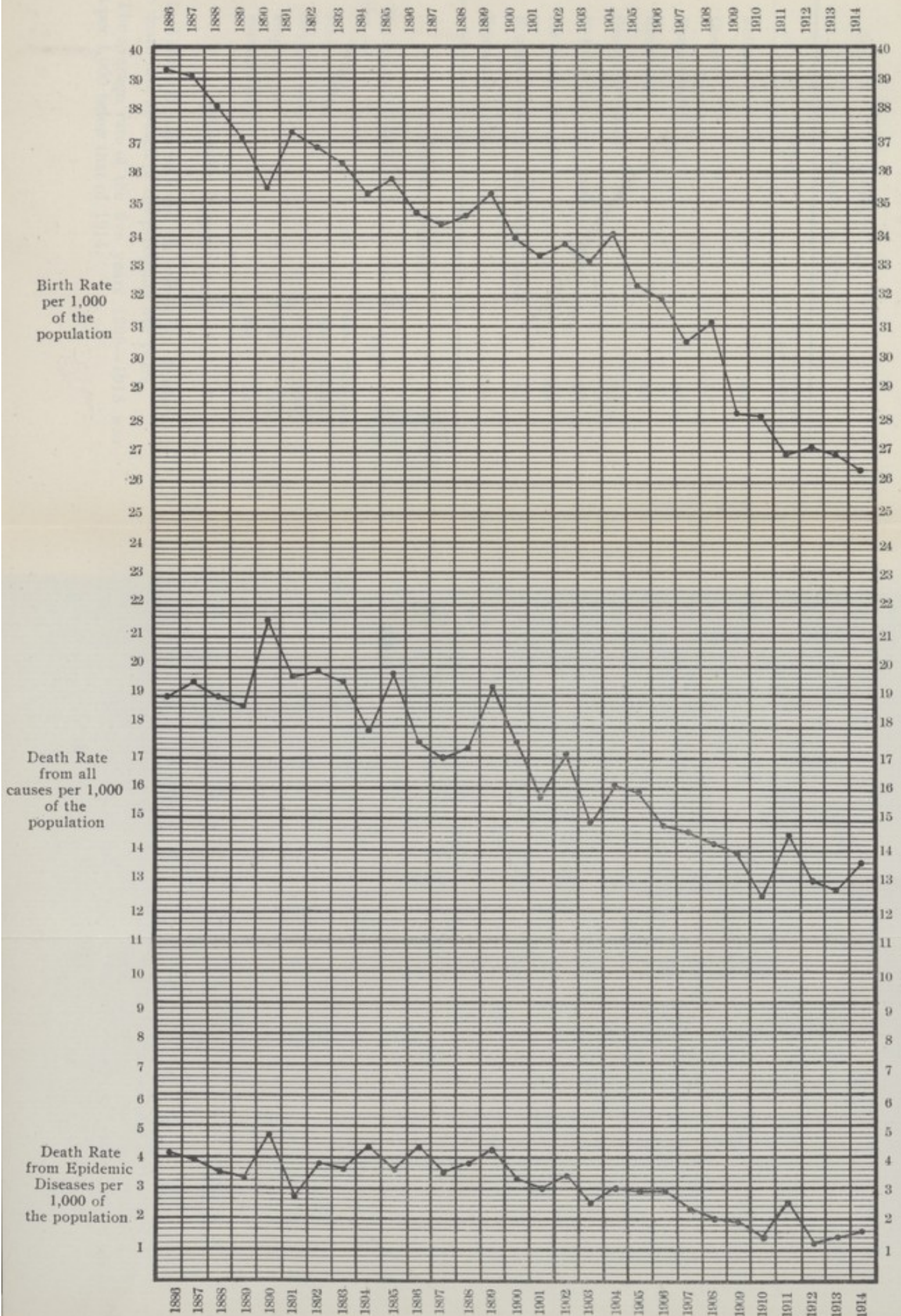
During 1914 1,878 deaths were registered in the borough, but of these 137 were of persons not belonging to the borough, while 391 inhabitants of Fulham died outside the borough chiefly in various public institutions. There were therefore, including 10 deaths among Belgian Refugees, 2,132 deaths of persons (1,032 males and 1,100 females), having their usual residence in Fulham, representing a death-rate of 13.6 per 1,000 inhabitants, the rate for males being 13.8 and for females 13.3.

The death rate of the County of London was 14.4, and among the Metropolitan boroughs the lowest rates were 10.5 in Hampstead, 11.0 in Wandsworth and in Lewisham, and the highest 17.9 in Southwark, 19.1 in Shoreditch, and 19.7 in Finsbury.

In the following table the mortality of Fulham can be compared with that of the adjoining boroughs and of other groups of areas.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

1886 - 1914.



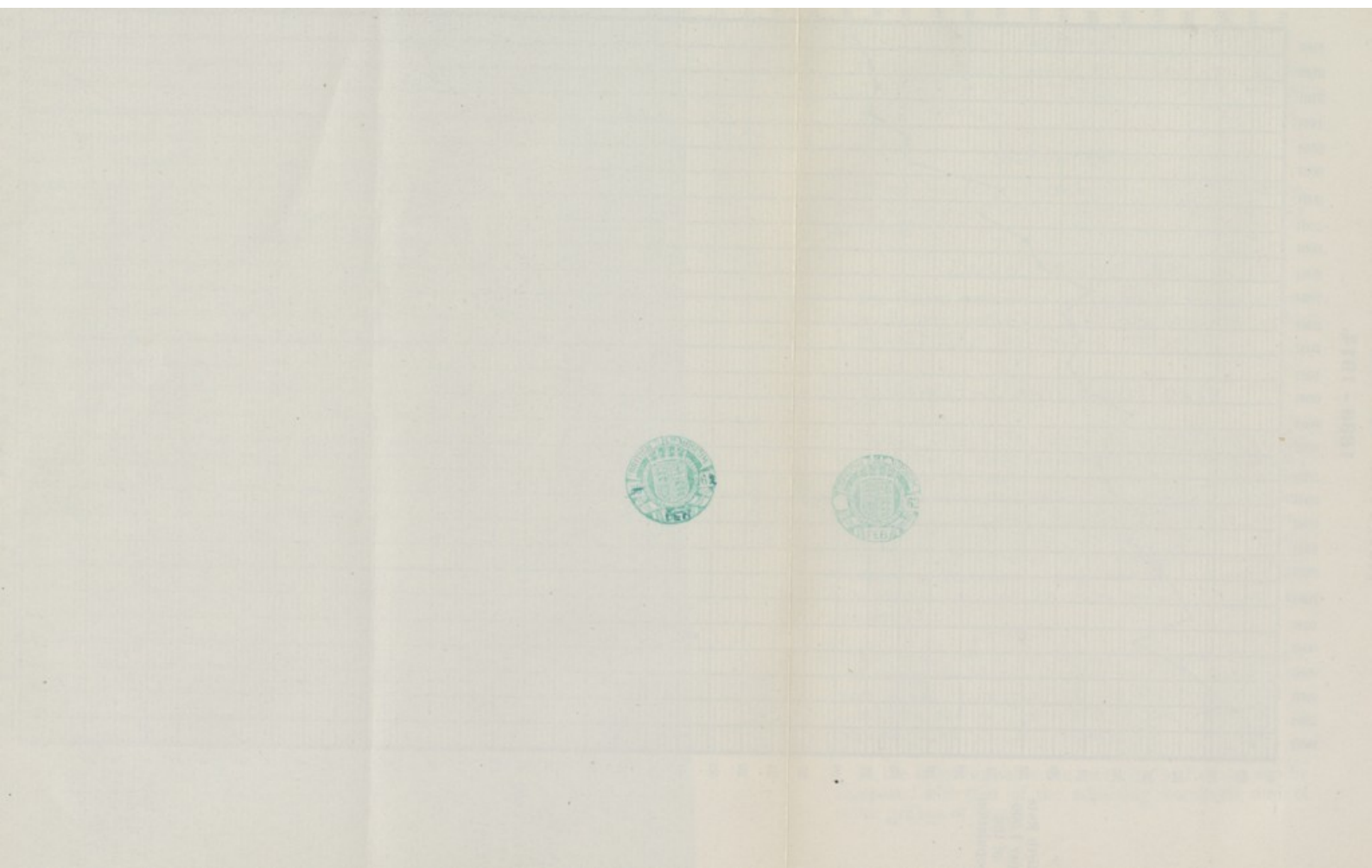


TABLE IV.

Mortality in 1914.

Area.						Annual Rate per 1,000 living.
Fulham	..	..	..	..	..	13.6
Chelsea	..	..	..	..	..	13.3
Hammersmith	..	..	..	..	..	14.0
Kensington	..	..	..	..	..	13.3
County of London	..	..	..	..	..	14.4
97 Great Towns (including London)	..	..	..	..	..	14.7
145 Smaller Towns	..	..	..	..	..	12.9
England and Wales (less the 242 Towns)	..	..	..	..	..	13.4
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	14.0

Seasonal Mortality.

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

	Deaths.	Death Rate.
First quarter	605	15.4
Second quarter	471	12.0
Third quarter	493	12.6
Fourth quarter	563	14.4

Mortality in previous years.

In Table III. will be found the number of deaths and the death-rate in each of the preceding five years.

The average rate of the five years 1909—1913 was 0.3 per 1,000 below that of 1914.

Distribution of Deaths.

Table VI. gives the number and causes of deaths in the several wards of the borough, and in the following table will be found the death-rates of each ward in 1914, and the preceding ten years:—

TABLE V.

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.
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
1912 ...	13.8	13.7	14.1	14.3	11.9	12.1	12.7	12.8
1913 ...	13.3	13.9	17.6	13.6	11.3	12.1	11.8	10.1
Average of 10 years, 1904-13.	12.7	14.4	17.3	16.3	13.0	12.8	13.3	12.2
1914...	12.8	13.8	19.3	15.2	12.3	11.8	13.8	13.7

TABLE VI.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a).										Net Deaths at all ages of "Residents" in the Wards of the Borough whether occurring in or beyond the Wards.								
CAUSES OF DEATH 1	All Ages 2	Under 1 Year 3	1 and under 2 years 4	2 and under 5 years 5	5 and under 15 years 6	15 and under 25 years 7	25 and under 45 years 8	45 and under 65 years 9	65 and upwards 10	TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT (b) 11	Barons Court Ward 12	Lillie Ward 13	Walham Ward 14	Margravine Ward 15	Monster Ward 16	Hurlingham Ward 17	Sands End Ward 18	Town Ward 19
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All Causes { Certified (c) Uncertified	2132 ...	469 ...	95 ...	79 ...	81 ...	77 ...	277 ...	516 ...	538 ...	677 ...	151 ...	341 ...	244 ...	283 ...	480 ...	113 ...	338 ...	182 ...
1—Enteric Fever	9	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	13	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	3
2—Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—Measles	31	9	11	9	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	8	10	5	...	3	...
4—Scarlet Fever	21	...	1	7	8	3	1	...	1	49	...	3	...	4	5	...	7	2
5—Whooping Cough	43	28	7	6	2	...	...	...	...	13	2	6	4	8	10	5	7	1
6—Diphtheria and Croup	23	3	4	5	10	1	...	...	...	65	...	7	...	2	9	1	2	2
7—Influenza	28	6	...	...	1	1	3	8	9	...	3	6	4	2	7	...	4	2
8—Erysipelas	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	7	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1
9—Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	207	4	1	2	9	35	87	57	12	68	3	33	27	29	49	14	34	18
10—Tuberculous Meningitis	24	5	1	7	7	1	2	1	...	9	...	1	5	3	7	...	7	1
11—Other Tuberculous Diseases	21	...	2	2	6	2	3	5	1	7	...	9	2	2	1	2	5	...
12—Cancer, malignant disease	167	...	...	1	1	1	17	85	62	30	17	25	21	14	33	16	23	18
13—Rheumatic Fever	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
14—Meningitis. See note (d)	10	1	1	1	3	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	4	...	3	1
15—Organic Heart Disease	185	...	...	...	7	4	21	68	85	48	18	22	24	22	39	9	26	25
16—Bronchitis	153	22	9	3	...	...	9	35	75	36	8	29	17	20	36	8	24	11
17—Pneumonia (all forms)	219	64	34	15	4	3	24	47	28	60	9	32	29	38	46	10	38	17
18—Other diseases of Respiratory organs	17	2	1	4	1	...	4	3	2	4	1	5	3	...	5	1	1	1
19—Diarrhoea and Enteritis	136	114	13	...	...	...	2	2	5	49	4	17	18	25	48	2	19	3
20—Appendicitis and Typhlitis	11	...	1	...	1	4	3	2	...	3	2	...	1	3	2	...	1	2
21—Cirrhosis of Liver	24	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	5	7	3	6	1	2	7	...	2	3
21A—Alcoholism	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
22—Nephritis and Bright's Disease	82	...	...	...	2	1	8	38	33	42	8	18	7	9	20	4	10	6
23—Puerperal Fever	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	4	1	...	1
24—Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	12	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	3	1	3	2	...	2	2	1	1
25—Congenital Debility and Malformation, in- cluding Premature Birth	147	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	30	15	13	38	5	28	10
26—Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	62	13	1	5	7	4	9	11	12	13	5	7	5	10	9	4	16	6
27—Suicides	18	...	...	...	...	1	5	10	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	2
28—Other Defined Diseases	452	50	8	12	9	10	49	117	197	114	54	70	46	61	80	27	71	43
29—Diseases ill-defined or unknown	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	...
	2132	469	95	79	81	77	277	516	538	677	151	341	244	283	480	113	338	182
SUB-ENTRIES included in above figures.																		
14 (a) Posterior Basic Meningitis	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
28 (a) Pneumonia other than Broncho-pneumonia	119	17	7	6	3	3	22	40	21	36	7	22	13	17	22	7	22	9

(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 III.

(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.

Mortality at Different Ages.

Infantile Mortality.

Of the 2,132 deaths, 469 or 22 per cent were of infants under one year of age, and the rate of the infant mortality measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered was 113 per 1,000, being 17 per 1,000 above that of 1913.

The corresponding rate of the County of London was 104 per 1,000 and of the 29 metropolitan boroughs only 7 had higher rates than Fulham.

99 infants, or one out of every 42 born in 1914, died in the first week of life.

Table VII. gives the infantile death-rates of the several wards of the borough in 1914 and the preceding ten years.

TABLE VII.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.

WARD.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Average Ten Years 1904-1913	1914
Barons Court	181	108	88	146	91	75	122	70	148	108	114	108
Lillie ...	137	147	137	151	106	122	103	128	85	96	121	100
Walham ...	185	183	166	184	152	140	156	124	91	117	148	168
Margravine ...	179	153	171	136	129	133	135	154	112	102	141	136
Munster ...	140	137	142	116	120	102	103	137	91	91	118	106
Hurlingham	159	98	150	99	81	76	43	59	59	82	91	82
Sands End ...	156	168	127	107	136	94	109	138	97	102	124	114
Town ...	121	105	72	64	64	98	81	51	76	60	79	79
The Borough	152	144	133	122	115	108	107	128	94	96	120	113

It will be seen from the above table that in 1914 the infant mortality in Walham Ward was, as has generally been the case, much above that of the rest of the borough, and was double that of Town Ward, but the enormous loss of infant life in the poorer districts is best illustrated by the rates obtaining in certain selected areas, viz. :—

	Deaths of Infants under one year per 1,000 births.				
Heckfield Place	281
Walham, Rock and Lodge Avenues	305
Field Road Area	290

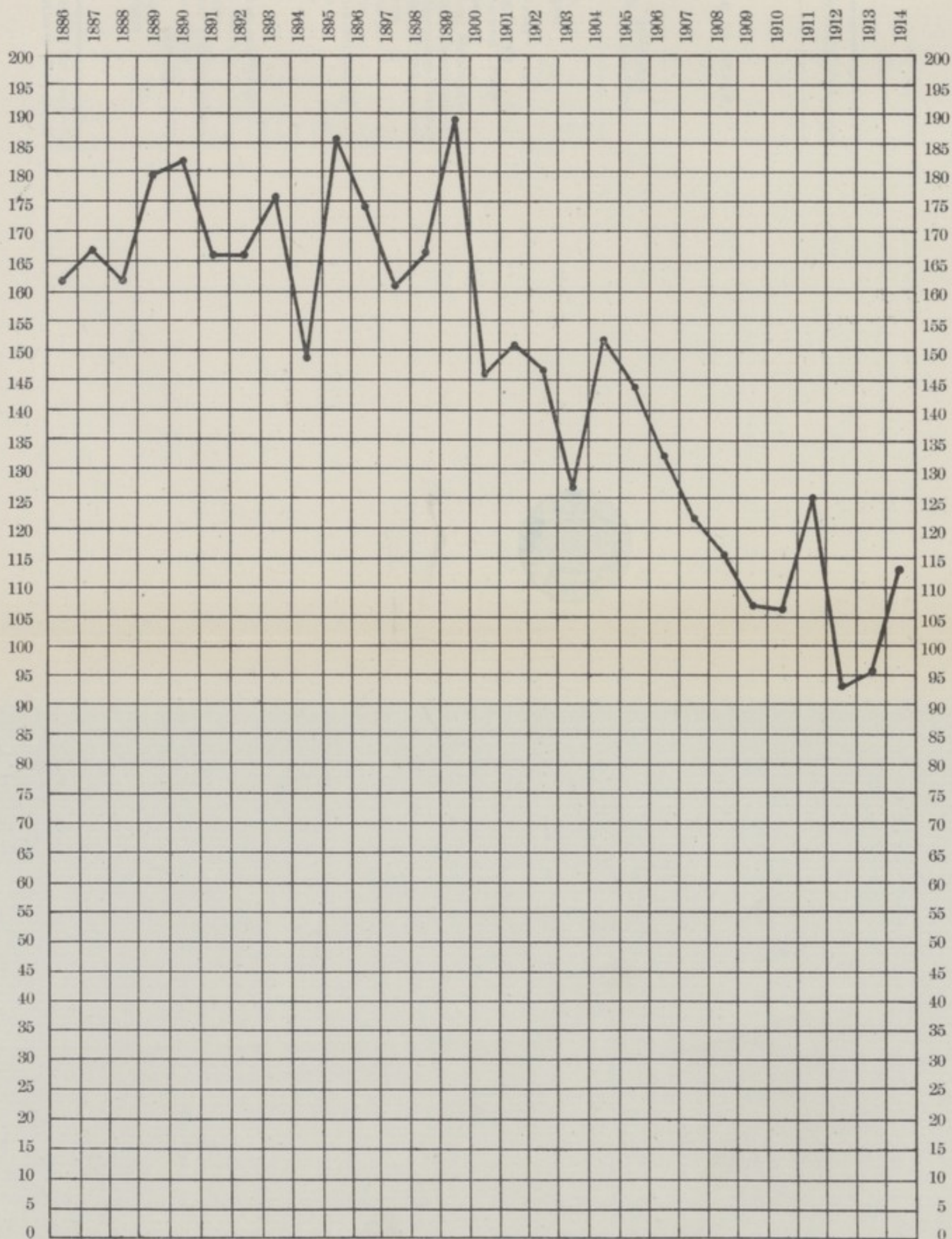
TABLE VII.

Infants under one year per 1,000 Births.

Ward	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Heckfield Place	151	106	88	146	51	73	132	70	148	108	114	106	114	106
Walham	187	147	137	151	100	123	108	128	85	98	131	100	121	100
Walham, Rock and Lodge Avenues	183	133	136	184	133	140	150	124	151	117	148	158	148	158
Field Road Area	178	158	171	136	130	153	135	154	119	102	141	136	151	136
Manor	140	187	142	110	120	109	108	187	91	91	118	106	101	106
Hampton	152	98	150	99	31	70	43	89	53	88	91	83	88	83
St. John's	150	168	127	107	136	94	100	138	87	108	134	114	114	114
Town	131	100	72	64	64	68	81	61	70	60	78	72	72	72
The Borough	152	144	138	132	115	108	107	138	94	95	130	118	118	118

INFANTILE MORTALITY,

1886 - 1914



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

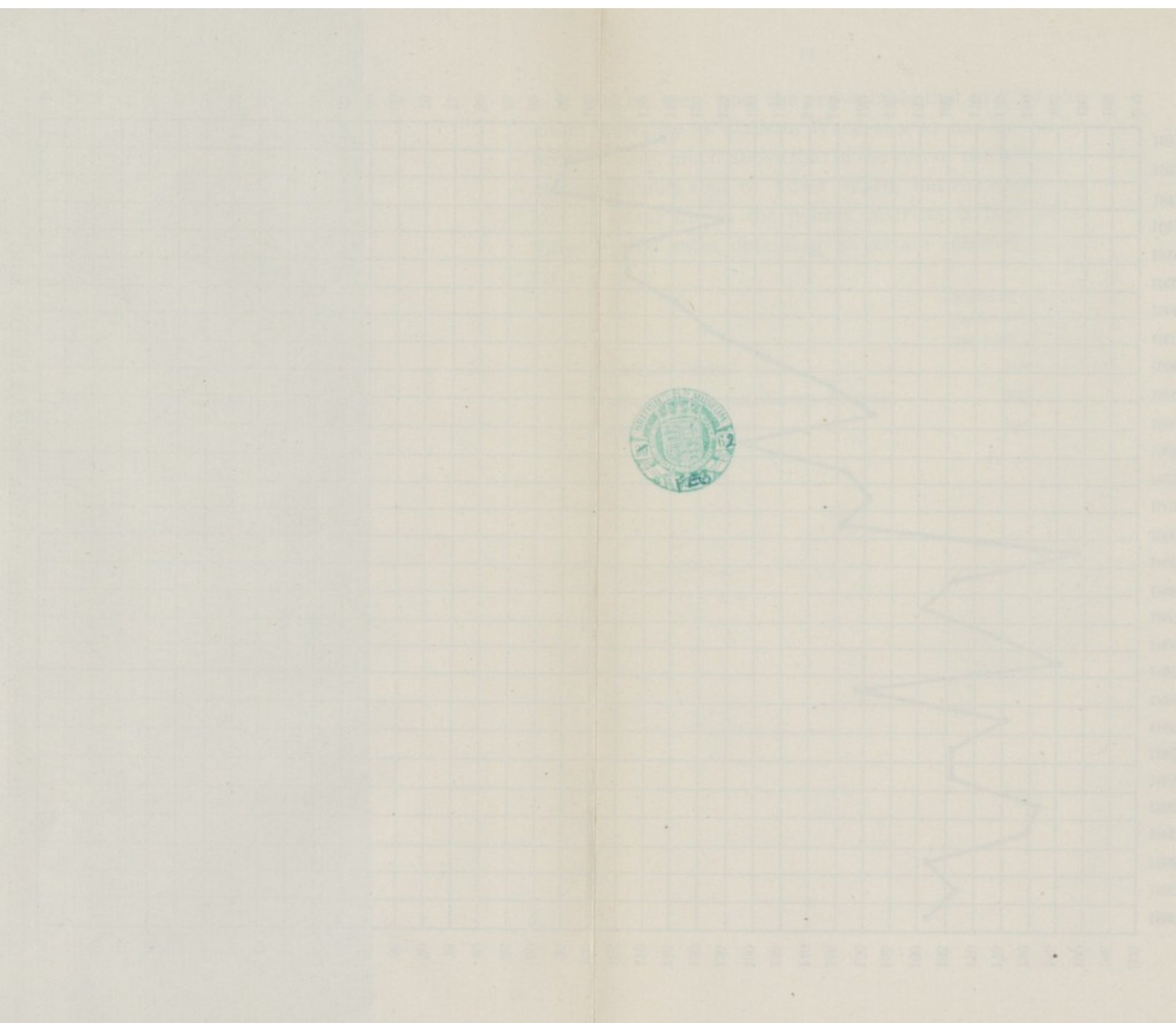


TABLE VIII.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.											Nett Deaths under One Year of residents in the Wards of the Borough whether occurring in or beyond the Wards.								Mean number of deaths during eight years 1906—1913.	
CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Barons Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.		Town Ward.
All causes	{ Certified ... Uncertified ...	99 ...	23 ...	15 ...	13 ...	150 ...	97 ...	102 ...	61 ...	59 ...	469 ...	21 ...	71 ...	58 ...	76 ...	119 ...	17 ...	87 ...	20 ...	503 1
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	...	1	2	4	...	...	2	...	13.0
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	7	9	8	28	2	4	4	4	7	3	4	...	20.0
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2.5
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0.5
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	6.0
Abdominal Tuberculosis (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.0
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	9.0
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6.0
Convulsions ...	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	11.0
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5
Bronchitis ...	...	...	2	2	...	4	8	6	2	2	22	1	5	2	3	2	1	8	...	27.0
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	1	1	1	1	4	13	17	17	13	64	...	6	12	14	14	2	14	2	58.5
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	20	10	12	63	2	6	7	13	24	...	9	2	87.0
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	21	12	7	51	2	10	4	10	16	2	7	...	26.0
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	7	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	3.0
Syphilis ...	...	...	1	1	3	5	4	5	...	1	15	1	1	3	...	4	2	3	1	13.5
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	2	...	2	...	4	2	1	...	...	7	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	12.0
Injury at Birth ...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	9.0
Atelectasis ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	14.0
Congenital Malformations ...	...	2	3	...	...	5	2	2	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	4	...	2	1	16.0
Premature Birth ...	...	70	13	1	2	86	8	1	...	...	95	3	12	9	14	25	4	21	7	91.0
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	...	13	2	3	2	20	14	9	...	...	43	6	14	5	...	10	1	5	2	48.0
Other causes ...	...	2	...	4	2	8	8	7	2	3	28	2	5	5	5	6	1	1	3	24.0
		99	23	15	13	150	97	102	61	59	469	21	71	58	76	119	17	87	20	504.

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate, 3,947; Illegitimate, 207.
 Nett Deaths in the year of—Legitimate infants, 404;
 Illegitimate infants, 65.

(a) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.
 Want of Breast Milk is included under Atrophy and Debility.

Causes of Infantile Mortality.

Table VIII. gives the causes of the deaths at various periods under one year of age, and in the following table the mortality from certain groups of diseases will be found.

TABLE IX.

Death-rates of Infants under one year of age from certain groups of diseases.

Diseases.	Deaths per 1,000 births.	
	1914.	Average of 5 years 1909-13.
Infectious Diseases	9.7	8.2
Tuberculous Diseases	2.2	3.5
Diarrhœal Diseases	29.1	22.5
Respiratory Diseases	20.9	18.9
Premature Birth, Congenital Defects and Debility	35.4	34.7
Other Causes	15.7	18.2
	113.	106.

Notification of Births. Prevention of Infant Mortality.

3,401 notifications of living and 104 of stillborn children were received under the Notification of Births Act, 84 per cent. of the births registered in Fulham being notified.

Of these 2,469 or 70.5 per cent. were notified by midwives, 859 or 24.5 per cent. by medical practitioners and 177 or 5 per cent. by relatives.

Visits were paid to 1,450 of the babies born in the borough, either by your Sanitary Inspector or by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of the Fulham School for Mothers, and about one half of these were visited again on one or more occasions according to their needs, 4,320 visits being made in all. 621 babies were brought to the consultations held by the three medical officers of the Fulham School for Mothers, and their attendances totalled 7,631 or 1,280 above those in 1913.

An important feature in connection with the School in 1914 was the recognition and appreciation by the Government of the work of Schools for Mothers, shown by the provision in the Budget of 1914-15 of funds to be expended in grants in aid of infant welfare work ; and in accordance with this decision of the Government, the Board of Education issued regulations for Schools for Mothers. Under these, a School for Mothers is defined as an educational institution providing training and instruction to the mother in the care and management of infants and little children. It is provided that the imparting of such instruction may include systematic classes, home visiting and infant consultations. The provision of specific medical and surgical treatment, if any, is to be only incidental. Provided that the provision made by the institution is adequate and its working efficient, grants may be paid at the rate of one half of the approved expenditure, and the first grants under the regulations were based on the expenditure incurred during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1914. As the conditions laid down by the Board of Education have always been complied with by the Committee of Management, application was made to the Board for a grant, and the sum of £194 was paid to the School in respect of work done during the year which ended 31st March, 1914.

Deaths of Illegitimate Children.

Of the 469 infants who died before attaining the age of one year, 65 or 14 per cent, were illegitimate, the mortality among them being in the proportion of 314 deaths per 1,000 births against 103 per 1,000 among children born in wedlock.

Insurance of Infants.

Certificates under the Friendly Societies Act were issued in respect of 304 children under the age of five years, 47 per cent. of the children dying at this age period being insured.

Deaths at other age periods.

Table X. gives the number of deaths and the death-rates at certain other age periods.

TABLE X.

Deaths at certain age periods.

Age Period.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of population living at age period.
1 and under 2 years	95	4.5	27.2
2 " 5 "	79	3.7	7.3
5 " 15 "	81	3.8	2.6
15 " 25 "	77	3.6	2.9
25 " 45 "	277	13.0	5.5
45 " 65 "	516	24.2	21.0
Over 65 "	538	25.3	86.7

Deaths from Epidemic Diseases.

To the seven principal epidemic diseases 254 deaths were ascribed, representing a death-rate of 1.62 per 1,000 which is 0.44 per 1,000 below the average rate of the preceding ten years.

The following table gives the number of deaths in the borough from the principal epidemic diseases in 1914 and in the preceding ten years, together with the death-rates :—

TABLE XI.

Deaths from the seven principal Epidemic Diseases.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Mean number of Deaths 1904—1913.	Mean Death- rate 1904—1913.	Deaths 1914.	Death-rate 1914.
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	64	85	53	69	71	74	65	64	65	49	66	0.44	31	0.20
Scarlet Fever ...	4	23	18	14	17	10	7	6	6	4	11	0.07	21	0.13
Whooping Cough	58	82	31	75	34	48	60	28	45	27	49	0.33	43	0.27
Diphtheria ...	24	24	33	38	32	39	14	27	15	15	26	0.17	23	0.15
Enteric Fever ...	6	10	13	8	10	4	2	8	8	8	8	0.05	9	0.06
Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age.	235	202	275	115	130	105	74	211	34	100	148	0.99	127	0.81
Total ...	391	426	423	319	294	280	222	344	173	203	308	2.05	254	1.62

TABLE XII.

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	1913	1914
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	766	1042
Diphtheria...	70	69	96	230	329	368	341	378	465	514	630	636	417	286	299	285	403	603	400	322	257	311	231	270	272
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	34	40
Continued Fever...	—	—	—	6	2	3	5	5	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	1
Typhus Fever ...	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	6	6	10	18	10	6	6	14	8	13	9	7	7	19	8	24	17	15	17	34	20	23	30	19	33
Erysipelas...	114	67	104	153	113	94	99	134	121	178	154	132	121	115	131	143	141	128	127	115	115	115	115	121	152
Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	7	3	2	5	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	13	23	55
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	171	165	152	148	151	179	279	326	613	1173	765	551
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289	164
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	2294	2311

TABLE XIII.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD of the Borough.								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.							Barons Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.	
		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)	272	1	78	140	31	19	3	—	15	57	16	39	82	9	36	18	255
Erysipelas	152	3	4	11	13	36	52	33	8	34	8	25	30	11	31	5	73
Scarlet Fever	1042	7	238	646	96	54	1	—	30	144	55	182	271	36	270	54	967
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	40	—	1	2	16	18	3	—	2	6	6	2	9	—	7	8	35
Continued Fever	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	33	—	—	—	4	29	—	—	—	9	3	5	6	1	6	3	32
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	55	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	15	19	1	10	—	17
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	551	1	23	95	90	227	105	10	27	84	80	83	126	17	99	35	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	164	2	33	86	17	15	8	3	10	21	18	25	36	7	34	13	—
TOTALS	2311	70	377	981	267	398	172	46	92	359	193	376	579	82	494	136	1381

SICKNESS FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table XII. gives the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in Fulham since 1890, when compulsory notification came into force, excluding duplicate notifications, and Table XIII. gives the number of cases notified in each ward in 1914, with the ages of the patients.

The chart shows the number of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria notified in each week of 1914, together with the average number notified in the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1904-1913.

Smallpox.

No case of smallpox has occurred in Fulham since 1903 and only two cases were reported in London in 1914.

Primary Vaccination.

The following tables, furnished by Mr. Davies, Vaccination Officer, give the returns for 1913 and the first six months of 1914.

TABLE XIV.

Supplemental Vaccination Return for 1913 for the Borough of Fulham.

No. of Births Registered from Jan. 1st, 1913, to Dec. 31st, 1913.	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.
4165	2439	6	299	69	852	54	401	45

TABLE XV.

Vaccination Returns for the period from January to June, 1914, for the Borough of Fulham.

No. of Births Registered from Jan. 1st, 1914, to June 30th, 1914.	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.
2046	1160	1	148	55	448	30	169	25

There was a further increase in the number of children exempted by statutory declarations of conscientious objection, 852 certificates of exemption being granted in 1913 against 654 in 1912, and 34% of those born in 1913 remain unvaccinated.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever, which had shown a marked increase in the last quarter of 1913, continued to be very prevalent throughout the year, and the fall which always occurs in the spring was not so noticeable as usual. The notifications numbered 1,042, being 276 more than in 1913 and 195 above the highest number previously recorded in 1899.

The returns for the four quarters were:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
First Quarter	272	1
Second „	185	4
Third „	242	6
Fourth „	343	10
	<hr/> 1042	<hr/> 21

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 January 2nd, 1915.

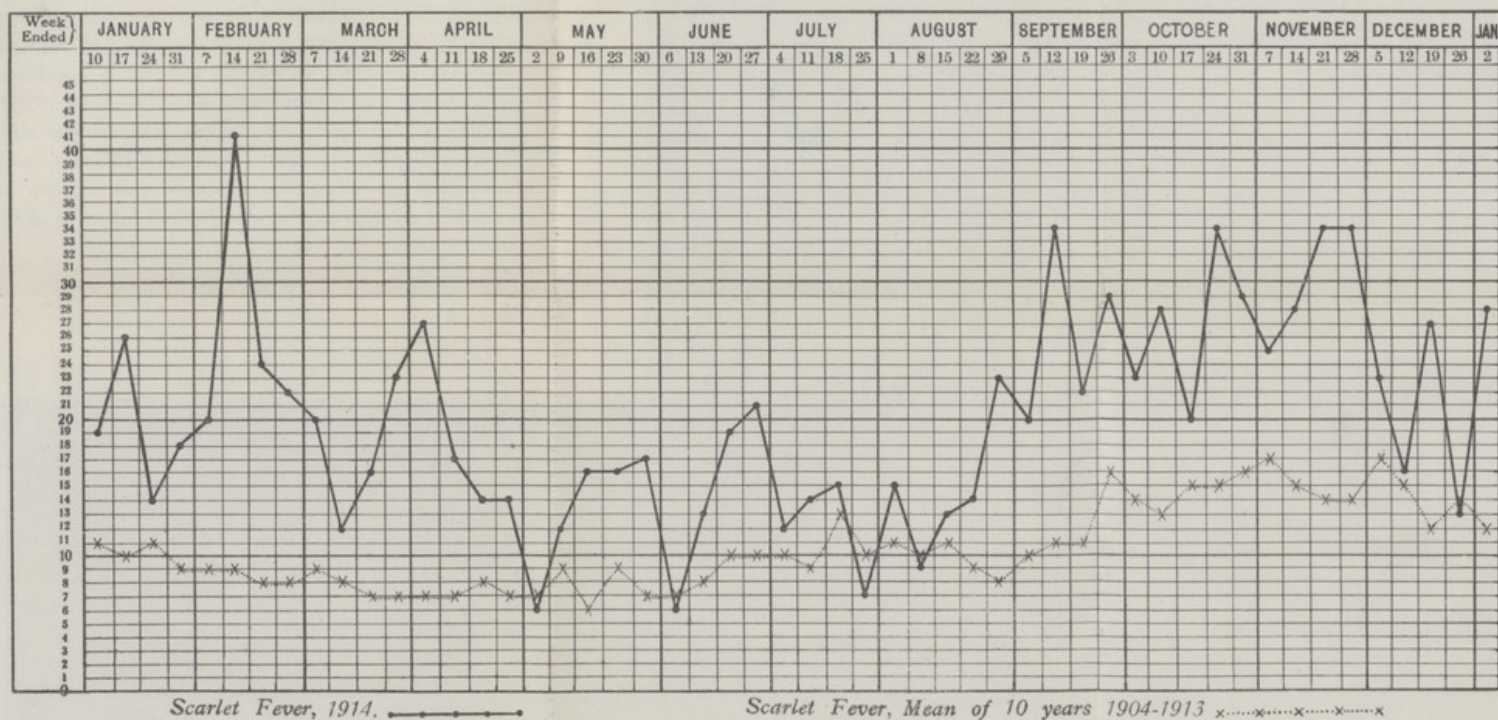
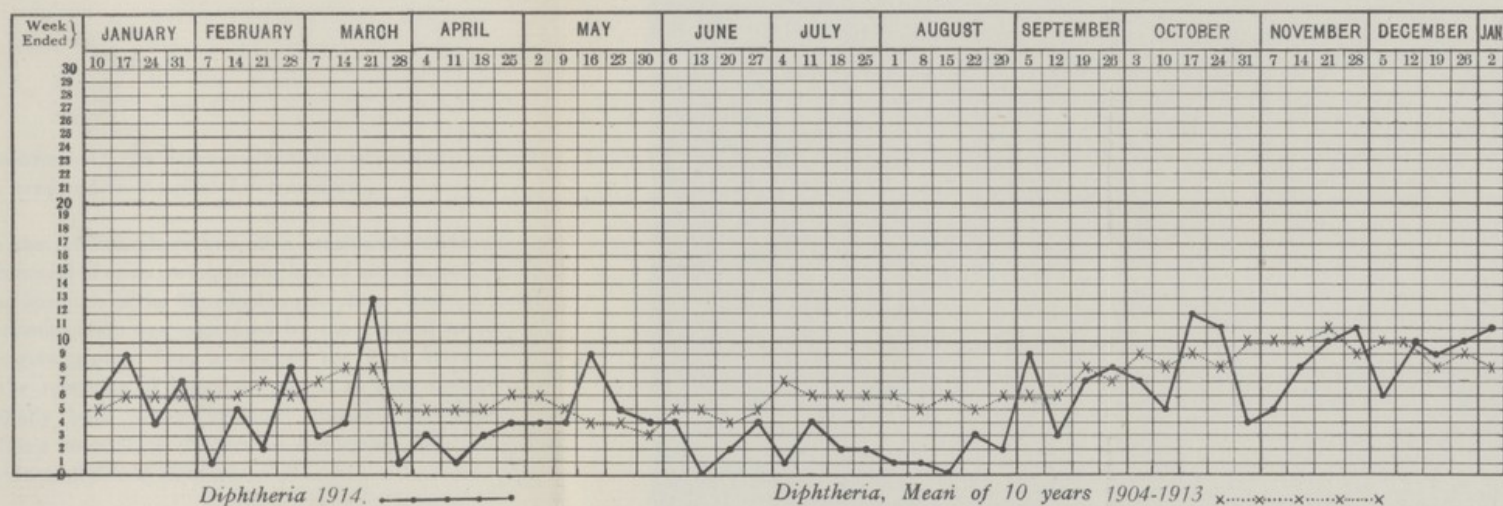
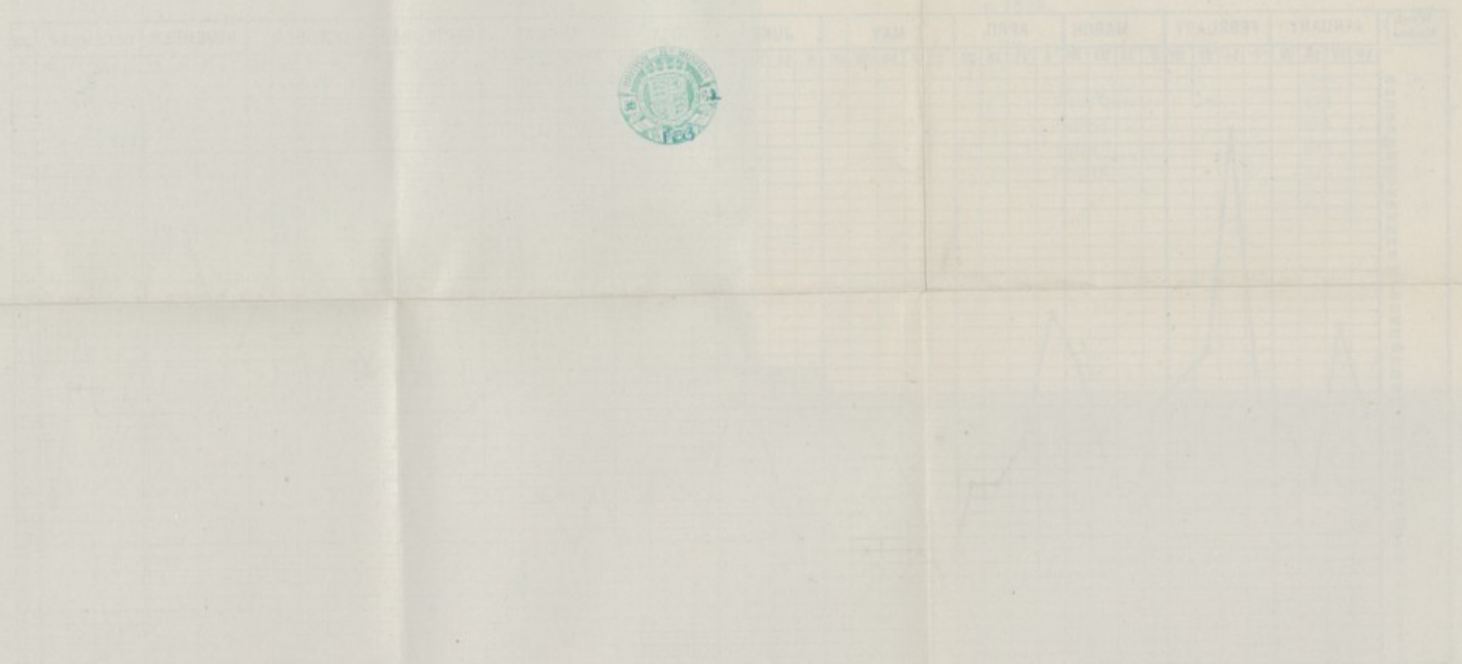


Chart Showing Week by Week the Number of Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria

Reported by the Health Department of the City of New York
for the Week Ending the 12th of May, 1900



Excluding those in public institutions the cases occurred in 772 houses as under :

Houses with one case	..	..	602
„ „ two cases	..	..	120
„ „ three „	..	..	32
„ „ four „	..	..	12
„ „ five „	..	..	3
„ „ six „	..	..	2
„ „ seven „	..	..	1

Isolation.—Of the cases notified, 967 or 93 per cent. were removed to hospital for treatment.

In the autumn there was often considerable delay in the removal of cases owing to the lack of accommodation in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and a communication was addressed by the Council to the Managers, urging them to re-open the Park Hospital for the reception of infectious cases, as this hospital, originally built as an infectious hospital, was being used as a hospital for children in connection with Poor Law Institutions in London.

Fatality.—During the first quarter the disease maintained the mild type shown in 1913, and of the 638 cases notified in the last quarter of 1913 and the first quarter of 1914, only one terminated fatally, but during the later months there was a larger proportion of severe toxic cases and 21 deaths were recorded during the year, representing a case mortality of 2 per cent. compared with 1.24 per cent. in 1912 and 0.4 per cent. in 1913.

Distribution.—In Table XIII. 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 1914, and the preceding ten years.

TABLE XVI.

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

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Mean of 10 years 1904-13	1914
Barons Court Ward	20	52	25	17	23	32	7	6	14	23	22	24
Lillie Ward ...	11	54	63	47	36	33	22	21	10	42	34	58
Walham Ward ...	21	43	47	28	21	16	19	26	25	52	30	44
Margravine Ward	11	34	40	45	28	33	23	25	23	42	31	97
Munster Ward ...	26	64	41	35	39	40	29	31	41	52	40	70
Hurlingham Ward	12	40	42	44	43	14	10	20	38	36	30	38
Sands End Ward	24	54	41	64	60	42	24	40	44	73	47	102
Town Ward ...	23	43	29	32	23	19	19	25	29	34	28	41
The Borough ...	19	50	42	42	37	32	22	25	31	48	35	66
The County of London	29	42	43	52	46	38	23	23	25	39	36	56

DIPHTHERIA.

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

	Cases.	Deaths
First Quarter	66	2
Second „	45	3
Third „	49	3
Fourth „	112	14
	<hr/> 272	<hr/> 23

The attack rate was the same as last year, viz., 17 per 10,000 inhabitants, the average for the preceding 10 years being 21 per 10,000.

The cases occurred in 239 houses as under :—

Houses with one case	227
„ „ two cases	10
„ „ three cases	2

In addition there were 14 cases among the staff at the Western Hospital, 3 at Fulham Infirmary, and 2 at the Belgian Refugee Camp, Earl's Court.

Isolation.—Of the patients notified 255 or 94 per cent. were treated in hospital.

Fatality.—The 23 deaths represent a case mortality of 8.5 per cent., against 8.7, 6.5 and 5.6 per cent. in the preceding three years.

Diphtheria Antitoxin.—260,000 units of antitoxic serum were supplied to medical practitioners during the year.

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

TABLE XVII.

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

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Mean of 10 years 1904-13.	1914
Baron's Court Ward	10	20	17	7	13	10	14	14	15	5	13	12
Lillie Ward ...	13	14	17	38	24	16	10	9	16	17	18	23
Walham Ward...	10	17	15	20	22	20	19	17	29	19	19	13
Margravine Ward	21	22	40	37	29	26	23	27	10	17	25	21
Munster Ward ..	24	17	24	38	25	22	14	26	19	16	23	21
Hurlingham Ward	20	22	16	41	27	23	22	19	8	22	22	10
Sands End Ward	34	22	36	68	28	21	20	27	14	26	30	14
Town Ward ...	13	12	20	21	23	21	10	13	8	6	15	14
The Borough ...	20	18	23	38	25	20	16	20	15	17	21	17
The County of London	16	14	18	19	17	14	8	8	16	17	15	20

ENTERIC FEVER.

40 persons were notified as suffering from enteric fever and one case of enteric fever was notified as continued fever, representing an attack rate of 2.6 per 10,000 inhabitants, the decennial average being 2.9 per 10,000. There were 9 deaths and deducting 6 cases of which the diagnosis was not confirmed, the case mortality was 26 per cent.

One patient had been employed at Eastbourne, as masseur to a gentleman who had suffered from typhoid two years before, and it was stated that the masseur who preceded him had also contracted typhoid. On my communicating with the Medical Officer of Health for Eastbourne, the employer was examined and found to be a "carrier," the bacillus typhosus being isolated from his excreta.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Of puerperal septicæmia 33 cases were notified, being more than in any metropolitan borough, except Stepney, which had the same number. Eight cases proved fatal or 0.5 per 1,000 births. 26 cases were removed to Fulham Infirmary and 5 to the Western Fever Hospital.

ERYSIPELAS.

152 cases of erysipelas were notified and 8 deaths were attributed to the disease.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

55 infants were notified as suffering from ophthalmia, and 17 were removed to a hospital or the Infirmary, of whom 2 died. Most of the other cases were of a mild nature and are reported to have recovered with unimpaired sight.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

One case was notified from the Infirmary, and the death was ascribed to posterior basic meningitis, which may be regarded as the sporadic form of cerebro-spinal fever. The death of a man aged 45 in Fulham Infirmary was also certified as due to posterior basic meningitis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The notifications received during the year numbered 1516.

Under Form A. —Cases not previously notified ...	863
„ „ B.—By School Medical Officers ...	26
„ „ C.—Cases admitted to Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria ...	315
„ „ D.—Cases discharged from Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria ..	312

Of the above 715 were notifications of new cases, 551 being of pulmonary, and 164 of other forms of tuberculosis. The following table gives the ages and sex of the persons notified.

TABLE XVIII.
PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of notifications during the period from 4th January, 1914, to January 2nd, 1915.

Age periods.	Number of Notifications on Form A.												Number of Notifications on Form B. (by School Medical Officers)				Number of Notifications on Form C. of admission to			
	Primary Notifications.											Total Notifica- tions on Form A	Primary Notifications.			Total Notifica- tions on Form B	Poor Law Insti- tutions.	Sana- toria.		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards		Total.	Under 5.	5 to 10				10 to 15	Total.
Pulmonary.																				
Males	-	12	27	13	22	25	49	60	40	28	3	279	360	1	1	-	2	2	110	61
Females	1	10	25	23	21	22	79	39	28	9	7	264	345	-	2	4	6	8	80	34
Non-pulmonary.																				
Males	-	17	30	12	4	4	3	1	1	4	1	77	83	-	3	3	6	7	18	-
Females	2	16	19	13	5	4	7	4	2	1	2	75	75	-	3	3	6	9	12	-

Mortality from Tuberculosis.

207 deaths (116 of males and 91 of females) were registered from pulmonary tuberculosis, representing a death-rate of 1.32 per 1,000, the average of the preceding ten years being 1.33.

The distribution of the deaths was as under :—

	Males.	Females.
Deaths in Poor Law Institutions	43	26
Deaths in Hospitals and Sanatoria	14	9
Deaths in Asylums	3	3
Deaths at Home	56	53

To other tuberculous diseases 45 deaths were ascribed, the death-rate being 0.29 per 1,000 against a decennial average of 0.42.

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 ...	0.24	0.00	0.24
Lillie Ward	1.33	0.40	1.73
Walham Ward	2.14	0.56	2.70
Margravine Ward ...	1.55	0.32	1.87
Munster Ward	1.26	0.18	1.44
Hurlingham Ward ...	1.46	0.21	1.67
Sands End Ward ...	1.28	0.45	1.73
Town Ward	1.35	0.08	1.43
The Borough	1.32	0.29	1.61

*Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis.—Fulham
Tuberculosis Dispensary.*

In May, 1913, the Borough Council entered into an agreement with the Committee of Management of the Fulham Tuberculosis Dispensary, under which they agreed to contribute for the financial year ending March 31st, 1914, the sum of £300 towards the maintenance of the Dispensary and on the termination of this period they decided to renew the agreement and to increase their contribution for the financial year ending March 31st, 1915, to £750.

Of this sum one-half is repaid to the Council by the Local Government Board and one quarter by the London County Council, the net contribution of the Borough Council being £187 10s.

The most important feature in the history of the Dispensary during the year has been its removal from 632, Fulham Road, where the accommodation was very inadequate, to 114, New King's Road, which has been leased to the Committee by the Borough Council. The Medical Officer, Dr. Sullivan, in his report states that by the removal to New King's Road, the expansion of various departments previously hampered by want of space has been made possible; the Institution now possesses an excellent laboratory, and the X ray examination of patients at the School Clinic has been largely taken advantage of and has proved of great value, and arrangements are being made to have a larger proportion of the cases examined in this manner.

The Medical Officer has also furnished the following tables and other information relating to the the work of the Dispensary :—

**THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING 1914.
SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.**

New Patients.

1. Suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	...	203
2. „ „ other forms of „	...	45
3. Suspected cases	... ..	261
4. Non-tuberculous cases	... ..	361
Total	... ..	<u>870</u>

Number of Patients actually attending (old and new).

1. Insured	... ..	286
2. Uninsured	... ..	1,268
Total	... ..	<u>1,554</u>

Number of Attendances at Dispensary.

1. Insured	... ..	2,276
2. Uninsured	... ..	8,084
Total	... ..	<u>10,360</u>
Doctor's home visits	... ..	2,385
Nurses' „	... ..	2,747
Contacts examined at home	... ..	311
Contacts who have become patients	... ..	212
Patients who had tuberculin treatment	... ..	109
„ „ cutaneous tuberculin tests	... ..	837
„ „ subcutaneous „ „	... ..	72
Cases sent to Sanatoria	... ..	32
„ Hospitals	... ..	6
„ Convalescent Homes	... ..	63
„ Infirmary	... ..	43
„ Homes for the Dying	... ..	5
Cases boarded out	... ..	22

THE DISPENSARY AS A RECEIVING HOUSE FOR PATIENTS.

The various agencies and individuals who have recommended patients may be seen from Table I. which gives an indication of the co-operation between the Dispensary and other Bodies. It is interesting to note the large number of patients sent by medical men.

TABLE I.

Shewing who recommended the Patients.

165	were recommended by	Private Doctors	} 254 sent by Doctors
30	"	Medical Officer of Health	
59	"	School Medical Officer	
42	"	School Authorities	
11	"	Hospitals	
21	"	London Insurance Committee	
8	"	Infirmaries	
1	"	Other Dispensaries	
14	"	Dispensary Staff	
2	"	Parish Nurse	
1	"	Matron of Day Nursery	
7	"	Fulham School for Mothers	
13	"	Church Visitors	
12	"	Charity Organisation Society	
2	"	Invalid Children's Aid Association	
4	"	Children's Country Holiday Fund	
5	"	Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association	
13	"	Friends	
2	"	Labour Exchange	
1	"	Local Paper	
3	"	Employers	
19	"	Door Plate	
228	"	Other Patients	
212	were	Contacts	
<hr/>			
870			
<hr/>			

TABLE II.

SEX AND AGE OF NEW PATIENTS FOR 1914.

	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45 and Over	All ages.
Males ...	53	125	65	42	26	34	31	376
Females ...	67	105	68	57	89	58	50	494
Both Sexes	120	230	133	99	115	92	81	870

55.5 per cent. of the patients were under 15 years of age.

THE DISPENSARY AS A CENTRE OF DIAGNOSIS.

Differential diagnosis has been greatly assisted by the increased facilities for X-ray, laryngoscopic and laboratory work, especially the bacteriological and cytological examination of sputum, exudates, and discharges, and the more frequent examination of the blood. Patients suffering from aneurism, malignant tumour of the mediastinum, sarcoma of the lung, cancer of the stomach, diabetes and bacillus coli infection of the bladder have presented themselves for examination as possible consumptives.

The use of the tuberculin test has been of some assistance, especially in potential cases of tuberculosis, but its findings cannot be relied on for differentiating between an active and a passive lesion.

The subcutaneous test which was employed in 174 cases in 1913 and 72 cases in 1914 is far too sensitive for the latter purpose, but a negative result is of some significance.

The cutaneous test which was used in 468 cases in 1913 and 387 in 1914 is not so sensitive and a positive result is of some value, especially in children suffering from gland and bone

disease, but a negative result after one application of dilute or pure tuberculin (human or bovine) does not exclude active pulmonary tuberculosis, either early or late.

TABLE III.

Results of Cutaneous Tests, 1914.

Age Periods.	Total Tests.	Positive.	Negative.	Percentage Positive.
Under 5	53	10	43	18.8
„ 10	171	64	107	37.4
„ 15	81	34	47	41.9
„ 25	13	10	3	76.9
„ 35	10	6	4	60.0
„ 45	6	5	1	83.3
45 and over	3	2	1	66.6
All ages	337	131	206	38.8

TABLE IV.

Diagnosis of Males and Females.

Total Cases.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms.	Suspects	Non-Tuberculous.	Percentage Tuberculous.
398 Males	91	21	141	145	29.7
472 Females	112	24	120	216	27.5
870 Both Sexes	203	45	261	361	28.5

TABLE V.
DIAGNOSIS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms.	Suspects	Non- Tuberculosis	Percentage Tuberculosis
Under 5 ...	6	8	34	74	11.4
„ 10 ...	18	21	74	113	17.2
„ 15 ...	27	13	48	44	30.3
„ 25 ...	45	1	25	30	45.5
„ 35 ...	48	1	35	32	42.2
„ 45 ...	30	1	23	32	36.04
45 and over ...	29	0	22	36	33.3
All ages ...	203	45	261	361	28.5

The diagnostic tables shew that 248 out of a total of 870 new patients (or 28.5 per cent.) were suffering from tuberculosis.

Out of the total number of children of school age, viz., 480, 93 were tuberculous.

The Dispensary as a Clearing House and Centre for Observation

TABLE VI.
Shewing the number of patients sent to Tuberculosis Institutions and Convalescent Homes.

	Brompton	Sanatoria.	Convalescent Homes.	Infirmary Tub. Ward.	Boarded out.
Insured Men	1	16	0	5	0
Uninsured Men	1	1	1	6	0
Insured Women ...	...	8	4	2	2
Uninsured Women	4	4	10	11	2
Children ... ..	...	3	48	19	18
	6	32	63	43	22

This table shews that 144 patients were sent to residential institutions and 22 were boarded out in the country. The agencies who undertook the responsibility for this treatment were the London Insurance Committee, London County Council in a few cases, Guardians, the Charity Organisation Society and the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

It is now an easier matter to obtain Sanatorium treatment for early cases either through the London Insurance Committee or the London County Council. The Insurance Committee also sends a considerable number of more advanced cases to hospitals but cannot retain them indefinitely in these Institutions. Hospital accommodation is urgently needed for advanced cases. This should be made attractive so as to induce patients to remain for long periods, and be placed locally in or near each Borough in order to allow of frequent visitation by friends. London possesses neither Hospitals for advanced cases nor Farm Colonies; the result is that advanced cases are mostly treated at home, or fluctuate between the Infirmaries and their own homes, and that certain cases discharged from Sanatoria are liable to drift into the advanced stage of the disease.

Home Visiting.

During the year 2,385 visits were made by the Doctors and 2,747 by the Nurses. It is the rule for all new tuberculous cases to be visited by a Doctor and a Nurse, and for the other persons living in the home to be examined as contacts.

The home visiting is the most important and the most pleasant part of the Dispensary duties. The Nurses visit the various streets in rotation, and the visits are recorded in a register in which the streets are arranged alphabetically; this has greatly facilitated the work. All notified cases are visited regularly by the nurses and infectious cases are

marked for special observation and more frequent visiting, with the object of seeing that disinfection of sputum, dishes, etc., and other preventive measures are carried out, keeping an eye on the other members of the family, as well as ensuring that the treatment is properly carried out.

The effect of the home visits is apparent in the more enlightened attitude of the poorer inhabitants and in the improved hygienic conditions of the homes. As time goes on, it become easier to get families to attend to instructions, and it is often a pleasure to see how some poor people faithfully adopt sanatorium methods in their own homes.

The home visiting enables us to discover cases in which treatment is prejudiced by insanitary housing, overcrowding, dirt, and destitution. Such cases are referred to other agencies through the Case Committee, or, if need is urgent, directly.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

TABLE VII.

Of the 248 tuberculous patients found in 1914 :—

5	lived in the	Basement
51	„ on	Ground floor
47	„ „	First floor
9	„ „	Second floor
2	„ „	Third floor
25	„ „	Top floor
20	„ more than one	„
56	„ in	the whole house
<hr/>		
Total	215	
<hr/>		

TABLE VIII.

Housing Accommodation.

The following table gives the number of rooms occupied by tuberculous patients, together with the number of persons living with them:—

	No. of patients occupying.					
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rms or more
Living alone	5	1	—	—	—	—
„ with one other person	1	2	—	—	—	—
„ „ 2 other persons	6	2	4	2	1	—
„ „ 3 „ „	3	6	10	8	4	1
„ „ 4 „ „	—	8	11	10	6	3
„ „ 5 „ „	—	8	11	11	6	2
„ „ 6 „ „	—	2	5	16	4	4
„ „ 7 „ „	—	3	4	12	1	1
„ „ 8 „ „	—	—	—	6	6	2
„ „ 9 „ „	—	—	5	5	2	1
„ „ 10 „ „	—	—	—	2	1	—
„ „ 11 „ „	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	15	32	50	72	31	15

Sleeping Accommodation of 215 tuberculous patients when first visited.

TABLE IX.

The Patient slept—

In a separate room	...	...	...	...	in 58 cases
Alone in bed with one other in room...	...	...	...	...	„ 16 „
„ „ „ two others „ ...	...	...	...	...	„ 11 „
„ „ „ three „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	„ 6 „

Alone in bed with four others in room	...	in 3 cases
In bed with one person and no others in room		„ 49 „
„ „ „ „ one other	„	„ 24 „
„ „ „ „ two others	„	„ 16 „
„ „ „ „ three „	„	„ 5 „
„ „ „ „ four „	„	„ 2 „
In bed with two persons and no others	„	„ 14 „
„ „ „ „ one other	„	„ 3 „
„ „ „ „ two others	„	„ 3 „
„ „ „ „ four „	„	„ 1 „
In bed with three persons and no others	„	„ 4 „
		—
		215
		—

Examination of Contacts.

The Contacts of all tuberculous patients under treatment are examined as a routine measure, and 311 such examinations were made; the great majority being examined in their own homes. Table I. shows that 212 of the new patients were contacts; many of these were, however, not contacts of definite cases.

The routine examination of contacts during the year has been the means of bringing under treatment 41 new tuberculous cases, most of which in all probability would have been left untouched until a much later stage of the disease.

Treatment of Individual Cases.

This is on Sanatorium lines, with the addition of special measures such as tuberculin, which was used in 109 cases. The results of the tuberculin treatment of lung cases are not as good in Dispensary as in Sanatorium work, but many patients benefit greatly from its use. The results are specially good in gland cases in which the glands have broken down and ruptured on the surface.

The Dispensary and its Allies.

The influence of the Dispensary cannot be measured by the result of its own work alone, nor by the result of treatment in individual cases, but by the effect of the System of which it is the centre.

A satisfactory feature of Dispensary work in Fulham is the co-operation between official bodies and voluntary associations dealing with Consumption, all meeting on common ground at the Dispensary.

Institutional Treatment.

76 patients—(53 men and 23 women), notified as tuberculous, received treatment in sanatoria as patients of the London Insurance Committee, their average stay being 12 weeks.

Residential Accommodation for the Uninsured.

The London County Council state that they are arranging for the provision of residential accommodation of the following kinds:—(1) Observation ; (2) Hospital ; (3) Sanatorium and (4) Chronic or advanced cases. For the present they propose to secure 160 hospital beds, 240 sanatorium beds and 150 children's beds, but they have not as yet taken into consideration provision for advanced and chronic cases.

DEATHS FROM NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.

During the first half of the year the borough was practically free from measles, there being only two deaths during that period, but towards the end of the year it became more prevalent and caused eight deaths in the 3rd and 21 in the 4th quarter.

The death-rate was 0.20 per 1,000 or 0.24 per 1,000 below the average rate of the preceding ten years.

WHOOPING COUGH.

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

1st Quarter	..	..	..	10
2nd „	..	..	..	16
3rd „	..	..	..	6
4th „	..	..	..	11
				—
				43
				—

The death-rate from this disease was 0.27 per 1,000, being 0.5 per 1,000 below the average return of the ten years, 1904-13.

DIARRHŒA.

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

1st Quarter	..	..	12
2nd „	..	..	12
3rd „	..	..	83
4th „	..	..	29
			—
			136
			—

Of these 114 were of children under 12 months, and 13 of children between one and two years of age, the decennial average of deaths under two years of age from diarrhœa being 148.

The diarrhœal death-rate, measured by the proportions of deaths under two years to births registered, was 30.5 per 1,000. The corresponding rate of the County of London was 27.6 per 1,000 and of the Metropolitan boroughs only seven had higher rates than Fulham.

INFLUENZA.

25 deaths were certified to be due to influenza, the numbers in the preceding three years being 19, 16 and 27.

DEATHS FROM OTHER DISEASES.

CANCER.

From the various forms of cancer there were 167 deaths, 57 of males and 110 of females, representing a death rate of 1.06 per 1,000, against a decennial average of 1.02.

The parts primarily affected were :—

	Males.	Females.
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity	4	3
Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, &c. ..	28	23
Cancer of the Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum	11	25
Cancer of the Female Genital Organs	—	28
Cancer of the Breast	—	17
Cancer of the Skin	—	4
Cancer of other or unspecified organs	14	10
	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 110

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

From these diseases there were 389 deaths, or 18.2 per cent. of the deaths from all causes.

VIOLENCE

The deaths of Fulham residents from various forms of violence numbered 80, of which 18 were due to suicide.

Other diseases caused the following deaths :—

Diseases of the Circulatory System	245
Diseases of the Nervous System ..	139
Diseases of the Digestive System	100
Diseases of the Urinary System ..	92
Senile Decay	67

Certification of the Causes of Death.

Of the 2,132 deaths registered, 1,973 or 92.6 per cent. were certified by registered medical practitioners and the remainder by Coroners after inquest, no death being uncertified.

Deaths in Public Institutions—Fulham Infirmary and Workhouse.

The deaths of 486 persons, 266 males and 222 females, occurred in Fulham Infirmary, and of 45, 28 males, and 17 females, in Fulham Workhouse. Of these 515 lived in Fulham and 16 in other districts.

Western Fever Hospital.

In the Western Fever Hospital there were 41 deaths of residents in Fulham and 105 of residents 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 391, and occurred in the following institutions :—

St. George's Hospital	57
West London „	44
Other General Hospitals (Metropolitan) ...	44
Victoria Hospital for Children	26
Other Hospitals for Children... .. .	14
Lying-in and other Hospitals for Women ...	4
Brompton Hospital	5
Cancer Hospital	8
Other Special Hospitals (Metropolitan) ...	3
Homes for Incurables	7
Fever Hospitals of Metropolitan Asylums Board	10

Other Hospitals of Metropolitan Asylums Board	8
Provincial Hospitals and Sanatoria	19
Lunatic Asylums	75
Workhouses and Poor Law Infirmaries	12
In Private Houses, Nursing Homes, etc.	55
	<hr/>
	391
	<hr/>

Of the deaths registered, 892 or 41.9 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	24.7
„ Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals	2.8
„ other Hospitals	10.9
„ Public Lunatic and Imbecile Asylums	3.5
	<hr/>
	41.9
	<hr/>

In the County of London, 45.7 per cent. of the deaths occurred in public institutions.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Special Arrangements made in consequence of the War.

In August a letter was received from the Deputy Director of Medical Services for London, stating that he had arranged for the special addition to his sanitary staff of the Medical Officers of Health of each of the City and Metropolitan Boroughs in London. The duties assigned were :—

To supervise the sanitary condition of the billets and encampments within his area and report all sanitary defects to the Officer Commanding the unit concerned and also to Headquarters London District.

To advise the Officer Commanding on sanitary matters if no medical officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps was attached to him.

A circular letter was subsequently forwarded by the Local Government Board, pointing out the necessity for the closest co-operation between the Local Authority and the military sanitary services in order to prevent the spread of disease.

The headquarters of the 7th London Brigade Royal Field Artillery, T.F., and of the 25th County of London Cyclists, T.F., which are in High Street, Fulham, were regularly inspected and some nuisances observed were brought under the notice of the military authorities and abated.

199 houses chiefly in Hurlingham and Town Wards, in which according to information forwarded by the Superintendent of Police troops were billeted, were also inspected.

Arrangements were made, at the request of the Local Government Board, for the systematic supervision of the premises of contractors engaged in the supply of food for the Army, in order to secure the proper sanitary condition of the premises and the wholesomeness of the materials used. Two firms, a biscuit manufacturer and a maker of tinned soups, etc., were notified as having contracts for the supply of the Army.

*Members of the Staff of the Public Health Department
serving with His Majesty's Forces*

Early in August two of your Sanitary Inspectors Mr. Frederick Manning and Mr. Mark Canton joined the 2nd London Sanitary Corps and are now in France.

Mr. H. Carter was appointed a temporary Sanitary Inspector during their absence.

The Junior Clerk, Mr. Thomas Robey, who was a member of the 2nd London Sanitary Corps, T.F., joined his regiment at the beginning of the War.

Mr. H. Goulden, Mortuary Keeper, rejoined his old regiment the 16th Lancers.

Belgian Refugee Camp.

In October, provision was made by the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for the accommodation of Belgian refugees at Earl's Court Exhibition, which is situated partly in Fulham and partly in Kensington.

All the sleeping accommodation was on the Fulham side and the sanitary arrangements were supervised by your Inspector. The number lodged varied from time to time from about 1,200 to 3,000. Having regard to their circumstances the amount of sickness among them and especially of infectious sickness was small, three cases of scarlet fever, two of diphtheria, and a few of measles and whooping cough being reported. There were 10 deaths among them, 5 being of infants under one year of age.

Disinfection.

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

Beds	..	..	..	..	2136
Mattresses	..	..	..	..	2222
Pillows	..	..	..	..	3693
Bolsters	..	..	..	..	1929
Blankets	..	..	..	..	3516
Sheets	..	..	..	..	3556
Covers	..	..	..	..	3873
Curtains	..	..	..	..	3933
Carpets and Rugs	..	..	..	..	2647
Articles of Clothing	..	..	..	..	13960

Sundries	16769
Spring Beds	88
Cushions	2238
Palliasses	1284
Cradle	1
Pram	1
Uniforms	58
	<hr/>
	61204
	<hr/> <hr/>

Partly owing to the disinfection carried out for Belgian refugees and the troops, there was a large increase in the work at the disinfecting station, 61,204 articles being disinfected compared with 47,605 in 1913.

The cost of the station for the year, including £42 for interest on loans for the building and plant and £216 for repayment of principal, was £1,027.

The following rooms were disinfected and cleansed :—

After Scarlet Fever	918
„ Diphtheria	244
„ Enteric Fever	39
„ Puerperal „	27
„ Erysipelas	94
„ Phthisis	329
„ Measles	233
„ Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1
„ Chickenpox	2
„ Other diseases	31
Verminous rooms fumigated and cleansed	234
School Class Rooms sprayed	8
	<hr/>
	2060
	<hr/> <hr/>

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following bacteriological examinations were made on behalf of the Council, by Dr. Bernstein, Pathologist to the West London Hospital.

Material from cases of suspected Diphtheria:—

	Number of Specimens.
True Diphtheria bacillus isolated	66
Hoffmann or Pseudo-Diphtheria bacillus isolated	7
Negative result	332
	<hr/> 405

Blood from cases of suspected Enteric Fever:—

Widal or Typhoid reaction obtained	25
„ „ „ not obtained	30
	<hr/> 55

Sputa from cases of suspected Tuberculosis:—

Tubercle bacillus found	158
„ „ not found	524
	<hr/> 682
Other examinations	12
	<hr/> 1154
	<hr/> <hr/>

Public Mortuary.

149 bodies were removed to the mortuary during the year and were admitted as follows:—

At Coroner's request	108
Brought by Police	8
At request of Medical Officer of Health	5
For convenience till funeral	28
	<hr/> 149
	<hr/> <hr/>

Inquests were held on 112, and post-mortem examinations were made in 72 of the above cases.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The dairies and milkshops, the ice cream shops and kitchens of restaurants, etc., were kept under systematic observation by your Inspectors.

Unsound Food.

15 boxes of Fish and 2 bags of Shellfish examined at the request of the owners were condemned and destroyed.

Slaughterhouses.

The licenses 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.

Premises.	Licensee.
611, Fulham Road	T. S. Payne
640, King's Road	E. Vaughan

Notice of objection to the renewal of the license of the slaughterhouse at 603, King's Road, was given and the application for renewal was withdrawn.

*Proceedings under the Sale of Food and
Drugs Acts.*

The undermentioned samples were purchased for analysis in 1914:—

Article.	Number of Samples taken Officially.	Number Adulterated.	Number of Samples taken Unofficially.	Number Adulterated.	Total Samples.	Total Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.
Milk	444	26	...	...	444	26	5.7
Separated Milk ...	13	...	...	...	13	...	
Cream	3	2	...	...	3	2	
Milk Foods ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...	66.6
Preserved Cream ...	3	3	...	...	3	3	100
Cheese ... ..	...	...	7	...	7	...	...
Cocoa ... ..	...	...	45	...	45	...	...
Butter	20	4	302	19	322	23	7.12
Coffee	2	...	29	...	31	...	...
Coffee and Chicory ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
White Pepper	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
Lemon Squash	3	2	...	...	3	2	66.6
Lime Juice Cordial ...	4	3	...	...	4	3	75.0
Beef Sausage	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Pork Sausage	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Veal and Ham Patty	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Plum Jam ... ..	...	...	7	...	7	...	...
Raspberry Jam ... ..	...	...	5	3	5	3	60.0
Salmon and Shrimp Paste	...	...	6	2	6	2	33.3
Camphorated Oil ... ..	...	...	33	7	33	7	21.2
Beef Dripping ... ..	...	...	10	...	10	...	...
Lard ... ..	...	...	7	...	7	...	...
Olive Oil ... ..	...	...	6	...	6	...	...
Bread ... ..	...	...	6	...	6	...	...
Flour ... ..	...	...	10	...	10	...	...
Pepper ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Brandy ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Gin ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Rum ... ..	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
Whiskey ... ..	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
	500	40	500	31	1000	71	7.1

Samples Purchased for Analysis.

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

		Number of Samples.		Samples Adulterated.		Percentage of Adulteration.
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
1912	..	999	..	86	..	8.6
1913	..	1,004	..	93	..	9.2

Of the milk samples 5.7 per cent. were adulterated, compared with 5.7, 7.0 and 4.9 per cent. in the preceding three years.

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

Period.		Number of Samples.		Solids other than Fat.		Fat.		Water.
First Quarter		121	..	8.88	..	3.45	..	87.67
Second	„	112	..	8.76	..	3.41	..	87.83
Third	„	77	..	8.91	..	3.38	..	87.71
Fourth	„	134	..	8.89	..	3.71	..	87.40

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.

The following particulars of proceedings taken in 1914, under the above regulations made in pursuance of the Public Health (Regulation of Food) Act, 1907, are given in the form suggested by the Local Government Board in their circular letter of October 27th, 1913 :—

1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

Articles.	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was found to be present
Milk	457	None
Cream	3	2

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.

Preservative.	Amount present.	Action taken.
1. Boric Acid ...	0.05% ...	Vendor cautioned
2. Ditto ...	0.31% ...	Vendor prosecuted under Sale of Food and Drugs Act, Sec. 6, Summons dismissed on war- ranty

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(1) Correct statements made ...	...	3
(2) Statements incorrect ...	...	—
		—
	Total	3

(b) The examination made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(1) Above 35 per cent. ...	...	3
(2) Below 35 per cent. ...	...	—
		—
		3

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling of preserved cream in Article 5 (1) and the proviso in Article 5 (2) of the Regulations have not been observed. None

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with and action taken. None.

3. Thickening substances. No evidence of their addition to cream or preserved cream.

4. Other observations. None.

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

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
William Hart, 226, York Road, Wandsworth.	Selling milk 8 per cent. deficient in fat.	Convicted.	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 12 6
Albert Day, 48, Dawes Road, Fulham.	Selling milk adulterated with 4 per cent. added water and 4 per cent. deficient in fat.	Ordered to pay costs.	—	12 6
Retail Dairy Co., Ltd., 28, Baldrom Street, Bristol.	Selling milk adulterated with 10 per cent. added water.	Convicted.	50 0 0	2 2 0
Richard Rowlands, 227, Lillie Road, Fulham.	Selling milk 7 per cent. deficient in fat.	Dismissed. (Warranty proved)	—	—
Frank Bradbury, 62, New King's Road, Fulham.	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	2 0 0	14 6
Charles Wheeler, 56, Boscombe Road, Hammersmith.	Selling milk adulterated with 5 per cent. added water.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—	—
Ditto	Selling milk 8 per cent deficient in fat.	Ditto	—	—
William Pettitt, 2, Haldane Road, Fulham.	Selling milk 8 per cent. deficient in fat.	Ditto	—	—
Mary Davies, 219, Dawes Road, Fulham.	Selling milk 17 per cent. deficient in fat	Convicted.	10 0	12 6
Arthur Marriott-Mathews, 797, Fulham Road, S.W.	Selling milk 13 per cent. deficient in fat	Dismissed.	—	—
Arthur Lurway, 113, Dawes Road, Fulham.	Selling milk 13 per cent. deficient in fat	Convicted.	5 0 0	12 6
John Chinnock, 81, Estcourt Road, Fulham.	Selling milk 11 per cent. deficient in fat	Dismissed.	—	—
Express Dairy Co., Ltd., Tavistock Place, W.C.	Selling cream containing 21.7 grains of boric acid per pound.	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—	—
Lavinia Hall, 11, Margravine Road, Hammersmith.	Selling milk from which 9 per cent. of original fat has been abstracted.	Ordered to pay costs.	—	12 6
Carried forward ...			58 10 0	5 19 0

* Same Sample.

Defendant.	Offence.	Result.	Penalty.	Costs.
		Brought forward ...	£ s. d. 58 10 0	£ s. d. 5 19 0
Beasant & Fry Ltd., 770, Fulham Road, S.W.	Selling lime juice cordial containing 5.6 grains salicylic acid per pint.	Costs paid withdrawn.	—	—
Star Tea Co., Ltd., 290-314, Old Street, E.C.	Selling lemon squash, containing 5.2 grains salicylic acid per pint.	Costs paid withdrawn	—	—
Titus Ward & Co., Ltd., 206, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.	Selling lime juice cordial containing 4.3 grains salicylic acid per pint.	Ditto	—	—
Rees Price & Co., 275, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.	Selling milk 7 per cent. deficient in fat	Dismissed (Warranty proved)	—	—
Leonard George Death, 156, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.	Selling butter containing 32 per cent. of foreign fat	Convicted.	2 0 0	14 6
Robt. Swales Watson, 88, Cassidy Road, Fulham.	Selling butter containing 36 per cent. of foreign fat	Convicted.	2 0 0	14 6
Walter Lawrence, 319, Lillie Road, Fulham.	Selling butter containing 71 per cent. of foreign fat	Convicted.	1 0 0	16 6
David Davies, 84, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.	Selling milk adulterated with 8 per cent. added water	Ordered to pay costs.	—	12 6
			£63 10 0	£8 17 0

Factory and Workshop Acts.

The following tables, prepared at the request of the Secretary of State of the Home Department, give 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)	144	6	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	362	24	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	185	12	—
Total ...	691	42	—

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	36	36	...	...
Want of ventilation	1	1	...	..
Overcrowding	2	2	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	4	4	...	...
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	3	3	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	9	9	...	...
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 requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	5	5	...	...
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	...
Total ...	62	62	...	...

* 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.	18	14	48	4	4	14	...	...	...	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
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
Brush making
Pea picking
Feather sorting
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc....
Stuffed toys
Basket making
Chocolates and sweetmeats
TOTAL	18	14	48	4	4	14	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	..

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Class.	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year:—	
Bakehouses	73
Laundries	41
Dressmakers, Milliners, Blouse-makers	71
Tailors, Outfitters, etc.	22
Bootmakers	38
Motor and Cycle Makers	28
Cabinet Makers, etc.	21
Other Trades	120
Total number of workshops on Register ...	414

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	5
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	—
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	48

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, 1914.
140	—	—	—	115	—	—	25

Demolition Orders were made by the Council in respect of 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Hatfield Street, which had been closed under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning Act, 1909, and had not been rendered fit for human habitation.

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...	...	...	...	61
" " " " workshops, etc....	...	...	...	15
" " " " schools	...	...	...	3
" " " " chapels	...	...	...	3
" " " " additions to existing buildings ...				17
" " " " of the re-construction of the drainage of existing buildings	...	...	...	98
				<hr/> 197 <hr/>

Combined Drainage.

Three systems of combined drainage for the maintenance of which the Council was liable, were re-constructed by the Council's contractor at a cost of £24.

The sum of £6 16s. 6d. was paid to the owner of a house in respect of work carried out by him in compliance with the Council's notice, in connection with the drain which was a "sewer" 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 46 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.

Accommodation for Storage of Food.

Suitable accommodation for the storage of food was required and provided in 15 tenements under the powers given by Section 16 of the London County Council

(General Powers) Act, 1909, but it is unfortunate that this section does not apply to tenements used or occupied as such before the passing of the Act.

Certificates under the Revenue Acts.

Applications were received for certificates under the Revenue Acts for exemption from or abatement of inhabited house duty, in respect of 397 tenements, and for the renewal of 1,392 certificates which had been previously granted for a limited period.

Of these 1564 were granted, 95 were given after the completion of certain specified repairs and 130 were refused.

Cleansing of Children.

The names and addresses of 910 school children were forwarded to the Public Health Department during the year, whose homes were visited by your Sanitary Inspector, and if found verminous, cleansed under the powers given by the London Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, their bedding, clothing, etc., being dealt with at the Council's disinfecting station.

1952 baths were given to 892 verminous children at the London County Council's cleansing station in Sedlescombe Road, and 301 baths to 39 children suffering from scabies.

General Sanitary Work.

1,406 complaints were received and dealt with by your Sanitary Inspectors. 1,840 intimations and 523 statutory notices were served.

One summons for failing to comply with the Council's notice to abate a nuisance was issued, and a Closing Order, with £1 5s. 0d. costs, was made.

In one case where the owner failed to comply with a cleansing notice served by the Council under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, the necessary work was carried out by the Council and the cost, amounting to £3 10s. 0d., was recovered from the owner.

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, 1914.	Number of Notices, 1914.	Number of Prosecutions, 1914.
	On register at end of 1914.	Added in 1914	Removed in 1914.	On register at end of 1914.			
Milk premises ...	206	6	25	187	540	...	...
Cowsheds...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slaughter houses	3	...	1	2	36	...	...
Other offensive trade premises	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Ice cream premises	133	1	16	118	146	3	...
Registered houses let in lodgings...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total number of intimation notices served for all purposes ... 1840

Overcrowding, 1914.

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded ... 45
 Number remedied ... 45
 Number of prosecutions ... —

Underground rooms—

Illegal occupation dealt with during year ... 4
 Number of rooms closed ... 4

Insanitary houses—

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

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	...	...	195
<i>Shelters provided under sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—</i>			
Number of persons accommodated during the year ...	...	...	—
<i>Revenue Acts—</i>			
Number of tenements for which applications were received during the year	...	...	1789
Number of tenements for which certificates were—			
(a) granted	...	...	317
(b) refused	...	...	317
(c) deferred	...	...	—
(d) Certificates previously granted for limited period renewed	...	...	1342

Sanitary Staff.

An additional Sanitary Inspector (Mr. M. Canton) was appointed in May to deal with Heckfield Place and other insanitary areas as recommended in my report to the Council. In August, Inspectors Manning and Canton joined the 2nd London Sanitary Corps and Mr. H. Carter was appointed as temporary Sanitary Inspector during their absence.

The need for the appointment of a Health Visitor which I have repeatedly urged upon the Council is much felt.

I am, Sir and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

May, 1915.

TABLE A.

Showing the localities in which the cases of certain Notifiable Infectious Diseases 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 Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Puerperal Fever).

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Acfold Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ackmar Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Adeney Road ..	3 (3)	..	1	..	1	6 (5)
Aintree Street ..	3 (2)	*1	..	..	1	5 (3)
Alderville Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Allestree Road ..	4 (4)	2 (2)	..	..	..	2 (2)
Althea Street ..	4 (3)	1	..	..	..	..
Ancill Street ..	3 (2)	1	1	..	1	8 (7)
Anselm Road ..	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Archel Road ..	2 (2)	*2 (2)	..	..	1	5 (5)
Argon Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armada Road ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	1
Ashcombe Street ..	5 (3)	2 (2)	..	1	..	..
Ashington Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashton Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aspenlea Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	3 (3)
Atalanta Street ..	1	4 (2)	..	..	..	1
Auriol Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Avalon Road ..	*7 (4)	..	..	..	1	1
Averill Street ..	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	1
Avonmore Gardens ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Avonmore Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bagley's Lane ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Barclay Road ..	2 (2)	1	1	..	1	2 (2)
Baron's Court Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Barton Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Basuto Road ..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Bayonne Road ..	13 (6)	1	..	1	3 (2)	2 (2)
Bearcroft Buildings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beaufort Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Beaumont Crescent	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beltran Road ..	9 (5)	..	..	..	2 (2)	1 ..
Beryl Road ..	3 (3)	2 (1)	..	..	..	..
Bettridge Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Biscay Road ..	7 (7)	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Bishop King's Road	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bishop's Pk. Mans.	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bishop's Road ..	7 (7)	2 (2)	*1	..	2 (2)	5 (5)
Blake Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bloompark Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bothwell Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bovingdon Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowerdean Street ..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Bradbourne Street	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bramber Road ..	2 (2)	2 (1)	..	..	..	5 (4)
Brandenburgh Road	5 (4)	1	..	..	1	..
Branksea Street ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	1
Brecon Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	5 (4)
Breer Street ..	8 (5)	..	..	..	..	..
Britannia Road ..	4 (2)	..	..	..	..	5 (5)
Brookville Road ..	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	1
Broomhouse Road	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bronsart Road ..	4 (4)	..	*1	..	..	2 (1)
Broughton Road ..	*9 (5)	..	1	..	2 (2)	3 (3)
Buer Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulow Road ..	3 (3)	1	..	..	1	8 (7)
Burlington Gdns. ..	..	6 (4)	..	1	..	2 (2)
Burlington Road ..	3 (2)	1	..	..	..	1
Burnfoot Avenue ..	2 (2)	*2 (2)	..	..	..	1
Burnthwaite Road	4 (3)	2 (2)	..	2 (2)	..	5 (5)
Byam Street ..	5 (4)	2 (1)	..	..	..	1
Cambria Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Campbell Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Campana Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Carlton Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnwarth Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Caroline Place ..	2 (1)	1	..	..	..	3 (3)
Cassidy Road ..	1	1	*1	..	2 (2)	5 (5)
Castletown Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Cedar Road ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Chaldon Road ..	5 (4)	1	..	..	..	2 (2)
Challoner Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chancellor's Road	1	..	1	..	..	2 (2)

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Charleville Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chelmsford Street ..	5 (3)	*1	..	1	2 (2)	2 (2)
Chesilton Road ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	1	1
Chesson Road ..	4 (3)	*2 (2)	1	..	1	5 (5)
Chiddingstone Street	1	..	..	..	..	1
Chipstead Street ..	4 (3)	..	..	..	..	1
Church Path ..	..	..	1	*1	2 (2)	4 (3)
Churchfield Mans. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Clancarty Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Claxton Grove ..	7 (6)	2 (2)	..	..	..	3 (3)
Claybrook Road ..	15 (10)	3 (3)	..	..	..	4 (3)
Cloncurry Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clyde Flats ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Clonmel Road ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	1	1
Colehill Lane ..	4 (4)	..	..	..	1	..
Comeragh Road ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Conan Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coniger Road ..	2 (2)	..	1	..	..	2 (2)
Coomer Road ..	5 (4)	..	..	1	..	6 (5)
Cornwall Street ..	5 (4)	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Cortayne Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	1
Crabtree Lane ..	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	1
Cranbury Road ..	4 (3)	1	..	..	..	4 (3)
Crefeld Road ..	6 (3)	..	..	..	1	2 (2)
Cresford Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crookham Road ..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cristowe Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..
Crondace Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Crown Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland Cres. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Dancer Road ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	1
Danehurst Street ..	7 (5)	*1	..	..	..	1
Darlan Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dawes Road ..	6 (3)	2 (1)	..	..	1	9 (8)
Dawson Street ..	4 (3)	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
De laford Street ..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Delorme Street ..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Delvino Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
De Morgan Road ..	7 (5)	1	..	1	1	1
Devonshire Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dieppe Street ..	..	1	1	..	..	3 (2)
Dimsdale Road ..	4 (3)	2 (1)	..	..	..	1
Disbrowe Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	1	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Distillery Lane ..	4 (2)	2 (2)	..	..	..	1
Dolby Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doneraile Street ..	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	..
Doria Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..
Dorncliffe Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dowell Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durrell Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drive The ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dymock Street ..	1	..	..	1	2 (2)	..
Eddiscombe Road..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edenhurst Avenue..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edenvale Street ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..
Edgarley Terrace ..	2 (2)	*2 (2)	..	..	..	2 (2)
Edith Road..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Edith Row ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Edith Villas..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Eelbrook Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Effie Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Effie Place ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Elbe Street ..	4 (2)	..	..	..	..	1
Eli Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	2 (1)
Eli Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellaline Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ellerby Street ..	3 (2)	1	..	..	..	..
Elmdale Street ..	*10 (8)	..	..	..	..	8 (5)
Elmstone Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elthiron Road ..	..	2 (2)	..	..	1	..
Elswick Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Elysium Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epirus Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epirus Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	1
Epple Road..	..	..	1	..	..	2 (1)
Estcourt Road ..	6 (4)	2 (1)	..	1	2 (2)	3 (3)
Eustace Road ..	3 (2)	..	1	1	..	..
Everington Street ..	..	..	..	..	3 (3)	2 (2)
Ewald Road ..	3 (1)	..	..	*1	..	2 (2)
Fabian Road ..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..
Fairholme Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fane Street ..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	2 (2)
Farm Lane ..	7 (3)	1	1	..	..	1
Favart Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Felden Street ..	*2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Fernhurst Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (1)
Field Road ..	4 (3)	1	..	..	1	3 (2)
Filmer Road ..	5 (4)	2 (2)	..	..	..	2 (2)
Finlay Street ..	4 (3)	..	..	..	1	..
Firth Gardens ..	1	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Fitzgeorge Avenue..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fitzjames Avenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foskett Road ..	..	*1	..	..	..	..
Francis Street ..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Friston Street ..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..
Fulham Palace Road	*6 (6)	2 (2)	1	..	..	4 (4)
Fulham Pk. Gardens	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Fulham Road ..	15 (11)	*3 (3)	..	..	1	11 (9)
Furness Road ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	1	..
Garvan Road ..	4 (4)	2 (1)	..	..	..	2 (2)
Gastein Road ..	4 (4)	..	..	..	2 (1)	..
Gilstead Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Gironde Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Glazbury Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gledstanes Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glenrosa Street ..	**10(8)	..	..	..	..	1
Gliddon Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goodson Road ..	..	1	..	1	1	2 (2)
Gorleston Street ..	2 (2)	3 (2)	..	..	..	..
Gowan Avenue ..	6 (5)	1	1	..	..	2 (2)
Greswell Street ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Greyhound Road ..	6 (5)	1	..	..	1	5 (5)
Grimston Road ..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Grove Terrace ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Guion Road ..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Gunterstone Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gwendyr Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Haldane Road ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Halford Road ..	9 (6)	*4 (3)	..	..	2 (2)	3 (3)
Hamble Street ..	5 (4)	1	..	..	..	..
Hammersmith Road	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hannell Road ..	2 (2)	*2 (2)	..	..	..	1
Harbledown Road ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	1
Harbord Street ..	3 (1)	3 (1)	..	..	..	..
Hartismere Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	3 (3)
Hartopp Avenue ..	*8 (6)	1	..	..	..	2 (2)
Harwood Road ..	1	1	..	..	..	6 (5)

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Harwood Terrace ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	1	1
Hatfield Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawksmoor Street..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawes Buildings ..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Hazlebury Road ..	*9 (8)	1	..	1	..	3 (3)
Heckfield Place ..	5 (2)	3 (2)	1	..	..	8 (8)
Hestercombe Avenue	3 (1)	1	..	..	..	1
High Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hilmer Street ..	4 (4)	2 (2)	..	..	1	4 (4)
Hildyard Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holyport Road ..	15 (7)	1	..	..	..	3 (2)
Homestead Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horder Road ..	*2 (2)	1	..	..	..	1
Hugon Road ..	17 (11)	1	..	..	1	1
Humbolt Road ..	*12 (6)	6 (6)	..	1	..	2 (2)
Humbolt Mansions..	5 (2)	..	..	..	..	..
Hurlingham Gardens	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hurlingham Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	1
Imperial Cottages ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (1)
Inglethorpe Street	3 (3)	1	..	..	..	1
Irene Road ..	4 (3)	..	..	..	..	1
Ismalia Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..
Jerdan Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jervis Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kelvedon Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Kempson Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenneth Road ..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	1
Kensington Hall Gardens	..	..	..	..	..	..
King's Court Mans..	3 (1)	..	..	..	..	..
Kenyon Street ..	2 (2)	*1	..	..	1	3 (3)
Kilkie Street ..	3 (1)	1	..	..	..	..
Kilmaine Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Kimbell Gardens ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
King's Road ..	1	1	..	..	2 (2)	1
Kingwood Road ..	6 (4)	*1	..	..	1	4 (4)
Kinnoul Road ..	3 (2)	1	..	..	..	3 (3)
Knivet Road ..	1	..	*1	..	..	1
Lalor Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lambrook Terrace	1	..	..	..	..	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Landridge Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanfrey Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Langford Road ..	4 (4)	1	..	..	..	7 (5)
Langthorn Street ..	4 (3)	(22)	..	*1	..	..
Larnach Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..
Laundry Road ..	4 (2)	..	..	..	..	5 (5)
Lawn Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Letterstone Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lettice Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lillie Road ..	4 (4)	*7 (7)	..	..	3 (3)	7 (7)
Lillie Yard ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lillie Mansions ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Lilyville Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	1	..
Lindrop Street ..	10 (6)	..	1	..	1	1
Lintaine Grove ..	3 (3)	3 (3)	..	1	..	5 (5)
„ „ Flats ..	..	..	..	..	..	3 (2)
Linver Road ..	3 (3)	1	..	..	..	..
Lisgar Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lodge Avenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lochaline Street ..	11 (9)	1	..	..	1	1
Lundy Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lurgan Avenue ..	11 (8)	1	..	..	1	..
Lysia Street ..	5 (3)	2 (2)	..	..	1	2 (2)
Mablethorpe Road ..	2 (2)	1	..	*1	1	2 (2)
Macmurdo Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Margravine Gdns. ..	*2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..
Margravine Road ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	..
Marinefield Road ..	5 (4)	..	..	..	1	1
Marville Road ..	3 (3)	1	..	..	..	3 (3)
Matheson Road ..	..	..	..	..	1	3 (3)
Maxwell Road ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	1
May Street ..	2 (2)	2 (2)	..	..	1	1
Melmoth Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melton Street ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	1
Mendora Road ..	13 (8)	1	..	..	1	1
Merrington Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Micklethwaite Road ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	2 (2)	..
Mimosa Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Mirabel Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mitford Buildings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Molesford Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mooltan Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Moore Park Road ..	2 (2)	..	1	1	1	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Mornington Avenue	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moylan Road	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mulgrave Road	.. 3 (3)	1	..	..	..	2 (2)
Mund Street	..	1	..	..	..	2 (2)
Munden Street	.. 4 (3)	..	..	..	..	..
Munster Road	.. 7 (6)	5 (5)	..	..	2 (2)	3 (3)
Musard Road	.. 7 (5)	..	..	..	2 (2)	3 (3)
Musgrave Road	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musgrave Crescent	1	..	..	..	..	..
Napier Avenue	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nella Road	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..
Narborough Street	1	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
New King's Road	.. 1	2 (2)	..	1	3 (3)	5 (5)
Niton Street	.. 6 (5)	4 (3)	..	..	..	..
Norfolk Terrace	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normand Gdns.	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..
Normand Mews	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normand Road	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton Place	..	..	..	..	..	..
North End Road	.. 3 (3)	1	..	..	2 (2)	6 (6)
Novello Street	.. 1	1	..	..	2 (2)	3 (3)
Oakbury Road	.. 5 (5)	2 (2)	..	..	..	..
Ongar Road	..	..	..	..	1	4 (3)
Orbain Road	.. 3 (2)	*3 (2)	..	..	1	2 (2)
Orchard Place	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orchard Street	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxberry Avenue	.. 2 (2)	..	..	..	..	1
Palliser Road	.. *	..	..	..	..	..
Parfrey Street	.. 13(11)	1	..	..	..	2 (2)
Parkville Road	.. 3 (1)	1	..	..	2 (2)	2 (2)
Parsons Green	.. 2 (1)	1	..	..	1	..
Parsons Green Lane	1	..	..	..	..	1
Parthenia Road	.. 4 (4)	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Peabody Buildings	8 (6)	2 (2)	..	1	..	3 (3)
Pearcroft Road	..	1	..	..	1	2 (2)
Pellant Road	.. 2 (2)	..	1	*	..	2 (2)
Perham Crescent	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..
Perham Road	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perrymead Street	.. 7 (5)	1	..	..	..	..
Peterborough Road	..	..	..	..	1	..
Peterborough Villas	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Petley Road ..	7 (6)	1	..	..		1
Playfair Street ..	3 (3)	1	..	..	1..	1
Portland Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pownall Road ..	1	..	..	..	2 (2)	..
Prince of W. Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Protheroe Road ...	3 (2)	5 (4)	..	..	1	4 (4)
Purcell Crescent ..	8 (6)	..	..	..	..	3 (3)
Purser's Cross Road	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	1
Quarrendon Street..	..	2 (2)	..	..	..	1
Queen's Club Gdns. *1		..	..	..	..	1
Querrin Street ..	8 (4)	..	..	..	..	1
Queensmill Road ..	6 (6)	2 (2)	..	..	..	3 (3)
Radipole Road ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	1
Racton Road ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	..
Rainville Road ..	7 (3)	4 (3)	..	..	..	..
Ranelagh Avenue ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ranelagh Gardens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rannoch Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	1	..
Rectory Road ..	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	..
Reporton Road ..	7 (5)	..	..	..	1	3 (3)
Richmond Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Rickett Street ..	5 (4)	1	..	..	1	..
Rigault Road ..	1	..	1	..	..	3 (3)
Ringmer Avenue ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..
Rock Avenue ..	1	1	1	..	1	6 (6)
Rosaline Road ..	6 (3)	1	..	..	..	4 (4)
Rosaville Road ..	1	..	*1	..	..	1
Rosebank Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosebury Road ..	15 (10)	3 (2)	..	..	1	3 (3)
Rostrevor Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	1
Rowallan Road ..	4 (3)	2 (2)	..	*1	..	2 (2)
Roxby Place ..	4 (1)	1	..	..	..	1
Rycroft Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rylston Road ..	6 (5)	1	..	..	..	1
St. Alban's Terrace	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	1
St. Clement's Mans.	1	..	..	..	..	..
St. Dunstan's Road	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
St. Maur Road ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
St. Margaret's Mans.	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..
St. Olaf's Road ..	6 (3)	*3 (3)	2 (2)	..	3 (3)	3 (3)
St. Peter's Terrace..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
St. Thomas Road ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Salisbury Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salisbury House ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sandilands Road ..	2 (2)	1	*2 (2)	..	..	1
Sands End Lane ..	2 (1)	..	1	..	..	3 (2)
Seagrave Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seagrave Road ..	6 (5)	2 (2)	..	*1	1	..
Sedlescombe Road..	7 (5)	1	..	..	..	1
Settrington Street	4 (4)	..	..	..	..	..
Silverton Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sherbrooke Road ..	1	*2 (2)	..	1	1	4 (3)
Shorrolds Road ..	5 (4)	..	1	..	5 (4)	2 (2)
Shotley Street ..	..	*1	..	..	..	1
Shottendane Road..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silvio Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snowbury Road ..	4 (2)	..	..	..	1	..
Sotheron Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southcombe Street..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stamford Place ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Stamford Road ..	2 (2)	..	1	..	..	1
Stamford Street ..	1	..	..	..	1	2 (2)
Stanley Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..
Stanwick Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Star Road ..	2 (1)	2 (1)	*1	..	2 (2)	2 (2)
Stephendale Road ..	16 (13)	*4 (3)	..	..	1	6 (6)
Stevenage Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stokenchurch Road	4 (3)	..	..	..	..	1
Stonor Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strode Road ..	2 (2)	3 (3)	..	..	..	5 (4)
Studdridge Street ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Swift Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Talgarth Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tamworth Street ..	*5 (4)	2 (2)	..	..	..	1
Tasso Road ..	6 (6)	3 (3)	..	..	2 (2)	..
Tilton Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tournay Road ..	2 (1)	..	1	..	..	..
Townmead Road ..	**12(6)	..	..	..	2 (2)	6 (5)
Trevanion Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twynholm Mans. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Turneville Road ..	1	2 (1)	..	..	..	1
Tynemouth Street ..	9 (6)	..	..	1	1	4 (4)
Tyrawley Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Vanston Place ..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Varna Road ..	..	*1	..	1	..	..
Vera Road ..	5 (5)	1	..	..	..	1
Vereker Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Vernon Street ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..
Waldemar Avenue ..	..	1	..	..	..	4 (3)
Walham Avenue ..	2 (2)	2 (2)	..	..	..	3 (3)
Walham Grove ..	2 (2)	2 (1)	..	..	..	1
Wandon Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walham Yard ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wandsworth Bg. Rd.	17 (10)	*2 (2)	1	..	2 (2)	10 (9)
Wardo Avenue ..	*5 (5)	1	..	..	..	3 (3)
Waterford Road ..	4 (4)	1	..	..	1	2 (2)
Welford Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Welbeck Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Werley Avenue ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Westbury Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Kensington Mansions ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wheatsheaf Terrace ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Whittingstall Road ..	1	..	1	*1	..	..
Wigan Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wingrave Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
William Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Winchendon Road ..	1	..	**2 (1)	..	1	..
Wyfold Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodlawn Road ..	*2 (2)	1	..	..	..	..
Whiteley's Cottages ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woolneigh Street ..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Yeldham Road ..	3 (3)	1	..	..	..	1
Western Hospital ..	*15a	14a	..	..	1a	..
Fulham Workhouse	2a	..	..	..	10	12
Fulham Union Inf.	8a	3a	1a	..	..	..
Refugee's Camp Earl's Court ..	3	**2	..	1	..	..

(a) Staff.

TABLE B.

Showing the number of Cases of Infectious Diseases notified to the several Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health during the Year 1914.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated population in the middle of 1914.	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	157,303	—	1042	272	—	40	1	33	152	1	—	1541	9.8
Paddington	142,055	—	743	295	—	10	2	10	140	1	3	1204	8.5
Kensington	170,817	—	962	200	—	11	2	6	165	2	—	1348	7.9
Hammersmith	124,750	—	977	179	—	14	—	7	102	2	1	1282	10.4
Chelsea	63,791	—	272	74	1	23	1	8	34	1	—	414	6.4
City of Westminster	152,346	1	844	186	—	49	2	10	111	1	1	1204	7.8
<i>North Districts.</i>													
St. Marylebone	112,892	—	434	235	—	37	—	9	67	1	—	783	6.9
Hampstead	86,731	—	281	231	—	17	—	7	45	—	3	584	6.8
St. Pancras	212,497	—	1207	451	—	44	1	18	224	3	3	1951	9.1
Islington	324,764	—	1851	661	—	75	—	25	335	7	8	2962	9.1
Stoke Newington	50,454	—	264	98	—	4	—	3	49	—	—	418	8.3
Hackney	223,724	—	806	495	—	28	3	17	296	3	5	1653	7.4
<i>Central Districts.</i>													
Holborn	45,861	—	171	64	—	15	—	4	22	—	—	276	5.9
Finsbury	83,212	—	449	145	—	19	—	11	157	3	1	785	9.3
City of London	17,129	1	85	31	—	5	—	—	10	—	—	131	7.4
<i>East Districts.</i>													
Shoreditch	108,869	—	424	221	—	19	1	13	198	3	1	880	8.1
Bethnal Green	127,662	—	654	376	—	18	—	9	305	2	7	1371	10.8
Stepney	273,265	—	2089	885	—	47	—	33	403	4	27	3488	12.7
Poplar	160,222	—	633	353	—	34	—	23	222	9	8	1312	8.2
<i>South Districts.</i>													
Southwark	186,941	—	1447	340	—	24	—	29	325	6	4	2175	11.6
Bermondsey	124,213	—	581	216	—	8	—	5	123	5	1	939	7.6
Lambeth	296,724	—	1754	560	—	50	3	23	237	5	10	2642	8.9
Battersea	167,338	—	996	267	—	21	—	13	156	1	1	1455	8.7
Wandsworth	338,998	—	1410	537	—	47	—	31	238	3	2	2268	6.9
Camberwell	262,020	—	1541	458	—	29	1	24	270	4	5	2332	8.9
Deptford	109,182	—	863	252	—	9	—	5	229	—	1	1359	12.5
Greenwich	96,037	—	552	243	—	10	1	3	123	4	—	936	9.8
Lewisham	172,433	—	955	406	—	51	—	7	129	—	1	1549	9.2
Woolwich	122,836	—	693	387	—	15	—	7	101	1	—	1204	9.9
Port of London	—	—	4	1	—	6	—	—	2	1	—	14	—
County of London	4,516,612	2	25,014	9119	1	779	18	393	4970	73	93	40,460	9.0

