

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Ealing].

Contributors

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STAFF.



Medical Officer of Health :

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H. SHARPE, C.S.I.

Junior Clerk :

G. T. HILL.

THE HEALTH OF EALING.

*To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the Borough of Ealing.*

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report of vital statistics for the year 1905, with observations resulting from the consideration of these and other kindred sanitary subjects.

They will be found to be not quite of so highly a satisfactory character as it has been my duty to record from time to time, although the general result may be considered favourable.

Our borough still maintains a progressive rate of development, more especially in its west and southern portions, the fact being that building operations are there producing a considerable increase of dwellings adapted for occupation by the artisan and working classes, and out of proportion to the larger houses erected in former years, and still being erected. The causes of the increase of the population of the kind referred to, demanding suitable accommodation, are fairly obvious, and require no detailed elucidation from me. The largely increased facilities of locomotion which has arisen during recent years, will by itself largely account for the development.

Population.

The difficulty of making a fairly reliable estimate of our population does not diminish, and is not likely to do so during the intercensal period, and it is much to be desired that a general census should be taken more frequently, at least quinquennially. It is interesting to state that the number of inhabited houses in the middle of 1905 was 9,260, compared with 8,756 in 1904, which was an excess of 1,248 houses over the previous year. The rate of increase of inhabited houses which took place between 1903 and 1904, has, therefore, not been maintained to the same extent between the same periods of 1904 and 1905; in fact, it only amounted to 444 houses. During the year 1905, 749 houses were passed for occupation by the Surveyor's department, compared with 853 in 1904, being a decrease of fifty-four in number. Due consideration of these data, and other facts, tend to mate-

rially alter my estimate of the population at the middle of 1905, which I put down at 45,600, when requested to express an opinion several months ago. The conclusion I have come to now is that for the purpose of this report, the population for the middle of last year should be estimated at 46,000, and, therefore, upon that number I have calculated the birth and death rates for the year.

Deaths.

The deaths actually registered as occurring in the borough during 1905, were 435 (males, 204; females, 231), but to this number must be added the deaths of seventy-eight residents which took place outside the district, and are included for purposes of calculation, making up a total of 513. It is only for last year that this information is available, so that the increased rate of mortality shown for the past year compared with the previous one is more apparent than real, owing to the deaths of these residents in places outside the borough not having been previously included for calculation.

Death Rate.

The death rate on this estimated population of 46,000 inhabitants is equal to 11.15 per 1,000, or 1 in 89 of the population. Table No. 1, which is appended, shows this rate for the last decade. The annual death rate per 1,000 persons living for 1905 in England and Wales was equal to 15.2. This is 1.0 below the rate in 1904, and lower than the rate in any other year on record. In seventy-four great towns it was 15.7; in 141 smaller towns, 14.4; and in England and Wales, less the 217 towns, 14.9.

The usual table (No. 4) is appended, showing the distribution of deaths in the different wards of the borough, and classified according to age and causation.

Infantile Deaths.

The infantile death rate, which includes all infants under one year of age, is calculated in the usual manner on the number of births registered, and is equal to a rate of 101.7. This happily shows a slight decrease in comparison with the previous year, when it was 105.3, and compares very favourably with 1903, which was so high as 136.8, when, during the summer of that year, there was a heavy mortality amongst infants from diarrhoea. The infantile death rate per 1,000 births for the whole of England and Wales equalled 128, but in the seventy-six

great towns it was as high as 140. I have on several previous occasions commented on this regrettable waste of infant life, due, without doubt, in no inconsiderable degree to ignorance on the part of mothers in the matter of feeding, rearing, and general care of these young children. The feeding is too generally of a most injudicious character, and accounts for a considerable proportion of the mortality. I hope before long to refer again to this subject, and bring it under your notice in greater detail and with certain recommendations. Table No. 5 gives detailed statistics of these infantile deaths, tabulated according to age and causation.

Old Age.

The number of persons who died above sixty-five years of age was 146, many of whom attained very advanced age, viz., forty-seven over eighty, and seven over ninety years of age.

Zymotic Disease.

Of the seven chief epidemic diseases, often termed zymotic, forty-seven deaths occurred during the year, viz.:—Small pox, 0; scarlatina, 2; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 6; measles, 13; whooping cough 5; diarrhœa, 18; of which last fourteen were infants under one year. The so-called zymotic death rate, or death from the seven chief epidemic diseases, for the past year equalled 1.02 per 1,000 persons living, as compared with 1.5 in 1904. For England and Wales it was 1.52.

Scarlatina.

In common with adjoining and other districts, scarlatina was more or less prevalent during the year, but never assumed an epidemic form, although considerable outbreaks of the disease occurred at one period in connection with a private school, but the total number of cases was fewer than in 1904.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria attacks show a large increase over the previous year, but here again never assumed an epidemic character, being almost without exception sporadic, and with no definite common or ascertained cause for their production. In this connection I would remind my medical brethren that the Council recently sanctioned the free supply of anti-toxin in the case of necessitous patients, and I beg to express the hope that this most valuable adjunct to treatment, when early used, will now be invariably adopted.

Measles.

The disease of all others of this type, which was most prevalent, and actually assumed an epidemic nature, was measles, and especially so in the western part of the borough. I gave at length, some months ago, my views to the Council relative to the notification of this disease, and came to the conclusion that the disadvantages of such outweighed any probable advantages. Some hundreds of cases, no doubt, occurred, necessitating the undesirable step of temporary closure of one or two elementary schools. It seems to be a fixed idea in the minds of many people that every child must suffer an attack of measles, and that the sooner it is acquired the better. This is a serious fallacy, especially in conjunction with the belief that measles is a trifling complaint. With ordinary care, and medical supervision in each case, most patients progress favourably, and serious after-effects, so especially dangerous to young children, will be avoided. To emphasise these statements as to the necessity of care, I may add that measles caused nearly as many deaths in this borough last year as all the other zymotic affections together, infantile summer diarrhoea alone excepted.

Phthisis.

I do not propose to make any remarks on the subject of general diseases (full particulars of which will be found tabulated in Form No. 4) with the one important exception of phthisis, which was the cause of thirty-seven deaths in the past year. The causes and treatment of this disease have loomed very prominently before the public of late, and it is a satisfaction to me that, as I foreshadowed in my last annual report, this Council has joined, in an active and practical way, to help in the movement by the retention of beds in the Mount Vernon Hospital and Sanatorium. By this means certain poor and eligible persons in the borough suffering from this disease, are treated under more hopeful conditions, and I receive more applications for admission than the accommodation affords. It appears to me that the time for making phthisis compulsorily notifiable has hardly arrived, and would be of comparatively small benefit unless suitable treatment can be arranged for. Voluntary notification, however, I shall be glad to receive, the information relative to each case being considered confidential. I would remark here that I have a strong feeling, more than once expressed in my monthly reports

to the Council, that a notice or placard relative to "spitting" should be adopted by the Council and posted in suitable places. I think it must have been observed how very materially a notice of this kind deters persons from committing this disgusting offence. Evidence of this is afforded by one's experience when travelling in such conveyances as railway carriages and tram-cars where the practice is prohibited. I would add that disinfection of rooms, bedding, etc., after fatal cases of phthisis, is carried out where medically recommended.

Inquests.

Fifteen inquests were held, the verdicts attributing death as due to natural causes in seven cases, to accident in six, and suicide in two.

Notifications.

In compliance with the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, I have received intimation of 260 cases as against 232 in the previous year, and 324 in 1903. Of the total number of patients 152 received treatment in the Council's Isolation Hospital. The cases are classified as follows—

Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	158
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	29
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	62
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	10
Puerperal fever	...	..	...	...	1

Of this number, eleven cases proved fatal. It is convenient here to make mention of the increased facilities for dealing with infectious cases, owing to the enlargement of the hospital. This was successfully carried out, and the two fine new blocks, each containing two wards, with smaller rooms for separate treatment, were opened for use in the course of the autumn by the Mayor. It is arranged that these should be utilised by scarlatina patients. In addition to these, the existing old building was partially reconstructed, and adapted for the treatment of diphtheria and enteric fever, the alterations providing for complete separation of the one disease from the other, although under one roof. In addition, increased and greatly improved accommodation was provided for the staff of nurses by means of enlarging the administrative block and the lodge buildings. It is proposed to retain, for a time at least, the temporary iron building as an emergency ward. The hospital, in its present enlarged state will enable between sixty and seventy patients to be treated.

Births.

The births registered during the year numbered 1,072 (males, 529; females, 543), which is a slight excess over the number of the previous year, but it affords a slightly lower birth rate, being equivalent to 23.3 of the estimated population, as against 24.07 for 1904. We are, therefore, I regret to say, in sympathy with the falling birth rate in England and Wales, which, although it reached 27.2 per 1,000 of the population, was the lowest on record. The natural increase of our population, that is, the excess of births over deaths, amounts to 559.

With regard to general sanitary administration, I have every reason to believe that our system of scavenging maintains its usual efficiency, and certainly the manner in which the road watering was carried out last summer calls for much praise. I look upon this as a most important matter, as above the question of comfort and cleanliness resulting therefrom, enjoyed by occupants of houses in all roads (and more especially by those dwelling on our main road, over which such an incessant traffic of all kinds passes), there is the hygienic question of laying the microbe-carrying dust which, if not effectually carried out, is, no doubt a considerable factor in the production of certain disorders.

With regard to the water supply of the borough I have had no complaints, and I believe its quality to be usually excellent, and its quantity equal to all demands.

The general system of drainage is up to its usual standard of efficiency, and there can be no stronger proof of this than the fact that, notwithstanding the very large increase of new roads with their contributory drains completed during the past four or five years, with a resulting large population the existing main drains have proved perfectly competent to deal with the extra quantity of sewage passing through them. The construction of a distinct surface-water system has, no doubt, materially contributed to that result.

Relative to matters in the Borough Surveyor's department, with which I have concern, I can bear testimony to the efficient way in which the sewage has been dealt with at the respective works. The Northern Farm has given off an excellent effluent, with which the authorities of the Middlesex County Council and Thames Conservancy are perfectly satisfied. The new pressing machinery, and the buildings connected therewith are rapidly approaching completion, and within a few weeks will be in full working

order. This is an important matter, as permanently solving the question of dealing with the sludge.

During the year there was an occasional flooding of the Brent, but in no case to a serious extent.

I beg to congratulate the Council on the acquisition of land laid out in this part of the borough and known as Pitsinger Park. It affords another important open space secured to the public for ever as a recreation ground, and will possibly prove even a greater boon in the future than now, when the land surrounding it becomes built over.

At the Scuthern Works the alterations which are being carried out in connection with the destructors, the construction of additional bacteria beds, the increase of the power of the stone presses, and the proposed erection of an independent chimney shaft, are all subjects of great interest and utility, and afford evidence that these borough works not only maintain their efficiency, but are being brought up to date in every respect.

The important subject of sewer ventilation has not escaped my attention, and I am a strong advocate of, and believer in, the sewer ventilation shafts, which have been, and are still being erected in various suitable positions in the borough. Before concluding, I should wish to bear testimony to the active assistance I receive from the sanitary inspectors who, in carrying out the routine work connected with their office, have performed a large amount of valuable service. The accompanying tabulated forms give in classified detail full particulars of the varied duties the sanitary staff is called upon to fulfil, and I am able to certify that inspections, etc., under the provisions of the "Factory and Workshops Act," the "Public Health Acts," and "Daries, Cowsheeds, and Milkshops Orders," have received most careful attention, and I consider places affected by these regulations are in a satisfactory sanitary condition. The systematic meat inspection resulted in the seizure and surrender of considerable quantities of unsound food as set out in the annexed returns.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. PATTEN.

Medical Officer of Health.

February 29th, 1904.

FORM III.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE—

WATER CLOSETS—Number of Water Closets substituted for Dry Receptacles	1
Repaired, Supplied with Water, or otherwise Improved	250
DRAINS—Unstopped, Repaired, Trapped, &c	98
Waste Pipes, Rain Water Pipes, Disconnected, Repaired, &c.	62
Soil Pipes and Drains Ventilated	109
Disconnecting Traps or Chambers Inserted	110
Reconstructed	85
CESSPOOLS—Rendered Impervious, Emptied, Cleansed, &c.	4

DISINFECTION—

Rooms Disinfected	232
Rooms Stripped and Cleansed	22
Articles Disinfected or Destroyed	3,828

DUST—

New Bins Provided	37
Periodical Frequency of Dust Removal	Weekly
Number of Complaints of Non-Removal Received	70

SUNDRY NUISANCES ABATED—

Overcrowding	5
Smoke	1
Accumulations of Refuse	53
Foul Ditches, Ponds, &c., and Stagnant Water	7
Foul Pigs and Other Animals	32
Other Nuisances	7
Yards Paved and Drained, or Paving Repaired	75

BOROUGH OF EALING.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION:

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices
FACTORIES	—	—
(Including Factory Laundries).		
WORKSHOPS	377	16
(Including Workshop Laundries).		
HOMEWORKERS' PREMISES	15	—
Total ...	392	16

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	15	15
Overcrowding	2	2
Other Nuisances	3	3
Sanitary Accommodation :—		
Unsuitable or Defective	10	10
Other offences	7	7
Total ...	37	37

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters Notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	6
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 5) :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspectors	2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	2
Other	1
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at the end of 1905	7

	Number of Lists.	Outworkers.
Homework :—		
Lists Received	17	24
Addresses of Outworkers :—		
Forwarded to other Authorities		8
Received from other Authorities		15
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year :—		
Workshop Bakehouses		26
Workshop Laundries		6
Dressmaking		70
Miscellaneous		103

Total number of Workshops on Register ... 205

Table I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1905 and Previous Years.
BOROUGH OF EALING.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.				Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1896	29000	651	20·6	70	107·5	308	9·7	13	—	321	10·6		
1897	30000	509	17·8	63	106·9	308	9·3	15	—	323	10·26		
1898	31000	539	15·62	61	113·7	309	8·9	15	—	324	9·96		
1899	32000	589	16·36	76	128	350	9·72	26	—	374	10·95		
1900	33000	608	16·2	67	110	333	8·9	20	—	353	10·09		
1901	33274	708	21·2	81	114·4	370	11·1	24	—	370	11·1		
1902	33855	789	23·8	89	112·8	400	11·8	15	—	400	11·8		
1903	39920	921	23·07	126	136·88	409	10·2	21	—	409	10·2		
1904	43780	1054	24·07	111	105·3	466	10·6	—	—	466	10·6		
Averages for years 1896-1904	—	716	19·86	82	115·05	371	10	—	—	—	—		
1905	46000	1072	23·3	109	101·7	435	9·4	35	78	513	11·15		

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 12 calculated per 1000 of estimated population

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—3225.

Total population at all ages	33040	} At Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses	5991	
Average number of persons per house ...	5·5	

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District :—Chiswick Isolation Hospital, Brentford Isolation Hospital.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District :—Isleworth Workhouse and Infirmary.

Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District :—West London Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Homeopathic Hospital, King's College Hospital, St. George's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, Guy's Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Fridenheim Hospital, Bedlam Hospital, Marylebone Hospital, Royal Free Hospital, University Hospital, Cancer Hospital, Mount Vernon Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, Women's Hospital, Fulham Infirmary, Hackney Infirmary, Great Ormond Street Hospital, Wandsworth Asylum, Private Nursing Home.

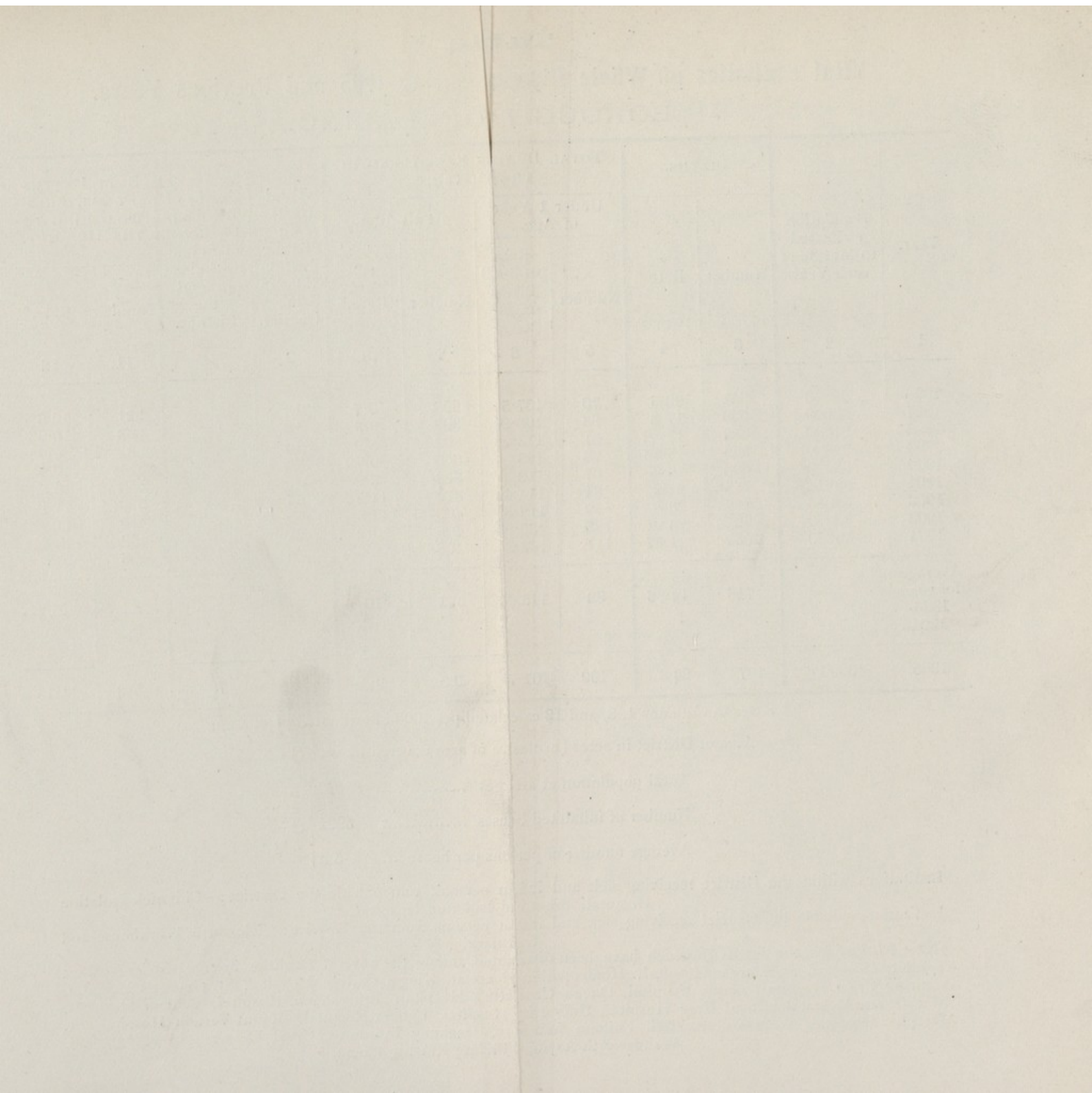


Table II.
Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1905 and Previous Years
BOROUGH OF EALING.

Names of Localities.	Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
* WHOLE DISTRICT	1896	29,000	651	321	70
	1897	30,000	589	328	63
	1898	31,000	539	324	61
	1899	32,000	589	374	76
	1900	33,000	605	353	67
	1901	33,274	708	370	81
	1902	33,855	789	400	89
	1903	39,920	921	409	126
	1904	43,780	1,054	466	111
	Averages of Years 1896 to 1904	—	716	371	82
1905	46,000	1,072	513	109	

*Population of separate Wards not known.

Table III.
Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1905.
BOROUGH OF EALING

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.					
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Drayton Ward.	Castlebar Ward.	Mount Park Ward.	Grange Ward.	Manor Ward.	Lamas Ward.	Drayton Ward.	Castlebar Ward.	Mount Park Ward.	Grange Ward.	Manor Ward.	Lamas Ward.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.												
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	62	1	9	42	5	5	11	4	8	20	7	12	9	3	5	6	5	8	—
Membranous croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	29	1	—	4	2	17	8	2	3	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	158	1	30	97	21	9	26	14	18	31	27	42	22	8	11	29	14	36	—
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever	10	—	1	1	3	5	3	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	260	3	40	144	31	37	48	23	32	57	36	64	33	11	17	35	19	44	—

Borough Isolation Hospital at South Ealing (Grange Ward).

Table III.

Cases of Intestinal Disease Notified during the Year 1911.

BOROUGH OF BATH

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Under 5	10	15	25
5 to 14	20	25	45
15 to 24	30	35	65
25 to 34	40	45	85
35 to 44	50	55	105
45 to 54	60	65	125
55 to 64	70	75	145
65 to 74	80	85	165
75 to 84	90	95	185
85 and over	100	105	205
Total	520	575	1095

Source: Bath Borough Council, Public Health Department, 1912.

Table IV.

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

BOROUGH OF EALING.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS," WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							Total Deaths whether of Residents or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Drayton Ward.	Castlebar Ward.	Mount Park Ward.	Lammas Ward.	Manor Ward.	Grange Ward.	Isleworth Infirmary.	
Measles	13	6	7	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Whooping cough	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	8
Diphtheria	6	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Enteric fever	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Epidemic influenza	5	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	18	14	3	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	12	2	1	—	—
Enteritis	12	9	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	8	2	—	—	—
Other septic diseases	5	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Phthisis	37	2	—	—	7	28	—	4	6	3	11	5	3	5	—
Other tubercular diseases	13	2	3	4	—	4	—	2	4	1	3	1	1	—	1
Cancer, malignant disease	41	—	—	—	—	23	18	7	6	7	5	5	6	4	1
Bronchitis	32	5	6	—	1	6	14	7	2	2	10	6	3	2	—
Pneumonia	41	9	11	—	—	9	12	6	7	4	12	4	4	1	3
Pleurisy	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs	5	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—
Alcoholism	8	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	3	—	1	1	1	—	1
Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veneral Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature births	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	9	2	2	—	—
Diseases and accidents of parturition	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Heart diseases	36	—	1	1	2	18	14	3	5	3	9	6	5	3	2
Accidents	8	—	1	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4
Suicides	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
All other causes	194	40	13	3	3	58	77	30	39	26	30	24	16	20	9
All causes	513	109	56	14	19	169	146	76	80	55	120	65	47	40	35

C. A. PATTEN,
Medical Officer of Health.

Table 1

Causes of and Age at Death of
BORDERLINE

Cause of Death	Number of Cases		Total
	Male	Female	
Heart Disease	12	8	20
Stroke	10	6	16
Cancer	8	5	13
Diabetes	7	4	11
Chronic Kidney Disease	6	3	9
Alcoholism	5	2	7
Respiratory Disease	4	3	7
Other Causes	3	2	5
Total	55	33	88

Table V.
Infantile Mortality during the Year 1905.

Deaths from Stated Causes is Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.
BOROUGH OF EALING.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
1																		
All Causes	Certified	20	10	5	6	41	4	5	5	11	7	5	7	9	4	4	6	108
	Uncertified	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Common Infectious Diseases—																		
	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	6
	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																		
	Diarrhoea, all forms	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	3	14
	Enteritis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	7
Wasting Diseases—																		
	Premature Birth	13	4	1	—	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
	Congenital Defects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Atrophy, Debility Marasmus	4	1	3	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	11
Tuberculous Diseases—																		
	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	Syphilis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
	Convulsions	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
	Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	9
	Other Causes	4	3	1	1	9	1	1	1	3	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	21
		21	10	5	6	42	4	5	5	11	7	5	7	9	4	4	6	109

District (or sub-division) of Ealing.

Population (estimated to middle of 1905) ... 46,000.

Births in the year } legitimate ... 1,047.
 } illegitimate ... 25.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages ... 518.

