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Council of the Borough of Fulham.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

For the year ending December 31st, 1906.

Journal of the Board of Health

ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. CHARLES JACKSON

For the year ending December 31st, 1906.

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TOWN HALL,

FULHAM, S.W.

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

SIR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Vital Statistics and the conditions affecting the health of the Borough for the year 1906.

The statistics of births, deaths and infectious diseases relate to the 52 weeks ending December 29th, 1906.

POPULATION.

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

The population in the middle of 1906, estimated in the usual way on the assumption that the rate of increase which prevailed between 1896 and 1901, has been maintained since, was 161,965, but as during the last two years there has been a marked falling off in the number of new houses built, consequent upon most of the available land being now occupied, this is probably too high a figure, and the statistics in this report are based upon an estimated population of 159,350.

The following table shows the increase of the population of the Borough during the past 55 years :—

TABLE I.

Year.	Population.	Increase per cent. during previous intercensal period.	Persons to the Acre.
1851 Census ...	11,866	—	7.0
1861 „ ...	15,539	30.9	9.1
1871 „ ...	23,378	50.5	13.7
1881 „ ...	42,900	83.5	25.2
1891 „ ...	91,640	113.6	53.9
1896 „ ...	113,781	24.4	67.0
1901 „ ...	137,289	20.6	80.6
1906 estimated ...	159,350	—	93.5

MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE-RATE.

The marriages registered during the year numbered 1,203, compared with 1,207, 1,227, and 1,182 in the three preceding years. The marriage-rate—*i.e.*, the number of persons married per 1,000 inhabitants—was 15.1, the average rate for the previous 10 years being 16.2.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

The total number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 4,767—2,480 males and 2,287 females. This is equivalent to a birth-rate of 29.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, which is the lowest yet recorded in Fulham.

The steady decline in the birth-rate of Fulham of recent years, which is common to all civilised nations, will be seen on reference to Table II.

TABLE II.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1906 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents Registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents Registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1 000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896	115,008	4,068	35.4	710	175	2,375	20.6	805	508	186	2,053	17.5
1897	119,550	4,106	34.4	662	161	2,240	18.8	679	419	209	2,030	17.0
1898	124,000	4,306	34.7	722	167	2,416	19.4	788	475	207	2,148	17.3
1899	128,620	4,574	35.2	862	189	2,714	21.1	812	452	235	2,497	19.4
1900	133,496	4,525	33.8	666	146	2,498	18.8	698	376	206	2,347	17.7
1901	138,426	4,596	33.2	700	152	2,298	16.6	669	367	248	2,179	15.8
1902	143,102	4,790	32.9	708	148	2,587	17.8	766	403	304	2,488	17.1
1903	147,780	4,790	32.5	605	127	2,180	14.8	732	411	278	2,047	13.9
1904	152,482	4,905	32.2	752	153	2,332	15.3	695	300	314	2,346	15.4
1905	157,210	4,760	30.3	692	145	2,354	15.0	746	331	341	2,364	15.1
Averages for years 1896-1905.	135,967	4,542	33.5	708	156	2,400	17.8	739	404	253	2,250	16.6
1906	159,350	4,767	29.9	649	136	2,192	13.7	723	302	327	2,217	13.9

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

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

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

The births are not corrected by the distribution of those occurring in Lying-in Institutions.

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

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

Of the 4,767 births registered, 166 took place in the Workhouse, and the mothers of 43 of these children had resided outside the Borough before admission; while the births of 129 children, whose mothers belonged to Fulham, occurred in Lying-in Institutions situate in other boroughs; so that the corrected total for the Borough was 4,853, representing a rate of 30.5 per 1,000.

The birth-rate of the County of London was 26.7, which was lower than that recorded in any preceding year.

Among the various Metropolitan Boroughs the birth-rates, after being corrected by distributing the births which occurred in the chief Lying-in Institutions to the boroughs in which the mothers had resided previous to admission, ranged from 16.5 in Hampstead, 16.7 in the City of London, and 17.2 in Westminster, to 34.2 in Shoreditch, 34.5 in Bethnal Green, and 35.3 in Stepney.

The following table gives the number of births and the birth-rates in the various wards corrected by the distribution of the births occurring in the Workhouse, but exclusive of the births in Lying-in Institutions outside the Borough :—

TABLE III.
Number of Births.

WARD.	Males.	Females.	Total Births.	Birth-rate.
Baron's Court	126	114	240	18.5
Lillie	384	377	761	32.5
Walham	215	184	399	29.5
Margravine	320	304	624	33.9
Munster	680	597	1277	32.2
Hurlingham	115	95	220	22.8
Sands End	469	440	909	31.7
Town	153	151	304	22.8

Illegitimacy.

The illegitimate births number 263—155 males and 108 females—or 5.3 per cent. of the total births registered in the Borough.

Still-born Children.

131 still-born children were buried in Fulham Cemetery, being in the proportion of one still-born child to every 37 living.

Excess of Births over Deaths.

The natural increase of the population of the Borough by the excess of births over deaths was 2,550, compared with 2,396, 2,559, and 2,417 in the three preceding years.

The above represents the births before "distribution"; if these are corrected for those occurring in Lying-in Institutions the excess of births over deaths was 2,636.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.

The deaths of 2,192 persons—1,064 males and 1,128 females—were registered in Fulham during the year, but of these 302—161 males and 141 females—were of persons not residing in the district who died in public institutions within the Borough; while the deaths of 327 persons—196 males and 131 females—belonging to Fulham occurred outside the district chiefly in various public institutions.

There were, therefore, 2,217 deaths of persons belonging to Fulham—1,099 males and 1,118 females—being in the proportion of 13.9 deaths per 1,000 persons living; the rate for males being 14.7, and for females 13.3.

With the exception of that for 1903, which was also 13.9, this is the lowest death-rate recorded in Fulham.

The death-rate of the County of London for 1906 was 15.1. Among the Metropolitan Boroughs the lowest death-rates were 9.4 in Hampstead, 11.5 in Stoke Newington, 12.0 in Lewisham, and 12.8 in Wandsworth; and the highest 18.9 in Bethnal Green, 19.6 in Shoreditch, 19.7 in Bermondsey, and 20.7 in Finsbury.

TABLE IV.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1906.

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 IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Barons Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Manser Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	53	10	40	3	..	..	..	6	5	4	16	5	..	16	1	3
Scarlet fever	18	1	13	4	..	..	..	1	5	2	2	5	1	1	1	65
Whooping-cough	31	11	17	3	..	..	..	2	7	3	1	9	1	7	1	1
Diphtheria and membranous croup	33	4	20	8	..	1	..	3	6	3	3	11	..	5	2	81
Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	13	..	..	2	1	10	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	4	2	22
Other continued..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza	30	1	1	1	..	17	10	3	4	2	1	5	3	5	7	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea (See notes) ..	279	228	37	1	1	6	6	5	39	28	68	77	14	38	10	70
Enteritis (See notes)	19	..	10	..	5	3	1	..	3	4	4	5	..	3	..	1
Puerperal fever (See notes)	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	5
Erysipelas	8	1	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	5
Other septic diseases ..	10	2	1	..	1	4	2	..	2	1	..	5	1	1	..	8
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	182	1	3	4	37	130	7	11	26	10	30	45	11	34	15	87
Other tubercular diseases	71	24	24	11	3	8	1	1	4	7	10	23	5	17	4	13
Cancer, malignant disease (See notes)	138	..	..	1	2	87	48	17	24	17	15	28	5	17	15	39

Bronchitis	155	19	3	..	..	40	93	8	24	27	14	28	11	26	17	51
Pneumonia	189	52	50	6	7	53	21	10	38	25	25	44	9	31	7	52
Pleurisy	6	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	10	..	1	1	..	6	2	2	2	..	2	1	1	1	1	..
Alcoholism ..)	20	..	..	..	..	18	2	3	5	..	1	2	4	2	3	8
Cirrhosis of liver )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal diseases	11	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	6	..	..	1	1	2
Premature birth	94	94	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	6	13	27	4	23	3	7
Diseases and accidents of parturition	6	..	..	..	1	5	..	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	2
Heart diseases	126	2	2	6	12	62	42	17	14	15	13	28	5	22	12	15
Accidents	92	34	10	5	5	27	11	4	15	11	10	29	4	14	5	18
Suicides	9	..	..	..	1	7	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	..
All other causes	610	156	48	21	16	189	180	46	89	66	88	134	37	101	49	168
All causes	2217	649	280	77	94	687	430	146	333	236	329	519	123	371	160	723

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

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

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

(d) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleric diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.

In addition, and as regards deaths of children *under one year of age*, under the heading "Diarrhoea" in column 3 (Table IV.) are included all deaths classified as "Diarrhoeal diseases" in Table VII.

(e) Under the heading of "Enteritis" in Table IV., are included only deaths *over one year of age* registered as due to Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastric catarrh, Gastritis, and Gastro-intestinal catarrh, unless from information obtained by inquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health has reason for including such deaths, under the specific term "Diarrhoea." Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease are included under the latter.

(f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" are included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" are included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.

(g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table VII. are included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.

(h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.

(i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.

(j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."

Distribution of Deaths.

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

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

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

	Baron's Court Ward.	Lillie Ward.	Walham Ward.	Margravine Ward.	Munster Ward.	Hurlingham Ward.	Sands End Ward.	Town Ward.
1896 ..	13.9	19.4	16.4	20.0	20.4	13.3	17.7	14.2
1897 ..	13.6	16.4	17.5	18.8	18.2	17.2	19.4	12.9
1898 ..	12.7	16.2	20.1	20.5	17.7	17.1	15.7	16.6
1899 ..	14.2	17.7	19.5	22.0	20.0	15.4	19.4	15.4
1900 ..	12.9	18.3	20.2	19.4	18.2	13.1	16.3	15.9
1901 ..	10.9	16.5	17.5	16.2	15.6	14.7	18.2	12.9
1902 ..	13.5	16.8	20.2	20.0	16.3	14.5	18.5	14.3
1903 ..	10.9	14.5	15.5	18.4	12.5	13.0	13.1	14.1
1904 ..	13.6	15.8	19.7	16.2	15.0	15.1	14.5	14.3
1905 ..	13.0	16.1	17.8	16.6	13.9	15.1	15.1	14.1
Average 10 yrs. 1896-1905	12.9	16.8	18.4	18.9	16.8	14.9	16.8	14.5
1906 ..	11.3	14.3	17.5	17.9	13.1	13.5	13.0	12.0

Corrected Death-rate.

Death-rates, of course, vary considerably in different districts according to the characters of the population of these districts; as in a district with a population comprising a large number of infants or very old people the death-rate would of necessity be higher than that of a district containing a large proportion of people of middle age. The Medical Officer of

Health of the County of London has published a factor for the correction of differences in the age and sex constitution of each Metropolitan Borough; the multiplication of the recorded death-rate of the district by this factor gives the death-rate which would obtain if the sex and age constitution of the population were in the same proportion as it is in the whole of England and Wales, thus eliminating the difference due to age and sex.

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

TABLE VI.

				Crude Death-rate. 1906.		Corrected Death-rate. 1906.
Fulham	...	...	...	13.9	...	14.5
Kensington	...	...	...	13.8	...	14.9
Chelsea	...	...	...	15.7	...	16.3
Hammersmith	...	...	...	14.8	...	15.4
County of London	...	...	...	15.1	...	15.9

Seasonal Mortality.

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

				Deaths.		Death-rate.
First quarter	...	...	...	549	...	13.8
Second quarter	...	...	...	479	...	12.0
Third quarter...	...	...	...	569	...	14.3
Fourth quarter	...	...	...	620	...	15.6

Mortality in Former Years.

In Table II. will be found the number of deaths and the death-rate for each of the 10 preceding years. The difference between the rate for 1906 and the average rate for the 10 preceding years, 1896 to 1905, represents a saving of 428 lives.

MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Infantile Mortality.

Of the 2,217 deaths registered, 649, or 29.3 per cent. were of infants under one year of age, and the rate of infant mortality measured by the proportion of deaths under one year

of age to births registered was 136 per 1,000 or 134 per 1,000, after distribution of the births in the chief Lying-in Institutions. Taking, as in former years, the uncorrected rate, this was 20 per 1,000 below the decennial average, and was lower than in any year, excepting 1903.

The corresponding corrected rate of the County of London was 131, and among the various Metropolitan Boroughs the lowest rates were 77 in Hampstead, 101 in the City of London, and 102 in Stoke Newington; while the highest were 155 in Bethnal Green, 160 in Finsbury, and 163 in Shoreditch.

In England and Wales the rate of infantile mortality was 133 per 1,000, and in the 76 great towns it averaged 145 per 1,000.

Causes of Infantile Mortality.

The following tables give the causes of infantile deaths at various periods under one year in the whole of the Borough, and in the several wards into which it is divided.

Of the 649 deaths, 126, or 19.4 per cent., occurred in the first week, and 196, or 30.2 per cent., in the first four weeks of life. In the second month 9.1 per cent., and in the third month 7.6 per cent. of the deaths under one year occurred, or 46.9 per cent. in the first three months of life. In the second three months 22 per cent., during the third three months 17.3 per cent., and during the last three months 13.8 per cent. of all the first year deaths occurred.

Of the deaths occurring in the first month, upwards of two-thirds were ascribed to prematurity, or congenital defects, including atrophy and debility, these being mainly due to the ill-health or defective nutrition of the mother. Of the deaths occurring after the first month no less than 222, or 49 per cent. of all the deaths at the ages of one to 11 months, were due to diarrhoeal diseases; the death-rate of infants under one year of age from these being 47.8 per 1,000 births

in Fulham, as compared with 35.6 in the County of London, but it should be noted that although owing to climatic conditions the diarrhoeal death-rate in 1906 was 10 per 1,000 higher than in 1905, the infantile death-rate from all causes was 9 per 1,000 lower.

Lists of the births in the Borough attended by midwives are now received weekly, and these returns in 1906 comprised 1,873 births, or nearly 40 per cent. of the total number. The homes of these mothers were visited by Mrs. Davies, the Sanitary Inspector, who gives verbal and printed advice, and takes steps to remedy insanitary conditions.

Experience, however, shows that to be really effective the visiting must be frequent, but with only one person, who has many other duties, engaged in the work, this is obviously impossible, and in a recent report to the Council on the matter I have again advocated the utilisation of the services of voluntary workers in the Borough, to be organised and supervised by a lady acting under the Council, who preferably should be a registered medical practitioner. The results obtained in other districts where systematic visiting has been thoroughly carried out encourage the hope that by similar efforts infantile mortality in Fulham might be materially lowered, especially as the relative excess in Fulham is entirely due to the heavy mortality from diarrhoea—an eminently preventible disease mainly caused by careless or ignorant methods of feeding.

The proportion of the babies visited by Mrs. Davies who were said to be solely breast fed was as under :—

Age.	Number visited.		Number suckled.		Percentage suckled.	
Under one month	306	...	285	...	93.1
One to two months...	...	373	...	342	...	91.8
Two to three months	...	221	...	184	...	83.3
Three to six months	...	280	...	215	...	76.8
Six to nine months...	...	75	...	47	...	62.7
		—		—		—
		1,255		1,073		85.6
		—		—		—

At the Infantile Mortality Conference held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on June 13th and 14th, at which the Council was represented, the following resolutions were passed, viz. :—

1. That the Education Department be urged to add instruction in elementary hygiene, with reference to the dietary and rearing of infants, to their present scheme, for systematically training girls in the practice and principles of personal hygiene and the elements of dietary.

2. That in the opinion of this Conference immediate legislation is required enabling Sanitary Authorities to establish or support depots for the supply of fare, or modified or sterilised milk, and to defray any cost out of the moneys available for public health purposes.

3. That in view of the information submitted, the Conference is of opinion that all still-births should be notified within 48 hours to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which they occur, and that no burial should take place without a medical certificate.

4. That notification of all births be given within 48 hours to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which they occur.

5. That in the opinion of this Conference the question of the insurance of infant lives under twelve months is one demanding serious consideration, and with a view to receiving reliable information, the Government should be asked to appoint a departmental Committee of inquiry on the whole question.

6. (a) That the period of one month abstention from factory work away from home now imposed on mothers be extended to at least three months, and that on their return to work evidence must be produced satisfactory to the local authority that proper provision has been made for the care of the child; (b) That no employer of labour shall permit a woman advanced in pregnancy to engage in factory

labour unless her ability therefor has been certified to the satisfaction of the local authority.

7. (a) That having regard to the ascertained fact that in centres of industries where women are largely employed away from their homes an excessive number of deaths of infants takes place, and that this is contributed to by the improper conditions existing at the houses in which infants are placed out to nurse, it is necessary that the persons by whom, and the places into which infants are received, should be under supervision by the local sanitary authority. (b) That the Infant Life Protection Act be amended to remedy abuses which are not at present provided against.

8. That all preparations offered or sold as food for infants should be certified by a Government Analyst as non-injurious, and that each packet should contain its analysis.

9. That the dairies, milkshops, and cowsheds order is defective, and that any amendment should extend the definition of diseases as applied to animals and should make the provision of regulation by local authorities compulsory. That the scope of the regulations should be extended to cover dirty milk, and should enable the local authorities to prohibit the sale of any milk which fails to comply with the conditions of purity agreed upon.

10. That in the opinion of this Conference the Midwives Act, 1902, should be extended to Scotland* and Ireland.

At the close of the Conference it was unanimously agreed: "That this Conference resolve itself into Committee to give effect to the foregoing resolutions, and with power to remit to an Executive Committee to carry out the same."

TABLE VII.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at foot of Table IV.)

THE BOROUGH.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified	124	17	28	25	194	59	49	52	43	48	45	36	31	32	27	31	647
	Uncertified	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Common Infectious diseases																		
Small-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	2	2	10
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria : Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	11
Diarrhœal diseases—																		
Diarrhœa, all forms		...	...	3	2	5	11	18	27	24	23	19	21	17	4	10	13	192
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastro-enteritis		...	1	...	...	1	3	2	3	1	6	3	1	1	2	1	...	24
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh		...	...	...	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	12
Wasting diseases—																		
Premature Birth		65	9	9	6	89	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Congenital Defects		28	2	2	2	34	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	39
Injury at Birth...		11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation		...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus		...	7	2	6	3	8	9	3	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	47
Tuberculous diseases—																		
Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	10
Tuberculous Peritonitis:		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
Other Tuberculous diseases		...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	...	12
Other Causes—																		
Erysipelas		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis		...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	9
Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	10
Convulsions		...	3	...	4	7	2	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	20
Bronchitis		...	1	...	...	1	3	2	2	1	...	2	...	2	1	2	3	19
Laryngitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia		...	1	1	2	5	4	5	4	2	3	6	4	5	8	3	3	52
Suffocation, overlying		...	2	...	1	3	8	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18
Other Causes		...	7	2	2	12	6	6	2	5	3	3	2	...	2	1	3	45
		126	17	28	25	196	59	49	52	43	48	45	36	31	32	27	31	649

Births Registered in Fulham in the year—Legitimate, 4504 ; Illegitimate, 263.

Deaths in the year of—Legitimate infants, 553 ; Illegitimate infants, 96.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—2,217.

Population—149,350 (estimated to middle of 1906).

TABLE VII. (A)

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at foot of Table IV.)

BARON'S COURT WARD.

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

Births in the year—Legitimate, 224 ; Illegitimate, 16.

Corrected by distribution of births occurring in Fulham Infirmary.

Deaths in the year of—Legitimate infants, 19 ; Illegitimate infants, 2.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—146.

Population—13,000 (estimated to middle of 1906).

TABLE VII. (B)
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.
 (See Notes at foot of Table IV.)

LILLIE WARD.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified	20	2	5	9	36	7	7	5	7	6	6	5	6	7	6	6	104
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious diseases																		
Small-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria : Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diarrhœal diseases—																		
Diarrhœa, all forms		...	...	3	1	4	1	5	3	2	4	2	2	4	1	2	2	32
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Gastro-enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Wasting diseases—																		
Premature Birth		10	1	1	3	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Congenital Defects		5	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Injury at Birth...		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation		...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus		...	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tuberculous diseases—																		
Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis:		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes—																		
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Convulsions		...	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia		...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	1	13
Suffocation, overlying		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Causes		2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
		20	2	5	9	36	7	7	5	7	6	6	5	6	7	6	6	104

Births in the year—Legitimate, 719 ; Illegitimate, 42.

Corrected by distribution of the births occurring in Fulham Infirmary.

Deaths in the year of—Legitimate infants, 89 ; Illegitimate infants, 15.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—333.

Population—23,450 (estimated to middle of 1906).

TABLE VII. (C)

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at foot of Table IV.)

WALHAM WARD.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	
All Causes	{ Certified	...	9	1	5	2	17	7	3	5	3	8	7	2	3	4	1	6	66
	{ Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious diseases																			
Small-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria : Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœal diseases—																			
Diarrhœa, all forms		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	...	1	3	19	
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-eneritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Cattarrh		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasting diseases—																			
Premature Birth		...	5	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Congenital Defects		...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Injury at Birth...		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus		...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tuberculous diseases—																			
Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes—																			
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis		...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions		...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Laryngitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia		...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	8
Suffocation, overlying		...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Causes		...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
		...	9	1	5	2	17	7	3	5	3	8	7	2	3	4	1	6	66

Births in the year—Legitimate, 373 ; Illegitimate, 26.

Corrected by distribution of births occurring in Fulham Infirmary.

Deaths in the year of—Legitimate infants, 59 ; Illegitimate infants, 7.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—236

Population—13,550 (estimated to middle of 1906).

TABLE VII. (D)
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.
 (See Notes at foot of Table IV.)

MARGRAVINE WARD.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified	17	...	1	4	27	11	9	6	11	10	4	12	3	2	6	6	107
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious diseases																		
Small-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	4
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria : Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal diseases—																		
Diarrhœa, all forms		...	...	...	1	1	3	4	3	7	5	3	10	1	...	1	3	41
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	5
Gastro-enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wasting diseases—																		
Premature Birth		8	2	1	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Congenital Defects		4	1	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
Injury at Birth...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus		3	1	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Tuberculous diseases—																		
Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis:		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes—																		
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis		...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Laryngitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Suffocation, overlying		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes		2	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	10
		17	5	1	4	27	11	9	6	11	10	4	12	3	2	6	6	107

Births in the year—Legitimate, 591 ; Illegitimate, 33.

Corrected by the distribution of births occurring in Fulham Infirmary.

Deaths in the year of—Legitimate infants, 86 ; Illegitimate infants, 21.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—329.

Population—18,400 (estimated to middle of 1906).

TABLE VII. (E)
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at foot of Table IV.)

MUNSTER WARD.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified	34	4	7	5	50	15	19	19	9	11	16	8	9	9	8	6	179
	Uncertified	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Common Infectious diseases																		
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Diarrhoeal diseases—																		
Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	11	6	6	7	4	4	2	3	4	54
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastro-enteritis	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
Wasting diseases—																		
Premature Birth	...	16	3	4	1	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Congenital Defects	...	8	...	...	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Injury at Birth...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Tuberculous diseases—																		
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Tuberculous Peritonitis:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	4
Other Causes—																		
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	7
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	2	4	1	...	14
Suffocation, overlying	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
Other Causes	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	15
		36	4	7	5	52	15	19	19	9	11	16	8	9	9	8	6	181

Births in the year—Legitimate, 1232 ; Illegitimate, 45.

Corrected by the distribution of births occurring in Fulham Infirmary.

Deaths in the year of—Legitimate infants, 152 ; Illegitimate infants, 29.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—519.

Population—39,650 (estimated to middle of 1906).

TABLE VII. (F)

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at foot of Table IV.)

HURLINGHAM WARD.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	{ Certified	...	7	1	3	3	14	2	...	6	3	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	33
	{ Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious diseases																			
Small-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria : Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoeal diseases—																			
Diarrhoea, all forms		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	11
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastro-enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasting diseases—																			
Premature Birth		...	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital Defects		...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Injury at Birth...		...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus		...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous diseases—																			
Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis:		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica		...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes—																			
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suffocation, overlying		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes		...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
			7	1	3	3	14	2	...	6	3	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	33

Births in the year—Legitimate, 202 ; Illegitimate, 18.

Corrected by distribution of births occurring in Fulham Infirmary.

Deaths in the year of—Legitimate infants, 26 ; Illegitimate infants, 7.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—123.

Population—9,200 (estimated to middle of 1906).

TABLE VII. (G)

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at foot of Table IV.)

SANDS END WARD.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified	26	3	5	1	35	11	6	7	5	11	8	7	9	7	4	5	115
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious diseases																		
Small-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria : Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Diarrhoeal diseases—																		
Diarrhoea, all forms		...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	2	4	3	3	4	...	2	...	25
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	7
Gastro-enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wasting diseases—																		
Premature Birth		19	...	3	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Congenital Defects		4	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Injury at Birth...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus		...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculous Diseases—																		
Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Tuberculous Peritonitis:		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	6
Other Causes—																		
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	5
Laryngitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia		...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	1	10
Suffocation, overlying		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Causes		3	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	8
		26	3	5	1	35	11	6	7	5	11	8	7	9	7	4	5	115

Births in the year—Legitimate, 877 ; Illegitimate, 32.

Corrected by distribution of births occurring in Fulham Infirmary.

Deaths in the year of—Legitimate infants, 106 ; Illegitimate infants, 9.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—371.

Population—28,700 (estimated to middle of 1906).

TABLE VII. (H)

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at foot of Table IV.)

TOWN WARD.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	Certified	3	1	...	1	5	3	4	2	2	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	22
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious diseases																		
	Small pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria : Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal diseases—																		
	Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases—																		
	Premature Birth	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculous diseases—																		
	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes—																		
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Convulsions	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		3	1	...	1	5	3	4	2	2	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	22

Births in the year—Legitimate, 289 ; Illegitimate, 15.

Corrected by distribution of births occurring in Fulham Infirmary.

Deaths in the year of—Legitimate infants, 16 ; Illegitimate infants, 6.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages—160.

Population—13,350 (estimated to middle of 1906).

Infantile Death-rates.

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

TABLE VIII.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Baron's Court Ward	156	137	100	186	111	91 (88)
Lillie Ward ..	154	165	143	143	153	142 (137)
Walham Ward ..	201	170	147	191	189	172 (166)
Margravine Ward	116	136	143	158	132	139 (171)
Munster Ward ..	153	134	129	145	141	145 (142)
Hurlingham Ward	149	100	106	162	99	161 (150)
Sands End Ward	176	184	123	157	170	128 (127)
Town Ward ..	119	107	77	122	106	73 (72)

The figures for 1906 (in brackets), are the rates after the distribution of the births in the Fulham Workhouse.

The increase of the infantile death-rate in Margravine Ward after this correction is especially noticeable.

Deaths of Illegitimate Children.

96 of the children who died before attaining the age of one year were illegitimate, the mortality among them being in the proportion of 365 deaths to every 1,000 births, compared with 123 deaths to every 1,000 births among children

born in wedlock. 39 of the deaths of illegitimate children, or 40 per cent. of the total number, were ascribed to diarrhoeal diseases representing a mortality of 148 per 1,000, or 25 per 1,000 in excess of the mortality of legitimate children from all causes

It must, however, be remembered that in estimating the mortality among illegitimates, the births of children of Fulham women occurring in Lying-in Institutions outside the Borough are not included. It is probable that the proportion of illegitimates among these is high, and if they were taken into account the illegitimate mortality would be somewhat decreased.

The following table gives the causes of deaths of illegitimate infants :—

Widow's Child	201	120	447	181	129	152
Married Woman	116	108	143	168	133	138
Married Woman	183	134	129	148	141	143
Married Woman	148	100	106	162	79	101
Married Woman	178	184	122	187	170	138
Married Woman	119	107	77	123	106	73

The figures for 1907 are in brackets, and the total for the distribution of the births in the Fulham 17 minutes.

The increase of the infantile death rate in Fulham 17 minutes, and what the condition is respectively.

Deaths of illegitimate children.

Of illegitimate children born before attaining the age of one year were 138 in 1906, the mortality among them being in the proportion of 260 deaths to every 1,000 births, as compared with 120 deaths to every 1,000 births among children

TABLE IX.
MORTALITY OF ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at foot of Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Common Infectious diseases—																	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria : Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal diseases—																	
Diarrhœa, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	8	4	5	1	3	2	...	...	2	30
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
| Gastro-enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	6
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wasting diseases—																	
Premature Birth ...	9	...	...	1	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Congenital Defects ...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Injury at Birth...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8
Tuberculous diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous diseases ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Other Causes—																	
Erysipelas ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	8
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Causes ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	9
	22	...	4	3	29	10	11	10	4	9	5	4	5	1	3	5	96

Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age.

Between the ages of one and five years 280 deaths were recorded, so that the deaths of children under the age of five years numbered 929, or 42 per cent. of the total number. These deaths were equivalent to an annual rate of 44.9 per 1,000 of the population estimated to be living at that age.

Insurance of Infants.

Certificates under the Friendly Societies were issued in respect of 502 children under the age of five years; 54 per cent. of the children dying at this age period being insured.

Mortality at School Age.

At the ages of 5 to 15 years, which is approximately the school period of life, there were 77 deaths, or 3.5 per cent. of those at all ages, representing a mortality of 2.4 per 1,000 of those living at that age.

Mortality at Adolescence.

Between the ages of 15 and 25 years 94 deaths, or 4.4 per cent. of the total number were recorded, the rate of mortality at this age period being 3.3 per 1,000.

Mortality at Maturity.

687, or 31 per cent. of the deaths occurred between the ages of 25 and 65 years, the mortality at this age period being at the rate of 9.5 per 1,000.

Mortality at Decline.

At the age of 65 and upwards 430 deaths were registered, or 19.4 per cent. of those at all ages, corresponding to a death-rate of 82.4 per 1,000.

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

To the seven principal infectious diseases 391 deaths were ascribed, corresponding to a death-rate of 2.45 per 1,000, which was 0.46 per 1,000 below the average rate of the ten preceding years.

The death-rate from these diseases in the County of London was 1.93; the mean rate in the 10 years, 1896-1905, being 2.32 per 1,000. In the Metropolitan Borough the death-rates from these infectious diseases ranged from 0.57 in Hampstead, 0.84 in Westminster, and 1.08 in the City of London, to 2.95 in Poplar, 3.15 in Shoreditch, and 3.59 in Finsbury.

In Table X. will be found the number of deaths from each of the principal infectious diseases in 1906 and in the ten preceding years, and in Table XI. the death-rate per 1,000 of the population of each ward in 1906.

In these tables, as in former years, the deaths ascribed to Gastro-enteritis, Gastritis, Gastro-enteric Catarrh, etc., among children under one year are not included under Diarrhoea as in Table IV.

TABLE X.

Deaths from the seven principal Infectious Diseases.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Mean number of Deaths 1896-1905.	Mean Death- rate 1896-1905.	Deaths 1906.	Death- rate 1906.
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	..	..	..	1.6	0.01	..	0.00
Measles	101	50	59	68	80	37	168	62	64	85	77.4	0.57	53	0.33
Scarlet Fever ..	28	27	35	33	23	20	19	8	4	23	22.0	0.15	18	0.11
Whooping Cough ..	68	61	41	54	54	76	65	48	58	82	60.7	0.45	31	0.19
Diphtheria	78	63	61	59	65	48	51	24	24	24	49.7	0.37	33	0.21
Enteric Fever ..	9	12	18	26	19	22	9	16	6	10	14.7	0.11	13	0.08
Diarrhœa	138	147	182	183	156	181	129	167	224	200	170.7	1.25	243	1.53
	422	360	396	402	397	387	454	325	380	424	396.5	2.91	391	2.45

TABLE XI.

Deaths from the seven principal Infectious Diseases per 1,000 of the population in each Ward in 1906.

					Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Total.
Baron's Court Ward	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.46	0.08	0.23	0.16	0.08	0.31	1.33
Lillie Ward	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.04	1.54	2.58
Walham Ward	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.30	0.15	0.21	0.21	0.21	1.93	3.01
Margravine Ward	.	..	..	..	0.00	0.87	0.01	0.16	0.09	0.00	3.31	4.44
Munster Ward	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.28	0.23	0.03	1.66	2.46
Hurlingham Ward	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	1.41	1.74
Sands End Ward	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.56	0.04	0.18	0.25	0.14	1.01	2.18
Town Ward	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.14	0.60	1.09
The Borough	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.33	0.11	0.21	0.19	0.08	1.53	2.45

Sicknesses from Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The following table gives the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in Fulham since 1890 when compulsory notification came into force, excluding duplicate notifications:—

TABLE XII.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified to Medical Officer of Health.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
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
Diphtheria ...	70	69	96	230	329	368	341	378	465	514	630	636	417	286	299	285	403
Membranous Croup	23	13	15	20	13	18	14	10	11	14	11	8	12	7	3	1	—
Enteric Fever ...	72	51	41	58	37	57	53	53	71	111	92	133	74	80	39	56	45
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	6	2	3	5	5	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever ...	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	6	6	10	18	10	6	6	14	8	13	9	7	7	10	8	24	17
Erysipelas ...	114	67	104	153	113	94	99	1	121	178	154	132	121	115	131	143	141
TOTALS ...	573	327	786	1,124	1,073	887	1,194	1,221	1,488	1,683	1,459	1,534	1,277	992	774	1,288	1,280

TABLE XIII.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.								NUMBER OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.								
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.						Baron's Court.	Lillie.	Walham.	Margravine.	Munster.	Hurlingham.	Sands End.	Town.	Baron's Court.	Lillie.	Walham.	Margravine.	Munster.	Hurlingham.	Sands End.	Town.	Total removed.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.																	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	403	15	142	194	30	22	—	22	40	20	81	96	15	102	27	18	37	18	77	87	14	92	24	367
Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	141	4	5	9	15	93	15	3	19	16	27	39	6	20	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	674	10	210	370	58	26	—	32	148	63	73	164	38	118	38	27	139	58	68	150	30	113	33	624
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	45	—	1	17	8	19	—	2	7	12	3	9	3	6	3	2	6	10	3	7	2	4	3	37
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	17	—	—	—	5	12	—	1	1	1	2	6	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	4	1	1	12
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1280	29	358	590	116	172	15	60	215	112	186	314	66	247	80	47	182	86	138	250	50	220	61	1043

Table XIII. gives the number of cases notified in and removed from each ward, and Table XIV. the number of cases notified per 10,000 inhabitants in each ward.

TABLE XIV.
Cases of Infectious Diseases notified per 10,000 inhabitants.

	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
Baron's Court Ward	0.0	24.6	16.9	1.5	2.3	0.8	46.1
Lillie Ward ..	0.0	63.4	17.1	3.0	8.1	0.4	92.0
Walham Ward ..	0.0	46.7	14.8	8.8	11.8	0.7	82.8
Margarvine Ward	0.0	40.0	44.0	1.6	14.9	1.1	101.6
Munster Ward ..	0.0	41.4	24.2	2.3	9.8	1.5	79.2
Hurlingham Ward	0.0	41.5	16.2	3.3	6.5	4.3	71.8
Sands End Ward	0.0	41.1	35.5	2.1	7.0	0.4	86.1
Town Ward ..	0.0	28.5	20.2	2.3	8.3	0.7	60.0
The Borough ..	0.0	42.3	25.3	2.8	8.9	1.1	80.4

SMALL-POX.

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

In the County of London only 31 cases were notified in 1906 with no deaths.

Primary Vaccination.

The following tables, furnished by Mr. Davies, the Vaccination Officer, give the vaccination returns for 1905 and the first six months of 1906; those for the last six months not being yet complete.

TABLE XV.

Supplemental Return for 1905 for the Borough of Fulham.

No. of Births Registered from Jan. 1st, 1905, to Dec. 31st., 1905.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Certificates granted under Clause 2 of Vaccination Act, 1898.	Removed to Districts in which Vaccination Officer has been notified.	Removed to places unknown.	Outstanding.
4,763	3,794	11	442	39	69	26	371	11

TABLE XVI.

Return of Vaccination for the period from January to June, 1906 for the Borough of Fulham.

No. of Births Registered from Jan. 1st, 1906, to June 30th, 1906.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Certificates granted under Clause 2 of Vaccination Act, 1898.	Removed to Districts in which Vaccination Officer has been notified.	Removed to places unknown.	Outstanding.
2,420	1,875	6	181	72	49	15	208	14

TABLE XVII.

The following table shows the proportion of children who have escaped vaccination during the ten years, 1896-1905.

Year.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Removed, &c.	Certificates granted under Clause 2 of the Vaccination Act of 1898.	Percentage not finally accounted for.
1896	4,015	3,151	24	434	34	372	—	10.7
1897	4,107	3,341	22	432	42	266	4	8.2
1898	4,311	3,170	23	453	78	497	90	16.0
1899	4,581	3,360	27	615	76	384	66	12.1
1900	4,552	3,345	13	470	65	458	63	13.2
1901	4,605	3,603	11	641	19	478	53	12.2
1902	4,790	3,700	19	457	51	439	29	11.3
1903	4,797	3,755	13	423	66	479	61	13.0
1904	4,925	3,834	17	505	47	449	60	11.2
1905	4,763	3,794	11	442	39	398	69	10.9

Scarlet Fever.

674 cases of scarlet fever were notified as against 779 in 1905. The returns for the four quarters were:—

		Cases.		Deaths.
1st Quarter	..	87	..	4
2nd	..	107	..	6
3rd	..	181	..	3
4th	..	299	..	5

The 674 cases were from 524 houses.

Houses with one case	..	423
„ „ two cases	..	67
„ „ three „	..	23
„ „ four „	..	7
„ „ five „	..	4

Isolation.—642, or 92.6 per cent. of the patients notified, were removed to the hospital for treatment.

Fatality.—The disease was the cause of 18 deaths representing a case mortality of 2.7 per cent., which was slightly below that of 1905, when it was 3 per cent.

Return Cases.—Twelve cases occurred within fourteen days of the return of a child living in the same house, from one of the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals after recovery from a similar attack.

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 during 1906 and the preceding ten years.

TABLE XVIII.

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

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Mean of 10 years 1896-1905	1906
Baron's Court Ward	24	34	25	48	25	34	18	9	20	52	27	24.6
Lillie ...	56	80	51	70	34	40	25	18	11	54	44	63.4
Walham ...	45	70	61	60	28	65	17	14	21	43	42	46.7
Margravine ...	72	79	83	53	37	28	51	37	11	34	49	40.0
Munster ...	46	60	87	65	43	38	29	27	26	64	49	41.4
Hurlingham ...	46	51	63	74	40	57	26	22	12	40	43	41.5
Sands End ...	74	66	65	79	62	61	81	46	24	54	61	41.1
Town ...	57	39	68	67	30	30	26	32	23	43	42	28.5
The Borough ...	54	63	65	65	41	47	38	28	19	50	47	42.3
The County of London	58	51	38	49	30	41	40	28	29	42	41	43.1

DIPHTHERIA.

403 cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1906 compared with 286 in 1905.

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

	Cases.	Deaths.
1st Quarter ..	103	9
2nd " ..	78	6
3rd " ..	65	2
4th " ..	157	16

The 403 cases occurred in 342 houses as under :—

Houses with one case ..	296
" " two cases ..	37
" " three " ..	5
" " four " ..	2
" " five " ..	2

Isolation.—367 patients, or 90.8 per cent. of those certified to be suffering from the disease, were removed to the hospital for treatment.

School Outbreaks.

In February the occurrence of three cases of Diphtheria in one of the girls' classes at Hugon Road School led to the bacteriological examination of the throats of the other girls in the class. No case was detected, but four sisters, one being a member of the affected class, who had been absent when the first examination was made, were subsequently found to be suffering from mild Diphtheria and were removed to hospital, after which there were no further cases.

In July the examination of the children in one of the Infant classes at Clancarty Road School consequent upon the occurrence of some cases led to the detection of one child with clinical symptoms of Diphtheria, and another whose culture showed true Diphtheria bacilli.

In April one of the boarders at a private school in Fulham was notified as suffering from Diphtheria, and a bacteriological examination of the boarders showed that four others were also affected, who were removed to hospital. Two day scholars in attendance at the school were also found to have Diphtheria. The school was closed for three weeks, and there were no further cases after the reopening.

In October there were two cases in one of the Girls classes at St. Dunstan's School, and on examination of the others, one child in attendance was found to be harbouring the bacillus.

Distribution.

The following table gives the number of cases notified per 10,000 of the population of each ward since 1896 :—

TABLE XIX.

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

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Mean of 10 years 1896-1905	1906
Baron's Court Ward	13	17	26	26	21	29	22	9	10	20	19	16.9
Lillie ...	30	28	36	36	43	58	23	23	13	14	30	17.1
Walham ...	24	38	44	40	29	36	17	29	10	17	28	14.8
Margravine ...	27	21	41	41	45	40	23	15	21	22	30	40.0
Munster ...	46	33	40	49	62	58	48	15	24	17	39	24.2
Hurlingham ...	12	28	44	51	18	40	19	27	20	22	28	16.2
Sands End ...	64	75	43	49	77	48	36	31	34	22	48	35.5
Town ...	15	11	34	35	36	39	16	17	13	12	23	20.2
The Borough ...	30	32	38	40	47	43	30	20	20	18	31	23.3
The County of London	31	38	26	30	26	27	24	17	16	14	25	17.8

Fatality.—The disease terminated fatally in 33 cases; the proportion of deaths to notified cases being 8.2 per cent. The fatality of hospital cases was 6.7 per cent., and of cases not removed 22.2 per cent.

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

TABLE XX.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Deaths per 100 Cases.
1890 ..	93	22	0.25	23.7
1891 ..	82	19	0.21	23.2
1892 ..	111	30	0.32	27.0
1893 ..	250	65	0.63	26.1
1894 ..	342	108	0.99	31.6
1895 ..	386	77	0.70	20.0
1896 ..	355	78	0.66	22.0
1897 ..	388	62	0.52	16.3
1898 ..	476	61	0.49	12.8
1899 ..	528	59	0.45	11.2
1900 ..	641	65	0.50	10.2
1901 ..	636	48	0.35	7.5
1902 ..	429	51	0.37	11.9
1903 ..	293	24	0.17	8.2
1904 ..	302	24	0.16	8.0
1905 ..	286	24	0.15	8.4
1906 ..	404	33	0.21	8.2

There is no doubt that if the nature of the disease were more promptly recognised, and cases treated in the earliest stages with antitoxic serum, the fatality of Diphtheria would be still further reduced.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Forty-five cases of Enteric Fever were notified, or 2.8 per 10,000 inhabitants; the average for the preceding ten years being 5.6 per 10,000.

Of those certified to be suffering from the disease 37 or 82.2 per cent. were removed to hospital.

Fatality.—In 13 cases the disease proved fatal, giving a case mortality of 29 per cent.

In the following cases the eating of shellfish was followed by an attack of Enteric Fever within the period of incubation of the disease :—

F. C. (f.), aged 22, in service at Chiswick, stayed at Deal from September 20th to October 4th, and ate cockles there. On her return she brought some cockles with her, which she

gave to her sister in Fulham. F. C. was taken ill about October 12th, came home to Fulham, and was removed to the hospital on October 22nd. Her sister, E. C., the only member of the family who ate the cockles, fell ill about October 14th, and was admitted into the hospital with Typhoid on October 25th.

The cockles in question came from the estuary of the Stour.

F. C. S. (*m.*), aged 54, had oysters at a banquet in New York on October 8th, fell ill about October 20th, and died from Enteric on November 20th. Several men present at the banquet were said to have had gastro-intestinal disturbance immediately afterwards, and two to have subsequently developed Typhoid, but no information was obtainable as to the other articles of food eaten at the dinner.

In another case oysters were eaten at a London restaurant about fourteen days before the commencement of the illness.

In two instances the patient was in the habit of frequently eating watercress.

Three cases occurred in each of two houses, the secondary cases being probably due to personal infection, the nature of the primary case not being at first recognised.

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

TABLE XXI.

	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases notified per 10,000 inhabitants.	Number of Deaths per 10,000 inhabitants.
1896.. ..	53	4.6	0.8
1897.. ..	53	4.4	1.0
1898.. ..	71	5.3	1.4
1899.. ..	111	8.4	1.9
1900.. ..	92	6.9	1.4
1901.. ..	133	9.7	1.5
1902.. ..	74	5.2	0.6
1903.. ..	80	5.4	1.1
1904.. ..	39	2.6	0.4
1905.. ..	56	3.6	0.6
Mean of 10 years —			
1896-1905	76	5.6	1.1
1906.. ..	45	2.8	0.8

Errors in Diagnosis.

Of the patients certified as suffering from Scarlet Fever 15 or 2.2 per cent., from Diphtheria 36 or 8.9 per cent., and from Enteric Fever 2 or 6.7 per cent. were subsequently ascertained not to be suffering from these diseases.

Puerperal Fever.

Seventeen cases of Puerperal Fever, or 3.5 per 1,000 births were notified, of which 4, or 0.8 per 1,000 births proved fatal.

Thirteen of the patients notified were removed to the Fulham Infirmary.

Erysipelas.

141 persons were certified to be suffering from Erysipelas, which was the assigned cause of 8 deaths.

DEATHS FROM NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.

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

			No. of Deaths.	
1st Quarter	23
2nd „	15
3rd „	9
4th „	6
				—
				53
				==

The death-rate was 0.33 per 1,000; the mean rate for the decennium 1896-1905 being 0.57,

The cases which were reported to the Medical Officer of Health by the teachers of the schools numbered 496, and were distributed as under :—

			Cases.
Baron's Court Ward	..	..	12
Lillie Ward	..	..	63
Walham Ward	..	..	54
Margravine Ward	..	..	71
Munster Ward	..	..	143
Hurlingham Ward	..	..	6
Sands End Ward	..	..	127
Town Ward	..	..	20
			<hr/>
			496
			<hr/>

The ages of the children reported as suffering from Measles were as under :—

Under one year	...	...	...	...	...	14
1-2 years	...	...	...	...	...	29
2-3	„	...	...	...	...	34
3-4	„	...	...	...	...	42
4-5	„	...	...	...	...	83
5-7	„	...	...	...	...	234
7-10	„	...	...	...	...	50
10-15	„	...	...	...	...	10
						<hr/>
						496
						<hr/>

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

The question of the provision of hospital accommodation for Measles was considered by the Public Health Committee, who recommended the Council to inform the Local Government Board that, in their opinion, hospital accommodation should be provided for the treatment of cases of Measles occurring in poor and crowded homes.

The following table gives the mortality from Measles in Fulham during the preceding ten years :—

TABLE XXII.

Year.		No. of Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000.
1896	....	101	....	0.88
1897	....	50	....	0.42
1898	....	59	....	0.48
1899	....	68	....	0.53
1900	....	80	....	0.60
1901	....	38	....	0.28
1902	....	168	....	1.15
1903	....	62	....	0.42
1904	....	64	....	0.42
1905	....	85	....	0.54
Mean of 10 years—				
1896-1905	....	78	....	0.57
1906	....	53	....	0.33

Whooping Cough.

Thirty-one deaths were ascribed to whooping cough, representing a death-rate of 0.19 per 1,000; the mean rate for the preceding ten years being 0.49 per 1,000.

Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa was the cause of 243 deaths, of which 192 or 80 per cent. were of infants under one year of age, and 37 of children aged between one and five years.

In addition to these the majority of the 35 deaths ascribed to Gastro-Enteritis and kindred disorders were of the same nature, and in Table IV. the deaths registered under these names of children under the age of one year are included under the heading of Diarrhœa.

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

		No. of Deaths.		Death-rate.
1st Quarter	....	5	....	0.12
2nd	„	14	....	0.35
3rd	„	178	....	4.49
4th	„	44	....	1.11
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		241	....	1.51
		<hr/>		<hr/>

The death-rate from the disease is the highest recorded, the excessive mortality being mainly due to the hot dry summer.

Fulham is invariably conspicuous by a high diarrhoeal mortality, and last year only two Metropolitan Boroughs—viz., Poplar and Shoreditch—had higher rates.

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

TABLE XXIII.

Deaths from Diarrhoea per 1,000 living.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Mean of 10 yrs 1896- 1905.	1906
Fulham ...	1.15	1.23	1.45	1.40	1.17	1.31	0.89	1.13	1.47	1.28	1.25	1.53
Kensington ...	0.35	0.70	0.64	0.59	0.62	0.66	0.45	0.60	0.78	0.51	0.59	0.80
Hammersmith ...	0.80	1.20	1.12	0.93	0.86	1.02	0.55	0.81	1.03	0.67	0.90	1.09
Chelsea ...	0.67	1.03	0.77	0.66	0.85	0.51	0.53	0.42	0.62	0.42	0.65	0.70
London ...	0.71	0.92	0.97	0.92	0.80	0.83	0.53	0.64	1.02	0.72	0.81	0.94

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Phthisis accounted for 182 deaths, the decennial average corrected for the increase of population being 217; while 70 deaths were ascribed to other tubercular diseases, such as Tubercular Meningitis, Tabes Mesenterica and General Tuberculosis.

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

TABLE XXIV.

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

		Death-rate from Phthisis.	Death-rate from other Tubercular Diseases.	Death-rate from all Tubercular Diseases.
Baron's Court Ward	..	0.85	0.08	0.93
Lillie Ward	.. ..	1.11	0.17	1.28
Walham Ward	.. ..	0.74	0.52	1.26
Margravine Ward	..	1.63	0.49	2.12
Munster Ward	.. ..	1.14	0.38	1.72
Hurlingham Ward	..	1.20	0.55	1.75
Sands End Ward	..	1.18	0.59	1.77
Town Ward	.. ..	1.13	0.30	1.43
The Borough	.. ..	1.14	0.44	1.58

Notification of Phthisis.

The voluntary notification of cases of Tubercular Phthisis, which was begun in 1902, has been continued, and 148 certificates were received—39 occurring in private and 119 in public practice.

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

Baron's Court Ward	..	..	3	1
Lillie Ward	..	..	22	
Walham Ward	..	..	13	
Margravine Ward	..	..	30	
Munster Ward	..	..	42	
Hurlingham Ward	..	..	7	
Sands End Ward	..	..	25	
Town Ward	..	..	6	

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

The following table gives the Phthisis death-rates of Fulham, the adjoining boroughs and the County of London during the preceding ten years :—

TABLE XXV.

Deaths from Phthisis per 1,000 of the population.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Mean of 10 yrs 1896- 1905.	1906
Fulham ...	1.66	1.53	1.47	1.83	1.57	1.35	1.38	1.36	1.42	1.39	1.50	1.14
Kensington ...	1.42	1.44	1.26	1.34	1.18	1.36	1.28	1.25	1.27	1.14	1.29	1.27
Hammersmith ...	1.40	1.39	1.48	1.72	1.61	1.42	1.43	1.47	1.43	1.43	1.48	1.25
Chelsea ...	1.82	1.80	1.74	1.79	1.72	1.73	1.45	1.57	1.82	1.63	1.71	1.57
London ...	1.68	1.71	1.73	1.82	1.80	1.65	1.60	1.62	1.62	1.61	1.70	1.44

The Royal Commission appointed in 1901 to inquire and report with respect to Tuberculosis—

1. Whether the disease in animals and man is one and the same;
2. Whether animals and man can be reciprocally infected with it;
3. Under what conditions, if at all, the transmission of the diseases from animals to man takes place, and what are the circumstances favourable or unfavourable to such transmission;

have recently issued a second interim report, in which they say :—

“ There can be no doubt that in a certain number of cases the tuberculosis occurring in the human subject, especially in children, is the direct result of the introduction into the human body of the bacillus of bovine tuber-

culosis, and there also can be no doubt that in the majority at least of these cases the bacillus is introduced through cows' milk. Cows' milk containing bovine tubercle bacilli is clearly a cause of tuberculosis and fatal tuberculosis in man. A very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially among the young, must be attributed to the consumption of cows' milk containing tubercle bacilli. The presence of tubercle bacilli in cows' milk can be detected, though with some difficulty, if the proper means be adopted, and such milk ought never to be used as food. There is far less difficulty in recognising clinically that a cow is distinctly suffering from tuberculosis, in which case she may be yielding tuberculous milk. The milk coming from such a cow ought not to form part of human food; and, indeed, ought not to be used as food at all. Our results clearly point to the necessity of measures more stringent than those at present enforced being taken to prevent the sale or consumption of such milk."

Influenza.

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

DEATHS FROM OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer.

Malignant diseases caused 138 deaths, being 11 in excess of the average of the preceding 10 years, allowing for the increase of the population.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

From these diseases there were 360 deaths, or 16.0 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, being 149 below the corrected decennial average.

Food Poisoning.

The death of a child aged five years was attributed to poisoning by rhubarb.

The rhubarb had been purchased on February 20th from a local tradesman, who had bought it at Covent Garden on that morning. It was cooked the same day, being stewed with sugar, in an enamelled saucepan, and was eaten at 1.30 by the child in question, her father, and two sisters. Some stewed steak was also eaten at the same meal by the above and by the mother, who did not eat any of the rhubarb.

From two to four hours afterwards the father and the three children were taken ill with vomiting and purging. The father and eldest child (aged 15) soon recovered under treatment, and were practically well within four or five days, but the two other children became very ill, the vomiting being persistent and attended with marked collapse, and the youngest died on March 1st. The other child was in a very precarious condition for some ten days longer, but eventually recovered. It was ascertained that three other persons who ate rhubarb from the same shop on that day also suffered from severe digestive disturbance.

The rhubarb was grown at Chadwell Heath, in Essex, on land which was not subject to flooding and had not been manured that year. A chemical and bacteriological examination of the rhubarb threw no light on the matter.

The post-mortem examination showed some gastro-enteritis, and the results of a bacteriological examination of the spleen and other organs made at the Lister Institute were negative.

The blood from the father and the two elder children gave a marked typhoid reaction, as it agglutinated the typhoid bacillus completely at a dilution of 1 in 50 and partly at 1 in 100 in half an hour, and gave no clumping with any of the several varieties of paratyphoid and food poisoning organisms at a dilution of 1 in 20.

The possibility, however, of the cases being Typhoid was negatived by the post-mortem examination.

CERTIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

Of the 2,217 deaths registered 2,011, of 90.7 per cent. were certified by registered medical practitioners and 204 by Coroners after inquest, only two deaths being uncertified.

Inquests.

At the 204 inquests held on inhabitants of Fulham the following verdicts were returned:—

TABLE XXVI.

Deaths from natural causes	103
Deaths through accident or misadventure—	
Run Over	9
Falls	19
Burns or Scalds	10
Drowning	1
Suffocation	2
Overlying in bed	18
Want of attention at birth	10
Surgical narcosis	2
Food poisoning	2
Other injuries	10
	— 83
Suicide—	
Poison	5
Gunshot	1
Cut throat	3
	— 9
Homicide	1
Open Verdict—	
Found Drowned	5
Newly born infants found dead	3
	— 8
	— 204

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Fulham Infirmary and Workhouse.

In 1906 the deaths of 509 persons occurred in the Infirmary, and of 33 in the Workhouse. Of these 390 belonged to Fulham and 152 to other districts.

Western Fever Hospital.

In the Western Fever Hospital there were 181 deaths, of which 42 belonged to Fulham and 139 to other Metropolitan Boroughs.

Deaths occurring outside the Borough among persons belonging thereto.

The deaths of residents in Fulham in public institutions and elsewhere outside the Borough numbered 327, and occurred in the following places :—

TABLE XXVII.

St. George's Hospital	77
West London Hospital	50
Kensington General Hospital	8
Middlesex Hospital	2
Charing Cross Hospital	6
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	1
St. Thomas's Hospital	2
St. Mary's Hospital	2
Westminster Hospital	3
Guy's Hospital	2
King's College Hospital	1
University College Hospital	1
Italian Hospital	1
French Hospital	2
Victoria Hospital for Children	30
Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children	1
Paddington Green Hospital for Children	1
Brompton Hospital	10
Cancer Hospital	8
Chelsea Hospital for Women	1
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	1

General Lying-in Hospital	1
Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street	1
National Hospital	1
Grosvenor Hospital, Vincent Square ..	1
Grove Fever Hospital	1
South Western Fever Hospital	1
Bolingbroke Hospital	2
Throat Hospital, Golden Square	1
Friedenheim	3
St. Joseph's Hospice	1
Hostel of God, Clapham	3
Hospital for Incurables	1
Hanwell Asylum	16
Banstead Asylum	14
Colney Hatch Asylum	2
Tooting Bec Asylum	6
Leavesden Asylum	3
Manor Asylum	6
Horton Asylum	7
Cane Hill Asylum	3
Caterham Asylum	3
Claybury Asylum	3
Belmont Asylum	2
Camberwell House Asylum	3
Dartford Heath Asylum	1
Tooting House Asylum	1
West Riding Asylum, Wakefield	1
Wandsworth Infirmary	1
Hammersmith Infirmary	1
City Infirmary, Bromley	1
Lambeth Infirmary	2
Lewisham Infirmary	1
Other Places	23

 327

Of the 2,217 deaths of residents in Fulham registered during 1906, 662, or 30.0 per cent. took place either in work-houses, in hospitals, or in public lunatic asylums.

TABLE XXVIII.

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

	FULHAM.	LONDON.
Deaths in workhouses and workhouse infirmaries	17.9	19.3
Deaths in Metropolitan Asylums Board hospitals	2.0	1.6
Deaths in other hospitals	10.1	14.3
Deaths in public lunatic and imbecile asylums ...	3.2	3.1
	<hr/> 33.2	<hr/> 38.3

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

DISINFECTION.

All infected articles were disinfected at the Council's Disinfecting Station, Townmead Road. The total cost of the station for the year was £996, including £96 10s. for interest on loan for building and plant, and £216 for repayment of principal. £104 was received from Hammersmith Borough Council for articles disinfected for them while their station was closed for repairs, so that the net cost was £892. During the last three years the work was done by a contractor, the cost averaged £1,257, and at that time disinfection was not carried out after measles or phthisis, as is generally the case now.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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

	Number of Specimens.
Material from cases of suspected Diphtheria.	
Klebs Löffler or true Diphtheria bacillus	
isolated	85
Pseudo Diphtheria bacillus of Hoffman	
isolated	34
Negative result	141
	<hr/> 260

Examinations of blood from cases of suspected Enteric Fever.				
Widal or Typhoid reaction obtained	...	...	...	21
" " " not obtained...				21
				<hr/> 42
Examinations of sputa from cases of suspected Tuberculosis.				
Tubercle bacillus found	...	...	...	37
" " not found...	...	...	...	97
				<hr/> 134
Other examinations	...	...	...	8
				<hr/> 544

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

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

At the request of the Coroner	...	...	...	165
Brought in by the Police	...	...	...	22
At the request of the Medical Officer of Health				1
				<hr/> 188

Inquests were held on 188 and post-mortem examinations made in 104 of the above cases.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The chief classes of workshops in the Borough are laundries and dressmakers. These have been regularly visited by Mrs. Davies and generally found in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Bakehouses.

There are 69 bakehouses, of which 50 are underground. Eight breaches of the special requirements for bakehouses were dealt with.

Kitchens of Restaurants and Coffee Houses.

138 inspections were made of these, and 38 notices, mainly relating to cleanliness, were served.

Outworkers.

The homes of the outworkers employed by firms both within and without the Borough were kept under observation. Twenty-four notices dealing with insanitary conditions were served, and in one instance outwork was prohibited in consequence of infectious disease in the outworker's home.

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

Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	125	13	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	370	55	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this re- port.)	149	38	—
Total	644	106	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	68	68	—	—
Want of ventilation	6	6	—	—
Overcrowding	4	4	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	5	5	—	—
Other nuisances	32	32	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	15	15	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ..	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	8	8	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total	140	140	—	—

* 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.								Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils.	Prosecutions.			In-stances.	Notices served.	Prose-cutions.	In-stances.	Orders made (Sec. 110).	Prose-cutions (Secs. 109, 110).
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
	Lists.	Out-workers.	Lists.	Out-workers.											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) making, etc. ...	18	72	—	—	212	18	—	—	177	24	24	—	1	1	—
(2) cleaning and wash- ing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Uphol- stery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags and Boxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro Plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cables and Chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchors and Grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart Gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, Latches and Keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	18	72	—	—	212	18	—	—	177	24	24	—	1	1	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Class.	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year—	
Bakehouses	69
Laundries	92
Dressmakers and Milliners	139
Tailors	22
Other Trades	90
Total number of Workshops on Register	412

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) ...	—
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	9
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) {	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	9
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year]	—
In use at the end of the year	50

FOOD SUPPLY.

Milk.

There are now 292 milkshops on the register, or 28 less than at the end of 1905, the decrease being due to the efforts made to induce small dealers with unsuitable premises to discontinue the sale of milk. An amendment of the law with regard to the registration of milkshops is necessary, as at present there is no power to refuse the registration of a milk-seller, although the milkshop may be unsuitable for the purpose, and the Council have requested the London County Council to insert in its next General Powers Bill, provisions conferring powers on local authorities to enable them to prohibit the sale of milk on unsuitable premises.

All the milkshops in the Borough were visited at frequent intervals by the Food Inspector.

Ice Creams.

One hundred and five premises on which ice creams are made or sold are registered, and were regularly inspected by the District Inspectors.

Cowsheds and Slaughterhouses.

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

Cowsheds.

Premises.		Licensee.		No. of Cows kept.
2, Haldane Road	...	W. Pettit	...	21
25, Vanston Place	...	R. Turvey	...	1

Slaughterhouses.

Premises.		Licensee.
611, Fulham Road	...	T. S. Payne.
105, Hammersmith Road	...	H. Boughton.
640, King's Road	...	T. Vaughan.
603, King's Road	...	S. Stone.

Unsound Food.

The stalls and shops where food is sold or stored have been kept under supervision.

Twenty-five boxes of fish, twelve cases of fruit, and 75 rabbits, examined at the request of the owners, were condemned and destroyed.

Proceedings were taken against a costermonger in North End Road for exposing for sale unsound cocoanuts, who was convicted and fined £3 with 14s. costs.

Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The undermentioned samples were purchased for analysis in 1906 :—

Article.	Number of Samples.	Number Adulterated.	Number Inferior.	Percentage of Adulteration.
Milk ...	266	72	16	27.1
Cream ...	7	6	—	85.7
Butter ...	203	61	4	30.5
Margarine ...	7	2	—	28.6
Coffee ...	13	5	—	38.5
Lard ...	1	—	—	—
Cocoa ...	1	—	—	—
Pepper ...	9	—	—	—
Olive Oil ...	4	—	—	—
Rice ...	1	1	—	100.
Preserved Peas ...	14	5	—	28.6
Rum ...	12	5	—	41.7
Tinned Meats ...	13	4	—	37.7
Drugs ...	7	1	—	14.3
Raisin Wine ...	1	1	—	100.
	<u>559</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>28.1</u>

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

	Number of Samples.	Number Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulteration.
1900 ...	363	21	5.8
1901 ...	366	24	6.6
1902 ...	354	18	5.1
1903 ...	487	54	11.1
1904 ...	673	115	17.1
1905 ...	613	141	22.4

The percentage of adulteration was again extremely high, being nearly thrice that of the County of London in 1905—the most recent year for which statistics are available.

As I have before pointed out, the marked increase in adulteration of late coincides with the appointment of a special Food Inspector, and the Council would, in my opinion, make a serious mistake in reverting, as has been recently suggested, to the old method of having samples taken by all the Sanitary Inspectors instead of by one Inspector who devotes himself to this and kindred work. The

experience, not only of Fulham, but also of other boroughs in which the two methods have been tried, conclusively demonstrates the superiority of the latter method.

With regard to milk, of which no less than 27 per cent. of the samples were certified to be adulterated, it must not be inferred that upwards of a fourth of the milk sold in Fulham is tampered with, as no account can be taken in the above figures of the actual amount of milk sold by the various vendors; and supposing, for instance, that two samples of milk taken from dealers selling 5 gallons a day each were adulterated, and two samples from dealers selling 200 gallons a day were genuine, while 50 per cent. of the samples taken would be adulterated, only 4.8 per cent. of the actual amount of milk sold would be so, and as we find adulteration to be more common among the small dealers, the figures do not represent such wholesale sophistication of milk as at first sight they might seem to. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the adulteration statistics of other metropolitan boroughs are put in the same way, and a comparison between the percentages of adulterated samples in Fulham and London may fairly be made, by which Fulham shows very badly, as in the County of London in 1905 10.6 per cent. of the milk samples were certified to be adulterated as against 18.3 per cent. in Fulham in 1905, and 27.1 per cent. in 1906.

Of the samples of butter purchased, 30 per cent. were certified as adulterated, compared with 19 per cent. in 1905. Of these 120 were purchased unofficially, of which 48 (or 40 per cent.) were found to be margarine, while of those purchased under the Food and Drugs Acts only 17 per cent. were condemned. These figures sufficiently illustrate the prevalence in Fulham of this form of fraud and the difficulty of bringing offenders to book, for in proportion as the Inspectors improve their methods of sampling so do the dishonest traders increase their precautions.

The conviction was secured of a man living in a private house in another borough who was in the habit of hawking from house to house what purported to be pure butter sent to

him from the country. A wholesale dealer, subpoenaed by the Council, proved that the defendant had had from his firm during the preceding month $12\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of margarine, all of which had doubtless been sold as butter, and he was fined £17 and £3 3s. costs.

Thirteen samples of tinned foods purchased informally were pronounced by the Analyst to be of good quality. Nine were quite free from preservatives, and in 4 small quantities of boric acid were present, the amount varying from 3 to 7 grains to the pound.

The Council resolved to inform the Local Government Board that they approved of the resolution passed by the Metropolitan Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, which was as follows:—

“ That it is necessary in order to secure better protection for the public in regard to tinned and preserved foods that legislation should be passed embodying the following important reforms:—

1. The name and address of the manufacturer, and the date of canning, shall be impressed on the cans.
2. It shall be unlawful to sell for any purpose canned goods that are unfit for human consumption, and it shall be the duty of any person in possession of unsound canned foods to notify and surrender same to the local authority, who shall destroy such unsound food free of charge.
3. A certain number of tins (say one per cent.) from each consignment shall be opened on importation and the contents examined under the supervision or instructions of the Sanitary Authority concerned, prior to such canned foods being placed on the market.
4. Tins which are known in the trade as “doubtfuls” shall be deemed to be unfit for human consumption.
5. Food intended for canning shall be inspected by independent officials prior to being canned, and all foods shall be canned under strictly hygienic conditions,

6. That the use of preservatives in canned foods is unnecessary, and should under no circumstances be permitted."

The question of increasing the number of samples has been now under the consideration of the Council for upwards of twelve months, and though I believe the necessity for this is generally recognised, still, in spite of endless discussion, nothing has yet been done.

The late Council built to the designs of Mr. Cribb, the Public Analyst, and partly equipped a commodious laboratory, which they were anxious should be utilised and the analysis of all the Fulham samples conducted in it, but being unwilling to adopt the recommendation of Dr. Buchanan, the Inspector of Foods of the Local Government Board, that Mr. Cribb's offer to analyse 1,500 samples in the Town Hall laboratory at a remuneration of £625 a year, he to provide all apparatus and chemicals, should be accepted, they asked the Local Government Board to sanction the appointment of a second Public Analyst to give his whole time to the work, while Mr. Cribb continued to analyse a certain number of samples in accordance with the terms of his appointment.

The Local Government Board, in reply, pointed out "that it would be obviously inconvenient that the Council should be advised by two separate and independent analysts whose views and practice might sometimes be widely divergent, and suggested that the present Analyst (Mr. Cribb), as 'Senior Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist,' should undertake, in concert with the Medical Officer of Health, the general directions of the analytical work under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and its apportionment between himself and the junior officer at the Town Hall, and that he should be responsible for the general methods employed, and for the advice given and reports made to the Council as the result of work done by both." Provided the Council were prepared to make such an arrangement, the Board stated that they would be willing to approve the proposal.

The present Public Health Committee then asked the Board to modify these conditions in the direction of making the two analysts quite independent of each other, but the Board have replied regretting that they do not see their way to assent to the second appointment on the terms suggested. So an impasse has arisen, and instead of the samples being increased the Public Health Committee have ordered that only 350 samples a year shall be taken, which is detrimental alike to the consumer and honest trader.

Warranties.

At a Conference of Representatives of Metropolitan Borough Councils as to Milk Warranties, held at the Southwark Town Hall on May 30th, 1906, the following resolutions were adopted :—

“ That in the opinion of this Conference the provisions of Section 25 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and Section 20 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Amendment Act, 1899, operate to the prejudice of the purchaser and the public health, and should be repealed, leaving the seller of milk to his remedy at common law against the person from whom he purchased it.”

“ That notices in shops, &c., to the effect that milk sold therein is not warranted as pure shall be no defence.”

“ That the act of mixing water, or separated milk with whole milk for the purpose of sale, should be made a penal offence.”

“ That any Metropolitan Borough Council should be enabled to sample at any railway station milk coming to dealers in the area of that Borough, although the station may be in another district.”

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

DEFENDANT.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A. Matthews, 204, New King's Rd.	Selling coffee adulterated with 58 per cent. of chicory	Convicted	2 0 0	0 12 6
M. Davies, 105, Munster Road	Selling butter adulterated with 90 per cent. of margarine	Convicted	10 0 0	0 14 6
C. Nicholl, 2, Colehill Lane	Selling butter adulterated with 40 per cent. of margarine	Convicted	3 0 0	0 14 6
C. Nicholl, 2, Colehill Lane	Selling coffee adulterated with 38 per cent. of chicory	Convicted	2 0 0	0 12 6
L. Claridge, 592, King's Road	Selling margarine as butter	Convicted	2 0 0	0 14 6
A. Ferari, 1, The Broadway	Selling milk from which 38 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted	Convicted	0 5 0	0 12 6
C. Smeed, 23, Jerdan Place	Selling milk from which 8 per cent. of the original fat had been abstracted	Convicted	0 5 0	0 12 6
F. G. Ross, 18, Pellant Road	Selling milk adulterated with 12 per cent. of added water and from which 9 per cent. of its natural fat had been abstracted	Convicted	0 15 6	0 14 6
J. Lloyd, 28, Allestree Road	Selling milk adulterated with 5 per cent. of added water	Convicted	5 0 0	0 12 6
J. T. Manby,	Selling milk adulterated with 6 per cent. of added water	Withdrawn on payment of costs	—	0 12 6
G. Ingram, 334, Lillie Road	Selling milk adulterated with 10 per cent. of added water	Convicted	0 10 0	0 12 6
G. W. Holmby, 80, Greyhound Road	Selling milk from which 27 per cent. of fat had been abstracted	Convicted	1 0 0	0 12 6

DEFENDANT.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
T. Letchfield, 134, Estcourt Road	Selling milk from which 19 per cent. of fat had been abstracted	Convicted	0 10 0	0 12 6
A. Suckling, 2, Ashburnham Rd.	Selling milk from which 28 per cent. of fat had been abstracted	Dismissed	—	—
H. Willden, 499, Fulham Road	Selling preserved peas adulterated with 2.49 grains of copper sul- phate per lb	Convicted	0 1 0	0 12 6
C. Ironsides, 59, High Street	Selling preserved peas adulterated with 2.15 grains of copper sul- phate per lb	Convicted	0 1 0	0 12 6
E. Lambert, 335, Fulham Palace Road	Selling preserved peas containing 1.38 grns. of copper sulphate per lb	Convicted	—	0 12 6
H. Hughes, 399, Fulham Palace Road	Selling preserved peas adulterated with 1.74 grains of copper sul- phate per lb	Convicted	—	0 12 6
R. Bigatti, 32, Tamworth Street	Selling preserved peas adulterated with 2.9 grains of copper sul- phate per lb	Convicted	0 1 0	0 12 6
J. Davies, 574, Fulham Road	Selling margarine for butter	Convicted	5 0 0	0 14 6
H. Wynne, 22, Vanston Place	Selling milk from which 50 per cent. of its original fat had been abstracted	Convicted	0 3 0	0 12 6
C. Brown, 517, Fulham Road	Selling milk from which 12 per cent. of its original fat had been abstracted	Convicted	0 5 0	0 12 6
J. G. Andrews, 58, Bulrow Road	Selling milk adultera- ted with 5 per cent. of added water	Convicted	0 10 0	0 12 6
E. Highley, 18, Bulrow Road	Selling milk from which 8 per cent. of its original fat had been abstracted	Convicted	0 7 6	0 12 6

DEFENDANT.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
W. Pettit, 2, Haldane Road	Selling milk adulterated with 4 per cent. of added water	Convicted	3 0 0	0 12 6
W. Pettit, 2, Haldane Road	Selling milk adulterated with 4 per cent. of added water	Convicted	3 0 0	0 12 6
Great Western and Metropolitan Dairies Co., 9, Harrow Road	Delivering at the Western Fever Hospital, in pursuance of a contract, milk from which 16 per cent. of its original fat had been abstracted	Dismissed Warranty proved	—	—
W. Swift, 5, Ackmar Road	Selling margarine for butter	Convicted	2 0 0	0 14 6
W. Evans, 592, King's Road	Selling margarine for butter	Convicted	2 0 0	0 14 6
H. Denew, 6, Melmoth Place	Selling milk adulterated with 7 per cent. of added water	Dismissed Warranty proved	—	—
H. Bissell, Aboyne Street, Tooting	Selling margarine for butter	Convicted	17 0 0	3 3 0
F. G. Ross, 18, Pellant Road	Selling margarine for butter	Convicted	1 10 0	0 14 6
E. Evans, 66, Colehill Lane	Selling milk from which 12 per cent. of fat had been abstracted	Convicted	1 0 0	0 12 6
			£63 4 0	24 1 6

DRAINAGE OF BUILDINGS.

New Buildings.

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

Dwelling Houses and Shops	182
Factories and Workshops	13
Blocks of Flats	3
Other Buildings	9
Additions to existing Buildings	14
	<hr/>
	221
	<hr/>

Reconstruction of Drainage.

Plans for the reconstruction of the drainage of 292 buildings also received the sanction of the Committee.

Combined Drainage.

Eight systems of combined drainage, for portions of which the Council was liable, owing to certain of the pipes which received the drainage of more than one building, forming "sewers" within the meaning of the Metropolis Local Management Act, were reconstructed during the year at a cost to the Council of £87 6s. 10d., the work being carried out by a contractor under a schedule of prices. The sum of £121 14s. 8d. was also paid to owners in respect of work executed by them in compliance with notices served by the Council at 20 houses in connection with house drains, which were "sewers" as defined by the Metropolis Management Act.

CERTIFICATES UNDER THE REVENUE ACTS.

Applications were received for certificates in respect of 147 dwellings, of which 77 were granted; 30 were given after certain specified works had been completed, and 44 were refused.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

New by-laws in respect of houses let in lodgings were confirmed on March 26th, 1906.

Owing to the exemption clause which provides *inter alia* "that a lodging-house shall be exempt from the operation of the by-laws where the keeper himself resides on the premises, and the sub-letting by such keeper is to not more than two lodgers," some two-thirds of the 329 houses that were on the register are now exempt, and, in my opinion, the exemption clause is too elastic.

All the houses on the old register were inspected during the year. Any nuisances found were dealt with under the Public Health Act.

HOUSES INFESTED WITH VERMIN.

Section 20 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, gives power to the sanitary authority to require the cleansing of any house infested with vermin, and provides penalties for default. Notices were served in respect of 63 premises and complied with.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT.

The Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897, empowers every sanitary authority, "when in their discretion they see fit, to permit any person who shall apply to the said authority on the ground that he is infested with vermin to have the use free of charge of the apparatus (if any) which the authority possess for cleansing the person and his clothing from vermin." No special accommodation has been provided in Fulham for this, but in the few instances in which applications have been made, use has been made of the reception house and disinfecting station.

In November last I recommended the Public Health Committee to improve the accommodation at the shelter, and to engage the necessary assistance in order that the children

attending school, who were found to be in a verminous condition, could be bathed and have their clothing freed from vermin, but the Committee decided not to proceed with the scheme.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Twenty-one intimations and seven statutory notices under the Public Health (London) Act were served in respect of smoke nuisances. Legal proceedings were taken in two instances; in one a penalty of £5 was imposed, in the other the summons was dismissed and £10 10s. costs allowed to the defendant.

GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

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

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	1,208
Intimation notices served	...	...	...	...	2,929
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	934

Nuisances abated.

Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	317
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	580
W.C.'s repaired, &c.	...	...	...	...	637
Stack pipes repaired and disconnected	...	...	...	...	216
Soil pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	134
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	26
Yards and forecourts paved	...	...	...	...	453
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	647
Cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	131
Supply of water from rising main provided	...	...	...	...	264
Sinks repaired or trapped	...	...	...	...	300
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	331
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	79
Bath or lavatory wastes trapped	...	...	...	...	39
Water fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	38
Ventilation under floors provided	...	...	...	...	38

Dampness in rooms remedied	...	...	...	100
Accumulation of refuse, &c., removed	...	...	...	53
Manure receptacles provided	...	...	...	18
Stables paved and drained	...	...	...	3
Urinals cleansed	...	...	...	5
Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	...	42
Water supply provided	...	...	...	25
Cases of overcrowding abated	...	...	...	64
Rooms cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	1,109
Rooms disinfected and cleansed after infectious illness	...	...	...	1,530

DEFENDANT.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.	PENALTY.	COSTS.
Messrs. Phillips & Hall	W.C. at in such a state as to be a nuisance	Convicted	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ s. d. 0 2 0
M. Sullivan, 12, Camera Cottgs., Chelsea	Exposing unsound cocoanuts for sale	Convicted	3 0 0	0 14 0
Messrs. Stansfeld	Smoke nuisance at Swan Brewery	Convicted	5 0 0	0 2 0
London United Laundry Co.	Smoke nuisance at Laundry, Lettice St.	Dismissed	—	£10 10s. allowed to defendants
London Parcels Delivery Co.	Failing to comply with the Council's notice to remove manure	Dismissed	—	—
J. Millar, 59, Yeldham Road	Failing to comply with drainage by- law	Dismissed	—	—

In 15 other cases in which proceedings had been instituted the summonses were withdrawn on the payment of the costs, the works necessary to abate the nuisances having been executed.

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

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of Inspections, 1906.	Number of Notices, 1906.	Number of Prosecutions, 1906.
	On register at end of 1905.	Added in 1906.	Removed in 1906.	On register at end of 1906.			
Milk premises ...	320	25	53	292	1020	30	—
Cowsheds ...	3	—	1	2	20	1	—
Slaughter-houses	4	—	—	4	24	—	—
Other offensive trade premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice cream premises ...	112	10	17	105	215	15	—
Registered houses let in lodgings	329	—	215	114	350	(a)*24 (b)*32	(a)*— (b)*—

* (a) For overcrowding.

* (b) For other conditions.

Total number of intimation notices served for all purposes ... 2,929

Overcrowding, 1906—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded ... 64
 Number remedied ... 64
 Number of prosecutions ... —

Underground rooms—

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

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ... 17
 Number closed under the Housing of the Working Classes Act ... —
 Number of premises cleansed under sec. 20 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904 ... 63

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

Number of persons accommodated during the year	4
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Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received during year	46
Number of tenements comprised therein	...	...	...	...	147
Number of tenements for which certificates were—					
(a) granted	...	...	...	...	79
(b) refused	...	...	...	...	46
(c) deferred	...	...	...	...	22

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

(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc.	...	...	...	—
(b) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, etc.	...	...	...	—
(c) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health	...	...	...	—
(d) As to paving of yards, etc., of dwelling houses	...	...	...	—
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc.	...	...	...	—
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc.	...	...	...	—
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc.	...	...	...	—
(h) With respect to water closets, earth closets, etc.	...	...	...	—
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets	...	...	...	—
(j) With respect to drainage, etc. (Metropolis Management Act, section 202)	...	...	...	—

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

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed ...	188
Total number of infectious bodies removed ...	1

In conclusion I have to tender my thanks to the Staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal co-operation and assistance.

I am, Sir and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CHARLES JACKSON.

TOWN HALL, FULHAM.

April, 1907.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

Giving the Meteorological Conditions of the 52 Weeks ending December 29th, 1906, together with the number of Deaths from certain Diseases and at certain Ages.

WEEK ENDING	Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3 ft. below the surface.	Mean height of the Barometer.	Rainfall in inches.	Sunshine in hours.	Prevailing Wind.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths over 60.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.	Deaths from Pthisis.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases, excluding Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.
January 1 6.....	41.3	52.6	27.6	43.3	29.6	0.95	2.5	..... S.E. & S.W.	53	13	17	21	2	3	—
" 13.....	43.1	53.2	32.5	43.8	29.5	1.60	17.5	..... W.S.W.	47	11	9	9	3	6	—
" 20.....	42.0	49.6	29.1	43.6	29.8	1.06	23.7	..... S.W. & N.W.....	35	11	10	10	—	2	2
" 27.....	40.4	52.3	26.6	42.4	30.1	0.49	5.8	..... N.E. & S.W.	44	14	6	12	4	3	1
February 3.....	42.8	51.2	37.9	43.0	30.0	0.10	10.6	..... W. & N.W.	39	7	7	7	8	3	1
" 10.....	37.0	49.7	30.4	42.1	29.8	0.38	17.5	..... Variable	37	7	9	9	8	3	1
" 17.....	38.2	50.7	27.1	40.8	29.3	0.92	13.0	..... Variable	33	11	5	8	4	3	—
" 24.....	37.4	46.2	26.1	40.2	29.7	0.27	13.8	..... Variable ...	45	14	14	10	2	2	—
March 3.....	41.7	50.1	27.4	41.0	29.6	0.17	21.7	..... S.W. & N.W. ...	48	16	18	12	1	5	2
" 10.....	47.2	65.0	34.5	42.4	29.9	0.35	35.0	..... S.W.	40	7	10	11	4	5	—
" 17.....	43.5	63.9	29.1	42.7	29.7	0.29	22.1	..... S.W.	45	10	18	10	3	2	—
" 24.....	37.5	48.4	28.4	43.1	29.8	0.32	18.0	..... N.E.	40	11	7	6	2	3	1
" 31.....	38.2	52.1	29.1	41.4	29.9	0.14	18.0	..... N.N.E.	43	8	14	12	4	6	—

WEEK ENDING		Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3 ft. below the surface.	Mean height of the Barometer.	Rainfall in inches.	Sunshine in hours.	Prevailing Wind.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths over 60.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases, excluding Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.
April	7.....	45.6	61.6	30.3	42.3	30.1	0.00	55.7	..... N.E. & S.E.	39	7	13	8	3	6	—
"	14.....	51.5	73.2	35.6	44.4	30.2	0.03	64.4	..... N.E. & S.E.	36	7	8	7	8	3	—
"	21.....	45.7	66.0	28.1	46.1	29.8	0.05	42.0	..... N.E. & S.W.	53	13	15	16	5	5	1
"	28.....	42.0	56.1	29.2	45.9	29.6	0.43	44.2	..... Variable	46	6	11	6	2	3	2
May	5.....	46.6	63.2	30.8	45.8	29.6	0.26	38.4	..... S.W.	55	17	16	11	6	2	2
"	12.....	54.2	71.0	42.0	48.3	29.7	0.05	22.8	..... Variable	38	11	8	8	5	3	1
"	19.....	50.7	75.0	31.6	50.3	29.5	0.17	43.3	..... N.E.	23	4	7	9	2	1	1
"	26.....	57.8	71.0	42.3	50.3	29.7	1.08	27.5	..... Variable	25	7	7	2	2	2	—
June	2.....	57.2	74.8	44.2	52.6	29.7	0.19	39.1	..... S.W. & N.W. ...	38	8	9	3	4	1	2
"	9.....	55.6	74.6	37.6	54.0	30.1	0.00	80.6	..... N.E. & E.	29	5	7	2	3	4	—
"	16.....	53.9	72.0	45.3	55.7	29.9	0.30	35.6	..... N.E. & S.E.	32	9	11	2	2	2	3
"	23.....	64.1	82.0	43.1	56.4	30.0	0.01	61.0	..... Variable ...	34	9	8	5	6	1	4
"	30.....	60.0	77.8	41.2	59.1	29.8	2.46	58.1	..... S.W.	31	8	5	4	2	3	2

WEEK ENDING		Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3 ft. below the surface.	Mean height of the Barometer.	Rainfall in inches.	Sunshine in hours.	Prevailing Wind.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths over 60.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases, excluding Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.
July	7.....	61.9	79.1	45.1	59.2	29.9	0.00	73.4	..... Variable	23	5	6	2	1	3	3
"	14.....	61.5	77.4	47.5	60.7	30.0	0.01	47.9	..... S.W. & N.E.	31	13	6	—	3	—	6
"	21.....	62.7	86.2	46.8	61.2	29.8	0.19	43.8	..... W.S.W.	27	8	9	1	1	3	2
"	28.....	66.3	84.7	50.4	62.3	29.8	0.15	69.5	..... Variable	27	5	3	6	1	2	3
August	4.....	67.3	85.0	50.4	63.2	29.8	0.86	76.5	..... W.S.W.	32	11	7	1	3	2	6
"	11.....	66.1	86.7	54.3	64.0	29.8	0.01	54.1	..... W.S.W.	36	13	11	—	1	—	15
"	18.....	61.5	81.1	51.2	63.8	29.6	0.33	35.7	..... S.W.	44	21	8	3	5	3	19
"	25.....	64.9	88.4	49.7	62.8	29.9	0.26	49.9	..... S.W.	50	19	4	3	6	2	17
Septem.	1.....	66.5	94.3	44.1	63.1	30.0	0.00	70.9	..... Variable	63	31	10	4	1	1	34
"	8.....	68.0	93.5	52.2	63.8	29.9	0.85	53.7	..... Variable	71	36	10	1	4	4	38
"	15.....	57.6	72.0	39.1	62.9	29.9	0.74	48.8	... N.N.E. & S.E. ...	63	31	6	1	2	1	29
"	22.....	55.8	65.7	45.1	60.8	30.0	0.38	22.6	.....N.W. & N.N.E. ...	46	24	7	1	1	7	20
"	29.....	52.0	65.1	37.1	59.2	30.3	0.00	41.3	... E.N.E. & E.S.E. ...	55	23	9	2	7	1	18

WEEK ENDING	Mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the earth 3 ft. below the surface.	Mean height of the Barometer.	Rainfall in inches.	Sunshine in hours.	Prevailing Wind.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths over 60.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases, excluding Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.
October 6.....	58.4	71.8	42.9	58.1	29.7	0.69	31.0	..... S.E. & S.S.W. ...	52	15	13	8	5	—	13
„ 13.....	57.6	70.9	49.1	58.7	29.6	0.63	35.7	..... S.W. & S.E.	42	11	14	7	4	4	7
„ 20.....	41.2	62.9	35.2	57.1	29.7	0.21	31.7	..... S.S.W.	51	11	13	4	4	4	7
„ 27.....	53.0	69.1	32.1	56.3	29.9	0.07	30.6	..... S.S.E. & S.S.W. ...	38	12	8	5	6	2	4
Novem. 3.....	46.8	56.0	37.2	54.2	29.2	1.59	10.6	..... Variable	45	15	9	6	4	5	2
„ 10.....	47.3	56.0	33.5	52.2	29.4	2.62	14.9	..... N.E. †	41	12	9	10	4	2	7
„ 17.....	43.0	53.5	29.2	50.8	29.9	0.90	10.2	..... N.E. & S.W.	53	9	14	6	4	4	7
„ 24.....	46.2	60.3	28.5	49.4	29.7	0.38	12.5	..... S.W.	48	11	19	8	4	3	3
Decem. 1.....	47.3	56.0	33.8	50.1	30.0	0.09	8.1	... S.W. & N.N.W. ...	44	8	12	5	—	6	2
„ 8.....	43.8	54.3	28.1	49.4	29.8	0.29	12.4	... W.S.W. & N.N.E. ...	47	13	10	14	1	4	4
„ 15.....	36.5	46.8	26.9	46.6	29.6	0.40	8.6	... N.W. & S.W.	37	11	9	11	2	1	2
„ 22.....	39.2	49.4	27.6	45.2	30.3	0.50	1.6	... S.W. & E.N.E. ...	64	18	23	13	7	2	1
„ 29.....	31.4	42.9	22.3	43.4	29.5	0.68	3.2	W.S.W. & N.N.W.	59	12	26	18	5	—	3

TABLE B.

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

(The figures in brackets denote the number of houses in which the cases occurred. The asterisks denote the fatal cases of Notifiable Diseases.)

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Ackfold Road	..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ackmar Road	..	..	*1	..	..	..	1	..
Adeney Road	*4 (3)	6 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	3 (3)
Aintree Street	1	2 (2)	..	..	1	..	1	..
Alderville Road	2 (1)	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	1	2 (2)
Allestree Road	2 (2)	*1	..	..	2 (2)	..	1	2 (2)
Althea Street	5 (1)	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Ancill Street	9 (7)	*5 (5)	..	..	6 (2)	..	4 (4)	2 (2)
Anselm Road	4 (3)	**4 (3)	..	..	..	2 (2)	..	..
Archel Road	8 (7)	3 (3)	..	2	1	..	1	..
Argon Mews	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Armadale Road	2 (1)	**6 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashcombe Street	3 (2)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashington Road	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ashton Terrace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aspenlea Road	*3 (3)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atalanta Street	2 (2)	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auriol Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Avalon Road	*5 (4)	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Averil Street	2 (2)	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	1	..
Avonmore Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bagley's Lane	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Barclay Road	1	*1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Baron's Court Road	..	..	*1	..	..	..	..	..
Barton Street	4 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basuto Road	2 (1)	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bayonne Road	9 (3)	1	..	..	3 (3)	1	4 (4)	1
Beaufort Terrace	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Beaumont Crescent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Bedford Place ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Beltran Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beryl Road ..	2 (2)	6 (5)	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bettridge Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Biscay Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bishop King's Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bishop's Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bishop's Pk. Mans....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bishop's Road ..	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Blake Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bloompark Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bothwell Street ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bovingdon Road ..	2 (1)	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bowerdean Street ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bradbourne Street ..	..	..	*1	..	1	..	..	..
Bramber Road ..	3 (3)	1	..	1	..	1	2 (2)	..
Brandenburgh Road ..	1	4 (4)	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..
Brecon Road ..	3 (1)	1	..	1	..	..	2 (2)	1
Breer Street ..	*2 (2)	..	1	..	1	1	2 (2)	..
Britannia Road ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broadway ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brookville Road ..	2 (2)	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broomhouse Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronsart Road ..	8 (6)	..	..	..	1	..	1	2 (2)
Broughton Road ..	*4 (4)	2 (2)	*1	..	..	1	1	1
Buer Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bulow Road ..	1	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	1
Burlington Gardens ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burlington Road ..	1	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burnfoot Avenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Burnthwaite Road ..	..	1	..	..	3 (3)	..	1	..
Byan Street ..	2 (2)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Branksea Street ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambria Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..	..
Campbell Street ..	..	*1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Campana Road ..	..	2 (1)	..	..	1	..	..	1
Carlton Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carnworth Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Caroline Place ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3 (3)
Cassidy Road ..	*11 (8)	*2 (2)	..	..	..	..	4 (4)	1
Castletown Road ..	2 (1)	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cedar Road ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chaldon Road ..	*3 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Challoner Road ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chancellor's Road ..	1	1	..	..	2 (2)	..	1	1
Charleville Road ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chelmsford Street ..	1	4 (3)	..	..	1	..	1	1
Chesilton Road ..	5 (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chesson Road ..	5 (4)	4 (1)	1	..	..	..	3 (2)	3 (3)
Chiddingstone Street	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chipstead Street ..	2 (2)	3 (2)	..	1	..	..	..	..
Church Path ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clancarty Road ..	1	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Claxton Grove ..	1	*8 (5)	..	..	1	1	2 (2)	1
Claybrook Road ..	..	5 (3)	..	..	..	..	5 (5)	..
Cloncurry Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clonmel Road ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colehill Lane ..	*4 (3)	2 (1)	..	..	1	..	..	..
Comeragh Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Comeragh Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Conan Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coniger Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Coomer Road ..	*4 (4)	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cornwall Street ..	1	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cortayne Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crabtree Lane ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cranberry Road ..	3 (3)	5 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Crefeld Road ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3 (3)	..
Cresford Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cresswell Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crookham Road ..	4 (3)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cristowe Road ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Crondace Road ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cumberland Crescent	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalebury Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dancer Road ..	..	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danehurst Street ..	5 (2)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Darlan Road ..	1	..	*4 (2)	..	1	..	..	..
Dawes Road ..	2 (2)	*4 (4)	..	1	3 (3)	1	1	2 (2)
Dawson Street ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	1
Delaforde Street ..	7 (4)	..	..	1	1	1	2 (2)	1
Delorme Street ..	1	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	4 (4)	2 (2)
Delvino Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
De Morgan Road ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Devonshire Street ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dieppe Street ..	*1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)

		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Group.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Dimsdale Road	..	4 (1)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Disbrowe Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..
Distillery Lane	..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dolby Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Doneraile Street	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Doria Road ..	..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dorncliffe Road	..	..	5 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dowell Mews	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durrell Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dymock Street	..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..
Eddiscombe Road	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Edenvale Street	..	12 (8)	*1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Edgarley Terrace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edith Road	..	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Edith Row ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edith Villas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eelbrook Terrace	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Effie Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..
Elbe Street	..	3 (2)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Eli Mews ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eli Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellerby Street	..	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elmdale Road	..	1	5 (5)	..	..	1	..	..	..
Elmstone Road	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elthiron Road	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epirus Mews	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epirus Road	..	4 (4)	1	..	..	1	..	2 (2)	..
Epple Road	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estcourt Road	..	8 (8)	*4 (3)	..	..	2 (2)	..	2 (2)	2 (2)
Eustace Road	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Everington Street	..	4 (2)	1	1	1	1	..	2 (2)	..
Ewald Road	..	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	1	3 (3)
Fabian Road	..	5 (4)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Factory Lane	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fairhoime Road	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fane Street ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farm Lane ..	..	6 (5)	2 (2)	..	..	1	..	..	..
Favart Road	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Felden Street	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fernhurst Road	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Field Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5 (3)	..
Filmer Road	..	1	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finlay Street	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Firth Gardens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fitzgeorge Avenue	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foskett Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Francis Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Friston Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulham Palace Road	5 (5)	5 (4)	1	..	1	..	2 (2)	2 (2)
Fulham Pk. Gardens	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulham Park Road	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fulham Road ..	*11 (9)	3 (3)	2 (2)	..	1	..	3 (3)	5 (5)
Furness Road ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Garden Row ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Garvan Road ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	1
Gastein Road ..	3 (2)	3 (3)	..	..	1	..	3 (3)	..
George Square ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilstead Road ..	..	3 (3)	..	..	..	2 (2)	1	..
Gironde Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glazbury Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gledstanes Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glenrosa Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Goodson Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gowan Avenue ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Greyhound Road	4 (3)	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	3 (3)	1
Grimston Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grove Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guion Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunterstone Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gwendyr Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haldane Road ..	4 (4)	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Halford Road ..	11 (6)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hamble Street ..	3 (3)	*5 (3)	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hammersmith Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hannell Road ..	2 (2)	2 (2)	..	..	2 (2)	..	3 (3)	1
Harbledown Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harbord Street ..	..	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hartismere Road ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Hartopp Avenue ..	*6 (5)	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	1
Harwood Road ..	1	..	*1	..	..	..	1	..
Harwood Terrace ..	2 (2)	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hatfield Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (1)	1
Hawksmoor Street	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hazlebury Road ..	6 (5)	3 (3)	*1	..	2 (1)	2 (1)	2 (2)	2 (2)
Heckfield Place ..	2 (2)	2 (2)	*1	1	1	2 (2)	5 (5)	1

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

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Lillie Road ..	9 (8)	2 (2)	..	..	4 (4)	3 (2)	..	1
Lilyville Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lindrop Street ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lintaine Grove ..	*5 (3)	1	..	..	..	..	5 (5)	2 (2)
Linver Road ..	5 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lisgar Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lodge Avenue ..	2 (2)	3 (3)	*3 (1)	..	..	..	1	..
Lochaline Street ..	2 (2)	*1	..	..	..	..	3 (3)	..
Lurgan Avenue ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	2 (2)	..	..	1
Lysia Street ..	6 (4)	*3 (3)	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mablethorpe Road ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2 (2)	1
Macmurdo Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Margravine Road ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Margravine Gardens	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Marinefield Road ..	3 (3)	2 (2)	..	..	1	..	1	..
Marville Road ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matheson Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maxwell Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
May Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Melmoth Place ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mendora Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Merrington Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milton Street ..	..	5 (2)	..	..	..	1	1	..
Mimosa Street ..	5 (2)	5 (2)	..	..	1	1	1	..
Mirabel Road ..	2 (2)	1	*1	..	..	..	1	1
Molesford Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mooltan Street ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Moore Park Road ..	1	..	..	..	4 (4)	..	..	..
Mornington Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moylan Road ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mulgrave Road ..	3 (3)	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Mund Street ..	..	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Munden Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Munden Street ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Munster Road ..	9 (7)	5 (3)	1	1	1	..	4 (4)	2 (2)
Musard Road ..	2 (1)	*2 (1)	..	1	1	..	..	1
Musgrave Crescent	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micklethwaite Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Napier Avenue ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narborough Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New King's Road ..	2 (2)	6 (4)	*1	..	1	..	2 (2)	3 (3)
Niton Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normand Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton Place	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Rigault Road ..	..	*1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ringmer Avenue ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rock Avenue ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rosaline Road ..	3 (3)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosaville Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rosebank Terrace ..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosebury Road ..	8 (3)	7 (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rostrevor Road ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Rowallan Road ..	..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	1	1
Roxby Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ruby Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rycroft Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rylston Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2 (2)	..
St. Alban's Terrace ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
St. Dunstan's Road ..	3 (2)	3 (3)	..	..	2 (2)	..	1	..
St. Maur Road ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
St. Olaf's Road ..	1	2 (2)	1	..	3 (3)	..	5 (5)	2 (2)
St. Oswald's Road ..	*2 (2)	1	..	..	..	..	2 (1)	..
St. Peter's Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
St. Thomas' Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sandilands Road ..	4 (4)	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seagrave Mews ..	3 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seagrave Road ..	4 (3)	1	4 (2)	..	..	..	..	..
Seddlescombe Road ..	8 (5)	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Settrington Street ..	1	*1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sherbrooke Road ..	3 (3)	3 (3)	..	1	..	..	1	2 (2)
Shorrol's Road ..	4 (2)	1	..	..	1	..	1	3 (3)
Shottendane Road ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sotheron Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Stamford Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stamford Road ..	5 (4)	*1	1	..	..	..	..	2 (2)
Stamford Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stanley Road ..	2 (2)	3 (2)	..	..	1	..	1	..
Stanwick Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Star Road ..	3 (2)	..	1	..	1	1	2 (2)	1
Stephendale Road ..	11 (8)	5 (5)	..	..	3 (3)	..	3 (3)	4 (4)
Stokenchurch Street ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stonor Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strode Road ..	5 (2)	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Studdridge Street ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2 (2)
Suffolk Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Swift Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sylvio Street ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sedbury Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Deaths from Measles.	Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths from Phthisis.
Talgarth Road ..	..	*4 (3)	..	..	..	..	..	2 (1)
Tamworth Street ..	6 (5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tasso Road ..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Tilton Street ..	4 (4)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tournay Road ..	5 (3)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Townmead Road ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
Trevanion Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turneville Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2 (2)
Tynemouth Street ..	..	2 (2)	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tyrawley Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanstone Place ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Varna Road ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vera Road ..	2 (2)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vereker Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernon Street ..	..	2 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria Road ..	2 (2)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Waldemar Avenue ..	2 (2)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Walham Avenue ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4 (4)	2 (2)
Walham Grove ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Wandon Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wandsworth Bridge Road ..	8 (7)	13 (11)	..	..	2 (2)	..	2 (2)	4 (4)
Wardo Avenue ..	..	2 (2)	4 (2)	..	3 (3)	..	..	1
Waterford Road ..	10 (7)	2 (1)	..	..	2 (1)	..	2 (2)	..
Werley Avenue ..	4 (2)	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Westbury Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheatsheaf Terrace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Whittingstall Road ..	..	3 (3)	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wigan Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
William Street ..	2 (1)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyfold Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winchendon Road ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Woodlawn Road ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Kensington Mansions ..	3 (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whiteley's Cottages ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woolneigh Street ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yeldham Road ..	..	2 (1)	..	..	..	2 (2)	1	..
Fulham Union Infirmary ..	1	..	2	..	5	..	..	..
Fulham Workhouse ..	..	2	..	..	5	..	1	3

TABLE C.

Showing the number of Cases of Infectious Diseases notified to the several Metropolitan Medical Officers of Health during the Year 1906.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Estimated population in the middle of 1906.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Other continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Cholera.	Total.	Annual rate per 1000 persons living.
<i>West Districts.</i>												
Fulham ...	159,350	—	674	404	—	45	—	18	140	—	1281	8.0
Paddington ...	148,913	1	717	183	—	34	1	12	139	—	1087	7.3
Kensington ...	180,952	—	470	178	—	39	—	13	148	—	848	4.7
Hammersmith ...	120,679	—	437	278	—	33	1	12	125	—	886	7.4
Chelsea ...	74,672	—	271	162	—	17	—	12	60	—	522	7.0
City of Westminster ...	173,905	—	537	209	—	47	2	9	127	—	931	5.4
<i>North Districts.</i>												
St. Marylebone ...	128,580	—	396	141	—	48	—	6	148	1	740	5.8
Hampstead ...	89,633	—	387	99	—	21	1	2	51	—	561	6.3
St. Pancras ...	236,455	—	798	279	—	95	—	10	235	—	1417	6.0
Islington ...	344,987	1	1392	439	3	146	1	24	277	—	2283	6.6
Stoke Newington	53,217	—	135	47	—	10	—	1	47	—	240	4.5
Hackney ...	230,721	9	1049	389	1	93	2	19	301	—	1863	8.1
<i>Central Districts.</i>												
Holborn ...	55,805	—	138	66	—	15	—	2	57	—	278	5.0
Finsbury ...	97,466	—	449	198	—	45	—	7	139	—	838	8.6
City of London ...	21,367	—	113	18	—	10	—	—	18	—	159	7.5
<i>East Districts.</i>												
Shoreditch ...	116,108	—	627	144	—	37	—	6	150	—	964	8.3
Bethnal Green ...	130,609	6	650	252	—	55	—	11	245	—	1219	9.4
Stepney ...	307,176	4	1219	604	1	124	—	6	415	—	2373	7.7
Poplar ...	170,673	2	571	249	—	86	—	8	206	—	1122	6.6
<i>South Districts.</i>												
Southwark ...	209,143	—	1470	401	—	111	—	13	332	1	2328	11.2
Bermondsey ...	128,629	1	990	336	2	41	—	2	195	—	1567	12.2
Lambeth ...	315,774	—	1264	422	—	90	1	25	273	—	2075	6.6
Battersea ...	179,622	—	1048	275	—	45	—	13	161	—	1542	8.6
Wandsworth ...	273,381	—	1069	556	—	96	—	23	269	—	2013	7.4
Camberwell ...	274,132	6	1161	355	—	59	—	15	305	—	1901	7.0
Deptford ...	115,495	1	643	305	—	41	—	9	158	—	1157	10.0
Greenwich ...	105,350	—	567	409	—	43	—	6	100	—	1125	10.7
Lewisham ...	148,463	—	557	261	—	25	—	6	97	—	946	6.4
Woolwich ...	127,345	—	525	386	—	41	...	8	97	—	1057	8.3
Port of London ...	—	—	5	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	17	—
LONDON ...	4,718,602	31	20,329	8045	7	1600	9	298	5019	2	35,340	7.5

TABLE D.

London and the Metropolitan Boroughs.—Birth-rates and Death-rates of Persons belonging to London and the Metropolitan Boroughs during the 52 Weeks of 1906.

BOROUGHES.	PER 1000 PERSONS LIVING.										Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths from									
		ALL CAUSES.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	
<i>West.</i>											
Fulham	30.5	13.9	2.45	0.33	0.11	0.22	0.19	0.08	1.53	1.16	134
Paddington	22.7	12.5	1.30	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.84	1.12	105
Kensington... ..	19.2	13.8	1.56	0.45	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.80	1.27	132
Hammersmith	25.9	14.8	2.13	0.47	0.12	0.22	0.16	0.07	1.09	1.25	138
Chelsea	21.4	15.7	2.03	0.78	0.12	0.20	0.23	—	0.70	1.57	133
City of Westminster	17.2	12.9	0.84	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.03	0.40	1.39	110
<i>North.</i>											
St. Marylebone	21.2	14.9	1.28	0.37	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.60	1.56	117
Hampstead... ..	16.5	9.4	0.57	0.11	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.26	0.67	77
St. Pancras	26.0	15.9	1.65	0.41	0.14	0.10	0.30	0.06	0.64	1.81	123
Islington	25.5	14.7	1.62	0.56	0.11	0.09	0.22	0.06	0.58	1.23	124
Stoke Newington	20.8	11.5	1.10	0.21	0.02	0.08	0.32	—	0.47	1.04	102
Hackney	24.7	13.3	1.58	0.28	0.10	0.09	0.17	0.06	0.88	1.30	119
<i>Central.</i>											
Holborn	22.3	18.0	1.44	0.45	0.05	0.11	0.18	0.02	0.63	2.37	120
Finsbury	30.2	20.7	3.59	1.27	0.15	0.24	0.56	0.14	1.23	2.18	160
City of London	16.7	17.3	1.08	0.14	0.33	0.09	0.19	0.05	0.28	1.74	101
<i>East.</i>											
Shoreditch	34.2	19.6	3.13	0.65	0.16	0.13	0.53	0.04	1.62	2.01	163
Bethnal Green	34.5	18.9	2.55	0.46	0.17	0.15	0.48	0.11	1.18	2.25	155
Stepney	35.3	17.7	2.74	0.57	0.12	0.20	0.34	0.08	1.43	1.72	134
Poplar	31.6	17.6	2.95	0.63	0.08	0.16	0.31	0.06	1.71	1.55	152
<i>South.</i>											
Southwark	29.8	18.1	2.23	0.46	0.22	0.15	0.26	0.06	1.08	2.06	144
Bermondsey	31.8	19.7	2.94	0.73	0.23	0.26	0.40	0.03	1.29	2.01	153
Lambeth	26.3	15.0	1.69	0.24	0.09	0.16	0.23	0.07	0.90	1.37	131
Battersea	26.2	13.4	1.82	0.23	0.13	0.10	0.44	0.04	0.88	1.28	126
Wandsworth	26.4	12.8	1.60	0.24	0.07	0.18	0.22	0.06	0.83	1.01	121
Camberwell	25.7	14.6	1.88	0.41	0.09	0.15	0.28	0.05	0.90	1.26	130
Deptford	28.6	16.1	2.69	0.60	0.13	0.17	0.54	0.05	1.20	1.28	143
Greenwich	25.4	13.5	1.87	0.29	0.16	0.28	0.40	0.05	0.69	1.19	119
Lewisham	23.4	12.0	1.45	0.14	0.09	0.14	0.18	0.01	0.88	0.82	113
Woolwich	27.9	13.1	1.52	0.24	0.04	0.17	0.17	0.07	0.83	1.33	109
County of London ...	26.5	15.1	1.93	0.41	0.11	0.15	0.26	0.06	0.94	1.44	131

