

Second general report, to 25th March, 1858, second annual report of Medical Officer of Health, abstract of accounts, &c.; &c.; / Board of Works for the Fulham District.

Contributors

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BOARD OF WORKS. ⁹
FOR THE
FULHAM DISTRICT.

SECOND
GENERAL REPORT,

TO 25TH MARCH, 1858;

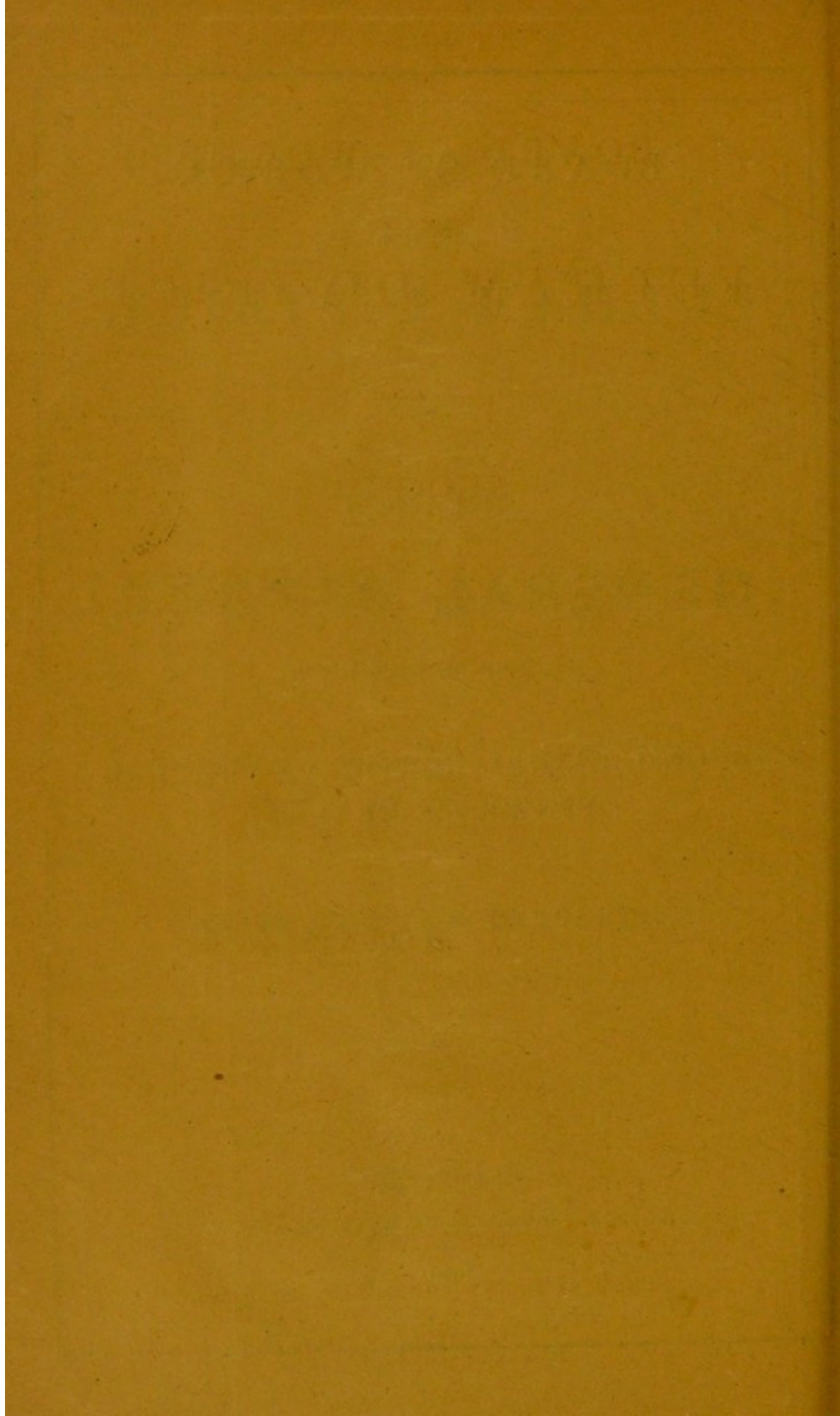
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL
OFFICER OF HEALTH;

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c.

Hammersmith:

PRINTED BY ANDREW CHURCHMAN, BROADWAY.

1858.



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PRINTED BY ANDREW CHURCHMAN, BROADWAY.

—
1858.

OFFICERS

OF THE

Board of Works for the Fulham District.

BOARD.

Fulham.

Ariell, J., Esq., William Street.	King, W., Esq., Bridge Street.
Coxhead, J., Esq., North End.	Lammin, W. H., Esq., Walham Green.
Flicker, E., Esq., Church Street.	Matyear, W., Esq., Crab Tree.
Gladman, C., Esq., Vale Place.	Potter, W., Esq., London Road.
Guazzaroni, J. J., Esq., North End.	Pitts, O., Esq., Walham Green.
Hamilton, J., Esq., ditto.	Panter, J. E., Esq., do.
Johnson, R., Esq., ditto.	Thatcher, W., Esq., North End.

Hammersmith.

Ainsworth, W. F., Esq., Ravenscourt Sq.	Morison, W., Esq., Broadway.
Aldridge, T. H., Esq., Shepherd's Bush.	Munday, J., Esq., Gold Hawk Terrace.
Brown, C., Esq., Westcroft Place.	Neale, H., Esq., ditto.
Brown, G., Esq., King Street.	Osmond, S., Esq., King Street.
Chapman, W. H., Esq., New Road.	Philippart, Sir J., College House.
Chalmers, J., Esq., Farm Lane.	Perry, R., Esq., St. Peter's Square.
Crookes, J., Esq., Brook Green.	Richardson, C., Esq., Uxbridge Road.
Clark, F. L., Esq., King Street.	Smith, T. M., Esq., Elm Grove.
Fitchew, W., Esq., Willoughby House.	Simpson, W., Esq., Queen Street.
Hunt, J., Esq., Broadway.	Stevens, V., Esq., Brook Green.
Halsey, H., Esq., New Road.	Wells, W., Esq., Brook Green.
Hurst, J. J., Esq., Brook Green Terrace.	Walmsley, E. B., Esq., Middle Mall.

Representative to Metropolitan Board.

V. Stevens, Esq., Brook Green, Hammersmith.

Medical Officer of Health.

F. J. Burge, Esq., New Road, Hammersmith.

Surveyor.

Mr. A. C. Bean, Shaftesbury Road, Hammersmith.

Clerk.

Mr. W. Lovely, Broadway House, ditto.

Inspectors of Nuisances.

Mr. W. H. Richmond, Walham Green. | Mr. W. Lawrance, Brook Green Lane.

BOARD OF WORKS FOR THE FULHAM DISTRICT.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25th MARCH, 1858.

By sec. 198 of the Metropolitan Local Management Act, 1855, it is enacted that Vestries and District Boards shall cause to be printed an Annual Abstract of Accounts, a Report of proceedings in the execution of the Act, together with such Reports as may have been made by the Medical Officer of Health. In compliance with this enactment, the Fulham District Board of Works present to their constituents, (with other documents,) the following Report of their proceedings.

The many and difficult duties imposed by the Act rendered an early attention to the methodical arrangement of such duties imperative, and it was deemed advisable to appoint four standing Committees, by means of which the important matters of the Board have been arranged and carried out.

Under the General Purposes Committee, negotiations have been entered into with the Public Works Loan Commissioners for a loan of £16,000, and a contract between them and the Board has been signed for the sum of £6,000, being the first instalment thereof, and which has been apportioned—£4,000 to Hammersmith and £2,000 to Fulham, to be employed in paving such parts of the unpaved paths, and re-paving such other paths of the District as demanded immediate attention.

The Board consider it a matter for gratulation that this loan has been effected: first, because the preliminary proceedings of the Board have been submitted to the severe scrutiny of the Solicitors and Counsel of the Loan Commissioners, and have been found conformable with the Act, so that the Board's title to borrow the money was established, and the Fulham District Board was the first corporate body under the Act whose request was complied with by such Commissioners; and, more particularly, because it enables the Board to carry out the permanent works of the District with economy and justice.

It must be evident that contracts for large works can be obtained on more advantageous terms than contracts for small works, whilst by the paving of extensive areas at once a considerable saving is effected under the item repairs; and, further, it must be evident that the cost of such works, towards the payment of which the loan is

NUISANCES REMOVED :

By the re-constructing and unstopping of drains, &c.	48
„ Premises drained into sewers, &c.	89
„ Emptying and deoderising cesspools	209
(Many of them double ones.)	
„ Closets trapped and panned	83
„ Water supplied to closets	54
„ New privies constructed	1
„ „ cesspools „	10
„ Piggeries drained and improved	39
„ Open ditches cleansed	11
„ „ „ partially filled in	2
„ Dust-heaps removed	2
„ „ mitigated	3
„ Miscellaneous Nuisances	129
	680

while 691 houses have been benefitted by these operations. For information as to the sanitary state of the parishes, the Board refer to the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Works having intimated their intention to prepare a “ Bill ” for remedying the defects of the Metropolis Local Management Act, the District Board submitted the following suggestions, viz.—

That the election of Parish Churchwardens be restored to open vestries.

That the minimum qualification for Vestrymen be reduced to £20.

That District Boards and Vestries have power to enforce the laying-on of a water supply for domestic purposes where necessary; power to deal with such undedicated streets in respect to their repair, as had been made before the passing of the Act; to prevent the improper detention of dead human bodies; and to punish unauthorized persons detected in removing dust and ashes; to punish parties emptying cesspools, &c., at improper times, &c.

The Board further suggested that provision should be made for rating land to the Lighting Rate on the same principle as land is rated to the Sewers Rate; also that the Metropolitan Board might re-apportion the debts of the late Commissioners of Sewers; and that Members of Vestries and District Boards not attending the ordinary or Committee's meetings thereof, for a period of six months immediately preceding the calling of the meeting for the annual election, shall be considered to have vacated their seats at such Vestries or District Boards.

It having come to the knowledge of the Board that the several Gas Companies in the metropolis had combined for certain objects, and fearing that the interests of the consumers might be seriously prejudiced by such combination, the Board sent delegates to St. Marylebone Vestry, with whom originated the movement, to oppose this huge monopoly; to render abortive, so far as practicable, any attempt which might be made to prevent competition in the supply of gas—an article now becoming almost a necessary of civilized life.

In the month of June last, the Board were informed by a memorial signed by 70 respectable inhabitants that general public inconvenience was felt through the obstruction of the stiles and swing gate on the foot-path leading from the Gold Hawk to the Uxbridge Road. This matter having been duly investigated, the stiles were removed and posts substituted, much to the satisfaction of the memorialists; but the swing gate having been erected by Mr. Ferdinand Scott at a point of the path which had been open to the public for many years, the Board gave him notice to remove the same, and, on his failing to do so, served him with a notice of their intention to remove it, on reception of which, Mr. Scott obtained an injunction against the Board, and the matter is now before the Court of Chancery: the Board, in defence of public rights, are thus driven into a court of law, which they wished by all possible means to avoid.

The Fulham District Board of Works, in concluding this Report, beg to assure their fellow-parishioners that in carrying-out the important provisions of the Act, they will endeavour to study the interests of the inhabitants so far as is compatible with the progressive wants of the District, and, as an evidence of this desire, they point with satisfaction to the large improvements made in the foot-paths during the past year, the payment for which being distributed over a period of 20 years will not (as they anticipate) increase the General Rate more than 1*d.* in the pound, while on the other hand, the District being rendered more attractive, a large addition of respectable inhabitants may be anticipated, and consequently an improvement of the several trades, on the success of which the welfare of the District so much depends, and thus an equivalent equal to the small addition to the local burdens will result.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
FULHAM DISTRICT,
1857.

TO THE SANITARY COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF WORKS, FULHAM
DISTRICT.

Gentlemen,

The second year of your existence as a local sanitary body has expired and I feel it is a matter of great congratulation that so much good has been accomplished under your guidance and authority.

A large amount of sanitary work has been carried out, and many parts of the Fulham District previously in a most wretched and unhealthful condition have been placed in a much more favourable state ; but with an increasing poor population, a pertinacity for dirt in the habits of the lower classes, an interested blindness too frequently in the owners of cottage property, the still defective and impure water supply, and the absence of sanitary régime in families, all render necessary the most constant supervision.

During the year which has just expired you have had brought under your notice a large number of nuisances of various characters. Offensive privies and cesspools, defective drainage, offensive and injurious trades, foul open ditches, untrapped gullies and unwholesome dwellings, have all engaged your attention, and several important decisions have been obtained before the Magistrate.

In the course of the year, upwards of 800 houses have passed under my personal inspection.

Amongst the more prominent nuisances which have been removed or mitigated I would mention the boiling of offensive matter at Worsfold's Piggery, near the Greyhound, Fulham Fields, and the removal of most offensive accumulations of filth from (with the construction of drainage works at) Parsons' Piggery, in the same locality, both under stringent prohibitory orders from the Police Magistrate.

The Piggeries of Spaul and Peters have also been placed under

notice, and the former of these has more recently been discontinued altogether. The condition of the Cottages and Piggeries in Sun Street, North End, have likewise been materially improved, and the adjoining streets, which for a considerable time had been in a state of nuisance, put into good repair. In two cases the business of Gut Cleansing, recently established in the district (a most offensive trade), has been suppressed. Immense accumulations of refuse from Chelsea having been deposited at Sands End and Stanford Bridge, by the late contractor for that parish, have been ordered to be removed and discontinued.

The collection of Dust-heaps and Dust contractors' Depôts, as at present conducted, constitute a most injurious and offensive nuisance. Enormous quantities of animal and vegetable matter with house refuse of all descriptions are heaped together, from which the most noxious effluvia constantly arise; and in the process of sifting, the fine particles of dust and debris are wafted by the wind to a considerable distance.

The process of Brickmaking is another cause of much annoyance and injury to the health of the inhabitants. During the last year Typhus Fever prevailed for a considerable time at Starch Green during the autumn months, and I believe was most essentially aggravated, if not produced, by the proximity of Brick-kilns, as mentioned in my report to the Board of Works in October last. The Metropolitan area is becoming so thickly studded with houses that this process should, as far as practicable, be discountenanced within its limits. In Hammersmith for instance, there are few spots where it can be carried on without injury and discomfort to the residents. Your attention has been recently directed to the pollution of some public ditches and water-courses in Hammersmith by the liquid refuse from the Timber Pickling Works at Wormholt Scrubbs, and in consequence, measures have been taken for the diversion of their drainage to the covered sewers.

There is still a lamentable absence of Arterial Sewers in the District, and the cesspool system continues our chief resource in many parts; several instances have occurred in which great difficulty has been experienced in suggesting a remedy, where the basements of the buildings have actually been found to be below the levels of even some of the larger of the existing sewers. This fact is remarkably illustrated in some parts of King Street, Hammersmith; indeed the whole line of this road from east to west is most deplorably deficient in drainage. In the eastern portion the present sewer, if it deserve the name, is insufficient in calibre and uneven in its floor; and in the western, this defect is increased by the necessity for the use of syphons, in consequence of the obstruction offered by the water-pipes running underneath the roadway. In Fulham there exists scarcely the trace of a main sewer, and many parts are consequently in a bad sanitary state and require immediate steps for

their amelioration. The defective house drainage at Bradmore having recently been so fully discussed at the Board need not again be referred to here.

The condition of the dwellings of the poor is still a matter demanding constant and serious attention. Much crowding continues and the yards and gardens attached to many of them are constantly found in an exceedingly damp and unwholesome condition. I cannot too forcibly or too frequently impress upon you the importance of this subject and remind you of the many varied forms of general debility and susceptibility to disease engendered by an atmosphere saturated with impure exhalations from the soddened soil, and how insidiously but infallibly these operate to the final destruction of the vital energies.

The mortality of the Fulham District for the year 1857 shows a comparatively favourable result. The total number of deaths have been 680; of which 371 occurred in Hammersmith, 309 in Fulham; and this has taken place in an increased population. In the year 1856 the total number of persons who died was 693 (in Hammersmith 391, in Fulham 302). Of the 371 deaths in Hammersmith during the past year, 129 were of children under three years of age, or 34·7 per cent.; of the 309 in Fulham, 124, or 40·1 per cent., had not reached the third year. Of the 129 deaths before the third year of age in Hammersmith, 101 were children belonging to the working classes, and of the 124 in Fulham, 104 belonged to the same grade. It is evident that there must be some prevailing causes for such great destruction of infantile life in certain classes of the community. Need we point to the condition of their homes? The parents brave the vicissitudes of temperature, the exposure and toil of life, but the tender nurslings succumb to the effects of the chilling blast, privation, impure air, and crowding. In the district of Wandsworth on the opposite side of the Thames, somewhat similar evidence is afforded of class mortality. The Medical Officer of Health reports that "during the year 1856 the total number of deaths was 314, and the following table shows how unequally different classes of society were affected by it.

	Gentry.	Professions.	Trades.	Labouring.	Total.
All causes	6	4	69	235	314
Epidemics			7	40	47

Of the 314 deaths 74 or upwards of 23·5 per cent. died under the age of 5 years, and 50 or 15·9 per cent. did not attain the age of one year."

A question of serious import then connected with a high rate of mortality amongst the labouring classes is, What is the cost to the public of the sickness leading to the fatal result and also, whether in association with great mortality there does not prevail a large amount of sickness, not necessarily fatal, but entailing a considerable abnormal expense either to individuals or to the parochial funds? Deeply impressed with the serious consequences

to the community at large, arising from an excessive infant mortality, I have endeavoured to give a practical bearing to my views on this subject by the establishment of an INFANT NURSERY in South Street, Hammersmith. This institution was opened on the 4th of January last, and I am happy to say its progress has been satisfactory, and that its benefits are highly prized by those poor women who have availed themselves of it.

Of the 60 deaths which have occurred in the Fulham Union Workhouse during the last year only 8 or at the rate of 13·3 per cent. were under 3 years of age, whilst 18 had attained upwards of 70 years, or at the rate of 30 per cent. of the mortality.

The average number of children at the Workhouse is about 110 and of adults about 245.

The mortality of the Workhouse population therefore, with all its necessarily unfavourable elements, shows a highly satisfactory result and affords most ample evidence of the effect of care bestowed both on young and old.

Only 1 death has taken place through the year from Small pox. 64 deaths from diarrhœa have been registered, 42 of which have occurred in Fulham. This is a cause for anxiety still, and I cannot help attributing this excessive mortality, in a very great measure, to the defective and impure water supply to a large proportion of the cottages, as well as the exposure of the inhabitants, under certain atmospheric conditions, to miasma, arising from a saturated soil and the proximity of highly manured market garden ground. Of these 42 deaths from diarrhœa in Fulham, no less than 37 have belonged to the labouring classes, which is conclusive proof that although increase of temperature (to which all are subject) does exercise a manifest influence on the public health as regards bowel fluxes, there are other causes within our control operating to multiply the effect.

The total deaths from diseases of the zymotic class have been 137, of which 67 have occurred in Hammersmith and 70 in Fulham.

41 inquests have been held in the District, 25 in Hammersmith and 16 in Fulham.

Of the Fulham mortality, 47 deaths have happened in the immediate neighbourhood of Parson's Green, 39 in that of Walham Green, 41 at or near North End, and 30 in Fulham Fields.

In Hammersmith, the Latymer Road has furnished 27, Brook Green Place 7, Bradmore 18, Starch Green 12, and King Street, with the High Road, 39 deaths.

The Alms-houses of Fulham have contributed 9 and those of Hammersmith 3 deaths.

The mortality of the Fulham District in 1857 (calculated for increase of population) has been at the rate of 2·0 per cent. and it is satisfactory to observe that the death rate of the Western District has been the lowest (2·081) of the five groups into which the Registrar General has divided the Metropolitan area.

The number of births registered in the District was 1083, showing an excess of births over deaths of 403.

In Hammersmith the births were 626, in Fulham 457.

The number of deaths in the Lunatic Asylums of Fulham have been 6.

During the year the whole of the cow-sheds in the District have undergone my personal inspection. In many of them the paving, drainage, and ventilation, were found defective, but the animals for the most part, at the period of investigation, were in good order, though an enormous mortality was found to have prevailed here and there in times past. These animals, confined as they are for many months of the year, require much attention and care as regards their health, and are as much under the influence of the want of sanitary arrangements as human beings. It was invariably found that wherever proper attention had been paid to these matters, the sickness and mortality were comparatively slight, but on the contrary, wherever there had been evident absence of sanitary precautions, both had been excessive.

When it is remembered how largely milk is used as an article of diet, it is essential that the supply should be pure and wholesome, and produced by healthy cattle.

In the month of October some severe cases of sickness and dysentery occurred at North End, Fulham, from the consumption of some unwholesome sausages. On investigating the matter I found the sausages had been purchased by the shopkeeper from a maker at Chelsea. The outbreak however speedily subsided.

The main drainage scheme for the metropolis is a matter which comes within my province to speak of, only as far as it becomes a sanitary question, and that specially affecting the Fulham District. It must be unhesitatingly admitted that the purification of the Thames is an object much to be desired, but the facility for removing in a continuous stream the sewage arising from the metropolitan community is one of paramount importance. Chemistry, as is well known, can effectually precipitate the organic matters from any amount of collected sewage, but what chemistry effects is sometimes accomplished only at an enormous cost, at any rate at such an expenditure as would prove an effectual barrier to its general application in a commercial view. Various plans have of late appeared before the public for the efficient drainage of the metropolitan area, all having more or less reference to the diversion of the sewage matter from the Thames, and it is to this latter point in its sanitary aspect that I would venture in this Report to draw your attention, leaving untouched the engineering difficulties with which each proposal no doubt abounds. Is it necessary to divert the sewage from the Thames? That it would be most desirable to have a river of pure and uncontaminated water running in the midst of this vast assemblage of persons, I think must be conceded,

and that such is not the present condition of the Thames is a patent fact.

Rivers, however, have ever formed the ordinary outlets for the refuse of Towns; they are, in fact, in many instances gigantic sewers, hewn by nature to carry off superfluous fluids from the land.

The two questions specially presenting themselves to the mind with reference to London, are—

1st. Can its sewage be collected and converted to useful purposes, either at a profit or at a reasonable cost, relatively with the advantages to be obtained therefrom?

2dly. Will the Thames be perfectly purified by the proposed diversion of the sewage, or can the river be rendered available for the purpose of conveying it away to the sea without damage to the public health?

The first question, I believe, must be answered in the negative. We have indeed, within the limits of our own District, extensive premises now lying useless, which were erected for this very purpose some years since. As an investment I believe they failed. It is not quite clear to my mind, either, whether the precipitating process can be carried on without creating a considerable nuisance in the locality where established. I am given to understand that at Leicester, the process of drying the inspissated sewage is not unattended with noxious smells. I have visited the sewage works at Tottenham and find this to be the case there also, the so called purified water easily and quickly becomes putrescent and shows, under the Microscope, the presence of a large amount of organic matter remaining in it; neither have the Croydon works I believe proved successful. It is said however that the semi-liquid sludge may be used, in its crude state, for irrigating land, but it must be borne in mind that the demand for manure in this condition would be limited to a very small portion of the year and that the process of drying must be had recourse to during the remainder. How near London then might these works be constructed, or how near might this irrigation be carried on? What might be the effects of the latter, for instance, in the Fulham Fields, or in the market gardens of Hammersmith? The filling of our surface ditches with vile abominations after heavy rains, and who knows what amount of ague or other disease.

To the second question, I apprehend, a qualified answer must be returned. As it is contemplated to allow the deodorized surplus water to escape into the Thames, the future wholesomeness of the river must depend upon the degree of perfection to which the precipitation of the organic matter is carried, without reference to time or cost, and the strictness with which the refuse from trades and houses immediately adjoining are prevented from finding their way into it. Should, however, this desideratum fail to be accomplished, it cannot be doubted that some material change is necessary from the existing state of things. The banks of the Thames are at

present studded with thousands of privies and drains, visibly gaping and pouring their filthy contents on the exposed surface of the bed of the river at low water, where it remains, seething until the returning tide carries it up the river in its course, again to retrograde towards the river's mouth. Now, much of this evil might be avoided by the extension of all outlets deep into the bed of the river, beyond low water mark, whereby, from the prolonged reflux of the tide, a continuous seaward current would be kept up for several hours per day and the remaining sewage would become much more diluted than at present on the return of the water. It has been contended that the river population do not suffer in any remarkable degree from disease strictly traceable to their habitat as a cause, but the Registrar General's Reports bear contrary testimony ; in the low-lying districts, on its banks, however, the outbreaks of sickness can be more definitely traced to the contiguity of tidal and other ditches, sometimes partially filled with filthy stagnant water, a matter easily remedied and guarded against. An amplification of the present system of deep sewers carried well into the bed of the river, an auxiliary and continuous water supply from every available source to dilute house sewage to the fullest possible extent, the occasional dredging of the banks of the river, the erection of embankments where necessary, and the careful conversion of some of the larger tidal creeks into elongated docks, by the construction of gates at their inlets, might possibly accomplish under constant supervision, something towards modifying the evil effects now experienced. The adoption of this principle of drainage, though open to many objections, would have the effect of encouraging the free use of that health-giving adjunct—water, for domestic cleanliness and general purposes, but the utilizing processes would, I think, all have a directly opposite tendency.

The ventilation of the sewers would become a matter for further and serious consideration, should their outlets be continually closed by water.

These then, Gentlemen, are the sanitary points of view which I feel it my duty at this season to bring under your notice, as affecting this all important subject, with reference especially to the Fulham District. I might more easily lay before you a summary of the advantages of making the river solely an instrument for recreation and enjoyment, but it is a question of time and cost as well as health. By improving our present system and adapting it, as far as possible to prospective wants, the District under *your* charge may derive immediate as well as future benefit, and prove an enormous saving to the ratepayers of the united parishes. Should the new scheme be adopted, it will in all probability be many years before either of these parishes can possibly be relieved of their defective drainage ; but as an integral portion of the metropolis, it is questionable whether it is politic to restrict your operations to the immediate necessities of your own District.

The Meteorological conditions of the year are shown in the

accompanying short tables. The special features affecting the Fulham District, in common with the rest of the metropolitan area, have been a remarkable slowness of the horizontal movement of the air, and the small amount of that peculiar element of the atmosphere known to modern observers under the name of Ozone. The mean barometric pressure has been 29.959, the mean temperature, 50.5, the mean humidity 84, the amount of rain, 21.9 inches, and the number of days on which it has fallen 164.

The lowest temperature of the year, 17.0, occurred on February 1st, and the highest, 86.5, in the shade, on June 28th.

My last Annual Report was accompanied with copious tables not only showing the gross mortality of the District, but also the causes of death and the various ages at which it occurred. These tables were not accepted and printed by the Board on account of the expense attending it, but I look upon them as exceedingly valuable documents. The schedules attached to my first general report give with tolerable accuracy an account of the sanitary condition of the greater part of the houses in your District, and these tables show the death-rate affecting its population at the period of your assuming the government of its sanitary condition, forming a permanent record of existing things with which all future progress and improvement may at any time be compared.

I trust the short tabular statement appended hereto may be deemed acceptable and worthy of a permanent form.

If the duties of the Officer of Health were onerous at the commencement of his career, how much more so have they now become? To mitigate or remove those more patent and palpable nuisances which were clear and evident, requiring only the known laws of science to detect, were an easy task compared with that field of observation and inquiry which every day is opening up to him. To dive into the more insidious and latent mysteries of preventable disease affecting large communities calls forth indeed all the energies and thoughtfulness of the true sanitarian.

That the efforts of your Officer of Health may prove of essential benefit to the District under your charge is the ardent desire of

Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

FREDERICK J. BURGE,

Medical Officer of Health.

June 3rd, 1858.

LIST OF PAVING WORKS

Done during the Year ending March, 1858.

Hammersmith.		Fulham.	
	Feet.		Feet.
Uxbridge Road	3450	From Hand and Flower to Black	
New Road	2000	Bull, in Hammersmith Road	1900
Black Lion Lane	650	St. John's Terrace	300
Total length of path	6100		2200
Curbing Bridge Road	3100		
WORKS IN PROGRESS.		WORKS EXECUTED WITH OLD PAVING.	
New Road	3500	Munden Street	700
King Street	3900	William Street	700
Brook Green	600		
			1400
	8000		
DITTO, WITH OLD PAVING.		IN PROGRESS.	
Chapel Street.....	400	From and about Walham Green	
Sound Lane	500	to Stamford Bridge	3300
Cornwall Road	900		
Brook Green	900	Old Curbing set in Hurlingham	
Bradmore Lane	400	and other Lanes	2000
Rose and Crown and Church Lane	1600		
Total length of paths in pro-		Improvement at Crab-Tree Lane and	
gress with old Paving .	4700	King's Road.	
Total length of paths paved and in pro-		Total length of paths paved in Fulham,	
gress: 3½ miles, 107 yards, exclusive		1¼ miles, 100 yards.	
of Bridge Road.			