

Report for the year 1906 of the Medical Officer of Health.

Contributors

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THE

Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1906

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

G. F. McCLEARY

B.A. M.D., D.P.H.



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER, 1905-6.

Ex-Officio.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.
(Sir George Barham).

Chairman.

Mr. Councillor L. Farmer.

Mr. Councillor E. C. Andrews, M.D.
 „ C. Hall.
 „ C. Hendrick.
 „ C. Humphrey.
 „ C. L. Jupp.
 „ J. P. R. Lyell.
 „ T. H. Nunn.
 „ W. R. Rider.
 „ J. Stopher.
 „ J. C. Swinburne-Hanham.
 „ E. C. Taylor, M.D.

HOUSING COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER, 1905-6.

Ex-Officio.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Sir George Barham)

Chairmen.

Mr. Councillor J. Stopher (until May).
 Mr. Councillor J. Chown
 (Appointed Chairman upon Mr. Stopher's resignation).

Mr. Alderman T. G. Randall (until July).
 Mr. Councillor A. W. Blessley (from Dec.)
 „ G. Buckle.
 „ H. Candler.
 „ C. Hendrick (until July).
 „ W. J. Hounslow.
 „ C. Humphrey.
 „ C. L. Jupp.
 „ E. E. Lake (until May).
 „ W. R. Rider.
 „ C. H. Smith.
 „ W. J. Spriggs.

**STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT, 1906.**

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

W. G. Kershaw.

Divisional Sanitary Inspectors.

R. Geary, No. 1 District (Wards 1 and 2).
J. Grimsley, No. 2 District (Wards 3 and 7).
A. Peverett, No. 3 District (Wards 4 and 5).
W. H. Edmonds, No. 4 District (Ward 6).

Special Sanitary Inspectors.

F. H. Hudson.
Mrs. T. Fisher, M.A.

Assistants to Inspectors.

G. Rowe.
W. Larken.
A. J. Brown.

Public Mortuary Keeper.

W. Larken.

Disinfectors.

T. H. Rider.
G. Allaway.
R. Bell.

Clerks.

W. Sell, First Clerk.
F. S. Hill, Second Clerk.
P. T. Roberts, Third Clerk.

Clerk-Draughtsman.

E. J. Cooper.

Public Analyst.

A. W. Stokes, F.C.S., F.I.C.

Medical Officer of Health.

G. F. McCleary, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

The Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, For the Year 1906.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
7, BELSIZE PARK GARDENS,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.,
30th April, 1907.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan
Borough of Hampstead.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to place before you my Annual Report for the year 1906.

In the main I have adopted the headings and general form of previous reports, but in view of the interest excited by the questions of infantile mortality at the present time, I have devoted a special section of the Report to that subject.

I would take this opportunity of thanking the Staff of the Public Health Department for their excellent work throughout the year. My thanks are also due to the Chairmen and the Members of the Public Health Committee for their cordial support, which I have greatly valued.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. F. McCLEARY,

Medical Officer of Health.

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1908

Population estimated as middle of 1908	28,400
Density	281 persons per acre
Births	1,287
Deaths	1,100
Marriages	275
Divorces	120
Quota of "Residents"	1.10
Death Rate	38
Infantile Mortality	122 per 1,000 births
Notifiable Infectious Diseases Death Rate	24
Notifiable Infectious Diseases Birth Rate	4.0
Death Rate from 125 Special-Prevalent Communicable Diseases	4.50
Population at Census, 1907	21,000
Total Area	101,000 acres
Area of Farms	1,000 acres
Planting Area of Fruit and Nut Trees	2,000 acres

Vital Statistics.

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1906.

Population estimated to middle of 1906	...	...	89,633
Density	„	„	39·8 persons per acre
Births	...	...	1,437
Birth-Rate	...	...	16·0
Marriages	...	...	578
Marriage-Rate	...	...	12·9
Deaths of "Residents"	...	...	850
Death-Rate	...	...	9·5
Infantile Mortality	...	...	77·2 per 1000 births
Notifiable Infectious Diseases Attack-Rate	...	...	6·2
Notifiable Infectious Diseases Death-Rate	...	...	0·25
Death-Rate from the Seven Principal Epidemic Diseases			0·55
<hr/>			
Population at Census, 1901	...	...	81,942
Inhabited Houses	„	„	11,294
<hr/>			
Area of Borough	...	...	2,265 acres
„	„	(excluding area covered by water)	2,253 acres

The following Table gives the marriage rate for the years 1896—1905, and the average rate for the decade:—

Year.	No. of persons married per 1000 of the population.			
1896	-	-	-	13·8
1897	-	-	-	13·2
1898	-	-	-	15·2
1899	-	-	-	14·0
1900	-	-	-	13·4
1901	-	-	-	13·2
1902	-	-	-	15·0
1903	-	-	-	14·0
1904	-	-	-	14·4
1905	-	-	-	13·6
Average for the decade				14·0
1906	-	-	-	12·9

BIRTHS.

During the year, 1,437 births were registered, an increase of 16 as compared with the number, 1,421, registered in the previous year. Of the total births, 721 were of male, and 716 of female children. **The birth-rate was 16·0** per 1000 of the population, as compared with the rate of 16·1 per 1000 in 1905, and 18·2, the average for the years 1896—1905.

The following Table shows the birth-rates in 1906 for England and Wales, the 76 Great Towns, the 142 Smaller Towns, England and Wales *less* these 218 Towns, London and Hampstead:—

	Birth rate per 1000 of the population.
England and Wales - - - -	27·0
76 Great Towns - - - -	27·9
142 Smaller Towns - - - -	26·5
England and Wales <i>less</i> the 218 Towns	26·3
London - - - -	26·6
Hampstead - - - -	16·0

The Table on page 144, shows the birth-rates for Hampstead as compared with those for England and Wales since 1875, and it will be noted that the rate for the year under review is the lowest recorded since that date.

The following Table shows the Ward and sex-distribution of these 1437 births, and the birth-rate for each Ward :—

Ward.	Births.			Birth rate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1 (Town) -	94	111	205	15·1
No. 2 (Belsize) -	102	85	187	13·2
No. 3 (Adelaide)	52	45	97	8·9
No. 4 (Central) -	43	52	95	9·4
No. 5 (West End)	128	131	259	18·8
No. 6 (Kilburn) -	225	219	444	27·7
No. 7 (Priory) -	77	73	150	13·5
The Borough -	721	716	1437	16·0

The following Table gives the number of births occurring during each quarter of the year in each Ward of the Borough, together with their sex-distribution :—

BIRTHS REGISTERED, 1906.

Quarter of Year.	Ward No. 1 (Town).			Ward No. 2 (Belsize).			Ward No. 3 (Adelaide).			Ward No. 4 (Central).			Ward No. 5 (West End).			Ward No. 6 (Kilburn).			Ward No. 7 (Priory).			The Borough.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First ...	23	28	51	28	16	44	14	11	25	11	11	22	28	25	53	55	41	96	19	23	42	178	155	333
Second...	18	27	45	21	27	48	13	8	21	10	16	26	37	32	69	57	59	116	20	18	38	176	187	363
Third ...	28	36	64	23	30	53	12	14	26	9	15	24	32	42	74	64	52	116	18	14	32	186	203	389
Fourth...	25	20	45	30	12	42	13	12	25	13	10	23	31	32	63	49	67	116	20	18	38	181	171	352
1906 ...	94	111	205	102	85	187	52	45	97	43	52	95	128	131	259	225	219	444	77	73	150	721	716	1437

Illegitimate Births.—Out of the total of 1437 births registered, 34, or 24 per 1000, were those of illegitimate children.

The following table shows the Ward and sex-distribution of these illegitimate births, the births being allocated according to the home addresses of the mothers.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ward 1 (Town) - - -	5	6	11
„ 2 (Belsize) - - -	2	1	3
„ 3 (Adelaide) - - -	—	1	1
„ 4 (Central) - - -	—	3	3
„ 5 (West End) - - -	2	3	5
„ 6 (Kilburn) - - -	6	2	8
„ 7 (Priory) - - -	3	—	3
The Borough - - -	18	16	34

The **Natural Increase** of the population, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, was 587 in 1906, as compared with 598 in 1905.

DEATHS.

The total deaths occurring in Hampstead during the year amounted to 1104. Of these, however, no less than 364 were of persons not belonging to the Borough, while 110 residents of Hampstead died in outlying districts.

The total number of deaths, therefore, amongst persons belonging to Hampstead amounted to 850.

Death-Rate.

The crude death-rate, that is, the rate calculated upon the total number of deaths (whether of resident or non-resident persons) occurring in the Borough during the year, was 12·3 per 1,000 of the population; but after subtracting from the total deaths registered the deaths of non-resident persons dying in Hampstead, and adding the deaths of Hampstead residents who died outside the district, **the recorded death-rate** is found to be 9·5 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with the rate of 9·3 per 1,000 of the

population in 1905. The average recorded death-rate for the 10 years 1896-1905 was 10·8.

This is the second lowest death-rate ever recorded in Hampstead, the lowest being that of 9·3 in 1905.

The following table shows the death-rates in 1906, for England and Wales, the 76 Great Towns, the 142 Smaller Towns, England and Wales *less* these 218 Towns, London, and Hampstead:—

	Death-rate per 1,000 of the population.
England and Wales - - -	15·4
76 Great Towns - - -	15·9
142 Smaller Towns - - -	14·5
England and Wales, <i>less</i> the 218 Towns - - -	15·1
London - - -	15·1
Hampstead - - -	9·5

The following are the death-rates for each of the wards:—

WARD.	Death-Rate.
No. 1 (Town) - - -	9·6
No. 2 (Belsize) - - -	8·9
No. 3 (Adelaide) - - -	8·5
No. 4 (Central) - - -	8·2
No. 5 (West End) - - -	8·3
No. 6 (Kilburn) - - -	12·3
No. 7 (Priory) - - -	8·4

In the table on page 144 the death rates of Hampstead may be compared with those of England and Wales since 1875.

The following table, which is issued by the Registrar-General, shows the death-rate of Hampstead as compared with the rates of the County of London, the City of London, and the other Metropolitan Boroughs. It will be noted that the death-rate of Hampstead is lower than that of any other district within the County.

TABLE SHOWING THE DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON, THE CITY OF LONDON, AND THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES DURING THE 52 WEEKS OF 1906, AS CALCULATED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

	Death rate from all causes.
Hampstead - - - - -	9·4
Stoke Newington - - - - -	11·5
Lewisham - - - - -	12·0
Paddington - - - - -	12·5
Wandsworth - - - - -	12·8
City of Westminster - - - - -	12·9
Woolwich - - - - -	13·1
Hackney - - - - -	13·3
Battersea - - - - -	13·4
Greenwich - - - - -	13·5
Fulham - - - - -	13·7
Kensington - - - - -	13·8
Camberwell - - - - -	14·6
Islington - - - - -	14·7
Hammersmith - - - - -	14·8
St. Marylebone - - - - -	14·9
Lambeth - - - - -	15·0
Chelsea - - - - -	15·7
St. Pancras - - - - -	15·9
Deptford - - - - -	16·1
City of London - - - - -	17·3
Poplar - - - - -	17·6
Stepney - - - - -	17·7
Holborn - - - - -	18·0
Southwark - - - - -	18·1
Bethnal Green - - - - -	18·9
Shoreditch - - - - -	19·6
Bermondsey - - - - -	19·7
Finsbury - - - - -	20·7
County of London - - - - -	15·1

Outlying Deaths.

The deaths of patients formerly resident in districts outside London, who have died in Hampstead Institutions, are reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which they belong, immediately upon receipt of the Registrar's weekly return. In the case of deaths belonging to other Metropolitan districts this procedure is not necessary, for the information is circulated by the Registrar-General.

Information concerning 78 such deaths has been transmitted to the following extra-metropolitan districts.

Acton.	Hothfield.
Ashford, Middlesex.	Hornsey.
Andover.	Hendon.
Bath.	Hitchin.
Balham.	Leeds.
Barnet.	Leamington.
Brighton.	Leicester.
Bromley.	Leytonstone.
Bushey.	Margate.
Birmingham.	Netheravon.
Burnham.	Norwich.
Chiswick.	Ottery St. Mary.
Coulsdon.	Portsea.
Cambridge.	Pinner.
Canning Town.	Redbourn.
Dartford.	Ripon.
East Ham.	Rickmansworth.
Enfield.	Ruanhigh Lanes.
Flitwick.	Shillingstone.
Forest Hill.	Stratford.
Farnborough.	Tunbridge Wells.
Folkestone.	West Ham.
Glasgow.	West Green.
Guisbury.	Walthamstow.
Hartpury.	Willesden.
High Wycombe.	Woodford.
Hythe.	Wood Green.

Information as to the deaths of Hampstead residents was received from the Medical Officers of Health of the following districts, in which the deaths had occurred :—

Clacton.	Walton-on-the-Naze.
Edinburgh.	Willesden.
St. Albans.	

The number of deaths of Hampstead residents that occurred in public institutions was 240, or 28·2 per cent. of the total deaths, and the number of deaths occurring in workhouses or workhouse infirmaries was 90, or 10·6 per cent. of the total deaths. A list of the institutions in which the deaths occurred is given on page 24.

Deaths at Various Ages.

The following table shows the number of deaths at the various age periods, the causes of such deaths being shewn in Tables IV. and V., pages 136 and 137.

Age Periods.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards	At all Ages.
Deaths - -	111	60	23	34	300	322	850

Deaths of Hampstead Residents in Public Institutions.

Institution.	Total.	Group Total.
Infirmaries and Workhouses :—		
Hampstead Infirmary - - - -	84	90
Paddington Workhouse - - - -	2	
St. Marylebone Workhouse - - - -	1	
St. Pancras Workhouse - - - -	2	
Willesden Workhouse - - - -	1	
Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals :—		
North Western Fever Hospital - - - -	11	11
General Hospitals :—		
Brompton Hospital - - - -	1	98
Brook Hospital - - - -	1	
Cancer Hospital, Chelsea - - - -	1	
Children's Hospital, Paddington - - - -	9	
Friedenheim, Upper Avenue Road - - - -	4	
German Hospital, Dalston - - - -	2	
Guy's Hospital - - - -	1	
Hampstead General Hospital - - - -	21	
Homœopathic Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street - - - -	2	
Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, Marylebone - - - -	3	
Hospital for Women, Soho Square - - - -	1	
Infants' Hospital, Denning Road - - - -	1	
King's College Hospital - - - -	2	
London Temperance Hospital - - - -	1	
Mount Vernon Hospital - - - -	1	
Middlesex Hospital - - - -	6	
National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C. - - - -	2	
New Hospital for Women - - - -	1	
North-West London Hospital - - - -	3	
Royal Free Hospital - - - -	1	
St. Alban's Hospital - - - -	1	
St. Bartholomew's Hospital - - - -	3	
St. George's Hospital - - - -	2	
St. Luke's House, Kensington - - - -	3	
St. Mary's Hospital - - - -	13	
St. Monica's Home, Brondesbury - - - -	1	
St. Peter's Home, Mortimer Road - - - -	3	
St. Thomas's Hospital - - - -	1	
Salvation Army Maternity Home, Hackney - - - -	1	
University College Hospital - - - -	4	
Westminster Hospital - - - -	2	
County and other Lunatic Asylums - - - -		16
Elsewhere - - - -		25
		240

The names of the Institutions that are situated in Hampstead are printed in heavy type.

Senile Mortality.

The deaths of persons of 65 years of age and upwards numbered 322, as compared with 277 in 1905. Of these, 41 attained the age of 85 years and upward.

Causes of Death.

The causes of death are given in Table IV. of the Local Government Board's series of tables, see page 136, and are set out in more detail in the extended table on the opposite page. The mortality from the various communicable diseases is given in the section of the Report devoted to those diseases. The following causes of death require special mention.

Cancer.

The following table gives the number of deaths from cancer, and the death-rate, per 1000 population in each of the six years 1901-06.

Year.	No. of Deaths from Cancer.	Death-rate per 1000 population.
1901	77	0.93
1902	91	1.09
1903	105	1.23
1904	85	0.98
1905	73	0.83
1906	93	1.04

The next table gives the anatomical distribution of the disease in each sex. It will be noted that a large proportion of the patients, 65 out of a total of 93 cases, were females. In 44 cases the patients were over 65 years of age.

Situation.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Tongue - - - - -	2	—	2
Oesophagus - - - - -	2	1	3
Stomach - - - - -	3	4	7
Liver - - - - -	5	8	13
Intestines - - - - -	1	8	9
Pancreas - - - - -	1	1	2
Rectum - - - - -	5	5	10
Other abdominal organs, &c. - - - - -	2	5	7
Lungs and Thorax - - - - -	3	1	4
Breast - - - - -	—	15	15
Uterus - - - - -	—	7	7
Other situations - - - - -	4	10	14
Totals - - - - -	28	65	93

Alcoholism.

In 4 cases death was certified to be due to Alcoholism, and 10 persons died from Cirrhosis of the Liver, a disease usually attributed to the consumption of alcohol. The total number of deaths recorded as due to alcohol was, therefore, 14, but this is certainly an under statement of the total mortality that may be directly attributed to this drug. Deaths due to alcoholism, especially those occurring in the higher social ranks, are often certified to be due to some less invidious condition. If death certificates, instead of being handed to the patient's relatives, were sent by the certifying practitioner direct to the Registrar, there is little doubt that the recorded mortality from alcoholism and certain other diseases would soon show a marked increase.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.

These accounted for 134 deaths, as compared with 133 in 1905.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

The total mortality from these diseases was 118. 23 deaths occurred in children under five years of age, and 57 in persons from 65 years upwards.

Of the total deaths 57 were due to Pneumonia, 47 to Bronchitis, 1 to Pleurisy, and 13 to other diseases of the respiratory organs.

Accident.

19 deaths were classified under this heading, as compared with 32 in 1905. 11 were due to falls, 3 to burns or scalds, 3 to suffocation and 2 to other accidents.

Suicide.

Seven persons committed suicide as against 9 in 1905. In one case the cause of death was poisoning, one death was due to drowning, one to shooting and one to hanging.

Infantile Mortality.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths under one year was 139, but of these deaths 28 occurred in children not belonging to the Borough. The number of deaths of Hampstead infants was therefore 111, a decrease of 22 as compared with the previous year.

In the following table, these infantile deaths are distributed in Wards, under their respective causes.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Ward No. 1 (Town).	Ward No. 2 (Belsize).	Ward No. 3 (Adelaide).	Ward No. 4 (Central).	Ward No. 5 (West End).	Ward No. 6 (Kilburn).	Ward No. 7 (Priory).	Non-dis- tributable.	Totals.
Diarrhœa, Dysentery -	3	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	11
Epidemic Enteritis -	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Syphilis - - -	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Erysipelas - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Brain -	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
General Tuberculosis -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Premature Birth - - -	6	1	2	...	3	9	3	...	24
Injury at Birth - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Debility at Birth - - -	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Atelectasis - - - -	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Congenital Defects -	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	5
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus - - - -	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	...	14
Dentition - - - - -	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets - - - - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions - - - -	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	6
Meningitis - - - - -	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4
Laryngitis - - - - -	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Bronchitis - -	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Lobar Pneumonia - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lobular Pneumonia -	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	5
Pneumonia - - - - -	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	5
Diseases of Stomach -	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Enteritis - - - - -	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	5
Other Diseases of Intestine - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed - - - - -	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Falls not specified -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ill defined and unspecified causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals - - - - -	21	8	10	3	14	41	9	5	111

The "Infantile Mortality," *i.e.*, the number of deaths under one year per 1000 births registered was 77·2. This is considerably below the corresponding figure in 1905, which was 94, and is in fact the lowest infantile mortality ever recorded in Hampstead.

The following table shows the infantile mortality of Hampstead in each year since 1880 :—

1880	-	140	1894	-	113
1881	-	136	1895	-	135
1882	-	99	1896	-	123
1883	-	98	1897	-	127
1884	-	143	1898	-	125
1885	-	110	1899	-	129
1886	-	131	1900	-	100
1887	-	107	1901	-	102
1888	-	110	1902	-	88
1889	-	122	1903	-	87
1890	-	122	1904	-	111
1891	-	104	1905	-	94
1892	-	122	1906	-	77
1893	-	102			

The following table shows a comparison of the infantile mortality rates in 1906 for England and Wales, the 76 Great Towns, the 142 Smaller Towns, England and Wales *less* these 218 Towns, London, and Hampstead :—

	Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 births.
England and Wales	133
76 Great Towns	145
142 Smaller Towns	138
England and Wales <i>less</i> the 218 Towns	116
London	131
Hampstead	77·2

The following are the infantile mortality rates for each of the Wards :—

WARD.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 births.
No. 1 (Town) - - - -	102·4
No. 2 (Belsize) - - - -	42·8
No. 3 (Adelaide) - - - -	103·1
No. 4 (Central) - - - -	31·6
No. 5 (West End) - - - -	54·1
No. 6 (Kilburn) - - - -	92·0
No. 7 (Priory) - - - -	60·0

The following table, which is issued by the Registrar-General, shows the infantile mortality in each of the Metropolitan Boroughs and in the County of London. It will be noted that the mortality is very much lower in Hampstead than in any other Borough.

TABLE SHOWING THE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES OF THE COUNTY OF LONDON, THE CITY OF LONDON, AND THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES DURING THE 52 WEEKS OF 1906, AS CALCULATED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births Registered.
Hampstead - - - - -	77
City of London - - - - -	101
Stoke Newington - - - - -	102
Paddington - - - - -	105
Woolwich - - - - -	109
City of Westminster - - - - -	110
Lewisham - - - - -	113
St. Marylebone - - - - -	117
Hackney - - - - -	119
Greenwich - - - - -	119
Holborn - - - - -	120
Wandsworth - - - - -	121
St. Pancras - - - - -	123
Islington - - - - -	124
Battersea - - - - -	126
Camberwell - - - - -	130
Lambeth - - - - -	131
Kensington - - - - -	132
Chelsea - - - - -	133
Fulham - - - - -	134
Stepney - - - - -	134
Hammersmith - - - - -	138
Deptford - - - - -	143
Southwark - - - - -	144
Poplar - - - - -	152
Bermondsey - - - - -	153
Bethnal Green - - - - -	155
Finsbury - - - - -	160
Shoreditch - - - - -	163
County of London - - - - -	131

If we compare the Hampstead infantile mortality rate in 1906 with the rate in the 76 Great Towns of England and Wales, we again find our Borough honourably distinguished. In only six of these towns was the rate below 100, and only in one town—Winchester—did the figures fall below those of Hampstead. The following table shows the infantile mortality in each of these six towns in 1906.

Town.			Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births, 1906
Winchester	-	-	74
Richmond	-	-	82
Tunbridge Wells	-	-	83
Eastbourne	-	-	88
Reigate	-	-	91
Oxford	-	-	97

The following table shows the rate of infantile mortality in Hampstead as compared with that in the whole of London in each quinquennium since 1880, and in the years 1905 and 1906.

Years.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.	
	Hampstead.	London.
1880-84	123	152
1885-89	112	150
1890-94	116	156
1895-99	128	164
1900-04	99	145
1905	94	129
1906	77	131

It is evident, then, that in the matter of infantile mortality Hampstead compares favourably with other urban districts in London and elsewhere; but in considering the mortality statistics of a large community, it is most important that the figures for the whole district should be supplemented with those for the various sub-divisions of the district, especially when, as in the case of Hampstead, the whole district is made up of parts that vary widely in the social condition of their inhabitants. Since 1902 it has been possible to calculate a separate infantile mortality figure for each of the seven Wards of the Borough, and from the following

table, which shows the average mortality for the five years 1902-1906 inclusive, it is evident that the mortality varies greatly in the different Wards.

Ward.	Deaths of Infants per 1000 births, 1902-1906.
No. 1 (Town) - - -	101
No. 2 (Belsize) - - -	71
No. 3 (Adelaide) - - -	79
No. 4 (Central) - - -	75
No. 5 (West End) - - -	76
No. 6 (Kilburn) - - -	108
No. 7 (Priory) - - -	92
The Borough - - -	91

In considering these figures, it must be borne in mind that the weather in some of these years was favourable to a low infantile mortality, and that a series of hot dry summers would, in the absence of additional remedial action, have given rise to a much heavier loss of life. The preceding table shows that the mortality in the Kilburn, Town and Priory Wards is distinctly higher than in the four other Wards, and that the rate in the Kilburn Ward is the highest of all. If, instead of taking the whole mortality of infants from all causes, we take that from the most directly preventable of the causes of death, namely, diarrhoea, the Wards are placed in much the same order, except that the position of the West End Ward is worse than in the former table.

Ward.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis per 1000 births, 1902-1906.
No. 1 (Town) - - -	12·2
No. 2 (Belsize) - - -	2·8
No. 3 (Adelaide) - - -	4·1
No. 4 (Central) - - -	5·9
No. 5 (West End) - - -	9·2
No. 6 (Kilburn) - - -	11·7
No. 7 (Priory) - - -	7·6

When a further analysis is made, and the Wards split up into smaller areas, it is found that certain parts of Hampstead have a very high infantile mortality. I have not been able to make a systematic analysis of the whole Borough, but I have extracted the figures for two areas. One of these is the area comprising Netherwood Street, Palmerston Road, Kelson Street, Linstead Street, and Lowfield Road. This area at the Census of 1901 had a population of 3,049 and there is good reason to conclude that this number has undergone little, if any change since. In the five years 1902-1906, the number of births was 588, and the birth-rate per 1000 population was 38·6. The number of deaths at all ages was 285, equivalent to a death-rate of 18·7 per 1000 population. In the same period the number of deaths of children under one year was 82, and the infantile mortality, or proportion of the deaths under one year per 1000 births registered was 139·5. The corresponding figures in the Kilburn Ward, of which this area forms part, and in the whole Borough were 112·7 and 91·3 respectively.

The other area is that known as the Kilburn Vale area which comprises the following:—

Abbey Lane	Munden Cottages
Edward Terrace	Providence Place
Kilburn Vale	West End Lane (7 houses in)
King's Cottages	William Terrace

The population of this area was enumerated in a special census taken by the late Medical Officer of Health in 1903, and was found to be 360. From the special report of the late Medical Officer of Health for which this census was taken, it appears that during the five years 1898-1902, the number of births in this area was 46, and the number of infant deaths 10, giving a mortality of 217 per 1000 births. I have ascertained the corresponding figures for the four years 1903-1906. In this period the number of births was 44 and the number of infant deaths 10. This is equivalent to a mortality of 227 per 1000 births. The average annual infantile mortality in the Kilburn Vale area during the nine years 1898-1906 was 222, the total number of births being 90 and the deaths of infants 20. The figures for the Kilburn Vale area are, of course, small, but they are fairly uniform from year to year, and relating as they do to a period of nine years they may be taken as indicating that the conditions

giving rise to the terrible waste of infant life which is so generally deplored at the present time are found in a virulent form in at least one area in the healthiest Borough in London.

The mortality in the Netherwood Street area is also high, and it is probable that a detailed examination of certain other areas would reveal somewhat similar results. In spite of our comparatively favourable mortality figure last year it is evident that there is still much to be done in Hampstead to protect infant life. Nothing could be more mistaken than to take the vital statistics of a whole district as indications of the vital conditions in any given part of the district ; and the fact that the infantile mortality of Hampstead as a whole is comparatively low furnishes an additional reason for increased preventive action in those less favoured portions of the Borough where it is exceptionally high.

In considering the preventive measures that appear to be most urgently called for at the present time it will be useful briefly to consider some of the chief conditions giving rise to infantile mortality. These are exceedingly numerous, and it would be impossible to deal with them adequately in one Report. Broadly speaking, they may be arranged under two headings as follows :—

(A) Defective hygiene of the environment.

(B) Defective hygiene of the person.

(A) Under the former heading are included the conditions that are spoken of collectively as "insanitation." Formerly, the importance of these conditions was over estimated, but at the present time it is in danger of being under estimated. There is now a tendency to regard personal hygiene as the only matter of any consequence in the problem of infantile mortality. Undoubtedly the personal care the infant receives is the chief factor in the problem, but it would be a profound mistake to allow our enthusiasm for the new and attractive work of the promotion of personal hygiene to blind us to the importance of the sanitation of surroundings. In what follows I have given some consideration to certain unwholesome conditions of environment which seem to be of special importance in this connection.

The term "insanitation" comprises many conditions, by far the most important of which is dirt. This may be considered under several heads.

1. *Dirt in the Atmosphere.*—The impurities cast into the atmosphere from factory and domestic chimneys shut out a considerable part of the sunlight, and such atmospheric pollution must, therefore, be injurious to young growing organisms. Dr. Shaw, the Director of the Meteorological Office, has estimated that London's 600,000 houses cast into the atmosphere through their chimneys about 300 tons of soot daily. As a result of this gross pollution of the air that Londoners must breathe for want of something better, "London loses one-sixth of its sunshine in summer, and presumably also about the same fraction of its daylight, on account of its smoke, while in winter its loss amounts to one-half." Sir Thiselton Dyer found that after a week of fog in London in 1891 there was on the greenhouses at Kew Gardens a deposit of tarry matter which was equivalent in amount to six tons to the square mile. To the heavy pall of smoke that overhangs our large towns must be attributed some portion of the heavy infantile mortality of those towns. Hampstead compares favourably with most of the London districts in this respect, which, no doubt, in some part accounts for its comparatively low infantile mortality.

2. *Dirt in the Streets.*—Street cleansing in Hampstead is very efficiently done, but it may be said that as long as street carriage-ways are paved with macadam, and as long as their gross pollution with unlimited amounts of animal excreta is looked upon as a matter of course, satisfactory street cleansing will be impossible to secure. The paving of street carriage-ways with an impervious substance such as asphalte or tarred macadam, and the exclusion of the horse from London, are sanitary reforms which are much needed at the present time. By employing motor carts for municipal purposes, the Council is encouraging the latter process; and an effective step in the prevention of infantile mortality would be taken if streets such as Kelson Street and Lowfield Road, where the mortality is unusually high, were paved with asphalte or tarred macadam.

3. *Dirt round the House.*—Unpaved backyards in the poorer districts are nearly always untidy and dirty. Such yards are associated with the prevalence of summer diarrhœa, partly, no doubt, by encouraging the growth of the house-fly, which plays an important part in the causation of summer diarrhœa by conveying

pollution and infection to milk and other foods. The paving of backyards and forecourts is well known as an important remedial measure, and there is much need for work of this kind in Hampstead. Unfortunately, however, the Council is not at present in a strong position to enforce the paving of backyards and forecourts. The bye-law relating to this subject made by the late Vestry in 1893 under Section 16 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, would be useful if it could be enforced, but after some decisions in the High Court a few years ago, it would be unwise to rely upon it. This bye-law is in the following terms :—

“The owner of every dwelling house in connection with which there is any yard or open space shall, where it is necessary for the prevention or remedy of insanitary conditions, that all or part of such yard or open space shall be paved, forthwith cause the same to be properly paved with a hard, durable, and impervious pavement, evenly and closely laid upon a sufficient bed of good concrete, and so sloped to a properly constructed channel as effectually to carry off all rain or waste water therefrom, and he shall cause such pavement to be kept in proper repair.”

The bye-law has been amended by the Council this year (1907) and the proposed new bye-law has been submitted to the Local Government Board for approval. When this approval has been received it will be possible to carry out valuable work in enforcing yard paving in certain parts of the Kilburn Ward, and in other areas where such work is badly needed.

4. *Dirt in the House.*—It has been found that summer diarrhoea, which must be looked upon as a filth disease, is specially prevalent in dirty houses. It is obvious that it is difficult to prevent the contamination of food in such houses. In most cases a house is dirty because the tenant is dirty, but another factor is the lack of adequate water supply. In many of the tenement houses in Hampstead, the occupiers of the upper tenements are obliged to go down several flights of stairs, sometimes even to the basement to obtain water. After a decision in the Woolwich Police Court some eighteen months ago it was thought that the Sanitary Authority had power to insist on an adequate water supply in tenement houses, but

some more recent decisions in the Marylebone Police Court have demonstrated that fresh legislation will be necessary before the matter can be dealt with effectively.

The London County Council's General Powers Bill now before Parliament contains provisions which, if passed, will materially strengthen the powers of sanitary authorities to enforce the provision of adequate water supply in tenement houses.

Another serious defect in most tenement houses is the fact that no proper provision is made for food storage; but here again without further legislation the Sanitary Authority can take no effective action.

The regular, frequent and systematic supervision, and consequent cleansing, of tenement houses under the bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings is, in my opinion, an important factor in the prevention of infantile mortality. There are in Hampstead some 1000 houses which require such supervision. With the present staff, however, it is impossible to carry out an adequate system of inspection.

(B) But although unwholesome surroundings play an important part in the causation of infantile mortality, a much more important factor is defective "mothering." Whether any given infant will survive to attain his first birthday depends above all things on the care and attention that is bestowed upon him. In the poorer districts, infants often do not receive proper care, not, however, because the mother is careless, but because she does not possess the necessary knowledge of infant life or the necessary facilities for infant management. It might be thought that it is not the business of a Sanitary Authority to teach mothers how to look after their children, but, as a matter of fact, all over the country the public health work of the municipality has very definitely been extended so as to include not only the hygiene of the environment, but also the hygiene of the person, and the education of mothers in the feeding and general care of infants has become part of the ordinary routine work of the municipal health department. Educational work of this kind is carried out by the distribution of advisory literature and by the domiciliary visitation of lady inspectors and health visitors. Both these methods have been employed in Hampstead for some time.

Every week the Registrar supplies me with a list of particulars of the births registered during the previous week, and Mrs. Fisher visits as many of the homes as possible and leaves with the mother a card containing instructions on the feeding and general care of infants, supplementing the printed directions with simple practical advice. Subsequent visits are paid as occasion permits. The English system of birth registration, however, does not tend to facilitate the work of health visiting. Births may legally be registered as long as six weeks after the birth has occurred, and the consequence is that many babies are already dead by the time the birth is registered. The London County Council, as the Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act, has endeavoured to meet this difficulty so far as London is concerned by arranging for the early notification of births attended by midwives. Under this arrangement the midwife notifies the birth within a week of its occurrence to the County Medical Officer of Health, who sends to each Medical Officer of Health in the County a weekly list of the names and addresses of the babies notified in this way. During 1906 the number of births notified in Hampstead under this arrangement was 104.

In 1905 Huddersfield obtained statutory powers to compel the notification of births within 48 hours, and in several districts a system of voluntary notification has been adopted. A system of this kind would be of considerable value in Hampstead, especially in the Kilburn Ward.

The number of newly-born infants visited by Mrs. Fisher during the year was 386, including 97 notified by midwives through the County Medical Officer of Health. 57 infants were visited before they were a fortnight old, 11 were visited during the second fortnight, 79 during the second month, and 55 after the second month. In addition to these primary visits a large number of subsequent visits were paid where occasion required.

Of the 206 infants visited during the first two months, 155 were found to be breast-fed, 25 partly breast-fed, and 26 wholly hand-fed. Of the total 386 infants visited :—

43	infants	were	members	of	families	living	in	1	room.
180	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	rooms.
111	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
38	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	more	than 3 rooms.

In 14 cases the number of rooms occupied by the family was not ascertained.

At the first visit paid to a house where a birth has occurred a card of printed directions on infant management is given to the mother. The Council has issued two kinds of advisory cards. The first applies to breast-fed babies, and it is this card that is generally distributed. This card is in the following terms :—

BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ADVICE ON THE REARING OF INFANTS.

Mother's milk is by far the best food for babies. Anything else, even the best cow's milk, is but a poor substitute for mother's milk.

It is the duty of every healthy mother to suckle her baby. Suckling is good for the mother's health as well as for the child's.

Sometimes mother's milk seems not to suit a newly born-baby. In these cases there is often something wrong with the mother's food; perhaps she has been taking pickles, vinegar, or too many green vegetables. The baby should not be weaned, but the mother's diet should be regulated. If mother's milk does not suit the baby, it is very unlikely that any other food will be better.

It is most important that the baby should be fed regularly and not too often. Do not give the breast every time the baby cries.

During the first two months feed the baby every two hours in the day, and every four hours at night.

When between two and three months old, the baby should be fed every two-and-a-half hours in the day, and allowed to sleep from 11 at night till 5 in the morning.

When three months old, the baby should be fed every three hours in the day, and allowed to sleep from 11 at night till 5 in the morning.

If you feed regularly in this way the milk will do more good, and the baby will sleep better.

A nursing mother should lead a quiet life, get plenty of sleep, and avoid excitement and worry.

Never take stout, beer, or spirits, when suckling; drink plenty of milk instead. Milk puddings, gruel, and cocoa will also help.

After each time you feed baby, wash the nipples with warm water and dry them carefully. If you take care of the nipples they will not crack or become sore.

The baby should be fed at the breast for at least nine months. A baby under nine months should never be weaned unless weaning is ordered by a doctor.

If a mother has not enough milk of her own for the baby, she should give some cow's milk as well. The two milks will not disagree. Solid food, such as bread, biscuits, or tops and bottoms, should not be given.

Remember that all foods except mother's milk have a tendency to upset the baby's stomach, and should never be given to a baby under nine months old unless advised by a doctor.

Wean your baby gradually. Never wean during July, August or September if you can possibly help it. In those months many babies die from summer diarrhoea. A hand-fed baby is fifty times more likely to die from summer diarrhoea than a breast-fed baby.

In hot weather the baby may cry because he is thirsty. If it is not time for feeding, give a teaspoonful or two of water which has been boiled and cooled.

Never let the baby suck a dummy teat. It may upset the baby's digestion, and cause diarrhoea, besides being harmful in other ways.

Never give your baby medicine unless it is ordered by a doctor.

CLOTHING.

The baby must always be kept warm. The underclothing should be of woollen, or flannel, and it must not be tight. Only one binder is needed. It must be of flannel, not linen, and it must never be tight.

In winter, stockings should reach up to the knees; no part of the leg should be bare. The arms should be protected by long sleeves.

FRESH AIR.

The windows of the bedrooms and living room should always be kept open at the top. The rooms should be thoroughly aired twice a day.

The baby should be taken out of doors in the daytime as much as possible when the weather is fine. Babies should not be taken out at night.

Never sleep with a baby in your bed. Each child should sleep in a separate cot. Many babies die every year because they have been overlaid in bed by their parents.

WASHING.

The baby should be washed all over every day with soap and warm water.

G. F. McCLEARY, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

7, BELSIZE PARK GARDENS, N.W.

The card for the hand-fed babies is only distributed in those cases where the baby is already weaned, or is about to be weaned under medical advice. It is desirable that some such precaution should be observed, for it is possible that the indiscriminate distribution of literature that assists mothers to bring up their babies by hand might have a tendency to discourage breast-feeding.

The hand-feeding card is as follows:—

BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ADVICE ON THE REARING OF INFANTS.

(These directions are intended for babies who cannot be fed at the breast.)

If possible the baby should be fed at the breast for at least nine months. Mother's milk is by far the best food for babies. Anything else, even the best cow's milk, is but a poor substitute for mother's milk.

But if you cannot feed your baby at the breast, feed the baby on cow's milk. Never give solid food, such as bread, biscuits, tops and bottoms, or anything but milk until the baby is twelve months old, unless your doctor orders it.

The milk should be given in a bottle with a short teat, or in a spoon. On no account whatever should you use the bottle with the long tube.

Cow's milk must be prepared with great care, or it will not agree with the baby. Prepare the milk in the following way:—

When you receive the milk from the milkman, put it in a very clean jug, and keep it closely covered so as to keep out dust and flies. Place the jug in cold water and store it in the coolest place you have.

In summer boil all the milk when you receive it from the milkman, and then cool it before putting it in the jug.

Make up each meal in the following way:—

For a Baby under Two Weeks old.

Milk, 1 table-spoonful; water, 2 table-spoonfuls. Mix and then warm. Give this to the baby every two hours in the day and every four hours at night.

For a Baby from a Fortnight to Two Months old.

Milk, 1½ table-spoonfuls, gradually increasing to 3; water, 8 table-spoonfuls. Mix and warm. Feed as before.

For a Baby between Two and Four Months old.

Milk, 3 table-spoonfuls, gradually increasing to 4; water, 3 table-spoonfuls, gradually increasing to 4. Mix and warm. Give this every three hours during the day and once at night.

For a Baby between Four and Six Months old.

Milk, 5 table-spoonfuls, gradually increasing to 8; water, 5 table-spoonfuls, gradually decreasing to 4. Mix and warm. Give this every three hours during the day and once at night.

For a Baby between Six and Nine Months old.

Milk, 9 table-spoonfuls, gradually increasing to 11; water, 3 table-spoonfuls. Mix and warm. Give this every three hours in the day and once at night.

A tea-spoonful of cream, and a tea-spoonful of sugar (a small tea-spoonful of sugar when baby is under two months old) should be put into each meal before warming. All water which you intend to mix with the milk must be boiled first.

Each meal should take about fifteen minutes.

When the baby is nine months old the milk may be given without anything being added, and the number of table-spoonfuls in each meal may be increased from 14 to 16.

The food must be freshly prepared for each meal, and if any of the meal is left it must not be given again to the baby. But it need not be wasted; give it to the older children.

Carefully wash the bottle and teat with hot water after each meal. Turn the teat inside out and hold it under the tap, and then keep it in clean water.

Keep the bottle, teat, and all the things for holding the milk, cream, and sugar, perfectly clean.

In hot weather the baby may sometimes cry because he is thirsty. If it is not time for feeding, give a tea-spoonful or two of water which has been boiled and cooled.

Never let the baby suck a dummy teat. It may upset the baby's digestion, and cause diarrhœa, besides being harmful in other ways.

Unless ordered by a doctor, never give your baby skimmed or separated milk, condensed milk, patent foods, or medicine of any kind.

N.B.—These directions are not intended to apply to those babies who are ordered a special diet by a doctor.

CLOTHING.

The baby must always be kept warm. The underclothing should be of woollen, or flannel, and it must not be tight. Only one binder is needed. It must be of flannel, not linen, and it must never be tight.

In winter, stockings should reach up to the knees; no part of the leg should be bare. The arms should be protected by long sleeves.

FRESH AIR.

The windows of the bedrooms and living room should always be kept open at the top. The rooms should be thoroughly aired twice a day.

The baby should be taken out of doors in the day-time as much as possible when the weather is fine. Babies should not be taken out at night.

Never sleep with a baby in your bed. Each child should sleep in a separate cot. Many babies die every year because they have been overlaid in bed by their parents.

WASHING.

The baby should be washed all over every day with soap and warm water.

G. F. McCLEARY, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
7, BELSIZE PARK GARDENS, N.W.

Copies of these cards were sent to all the doctors in Hampstead, many of whom have since been supplied, at their own request, with additional copies for distribution among their own patients. The cards have also been distributed through other agencies.

During the year the Hampstead Health Society organised a body of voluntary Health Visitors to co-operate with the Council in the prevention of infantile mortality in the Town and Belsize Wards. It was thought advisable that the visitors before beginning work should attend a course of lectures on infant management, etc. These lectures were given in November and December, and were well attended. The syllabus of this course of lectures is given below.

LECTURE I.

“ Health Visiting.” “ Breast-Feeding ”

By THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Aims of the Health Visitor—Methods of work.

Scope of the instruction to be given by the Visitors.

The nutrition of the infant—Growth.

The essentials of infant feeding.

Advantages of breast-feeding.

Comparison of breast-feeding with other methods of infant feeding.

The proper regulation of breast-feeding.

LECTURE II.

"Artificial Feeding."

By DR. MINA DOBBIE.

Defects of artificial foods, including milk.

Cow's Milk: preparation, dilution, quantities, boiling, pasteurisation, sterilisation.

Storage of milk—Bottles—Teats.

Condensed milk—Difference between emergency feeding and permanent feeding—Albumen water, raw beef juice, Whey—Barley water—Some patent foods.

LECTURE III.

"The Clothing and General Management of Infants."

By DR. LILIAS FRASER NASH.

The skin and its functions—Cleanliness.

Objects of clothing—Source of heat.

Values of different materials.

Dangers of flannelette, how obviated.

Special clothing: binder, napkins, undergarments, foot and head clothing, bed clothes.

Mail or push cart.

Nursing: the room (open fireplace, window), food storage; temperature, vomiting, diarrhoea, rigors.

LECTURE IV.

"The Health of the Mother."

By DR. E. CLAUDE TAYLOR.

Before the birth of the child: food, activity and rest; surroundings (physical and mental); woman's labour, factories, etc.—What we may learn from the Jews.

After the birth: dangers of getting up too early, heavy work, etc.

Suckling: advantages to mother as well as to infant; care of the breasts, cleanliness.

Food: how best to keep up the supply of milk; danger of reliance on stout or other alcoholic beverages.

Rest and recreation.

Questions as to other children in the family.

Supreme importance to the national life of the Home.

LECTURE V.

"The Relation between Visitors and Doctors."
 "Common Diseases of Infancy."

By DR. W. A. MALLAM.

General signs of ill-health.

Diseases of the Digestive System—

Thrush, Vomiting, Flatulence, Colic, Constipation,
 Diarrhœa.

Diseases of the Respiratory System—

Bronchitis, Pneumonia.

Diseases of the Nervous System—

Convulsions, Spasm of the Larynx.

Common Rashes.

Dentition, Rickets, Scurvy, Atrophy, Tuberculosis, Con-
 junctivitis.

Infectious Diseases—

Scarlet Fever, Measles, German Measles, Diphtheria,
 Chicken Pox, Vaccinia, Whooping Cough.

 LECTURE VI.

"Relief Agencies."

By MR. T. HANCOCK NUNN.

The general qualifications of a Visitor—

Care of the Poor.

Knowledge of conditions.

Knowledge of agencies.

Training.

Co-operation.

The need of a working ideal.

The principles of Personal Charity.

The principles of Co-operation.

Preventive Co-operation.

Remedial Co-operation.

The Visitors began work early in the present year. Their work is done under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, to whom they report periodically, and no doubt when it is more developed it will be productive of much good. But voluntary health visitors, valuable as their work is, cannot take the place of trained and experienced health officers. Hampstead is fortunate in having in Mrs. Fisher a health visitor of exceptional ability and attainments.

She has worked with a devotion of which it is difficult to speak too highly, and to her efforts must be attributed much of the gratifying fall in our infantile mortality figures in 1906. Mrs. Fisher, however, can give but a comparatively small part of her time to this work, she has many other duties to carry out, and there is much need of an additional lady inspector to develop the work of health visiting that has lately been begun with so much promise in Hampstead.

One more point remains to be considered. In the prevention of infantile mortality difficulties are met with that health visiting, valuable as it is, can do little to remove. In all large centres of population there are many young infants for whom breast-feeding is impossible. This is a fact that must be faced as well as deplored. It is this residuum of hand-fed babies that gives rise to most of the more pressing problems of infantile mortality. All methods of hand-feeding young infants are deplorable, but some are better than others, and one of the most important functions of the health visitor is to instruct mothers in the less harmful methods. But it is one thing to know how to feed a baby artificially, and quite another thing to be able to do it. The proper modification and preparation of cow's milk for the consumption of young infants can only be done by observing certain conditions that are often difficult enough to fulfil even in the small family of the well-to-do household. In the large family of the over-worked housewife in the overcrowded homes of the poor, the difficulties of hand-feeding are great, and any measures that tend to remove those difficulties deserve careful consideration. It is well to emphasise this point, for in some recent popular discussions on this subject much has been said about the ignorance and short-comings of the working-class mother, and very little about the difficulties against which she has to contend.

In the movement for the prevention of infantile mortality that is now developing in this country, increasing attention is being given to the methods employed in France, where the welfare of infant life is studied with an interest and enthusiasm that contrast favourably with the comparative apathy that still prevails in this country. One of the most popular of the French institutions for the prevention of infantile mortality is the *Goutte de Lait*, which, under the name of "Infants' Milk Depot," was introduced into England in 1899 by the St. Helens Corporation. The work of these

institutions has been much misunderstood. The Infants' Milk Depot is not a milk shop. It supplies not ordinary milk, but milk specially prepared under medical supervision for the consumption of infants. The milk is supplied in separate bottles, each bottle containing sufficient for one meal and no more. By this method not only is the labour of the mother reduced to a minimum, and with it the opportunities for making mistakes, but the danger of the home contamination of food, which Dr. Newsholme has shown to be the chief factor in the causation of summer diarrhœa, is also greatly reduced. But the work of the Infants' Milk Depot is far from being restricted to the distribution of specially-prepared milk. The milk is only supplied to those mothers who can give good reasons for their discontinuing to nurse the baby; and by advising applicants for the milk it is possible, as I can testify from my own experience, to persuade many mothers to continue nursing who would otherwise have prematurely weaned their babies. A careful record is kept of each child, for whose varying needs the milk is modified as occasion requires. The homes of the babies fed upon the milk are visited by health visitors, who explain the proper use of the milk, and the mothers are encouraged to bring the babies periodically to the depot to be weighed. The Milk Depot represents something far more than a mere unregulated outburst of "municipal trading." It is really, as Professor Marshall has pointed out in the current number of the *Economic Journal*, a valuable educational influence. It does things that a milk company does not do. And in considering the question of "unfair competition" it must be borne in mind that many of the children who are brought to the Depot have not been, and but for the Depot, would not be, fed upon cow's milk at all. Everyone who has worked amongst the poor knows that large numbers of hand-fed babies are fed not upon cow's milk but upon worthless patent foods and cheap brands of condensed milk. My own experience has convinced me that the Infants' Milk Depot is of great value from a public health point of view, and I have no doubt that the establishment of a Milk Depot in the Kilburn Ward would greatly tend to prevent the waste of infant life that now goes on in that part of our Borough.

Infectious Diseases, &c.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total cases of infectious diseases notified numbered 557. This is equivalent to an attack-rate of 6·2 per 1,000 of the population. The following shows the number of cases of each disease notified:—

Scarlet Fever - - - - -	385
Enteric Fever - - - - -	20
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup - -	97
Puerperal Fever - - - - -	2
Erysipelas - - - - -	52
Continued Fever - - - - -	1

The number of fatal cases was 22, equal to 3·9 per cent. of the cases notified. The deaths were distributed as follows:—

DISEASE.	WARDS.							TOTALS.
	No. 1 (Town).	No. 2 (Belsize).	No. 3 (Adelaide).	No. 4 (Central.)	No. 5 (West End).	No. 6 (Kilburn).	No. 7 (Priory).	
Scarlet Fever - - -	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	5
Enteric Fever - - -	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup - - -	2	3	...	...	3	1	1	10
Puerperal Fever - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas - - -	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Totals - - -	6	4	...	...	5	5	2	22

The death rate from the notifiable infectious diseases was, therefore, 0·25 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table shows the attack and death rates from Smallpox, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever, for the period 1891-1906:—

TABLE shewing the attack rate and death-rate for the Borough from Smallpox, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Scarlet Fever, and Enteric Fever, during the year 1891-1906.

Year.	Smallpox.		Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.		Erysipelas.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.	
	Attack rate per 1000 of the population.	Death rate per 1000 of the population.	Attack rate per 1000 of the population.	Death rate per 1000 of the population.	Attack rate per 1000 of the population.	Death rate per 1000 of the population.	Attack rate per 1000 of the population.	Death rate per 1000 of the population.	Attack rate per 1000 of the population.	Death rate per 1000 of the population.
1891	0.03	—	1.27	0.19	0.64	0.04	2.32	0.10	0.49	0.10
1892	0.01	—	1.92	0.38	0.73	0.04	4.51	0.07	0.69	0.03
1893	0.17	0.03	2.18	0.52	1.03	0.03	7.05	0.28	0.51	0.11
1894	0.23	0.04	1.31	0.27	0.91	0.03	3.15	0.14	0.67	0.07
1895	0.03	—	1.51	0.19	0.71	0.05	4.14	0.11	0.83	0.12
1896	—	—	2.48	0.38	0.67	0.01	3.82	0.09	0.72	0.09
1897	—	—	1.27	0.22	0.47	0.08	2.86	0.06	0.42	0.06
1898	—	—	1.62	0.24	0.51	0.05	2.95	0.04	0.61	0.12
1899	—	—	1.31	0.19	0.63	—	3.52	0.07	0.51	0.05
1900	—	—	1.88	0.37	0.60	0.01	2.72	0.05	0.60	0.11
1901	0.09	0.02	1.72	0.21	0.58	0.03	2.60	0.04	0.54	0.08
1902	0.20	0.02	1.01	0.11	0.66	—	2.99	0.08	0.52	0.11
1903	0.01	—	0.92	0.12	0.47	0.01	1.93	0.03	0.28	0.02
1904	—	—	0.63	0.06	0.62	0.04	1.83	0.02	0.30	0.06
1905	—	—	0.71	0.03	0.48	0.03	1.93	0.07	0.19	0.02
1906	—	—	1.08	0.12	0.58	0.03	4.30	0.06	0.22	0.03

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN EACH MONTH DURING 1906.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	8	1	8	4	6	2	8	7	10	15	15	13	97
Erysipelas	4	...	3	3	10	3	5	3	5	7	6	3	52
Scarlet Fever	17	14	14	34	40	25	72	27	30	38	35	39	385
Typhoid and Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	2	4	2	2	3	20
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Continued Fever ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals	29	15	25	43	59	33	85	39	49	64	58	58	557

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN EACH WARD DURING 1906.

DISEASES.	No. 1 (Town)	No. 2 (Belsize)	No. 3 (Adelaide)	No. 4 (Central)	No. 5 (West End)	No. 6 (Kilburn)	No. 7 (Priory)	Totals.
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup - - -	11	15	6	3	34	16	12	97
Erysipelas - - -	16	7	2	5	3	17	2	52
Scarlet Fever - - -	78	30	16	24	130	92	15	385
Typhoid and Enteric Fever -	...	8	5	1	1	3	2	20
Puerperal Fever - -	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Continued Fever - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals - - -	107	60	29	34	168	128	31	557

Smallpox.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

Vaccination.

The table below gives some idea of the working of the Vaccination Act in Hampstead since 1900. I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the statistics in this table.

VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Year.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Smallpox.	Number in respect of whom Certificates of "Conscientious Objection" has been received.	Died Unvaccinated.	Vaccination Postponed.	Remaining.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Exempted by "Conscientious Objection" Certificates.	Not finally accounted for (including cases postponed).	Unvaccinated.	
1900	1623	1323	13	...	37	108	11	131	(Col. 3) 81.5	(Col. 6) 2.3	(Cols. 8 & 9) 8.7	(Cols. 6, 8, & 9) 11.0	
1901	1508	1232	15	...	39	111	7	104	81.7	2.6	7.4	10.0	
1902	1517	1255	18	...	27	104	11	102	82.7	1.8	7.4	9.2	
1903	1452	1190	19	...	30	106	11	96	82.0	2.1	7.4	9.5	
1904	1446	1197	16	...	35	100	8	90	82.8	2.4	6.8	9.2	
1905	1421	1181	18	...	40	91	14	77	83.1	2.8	6.4	9.2	
1906	1438	940	9	...	30	81	31	347*	..	...	...	...

NOTE.—The number of births given as occurring in each year differs slightly from those stated elsewhere in this Report, but for all practical purposes the difference is negligible.

* In this figure are included 299 births in the last four months of the year, in respect of which no action as to vaccination has yet been taken. The rates for Columns 10-13 have therefore not been calculated.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in each of the last six years is set out below.

Year.					No. of Cases Notified.
1901	-	-	-	-	214
1902	-	-	-	-	251
1903	-	-	-	-	165
1904	-	-	-	-	159
1905	-	-	-	-	170
1906	-	-	-	-	385

In 1906 Scarlet Fever was unusually prevalent not only in Hampstead but generally throughout London. The disease, however, was exceptionally mild; although the number of cases notified in 1906 was more than double the number in 1905, the fatal cases were less. The deaths from Scarlet Fever in 1906 were 5 only, as compared with 6 in the previous year. The number of cases and the number of deaths per 1000 of the population were 4.30 and 0.06 respectively, and the case mortality, or percentage of deaths to cases, was 1.3. The corresponding figures in 1905 were 1.93, 0.07, and 3.8 respectively. It is evident, therefore, that in 1906 the disease was more prevalent but less fatal than in 1905.

Of the cases notified, 334, or 87 per cent., were removed to hospital. The corresponding percentage in 1905 was 78.

The sanitary condition of every house in which a case of Scarlet Fever occurred was thoroughly investigated, and the following defects were discovered:—

Drains defective	-	-	-	-	75
Soil pipes defective	-	-	-	-	48
Water supplies defective	-	-	-	-	57
Other defects	-	-	-	-	108

The following table shows the number of cases occurring each month in the various Wards:—

Month.	Ward No. 1 (Town)	Ward No. 2 (Belsize)	Ward No. 3 (Adelaide)	Ward No. 4 (Central)	Ward No. 5 (West End)	Ward No. 6 (Kilburn)	Ward No. 7 (Priory)	Totals.
January	3	3	1	1	2	6	1	17
February	2	4	2	—	1	5	—	14
March -	—	1	2	1	3	6	1	14
April - -	7	8	1	1	7	7	3	34
May - -	10	6	—	3	8	13	—	40
June - -	9	—	1	—	6	8	1	25
July - -	21	2	—	2	40	7	—	72
August -	9	1	—	2	10	4	1	27
September	8	—	—	4	6	10	2	30
October -	4	4	1	4	10	12	3	38
November	3	1	3	4	15	7	2	35
December	2	—	5	2	22	7	1	39
Totals -	78	30	16	24	130	92	15	385

The disease was most prevalent in West Hampstead, and the chief incidence was upon the children attending Broomsleigh Street School. During the latter half of the year it was found necessary to close and disinfect several class-rooms in this school, and the whole of the school was thoroughly disinfected during the summer holidays and again in the Christmas holidays. The disease was undoubtedly spread by unrecognised or "missed" cases. In a considerable number of instances the patient was so mildly attacked that the parents, not knowing the nature of the illness, did not think there was sufficient reason to seek medical advice, and, after a few days' absence, sent the child to school as if nothing out of the common had happened. One child was found in class to be in the early desquamating stage of Scarlet Fever and was promptly sent

home, where I found a brother to be suffering from the disease, and two days later two other members of the family were attacked. The teachers kindly supplied me from time to time with lists of children absent from school suffering from "sore throat," or from some other suspicious illness. I visited the homes of such children, and where no doctor was in attendance I examined the patient. In this way and by making other enquiries I was able to discover no less than nine cases of Scarlet Fever. In none of these cases had a doctor been called in, nor had any attempt been made to isolate the patient. In some of the cases the patient had been attending school while in an infectious condition.

These cases illustrate the difficulties met with in dealing with infectious diseases, and they help to explain the comparative ineffectiveness of our present methods for the control of such diseases by isolation and disinfection. For the success of these methods it is necessary that the sanitary authority should be made aware of the existence of practically all the cases of the disease it is endeavouring to control as such cases arise. For this purpose compulsory notification was instituted, but it has now been abundantly proved that compulsory notification of identified cases, though useful, is not an adequate safeguard. In addition we require some method of discovering those patients who at present do not come under medical observation. In the outbreak of Scarlet Fever at West Hampstead I received very valuable assistance from the teachers of the school chiefly affected, and there is no doubt that in the prevention of communicable disease much could be done by a more intimate co-operation between the education and sanitary authorities. The prompt notification by teachers or school attendance officers of all cases of illness among school children, and the examination of all those patients so notified who were not already medically attended are measures that would lead to the discovery of many cases which now escape observation and consequently spread disease. The general adoption of such a scheme would greatly increase the work of the Health Department, but such an increase is inevitable if we wish to exercise a really effective control over the spread of communicable disease.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

The number of cases notified in 1906 was 97 as compared with 63 in 1905, the attack-rate or number of cases notified per 1,000

population being 1·08. The number of fatal cases was 10, or 10·3 per cent. of the cases notified. The death-rate per 1000 population was 0·12; 65 patients, or 67 per cent. of the total cases notified, were removed to hospital.

A thorough examination was made of the sanitary condition of every house in which a case of diphtheria occurred, and the following defects were discovered :—

Drains defective	-	-	-	-	26
Soil pipes defective	-	-	-	-	8
Water supply defective	-	-	-	-	7
Other defects	-	-	-	-	27

The following table shows the number of cases occurring each month in the various wards :—

Month.	Ward No. 1 (Town)	Ward No. 2 (Belsize)	Ward No. 3 (Adelaide)	Ward No. 4 (Central)	Ward No. 5 (West End)	Ward No. 6 (Kilburn)	Ward No. 7 (Priory)	Totals.
January -	1	3	—	—	1	1	2	8
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
March -	1	—	1	1	2	2	1	8
April - -	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
May - -	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	6
June - -	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
July - -	1	2	—	—	3	2	—	8
August -	1	2	—	—	—	1	3	7
September	2	1	1	1	3	2	—	10
October -	2	2	3	1	6	—	1	15
November	1	1	—	—	8	3	2	15
December	1	1	—	—	8	2	1	13
Totals -	11	15	6	3	34	16	12	97

Enteric Fever.

The number of cases notified was 20 as compared with 17 in 1905 and 26 in 1904. The attack rate per 1000 population was 0·22. The number of fatal cases was 3, or 15 per cent. of the cases notified. The death-rate per 1000 population was 0·03; 12 patients, or 60 per cent. of the total cases notified, were removed to hospital.

The sanitary condition of each house in which a case of Enteric Fever occurred was investigated and the following defects were discovered :—

Drains defective	-	-	-	-	4
Soil pipes defective	-	-	-	-	3
Water supply defective	-	-	-	-	3
Other defects	-	-	-	-	7

The following table shows the number of cases occurring each month in the various wards :

Month.	Ward No. 1 (Town)	Ward No. 2 (Belsize)	Ward No. 3 (Adelaide)	Ward No. 4 (Central)	Ward No. 5 (West End)	Ward No. 6 (Kilburn)	Ward No. 7 (Priory)	Totals.
January -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
May - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
June - -	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3
July - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
September	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	4
October -	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
November	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
December	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
Totals -	—	8	5	1	1	3	2	20

A careful inquiry was made as to the source of infection in each case. In 9 instances it was found that the patient had been infected outside Hampstead. Two of these patients contracted the disease in America, two in Germany, and five in various places in England outside London. One of the latter patients infected a relative in Hampstead, and another patient, not included in the above groups, was probably infected at a dinner in the City.

In the remaining nine instances the source of infection could not be definitely traced.

Puerperal Fever.

Two cases were notified, 1 of which proved fatal, as compared with 2 cases in 1905.

Both of these cases occurred in Ward 1.

Erysipelas.

52 cases were notified, and 3 deaths occurred, as compared with 42 cases and 3 deaths in 1905. The case mortality was 5·8 per cent.

The attack rate per 1000 of the population was 0·58 and the death rate 0·03

Of the cases notified, 9 or 17 per cent., were removed to hospital.

Seven patients were removed to the Hampstead Workhouse Infirmary.

In each case an examination was made of the sanitary condition of the house, and in 20 instances defects of various kinds were discovered.

CASES OF ERYSIPELAS OCCURRING IN EACH MONTH AND WARD
DURING 1906.

Month.	Ward No. 1 (Town.)	Ward No. 2 (Belsize)	Ward No. 3 (Adelaide)	Ward No. 4 (Central)	Ward No. 5 (West End)	Ward No. 6 (Kilburn)	Ward No. 7 (Priory)	Totals.
January -	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	4
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March -	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
April - -	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
May - -	5	2	—	2	—	—	1	10
June - -	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
July - -	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	5
August -	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
September	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	5
October -	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	7
November	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	6
December	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Totals -	16	7	2	5	3	17	2	52

Continued Fever.

One case was notified during 1906 in October, from the Central Ward.

SEVEN PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from these diseases amounted to 49, and were distributed as follows:—

DISEASE.	WARDS.							TOTALS.
	No. 1 (Town)	No. 2 (Belsize)	No. 3 (Adelaide)	No. 4 (Central)	No. 5 (West End)	No. 6 (Kilburn)	No. 7 (Priory)	
Small-pox - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles - - -	2	—	1	—	—	5	2	10
Scarlet Fever - - -	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	5
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup - - -	2	3	—	—	3	1	1	10
Whooping Cough - - -	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Fever - - -	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
Diarrhœa - - -	5	2	—	1	4	7	—	19
Totals - - -	11	7	1	1	9	16	4	49

The death rate from the seven principal epidemic diseases was, therefore, 0·55 per 1000 of the population.

In the following table a comparison is given of the annual death rates from these diseases in Hampstead, England and Wales, the 76 Great Towns, the 142 Smaller Towns, and England and Wales less these 218 Towns, during 1906:—

	7 Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoea.
England and Wales	1·73	0·00	0·27	0·10	0·17	0·23	0·09	0·87
76 Great Towns ...	2·24	0·00	0·40	0·12	0·19	0·28	0·09	1·16
142 Smaller Towns	1·71	—	0·22	0·09	0·17	0·20	0·09	0·94
England and Wales less the 218 Towns	1·18	0·00	0·14	0·08	0·16	0·19	0·09	0·52
Hampstead ...	0·55	—	0·11	0·06	0·12	0·02	0·03	0·21

Detailed information concerning Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Fever will be found under the heading of Notifiable Infectious Diseases on pages 57-63, but particulars concerning Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa, to which notification does not apply, are given here.

Year.	Seven Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa.
	Death rate per 1000 of the population.	Death rate per 1000 of the population.	Death rate per 1000 of the population.	Death rate per 1000 of the population.
1901	0·77	0·12	0·29	0·04
1902	0·69	0·17	0·11	0·04
1903	0·49	0·09	0·18	0·05
1904	0·55	0·17	0·09	0·15
1905	0·43	0·09	0·11	0·02
1906	0·55	0·11	0·02	0·21

Measles.

Ten deaths were recorded from this disease, as compared with 8 in 1905.

The mortality was 0·11 per 1000 population.

Measles is now included amongst the dangerous infectious diseases to which Sections 60-65, 68-70. and 72-74 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, apply. These sections extend the provisions relating to isolation and disinfection to measles, but they do not make the disease compulsorily notifiable.

During the year 1906, 333 cases were brought to the knowledge of the Department, as compared with 376 in 1905. The sources of information were as follows :—

Cases notified by medical practitioners	-	11
„ parents or guardians	-	87
„ school teachers	-	218
„ employers and others	-	8
„ M.A.B. when removing		
	cases	5
Death Returns	-	4
		<hr/>
		333

In 52 cases it was found, on enquiry, that no doctor was in attendance.

These 333 cases occurred in 221 houses :—

In 139 houses there was 1 case in each house.

In 59 " " were 2 cases " "

In 17 " " " 3 " "

In 5 " " " 4 " "

In 1 house " " 5 " "

CASES OF MEASLES OCCURRING IN EACH MONTH AND WARD DURING 1906.

Month.	Ward No. 1 (Town)	Ward No. 2 (Belsize)	Ward No. 3 (Adelaide)	Ward No. 4 (Central)	Ward No. 5 (West End)	Ward No. 6 (Kilburn)	Ward No. 7 (Priory)	Totals.
January -	3	12	2	5	2	2	—	26
February	—	1	1	—	1	15	8	26
March -	2	—	—	—	3	4	6	15
April - -	2	5	—	4	—	30	3	44
May - -	5	5	10	28	1	16	11	76
June - -	41	1	—	3	2	6	5	58
July - -	58	3	—	—	—	—	—	61
August -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
September	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
October -	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
November	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
December	1	2	4	2	—	—	—	9
Totals -	129	29	18	42	9	73	33	333

Whooping Cough.

There were 2 deaths from this disease in 1906, as compared with 17 in 1905. The mortality per 1000 population was 0·02.

Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths from this cause was 19, as compared with 2 in 1905. The death rate per 1000 of the population from this disease was 0·21.

In the following table these deaths are arranged in months and Wards:—

Month.	Ward No. 1 (Town)	Ward No. 2 (Belsize)	Ward No. 3 (Adelaide)	Ward No. 4 (Central)	Ward No. 5 (West End)	Ward No. 6 (Kilburn)	Ward No. 7 (Priory)	Totals.
January -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
June - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
July - -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
August -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
September	3	2	—	—	1	7	—	13
October -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
November	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals -	5	2	—	1	4	7	—	19

Of these deaths 13 occurred among children under one year of age, and of the remainder, 4 were of children whose ages were registered as 1 year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis in 1906 was 79. Of these, 57 deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis or phthisis, 9 to tubercular meningitis, 4 to intestinal tuberculosis, and 9 to other forms of the disease.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death-rates from tuberculosis, and from phthisis respectively since 1899.

Year.	Total deaths from Tuberculosis.	Death rate per 1000 population.	Phthisis deaths.	Death rate per 1000 population.
1899	98	1·21	81	0·98
1900	92	1·13	69	0·85
1901	118	1·43	73	0·88
1902	97	1·16	73	0·87
1903	90	1·06	66	0·77
1904	102	1·18	73	0·84
1905	95	1·08	73	0·83
1906	79	0·88	57	0·64

The deaths from phthisis were distributed among the Wards as follows:—

1906.

Ward.	Area (Acres).	Estimated Population middle of 1906.	Phthisis Deaths.	Phthisis Death Rate per 1000 of the Population.
No. 1 (Town) -	686	13590	5	0·37
„ 2 (Belsize) -	271	14190	13	0·92
„ 3 (Adelaide)	325	10840	5	0·46
„ 4 (Central) -	312	10123	2	0·20
„ 5 (West End)	247	13790	8	0·58
„ 6 (Kilburn) -	195	16030	15	0·94
„ 7 (Priory) -	229	11070	8	0·72
The Borough -	2265	89633	*57	0·64

*One death from phthisis was non-distributable.

The following table shows the age distribution of the patients dying from consumption in Hampstead in the four years 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906.

Year.	Age Period.					All Ages.
	0—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	65—	
1903	—	1	14	46	5	66
1904	1	1	15	53	3	73
1905	1	—	12	57	3	73
1906	1	—	8	45	3	57
Totals -	3	2	49	201	14	269

In 1902 a system of voluntary notification of Phthisis came into operation in Hampstead. The following table gives the number of patients notified in each year since 1902 :—

Year.	No. of patients notified.
1902	51
1903	34
1904	39
1905	27
1906	35

Four of the notification certificates received during 1906 related to patients who had already been notified ; the number of new cases notified was, therefore, 35, and of these 18 were males and 17 females. The notifications received were from the following sources :—

Patients notified by the Poor Law Medical Officers -	12
Patients notified from the Hampstead General Hospital - - - - -	3
Patients notified from the Mount Vernon Hospital Out Patient department - - - - -	8
Patients notified by private practitioners - - -	12

Seven of the patients notified died during the year. In four cases death occurred within a month from the date of notification.

The homes of the patients notified are visited by Mrs. Fisher, who leaves a card of instructions as to the prevention of consumption, supplementing the printed directions with oral advice.

This card is as follows:—

BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

Consumption is an infectious disease. It is caused by a germ called the tubercle bacillus, which grows in the lungs of a consumptive patient in enormous numbers, and the sputum (spit) coughed up by the patient contains a great many of these germs. When this sputum is allowed to dry it may become powdered into a fine dust and be blown about in the air. Any persons breathing this air may take the germs into their lungs, and after a time become consumptive. This is how Consumption is spread from one person to another.

A consumptive patient who does not take care to destroy his sputum before it becomes dry is a source of danger to other people and to himself, for he may re-infect himself by breathing his own dried sputum.

A consumptive patient should on no account spit on the floor of any room, workshop, theatre, or other place where people assemble; or on the floor of any railway carriage, tram-car, or other public conveyance; or on a street pavement.

Nor should the patient spit into an ordinary pocket handkerchief. The sputum soon dries in the pocket, and when the handkerchief is next used a cloud of infective dust may be scattered around the patient.

At home the patient should spit into a piece of paper or clean rag, which should be at once burnt on the fire. If there is no fire the patient should spit into a jar, pocket spittoon or other vessel containing water or some fluid disinfectant to keep the sputum moist. The vessel should be emptied twice a day down the water-closet, and then thoroughly cleansed with boiling water before being again used.

Outside the house the patient should spit into a pocket spittoon, which should contain a little water or fluid disinfectant, and should be kept perfectly clean. Or the patient may carry a number of pieces of soft paper, or clean rags to spit into. These after being used should never be carried loose in the pocket, but in a tobacco

pouch, sponge bag, or other waterproof receptacle. On returning home the paper or rags should be burnt, and the pouch or bag well washed with disinfectant.

All persons who have a chronic cough should carry out the above precautions.

The knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups, &c., used by a consumptive patient should be put into boiling water immediately after use, and should never be used by another person.

The patient's night-clothes, sheets, pillow-slips, &c., should not be mixed with the general washing of the family, nor sent to a public laundry, but should be boiled and then washed by themselves at home.

A consumptive patient should, if possible, occupy a separate bedroom, or at least a separate bed. The rooms should have plenty of sunlight and be kept well ventilated and well lighted. The windows should always be open. Fresh air and sunlight will not only help the patient to recover, but will also help to prevent the other members of the family from becoming consumptive.

Carpets, curtains and upholstery should not be used in a consumptive's room. If already in use they should be removed and disinfected. If the patient's clothes, pillows or bedclothes become soiled with sputum they should be at once disinfected by steam or washed with boiling water.

The floor of a consumptive's room should be thoroughly washed with soap and water at least once a week and should always be kept free from dust. The floor should not be swept unless tealeaves moistened with disinfectant have first been scattered over it to prevent the dust from rising.

The best way to remove the dust is to wipe the floor with a wet cloth. The articles of furniture, &c., in the room should be dusted with a damp duster. Dry dusting and sweeping may scatter infectious dust about the room and thus be a source of danger to the patient and to other persons. Every three months the walls should be rubbed down with dough which should then be burnt.

Consumptives should not kiss on the lips.

A male consumptive should not wear beard or moustache, but should be clean shaved.

When it has been decided that anyone is suffering from Consumption the house should be thoroughly disinfected.

On a request made in writing to the Health Department, disinfection will be carried out free of charge.

Consumption was formerly thought to be an incurable disease. This is a great mistake. Recovery from consumption is not at all

uncommon. It depends largely upon the careful observance of the rules on this card. Other important points are :—

Plenty of nourishing food.

Abstinence from alcohol unless it is ordered by a doctor.

What is good for the cure of Consumption is good for the prevention of Consumption. People who keep their windows open and their houses and bodies scrupulously clean, and abstain from the excessive use of beer, wine, or spirits are doing a good deal to keep away Consumption.

G. F. McCLEARY, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

7, BELSIZE PARK GARDENS, N.W.

Disinfection of rooms and bedding was carried out at the homes of 25 of the patients notified, and in 3 instances the disinfection was repeated during the year. Disinfection is offered after the death of a phthisical patient whether the patient has been notified or not. The total number of premises disinfected during the year was 78.

Much good work is done in Hampstead in relation to Phthisis by a joint Committee of the Hampstead Health Society and the Charity Organization Society. This Phthisis Committee, which works in co-operation with the Health Department, investigates cases of the disease and supervises and assists, not only the patients, but also their families. Patients are helped in various ways; sanatorium treatment is provided in some cases, and where this is impracticable the patient may be furnished with out-patient letters for the Consumption Hospital. Efforts are made to obtain suitable work for those patients who are able to work, and where necessary, assistance is given to the patient's family. The work of this Committee is of great value in the prevention of consumption in Hampstead.

III.

Disinfection.

Number of articles disinfected :—

Beds	-	-	-	-	463
Mattresses	-	-	-	-	734
Palliasses	-	-	-	-	13
Bolsters	-	-	-	-	624
Pillows	-	-	-	-	1984
Blankets	-	-	-	-	2289
Sheets	-	-	-	-	1453
Counterpanes	-	-	-	-	894
Articles of Clothing	-	-	-	-	4976
Carpets	-	-	-	-	157
Linen articles	-	-	-	-	4055
Books	-	-	-	-	167
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	3565

Total	-	-	-	-	<u>21374</u>
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Number of premises disinfected	-	-	963
„ rooms, etc., disinfected	-	-	1348

The Number of Premises disinfected during 1905 was 608, and the Number of Articles 12189.

In addition to the foregoing, the following were destroyed upon request of the owners :—

Beds	-	-	-	-	4
Mattresses	-	-	-	-	8
Bolster	-	-	-	-	1
Pillows	-	-	-	-	3
Sheet	-	-	-	-	1
Articles of Clothing	-	-	-	-	5
Linen Articles	-	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	6

Total	-	-	-	-	<u>30</u>
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General Sanitary Administration.

The following is a tabulated statement of the sanitary work, etc., carried out during the year, so far as that work admits of tabulation:—

Sanitary Works Carried Out.	1906
Houses or parts of houses cleansed - - - -	355
Dampness in houses or parts of houses abated - - - -	54
Dilapidated houses or parts of houses repaired - - - -	52
Inlets or surface drains trapped - - - -	22
Improperly constructed water closets altered - - - -	18
Defective water closets repaired or renewed - - - -	888
Water closets unstopped - - - -	11
Improperly placed water closets removed - - - -	19
External ventilation provided to water closets - - - -	52
Water closet accommodation provided - - - -	21
Soil pipes repaired, renewed, or ventilated - - - -	436
Improperly placed gully traps removed - - - -	14
Gully traps cleansed - - - -	24
Yards drained - - - -	18
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected from drains, trapped, or renewed - - - -	360
Waste pipes of lavatories disconnected from drains, trapped, or renewed - - - -	177
Waste pipes of baths disconnected from drains, trapped, or renewed - - - -	96
Water cisterns repaired or renewed - - - -	15
Accumulations or deposits of refuse, manure, &c., removed	477
Foul or defective dustbins or ashpits abolished - - - -	76
Foul drains cleansed - - - -	63
Defective drains amended or reconstructed - - - -	794
Drains unstopped - - - -	118
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains - - - -	119
Rainwater pipes disconnected from soil pipes - - - -	26
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed - - - -	108
Water supplies used for domestic purposes disconnected from the cistern for flushing the water closet - - - -	9
Houses provided with proper water supply - - - -	190
Roofs repaired - - - -	102
Gutterings repaired or renewed - - - -	49
Areas cleansed - - - -	16
Areas drained - - - -	5
Washhouse pavings repaired or renewed - - - -	16
Scullery pavings repaired or renewed - - - -	10
Animals ceased to be kept in such a manner as to be a nuisance - - - -	7
Cases of overcrowding abated - - - -	17
Underground rooms ceased to be occupied as dwellings - - - -	3

Tents, vans, sheds, or similar structures in such a state as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates, ceased to be used for human habitation	-	-	1
Spaces below floors in the basement or ground floors ventilated	-	-	7
Chimneys carried to a sufficient height	-	-	—
Ventilating pipes of drains carried to a sufficient height above windows	-	-	7
Fresh air inlets repaired or renewed	-	-	27
Separate and sufficient water closet accommodation provided for persons of each sex	-	-	1
Water closets cleansed	-	-	72
Water closets provided with a sufficient water supply	-	-	44
Flushing cisterns to water closets repaired or renewed	-	-	262
Water closets provided with means of constant ventilation	-	-	26
Sufficient water closet accommodation provided	-	-	3
Yard pavings repaired or renewed	-	-	194
Area pavings repaired or renewed	-	-	96
Defective or improper manure receptacles abolished	-	-	3
Manure receptacles provided	-	-	12
Dust receptacles provided	-	-	135
Covers to dust receptacles provided	-	-	10
Water cisterns cleansed	-	-	117
Water cisterns fitted with close fitting covers	-	-	61
Improperly placed water cisterns removed	-	-	12
Stable pavings repaired or renewed	-	-	21

**Number of Inspections, &c., Made; Notices Served;
and Letters, &c., Issued.**

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Number of Inspections	8002	11927	11960	9089
„ Re-inspections	13865	12266	11491	12399
„ Intimation Notices issued	1037	908	711	845
„ Statutory Notices issued	366	479	211	300
„ Letters issued	2408	5211	4673	5261
Number of Notifications sent to "Head Teachers" of Schools respecting notified cases of infectious disease ... ..	...	...	417	792
Number of Notifications respecting cases of Measles	...	...	248	237

Houses Let in Lodgings.

In 1905 the Council revised the bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings, so as to provide for the serving of a notice upon the landlord before taking proceedings against him. This course became necessary in view of two decisions of the High Court which laid it down that bye-laws that did not provide for the serving of such a notice were bad. Unfortunately, however, the action of the Council in making a new bye-law invalidated the old bye-laws and consequently invalidated the registration of all houses registered under the old bye-laws. It became necessary, therefore, to begin the work of registration anew. At the end of 1905 the number of houses placed on the new register was 199, and in 1906 40 houses were added, making a total of 239 registered houses at the end of 1906. These figures are far from indicating the total number of houses in Hampstead that need to be dealt with under the provisions of the bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings. At a moderate estimate the total number of such houses may be put down at from 800 to 1,000. The number, moreover, tends to increase, especially in the Kilburn Ward, where there is a growing tendency for houses originally intended for one family to become occupied as tenement houses. With the present sanitary staff it would be quite impossible to exercise an effective supervision over the number of houses I have indicated as calling for registration. The services of at least one additional inspector will be necessary before the Health Department will be in a position to register and inspect an adequate number of tenement houses under the bye-laws, and so exercise that control of these houses which is, in my opinion, one of the chief sanitary needs of the Borough at the present time.

Insanitary or Uninhabitable Dwellings.

The following is a list of dwellings that were found, during the year, to be so insanitary as to require extensive structural alterations to make them reasonably fit for human habitation. It will be seen that in nearly every case the premises were stable dwellings. The close domestic proximity of horses and human beings in stable dwellings is not conducive to health, and it is only by the observance of certain conditions that these places can be made tolerable. Fortunately, however, the introduction of motor vehicles is gradually freeing Hampstead of many of these sources of nuisance and ill-health.

Structural alterations have been carried out under notice or voluntarily at the following premises:—

Abbey Lane, 12.
 Alexandra Mews, 1a, 2, 5, 20.
 Belsize Park Mews, 7, 8, 14.
 Boundary Road, Stables 2.
 Canfield Place, 17.
 Daleham Mews, 17.
 Eresby Mews, 2.
 Eton Mews West, 2, 3.
 Eton Stables, 5, 8, 9.
 Fairfax Mews, 21, 39, 45.
 Frognaal, "Florence Cottage."
 Golden Square, 9.
 Heath Street, Cornick's Cottages.
 King's College Mews, East, 1.
 King's College Mews, West, 4
 Lancaster Stables, 3, 12.
 Loudoun Mews, 1.
 Providence Place, 11.
 Swiss Terrace Stables.
 Wavel Mews, 3, 6, 8.
 West End Lane Stables, 5a.
 West Hampstead Mews, 21.
 Winchester Mews, 13.

Customs and Inland Revenue Acts.

These Acts provide that the owners of premises that are let in dwellings of a certain class may claim exemption from inhabited house duty on producing a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health that the dwellings afford proper sanitary accommodation for the occupants. During the year applications for certificates under these Acts were received in respect to 92 dwellings, this number being 123 less than the number for which application was made in 1905.

Upon receipt of an application for a certificate a detailed sanitary survey is made of the premises, and should any of the dwellings fail to reach the required standard of sanitation, a list of

requirements is drawn up and sent to the owner, and the certificate is only granted when these requirements are fulfilled. In every case the drains are required to stand the water test, and all gas stoves must be well ventilated into the open air by means of a properly constructed hood and shaft. The inspections necessitated by these applications throw a good deal of work upon the staff of the Health Department, but the improvements obtained are valuable. The Acts afford the means whereby the Council are able to secure a standard of wholesomeness in certain dwellings that could not be obtained in any other way.

In 1906 the number of dwellings certified was 71, as compared with 218 in 1905.

The following is a list of the dwellings certified, with the date of the certificate. It will be seen that the certified premises include the dwellings erected by the Council in Lower Cross Road.

Table of Premises certified during 1906, shewing the number of dwellings therein, and date of certification.

Premises.	No. of Dwellings.	Date of Certificate.
		1906.
4, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill	3	24th January.
12, " " "	3	24th January.
24, Gascony Avenue - - -	4	16th February.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Rosemont Mansions, Lithos Road - - -	7	21st June.
11, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill	3	24th July.
84, Iverson Road - - -	3	11th August.
1, 2, 3, South Mansions, Gondar Gardens - - -	3	12th September.
2, 3, 4, Kenmare Mansions, Gondar Gardens - - -	3	12th September.
1-42, Park Dwellings, Lower Cross Road - - -	42	27th September.

Underground Rooms.

Underground rooms were found to be illegally occupied in five instances. The streets in which these rooms were found are as follows :—

Mill Lane.

Fleet Road

Netherwood Street.

Ornan Road.

Willow Terrace, New End.

In each case the illegal occupation of the room was discontinued, but, in one case, only after legal proceedings had been taken. In this case the defendant was fined. One of the underground rooms dealt with forms part of the caretaker's quarters at a group of flats. This room was illegally occupied some time ago, but was vacated upon the owners receiving a notice from the Council. Late in last year, however, it was again discovered to be occupied, and notice was again served, and the owners agreed to carry out certain structural alterations to meet the requirements of the Council. Unfortunately it is by no means uncommon to find the caretakers of flat dwellings illegally put into occupation of underground rooms. In building flats the provision of dwelling accommodation for the caretaker seems occasionally to be disregarded. Certain undesirable underground rooms are constructed, which are originally stated to be intended to be used as store-rooms, but when the dwellings are occupied the rooms become the home of the caretaker. At the present time four underground dwellings of this kind are being dealt with by the Health Department. In one case the rooms were so dark that artificial light was necessary during the whole of the day.

Drainage Work.

The bye-laws of the London County Council that require that plans and written particulars of drainage construction and alteration shall be deposited with the Sanitary Authority, came into operation in August, 1903, and from that date to the end of 1906 the Council has approved of 220 plans for the drainage of new buildings, and 1787 plans for alterations, etc., to drains of existing premises.

During the year 746 notices of drainage reconstruction or alteration were received, and in 578 cases the work necessitated the deposit of plans and written particulars. In 389 of these latter cases the work could not be delayed until the Council's approval of the plans had been received, and the prescribed "urgency" notice was therefore, submitted by the builders, and the plans, etc., deposited at a later date.

Of the 578 notices of drainage alterations, etc., requiring the deposit of plans, 309 related to work that involved the entire

reconstruction of the drainage system. In 313 of the 578 drainage cases the work was carried out voluntarily, the number of instances in which voluntary complete reconstruction was carried out being 134. The voluntary work was chiefly done in connection with the larger houses in Hampstead, and in many cases the voluntary drainage reconstructions were of a very extensive character. The supervision of work of this kind occupies much of the Inspectors' time, and it is partly for this reason that it is found impossible to carry out a systematic house-to-house inspection.

The defective state of the law relating to combined drainage did not inflict any considerable loss on the Hampstead ratepayers during the year. Combined drains are of two kinds: either they are "drains" repairable by the owner of the property, or they are "sewers" repairable by the ratepayers. But whether a combined drain is a "drain" or a "sewer" does not depend on any matter of sanitation, but on a legal technicality that often depends on some purely accidental circumstance, such as the inaccuracy of a drawing, etc. The effect of the law is that every year the ratepayers of London are obliged to provide a large sum—in some districts amounting to a penny rate—for the repair of drains, which by an extraordinary legal technicality have become "sewers." The defects of the existing law relating to combined drainage have been pointed out again and again, and it is remarkable that no steps are taken to remedy what is undoubtedly a gross injustice to London ratepayers. During 1906, however, only one successful claim was made in Hampstead, and this was settled by the payment by the Council of £18. Only one of the combined drainage cases that occurred during the year involved legal proceedings. The circumstances in this case were so remarkable that it is worth while to state them in some detail.

In December, 1905, the drains of No. 22, Agincourt Road were found to be defective. Intimation and Statutory Notices were served upon the owner, who gave an order to reconstruct the drains to Mr. R. T., who built the houses in 1893 and who still carries on business as a builder.

When the work was completed the owner claimed to be reimbursed the sum of £38, alleging that the drain was a "sewer,"

inasmuch as the rainwater from the roofs of Nos. 18 & 20 drained down a rainwater pipe which discharged over a gully in the rear of No. 22.

Reference was then made to the drainage plans deposited by the builder, and duly approved by the Vestry on 22nd June, 1893. These plans show each house to be drained separately. As the case presented several difficult points the opinion of Counsel was taken, who advised (1) that the claim should be resisted on the ground that the owner could not take advantage of the wrongful act of his predecessor in title; that (2) notice should be served on the original builder to alter the drains in accordance with the plans; and that, (3) failing compliance, the Council should carry out the work and charge him with the cost. The claim was accordingly repudiated by the Council and nothing has since been heard of it.

The Council then resolved :—

“That the Medical Officer of Health and Senior Sanitary Inspector be authorised to enter upon the premises Nos. 18, 20 & 22, Agincourt Road, for the purposes of, and in accordance with the provisions of Section 82 of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855.”

Formal notice of intention to enter was then served on each of the occupiers; the drains were formally examined and found not to be in accordance with the plans.

The result of the examination was reported to the Council who resolved :—

1. “That orders be made upon Mr. R. T. in respect of Nos. 18, 20 & 22, Agincourt Road, to alter and amend the drains and other works or apparatus connected therewith, so as to cause the premises to be drained in accordance with the original plans.”
2. “That in default of these orders being complied with, the Borough Engineer be authorised to enter upon the premises and carry out the necessary works, the expenses incurred in so doing to be recovered from the said R. T.”

Notices were then served on Mr. R. T. personally in respect of each house.

Nothing was done to comply with the notices, consequently the Borough Engineer, after giving 24 hours' notice, entered and duly carried out the work, and sent a statement of the expenses incurred thereby to Mr. R. T.

The expenses not being paid the Council took proceedings to recover the cost of the work, and were successful.

Drainage of Schools.

During the year the drains of the following schools were reconstructed according to an arrangement between the London County Council and the Managers of the Schools :—

Hampstead School, Holly Bush Vale.
 Christ Church School, Hampstead Square.
 Trinity School, Finchley Road.
 Emmanuel School, Mill Lane.

Complaints as to Sewer Ventilators.

During the year, 86 complaints of smells from surface ventilators were received, as compared with 90 in 1905. This number does not include those complaints which were sent direct to the Borough Engineer.

Copies of these 86 complaints were sent to the Borough Engineer.

During the year Webb's Patent Sewer Gas Destructor Lamps were fixed in the following situations :—

Maygrove Road.
 Iverson Road, by Maygrove Road.
 Fordwych Road.

The London County Council have provided an additional Webb's lamp at the junction of Willow Road and Christ Church Road, to ventilate the Fleet sewer.

Reeves' Chemical Apparatus have been placed as follows :—

Aldred Road.
 Mill Lane.
 Hillfield Road.
 Fordwych Road.

There is reason to believe that these ventilators have been of use in mitigating what is undoubtedly a serious nuisance in Hampstead.

Certificates as to Water Supply.

The number of Certificates issued during the year was 102, as compared with 105 in 1905.

In two cases where premises were permitted to be occupied without the necessary Certificate having been obtained, legal proceedings were instituted, and in each case the defendant was fined £5 and costs.

Public Mortuary.

During the year the bodies of 87 persons were brought to the Mortuary as against 97 last year—45 by order of the Coroner, 25 by the Police, and 17 at the request of friends of the deceased persons.

In 69 instances, or 79 per cent. of the bodies admitted, inquests were held, and in 50 instances, or 57 per cent., *post-mortem* examinations were made.

The following table indicates the causes of death of the persons whose bodies were received into the Mortuary:—

Cause of Death.	Number of Bodies received.
Deaths from natural causes - - -	44
Accidental deaths - - - - -	15
Suicide - - - - -	18
Neglect at birth - - - - -	4
Misadventure - - - - -	3
Total - - -	84

Three of the bodies received at the Mortuary were those of still born children.

In 2 instances the bodies of persons who had died from infectious disease were brought to the Mortuary.

MORTUARY RECORD FOR THE YEAR, 1906.

Month.	Bodies Admitted.			No. of Post-Mortems.			No. of Inquests.	No. of Funerals from Mortuary.
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
January -	3	4	7	3	4	7	7	7
February -	4	3	7	4	1	5	6	6
March - -	6	2	8	3	1	4	6	7
April - -	2	4	6	1	2	3	3	6
May - -	8	3	11	4	3	7	9	10
June - -	5	6	11	2	4	6	11	10
July - -	7	1	8	3	1	4	6	7
August - -	4	1	5	3	1	4	4	4
September -	3	4	7	—	—	—	1	6
October - -	6	2	8	6	1	7	7	7
November -	4	3	7	—	3	3	7	6
December -	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	1
Totals -	53	34	87	29	21	50	69	77

Staff of the Public Health Department.

In April, Mr. J. E. Stone, Third Clerk, resigned; and Mr. Percy T. Roberts was appointed in his stead.

Mr. Heath, District Sanitary Inspector, resigned in July, on his appointment as one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories. Mr. Heath passed the examination for factory inspectors with great credit, being high in the list of successful candidates. The vacancy caused by Mr. Heath's resignation was filled by the appointment of Mr. A. Peverett, who was then a district sanitary inspector at Battersea.

Housing.

No action was taken during 1906 by the Council under Part I. or Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

The dwellings erected by the Council under Part III. of the Act in Lower Cross Road were opened for occupation in February.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following particulars of the Dwellings.

The dwellings provide accommodation for a total of 248 persons housed in three blocks. The following table shows the disposition of the 42 tenements in the blocks:—

	Two-roomed tenements.	Three-roomed tenements.	Four-roomed tenements.
Block "A" ...	8	8	—
Block "B" ...	—	—	10
Block "C" ...	4	12	—
	—	—	—
	12	20	10
	—	—	—

Each tenement is provided with a scullery, larger than the usual tenement scullery, containing sink and coal bunker, and a w.c. placed as far as possible from the living rooms, with a ventilated lobby between.

The rooms are well lighted, 8 feet 10 inches high in the clear, and better proportioned than in many dwellings, very narrow widths being avoided. The recognised minimum area has been observed on the ground floor, with rather

larger dimensions on the floors above ; and the more rooms a tenement contains the larger the living rooms. The following table shews the average areas of rooms for the various sized tenements :—

	Living-rooms.	Bedrooms.
Four-roomed tenements ...	164 feet. ...	118 feet.
Three-roomed tenements ...	*170 feet. ...	110 feet.
Two-roomed tenements ...	152 feet. ...	108 feet.

*NOTE—About 12 feet superficial of these living-rooms is due to a passageway to scullery being thrown into room, but the space is available for no purpose other than passage.

Each tenement has two cupboards (one ventilated for food), and dresser shelving in addition.

In regard to construction, all partitions other than brick are of breeze and cement concrete 3 inches thick, and all dividing floors and staircases of steel and concrete. The floors of living-rooms and bedrooms are finished with floor boards on battens nailed direct on to the concrete, and the staircases, landings, sculleries, and w.c.'s with granolithic paving.

The walls of the staircases and landings are faced with a dado of salt-glazed bricks and flettons above.

The scullery walls are rendered in cement for a height of 4 feet from the floor line, and all internal walls (except staircases and landings mentioned above) finished with washable distemper.

Portable ranges (each with an oven and a boiler fed by cold water cistern) are fitted in the living rooms, and mantel registers in the bedrooms.

The elevations are of Luton bricks at the base, with picked stock facings and red brick strings and arches above, and the top storey finished in rough cast.

The roof covering for all the blocks is composed of tiles.

The courtyard is paved with tar paving.

The rents charged for the various tenements are as follows:—

4-roomed tenements	-	-	11s. 6d.
3 " "	-	-	9s. 0d.
2 " "	{	Block "A"	6s. 9d.
		" "C"	6s. 6d.

Each tenement is provided with a gas stove, which in every case is freely ventilated to the open air by a properly constructed hood and shaft.

The tenements have let readily and the excellent accommodation provided is much appreciated by the tenants.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The number of samples taken for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during the year was 413. The number certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated was 20, or 4·8 per cent. of the total number. The corresponding percentage in 1905 was 1·9.

364 samples were purchased from Hampstead tradesmen, and 49 from persons residing without, but trading within the Borough. The percentages of adulterated samples in these two classes were 3·5 and 14·3 respectively.

16 samples were taken on Hampstead Heath on Bank Holidays, and of these 4, or 25 per cent., were adulterated.

23 samples were taken on Sundays, and the samples found to be adulterated were 2, or 8·7 per cent.

The following table shows the articles of which samples were taken during the year, and the number found to be adulterated or of low quality:—

Article.	No. Taken.	Adulterated.	Low Quality.
Ale - - - -	1	—	—
Brawn (potted) - -	4	3	—
Butter - - - -	104	4	1
Camphorated Oil - -	4	—	—
Cheese - - - -	21	—	—
Cocoa - - - -	4	—	—
Coffee - - - -	17	—	—
Cream of Tartar - -	3	—	—
Formalin (supplied by contract to Borough Council) -	1	—	—
Glycerine - - - -	1	—	—
Ice Cream - - - -	5	—	—
Iodide of Potassium - -	2	—	—
Iodine Liquid (Fort) - -	1	—	—
Iodine, Tincture of - -	1	—	—
Jam - - - -	2	—	—
Lard - - - -	13	—	—
Lemonade - - - -	1	—	—
Lemon Squash - - - -	1	—	—
Lime Juice Cordial - -	1	—	—
Margarine - - - -	3	—	—
Meat (tinned) - - - -	5	—	—
Milk - - - -	200	13	1
Mustard - - - -	1	—	—
Olive Oil - - - -	1	—	—
Peas (preserved) - - -	1	—	—
Pepper - - - -	2	—	—
Rum - - - -	2	—	—
Sulphur, Milk of - - -	1	—	—
Sweets (coloured) - - -	2	—	—
Tapioca - - - -	1	—	—
Tartaric Acid - - - -	3	—	—
Tea - - - -	2	—	—
Whiskey - - - -	2	—	—

The following Table shows the number of samples analysed during each year, from 1902 to 1906.

Year.	Samples analysed.	Number adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Fines and costs.
1901	306	6	1·9	£ s. d. 13 15 0
1902	315	15	4·7	42 7 6
1903	366	14	3·8	37 3 0
1904	406	8	1·9	35 8 6
1905	414	8	1·9	33 15 0
1906	413	20	4·8	50 8 6

The following table shows a comparison of the wards in the Borough in respect of the samples purchased from Hampstead tradesmen.

Ward.	Samples analysed.	Number adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.
No. 1 (Town) - -	49	2	4.0
No. 2 (Belsize) - -	58	4	6.8
No. 3 (Adelaide) - -	31	—	—
No. 4 (Central) - -	19	2	10.5
No. 5 (West End) - -	78	1	1.2
No. 6 (Kilburn) - -	82	2	2.4
No. 7 (Priory) - -	47	2	4.2
Totals - -	364	13	3.5

Of the 20 adulterated samples, 3 were of potted brawn which contained a preservative (Boracic Acid), but not in sufficient quantities as to make it at all likely that proceedings could be successfully taken. One sample of milk contained $21\frac{1}{2}$ grains of Boracic Acid per gallon. Proceedings were taken against the vendor and a penalty of 40s. was inflicted. This is the first case in Hampstead in which proceedings have been taken for the addition of preservatives to milk, and it is only fair to the shopkeeper to add that as the result of an action he subsequently obtained damages of £100 from the firm who supplied the milk to him.

In one case of milk adulteration, the vendor proved that he sold it in the same condition as supplied to him under a warranty, consequently the summons was withdrawn.

In another case the milkman stated that the 17 per cent. deficiency of butter fat was accounted for by the fact that the cream of the milk had curdled during the hot weather and that subsequent straining had lowered the quality of the milk. This defence apparently satisfied the Magistrate, who merely ordered the defendant to pay the costs of the case.

In another case the farmer's man who delivered the milk to the shopkeeper came into Court and admitted that he had added the

extraneous water which, to the extent of 20 per cent., was found in the milk. In this case the vendor was only ordered to pay the costs.

Certain matters in connection with the adulteration of butter call for special mention. It is not generally known that a firm of dishonest scoundrels have lately started a thriving peripatetic business in adulterated butter in London. The agents of the firm drive round from house to house in small carts and supply householders with margarine under the name of "country butter," charging 1s. per pound. The fraudulent trading is very difficult to deal with effectively. It is not easy to secure a sample according to the procedure prescribed by the sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and when after the exercise of some ingenuity a sample has been properly taken, the salesman gives a wrong name and address and is only captured, if at all, after the expenditure of a good deal of time and energy which can ill be spared from other work. Moreover, it is the practice of the firm continually to change their salesmen so that it is practically impossible to obtain a second conviction. The real name of the firm never, of course, appears in Court. The persons prosecuted are merely salesmen, but they always contend that they are trading on their own account. The present law against adulteration is quite inadequate to cope with this form of butter adulteration, and it is to be hoped that the Bill introduced by the Government this Session will give the Government Departments and local authorities effective powers to protect the public from fraud of this kind. There is much need of special powers to deal with itinerant vendors who give false names and addresses. Powers of this kind are particularly needed in Hampstead on Bank Holidays.

During the summer of 1906 certain statements were made with great publicity in reference to American tinned meat, and the Health Committee ordered that twelve samples of tinned and potted meat should be taken, six for bacteriological and six for chemical examination. Six samples, three American and three British, were sent for bacteriological examination to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, and all were certified to be practically sterile, the few organisms found, all of which were harmless, being stated to be probably due to accidental contamination. Six samples, three American and three British, were examined chemically by the Public Analyst, who certified that all were free from chemical preservatives except one

sample of potted brawn, prepared by an English firm, which contained boric acid in the proportion of six grains per pound. Two additional samples of English potted brawn were subsequently taken and both were certified by the Public Analyst to contain boric acid, the proportion of the preservative being five and a quarter, and one and three quarters of a grain per pound respectively. The Committee decided that these quantities of preservatives were not sufficient for legal proceedings to be taken with any prospect of success.

Food Inspection.

The following table shows the unsound or unwholesome food dealt with by your Inspectors during the year.

Date.	Premises.	Food seized or surrendered.
1907.		
March 12th -	Flask Walk - - -	1 trunk skate, about 5 stone.
June 11th -	Broadhurst Gardens -	2 tins potted lobster.
July 13th -	Cricklewood Broadway	About 7 lbs. strawberries.
July 17th -	West End Lane - - -	13 tins fruit (blackberries, tomatoes, etc.)
July 18th -	Flask Walk - - -	1 barrel crabs, about 6 doz.
July 19th -	High Road - - -	1 tin pineapple, 2 tins sardines.
Oct. 25th -	Peebles Mews - - -	1 trunk cod.

Dairies and Milk Shops.

At the end of the year 1905 there were 89 persons on the register as purveyors of milk, occupying 113 shops, as follows:—

Dairies - - - - -	51
Bakers and Confectioners - - - -	28
Restaurants and Coffee Shops - - -	11
General Shops - - - - -	23

and during the year the following additions were made to the register:—

Persons registered as milk sellers, owing to change of Proprietorship - - - -	6
New premises opened as milkshops - - -	5

The names of 5 persons, occupying 6 shops, who had discontinued selling milk were removed, so that at the end of the year there were 95 persons, occupying 112 shops, as follows :—

Dairies - - - - -	52
Bakers and Confectioners - - - - -	25
Restaurants and Coffee Shops - - - - -	12
General Shops - - - - -	23

426 inspections were made of premises where milk is sold.

Table of sanitary works carried out at shops within the Borough where milk is sold :—

Drains reconstructed and ventilated - - - - -	5
Dustbins provided - - - - -	2
Dustbins removed from improper positions - - - - -	2
Flushing cisterns to water closets repaired or renewed - - - - -	10
Gully traps cleansed - - - - -	8
Lumber and refuse removed from premises - - - - -	6
Premises or parts of premises cleansed and whitewashed - - - - -	15
Dilapidated premises repaired (walls and ceilings)	2
Rainwater pipes and guttering repaired or renewed - - - - -	5
Sinks provided - - - - -	7
Soil pipes reconstructed - - - - -	5
Waste pipes to sinks repaired or renewed and trapped - - - - -	5
Water cisterns cleansed - - - - -	3
Water closets cleansed - - - - -	16
Water closets repaired or renewed - - - - -	6
Water closets unstopped - - - - -	2
Water supply disconnected from cistern and connected direct to main pipe - - - - -	2
Yard and wash-house paving repaired or renewed	14
Yards cleansed - - - - -	1

Ice Cream Shops.

107 inspections have been made during the year of the 72 shops in the Borough where ice cream is made or sold.

In addition to these, the barrows which stand in the streets and on Hampstead Heath on Bank Holidays have been inspected.

In one instance a maker of ice cream in the Town Ward persisted in keeping his refrigerator in close proximity to a W.C. in spite of repeated warnings. Consequently proceedings were taken against him, under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, and the maximum penalty of £2 was inflicted. No further cause of complaint has arisen on the same premises.

Table of sanitary work carried out:—

Premises or parts of premises cleansed and lime-washed	-	-	-	-	-	3
Paving of yards repaired	-	-	-	-	-	4
Lumber, &c., removed from premises	-	-	-	-	-	3
Water closets cleansed	-	-	-	-	-	2
Water closets unstopped	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drains re-constructed	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rain-water pipes repaired	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dustbins provided	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cisterns cleansed	-	-	-	-	-	1

Inspection of Premises where Food is Prepared or Stored (other than Bakehouses, Milk Shops, Eating Houses, and Slaughter Houses).

The premises inspected during the year, together with the nature of the business carried on, were as follows:—

Butchers and Pork Butchers	-	-	-	-	-	186
Confectioners	-	-	-	-	-	80
Grocers	-	-	-	-	-	95
Provision and Cheesemongers	-	-	-	-	-	27
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	-	-	-	-	-	36
Fishmongers	-	-	-	-	-	25
Fried Fish Shops	-	-	-	-	-	18
General Shops	-	-	-	-	-	78

Slaughter Houses.

There are five slaughter houses in the Borough, and these have been regularly inspected during the year.

On the 11th October the annual inspection by the Public Health Committee was made, in view of the approach of the licensing session, as a result of which it was decided that no opposition should be offered to any of the licenses.

Table of inspections and work carried out :—

Inspections made	-	-	-	-	131
Lime washing carried out	-	-	-	-	21
Paving repaired	-	-	-	-	2
Roof repaired	-	-	-	-	1
Gutter repaired	-	-	-	-	1
Flushing cistern to water closet renewed	-	-	-	-	1
Covers provided to dust bins	-	-	-	-	2

The following is a list of the existing slaughter houses in the Borough :—

40, England's lane; 17, High Street; 69, High Street; 242 Belsize Road; 6, Fairfax Mews.

Complaints.

During 1906, 1,077 complaints were made of the existence of insanitary conditions. A list of the matters of which complaint was made is given below :—

Accumulations, offensive	..	..	..	6
" of refuse	..	..	..	12
Animals, keeping of	..	..	..	13
" dead	..	..	..	10
Carpet beating	..	..	..	1
Dampness in premises	..	..	..	19
Dirty premises	..	..	..	22
Drains, bad condition of	..	..	..	41
" defective	..	..	..	21
" stopped	..	..	..	37
Dust, non-removal	..	..	..	82
Dust receptacles, foul or defective	..	..	..	15
" absence of	..	..	..	7
" improperly placed	..	..	..	3
Insanitary premises	..	..	..	21
Illness attributable to defective drains	..	..	..	24

**Report on the Analytical Work
of the Year 1906,**

BY

ALFRED W. STOKES, F.C.S., F.I.C., PUBLIC ANALYST.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
TOWN HALL, PADDINGTON, W.

January 31st, 1907.

A short abstract of the analytical work of the year 1906 may be of interest.

A total of 413 samples was analysed; these consisted of Milk 200 samples, Butter 104, Groceries 33, Cheese 21, Drugs 17, Lard 13, Tinned Meats 9, Ice Cream 5, Margarine 3, Spirits 4, Lemonade 3, and Beer 1.

The adulterated samples consisted of Milk 13 and Butter 4. Three samples of Tinned Meat contained small quantities of preservative, but not sufficient to warrant a prosecution. It is very satisfactory to find not one of the Groceries or Drugs to be adulterated.

The percentage of adulterated samples of all varieties was only 4·8 per cent., or just half the general percentage of adulterated articles in London. It is, however, considerably higher than was experienced in Hampstead the previous year; then only 1·9 per cent. of the articles were found to be adulterated. Of separate articles, 7·5 per cent. of the Milk samples and 4 per cent. of the Butters were found to be adulterated, as compared with 11 per cent. and 9·5 per cent. of these articles respectively in the whole of London.

The mass of this limited adulteration at Hampstead is not due to resident traders, but to those coming from other districts on Bank Holidays and at other times.

A total of £34 10s. 0d. for fines and £15 18s. 6d. for costs was ordered to be paid into the Borough account.

ALF. W. STOKES, F.C.S., F.I.C.

Public Analyst.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The following part of this report is made pursuant to section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which provides that "The Medical Officer of Health of every District Council shall in his Annual Report to them, report specifically on the administration of this Act in workshops and workplaces, and he shall send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State."

There are 478 workshops in Hampstead, including 38 domestic workshops.

The number of workplaces is 197, and there are 50 factories.

The number of outworkers' premises is 72.

The sanitary condition of all these premises is supervised by Mrs. Fisher and Inspector Hudson.

A series of statistical tables has been framed by the Secretary of State "for the guidance and convenience of Medical Officers of Health in preparing that part of their Annual Report which relates to factories, workshops, workplaces, and home work." The tables will be found on pages 114-117.

The following tables show the number of each class of workshops in each Ward of the Borough, the number of workrooms in the various workshops, and the number of persons of each sex employed therein:—

Workshops, Domestic Workshops and Workplaces in Wards.

Trade or Business,	Ward 1 (Town)	Ward 2 (Belsize)	Ward 3 (Adelaide)	Ward 4 (Central)	Ward 5 (West End)	Ward 6 (Kilburn)	Ward 7 (Priory)	Totals.
Art metal workers	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Bakers	4	3	3	4	8	6	7	35
Blind makers	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	5
Bootmakers	14	12	7	3	12	24	12	84
Builders and carpenters ..	3	5	2	4	4	7	7	32
Cabinet makers and polishers	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	7
Carriage builders	3	1	—	1	1	1	5	12
Cycle makers and repairers	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	11
Dressmakers and ladies' tailors	36	13	14	18	32	66	31	210
Dyers and cleaners	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
Embroiderers	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	5
Engineers	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	4
Harness makers	2	—	3	1	1	—	1	8
Ironmongers	5	—	2	3	5	3	—	18
Lace makers and cleaners ..	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4
Laundries (Hand)	14	5	—	—	3	10	7	39
Laundries (Steam)	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	6
Mantlemakers	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Milliners	9	3	5	5	4	5	5	36
Miscellaneous	5	6	1	5	3	10	7	37
Monumental masons	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	4
Motor manufacturers	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	5
Needlewomen	2	1	1	—	1	3	1	9
Organ builders	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Outfitters	—	—	—	4	—	3	3	10
Pianoforte key makers	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pianoforte makers	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Picture frame makers	4	1	1	3	2	—	3	14
Smiths	3	2	—	1	1	3	1	11
Stained glass workers	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Tailors	3	6	4	4	6	18	5	46
Trunk makers	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Umbrella makers	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	4
Upholsterers	3	1	2	2	5	—	3	16
Watchmakers and jewellers	2	1	2	5	3	4	3	20
Wigmakers	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	5
Totals	121	76	50	79	103	174	110	713

Nature and Number of Workshops, Domestic Workshops and Workplaces.

Number and Sex of the Persons employed in Workshops.

Trade or Business.	No. of Premises.	Workshops (other than Domestic Workshops).	Number of Workrooms.	No. of Employees.		Domestic Workshops, Workplaces, etc.
				Males.	Females	
Art metal workers	2	1	1	2	—	1
Bakers	35	35	47	129	1	—
Blind makers	5	3	5	12	7	2
Bootmakers	84	45	53	92	—	39
Builders and carpenters ..	32	28	33	40	—	4
Cabinet makers and polishers..	7	5	5	8	—	2
Carriage builders	12	12	21	52	—	—
Cycle makers and repairers ..	11	11	17	26	—	—
Dressmakers and ladies' tailors	210	123	153	6	624	87
Dyers and cleaners	3	2	4	3	6	1
Embroiderers	5	2	2	—	7	3
Engineers	4	4	4	5	—	—
Harness makers	8	7	8	19	—	1
Ironmongers	18	18	19	28	—	—
Lacemakers and cleaners ..	4	2	2	—	5	2
Laundries (Hand)	39	6	21	3	51	33
Laundries (Steam)	6	6	19	20	257	—
Mantlemakers	1	1	4	—	15	—
Milliners	36	31	35	—	95	5
Miscellaneous	37	27	38	54	14	10
Monumental masons	4	4	6	21	—	—
Motor manufacturers	5	5	5	15	—	—
Needlewomen	9	1	1	—	2	8
Organ builders	1	1	1	4	—	—
Outfitters	10	9	46	5	235	1
Pianoforte key makers	2	1	1	2	—	1
Pianoforte makers	4	4	6	29	—	—
Picture frame makers	14	12	16	23	1	2
Smiths	11	11	11	30	—	—
Stained glass workers	2	2	3	5	—	—
Tailors	46	27	31	54	20	19
Trunk makers	1	1	1	3	—	—
Umbrella makers and repairers	4	—	—	—	—	4
Upholsterers	16	10	14	20	7	6
Watchmakers and jewellers ..	20	16	17	32	—	4
Wigmakers	5	5	6	8	3	—
Totals	713	478	656	750	1350	235

Inspection of Workshops (other than Bakehouses).

The number of workshop inspections was 1,318, and in 64 instances it was necessary to serve notices to remedy defects discovered during inspection.

The number of workrooms measured was 76.

Cleanliness.

16 workrooms were found on inspection to require cleansing; 11 of these were cleansed on the verbal request of the inspector, but in five cases it was necessary to serve a notice before the work was carried out.

Ventilation and Warming.

As in former years some considerable difficulty has been experienced in inducing workers to keep the windows or ventilators open. Nine workshops were found to be warmed by flueless gas stoves or naked gas burners; in eight cases the warming was made satisfactory by the provision of fires or gas stoves with proper flues to carry off fumes—one case was reported to H.M. Factory Inspector.

In five other cases workrooms were found to be insufficiently warmed, gas burners being used in addition to fire or stove; the warming of these has been made satisfactory by the provision of additional fires or stoves.

Overcrowding.

Overcrowding of workshops was found in 11 instances. In two cases the overcrowding was abated immediately on the verbal request of the Inspector; in eight cases intimation notices were served, and in one case it was found necessary to serve a statutory notice because the overcrowding recurred.

At each workshop a card in the following terms is left by the Inspector for each workroom, the required particulars being filled in by the Inspector after the workroom has been measured up and the necessary information obtained.

BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

Factory & Workshop Act, 1901. Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Address of Workshop

Position of Workroom

This Workroom has accommodation for.....
persons.

When overtime is being worked this Workroom has accom-
modation for.....persons only.

If this Workroom is used as a sleeping place as well as a Workroom, it has accommodation for..... persons only.

NOTE.—The room must be efficiently ventilated at all times.

G. F. McCLEARY, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

7, Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.

Section 133 of the Act provides that "when any woman, young person, or child is employed in a workshop in which no abstract of this Act is affixed as by this Act required, and the Medical Officer of Health of the District Council becomes aware thereof, he shall forthwith give written notice thereof to the Inspector for the district." Pursuant to this section 30 workshops were notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Bakehouses.

At the end of 1906 there were 37 Bakehouses on the Register, 22 being underground, and 15 over ground. These numbers are the same as in the previous year.

The Bakehouses have been kept under constant supervision during the year. The usual cleansing has been duly carried out twice in the year, and any defects found have been remedied.

The following is a list of the Bakehouses on the Register at the end of the year:—

BAKEHOUSES IN WARDS.

Those marked * are underground bakehouses.

Those marked † are factory bakehouses.

No. 1 (TOWN) WARD—

57, Heath Street.

3, High Street.

67, do.

19, New End. (4)

No. 2 (BELSIZE) WARD.

6, Fleet Road.

*65, do.

2, Heathurst Road. (3)

No. 3 (ADELAIDE) WARD—

*44, England's Lane.

*90, Haverstock Hill.

*2, King's College Road. (3)

No. 4 (CENTRAL) WARD—

*10, Belsize Park Terrace.

*225, Finchley Road.

*289, do.

†307, do.

*98, West End Lane. (5)

BAKEHOUSES IN WARDS—*continued.*

No. 5 (WEST END) WARD—

†60, Cricklewood Broadway.

110, do. do.

553, Finchley Road.

Field Lane School, Finchley
Road.

*43, Mill Lane.

44, do.

4, Munro Terrace, Fortune
Green.

251, West End Lane.

*279, do. (9)

No. 6 (KILBURN) WARD—

*63, Hemstal Road.

No. 6 (KILBURN) WARD *con.*—

*94, High Road, Kilburn.

*354, do.

*4, Kelson Street.

67, Kingsgate Road.

*99, Palmerston Road. (6)

No 7 (PRIORY) WARD—

*202, Belsize Road.

*228, do.

*98, Boundary Road.

*55, Fairfax Road.

*93, do.

*7, Fairhazel Gardens.

*137, Finchley Road. (7)

Bakehouses—Underground...	...	...	22
„ Above ground	...	...	15
			—
	Total	...	37
			==

Workplaces.

This term is not defined in the Factory Act, nor in the Public Health Act, and it is sometimes exceedingly difficult to decide whether certain premises are or are not “workplaces.” Among the more important workplaces are the kitchens of restaurants, coffee-houses, etc., and the number of these places in Hampstead in 1905 was 50. In 1906, however, the use of two of these kitchens was discontinued, so that the number on the register at the end of last year was 48. These premises are kept under regular supervision by Inspector Hudson. The legal powers of the sanitary authority in relation to restaurant kitchens, and indeed to all places where food is prepared, are altogether inadequate, and, if as occasionally happens, the occupier insists on standing on his strict legal rights, regardless of the public health, the public may be exposed to considerable danger. There is much need of bye-laws to regulate the general sanitary condition of all premises where human food is prepared and sold.

The following is a list of the restaurant kitchens in the various wards of the Borough:—

RESTAURANT KITCHENS IN WARDS.

No. 1 (TOWN) WARD—

Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead Heath.

37, Heath Street.

63 & 65, do.

70, do.

109, do.

Bull & Bush, North End. (6)

No. 2 (BELSIZE) WARD—

2, Elm Terrace, Constantine Road.

2, Fleet Road.

25, do.

98, do.

106, do.

210, Haverstock Hill.

11, South End Road.

17, do. (8)

No. 3 (ADELAIDE) WARD—

1, Adelaide Road.

143, do.

97, Haverstock Hill.

11, King's College Road.

Winchester Hotel, Winchester Road. (5)

No. 4 (CENTRAL) WARD—

14, Belsize Park Terrace.

17, do.

159, Broadhurst Gardens.

1, Canfield Place.

104, Finchley Road.

100, West End Lane.

1, Central Parade, do. (7)

No. 5 (WEST END) WARD—

106, Cricklewood Broadway.

92, Fortune Green Road.

West End Coffee House, West End Lane.

8, Cavendish Parade, West End Lane. (4)

No. 6 (KILBURN) WARD—

188, High Road, Kilburn.

272, do. do.

308, do. do.

368, do. do.

Towers' Coffee Rooms, Love-ridge Road.

96, Palmerston Road. (6)

No. 7 (PRIORY) WARD—

21, Alexandra Road.

203, Belsize Road.

264, do.

274, do.

114, Boundary Road.

65, Fairfax Road.

115, Finchley Road.

3, Goldhurst Terrace.

34, High Road, Kilburn.

43, Loudoun Road.

Steer's Restaurant, Upper Avenue Road.

Swiss Cottage Tavern, Upper Avenue Road. (12)

Total 48

Home Work.

The Factory Act provides that in certain trades, to be specified by the Home Secretary, the employers shall send to the sanitary authority, twice a year, lists giving the names and addresses of the out-workers employed by them. The trades so far specified by the Home Secretary are as follows :—

- The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel and any work incidental thereto ;
- The making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets ;
- Cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work ;
- The making of electro-plate ;
- The making of files ;
- Fur pulling ;
- The making of iron and steel cables and chains ;
- The making of iron and steel anchors and grapnels ;
- The making of cart gear, including swivels, rings, loops, gear buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds ;
- The making of locks, latches, and keys ;
- The making of covers for, and the covering, finishing, altering or repairing of, umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, and articles of a similar character, and any work incidental thereto ;
- The making of paper bags and of paper boxes ;
- Brush making ; and
- The making of stuffed toys.

The number of lists received from employers was 108, and the number of addresses contained in the lists was 333. In 280 instances it was found that the addresses were outside Hampstead and in accordance with the Act they were sent to the Medical Officers of Health of their respective districts. The number of addresses of Hampstead workers received from the Medical Officers of Health of the districts in which the employers of these workers carried on business was 28.

The total number of outworkers' premises in Hampstead is 72. Of these 2 are factories, 21 workshops, 11 domestic workshops, 2 workplaces, and in 36 cases only a single worker is employed on the premises.

Four cases of infectious disease occurred in houses inhabited by outworkers. 2 were cases of scarlet fever, 1 of typhoid fever, and 1 of erysipelas. The case of erysipelas was the only one, however, that actually occurred in an outworker's family. All four cases were immediately removed to hospital and the premises disinfected, and in no case was it found necessary to make an order to prohibit work from being given out to the premises. The Home Office table relating to outworkers will be found on page 116.

The outworkers premises in Hampstead are kept under regular supervision. They are almost invariably found to be in a satisfactory condition, and any defects that are discovered are promptly remedied.

Factories.

The sanitation of factories is largely controlled by the Factory Inspectors, but duties of considerable importance devolve upon the Borough Council, who are responsible among other duties, for the administration of section 38 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The section imposes upon the Council the duty of securing "suitable and sufficient accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences" for the persons of both sexes employed in the Hampstead factories, workshops and workplaces.

The following is a list of the different classes of factories in Hampstead :—

FACTORIES.

Art Metal Workers	-	-	2	Monumental masons	-	-	1
Boot makers	-	-	1	Opticians	-	-	1
Brewers	-	-	1	Photographic paper manu-			
Builders	-	-	3	facturers	-	-	1
Butchers	-	-	5	Pianoforte makers	-	-	1
Carpet beaters	-	-	2	Pianoforte string makers	-	-	2
Cigarette makers	-	-	1	Picture frame makers	-	-	1
Coach builders	-	-	1	Printers	-	-	10
Coffee roasters	-	-	4	Provision merchants	-	-	2
Corn chandlers	-	-	1	Stained glass makers	-	-	1
Dairymen	-	-	2	Steel grinders	-	-	1
Engineers	-	-	1	Upholsterers	-	-	2
Joiners and plasterers	-	-	2				—
Manufacturing stationers	-	-	1				50
							==

The five tables that follow have been framed by the Home Secretary "for the guidance and convenience of Medical Officers of Health in preparing that part of their Annual Report which relates to factories, workshops, workplaces, and homework."

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—Inspection.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories - - - (Including Factory Laundries)	204	7	—
Workshops - - - (Including Workshop Laundries)	1318	42	—
Workplaces - - - (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	1842	64	7
Total - - -	3364	113	7

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars. (1)	Number of defects			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness - - - - -	71	71	—	—
Want of ventilation - - - - -	5	5	—	—
Overcrowding - - - - -	11	11	—	—
Want of drainage of floors - - - - -	4	4	—	—
Other nuisances - - - - -	236	236	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient - - - - -	7	7	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective - - - - -	56	56	—	—
{ not separate for sexes - - - - -	1	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)	—	—	—	—
Other offences - - - - - (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	9	4	5	—
Total - - - - -	400	395	5	1

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.		Instances.		Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.								
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Wearing Apparel:—																
(1) making, &c.	84	219	8	12	28	202	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(2) cleaning and washing	4	22	1	2	—	23	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Furniture and Upholstery	6	42	2	2	—	25	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Umbrellas	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paper Bags and Boxes	—	—	1	18	—	16	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stuffed Toys	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electro Plate	2	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cables and Chains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anchors and Grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cart Gear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Locks, Latches and keys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	96	299	12	34	28	280	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses - - - -	35
Bootmakers - - - -	49
Dressmakers and ladies' tailors - - - -	146
Laundries - - - -	6
Milliners - - - -	32
Tailors - - - -	33
Watchmakers and jewellers - - - -	17
Other - - - -	198
Total number of workshops on Register -	516

5.—Other Matters.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) - - - -	30
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector - - - -	—
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector - - - -	—
Other - - - -	7
Underground bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year - - - -	—
In use at the end of the year - - - -	22

Legal Proceedings.

Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were taken by the Council in connection with the work of the Health Department in 62 cases during the year. The chief facts relating to these proceedings are set out on pages 122-128, and are summarised below. The facts relate only to the cases that were heard and decided in 1906.

	No. of Prosecutions.	Fines.			Costs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and Bye-laws made thereunder	27	26	12	0	10	18	6
Metropolis Management Acts, and Bye-laws made thereunder - -	23	20	6	0	6	0	0
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts - - - - -	25	55	10	0	11	9	0
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902 - - - - -	1	2	0	0	0	17	0
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904 - - - - -	1	—			—		
Totals -	77	104	8	0	29	4	6

Public Health (London) Act, 1891; and Bye-laws made thereunder.

Ward No.	Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
5	1905. 8rd Aug.	1906. 26th Jan.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	E. W., Paddington	Non-compliance with Abatement Order	Closing order made.
6	3th June.	Do.	Do.	E. H., Dover	Nuisance	Summons withdrawn, work done, and 8s. costs paid.
6	1906. 9th Jan.	Do.	Do.	F. H., St. Marylebone	Do.	Work done, summons withdrawn.
5	Do.	31st Jan.	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	E. J. C., Hampstead	Failure to obtain water certificate	Fined £5.
5	Do.	Do.	Do.	M. B. Co., Hampstead	Do.	Fined £5.
6	1905. 20th July	2nd Feb.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	F. H., St. Marylebone	Non-compliance with Abatement Order	Work done. Summons withdrawn on payment of 45s. costs.
1	1906. 1st May	30th May	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	A. S., Willesden	Non-registration as Purveyor of Milk	Fined 10s. and 9s. costs.
5	Do.	1st June	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	C. B., Willesden	Do.	Fined 10s.
5	Do.	8th June	Do.	J. G., Hampstead	Contravention of Bye-law 14, Sec. 39 (1)	Fined 10s. and 2s. costs.
7	Do.	Do.	Do.	T. H., St. Pancras	Do.	2s. costs.
6	6th Mch.	29th June	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Paul Taylor	J. W., Hampstead	Allowing underground room to be occupied contrary to Act	Fined £5.
6	1st May	Do.	Do.	F. H., St. Marylebone	Neglecting to make returns as to houses let in lodgings	Returns made, and 3s. costs paid on each of the five summonses.

Public Health (London), Act 1891; and Bye-laws made thereunder—continued.

Ward No.	Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
7	1906. 23rd Jan.	1906. 6th July	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Paul Taylor	A. B., Tunbridge Wells, Kent	Nuisance	Abatement Order made and 6s. costs allowed.
5	1st May	Do.	Do.	S. H., Islington	Do.	Abatement Order made and 6s. costs allowed.
2	26th June	25th July	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	W. S., Wood Green	Contravention of Bye-law 14, Sec. 39 (1)	Fined £1 and 5s. 6d. costs.
7	Do.	3rd Aug.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Paul Taylor	J. S. & Co., St. Pancras	(1) Do. (2) Contravention of Bye-law 2, Sec. 39 (1)	Bye-laws complied with, and £1 15s. costs paid in each case.
1	21st Aug.	19th Sept.	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	C. H., West Hendon	Non-registration as Purveyor of Milk	Fined 10s. and 11s. 6d. costs.
1	Do.	Do.	Do.	C. W., Hendon	Do.	Summons not served. Withdrawn.
1	Do.	Do.	Do.	H. S., St. Pancras	Do.	Fined £1 5s. and 6s. costs, or 7 days' imprisonment.
1	Do.	Do.	Do.	F. T., Islington	Do.	Fined £1 5s. and 5s. 6d. costs, or 7 days' imprisonment.
1	Do.	Do.	Do.	E. B., Enfield	Do.	Fined 20s. and 12s. costs.
7	10th July	5th Oct.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	R. E., Hendon	Nuisance	Abatement Order made and 6s. costs allowed.
4	Do.	Do.	Do.	W. M., St. Marylebone	Contravention of Bye-law 14, Sec. 39 (1)	Fined 20s. and 3s. costs.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891 ; and Bye-laws made thereunder—continued.

Ward No.	Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
1	1906. 2nd Oct.	1906. 24th Oct.	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	J. S., (trading as S. & Son) St. Marylebone	(1) Contravention of Bye-law 2, Sec. 39 (1) and (2) Bye-law 14, Sec. 39 (1)	Summonses withdrawn, penalty of £1 1s. and 2s. costs accepted on each.
7	10th July	23rd Nov.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	R. E., Hendon	Non-compliance with abatement order	Fined 40s. and 2s. costs.

Metropolis Management Acts, and Bye-laws made thereunder.

4	1905. 12th Oct.	1906. 19th Jan.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	G. D., Harrow	Failing to deposit plans, &c.	Plans deposited, summons withdrawn, and £1 costs paid.
5	1906. 23rd Jan.	11th May	Do.	L. L., Lambeth	Do.	Summons withdrawn, deposit made and 3s. costs paid.
5	1st May	8th June	Do.	J. G., Hampstead	(1) Do. and (2) contravention of Bye-law 8, Sec. 202	(1) Fined 20s. and 2s. costs and (2) 2s. costs.
6	Do.	Do.	Do.	J. P., Hampstead	Failing to deposit plans, &c.	Summons withdrawn, deposit made, and £1 1s. costs paid.
7	1st May	8th June	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	T. H., St. Pancras	(1) Failing to deposit plans, &c. (2) Contravention of Bye-law 11, Sec. 202 and (3) Bye-law 16, Sec. 202	Fined on (1) 5s. and 2s. costs, (2) 10s. and 2s. costs, (3) 10s. and 2s. costs.
4	12th June	6th July	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Paul Taylor	C. & P., Hampstead	Improperly constructing a drain and without giving notice	Fined £10 and 2s. costs.

Metropolis Management Acts, and Bye-Laws made thereunder—continued.

Ward No.	Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
2	1906. 26th June	1906. 25th July	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	W.S., Wood Green	Failing to deposit plans, &c.	Fined £1 and 5s. 6d. costs.
7	Do.	3rd Aug.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Paul Taylor	J. S. & Co., St. Pancras	Do.	Plans deposited, and £1 15s. costs paid.
7	10th July	5th Oct.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	H. J. B., Hampstead	Contravention of Bye-law 10, Sec. 202	Dismissed.
4	Do.	Do.	Do.	W. M., St. Marylebone	(1) Contravention of Bye-law 13, Sec. 202 (2) Bye-law 17, Sec. 202 and (3) Failing to deposit plans, &c.	Summonses withdrawn, Work done. Plans deposited.
1	2nd Oct.	24th Oct.	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	J. S., (trading as S. & Son) St. Marylebone	Failing to deposit plans, &c.	Summons withdrawn, penalty of £1 1s. and 2s. costs accepted.
1	Do.	Do.	Do.	G. K., Hampstead	Do.	Plans deposited before hearing. Fined 10s. and 4s. 6d. costs.
1	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Plans deposited before hearing. Fined 10s. and 4s. 6d. costs.
1	2nd Oct.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Plans deposited before hearing. Fined 10s. and 4s. 6d. costs.
4	16th Oct.	23rd Nov.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	W. F. C., Paddington	(1) Do. and (2) Erecting ventilating pipe not of proper weight	Fined 20s. and 2s. costs on (1), and 10s. and 2s. costs on (2).

Metropolis Management Acts, and Bye-Laws made thereunder—continued.

Ward No.	Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
7	1906. 30th Oct.	1906. 14th Dec.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	B. & B., Willesden	(1) Constructing drain without giving notice & (2) Failing to deposit plans, &c.	Withdrawn. Undertaking given to comply with Bye-laws and fine of £3 and 4s. costs paid.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

2	1905. 14th Aug.	1906. 3rd Jan.	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	G. E., Deptford	(1) Selling milk with 10 per cent. of added water, and with 95 per cent. l ss than the proper amount of butter fat (2) Can improperly inscribed	Fined £23 on (1), and £2 on (2), or three month's imprisonment.
6	1906. 9th Jan.	19th Jan.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	E. E. E., Hampstead	Selling milk with 15 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter fat	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
1	29th Mch	25th April	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	J. R., Hampstead	Selling milk with 40 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter fat.	Fined £2 and 20s. costs.
1	1st May	30th May	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	A. S., Willesden	(1) Selling milk with 11 per cent. of added water and 12 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter fat (2) Can improperly inscribed	Fined £2 on (1), 10s. on (2), and 18s. costs.
5	1st May	1st June	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	C. B., Willesden	Selling milk with 7 per cent. of added water	Fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs
2	15th May	13th June	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	H. C., Hampstead	Selling milk with 15 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter fat	Summons withdrawn, warranty proved.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—continued.

Ward No.	Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
3	1906. 15th May	1906. 15th June	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Paul Taylor	G. H., Willesden	(1) Selling butter containing 54 per cent. of foreign fat (2) Selling margarine in unmarked wrapper (3) Selling margarine with more than 10 per cent. of butter fat	Fined £10 and 16s. 6d. costs.
4	29th May	29th June	Do.	T. C., Hampstead	Selling milk with 14 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter fat.	Fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
1	29th May	4th July	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	E. L., Hampstead	Selling butter containing 86 per cent. of foreign fat (2) Selling margarine in unmarked wrapper	Fined £2 and 20s. 6d. costs.
1	21st Aug.	19th Sept.	Do.	C. H., West Hendon	Selling milk with 10 per cent. of added water, and with 77 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter fat	Fined 10s. and 11s. 6d. costs.
1	Do.	Do.	Do.	C. W., Hendon	Selling milk with 10 per cent. of added water, and with 79 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter fat	Summons not served. Withdrawn.
1	21st Aug.	19th Sept.	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	H. S., St. Pancras	Selling milk with 89 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter fat	Fined £1 5s. and 10s. 6d. costs, or 7 days' imprisonment.
1	Do.	Do.	Do.	F. T., Islington	Selling milk with 89 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter fat	Fined £1 5s. and 10s. 6d. costs, or 7 days' imprisonment.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—continued.

Ward No.	Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
1	1906. 21st Aug.	1906. 19th Sept.	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	E. B., Enfield	Selling milk with 20 per cent. of added water	Fined 20s. and 13s. 6d. costs.
7	24th July	21st Sept.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Paul Taylor	A. W., Hampstead	Selling milk with 11 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter fat	Fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
6	19th Sept.	5th Oct.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	J. A., Hampstead	Selling milk with 17 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter fat	Ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs.
6	Do.	26th Oct.	Do.	R. G., Hampstead	Selling milk containing 21½ grains of boric acid per gallon	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs.
4	27th Nov.	14th Dec.	Do.	W. H. & Son, Ltd. City	Selling milk with 20 per cent. of added water	Fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
5	Do.	19th Dec.	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	J. D., Hampstead	(1) Selling butter containing 71 per cent. of foreign fat (2) Selling margarine in unmarked wrapper	Fined £2 and £1 0s. 6d. costs.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902.

1	15th May	13th June	Hampstead Petty Sessions, Justices	A. Y., Hampstead	Storing ice creams in an improper place	Fined 40s. and 17s. costs.
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London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

2	15th May	3rd Aug.	Marylebone Police Court Mr. Paul Taylor	A. H., Romford	Non-compliance with Notice to alter Urinal	Adjourned, <i>sine die</i> , work in hand (subsequently completed).
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Appendix.

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Tables.

TABLE I.
(Required by the Local Government Board to be used in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.)
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE BOROUGH DURING 1906 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE BOROUGH.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE BOROUGH.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the Borough.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the Borough.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE BOROUGH.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896	...	76216	1462	187	127.9	1308	17.1	548	472	80	916	12.0
1897	...	78549	1479	193	130.4	1219	15.5	472	397	89	911	11.6
1898	...	80623	1516	198	130.6	1296	16.0	552	460	81	917	11.4
1899	...	80926	1576	206	130.7	1262	15.5	487	398	62	926	11.4
1900	...	81230	1621	170	104.8	1200	14.7	458	372	94	922	11.3
1901	...	82280	1506	155	102.0	1196	14.5	532	424	101	873	10.6
1902	...	83743	1516	155	102.2	1199	14.3	482	390	95	904	10.7
1903	...	85197	1453	155	106.7	1049	12.3	424	312	100	837	9.8
1904	...	86663	1445	200	138.0	1135	13.1	455	338	95	892	10.3
1905	...	88142	1421	169	118.9	1089	12.3	464	350	84	823	9.3
Averages for years 1896-1905		82356	1499	178	118.7	1195	14.5	487	391	88	892	10.8
1906	...	89633	1437	139	96.8	1104	12.3	494	364	110	850	9.5

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 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 Borough. 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 Borough 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 Borough 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. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given on the following pages.

Area of Borough in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 2253. Total population at all ages, 81,942. } At Census of 1901
 Number of inhabited houses, 11,294. Average number of persons per house, 7.2.

TABLE I. (continued.)

I. Institutions within the Borough receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the Borough.	II. Institutions outside the Borough receiving sick and infirm persons from the Borough.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the Borough.
116, Adelaide Road	3, Beaumont Street, W. 16, Beaumont Street, W.	32, Parkhill Road
11, Belsize Park Gardens	Bethnal House Asylum 39, Boundary Road	
Consumption Hospital, Mount Vernon	41, Boundary Road, N.W. Brompton Hospital	
18, Crossfield Road	Brook Hospital 13, Bulstrode Street, W.	
Friedenheim, Upper Avenue Road	14, Bulstrode Street, W. Camberwell House Asylum	
Hampstead General Hospital, Hampstead Green	Cancer Hospital, Chelsea	
Hampstead Workhouse, New End	Childrens' Hospital, Paddington Green.	
Hospital for Incurable Children, College Villas Road	4, Chivalry Road, S.W. City of London Lunatic Asylum, Stone	
Infants' Hospital, 7, Denning Road	Colney Hatch Asylum 7, Colosseum Terrace, N.W.	
North Western Fever Hospital, Lawn Road	Devonshire Street, W. German Hospital, Dalston	
53, Rosslyn Hill	Guy's Hospital Hanwell Asylum "Ravenswood," Highgate Road	
St. Peter's Home, Mortimer Road	Homœopathic Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, Marylebone	
	Hospital for Women, Soho Square King's College Hospital	
	Leavesden Asylum London Temperance Hospital	

TABLE I (continued).

I. Institutions within the Borough receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the Borough.	II. Institutions outside the Borough receiving sick and infirm persons from the Borough.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the Borough.
	55, Maida Vale, W. Middlesex Hospital National Hospital, Queen Square New Hospital for Women North West London Hospital Paddington Workhouse Royal Free Hospital St. Alban's Hospital St. Bartholomew's Hospital St. George's Hospital St. Luke's House, Kensington St. Marylebone, Workhouse St. Mary's Hospital St. Monica's Home, Brondesbury St. Pancras Workhouse St. Thomas' Hospital Salvation Army Mater- nity Home, Hackney 6, The Terrace, Camden Square 20, Torphichen Street, Edinburgh Tooting Bec Asylum University College Hospital Westminster Hospital Willesden Workhouse	

The Workhouse is within the Borough and situate at New End
in No. 1 (Town) Ward.

TABLE II.

(Required by the Local Government Board to be used in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.)
 VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1906 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	Ward No. 1 (Town).				Ward No. 2 (Belsize).				Ward No. 3 (Adelaide).				Ward No. 4 (Central).				Ward No. 5 (West End).				Ward No. 6 (Kilburn).				Ward No. 7 (Priory).				
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.		a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	
1896	
1897	
1898	
1899	
1900	
1901	..	11944	..	142	26	12968	..	139	29	10438	..	98	9	9137	..	60	9	12222	..	112	27	14838	..	200	44	10733	..	113	11
1902	..	12240	192	163	20	13280	239	135	18	10500	103	95	3	9233	110	71	11	12550	275	107	20	15100	435	219	45	10840	162	110	16
1903	..	12550	194	127	14	13520	211	121	13	10600	95	101	9	9357	99	60	8	12850	243	111	21	15370	417	184	39	10950	194	116	21
1904	..	12970	195	125	20	13660	217	141	23	10790	100	39	13	9503	90	62	11	13200	283	120	22	15550	408	206	54	10990	152	121	13
1905	..	13330	194	127	24	13840	209	131	13	10800	96	92	4	9762	113	60	5	13580	250	131	23	15790	426	171	50	11040	133	108	14
Averages of Years 1896 to 1905
1906	..	13690	206	131	21	14190	187	127	8	10840	97	92	10	10123	95	83	3	13790	259	115	14	16030	444	197	41	11070	150	93	9

NOTES.—Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the Borough are included in sub-column c of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the Borough excluded. (See note on Table I as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")
 Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the Borough, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.
 In 1901 there were 3 deaths of persons over 1 year of age; in 1902, 4 deaths of persons over 1 year of age; in 1903, 16 deaths of persons over 1 year of age, and 1 infantile death; in 1904, 13 deaths of persons over 1 year of age, and 5 infantile deaths and in 1905 there were 8 deaths of persons over 1 year of age which were not able to be classified in wards owing to a definite address not having been registered.
 In 1906 there were 7 deaths of persons over 1 year of age and 5 infantile deaths which were not able to be classified in wards owing to a definite address not having been registered.

TABLE IV.

(Required by the Local Government Board to be used in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.)

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the Borough.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities whether occurring in or beyond the Borough.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-residents" in Public Institutions in the Borough.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Ward No. 1 (Town).	Ward No. 2 (Belsize).	Ward No. 3 (Adelaide).	Ward No. 4 (Central).	Ward No. 5 (West End).	Ward No. 6 (Kilburn).	Ward No. 7 (Priory).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	9
Scarlet Fever	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	67
Whooping Cough ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	10	..	7	3	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	3	1	1	33
Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	4
Other continued .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ..	15	..	..	..	..	4	11	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	1
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	19	13	4	..	..	..	2	5	2	..	1	4	7	..	6
Enteritis	11	5	2	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Other Septic diseases ..	6	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	4
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	57	..	1	..	8	45	3	5	13	5	2	8	15	8	115
Other Tubercular diseases ..	22	5	6	5	2	4	..	4	4	..	..	2	11	1	29
Cancer, malignant disease ..	93	..	..	..	49	44	15	3	14	7	19	17	18	..	44
Bronchitis	47	1	3	..	10	33	5	10	4	2	8	13	5	..	8
Pneumonia	57	11	6	1	4	17	18	9	9	7	5	3	17	7	21
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	13	1	1	..	1	4	6	2	1	6	..	1	1	2	3
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	14	..	..	..	..	11	3	3	2	2	2	3	..	1	6
Venereal diseases	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Premature birth	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	..	3	9	3	1
Diseases and accidents of parturition	6	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	1
Heart diseases	32	..	..	2	..	17	13	4	2	5	4	6	5	6	7
Accidents	19	3	3	1	1	5	6	1	4	..	2	2	7	2	10
Suicides	7	..	..	..	1	6	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	14
All other causes	370	45	11	8	13	116	177	61	63	39	49	45	72	32	109
All causes	860	111	60	23	34	300	322	131	127	92	83	115	197	93	494

NOTE.—It will be noted that the total number of deaths in the Ward distribution is 12 less than the total number of deaths at the age periods. This is accounted for by the fact that in these cases a definite address was not registered. (See note at foot of TABLE II.)

TABLE V.

(Required by the Local Government Board to be used in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.)

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH DURING THE YEAR 1906.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

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 1 year.
All Causes.	{ Certified ... Uncertified ...	24	11	4	5	46	14	9	6	5	8	7	5	2	3	2	4	111
i. Common Infectious Diseases	{ Small-pox .. Chicken-pox .. Measles .. Scarlet Fever .. Diphtheria: Croup .. Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases.	{ Diarrhoea, all forms .. Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis .. Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	13
iii. Wasting Diseases	{ Premature Birth .. Congenital Defects .. Injury at Birth .. Want of Breast-milk, Starvation .. Atrophy, Debility .. Marasmus ..	12	6	..	1	19	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	{ Tuberculous Meningitis .. Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica .. Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
v. Other Causes.	{ Erysipelas .. Syphilis .. Rickets .. Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. Convulsions .. Bronchitis .. Laryngitis .. Pneumonia .. Suffocation, overlying .. Other causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		1	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	11
		1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
		3	2	1	..	6	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	12
		26	11	4	5	46	14	9	6	5	8	7	5	2	3	2	4	111

Population estimated to middle of 1906, 89,633.

Births in the year { legitimate, 1,403.
illegitimate, 34.

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 106.
illegitimate infants, 5.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 860.

The following Table was suggested by the Medical Officer of Health to the County of London in order to secure uniformity of tabulation in the annual reports of the Medical Officers of Health of the Metropolitan Boroughs.

TABLE VI.

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 -	113	5	6	112	426	6	—
Cowsheds -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughter-houses -	5	—	—	5	131	—	—
Other offensive trade premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice cream premises	73	3	4	72	107	2	1
Registered houses let in lodgings -	199	40	—	239	189	58	—

Total number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes 845

Overcrowding—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded -	-	-	12
Number remedied -	-	-	12
Number of notices issued -	-	-	6
Number of prosecutions -	-	-	—

Underground rooms—

Number closed during year -	-	-	3
Illegal occupation dealt with during year -	-	-	5

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	1
„ „ Housing of the Working Classes Act	—

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

Number of persons accommodated during the year -	—
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TABLE VI.—*continued.*

<i>Customs and Inland Revenue Acts—</i>	
Number of houses for which applications were received during year	17
Number of dwellings comprised therein	92
„ Certificates granted (houses)	*11
„ „ refused	—
„ „ deferred	†11
<i>Number of prosecutions under Bye-laws under Public Health (London) Act, 1891—</i>	
(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, &c.	—
(b) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory, &c.	—
(c) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health	—
(d) As to paving of yards, &c., of dwelling houses	—
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, &c.	—
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, &c.	—
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, &c.	—
(h) With respect to water closets, earth closets, &c.	8
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water closets	—
<i>Number of prosecutions under Bye-laws under Metropolis Management Acts—</i>	
(a) With respect to drainage, &c.	9
(b) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, &c.	14
<i>London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904—</i>	
Number of Notices served <i>re</i> premises. Sec. 20	—
„ sanitary conveniences removed or altered. Sec. 22	1
„ fixed ashpits removed. Sec. 23	—
<i>Mortuaries—</i>	
Total number of bodies removed	87
Total number of infectious bodies removed	2

* These 11 houses comprised 71 "dwellings."

† These 11 houses comprised 34 "dwellings."

TABLE VII.

Vital Statistics of the Borough.

Number of occupied houses.. ..	11,294	} At Census 1901.
Population	81,942	
Average number of persons per house ..	7.25	

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases. Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox).	Attack rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Death rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	83743	1516	18.1	904	10.7	133	87.7	460	5.4	33	0.39	58	0.69
1903	85197	1453	17.0	837	9.8	126	86.7	311	3.8	16	0.19	42	0.49
1904	86663	1445	16.7	892	10.3	161	111.4	301	3.5	20	0.23	48	0.55
1905	88142	1421	16.1	823	9.3	133	93.6	295	3.3	14	0.16	38	0.43
1906	89633	1437	16.0	850	9.5	111	77.2	557	6.2	22	0.25	49	0.55

TABLE VII. (1).

Vital Statistics of No. 1 (Town) Ward.

Number of occupied houses	1,616	} At Census 1901.
Population.. .. .	11,895	
Average number of persons per house ..	7.36	

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases. Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox).	Attack rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Death rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	12240	192	15.7	163	13.3	20	104.1	64	5.3	4	0.33	8	0.65
1903	12550	194	15.4	127	10.1	14	72.1	38	3.1	1	0.08	10	0.79
1904	12970	195	15.0	125	9.6	20	102.5	65	5.1	4	0.31	2	0.16
1905	13330	194	14.5	127	9.5	24	123.7	72	5.4	3	0.23	6	0.45
1906	13590	205	15.1	131	9.6	21	102.4	107	7.9	6	0.44	11	0.81

TABLE VII. (2).

Vital Statistics of No. 2 (Belsize) Ward.

Number of occupied houses	1,581	} At Census 1901.
Population	12,915	
Average number of persons per house ..	8.16	

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases. Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox).	Attack rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Deaths rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	13280	239	17.9	135	10.2	18	75.3	94	7.1	9	0.67	12	0.90
1903	13520	211	15.6	121	8.9	13	61.6	60	4.5	2	0.15	3	0.22
1904	13660	217	15.9	141	10.3	23	105.9	47	3.5	3	0.22	8	0.59
1905	13840	209	15.1	131	9.4	13	62.2	42	3.0	2	0.14	5	0.36
1906	14190	187	13.2	127	8.9	8	42.8	60	4.2	4	0.28	7	0.49

TABLE VII. (3).

Vital Statistics of No. 3 (Adelaide) Ward.

Number of occupied houses	57	} At Census 1901.
Population	10,395	
Average number of persons per house ..	6.27	

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases. Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox).	Attack rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Death rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	10500	103	9.8	95	9.0	3	29.1	40	3.8	2	0.19	2	0.19
1903	10600	95	8.9	101	9.4	9	94.7	22	2.1	1	0.09	1	0.09
1904	10700	100	9.3	99	9.2	13	130.0	36	3.4	2	0.19	2	0.19
1905	10800	96	8.9	92	8.5	4	41.7	27	2.5	1	0.09	1	0.09
1906	10840	97	8.9	92	8.5	10	103.1	29	2.7	...	...	1	0.09

TABLE VII. (4).

Vital Statistics of No. 4 (Central) Ward.

Number of occupied houses	1,299	} At Census 1901.
Population	9,099	
Average number of persons per house ..	7.00	

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases. Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox).	Attack rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Death rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	9233	110	11.9	71	7.7	11	100.0	40	4.4	..	..	..	..
1903	9357	99	10.6	60	6.4	8	80.8	34	3.7	4	0.43	4	0.43
1904	9503	90	9.5	62	6.5	11	122.2	17	1.8	..	..	2	0.21
1905	9762	113	11.6	60	6.1	5	44.2	24	2.5	1	0.10	1	0.10
1906	10123	95	9.4	83	8.2	3	31.6	34	3.4	..	..	1	0.10

TABLE VII. (5).

Vital Statistics of No. 5 (West End) Ward.

Number of occupied houses	1,778	} At Census 1901.
Population	12,172	
Average number of persons per house ...	6.84	

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases. Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox).	Attack rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Death rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	12550	275	21.9	107	8.5	20	72.1	102	8.2	6	0.48	10	0.79
1903	12850	243	18.9	111	8.6	21	86.4	55	4.3	2	0.16	2	0.16
1904	13200	283	21.4	120	9.1	22	77.7	70	5.4	3	0.23	8	0.61
1905	13580	250	18.4	131	9.6	23	92.0	29	2.1	2	0.15	11	0.81
1906	13790	259	18.8	115	8.3	14	54.1	168	12.2	5	0.36	9	0.65

TABLE VII. (6).

Vital Statistics of No. 6 (Kilburn) Ward.

Number of occupied houses	1,686	} At Census 1901.
Population	14,777	
Average number of persons per house ...	8.76	

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases. Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox).	Attack rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Death rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	15100	435	28.8	219	14.5	45	103.4	76	5.1	11	0.73	23	1.52
1903	15370	417	27.1	184	11.9	39	93.5	59	3.9	3	0.19	15	0.97
1904	15550	408	26.2	206	13.2	54	132.3	43	2.8	8	0.51	25	1.61
1905	15790	426	26.9	171	10.8	50	117.4	57	3.6	2	0.13	9	0.57
1906	16030	444	27.7	197	12.3	41	92.0	128	8.0	5	0.31	16	1.00

TABLE VII. (7).

Vital Statistics of No. 7 (Priory) Ward.

Number of occupied houses	1,677	} At Census 1901.
Population	10,689	
Average number of persons per house ..	6.38	

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases. Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox).	Attack rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Death rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	10840	162	14.9	110	10.5	16	98.7	44	4.1	1	0.09	3	0.28
1903	10950	194	17.7	116	10.5	21	108.2	43	4.0	3	0.27	7	0.64
1904	10990	152	13.8	121	11.0	13	85.5	23	2.1	..	..	..	..
1905	11040	133	12.0	103	9.3	14	105.3	44	3.9	3	0.27	5	0.45
1906	11070	150	13.5	93	8.4	9	60.0	31	2.8	2	0.18	4	0.36

TABLE VIII.

Vital Statistics of Hampstead, compared with England and Wales.

Year.	Birth rate per 1000.		Natural increase [Hampstead].	Seven Principal Epidemic Diseases death rate per 1000.		Notifiable Infectious disease rate per 1000. Hampstead.	General death rate per 1000.	
	Hampstead.	England and Wales.		Hampstead.	England and Wales.		Hampstead.	England and Wales.
1875	22.6	35.4	394	—	3.4	—	12.5	22.7
1876	24.4	36.3	367	—	3.1	—	15.2	20.9
1877	24.0	35.0	413	—	2.7	—	13.7	20.3
1878	24.5	35.6	409	—	3.4	—	14.8	21.6
1879	22.8	34.7	365	—	1.9	—	13.2	20.7
1880	24.1	34.2	521	1.2	3.3	—	12.6	20.5
1881	23.8	33.9	502	2.0	2.3	—	12.7	18.9
1882	23.6	33.8	546	2.2	2.7	—	13.0	19.6
1883	23.8	33.5	685	1.8	2.3	—	11.2	19.5
1884	22.0	33.6	554	1.9	2.8	—	12.5	19.5
1885	21.2	32.9	593	1.4	2.2	—	11.5	19.0
1886	21.0	32.8	554	1.2	2.4	—	12.2	19.3
1887	21.9	31.9	628	1.1	2.4	—	11.0	18.8
1888	20.5	31.2	616	1.0	1.8	—	10.6	17.8
1889	21.0	31.1	728	0.95	2.2	—	10.7	17.9
1890	21.9	30.2	613	1.5	2.1	—	13.1	19.1
1891	21.5	31.4	670	1.0	1.9	4.5	12.2	22.5
1892	20.4	30.5	591	1.7	1.8	8.0	12.4	19.0
1893	20.5	30.8	547	1.3	2.47	11.1	12.9	19.2
1894	19.6	29.6	674	1.4	1.76	6.2	10.8	16.6
1895	19.8	30.2	452	1.0	2.14	7.3	13.4	18.7
1896	19.1	29.7	546	1.8	2.18	7.8	12.0	17.1
1897	20.2	29.7	568	1.1	2.15	5.1	11.6	17.4
1898	18.1	29.4	599	1.4	2.22	5.7	11.4	17.6
1899	19.7	29.3	650	1.1	2.21	6.0	11.4	18.3
1900	20.0	28.7	699	1.0	2.0	5.8	11.3	18.3
1901	18.3	28.5	633	0.77	2.05	5.6	10.6	16.9
1902	18.1	28.6	612	0.69	1.64	*5.4	10.7	16.3
1903	17.0	28.4	616	0.49	1.46	*3.8	9.8	15.4
1904	16.7	27.9	553	0.55	1.94	*3.5	10.3	16.2
1905	16.1	27.2	598	0.43	1.52	3.3	9.3	15.2
1906	16.0	27.0	587	0.55	1.73	6.2	9.5	15.4

* Excluding Chicken-pox.

