

Report for the year 1910 of the Medical Officer of Health.

Contributors

Hampstead (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
McCleary, G. F.

Publication/Creation

[Place of publication not identified] : [publisher not identified], [1911]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/r8vgrqcd>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



THE

Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1910

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

G. F. McCLEARY,

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



CONTENTS.

	PAGES
Vital Statistics	11-24
Infantile Mortality... ..	27-34
Infectious Diseases	37-61
General Sanitary Administration	65-87
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901	91-100
Report on Analytical Work	103
Legal Proceedings	108-112
Appendix—Tables	115-129
Index	131-133



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER, 1909-10.

Ex-Officio.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Mr. Alderman E. Todd).

Chairman.

Mr. Councillor J. I. Fraser.

Mr Alderman E. C. Andrews, M.D.

Miss Councillor M. E. Balkwill.

Mr. Councillor G. Buckle.

- „ C. W. Cunnington, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
- „ L. Farmer.
- „ C. J. Higginson (from March, 1910).
- „ T. F. Hobson (until March, 1910).
- „ J. H. North.
- „ T. H. Nunn.
- „ E. A. O'Bryen.
- „ E. S. Payne.
- „ A. B. Weaver.

**STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT, 1910.**

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

W. G. Kershaw.

Divisional Sanitary Inspectors.

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

Special Sanitary Inspectors.

F. H. Hudson.
Mrs. T. Fisher, M.A.
Miss E. G. Moynihan.

Assistants to Inspectors.

W. Larken.
E. Stratton.
A. Edwards.

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.

A. Narramore.

Public Analyst.

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Frank E. Scrase, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

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

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

MR. MAYOR, MADAM, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to place before you my Annual Report for the year 1910.

The vital statistics set forth in the Report may, on the whole, be considered highly satisfactory; they indicate that the public health work of the Council is continuing to be fruitful in results. I would particularly draw attention to the remarkably low rate of infantile mortality reached in 1910. That rate is well below what some authorities on the subject have regarded as the minimum rate to which it is possible to attain.

The figures relating to tuberculosis are much less satisfactory, and I regard the adoption of further preventive measures against this disease as the most pressing public health need in Hampstead at the present time. In the Report an attempt has been made to indicate the measures most required.

I am glad to acknowledge the excellent work of the Staff of the Public Health Department throughout the year. To the Chairman and the Members of the Public Health Committee my thanks are also due for their continued support.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Madam, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. F. McCLEARY,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Council
of the Metropolitan Borough of Kensington

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Council,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the proposed alterations to the site of the
Metropolitan Police Station, and in reply to inform you that the
same have been referred to the Metropolitan Police Committee
for their consideration. I am sorry to hear that the
Committee have not yet been able to reach a decision on the
subject, and I am sure that you will understand the necessity
for this course.

I am sure that you will be satisfied with the result of the
Committee's deliberations, and I am sure that you will be
able to bring the matter to a successful conclusion.



I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. W. CLARKE,
Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

I have, Sir, the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed alterations to the site of the Metropolitan Police Station, and in reply to inform you that the same have been referred to the Metropolitan Police Committee for their consideration. I am sorry to hear that the Committee have not yet been able to reach a decision on the subject, and I am sure that you will understand the necessity for this course.

Vital Statistics.



Summary of Vital Statistics for 1910.

Population estimated to middle of 1910	...	...	95729
Density	"	"	42·3 persons per acre
Births	...	...	1340
Birth-Rate	..	...	14·0
Marriages	...	...	631
Marriage-Rate	...	..	13·2
Deaths	...	...	829
Death-Rate	...	...	8·6
Infantile Mortality	...	...	... 60 per 1000 births
Notifiable Infectious Diseases Attack-Rate	...	...	2·4
Notifiable Infectious Diseases Death-Rate	..	...	0·13
Death-Rate from the Seven Principal Epidemic Diseases			0·47

Population at Census 1901	...	...	81942
Inhabited Houses	..	...	11294

Area of Borough	...	...	2265 acres
"	..	(excluding area covered by water)	2253 acres

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1910

Category	1910	1909
Population estimated as middle of 1910	10,000,000	9,800,000
Births	2,500,000	2,400,000
Deaths	1,000,000	1,100,000
Marriages	250,000	240,000
Divorces	100,000	110,000
Population at Census 1901	8,000,000	8,000,000
Population at Census 1906	9,000,000	9,000,000



Population at Census 1901 ... 8,000,000
Population at Census 1906 ... 9,000,000
Year of Birth ...
Estimated as percent of total ...

POPULATION.

The population of Hampstead at the middle of 1910 was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 95,729.

The Registrar-General's estimate has been adopted in this Report, and it forms the basis upon which the various rates have been calculated. It is arrived at by assuming that since the last census the population has increased at the same rate as in the last inter-censal period, and therefore it is based on the census returns of 1891 and 1901. Estimates of population have only an approximate value, and are likely to be more erroneous in the later years of an inter-censal period. The census that was taken on April 2nd of the present year will show how far the estimate of the Registrar-General has approached to accuracy, but the results of the census have not been published in time to be available for this Report.

The following is an approximate estimate of the population of the various Wards of the Borough :—

Ward 1 (Town)	..	..	..	..	15100
„ 2 (Belsize)	..	..	..	..	15200
„ 3 (Adelaide)	..	..	..	..	11000
„ 4 (Central)	..	..	..	..	10869
„ 5 (West End)	..	..	..	..	14900
„ 6 (Kilburn)	..	..	..	..	17260
„ 7 (Priory)	..	..	..	..	11400
The Borough					95729

The area of the Borough (including the area, twelve acres in extent, covered by water) is 2,265 acres, and the estimated number of persons to the acre is 42·3. The proportion of persons to the acre at the census 1901 was 36·17.

At the census of 1881 the number of persons per acre was 23, and in 1891 it was 30,

MARRIAGES.

According to the returns of the Registrar-General, 631 marriages were registered in the Borough during 1910; they were distributed in the four quarters of the year as follows:—

1st quarter	..	..	..	..	136
2nd „	..	..	..	..	164
3rd „	..	..	..	..	191
4th „	..	..	..	..	140
Total					631

The total number of persons married in Hampstead during 1910 was 1,262, which is equivalent to a rate of 13·2 per 1000 of the population, and is a decrease on that for the year 1909, when the marriages of 1,360 persons were registered, equivalent to a rate of 14·4 per 1000 of the population.

The following Table gives the marriage rates for the years 1900—1909 and the average rate for the decade:—

Year.					No. of persons married per 1000 of the population.
1900	..	..	..	..	13·4
1901	..	..	..	..	13·2
1902	..	..	..	..	15·0
1903	..	..	..	..	14·0
1904	..	..	..	..	14·4
1905	..	..	..	..	13·6
1906	..	..	..	..	12·9
1907	..	..	..	..	14·2
1908	..	..	..	..	13·4
1909	..	..	..	..	14·4
Average for the decade					13·8
1910	..	..	..	..	13·2

BIRTHS.

During the year 1,270 births were registered in Hampstead, a decrease of 12 as compared with the number—1,282—registered in the previous year. Of the total births 632 were of male and 638 of female children. In addition, 78 births of children whose mothers were Hampstead residents occurred in the principal lying-in institutions in other metropolitan boroughs, and eight of the births registered in Hampstead belonged to other districts, and should be deducted from the total. After these corrections have been made, the total number of births belonging to Hampstead is found to be 1,340, and, in accordance with the practice of the Registrar-General, I have taken this number as a basis for the various rates that depend on the number of births occurring during the year.

Illegitimate Births.—Out of the total of 1,270 births registered in Hampstead, 36, or 28 per 1000, were those of illegitimate children.

Birth-Rate.

The birth-rate calculated on the number of births registered in the Borough was 13·2 per 1000 of the population, as compared with the rate of 13·6 per 1000 in 1909, and 16·4 the average for the years 1900—1909. But when the birth-rate is calculated on the total number of births belonging to Hampstead, including those that took place without as well as within the Borough, the rate is found to be 14·0. This is slightly higher than the rate—13·9—in 1909, which is the lowest birth-rate ever recorded in Hampstead, the lowest rate in any previous year being 14·7, in 1907.

The following table shows the birth-rates in 1910 for England and Wales, the 77 Great Towns, the 136 Smaller Towns, England and Wales *less* these 213 Towns, London, and Hampstead :—

	Birth-rate per 1000 of the population.
England and Wales	24·8
77 Great Towns	25·0
136 Smaller Towns	23·7
England and Wales <i>less</i> the 213 Towns	25·0
London	23·6
Hampstead	14·0

The highest birth-rate recorded in Hampstead was in the year 1878, when the rate was 24·5. Since then the rate has steadily declined. In England and Wales there has also been a marked reduction in the birth-rate, but the Hampstead figures show a greater proportionate decline.

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

Ward.	Births.			Birth-rate per 1000 of the population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1 (Town) ..	91	108	199	13·2
No. 2 (Belsize) ..	104	103	207	13·6
No. 3 (Adelaide) ..	48	48	96	8·7
No. 4 (Central) ..	47	58	105	9·7
No. 5 (West End)	109	107	216	14·5
No. 6 (Kilburn) ..	188	191	379	22·0
No. 7 (Priory) ..	80	58	138	12·1
The Borough ..	667	673	1340	14·0

The **Natural Increase** of the population—*i.e.* the excess of births over deaths—was 511 in 1910.

DEATHS.

The total deaths occurring in Hampstead during the year amounted to 1,071. Of these, however, no less than 350 were of persons not belonging to the Borough, while 108 residents of Hampstead died in outlying districts.

The total number of deaths, therefore, amongst persons belonging to Hampstead amounted to 829.

Death-Rate.

The death-rate, calculated upon the total number of deaths (whether of resident or non-resident persons) occurring in the Borough during the year, was 11·2 per 1000 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 8·6 per 1000 of the population, as compared with the rate of 8·9 per 1000 of the population in 1909. The average recorded death-rate for the 10 years 1900-1909 was 9·8.

The following table shows the death-rates in 1910 for England and Wales, the 77 Great Towns, the 136 Smaller Towns, England and Wales *less* these 213 Towns, London, and Hampstead:—

	Death-rate per 1000 of the population.
England and Wales	13·4
77 Great Towns	13·4
136 Smaller Towns	12·4
England and Wales <i>less</i> the 213 Towns	12·7
London	13·6
Hampstead	12·7
	8·6

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

WARD.	Death-rate per 1,000 of the population.
No. 1 (Town)	7·8
No. 2 (Belsize)	7·8
No. 3 (Adelaide)	7·1
No. 4 (Central)	7·5
No. 5 (West End)	8·1
No. 6 (Kilburn)	11·1
No. 7 (Priory)	9·7

In the table on page 129 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 Metropolitan Boroughs:—

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 1910, AS CALCULATED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

DISTRICT.	Death-rate from all causes.
Hampstead	8·6
Lewisham	9·6
Wandsworth	10·2
Woolwich	10·5
Fulham	10·5
Stoke Newington	11·0
Battersea	11·3
City of Westminster	11·4
Greenwich	11·6
Hackney	11·7
Paddington	11·8
Kensington	11·9
Camberwell	12·1
Hammersmith	12·2
Lambeth	12·5
Chelsea	12·6
St. Marylebone	12·8
Islington	12·9
Stepney	13·7
St. Pancras	13·8
Deptford	14·0
Holborn	14·9
Poplar	15·2
Bethnal Green	15·3
City of London	15·5
Southwark	15·9
Shoreditch	16·7
Finsbury	17·6
Bermondsey	17·7
County of London	12·7

The death-rate in Hampstead in 1910—8·6—was lower than in 1909, when it was 8·9. This is the lowest death-rate ever recorded for Hampstead, with the exception of the rate in 1908, which was 8·5.

Deaths of Non-Residents.

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 95 deaths has been transmitted to the following extra-metropolitan districts :—

Aldershot.	Great Berkhamstead.
Anglesey.	Harrow.
Aylesbury.	Hendon.
Barnet.	Hereford.
Bath.	Heston and Isleworth.
Beckenham.	Hoddesdon
Berkhamstead.	Hornsey.
Bexley.	Kingston-on-Thames.
Boxmoor.	Leyton.
Brighton.	Maidenhead.
Broadstairs.	Norton-sub-Hamdon.
Bromley.	Norwich.
Brotton.	Richmond.
Buckhurst Hill.	Romford.
Cambridge.	Sidcup.
Cheltenham.	Southall.
Chertsey.	Stevenage.
Croydon.	Stratford.
Enfield.	Timsbury.
Epping.	Torquay.
Epsom.	Tottenham.
Erith.	Walsall.
Feltwell.	Walthamstow.
Finchley.	Watford.
Friern Barnet.	West Ham.

Whitchurch.
 Willesden.
 Windsor.
 Winchester.
 Woking.

Wokingham.
 Wood Green.
 Worthing.
 Yardley.

Information as to the deaths of 5 Hampstead residents was received from the Medical Officers of Health of the following districts, in which the deaths had occurred:—

Birmingham.
 Tottenham.

Willesden.

The number of deaths of Hampstead residents that occurred in public institutions was 259, or 31·2 per cent. of the total deaths, and the number of deaths occurring in workhouses or workhouse infirmaries was 100, or 12·1 per cent. of the total deaths. A list of the institutions in which the deaths occurred is given on page 21.

Deaths at Various Ages.

The following table shows the number of deaths at the various age periods, the causes of such deaths being shown in Tables IV. and V., pages 120 and 121.

Age Periods.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	At all Ages.
Deaths	81	51	20	29	304	344	829

Deaths of Hampstead Residents in Public Institutions.

Institution.	Totals.	Group Totals.
<i>Infirmaries and Workhouses—</i>		
Hampstead Workhouse	97	100
Lambeth Infirmery, Brook Street	1	
St. Giles Workhouse	1	
St. Pancras Infirmery, South	1	
<i>Hospitals—</i>		
Alexandra Nursing Home, 2, Turle Road, Islington...	1	98
17, Beaumont Street, St. Marylebone	1	
Cancer Hospital, Chelsea	1	
Chest Hospital, Victoria Park	1	
Children's Hospital, Carshalton	3	
Children's Hospital, Paddington Green	6	
German Hospital	2	
Home for Incurables, 1, Highbury Terrace	1	
Home Hospital	1	
Home of Compassion, 51, Warrington Crescent	1	
Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth	2	
Jewish Home for Incurables	1	
Kensington and Fulham General Hospital	1	
King's College Hospital	1	
London Hospital	3	
London Temperance Hospital	3	
Middlesex Hospital	5	
Peckham House	1	
New Hospital for Women	1	
70, Newhall Street, Private Hospital, Birmingham	1	
Priory, The, Putney	1	
Royal Hospital, Waterloo Road	1	
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	2	
St. Luke's House, Kensington	4	
St. Mary's Hospital	10	
St. Monica's Hospital	1	
St. Thomas' Hospital	2	
University College Hospital	7	
Western Hospital	1	
Westminster Hospital	1	
Hampstead Hospital	26	
St. Peter's Home	1	
Friedenheim Hospital, Upper Avenue Road	3	
Hospital for Incurable Children	1	
<i>Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals—</i>		
North Western Hospital	9	10
Northern Fever Hospital, Winchmore Hill	1	
<i>County and other Asylums—</i>		
Brook House, Upper Clapton	1	26
Banstead Asylum	2	
Camberwell House Asylum	3	
Caterham Asylum... ..	2	
Claybury Asylum	2	
City of London Asylum, Stone	1	
Colney Hatch Asylum	2	
Dartford Heath Asylum	1	
Hanwell Asylum	4	
Leavesden Asylum	1	
Long Grove Asylum	2	
Manor Asylum, Epsom	1	
Tooting Bec Asylum	4	
<i>Elsewhere</i>	25	
		259

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

Senile Mortality.

The deaths of persons 65 years of age and upwards numbered 344, as compared with 326 in 1909. Of these 57 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 120, 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. As regards the other causes of death, the following 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 ten years 1901-10:

Year.		No. of Deaths from Cancer		Death-rate per 1000 of the 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
1907	..	69	..	0·76
1908	..	84	..	0·91
1909	..	85	..	0·90
1910	..	90	..	0·94

The next table gives the anatomical distribution of the disease in each sex. It will be noted that a large proportion of the patients—58 out of a total of 90 cases—were females. In 42 cases the patients were over 65 years of age.

Situation.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Tongue	..	..	..	3	—	3
Larynx	..	..	..	—	1	1
Breast	..	..	..	—	10	10
Thorax	..	..	..	2	—	2
Oesophagus	..	..	..	1	2	3
Liver	..	..	..	4	5	9
Stomach	..	..	..	4	2	6
Bladder	..	..	..	2	1	3
Pancreas	..	..	..	3	1	4
Uterus	..	..	..	—	13	13
Intestines	..	..	..	6	12	18
Other abdominal organs	..	..	..	—	6	6
Other situations	..	..	..	7	5	12
Totals				32	58	90

Alcoholism.

In 3 cases death was certified to be due to alcoholism, and 11 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, as compared with 12 in 1909, 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 153 deaths, as compared with 141 in 1909.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

The total mortality from these diseases was 130, as compared with 170 in 1909. Sixteen deaths occurred in children under five years of age, and 66 in persons aged from 65 years upward.

Of the total deaths 63 were due to pneumonia, 56 to bronchitis, 4 to pleurisy, and 7 to other diseases of the respiratory organs.

Accident.

Twenty deaths were classified under this heading, as compared with 18 in 1909; 5 were due to falls, 4 to suffocation (3 being infants overlaid in bed), 4 to burns and scalds, 2 to street accidents, and 5 to other accidents.

Suicide.

Eight persons committed suicide, as against 6 in 1909. In 3 cases the cause of death was poisoning, 2 persons were killed by trains, 1 death was due to a fall from a window, and 2 were due to other causes.

Infantile Mortality.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths under one year registered in Hampstead was 110, but of these 31 deaths occurred in children not belonging to the Borough, while 2 infants belonging to Hampstead died in public institutions in other parts of London. The number of deaths of Hampstead infants was therefore 81, a decrease of 18 as compared with the previous year.

In the following table these infantile deaths are distributed in Wards under their respective causes:—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		WARDS.							TOTALS.
		No. 1 (Town).	No. 2 (Belsize).	No. 3 (Adelaide).	No. 4 (Central).	No. 5 (West End).	No. 6 (Kilburn).	No. 7 (Priory).	
i. Common Infectious Diseases	1 Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	4 Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases	6 Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	5
	7 Diarrhoea, all forms .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	5
	8 Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	9 Gastritis, Gastro- intestinal Catarrh	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
iii. Wasting Diseases	10 Premature Birth	4	3	1	2	4	5	2	21
	11 Congenital Defects .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12 Injury at Birth	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
	13 Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iv. Tuberculous Diseases	14 Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	7
	15 Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16 Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17 Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
v. Other Causes	18 Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19 Syphilis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	20 Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	21 Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
	22 Convulsions	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	4
	23 Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
	24 Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25 Pneumonia .. .. .	..	2	..	..	2	3	1	8
	26 Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
	27 Other Causes	3	..	..	1	3	3	1	11
Totals	15	9	2	8	17	24	6	81	

The "Infantile Mortality"—*i.e.*, the number of deaths under one year per 1000 births—was 60, as compared with the rate of 74 per 1000 births in 1909, this figure being calculated on the total number of births belonging to Hampstead, including those that occurred in lying-in institutions outside Hampstead. The average rate for the years 1900-1909 was 87.

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

1880	..	140	1896	..	123
1881	..	136	1897	..	127
1882	..	99	1898	..	125
1883	..	98	1899	..	129
1884	..	143	1900	..	100
1885	..	110	1901	..	102
1886	..	131	1902	..	88
1887	..	107	1903	..	87
1888	..	110	1904	..	111
1889	..	122	1905	..	94
1890	..	122	1906	..	77
1891	..	104	1907	..	69
1892	..	122	1908	..	69
1893	..	102	1909	..	74
1894	..	113	1910	..	60
1895	..	135			

The following table shows a comparison of the infantile mortality rates in 1910 for England and Wales, the 77 Great Towns, the 136 Smaller Towns, England and Wales *less* these 213 Towns, London, and Hampstead :—

	Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1000 births.
England and Wales	106
77 Great Towns	115
136 Smaller Towns	104
England and Wales <i>less</i> the 213 Towns ..	96
London	103
Hampstead	60

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

WARD.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1000 births.
No. 1 (Town)	75·4
No. 2 (Belsize)	43·5
No. 3 (Adelaide)	20·8
No. 4 (Central)	76·2
No. 5 (West End)	78·7
No. 6 (Kilburn)	63·3
No. 7 (Priory)	43·5

The infantile mortality rate in 1910 was the lowest ever recorded in Hampstead, the lowest figure in any previous year being 69, which was recorded in 1907 and in 1908. This satisfactory result must be attributed in a considerable measure to the preventive work that has been carried on during recent years, for though the summer of 1910 was cold and wet, and therefore favourable to a low mortality, it was not more so than previous summers were. The figure now reached is very low when compared with previous years, but it is still too high, and with a continuance of our ameliorative work we may hope to bring about a considerable further reduction. The deaths from the diarrhœal diseases, which frequently form a large proportion of the whole were only 10 in number, the chief cause of death being premature birth, a cause which is not easy to bring within the scope of preventive effort.

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 Hampstead occupies a very favourable position when compared with other districts or with the whole of London:—

TABLE SHOWING THE INFANTILE DEATH-RATES OF THE COUNTY OF LONDON, THE CITY OF LONDON, AND THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS DURING THE 52 WEEKS OF 1910, AS CALCULATED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

DISTRICT.	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
Hampstead	60
Stoke Newington	64
City of London	66
Wandsworth	78
Lewisham	80
City of Westminster	84
Woolwich	85
Camberwell	94
Islington	94
Lambeth	94
Paddington	96
Battersea	97
Hackney	98
Hammersmith	99
Chelsea	101
St. Pancras	102
Holborn	103
Kensington	106
Fulham	107
Greenwich	107
St. Marylebone	108
Stepney	112
Southwark	116
Poplar	118
Deptford	122
Bethnal Green	123
Finsbury	123
Bermondsey	126
Shoreditch	146
County of London	103

The attack on infantile mortality is carried out by preventive measures, which may be formed into two groups—one consisting of the measures of general sanitation that are described in other sections of this report, the other of measures more specially directed to the preservation of infant life. The latter are more concerned with personal hygiene than the hygiene of environment, and are chiefly educational in character, the object being to assist mothers in various ways to bring up their babies successfully. The most important department of work of this kind is a comprehensive system of health visiting, working on the information furnished by the Notification of Births Act, 1907. This Act, which provides that all births shall be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of their occurrence, is essential to the effective operation of any scheme of health-visiting on a large scale.

The Notification of Births Act came into operation in Hampstead in March, 1908, and the year 1910 is the second for which we possess a complete annual record of the working of the Act. The number of births notified in 1910 was 1,192, including 21 still-births, the number of live-births notified being 1,171. The total number of live-births occurring in Hampstead in 1910 was 1,270, so that the number of live-births notified formed 91·5 per cent. of the number that actually occurred. 285 births were notified by medical practitioners, 128 by midwives, 704 by parents, and 75 from other sources. The proportion of births notified in Hampstead is high—considerably higher than in most other districts.

The obligation to notify imposed by the Act is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the obligation to register a birth which is imposed by the Registration Act. The notification must be made within 36 hours of the birth, while registration may be delayed for as long as six weeks after, and is inadequate to supply the timely information necessary for effective health-visiting. In Hampstead a system of health-visiting under the Act is carried out on well-defined lines by the Council's lady sanitary inspectors, and by a body of voluntary visitors organised by the Hampstead Health Society. The first visit is paid by one of the lady inspectors, the voluntary visitors are responsible for subsequent visits, and the infants are kept under supervision during the whole of the first year of life. Periodical meetings of the visitors are held, where cases are discussed and future work arranged. The mothers are encouraged to bring their babies regularly to be weighed. The baby-

weighing takes place once a week at the Hampstead and North St. Pancras Day Nursery, 29, Pond Street, and at the Brondesbury and West Hampstead Day Nursery, 36, Hemstal Road. The weighing is carried out by the lady inspectors, assisted by the voluntary visitors, and, at Hemstal Road, by Nurse Barnett, of the Ranyard Nurses, whose help has been found most valuable.

One of the chief objects of the health visitors is to encourage breast-feeding, but in the poorer parts of Hampstead instances have been found where the mother, although anxious to continue nursing her baby, is unable to do so, owing to the fact that through poverty she herself is insufficiently nourished. To meet cases of this kind the West Hampstead Infants' Committee of the Hampstead Health Society have formed a fund to supply nursing mothers with milk and other food. This assistance, which is only given on certain conditions, one being that the baby must be brought regularly to be weighed, has been found of great value in our work in Hampstead for the prevention of infantile mortality. The effect on the baby, as ascertained by periodical weighing, of the improved nutrition of the mother, has in many cases been marked. Maternal nutrition is an important factor in infant welfare, and it is through improving the nutrition and general health of the mothers in the poorer districts that we may most confidently hope to effect further reductions in the amount of ill-health and mortality among infants.

A further development of this side of preventive work was made during the latter part of 1910 by Mrs. George Seaton, who made arrangements for supplying dinners for expectant and nursing mothers at the Day Nursery, 36, Hemstal Road. The dinners, which consist of meat, two vegetables, and a pudding, are served every week-day except Saturday, and any eligible woman with a proper recommendation may avail herself of this on payment of twopence. Some of the women are unable to pay even this small sum, and arrangements have been made for them to be supplied with free dinner tickets by health visitors and other responsible persons.

537 newly-born infants were visited by the lady inspectors during 1910, and 714 re-visits were paid.

In my Annual Report for the year 1907 particulars were given of an inquiry, instituted at the suggestion of the Home Secretary, on the relation of the industrial employment of married women to infantile

mortality. The object of the inquiry was to keep a number of children under observation during the first twelve months of life, with a view to ascertain, among other things, how the infants of mothers employed industrially compared with those of mothers not so employed. The inquiry was prosecuted in a large number of districts, under the direction of the respective Medical Officers of Health, and the results forwarded to the Home Office to be collated and published in a complete form. The Home Office has not yet issued the complete results, but those of a considerable number of districts have been published separately by the Medical Officers of Health concerned, and it may be useful to give the experience of Hampstead.

The visits in connection with the inquiry were made by Mrs. Fisher, and the number of infants visited was 270, but owing to removals from Hampstead it was found impracticable to keep more than 202 under observation for a whole year. The infants were all born in 1908, but as each child was supervised for a year the inquiry was not concluded until the end of 1909, and owing to pressure of other work it was not possible to prepare the results for publication in time for the Annual Report for the year 1909. Care was taken to ensure that the mothers dealt with should be of the same class and circumstances, and the inquiry was therefore limited to the following streets:—Netherwood Street, Palmerston Road, Linstead Street, Loveridge Road, Lowfield Road, Kelson Street, Ravenshaw Street, Broomsleigh Street, Fleet Road, and the northern end of Upper Park Road, together with a few of the mews in the poorer parts of the Borough.

The number of infants whose mothers were industrially employed was 83; 10 mothers were employed at home, 6 in factories or workshops, and 61 elsewhere—chiefly as charwomen. The number of infants of mothers not industrially employed was 119. Of the 83 infants whose mothers were industrially employed 6 died before completing the first year of life: this is equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 72 per 1000 births. Of the 119 infants whose mothers were not industrially employed 16 died in infancy: equivalent to an infantile mortality of 133 per 1000 births. The infantile mortality among the wage-earning mothers was little more than one-half of that of the mothers not industrially employed.

The total number of infants concerned in the inquiry in Hampstead is small, and therefore the mortality rates must be received with caution;

but the results do not differ substantially from those obtained in other districts, and it is evident that the popular idea that infantile mortality is largely due to the industrial employment of married women stands much in need of revision. The disadvantages of the mother's absence from home seem more than counterbalanced by the advantages accruing from the increase in the family income owing to the employment of the mother. In the Hampstead inquiry it was found that whereas the average family income in the case of the mothers not industrially employed was 22s. 8d., it varied from 27s. 6d. among the women industrially employed at home to 26s. 6d. among women employed in factories and workshops, and 26s. 2½d among women employed elsewhere. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the wage-earning woman has an income of her own, and is not altogether dependent on what her husband allows her. It may be that she is better nourished both before and after childbirth than the mother who is not industrially employed, but further evidence is required before a definite statement can be made on this point. The employment of the mother is obviously harmful if it involves the premature weaning of the infant; but it by no means follows that it need necessarily have this result. In Hampstead a considerable proportion of mothers continued to suckle their babies after returning to work. The complete results of the Home Office inquiry will, no doubt, throw light on these difficult questions; but from the evidence so far adduced it is clear that the question of the relation of infantile mortality to the industrial employment of married women is much more complex than has hitherto been believed.

Infectious Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The list of infectious diseases notifiable in London during 1910 is as follows:—

Small-pox	Typhoid Fever
Cholera	Typhus Fever
Diphtheria	Relapsing Fever
Membranous Croup	Continued Fever
Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever
Scarlet Fever	Anthrax
Epidemic Cerebro-spinal meningitis	Hydrophobia
	Glanders
Plague	

} occurring
in
Man

The total cases of infectious disease notified numbered 233. This is equivalent to an attack-rate of 2.4 per 1000 of the population. The following shows the number of cases of each disease notified:—

Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	135
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	16
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup				-	-	48
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	32

Two cases of anthrax and two cases of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis were notified during the year, but inquiry showed that in each case the diagnosis was mistaken.

The sanitary condition of the 214 houses in which the cases occurred was thoroughly investigated, and in 120 instances defects were found to exist,

The number of fatal cases was 13, equal to 5·5 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 - - -	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Enteric Fever - - -	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup - - -	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	6
Erysipelas - - -	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Totals - - -	1	2	1	2	4	3	..	13

The death-rate from the notifiable infectious diseases was 0·13 per 1000 of the population.

The following table shows the attack and death-rates from small-pox, diphtheria and membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever and enteric fever, for the period 1891-1910:—

TABLE showing the attack-rate and death-rate for the Borough from Small-pox, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Scarlet Fever, and Enteric Fever during the years 1891-1910.

Year.	Small-pox.		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
1907	0.01	—	1.13	0.07	0.63	0.01	3.45	0.05	0.21	0.02
1908	—	—	0.59	0.05	0.36	—	2.86	0.07	0.26	0.04
1909	—	—	0.35	0.05	0.31	0.01	2.56	0.04	0.19	0.05
1910	—	—	0.50	0.06	0.33	0.01	1.41	0.03	0.17	0.03

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN EACH MONTH DURING 1910.

DISEASE.	MONTHS.												Totals.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Scarlet Fever	13	15	13	15	8	14	9	4	14	11	12	7	135
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	1	1	..	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	16
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	2	3	..	4	3	2	4	3	4	8	7	8	48
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Erysipelas	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	2	..	4	5	3	32
Totals	18	22	15	23	16	20	17	11	20	26	25	20	233

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN EACH WARD DURING 1910.

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	9	35	17	12	20	35	7	135
Enteric Fever	2	5	2	2	1	3	1	16
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	4	3	2	8	22	9	..	48
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas	10	4	1	6	1	5	5	32
Totals	25	49	22	28	44	52	13	233

Small-pox.

No case of small-pox occurred during the year. Hampstead has been free from small-pox since April, 1907, when a case occurred in the person of a manager of a shipping company, who was infected in Maderia. Previously no case had occurred since October, 1903.

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.

Year.	Births.	Percentage of Births Registered.												
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
		Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Number in respect of whom Certificates of "Conscientious Objection" have been received.	Died Unvaccinated.	Vaccination Postponed.	Remaining.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Exempted by "Conscientious Objection" Certificates.	Not finally accounted for (including cases postponed).	Unvaccinated.		
									(Col. 3)	(Col. 6)	(Cols. 8 & 9)	(Cols. 6, 8, & 9)		
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	1183	12	..	35	93	18	97	82.3	2.4	8.0	10.4		
1907	1341	1090	7	..	60	80	5	99	81.3	4.5	7.8	12.3		
1908	1321	1028	16	..	127	78	6	66	77.8	9.6	5.7	15.1		
1909	1295	996	19	..	151	61	5	63	76.9	11.7	5.2	16.9		
1910	1269	814	14	..	216	54	32	139*	—	—	—	—		

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 67 births in respect of which no legal 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 ten years is set out below.

Year.	No. of Cases Notified.		
1901	214
1902	251
1903	165
1904	159
1905	170
1906	385
1907	314
1908	265
1909	241
1910	135

The deaths from scarlet fever in 1910 were 3, as compared with 4 in the previous year. The number of cases and the number of deaths per 1000 of the population were 1.41 and 0.03 respectively, and the case-mortality, or percentage of deaths to cases, was 2.2. The corresponding figures in 1909 were 2.56, 0.04, and 1.6 respectively.

Of the cases notified, 99, or 73 per cent., were removed to hospital. The corresponding percentage in 1909 was 87.

The total number of houses attacked was 114. Ten houses had 2 cases each, 2 houses had 3 cases, 4 cases occurred in one house, and 5 cases in another. In all these instances the subsequent cases took the infection directly or indirectly from the primary case. Throughout the year the type of scarlet fever in Hampstead was very mild, as is shown by the low case-mortality. In many cases the disease gave rise to little more discomfort than a common cold. Scarlet fever at the present time is far from being the fatal and dreaded disease it was over 30 years ago. It now exists in a mild form, but it must not be assumed that it will remain indefinitely in this form. The comparatively trivial character of the symptoms in many of the cases is a source of some danger, for it makes it difficult to recognise the disease, and so leads to "missed" cases. It is much to be regretted that bacteriology is not yet sufficiently developed to afford the help in the diagnosis of scarlet fever that is available in the case of diphtheria.

Careful inquiries were made in each case, with a view to ascertaining the source of infection, and in 43 cases it was found that the patient had been infected by a previous case. Ten cases were infected outside Hampstead. Three cases were discovered by the Medical Officer of Health in consequence of information supplied by school teachers.

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

Month.	WARDS.							Totals.
	No. 1 (Town).	No. 2 (Belsize).	No. 3 (Adelaide).	No. 4 (Central).	No. 5 (West End).	No. 6 (Kilburn).	No. 7 (Priory).	
January ..	1	2	4	1	4	—	—	13
February ..	1	8	—	—	—	6	—	15
March ..	1	2	1	2	3	4	—	13
April ..	—	5	3	1	1	5	—	15
May ..	—	2	—	1	2	3	—	8
June ..	—	7	—	—	1	6	—	14
July ..	—	4	2	—	2	1	—	9
August ..	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	4
September	1	3	—	2	2	4	2	14
October ..	3	—	1	4	—	2	1	11
November	—	—	4	1	4	1	2	12
December	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	7
Totals ..	9	35	17	12	20	35	7	135

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

The number of cases notified in 1910 was 48 as compared with 33 in 1909, the attack-rate, or number of cases notified per 1000 population, being 0·50. The number of fatal cases was 6, or 12·5 per cent. of the cases notified. The death-rate per 1000 population was 0·06; 39 patients, or 81 per cent. of the total cases notified, were removed to hospital.

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

Months.	WARDS.							Totals.
	No. 1 (Town).	No. 2 (Belsize).	No. 3 (Adelaide).	No. 4 (Central).	No. 5 (West End).	No. 6 (Kilburn).	No. 7 (Priory).	
January ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
February	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
March ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ..	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	4
May ..	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
June ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
July ..	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
August ..	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
September	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
October ..	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	8
November	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	7
December	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	8
Totals ..	4	3	2	8	22	9	—	48

One of the most satisfactory features of the Hampstead health statistics in recent years is the diminished prevalence of diphtheria.

The number of cases of this disease notified in 1910, viz., 48, was smaller than the corresponding number in any previous year except 1909. That the number of cases in 1910 was larger than in 1909 was due in some measure to the fact that in the former year the Council greatly extended the facilities of medical practitioners for obtaining the bacteriological examination of specimens from patients suspected to be suffering from diphtheria. The number of specimens examined was largely increased in 1910, and no doubt this brought to light cases that otherwise would have gone undiscovered. The total number of specimens examined was 51, of which 18 gave a positive and 33 a negative result. The following figures show the number of cases of diphtheria in Hampstead each year since 1890, the year in which the disease first became notifiable.

Year.	No. of cases notified.	Year.	No. of cases notified.
1890	.. 96	1901	.. 142
1891	.. 88	1902	.. 85
1892	.. 136	1903	.. 79
1893	.. 158	1904	.. 55
1894	.. 96	1905	.. 63
1895	.. 112	1906	.. 97
1896	.. 189	1907	.. 103
1897	.. 100	1908	.. 55
1898	.. 131	1909	.. 33
1899	.. 106	1910	.. 48
1900	.. 153		

The decrease becomes more apparent when, instead of the number of cases, the attack-rate, or proportion of cases notified per 1000 population, is taken, as in the following table:—

Years.	No. of cases notified per 1000 population.
1890—94	.. .. 1·61
1895—99	.. .. 1·63
1900—04	.. .. 1·22
1905—09	.. .. 0·77
1910	.. .. 0·50

In August, 1910, the Local Government Board made an Order, the Diphtheria Anti-toxin (London) Order, 1910, empowering London sanitary authorities to arrange for the supply of anti-toxin and of medical assistance in connection therewith for the poorer inhabitants of the district. In accordance with this Order the Council obtained a

supply of anti-toxin from a firm of wholesale chemists, and the following letter was sent by the Medical Officer of Health to all the medical practitioners practising in Hampstead. Five applications for anti-toxin were received before the end of the year.

Public Health Department,
7, Belsize Park Gardens,
Hampstead, N.W.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with a recent Order of the Local Government Board, the Hampstead Borough Council have arranged for the free supply of diphtheria anti-toxin to medical practitioners for use among the poorer inhabitants of Hampstead. The Local Government Board attach great importance to the prompt treatment of diphtheria by anti-toxin. You are aware that the beneficial effect of anti-toxin in the treatment of diphtheria depends greatly upon the stage of the disease in which it is administered; it has been conclusively shown that patients treated on the first or second day can almost invariably be cured, and hence it is most important that anti-toxin should be administered in cases where diphtheria may reasonably be suspected, without waiting for bacteriological confirmation of the diagnosis. In order to facilitate the early use of anti-toxin, I have been empowered by the Borough Council to supply it to medical practitioners making application to the Public Health Department, 7, Belsize Park Gardens, N.W. The application should be in writing, and should state the name and address of the patient for whom the anti-toxin is required.

The supply of anti-toxin is not, of course, intended as a substitute for removal to hospital of a patient suffering from diphtheria, or as implying that a patient to whom anti-toxin has been administered may properly be retained for treatment at home unless means are available for his efficient isolation.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. F. McCLEARY.

Enteric Fever.

The number of cases notified was 16 as compared with 13 in 1909 and 24 in 1908. The attack-rate per 1000 population was 0.17. The number of fatal cases was 3, or 18.7 per cent. of the cases notified. The death-rate per 1000 population was 0.03; 8 patients, or 50 per cent. of the total cases notified, were removed to hospital.

Four specimens of blood from patients suspected to be suffering from enteric fever were submitted by the doctors in attendance for bacteriological examination, two specimens proving positive and two negative.

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

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

A careful inquiry was made as to the source of infection in each case. In five instances it was found that the patient had clearly been infected outside Hampstead; one of these patients was infected in India, one in Canada, one in Germany, and two elsewhere. In two

cases there was reason to think the infection had been conveyed by shell-fish.

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

Puerperal Fever.

Two cases were notified, neither of which proved fatal, as compared with 5 cases and 3 deaths in 1909.

Both of the cases occurred in No. 2 (Belsize) Ward. One of the cases was removed to the Hampstead Workhouse Infirmary.

Erysipelas.

Thirty-two cases were notified, and 1 death occurred, as compared with 29 cases and 1 death in 1909.

The attack-rate per 1000 of the population was 0.33.

Of the cases notified, 10, or 31 per cent., were removed to the Hampstead Workhouse Infirmary.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board do not provide hospital accommodation for cases of erysipelas or puerperal fever, and the patients suffering from these diseases are unable to obtain hospital treatment except in Poor Law Infirmaries or Workhouses.

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

This disease, which is popularly known as "Spotted Fever," was made notifiable throughout London by an Order of the London County Council made in 1907, and subsequently renewed from time to time, but neither in that year nor 1908 was any case notified in Hampstead. In 1909, however, 4 cases were notified, all of which proved fatal. In 1910 two cases were notified and both patients died, but the post-mortem examination in each case showed that the disease was not epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.

SEVEN PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from these diseases amounted to 45, and 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)	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	4	—	—	3	7	—	14
Scarlet Fever	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	6
Whooping Cough	—	2	—	—	3	5	1	11
Fever	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Diarrhœa	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	8
Totals	1	8	2	2	13	17	2	45

The death-rate from the seven principal epidemic diseases was therefore, 0·47 per 1000 of the population.

In the following table a comparison is given of the annual death rates from these diseases in Hampstead, London, England and Wales, the 77 Great Towns, the 136 Smaller Towns, and England and Wales *less* these 213 Towns, during 1910:—

	7 Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Fever.	Diarrhœa.
England and Wales	0·99	0·00	0·23	0·06	0·12	0·24	0·05	0·29
77 Great Towns ..	1·23	0·00	0·31	0·08	0·12	0·29	0·05	0·38
136 Smaller Towns	0·88	0·00	0·16	0·06	0·11	0·24	0·05	0·26
England and Wales <i>less</i> the 213 Towns	0·74	0·00	0·15	0·05	0·12	0·17	0·05	0·20
London	1·14	—	0·41	0·04	0·09	0·28	0·04	0·28
Hampstead . . .	0·47	—	0·15	0·03	0·06	0·11	0·03	0·08

In this table 0·00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0·005; where no death occurred, — is inserted.

Detailed information concerning small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and fever will be found under the heading of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, on pages 42-49, 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	6·69	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
1907	0·45	0·12	0·13	0·05
1908	0·40	0·04	0·05	0·12
1909	0·51	0·12	0·19	0·03
1910	0·47	0·15	0·11	0·08

Measles.

Fourteen deaths were recorded from this disease, as compared with 11 in 1909.

The mortality was 0·15 per 1000 population, the mortality in 1909 being 0·12.

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.

But although measles is not a notifiable disease, many cases are reported to the Medical Officer of Health by school teachers, parents and others.

During the year 1910, 642 cases were reported, as compared with 283 in 1909. The sources of information were as follows:—

Cases notified by medical practitioners -	-	-	8
" parents or guardians -	-	-	141
" school teachers -	-	-	433
" employers and others -	-	-	50
" Metropolitan Asylums Board			4
Death Returns -	-	-	6
			<hr/>
			642
			<hr/>

The 642 cases occurred in 377 houses:—

In 214 houses there was one case in each house.					
In 91	"	"	were 2 cases	"	"
In 55	"	"	" 3 "	"	"
In 10	"	"	" 4 "	"	"
In 3	"	"	" 5 "	"	"
In 3	"	"	" 6 "	"	"
In 1	"	"	" 8 "	"	"

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

Month.	Ward 1 (Town)	Ward 2 (Belsize)	Ward 3 (Adelaide)	Ward 4 (Central)	Ward 5 (West End)	Ward 6 (Kilburn)	Ward 7 (Priory)	Totals.
January -	5	1	2	3	24	275	4	314
February -	6	5	—	18	102	41	5	177
March -	7	2	1	—	7	—	—	17
April -	3	—	—	2	1	—	2	8
May -	3	—	3	2	—	—	3	11
June -	—	2	—	2	2	1	3	10
July -	—	4	1	3	—	—	2	10
August -	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
September	2	15	—	1	—	1	—	19
October -	1	41	4	—	—	—	—	46
November	—	10	5	—	—	1	—	16
December	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	12
Totals -	27	91	16	32	136	321	19	642

During the first two months of 1910 measles was unusually prevalent in Hampstead, especially in the Kilburn and West End Wards, where the great majority of the cases occurred. In the last quarter of the year the disease attacked the Fleet Road area, and became prevalent in the Town Ward in the early part of the present year. Unfortunately, measles is an extremely difficult disease to control. It is highly infectious even in the early stage before the appearance of the rash, when the symptoms very much resemble those of a common cold, for which complaint measles is usually mistaken. Until the fourth day of the disease, when the rash appears, measles can only be recognised by a

highly-skilled observer, and consequently in the great majority of cases measures of isolation are not adopted until the patient has been spreading infection for three days. For these reasons comparatively little can be done under present conditions to check the spread of measles. But a good deal can be done to lessen the fatality of an outbreak by educating the public to a proper appreciation of the seriousness of the disease, so that the patients may receive due care and attention. For this purpose health-visiting is of great value. All the cases reported in 1910 were visited by the lady inspectors, who gave instruction to the mothers in the precautions to be observed in nursing the patients. That these measures are needed is apparent from the fact that in 165 of the cases visited no doctor was in attendance on the patient, which is striking evidence of the failure of many of the public to appreciate that measles is a serious disease.

Hospital accommodation is badly needed for patients in the poorer districts for whom proper treatment is not available in their own homes. Up to the present year (1911) the only hospitals open to these patients were the workhouse infirmaries, but since February, 1911, hospital accommodation for measles cases has been provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. At first admission was only given to Poor Law patients, but later the Board, on the suggestion of the Local Government Board, agreed to receive cases of measles other than Poor Law cases, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned. Hospital treatment for measles on any practicable scale cannot be expected to exercise much effect in checking the spread of the disease, but it may do much to lessen the mortality by saving the lives of those patients for whose recovery skilled nursing, plenty of good food and healthy surroundings are necessary, and who are unable to obtain these necessities in their own homes.

Whooping Cough.

There were 11 deaths from this disease in 1910, as compared with 18 in 1909 and 5 in 1908. The mortality per 1000 population was 0.11. Like measles, whooping cough tends to become complicated by pneumonia, and the patients require to be carefully looked after, but unfortunately it is popularly regarded as a disease of slight importance.

Hospital treatment is much needed in certain cases of whooping cough, and the Metropolitan Asylums Board now provide hospital accommodation for patients admitted through the Poor Law.

Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths from this cause was 8, as compared with 3 in 1909. The death rate per 1000 of the population from this disease was 0·08.

These deaths occurred as follows :—1 in No. 3 (Adelaide) Ward in September, 1 in No. 4 (Central) Ward in October, 3 in No. 5 (West End) Ward in May, June and September, 2 in No. 6 (Kilburn) Ward in December, and 1 in No. 7 (Priory) Ward in May.

Five of these deaths occurred among children under one year of age.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in 1910 was 80. Of these, 58 deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis or phthisis, 10 to tubercular meningitis, and 12 other forms of tuberculosis.

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
1907	92	1·01	61	0·67
1908	84	0·91	74	0·78
1909	75	0·80	53	0·56
1910	80	0·83	58	0·60

The deaths from phthisis during 1910 were distributed among the Wards as follows:—

Ward.	Area (Acres).	Estimated Population middle of 1910.	Phthisis Deaths.	Phthisis Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.
No. 1 (Town)	686	15100	6	0.40
„ 2 (Belsize)	271	15200	8	0.53
„ 3 (Adelaide)	325	11000	5	0.45
„ 4 (Central)	312	10869	3	0.28
„ 5 (West End)	247	14900	11	0.74
„ 6 (Kilburn)	195	17260	16	0.93
„ 7 (Priory)	229	11400	8	0.70
The Borough	2265	95729	58*	0.60

* 1 death from phthisis was non-distributable.

The following table shows the age distribution of the patients dying from consumption in Hampstead in the eight years 1903-1910:—

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
1907	1	2	10	45	3	61
1908	—	2	14	55	3	74
1909	1	1	12	37	2	53
1910	1	1	12	37	7	58
Totals. .	6	8	97	375	29	515

In 1902 a system of voluntary notification of phthisis was adopted in Hampstead, and on January 1st, 1909, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of the Local Government Board, which provide for the compulsory notification of cases of phthisis occurring

in Poor Law patients, came into operation. 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
1907	55
1908	30
1909	67
1910	77

The total number of Hampstead patients notified during 1910 was 77, but 13 of these had been previously notified—1 in 1906, 2 in 1907, 1 in 1908, and 9 in 1909; the number of new patients notified was 64, and of those 33 were males and 31 females. The increase in the number of patients notified in the last two years is due to the operation of the instalment of compulsory notification provided by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1908.

The total number of notification certificates received during 1910, including duplicates, was 135, relating to 89 cases, of which 12 belonged to districts outside Hampstead. The number of certificates relating to Hampstead patients was 123, and of these 33 were made under the voluntary system, and 90 under the Regulations.

The notifications were received from the following sources:—

Private Practitioners	..	..	..	14
Hospitals and Dispensaries	..	..	..	19
Hampstead District Poor Law Medical Officers	..	..	..	28
Medical Officer, Hampstead Workhouse	..	..	..	38
Medical Officers of outlying Poor Law Institutions on admission of Hampstead patients	..	..	..	5
Master of Hampstead Workhouse on discharge of patients	..	..	..	14
Masters of outlying Poor Law Institutions on the discharge of patients to Hampstead addresses	..	..	..	5

123

The foregoing figures refer exclusively to Hampstead patients. In addition, 12 notifications relating to patients belonging to other districts were received from the following sources :—

Medical Officer of Hampstead Workhouse on admission of patients from Mount Vernon or Freidenheim, belonging to other districts	5
Medical Officers of outlying Poor Law Institutions on removal of patients to Hampstead Institutions	2
Masters of outlying Poor Law Institutions on removal of patients to Hampstead Institutions	4
Medical Officer of outlying Workhouse on the admission of patient from Hampstead Institution	1

The notified patients are visited by Mrs. Fisher, the lady sanitary inspector, who gives the necessary instruction in the precautions that a consumptive patient should observe to prevent the spread of the disease to others, and inquires into the source of infection. Mrs. Fisher made 287 visits to the homes of consumptive patients in 1910. To assist the work of the lady inspector a body of voluntary visitors, organised by the Joint Phthisis Committee of the Hampstead Health Society and the Hampstead Council of Social Welfare, works in close co-operation with the Public Health Department. In previous Annual Reports reference has been made to the valuable work of the Joint Committee, which is of special value in providing sanatorium treatment and material assistance in various ways for consumptive patients. Disinfection is carried out by the Public Health Department after a death from consumption, and, as occasion requires, during the life of a patient. The total number of premises disinfected in 1910 was 128.

The Council arrange for the bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of consumption. In 1910 the total number of specimens examined was 14, of which 4 were positive and 10 negative.

Tuberculosis causes nearly one-tenth of the total mortality of Hampstead, and although the death-rate from the disease is declining, the decline is not so marked as it ought to be, considering that tuberculosis is preventable, and that an appropriate technique of prevention has already been fairly extensively worked out. Measures of general sanitation, such as the prompt removal of refuse, the sanitary construction of dwellings and workshops, &c., undoubtedly have a considerable

effect in reducing the mortality from tuberculosis, but more special measures are necessary to secure an effective control of the disease. The most common and destructive form of tuberculosis is tuberculosis of the lungs or consumption, and it is against this form that preventive measures should chiefly be directed. In considering what should be done to attack consumption, two propositions should be borne in mind :—

- 1.—Consumption is an infectious disease, but the infection can readily be controlled if the patient can be brought to live under proper conditions.
- 2.—Living under such conditions will not only prevent the spread of the disease to others, but will also promote the recovery of the patient, for consumption is a curable as well as a preventable disease.

The main object of preventive effort is to see to it that consumptive patients adopt a proper mode of life, and the essentials of such a life are (1) abundance of fresh air, (2) a sufficient amount of good food, (3) habits of scrupulous cleanliness. But before a Public Health Authority can do anything for a consumptive patient it is necessary that the patient should be known to the authority—in other words, a system of notification is necessary.

Voluntary notification of consumption has been in operation in Hampstead since 1902, but the number of notified cases has been small, probably considerably less than one-sixth of the total cases, and many of the patients have been notified only when in the last stage of the disease. The instalment of compulsory notification introduced by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, has increased the number of notified cases, and a further increase will result from the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, which came in force on May 1st, and provide for the compulsory notification of cases of consumption occurring in hospital patients.

In the majority of cases, however, the patient is not notified until he is in an advanced stage of the disease. Consumption comes on insidiously; the patient often does not suspect what is the matter with him, and puts off seeing a doctor until he may be seriously ill. What is wanted is some means of identifying the disease in the early stage, and for this purpose it is important that a medical examination should be made of the members of a family in which a case of consumption has

occurred. Consumptives frequently infect the persons with whom they live, and a systematic medical examination of the family of a consumptive patient will frequently bring to light other cases in the incipient stages, when a cure may be confidently expected if proper treatment be adopted. Efforts are made by the health visitors, in cases where infection is suspected, to induce the suspected patient to be medically examined, but usually without success, for he is often too poor to consult a private doctor, and the out-patient departments of Mount Vernon and the Brompton Hospital are too far off to be readily available for Hampstead patients.

Provision is required, not only for the discovery of cases, but also for the regular medical supervision of the patients. It was formerly thought that proper supervision could only be secured in a sanatorium, and that the most effective means of prevention was the establishment of sanatoria. It has now been shown that consumptives can be successfully treated at home, provided that they are subject to systematic medical supervision, and that sanatoria are chiefly of value as affording the patients a preliminary training in the habits and ways of living necessary for their own recovery and for the prevention of infection to other persons.

The most effective and inexpensive method of attacking consumption is by means of the dispensary system. The work of the tuberculosis dispensary consists in the supervision of the open-air treatment of consumptives in their own homes, and the detection of cases of consumption in persons who have been exposed to infection by living with a consumptive patient. The dispensary requires no elaborate buildings, an ordinary house can readily be adapted for the work, and in a district like Hampstead the staff need not consist of more than a doctor and a nurse. The dispensary can readily co-operate with other organisations, such as sanatoria and relief agencies, and is, indeed, necessary for their proper development. Tuberculosis dispensaries are now being established all over the country. A dispensary was started in Paddington two years ago, one began work in St. Marylebone last year, and others are on the point of beginning work in other parts of London. It was of consumption that King Edward asked the question: "If preventable, why not prevented?"—a question that has never been answered—and I think the Borough Council could set up no more appropriate or useful memorial to his late Majesty than a tuberculosis dispensary,

DISINFECTION.

Number of articles disinfected :—

Beds	207
Mattresses	525
Palliasses	4
Bolsters	393
Pillows	1122
Blankets	1404
Sheets	600
Counterpanes	555
Articles of Clothing	2170
Carpets	56
Linen articles	1563
Books	198
Miscellaneous	840
Total	<u>9637</u>
Number of premises disinfected	831
„ rooms, &c., disinfected	1008

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

Beds	7
Mattresses	6
Palliasses	13
Bolsters	4
Pillows	11
Blankets	4
Sheets	1
Counterpanes	3
Articles of Clothing	82
Carpets	1
Linen articles	10
Miscellaneous	32
Total	<u>174</u>

During 1909, 732 premises, 1055 rooms, &c., and 13,588 articles were disinfected, while 108 articles were destroyed.

General Sanitary Administration.

Sanitary Works Carried Out.

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

General Conditions—

Houses, or parts of houses, cleansed	153
Dampness in houses, or parts of houses, abated ..	78
Dilapidated houses, or parts of houses, repaired ..	49

Overcrowding—

Cases of, abated (rooms) after service of notice ..	4
" " " without service of notice ..	3

Underground rooms—

Ceased to be occupied as separate dwellings	2
Entirely ceased to be occupied as dwellings	60

Below floors—

Spaces below floors in the basement or ground floors ventilated	85
---	----

Roofs—

Repaired	113
------------------	-----

Gutterings—

Repaired or renewed	84
-----------------------------	----

Rainwater pipes—

Repaired or renewed	135
Disconnected from drains	58
" " soil pipes	15

Waste pipes—

Waste pipe of sinks disconnected from drains ..	1
" " " trapped	479
" " " repaired or renewed	355
" " " unstopped	3
" " of lavatories disconnected from drains ..	1
" " " trapped	208
" " " repaired or renewed	233
" " of baths disconnected from drains ..	4
" " " trapped	151
" " " repaired or renewed	160

Water supply—

Reinstated	15
Water provided to upper floors of tenement houses ..	99
Water supplies used for domestic purposes disconnected from cisterns for flushing w.c.'s	10

Water cisterns—				
Repaired or renewed . . . . .	..	..	..	3
Removed from improper positions	..	..	..	43
Cleansed . . . . .	..	..	..	39
Fitted with close-fitting covers	..	..	..	13
Water-closets—				
Accommodation provided	..	..	..	20
Additional accommodation provided	..	..	..	7
Separate and sufficient accommodation provided for persons of each sex	..	..	..	16
Removed from improper positions	..	..	..	33
Provided with proper and sufficient external ventilation	..	..	..	14
Improperly constructed apparatus removed and new provided	..	..	..	9
Apparatus repaired or renewed	..	..	..	574
„ unstopped	..	..	..	11
„ cleansed	..	..	..	33
„ provided with proper water supply	..	..	..	2
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	..	..	..	211
Manholes—				
Repaired or renewed . . . . .	..	..	..	84
Drains—				
Repaired or renewed . . . . .	..	..	..	838
Cleansed . . . . .	..	..	..	80
Unstopped	..	..	..	38
Ventilated	..	..	..	61
Ventilating pipes of drains—				
Carried to a sufficient height above windows	..	..	..	7
Repaired or renewed . . . . .	..	..	..	37
Fresh-air inlets repaired or renewed	..	..	..	19
Soil pipes—				
Repaired or renewed . . . . .	..	..	..	378
Ventilated	..	..	..	20
Gullies and surface drains—				
Gully traps removed from improper positions . .	..	..	..	21
„ „ cleansed . . . . .	..	..	..	12
Inlets or surface drains trapped	..	..	..	1
Paving and draining Washhouses, Areas, Yards, &c.—				
Washhouse or scullery paving repaired or renewed	..	..	..	10
Areas cleansed	..	..	..	7

Paving and draining Washhouses, Areas, Yards, &c.—*con.*

Area paving repaired or renewed	95
Areas drained	16
Yards or other open spaces paved	115
Paving of yards or other open spaces repaired or renewed	97
Yards or other open spaces drained	29
Floors of buildings in which horses, &c., are kept, paved or repaired	9
Refuse and Receptacles—	
Dustbins provided	176
„ repaired	2
Fixed ashpits removed	22
Accumulations or deposits of refuse removed	128
Manure receptacles provided	5
„ „ amended	1
Animals—	
Nuisances from the improper keeping of animals abated	1

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

	1909.	1910.
Number of Inspections	9237	8650
„ Re-inspections	12707	12757
„ Intimation Notices issued	781	762
„ Statutory Notices issued	660	682
„ Letters issued	5937	5493
„ Notifications sent to “ Head Teachers ” of Schools respecting notified cases of infectious disease	494	332
„ Notifications sent to Medical Officers of Health of other Boroughs respecting Hampstead children attending schools in their districts	110	96
„ Notifications sent to “ Head Teachers ” of Schools respecting cases of measles	163	285

Certificates as to Water Supply.

The number of certificates issued during the year was 30, as compared with 71 in 1909.

Drainage Work.

The by-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 1910 the Council have approved of 401 plans for the drainage of new buildings, and 4547 plans for alterations, etc., to drains of existing premises.

During the year 1910, 927 notices of drainage reconstruction or alteration were received, and in 838 cases the work necessitated the deposit of plans and written particulars. In 516 of these latter cases the work could not be delayed until the Council's approval of the plans had been received; in each of these cases the prescribed "urgency" notice was therefore submitted by the builders, the work put in hand forthwith and the plans, etc., deposited at a later date.

Of the 838 notices of drainage alterations, etc., requiring the deposit of plans, 335 related to work that involved the entire reconstruction of the drainage system. In 503 of the 838 drainage cases the work was carried out voluntarily, the number of instances in which voluntarily complete reconstruction was carried out being 135. 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.

Iron pipes are now chiefly used in drainage constructions and reconstructions in Hampstead. Of the 335 reconstructions in 1910 iron pipes were used in no less than 288 cases; in only 47 cases were the drains reconstructed with stoneware pipes. It has been found that iron drains are much more durable; in several cases in 1910, iron drains that were laid upwards of 15 years ago were found perfectly water tight on application of the water test.

Combined Drainage.

During the year several claims were made by owners of property that certain defective combined drains were not legally "drains" for

which the owners of the property were responsible, but "sewers" which the Council were under obligation to repair at the cost of the ratepayers.

An idea is prevalent that a combined drain is necessarily a sewer, but this is not so. If it can be shown that the combination has been made in accordance with an order of the local authority, the combined drain is legally a "drain" and not a "sewer." Usually the only way of proving that the combination was authorised is by producing the drainage plans that show that the combination was approved by the local authority. In Hampstead the Council is fortunate in possessing an exceptionally full set of drainage records, and consequently the cost of repairing drains, which from lack of a proper record have become "sewers," is small compared with the sums expended in other districts. In 1910, however, four claims were made which for various reasons could not be resisted, and the drains were reconstructed at the cost of the Council, the total sum expended during the year being £150 9s. 6d.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

The number of houses registered as houses let in lodgings at the 1910 was 364, no houses being added to the register in 1910. The registered houses are situated chiefly in the following streets:—

Bolton Road.	Linstead Street
Dunboyne Street.	Lowfield Road.
Fairfax Mews.	Netherwood Street.
Fleet Road.	Palmerston Road.
Kelson Street.	

The number of tenement houses in Hampstead that might with advantage be dealt with under the by-laws relating to houses let in lodgings is considerably in excess of the number actually registered; but hitherto the staff of inspectors has been inadequate to deal with a greater number. When the new inspector has begun his duties it will be possible to carry out a more effective administration of the by-laws, and to add to the number of houses on the register.

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 or abatement 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 application for certificates under these Acts were received in respect of 51 dwellings, this number being 45 less than the number for which applications were made in 1909. The number of dwellings certified was 17.

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 following is a list of the dwellings certified:—

Premises.	No. of Dwellings.
86, Palmerston Road	3
1-6, Laurel Mansions, Lyncroft Gardens	6
1-6, New End Flats, New End	6
1, Belsize Parade, Haverstock Hill	2

Underground Rooms.

The Public Health (London) Act, 1891, contains special provisions relating to underground rooms, an underground room being defined as a room the floor of which is more than three feet below the surface of the footway of the adjoining street, or of the ground adjoining or nearest to the room. An underground room that is not occupied in conjunction with a room on any other floor of the same house must comply with certain conditions that are set out in detail in the Act; it must, for instance, be sufficiently protected against damp, properly lighted and ventilated, and provided with a fireplace with a proper chimney or flue, &c. An underground room that does not comply with these requirements is illegally occupied. During 1910, as in previous years, special attention was paid to the inspection of underground rooms,

and 115 were found to be illegally occupied. These rooms were situated in the following streets:—

Belsize Road	Langland Gardens
Bolton Road	Mill Lane
Boundary Road	Netherwood Street
Hemstal Road	Palmerston Road
Honeybourne Road	Heath Villas, Vale of Health.
King's College Road	

Of these rooms, 53 were altered to comply with the Public Health Act, 2 were in process of alteration at the end of the year, and 60 were vacated. In 2 cases the tenants were able to occupy a room on an upper floor in conjunction with the underground rooms, which in this way were removed from the operation of the Act. In two cases it was found necessary to take legal proceedings to enforce compliance with the Act. In each case the defendant was convicted.

The powers of sanitary authorities in relation to underground rooms are greatly strengthened by Section 17, Sub-section 7, of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, which enables the sanitary authority to close an underground room that is habitually used as a sleeping place, unless the room is on an average at least seven feet high and complies with the regulations which the sanitary authority are empowered to make for securing the proper sanitary condition of such rooms. This new power will be useful in dealing with underground rooms, which, although used as sleeping places, are occupied with rooms on upper floors, and are therefore exempt from the special requirements for underground rooms in the Public Health Act.

Under the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909, the Council drafted a set of regulations relating to underground sleeping rooms, and submitted them to the Local Government Board for approval. The regulations, which are set out in full on page 75 have not yet been approved by the Board.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act.

This Act imposes upon Sanitary Authorities certain duties of great importance. One of the most important of these is the duty laid upon every Sanitary Authority by Section 17 (1) of the Act "to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their district with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling-house therein is in a state so dangerous

or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the Local Authority, and of every Officer of the Local Authority, to comply with such regulations and to keep such records as may be prescribed by the Local Government Board."

On September 2nd, 1910, the Board made an Order prescribing the regulations referred to in Section 17 of the Act. These regulations are in the following terms:—

Article I.—(1) The local authority shall, as early as practicable after the date of this Order, take into consideration the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act of 1909, and shall determine the procedure to be adopted under these Regulations to give effect to the requirements of that sub-section in regard to the inspection of their district from time to time.

(2) The local authority shall, as part of their procedure, make provision for a thorough inspection to be carried out from time to time according to the varying needs or circumstances of the dwelling-houses or localities in the district of the local authority.

(3) The local authority shall cause to be prepared from time to time by the Medical Officer of Health, or by an Officer designated by them but acting under his direction and supervision, a list or lists of dwelling-houses the early inspection of which is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, desirable. The list or lists may, if thought fit, relate to the dwelling-houses within a defined area of the district without specifying each house separately therein.

Article II.—The inspection under and for the purposes of Sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 shall be made by the Medical Officer of Health, or by an Officer designated by the local authority but acting under his direction and supervision, and the Officer making inspection of any dwelling-house shall examine the state of the dwelling-house in relation to the following matters, namely:—

- (1) The arrangements for preventing the contamination of the water supply.
- (2) Closet accommodation.
- (3) Drainage.
- (4) The condition of the dwelling-house in regard to light, the free circulation of air, dampness, and cleanliness.
- (5) The paving, drainage, and sanitary condition of any yard or out-houses belonging to or occupied with the dwelling-house.
- (6) The arrangements for the deposit of refuse and ashes,

- (7) The existence of any room which would in pursuance of Sub-section (7) of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 be a dwelling-house so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.
- (8) Any defects in other matters which may tend to render the dwelling-house dangerous or injurious to the health of an inhabitant.

Article III.—Records of the inspection of dwelling-houses made under and for the purposes of Sub-section (1) of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 shall be prepared under the direction and supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and shall be kept by the Officer of the local authority making the inspection or by some other Officer appointed or employed for the purpose by the local authority.

The records may be kept in a book or books or on separate sheets or cards, and shall contain information, under appropriate headings, as to :—

1. The situation of the dwelling-house, and its name or number,
2. The name of the Officer who made the inspection,
3. The date when the dwelling-house was inspected,
4. The date of the last previous inspection and a reference to the record thereof,
5. The state of the dwelling-house in regard to each of the matters referred to in Article II. of these Regulations,
6. Any action taken by the Medical Officer of Health, or other Officer of the local authority, either independently or on the directions of the local authority,
7. The result of any action so taken,
8. Any further action which should be taken in respect of the dwelling-house.

Article IV.—The local authority shall, as far as may be necessary, take into consideration at each of their ordinary meetings the records kept in pursuance of Article III. of these Regulations, and shall give all such directions and take all such action within their powers as may be necessary or desirable in regard to any dwelling-house to which the records relate, and a note of any directions so given and the result of any action taken shall be added to the records.

Article V.—The Medical Officer of Health shall include in his Annual Report information and particulars in tabular form in regard to the number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909, the number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, the number of representations made to the

local authority with a view to the making of closing orders, the number of closing orders made, the number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders, the number of dwelling-houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation, and the general character of the defects found to exist. He shall also include any other information and particulars which he may consider desirable in regard to the work of inspection under the said Section.

Article VI.—The Medical Officer of Health and any other Officer of the local authority shall observe and execute all lawful orders and directions of the local authority in regard to or incidental to the inspection of the district of the local authority under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909, and the execution of these Regulations.

Article VII.—In these Regulations "the Act of 1909" means the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Article VIII.—These Regulations may be cited as the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

On the 17th November the Council considered the regulations, and decided that the present staff of the Public Health Department was inadequate to carry out the duties imposed by the regulations, and that it would be necessary to appoint an additional inspector for that purpose. Mr. A. C. Townsend, of Bermondsey, was appointed, but his appointment was not made and confirmed until April, 1911.

One house, namely, No. 83, Palmerston Road, was represented under Section 17 of the Act as unfit for habitation, and on January 12th the Council made a closing order on the house. The owner appealed against the closing order to the Local Government Board, but at the time of writing the appeal has not been decided.

One of the most important provisions of the Act is that relating to underground rooms. Under the Public Health Act underground rooms cannot be occupied separately as dwellings unless they comply with certain provisions which are specified in detail in the Act. These, however, do not apply if the rooms are occupied with a room or rooms on an upper floor. The new Act provides that every underground room that is habitually used as a sleeping place must be at least seven feet in height on an average from floor to ceiling, and must comply with such regulations as the Sanitary Authority, with the consent of the Local Government Board, may make.

On 16th June the Council adopted the following draft regulations, which were submitted to the Local Government Board for approval. These regulations are in effect the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act relating to underground rooms occupied separately as dwellings :—

- (a) The room shall have at least three feet of its height above the surface of the street or ground adjoining or nearest to the room : Provided that, if the width of the area hereinafter mentioned be not less than the height of the room from the floor to the said surface of the street or ground, the height of the room above such surface may be less than three feet, but it shall not in any case be less than one foot, and the width of the area need not in any case be more than six feet.
- (b) Every wall of the room shall be constructed with a proper damp course, and, if in contact with the soil, shall be effectually secured against dampness from that soil.
- (c) There shall be outside of and adjoining the room and extending along the entire frontage thereof and upwards from six inches below the level of the floor thereof an open area, properly paved, at least four feet wide in every part thereof : Provided that in the area there may be placed steps necessary for access to the room, and over and across such area there may be steps necessary for access to any building above the underground room, if the steps in such case be so placed as not to be over or across any external window.
- (d) The said area and the soil immediately below the room shall be effectually drained.
- (e) If the room has a hollow floor, the space beneath it shall be sufficiently ventilated to the outer air.
- (f) Any drain passing under the room shall be properly constructed of a gas-tight pipe.
- (g) The room shall be effectually secured against the rising of any effluvia or exhalation, and for that purpose the site of the room shall be covered with a layer of good concrete, at least six inches thick, and smoothed on the upper surface. The concrete must be composed of clean gravel, broken hard brick, properly burnt ballast, or other approved hard material, well mixed with cement in the proportion of one of cement to eight of the other material.
- (h) The room shall be effectually ventilated.
- (i) The room shall have a fire-place with a proper chimney or flue.
- (j) The room shall have one or more windows opening directly into the external air with a total area clear of the sash-frames equal to at least one-tenth of the floor area of the room, and so constructed that one-half at least of each window of the room can be opened, and the opening in each case extends to the top of the window.

The Board took exception to some of these provisions, chiefly to that relating to the width of the area. They suggested that it was unnecessary to require a width of four feet in every part, and that the case would be met by prescribing a minimum width of three feet, and a mean width of four feet. To this the Council replied that the minimum width of four feet was already required by the Public Health Act, and the introduction of another and a lower standard would lead to misunderstanding and difficulty in administration. At the time of writing the regulations still require the confirmation of the Board.

The Water Supply of Tenement Houses.

In former Annual Reports an account was given of the action taken to improve the water supply of tenement houses under the powers conferred upon London sanitary authorities by Section 78 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, which empowers the sanitary authority to require a proper and sufficient supply of water on each storey of a tenement house that is separately occupied. In many London tenement houses the only water supply available is from a tap in the basement or yard, and it is not surprising that in such houses the tenants of the upper floors practice a strict economy in the use of water, even to the extent of falling short of any decent standard of cleanliness. A plentiful supply of pure water is one of the first requisites of a healthy life, but in many tenement houses this requisite is not fulfilled, nor until the General Powers Act of 1907 was passed had sanitary authorities any power to insist on its fulfilment. This Act, however, has led to a considerable improvement. The number of houses dealt with in Hampstead during the last three years is as follows :—

1908	.	..	24
1909	..	..	85
1910	..	..	99

In each house a water-tap and a glazed earthenware sink were provided on each floor. These alterations have been greatly appreciated by the tenants, and have had a beneficial effect in improving the general sanitary condition of the houses.

Public Mortuary.

During the year the bodies of 87 persons were brought to the Mortuary, as against 85 last year—46 by order of the Coroner, 19 by the Police, and 22 at the request of friends of the deceased persons.

In 63 instances, or 72 per cent. of the bodies admitted, inquests were held, and in 39 instances, or 45 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 or Verdict.	Number of Bodies received.
Deaths from natural causes	48
Accidental deaths	15
Suicide	14
Neglect at birth	1
Misadventure	6
Total	84

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

MORTUARY RECORD FOR THE YEAR, 1910.

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	2	1	3	6	7
February ..	3	4	7	2	2	4	6	7
March	6	4	10	2	2	4	5	10
April	3	2	5	1	2	3	2	5
May	5	2	7	1	2	3	5	7
June	9	—	9	1	—	1	7	9
July	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	3
August ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1
September ..	5	4	9	2	2	4	7	7
October ..	5	3	8	1	1	2	7	8
November ..	5	5	10	4	3	7	8	9
December ..	5	6	11	1	4	5	7	11
Totals ..	52	35	87	19	20	39	63	84

Food Inspection.

No seizures of unsound and diseased food were made during the year, but the following articles were voluntarily surrendered to the Inspectors.

Date.	Premises.	Food seized or surrendered.
May 25th ..	Fortune Green Road ..	1 trunk Hake (59 lbs.)
June 24th ..	Peebles Mews	8 stone Plaice

Slaughterhouses.

There are four slaughterhouses in the Borough, situated as follows:—40, England's Lane; 17, High Street; 69, High Street; 6 Fairfax Mews.

The slaughterhouses were regularly inspected during the year, the number of inspections being 59.

In December it was found that the quarterly lime-washing had not been carried out, and that at one slaughterhouse the offal was left in uncovered receptacles. Notices were served, and the necessary work was carried out by the end of the month.

The number of slaughterhouses in 1909 was five, including one at 242, Belsize Road, but the occupier of this slaughterhouse having been convicted in January, 1910, of a contravention of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, decided to discontinue the use of the premises as a slaughterhouse, and did not apply for the renewal of his licence.

In 1899 there were 7 slaughterhouses in Hampstead, and the number at the present time is only 4. A similar reduction in the number of slaughterhouses has taken place in the other parts of London, the total number in the County having fallen from 411 in 1899 to 264 in 1909.

Milk Supply.

The number of persons registered as purveyors of milk at the end of 1910 was 85, and the number of premises on which milk is sold was 107. The difference in the two numbers was accounted for by the fact that some of the milk-sellers occupy more than one shop.

The premises on which milk is sold are as follows :—

Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	50
Bakehouses and Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	20
Restaurants and Coffee Shops	..	..	..	..	..	16
General Shops	..	..	..	..	..	21

Four of the registered milksellers do not occupy shops, two being registered in reference to refreshment tents on Hampstead Heath on Bank Holidays, and two have milk rounds in the Borough but no shops.

During the year 495 inspections were made of premises where milk is sold, and the following works were carried out. :—

Premises or parts of premises repaired, cleansed, and limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	18
Water cisterns cleansed or covered	..	..	..	..	..	5
Drains repaired or reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	10
Drains unstopped	..	..	..	..	..	2
Drain inlets inside premises abolished	..	..	..	..	..	4
Soil pipes repaired or reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	6
Water-closets repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	15
Water-closets cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	9
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	4
Gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	6
New sinks fixed	..	..	..	..	..	5
Waste pipes of sinks trapped, repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	12
Yard paving repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	12
Dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	..	5
Gullies cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	2

Section 5 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, empowers sanitary authorities in London to remove from the register of milksellers any cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk who is carrying on his trade on premises unsuitable for the sale of milk, and to refuse to enter any such person upon the register. As a result of an inspection that was made in 1909 and the early part of 1910, the Public Health Committee recommended the Council in April, 1910 to remove 20 milkshops from the register as being unsuitable for the sale of milk. All these places were general shops in which milk was sold with a variety of articles, the presence of which rendered the milk liable to contamination. The Committee's recommendation was not adopted by the Council, and the shops remain upon the register, except two that changed in occupation during the year, and are now used for other trades.

Three general shops, in addition to those included in the Committee's report, changed occupation during the year, one was used for another trade, and the new occupiers of the other two were refused registration by the Council. The number of general shops selling milk was in this way reduced from 26 in 1909 to 21 in 1910.

Ice Cream.

The sale of ice cream in London is controlled by Sections 42 and 43 of the London County Council (General Power) Act, 1902.

There are 83 shops in the Borough in which ice cream is sold, and 289 inspections at these premises were made during the year.

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

Table of sanitary work carried out at premises where ice cream is sold :—

Premises or parts of premises repaired, cleansed and limewashed	9
Drains repaired or reconstructed	5
Drains unstopped	3
Soil pipes reconstructed	4
Water-closets renewed	8
„ cleansed	5
Flushing cisterns to water-closets repaired ..	4
New sinks provided	3
Waste pipes of sinks trapped, repaired, or renewed	14
Roofs repaired	4
Rainwater pipes repaired	3
Yards paving repaired	3
Dustbins provided	1
Other defects remedied	10

Food Premises.

Section 8 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, contains provisions that considerably increase the power of sanitary authorities to regulate the sanitary condition of places where food is prepared or sold. The section, which has been set out in full in previous Annual Reports, provides, among other things, that there shall be no drain inlet in any room where food is prepared or sold, that no sanitary convenience shall be within such a room or in direct communication with it, and that such a room shall be kept clean and not used as a sleeping place.

During 1909 and 1910 a systematic inspection of these places was made, and in a considerable number of cases conditions in contravention of the Act, were found. In 1909 the total number of premises altered in order to comply with the Act was 19, as set out in the Report for that year. In 1910 the number of premises dealt with was 52. Of these places 39 were found to have drain inlets in rooms where food was prepared or sold, in 39 premises the drains were defective, in 15 structural defects of various kinds were present, and 38 premises needed cleansing. The places were dealt with as follows:—in 36 instances the drains were entirely, and in 3 instances partially, reconstructed; in 39 instances improperly placed drain inlets were removed, with or without re-drainage; in 15 instances more or less extensive structural alterations, other than drainage alterations, were carried out; and 38 premises were thoroughly cleansed under notice. Two premises were pulled down, and in 7 cases the use of the premises for the sale or preparation of food was discontinued.

The trades carried on and the alterations made on the premises dealt with in 1910 were as follows:—

Trades.	No. of Premises	DRAINAGE.			PREMISES.		
		Entire reconstruction	Partial reconstruction	Drain openings removed.	Cleansed	Structurally altered.	Use discontinued.
Butcher ..	8	6	—	6	6	2	2
Confectioner ..	7	2	—	3	2	5	1
Dairy .	3	3	—	1	3	—	—
Fishmonger ..	4	3	—	4	4	2	—
Greengrocer ..	11	6	—	7	8	2	4
Grocer & Provision Merchant ..	9	8	1	9	9	1	—
Restaurants ..	4	3	1	4	4	2	—
Other Trades ..	6	5	1	5	2	1	—
Totals ..	52	36	3	39	38	15	7

The General Powers Act of 1908 has been found of considerable value in Hampstead in enabling the Sanitary Authority to require a reasonable standard of sanitation in places where food is prepared and sold, but it is chiefly of value in so far as it deals with structural conditions. There is still need for further powers to regulate the daily ordering of these places in order to secure a proper standard of cleanliness. Unfortunately, many of the persons engaged in the preparation of food have little appreciation of the importance of scrupulous cleanliness in their work, and not infrequently there is a striking contrast between the place where the food is shown to the public for sale and the place where it is prepared for sale. Slaughterhouses are not only regulated by a code of by-laws, but are also subject to annual licensing, and an important advance in sanitation would be secured if similar provisions were made to apply to bakehouses, dairies, restaurant kitchens, and other food premises. Modern research in sanitary science, based on the information furnished by a long and rapidly increasing series of food outbreaks in various parts of the country, tends to emphasize more and more the importance of the food factor in disease and the necessity for the stringent regulation of places where food is prepared for human consumption.

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

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

Butchers and Pork Butchers	..	..	65
Confectioners	..	..	106
Grocers	..	..	76
Provision and Cheesemongers	..	..	52
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	..	..	86
Fishmongers	..	..	33
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	12
General Shops	..	..	27
			<hr/>
			457
			<hr/>

731 inspections were made of these premises during the year and 155 notices were served.

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 506, and the number certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated was 12, or 2·3 per cent. of the total number. The corresponding percentage in 1909 was 3·9; in 1908 it was 3·5. In addition, 17 samples were certified to be of low quality.

402 samples were purchased from Hampstead tradesmen, and 104 from persons residing without, but trading within, the Borough. The percentages of adulterated samples in these two classes were 1·9 and 3·8 respectively.

Seventeen samples were taken on Hampstead Heath on Bank Holidays, and of these 4, or 23·5 per cent. were adulterated, and one was of poor quality.

Forty-five samples were taken on Sundays; one of this number was found to be adulterated and two were of low quality.

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:—

Articles.	Number taken.	Adulterated.	Low Quality.
Butter	73	1	—
Camphorated Oil	6	—	—
Cheese	17	—	—
Cocoa	14	—	—
Coffee	29	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	5	—	—
Dripping	6	—	—
Glycerine	7	—	—
Lard	24	—	—
Margarine	5	—	—
Milk	310	11	17
Mustard	2	—	—
Peas, Preserved	1	—	—
Pepper	2	—	—
Sausages	5	—	—
Tea	1	—	—
Totals	506	12	17

The following table shows the number of samples analysed during each year from 1904 to 1910, the number and percentage of the adulterated samples, and the fines and costs recovered in legal proceedings :—

Year.	Samples Analysed.	Number adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Fines and Costs.		
				£	s.	d.
1904	406	8	1·9	35	8	6
1905	414	8	1·9	33	15	0
1906	413	20	4·8	50	8	6
1907	407	36	8·8	49	18	6
1908	508	18	3·5	12	1	0
1909	506	20	3·9	29	4	6
1910	506	12	2·3	25	6	0

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)	67	1	1·4
No. 2 (Belsize)	68	4	5·8
No. 3 (Adelaide)	18	1	5·5
No. 4 (Central)	21	—	—
No. 5 (West End)	86	—	—
No. 6 (Kilburn)	89	1	1·1
No. 7 (Priory)	53	1	1·8
Totals	402	8	1·9

The following table shows the articles adulterated, nature of adulteration and the result of proceedings taken :—

No. of Sample.	Article.	How adulterated.	Result of proceedings.
40	Milk ..	6 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Dismissed. Vendor proving warranty.
49	Butter ..	$59\frac{2}{10}$ grains of boric acid per pound	Fine £ 0 10 0 Costs s. d. 12 6
53	Milk ..	25 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	„ 0 10 0 „ 12 6
127	Milk ..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added water	Cautioned by order of Public Health Committee.
136	Milk ..	16 per cent. added water	Fine £ 1 0 0 Costs s. d. 12 6
169	Milk ..	31 per cent. added water	„ 10 0 0 including costs
171	Milk ..	93 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	„ 2 0 0 „
172	Milk ..	9 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	„ 1 0 0 Costs s. d. 14 6
173	Milk ..	10 per cent. added water	„ 1 1 0 „ s. d. 21 0
210	Milk ..	14 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	„ 2 0 0 „ s. d. 12 6
222	Milk ..	11 per cent. added water	„ 1 0 0 „ s. d. 12 6
275	Milk ..	26 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	„ 0 10 0 „ s. d. 17 0

In addition to the samples hitherto described, three informal samples of butter were taken, two of which proved to be adulterated.

Complaints.

During 1910 755 complaints were made of the existence of insanitary conditions. A list of the matters of which complaint was made is given below :—

Accumulations, offensive	...	...	...	7
" of garden and other refuse	...	...	...	11
Animals, improperly kept	...	...	...	15
" dead	...	...	...	2
Dampness in premises	...	...	...	23
Dirty premises	...	...	...	19
Drain, bad condition of	...	...	...	17
" defective...	...	...	...	21
" stopped	...	...	...	18
Dust, non-removal	...	...	...	59
Dust receptacles, foul or dilapidated	...	...	...	30
" absence of, or insufficient	...	...	...	12
Insanitary condition of premises	...	...	...	35
Illness attributable to insanitary conditions	...	...	...	11
Manure not removed	...	...	...	8
Overcrowding and improper mixing of sexes	...	...	...	29
Rats, nuisance from	...	...	...	10
Roadways, bad condition of	...	...	...	7
Roofs and Gutters, defective and leaky	...	...	...	9
Rubbish, nuisance from burning	...	...	...	6
Smells	...	...	...	18
" on premises	...	...	...	20
" from road gullies...	...	...	...	6
" " sewer ventilators	...	...	...	64
" " stables	...	...	...	4
" " drains, &c.	...	...	...	28
" " water-closets	...	...	...	10
" " manure	...	...	...	5
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	5
Underground rooms illegally occupied	...	...	...	4
Unsound food	...	...	...	5
Vacant land, insanitary state of	...	...	...	9
Verminous condition of premises	...	...	...	9
Water, absence of	...	...	...	194
" leakage of	...	...	...	11
Water cisterns, dirty, &c.	...	...	...	3
Water-closets, accommodation insufficient or absence of	...	...	...	3
" defective or insanitary	...	...	...	24
" stopped	...	...	...	5
" without water	...	...	...	4
" " proper flush	...	...	...	10
Yards unpaved and existing paving defective	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	55
				<hr/>
			Total	849

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

This part of the 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.”

At the end of 1910 there were 468 workshops on the register, of which 38 were domestic workshops. Excluding the latter, there were employed in the workshops 706 males and 1,040 females. Dressmaking is the trade chiefly carried on in the Hampstead workshops, and next in order of frequency come bootmaking, baking, tailoring and millinery.

The following table shows the number of each class of workshops, the number of workrooms, and the number of persons of each sex employed.

Workshops, and Domestic Workshops.

Trade or Business.	Workshops other than Domestic Workshops.				Domestic Workshops.	Total number of Workshops.
	Number of Workshops.	Number of Workrooms.	Number of Employees.			
			Males.	Females.		
Bakers	35	41	128	—	—	35
Blindmakers	4	7	10	10	—	4
Bootmakers	45	49	90	—	—	45
Builders and carpenters	24	27	42	—	—	24
Cabinetmakers and polishers	2	4	3	—	—	2
Carriage builders	7	16	40	—	—	7
Cycle makers and repairers	5	9	16	—	—	5
Dressmakers and ladies' tailors	107	131	3	511	18	125
Embroiderers	4	5	1	10	—	4
Engineers	2	2	4	—	—	2
Florists	2	3	12	13	—	2
Harness makers... ..	5	6	12	—	—	5
Ironmongers	13	13	30	—	—	13
Laundresses	7	20	5	49	—	7
Mantlemakers	2	5	—	15	—	2
Milliners	30	31	—	110	1	31
Monumental masons	2	2	15	—	—	2
Motor makers	3	4	12	—	—	3
Outfitters'... ..	7	28	5	198	—	7
Pianoforte makers	2	4	26	—	—	2
Picture frame makers	10	12	16	1	—	10
Sign writers	2	3	8	—	—	2
Smiths	11	11	29	—	—	11
Tailors	34	42	80	59	10	44
Upholsterers	14	20	26	17	4	18
Watchmakers and jewellers	15	16	31	—	—	15
Wigmakers	12	19	16	27	—	12
Miscellaneous	24	35	46	20	5	29
Totals	430	565	706	1040	38	468

Workshop Inspection.

The following particulars relate to the workshop inspections made during 1910, bakehouse inspections being omitted. The total number of inspections made during the year was 594; this number is slightly lower than the corresponding number in 1909, owing to the fact that Miss Moynihan, one of the Workshop Inspectors, resigned during 1910, and her successor did not enter upon her duties until the following year.

Cleanliness.

Eleven workrooms were found on inspection to require cleansing; 5 of these were cleansed on the request of the Inspector, and in 6 cases it was necessary to serve a notice before the work was carried out.

Ventilation and Warming.

Two workshops were found to be without windows or any means of ventilation other than the door opening into the workshop. In both cases the lighting was so defective that it was necessary to use artificial light while work was being carried on. In 8 other workshops the means of ventilation were inadequate. In all these cases proper means of ventilation were provided.

Eight workshops were found to be warmed by gas stoves unprovided with flues to carry off the products of combustion. This is a contravention of Section 6 of the Factory Act, in which it is laid down that the measures which in every factory and workshop "must be taken for securing and maintaining a reasonable temperature in each room in which any person is employed, . . . must not interfere with the purity of the air of any room in which any person is employed." In 5 cases suitable means of warming were provided, 2 cases were reported to the Factory Inspector, and one case was under notice at the end of the year.

Overcrowding.

All the workrooms in the workshops are measured by the inspectors, and the cubic space in each room is ascertained. The maximum number of workers that can legally occupy the room is then calculated, and this information set out on a card supplied by the Council, which is hung up in each room. The number of legal occupants varies according as overtime is worked, or whether the room is used as a sleeping room as well as a workroom. During 1910 47 new workrooms were measured.

Overcrowding was found in 14 instances. In 9 cases the overcrowding was abated at the request of the Inspector, but in 5 cases it was found necessary to serve a written notice.

Abstract of the Act.

Section 128 of the Factory Act provides that an abstract of the Act "shall be affixed at the entrance of every factory and workshop, and in such other parts thereof" as the factory inspector may direct; and Section 133 of the Act provides that "when any women, 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." The object of this section is to secure that all new workshops in which protected persons are employed, discovered by the officers of the local authority shall be brought to the notice of the Factory Inspector, who supplies the occupiers of workshops with the abstracts of the Act. The occupier of a workshop is under legal obligation to give notice of his occupation of the workshop to the Factory Inspector within a month after it has begun, but owing to ignorance of the law, and for other reasons this obligation is frequently left unfulfilled, and the inspector is informed of the occupation by the local Medical Officer of Health. Pursuant to this section 25 workshops were notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories as being without the abstract as required.

Bakehouses.

At the end of 1910 there were 38 bakehouses on the register, 22 being underground, and 16 above ground. Three of the bakehouses situated above ground use power and are therefore factories.

Three inspections were made in respect of the factory bakehouses, and 70 inspections in respect of the workshop bakehouses.

In a considerable number of bakehouses, particularly those where confectionery is made, the standard of cleanliness is not high, although the conditions are hardly serious enough to constitute a contravention of the Act. Bakehouses, like other places where food is prepared for human consumption, need to be regulated by by-laws formulating in detail the conditions as to cleanliness, &c., that should be observed.

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—	553, Finchley Road.
57, Heath Street.	Field Lane School, Hillfield Road.
3, High Street.	
67, do.	*43, Mill Lane.
19, New End. (4)	44, do.
	4, Munro Terrace, Fortune Green.
No. 2 (BELSIZE) WARD.	251, West End Lane.
6, Fleet Road.	*279, do. (9)
*65, do.	
45, South End Road. (3)	
(late 2, Heathurst Road).	No. 6 (KILBURN) WARD.
No. 3 (ADELAIDE) WARD—	*63, Hemstall Road.
*44, England's Lane.	*94, High Road, Kilburn.
*90, Haverstock Hill.	*354, do.
*2, King's College Road. (3)	*4, Kelson Street.
	67, Kingsgate Road.
No. 4 (CENTRAL) WARD.	*99, Palmerston Road. (6)
*64, Belsize Lane.	
*225, Finchley Road.	No. 7 (PRIORY) WARD.
*289, do.	*202, Belsize Road.
†307, do.	*228, do.
*98, West End Lane (6)	*98, Boundary Road.
†2, Broadhurst Gardens.	*55, Fairfax Road.
No. 5 (WEST END) WARD.	*93, do.
†60, Cricklewood Broadway.	*7, Fairhazel Gardens.
110, do.	*137, Finchley Road. (7)

Bakehouses—Underground	22
„ Above ground	16
	—
Total ..	38
	==

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 1909 was 62. During 1910, 7 restaurant kitchens were added to the register, and 3 were removed, leaving a total of 66 on the register at the end of the year.

These premises are kept under regular supervision.

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

Restaurant Kitchens in Wards.

<p>No. 1 (TOWN) WARD— Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead Heath. 37, Heath Street. 57, do. 63 & 65, do. 70, do. 100, do. 108, do. 3, High Street. 67, do. Bull & Bush, North End (10)</p>	<p>143, Adelaide Road. 97, Haverstock Hill. 11, King's College Road. Cosy Nook, Regent's Park Road. Winchester Hotel, Winchester Road (6)</p>
<p>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. 45, do. (late 2, Heathurst Road). Railway Tavern, South End Green. 19, Southampton Road (11)</p>	<p>No. 4 (CENTRAL) WARD— 72, Belsize Lane. 90, do. 159, Broadhurst Gardens. 1A, Canfield Place. 104, Finchley Road. 225, do. 289, do. 100, West End Lane. 272, do. 280, do. (10)</p>
<p>No. 3 (ADELAIDE) WARD— 1, Adelaide Road.</p>	<p>No. 5 (WEST END) WARD— 106, Cricklewood Broadway. 92, Fortune Green Road. 106, Mill Lane. 251, West End Lane. 291, do. 295, do. 327, do. 351, do. (8)</p>

Restaurant Kitchens in Wards.—*continued.*

<p>No. 6 (KILBURN WARD)—</p> <p>132, High Road, Kilburn.</p> <p>188, do. do.</p> <p>272, do. do.</p> <p>308, do. do.</p> <p>354, do. do.</p> <p>145, Iverson Road.</p> <p>Towers' Coffee Rooms, Love- ridge Road</p> <p>96, Palmerston Road (8)</p> <p>No. 7 (PRIORY WARD)—</p> <p>121, Abbey Road.</p> <p>21, Alexandra Road.</p>	<p>No. 203, Belsize Road.</p> <p>264 do.</p> <p>274 do.</p> <p>36, Boundary Road.</p> <p>114, do.</p> <p>65, Fairfax Road.</p> <p>98, Finchley Road.</p> <p>115, do.</p> <p>34, High Road, Kilburn.</p> <p>48, do. do.</p> <p>Steer's Restaurant, Upper Avenue Road (13)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total 66 —</p>
--	---

The number of inspections of the above premises made during the year was 239 and 21 notices were served.

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 Home Secretary has from time to time specified certain trades to which these provisions apply.

The number of lists received from employers was 158 and the number of addresses contained in the lists was 415. In 355 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 persons stated to be Hampstead workers received from the Medical Officers of Health of the districts in which the employers of these workers carried on business was 40.

The total number of outworkers' premises in Hampstead is 84. Of these 5 are factories, 51 are workshops (19 of these being domestic workshops), 2 are workplaces, and in 26 cases only a single worker is employed on the premises.

Factories.

The sanitation of factories is largely controlled by the Factory Inspectors, but duties of considerable importance relating to general sanitation 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 :—

Art Metal Workers	2	Dairymen	2
Bakehouses	2	Laundries	6
Bootmakers	7	Motor Workers	4
Builders	4	Printers	9
Butchers	8	Other trades	18
Carpet Beaters	2		—
Coffee Roasters	5		69
			—

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, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.**1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.**

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	78	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	763	22	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	1010	23	—
Total	1851	45	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

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 Act :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	23	22	—	—
Want of ventilation	10	9	—	—
Overcrowding	14	14	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	45	43	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	2	2	—
	unsuitable or defective	5	5	—
	not separate for sexes	—	—	—
<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.)	—	—	—	—
Total	99	95	—	—

Column (2) in the above table gives the number of defects found, and column (3) the number remedied during the year. The corresponding figures in the two columns are not identical, because in the case of some of the defects discovered near the end of the year, the work necessary to remedy the defects had not been completed, and column (3) includes some defects which were found at the end of 1909, and remedied in the following year.

3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.*	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.											Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Outwork in unwholesome premises, Sec. 108.			Outwork in infected premises, Sections 109, 110.				
	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.		Prosecutions.				Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).		
	Sending Twice in the year.			Sending Once in the year.			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.											Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.										
2	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Wearing Apparel—																				
(1) making, etc.	96	59	180	10	1	19	40	239	—	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) cleaning and washing ...	14	30	1	1	5	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	10	3	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ...	14	18	32	2	1	2	—	31	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ...	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags and boxes ...	2	—	37	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ...	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ...	6	6	—	1	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cables and chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
anchors and grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	142	124	258	16	8	25	40	355	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* In several of the lists that were sent in the occupiers gave out work of more than one of the classes specified in Column 1. These lists have been included in columns 2 or 5 against the principal class only, but the outworkers have been assigned in columns 3 and 4 or 6 and 7 into their respective classes.

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number (2)
Bakehouses	35
Bootmakers	45
Dressmakers and ladies' tailors	125
Laundries	7
Milliners	31
Tailors	44
Watchmakers and jewellers	15
Wigmakers	12
Other	154
Total number of workshops on Register	468

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)	25
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Act, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	1
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	1
Other	12
Underground bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	22

**Report on the Analytical Work
of the Year 1910,**

BY

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

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

TOWN HALL, PADDINGTON, W.

9th January, 1911.

A short abstract of the analytical work of the year 1910 may be of interest.

A total of 509 samples were analysed. These comprised Milk 310, Butter 76, Groceries 60, Lard 24, Cheese 17, Drugs 17, and Margarine 5.

Of the Milk samples only 11 samples, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were adulterated, while in London generally the proportion of adulterated samples was about 10 per cent.

The 76 samples of Butter contained only 3 adulterated samples, or 4 per cent, as against the 9 per cent. in London generally. These were the only articles adulterated. The Groceries, Drugs, &c., were all genuine and of good quality.

Contrasted with the food supply of the Metropolis generally, which shows about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of adulterated samples, Hampstead comes out very well indeed, since it shows only $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of adulterated samples.

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

Public Analyst.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

John Hall, Esq.,

100 Broadway, N.Y.

A short abstract of the analytical work of the year 1917 may be of interest.

A total of 500 samples were analyzed. These comprised Milk 250, Sugar 150, Flour 100, and various other samples.

Of the Milk samples only 11 samples or 2% per cent were adulterated, while in Sugar samples the proportion of adulterated samples was about 10 per cent.

The percentage of flour samples which were adulterated was 1 per cent, as against the 2 per cent in Sugar samples. There were no adulterated samples in the case of the other samples. The flour samples were all of good quality.

It is to be noted that the analytical work of the laboratory generally, which shows about 2% per cent of adulterated samples, is a very low figure, and very well indeed, since a show only 2% per cent of adulterated samples.



W. H. HALL, JR.

Legal Proceedings.

Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were taken by the Council in connection with the work of the Health Department in 54 cases during the year. The chief facts relating to these proceedings are set out on pages 108-112, and are summarised below. The facts relate only to the cases that were heard and decided in 1910.

Statute or By-law.	Number of Prosecutions.	Fines.			Costs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and By-laws made thereunder ..	27	29	6	0	10	0	0
Metropolis Management Acts, and By-laws made thereunder ..	14	6	0	0	17	11	8
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	12	19	10	0	5	0	0
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908	1	—			0	12	6
Totals	54	54	16	0	33	4	2

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and By-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.
7	1909. 29th July	1910. 21st Jan.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	E. H. W., St. Marylebone	Nuisance	Work done, 10s. 6d. costs paid and summons withdrawn
3	1910. 13th Jan.	4th Feb.	Do.	W. J. P., City	Non-compliance with Notice	Work done, 10s. 6d. costs paid, and summons withdrawn
6	Do.	11th Feb.	Do.	J. H., Hampstead	Nuisance	Order made to abate within one month, and 6s. costs granted
5	1st Mar.	9th Mar.	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court, Justices	F. W. R., Hampstead	Repairing drain so as to be a nuisance	Fined £20 and 6s. 6d. costs
2	10th Feb.	18th Mar.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	J. C. H., Islington	Non-compliance with Order of Council	Work done and summons withdrawn on payment of 10s. 6d. costs
7	12th April	29th April	Do.	H. C., Hampstead	Nuisance	Order made to abate within seven days and 6s. costs allowed
7	21st April	10th June	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Denman	D. G., Hampstead	Allowing underground room to be illegally occupied	Fined 40s. and 2s. costs
7	Do.	Do.	Do.	H. B., Hampstead	Illegally occupying underground room	Ordered to pay 2s. costs
7	12th April	Do.	Do.	H. C., Hampstead	Non-compliance with Magistrate's Order to abate nuisance	Fined 20s. and £2 2s. costs
6	7th April	Do.	Do.	W. S., Willesden	Nuisance	Order made to abate within 14 days and 6s. costs allowed
2	2nd June	22nd June	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court, Justices	A. J. M., Hampstead	Selling milk without being registered	Fined 5s., including costs
1	Do.	Do.	Do.	E. L., Willesden	Selling milk without being registered	2s. costs allowed

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and By-Laws made thereunder—con.

Ward No.	Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
1	1910. 2nd June	1910. 22nd June	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court, Justices	G. A. Camberwell	(i.) Selling milk without being registered (ii.) Using dirty utensils	(i.) Withdrawn (ii.) Fined 5s.
1	Do.	Do.	Do.	F. W., Camberwell	(i.) Selling milk without being registered (ii.) Using dirty utensils	(i.) Withdrawn (ii.) Fined 5s.
1	Do.	29th June	Do.	A. M., Camberwell	(i.) Selling milk without being registered (ii.) Not having name and address on vehicle	(i.) Fined 1s. and 2s. costs (ii.) Fined 1s. and 2s. costs
6	22nd June	1st July	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	W. W., Hampstead	Nuisance	Work done, 5s. costs paid and summons withdrawn
5	5th July	20th July	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court, Justices	D. W., Hampstead	Repairing drain so as to be a nuisance	Fined £5 and 6s. costs
5	21st April	29th July	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Paul Taylor	G. B., Hampstead	Overcrowding	Order made to abate within 14 days and 10s. 6d. costs granted
4	20th Oct.	4th Nov.	Do.	H. M., Hampstead	Nuisance	Premises vacated and summons withdrawn
3	17th Nov.	9th Dec.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	T. H., Westminster	Contravention of By-law 14, sec. 39 (i.)	Fined 14s. and 23s. costs
3	22nd Nov.	Do.	Do.	F. W., St. Marylebone	Premises without a water supply	Closing order made, and 6s. costs allowed
5	27th Sept.	16th Dec.	Do.	R. E., Hendon	Nuisance	Work done, summons withdrawn, 10s. 6d. costs paid
5	Do.	Do.	Do.	R. E., Hendon	Nuisance	Work done and summons withdrawn

Metropolis Management Acts, and By-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.
1	1910. 13th Jan.	1910. 26th Jan.	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court, Justices	H. S., Hampstead	(i.) Failing to deposit plans, etc. (ii.) Contravention of Drainage By-law 3.	Plans, etc., deposited, work altered, 10s. 6d. costs paid and summonses withdrawn
1	1909. 2nd Dec.	2nd Feb.	Do.	S. N., City	Non-compliance with Order of Council	Dismissed, without costs
6	1910. 10th Feb.	1st April	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	W. H., Hampstead	Failing to deposit plans, etc.	Plans, etc., deposited, 10s. 6d. costs paid and summons withdrawn
4	1909. 21st Oct.	15th April	Do.	W. B. M., Hampstead	Failing to deposit plans, etc.	Plans, etc., deposited, 5s. costs paid and summons withdrawn
5	1910. 10th Mar.	Do.	Do.	D. D., Willesden	Failing to deposit plans, etc.	Plans, etc., deposited, 5s. costs paid and summons withdrawn
1	19th May	20th July	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court, Justices	R. & W., St. Pancras	Failing properly to ventilate traps	Fined £1
5	6th Oct.	4th Nov.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Paul Taylor	D. D., Willesden	Failing to deposit plans, etc.	Plans deposited, 10s. 6d. costs paid, and summonses withdrawn
7	Do.	11th Nov.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	J. & P., Hackney	(i.) Non-compliance with notice under sec. 73 (ii.) Ditto under Sec. 85	(i.) Fined 40s. and 2s. costs (ii.) Fined 20s. and £22s. costs and ordered to pay £3 12s. 6d. cost of opening up
5	5th July	Do.	Do.	R. E., Hendon	Failing to deposit plans, etc.	Plans, etc., deposited, 5s. costs paid and summons withdrawn
3	17th Nov.	2nd Dec.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	T. H., Westminster	Failing to deposit plans, etc.	Plans, etc., deposited, summons withdrawn, and 23s. costs allowed

Metropolis Management Acts, and By-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.
4	1910. 17th Nov.	1910. 21st Dec.	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court, Justices	E. O., Hampstead	(i.) Erecting a ventilating pipe contrary to the Act (ii.) Non-payment of cost of altering work	(i.) Fined 40s. and £5 5s. 0d. costs (ii.) Order made for payment of debt (£3 0s. 8d.) and costs

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

7	1909. 7th Dec.	1910. 7th Jan.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	A. E. F., Hampstead	Selling cream containing 28 7-10 grains per pound of boric acid	Fined 10s. and 1s. 6d. costs
2	1910, 7th April	13th April	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court, Justices	W. L. D. Co., Paddington	Selling milk containing 25 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat.	Fined 10s. and 16s. costs
3	7th April	15th April	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	E. D. C., St. Pancras	Selling milk containing 6 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat	Warranty proved and summons dismissed
2	Do.	Do.	Do.	E. H., Hampstead	Selling butter containing 53 9-10 grains of boric acid per lb.	Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs
6	21st April	27th May	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Denman	H. H., Hampstead	Selling milk containing 16 per cent of added water	Fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs
2	2nd June	22nd June	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court, Justices	A. J. M., Hampstead	Selling milk containing 31 per cent. of added water	Fined £10. including costs, or 14 days imprisonment
1	Do.	Do.	Do.	E. L., Willesden	Selling milk containing 9 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat	Fined 20s. and 14s. 6d. costs
1	Do.	Do.	Do.	G. A., Camberwell	Selling milk containing 93 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat	Fined £1

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	1910. 2nd June	1910. 22nd June	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court, Justices	F. W. Camberwell	Selling milk containing 93 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat	Fined £1
1	Do.	29th June	Do.	A. M., Camberwell	Selling milk containing 10 per cent of added water	Fined 20s. and 17s. costs
7	30th June	22nd July	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Denman	E. H., Hampstead	Selling milk containing 14 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat	Fined 4s. and 12s. 6d. costs
2	Do.	Do.	Do.	W. E., Hampstead	Selling milk containing 11 per cent. of added water	Fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs
1	28th July	3rd Aug.	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court, Justices	N. E., Ltd., Westminster	Selling milk containing 26 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat	Fined 10s. and 17s. costs

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908.

7	1910. 13th Jan.	1910. 21st Jan.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	G. J. B., Hampstead	Using slaughter-house for preparation of food contrary to the Act	Order made for work to be done within 14 days and 12s. 6d. costs allowed
---	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------	---	--

Appendix.

—

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 1910 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
1900	81230	1621	20.0	170	104.8	1200	14.7	458	372	94	922	11.3
1901	82280	1506	18.3	155	102.0	1196	14.5	532	424	101	873	10.6
1902	83743	1516	18.1	155	102.2	1199	14.3	482	390	95	904	10.7
1903	85197	1453	17.0	155	106.7	1049	12.3	424	312	100	837	9.8
1904	86663	1445	16.7	200	138.0	1135	13.1	455	338	95	892	10.3
1905	88142	1421	16.1	169	118.9	1089	12.3	464	350	84	823	9.3
1906	89633	1437	16.0	139	96.8	1104	12.3	494	364	110	850	9.5
1907	91137	1341	14.7	114	85.0	1056	11.6	472	330	91	817	9.0
1908	92654	1355	14.4	104	76.7	995	10.6	442	311	119	803	8.5
1909	94185	1282	13.6	111	92.8	1057	11.1	466	334	116	839	8.9
Averages for years 1900-1909	87486	1438	16.4	147	102.2	1108	12.7	469	352	100	856	9.8
1910	95729	1270	13.2	110	86.7	1071	11.2	501	350	108	829	8.6

* 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.
Number of inhabited houses, 11,294.

Total population at all ages, 81,042. } At Census of 1901.
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.
Consumption Hospital, Mount Vernon	Alexandra Nursing Home, 2, Turle Road, Islington	6, Dennington Park Road
26, Belsize Avenue	Banstead Asylum 17, Beaumont Street, St. Marylebone	Hampstead Workhouse, New End
32, Belsize Lane	Camberwell House Asylum	
73, Belsize Park Gardens	Cancer Hospital, Chelsea	
33, Belsize Square	Caterham Asylum	
Hospital for Incurable Children, 30, College Crescent	Chest Hospital, Victoria Park	
4, Crossfield Road	Children's Hospital, Carshalton	
Hampstead General Hospital, Hampstead Green	Children's Hospital, Paddington Green	
57, King Henry's Road	City of London Asylum, Stone	
North-Western Fever Hospital, Lawn Road	Claybury Asylum	
St. Peter's Home, Mortimer Road	Colony Hatch Asylum	
Hampstead Workhouse, New End	Dartford Heath Asylum	
32, Parkhill Road	German Hospital	
10, Rosslyn Hill	Hanwell Asylum	
	Home for Incurables, 1, Highbury Terrace	
	Home Hospital	
	Home of Compassion, 51, Warrington Crescent	
	Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth	
	Jewish Hospital for Incurables Kensington and Fulham	
	General Hospital	
	King's College Hospital	
	Lambeth Infirmary, Brook Street	
	Leavesden Asylum	
	London Hospital	
	London Temperance Hospital	
	Long Grove Asylum	
	Manor Asylum, Epsom	
	Middlesex 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.
<p>97, South Hill Park</p> <p>Erskine House, Spaniards Road</p> <p>Friedenheim, Upper Avenue Road</p>	<p>New Hospital for Women 70, Newhall Street, Private Hospital, Birmingham</p> <p>Northern Fever Hospital, Winchmore Hill</p> <p>Peckham House</p> <p>Private Lunatic Asylum, Brook House, Upper Clapton</p> <p>Priory. The, Putney</p> <p>Royal Hospital, Waterloo Road</p> <p>St. Bartholomew's Hospital</p> <p>St. Giles Workhouse</p> <p>St. Luke's House, Kensington</p> <p>St. Mary's Hospital</p> <p>St. Monica's Hospital</p> <p>St. Pancras Infirmary, South</p> <p>St. Thomas' Hospital</p> <p>Tooting Bec Asylum</p> <p>University College Hospital</p> <p>Western Hospital</p> <p>Westminster Hospital</p>	

The Workhouse for the Parish of Hampstead 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 1910 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.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	11944	142	142	26	12968	139	139	29	10438	98	98	9	9137	60	60	9	12222	112	112	27	14838	200	200	44	10733	...	...	...	...
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	10940	162	110	16	116
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	116
1904	12970	135	125	20	13660	217	141	23	10790	100	99	13	9503	90	62	11	13200	283	120	22	15550	408	206	54	10990	152	121	13	13
1905	13330	194	127	24	13840	209	131	13	10800	93	92	4	9762	113	60	5	13580	250	131	23	15790	426	171	50	11040	133	103	14	14
1906	13590	205	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	9
1907	13940	185	152	15	14410	205	114	13	10860	75	86	8	10397	108	68	9	14090	250	114	16	16310	391	179	28	11130	127	94	7	7
1908	14190	217	108	11	14770	203	126	8	10860	88	78	6	10584	102	82	6	14370	244	121	26	16670	380	186	30	11210	121	93	10	10
1909	14560	189	140	15	14960	197	130	16	10940	80	88	4	10735	112	63	3	14650	230	118	13	17010	330	182	37	11300	144	111	11	11
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910	15100	189	118	15	15200	197	119	9	11000	92	78	2	10869	100	82	8	14900	203	121	17	17260	356	192	24	11400	132	111	6	6

NOTE—The following deaths were not able to be classified in wards owing to a definite address not having been registered:—

Year	The deaths of 9 persons over 1 year of age, and — infantile deaths.
1901	4
1902	16
1903	13
1904	8
1905	7
1906	8
1907	9
1908	7
1909	8
1910	8

TABLE III.

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

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases notified in whole Borough.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.							Number of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.											
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						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 (Priority).	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 (Priority).	Total Cases removed to Hospital.				
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.																			
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	48	11	27	7	3	..	4	3	12	8	22	9	..	3	3	1	5	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Erysipelas	32	..	..	3	23	6	10	4	1	6	1	5	5	4	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Scarlet Fever	135	1	26	87	11	10	9	35	17	12	20	35	7	7	29	11	3	13	32	4	..	..	..	..	..	99
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	16	..	2	4	10	..	2	5	2	2	1	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	233	1	37	116	25	48	6	25	49	22	28	44	52	13	11	37	15	11	31	44	5	157				

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

Isolation Hospitals are provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and residents of Hampstead suffering from infectious disease are usually sent to the North-Western Hospital, which is within the Borough, and is situate at Lawn Road, in No. 2 (Belsize) Ward.

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 1910.

CAUSE 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	14	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	7	...	8
Scarlet Fever	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	28
Whooping Cough	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	5	1	2
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	6	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	..	25
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
{ Other continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epidemic Influenza	13	2	...	...	...	6	5	2	1	3	...	...	3	4	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	4
Enteritis	7	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
Gastritis	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	58	...	1	1	12	37	7	6	8	5	3	11	16	8	100
Other Tuberculous Diseases... ..	22	...	7	5	2	4	4	6	1	2	..	7	5	1	21
Cancer, malignant disease	90	...	...	...	1	47	42	10	15	13	10	11	22	7	63
Bronchitis... ..	56	3	2	...	...	15	36	5	11	4	9	5	10	11	18
Pneumonia	63	8	3	...	2	23	27	6	10	4	5	11	18	8	26
Pleurisy	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	..	...	...	3	...	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	7	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	3	...	1	1	...	2	2
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	14	...	...	...	..	8	6	1	2	2	..	2	3	4	2
Venereal Diseases	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	3
Premature Birth... ..	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	2	4	5	2	3
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Heart Diseases	35	...	...	1	...	18	16	7	1	6	2	6	9	4	17
Accidents	20	3	2	2	1	4	8	3	2	1	2	2	7	3	13
Suicides	8	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	9
All other causes	359	27	8	7	7	124	186	65	50	34	41	45	69	52	148
All causes	829	81	51	20	29	304	344	118	119	78	82	121	192	111	501

NOTE.—It will be noted that the total number of deaths in the Ward distribution is 8 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.)



Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1910.

No.	Cause of Death.	AGES.													ALL AGES.	WARDS.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the Borough.				
		Under 1.	1 and under 3.	3 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and under 85.	85 and upwards.		No. 1 (Total).	No. 2 (Males).	No. 3 (Females).	No. 4 (Central).	No. 5 (West End).	No. 6 (Kilburn).	No. 7 (Ferry).		Non-Resident.			
2	Measles ...	1	12	1											14	4	10	3	7						8		
3	Scarlet Fever ...		2	1											3	1	2	1	1						28		
5	Epidemic Influenza ...	2	6												11	2	9	3	5						2		
6	Whooping Cough ...		4	2											6				3	1					25		
7	Diphtheria ...														3	1	2	1	1						2		
8	Enteric Fever ...					1	1			1					3		1	1	1						2		
10	Diarrhoea, Dysentery ...	3	3												6		1	1	2	1	1				2		
11	Epidemic Enteritis ...	2													2			1	1						2		
12	Other Allied Diseases ...																								1		
15	Tetanus ...														2		1		1						3		
19	Syphilis ...	1													2		1		1						1		
21	Erysipelas ...														1			1							2		
23	Pyæmia ...		1												4	1	1	1	1						2		
24	Infective Endocarditis ...					1	1	2	1		1				6	2	2		1	1					6		
25	Other Allied Diseases ...														1										4		
27	Rheumatic Fever ...														1	1									10		
29	Tuberculosis of Brain ...		5	3	1	1					7	1			10	2			5	3					10		
31	Phthisis ...	1		1	4	8	7	7	17	6	7				58	6	8	5	3	11	16	8	1		100		
32	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	1	1	1					1						5		1	1	2	1					4		
33	General Tuberculosis ...								1						4	3			1						1		
34	Other Forms Tuberculosis ...	1													3	1		1							6		
42	Chronic Alcoholism ...									1					1				1						1		
45	Osteo-Arthritis ...														1				1						1		
46	Gout ...														1										1		
47	Cancer ...							1	5	3	17	22	36	12	90	10	15	10	10	11	22	7	2		63		
48	Diabetes Mellitus ...								1	1					6	2	1		3	2	3	1			3		
51	Anæmia ...									1	2	1			3	1			1						2		
52	Lymphadenoma ...					1									3	1			1						3		
53	Premature Birth ...	21													21	4	8	1	2	4	5	2			3		
54	Injury at Birth ...	3													3	1									1		
55	Debility at Birth ...	2													2	1			1						1		
56	Botulism ...	4													4				2	2					1		
57	Congenital Defects ...	2	1												3				1		1				3		
59	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	7	3												10	4	3		3						13		
60	Dentition ...	1													1	1									2		
61	Rickets ...	1	2												3		1	1	1						2		
62	Old Age, Senile Decay ...												1	2	12	26	41	5	2	7	5	6	6	2		12	
63	Convulsions ...	4													4	2	1								1		
64	Meningitis ...	3	1												6		1	1	2	1					3		
66	Apoplexy ...														1	4	2	1	8						1		
67	Softening of Brain ...														1	1			2						1		
68	Hemiplegia ...														3	1			4						1		
69	General Paralysis of Insane ...														7		1	2	1	1		2			1		
70	Other forms of Insanity ...														2				1	1					1		
71	Chorea ...														1										1		
72	Cerebral Tumour ...														1				1						2		
73	Epilepsy ...														2				1	1					1		
75	Locomotor Ataxy ...														2				1	1					3		
76	Paraplegia ...														5	3	3	1	12	4		3	2			2	
77	Other forms, Brain Diseases ...														1				1						2		
78	Otitis ...	1													1										1		
81	Pericarditis ...														1										1		
82	Endocarditis ...														4	3	8	3	5	1	34	7	1	2		16	
84	Angina Pectoris ...														1	3	5	1	5	1	2	6	9	4	1		
85	Aneurism ...														2	1			4	1	2				1		
86	Senile Gangrene ...														1	2	3	2	1	6	1	2			5		
87	Embolism, Thrombosis ...														1	2	3	2	12	4	2	2	2			1	
88	Phlebitis ...														2				2						1		
90	Other Diseases, Heart and Vessels ...														1	1			1						1		
91	Laryngitis ...														1				2						1		
93	Other Diseases, Larynx and Trachea ...														1				1						1		
94	Acute Bronchitis ...	3	2												4	4	2	15	2	3		1	2	4	4	6	
95	Chronic Bronchitis ...														1	3	10	9	11	6	40	3	8	4	8	3	6
96	Lobar Pneumonia ...														2	5	3	1	5	19	1	3	5	2	7	1	
97	Lobular Pneumonia ...	5	2												3	2	4	4	1	24	1	4	2		8	3	
98	Pneumonia ...	3	1												2	2	6	3	3	20	4	3	2		1	8	
99	Empyæma, Asthma ...														1	1	3		1						1		
100	Pleurisy ...														1	2	1		4						2		
101	Other Diseases, Respiratory System ...														1				1						1		
102	Diseases of Mouth and Annæxa ...														1				1						4		
105	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...														1										1		
106	Other Diseases of Stomach ...														1				3						1		
107	Enteritis ...	5													1	1			7	2	1				1		
108	Appendicitis ...		1	2											1	2	2	1	10	3	2						



TABLE V.

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

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

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.
		22	8	5	3	38	8	5	5	3	7	3	2	1	4	2	3	81
All Causes	{ Certified	22	8	5	3	38	8	5	5	3	7	3	2	1	4	2	3	81
	{ Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
i. Common Infectious Diseases	{ Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	{ Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases	{ Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
	{ Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	{ Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	{ Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
	{ Premature Birth	13	3	16	2	2	1
iii. Wasting Diseases	{ Congenital Defects ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Injury at Birth	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	{ Want of Breast-milk, Starvation, Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
iv. Tuberculous Diseases	{ Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
v. Other Causes	{ Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	{ Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
	{ Convulsions	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
	{ Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
	{ Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	8
{ Suffocation, overlying Other causes	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	2	3	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	11	
	22	8	5	3	38	8	5	5	3	7	3	2	1	4	2	3	81	

Population estimated to middle of 1910, 95,729.

Births in the year { legitimate, 1,233
 { illegitimate, 36
 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants, 71.
 { illegitimate infants, 10.
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 829.

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, 1910.	Number of notices, 1910.	Number of prosecutions, 1910.
	On register at end of 1909.	Added in 1910.	Removed in 1910.	On register at end of 1910.			
Milk premises	115	6	14	107	495	38	—
Cowsheds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses	5	—	1	4	59	3	1
Other offensive trade premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice cream premises	78	12	7	83	289	27	—
Registered houses let in lodgings	364	—	—	364	103	—	—

Total number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes 762

Overcrowding—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	7
Number remedied	7
Number of notices issued	4
Number of prosecutions	—

Underground rooms—

Number closed during year	60
Illegal occupation dealt with during year	115

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	—
„ „ 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	—
--	---

TABLE VI.—*continued.*

Customs and Inland Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which applications were received	15
Number of dwellings comprised therein	51
Number of Certificates granted (houses)	*4
" " refused (")	—
" " deferred (")	†11

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

(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.	1
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water-closets	—

Number of prosecutions under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders—

Dirty milk utensils	—
-----------------------------	---

Number of prosecutions under By-laws under Metropolis Management Acts—

(a) With respect to drainage, &c.	3
(b) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, &c.	8

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1903, Part VIII.—

Number of prosecutions for breach of by-laws as to conveyance of dead horse through street	—
--	---

* These 4 houses comprised 17 "dwellings."

† " 11 " " 39 "

TABLE VI.—*continued.**London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, Part IV.—*

Number of filthy articles purified (Sec. 19)	..	..	—
“ “ “ destroyed (Sec. 19)	..	..	11
“ verminous rooms cleansed (Sec. 20)		..	22
“ “ houses “ (Sec. 20)		..	12
“ sanitary conveniences altered (Sec. 22)		..	—
“ “ “ removed (Sec. 22)		..	—
“ fixed ashpits removed (Sec. 23)	..	..	22

Mortuaries —

Total number of bodies removed	..	..	87
Total number of infectious bodies removed	..	..	—

*London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, Part XII.,
and Sec. 48 Public Health (London) Act, 1891—*

Number of tenement houses in which additional water taps and sinks have been provided (Sec. 78)..	99
--	----	----	----

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	86633	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
1907	91137	1341	14.7	817	9.0	98	73.1	498	5.5	15	0.16	41	0.45
1908	92654	1400	14.9	803	8.5	97	69.3	383	4.1	20	0.21	38	0.40
1909	94185	1328	13.9	839	8.9	99	74.5	325	3.4	21	0.22	49	0.52
1910	95729	1310	14.0	829	8.6	81	60.4	233	2.4	13	0.13	45	0.47

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
1907	13940	185	13.3	152	10.9	15	81.1	105	7.5	2	0.14	3	0.22
1908	14190	225	15.9	103	7.6	11	48.8	65	4.6	1	0.07	5	0.35
1909	14560	196	13.5	140	9.6	15	76.5	53	3.6	4	0.27	8	0.55
1910	15100	199	13.2	118	7.8	15	75.4	25	1.6	1	0.07	1	0.07

TABLE VII. (2).

Vital Statistics of No. 2 (Belsize) Ward.

Number of occupied houses 1,581
 Population 12,915 } At Census 1901.
 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.	Death 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
1907	14410	205	14.2	114	7.9	13	63.4	63	4.4	3	0.21	11	0.76
1908	14770	205	13.9	126	8.5	8	39.0	81	5.5	1	0.07	4	0.27
1909	14990	204	13.6	130	8.7	16	78.4	88	5.9	5	0.33	8	0.53
1910	15200	207	13.6	119	7.8	9	43.5	49	3.2	2	0.13	8	0.53

TABLE VII. (3).

Vital Statistics of No. 3 (Adelaide) Ward.

Number of occupied houses 1,657
 Population 10,395 } At Census 1901.
 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
1907	10860	75	6.9	86	7.9	8	106.7	29	2.7	1	0.09	1	0.09
1908	10860	93	8.6	78	7.2	6	64.6	30	2.8	2	0.18	4	0.37
1909	10940	83	7.6	88	8.0	4	48.2	16	1.5	2	0.18	4	0.37
1910	11000	96	8.7	78	7.1	2	20.8	22	2.0	1	0.09	2	0.18

TABLE VII. (4).

Vital Statistics of No. 4 (Central) Ward.

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

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
1907	10397	108	10.4	68	6.5	9	83.3	33	3.2	2	0.19	2	0.19
1908	10584	104	9.8	82	7.7	6	57.7	33	3.1	1	0.09	2	0.19
1909	10735	116	10.8	63	5.9	3	25.9	29	2.7	2	0.19	5	0.47
1910	10869	105	9.7	82	7.5	8	76.2	23	2.6	2	0.18	2	0.18

TABLE VII. (5).

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

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

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
1907	14090	250	17.7	114	8.1	16	64.0	153	10.9	4	0.28	9	0.64
1908	14370	254	17.7	121	8.4	26	102.4	68	4.7	10	0.69	12	0.84
1909	14650	239	16.3	118	8.0	13	54.1	51	3.5	2	0.14	7	0.48
1910	14900	216	14.5	121	8.1	17	78.7	44	2.9	4	0.27	13	0.87

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
1907	16310	391	24.0	179	11.0	28	71.6	86	5.3	3	0.18	13	0.80
1908	16670	393	23.6	186	11.1	30	76.3	72	4.3	4	0.24	9	0.54
1909	17010	341	20.0	182	10.7	37	108.5	67	3.9	6	0.35	10	0.59
1910	17267	379	22.0	192	11.1	24	63.3	52	3.0	3	0.17	17	0.98

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
1907	11130	127	11.4	94	8.4	7	55.1	29	2.6	..	..	2	0.18
1908	11210	126	11.2	93	8.3	10	79.3	34	3.0	1	0.09	2	0.18
1909	11300	149	13.2	111	9.8	11	73.8	21	1.9	..	..	7	0.62
1910	11400	138	12.1	111	9.7	6	43.5	13	1.1	..	..	2	0.17

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	564	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	16.2
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
1907	14.7	26.3	524	0.45	1.26	5.5	9.0	15.0
1908	14.9	26.5	597	0.40	1.29	4.1	8.5	14.7
1909	13.9	25.6	489	0.52	1.12	3.4	8.9	14.5
1910	14.0	24.8	511	0.47	0.99	2.4	8.6	13.4

* Excluding Chicken-pox.

Table VIII

Vital Statistics of Massachusetts, Compared with England and Wales

Year	Population	Males	Females	Births		Deaths		Rate
				Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	
1870	1,201,000	580,000	621,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1871	1,205,000	582,000	623,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1872	1,209,000	584,000	625,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1873	1,213,000	586,000	627,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1874	1,217,000	588,000	629,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1875	1,221,000	590,000	631,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1876	1,225,000	592,000	633,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1877	1,229,000	594,000	635,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1878	1,233,000	596,000	637,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1879	1,237,000	598,000	639,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1880	1,241,000	600,000	641,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1881	1,245,000	602,000	643,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1882	1,249,000	604,000	645,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1883	1,253,000	606,000	647,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1884	1,257,000	608,000	649,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1885	1,261,000	610,000	651,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1886	1,265,000	612,000	653,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1887	1,269,000	614,000	655,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1888	1,273,000	616,000	657,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1889	1,277,000	618,000	659,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1890	1,281,000	620,000	661,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1891	1,285,000	622,000	663,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1892	1,289,000	624,000	665,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1893	1,293,000	626,000	667,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1894	1,297,000	628,000	669,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1895	1,301,000	630,000	671,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1896	1,305,000	632,000	673,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1897	1,309,000	634,000	675,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1898	1,313,000	636,000	677,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1899	1,317,000	638,000	679,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
1900	1,321,000	640,000	681,000	27.0	24.0	18.0	17.0	17.0



INDEX.

	PAGE
Accident, Deaths from	24
Adulteration... ..	84-86
Alcoholism	23
Analyses, Results of	84-86
Analytical Work, Report on	103
Applications for Re-drainage	58
Area of Borough	13
Bakehouses	93, 94
Birth-Rate	15
Births, Illegitimate	15
„ Number of	15
„ „ in Wards	16
Cancer	22, 23
Circulatory System, Diseases of	23
Combined Drainage	68, 69
Complaints Received	87
Consumption	55-60
Customs and Inland Revenue Acts	69, 70
Dairies	79-81
Death-Rate	16, 17
„ Infantile	28
Death Returns	19
Deaths, at various ages	20
„ Causes of	22-24
„ in Public Institutions	21
„ from seven principal Epidemic Diseases	50
„ Infantile	27
„ Non-resident	16, 19, 20
„ Number of	16
„ Outlying	16, 20
„ Senile Mortality	22
Diarrhœa	55
Diphtheria	45-47
Disinfection	61
Drainage Work	68
Enteric Fever	47-49
Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	49
Epidemic Diseases, Seven Principal, Death-Rate	50
„ „ Deaths from	50
Erysipelas	49
Factories	97, 98
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901	91, 100
Fever	47-49

	PAGE
Food Inspection	79
Food Premises	81-83
Food Shops, Inspection of	81-83
Health Visiting	31, 32
Home Office Tables	97-100
Homework	96, 99
Houses Let in Lodgings	69
Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909	71-76
Ice Cream	81
Industrial Employment of Married Women, Inquiry <i>re</i>	32-34
Infantile Mortality	27-34
Infants, Advice as to Rearing of	31, 32
Infectious Diseases	37-61
" " Notifiable	37-49
" " " Attack-Rate	37
" " " Cases occurring	37
" " " " " in each Month	40
" " " " " " Ward	41
" " " Death-Rate	38
" " " Deaths from	38
Inspections and Re-inspections of Premises	67
Laundries	91, 100
Legal Proceedings	108-112
Local Government Board Tables	117-123
Marriage Rates, 1900—1910	14
Marriages, Number of	14
Measles	51-54
Milkshops and Milk Supply	79-81
Mortuary, Public	77, 78
Natural Increase of Population	16
Non-resident Deaths	16, 19, 20
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	37-49
Notification of Births Act, 1907	31
Nuisances, Inspection of	67
Outlying Deaths	16, 20
Outworkers	96, 99
Phthisis, Pulmonary	55-60
" " Voluntary Notification of	59
Population, Density of	13
" Estimated to middle of 1910	13
" In Wards	13
" Natural Increase of }	16
Principal Epidemic Diseases	50-55
" " " Death-Rate	50
" " " Deaths from	50



	PAGE
Public Health Committee	5
Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911 ;	59
Puerperal Fever	49
Rearing of Infants	31, 32
Re-drainage Applications	68
Registered Houses	69
Respiratory System, Diseases of	23
Restaurant Kitchens	95, 96
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	84-86
Sanitary Administration, General	65-87
Scarlet Fever	43, 44
Senile Mortality	22
Slaughterhouses	79
Small-pox	42
Staff of the Public Health Department...	7
Suicide	24
Summary of Vital Statistics for 1910	11
Tenement Houses, Water Supply of	76
Tuberculosis... ..	55-60
Underground Rooms	70, 71, 74-76
Vaccination	42
Vital Statistics	11-24
Water Supply, Certificates as to	68
" " of Tenement Houses	76
Whooping Cough	54
Workshops	91-93, 97, 98, 100
Workplaces	95-98

