

Report for the year 1923 of the Medical Officer of Health.

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THE
Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead.

REPORT

for the year 1923,

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

FRANK E. SCRASE,

F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.)

CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
SECTION 1.—General Statistics	5
„ 2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.. ..	5-19
„ 3.—Notifiable Diseases during the Year	20-31
„ 4.—Causes of Sickness	31
„ 5.—Summary of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions available for the Borough	31-35
„ 6.—Laboratory Work	36
„ 7.—Sanitary Administration	36-60
„ 8.—Public Health Staff	60-62
„ 9.—Housing	62-68
„ 10.—Vital Statistics of the Borough	69-72
APPENDIX I.—Report of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer	74-78
„ II.—Report of the Medical Officer in charge of Pre- Maternity Clinics	79-81
„ III.—Report of the Public Analyst	82
INDEX	83-85



His Worship the Mayor (ANDREW T. TAYLOR, Esq., J.P., L.C.C.) *ex-officio* member of all Committees.

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Persons not Members of the Council.

(Appointed in pursuance of Section 2 (2) of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.)

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
HAVERSTOCK HILL,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W. 3.
18th March, 1924.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1923.

It is prepared in accordance with the directions contained in Circular 451, dated 15th December, 1923, of the Ministry of Health; and the order of the Sections is that suggested in the Ministry's Circular. Also following the instructions of Circular 269, dated 28th December, 1921, this Report is compiled as an Ordinary Report, and its shortness and conciseness results from the endeavour to comply with the Ministry's suggestion that it should be published not later than the middle of April.

Our statistics for the year will be found summarised on page 5, and a comparison with last year shows that the health of the Borough has been well maintained, both the general death rate and the infantile death rate showing a reduction. Especially is this marked in the infantile mortality rate, which reached the phenomenally low figure of 42 per 1000 births. This is the lowest we have ever attained; it is the lowest in London, and is a rate more favourable than I should have conceived possible a few years ago.

I would like to take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Council, especially to the Chairmen and Members of the Public Health, Housing, and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, for the support and sympathetic consideration they have afforded me.

I desire also to place on record my appreciation of the work of the Staff of the Department, who have at all times accorded me their loyal and unselfish co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK E. SCRASE,

Medical Officer of Health.



Section 1.

General Statistics.

Area of Borough ..	2265 acres (including 12 acres covered by water).
Population	Census, 1921 .. 86,153
Number of inhabited houses	ditto .. 12,557
Number of families or-separate occupiers, ditto	.. 21,520
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1923 ..	.. £1,160,694
Sum represented by a penny rate ..	£4,708 14s. 0d.

Section 2.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for 1923.

Population estimated to middle of 1923	87,410
Density	38 persons per acre.
Marriages	684
Marriage-Rate	15.6
Births .. {	M. 600 F. 562 Totals 1162 } 1,238
	{ Legitimate 30 Illegitimate 46 } 76 }
Birth-Rate	14.1
Deaths .. 947 ..	Death-Rate .. 10.8
Maternal Deaths - No. of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth {	(1) From Sepsis — 2 (2) Other Causes 1 1 } 4
	At home In hospital.
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:—	
Legitimate .. 42 Illegitimate .. 12 Total	54
Infantile Mortality Rate (Registrar-General's figure)	42 per 1000 births.
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	4
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	10
Deaths from Tuberculosis of—	
The Respiratory System .. 51 Death-Rate ..	0.58
Deaths from All Forms of—	
Tuberculosis	58 Death-Rate .. 0.66

Population.

In accordance with the prevailing custom, I have adopted the Registrar-General's estimate of the population for the purposes of this Report, and this was calculated to have been 87,410 at the middle of the year 1923.

I have prepared the following estimates, based upon the Census figures, of the population of each Ward.

Ward.			Estimated Population.
No. 1 (Town)	..	..	13,000
No. 2 (Belsize)	..	..	14,050
No. 3 (Adelaide)	..	..	10,500
No. 4 (Central)	..	..	9,610
No. 5 (West End)	..	..	13,700
No. 6 (Kilburn)	.	..	15,800
No. 7 (Priory)	..	..	10,750
The Borough			87,410

The sex percentages at the Census of 1921 were 38·6 males and 61·4 females.

Marriages.

According to the return kindly furnished to me by the Superintendent Registrar of Hampstead, it appears that 684 marriages were registered in the Borough during 1923, as compared with 718 in the preceding year.

The following Table gives the marriage rates per 1,000 of the population for the years 1911-1921 :—

1913	-	14·9	1918	-	18·5
1914	-	19·0	1919	-	17·0
1915	-	23·2	1920	-	16·6
1916	-	17·8	1921	-	16·3
1917	-	18·7	1922	-	16·5
		1923	-		15·6

Births.

In the following Table the births for 1923 have been analysed according to sex, etc. :—

BIRTHS.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Legiti- mate.	Illegiti- mate.	Total.	Legiti- mate.	Illegiti- mate.	Total.	Legiti- mate.	Illegiti- mate.	Total.
Registered in the Borough	658	28	686	647	38	685	1305	66	1371
Add number occurring outside the Borough whose mothers were Hampstead residents	87	16	103	83	19	102	170	35	205
	745	44	789	730	57	787	1475	101	1576
Deduct number who could not be deemed to belong to Hampstead	145	14	159	168	11	179	313	25	338
Net number belonging to Hampstead, 1923	600	30	630	562	46	608	1162	76	1238
Net Births, 1922 ..	595	40	635	615	40	655	1210	80	1290

The 1238 net births were distributed among the various Wards as follows :—No. 1 (Town) 164, No. 2 (Belsize) 156, No. 3 (Adelaide) 141, No. 4 (Central) 90, No. 5 (West End) 215, No. 6 (Kilburn) 333, and No. 7 (Priory) 139.

The following are the birth-rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the Wards, the Borough, London, and England and Wales :—

No. 1 (Town) Ward	..	..	12·6
No. 2 (Belsize) „	..	..	11·1
No. 3 (Adelaide) „	..	..	13·4
No. 4 (Central) „	..	..	9·4
No. 5 (West End) „	..	..	15·7
No. 6 (Kilburn) „	..	..	21·1
No. 7 (Priory) „	..	..	12·9
The Borough ..	..	..	14·1
London ..	..	..	20·2
England and Wales	..	..	19·7

The natural increase in population, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, was 291.

Legitimate and Illegitimate Births and Birth Rate.

Of the total 1,238 net births belonging to Hampstead, 1,162 were those of legitimate and 76 of illegitimate children, the latter being at the rate of 65 per 1,000 births. 35 of the Hampstead illegitimate infants were born outside the Borough, chiefly in Lying-in Institutions.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

By the Notification of Births Act, 1907, all births occurring in the Borough must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours. This is in addition to their usual registration with the Registrar of Births.

The following statement shows the source of information, etc., of live births notified during the year. As births have to be notified much sooner than registered, the total number notified differs from the total number registered.

	Notified within 36 hours.	Notified after 36 hours.	Total Notified.
Notified by midwives	522	--	522
„ parents	232	64	296
„ doctors	351	—	351
„ nurses and others	180	—	180
	1285	64	1349

In the great majority of those cases where the notification was not made until after 36 hours had elapsed, I had to draw the attention of the responsible person to the omission.

During the year 34 still-births were notified, as follows:—

Notified by midwives	12
„ parents	5
„ doctors	12
„ nurses and others	5

Deaths.

The “recorded” death-rate is the rate obtained by calculating the number of “net” deaths per 1000 of the population. From the total deaths of civilians registered is deducted the number who were non-resident persons, and, after subtracting these, the number of deaths of

civilian Hampstead residents who died outside the Borough is added. The total net deaths during 1923 was 947, or 10·8 per 1000 of the population, as compared with 970 in the preceding year. These deaths were distributed among the various Wards as follows:—No. 1 (Town) 139, No. 2 (Belsize) 147, No. 3 (Adelaide) 128, No. 4 (Central) 98, No. 5 (West End) 149, No. 6 (Kilburn) 180, and No. 7 (Priory) 106.

The following are the death-rates per 1000 of the population for each of the Wards, the Borough, London, and England and Wales:—

No. 1 (Town) Ward	..	..	10·7
No. 2 (Belsize) „	..	..	10·5
No. 3 (Adelaide) „	..	..	12·2
No. 4 (Central) „	..	..	10·2
No. 5 (West End) „	..	..	10·9
No. 6 (Kilburn) „	..	..	11·4
No. 7 (Priory) „	..	..	9·9
The Borough ..	..	..	10·8
London ..	..	..	11·2
England and Wales	..	..	11·6

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING THE YEAR
1923. — Arranged in the form of the short List of Causes adopted by
the Registrar-General in consultation with the Ministry of Health.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the Borough.										
	Sex.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 years and upwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Enteric Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
2. Small-pox	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Scarlet Fever	M	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whooping Cough	M	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Diphtheria	M	5	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
7. Influenza	M	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	1
	F	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
8. Encephalitis lethargica	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	33	...	...	...	...	5	15	13	...	...
	F	18	...	...	...	1	13	4	...	...	...
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	5	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...
12. Cancer, malignant disease	M	61	...	...	...	...	...	3	30	21	7
	F	97	...	...	...	1	2	10	37	20	27
13. Rheumatic Fever ...	M	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Diabetes	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...
	F	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage. &c.	M	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	4
	F	30	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	4	18
16. Heart Disease	M	53	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	23	17
	F	80	...	...	...	...	2	7	12	24	35
17. Arterio-sclerosis ...	M	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4
	F	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	23
18. Bronchitis... ..	M	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	7
	F	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	8	17
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M	20	3	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	1
	F	33	5	...	1	...	2	6	2	3	14
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
	F	10	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	4
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
22. Diarrhoea, &c. ...	M	9	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	F	10	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	M	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...
	F	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
24. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	10
	F	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	5
26. Puerperal Sepsis... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
27. Other accidents & diseases of pregnancy, and par- turation	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
28. Congenital Debility and malformation, prema- ture birth	M	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	8	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
29. Suicide	M	10	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...
	F	11	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	...	...
30. Other Deaths from Violence	M	9	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	2	1
	F	15	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	7
31. Other Defined Diseases	M	81	6	...	3	3	5	6	21	17	20
	F	96	5	...	...	3	3	10	26	13	36
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
All causes {	M	418	30	5	7	10	15	43	131	102	75
	F	529	24	1	4	9	17	64	119	94	197
TOTALS		947	54	6	11	19	32	107	250	196	272

All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the Borough who died outside it, have been included. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who died in the Borough have in like manner been excluded.

Centenarian.

The death of a female aged 100 years, was registered during the year.

Causes of Death.

The incidence of the chief causes of mortality shows very plainly in a tabular list of the six principal death-causing diseases in 1923; it will be noted that Cancer is now well ahead of every other disease, and is three times as destructive as tuberculosis:—

Cancer	158
Heart disease	133
Respiratory disease	119
Tuberculosis	58
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	50
Arterio-sclerosis	47

The following diseases and causes of death call for special mention:—

Maternal Deaths.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth:—

(1) From Sepsis	{ at home —
	{ in hospital 2
(2) Other Causes	{ at home 1
	{ in hospital 1

Infantile Mortality.

Deaths of infants under one year of age and rate per 1000 births:—

LEGITIMATE.		ILLEGITIMATE.		TOTAL.	
No.	Rate per 1000 legitimate births.	No.	Rate per 1000 illegitimate births.	No.	Rate per 1000 births.
42	36	12	158	54	44

CAUSES OF DEATH.				No. 1 (Town).	No. 2 (Belize).	No. 3 (Adelaide).	No. 4 (Central).	No. 5 (West End).	No. 6 (Kilburn).	No. 7 (Priory).	Total.
1.	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3
6.	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
9.	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
13.	Laryngitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
15.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	1	8
16.	Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	1	8
17.	Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	Gastritis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
19.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Injury at Birth	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	4
23.	Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
24.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	7
25.	Premature birth	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	6
26.	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
27.	Other causes	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	7
TOTAL DEATHS				6	6	6	3	6	16	11	54
TOTAL BIRTHS				164	156	141	90	215	333	139	1238

Want of Breast Milk has been included under No. 26, Atrophy and Debility.

Table showing deaths and death-rates of legitimate and illegitimate infants:—

Year.	Legitimate Infants.		Death rate per 1000 legitimate births.	Illegitimate Infants.		Death-rate per 1000 illegitimate births.
	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.	
1910	1,233	71	57	36	10	278
1911	1,239	94	76	37	11	297
1912	1,207	68	56	74	11	149
1913	1,252	73	58	73	18	246
1914	1,218	77	63	55	14	254
1915	1,246	82	65	81	19	234
1916	1,088	65	59	76	8	105
1917	1,052	74	70	71	16	225
1918	797	56	70	98	13	132
1919	1,039	77	74	117	19	162
1920	1,478	62	42	88	13	148
1921	1,259	71	56	83	17	205
1922	1,210	59	49	80	13	162
1923	1,162	42	36	76	12	158

Table showing deaths and death-rates of infants and of children under five years of age :—

Year.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.		Deaths of Children under 5 years of age.	
	No.	Rate per 1000 births.	No.	Rate per 1000 children born in the year and in preceding four years.
1910 ..	81	60	132	19·2
1911 ..	105	82	152	22·7
1912 ..	79	62	131	19·8
1913 ..	91	69	149	22·7
1914 ..	91	72	129	20·0
1915 ..	101	76	144	22·2
1916 ..	73	62	94	14·7
1917 ..	90	80	122	19·6
1918 ..	69	77	109	18·8
1919 ..	96	83	120	21·2
1920 ..	75	48	101	17·1
1921 ..	88	65	126	20·7
1922 ..	72	56	106	16·9
1923 ..	54	44	71	10·8

The following table, taken from the statistics of the Registrar-General, shows the Infantile Mortality in the Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs, the County of London, and England and Wales during the 52 weeks ended 29th December, 1923 :—

District.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.	District.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 births.
Hampstead ..	42	St. Pancras ..	63
Woolwich ..	43	Fulham ..	63
Lewisham ..	45	Hammersmith ..	63
Westminster, City	46	Islington ..	66
Stoke Newington	48	Paddington ..	68
Battersea ..	48	St. Marylebone ..	68
Wandsworth ..	52	Southwark ..	68
Chelsea ..	55	Bethnal Green ..	69
Camberwell ..	56	Kensington ..	71
Deptford ..	58	Bermondsey ..	73
Hackney ..	58	Holborn ..	76
Lambeth ..	58	Shoreditch ..	80
Poplar ..	59	London, City ..	81
Finsbury ..	60	County of London	60
Greenwich ..	62	England and Wales	69
Stepney ..	63		

Tuberculosis.

Information concerning deaths from Tuberculosis will be found on pages 28 and 29.

Measles.

This disease is compulsorily notifiable in Hampstead under the Borough of Hampstead (Measles) Regulations, 1920.

During 1923, 209 cases were notified and 2 deaths occurred.

Whooping Cough.

This disease is not compulsorily notifiable in Hampstead; our principal source of information of the occurrence of cases is the Head Teachers of Schools. Four deaths were due to Whooping Cough in 1923.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

Nineteen deaths at all ages from Diarrhœa and Enteritis occurred in 1923, of which 10 took place among children under two years of age.

Principal Epidemic Diseases.

All of these, with the exception of whooping cough, are notifiable diseases, and information concerning them is set out in Section 3 of this Report.

The deaths from the principal epidemic diseases in recent years are as follows :—

Year.	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria
1919	..	..	5	2	..	7
1920	2	..	8	4	6	5
1921	1	..	4	5	6	35
1922	3	..	6	2	2	19
1923	2	..	2	1	4	8

In addition to the foregoing, a brief mention of the following may be of interest :—

Cancer.

The following Table gives the number of deaths from Cancer in each of the years 1914—1923 :—

Year.	No. of Deaths from Cancer.	Year.	No. of Deaths from Cancer.
1914	114	1919	123
1915	118	1920	120
1916	113	1921	134
1917	107	1922	135
1918	105	1923	158

Of the fatal cases, 97 were females and 61 males. In 75 cases the persons were over 65 years of age. On this point it must be borne in mind that the population of the Borough was found at the census of 1921 to consist of 52,900 females and 33,253 males.

The anatomical distribution of the deaths in each sex was as follows :—

Situation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Oesophagus	4	3	7
Stomach	14	6	20
Liver and Gall Bladder ..	4	7	11
Intestines	3	7	10
Rectum	10	20	30
Uterus	—	12	12
Breast	—	18	18
Ovary	—	5	5
Other organs	26	19	45
Totals ..	61	97	158

In view of the great and increasing amount of suffering and death due to this disease and the public concern at its prevalence, the Ministry of Health on 14th August, 1923, issued a very interesting and important Memorandum on the subject of Cancer. This Memorandum was drafted by the Departmental Committee on Cancer, appointed by the Minister of Health, who has also directed the medical intelligence service of the Ministry to keep in touch with developments of Cancer investigation. The Ministry also undertakes the prosecution of researches of an epidemiological and statistical character, both at home and internationally, in regard to Cancer. The Memorandum

points out that it is unnecessary, in view of the foregoing remarks, to state that the Ministry of Health, as the central public health authority in England and Wales, is fully alive to the importance of this subject.

In the present state of our knowledge we do not possess any specific means of producing immunity against Cancer, as we have against Smallpox, nor have we any specific means of curing the disease as in the cases of Malaria and Syphilis. In all these directions much valuable research work is being done.

On the subject of the extent of Cancer mortality and its increase, it may be stated that in the space of two generations the recorded mortality has trebled. It has long been matter for discussion to what extent this increase has been due to improved diagnosis and more accurate certification of cause of death. There can be little doubt that these factors have been contributory, but unfortunately it has now to be recognised that they will not account for the whole of the recorded increase. An increase of mortality attributed to Cancer is the common experience of modern civilisation. The frequency with which different parts of the body are attacked by fatal Cancer differs greatly in different countries. In this country the tendency is for deaths from Cancer to occur later in life than formerly, and this change has been going on, at least amongst females, for many years. The most rapid increase is occurring in extreme old age.

With regard to proclivity to Cancer, in a broad sense, liability to this disease is not an attribute to any particular social class, profession, or occupation. It is to be inferred, therefore, that the occurrence of Cancer depends, to an important degree, on personal predisposing factors, but *hereditary* predisposition has not at present been proved to be of any practical importance. The Memorandum further points out the following:—That it cannot be asserted with scientific authority that the use of any particular article of food increases the liability to Cancer or prevents it from appearing; that no known drug or preparation will prevent its appearance or cure it when present; and that no danger of Cancer has been proved to result from inhabiting houses or districts in which Cancer happens to have been exceptionally common; and there is no evidence to show that Cancer is an infectious or contagious disease. Although, so far, we have no “scientific authority” in support of the preceding statements, which are more “negative” than “positive,” it must be remembered that our limited knowledge does not warrant any dogmatic statement on these points.

On the question of chronic irritation as a determining factor in the appearance of Cancer, one certain fact is that it frequently follows on chronic or prolonged irritation. Not all tissues, however, are equally liable in this respect, but the liability of Cancer to follow chronic irritation of many different types is remarkable, and leads to the supposition that beneath them all there lies some common factor—as yet unrecognised—which is fundamental to the passage of a chronic inflammatory and non-cancerous condition into one that is definitely cancerous.

As regards the preventive treatment of the disease there are at least some provocative causes which can be guarded against. Since Cancer occurs more commonly in certain sites, it is prudent to notice and remove causes of chronic irritation in these sites. Apart altogether from Cancer, people should attend to these conditions in the exercise of common care for their general health and fitness. In this category, for example, and for reasons just given, come the removal of rough stumps of teeth or replacement of badly fitting dentures; a change of habit if pipe-smoking is found to produce soreness on the same spot of the lip or tongue; an alteration of clothing which causes irritation of particular regions of the body—for example, the breast; the avoidance of constipation and other like matters. On the same basis the possibility of establishing a chronic irritation in a region liable to Cancer gives an additional reason for obtaining advice and treatment in disorders of the stomach, bowels, etc.

Since early diagnosis obviously depends upon co-operation between doctor and patient, medical advice should be sought at once by those who experience any abnormality likely to indicate the occurrence of Cancer, or which may be the precursor of the disease. Above all, sufferers should not waste time or money by trying quack remedies, which at best are useless, and at worst aggravate the disease.

The Public Health Committee having considered the Memorandum of the Ministry, resolved that a copy should be sent to every doctor practising in the Borough, and I have been favoured with the opportunity of discussing the question with the Local Branch of the British Medical Association. This was with the view of eliciting from the practitioners if they were of opinion that any action or co-operation between the practitioners and the Borough Council would

be of any help in combating the disease. The matter was fully discussed, and briefly the opinion of the meeting was as follows:— That the only action of the nature indicated above likely to be of any utility was propaganda and the spreading of information regarding the disease among the medical profession and the public.

The matter is still under discussion, and at least one powerful voluntary body has offered to co-operate.

Deaths from Violence (excluding Suicide).

24 deaths were classified under this heading as compared with 22 in 1922.

The causes of death were as follows:—3 due to murder, 8 to being knocked down or run over by motor vehicles, 1 to drowning, 11 to falls, and 1 to burns.

Suicide.

21 persons committed suicide, as compared with 12 in 1922.

The causes of death were as follows:—Gas poisoning, 7; drugs, 5; revolver or pistol shot, 2; under trains, 3; jumping out of window, 2; drowning, 1; cut throat, 1.

Venereal Diseases.

Under the terms of the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916, the London County Council is the Authority for the Administrative County of London (excluding the City).

There is a Local Propaganda Committee in the Borough which seeks by means of lectures, and in other ways, to combat the evil.

The problem is a most difficult one, and there are several aims to be kept in view, such as:—(a) The cure of the sufferers; (b) The dissemination of information concerning the diseases. But while methods are being discussed, and measures applied that do not adequately deal with the situation, the diseases are being carried down from one generation to another, and although I agree that notification in the present state of public opinion is neither practicable nor advisable, still, I think that eventually some form of notification must be adopted. Until public opinion is so moulded, I am of opinion that more good is likely to accrue from propaganda than from any other action.

Section 3.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

The following is a list, alphabetically arranged, of the diseases which were compulsorily notifiable in Hampstead during 1923:—

Anthrax	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis,	Plague
acute	Pneumonia, acute influenzal or
Cholera	acute primary
Continued Fever	Polio-Encephalitis, acute
Diphtheria	Polio-Myelitis, acute
Dysentery	Puerperal Fever
Encephalitis Lethargica,	Relapsing Fever
acute	Scarlatina
Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever
Erysipelas	Small-pox
Glanders	Trench Fever
Hydrophobia	Tuberculosis, all forms
Malaria	Typhoid Fever
Measles	Typhus Fever
Membranous Croup	

No cases of the following notifiable diseases were reported during the year:—

Anthrax	Plague
Cholera	Polio encephalitis, acute
Continued Fever	Relapsing Fever
Dysentery	Smallpox
Glanders	Trench Fever
Hydrophobia	Typhus Fever.
Membranous Croup	

I am glad to have this opportunity of stating how much I appreciate the cordial co-operation of the medical practitioners of Hampstead with the work of the Public Health Department. Most of the cases of infectious disease that are removed for isolation, are sent to hospital by the doctors, thus effecting a considerable saving of

valuable time, which must of necessity be lost if removal is left until the Sanitary Authority becomes aware of the existence of the case.

During the year the expert of the London County Council and myself have on several occasions been called in to see doubtful cases of small-pox. None, however, proved to be small-pox.

That the local medical profession should thus be in harmony with the preventive work of the Council is a matter for congratulation, for preventive and curative medicine cannot be divorced from each other without great loss to both services. The tendency in recent years for the public health service to include special branches of work which, while preventive, yet of necessity trenches upon the curative also, has been met in Hampstead without friction between the practitioners and the Council. As an instance of this I would refer specially to the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary and to the Specialist in charge, whose valuable work, both preventive and curative, is carried on in complete accord with the general practitioners.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Total cases notified in age-periods.													Total Cases Notified in each Ward.							Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths in age-periods.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	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 (Priory).		At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.										Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, acute	1	1	18	18	7	5	18	16	3	85	1	..	1	2	..	1	3	1	1	

† Compulsorily notifiable in Hampstead under the Borough of Hampstead (Measles) Regulations, 1920.

In view of the housing problem that exists, it is obvious that the domestic overcrowding must have an adverse influence on the incidence of notifiable diseases.

To take, for instance, one-roomed tenements in the Borough. At the Census of 1921, there were 153 cases in which 3 persons lived in such tenements, 49 cases in which 4 persons so lived, 18 cases where 5 persons were housed in one room, and a few other cases where the crowding conditions were worse. In the course of our investigations we have found as many as 8 persons, 2 adults and 6 children, living and sleeping in one room.

In two-roomed tenements, there were 168 cases in which 5 persons lived in such tenements, 94 cases in which 6 persons so lived, 40 cases in which 7 persons were housed in two rooms, and a few other cases where the crowding conditions were worse. It is possible that in many of these instances the persons all slept in one of their two rooms, the other room being used as a living room and kitchen.

Much the same state of affairs obtains in tenements comprising more rooms than those already quoted.

It is fairly obvious that a person sickening with an infectious disease will more readily infect others in such circumstances, and especially is this so when the disease is one that principally affects young children.

To the cost of housing and kindred schemes for improving the health of the populace must be added the cost of the maintenance of extra cases of infectious diseases which might not have occurred but for the way in which the population is crowded together.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The following information relating to this disease is given at the special request of the Ministry of Health.

The mother of the one case notified had not attended at the Borough Council's Pre-Maternity Clinic.

Total cases notified by medical practitioners	..	1
„ „ midwives	..	—
Number treated at home	..	1
„ in hospital	..	—
Vision unimpaired	..	1
„ impaired	..	—
Total Blindness	..	—
Number of Deaths	..	—

Small-pox.

No case was notified during the year.

Vaccination.

Of the total births dealt with in 1923, by the Vaccination Officer, amounting to 1370, 767 were successfully vaccinated. In 3 cases the children were insusceptible of vaccination. In regard to 211, certificates of Conscientious Objection were obtained; 38 died before vaccination was performed; 27 cases of vaccination were postponed and 324 remained to be dealt with.

I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for these statistics.

Tuberculosis—Notification.

During the year 1923, 124 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 88 being cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 36 other forms of the disease.

The following statistical table, prescribed by the Ministry of Health, gives an analysis of the newly notified cases and deaths during 1923 :—

Tuberculosis.

		Total New Cases in age-periods notified for the first time in 1923.												Total New Cases Notified in each Ward.							Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths in age-periods of Old and New Cases.											
		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 (Priory).		At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.										
			Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 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 upwards.										Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 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 upwards.
Pulmonary	M.	48	—	—	—	3	8	15	12	7	3	—	6	7	5	2	7	13	8	29	33	—	—	—	—	4	1	6	9	8	5	—	
	F.	40	—	—	—	1	1	6	14	9	6	1	2	7	6	6	3	7	7	4	30	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	3	1	1
Non-Pulmonary	M.	21	—	6	6	2	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	3	4	1	2	2	6	3	12	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F.	15	1	—	3	—	2	4	1	1	—	2	5	1	—	3	—	5	1	7	5	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	
Totals		124	1	6	9	3	6	20	31	24	15	5	4	21	18	12	10	16	31	16	78	58	1	1	—	—	5	4	12	16	12	6	1

A reference to the question of efficiency of Notification of Tuberculosis will be found in the following page.

Of the new cases notified in 1923 :—

Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	
5	5	were dead or dying at time of notification.
3	7	were patients in hospitals.
2	—	„ sanatoria.
5	1	„ infirmaries.
2	1	„ institutions.
6	—	removed from Hampstead almost immediately after notification.
5	3	were out-patients of hospitals.
14	7	were attended by private doctors only.
46	12	attended the dispensary.
—	—	
<u>88</u>	<u>36</u>	

From this analysis it will be seen that nearly half the number of notified cases actually attended the Dispensary, while others were dealt with by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer elsewhere.

The deaths of non-notified cases of Tuberculosis numbered 6, and the total tuberculosis deaths 58; the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths being 1 in 9.

It is imperative that the advanced and highly infectious case should be removed from its close association with other people, and an institution for such cases is still a much-needed provision.

An open-air school for delicate and suspected children is also very much needed. Every child, who is under observation by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer as a “suspect,” should be sent to such a school until the suspicion is removed or the reason for the delicacy ascertained.

The number of cases notified in recent years are as follows :—

Year.	Persons newly notified.		Total.
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Voluntarily notifiable 1902; Compulsorily notifiable 1912.)	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Compulsorily Notifiable from 1st February, 1913).	
1913	244	56	300
1914	142	30	172
1915	172	48	220
1916	193	51	244
1917	256	52	308
1918	291	70	361
1919	165	48	213
1920	118	53	171
1921	103	55	158
1922	101	34	135
1923	88	36	124

At the present time 88 discharged soldiers suffering with tuberculosis are resident in Hampstead. The number of cases of tuberculosis known to the Department at the end of 1923 totals 895—648 pulmonary and 247 non-pulmonary.

Occupations.

The following is an analysis of the occupations of the new cases notified as tuberculous during 1923 :—

Occupation.	Pulmonary Cases.	Non- Pulmonary Cases.	Occupation.	Pulmonary Cases.	Non- Pulmonary Cases.
Army Pensioners ...	9	1	Medical Practitioners	1	—
Artists	1	—	Merchants	1	1
Butchers	1	—	Plasterers	1	—
Carmen	1	—	Porters	1	—
Chauffeurs	3	—	Road Sweepers ...	1	—
Civil Servants ...	1	—	Scholars	1	11
Clerks	9	2	Secretaries	2	—
Commercial Travellers	1	—	Shop Assistants ...	5	1
Domestic Servants	13	3	Students	2	—
Dressmakers	1	1	Sisters of Mercy ...	1	—
Electricians	2	—	Teachers	2	—
House Painters ...	1	—	Telegraphists ...	1	—
Housewives	13	1	Vulcanisers	—	1
Laboratory Assistants	—	1	Washers	1	—
Labourers	1	—	No occupation ...	9	10
Laundry Proprietors	1	—	No Information ...	—	1
Lecturers	—	2			
Line Etchers	1	—		88	36

Of the 88 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis newly notified in 1923:—

26	were treated at Sanatoria	..	13	insured	13	non-insured
15	„	Poor Law Institution	11	„	4	„
27	„	Hospitals	..	14	„	13
5	„	Nursing or other				

Homes All non-insured

Of the 36 cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis newly notified in 1923:—

9	were treated at Sanatoria	..	1	insured	8	non-insured
5	„	Poor Law Institution	1	„	4	„
10	„	Hospitals	..	3	„	7
2	„	Nursing or other				

Homes Non-insured.

The following cases, notified prior to 1923, were also removed.

		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
		Insured.	Non-Insured.	Insured.	Non-Insured.
To Sanatoria	.. ..	6	4	1	1
To Hospitals	.. ..	7	2	—	—
To Poor Law Institutions	..	3	4	2	2
To Nursing or other Homes		—	2	—	—

Deaths.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis in 1923 was 58. Of these, 51 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 7 to other forms of Tuberculosis.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and from all forms of Tuberculosis during 1923 were distributed among the wards as follows:—

Ward.		Area (Acres).	Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Deaths from other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Total deaths from All Forms of Tuberculosis.
No. 1 (Town)	.. ..	686	10	1	11
„ 2 (Belsize)	.. ..	271	10	—	10
„ 3 (Adelaide)	.. ..	325	6	2	8
„ 4 (Central)	.. ..	312	5	1	6
„ 5 (West End)	.. ..	247	8	—	8
„ 6 (Kilburn)	.. ..	195	7	3	10
„ 7 (Priory)	.. ..	229	5	—	5
The Borough		2,265	51	7	58

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the age distribution of persons dying from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in recent years :—

Year.	Age Period.					All Ages.
	0—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	65—	
1913	—	1	4	39	5	49
1914	—	2	10	42	3	57
1915	—	1	7	37	3	48
1916	—	4	11	37	3	55
1917	—	—	21	47	1	69
1918	1	1	11	59	3	75
1919	—	1	13	39	3	56
1920	—	2	8	27	4	41
1921	—	2	10	47	4	63
1922	—	1	10	37	2	50
1923	—	—	6	45	—	51
Totals	1	15	111	456	31	614

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The age distribution of persons dying from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1923 is as follows :—

Under 1 year	..	.	1
2—5 years	..	..	1
15—25 „	..	..	3
45—65 „	..	..	1
65—75 „	..	..	1

Prevention, Treatment, &c.

Staff engaged on Tuberculosis Work.—The staff specially engaged on work directly connected with Tuberculosis consists of the following :—

1.—Administrative Tuberculosis Medical Officer ; the Medical Officer of Health.

2.—Tuberculosis Medical Officer, a part-time Officer who acts as an Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health for tuberculosis work, whose report will be found in Appendix I.

3.—Lady Sanitary Inspector, the major portion of whose time is occupied in visiting cases, inspecting home conditions, etc.

4.—Tuberculosis Nurse, who attends at the Dispensary at all times when the Tuberculosis Medical Officer is present to act under his instructions; and who pays home visits to cases attending the Dispensary.

5.—Clerk, who attends at the Dispensary on three half-days per week for the purpose of undertaking clerical work, compiling returns, filing, etc.

6.—Dentist, who undertakes dental work for tuberculous patients.

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The first meeting of the new Committee was held on 28th February. The Rev. H. J. Marshall, M.A., was elected Chairman and Mr. Councillor T. Hancock Nunn, M.A., Hon. Secretary.

The following form the Committee :—

- 6 members of the Borough Council.
- 5 members of the Hampstead Council of Social Welfare.
- 2 members representing the London County Council.
- 2 members representing the Board of Guardians.
- 1 member representing the London Insurance Committee.
- 2 members representing the Invalid Children's Aid Association.
- 1 member representing the Local War Pensions Committee.

The Medical Officer of Health	} <i>Ex-Officio.</i>
The Tuberculosis Medical Officer	
The Lady Sanitary Inspector	
(<i>Tuberculosis Health Visitor</i>)	

At its meeting on 20th December, 1923, the Borough Council agreed, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health, to add to the Care Committee a representative of the local ex-Service Benevolent Committee, through whom grants are available from the United Services Fund for ex-Service men and their families suffering from tuberculosis.

The Care Committee is required to furnish to the Borough Council quarterly reports (or more often if required) including statistics and statements of cases helped, &c., and as to attendances of such of its members as are Councillors. The Borough Council makes a small grant towards the expenses of the Committee.

Separate Beds and Shelter for Tuberculous Patients.

In pursuance of the authority contained in the Public Health (Prevention and Treatment of Disease) Act, 1913, the Borough Council supply on loan single beds and bedding in order to effect the separation of infectious cases of tuberculosis. The usual practice is to arrange for the double-bed previously used to be sold, and a single bed to be provided in lieu thereof. Thus, by the Council loaning a separate bed, two single beds are provided instead of one double-bed. The Council have purchased and loaned out six beds and sets of bedding. In addition, the Shelter with its bed owned by the Council, has been loaned out to suitable cases.

Section 4.

Causes of Sickness.

There was no particular cause of sickness in the Borough during 1923 which calls for special mention.

Section 5.

Summary of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions available for the Borough.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) *General.* The Borough is well served by two excellently managed Nursing Associations; the Hampstead District Nursing Association, 25, Heathurst Road, and the Kilburn and West Hampstead District Nursing Association, 20, Dennington Park Road. Both Associations provide skilled nurses for the sick poor. The Borough Council subsidises the work of the Associations.

(b) *For Infectious Diseases.* By arrangements made between the two Nursing Associations and the Borough Council, whereby the Council contribute towards the expenses of the Associations, nurses are available for cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Acute Primary or Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Influenza, Malaria, Dysentery or Trench Fever. During 1923, 14 cases were nursed under this arrangement by the Kilburn and West Hampstead District Nursing Association, and 7 by the Hampstead District Nursing Association.

(c) *For Maternity Cases.* By agreements between the two Nursing Associations and the Borough Council, skilled maternity nursing can be obtained for cases in the Borough. Both Associations have fully trained nurses appointed to attend maternity cases, and any woman can have a fully trained nurse attend her together with her own doctor. A fee is charged the patient, which is in accordance with her means, and may be nothing in very poor cases. The Council guarantee each of the Associations against the loss, up to £100, on the working of the Maternity Nurses. During 1923, 48 cases were thus nursed by the Kilburn and West Hampstead District Nursing Association, and 17 by the Hampstead District Nursing Association.

MIDWIVES.

The total number of midwives practising in Hampstead is 27.

Arrangements have been made by the Borough Council with both Nursing Associations for the provision of a properly skilled and registered midwife. The Borough Council guarantee each of the Associations against the loss, up to £100, on the working of the midwives.

The fees charged the patient have been carefully considered in reference to the midwives' fees prevailing in the district, and have been graduated so as not to undercut the practising midwives. During 1923, 96 cases were attended by the Midwives of the Kilburn and West Hampstead District Nursing Association, and 3 by the Hampstead District Nursing Association.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (Consultation and Treatment).

Pre-Maternity Clinics for Expectant Mothers. Established and controlled by the Borough Council. Held at 27, Pond Street on Thursdays at 2.30 p.m., and at 73, Dynham Road on Mondays at 2.30 p.m., and Thursdays at 10 a.m.

The Report of Dr. Mary Kidd, the Medical Officer in charge of of Pre-Maternity Clinics will be found in Appendix II.

Work of the Borough Council Health Visitors.

The following table gives a record of the work of the Borough Council Health Visitors, who work in conjunction with the Infant Welfare Centres of the Hampstead Council of Social Welfare, in 1923:—

Number of first visits to expectant mothers	..	..	143
„ re-visits „ „	..	..	129
„ infants under one year visited the first time	..	..	941
„ re-visits to infants under one year	..	..	1590
„ visits to children over one year	..	..	2178
„ visits <i>re</i> infant deaths.	..	..	51
„ „ infectious disease	..	..	673
„ „ verminous conditions	..	..	9
„ „ verminous conditions reported by			
London County Council	..	..	63
„ attendances at Infant Welfare Centres	..	..	299
„ „ Borough Council's Dental Clinic			51
„ „ „ Pre-Maternity Clinics			152
„ complaints investigated	..	..	10
„ applications for assistance investigated	..	..	138
„ unclassified visits	..	..	240
		Total	6667

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919.

The number of families helped at any one time by the Council during the year under this Order varied from 43 to 73. The cost to the Borough Council was £309 for milk and £168 for other food. This figure does not include administration expenses.

The help that has been afforded under the scheme in force for administering this fund has been of great assistance to poor families. Milk or food is granted either free, or at half cost, to expectant and nursing mothers and infants under three years of age, where the scale of income falls below a certain standard.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Established and controlled by the Hampstead Council of Social Welfare. Held at 5 premises in various parts of the Borough.

Day Nurseries.

Established and controlled privately. Held at 27 & 29, Pond Street and 36, Hemstal Road.

School Clinics.

School Medical Service, etc., arranged by London County Council.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Dispensary established and controlled by the Borough Council. Sessions held at the Dispensary, 73, Dynham Road.

Venereal Diseases.

Clinics arranged by London County Council; no clinic situated in the Borough.

Dental Clinics.

One in connection with Infant Welfare Centres, established and controlled by the Hampstead Council of Social Welfare.

One in connection with Pre-Maternity Clinics and one in connection with Tuberculosis Dispensary. Both these latter established and controlled by the Borough Council.

Summary of work carried out at Hampstead Borough Council's Dental Clinics during 1923.

			Maternity	Tuberculosis.
Number of Sessions held	..	..	51	44
Patients Attendances ..	..	..	387	25
Number of Fillings ..	..	..	71	6
Number of Scalings ..	..	..	50	2
Extraction cases	{ Number of teeth extracted ..		342	16
	{ With Gas ..		29	4
	{ With Local Anæsthetic ..		85	1
	{ Without Anæsthetic ..		—	1
Number of Dentures (including repairs)	..	..	39	3
Number of Dressings and Root treatment	..	..	11	1
Number for Advice ..	..	..	47	4

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OR BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

(1) *Tuberculosis.* The Borough Council possess the right to use two endowed beds at the Mount Vernon Hospital at Northwood; and two beds at the Hampstead General Hospital, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, which latter would be available for surgical tuberculosis.

Residential Institutional Treatment provided by the London County Council.

(2) *Maternity.* The Borough Council pays a subsidy per case for every Hampstead woman confined in Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and in return receives letters of admission. 75 Hampstead women were confined in Queen Charlotte's Hospital in 1923.

The Council, on 22nd March, agreed to arrangements being made with St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Birchington-on-Sea, Kent, for the admission of 4 convalescent mothers and infants, or mothers alone.

The Borough Council has two endowed beds in the Hampstead General Hospital, which can be utilised for the purpose of providing hospital accommodation for the mother.

(3) *Children.* The beds referred to in the preceding paragraph are available in special cases for children.

As regards infants who are ill and have a definite disease, or who although not actually suffering from any nameable disease, yet are failing to thrive, and need to be placed under skilled and trained supervision, the Borough Council has made arrangements with "Northcourt Hospital," College Crescent, whereby suitable cases may be admitted. During 1923, 23 children were sent to that Institution under this arrangement, the Borough Council paying the Hospital a fixed rate per bed per week, and the patients being assessed according to their means.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| (4) <i>Fever</i> | { | Provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. |
| (5) <i>Small-pox</i> | | |
| (6) <i>Other, e.g., Diphtheria,</i> | | |
| | | ditto |

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION.

For Unmarried Mothers	{	There are Homes, one for each of these, established in the Borough by Voluntary Committees. The Borough Council makes a grant towards the expenses of the Foster Home for Illegitimate Infants.
For Illegitimate Infants		

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious cases.	{	Provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.
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(b) For non-infectious and accident cases	{	The Ambulance of the Hampstead General Hospital, and those of the St. John's Ambulance Association are available.
		The Ambulances of the Metropolitan Asylums Board are also available upon due notice being given.

Section 6.

Laboratory Work.

Bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, excepting examinations of material for detection of tubercle bacilli, which are performed by the bacteriologist of the Hampstead General Hospital. This latter also makes any necessary X-ray examinations.

The following is a summary of the bacteriological work carried out during the year :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total:
Diphtheria	22	302	324
Enteric Fever	—	2	2
Specimens of Sputum ..	59	240	299
35 X-Ray Examinations were made.			

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is obtainable at any hour by day or night from the Town Hall, and also from the North-Western Fever Hospital, Lawn Road. During 1923, 219,000 units were supplied from the Public Health Department

Section 7.

Sanitary Administration.

List of adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, and Local Regulations relating to the Public Health, in force in the Borough with date of adoption.

Bye-Laws under Section 16 (1) Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

"	"	16 (2)	"	"
"	"	39 (1)	"	"
"	"	39 (2)	"	"
"	"	50	"	"
"	"	202 Metropolis Management Act, 1855.		
Regulations	"	17 (7) Housing (Town Planning) &c., Act, 1909.		

Tabular summary of the work of the Sanitary Department during 1923.

Total number of Inspections, 6111. Re-inspections, 11387.

" Intimation Notices, 925. Statutory Notices 704.

Total number of deposits of plans and particulars for redrainage work, &c., 635.

„ Complaints of insanitary conditions received and investigated, 754.

The following Statement and Information under Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1922, affords some indication of the work performed by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Much of the work of the Staff of the Department, however, which is of great value in maintaining and improving the standard of sanitation of the Borough, does not readily admit of tabulation and cannot be reported upon in this manner.

General Conditions—

Houses or parts of houses cleansed (excluding verminous rooms)	.. .. .	625
Dampness in houses or parts of houses abated	..	255
Dilapidated „ „ „ repaired	..	611

Overcrowding—

Rooms found overcrowded	.. .. .	3
Overcrowding abated (rooms) after service of notice	..	3
„ „ without service of notice	..	—

Underground Rooms—

Found illegally occupied	.. .. .	21
Closed, illegal occupation discontinued, or made to conform		21

Below Floors—

Spaces below floors in the basement or ground floors ventilated		141
---	--	-----

Roofs—

Roofs repaired	344
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Gutterings—

Gutterings repaired or renewed	340
--------------------------------	---------	-----

Rainwater Pipes—

Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	477
„ „ disconnected from drains	.. .. .	100
„ „ „ „ soil-pipes	.. .. .	4

Waste Pipes —

Waste pipes of sinks disconnected from drains	..	2
" " trapped .. ..	..	407
" " repaired or renewed ..	..	240
" " unstopped .. ..	..	4
" of lavatories disconnected from drains	..	2
" " trapped ... ..	..	339
" " repaired or renewed ..	..	227
" " unstopped .. ..	..	2
" of baths disconnected from drains	..	13
" " trapped .. ..	..	240
" " repaired or renewed ..	..	166
" " unstopped .. ..	..	4

Water Supply—

Water supply re-instated	11
Water certificates issued for new houses, Sec. 48, Public Health (London) Act, 1891 .. ..	..	6
Additional water supply provided to tenement houses ..	..	48
No. of tenement houses dealt with .. ..	..	40
Additional sinks provided to tenement houses ..	..	65
No. of tenement houses dealt with .. ..	..	50
Sinks provided (in addition to above) .. ..	..	255
Lavatory basins provided .. ..	..	221
Baths provided .. ..	..	168

Water Cisterns—

Water cisterns repaired or renewed	10
" removed from improper positions .. ..	..	23
" cleansed .. ..	..	80
" fitted with close fitting covers .. ..	..	31

Water Closets—

Water closet accommodation provided	6
Additional water closet accommodation provided ..	..	67
Separate and sufficient provided for each sex ..	..	1
Water closets removed from improper positions ..	..	19
" provided with proper and sufficient external ventilation .. ..	..	48
Improperly constructed water closet apparatus removed and new provided .. ..	..	16

Water Closets — continued —

Water closet apparatus repaired or renewed ..	514
„ „ unstopped ..	1
„ „ cleansed ..	4
„ „ provided with proper water supply ..	39
„ flushing cisterns repaired or renewed ..	327

Drains—

Drains repaired or renewed ..	537
„ cleansed ..	81
„ unstopped ..	50
„ ventilated ..	71

Manholes—

Manholes repaired or renewed ..	315
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Ventilating Pipes—

Ventilating pipes of drains repaired or renewed ..	49
Fresh air inlets repaired or renewed ..	124

Soil Pipes—

Soil pipes repaired or renewed ..	249
„ ventilated ..	15

Gullies and Surface Drains—

Gully traps removed from improper positions ..	45
„ cleansed ..	5
Inlets or surface drains trapped ..	22

Paving and drainage of Washhouses, Areas, Yards, &c.—

Washhouse or scullery paving repaired or renewed ..	23
Areas cleansed ..	14
Area paving repaired or renewed ..	190
Areas drained ..	48
Yards or other open spaces paved ..	105
Paving of yards or other open spaces repaired or renewed ..	222
Yards or other open spaces drained ..	67
Buildings in which horses, &c., are kept; floors paved or repaired ..	1

Refuse and Receptacles—

Dust bins provided ..	569
Fixed ashpits removed ..	3
Accumulations or deposits of refuse removed ..	780
Manure receptacles amended ..	2
Nuisances from the improper deposit of trade refuse abated ..	1

Animals -

Nuisances from the improper keeping of animals abated ..	6
--	---

Smoke Nuisances—

Number of nuisances and complaints	5
„ of observations	20
„ of notices	1
„ of summonses	—

Personal Cleansing—

Number of cleansings of adults	23
„ of cleansings of children	1017

Cleansing -

Number of verminous rooms cleansed	36
--	----

Disinfection -

Number of houses or parts of houses and contents disinfected	1352
„ of verminous rooms disinfected	23
„ of persons accommodated at Shelter	—

Customs and Inland Revenue Acts—

Number of houses for which certificates requested ..	2
„ of dwellings contained therein	5
„ of houses certified	1
„ of dwellings contained therein	2

Public Mortuary—

Number of bodies admitted	60
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Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts—

Number of certificates applied for	47
„ „ issued	33

In addition to the foregoing; a summary of the work of the Housing Inspectors will be found in Section 9 relating to Housing.

Underground Rooms.

The required standard to which such rooms must conform, if separately occupied, is prescribed in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and if used habitually for sleeping purposes in the Regulations made by the Borough Council under the Housing Act, 1909.

In the latter part of the year a special inquiry was made, at the request of the London County Council, into the question of these rooms, and the following information was elicited:—

Number of basements used for dwelling purposes	..	4,313
„ basement dwellings with ceilings at or below street level	..	126
„ „ in which the width of area in street does not exceed 3 feet	..	3,031
„ „ in which the width of area in street does not exceed 4 feet	..	519
„ „ which have been made to conform to the requirements of Sec. 96, Public Health (London) Act, 1891		616

Drainage Bye-laws.

Amending bye-laws made by the London County Council on 23rd October, 1923, were confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the County Council held on 30th October, 1923. These were approved by the Minister of Health on 2nd January, 1924, and after that date the following proviso to byelaw 11 in the Drainage Bye-laws, that is to say:—

“Provided that in any case where it shall be necessary to construct such soil pipe within such building he shall construct such soil pipe in drawn lead with proper wiped plumbers’ joints and so as to be easily accessible,”

was repealed and the following proviso substituted therefor:—

“Provided that in any case where it shall be necessary to construct such soil pipe within such building and he shall construct such soil pipe of cast iron, he shall cause such pipe to be coated on both the inside and the outside with Dr. Angus Smith’s solution or with some other equally suitable material as a preservation against corrosion,”

and the following proviso to bye-law 17 in the Drainage Bye-laws, that is to say:—

“Provided that in any case where it shall be necessary to construct such ventilating pipe within a building he shall construct such ventilating pipe in drawn lead,”

was repealed and the following proviso substituted therefor:—

“Provided that in any case where it shall be necessary to construct such ventilating pipe within a building and he shall construct such ventilating pipe of cast iron, he shall cause such pipe to be coated on the inside with Dr. Angus Smith’s solution or with some other equally suitable material as a preservation against corrosion.”

Public Conveniences.

It is very satisfactory to note that a scheme for the provision of the much needed convenience for women in or near the High Road, Kilburn, has been adopted by the Borough Council after protracted negotiations with the London County Council and the Willesden Urban District Council, which latter Authority has agreed to pay half the cost of erection and maintenance. A site has been obtained abutting upon "Grangeway," just off the High Road.

The Borough Council has also adopted two other schemes, one for providing accommodation for men and women at West End Green; and one for men only and the Cemetery staff at Fortune Green.

The question of the provision of a convenience for women near the Finchley Road Metropolitan Railway Station, and one for both sexes at Chalk Farm is under consideration.

A certain amount of limited accommodation for women has been provided by the London County Council in an enclosure at the top of Heath Street, near the White Stone Pond, which will be greatly appreciated by visitors to Hampstead Heath.

Public Mortuary.

During the year the bodies of 60 persons were brought to the mortuary—39 by order of the Coroner, 17 by the Police, and 4 at the request of friends of deceased persons. In 56 instances inquests were held, and in 46 instances postmortem examinations were made and inquests followed. 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	..	..	31
Accidental deaths	..	..	5
Misadventure ..	..	..	1
Neglect at Birth	..	..	3
Suicide—Fall under train	..	..	2
Poisoning (7 gas poison)	..	..	11
Drowning	..	..	1
Cut throat	..	..	2
Pistol Shot	..	..	1
Wilful Murder ..	..	..	2
Felo-de-Se ..	..	..	1
Total			60

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

During the year various complaints concerning these pests were received and investigated. The occupiers were advised and assisted as far as possible, and supplied with poison to help in exterminating the vermin.

Inspection of Places where Food is Prepared, &c.

These premises are kept under constant supervision by the Council's Special Food Inspector, and their general sanitary condition is good.

The following table summarises the work done in this connection during 1923 :—

	No. of Premises on Register.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Notices.	No. of Prosecutions.
Milkshops	89	210	11	—
Ice-cream Premises ..	68	136	2	—
Restaurant Kitchens ..	61	164	5	—
Slaughterhouses ..	2	20	—	—
Cow Sheds	Nil.	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops ..	11	44	3	—
Offensive Trades ..	Nil.	—	—	—
Other Food Premises ..	523	1348	16	—
Bakehouses :—				
Factories—				
Underground ..	11	} 52	2	—
Aboveground ..	9			
Workshops—				
Underground ..	7	} 36	2	—
Aboveground ..	11			

Of the number of bakehouses mentioned above it will be noted that 20 are factory bakehouses and 18 are workshop bakehouses.

Two new workshop (above ground) bakeries have been opened during the year :—

8A & 8B, Canfield Gardens,
68, High Street.

The following bakehouses are out of use :—

FACTORIES	{	110, Cricklewood Broadway (above ground).
	{	354, High Road, Kilburn (under ground).
WORKSHOPS	{	251, West End Lane (above ground).
	{	289, Finchley Road (under ground).

Butter Factories—No premises in the Borough are registered as Butter Factories.

Wholesale Dealers in Margarine—Various wholesale dealers are on the register in respect of 9 premises.

Businesses of Fried Fish Vendors and Rag and Bone Dealers.

Under the terms of Sec. 114, Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and Sec. 9, London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, the County Council made bye-laws with respect to these businesses.

As stated above, there are 11 Fried Fish Shops in the Borough. There are also 2 premises where the business of a dealer in Rags and Bones is carried on. All these premises are kept under supervision by the Food Inspector.

Number and Condition of Slaughterhouses.

There are now only two slaughterhouses in the Borough, viz., Nos. 17 and 69, High Street.

There is no public abattoir in the Borough.

New bye-laws made by the London County Council were confirmed by the Minister of Health on 7th December, 1923. These bye-laws have for their object the regulation of the business with a view to more humane procedure.

Unsound Food Seized or Surrendered.

The following is a list of food seized or voluntarily surrendered during the year :—

Fish, 3 stone 13 lbs. mackerel, 10 stone haddock.
Poultry, 3 chickens, 1 turkey.

Arrangements for disinfection and disinfestation and the extent of their use.

The Borough Council's Disinfecting and Cleansing Stations are situated in the yard of the Electric Lighting Station.

The Disinfecting Station is equipped with a Washington-Lyons apparatus, with a staff of 3 men. The collection of infected or infested material is carried out by two Electric Vans.

The Cleansing Station is situated in a small cottage devoted entirely to this purpose. The cottage is away from all public thoroughfares, but a small railway footpath runs past the door. It consists of three rooms, two downstairs and one upstairs, with a lavatory on each floor. It was originally built as an Isolation Station.

During 1923, 1352 disinfections of houses or parts of houses were carried out together with their contents, while in addition all infested articles of clothing, etc., were suitably dealt with.

Twenty-three cleansings of adults and 1017 cleansings of children were carried out by the Council's Attendant, and whilst this was in progress their clothes were thoroughly disinfected by being passed through the disinfecting apparatus.

During the latter part of the year a special effort was made by the Public Health Department to render more effective the work of cleansing undertaken at the Borough Council's Cleansing Station.

All families, where any of the children had been cleansed more than five times in the current year, were specially written to; and these letters advising and urging all the members of the family who might be infected (including the parents and children not of school age) to attend at the Cleansing Station were followed up by visits from the Health Visitors. The facilities of the Disinfecting Station were placed at the disposal of those families who were willing to undergo a thorough cleansing, the intention being that all personal clothing, bedding, &c., should be disinfected at the same time as the cleansing, thus enabling the families to make a clean fresh start.

During the few months in 1923 in which this experiment was tried, 45 families who came within the orbit of this arrangement were approached with a view to special endeavours being made to eradicate verminous conditions. In 21 cases a definite refusal was made, in some instances a denial being made of the conditions complained of.

It does not necessarily follow that those who refuse to come for treatment are the only offenders against a reasonable standard of cleanliness, for some of those who readily come to the Cleansing Station when requested, attend a far greater number of times than those who raise objections. Still, it is hoped by steady persuasion and propaganda

work, to inculcate into these people a desire to conform to a higher standard of cleanliness than at present obtains.

Action taken with regard to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

The Food Inspector supervises the dairies and milkshops; there are now no cowsheds in the Borough.

The number of premises in respect of which persons are registered as purveyors of milk is 89, comprising 43 dairies, 14 bakehouses and confectioners, 16 restaurants and coffee shops, and 16 general shops. During the year 210 inspections were made and 11 notices were served.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

This Act postponed, until the 1st September, 1925, the operation of the Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act, 1915, but, in the meantime, it imposed upon Local Authorities the obligation of compiling two new registers of milk dealers, one wholesale and one retail, and empowered them, under certain conditions, to refuse to register a retail purveyor of milk, or to remove a person already registered from the register.

Section 3 authorised the Minister of Health to make Orders and issue licences in regard to the sale of milk under special designations, and the Minister accordingly issued the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1922, prescribing the terms and conditions subject to which licences may be granted by Sanitary Authorities to distributors for the sale of milk as "Certified," "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)," "Grade A" or "Pasteurized,"—the Order also provided for the taking of samples of milk from time to time for submission to bacteriological examination.

An amending Order was subsequently issued suspending the operation of the Order relating to "Pasteurized" milk until 1st July, 1923, owing to the difficulties which appear to have arisen in regard to the installation of the necessary plant.

Later, the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, was issued, which came into operation on July 1st. This Order revoked the earlier Orders, and embodied certain amendments of their detailed provisions. The new Order did not, however, alter the general scheme of grading then in operation, but provided for some relaxation of the conditions under which licences may be granted for the sale of "Grade A" milk, and "Pasteurised" milk.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

GRADED MILK.

Licences for sale of Graded Milk issued, &c., during 1923.

Purpose of Licence.	Number of Licences issued.	Number of Licences refused, revoked or suspended.	Total number of Licences in force at end of the year.	Observations.
Distribution of "Certified" milk	28	..	28	(Shops, not bottling establishments)
Distribution of "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk	6	..	6	
Production of "Grade A" milk	..	..	..
Distribution of "Grade A" milk	..	..	..
Pasteurization of "Pasteurized" milk	..	..	..
Distribution of "Pasteurized milk	..	..	..
Supplementary Licences	2	..	2	

The following licences were issued on the dates mentioned:—
25th January, 1923.

Express Dairy Co., Ltd., for the sale of "Certified" milk and "Grade A" milk at the following premises:—

42, England's Lane	569, Finchley Road
25, Heath Street	124A, Finchley Road
242, Haverstock Hill	Wildwood Dairy, North End Road

Messrs. J. Richards, Ltd., for the sale of "Certified" milk at the following premises:—

41, England's Lane	96, West End Lane
68, Fortune Green Road	221, West End Lane
63, Mill Lane	277, West End Lane
27, Winchester Road	102, Finchley Road
91, Fairfax Road	309, Finchley Road
56, Belsize Lane	473, Finchley Road
28, King's College Road	83 Haverstock Hill
62, Rosslyn Hill	61, Gayton Road
76, Heath Street	7, Fleet Road

Messrs. Welford & Sons, Ltd., for the sale of "Certified" milk at the following premises :—

230, Belsize Road
336, High Road, Kilburn
68, Cricklewood Broadway

22nd February.

G. T. Morgan for the sale of "Certified" milk at 122, Boundary Road.

Supplemental licences were issued by the Council, on the dates specified, to the undermentioned firms authorising them to sell milk in the Borough from addresses outside the district, viz. :—

22nd March.

Lord Rayleigh's Dairies, Ltd., 12, Great Russell Street, W.C. 1, in the Borough of Holborn.

Licensed to sell "Certified" milk in Hampstead.

26th April.

Manor Farm Dairy Ltd., 39, High Road, East Finchley, and 98, High Street, North Finchley, Urban District of Finchley.

Licensed to sell "Pasteurised" milk in Hampstead.

Action taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and the Milk and Cream Regulations.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The Report of the Public Analyst will be found in Appendix III.

505 samples were taken for analysis during the year. The number certified to be adulterated was 20, or 3·9 per cent. of the total number, as against 5·3 in 1922.

479 samples (18 of which were adulterated), were purchased from Hampstead tradesmen and 26 (2 of which were adulterated) from tradesmen coming from other districts.

The following table shows the articles of which samples were taken during the year :—

Articles.				Number taken.	Adulterated, etc.
Baking Powder	..	..	..	4	—
Butter	..	..	..	44	—
Cake	.	..	..	5	1
Cheese	..	..	..	11	—
Cocoa	..	..	..	24	—
Coffee	..	..	..	15	—
Cream	..	..	..	39	1
Dripping	..	..	..	2	—
Drugs	..	..	..	29†	7*
Flour	..	..	..	10	—
Honey	..	..	..	2	—
Jam	..	..	..	7	—
Lard	..	..	..	24	—
Margarine	..	..	..	25	—
Milk	..	..	..	206	2
Milk, Condensed	..	..	..	6	—
Mustard	..	..	..	4	—
Mince-meat	..	..	..	4	1
Meat-paste	..	..	..	6	1
Pepper	..	..	..	7	—
Rice	..	..	..	6	—
Sausages	..	..	..	7	4
Spice	..	..	..	2	—
Tapioca	..	..	..	4	—
Tea	..	..	..	1	—
Vinegar	..	..	..	10	2
Wine	..	..	..	1	1
Totals				505	20

† Of these 29 samples, 24 were compounded drugs prescribed under the National Health Insurance Act. The remaining 5 were not "prescription" cases.

* These 7 samples reported above were so inaccurately compounded that it was decided to institute proceedings. In the remaining 17 cases the degree of error varied slightly from the quantities specified in the prescription.

The following table shows the articles adulterated, &c., nature of adulteration, and the results of proceedings taken :—

No. of Sample.	Article.	How adulterated, &c.	Result of proceedings.
9	Ginger Wine	3 grains salicylic acid per pint	Cautioned by Borough Council.
58	Drug ..	Not compounded strictly in accordance with the prescription	Fined £2, costs, £2 2s.
59	„ ..		Fine £1.
67	„ ..		Dismissed. Costs £4 4s.
68	„ ..		Dismissed. Costs £5 5s. against Borough Council.
110	„ ..		Dismissed.
111	„ ..		„
112	„ ..		„
120	Vinegar ..	5 per cent. added water	Fine 10s., costs £1 1s.
122	Milk ..	15½ „ „	Fine £8, costs £2 2s.
140	Wood Vinegar	16 „ „	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act. Costs £1 1s.
154	Milk ..	8 per cent. deficient in fat	Dismissed. Warranty proved.
236	Pork Sausages	0.24 per cent. boric acid	Cautioned by Borough Council.
237	Salmon & Shrimp Paste	0.31 per cent. boric acid	„
411	Cream ..	2 grains boric acid per lb.	„
419	Pork Sausages	57 „ „	Fine £3, costs £3 3s.
435	„	14 „ „	Cautioned by Borough Council.
471	Madeira Cake	5 „ „	„
481	Mince Meat	2½ grains salicylic acid per lb.	„
492	Pork Sausages	13½ grains boric acid per lb.	„

In addition to the above, three samples of milk were reported to be of poor quality. Also two samples of margarine were sold in wrappers which were not marked in accordance with the Margarine Acts. The Council instituted proceedings against the Vendors, one was fined £1 and one guinea costs, and the other 1s. and 12s. 6d. costs.

"Warranty" Defence.

During 1923 one dairyman was prosecuted by the Council for selling milk 8 per cent. deficient in fat, but the "Warranty" defence was successfully proved and the summons was dismissed.

Preservatives

Of the samples analysed during 1923 preservatives were found to be present in ginger wine, pork sausages, salmon and shrimp paste, Madeira cake, mincemeat and cream. The largest amount of boric acid found was 57 grains to the lb. in a sample of pork sausage.

On the subject of the use of preservatives, generally, it may be stated that the Public Health Committee gave careful consideration to this matter in the early part of 1923, and in view of existing conflicting opinions as to what preservatives (if any) may be used in foodstuffs and the extent to which they may be employed, together with the widely different legal decisions arrived at on the prosecution, by various local authorities, of vendors of foodstuffs containing preservatives, the Committee formed the opinion that it was extremely desirable, in the interest both of vendor and consumer, that a definite decision as to the use of preservatives in food should be arrived at—a decision embodying a standard to be adopted uniformly—and upon their recommendation the Borough Council urged upon the Ministry of Health the importance of a Bill being introduced into Parliament to alter the Food Adulteration Acts in the following respects:—

- (i) To provide that notification must be given, to the purchaser, of any chemical preservative and the amount contained in any food sold for human consumption.
- (ii) To define what substances may be used as preservatives and the maximum amounts that may be added to foods sold for human consumption.

Condensed Milk.

On 1st May, 1923, the Minister of Health made the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, which came into operation on 1st November. "Condensed milk" is therein described as milk or skimmed milk which has been concentrated by the removal of part of

its water, whether with or without the addition of sugar, and includes the article commonly known as "evaporated milk," but does not include the article commonly known as "dried milk" or "milk powder." "Skimmed milk" includes separated or machine-skimmed milk.

The Regulations prohibit the sale of condensed milk unless it (1) is contained in a tin or other receptacle labelled in the prescribed manner, and (2) contains not less than the following percentages of milk fat and milk solids:—

Decription of Condensed Milk,	Percentage of milk fat.	Percentage of all milk solids, including fat.
Full cream, sweetened or unsweetened	9·0	31·0
Skimmed sweetened ..	—	26·0
Skimmed unsweetened ..	—	20·0

An important point in the matter of the prescribed labelling is the fact that the labels on the Condensed Machine-Skimmed Milk (or Condensed Skimmed Milk) must include the statement that the contents of the tins are "*Unfit for Babies.*"

The Borough Council has appointed the Medical Officer of Health and all the Sanitary Inspectors as Officers for the purpose of enforcing the Regulations.

During the year 6 samples of condensed milk were submitted for analysis and found to comply with the label on the tins.

Dried Milk.

On November 5th, 1923, the Minister of Health made the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923, which will come into operation on 1st May, 1924. "Dried Milk" is therein described as "milk, partly skimmed milk, or skimmed milk, which has been concentrated to the form of powder or solid by the removal of water."

Article 4 requires dried milk to be sold in a tin or other receptacle labelled in the manner prescribed by the Regulations, and provides that it must contain not less than the following percentages of milk fat, namely:—

- (i) In the case of milk described as "dried full cream milk," not less than 26 per cent.
- (ii) "dried three-quarter cream milk," not less than 20 per cent.

- (iii) In the case of milk described as "dried half cream milk," not less than 14 per cent.; and
 (iv) "dried quarter cream milk," not less than 8 per cent.

The labels prescribed are to indicate clearly that (i) is "Dried Full Cream Milk," and must state what is the equivalent of the contents in milk; and that (ii)—(iv) are "Dried Partly Skimmed Milk ($\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ Cream)." These latter labels must also state that the contents of the tin "*Should not be used for babies except on medical advice*," and must indicate what is the equivalent of the contents in pints of $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ cream milk.

In the case of skimmed milk, that is to say, dried milk containing less than 8 per cent. of milk fat, the label must state that the contents are "Dried Machine-Skimmed Milk (or Dried Skimmed Milk)"; are "*Unfit for babies*," and must indicate what is the equivalent of the contents in pints of skimmed milk.

For the purpose of these Rules the terms "Milk," " $\frac{3}{4}$ cream milk," " $\frac{1}{2}$ cream milk," and " $\frac{1}{4}$ cream milk" mean milk containing not less than the following percentages of milk fat and milk solids, that is to say—

		Milk Fat.	Milk Solids (including fat).
Milk ..	..	3·6	12·4
$\frac{3}{4}$ cream milk	..	2·7	11·6
$\frac{1}{2}$ cream milk	..	1·8	10·8
$\frac{1}{4}$ cream milk	..	0·9	9·9

and "Skimmed Milk" means milk which contains not less than 9 per cent. of milk solids other than milk fat.

It is important to note that except in the case of "Dried full cream milk," the tins must plainly show that the contents are not suitable for babies.

The Borough Council has appointed the Medical Officer of Health and all the Sanitary Inspectors as Officers for the purpose of enforcing the Regulations.

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

These Regulations aim at securing that cream containing preservative shall be distinguished at all stages of sale from cream to which no preservative has been added.

It is no longer permitted in any case to add preservative to milk.

The Ministry of Health require the Medical Officer of Health to report on the administration of the above-mentioned Regulations and for convenience the report has been drawn up under the following headings :—

Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1923.

1.—Milk ; and Cream *not* sold as preserved Cream.

	(a)—Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b)—Number in which preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of preservative found in each sample.
Milk	206	Nil.
Cream	30	1 0·03 per cent.

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.

0·03 per cent. boric acid. Vendor gave written explanation and was officially cautioned.

2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct 9.

1. Correct statements made, 9.

2. Statements incorrect, nil.

3. Percentage of preservative found in each sample—
0·12, 0·25, 0·30, 0·30, 0·30,
0·31, 0·35, 0·35, 0·35 per
cent. by weight

Percentage stated on
Statutory label—
0·40, per cent. by weight.

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :—1. Above 35 per cent., 9.

2. Below 35 per cent., nil.

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) of the Regulations have not been observed :—nil.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the regulations have not been complied with, and action taken :—nil.

3.—Thickening substances.

(a) Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream, nil.

(b) Action taken where found, nil.

4.—Other observations (if any), nil.

Action taken with a view to Smoke Abatement.

During the year, observations were made in 20 instances by the Sanitary Inspectors, but it was not found necessary to serve any notices; offenders were interviewed by the Inspectors and warned as to the future.

Miscellaneous.

Factory and Workshop Acts.

Section 132 of the Act of 1901 requires every Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report specially to report on the administration of the Act, and five tabulated statements were framed by the Home Secretary with a view to such reports being made upon uniform lines.

The supervision of these premises is largely controlled by the Factory and Workshop Acts; and in London by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. For the purpose of their duties with respect to workshops and workplaces under the Acts, the Borough Council and their officers are given by section 125 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the same powers of entry, inspection, taking legal proceedings, or otherwise, as are possessed by Factory Inspectors. Under section 131 of the Act of 1901 it is the duty of the Borough Council to keep a Register of all Workshops situate within their district.

1. — *Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.*

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories	115	6	—
(Including Factory Laundries)			
Workshops	752	13	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces	970	16	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Total	1837	35	—

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Act :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	81	81	—	—
Want of ventilation	7	7	—	—
Overcrowding	5	5	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	43	40	3	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	5	—	—
	unsuitable or defective	10	10	—
	not separate for sexes	11	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	3	—	3	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	165	143	6	—

3.—*Home Work (Outworkers).*

Certain specified classes of work done at the homes of the workers are controlled by special clauses in the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. The object of this supervision is to prevent home work being done in insanitary dwellings, or in premises where there is dangerous infectious disease. Every occupier of a factory, workshop, or place from which home work is given out, and contractors employed by them, are required to keep lists showing the names and addresses of their home workers. The occupiers are required to send to the local authority on or before 1st February and 1st August in each year copies of such lists. Upon receipt of these lists, the names and addresses of home workers residing in the districts of other sanitary authorities are forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health concerned.

		Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.					
		Lists received from Employers.					
*NATURE OF WORK.	1	Sending Twice in the year.†		Sending Once in the year.			
		Outworkers		Outworkers			
		Lists	Con- tractors.	Work- men.	Lists	Con- tractors.	Work- men.
		2	3	4	5	6	7
(1) Wearing Apparel—							
(a) making, &c.		54	32	81	11	6	20
(b) cleaning and washing		6	11	1	2	2	—
(2) Making-up, ornamenting, finishing and re- pairing of table linen, bed linen, or other household linen (including in the term linen articles of cotton or cotton and linen mixtures) and any process incidental thereto		4	2	3	—	—	—
(3) Making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets		—	—	2	—	—	—
(4) Making of curtains and furniture hangings and any process incidental thereto		4	1	2	1	—	1
(5) Cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work		2	4	2	—	—	—
(6) Making of Electro-plate		—	—	1	—	—	—
(7) Making of files		—	—	—	—	—	—
(8) Manufacture of brass and of any articles or parts of articles of brass (including in the term brass any alloy or compound of copper with zinc or tin)		—	1	3	—	—	—
(9) Fur-pulling		—	—	—	—	—	—
(10) Making of iron and steel cables and chains		—	—	—	—	—	—
(11) Making of iron and steel anchors and grapnels		—	—	—	—	—	—
(12) Making of cart gear, including swivels, rings, loops, gear-buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds		—	—	—	—	—	—
(13) Making of locks, latches, and keys		—	—	—	—	—	—
(14) Making or repairing of umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, or parts thereof		—	3	5	—	—	—
(15) Making of artificial flowers		—	—	1	—	—	—
(16) Making of nets other than wire nets		—	—	—	—	—	—
(17) Making of tents		—	—	—	—	—	—
(18) Making or repairing of sacks		—	—	—	—	—	—
(19) Covering of racquet or tennis balls		—	—	—	—	—	—
(20) Making of paper bags		—	2	—	—	—	—
(21) Making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material		2	—	3	—	—	—
(22) Making of brushes		—	—	—	—	—	—
(23) Pea picking		—	—	—	—	—	—
(24) Feather sorting		—	—	—	—	—	—
(25) Carding, boxing, or packeting of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins, and hair pins		—	—	—	—	—	—
(26) Making of stuffed toys		—	—	—	—	—	—
(27) Making of baskets		—	—	—	—	—	—
(28) Manufacture of chocolate or sweetmeats		—	—	—	—	—	—
(29) The making or filling of cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, or similar articles or parts thereof		—	—	—	—	—	—
(30) The weaving of any textile fabric		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		72	56	104	14	8	21

Notices served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists of Outworkers, Nil; Prosecutions in relation to Outworkers' Lists, Nil.

Outwork in unwholesome premises, Sec. 103, Nil; Outwork in infected premises, Secs. 109—110, Nil.

* In the case of those occupiers who gave out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivided their lists in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list has been included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class only, but the outworkers have been assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes.

† The figures in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending two lists each year, and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. 36 lists were received twice in the year. The names of Outworkers that were repeated in the duplicated Returns have not been counted twice.

4.—*Registered Workshops.*

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakers	18
Bootmakers	46
Dressmakers and ladies' tailors	53
Milliners	18
Tailors	46
Upholsterers	21
Other trades	150
Total number of workshops on Register ..	352

5.—*Other Matters.*

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133 Act of 1901) ..	27
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5 Act of 1901) } Notified by H.M. Inspector ..	2
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101 Act of 1901) in use at the end of the year	18

Factories.

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

Bakers	21	Launderers	2
Bootmakers	18	Metal Workers	2
Builders	3	Motor Makers and Repairers	19
Butchers	6	Opticians	1
Carpet Beaters	2	Printers	11
Coffee Roasters	5	Wood Sawyers	3
Dairymen	4	Other trades	17
Engineers	3		

115 inspections were made during the year and 6 notices were served.

Workshops.

At the end of 1923 there were 304 workshops on the Register, including 48 domestic workshops. Excluding these latter, there were 545 males and 510 females employed in the workshops. During the year 752 inspections were made and 13 notices served.

Trade or Business.	Workshops other than Domestic Workshops.				Domestic Workshops.	Total number of Workshops.
	Number of Workshops.	Number of Work-rooms.	Number of Employees.			
			Males.	Females.		
Bakers	18	18	34	17	—	18
Basketmakers	2	4	40	—	—	2
Blindmakers	3	4	7	2	—	3
Bootmakers	38	39	70	2	8	46
Builders and carpenters ...	19	24	42	—	—	19
Carriage builders	2	3	4	—	—	2
Confectioners	3	11	5	35	—	3
Corset makers	3	3	—	11	1	4
Dressmakers	46	51	—	165	7	53
Harness and trunk makers	5	6	19	1	—	5
Ironmongers	6	6	13	—	—	6
Laundresses	3	10	4	17	—	3
Knitters	2	3	—	27	4	6
Milliners	16	18	—	44	2	18
Monumental masons	2	2	18	—	—	2
Motor makers and repairers...	10	17	36	—	—	10
Outfitters	6	21	3	72	—	6
Pianoforte makers	2	6	54	—	—	2
Picture frame makers ...	11	12	17	—	2	13
Photographers... ..	7	11	3	13	—	7
Smiths and metal workers ...	7	7	18	—	—	7
Tailors	30	35	59	36	16	46
Umbrella makers	3	5	3	3	—	3
Upholsterers & cabinetmakers	19	25	43	12	2	21
Watchmakers and jewellers ...	12	12	20	—	—	12
Wigmakers	10	11	5	25	2	12
Miscellaneous	19	24	28	28	4	23
Totals	304	388	545	510	48	352

No. of Workrooms measured 26

Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were taken on certain occasions in 1923 by the Council, in connection with the Health Department, under the various Acts of Parliament and By-laws and Regulations made thereunder. The fines and costs imposed were as follows:—

Statute or By-law.	Fines.			Costs.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and Bye-laws made thereunder ..	72	10	0	126	5	6
Metropolis Management Acts, and Bye- laws made thereunder ..	20	2	6	125	4	6
Housing Acts ..	2	0	0	3	3	0
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ..	18	11	0	21	12	6
Total	113	3	6	276	5	6

Section 8.

Public Health Staff, 1923.

(Arranged according to the Ministry of Health's instructions,
15th December, 1923).

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

*W. G. Kershaw—Cert. Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board. Diploma of Sanitary Inspectors' Association Examination Board, and of Worshipful Company of Carpenters (Sanitary Building Construction). Cert. City and Guilds Plumber's Work, 1st Class Honours' Grade.

District Sanitary Inspectors:

Wards 1 and 2 .. *R. Geary—Cert. Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board: Registration for Practical Plumber's Work, Worshipful Company of Plumbers: City and Guilds, Building Construction (Elem.): Plumber's Work (1st Class), and Honours: Hygiene and Phis. (1st Class), and Diploma Indenture of Apprenticeship, Plumber's Work.

Wards 4 and 5 .. *J. Grimsley—Cert. Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board: Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and other Foods: Advanced Sanitary Science and Practical Plumbing: Brickwork: Masonry: Sheet Metal Workers: Building Construction, and Indenture Apprenticeship Practical Plumber.

Wards 3 and 7 .. *W. F. Horniblow—Cert. Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board: Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and other Foods: and Inspector of Nuisances.

Ward 6 *A. C. Townsend—Cert. Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board and Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and other Foods.

Special Housing and Sanitary Inspectors :

Eastern District. *A. Peverett—Cert. Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board : and Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and other Foods.
 Western District. *A. C. Townsend—(As above).

Special Sanitary Inspectors :

Sale of Food and Drugs)	*F. H. Hudson—Cert. Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board : and Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and other Foods.
Acts)	
Orders and Regulations, Milk and other Food)	
Factory and Workshop Acts)	*Mrs. T. Fisher—Natural Sciences Tripos, Cambridge. M.A. Trinity College, Dublin. Cert. Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board : and Royal Sanitary Institute, Inspector of Nuisances. Diploma National Health Society.
Factory and Workshop Acts)	
Tuberculosis Regulations)	

Assistants to Inspectors.

W. Larken, A. Edwards, E. Stratton, R. Martin.

Public Mortuary :

Mortuary Keeper—W. Larken, 63, Flask Walk.

Disinfecting and Cleansing Stations :

Disinfectors—T. Rider, R. Bell, W. Bell.
 Cleansing Station Attendant—Mrs. Blanden.

Tuberculosis Dispensary :

Tuberculosis Medical Officer and)	*A. J. Scott Pinchin, M.D. (Lond.), M.B.C.P. (Lond.).
Assistant Medical Officer of)	
Health for Tuberculosis Work)	
Nurse—*Miss M. Lowen, Cert. for Medical and Surgical Nursing.	
	"Registered Nurse," Nurses Registration Act, 1919.

Pre-Maternity Clinics :

Medical Officer in Charge—*Miss Mary Kidd, M.B. (Lond.).

Dental Clinics :

(In connection with Tuberculosis Dispensary and Maternity and Child Welfare).
 Dentist—*C. O. Gray, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Health Visitors :

*Mrs. K. Roche—Cert. Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board ; Diploma National Health Society ; Children's Hospital Nursing Certificate.
 *Mrs. I. G. Steward—C.M.B. ; General Nursing Experience.
 *Miss A. Kennedy—Health Visitor's Certificate ; Children's Hospital Nursing Certificate.

Public Analyst :

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

Clerks :

H. H. Lewis, C. W. Francis, *Miss E. Blakeman, R. H. Box, W. Sell.
 Chief Clerk—F. S. Hill.

Medical Officer of Health ; and Administrative Medical Officer, Tuberculosis, and Maternity and Child Welfare.

*Frank E. Scrase, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Note.—The Medical Officer of Health and all Sanitary Inspectors are appointed as Officers under the Housing Acts.

* Contribution to salary made under Public Health Acts or Exchequer grants.

All the Officers give their whole-time to their duties with the exception of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, the Medical Officer in charge of the Pre-Maternity Clinics, and the Public Analyst.

Section 9.

Housing.

The continued scarcity of housing accommodation is not limited to Hampstead ; it is common to the whole country.

It is in my opinion the most pressing need of the present day, and calls for continual effort on the part of the Health Staff to ameliorate conditions ; to prevent houses from becoming derelict, streets from becoming “slummy” ; and to incite the people themselves to greater efforts to personal and domestic hygiene.

It is safe to say that an adequate solution of the housing question is the foundation of all social progress. One cannot disassociate health from housing—they are inextricable.

We have been fairly successful in maintaining the high standard of former years in this Borough, but only by continuous and never-relaxing pressure. There is a persistent tendency on the part of both owner and tenant to let things slide, and it is against this continuous tendency that our chief efforts must be directed. We must maintain our attack upon the insanitary areas until we improve them out of existence ; but Hampstead cannot hope to do much by the actual provision of new buildings, few, if any, sites being now available in the Borough.

In the following statement is tabulated a list of work accomplished under the direction of the Housing Inspectors. In addition to this, should be borne in mind the improvements carried out by the District Sanitary Inspectors much of which has a direct bearing upon the better housing of the population.

Work accomplished by the Housing Inspectors during 1923.

Underground rooms illegally occupied, discontinued or made to conform	3
New sculleries and washhouses built	7
Additional ventilation to bedrooms and sculleries	74
Rooms, staircases and w.c. apartments cleansed and repaired	1058
Verminous rooms cleansed	17
Dampness in rooms abated and floors ventilated and repaired	173
Windows and doors repaired	451
Handrails and balusters repaired	53
Coppers repaired and renewed	80
Larders provided	186
Coal sheds and receptacles provided or repaired	7
Fireplaces and ranges repaired or renewed	157
New or repaired sinks and lavatory basins or baths	68
Drains, soil pipes and ventilating pipes repaired or renewed	76
Drains cleansed and unstopped	9
Roofs, gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	272
Gully traps removed from improper positions	15
Waste pipes of sinks trapped, repaired or unstopped	62
Water and sinks provided to upper floors of tenement houses	29
Water cisterns cleansed, repaired or removed from improper positions, or water taken off main supply	61
W.C. apparatus repaired, renewed or unstopped	94
W.C. removed from improper positions or provided with external ventilation	17
Paving of yards and forecourts repaired or renewed and drained	76
Dust bins provided	60
Accumulations of refuse and fixed ashpits removed	6
External repairs: pointing walls, repairing windowsills, steps, &c.	83
Internal and external woodwork painted	61
Manholes repaired or renewed	42

The following information is required by the Ministry of Health to be set out in this Report.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total 27. Also 2 blocks of flats each containing 6 dwellings.

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, or 1923.

(i) By the Borough Council Nil.

(ii) By other bodies or persons Nil.

Inspection of the Borough,

Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1909, and Housing (Inspection of District) Regulation, 1910.

Premises inspected with a view to ascertaining whether they are in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

The following information incorporates that which is required by Article V. of the above-named Regulations to be included in this Annual Report. The general character of the defects found to exist were those usually associated with neglected or worn-out properties, with stable dwellings, or with houses now occupied by more families than they were originally intended to house.

1.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.. .. .	1,137
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	.. .. .	239
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. .. .	6
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.. .. .	617

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	218
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The following tabular statement shows the progress that has been made with the two lists of properties supplied to the Ministry of Health, consequent upon the survey of the Borough which was undertaken in 1919 at their request. These lists comprised areas which might have to be dealt with as unhealthy, under Part I or II of the Housing Act, 1890; and other insanitary houses which, although seriously defective, could be made habitable.

	Premises in areas which are being or may have to be dealt with as unhealthy, under Parts I or II of the Housing Act, 1890.	Estimated cost of work executed.	Insanitary houses (other than houses in unhealthy areas) which are seriously defective, but which can be made habitable.	Estimated cost of work executed.	Total No. of houses.
Total No. of premises included in report on Survey of Borough	259 (population 1018)		643 (population 5870)		902
No. restored to a sanitary condition in 1921	23	£1393	94	£4979	117
No. restored to a sanitary condition in 1922	21	£683	141	£5451	162
No. restored to a sanitary condition in 1923	46	£1045	172	£6025	218
Remaining at 1st Jan., 1923	169	—	236	—	405

In respect of 221 premises out of the 405 remaining to be dealt with, schedules have been served during 1923, but the works had not been completed at the end of the year.

On the 1st January, 1924, there were, therefore, 184 premises out of the original 902 still remaining to be dealt with.

As will be seen by the table, of the 218 premises completed during the year, 172 were in the list of 643 houses that were reported to the Housing Committee as being below the standard compatible with health,

but which could be made reasonably fit for human habitation, and 46 were in the list of unhealthy areas, containing 259 premises.

The procedure adopted is as follows:—After an inspection has been made by a Housing Inspector, a schedule of defects is forwarded to the owner of the premises, on which basis negotiations are conducted as to the best means of remedying the insanitary conditions. Reasonable compromises are effected, and much work has been achieved by this means.

Those few owners who refused to carry out the necessary alterations, etc., in this quasi-voluntary manner have been reported to the Public Health Committee who ordered that Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act should be served upon the recalcitrant owners. The Council has served no Statutory Schedules under section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919.

3. — Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	} No Statutory Notices served; unofficial Notices only.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners	
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	925
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners	925
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

C.—*Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ..	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	6
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..	—
(6) Number of Demolition Orders determined	1

Staff specially detailed for Housing Work.

The Borough is divided into two districts by an imaginary line drawn down the centre of Finchley Road. There are two Sanitary Inspectors and one Clerk specially detailed for housing work.

Unhealthy Areas.

No additional unhealthy areas were “represented” during 1923. With regard to the areas previously reported upon:—

Town Ward Areas (including Cornick’s Yard, Flask Walk (2 sites), Golden Yard, Silver Street, Stamford Place, Streatley Place).

The various sites comprising these Town Ward Areas again came under consideration during the year.

In the case of Cornick’s Cottages, the Housing Committee authorised survey and examination to be made of the premises under Sec. 36 (c), Housing Act, 1909. The 4 Cottages were subsequently “represented” by the Medical Officer of Health as being in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and on 26th April the Council made a Closing Order on each of the premises. The question of dealing with the site, generally, is under consideration.

Stamford place and buildings in Heath Street. The Borough Engineer was instructed to prepare certain particulars; but, at a later date, it was resolved that no further action should be taken at present.

Flask Walk (2 sites), Golden Yard, Silver Street, Streatley Place. These sites were viewed by a sub-committee during the year but no definite action has been taken to deal with them.

No further action has been taken by the Borough Council during the year with Kilburn Vale Area or Westbere Road Site.

Statement showing steps taken in 1923, in connection with premises "represented in 1923 or previous years" by the Medical Officer of Health under the Housing Acts.

Premises.	Represented under Sec. 17 of the Housing Act, 1909, as unfit for habitation.	Closing Order.				Remarks.
		Date of Committee.	Date of Council.	Date Served.	Date of becoming operative.	
89, Broomsleigh Street	—	—	—	—	—	July, 1923. Owner fined £2 and £3 3s. costs for allowing rooms to be occupied while Orders operative on premises.
5, Alexandra Road...	—	—	—	—	—	17-1-23. Occupier given 21 days' notice to cease using back basement as sleeping room. Notice complied with.
9, Greville Road ...	—	—	—	—	—	Demolition Order determined, 25-1-23. Premises now in order.
157, Fellows Road ...	9-4-23	26-4-23	8-5-23	23-5-23	23-5-23	Closing Order determined 28-6-23. Premises now in order.
47-49, Adelaide Road	5-3-23	22-3-23	23-3-23	9-4-23	9-4-23	The occupier of No. 47, a care-taker, given 21 days to vacate premises from 8-5-23. 31-12-23 .1 remises are being made fit for human habitation.
1, 2, 3 and 4, Cornick's Cottages, Cornick's Yard	9-4-23	26-4-23	8-5-23	23-5-23	23-5-23	Notice served on occupiers of Nos. 2 and 4 on 25-10-23 to vacate within one month. Nos. 1 and 2 unoccupied.
15, Fairfax Road ...	9-7-23	26-7-23	30-7-23	28-12-23	28-12-23	Closing Order appealed against on 6-8-23. Ministry dismissed appeal on 13-12-23.
4, Harley Road ...	—	—	—	—	—	Council on 26-7-23 gave authority for survey and examination to be made. Action deferred.
68, Haverstock Hill	12-11-23	29-11-23	19-12-23	19-12-23	19-12-23	—
5, Agamemnon Road	3-12-23	20-12-23	—	—	—	—
10, New End ...	—	—	—	—	—	Premises are being made fit for human habitation.

Section 10.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH.

The Borough.

Year.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Infantile Deaths.		Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
			Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	
1902	1,516	904	133	88	73
1903	1,453	837	126	87	66
1904	1,445	892	161	111	73
1905	1,421	823	133	94	73
1906	1,437	850	111	77	57
1907	1,359	817	98	73	61
1908	1,400	803	97	69	74
1909	1,328	839	99	74	53
1910	1,340	829	81	60	58
1911	1,276	847	105	82	56
1912	1,281	861	79	62	64
1913	1,325	951	91	69	49
1914	1,273	913	91	71	57
1915	1,327	994	101	76	48
1916	1,164	862	73	63	55
1917	1,123	922	90	80	69
1918	895	1,027	69	77	75
1919	1,156	1,036	96	83	56
1920	1,566	860	75	48	41
1921	1,342	973	88	65	63
1922	1,290	970	72	56	50
1923	1,238	947	54	44	51

No. 1 (Town) Ward.

Year.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Infantile Deaths.		Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
			Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	
1902	192	163	20	104	17
1903	194	127	14	72	11
1904	195	125	20	102	13
1905	194	127	24	124	9
1906	205	131	21	102	5
1907	185	152	15	81	13
1908	225	108	11	49	7
1909	196	140	15	76	6
1910	199	118	15	75	6
1911	207	133	19	92	7
1912	183	135	12	65	5
1913	201	161	11	55	11
1914	152	130	14	92	5
1915	157	147	17	108	5
1916	132	140	7	53	13
1917	143	143	12	84	14
1918	115	157	13	113	11
1919	149	170	13	87	10
1920	208	142	7	34	4
1921	178	147	17	95	11
1922	161	130	11	68	13
1923	164	139	6	36	10

No. 2 (Belsize) Ward.

Year.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Infantile Deaths.		Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
			Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	
1902	239	135	18	75	15
1903	211	121	13	62	13
1904	217	141	23	106	12
1905	209	131	13	62	10
1906	187	127	8	43	13
1907	205	114	13	63	10
1908	205	126	8	39	16
1909	204	130	16	78	8
1910	207	119	9	43	8
1911	189	135	17	90	10
1912	188	127	8	42	7
1913	214	126	16	75	5
1914	195	141	9	46	11
1915	317	144	12	38	6
1916	189	127	7	37	6
1917	185	132	13	70	11
1918	149	155	7	47	9
1919	196	159	20	102	9
1920	213	132	9	42	7
1921	197	143	12	61	7
1922	202	151	10	49	7
1923	156	147	6	38	10

No. 3 (Adelaide) Ward

Year.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Infantile Deaths.		Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
			Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	
1902	103	95	3	29	7
1903	95	101	9	95	1
1904	100	99	13	130	8
1905	96	92	4	42	4
1906	97	92	10	103	5
1907	75	86	8	107	2
1908	93	78	6	65	4
1909	83	88	4	48	3
1910	96	78	2	21	5
1911	82	99	6	73	3
1912	117	77	6	51	9
1913	97	99	9	93	4
1914	88	99	5	57	2
1915	77	104	5	65	2
1916	104	95	12	115	5
1917	114	109	7	61	6
1918	97	119	6	62	11
1919	97	130	10	104	6
1920	161	109	6	37	3
1921	133	119	10	75	8
1922	149	121	6	40	5
1923	141	128	6	42	6

No. 4 (Central) Ward.

Year.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Infantile Deaths.		Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
			Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	
1902	110	71	11	100	5
1903	99	60	8	81	4
1904	90	62	11	122	1
1905	113	60	5	44	6
1906	95	83	3	32	2
1907	108	68	9	83	5
1908	104	82	6	58	7
1909	116	63	3	26	3
1910	105	82	8	76	3
1911	92	75	8	87	3
1912	97	76	4	41	6
1913	91	84	6	66	...
1914	84	76	4	48	6
1915	91	92	4	42	6
1916	93	97	4	43	3
1917	69	76	2	29	...
1918	69	99	5	72	7
1919	101	117	5	49	4
1920	131	91	7	53	2
1921	112	102	8	71	3
1922	85	113	9	106	3
1923	90	98	3	33	5

No. 5 (West End) Ward.

Year.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Infantile Deaths.		Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
			Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	
1902	275	107	20	72	6
1903	243	111	21	86	12
1904	283	120	22	78	8
1905	250	131	23	92	11
1906	259	115	14	54	8
1907	250	114	16	64	9
1908	254	121	26	102	9
1909	239	118	13	54	6
1910	216	121	17	79	11
1911	216	102	15	69	10
1912	226	126	13	57	12
1913	240	145	11	46	7
1914	256	140	18	70	14
1915	218	151	13	60	11
1916	211	117	10	47	5
1917	221	137	13	59	13
1918	124	162	10	81	12
1919	175	139	12	68	12
1920	268	119	16	60	6
1921	211	146	12	57	9
1922	223	138	6	27	8
1923	215	149	6	28	8

No. 6 (Kilburn) Ward.

Year.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Infantile Deaths.		Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
			Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	
1902	435	219	45	103	16
1903	417	184	39	93	18
1904	408	206	54	132	22
1905	426	171	50	117	26
1906	444	197	41	92	15
1907	391	179	28	71	16
1908	393	186	30	76	21
1909	341	182	37	108	17
1910	379	192	24	63	16
1911	347	179	31	89	16
1912	353	188	26	74	14
1913	354	213	25	71	18
1914	385	212	25	65	13
1915	329	230	40	121	11
1916	309	180	28	91	20
1917	280	208	37	132	17
1918	241	225	21	87	18
1919	296	201	24	81	11
1920	408	172	19	48	14
1921	364	204	21	58	11
1922	303	202	16	53	11
1923	333	180	16	48	7

No. 7 (Priory) Ward.

Year.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.	Infantile Deaths.		Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
			Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	
1902	162	110	16	99	7
1903	194	116	21	108	5
1904	152	121	13	85	9
1905	133	103	14	105	7
1906	150	93	9	60	8
1907	127	94	7	55	6
1908	126	93	10	79	7
1909	149	111	11	74	8
1910	138	111	6	43	8
1911	143	115	9	63	5
1912	117	115	7	60	10
1913	128	117	12	94	3
1914	113	110	16	142	5
1915	138	126	10	72	7
1916	126	106	5	40	3
1917	111	117	6	54	8
1918	100	110	7	70	7
1919	142	120	12	84	5
1920	177	95	11	62	5
1921	147	112	8	54	14
1922	167	115	14	84	3
1923	139	106	11	79	5

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—Report of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Tuberculosis Work.

APPENDIX II.—Report of the Medical Officer in charge of Pre-Maternity Clinics.

APPENDIX III.—Report of the Public Analyst.

APPENDIX I.

Report of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Number of		Under obser- vation at the Dispensary on Jan. 1st pending diagnosis.	Examined for the first time during the year.	Total.	Suffering from Tuberculosis.		Not suffering from Tuberculosis.	Under obser- vation at the Dispensary on Dec. 31st pending diagnosis.	Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis.
					Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.			
(a) All persons (including "Contacts.")	Adults { M.	2	91	93	36	6	48	2	1
	{ F.	10	152	162	43	3	105	5	6
	Children { M.	5	93	98	—	13	82	2	1
	under 15 { F.	3	86	89	—	8	76	5	—
	Total ...	20	422	442	79	30	311	14	8
(b) "Contacts" (included in (a))	Adults { M.	1	28	29	2	1	23	2	1
	{ F.	5	64	69	7	1	58	1	2
	Children { M.	5	51	56	—	4	49	2	1
	under 15 { F.	1	56	57	—	5	51	1	—
(c) Insured persons (included in (a)).	{ M.	1	75	76	31	5	39	1	—
	{ F.	4	42	46	18	—	24	1	3
1.—Number of patients under treatment or super- vision (excluding persons under observation or domiciliary treatment) on the 31st December*...			129		6.—Number of reports received from Insurance Practitioners in respect of insured patients under domiciliary treatment during the year				6
2.—Total number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary during the year			457		7.—Number of persons referred to hospital for con- sultation				75
					8.—Number of consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients				7
3.—Number of the above attendances at which systematical physical examinations and records were made			991		9.—Number of other visits paid by Tuberculosis Officer to the homes of patients				5
					10.—Number of visits paid by Nurses or Health Visitors to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes				48
4.—Number of persons placed during the year under observation at the Dispensary for the purpose of diagnosis			115		11.—Number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensary...				2264
5.—Number of cases in which the period of obser- vation at the Dispensary exceeded two months			19						299

*Insured persons under domiciliary treatment by Insurance practitioners, are excluded, even though they may attend the dispensary at intervals for examination or consultation.

A complete summary of the work done at the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the past year is contained in the tabular statement at the beginning of this report. There is again a pleasing fall in both the notification rate and, a more important figure, in the deaths, which stands this year at 51 pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary, a fall of 12 non-pulmonary and a rise of 1 pulmonary.

The death rate from tuberculosis being dependent to some considerable degree to the incidence of other diseases during the year in review, it is not to be expected that every year a like fall will be recorded, but the average trend of recent years is downwards.

Deaths from tuberculosis due to War Service are very much lower than last year—4 compared to 14. This figure is naturally a gradually reducing one.

Potential contacts* accruing during the year, of cases attending Dispensary, number 159. Of these 103 have been examined—65 per cent. of the total. We regard this as a very satisfactory figure, which has been attained only by a very intensive campaign by the Lady Sanitary Inspector and Dispensary Nurse.

In certain cases whole families appear to be tuberculized. The condition is latent, and one is not justified in notifying them, but it is one's endeavour in such families to keep the members of it under observation at regular intervals.

In the early part of the year the Hampstead Board of Guardians kindly appointed me as Hon. Consulting Physician for Tuberculosis to the New End Hospital. This has enabled me to see many cases I should not otherwise have seen, and also to get several cases into the Hospital who would have been unwilling to go. I have to thank Dr. Reade, the Medical Superintendent, for his helpful co-operation. Since I have been on the consulting staff I have visited the Hospital 18 times, and have seen 180 patients.

During the year Professor Dreyer produced a new tuberculin, of which a great deal was hoped. Owing to the kindness of Captain Douglas, of the Medical Research Council, we were able at an early date to use the vaccine. My experience, both at New End and at the

* By a "contact" is meant a case which comes from a family in which there is a notified case of Tuberculosis.

City of London Hospitals, is not favourable, and personally I have ceased to use it, and I fear that our armamentarium against tuberculosis has not been increased, as we hoped, on its introduction.

In the past year three cases have occupied the two beds at Northwood, and I have taken four into the City of London Hospital. 11 have been taken as in-patients at the Hampstead General Hospital and 24 to the Out-patient Department of that Hospital, 36 X-Rays have been taken, 14 cases have been admitted to New End Hospital.

66 cases have been sent by 40 Doctors, for advice or treatment, and 12 consultations with doctors, at the patients' homes, have been held.

It will be noticed that the total attendances at the Dispensary are less. This is due to the desire of the L.C.C. that cases should not be watched for prolonged periods, but it will also be seen that systematic examinations have increased, the proportion being 991 to 1534 attendances.

Cases have been removed to sanatorium or hospital by the L.C.C. without undue waiting, and they have very kindly made special arrangements for several patients, at my request.

The Sociological aspect of tuberculosis remains a problem of the greatest import. Conditions in London are changing. Large houses are being broken into flats and converted into boarding-houses and small hotels. It would appear that, as in New York, the number of inhabitants living in boarding-houses and hotels will steadily increase.

In the cheaper type of house, and even in the more expensive ones, on occasions, many difficulties are raised from the Public Health point of view. Obvious difficulties in regard to notification and disinfection, while the advanced case is turned out and has nowhere to go to. This problem is too large to be more than touched upon.

Next, we are commencing to suffer from our intensive campaign as to the infectivity of tuberculosis. The employer of labour will not have a tuberculous man. His fellow-workmen shun him. The lodging-house keeper won't take him in. In fact, there is every excuse for him concealing the fact until the disease is too advanced to do anything for him.

I feel that we have got as far as we shall get on the present lines, and until the State takes the large view as regards this disease, the fall in incidence will decrease only by slow degrees.

One would like to see homes for advanced cases in every district. These should be comfortable, with not more than 4 or 6 beds to a ward, amply staffed, and with considerable latitude to the patient. Lest these homes came to be regarded as homes for the dying, other cases should be taken in for shorter periods.

I would like to see the ailing child of every tuberculous patient, certainly on the death of the same, sent into the country for six months or until health is established. Good examples are numerous, mostly due to the good offices of the Invalid Children's Aid Association. A girl of 13 had been nursing her mother who died of tuberculosis. She was then brought to the Dispensary. She was not definitely tuberculous, but very suspicious, and this child, after six months in the country, had gained $1\frac{1}{2}$ stones, and her health was consolidated.

Lastly, an idea possibly Utopian, but probably economic in the large aspect, any member of the industrial army who falls to this disease, should have the same advantages as the military pensioner, and should be looked after by the State if he has tubercle bacilli in the sputum. Only in this way does it seem possible to have adequate control of the patient and his contacts, and of those who, by concealing their disease, infect the community.

Home visiting of Ex-Service tuberculous men.—The following information for the year 1923, required by the Ministry of Health, is submitted:—

1. Number of discharged men visited	..	79
2. Total number of visits of this kind	..	369
3. Proportion of number of visits to such cases to total number of visits to tuberculous cases	..	15·4 per cent.

In the following tabular statement some idea may be gained of the work done in connection with the Dispensary since its inception :—

Year.	No. of New Applicants.	No. of New Applicants treated.	No. of Contacts examined.	Total Attendances of all kinds.
1913 1st Feb. to 31st Dec.	455	191	204	2808
1914	455	118	195	1913
1915	308	146	158	899
1916	230	165	100	1519
1917	383	183	113	1682
1918	371	105	124	1821
1919	296	85	57	1543
1920	384	221	112	2625
1921	479	127	192	2327
1922	445	113	223	1738
1923	422	120	199	1534

The number of patients being dealt with at any one time varies of course; but during the year the number of individual patients dealt with was 614.

I have to thank the Dispensary Staff for their efficient and keen work, and Dr. Scrase for his helpful consideration.

A. J. SCOTT-PINCHIN,

M.D. (LOND.), M.R.C.P. (LOND.).

APPENDIX II.

Report of Medical Officer in Charge of Pre-Maternity Clinics.

	Western Clinic.	Eastern Clinic.
Number of sessions held ..	101	51
Average attendance per session ..	9	7
Number of new cases	197	88
Number of attendances of old cases ..	764	296
Number of cases referred to Dental Clinic	72	30
Number of cases referred to Convalescent Home	3	1

Of the 285 new applicants, 17 were found not to be eligible, and in 12 it was doubtful whether they were so. Of the remainder, 46 were normal cases, 140 were slightly abnormal, 32 seriously abnormal, 5 were connected with venereal disease, and 33 attended for the first time after confinement.

Analysis of Slightly and Seriously Abnormal Pre-Maternity Cases.

Morning Sickness ..	29	Varicose Veins ..	26
Dyspepsia	11	Varicose Veins and	
Gastric Ulcer ..	2	Phlebitis ..	1
Constipation ..	25	Varicose Ulcer of Leg ..	1
Threadworms ..	1	Lax Abdominal Wall	
Piles	2	(needing bandage) ..	13
Anæmia	9	Inguinal Hernia ..	1
Mitral Stenosis ..	2	Marked Endocervicitis ..	9
Bronchitis	2	Retroverted gravid uterus	4
Pre-tubercular ..	1	Threatened Miscarriage ..	6
Alveolar abscess ..	1	Miscarriage (not averted)	6
Cervical adenitis ..	1	Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	1
Hypertrophic rhinitis ..	1	Breech Presentation ..	2
Albuminuria ..	4	Contracted Pelvis ..	9
Toxaemia of Pregnancy ..	2		

The cases attending for the first time after confinement showed—anaemia, 10; constipation, 2; piles, 1; persistent lochia, 4; menorrhagia, 3; prolapse, 3; incontinence, 1; difficulty with breast feeding, 2; varicose veins, 1; pretubercular state, 1; pleurodynia, 1; neuralgia, 1; influenza, 1. Two of the cases were quite normal in every way.

A gratifying feature in the last year is the increased number of expectant mothers attending at the Eastern Clinic. The number has risen to 88, as compared with 62 in 1922 and 66 in 1921. The attendances at the Western Clinic are keeping well up to the mark, so that we have now arrived at a state of things, in Hampstead, where nearly a quarter of the expectant mothers in each year are attending the Pre-Maternity clinics.

One is also very glad to note that only one case of ophthalmia neonatorum has been notified in the Borough in 1923, as compared with 9 in 1922 and 8 in 1921. I think that this happy condition of affairs may be partly attributed to two causes:—

- (a) To the routine application of a silver preparation to the eyes of new born babies, by the midwife, immediately after birth, in a large number of cases, *e.g.*:—in the midwifery practice of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nurses.
- (b) To the preventive work that is being carried out at the Pre-Maternity clinics in this connection. Any suspicious cases (where it is thought that the disease may occur in babies after birth) have been referred to the Consulting Ante-Natal Clinic at the Royal Free Hospital, for special tests to be made. When, as a result of this, treatment is found to be necessary, the case is referred to the Special Department at the same Hospital. In this way I think that we have been able to save at least 2 cases from occurring during the last year, and shall probably find that two others have been saved in the near future.

Blood tests have been carried out in conjunction with the Royal Free Hospital in 22 cases, the specimens being taken at the Pre-Maternity Clinic. By this means it has been possible to find 2 mothers where a special form of treatment was indicated during pregnancy. These women were referred to two different hospitals for the treatment, and healthy children were subsequently born. In one of these cases a series of still-births had preceded the birth of the healthy child. The routine examination for pelvic contraction has been continuously practised during the year. Two of the women whom I had advised to go into New End, so that induction of labour might be performed, decided, after all, not to go there, but to have their confinements at home instead. In both cases, difficult and instrumental labours resulted, and one of the mothers lost her baby when it was a few hours old.

In a case where a mother who was expecting her first baby, a breech presentation was diagnosed during the last month of pregnancy, and arrangements were made for external version to be done at New End Hospital, where she was going for her confinement. For one of the two mothers who were suffering with valvular heart disease, I was able to arrange with the Medical Superintendent at the same Hospital to admit her for a few weeks' rest before the confinement was due. This was carried out with very beneficial results to the mother and baby.

Miss Kennedy, our health visitor at the Eastern Clinic, has retailed 60 yards of pure flannel at cost price to the expectant mothers attending there, so as to enable them to make little garments for their future babies. She keeps a set of new and up-to-date patterns and shows the mothers how to make them. She has herself cut out 63 little garments, and as this has entailed a considerable amount of overtime on her part I should like to acknowledge the help so ungrudgingly given in this respect.

Many thanks are also due to Mrs. E. Stewart, one of the Co-opted members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and to Mrs. Simmonds, for their kind and continuous help at the Clinics in preparing tea for the mothers.

(Signed) MARY KIDD, M.B. (LOND.)

APPENDIX III.

Report of the Public Analyst.

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

TOWN HALL, PADDINGTON, W.

11th January, 1924.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

A short review of the work of the year 1923 may be of interest.

Dealing with the principal articles we find that only 20 samples of the 505 submitted were found to be defective..

Milk showed only 2 samples out of 212, or less than 1 per cent., to be adulterated. Only one sample of cream out of 39 was found to be improperly dosed with preservative. Of the 29 samples of drugs, 7 proved to be badly compounded. Of 7 samples of sausages 4 were found to contain boric acid. 2 samples of vinegar out of the 10 purchased were found to be watered. 25 samples of margarine were obtained, but only two were found to be unlabelled.

Taking all samples for the year 1923, the total adulteration was only 3·9; this is even lower than the 5·3 for the year 1922. I do not know of any Borough showing a greater freedom from adulteration.

I have the honour to remain,

Yours obediently,

ALF. W. STOKES,

Public Analyst.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Ambulance Facilities	35
Analytical Work, Report on	82
Ante-Natal Clinics (see Pre-Maternity Clinics)	—
Area of Borough	5
Bacteriological Examinations	36
Bakehouses	43
Births	7, 8
Cancer	16
Care Committee (see Tuberculosis)	—
Census Statistics	5
Cleansing Station	40, 45
Clinics	32-34
Complaints Received	37
Condensed Milk	51
Consumption (see Tuberculosis)	—
Conveniences	42
Customs and Inland Revenue Acts	40
Dairies	46
Deaths	8-19
Dental Clinics	34
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	15
Diphtheria	22
Disinfection	40, 44
Drainage By-laws	41
Dried Milk	52
Encephalitis Lethargica, acute	22
Enteric Fever	22
Epidemic Diarrhoea	15
Epidemic Diseases, Principal Deaths	15
Erysipelas	22
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901	55-58
Food and Food Premises	43, 44
Fried Fish Shops	43, 44
Health Visitors, Work of	32, 33
Home Office Tables (Factory and Workshop Act, 1901)	55, 58
Homework	56, 57
Hospitals	34, 35
Housing	3, 62-68

	PAGE.
Ice Cream	48
Infantile Mortality	11-14
Infectious Diseases	20-23
Institutions for Unmarried Mothers and Infants	35
Laboratory Work	36
Legal Proceedings	59, 60
Margarine, Wholesale dealers	44
Malaria	22
Marriages... ..	6
Maternal deaths	11
Maternity and Child Welfare	3
Measles	15
Midwives	32
Milk and Cream Regulations	53, 54
Milk Graded	46
Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919	33
Milk and Milkshops	43, 46
Mortuary, Public	42
Notification of Births Act, 1907	8
Nursing, facilities	31, 32
Offensive Trades	43
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	23
Outworkers (see Homeworkers)	56, 57
Pneumonia, Acute primary	22
Polio Myelitis, Acute	22
Population	6
Population, Natural Increase of	7
Preservatives	51
Pre-Maternity Clinics	82, 79-81
Principal Epidemic Diseases	15
Public Health Committee	3
Puerperal Fever	22
Rags and Bones dealers	44
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	43
Rent Restrictions Acts	40
Restaurant Kitchens... ..	43
Sale of Food and Drugs	48-53
Sanitary Inspection, &c.	36, 37
Scarlet Fever	22
Overcrowding	37
Sanitary Inspectors, Work of	36-40
Slaughterhouses	43-44
Small-pox	24
Smoke Nuisances	55
Staff of the Public Health Department	60-62
Still-Births	8

	PAGE.
Suicide	19
Summary of Vital Statistics	5
Treatment Centres	32-34
Tuberculosis	24-30
Tuberculosis Care Committee	30
Tuberculosis Dispensary	74, 78
Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Report of	74-78
Underground Rooms	37, 40
Vaccination	24
Venereal Diseases	19
Verminous Persons and Premises	40, 45
Vital Statistics	5, 69-72
Violent Deaths	19
Warranty Defence	51
Water Supply, Certificates as to... ..	38
Water Supply of Tenement Houses	38
Whooping Cough	15
Young Children, Mortality among	14

