

## **[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Hampstead Borough].**

### **Contributors**

Hampstead (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.

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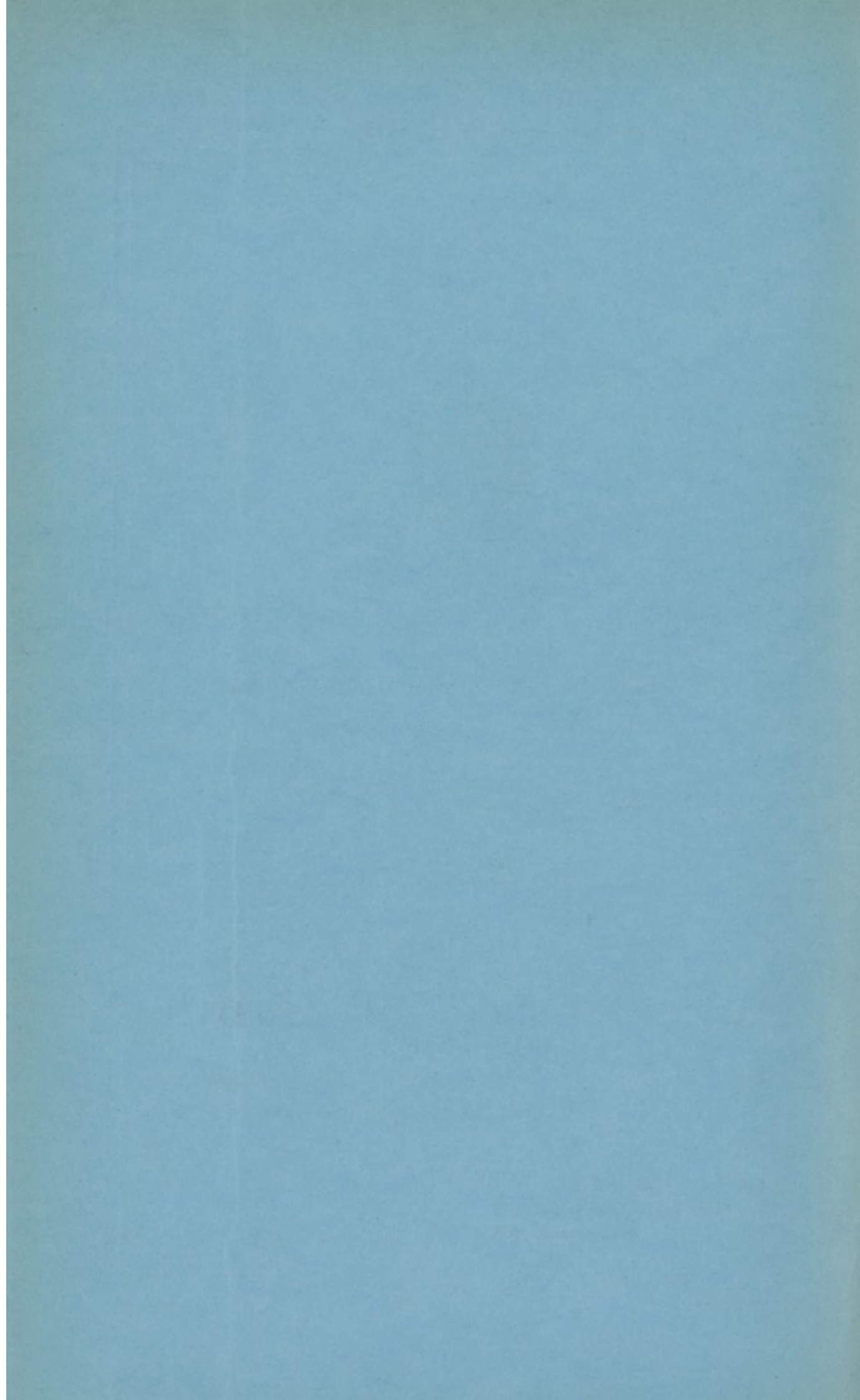
THE  
Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead.  

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**REPORT**  
for the year 1935  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health.

H. LESLIE OLDERSHAW,  
M.D. State Medicine (Lond.), B.S., D.P.H.

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall, Haverstock Hill,  
Hampstead, N.W.3.





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# LIST OF COMMITTEES CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

His Worship the Mayor (Mr. Councillor BERNARD S. TOWNROE, M.A., J.P.),  
*ex-officio* member of Committees.

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

*Chairman:* Mr. Alderman H. BAILY, M.B.E.

Mr. Alderman R. H. H. Cust, M.A., J.P.	Councillor Mrs. M. F. Dow, M.A.
" " W. J. Spriggs.	" M. Evans, R.R.C.
" Councillor F. R. Bailey.	Mr. Councillor L. G. Glover,
" " S. A. Boyd, M.S., M.B.,	" M.A., M.D.
" " F.R.C.S.	" T. H. Nunn, M.A.
Councillor Mrs. R. S. G. Carnegie.	" E. H. Parkes, F.R.I.B.A.
	Councillor Miss C. M. Richards.

The Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

*Sub-Committees:*—(a) Drainage Plans, and (b) Tuberculosis.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

*(Members of the Council.)*

*Chairman:* Councillor Miss A. M. Glover.

Councillor Mrs. A. J. Arnholz.	Mr. Councillor T. H. Nunn, M.A.
Mr. Councillor S. A. Boyd, M.S., M.B.,	Councillor Miss C. M. Richards.
" F.R.C.S.	Councillor Mrs. C. E. Samuel,
Councillor Mrs. R. S. G. Carnegie.	" M.A., M.B.E.
" Mrs. M. F. Dow, M.A.	" Mrs. M. Townroe.

The Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

*(Persons not Members of the Council.)*

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

Mrs. J. M. W. Baily, D.Sc.	Mrs. A. W. Evans.	Mrs. E. S. Grundy, M.B.E.
Miss G. M. MacDonald.	Lady H. K. Thompson.	

*Sub-Committees:*—(a) Applications for Assistance, and (b) Child Mortality and Maternal Diseases.

## HOUSING COMMITTEE.

*Chairman:* Mr. Alderman F. G. Howard, J.P. (deceased 14th July).  
 Mr. Councillor E. H. Parkes, F.R.I.B.A. (Chairman from September).

Mr. Alderman H. Baily, M.B.E.	Mr. Councillor L. G. Glover,
" " R. H. H. Cust, M.A., J.P.	" M.A., M.D.
Councillor Mrs. A. J. Arnholz.	Councillor Mrs. M. I. Gruner.
Mr. Councillor J. Batchelor.	Mr. Councillor G. E. Hutchinson,
" " F. Colyer.	" M.A. (from November).
Councillor Mrs. M. Evans, R.R.C.	Councillor Mrs. C. E. Samuel,
	" M.A., M.B.E.
	Mr. Councillor J. M. Symmons, M.A.

*Sub-Committee:* Westcroft Estate.



# STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Medical Officer of Health*—H. Leslie Oldershaw, M.D. State Medicine (Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

*\*Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Tuberculosis Work*—A. J. Scott Pinchin, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.),  
(deceased 7th February, 1936).

*\*Medical Officer, Ante-Natal Clinics*—Miss Mary Kidd, M.B., B.S. (Lond.).

†*Medical Officers, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and Toddlers' Clinics*—  
Miss R. Balmer, O.B.E., M.B., B.S. (Lond.).  
Miss M. Blandy, M.B., M.R.C.P. (Lond.).  
Mrs. A. Hall-Craggs, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

*Clerical Staff*—Frank S. Hill, F.S.S. (Assistant Administrative Officer).

W. Sell.

R. H. Box, Cert. Soc. of Apoths. (Also Vaccination Officer).

A. Slade.

S. C. Smith (e), (f) (resigned December).

A. J. Anscomb.

R. W. King (from December).

Miss E. M. Blakeman.

Miss E. Selwood.

Miss C. Montague.

*Health Visitors*—Mrs. I. G. Steward (d) (Senior Visitor)

Miss H. B. Evans (a), (c), (d)

Miss A. Kennedy (a)

Miss C. Lambe (a), (b), (d), (e)

Miss M. Lowen (b) (Tuberculosis Visitor and Dispensary Nurse)

Miss N. B. May (a), (b), (d).

*Sanitary Inspectors*—F. H. Hudson (e), (f) (Senior of the Inspectors)  
(Retired in September on Superannuation).

A. Peverett (e), (f) (Senior of the Inspectors from October).

J. F. Armstrong (e), (f)

J. Grimsley (e), (f)

W. F. Horniblow (e), (f)

Miss C. Lambe, (a), (b), (d), (c).

F. V. Outlaw (e) (Temporary from 10th February, 1936).

W. Robinson (e), (f)

A. C. Townsend (e), (f)

T. Williams (e), (f)

J. Cuskin (Assistant to Inspectors)

R. Martin (Assistant to Inspectors and Mortuary Keeper)

E. Stratton (Assistant to Inspectors)

*Public Health Station Staff*—W. Bell (Senior Disinfector and Resident Caretaker)

W. Day (Disinfector)

J. R. Williams (Disinfector)

\*Mrs. Gee (Bathing Station Attendant)

*\*Public Analyst*—H. E. Cox, D.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.I.C., 11, Billiter Square, E.C.3.

*\*Public Vaccinators*—J. Davies, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., 103, Chalmley Gardens, N.W.6.

E. A. Seymour, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), 12, Thurlow Road, N.W.3.

H. D. Wyse, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), 23, Hilgrove Road, N.W.6.

## \* Part-time Officers.

†Part-time Officers of Council of Social Welfare approved by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

(a) Health Visitor's Certificate.

(b) State Registered Nurse.

(c) General Nursing Certificate.

(d) State Certified Midwife.

(e) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

(f) Food Inspector's Certificate.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
HAVERSTOCK HILL,  
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.

1st May, 1936.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report upon the state of the public health in the Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead for the year 1935. This report is the thirty-fifth of the series.

The report contains information required by the Ministry of Health and is arranged in accordance with their suggestions.

1. *Staff.*

It is with the greatest regret that I have to record the loss of A. J. Scott Pinchin, Esq., M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), who died on Friday, the 7th February, 1936. Dr. Scott Pinchin was appointed in October, 1919, as Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Tuberculosis Work. For many years he had been in the forefront of research work in his particular branch of medicine; his death is therefore a very serious loss which will be felt not only by his colleagues, but by his patients in hospital, in clinics, and in private practice.

Mr. F. H. Hudson, Senior among the Sanitary Inspectors, retired from the Council's service on the 30th September, 1935, having completed over 40 years' municipal service, of which 38 years had been spent in Hampstead. During this time he had earned the well-merited respect and affection, not only of his colleagues in this Department, but of all the builders and architects with whom he came into contact. Mr. A. Peverett, one of the Inspectors in the Department, was appointed to fill the vacancy thus created, and Mr. T. Williams of the Erith Public Health Department was appointed as a Sanitary Inspector.

2. *Statistics.*

The adjusted death rate in Hampstead for 1935 was 10.5 as compared with 11.7 for England and Wales. The birth rate



again shows an increase, namely, 11·02 per 1,000 of the population. This is the highest birth rate recorded in the Borough since 1931.

The infantile mortality figure, which has remained more or less stationary during the last few years was 49 per 1,000 living births (compared with 53, the average for the last 10 years). The Registrar General's figure for the estimated population was 90,600, which represents an increase of 1,653 since the census of 1931. Hampstead is one of the two Metropolitan Boroughs showing an increase in population since the 1931 census.

### 3. *Maternity and Child Welfare.*

The progress which has been made in these services during the last few years was well consolidated. The various new schemes which had been brought into operation continued to fulfil a very useful service.

The Medical Officer to the Ante-natal Clinics, Dr. Mary Kidd, gives an interesting and important study of the Borough records during the last seven years,—this is contained in the body of the Report.

### 4. *Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.*

Some indication of the varied nature of the work of the Department in relation to the general sanitary circumstances of the Borough is given in Section 4 of this Report. I am now required by the Ministry of Health to report specifically upon action taken under the Shops Act, 1934, especially in relation to ventilation, temperature, and sanitary conveniences. The shops are being visited as and when opportunity occurs, and during the year 136 were inspected. The Public Health Committee has given careful consideration to the requirements as to sanitary conveniences and has agreed upon a standard which is set out on page 69. In only six cases were total exemption Certificates granted in this respect.

The Ministry this year call for a report on public or privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public, and this matter is referred to in Section 4.

There was an increase in the number of complaints of insanitary conditions, etc., received during the year. These totalled 829.

During the year 721 registered tenement houses were inspected, and the need for the supervision of this class of property may be gauged by a study of the list of defects discovered, as set out in the Table on page 64. With regard to decontrolled tenement houses, additional work is placed upon the sanitary staff owing to the requirements of separate water-closet accommodation, sinks, etc., for each family. The maisonnetting of houses continues in the Borough, and this involves the careful and detailed supervision of this Department.

Limited progress has been made with Underground Room occupation. However, plans have been made with a view to tackling during the next few years this serious and important problem which confronts the Borough.

#### 5. *Housing.*

Considerable attention has been directed throughout the year to the housing of the working classes.

The Hampstead "Westcroft" Estate of 290 dwellings was opened on the 29th October by H.R.H. The Duke of Kent. In all, 876 applications were received for accommodation at this Estate, but, apart from those displaced by schemes under the Housing Act, 1930, dwellings were allocated only to those with young families and with incomes not exceeding £3 10s. per week.

A statement showing the steps which were taken in 1935 in connection with premises represented in 1935 or previous years may be seen on referring to the Housing Section.

Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1935, required every local authority to make an inspection of its district with a view to ascertaining what dwelling houses were overcrowded on the standard laid down in the Act, and to prepare and submit to the Minister of Health a report showing the result of the inspection and the number of new houses required in order to abate the overcrowding disclosed. To this end a temporary staff, com-



prising 10 enumerators, 5 survey assistants, 4 clerks, and 1 supervisor were engaged by the Borough Council from October until the beginning of January, 1936. The results of this Overcrowding Survey are depicted on the Table facing page 88.

In order to abate this Overcrowding, and to proceed with our work under the Housing Acts, a further 300 working class dwellings, at rentals similar to those obtaining on the Westcroft Estate, are urgently required.

#### 6. *Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease.*

I am pleased to record that 1935 was free from any serious outbreak of infectious disease. There was a reduction in the number of cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Measles and no death was consequent therefrom.

There were, however, five cases of Enteric Fever and 10 cases of Dysentery notified during the year. Reference is made to these in the body of the Report.

Further progress has been made in the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme, and although the numbers are steadily increasing there is still considerable room for improvement.

#### 7. *Tuberculosis.*

Owing to the death of Dr. Scott Pinchin, to which reference has already been made, the usual report of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer is not included.

I am again indebted to Mr. E. L. Hawke, M.A., F.R.M.S., who has provided me with a brief meteorological survey of the Borough for 1935.

It is again my pleasure to express my sincere appreciation for the valuable support of the members of the Committees which I serve, and also to the chief officers of the various departments of the Borough Council. The staff of the Public Health Department have worked loyally and well.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. LESLIE OLDERSHAW,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## Section I.

# Statistics and Social Conditions of the Borough.





### Statistics and Social Conditions of the Borough.

Area (in acres) ...	2,265 (including 12 acres covered by water).
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1935 ...	90,600
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1935) according to Rate Books—	
9,651 dwelling houses, 3,128 maisonnetted and divided houses,	
3,565 separate flats, 2,845 shops and offices.	
Rateable value ...	£1,531,769.
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£5,945 18s. 10d.

### Extent of Unemployment.

I am indebted to the Chief Officer of Public Assistance of the London County Council for the following information relating to the year 1935, which was extracted from the periodical returns received by the County Council from the Statistical Branch of the Ministry of Labour:—The number of men registered as unemployed varied from 553 in December to 1,256 in January, and the unemployed women from 174 in July to 250 in April. Calculated upon the number of insured people in the Borough, the lowest number was 6·5 per cent. in December and the highest 12·5 in January.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total.	M.	F.
Live Births ...	Legitimate ...	911	475	436
	Illegitimate ...	88	49	39

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—11·02.

Stillbirths ...	37	18	19
-----------------	----	----	----

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—35·7.

Deaths ...	1,018	449	569
------------	-------	-----	-----

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—11·2.

Death Rate Comparability Factor (C.F.) = 0·94.

Adjusted Death Rate =

$$\text{Crude Death Rate} \times \text{C.F.} = 11·2 \times 0·94 = 10·5.$$

Deaths from puerperal causes—1.

### Deaths.

The deaths during 1935, after deducting those registered in Hampstead who were non-resident persons and adding the deaths of Hampstead residents who died outside the Borough, were 1,018 as



compared with 1,014 in the preceding year. This represents a Crude Death Rate of 11·2 per 1,000 of the population.

Since the populations of all areas are not similarly constituted as regards the proportions of their sex and age group components, their Crude Death Rates (deaths per 1,000 population) cannot be accepted as valid comparative measures of the mortalities experienced by the several populations, and fail as true comparative mortality indexes in that their variations are not due to mortality alone, but arise also from differences in their population constitution, the two elements being combined in indistinguishable proportions.

The Registrar General has prepared Comparability Factors for adjusting local death rates, and when the Crude Death Rate of an Area is multiplied by the appropriate Factor, an "Adjusted Death Rate" is obtained which is comparable with the Crude Death Rate of the country as a whole, or with the "Adjusted Death Rate" of any other area. The Crude Death Rate for Hampstead is 11·2 which, when multiplied by the local Comparability Factor of 0·94, gives the Adjusted Death Rate of 10·5.

The Death Rates for London and for England and Wales were 11·4 and 11·7 respectively.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	49
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	36
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	182
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	—
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	1
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	7

### Meteorology.

Through the kindness of E. L. Hawke, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.Met.S., Secretary of the Royal Meteorological Society and Hon. Meteorologist to the Hampstead Scientific Society, I am able to submit his report on meteorology in Hampstead during the year 1935, which is based on records kept at that Society's Observatory on the top of Hampstead Heath adjoining the White Stone Pond :—

“An outstanding feature of the weather during 1935 was its predominant warmth : in nine of the twelve months the mean temper-

ature was higher than usual. There were, however, periods of exceptional cold in May and December, and owing chiefly to these the year as a whole was somewhat cooler than its two predecessors. The frost on the morning of May 17 was by far the sharpest experienced at Hampstead so late in the spring since records were begun. In the screen the thermometer fell to 29.5 deg., and on the grass to 13.8 deg., the latter figure being as many as 5.2 deg. lower than any registered during the previous winter. So far as can be ascertained, this incidence of the keenest frost within six weeks of midsummer—a phenomenon which was by no means confined to Hampstead—is unique in the meteorological archives of England.

A long spell of hard weather in December reached its climax just before Christmas. Early on the 23rd the temperature on the ground sank to 10.2 deg., a point last equalled or under-passed in February, 1929.

The summer, though a short one, was notably hot while it lasted. Between June 22nd and August 22nd the sheltered thermometer rose to 80 deg. or higher on 15 days: outside the period limited by those dates 70 deg. was attained on only seven occasions. From June 1 to August 31st, the mean temperature was 62.5 deg., normal being 60.1 deg. The corresponding value for 1934 was 61.9 deg., and for 1933, 63.6 deg. No three consecutive summers since 1857-1859 had maintained so high a general level of warmth as those of 1933-1935 at Greenwich Observatory, and in all probability the same holds true for Hampstead.

The extreme readings of the thermometers during the year were:—

Maximum in the screen, 86.1 deg., on August 22nd.

Minimum in the screen, 21.1 deg., on December 23rd.

Minimum on the grass, 10.2 deg., on December 23rd.

Largely on account of an exceptionally wet autumn, the rainfall of 1935 was greater than in any year since 1928. It amounted to 28.03 in., which, though exceeding the 1910-1934 average by only 0.37 in., is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. more than the computed normal for the summit of



the Heath. The monthly totals varied from 0.37 in. in March to 4.36 in. in November. Measurable precipitation (*i.e.*, rain, snow, hail, dew, and deposit from wet fog or rime) was found in the standard gauge on 183 days—two more than the average. The trace of the hyetograph showed that the total duration of rain, snow and hail falling at the rate of 0.004 in. or more per hour was 587.2 hours, or about 3½ weeks. For the third year in succession the wettest day failed to yield so much as an inch of rain, or its equivalent, the maximum measurement being 0.88 in. on November 7th.

In spite of the fact that nine of the twelve months gave a deficiency, the aggregate duration of sunshine for 1935, 1,495.2 hours, was in excess of the 25-year average by 16.9 hours. This small surplus was due to a notably brilliant July, which contributed 280.3 sunny hours—90 hours more than usual. The best daily record of the year was 14.5 hours, on June 24th. Days that were wholly sunless numbered 74—one fewer than the normal.

Snow was noted on 25 days (two of them in May), and covered the ground at 9 a.m. on six days. The fall of four to five inches on the night of January 26th-27th was the heaviest since the Christmas blizzard of 1927. Hail occurred on four days, and thunderstorms, or thunder alone, on 12. The worst gale of 1935, on the night of September 16th-17th, gave an extreme wind-speed estimated at over 70 miles an hour, and did extensive minor damage in the district. Fog developed in varying degrees of density and persistency on 37 days during the year. The number of nights with ground-frost was 144.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### *Population.*

For the purpose of this Report the Registrar-General's estimate of the population at the middle of 1935, which was calculated to have been 90,600, has been adopted. This shows an increase of 1,653, as compared with 88,947 at Census, 1931.

The following are estimates of the population of each Ward at the middle of the year under review :—

Ward.			Estimated Population.
No. 1 (Town)	...	...	12,620
No. 2 (Belsize)	...	...	14,710
No. 3 (Adelaide)	...	...	11,300
No. 4 (Central)	...	...	10,900
No. 5 (West End)	...	...	14,300
No. 6 (Kilburn)	...	...	15,270
No. 7 (Priory)	...	...	11,500
The Borough ...			90,600

The following are the statistics for each of the Wards and the Borough :—

	No. of Deaths.		Death Rate.
No. 1 (Town) Ward	144	...	11·4
No. 2 (Belsize) „	197	...	13·4
No. 3 (Adelaide) „	121	...	10·7
No. 4 (Central) „	123	...	11·3
No. 5 (West End) „	148	...	10·3
No. 6 (Kilburn) „	141	...	9·2
No. 7 (Priory) „	144	...	12·5





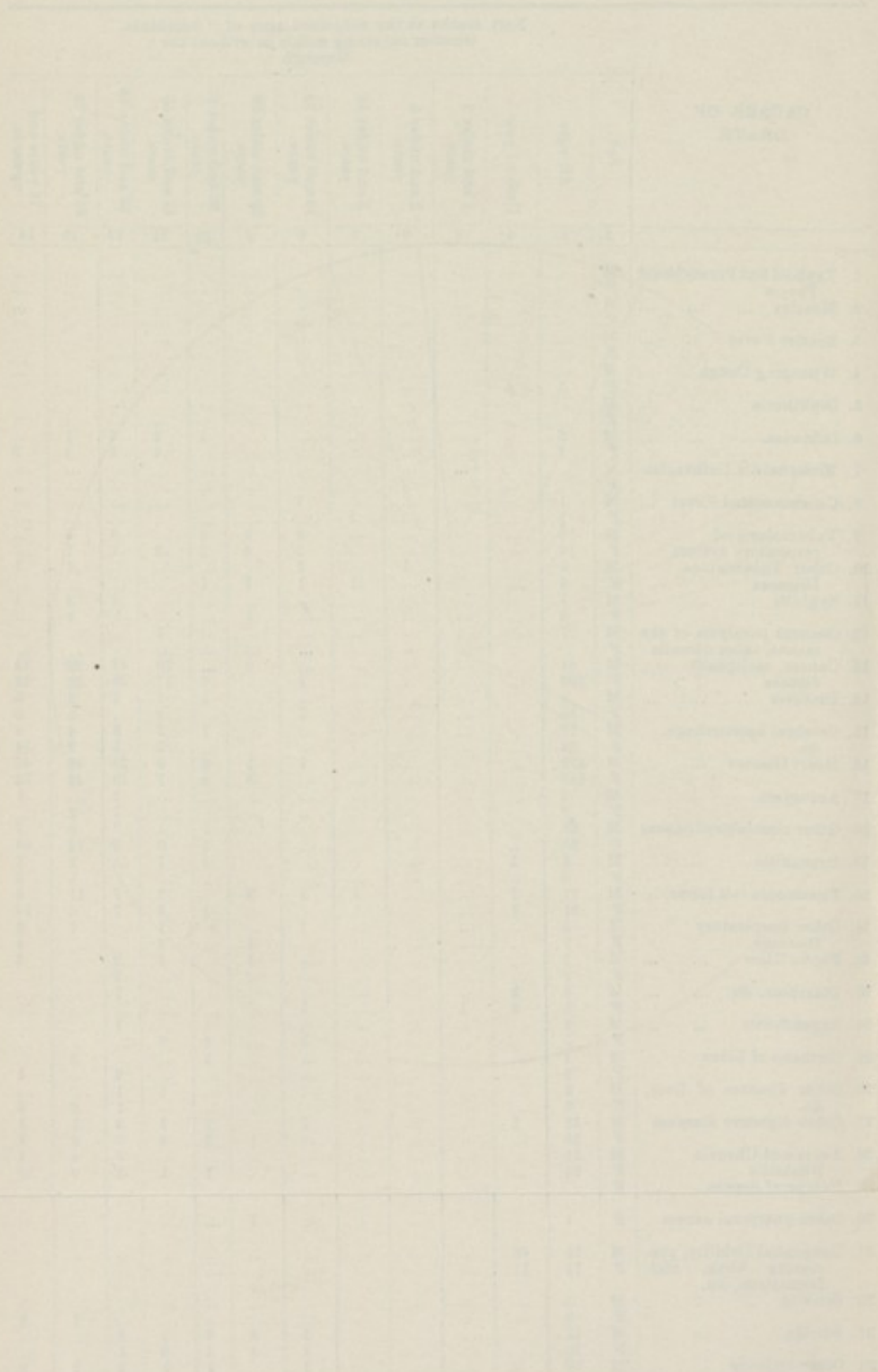
16  
AGE AND SEX ALLOCATION OF DEATHS OF HAMPSTEAD RESIDENTS DURING  
THE YEAR 1935.

CAUSES OF DEATH		Nett 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 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.	55 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	13	14	
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Measles ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Scarlet Fever ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Whooping Cough ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Diphtheria ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Influenza ... ..	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	
	F	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	M	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	16	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	...	4	3	...	
	F	13	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	3	1	1	...	
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	5	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	F	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Syphilis ... ..	M	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. Cancer, malignant disease	M	64	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	19	22	12	
	F	106	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	17	26	32	22	
14. Diabetes ... ..	M	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	
	F	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	5	5	
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	M	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	4	3	
	F	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	14	
16. Heart Disease ... ..	M	119	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	9	20	36	46	
	F	146	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	7	18	43	72	
17. Aneurysm ... ..	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	
18. Other circulatory diseases	M	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	9	7	
	F	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	12	16	
19. Bronchitis... ..	M	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	
20. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M	37	7	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	7	11	5	
	F	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	13	
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	
	F	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	
22. Peptic Ulcer ... ..	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
23. Diarrhoea, &c. ... ..	M	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	F	5	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Appendicitis ... ..	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
	F	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	
25. Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	
26. Other diseases of liver, &c.	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	
27. Other digestive diseases	M	12	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	1	1	
	F	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	3	3	3	
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	
	F	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	9	10	
29. Puerperal Sepsis... ..	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30. Other puerperal causes ...	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
31. Congenital Debility, premature birth, malformations, &c.	M	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32. Senility ... ..	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	
33. Suicide ... ..	M	11	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	1	...	...	
	F	10	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	1	...	...	
34. Other violence ... ..	M	10	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	
	F	21	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	4	11	
35. Other Defined Diseases	M	48	1	...	...	...	3	5	5	3	3	14	14	
	F	52	2	...	...	2	...	1	5	10	7	14	11	
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
All causes {	M	449	31	...	1	1	14	16	28	45	86	117	110	
	F	569	18	1	...	4	9	19	26	66	84	145	197	
TOTALS ... ..		1018	49	1	1	5	23	35	54	111	170	262	307	

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.



# THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE RATE OF THE HYDROLYSIS OF ESTERS



Proportions of deaths from principal causes 1935.

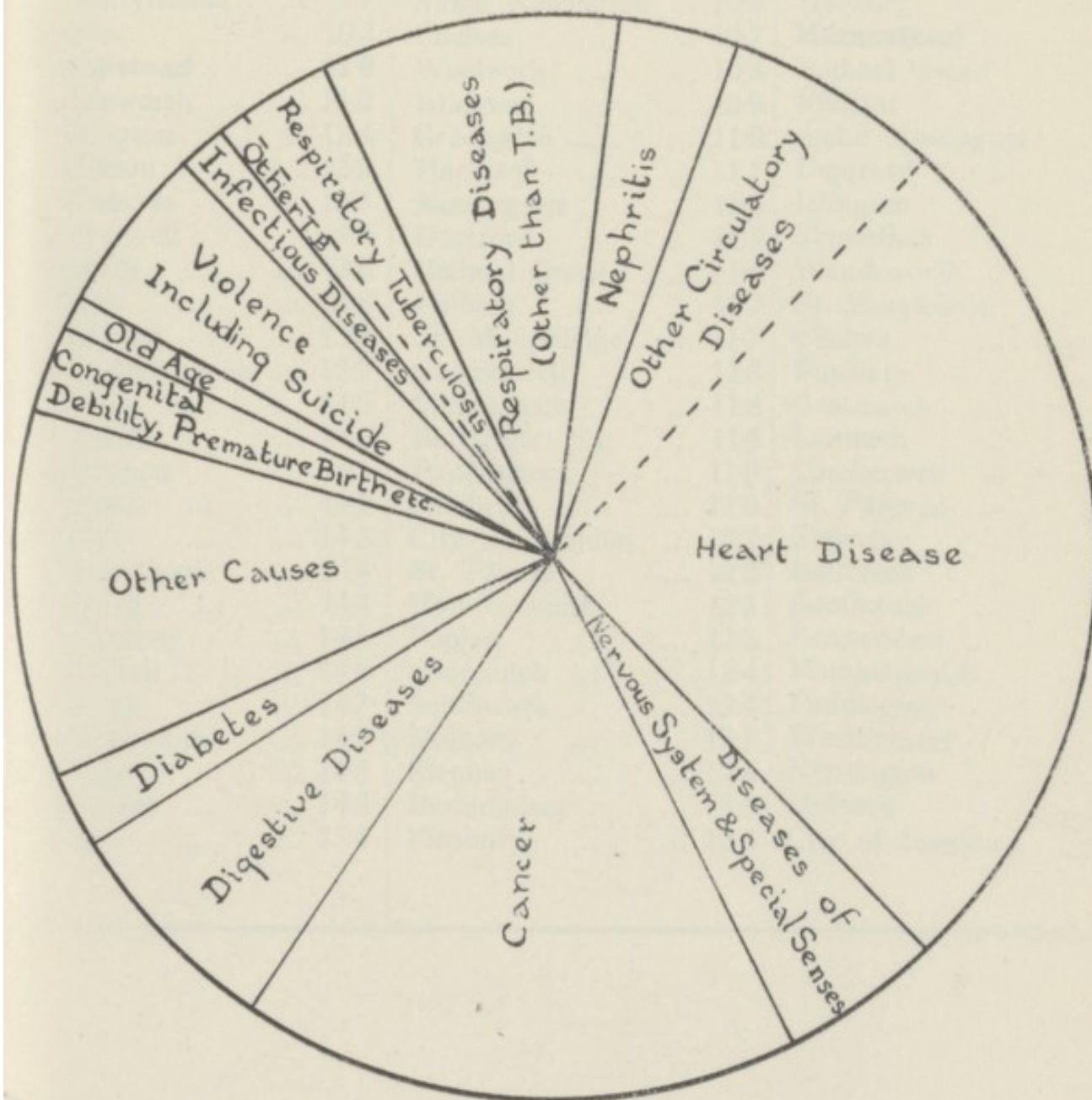






TABLE showing the Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality rates during 1935 in the Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs :—

Birth Rate.			Adjusted Death Rate.			Infantile Mortality Rate.		
City of London	...	7.6	Lewisham	...	10.0	Lewisham	...	43
Holborn	...	7.6	Wandsworth	...	10.2	Woolwich	...	44
Westminster	...	8.3	<b>Hampstead</b>	...	<b>10.5</b>	Poplar	...	46
St. Marylebone	...	9.7	Stoke Newington	...	10.6	Hackney	...	47
Chelsea	...	10.2	Chelsea	...	10.7	<b>Hampstead</b>	...	<b>49</b>
<b>Hampstead</b>	...	<b>11.0</b>	Woolwich	...	10.8	Bethnal Green	...	51
Wandsworth	...	11.0	Islington	...	10.9	Fulham	...	51
Kensington	...	12.4	Greenwich	...	11.0	Stoke Newington	...	51
Lewisham	...	12.5	Hackney	...	11.1	Deptford	...	52
St. Pancras	...	13.3	Kensington	...	11.3	Islington	...	52
Camberwell	...	13.4	Deptford	...	11.5	Shoreditch	...	52
Lambeth	...	13.6	Bethnal Green	...	11.6	Wandsworth	...	55
Fulham	...	13.8	Fulham	...	11.7	St. Marylebone	...	56
Greenwich	...	13.8	St. Marylebone	...	11.7	Chelsea	...	59
Stoke Newington	...	13.9	Camberwell	...	11.8	Finsbury	...	59
Hackney	...	14.0	Westminster	...	11.8	Greenwich	...	59
Woolwich	...	14.0	Battersea	...	11.9	Lambeth	...	59
Paddington	...	14.1	Paddington	...	11.9	Camberwell	...	60
Battersea	...	14.2	Lambeth	...	12.0	St. Pancras	...	62
Stepney	...	14.3	City of London	...	12.2	Stepney	...	63
Bethnal Green	...	14.4	St. Pancras	...	12.2	Battersea	...	65
Deptford	...	14.4	Hammersmith	...	12.3	Southwark	...	66
Bermondsey	...	14.5	Poplar	...	12.3	Bermondsey	...	69
Shoreditch	...	14.6	Shoreditch	...	12.4	Hammersmith	...	70
Finsbury	...	14.7	Southwark	...	12.4	Paddington	...	71
Hammersmith	...	14.7	Holborn	...	12.7	Westminster	...	72
Islington	...	14.8	Stepney	...	12.8	Kensington	...	79
Southwark	...	14.8	Bermondsey	...	13.3	Holborn	...	89
Poplar	...	15.4	Finsbury	...	13.7	City of London	...	113











## General Provisions of Health Services for the Borough.

1.—*Staff.* A list of the staff of the Public Health Department will be found on page 4 of this report.

2.—*Laboratory Facilities.* The examination of clinical material (sputum, swabs, etc.) is undertaken by the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health at 6, Harley Street, W.1 (Eastes' Laboratories). Information relating to the work carried out in this connection will be found in those parts of this report relating to infectious disease.

Dr. H. E. Cox is the Public Analyst appointed under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, by the Borough Council, and his Laboratories are situated at 11, Billiter Square, E.C.3; his report will be found in Section 6. A report on the samples taken for analysis during the year will be found on pages 98 and 105.

3.—*Ambulance Facilities.* The London County Council provide ambulances free of cost for the conveyance of :—

- (a) Persons meeting with accidents or suffering from sudden illnesses.
- (b) Parturient women, if the cases are urgent and accompanied by the medical practitioner or certified midwife.
- (c) Non-urgent cases of parturition, if letters of admission to maternity hospitals are produced.
- (d) Persons suffering from infectious diseases who are to be transferred to the Council's fever hospitals.
- (e) For conveyance to general hospitals and institutions of non-infectious cases when application is made through the County Council's public assistance department.

The London County Council's Ambulances may also be hired for places other than their hospitals.

These services appear to be adequate for the needs of the Borough.

### 4.—*Nursing in the Home.*

- (a) General. The Hampstead District Nursing Association, 3, Pond Street, and the Kilburn and West Hampstead



District Nursing Association, 20, Dennington Park Road, provide skilled nurses for the sick poor.

- (b) For Infectious Diseases. The Borough Council contributes towards the expenses of the Nursing Associations, whose 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, to the extent of 2s. 6d. per visit for the first case in a family, and 1s. 3d. per visit for second and subsequent cases, if visited at the same time. During 1935, 25 cases were nursed under this arrangement by the Kilburn and West Hampstead District Nursing Association, and 15 by the Hampstead District Nursing Association.
- (c) For Maternity Cases. Both Associations employ fully trained nurses to attend maternity cases. The work carried out in this connection is referred to in Section 3 of this report.

#### 5.—*Clinics and Treatment Centres.*

- (a) Ante-natal Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres, Dental Clinic, *vide* pages 41, 46 and 48 respectively.
- (b) School Clinics :—Kilburn School Treatment Centre, 107, Kingsgate Road; New End Hospital School Treatment Centre, Heath Street.
- (c) Tuberculosis Clinic, *vide* page 121.
- (d) Venereal Diseases. Persons suffering from venereal disease can receive free treatment under conditions of strict secrecy in pursuance of the scheme prepared by the London County Council, including the following hospitals :—Guy's; Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street; Middlesex; Royal Free; Royal Northern; St. George's; St. Mary's; University College; Westminster.

#### 6.—*Hospitals.*

- (a) Public :—New End Hospital (260 beds); North-Western Fever Hospital (410 beds).



- (b) Voluntary :—Hampstead General and North-West London Hospital (138 beds); Children's Hospital, College Crescent (63 beds); Queen Mary's Maternity Home (25 beds); Marie Curie Hospital, Fitzjohn's Avenue (30 beds); Westminster Hospital Annexe, Fitzjohn's Avenue (22 beds); and St. Columba's Hospital, Avenue Road (50 beds).

The Borough possesses two endowed beds at both the Hampstead General Hospital and the Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, and in addition the Council contributes towards the cost of beds in Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Marylebone, which are available for Hampstead residents.

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### Section 3.

## Maternity and Child Welfare.





## Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Medical Officer of Health is required to submit annually to the Ministry of Health a Return (1) showing the arrangements made for maternity and child welfare by the Council and by Voluntary Associations providing maternity and child welfare services in respect of which the Council pay contributions under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, or otherwise; and (2) giving particulars of the work done during the year.

As this Return presents in a succinct form the work of this section of the Public Health Department, it is here reproduced.

1. Population of the area served by the Council:—90,000 (estimate of Registrar-General, 1934).
2. Number of births notified in that area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, as adjusted by any transferred notifications:—
  - (a) Live births 978; (b) Still births 34; (c) Total 1,012.
  - (d) By midwives 354; (e) By doctors and parents 658.
3. Health Visiting.
  - (a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year:—
    - (i) by the Council:—4 whole-time: 1 part-time (40 per cent. health visitor, 60 per cent. woman sanitary inspector).
    - (ii) by Voluntary Associations:—Nil.
  - (b) Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at infant welfare centres)—
    - (i) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council:—4 whole-time: 1 part-time (40 per cent. health visiting).
    - (ii) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations:—Nil.
  - (c) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:—
    - (i) to expectant mothers
 

†First visits	...	241
Total visits	...	482

(ii) to children under 1 year of age

†First visits ... 792

Total visits ... 4531

(iii) to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years

Total visits ... 6138

†Excluding cases which are known to have previously been visited in another district and cases visited during the previous year.

#### 4. Infant Welfare Centres.

(a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council :—Nil.

(b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations :—8 (including 2 Toddlers' Clinics).

(c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :—

(i) by children under 1 year of age, 9471.

(ii) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 5563 (including Toddlers).

(d) Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were :—

(i) under 1 year of age, \*532.

(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 114.

(e) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were :—

(i) under 1 year of age, 461.

(ii) over 1 year of age, 998 (including Toddlers).

(f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i) :— 54 per cent.

---

\*Excluding children who are known to have previously attended a Centre in another district.



## 5. Ante-natal and Post-natal Services.

	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
(a) Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises)—		
(i) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council ...	2	Nil.
(ii) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations ...	Nil.	Nil.
(iii) Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year ...	2019	†210
(iv) Total number of women who attended at the Clinics during the year ...	451	†117
(b) Total number of expectant mothers ante-natally examined and of cases post-natally examined during the year, under arrangements made by the Council with private medical practitioners, excluding cases included under 5 (a) (iv) ...	Nil.	Nil.
(c) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the total numbers of women shown under 5 (a) (iv) and 5 (b) ...	per cent. 45	per cent. 11

## 6. Supply of Milk and Food.

The following table indicates what arrangements are made for this service :—

Terms of supply.	Milk.			Meals supplied at Dining Centres.			Other Food.		
	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children under 5 years of age.	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children under 5 years of age.	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children under 5 years of age.
Free, or at less than cost price, in necessitous cases...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
At cost price in other cases (e.g., sale of dried milk at Centres) ...	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

†These patients attended at the Ante-natal Clinics.

7. Maternity Homes and Hospitals (excluding maternity beds in Homes for Mothers and Babies—see Heading 10).

I.

	Separate maternity institutions provided by the Council.	Other Institutions with maternity wards provided by the Council, <i>e.g.</i> , those transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
Number of Institutions	1 Ward in New End (L.C.C.) Hospital	Nil	Nil
Number of maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) ... ..	5	Nil	Nil
Total number of women admitted to these beds during the year ...	46	Nil	Nil

II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Maternity Institutions:—39 to Queen Charlotte's Hospital, for which the Borough Council subscribes £1 per Hampstead case admitted.



8. Homes and Hospitals for Sick or Ailing Children under 5 years of age.

I.

	Separate institutions provided by the Council for these cases.	Other Institutions (with accommodation for these cases) provided by the Council, <i>e.g.</i> , those transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.	Institutions provided by Voluntary Associations and subsidised by the Council.
Number of Institutions	The Children's Hospital, Hampstead (Voluntary Institution).		
Number of beds provided for such children ...	16 Beds for children under 5 years— Borough Council pays for accommodation of certain cases admitted under their Scheme.		
Total number of children admitted to these beds during the year ...	1 child admitted through the Borough Council. (209 other children admitted).		

II.

Number of such children (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Institutions :—Nil.

9. Convalescent Homes.

(a) Number of convalescent institutions with accommodation for expectant or nursing mothers or children under 5 years of age :—

(i) provided by the Council :—Nil.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations :—Nil.

(b) Number of beds for such cases in convalescent institutions :

(i) provided by the Council :—Nil.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations :—Nil.

(c) Total number of cases admitted to the beds included in (b) during the year :—Nil.

(d) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other convalescent institutions :—17 mothers convalescent after confinement with their babies.



## 10. Homes for Mothers and Babies.

(a) Number of such homes :

(i) provided by the Council :—Nil.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations :—1.

(b) Number of beds in homes :

(i) provided by the Council :—Nil.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations :—28.

(c) Number of :

(i) maternity beds (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) included under (b) (i) or (ii) above :—Nil.

(ii) women admitted to these maternity beds during the year :—Nil.

(d) Total number of cases admitted to these homes during the year :—

(i) expectant mothers :—Nil.

(ii) mothers and babies :—Nil.

(iii) babies :—7 (the remaining 21 having been admitted prior to 1935).

(e) Total number of such cases sent by the Council during the year to other homes for mothers and babies :—Nil.

## 11. Day Nurseries.

(a) Number of day nurseries :—

(i) provided by the Council :—Nil.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations :—1 (Hampstead and North St. Pancras Day Nursery).

(b) Number of places for children under 5 years of age in the nurseries :—

(i) provided by the Council :—Nil.

(ii) provided by Voluntary Associations :—50.

(c) Total number of attendances of children at these nurseries during the year :—10,627.

## 12. Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council.	Number of cases removed to hospitals.
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	*15	10	4	11
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	Not notifiable	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Puerperal fever	2	Nil	Nil	2
(4) Puerperal pyrexia	18	12	1	17
(5) Measles and german measles (in children under 5 years of age) ...	German Measles is not notifiable. Measles is compulsorily notifiable.			
	9	8	Nil	2
(6) Whooping Cough (ditto) ...	Not notifiable	23	3	5
(7) Epidemic Diarrhoea (ditto)	Not notifiable	Nil	Nil	Nil
(8) Poliomyelitis (ditto) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

\*Vision unimpaired, 14; patient removed from district, 1.

## 13. Home Nursing.

(a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever :—

(i) by the Council :—Nil.

(ii) by Voluntary Associations :—14 employed by two Local District Nursing Associations. (10 included in 16 (b) (iii) below.)

(b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses :—263. (Of this number the Borough Council paid to the District Nursing Associations for the nursing of 68 maternity cases and 12 cases of infectious illnesses in children under 5 years of age.)



## 14. Consultants.

Number of cases in which the services of a consultant have been provided during the year for a private medical practitioner under the Council's maternity arrangements :—3.

## 15. Home Helps.

Number of cases in which home helps have been provided during the year (the numbers of cases where this assistance has been given by Voluntary Agencies, by arrangement with the Council, should, if possible, be stated separately) :—28—under scheme of the Hampstead Borough Council.

## 16. Midwives.

(a) Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year. The London County Council is the Authority.

(b) Number :

(i) employed by the Council :—Nil.

(ii) directly subsidised by the Council :—Nil.

(iii) employed by Voluntary Associations :—10 (included in 13 (a) (ii) above.)

(c) Number of cases during the year in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife :—89 cases nursed by the midwives of the two local District Nursing Associations. In no case did the Council contribute to the fee of an independent midwife.

## 17. Maternal Deaths.

(a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year :

(i) from sepsis :—Nil.

(ii) from other causes :—1.

(b) Number of these cases which died :

(i) at home :—1.

(ii) in institutions :—Nil.



18.—Administration of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part V. of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.

(a) Number of persons on the Register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year :—25.

(b) Number of children on the Register :

(i) at the end of the year :—37.

(ii) who died during the year :—1 (P.M. without inquest).

(iii) on whom inquests were held during the year :—Nil.

(c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were :—

(i) Health Visitors :—5.

(ii) Female, other than Health Visitors :—Nil.

(iii) Male :—Nil.

(d) Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above) or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2) of the Act of 1908 :—Nil.

(e) Proceedings taken during the year :—

No. of Cases.	Act and Section under which proceedings were taken.
---------------	--

Nil.

—

(f) Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year :

(i) under (a) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908 :—Nil.

(ii) „ (b) „ „ Nil.

(iii) „ (c) „ „ Nil.

(g) Number of orders obtained during the year under Section 67 of the Act of 1932 :

(i) from a court of summary jurisdiction :—Nil.

(ii) from a single justice :—Nil.

*Live Births.*

During 1935, 999 live births of Hampstead children were registered. In the following tables, these live births have been distributed according to sex, wards, etc. :—

LIVE BIRTHS.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Legiti- mate.	Illegiti- mate.	Total.	Legiti- mate.	Illegiti- mate.	Total.	Legiti- mate.	Illegiti- mate.	Total.
Registered in the Borough .. ..	716	73	789	667	66	733	1383	139	1522
Add number occurring outside the Borough whose mothers were Hampstead residents	141	14	155	114	15	129	255	29	284
	857	87	944	781	81	862	1638	168	1806
Deduct number who could not be deemed to belong to Hamp- stead .. ..	382	38	420	345	42	387	727	80	807
Nett number belonging to Hampstead, 1935	475	49	524	436	39	475	911	88	999
Nett Births, 1934 ..	414	47	461	441	38	479	855	85	940

The following are the statistics for each of the Wards and the Borough :—

		Births.	Birth rate.	Infant deaths.	Infant death rate.
No. 1 (Town) Ward	...	105	8.3	10	95.2
No. 2 (Belsize)	..	160	10.9	2	12.5
No. 3 (Adelaide)	..	98	8.7	3	30.6
No. 4 (Central)	..	61	5.6	1	16.4
No. 5 (West End)	..	167	11.7	11	65.9
No. 6 (Kilburn)	..	273	17.9	9	32.9
No. 7 (Priory)	..	135	11.7	13	96.3
<b>The Borough</b>	...	<b>999</b>	<b>11.02</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49.0</b>

The birth rates for London and for England and Wales were 13.3 and 14.7 respectively. The infant death rates were 58 and 57.

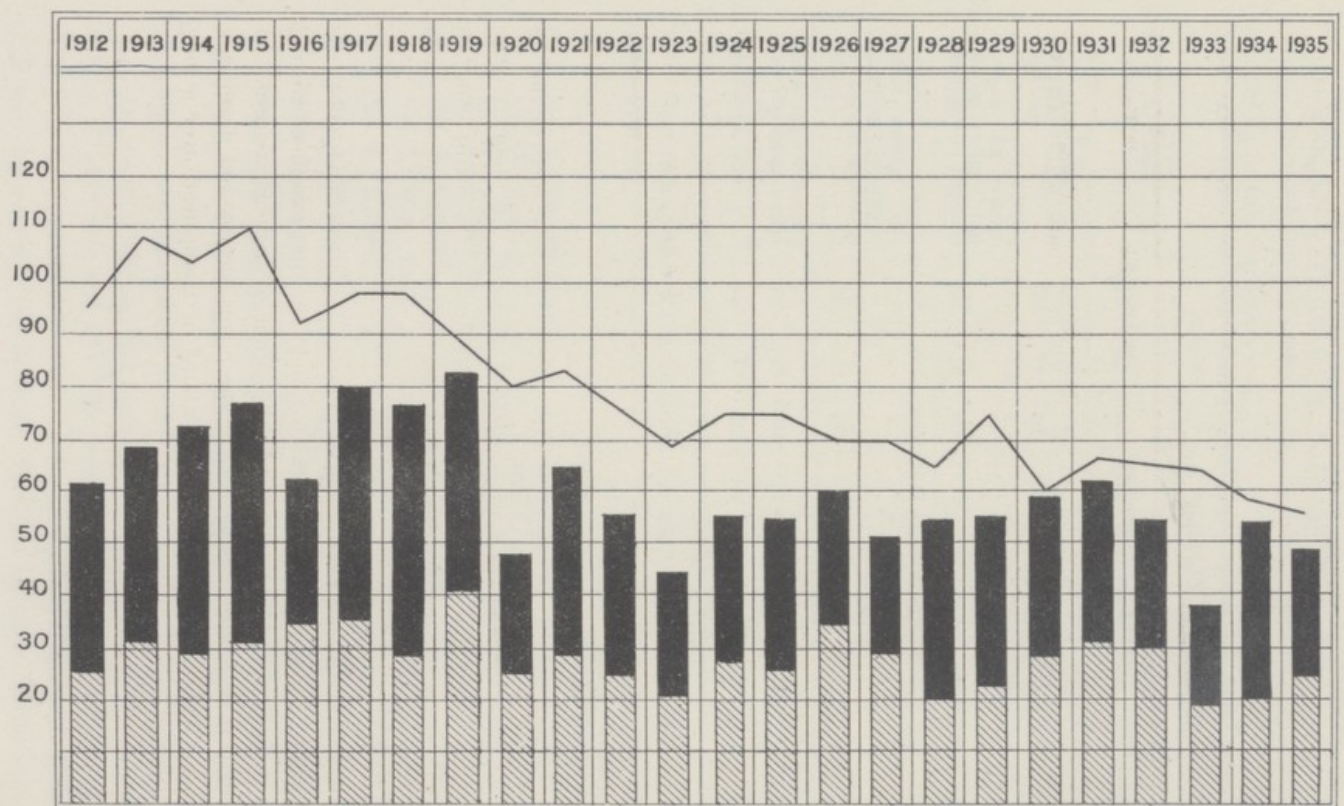
*Legitimate and Illegitimate Births.*

Of the total 999 nett live births belonging to Hampstead, 911 were those of legitimate and 88 of illegitimate children, the latter being at the rate of 88 per 1,000 births. Of the Hampstead illegitimate infants, 29 were born outside the Borough, chiefly in Lying-in Institutions.





CHART SHOWING THE INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000  
BIRTHS IN HAMPSTEAD.



The Infant Death Rate per 1,000 births for the Borough is represented by the chimneys, the lined portion of which shews the death rate amongst newly-born babies (*i.e.* under 1 month old).  
The Infant Death Rate for England and Wales is represented by the line.

*Still Births.*

During 1935, the nett number of registered still births for Hampstead was 37.

In the following Table the still births for 1935 have been distributed according to sex, etc. :—

STILL BIRTHS.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTALS.		
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Registered in the Borough .. ..	24	1	25	24	1	25	48	2	50
Add number occurring outside the Borough whose mothers were Hampstead residents	3	1	4	3	—	3	6	1	7
	27	2	29	27	1	28	54	3	57
Deduct number who could not be deemed to belong to Hampstead .. ..	11	—	11	9	—	9	20	—	20
Nett number belonging to Hampstead, 1935	16	2	18	18	1	19	34	3	37
Nett Still Births, 1934	8	1	9	14	4	18	22	5	27

*Infant Mortality.*

During 1935, 49 infants under 1 year of age died, giving an infant death rate of 49 per 1,000 live births. Of these 33 were legitimate children, the rate per 1,000 legitimate live births being 36, while 16 illegitimate children died, equivalent to a rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births of 182.

The subject of infant mortality is one of great importance; the mortality among infants is a sensitive index of the conditions existing in a district; and the matter generally is one of national concern. In the following table I have set out the births, deaths and death rate among legitimate and illegitimate infants in Hampstead over a long period of years :—



Year.	Legitimate Infants.		Death rate per 1000 legitimate births.	Illegitimate Infants.		Death rate per 1000 illegitimate births.
	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.	
1908	1,326	87	66	29	10	345
1909	1,239	88	71	43	11	256
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
1924	1,105	55	50	81	11	136
1925	990	41	41	83	18	216
1926	1,001	48	48	76	17	223
1927	937	45	48	91	8	88
1928	922	32	34	79	22	278
1929	887	42	47	81	10	123
1930	900	50	56	103	8	76
1931	898	54	60	86	6	70
1932	890	38	43	91	15	165
1933	776	21	27	88	12	136
1934	855	35	42	85	14	165
1935	911	33	36	88	16	182

### *Deaths of Young Children.*

During 1935, 51 deaths occurred of children under 5 years of age. This is equivalent to a rate of 10·5 per 1,000 live children born in that and the four preceding years.

### *Maternal Deaths.*

One maternal death occurred during the year 1935, which is a rate of 1 per 1,000 births. This death was carefully investigated by the Medical Sub-Committee and a detailed report sent to the Minister of Health.



*Notification of Births Act, 1907.*

All births, whether of live or still born children, are required to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours. The following statement shows the source of information, etc., of the Hampstead births notified during the year :—

*Number of Births notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, as adjusted by any transferred notifications.*

Live Births	...	...	978	Notified by Midwives	...	354	
Still Births	...	...	34	„ „	Doctors and Parents	...	658
			<hr/>				<hr/>
	Total	...	1012		Total	...	1012

Of the total nett live births only 30 per cent. occurred at the usual place of residence of the mother.

Information has been recorded, wherever possible, of the housing conditions of families in which a birth occurred at home. The following table shows an analysis of 202 instances where these births were visited, and where the information was obtainable :—

No. of persons in family.	No. of families occupying the following number of rooms.					
	1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms.	6 rooms.
1	1	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	29	41	8	1	1
3	1	21	27	6	—	—
4	—	11	21	5	—	—
5	—	4	6	—	—	—
6	—	2	6	2	1	—
7	—	—	2	1	—	1
8	—	2	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	2	69	105	22	2	2

The newly-born baby has not been included in the above.

Of these 202 births :—

1 per cent. occurred in 1-roomed tentments.

34	„	„	2	„
52	„	„	3	„

The table shows the limited housing conditions in some of the tenements where babies are born at home. It demonstrates that of these 202 babies, 2 were born in one-roomed tenements and 69 in two-roomed tenements. In 1 one-roomed tenement where 3 persons were already living a baby was born. With regard to two-roomed homes, in 4 instances 5 persons were already inhabiting the rooms prior to the birth of the baby, in 2 cases the baby's advent raised the number of occupants to 7, and in 2 cases to 9. In 2 three-roomed tenements there were 7 persons occupying the rooms before the birth, and in 2 cases there were 9.

#### *Health Visiting staff.*

In connection with maternity and child welfare work, the Council employs four Health Visitors; while 40 per cent. of the time of the Woman Sanitary Inspector is also devoted to this work.

The *minimum* number of visits which the Health Visitors are now expected to pay to each child is as follows:—

Age of child.		Visits paid.	
Under 1 year	...	At 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10 and 12 months	...
1—2 years	...	Once every 3 months	...
2—3 years	...	4	...
3—4 years	...	6	...
4—5 years	...	6	...

At the close of the year the Health Visitors had under their supervision for systematic visiting 773 infants under one year of age and 1,542 children aged between one and five years.

The following table gives a record of the work of the Health Visitors in 1935:—

†First visits to expectant mothers	...	245
Re-visits to expectant mothers	...	237
†First visits to infants under one year	...	828
Re-visits to infants under one year	...	3703
Visits to children from 1 to 2 years	...	2572
Visits to children from 2 to 5 years	...	3566
Visits to foster-mothers and foster-children	...	838
Visits <i>re</i> infectious diseases	...	671

†Including visits to mothers and babies moving into the Borough and previously visited.



Attendances at Borough Council's Ante-natal Clinics	159
Attendances at Borough Council's Dental Clinic ...	107
Attendances at Borough Council's Immunisation Clinic ... ..	33
Attendances at Hampstead Council of Social Welfare Infant Welfare Centres and 'Toddlers' Clinics ...	396
Miscellaneous visits ... ..	668

Approximately 64 per cent. of the infants under one year of age visited for the first time attended the Infant Welfare Centres during 1935.

At every first visit a letter, giving in detail the various facilities of the Council relating to Maternity and Child Welfare, together with certain literature, is given to the mothers, and this letter and literature is sent by post to those border-line cases in which it is not easy to decide whether or not a visit is desirable.

#### *Student Health Visitors.*

During the year, three student health visitors from the College of Nursing have received instruction from time to time. These students are preparing for the examination for the Health Visitors' Certificate and they receive practical instruction in all branches of the work, including tuberculosis. They attend at the Town Hall two or three times a week for a period of six weeks: accompany the health visitors in their routine visits: attend at the Municipal Ante-natal and Dental Clinics and Tuberculosis Dispensary and visit the voluntary Infant Welfare Centres.

The College of Nursing pays to the Borough Council a fee of £1 1s. 0d. for each student so instructed.

#### *Ante-natal Clinics.*

The two Ante-natal Clinics in the Borough are provided and maintained by the Borough Council, namely:—

*Western Clinic:* Two sessions weekly (viz., Monday at 2 p.m. and Thursday at 9.15 a.m.) at 75, Dynham Road. Held in the premises rented by the Borough Council from the Health Institute for the purpose of a Tuberculosis Dispensary.



*Eastern Clinic:* One session weekly (viz., Tuesday at 2 p.m.) at 27, Pond Street. Held in the premises of the Day Nursery, for which the Borough Council pays a rent of £100 per annum.

The Medical Officer in attendance (Dr. Kidd) is a part-time officer appointed by the Borough Council, whilst a Health Visitor is present at each session.

(a) Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at the Ante-natal Clinics during the year—2,019.

(b) Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Ante-natal Clinics during the year—451.

(c) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number in (b)—45 per cent.

In addition, 117 mothers attended at the Clinics to receive post-natal care, making a total number of attendances of 210. Of the 117 mothers, 24 attended for the first time during the year.

The following is the report for the year 1935 of the Medical Officer of the Council's Ante-natal Clinics, Miss Mary Kidd, M.B., B.S. (Lond.) :—

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS

OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the following report on the working of the Borough Council's Ante-natal Clinics during the year 1935 :—

	Pond Street Clinic. (1 session weekly.)		Kilburn Clinic. (2 sessions weekly.)	
	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.
New patients ... ..	105	127	292	307
Attendances of old patients ...	513	551	1319	1252
Number of sessions held ...	52	51	99	101
Average attendance per session	11	13	16	15
Number of patients referred to Dental Clinic ... ..	51	47	139	116
Number of patients sent to Convalescent Homes ...	5	3	9	14

During the last year, 397 new patients attended the ante-natal clinics. Of these, 169 were normal cases, 197 abnormal, 7 were found

not to be pregnant, and 24 were post-natal cases attending the clinics for the first time.

The number of births in Hampstead during 1935 was 999. As 360 expectant mothers from the Borough attended our Clinics last year, it is found that 36 per cent. of the Hampstead women who had babies in 1935 received ante-natal care under my auspices.

Of the children born to those 360 women, 8 died during the first month of life, 3 of whom were twins and another, a child who had a congenital stricture of the duodenum. The neo-natal death rate, as it is called, or the death rate amongst infants in the first month of life, is still somewhat high in England and Wales, having been 31 per 1,000 in 1934. It is confidently believed that this will diminish yet further, as more expectant mothers receive ante-natal care and extra nourishment when needed. Our neo-natal death rate in Hampstead last year was 20 per 1,000, which is satisfactory.

I have been studying our records for the last seven years, viz., 1929 to 1935, inclusive, and it is a cause for great thankfulness to discover that we can show an unbroken series of 1,361 expectant mothers who have attended our Ante-natal Clinics during the last four years without a single maternal death. If we consider, too, the whole seven year period, viz., 1929 to 1935, inclusive, we find that amongst a series of 1,988 expectant mothers there were two maternal deaths in 1931, which gives a maternal mortality rate of 1 per 1,000 for our Clinic cases as against 4.4 per 1,000 for England and Wales. This happy result has only been obtained of course by constant vigilance and co-operation in team work with the different Hospitals where many of these women were confined and with the practising midwives in the Borough, but I think it helps to demonstrate the value of ante-natal care as well as the splendid work of doctors and midwives who attended the various women during their confinements, whether in New End Hospital or at their homes.

In this connection I thought it would be interesting to follow up the after histories of a series of cases suffering from pyelitis, an infection of kidneys and bladder, which sometimes attacks pregnant women. Though an infrequent cause of maternal mortality (in a series of 2,465 maternal deaths recently investigated by the Scottish Board of Health,



it accounts for only 1 per cent. of the total), yet it sometimes give rise to *puerperal pyrexia*, that bugbear of obstetricians, and, when acute, may cause abortion or premature labour. For every reason therefore I have constantly endeavoured for years to track down and obtain treatment for all such cases, even the mildest ones.

I have been able to collect a series of 14 cases of pyelitis which have been under my supervision and been confined during the 18 months between September, 1934, and February, 1936. Of these 14 cases, 9 were young mothers, pregnant for the first time, the average age being 24.

With regard to the condition of the urine, a trace of albumen was found in 13 cases out of the 14, and, after further investigation by a pathologist, pus and *B. coli* in large numbers. The symptoms pointing to pyelitis were, pain on micturition in seven cases and pain on one or other side of the abdomen in three. It is interesting, however, that two of the remaining cases were absolutely symptomless and attention was only drawn to the state of affairs when the patient was found to have albuminuria combined with a very low blood pressure, so that another cause for albuminuria than toxæmia had to be searched for; pus and *B. coli* being eventually found. Yet both of these women had severe attacks of pyelitis later in pregnancy, and had to be admitted to New End Hospital for in-patient treatment, one of them developing an attack of *puerperal pyrexia* subsequently. It would seem, therefore, that further investigation should always be made when albuminuria is unaccompanied by toxæmia symptoms and a raised blood pressure. Incidentally, 10 out of the 14 cases had carious teeth.

With regard to treatment, two women were treated entirely at New End Hospital, and a third by her own doctor to whom I had referred her, as the pregnancy was too far advanced to do more than administer alkalies. I sent the remaining 11 cases to Mr. Winsbury White, the urologist, at St. Paul's Hospital, Covent Garden, who undertook most thorough and painstaking investigation and treatment, as far as possible. Pregnancy was not too far advanced in eight of these patients, so that he was able to investigate the condition of their urinary tracts and intravenous urograms showed a greater or less degree of dilatation of the right ureter and renal pelvis and calyces in seven cases. Cystitis was found to be present in five of these.



In his Hunterian lecture, Mr. Winsbury White has said that cystitis occurring in women appears to be a constant companion of cervicitis and that it is extremely difficult, in his experience, to get satisfactory response to treatment of a cystitis which is accompanied by a neglected cervicitis. It is most interesting, therefore, that in our series of 11 cases of pyelitis, an eroded cervix was present in seven.

The treatment consisted mainly in dilatation of the urethra and attention to the unhealthy cervix when present, the patient attending St. Paul's Hospital frequently for douching and tamponnage, ichtyol and glycerin plugs being used. The results of the treatment at St. Paul's Hospital and also at New End Hospital were *most* satisfactory, only one patient suffering from puerperal pyrexia subsequently. Her case was notified and she was seen by a Consultant and ultimately made a good recovery.

With regard to the children born by these women, 13 out of the 14 were well and healthy, one only being a week premature. The fourteenth child was stillborn, death having taken place some little time before birth. These results are the more satisfactory in that four out of the 14 cases were really ill at one time or other during pregnancy and had to go into New End Hospital for in-patient treatment.

In conclusion I would pay a tribute to the wonderful help I have received from the late Dr. Scott Pinchin during the last 14 years or so, and to record the sense of loss felt by the patients and ourselves who work at the Hampstead Municipal Dispensary. It will readily be understood how important it is to maintain a good liaison between the Ante-natal Clinics and Tuberculosis Dispensary, as so many problems are involved when an expectant mother is a tubercular "suspect"—an especially important one being, whether she should breast feed her baby or not. Each year I had to refer several such cases to Dr. Scott Pinchin and he wrote such helpful reports on them.

MARY KIDD,

M.B. (LOND.).

*Infant Welfare Centres.*

The following Infant Welfare Centres were held in the Borough during 1935 :—

Name and address of Centre.	Day and Time held.	Doctor in attendance.	Health Visitor.	Average attendance per session.
" Belsize ", Congregational Church Hall, Avenue Road	Monday, 2—4 p.m.	Dr. M. A. Blandy	Mrs. Steward	46
" Kilburn ", Health Institute, Kingsgate Road	Tuesday and Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	Dr. A. S. Hall-Craggs	Miss Evans Miss May	} 46
" Branch ", Health Institute, Kingsgate Road	Wednesday, 10—12 noon	Do.	Miss May	
" New End ", Baptist Chapel Hall, Heath Street	Thursday, 10—12 noon	Dr. M. A. Blandy	Miss Kennedy	24
" Lisburne Road ", Wesleyan Mission Hall, Lisburne Road	Thursday, 2—4 p.m.	Do.	Miss Lambe...	39
" Mill Lane ", Mission Hall, Broomsleigh Street	Friday, 2—4 p.m.	Dr. A. S. Hall-Craggs	Miss Evans ..	55

Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :—

- (i) By children under 1 year of age—9,471.
- (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—5,563 (including Toddlers).

Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were :—

- \*(i) Under 1 year of age—532.
- (ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years—114.

Total number of children who attended at the Centres during the year, and who at the end of the year were :—

- (i) Under 1 year of age—461.
- (ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years—998 (including Toddlers).

\*The 532 children under 1 year of age who attended at the Centres represent 54 per cent. of the notified live births.



### *Toddlers' Clinic.*

Weekly toddlers' sessions are held alternatively on either side of the Borough. Dr. Ruth Balmer, who has special experience in pre-school children, is the Medical Officer in attendance at the Clinic.

The average attendance per session during 1935 was :

27, Pond Street, 14.

Health Institute, 19.

The children attending the 'Toddlers' Clinic consist of :—

- (1) "Special Children"—referred by the Borough Council.
- (2) "Other Children"—referred by Health Visitors, Voluntary Workers, Parents, Re-visits of "Special Children," etc.

#### *"Special Children."*

The parents of every child attaining the age of three years receive a special invitation from this Department to bring the child to the 'Toddlers' Clinic for a routine examination. The health visitor delivers the letter of invitation, while at the same time she uses her influence in persuading the mother to accept the invitation. The examination by the Doctor at the Clinic is on the lines of a school medical inspection. "Defective" children are referred either to their family doctor or to a hospital and are subsequently followed up by the health visitor to ensure that they are receiving the requisite treatment. These "defective" children are called up again to the Clinic for subsequent examination. During the year 474 parents have received invitations, 89 of whom have accepted, and of this number 12 children were found to be suffering from various defects. It is our endeavour to ensure that these defects are remedied before the child commences school.

### *Ray-Therapy.*

The Council makes an annual subscription of £6 6s. 0d. to the Institute of Ray-Therapy, 152, Camden Road, N.W., which provides free treatment to patients referred to the Institute from the 'Toddlers' Clinic and the Infant Welfare Centres.

### *Arrangements for the Supply of Milk and Food.*

There have been 231 families assisted with free milk or milk at half price during the year, for either expectant mothers, nursing

mothers or children under the age of 3 years; and in a few "special" cases for children between 3 and 5 years.

159 children under 5 years of age have, in addition to the milk, received free cod liver oil or emulsion.

### *Municipal Dental Clinic.*

The Municipal Dental Clinic is held at the Public Health Station, Lithos Road; the Dentist is Mr. Roy M. Hastings, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng.

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

Number of Sessions held	...	...	...	75
Number of New Patients	...	...	...	253
Total Attendances of all patients	...	...	...	1167
Number of Fillings	...	...	...	371
Number of Scalings	...	...	...	45
Extraction cases	Total Number of Teeth extracted			854
	Gas Administrations			208
	Local Administrations			21
	Without Anæsthetic			1
Number of Dentures (including repairs)	...	...	...	79
Number of Dressings and Root Treatment	...	...	...	158
Number for Advice	...	...	...	314
Number of Denture visits	...	...	...	253

Prior to October, 1933, two Dental Clinics were in operation in the Borough, viz.:—(a) the Municipal Dental Clinic at 27, Pond Street, for patients residing on the eastern side of the Borough, with an average attendance per session of 9 (1 session weekly), and (b) the Dental Clinic held by The Hampstead Council of Social Welfare at the Health Institute, Kingsgate Road, for patients residing on the western side of the Borough, with an average attendance per session of 6 (1 session weekly).

This arrangement terminated on the 30th September, 1933, when it was decided to hold a central Dental Clinic only, viz.: the Municipal Dental Clinic at the Public Health Station, Lithos Road. This Clinic was at once a great success. During the 15 months—October, 1933, to December, 1934,—no less than 1,498 attendances were made, with



an average attendance per session of 18. Authority was obtained from the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, as occasion demanded, for extra sessions to be held to cope with the additional work. Early in the year under review it was found necessary to authorise a permanent arrangement for two additional sessions to be held each month, and this was effected as from 1st April, 1935.

*School Entrants.*

In order that information relating to the early nurture and illnesses of children and to the general home conditions, in the possession of the Health Visitors and the doctors at the Infant Welfare Centres, may be made available for the School Medical Officer, records relating to the health of these children are entered on special cards supplied by the London County Council for that purpose, which are forwarded to the County School Medical Officer.

Through the kindness of the Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer of the London County Council, I am enabled to submit the following highly interesting tables, showing the result of routine examinations of 778 elementary school entrants in Hampstead during 1935. I am also informed of any school children in the Borough who are found, at the routine School Medical Inspection, to be below normal so far as their nutritional condition is concerned. Special enquiries are made at their homes to ascertain whether or not there are any children under school age similarly below normal nutrition who may, by chance, be unknown to my Health Visitors.

TABLE showing Results of Routine Medical Inspection of Entrant Children in Hampstead to Elementary Schools during the year 1935, indicating the conditions with regard to Clothing, Nutrition, Cleanliness and Teeth of the Children examined.

	Number who were examined.	Clothing and Boots.			Nutrition.				Cleanliness of Head.			Cleanliness of Body.			Teeth.			
		Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Good.	Average.	Below normal	Bad.	Clean.	Nits.	Pediculi.	Clean.	Dirty.	Pediculi.	All sound.	Less than 4 decayed.	4 or more decayed.	No. rec. for treatment
Entrants :																		
Boys ...	428	420	8	—	111	823	34	—	425	—	3	428	—	—	252	113	63	156
Girls ...	350	342	8	—	105	216	29	—	350	—	—	350	—	—	188	102	60	144
TOTAL ...	778	762	16	—	216	499	63	—	775	—	3	778	—	—	440	215	123	300
Hampstead per cent-ages ...		97.9	2.1	—	27.8	64.1	8.1	—	99.6	—	0.4	100.0	—	—	56.6	27.6	15.8	38.6
London per cent-ages ...		56.6	42.9	0.5	16.4	77.9	5.7	—	97.4	2.3	0.3	99.0	0.9	0.1	55.8	34.3	9.9	40.2



TABLE showing Results of Routine Medical Inspection of Entrant Children in Hampstead to Elementary Schools during the year 1935, indicating the Defects found.

f = defects found.

o = noted for treatment and included in defects found.

Disease or Defect.			Boys (428).			Girls (350).		
			Hampstead.	per cent.	London. per cent.	Hampstead.	per cent.	London. per cent.
Skin disease ...	f	1	0.2	1.1	—	—	0.9	0.6
	o	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	—
Tonsils only ...	f	66	15.4	14.2	47	13.4	13.9	4.4
	o	12	2.8	4.9	13	3.7	—	—
Adenoids only ...	f	3	0.7	1.0	3	0.9	0.9	0.5
	o	—	—	0.6	2	0.6	—	—
Tonsils and Adenoids	f	13	3.0	3.1	6	1.7	2.5	1.8
	o	9	2.1	2.3	3	0.9	—	—
Other Nose and Throat	f	3	0.7	1.0	1	0.3	0.9	0.4
	o	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—
Glands of Neck ...	f	1	0.2	2.7	3	0.9	2.5	0.2
	o	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—
Eye disease ...	f	10	2.3	3.1	11	3.1	3.0	1.8
	o	2	0.5	1.9	5	1.4	—	—
Otorrhœa... ...	f	3	0.7	1.0	1	0.3	0.9	0.5
	o	1	0.2	0.6	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Defects ...	f	1	0.2	0.4	—	—	0.3	0.2
	o	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—
Hearing ...	f	5	1.2	0.1	2	0.6	0.1	0.0
	o	3	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	—
Speech ...	f	5	1.2	0.4	1	0.3	0.2	0.0
	o	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Heart ...	f	1	0.2	1.8	1	0.3	1.5	0.1
	o	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Anæmia ...	f	6	1.4	0.8	4	1.1	0.6	0.3
	o	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Lungs ...	f	9	2.1	3.4	7	2.0	3.3	1.1
	o	1	0.2	1.2	1	0.3	—	—
Epilepsy ...	f	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
	o	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—
Chorea ...	f	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.1	0.0
	o	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—
Paralysis ...	f	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
	o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Nervous Diseases	f	1	0.2	0.5	1	0.3	0.4	0.1
	o	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary T.B. ...	f	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	0.0
	o	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—
Other T.B. ...	f	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	—
	o	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—
Rickets ...	f	2	0.5	1.0	—	—	0.5	0.1
	o	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Spinal Deformities ...	f	—	—	0.1	1	0.3	0.2	0.0
	o	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Other Deformities ...	f	5	1.2	1.1	—	—	0.8	0.3
	o	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—
Other Defects ...	f	5	1.2	2.6	4	1.1	2.6	1.5
	o	2	0.5	1.4	—	—	—	—

### *Ambulance Facilities.*

Early in the year the London County Council decided that their Ambulance Service should be available, without charge, throughout the day and night, for the conveyance from any address in the County to hospitals or municipal institutions in the County of parturient women who have made arrangements for their admission thereto.

### *Maternity Beds.*

#### *(I) New End Hospital.*

The Borough Council has made an arrangement with the London County Council whereby a ward containing five beds is set aside for Borough Council cases. The Borough Council contribute 9s. per day per bed occupied, and the patients are assessed by the Assistance Sub-Committee of the Borough Council to contribute according to their means. These beds are available for married women only. During the year, 46 patients were admitted to this Ward.

#### *(II) Queen Charlotte's Hospital.*

The Borough Council subscribes £1 in respect of every Hampstead mother confined in this Hospital and receives Hospital Letters of Admission in return. During 1935, the number of Hampstead women for whom such contribution was made was 39.

#### *(III) Queen Mary's Maternity Home, Heath Street.*

This Home is available for the wives of ex-service men. The Borough Council does not make a grant to the Home. During 1935, 77 Hampstead mothers were confined there.

### *The Children's Hospital, College Crescent.*

The Borough Council has an arrangement with this hospital whereby sick and ailing children, and children needing minor operations such as circumcision, removal of tonsils and adenoids, etc., are admitted. The Borough Council pays 21s. per week per bed occupied and the parents are assessed to pay according to their means. During 1935, one child was thus treated at the Hospital. The total number of beds in the Hospital for children under five years of age was 16.

### *Medical Investigation Sub-Committee.*

The work of this Committee continues to prove of great value. It consists of the medical members of the Council (E. Collingwood



Andrews, Esq., M.A., M.D., S. Boyd, Esq., M.S., F.R.C.S., S. Monckton Copeman, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., L.C.C., L. G. Glover, Esq., M.A., M.D.) who investigate in detail all deaths of infants under two years of age, Still Births, Maternal Deaths, and all notified cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia. In addition the following medical officers are present, The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Kidd (Medical Officer of Ante-natal Clinic), Dr. Blandy and Dr. Hall Craggs (Medical Officers of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres).

Prior to the meeting of the Sub-Committee the Medical Officer of Health ascertains all particulars relating to each case coming under review from the Health Visitors, General Practitioners, and Hospital Medical Officers concerned. All the information obtained is treated confidentially, and as a result of the investigations, either adjustments of the existing administrative procedure, or other measures, are undertaken which may prevent a recurrence of the conditions ascertained to be the cause of the fatality.

The Committee investigated :—

Deaths of Infants under 2 years	...	50
Still Births	... ..	37
Puerperal Fever	... ..	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	... ..	18
Maternal Death	... ..	1
Other deaths of women	... ..	2
Total		110

During the course of investigation the following facts emerged, which are of interest. Of the deaths under 2 year of age, 76 per cent occurred in institutions; and of the 25 deaths occurring during the first month, 20 per cent. of the mothers had not received ante-natal supervision, whilst of the 20 deaths between 2 months and one year, 40 per cent. had never attended an infant welfare centre.

Of the 37 still births, all the mothers had received ante-natal supervision, either by general practitioners, at hospitals, or at the Council's Clinics,

There were 16 deaths of illegitimate children under two years of age, which represents a Mortality Rate of 92 per 1,000 illegitimate births as compared with 19 for legitimate children.

This Committee has been in existence since 1924. In October, 1923, the suggestion of my predecessor, Dr. Scrase, to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee was adopted, *i.e.*, that by a systematic enquiry into the death of every child under two years of age, it might be possible to ascertain in what respects, if any, the Borough Scheme in relation to maternity and child welfare might be improved upon, or the efficiency of its application increased.

In July, 1924, the Sub-Committee added to its investigations all still births and maternal deaths; and later, in June, 1926, considered notified cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia.

A list of the many valuable introductions that have been made into the Council's maternity and child welfare scheme, as a result of the consideration and investigations of the Sub-Committee, were set out in my Annual Report for 1935.

#### *Convalescent Homes and Other Institutions.*

##### *Convalescent Homes.*

During 1935, 17 mothers and babies were sent to Convalescent Homes; the Borough Council being responsible for the payment and the applicants being assessed by the Assistance Sub-Committee to contribute according to their means.

The following Homes are managed by Voluntary Committees and receive grants from the London County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929.

##### *Beauchamp Lodge.*

The Borough Council has an arrangement with Beauchamp Lodge Emergency Home for Children, 2, Warwick Crescent, Paddington, for the boarding-out of children under five years of age whose mothers have been admitted to Hospitals for their confinements. The Borough Council pays 12s. 6d. per week per bed occupied, the parents being assessed to contribute according to their means. During 1935, one child from a Hampstead family was admitted under this arrangement



An alternative arrangement exists whereby such children may be boarded-out with approved "foster-mothers" at the same charge of 12s. 6d. per week, the parents being assessed to contribute towards the cost as heretofore.

*The Foster Home, 33, Fitzjohn's Avenue.*

This institution occupies a house with a large garden. There are 28 beds, which are always occupied, for "first" babies of unmarried mothers. During 1935, 7 babies were admitted, the remaining 21 having been admitted prior to 1935. On an average, one-half of the total children accommodated come from Hampstead. This home removed from "Eagle's Nest," 99, Haverstock Hill to 33, Fitzjohn's Avenue during 1935.

*The Hampstead Hostel for Mothers and Babies, 7, Fitzjohn's Avenue.*

This hostel occupies a large house with an extensive garden. During the year 1935 there were beds for 15 mothers and babies in the hostel: 16 unmarried mothers were admitted with their babies.

*The Cross Roads Club, 88, Alexandra Road.*

This Club receives unmarried expectant mothers prior to their confinements, and also arranges for their immediate future; in some cases the mothers return to the Home after confinement with their babies. It has accommodation for 16 expectant mothers, and 16 mothers and babies. During 1935, 61 expectant mothers and 41 mothers and babies were admitted.

*Main Memorial Home, 141, West End Lane.*

This Home receives unmarried expectant mothers and mothers with young babies after discharge from hospital. It has accommodation for 7 expectant mothers and 7 mothers and babies. During the year 45 expectant mothers were admitted. The total number of beds available at the Home consists of 14 beds and 8 cots.

*St. Agatha's House, 39, Lancaster Road.*

This Home receives unmarried expectant mothers for 3 months prior to their confinements. It has accommodation for 10 mothers. During the year 19 expectant mothers were admitted.

*Hampstead and North St. Pancras Day Nursery.*

This Day Nursery occupies commodious premises at 27 & 29, Pond Street. There are 50 places in the Nursery for children under 5 years of age. The total number of attendances made during 1935 was 10,627. The Nursery is controlled by a Voluntary Committee and the Borough Council contributed £543 during 1935. By an arrangement with this Voluntary Committee the Borough Council rents a portion of the premises for the purpose of an Ante-natal Clinic.

*Provision of Midwives.*

The Borough Council has a scheme whereby the local district Nursing Associations provide for their nurses to attend confinements. Patients are charged by the Associations according to their means; in very poor cases no charge is made.

During 1935, the midwives of the Kilburn and West Hampstead District Nursing Association attended 125 cases, whilst those of the Hampstead District Nursing Association attended 32 cases. Of the 157 cases, 68 were attended in the company of a medical practitioner.

*Compensation to Midwives.*

The Council compensates private midwives, other than those attached to the District Nursing Associations, Maternity Homes or Hospitals, for loss of cases referred by the Ante-natal Clinics to hospital for confinement at the rate of 10s. 6d. per case, subject to the following conditions:—(a) the patient is required to confirm the statement that she had engaged the midwife to attend her confinement and had been referred by the midwife to the clinic; (b) the Medical Officer of the clinic certifies that she advised the patient to be confined in a Hospital or Home; (c) no payment is made to the midwife where the patient herself has applied to be confined in a Hospital or Home.

*Maternal Mortality and Morbidity.*

One woman died in consequence of child-birth during 1935. This represents a maternal mortality rate of 1 per 1,000 births as compared with 4.14 and nil for the preceding two years.

*Consulting Obstetricians.*

The Council has inaugurated a scheme whereby the services of obstetricians of consultant status are available to all medical practi-



tioners in cases of difficulty or abnormality occurring among Hampstead mothers. The following are the consultants:—

Basden, Margaret, M.D., F.R.C.S., 114, Harley Street, W.1, and  
26, Thurlow Road, N.W.3.

Brown, R. Christie, M.S., F.R.C.S., 40, Harley Street, W.1, and  
292, Finchley Road, N.W.3.

Gray, Arthur O., M.D., F.R.C.S., 114A, Harley Street, W.1.

Rivett, L. C., M.C., F.R.C.S., 118, Harley Street, W.1, and  
3, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

White, Norman, M.D., F.R.C.S., 19, Queen Anne Street, W.1,  
and 55, Fitzroy Road, N.W.1.

During the year the services of the Consultants were called for under this scheme in three cases. One was a case of difficult confinement—mother removed to Hospital, caesarian section performed, child born alive, mother made good recovery. The other two were cases of puerperal pyrexia—children born alive—mothers and babies were removed to Hospital and the patients recovered.

In one case a nominal charge was made to the patient towards the cost of the services of the Consultant, the full fee being paid by the Borough Council in the other two instances.

#### *Invalid Children's Aid Association.*

The Hampstead Branch of this Association meets at 51, Howitt Road and valuable help is given to boys up to 14 years of age and girls up to 16, by the way of convalescence in the country or at the seaside; by the provision of surgical appliances, extra nourishment (*e.g.*, milk or cod liver oil and malt), etc. The Local Secretary is Miss Harrison.

#### *Home Helps.*

A panel of Home Helps was formed in 1934 to be available to homes in cases of child-birth occurring in the Borough. They are paid at the rate of 5s. 0d. per day when employed, with no retaining fee. In normal cases they are on duty for 10 days; hours 8 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily, subject to variation in certain cases. Their duties consist of general home management, including cooking, certain washing, the care of the children, etc. A doctor or midwife

is in attendance on the case and no nursing duties of any description are undertaken by the Home Helps.

At the present time there are eight Home Helps on the "panel."

Applicants are assessed to pay the whole or a portion of the cost of the Home Helps, according to their means. During the year, 28 mothers availed themselves of this facility, being assessed to contribute at charges varying from 5s. to 6d. a day.

#### *Maternity Outfits.*

Sterilised maternity outfits are supplied to maternity patients in the Borough—the applicants being assessed by the Assistance Sub-Committee to contribute towards the cost of the outfits according to their means. Two types of outfits are issued, one containing the minimum contents and the other a somewhat fuller outfit. Under this arrangement 129 outfits were supplied during 1935.

In 47 instances the full price was paid for the 5s. 6d. outfit.

„ 58 „ „ „ 3s. 8d. „

„ 24 „ the applicants were assessed to contribute towards the cost of the 3s. 8d. outfit, the charges varying from 2s. to 1s.

#### *Infant Life Protection.*

*(Under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.)*

The five Health Visitors are appointed as Infant Protection Visitors.

The following are the statistics relative to this work during the year :—

On 31st December, 1935, there were in the Borough 25 foster-mothers having charge of 37 foster-children.

Number of foster-children removed	...	...	76
„ foster-children added	...	...	82
„ foster-mothers removed	...	...	27
„ foster-mothers added	...	...	27
„ visits paid by Health Visitors to foster-children	...	...	490
„ visits paid by Health Visitors to foster-mothers	...	...	348



During the year three foster-mothers were considered unsuitable by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee; one because of verminous conditions, etc.; the second because of the foster-mother's lack of knowledge and ability concerning child management and her disinclination to abide by the regulations of the Children Acts, 1908 and 1932; and the third because the husband of the foster-mother was found to be suffering from active tuberculosis. In the first two cases the foster-children had already left the foster-mothers' care, and permission to take further foster-children was refused. In the last case the foster-mother was asked to arrange for the removal of the children from her care.

During the year one foster-child reached the age of 9 years, and thereby ceased to come within the scope of the Children Acts, 1908 and 1932. In accordance with an arrangement made with the London County Council the records concerning this child were forwarded to the Children's Care Committee of the County Council, who keep such children under special observation.

There was one death of a foster-child during 1935 (age six months), but no inquest was held. The cause of death was certified as "Broncho-pneumonia, Status Lymphaticus," after P.M. without inquest.

As in previous years, a Certificate of Exemption was granted to the Hampstead Foster-Home, for 12 months—from July, 1935. The Certificate exempts the Home from making various notifications, etc., required by Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, and also exempts the Home from official inspections by the Officers of the Borough Council. This Certificate was granted in view of the excellent manner in which the children are cared for at the Home, and also of the fact that it is inspected by officials of the London County Council, which Authority makes a grant to the Home under the Local Government Act, 1929. Through the courtesy of the Matron, I am informed, however, of the destination of the babies who leave this Home, so that I am able to notify the Medical Officers of Health of the Districts to which the infants proceed. A similar

arrangement exists with regard to four other Homes in the Borough where infants are accommodated, viz. :—

St. Agatha's House, 39, Lancaster Road.

The Cross Roads Club, 88, Alexandra Road.

The Hampstead Hostel for Mothers and Babies, 7, Fitzjohn's Avenue, and

The Main Memorial Home, 141, West End Lane.

During December, 1935, the Hampstead Foster Home removed from 99, Haverstock Hill to 33, Fitzjohn's Avenue, and the children were temporarily accommodated in homes at Tunbridge Wells and Ferring-by-Sea.

An annual inspection has been made of the 12 boarding schools in the Borough, where children under 9 years of age are received. In all cases general sanitation, etc., was found to be satisfactory. It is interesting to note that two of these boarding schools accommodate children under three years, and more frequent visits are therefore paid to these establishments.

One of the schools, which is a charitable institution, has been exempted from the provision of the Children Acts, 1908 and 1932, subject to facilities being given for an annual inspection to be made.



## Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

### Sanitary Inspection.

The Sanitary Inspector's report for the year 1900 is published in the Sanitary Inspector's Report for the year 1900, and is available in the Sanitary Inspector's Report for the year 1900.

The following table shows the number of cases of disease reported during the year 1900, and is published in the Sanitary Inspector's Report for the year 1900.

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## Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

### Sanitary Inspection.

The Council employs seven male Sanitary Inspectors, and also one woman Sanitary Inspector part of whose time is devoted to the work of a Health Visitor.

The following statements contain particulars required to be submitted under Article 19 (15) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926, and affords some indication of the work performed by the Sanitary Inspectors. These Inspectors attend at the Offices of the Department from 9 to 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of being interviewed by builders and others, and for keeping their Official Diaries and Records, etc.

STATEMENT showing the number of premises inspected, etc., by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1935 :—

Total number of inspections	...	...	...	3,696
Total number of re-inspections and other visits and re-visits	...	...	...	12,729
Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects	...	...	...	1,946
Number of these found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	1,173

The inspections were occasioned by various causes, *e.g.*, complaints received; special inspections, registration and inspection of tenement houses; examination of premises after the occurrence of infectious disease; sanitary work (voluntary or otherwise) in progress.

The total number of Notices served during the year was as follows :—

- (1) Informal (*i.e.*, intimations), 1,202 relating to 992 premises.
- (2) Statutory ... 298 relating to 181 premises.

#### *Investigation of Complaints, Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, etc.*

Number of complaints investigated	...	...	839
„ „ premises inspected after the occurrence of infectious disease	...	...	146
„ „ inspections of Factories (excluding bake-houses)	...	...	26

Number of inspections of Workshops (excluding bake-	...	...	...	64
houses)	...	...	...	
„ „ inspections of Workplaces	...	...	...	253
„ „ inspections of Bakehouses, Milkshops and	...	...	...	
other food premises	...	...	...	601

Work, etc., supervised or action taken by the Sanitary Inspectors, whether under notice or voluntary, at premises *not* registered as Tenement Houses :—

					Totals
<i>Overcrowding.</i>					
Number of rooms found overcrowded	..	..	..	..	10
Cases abated (rooms) after service of notice	..	..	..	..	5
Cases abated (rooms) without service of notice	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Underground sleeping rooms.</i>					
Illegally occupied—found, or brought to the Inspectors' notice	..	..	..	..	54
Closed, or illegal occupation discontinued	..	..	..	..	9
Made to conform .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12
<i>Verminous conditions.</i>					
Rooms disinfested .. .. .	..	..	..	..	46
Number of houses concerned	..	..	..	..	23
Beds and bedding disinfested	..	..	..	..	5
Floors of rooms cleansed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	34
<i>Animals.</i>					
Nuisances from improper keeping in rooms abated	..	..	..	..	2
Nuisances from improper keeping on the premises abated	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Smoke nuisances.</i>					
Complaints received .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
Observations made .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
Notices served .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—
<i>Drainage systems, &amp;c.</i>					
Drainage systems repaired or renewed, partly or wholly	..	..	..	..	328
Plumbing defects remedied (soil pipes, waste pipes, &c.)	..	..	..	..	654
Roofs, rainwater pipes and gutters repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	399
<i>Water supply.</i>					
Water supply provided to separate lettings	..	..	..	..	277
Number of houses concerned	..	..	..	..	214
Sinks provided to separate lettings	..	..	..	..	283
Number of houses concerned	..	..	..	..	220
Water cisterns cleansed or covered	..	..	..	..	15
<i>Water-Closets.</i>					
Additional provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	134
Removed from improper position	..	..	..	..	21
Flushing cisterns repaired .. .. .	..	..	..	..	141
<i>Yards, &amp;c., Paving, &amp;c.</i>					
Yards or open spaces newly paved and drained or repaired	..	..	..	..	160
<i>Bathrooms.</i>					
New provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	260
<i>Dust Bins.</i>					
Repaired or renewed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	147

Work, etc., supervised or action taken by the Sanitary Inspectors, whether under notice or voluntary, at *Registered Tenement Houses* :—

					Totals.
<i>Overcrowding.</i>					
Number of rooms found overcrowded	..	..	..	..	16
Cases abated (rooms) after service of notice	..	..	..	..	3
Cases abated (rooms) without service of notice	..	..	..	..	4
<i>Underground sleeping rooms.</i>					
Illegally occupied—found, or brought to the Inspectors' notice	..	..	..	..	15
Closed or illegal occupation discontinued	..	..	..	..	7
Made to conform .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—



						Totals.
<i>Verminous conditions.</i>						
Rooms disinfested ..	..	..	..	..	141	
Number of houses concerned	..	..	..	..	68	
Beds and bedding disinfested	..	..	..	..	11	
Floors of rooms cleansed ..	..	..	..	..	72	
<i>Animals.</i>						
Nuisances from improper keeping in rooms abated	..	..	..	..	—	
Nuisances from improper keeping on the premises abated	..	..	..	..	—	
<i>Drainage systems, &amp;c.</i>						
Drainage systems repaired or renewed, partly or wholly	..	..	..	..	58	
Plumbing defects remedied (soil pipes, waste pipes, &c )	..	..	..	..	109	
Roofs, rainwater pipes and gutters repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	243	
<i>Water supply.</i>						
Water supply provided to tenements	..	..	..	..	27	
Number of houses concerned	..	..	..	..	25	
Sinks provided to tenements ..	..	..	..	..	67	
Number of houses concerned	..	..	..	..	62	
Water cisterns cleansed or covered	..	..	..	..	17	
<i>Water-Closets.</i>						
Additional provided	..	..	..	..	8	
Flushing cisterns repaired	..	..	..	..	47	
Removed from improper position	..	..	..	..	3	
<i>Yards, &amp;c., Paving, &amp;c.</i>						
Yards or open spaces newly paved and drained or repaired	..	..	..	..	84	
<i>Bathrooms.</i>						
New provided	..	..	..	..	6	
<i>Dust Bins.</i>						
Repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	38	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Window cords repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	314	
Window fittings repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	247	
Filth and refuse removed from rooms	..	..	..	..	31	
Washing (of clothes) accommodation provided	..	..	..	..	3	
Coppers repaired or renewed ..	..	..	..	..	55	
Suitably ventilated food cupboards provided	..	..	..	..	56	
Kitchen ranges repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	55	
Common staircases repaired ..	..	..	..	..	88	
Common staircases provided with adequate means of natural light	..	..	..	..	9	
Common staircases provided with adequate means of artificial light	..	..	..	..	4	
Houses or parts cleansed ( <i>excluding</i> verminous rooms)	..	..	..	..	351	
Number of rooms concerned	..	..	..	..	1123	
Dampness in houses or parts abated	..	..	..	..	191	
Dilapidated houses or parts repaired	..	..	..	..	235	

### *Tenement Houses.*

During the year five additional tenement houses were placed upon the Register and at the end of the year the total number of tenement houses on the Register was 1,559. During the year, 721 tenement houses were inspected and 3,325 defects were discovered.

### *Common Lodging Houses and Seamen's Lodging Houses.*

None exists in the Borough.

### *Businesses of Rag and Bone Dealers.*

There is only one place in the Borough where the business of a dealer in Rags, etc., is carried on.

*Offensive Trades.*

No offensive trade is carried on in the Borough.

**Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.**

Number of certificates applied for ...	...	2
„ „ issued ...	...	2

**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 these Acts, and tabulated statements were framed by the Home Secretary with a view to such reports being made upon uniform lines. It is the statutory duty of the Borough Council to keep a Register of all Workshops situated within their district.

*Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces,  
including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.*

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries)	26	9	Nil.
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	64	13	Nil.
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' premises)	253	56	Nil.
Totals ...	343	78	Nil.



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

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecution were instituted.  (5)
	Found.  (2)	Remedied.  (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector.  (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*:</i> —				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	82	82	Nil.	Nil.
Want of ventilation ... ..	7	7	1	Nil.
Overcrowding ... ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	10	10	Nil.	Nil.
Other nuisances ... ..	135	135	Nil.	Nil.
Sanitary { insufficient	8	8	Nil.	Nil.
accommodation { unsuitable or defective	21	21	Nil.	Nil.
{ not separate for sexes	10	10	Nil.	Nil.
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:</i> —				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Other offences ... ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(Excluding offences relating to outwork, and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops, Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Totals ... ..	273	273	1	Nil.

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

*Factories.*

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

Bakers ... ..	30	Dairymen ... ..	1
Bootmakers ... ..	21	Launderers ... ..	2
Butchers ... ..	7	Motor and other engineers	24
Cabinet makers and Upholsterers ... ..	7	Printers ... ..	7
Carpet beaters ... ..	2	Other trades ... ..	47
Coffee roasters ... ..	2		
Confectioners ... ..	2	Total ... ..	152

*Workshops.*

At the end of 1935, there were 383 workshops on the Register, including 81 domestic workshops. During the year, 317 inspections were made and 69 notices served.

The chief occupations for males were bootmakers, tailors, upholsterers and cabinet makers, builders and carpenters; and for females, dressmakers, outfitters and costumiers, and tailors.

*Outworkers.*

Certain specified classes of work done at the homes of workers are controlled by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. There are 94 such outworkers in Hampstead known to the Public Health Department. Of these, 5 are factories, 30 are workshops, 8 are workplaces and 51 are single workers. Persons sending out home work are required to keep lists of their home workers and to send copies of the lists to the Borough Council on or before the 1st February and the 1st August in each year.

In February, 51 lists were received, and 51 lists in August. These lists included the names of 148 and 139 outworkers respectively. In many instances, of course, the same outworker's name was reported by different firms twice in the year. Of the actual outworkers thus notified, amounting to 143, 26 belonged to Hampstead and 117 elsewhere. Particulars of the latter were sent to the Local Authorities concerned, while information concerning 94 outworkers resident in Hampstead was received from other Authorities.

In no instance during 1935 was outwork found to be carried on in unwholesome premises.

**Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.**

The Borough Council issues an advisory leaflet on the eradication of rats and mice, and rat poisons may be purchased from the Public Health Department. Upon request, the Council sends an employee, who lays poison baits at infested premises on three separate occasions, for the sum of ten shillings. The services of a firm of professional rat catchers are engaged to deal with any specially infested areas.

During the year advice and help has been given in connection with 52 complaints of nuisance from rats and mice.



### **Bug Infestation of Houses.**

The scheme in operation in the Borough is as follows:—

On receipt of information of premises being infested with bugs

(a) A Sanitary Inspector visits in order to satisfy himself as to the dilapidation or otherwise of the structure of the premises which may call for the removal of architraves, etc., and also to decide if rooms, bedding, etc., should be disinfested by the Council. No charge is made for such disinfestation.

(b) Tins of Insecticide and hand sprayers are issued by the Public Health Department to tenants. The object aimed at is to secure the co-operation of tenants of infested rooms. During the year 649 tins of Insecticide and 78 hand sprayers were issued.

The action taken by the Council in relation to the prevention of bug-infestation in connection with the Westcroft Housing Estate is referred to in the Housing Section of this Report.

### **Shops Act, 1934.**

This Act places upon the Sanitary Authority the responsibility of inspecting shops and warehouses in the Borough with a view to investigating (1) the provision of suitable and sufficient ventilation, (2) the maintenance of a reasonable temperature, and (3) the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary convenience for use of persons employed in or about the shop. The Borough Council has appointed the Medical Officer of Health and all of the Sanitary Inspectors as Officers under the Act.

During the year, 136 shops were inspected under the Act.

Provision is made in Sub-section 6 of Section 10 of the Act for the exemption of shops from the requirement as to the provision of sanitary conveniences if the Borough Council are satisfied that by reason of restricted accommodation or other special circumstances affecting the shop it is reasonable that a certificate of exemption should be granted and that such sanitary conveniences are otherwise conveniently available.

The Public Health Committee has decided that if the number of employees of both sexes does not exceed four, then one sanitary convenience is to be regarded as suitable and sufficient, provided that

the door of such convenience is fitted with a proper lock and fastener on the internal side, and an automatic indicator showing on the external side of the door whether the apartment is engaged or vacant; and that a distance of not more than 75 yards from a convenience outside the premises shall be deemed to be reasonable in those instances where it is impracticable to provide accommodation on the premises.

During the year exemption certificates were granted in respect of the following premises:—

8, College Crescent.

131A, Finchley Road.

Coffee Stall, Hampstead Green.

181, Haverstock Hill.

49B and 61, Heath Street.

Cabmen's Shelter, Finchley Road (by Canfield Gardens).

These certificates remain in force until withdrawn by the Borough Council.

One application for exemption was refused during the year, the Public Health Committee being of the opinion that the provision of a water-closet for males should be insisted upon.

### **Swimming Baths and Pools.**

#### **(a) Public.**

##### *(1) The Municipal Central Baths, Finchley Road.*

These swimming baths consist of 4 baths (Ladies' 1st and 2nd class and Men's 1st and 2nd class).

The water in all four baths is filtered, aerated, and chemically treated. In the absence of scum troughs, or overflow channels, the surface of each bath is skimmed every morning, and if possible at other times during the day. This is done by drawing a long bamboo pole across the surface from end to end, and then gathering the scum with a net. All four baths are chlorinated after filtration by means of a Paterson Chlorinome. Each bath has its own unit.

The Ladies' 1st Class, and Men's 1st and 2nd Class Baths have the old type Turnover Filter Plant; one filter 7 ft. 8 in. by 5 ft. 11 in. to each of the above baths. The pump rating in each



case is 20,000 gals. per hour, thus giving a flow through the filter of approximately 444 gals. per square foot per hour. The Ladies' 2nd Class Bath has two 6 ft. 0 in. Paterson Filters, air and water scoured. Venturi meter attached to register the flow of water in thousands of gals. per hour—average 10,500 gals. per hour, giving a filtration speed of 186 gals. per square foot per hour.

A record has been made three times a day since 1930 of the chlorine content of the water at each end of the bath and at the filter. No record has been kept of the alkalinity, but tests are made three times a day.

In the absence of any prescribed standards for swimming bath water the National Association of Bath Superintendents (Inc.) have adopted the following standards, which are observed at the Hampstead Municipal Baths.

*Procedure.*

- (1) Samples be taken 15 minutes after the last bather has left the water on that day.
- (2) On all occasions when samples are taken, the filter plant and accessories shall be in full operation.
- (3) The samples be taken from the baths in a position immediately over the main outlet to the filter plant and 12 inches below the surface.
- (4) A standard sterilized glass stoppered receptacle of one-half gallon capacity shall be used, and such receptacle shall be rinsed in the bath water prior to taking the samples.
- (5) Any sample which shall contain any bactericidal properties should be neutralised when taken from the bath.
- (6) The samples taken shall be packed in ice, or otherwise maintained at a temperature which prohibits incubation.
- (7) To effect uniformity in procedure a period of twelve hours should elapse before the commencement of the examination of the samples.

*Chemical standards of Bath Water.*

- (1) The P.H. Value shall be approximate to 7 or be neutral to Phenolps Red.

- (2) The samples shall be odourless when subjected to a heating test of 80 degrees C. and shaken.
- (3) The sample shall be bright, clear and colourless.
- (4) Nitrogen as Nitrites should be absent.
- (5) The albuminoid Ammonia content shall not exceed .02 parts per 100,000.

*Bacteriological Examination.*

- (1) That five 1 c.c. counts on Agar at a temperature of 37 degrees C. for 48 hours be made.
- (2) That the count on any one sample shall not exceed 200 colonies per c.c.
- (3) That B. Coli shall be absent in 100 c.c. of the water tested.
- (4) The sample should give a negative "stormy-fermentation" (B. Welchii) reaction in 100 c.c. of the water tested.

During 1935, the Public Health Department took samples of water from the various baths, three for chemical and two for bacteriological examination. Two of the chemical and one of the bacteriological samples were returned as satisfactory, whilst one chemical and one bacteriological samples were reported as unsatisfactory. Immediate action was taken in regard to the unsatisfactory samples.

(2) *The Hampstead Swimming Pond.*

This is situated on Hampstead Heath. All the ponds on the Heath are flowing water, whilst bathing facilities are provided in the Hampstead pond by the London County Council. It is, of course, impracticable to attempt purification of this pond by means of chlorination or etc., but it is proposed, during the year 1936, to take water samples for chemical and bacteriological examination to ascertain whether or not the pond is safe for bathing.

- (b) Privately owned swimming baths open to the public.

*Gilling Court and Holmefield Court, Belsize Grove, Swimming Pool.*

This swimming pool was constructed in 1934, principally for the use of the tenants of these flats, but is also open to friends of tenants.



The water is filtered by means of a Bramwell "Uneek" Filter, and is chlorinated by a Turnover Filter Plant. By the courtesy of the owners we are to take water samples for bacteriological and chemical examination during the year 1936.

### Schools.

In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Head Teachers of Schools are promptly notified of the occurrence of a case of infectious disease whenever a child who is an inmate of a house in which a case has occurred is found to be a scholar. This procedure is also applied to Measles, which is a compulsorily notifiable disease in Hampstead.

### Legal Proceedings.

The following is a list of the summary proceedings taken by the Department during 1935 :—

Date of Hearing.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Hearing.
4th Jan.	(i) Nuisance under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. (ii) Contravention of Tenement House Byelaw No. 14. (iii) Ditto No. 18. (iv) Ditto No. 23.	Work done, Summonses withdrawn on payment of £1 11s. 6d. costs.
Do.	(i) Nuisance under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. (ii) Contravention of Tenement House Byelaw No. 14. (iii) Ditto No. 23.	Work done, Summonses withdrawn on payment of £1 1s. costs.
Do.	(i) Nuisance under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. (ii) Contravention of Tenement House Byelaw No. 18. (iii) Ditto No. 23.	Work done, (i) and (iii) dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act and (ii) fined 1s. and £1 11s. 6d. costs.
Do.	Nuisance under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	Order made to abate within 21 days and pay £1 1s. costs.
18th Jan.	Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 (i) filling milk bottle in street, (ii) removing disc at Hemstal Road	Fined £3 and £1 costs.
7th Mar.	Non-deposit of plans of work carried out.	Plans deposited, £1 1s. costs paid and summons withdrawn.
Do.	London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908. Contravention of Section 8 with regard to deposit of food at a Bakehouse.	Fined £1 and 10s. 6d. costs.
19th Mar.	Nuisance under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	Order made to abate in 28 days and pay £1 1s. costs.
Do.	Nuisance under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	Order made to abate in 28 days and pay 10s. costs.

Date of Hearing.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Hearing.
14th Aug.	Nuisance under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	Order made to abate in 28 days, and 9s. 6d. costs allowed.
16th Aug.	Nuisance under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	Order made to abate in 21 days, and 30s. costs allowed.
Do.	Nuisance under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	Order made to abate in 21 days, and 30s. costs allowed.
29th Oct.	Nuisance under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	Nuisance abated. 10s. costs paid. Summons withdrawn.
27th Nov.	(i) Selling hot milk containing added water and deficient in milk fat. (ii) Selling hot milk containing added water.	(i) Fined £3 and £2 2s. costs. (ii) Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 4s. costs.
Do.	Selling hot milk deficient in milk fat.	Fined £2 and £1 1s. costs.
13th Dec.	(i) Non-deposit of plans. (ii) to (vii) Contravention of drainage bye-laws.	Plans deposited. Work altered. £3 3s. costs paid and summonses withdrawn.

### Public Mortuary, New End.

During the year, 102 bodies were brought to the mortuary, 18 by the Police, 82 at the request of friends, and 2 by order of the Coroner.

In 21 instances post-mortem examinations were made.

### Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

Under the provisions of this Act, the Borough Council is required by means of inspection and otherwise to take all reasonable steps to secure compliance by persons not being authorised sellers of poisons with the provisions of Part II of the Act and the Rules so far as those provisions relate to poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List; and for that purpose to appoint Inspectors. Such Inspectors are given specified powers of entry, examination, enquiry and sampling in connection with their respective functions. Certificates of the Public Analyst are admissible in evidence in any proceedings under the Act.

The Act provides that in determining the distribution of poisons as between Part I and Part II of the list of poisons, regard shall be had to the desirability of restricting Part II to articles which are in common use, or likely to come into common use, *for purposes other than the treatment of human ailments*, and which it is reasonably necessary to include in Part II if the public are to have adequate facilities for obtaining them.



The Act requires the container of the poison to be labelled in the prescribed manner (i) with the name of the poison, (ii) in the case of a preparation which contains a poison as one of its ingredients, with the prescribed particulars as to the proportion which the poison contained in the preparation bears to the total ingredients, (iii) with the word "Poison" or other prescribed indication of the character of the article, and (iv) with the name of the seller of the poison and the address of the premises on which it was sold.

The Borough Council is required to keep a list of persons entitled to sell poisons included in Part II of the Act; and may refuse to register or may remove names from the Register, which must be in the prescribed form and include specified particulars.

The date for the coming into operation of these provisions was 1st May, 1936. On the 26th of October, 1933, the Council resolved that the exercise of the powers and duties of the Council under the Act be referred to and be under the supervision of the Public Health Committee with power without requiring the approval of the Council to serve and receive notices and take proceedings thereunder. The Medical Officer of Health and all the Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed as officers under the Act.





## Housing Statistics

The following information is furnished by the Ministry of Health  
for the year 1912 and the period ending 1912.

### Statistics of Housing—General and Particular

(1) The total number of houses in the country, including the houses

occupied by the military and naval forces, was 1,100,000.

(2) The number of houses in the country, including the houses

occupied by the military and naval forces, was 1,100,000.

(3) The number of houses in the country, including the houses

occupied by the military and naval forces, was 1,100,000.

## Section 5.

(4) The number of houses in the country, including the houses

occupied by the military and naval forces, was 1,100,000.

(5) The number of houses in the country, including the houses

occupied by the military and naval forces, was 1,100,000.

(6) The number of houses in the country, including the houses

occupied by the military and naval forces, was 1,100,000.

(7) The number of houses in the country, including the houses

occupied by the military and naval forces, was 1,100,000.

(8) The number of houses in the country, including the houses

occupied by the military and naval forces, was 1,100,000.

(9) The number of houses in the country, including the houses

occupied by the military and naval forces, was 1,100,000.

(10) The number of houses in the country, including the houses

occupied by the military and naval forces, was 1,100,000.

(11) The number of houses in the country, including the houses

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occupied by the military and naval forces, was 1,100,000.





## Housing. Statistics.

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

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	1946
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2534
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	461
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	819
(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-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	1173

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of formal Notices:—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	Nil.
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—*

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ...	Nil.
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	790
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ...	790
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil.

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	Nil.

## D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	14
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	6

*Closing Orders on Part of a Building.*

Closing Orders may now be placed upon *any part* of a building which is occupied by the working classes, and not only, as heretofore, on any part of a building which was let as a separate habitation; and also upon any part of a house which, though not occupied, is suitable for occupation by the working classes.

*Underground Rooms.*

An important step forward has been taken in the new Housing Act in the matter of underground rooms that do not conform to the requirements regarding such rooms. Under the Act of 1925, a Closing Order could be placed upon such a room if it was "habitually used as a sleeping place," but it was permissible to continue to use it for purposes other than those of a sleeping place; in other words, it could be used as a living room with impunity. By the Act of 1930, this permission was cancelled, and it was no longer legal to use as a living room a sleeping room which had been closed for such a purpose. The new Act now gives local authorities power to place Closing Orders upon underground living rooms in the first instance if they are not or cannot be made fit for habitation.

The required standards to which underground rooms must conform are prescribed in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and in Regulations made under the Housing Act, 1909.

During the year, 69 rooms were reported as being illegally occupied. In 16 cases the illegal occupation was discontinued. Twelve rooms were made to conform to the required standard, and in one case a Closing Order was made. At a certain house it was found that two underground rooms, from which a family had been removed to the Westcroft Housing Estate owing to the unsatisfactory conditions under which they were living, had been re-let. The owner was prosecuted and fined £2 with 20s. costs.



I have no record of all the underground rooms in Hampstead, but they probably exceed 4,000—they are not all, of course, occupied by members of the working classes. However, more than 50 per cent. require investigation, and some of these may only be capable of remedy under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The most satisfactory way, in my opinion, of dealing with underground rooms is, if possible, to persuade the owner to make them conform to the Regulations or Requisites by such means as widening areas, concreting sites, etc. In certain instances it is impracticable for this work to be done, or the owner may refuse to do it. The question then arises of the making of Closing Orders, or, alternatively, of taking other steps to deal with the infringement of the law.

### County Council Housing Estates.

The following figures relate to families removed to London County Council Estates since 1927, through the action of the Borough Council :—

Number of houses at the Wormholt Estate at the disposal of the Borough Council by payment to the L.C.C. of a yearly subsidy of £7 per house				...	...	66
Number of houses at the Watling Estate at the disposal of the Borough Council under similar arrangements				...	...	34
Number of houses allotted to Hampstead under special arrangements with the L.C.C. for relief of overcrowding :—						
Watling				...	...	78
Tottenham				...	...	4
Downham				...	...	1
Morden				...	...	20
Total				...	...	203

The total number of families removed from Hampstead to County Council houses since 1927, through action by the Borough Council, is 247 involving 1,335 persons. The additional 44 families are accounted for by changes in tenancies at the subsidy houses (16 at Watling and 28 at Wormholt), the Borough Council having the right to nominate tenants for any of the 100 subsidised houses which become vacant.

These are the only County Council houses for which the Borough Council can nominate fresh tenants when they become vacant.

### Borough Council Municipal Dwellings.

At Park Dwellings, Garnett Road (late Lower Cross Road), 42 tenements are provided, as follows: 12 two-roomed tenements; 20 three-roomed tenements; 10 four-roomed tenements. Each is provided with a scullery. For these flats the following rents are now charged: two-roomed tenements, 10s. 0d.; three-roomed tenements, 13s. 4d.; four-roomed tenements, 17s. 0d.

At South End Close, South End Green, 140 flats are provided, as follows:— 20 one-bedroom, 78 two-bedroom, and 42 three-bedroom flats. Each is provided with a scullery, bath, etc. The following rents are now charged: one-bedroom flats, 19s. per week plus light; two-bedroom flats, 23s. 6d. per week plus light; three-bedroom flats, 28s. per week plus light. (Top floor flats, 2s. 6d. per week less.)

These dwellings are still under the control of the Borough Council.

### Representations.

STATEMENT showing steps taken in 1935 in connection with premises "represented in 1935 or previous years" by the Medical Officer of Health under the Housing Acts:—

Premises.	Representation. Date of Committee.	Closing Order. Date of Council.	Demolition Order. Date of Council.	Remarks.
"Rose Cottage," North End	4-2-35	—	21-3-35	Premises demolished.
Palmerston Garage, Palmerston Road	8-4-35	21-4-35	—	Closing Order made on upper part of premises.
97, Abbey Road (back basement room)	14-1-29	31-1-29	—	Closing Order determined on 21-3-35, room having been made to conform.
31, Flask Walk ...	13-5-35	—	—	Consideration deferred <i>sine die</i> ; London County Council having served notice under the London Building Act, 1930. Premises subsequently demolished by owners.



Premises.	Representation. Date of Committee.	Closing Order. Date of Council.	Demolition Order. Date of Council.	Remarks.
1, Perrins Court ...	4-3-35	—	—	Owners undertook that after the present tenant had vacated the premises, they would not be relet for human habitation but only used as a store.
5, Exeter Mews (upper part)	9-4-34	31-5-34	—	Premises demolished. Closing Order determined 25-7-35.
13, Fitzjohn's Avenue ...	4-11-35	23-1-36	—	Three underground rooms represented. Two made to conform and Closing Order made on basement room under front door steps.
3, 5 & 7, Fairfax Place	8-10-34	—	—	Owners submitted proposals for carrying out work to make premises habitable. Work now satisfactorily completed.
4, 8, 10, 12 & 40, Fairfax Place	4-2-35	21-2-35	—	Closing Orders made on the upper parts of these premises.
36, 38, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 & 52, Fairfax Place	4-2-35	21-2-35	—	The owners of Nos. 36, 38, 42, 44 and 46, appealed against the Orders to the County Court, such appeals being allowed on condition that certain works were carried out. These have since been done.
31-55, New End ...	7-5-34	—	—	Represented as Clearance Area under Sec. 51 (2). Enquiry by Minister of Health on 20-3-35. Clearance Order made. Premises demolished.

#### *New End Area.*

At its meeting on the 24th of January the Council resolved that Nos. 31-55 (odd numbers) New End be defined as the "New End Clearance Area," and made a Clearance Order, ordering the demolition of the buildings. Under Section 1 (3) of the Housing Act, 1930, the Council are required to proceed to secure the clearance of the Area, or by purchasing the land comprising the Area, themselves to undertake or otherwise secure the demolition of the buildings thereon. It

was decided that proceedings should be taken to secure the demolition of the buildings without the Council themselves purchasing the land. This Area consists of 13 houses, comprising 56 rooms; the population consisting of 17 families, composed of 53 adults and 11 children. Alternative accommodation for the residents who would be displaced was made available at the Council's new Westcroft Housing Estate.

An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on the 20th of March, and the Order was subsequently confirmed.

Applications were received with respect to No. 41, occupied by a fruiterer and greengrocer, and No. 53, occupied by a confectioner, asking for an allowance, having regard to the loss of their business. The Council resolved to pay to the tenants the sums of £50 and £35 respectively as voluntary allowances under Section 41 of the Housing Act, 1930.

#### *Fairfax Place.*

Certain premises in this Mews were reported upon in 1934, and appropriate action duly taken. During the year now under review, the condition of the remaining premises was brought to the notice of the Housing Committee. Nos. 4, 8, 10, 12 and 36-52 (even numbers) were reported upon in January, and the Council at its meeting on the 21st February made Closing Orders with regard to the upper parts of Nos. 4, 8, 10, 12 and 40, and on the 21st March made similar orders with regard to the upper parts of 36, 38, 42-52 (even numbers).

The owners of Nos. 36, 38, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 subsequently appealed to the County Court against the Closing Orders. The owners submitted to the Court undertakings to carry out certain works at the first five premises, but withdrew their Appeals respecting Nos. 48, 50 and 52. The undertakings were accepted by the Court, and, subject to the execution of the said works, the appeals were allowed.

#### **The "Westcroft" Estate.**

This Scheme, details of which were given in my Annual Report for 1933, has been pushed forward rapidly during the year. The Estate was opened by H.R.H. The Duke of Kent on 29th October.

Arrangements have been made whereby a specialist firm undertakes the removal and disinfection of the effects of all families



removing to the Estate, and for other necessary work to be carried out by the Council's disinfecting staff. Full details of these means, adopted for the prevention of infestation of the new Estate by bugs, were set out in detail in my last Annual Report.

### **Hampstead Housing Association, Ltd.**

This Association now manages 12 houses in the Borough, five situated in Kelson Street, six in Palmerston Road and one in Netherwood Street.

The Report submitted to the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held in June, 1935, states :—

“The houses belonging to the Association continue to give satisfaction to the tenants. During the year there have been five changes, but there has been no difficulty in finding new tenants. The character for reasonable rents, clean and tidy rooms and attention to small as well as to large repairs is well established in the neighbourhood, and our regret is that it still seems impossible to secure any other houses at a price that is at all reasonable.”

### **Housing Act, 1935.**

#### *Overcrowding Survey.*

Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1935, required every local authority to make an inspection of its district with a view to ascertaining what dwelling houses were overcrowded on the standard laid down in the Act, and to prepare and submit to the Minister of Health a report showing the result of the inspection and the number of new houses required in order to abate the overcrowding disclosed.

#### *The overcrowding standard.*

The overcrowding standard laid down in the Act consists of two parts. Section 2 (1) (a) provides that a dwelling house shall be deemed to be overcrowded if the accommodation is such that any two persons being ten years old or more, of opposite sexes and not being persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room. Section 2 (1) (b), in conjunction with Tables I and II in the First Schedule to the Act, fixes, in relation to the number and size of the rooms in any dwelling house, the maximum number of persons, irrespective of sex, who may be permitted to sleep in that house at one time.

The "permitted number of persons" is the number determined in accordance with one or other of the two following tables, *whichever be the less* :—

(a) Where the dwelling-house consists of :—

(i) One room	...	2 persons.
(ii) Two rooms	...	3 „
(iii) Three rooms	...	5 „
(iv) Four rooms	...	7½ „
(v) Five rooms or more	10 persons, with an additional two persons in respect of each room in excess of five.	

or

(b) the aggregate number obtained by reckoning for each room a number of persons as follows :—

Where the floor area of a room is :—

(i) 110 square feet or more	...	2 persons.
(ii) 90 square feet or more, but less than 110 square feet	... ..	1½ „
(iii) 70 square feet or more, but less than 90 square feet	... ..	1 „
(iv) 50 square feet or more, but less than 70 square feet	... ..	½ „
(v) Under 50 square feet	... ..	Nil.

As was pointed out in the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health, "this standard does not represent any ideal standard of housing, but the minimum which is in the view of Parliament tolerable while at the same time capable of immediate or early enforcement."

### *The Survey.*

The survey fell into two stages, the first being a preliminary enumeration to ascertain the number of persons in each family, the number of children under 10 years of age, and the number of rooms occupied. The enumeration, which was made in respect of 9,686 structurally separate houses occupied by 17,917 separate families, was begun in the autumn, and showed (i) the families which were overcrowded irrespective of the sizes of the rooms occupied, (ii) the families which were not overcrowded, and (iii) doubtful cases of over-



crowding, *i.e.*, those in which families might be overcrowded when the sizes as well as the numbers of the rooms occupied were taken into consideration. The second stage of the survey consisted of the measurement of the floor area of all the rooms in the houses in which doubtful cases of overcrowding had been disclosed by the preliminary enumeration, with a view to determining definitely whether the families were or were not overcrowded on the standard laid down in the Act. In this second stage of the survey, the ages of children under 10 years of age were recorded and particulars of the numbers of lodgers living with families were obtained. The task of taking the room measurements was completed with the ready co-operation of the families concerned. The survey was concluded in December.

The method adopted for selecting the doubtful cases of overcrowding was to fix, in respect of each size of dwelling, an arbitrary number below the maximum permitted number in Table I and to assume that, if the "equivalent number" of persons (*i.e.*, counting each child under 10 years of age as half a person) occupying the dwelling was less than this number, the dwelling would not be overcrowded on the standard of Table II in the Act.

If the "equivalent number" of persons in a dwelling house was equal to or in excess of the reduced permitted number and the family was not definitely overcrowded on the standard of Table I, the case was considered doubtful and detailed room measurements were obtained.

#### *Statistical summary of the survey.*

From the information obtained as a result of the survey, tables were prepared showing the distribution of the families concerned in relation to the size of the family and the size of the accommodation occupied, in terms of the maximum number of persons permitted to occupy the dwelling under the Act. The following table gives the information relating to the whole Borough.

The vertical columns of the table show the sizes of the rooms occupied in terms of the maximum "equivalent numbers" of persons who could be permitted to occupy the dwellings without causing them to be overcrowded. In cases in which the floor areas of the rooms in

dwelling were ascertained it has been possible to determine accurately the permitted numbers of persons in respect of the dwellings. In other cases other calculations have been employed.

The horizontal divisions represent the sizes of the families in terms of the "equivalent numbers" of persons occupying the dwellings. In cases in which the ages of children were not ascertained a child under 10 years of age was counted as half a person.

The table, therefore, gives a picture of the housing conditions (so far as density is concerned) of the families enumerated in Hampstead at the time the survey was taken. The thick black diagonal line in the table separates the overcrowded families from those not overcrowded. The families recorded on the left of the diagonal line are all overcrowded and the worst cases of overcrowding are those farthest from the line. The families recorded to the right of the line are families not overcrowded.

During the course of the Survey, two instances were discovered, in one-roomed homes, in which a grown-up son was using the same room as his mother. These are referred to by the \* on the preceding table.

As a result of the Survey it was found that there were 447 families living in overcrowded conditions in Hampstead. It must, however, be remembered that, as previously indicated, the standard adopted is such that although 447 families are reported as "overcrowded" there must be many others who are living in unduly crowded conditions which might with advantage be improved upon.

It may be mentioned that the Report on the Survey does not specifically refer to the number of cases where improper mixing of sexes occurred. It is probably assumed that in many of these cases a re-arrangement of the sleeping accommodation can remedy these conditions.

The extent to which the overcrowding is to be remedied by the provision of new housing accommodation is arrived at by a calculation



which makes allowance for the release of accommodation owing to the vacation of dwellings. There is a difficulty in applying this factor, as differences in the sizes of dwellings and classes of overcrowding, as well as possible influxes from adjoining areas, have to be provided for; and more important still, the ability to transfer is dependent upon the transferee being able to pay an increased rent for increased accommodation. A formula was suggested by the County Council for calculating the re-housing needs. It indicated a re-housing need of 94 three-roomed, 41 four-roomed, 42 five-roomed, 6 six-roomed and 4 seven-roomed dwellings: a total of 187. This formula assumes that 50 per cent. of one- and two-roomed dwellings are capable of division so that rooms can be added to other dwellings to make the required size of dwelling in existing accommodation and that dwellings above that size will be wholly available. It also takes no cognisance of the increased rent difficulty or influxes from adjoining areas previously referred to.





## Section 6.

# Inspection and Supervision of Food.





## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

### (A) Milk Supply.

*Examination of Samples for bacterial content and for tubercle bacilli.*

During the year samples have been submitted for examination with the following result :—

Nature of sample.		Examined for	Result of examination.
		(a) Bacterial content or (b) Tubercle bacilli.	
Pasteurised	...	(a)	Satisfactory.
Raw milk	...	(b)	do.
Raw milk	...	(b)	do.
Raw milk	...	(b)	do.
Raw milk	...	(a)	do.
Raw milk	...	(b)	do.
Pasteurised	...	(a)	do.
Pasteurised	...	(a)	do.
Pasteurised	...	(a)	do.
Pasteurised	...	(a)	B. Coli present in .01c.c.
Pasteurised	...	(a)	Satisfactory.
Pasteurised	...	(a)	do.
Pasteurised	...	(a)	do.
Pasteurised	...	(a)	do.
Grade "A" T.T.	...	(b)	do.
Certified	...	(a) & (b)	do.
Raw milk	...	(b)	do.
Pasteurised	...	(a)	do.
Pasteurised	...	(a)	do.
Pasteurised	...	(a)	B. Coli present in .1c.c.
Pasteurised	...	(a)	B. Coli present in .01c.c.

Samples are taken from time to time of the pasteurised milk supplied to the County Council Hospitals in the Borough (viz. North Western Fever Hospital and New End Hospital), to ensure that the pasteurised milk conforms with the standards of the Milk (Special

Designations) Order (viz. : that it contains less than 100,000 bacteria per c.c.).

Three of the samples which have been taken, were found to contain bacteria in excess of the limits allowed by Statute. I immediately communicated with the dairies concerned, and was particularly impressed with the help and co-operation which was afforded me by the technical advisers of these firms. Records and reports were forthcoming which proved conclusively that the milk had been efficiently pasteurised, but the increased count had resulted most probably through some slight contamination during transit of the milk from their depôts to the hospitals. The firms themselves arranged to take bacteria samples nightly from the milk to be delivered to the two institutions, and to examine very closely the mode of transit from their depôts to the hospitals and to make appropriate modification if found advisable.

Further samples have subsequently been taken by officers of this department, all of which have proved satisfactory.

#### *Milk for School Children.*

Milk supplied to Hampstead Scholars under the scheme of the London County Council is required to be pasteurised and to comply with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

(i) *Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.*

*Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.*

The number of premises in respect of which persons are registered as purveyors of milk is 92. During the year, 167 inspections were made and 7 notices were served.

There were 164 milk samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and of these 5 were unsatisfactory. The average composition of the milk samples examined was :—

Total milk solids	...	...	12.32 per cent.
Fat	...	...	3.52 „
Solids not fat	...	...	8.80 „



(ii) *Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.*

Number of licences in force during 1935 for the sale of milk under special designations :—

Purpose of Licence.	Number of Licences granted.
Sale of "Certified" Milk from shop or other premises	9
Sale of "Grade A (Tuberculin tested)" Milk from shop or other premises ... ..	13
Sale of "Grade A" Milk from shop or other premises	1
Sale of "Pasteurised" Milk from shop or other premises ... ..	36

No licence for graded milk or registration of retailers was refused or revoked during the year.

In 12 cases supplementary licences were granted authorising the sale of graded milk within the Borough from premises outside Hampstead.

**(B) Meat and Other Foods.**(i) *Meat and Slaughterhouses.*

There is now no slaughterhouse in the Borough. A general supervision of shops and premises concerned with the meat supply of the Borough is exercised by all the Sanitary Inspectors, and observations kept to see that the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, are observed.

(ii) *Sale of Food Order, 1921.*

No infringement of this Order, which requires the labelling of imported meat, bacon, ham or lard, was discovered during 1935.

(iii) *Unsound Food and Food Inspection.*

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

Apples, 1 barrel (less 16 lbs.).  
Cherries, 78 tins.  
Grape fruit, 13 tins.  
Loganberries, 1 tin.  
Pineapple, 6 tins.

(iv) *Premises where foods are manufactured, prepared, stored or exposed for sale.*

These premises are kept under observation by all the Sanitary Inspectors, and during the year 599 inspections were made.

Premises.	No. of Premises on Register.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Notices.
Bakehouses :—			
Factories—			
Underground ...	14	26	20
Aboveground ...	16	33	6
Workshops—			
Underground ...	2	3	—
Aboveground ...	11	10	3
Fried Fish Shops ...	14	21	2
Ice Cream Premises ...	94	20	6
Milk Premises ...	92	167	7
Butter and Margarine Manu- facturers and Dealers ...	2	1	—
Restaurants and Eating- houses ...	74	22	10
Other Food Premises, <i>e.g.</i> , Butchers, Greengrocers, Grocers, Provision Dealers, etc. ...	479	296	67

There is no Cowshed, Slaughterhouse or Poultry Slaughterhouse in the Borough.

The underground bakehouses at 98, Boundary Road, 225 and 289, Finchley Road are now out of use.

(v) *Registration of Food Premises (other than Dairies).*

(a) There are 94 premises on the Register used for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice cream.

(b) *Cooked Meat, etc.*—Up to the end of the year 46 premises had been registered.

(vi) *Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.*

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has made Regulations prescribing designations to indicate the quality of certain articles of agricultural produce. The Sanitary Inspectors supervise, generally, such of these Regulations as are enforceable by the Borough Council.



(vii) *Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.*

Under this Act certain imported goods are required to bear an indication of origin when exposed for sale. The Sanitary Inspectors supervise, generally, such of the requirements of these Acts as are enforceable by the Borough Council.

*Butter Factories and Wholesale Dealers in Margarine.*

There is now no butter factory in the Borough.

At the end of the year only two traders were registered as wholesale dealers in Margarine :—

304, High Road, Kilburn—Messrs. Maypole Dairy Co., Ltd.

233, Finchley Road—Messrs. Lipton, Ltd.

(viii) *Stalls and Vehicles (including Street Traders).*

The Bye-laws with regard to street trading relate, *inter alia*, to the protection of the food from contamination, the storing of refuse in suitable covered receptacles, etc. Applications by Stallholders for licences to sell foodstuffs are referred to the Public Health Department prior to the issue of a licence, and in those cases where the food is stored in the Borough, the premises are inspected. In those instances in which the place of storage is situated in another district, an inquiry is addressed to the Medical Officer of Health of that area concerning the sanitary condition of the premises.

Inspection of food sold from street stalls is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors.

(ix) *Food Poisoning.*

Cases of food poisoning or suspected food poisoning are required to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. During the year, four cases were notified; all of which were subsequently investigated by the staff of this department.

*London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908.*

This Act is found to be of considerable use in ensuring that the food supply shall not be contaminated. Infringements of the law are usually abated upon the occupier's attention being directed to the matter. Legal proceedings were instituted under Section 8 in one outstanding case discovered during the year by a Sanitary Inspector, in which the practice of storing in a water closet articles of food used

in connection with a bakehouse was continued after verbal and written notice of the offence.

A fine of £1 with 10s. 6d. costs was imposed.

### (C) Adulteration, etc.

#### (i) *Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.*

502 samples were taken for analysis during the year by the Sampling Officers under the Act. The number certified to be adulterated was 17, or 3·4 per cent. of the total number, as compared with 25, or 4·9 per cent. in 1934.

Of the total samples taken for analysis, 201 were formal samples and 301 informal.

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

Article.	Number taken.	Number Adulterated
Butter ... ..	44	2
Bread and Butter ... ..	4	2
Cream ... ..	9	—
Cheese ... ..	19	—
Condensed Milk ... ..	6	—
Coffee ... ..	10	—
Cocoa ... ..	14	—
Canned Meats, Fish and Fish Pastes ... ..	19	—
Canned or Dried Fruits or Vegetables ... ..	13	—
Chocolate Rolls ... ..	3	3
Custard Powder ... ..	2	—
Cereals ... ..	16	2
Camphorated Oil ... ..	2	—
Dripping ... ..	12	—
Honey ... ..	6	—
Jams and Jellies ... ..	15	—
Lard and Lard Substitutes ... ..	14	—
Lemonade Powders ... ..	6	—
Milk ... ..	164	5
Margarine ... ..	38	1
Mustard ... ..	3	—
Olive Oil ... ..	2	—
Pepper ... ..	10	—
Carried forward ... ..	431	15



Article.					Number taken.	Number Adulterated
Brought forward ...					431	15
Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	9	—
Sausages and Meats ...	...	...	...	...	9	—
Spirits, Wines and Beer ...	...	...	...	...	11	1
Sauces, Spices and Pickles ...	...	...	...	...	12	1
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	6	—
Tomato Puree ...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Vinegar ...	...	...	...	...	6	—
Various ...	...	...	...	...	15	—
Totals ...					502	17

The following table shows the articles adulterated, etc., the nature of adulteration, and the action taken :—

No. of Sample.	Article.			Analyst's Report.	Action taken.
43	Butter	...	...	16.6 per cent. of water ...	No action.
314	Milk	...	...	Deficient in non-fatty solids	} Producer cautioned.
315	Milk	...	...	Deficient in milk fat ...	
316	Milk	...	...	Deficient in non-fatty solids	
60	Tomato Puree	...	...	Copper 40 parts per million Tin 3 grains per lb.	No action.
85	Margarine	...	...	16.2 per cent. of water ...	No action.
326	Bread and Butter	...	...	Bread and margarine ...	Vendor cautioned.
332	Bread and Butter	...	...	Bread and margarine ...	Vendor cautioned.
196	Butter	...	...	16.28 per cent. of water ...	No action.
344	Rum	...	...	Proof spirit 63.48 per cent. Water 2.3 per cent.	No action.
252	Pearl Barley	...	...	Faced with talc. Contained 0.45 per cent. talc.	No action.
386	Pearl Barley	...	...	Faced with small quantity of talc.	Vendor cautioned.
411	Milk	...	...	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 57 per cent.	Fined £2 2s. and costs.
414	Milk	...	...	23 per cent. added water. Deficient in milk fat to extent of 11 per cent.	Fined £3 3s. and costs.
427	Chocolate Cream Roll	...	...	Contained less than 1 per cent. cocoa and the fat was not cream	Vendor cautioned.
454	Chocolate Swiss Roll	...	...	1 per cent. dry fat free cocoa	Vendor cautioned.
455	Chocolate Swiss Roll	...	...	2 per cent. dry fat free cocoa	Vendor cautioned.

(ii) *Artificial Cream Act, 1929.*

The following is the only registered premises in the Borough :—  
66-68, High Road, Kilburn.

(iii) *Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.*

Six samples were taken during the year and found to be satisfactory.

(iv) *Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.*

No sample was taken during the year.

(v) *Public Health (Preservations, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.*

45 samples of articles of food specified in these Regulations were submitted for analysis.

The following is a list of those found not to be in conformity with the Regulations :—

Nature of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
Tomato Puree ...	Contaminated in respect of copper and tin	Vendor cautioned.

**(D) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**

The Public Analyst undertakes the chemical analysis of food at his Laboratories at 11, Billiter Square, E.C.3. Details of this work, together with the Annual Report of the Public Analyst, will be found in this Section of the Report.

Bacteriological examination of raw and graded milks was also undertaken for the Borough Council during the year by the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health, 6, Harley Street, W.1, and details will be found at the beginning of this Section of the Report.



The following articles of food were also examined bacteriologically :—

Article.	Result of examination.
Crab and lobster paste ...	Satisfactory.
Condensed milk ...	Do.
Salmon and Shrimp paste	Do.
Salmon and Shrimp paste	Do.
Camembert cheese ...	A gram-negative proteolytic bacillus was present causing decomposition of the cheese.

### (E) Nutrition.

The routine medical inspection of entrant children in Hampstead to Elementary Schools during the year 1935 demonstrates that 216 or 27·8 per cent. were classed as "good," 499 or 64·1 per cent. were "average" and 63 or 8·1 per cent. were "below normal." The corresponding figures for the County of London were 16·4 per cent., 77·9 per cent. and 5·7 per cent.





# REPORT

for the year 1935

OF THE

Public Analyst.

H. E. COX,

D.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.I.C.





## THE LABORATORY,

11, BILLITER SQUARE,

LONDON, E.C.3.

7th February, 1936.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with custom I beg to submit a short summary of the analytical work which I have carried out as your Borough Analyst under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act during the year 1935. The number of samples of all kinds examined was 502. It included a very wide range of edible products of all kinds including a number of medicinal preparations. The following summary shows the principal materials :—

Milk	...	...	...	164
Cream	...	...	...	9
Butter	...	...	...	44
Margarine	...	...	...	38
Lard and Lard Substitutes	...	...	...	14
Cheese	...	...	...	19
Dripping	...	...	...	12
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	6
Coffee	...	...	...	10
Cocoa	...	...	...	14
Tea	...	...	...	6
Jams and Jellies	...	...	...	15
Honey	...	...	...	6
Sausages and Meats	...	...	...	9
Cereals	...	...	...	16
Vinegar	...	...	...	6
Pepper	...	...	...	10
Sugar	...	...	...	9
Bread and Butter	...	...	...	4
Canned Meats, Fish and Fish Pastes	...	...	...	19
Wines, Beer and Spirits	...	...	...	11
Chocolate Rolls	...	...	...	3
Canned or Dried Fruits or Vegetables	...	...	...	13
Sauces, Spices and Pickles	...	...	...	12

There have been no changes during the year in the Law or Regulations relating to the composition of food, although several matters have evidently received the attention of the Ministry of Health and some interesting publications have been issued relating, for example, to the presence of aluminium in food stuffs and to the methods which are useful for the investigation of cases of food poisoning. The general question of the occurrence and importance of traces of various substances in foods has received a good deal of attention and refinements in methods of analysis have brought about an extension of our knowledge in this direction, but with the result that it is now known that traces of all kinds of unexpected substances occur in unexpected places, often from natural sources, and we do not know whether their presence is beneficial, negligible or deleterious, though in some cases it may be suspected that they play a part in the normal physiological processes either of the animal or plant concerned.

When commenting on the samples examined in Hampstead it is necessary to preface one's observations with the general statement that the quality is good and adulteration is rare, many of the matters noticed being but minor breaches of Regulations. It is necessary to point out this because my reports somewhat inevitably tend to dwell upon the breaches of Regulations rather than on the much greater number of good materials. Milk occupies a considerable place in the list of samples; the average composition is quite good, viz. :—

Total milk solids	...	...	12.32 per cent.
Fat	...	...	3.52 „
Solids not fat	...	...	8.80 „

One sample contained 23 per cent. of added water with a further deficiency of fat of 11 per cent. Two were deficient in fat to the extent of 57 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively, and a third was slightly deficient. Two instances of deficiency of non-fatty solids have occurred, but I was unable to confirm the presence of added water, so they were passed as genuine. Of the Butters and Margarines, three contained excessive proportions of water; none were adulterated with foreign fats, but the same happy result does not always follow when your Inspectors visit a restaurant and ask for Bread and Butter, for in two out of four cases when they did so, they received bread and



margarine. Of the Wines and Spirits examined, only one—a specimen of Rum—contained added water.

Some attention has been given lately to the composition of Chocolate Swiss Rolls. It is, perhaps, difficult to prescribe what such compounds should contain. Indeed it may not even be desirable to do so, but it would be agreed that they should contain some reasonable proportion of chocolate and not be merely dyed. Methods have been devised for the proximate determination of chocolate in such commodities. One such sample was submitted as "Chocolate and Cream Roll." This was found to be wholly devoid both of chocolate and of cream. Two other samples of Chocolate Swiss Roll likewise contained such small proportions of cocoa that I was of opinion that they were improperly so described. It may be hoped that there will be some improvement in this connection.

It is increasingly necessary to examine materials for metallic contamination. Indeed, there is a general tendency for the amount of work which needs to be done on any particular sample constantly to increase. One brand of Tomato Puree was found to be contaminated both with copper and with tin, the figures being in excess of the usually accepted limits. A sauce also showed evidence of some slight contamination with copper which is usually found to be derived from copper or brass sieves or other utensils. Two Pearl Barleys were found to contain small quantities of talc added for facing purposes. This practice is unnecessary and undesirable and is being discouraged. A number of samples of sugar have been examined, following a report that some seriously contaminated sugar was distributed. None of it could be found within the Borough.

It will be seen that apart from the few cases of deliberate adulteration, the majority of offences which come to our notice are due to some dereliction of duty on the part of manufacturers or wholesalers rather than the retailers. It is perhaps unavoidable that the development of new methods and new commodities tend to change the composition of various foodstuffs and stress of competition tends to deteriorate them. A difficult, yet most necessary part of the duty of

the Public Analyst is to watch such matters and where necessary to call attention to any depreciation of quality or composition which may appear to be to the prejudice of the health or pocket of the purchaser.

The total number of samples reported as adulterated was 17, which is equivalent to 3.39 per cent. of those received.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. E. COX,  
*Borough Analyst.*



## Section 7.

# Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.





## **Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.**

### **Acute Polio-Myelitis.**

One case of acute polio-myelitis was notified during the year. It occurred in a schoolboy, aged 13 years, who had a severe attack, with some resulting palsy of his spinal muscles evidenced by scoliosis.

He was subsequently admitted to the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital at Stanmore for rest and re-education of his spinal muscles.

### **Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**

Three cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Borough during 1935. Two of the cases were in males aged 5 and 22 years, and one in a girl of 12 years.

Unfortunately two of the cases proved fatal within a few days of onset of illness, whilst the third case responded to intrathecal administration of serum, and recovered.

### **Diphtheria.**

During the year there were 62 cases of diphtheria and no deaths, as compared with 122 cases and 8 deaths in the previous year. The morbidity rate was  $\cdot 07$  per 1,000 of the population. All cases, with four exceptions, were removed to hospital.

### *Immunisation.*

The campaign directed towards the encouragement of immunisation against Diphtheria has been further developed during the year. The practice of immunisation first received active recognition by the Council in June, 1933, when authority was given for the necessary material for immunisation to be provided free of charge for use in the Borough by general medical practitioners. In May, 1934, a further step was taken when permission was given for free immunisation in necessitous cases to be carried out at the 'Toddlers' Clinic.

\*In October, 1934, the Council of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association passed a resolution to the effect that facilities for immunisation against diphtheria should be available to the public through their medical practitioners without attend-

ance at any particular Clinic. As will be seen, this was the policy already being pursued in Hampstead. Having formed the opinion that the time was ripe for our arrangements to be yet further developed, I advised the Public Health Committee that the Scheme at present in operation should be augmented, and as and from the 1st of April, 1935, should be as follows:—

- 1.—The Borough Council to pay a fee of 7s. 6d. to general practitioners for each child completely immunised, and to provide the immunising material free of charge, the practitioner to give the child three injections at weekly intervals, and to enter the necessary particulars on a record card, which card will act as the account for his fees, which will be paid quarterly. The whole of the responsibility for the administration of the injections to be placed on the practitioner, who is to be responsible for any subsequent medical attention necessary, etc.
- 2.—The Borough Council to arrange for the attendance of a doctor at a Special Clinic as occasion demands (probably fortnightly) to perform the final Schick test, and also to immunise free of charge those patients who either have no family practitioner or whose family practitioner does not wish to participate in the Borough Scheme.

These measures were duly approved by the Council.

During the year 295 children have been immunised under our Schemes by their private doctor, and 208 at the Council's Clinic, where 130 were also subsequently Schick tested. All these latter gave a negative result with one exception.

### **Encephalitis Lethargica.**

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

### **Dysentery.**

There were no less than ten cases of dysentery notified throughout the year. They were all of the Sonne type and very mild in nature, and all cases made an uninterrupted recovery.

Of the ten Hampstead cases, five occurred in a General Hospital in the Borough, and in addition eight cases were notified of non-Hampstead residents in this Hospital.



I append an extract from the last Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer :—

“Owing to its great infectivity and its fatality to infants in the first months of their existence, every care should be taken in children's wards to see that the normal routine of nursing and feeding of the children is above reproach. Among obvious precautions are: that the wards shall contain only small numbers of children, that nurses shall wear gowns and wash their hands after attending one patient and before going to the next, that no nurse shall both feed and change an infant and that everything coming into contact with a patient shall be kept separate from other patients. The only certain way of avoiding the spread of dysentery is, as has been indicated, to prevent its entry into the ward. No child with diarrhoea should be admitted direct into a general ward, but should be placed in an observation ward until it is clear that the child is not suffering from dysentery. The fæces should be examined for specific bacteria if there is blood or mucus in the stools, but it must be remembered that bacteriological diagnosis is not always easy, especially in cases which have been ill for some days. It is better, therefore, to err on the side of caution and, if the patient appears clinically to be suffering from dysentery, to keep the patient isolated from other children, even though confirmatory bacteriological evidence of the diagnosis is lacking.”

### **Enteric Fever.**

Five cases of enteric fever were notified during the year, none of which proved fatal. In three of the cases the bacillus typhosis was isolated, and in the remaining two, bacillus paratyphosis B.

Investigation as to the possible source of origin was made in all cases, but apart from one case, in which the infection was contracted in Germany, no great satisfaction was obtained.

Four of the cases occurred in adults, whilst the fifth occurred in a girl of two-and-a-half years.

### **Malaria.**

Two cases of malaria were notified during 1935. They were both of the sub-tertian type, and occurred in males aged 26 years and 30 years. In both instances the infection had been contracted abroad.

### Measles.

During the year forty cases were notified, of which 14 were removed to hospital. The ward allocation of the cases was as follows :—

Ward No. 1 (Town)	...	3
Ward No. 2 (Belsize)	...	7
Ward No. 3 (Adelaide)	...	6
Ward No. 4 (Central)	...	5
Ward No. 5 (West End)	...	4
Ward No. 6 (Kilburn)	...	7
Ward No. 7 (Priory)	...	8

No case terminated fatally.

### Pneumonia.

During the year 81 cases of pneumonia were notified. Of these 63 were of acute primary pneumonia and 18 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia. The total deaths were 29, of which 23 occurred in persons over 45 year of age.

The age of the patient would appear to be the most important factor of mortality.

### Scarlet Fever.

During the year 112 cases of scarlet fever were notified (cf. 194 in 1934, and 451 in 1933). This disease continues to be of a mild type and no case terminated fatally.

### Venereal Disease.

A list of hospitals at which free treatment may be obtained will be found in Section 2 of this report.

Information on this subject is given *under the strictest secrecy* at the Public Health Department to persons who apply personally or by letter. Disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., is carried out free of charge by the Public Health Department.



# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1935.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	* Total cases notified in age-periods.													*Total cases notified in each Ward.								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).	*Cases admitted to Hospital.	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 Fever	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	62	1	4	5	2	3	19	10	5	10	2	1	..	3	18	3	5	11	14	8	58	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ..	10	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	1	3	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Le-thargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	35	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	5	8	10	5	6	6	8	2	3	7	3	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neon-atorum	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	6	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	81	2	1	..	2	4	7	2	..	12	12	26	13	11	26	13	6	8	11	6	44	29	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	18	6
Polio Myelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	1	..	2	1	3	2	1	4	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever	112	..	2	5	6	8	37	12	12	25	5	..	..	9	20	5	19	23	23	13	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
† Measles ..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
† Measles ..	40	3	2	1	2	1	11	7	3	9	1	..	..	3	7	6	5	4	7	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
† Tuberculosis	81	..	1	1	..	4	1	11	26	8	14	5	8	15	9	10	11	21	7	63	38	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	12	7	8	6	..
Totals ..	467	23	9	13	15	16	85	37	33	122	39	52	23	46	104	51	51	67	94	54	345	72	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	15	9	26	14

\* Cancelled cases have not been included.  
† Notifiable under the Borough of Hampstead (Measles) Regulations, 1920.  
‡ Statistics relating to Tuberculosis are given in subsequent pages.

## **Cancer.**

### *Hospital Beds.*

The Borough possesses two endowed beds at the Mount Vernon Hospital for Cancer at Northwood, Middlesex. Letters of admission to these beds are issued by His Worship the Mayor.

### *Radium.*

Radium is used at the Marie Curie Hospital, 2, Fitzjohn's Avenue, and at the Westminster Hospital Annexe, 66, Fitzjohn's Avenue.

## **Hospital Accommodation.**

During the year, 282 patients suffering from notifiable infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) were removed to hospital. The great majority of the cases of fever, diphtheria, etc., were admitted to hospitals of the London County Council, while others were treated at special Institutions.

Tuberculous patients requiring institutional treatment were sent to Sanatoria and Hospitals under the London County Council Scheme.

## **Bacteriological Examinations.**

The bacteriological examinations for the Council in connection with infectious disease are carried out by the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health, 6, Harley Street, W.1.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year 1935 :—

				Total.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	576
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever (for Hæm. Strep.)			...	46
Specimens of Sputum	...		...	182
X-ray examinations made	...		...	85

## **Public Health Station.**

The Public Health Station is situated in the Electricity Yard, Lithos Road, Finchley Road, and comprises Disinfecting Station, Bathing Station and Laundry, Garage, and Public Health Stores, with quarters for the resident Senior Disinfecter.

In consequence of alleged nuisance to adjoining premises from smoke and fumes, difficulty had been experienced in connection with



the use of the Furnace for destroying bedding, etc., situated in one of the buildings at the rear of the main structure of the Station. During 1934 the chimney became seriously cracked and had to be demolished. The Public Health Committee, therefore, decided to convert into an incinerator a small building formerly used in connection with the old Cleansing Station in the Electricity Yard. This improvement was effected during the year and the new incinerator was brought into use on 15th January, 1936.

### Disinfection.

The Public Health Station is equipped with a Washington-Lyons disinfecting apparatus, and is staffed by three men, one of whom, the Senior Disinfector, is the Resident Caretaker of the Station. Two Motor Vans are employed in the collection of infected or infested material and its subsequent return.

The following is a record of the work carried out by the Disinfecting Staff during 1935 :—

Number of houses or parts of houses and contents			
	disinfected	...	1,236
„	verminous rooms disinfested	...	34
„	„ articles of clothing disin-		
	fested	...	*69
„	„ beds disinfested	...	77
„	persons accommodated at Shelter	...	—

*\*Excluding the clothing of persons dealt with at the Bathing Station.*

### Cleansing and Disinfection of Verminous Persons and their Belongings.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897, CHILDREN ACT, 1908 (SEC. 122), LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACTS, 1922 AND 1928.

The following cleansings and medicinal baths were carried out at the Bathing Station, which forms part of the Public Health Station, during the year :—

#### Verminous conditions.

Adults	...	...	...	—
Children	...	...	...	704
Scabies.				
Adults	...	...	...	41
Children	...	...	...	116

Whilst the cleansings and baths are in progress, the persons' clothing is thoroughly disinfected by being passed through the disinfecting apparatus.

During the year, the Council's disinfectors disinfested 34 verminous rooms and contents, and, in addition, as a result of the action of the Sanitary Inspectors, 187 verminous rooms in 91 houses and 16 sets of beds and bedding were also cleansed and freed from vermin.

Action taken with regard to the disinfestation of the effects of families removed to the Westcroft Housing Estate will be found in the Section of this Report relating to Housing.

No action was taken under Section 26 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, which provides for the compulsory cleansing of verminous persons, nor was it found necessary to enforce Sections 59 and 105 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as extended by the London County Council (General Powers) Act of 1922, under which the cleansing or destruction of filthy, etc., or verminous articles, and the cleansing of houses infested with vermin can be insisted upon.

### **Shelter.**

The Council is required to provide, free of charge, accommodation with any necessary attendants, for any families who have been compelled to leave their dwellings for the purpose of enabling such dwellings to be disinfected. The Shelter consists of a small cottage in the Electricity Yard, Lithos Road.

### **Tuberculosis.**

#### **Notification.**

During the year 1935, 81 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 63 being cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 18 other forms of the disease.

There were three deaths of persons certified during the year as due to tuberculosis, who had not previously been notified. The total number of deaths from tuberculosis was 38 and the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was, therefore, 1 in 13.



The following statistical table, prescribed by the Ministry of Health, gives an analysis of the newly notified cases and deaths during 1935 :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
5- .. .. .	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1
15- .. .. .	3	13	2	3	2	2	2	1
25- .. .. .	6	16	1	3	3	4	—	1
35- .. .. .	5	2	—	1	4	2	—	1
45- .. .. .	4	2	—	2	—	3	—	—
55- .. .. .	5	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
65 and upwards ..	4	1	—	—	3	1	2	—
Totals .. ..	27	36	7	11	16	13	5	4

#### Removals to Sanatoria and Hospitals.

Sanatorium treatment for insured and non-insured persons is undertaken by the London County Council. By Section 4 of the National Health Insurance Act, 1920, Sanatorium Benefit ceased to be included among the benefits conferred by Part I of the Insurance Act of 1911.

Of the 63 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis newly notified in 1935 :—

29 were treated at Sanatoria.

4 „ „ Hospitals.

13 „ „ L.C.C. Hospitals.

Of the 18 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis newly notified in 1935 :—

5 were treated at Sanatoria.

6 „ „ Hospitals.

4 „ „ L.C.C. Hospitals.

The following cases, notified prior to 1935, were also removed :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Insured.	Non-Insured.	Insured.	Non-Insured.
To Sanatoria ...	1	5	—	—
To Hospitals ...	—	—	—	1
To L.C.C. Hospitals ...	5	—	—	—

### Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

The following table, compiled from the Register of Notifications kept in pursuance of Article 10 of the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1930, indicates the number and distribution of cases during the year.

At the present time nine discharged soldiers in receipt of a pension for tuberculosis are resident in Hampstead. The number of cases of tuberculosis known to the department at the end of 1935 totalled 440—340 pulmonary and 100 non-pulmonary.

Tuberculosis Regulations, 1930.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of cases on the Register at the commencement of the year 1935 ... ..	172	175	44	44	216	219
Number of cases notified under the Regulations for the first time during the year ... ..	28	37	7	11	35	48
Number of cases removed from the Register in a preceding year which have been restored to the Register during the year	—	6	—	1	—	7
Number of cases brought under notice otherwise than by notification during the year ...	13	13	1	5	14	18
	213	231	52	61	265	292
*Number of cases removed from the Register during the year ... ..	55	49	5	8	60	57
Number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year ... ..	158	182	47	53	205	235

\*These consist of cases which have been denotified, and those which have died or removed from the Borough.



### Deaths.

The number of deaths from Tuberculosis in 1935 was 38; of these 29 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis and 9 to other forms.

#### *Staff engaged on Tuberculosis Work.*

The Borough Council staff specially engaged on work directly connected with Tuberculosis and the Dispensary consists of the following:—

- (1) The Medical Officer of Health, who is the Administrative Tuberculosis Medical Officer.
- (2) Tuberculosis Medical Officer, a part-time Officer of consultant status, who acts as an Assistant to the Medical Officer of Health for tuberculosis work.
- (3) Tuberculosis Nurse.
- (4) Clerk.

All newly notified cases are visited by the Nurse and informed of the Dispensary facilities and if they are suitable cases are urged to attend. Medical practitioners are invited to bring or send their cases to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer for consultation and advice, and the other members of the family are examined as "contacts."

#### *X-ray Examinations.*

Arrangements were in operation for patients under Dispensary supervision to be X-rayed at the Hampstead General Hospital. There were 85 such examinations made during 1935.

#### *Pathological Examinations of Sputum.*

This work is undertaken for the Council by the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health, 6, Harley Street, W.1, and the facility is available, free of charge, for medical practitioners. During the year 112 specimens were submitted for examination by local practitioners and in addition 70 specimens were also sent by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

#### *Artificial Pneumo-thorax.*

Arrangements were made for patients to receive this treatment at Brompton, Victoria Park, St. Mary's, Colindale and University College Hospitals. During the year 1935, there were 21 patients referred to these hospitals entailing 225 attendances. A continued increase in this mode of treatment is apparent.

*Sanocrysin Injections.*

The Borough Council has made arrangements with Brompton Hospital under which they guarantee payment of a fee (3s. 6d. per injection) in respect of cases sent in by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer and where his concurrence has been obtained before the injections are given. During the year one patient made three attendances for this treatment.

*Dental Treatment.*

Dental treatment for tuberculous patients is given by arrangement with the British Dental Hospital. Patients in need of dental aid may obtain treatment at this Hospital, 31, Camden Road, N.W.1, on Wednesdays at 11 a.m. During the year, three patients attended and the total attendances were eight.

*Finsen-Light Treatment.*

During 1935, one Dispensary patient made 48 attendances at a Light Treatment Centre for Finsen-Light Treatment, the Council paying a fee per attendance.

*Home Nursing.*

The Staff of the two local District Nursing Associations are available for the nursing of requisite cases.

*Supply of Beds and Shelter.*

The Borough Council supply a shelter to any suitable case where there is accommodation for the erection of such. The Borough Council also supply on loan single beds and bedding in order to effect the separation of infectious cases of Tuberculosis.

*Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.*

No person suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract, and being in an infectious state, may work in connection with a dairy which would involve milking, treatment of milk, or handling milk vessels. No case arose during the year necessitating action to be taken under these Regulations.

*Tuberculosis Care Committee.*

The Borough Council makes a grant of £100 per annum towards the administrative expenses of the voluntary Care Committee, and is represented upon it by Mr. Alderman H. Baily, M.B.E., Councillor Mrs. M. F. Dow, M.A., and Councillor Mrs. C. E. Samuel, M.A., M.B.E.



The Committee, through its Secretary, Miss Talbot Kelly, keeps in touch with the family whilst the patient is in sanatoria, and their conditions and prospects receive consideration upon discharge.

Details of the work carried out by the Committee during the year are tabulated below :—

Cases reviewed	...	...	...	253
New cases (included in above)	...	...	...	78
Interviews with patients by Care Committee				
Secretary :—				
(a) At homes of patients	...	...	...	97
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	566
Cases referred to the Hampstead Borough				
Council :—				
(a) For extra nourishment	...	...	...	17
(b) For dental treatment	...	...	...	2
Cases referred to the Public Assistance Com-	...	...	...	...
mittee	...	...	...	19
Cases referred to Service Funds	...	...	...	6
Cases referred to Voluntary Associations	...	...	...	20
Cases referred to other Agencies	...	...	...	16
Cases helped directly through the Care Com-				
mittee :—				
(a) In cash	...	...	...	32
(b) In clothing	...	...	...	14

#### *Provision of Extra Nourishment.*

The Council has voted the sum of £45 for the purpose of providing extra nourishment (milk, eggs and butter) to the classes of patients indicated in Circular 257 of the Ministry of Health. During the year 19 patients received help under this scheme.

#### *The Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary.*

The Dispensary is housed in, and forms part of, the King Edward VII Memorial (Hampstead Health Institute), situated at the junction of Kingsgate and Dynham Roads.

The Dispensary is open at the following times :—

Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

Wednesdays, 4 p.m.

Fridays, 4.30 and 8 p.m.

During the year, 198 sessions were held, and 188 new cases (of which 63 were contacts) were examined. The total attendances of all kinds numbered 936, an average of 4.7 per session,

# **Tuberculosis Scheme of the Hampstead Metropolitan Borough Council.**

*Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1935.*

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.				Grand Total.	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ... ..	18	16	—	1	2	7	3	2	20	23	3	3	49	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	5	
(c) Non-tuberculous ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	44	4	6	71	
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
(c) Non-tuberculous ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	23	15	15	61	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered ... ..	3	5	—	2	—	1	1	—	3	6	1	2	12	
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	67	19	21	132	
D.—Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Diagnosis completed ... ..	81	81	8	2	6	19	14	7	87	100	22	9	218	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	6	
Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st ... ..	210				Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes (including personal consultations) ... ..				18					
Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned... ..	32				Number of :—									
Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ... ..	43				(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ... ..				70					
Died during the year ... ..	19				(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ... ..				85					
Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ... ..	936				Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ... ..				27					
Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ... ..	1223				Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included—in A (a) and A (b) above ... ..				—					
Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—					Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ... ..				115					
(a) Personal ... ..	10													
(b) Other ... ..	94													



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
1924	365	111	151	1601
1925	299	81	128	1359
1926	262	93	112	1154
1927	223	73	75	1184
1928	220	66	77	1132
1929	209	56	55	1020
1930	197	52	48	934
1931	304	90	105	1160
1932	217	47	90	1029
1933	260	55	62	1203
1934	230	50	71	1140
1935	188	42	63	936

### Vaccination.

The Vaccination Officer, Mr. R. H. Box, has submitted the following Report :—

1. Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" as registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1934 ... .. 1461
2. Number of these :—
  - (a) Successfully vaccinated ... .. 855
  - (b) Insusceptible of Vaccination ... .. 6
  - (c) Had Smallpox ... .. —
  - (d) Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of conscientious objection have been received ... .. 319
  - (e) Died unvaccinated ... .. 47

3. Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1936, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account of :—	
(a) Postponement by Medical Certificate ...	11
(b) Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised ...	151
(c) Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found	59
4. Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1936, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" under headings numbered 2 nor temporarily accounted for in the "Report Book" under headings numbered 3 ...	13
5. Total number of Certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 received during the Calendar year 1935 (including any relating to births registered in previous years) ...	1005
6. Number of Statutory Declarations of conscientious objection actually received, irrespective of dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar year 1935 ...	343
7. Number of cases of children in entries 1 and 2 (d) successfully vaccinated after the declaration of conscientious objection had been made ...	—
8. Total number of Certificates for the year 1935 of successful primary vaccination of which copies have been sent to Vaccination Officers ...	140

It will be seen from the foregoing figures, that approximately 62 per cent. of the children born in Hampstead during 1934 had been vaccinated by the end of the year under review. This figure compares with 37 per cent. for England and Wales and 46 per cent. for London.



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Distribution of working-class families in relation to size of family and size of dwelling occupied.

Size of family ("equiva- lent number" of persons)	Size of dwelling occupied, in terms of the maximum " equivalent number " of persons permitted to occupy it without causing it to be overcrowded.																					Totals of Families.								
	*0	*½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13 & over	Over- crowded.	Not Over- crowded.	Total.
1	1	-	-	2,675	13	823	6	-	595	-	-	-	204	-	-	-	65	-	4	26	-	-	11	-	-	-	19	1	4,441	4,442
1½	-	-	1	1	10	20	1	-	13	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	51	52
2	1	-	2	-	†294	1,529	99	-	2,309	3	9	1	872	-	1	-	319	-	-	170	-	-	76	-	1	-	39	15	5,720	5,725
2½	-	-	-	32	9	2	250	3	658	2	15	-	190	-	-	2	83	-	-	26	-	-	10	-	-	-	4	41	1,245	1,266
3	-	-	-	12	6	3	262	-	1,074	10	54	-	732	-	-	7	354	-	-	218	2	-	122	-	-	-	84	21	2,919	2,940
3½	-	-	-	-	-	69	9	-	202	-	26	-	137	-	-	-	89	-	-	33	1	-	20	-	-	-	11	78	519	597
4	-	-	-	1	-	70	21	3	7	26	228	3	411	9	5	19	223	-	-	180	-	-	92	-	1	-	76	95	1,280	1,375
4½	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	-	1	5	44	-	64	2	-	3	49	-	-	31	-	-	22	-	-	-	7	17	227	244
5	-	-	-	-	-	34	4	-	3	6	78	3	147	6	3	8	107	-	-	98	1	-	50	-	1	-	62	47	564	611
5½	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	22	2	9	-	39	1	2	2	19	-	-	20	-	-	12	-	1	-	20	36	116	152
6	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	32	1	12	3	7	1	6	28	37	1	-	49	1	-	29	-	1	-	34	51	184	245
6½	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	10	-	-	10	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	14	35	49
7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	16	2	1	-	-	1	3	8	19	1	-	20	-	-	19	-	-	-	28	22	98	120
7½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	14	15
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	1	2	8	2	-	5	-	-	-	8	9	26	35
8½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	7
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	6	8
9½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	2	5	7	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	7
10½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS OF OVER-CROWDED	2	-	3	45	†17	200	38	3	90	11	22	3	10	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†449	-	-	-
TOTALS OF NOT OVER-CROWDED	-	-	-	2,676	315	2,374	618	3	4,858	46	454	7	2,807	20	20	83	1,380	3	7	895	10	1	478	-	5	1	407	-	17,468	-
TOTAL	2	-	3	2,721	332	2,574	656	6	4,948	57	476	10	2,817	22	21	84	1,380	3	8	895	10	1	478	-	5	1	407	-	-	17,917

\* 0 = a dwelling of 1 room under 50 square feet; ½ = a dwelling of 1 room between 50 and 70 square feet.  
† Including 2 families with insufficient accommodation to secure proper sex separation and for that reason overcrowded.

