

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

Contributors

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THE
Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead.

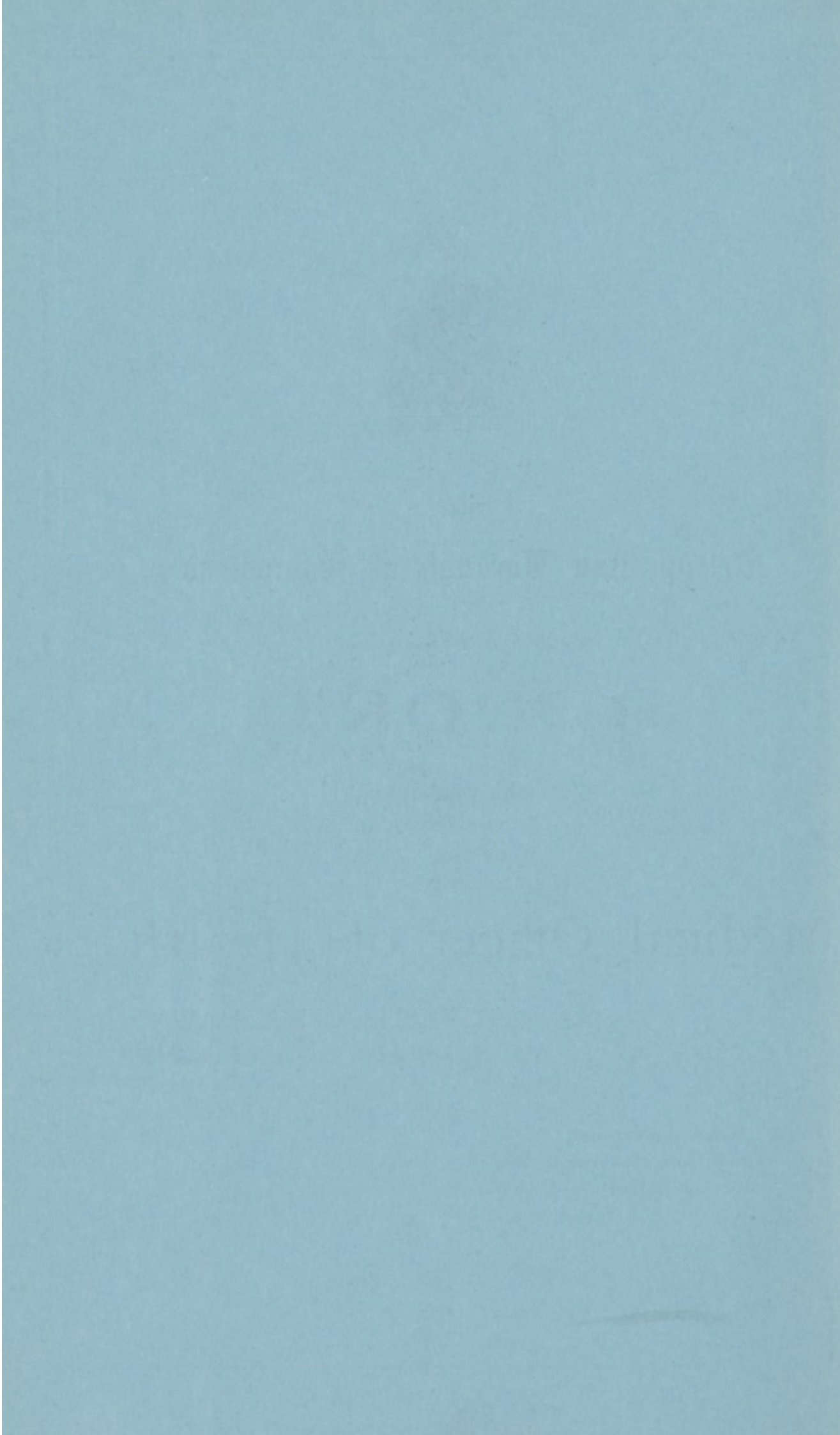
REPORT

for the year 1936

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.,	" " T. H. Nunn, M.A., M.D.
" " F.R.C.S.	" " E. H. Parkes, F.R.I.B.A.
Councillor Mrs. R. S. G. Carnegie.	" " 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.

Mr. Alderman R. H. H. Cust,	Councillor Mrs. M. F. Dow, M.A.
" " M.A., J.P.	Mr. Councillor T. H. Nunn, M.A.
Councillor Mrs. A. J. Arnholz.	Councillor Miss C. M. Richards.
Mr. Councillor S. A. Boyd, M.S., M.B.,	" " Mrs. C. E. Samuel,
" " F.R.C.S.	" " M.A., M.B.E.
Councillor Mrs. R. S. G. Carnegie.	" " 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.S.C.	Mrs. A. W. Evans.	Mrs. J. Gordon.
Mrs. E. S. Grundy, M.B.E.	Miss G. M. MacDonald.	

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

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Mr. Councillor E. H. Parkes, F.R.I.B.A.

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.
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.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Clinical Tuberculosis Officer :
H. Davis Chalke, M.A., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

**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.
A. J. Ancomb.
R. W. King.
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—A. Peverett (e), (f) (Senior Inspector).
J. F. Armstrong (e), (f)
J. Grimsley (e), (f)
W. F. Horniblow (e), (f) (Retired in April).
Miss C. Lambe (a), (b), (d), (e).
F. V. Outlaw (e), (f).
W. Robinson (e), (f)
L. Rowley (from September), (e), (f).
A. C. Townsend (e), (f)
E. Wall (from December), (e), (f).
T. Williams (e), (f) (Resigned in October).
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 Disinfecter and Resident
Caretaker)
W. Day (Disinfecter)
J. R. Williams (Disinfecter)
*Mrs. Morley (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.,
308, Finchley Road, N.W.3. (Hampstead 2304.)
E. A. Seymour, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), 12, Thurlow Road, N.W.3.
(Hampstead 0274.)
H. D. Wyse, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), 23, Hilgrove Road, N.W.6.
(Primrose 2023.)

* Part-time Officers.

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Health Visitor's Certificate. | (d) State Certified Midwife. |
| (b) State Registered Nurse. | (e) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate. |
| (c) General Nursing Certificate. | (f) Food Inspector's Certificate. |

**OTHER OFFICERS ASSOCIATED WITH
PUBLIC HEALTH WORK, 1936.**

District Medical Officers (London County Council):

Dr. E. A. Seymour, 12, Thurlow Road, N.W.3. (Hampstead 0274.)
Dr. H. V. Williams, 46, Iverson Road, N.W.6. (Maida Vale 1009.)

Relieving Officer:

S. R. Meech, 46, Iverson Road, N.W.6 (Maida Vale 1009, and
New End, N.W.3 (Hampstead 0949).

Superintendent Registrar:

Norman Tolson, Town Hall, Hampstead, N.W.3.

Registrar of Births and Deaths:

A. E. Griffiths, Town Hall, Hampstead, N.W.3.
Daily 9-12; Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, 2-4 (and at
Health Institute, 107, Kingsgate Road, N.W.6, Tuesdays 7-8 p.m.).

Registrar of Marriages:

Edward Best, Town Hall, Hampstead, N.W.3.

Certifying Surgeon (Factory and Workshop Acts):

Dr. C. W. Cooke, 25, Chichele Road, N.W.2.

District Surveyor (London Building Act):

D. Whyte, A.M.I.STRUCT.E., 305, Finchley Road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4867).

H.M. Inspector of Factories for N.W. District:

Miss M. O. Anderson, 68-70, Baker Street, W.1 (Welbeck 3352).

H.M. Coroner:

William Bentley Purchase, M.C., M.A., M.B., D.P.H., Coroner's Court and Office,
Cambridge Street, N.W.1.

Coroner's Officer:

Police Constable T. A. Day, Police Station, Rosslyn Hill, N.W.3
(Hampstead 1111).

Divisional Medical Officer (School Medical Service):

Dr. M. C. Polhill, Hoxton House, Hoxton Street, N.1 (Clerkenwell 1892).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

HAVERSTOCK HILL,

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.

*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 1936. This report is the thirty-sixth of the series.

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

1. *Staff.*

In consequence of the death of the part-time Tuberculosis Medical Officer, consideration was given to the question of the appointment of a full-time Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Clinical Tuberculosis Officer. It was felt that such an officer, would, in addition to his duties as Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, be able to undertake certain other part-time and sessional appointments which were being performed by various medical practitioners, viz.: Medical Consultant, Clinical Officer for Diphtheria Immunisation, Dental Anæsthetist; and further, he could assist the Medical Officer of Health in the control of infectious disease and in consultations with the Health Visitors concerning their Maternity and Child Welfare work. At its meeting in March, 1936, the Council decided that such a full-time Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Clinical Tuberculosis Officer should be appointed, and that, during the absence of the Medical Officer of Health, he should also act as Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Dr. H. Davis Chalke, Tuberculosis Officer to the Dorset County Council, was appointed to the position and commenced his duties on the 1st September.

Mr. Horniblow, who had served with great distinction and loyalty as a Sanitary Inspector in Hampstead since 1913, retired

on superannuation in April owing to ill-health. Mr. Outlaw, who had been acting as a temporary inspector, was appointed in June in his place.

Mr. Rowley, a Sanitary Inspector under the Enfield Urban District Council, was appointed as an additional Inspector in connection with the survey of Underground Rooms and in view of the general increase of work in the Department. He commenced his duties on the 1st of September.

Mr. Williams, one of the Sanitary Inspectors, resigned in October on appointment as an Inspector to the Manchester City Corporation. Mr. Wall of the Islington Metropolitan Borough staff was appointed to fill the vacancy and commenced his duties in Hampstead on 1st December, 1936.

2. *Statistics.*

The Registrar General again gave a slight increase in his estimate of the resident population for 1936. As previously reported, Hampstead is one of the two Metropolitan Boroughs showing an increase in population since the 1931 census.

The adjusted Death-rate for Hampstead in 1936 was 10.6, which is less than that of any other Metropolitan Borough. Unfortunately, however, I have to report that the Infantile Mortality Rate increased to 66 (c.f. 53, the average for the previous ten years).

3. *Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922.*

During the year I medically examined 51 new entrants to the Council's service, 19 of whom were officers and 32 were workmen. In addition, 3 officers were certified by me as being incapacitated by reason of permanent ill-health, and were accordingly retired on superannuation allowances.

4. *Maternity and Child Welfare.*

During the year more than 15,000 visits were paid by the Health Visitors to the homes of the mothers, and nearly 2,000 visits were made by the mothers and children to the various clinics established in the Borough. These figures surely speak

for themselves as to the extent to which these services are being used and appreciated. At the same time I must point out that much of the clinic work is done in premises which are not entirely satisfactory for the purpose. Many Metropolitan Boroughs have recently acquired premises in keeping with the present day conception of what Public Health Clinics should be. I sincerely hope that the mothers and children of Hampstead will, in like manner, be provided in due course with more appropriate accommodation.

A further extension of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service was made during the year. The Borough Council has now arranged for the District Nursing Association to visit toddlers in their homes for the treatment of minor ailments, etc.

5. *Housing, etc.*

It is pleasing to note that the Kilburn Vale Area, which was first condemned as long ago as 1903 by the then Medical Officer of Health for Hampstead, was the subject of an official representation by the London County Council on the 7th of July, 1936. In conjunction with the officers of the London County Council I prepared detailed evidence for use at the Inquiry, the result of which will be reported in my Annual Report for 1937.

Throughout the year the Borough has been most carefully combed with the object of locating land suitable for the erection of working-class dwellings. It has proved an extremely difficult task. Apart from park-land, and railway land (of which there is approximately 50 acres) there is very little unbuilt-on land left in the Borough. I reported to the Housing Committee that there was an immediate need for some 300 dwellings in the Borough, and in April, 1936, the Council decided to take all practicable steps to provide this need. Two larger sites, which would have been adequate for the purpose on hand, proved unobtainable as the owners desired to retain them for their own use. As a consequence there appears to be the prospect of providing only a small quota of the 300 dwellings which the Housing Committee desired.

I would like to draw particular attention to the work which is being done in connection with Underground Rooms, and to which detailed reference is made in the body of the report (pages 92-94). It is now illegal for Underground Rooms to be used either for living or for sleeping purposes. These "Cellar Dwellings" (as they were named in the older Acts), situated three feet or more below the level of the adjoining road, are, because of their position, invariably damp, dark and badly ventilated. For the most part they were originally intended as sculleries, store-places, and the like, but as a result of the house being converted into flats, these rooms are called upon for use for living purposes. Surely it is not too much to expect that the incoming tenant should be protected from the dampness, defective natural lighting and ventilation, by the provision of adequate damp-proof courses, concrete over site and areas—as set out in the Regulations approved by the Minister of Health governing Underground Rooms.

6. *Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease.*

Full details are given in the body of the report on the outbreak of measles which occurred during the year. These outbreaks occur with unfailing regularity every second year, but on this occasion, although including 918 cases, was fortunately in the main, of a milder type, causing only two deaths.

Sixteen cases of Enteric Fever (Typhoid) occurred during the year, four of which proved fatal. The importance of the compulsory pasteurisation of milk, and the advantage of preventive inoculation against Typhoid for those contemplating holidaying abroad are referred to on pages 128 and 129.

7. *Air Raid Precautions.*

A comprehensive scheme has been drawn up by the Chief Officers of the Borough Council representing many months of work, with the object of making every possible provision for the safety of the inhabitants of the Borough in case of air raids. The Medical Officer of Health is concerned in particular with that part of the Scheme relating to the provision of First Aid Posts,

So far as can be seen at the moment it will be extremely difficult to allocate buildings which can be adapted for use as First Aid Posts at short notice.

I am again indebted to Mr. E. L. Hawke, M.A., F.R.M.S., who has very kindly provided me with a brief Meteorological Survey of Hampstead for 1936.

In presenting this Report I would like to acknowledge my sincere appreciation of the support given me by the members of the Committees which I serve, and by the Chief Officers of the various departments of the Borough Council. Finally it is a pleasing duty to record the loyal and efficient service given throughout the year by all members of my staff.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. LESLIE OLDERSHAW,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Borough
The following information is taken from the
Annual Report of the Council for the year 1927-28
and is published by permission of the Council
and the Local Government Board.

Section I

The following information is taken from the
Annual Report of the Council for the year 1927-28
and is published by permission of the Council
and the Local Government Board.

Statistics and Social Conditions
of the Borough.

Extent of Unemployment.

I am indebted to the Chief Officer of Public Assistance of the
London County Council for the following information relative to the
year 1926, which was extracted from the statistical records received
by the London County Council from the Statistical Branch of the Ministry
of Labour. The number of men registered as unemployed during
the year 1926 was 10,212 in January, and the corresponding weekly
average for the year was 2,712.

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, mid-1936	90,700.	
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936) according to Rate Books—		
9,747 dwelling houses, 2,997 maisonnetted and divided houses,		
3,872 separate flats.		
Rateable value (at 6th April, 1936) ...	... ..	£1,515,114.
Sum represented by a penny rate ...		£6,312 19s. 6d.

Social Conditions.

Since the conclusion of the War, the changes that had begun to be noticeable in the social conditions in the Borough have been accentuated. Large houses that can no longer be occupied by one family are frequently maisonnetted; mansions with large gardens that become vacant are often demolished and the site covered with blocks of flats; houses in certain streets which were formerly occupied by the middle class are now let in lodgings and are registered and periodically inspected under the byelaws relating to tenement houses. A large part of the Borough was built over in the years following 1851—there was for instance an increase in the population during the decade ending 1861 of 59 per cent., and during the decade ending 1871 of 68 per cent. These houses, except those which are kept in good condition and repair and are often occupied by the owner, are naturally requiring more supervision by the Sanitary Staff. This demand must increase with the passing of time, as the houses approach the end of their leases, for there is naturally a disinclination to spend money on property which will be demolished in the near future. The officers of the Public Health Department are therefore called upon to take action in the case of very many houses which would formerly have been beyond such need of control.

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 1936, 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 567 in August to 973 in January, and the unemployed women from 213 in June to 297 in February. Calculated upon the number of

insured people in the Borough, the lowest number was 6·7 per cent. in August and the highest 10·5 in January.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total.	M.	F.
Live Births ...	{ Legitimate ...	949	499	450
	{ Illegitimate ...	99	63	36

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—11·5

Stillbirths	50	25	25
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Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—45·5.

Deaths	1,029	459	571
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Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—11·3.

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

Adjusted Death Rate =

$$\text{Crude Death Rate} \times \text{C.F.} = 11\cdot3 \times 0\cdot94 = 10\cdot6.$$

Since the population 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.

Deaths from puerperal causes:—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal sepsis ...	2	2
Other puerperal causes	1	1
	—	—
Total ...	3	3
	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	66
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	60
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	121
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	161
„ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	2
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	6
„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	12

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 1936, which is based on records kept at that Society's Observatory on the top of Hampstead Heath adjoining the White Stone Pond:—

“The year 1936 can best be summarised in a few words as exceptionally dull, rather wet, and for the most part cool. Sunshine was deficient in nine of the twelve months. The total duration 1,239.2 hours, was short of the twenty-five year average by 239 hours (nearly 40 minutes a day), and was the smallest since registration was begun at the Observatory in 1910. Hitherto the lowest annual total had been 1,262 hours, in 1932. September set up a new record for lack of sun, and March, too, was notably cloudy. Relatively to the normal, December was the brightest month, its 48.3 sunny hours representing an excess of 37 per cent.

Rainfall during 1936 amounted to 27.63 ins. This is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. more than the computed true average for the summit of Hampstead Heath, although it is almost identical with the 1910-1934 average derived from the records kept at the Observatory. That period, it must be remembered, included a high proportion of very wet years. The monthly totals for 1936 ranged from 4.61 ins. in January, which appears to have been the most rainy since 1877 in Hampstead, to 0.45 ins. in August, which was the driest back to 1910, and probably to 1899.

There were 186 days during 1936 on which the gauges yielded measurable quantities of rain, snow, hail, or deposits from dew, rime or wet fog. The normal number of such days is 181. According to the trace of the hyetograph, which does not register precipitation at

the rate of less than 0.004 in. an hour, the year's fall was spread over 545.7 hours, or about 3½ weeks. The monthly durations varied from 86.1 hours in January to 13.1 hours in May. The wettest day of the year was September 20th, with 1.03 in. of rain—the first daily measurement in excess of one inch since August 1st, 1932.

The mean temperature of 1936 was 48.5 deg.—a figure 0.5 deg. below the 1910-1934 average. March, June and August were decidedly warm, and February, April and October cold—April exceptionally so. None of the remaining six months showed a noteworthy departure from the normal. On April 23rd the screened thermometer fell to 26 deg., this being the lowest value for so late in the spring since regular observations were started in 1910.

Appended are the extreme temperatures for the year:—

Maximum in the screen, 84.2 deg., on June 21st.

Maximum in the sun's rays, 144.2 deg., on May 15th.

Minimum in the screen, 19.5 deg., on February 4th.

Minimum on the grass, 11.1 deg., on February 5th.

The screen-minimum reading of 19.5 deg. on February 4th had not been equalled or under-passed since March, 1931.

Snow was observed on twenty-one days during the year, the ground being covered at 9 a.m. on six occasions. A fall of five inches (undrifted) during the night of January 16-17th, though closely rivalled on January 26-27th, 1935, ranked, so far as the upper part of the Heath was concerned, as the heaviest since the great snowstorm of Christmas night and Boxing Day in 1927.

Hail was noted on five days, and thunderstorms (or thunder alone) on seventeen—all of the latter between May 1st and October 31st. Fog, in varying degrees of density, prevailed at 9 a.m. on 25 days, and was observed at some other hour on an additional 31 occasions, making 56 days in all. Ground-frost was registered on the unusually large number of 167 nights; 28 of these occurred in January, 28 in February, 27 in December, and 23 in April—a remarkably high frequency for that month. June 17th, with 14.3 hours' sunshine, was the brightest day of the year.

Tempestuous weather characterised the last quarter of 1936. The most violent gale was that of December 14th, when the speed of the wind approached 70 miles an hour during squalls."

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

For the purpose of this Report the Registrar-General's estimate of the population at the middle of 1936, which was calculated to have been 90,700, has been adopted. This shows an increase of 1,753, 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)	14,730
No. 3 (Adelaide)	11,300
No. 4 (Central)	10,910
No. 5 (West End)	14,300
No. 6 (Kilburn)	15,300
No. 7 (Priory)	11,540
The Borough	90,700

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

	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
No. 1 (Town) Ward	132	10·5
No. 2 (Belsize) „	167	11·3
No. 3 (Adelaide) „	155	13·7
No. 4 (Central) „	105	9·6
No. 5 (West-End) „	155	10·8
No. 6 (Kilburn) „	175	11·4
No. 7 (Priory) „	140	12·1
The Borough	1,029	11·3

The Death Rates for London and for England and Wales were 12·5 and 12·1 respectively.

AGE AND SEX ALLOCATION OF DEATHS OF HAMPSTEAD RESIDENTS DURING
THE YEAR 1936.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the Borough.												
	Sex.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 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	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
2. Measles	M	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping Cough	M	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6. Influenza	M	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	2
	F	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	2
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	15	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	6	2	1	...
	F	17	...	...	...	...	5	6	2	1	1	2	...
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	5	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11. Syphilis	M	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cancer, malignant disease	M	67	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	11	10	20	21
	F	94	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	14	28	25	20
14. Diabetes	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
	F	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	6
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
	F	20	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	3	13
16. Heart Disease	M	119	...	...	1	2	2	3	3	5	21	36	49
	F	169	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	7	15	36	105
17. Aneurysm	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2
18. Other circulatory diseases	M	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	10	12
	F	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	12	15
19. Bronchitis	M	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2
	F	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	9
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	M	25	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	7	9
	F	23	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	5	8
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	7	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	3
	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
22. Peptic Ulcer	M	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	1
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
23. Diarrhoea, &c.	M	11	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	F	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
24. Appendicitis	M	6	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Other diseases of liver, &c.	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other digestive diseases	M	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	4
	F	14	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	4	5
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1
	F	20	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	4	6	6
29. Puerperal Sepsis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
30. Other puerperal causes	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
31. Congenital Debility, premature birth, malformation, &c.	M	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Senility	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	F	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
33. Suicide	M	11	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	3	...
	F	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	...
34. Other violence	M	26	3	...	...	2	5	1	3	1	4	3	4
	F	26	3	1	1	1	2	6	2	2	2	3	3
35. Other Defined Diseases	M	38	2	...	...	2	1	1	3	2	7	9	11
	F	47	1	...	...	1	...	2	5	6	9	7	16
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All causes	M	459	45	3	6	7	16	16	19	42	73	108	124
	F	570	24	2	3	4	15	25	25	43	79	123	227
TOTALS		1029	69	5	9	11	31	41	44	85	152	231	351

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.

Proportions of deaths from principal causes 1936.

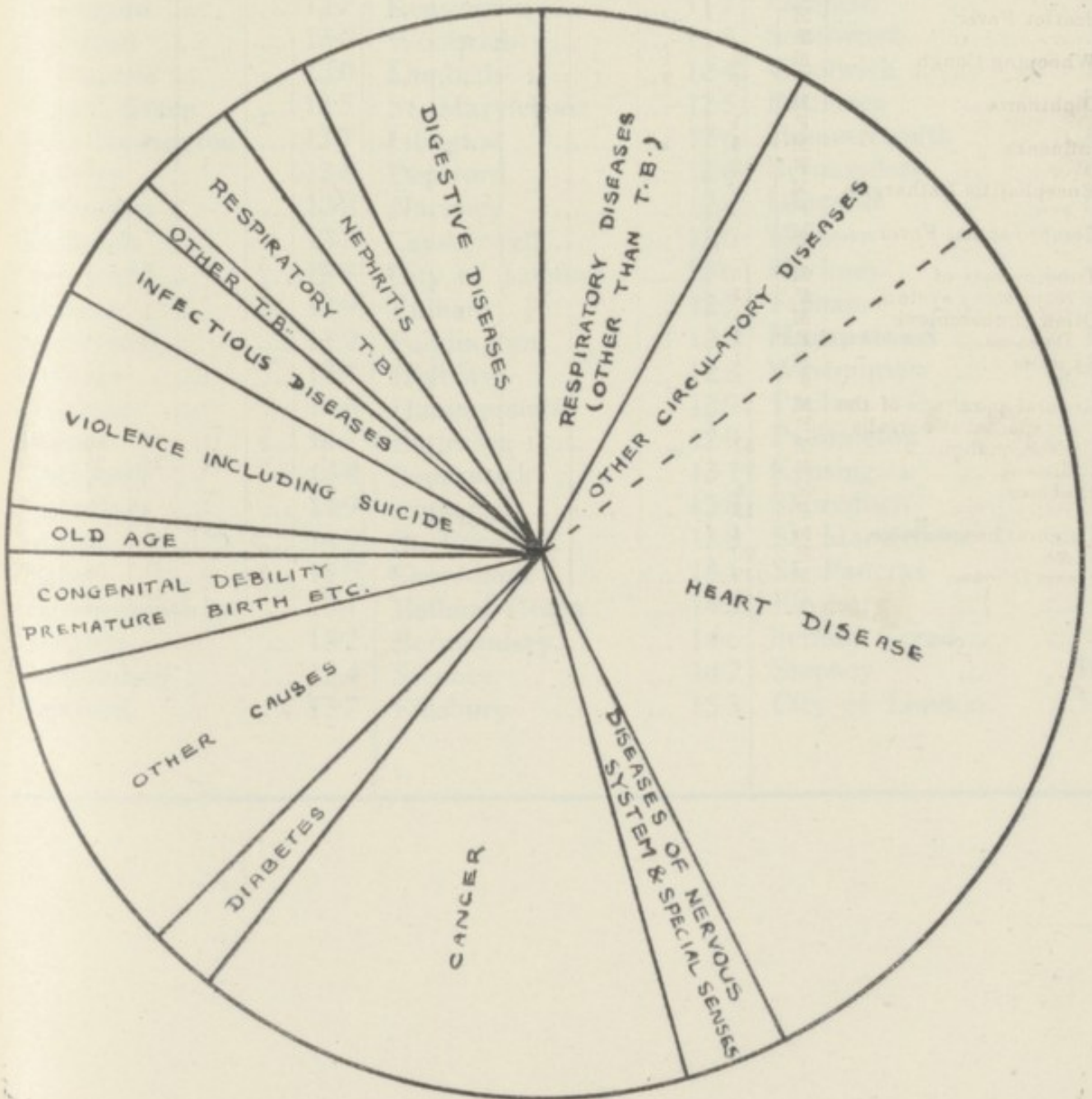


TABLE showing the Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality rates during 1936 in the Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs:—

Birth Rate.		Adjusted Death Rate.		Infantile Mortality Rate.	
City of London	... 7.5	Hampstead	... 10.6	Stoke Newington	... 45
Holborn	... 8.3	Stoke Newington	... 10.9	Greenwich	... 49
Westminster	... 8.5	Lewisham	... 10.9	Deptford	... 50
St. Marylebone	... 9.8	Wandsworth	... 11.0	Chelsea	... 53
Chelsea	... 11.3	Westminster	... 11.4	Lewisham	... 55
Hampstead	... 11.5	Greenwich	... 11.6	Wandsworth	... 58
Wandsworth	... 11.5	Chelsea	... 11.6	Camberwell	... 59
Kensington	... 12.7	Kensington	... 11.7	Lambeth	... 59
Lewisham	... 13.0	Woolwich	... 11.8	Southwark	... 59
St. Pancras	... 13.0	Lambeth	... 12.4	Woolwich	... 59
Bethnal Green	... 13.5	St. Marylebone	... 12.5	Battersea	... 59
Stoke Newington	... 13.7	Islington	... 12.6	Hammersmith	... 60
Finsbury	... 13.8	Deptford	... 12.6	Bermondsey	... 60
Paddington	... 13.8	Hackney	... 12.6	Islington	... 61
Woolwich	... 13.8	Camberwell	... 12.6	Holborn	... 62
Greenwich	... 13.8	City of London	... 12.6	Hackney	... 63
Lambeth	... 13.9	Fulham	... 12.7	Fulham	... 64
Camberwell	... 13.9	Paddington	... 12.8	Hampstead	... 66
Hackney	... 14.4	Holborn	... 12.8	Westminster	... 66
Battersea	... 14.6	Hammersmith	... 12.9	Poplar	... 72
Stepney	... 14.7	Battersea	... 12.9	Paddington	... 72
Southwark	... 14.8	Southwark	... 13.1	Kensington	... 73
Shoreditch	... 14.9	Poplar	... 13.8	Shoreditch	... 75
Fulham	... 14.9	St. Pancras	... 13.8	St. Marylebone	... 75
Poplar	... 15.0	Shoreditch	... 14.1	St. Pancras	... 79
Hammersmith	... 15.1	Bethnal Green	... 14.3	Finsbury	... 81
Islington	... 15.2	Bermondsey	... 14.6	Bethnal Green...	... 98
Bermondsey	... 15.4	Stepney	... 14.7	Stepney	... 100
Deptford	... 15.7	Finsbury	... 15.3	City of London	... 147

Table showing the Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality rates during 1905 in the Metropolitan Area and Boroughs.

Birth Rate	Adjusted Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
100	15.5	City of London
98	14.5	St. Pancras
97	14.0	St. George's
96	13.5	St. James
95	13.0	St. Martin
94	12.5	St. Andrew
93	12.0	St. George
92	11.5	St. James
91	11.0	St. George
90	10.5	St. James
89	10.0	St. George
88	9.5	St. James
87	9.0	St. George
86	8.5	St. James
85	8.0	St. George
84	7.5	St. James
83	7.0	St. George
82	6.5	St. James
81	6.0	St. George
80	5.5	St. James
79	5.0	St. George
78	4.5	St. James
77	4.0	St. George
76	3.5	St. James
75	3.0	St. George
74	2.5	St. James
73	2.0	St. George
72	1.5	St. James
71	1.0	St. George
70	0.5	St. James
69	0.0	St. George
68	0.0	St. James
67	0.0	St. George
66	0.0	St. James
65	0.0	St. George
64	0.0	St. James
63	0.0	St. George
62	0.0	St. James
61	0.0	St. George
60	0.0	St. James
59	0.0	St. George
58	0.0	St. James
57	0.0	St. George
56	0.0	St. James
55	0.0	St. George
54	0.0	St. James
53	0.0	St. George
52	0.0	St. James
51	0.0	St. George
50	0.0	St. James
49	0.0	St. George
48	0.0	St. James
47	0.0	St. George
46	0.0	St. James
45	0.0	St. George
44	0.0	St. James
43	0.0	St. George
42	0.0	St. James
41	0.0	St. George
40	0.0	St. James
39	0.0	St. George
38	0.0	St. James
37	0.0	St. George
36	0.0	St. James
35	0.0	St. George
34	0.0	St. James
33	0.0	St. George
32	0.0	St. James
31	0.0	St. George
30	0.0	St. James
29	0.0	St. George
28	0.0	St. James
27	0.0	St. George
26	0.0	St. James
25	0.0	St. George
24	0.0	St. James
23	0.0	St. George
22	0.0	St. James
21	0.0	St. George
20	0.0	St. James
19	0.0	St. George
18	0.0	St. James
17	0.0	St. George
16	0.0	St. James
15	0.0	St. George
14	0.0	St. James
13	0.0	St. George
12	0.0	St. James
11	0.0	St. George
10	0.0	St. James
9	0.0	St. George
8	0.0	St. James
7	0.0	St. George
6	0.0	St. James
5	0.0	St. George
4	0.0	St. James
3	0.0	St. George
2	0.0	St. James
1	0.0	St. George

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 manufacturing of stained glass windows, etc., is undertaken in the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health at 5, Market Street, W.L. (Class) Laboratories, etc., which in the same period are in the laboratory will be found in their reports.

Section 2.

3.-Public Health. The Public Health Department is the Borough Council under the Public Health Act, 1902, and has laboratories and a hospital, etc., which are in the report will be found in their reports. A report on the public health for the year will be found on page 116 to 122.

4.-Sanitary Facilities. The Sanitary Council Council and the Sanitary Council Council are in the report will be found in their reports.

5.-Public Health. The Public Health Department is the Borough Council under the Public Health Act, 1902, and has laboratories and a hospital, etc., which are in the report will be found in their reports.

6.-Public Health. The Public Health Department is the Borough Council under the Public Health Act, 1902, and has laboratories and a hospital, etc., which are in the report will be found in their reports.

General Provisions of Health Services for the Borough.

7.-Public Health. The Public Health Department is the Borough Council under the Public Health Act, 1902, and has laboratories and a hospital, etc., which are in the report will be found in their reports.

8.-Public Health. The Public Health Department is the Borough Council under the Public Health Act, 1902, and has laboratories and a hospital, etc., which are in the report will be found in their reports.

9.-Public Health. The Public Health Department is the Borough Council under the Public Health Act, 1902, and has laboratories and a hospital, etc., which are in the report will be found in their reports.

10.-Public Health. The Public Health Department is the Borough Council under the Public Health Act, 1902, and has laboratories and a hospital, etc., which are in the report will be found in their reports.

11.-Public Health. The Public Health Department is the Borough Council under the Public Health Act, 1902, and has laboratories and a hospital, etc., which are in the report will be found in their reports.

12.-Public Health. The Public Health Department is the Borough Council under the Public Health Act, 1902, and has laboratories and a hospital, etc., which are in the report will be found in their reports.

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 by the Borough Council under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, 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 110 to 112.

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 and (b) For Infectious Diseases. 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.

During the year the Public Health Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee considered the question of the fees paid to the two local District Nursing Associations for nursing cases of infectious disease and maternity and child welfare cases, and formed the opinion that the Council should undertake in addition the responsibility of providing facilities for the nursing of the certain other cases which come within the scope of work already carried out by the District Nursing Associations.

They also felt that the opportunity should be taken of revising the fees paid for nursing, and that block grant payments should be made. As a consequence the arrangements made by the Borough with the District Nursing Associations are as follows:—

Maternity and Child Welfare:

Complications of Pregnancy (ante- and post-natal).

Certain Notifiable Infectious Diseases, viz. :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Polio-Myelitis, Measles.

Certain other non-notifiable Infectious Diseases, viz. :—

Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, Zymotic Enteritis,
Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Minor ailments.

Public Health:

All notifiable infectious diseases not included in Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Certain other non-notifiable infectious diseases, viz. :—

Pneumonia, Influenza, and Bronchitis.

Block Grants:

Maternity and Child Welfare—Kilburn	£80	} £110.	} £220.
Hampstead	£30		
Public Health... .. —Kilburn	£70	} £110.	
Hampstead	£40		

i.e., Hampstead District Nursing Association to receive a total block grant in respect of these services of £70 per annum, and Kilburn District Nursing Association to receive a total block grant in respect of these services of £150 per annum,

- (c) For Maternity Cases. Both Associations employ fully trained nurses to attend maternity cases. The work carried out in this connection and with maternity and child welfare work in general is referred to in Section 3 of this report.

5.—*Treatment Centres and Clinics, including Clinics solely for diagnosis or consultation.*

- (a) Ante-natal Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres, Dental Clinic, *vide* pages 44, 48 and 50, respectively.
- (b) School Clinics:—Kilburn School Treatment Centre, 107, Kingsgate Road; New End Hospital School Treatment Centre, Heath Street.
- (c) Tuberculosis Clinic, *vide* page 142.
- (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: Public and Voluntary.*

- (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.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

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 pays 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 :—90,600 (estimate of Registrar-General, 1935).
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 965; (b) Still births 52; (c) Total 1,017.
 - (d) By midwives 239; (e) By doctors and parents 778.
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	...	321
Total visits	...	749

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

(ii) to children under 1 year of age.

†First visits ... 710

Total visits ... 4769

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

Total visits ... 6637

†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.

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

(i) by children under 1 year of age, 9,000.

(ii) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 5,651.

(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, *567.

(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 146.

(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, 474.

(ii) over 1 year of age, 988.

(f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i) :—59 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 ...	1866	†250
(iv) Total number of women who attended at the Clinics during the year ...	427	†133
(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. 42	per cent. 13

†These patients attended at the Ante-natal Clinics.

6. Supply of Milk and Food.

(a) 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.	Yes	Yes
At cost price in other cases (e.g., sale of dried milk at Centres) ...	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

(b) Total quantity of milk supplied during the year to expectant and nursing mothers and young children:—

	Liquid gallons.	Dried pounds.
(i) by the Council ...	3880 $\frac{3}{4}$	457
(ii) by Voluntary Associations operating in area ...	Nil.	2254
	<u>3880$\frac{3}{4}$</u>	<u>2711</u>

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 ...	37	Nil	Nil

II.

Number of women (if any) sent by the Council during the year to other Maternity Institutions:—45 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 ...	2 children admitted through the Borough Council. (198 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 :—9 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 :—Nil.

(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 :—Nil.

(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 :—45-50.

(c) Total number of attendances of children at these nurseries during the year :—8,570.

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	*16	10	7	9
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	Not notifiable	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Puerperal fever	1	1	Nil	1
(4) Puerperal pyrexia	20	8	2	17
(5) Measles and german measles (in children under 5 years of age)	386	348	58	65
German Measles is not notifiable. Measles is compulsorily notifiable.				
(6) Whooping Cough (ditto) ...	Not notifiable	77	6	17
(7) Epidemic Diarrhœa (ditto)	Not notifiable	Nil	Nil	Nil
(8) Poliomyelitis (ditto)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

*Vision unimpaired, 16.

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:—15 employed by two Local District Nursing Associations. (12 included in 16 (b) (iii) below.)

(b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses:—379. (Of this number the Borough Council paid to the District Nursing Associations for the nursing of 54 maternity cases and 73 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 number of cases where this assistance has been given by Voluntary Agencies, by arrangement with the Council, should, if possible, be stated separately) :—15—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 :—12 (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 :—61 cases nursed by the midwives of the two local District Nursing Associations. In two cases the Council contributed to the fee of an independent midwife, owing to the patients being transferred to Hospital.

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 :—2.

(ii) from other causes :—1.

(b) Number of these cases which died :

(i) at home :—1.

(ii) in institutions :—2.

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 :—34.

(ii) who died during the year :—2.

(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 1936, 1,048 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	759	101	860	730	75	805	1489	176	1665
Add number occurring outside the Borough whose mothers were Hampstead residents	170	25	195	139	19	158	309	44	353
	929	126	1055	869	94	963	1798	220	2018
Deduct number who could not be deemed to belong to Hampstead	430	63	493	419	58	477	849	121	970
Nett number belonging to Hampstead, 1936	499	63	562	450	36	486	949	99	1048
Nett Births, 1935 ..	475	49	524	436	39	475	911	88	999

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

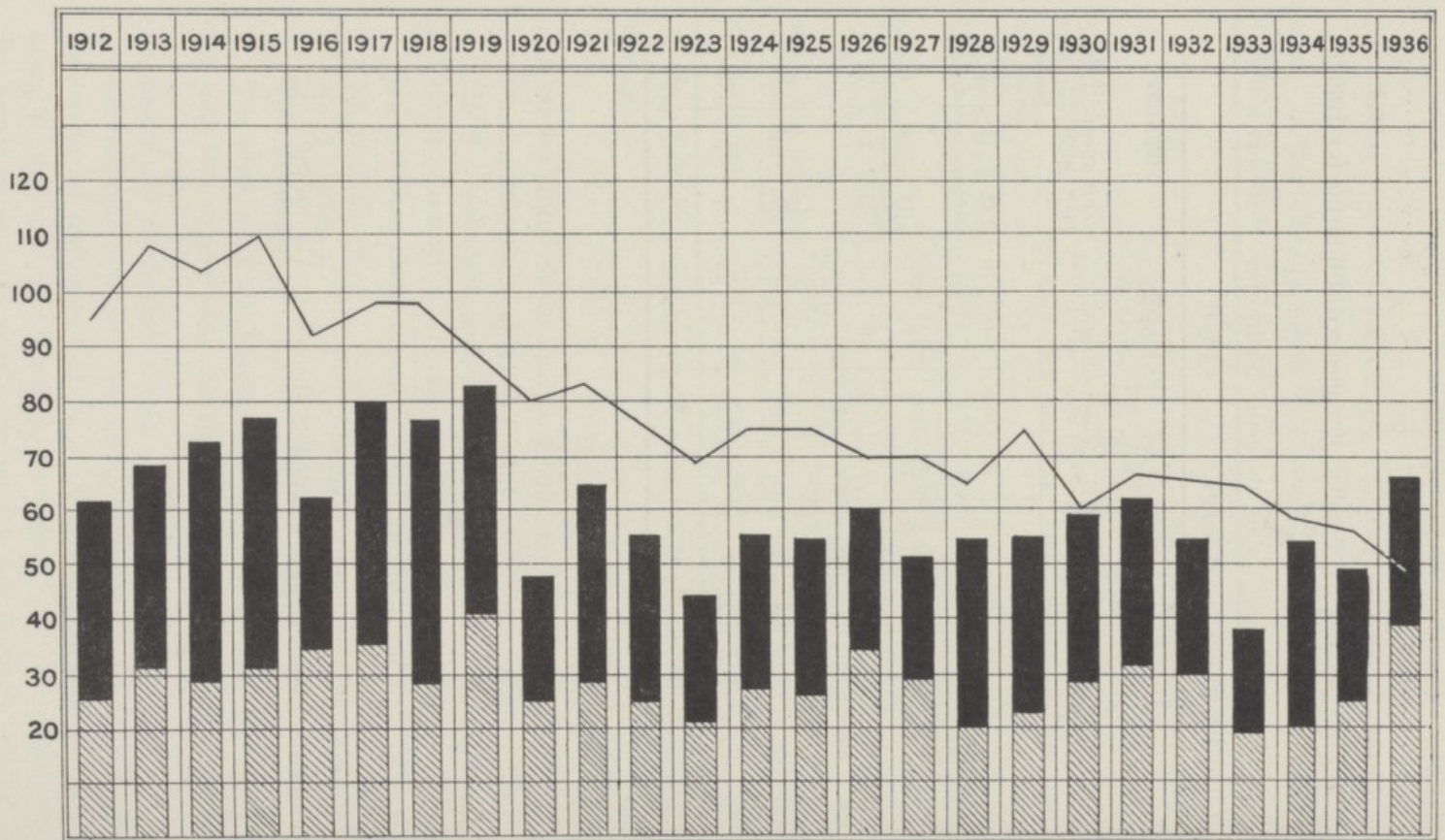
	Births.	Birth rate.	Infant deaths.	Infant death rate.
No. 1 (Town) Ward ...	112	8.9	9	80.4
No. 2 (Belsize) ,, ...	148	10.0	14	94.6
No. 3 (Adelaide) ,, ...	122	10.8	5	41.0
No. 4 (Central) ,, ...	92	8.4	5	54.3
No. 5 (West End) ,, ...	188	13.1	17	90.4
No. 6 (Kilburn) ,, ...	246	16.1	13	52.8
No. 7 (Priory) ,, ...	140	12.1	6	42.9
The Borough ...	1,048	11.5	69	65.8

The birth rates for London and for England and Wales were 13.6 and 14.8 respectively. The infant death rates were 66 and 59.

Legitimate and Illegitimate Births.

Of the total 1,048 nett live births belonging to Hampstead, 949 were those of legitimate and 99 of illegitimate children, the latter being at the rate of 94 per 1,000 births. Of the Hampstead illegitimate infants, 44 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 1936, the nett number of registered still births for Hampstead was 50.

In the following Table the still births for 1936 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 ..	22	7	29	26	4	30	48	11	59
Add number occurring outside the Borough whose mothers were Hampstead residents	10	2	12	4	2	6	14	4	18
	32	9	41	30	6	36	62	15	77
Deduct number who could not be deemed to belong to Hampstead	14	2	16	11	—	11	25	2	27
Nett number belonging to Hampstead, 1936	18	7	25	19	6	25	37	13	50
Nett Still Births, 1935	16	2	18	18	1	19	34	3	37

Infant Mortality.

During 1936, 69 infants under 1 year of age died, giving an infant death rate of 65·8 per 1,000 live births. Of these 57 were legitimate children, the rate per 1,000 legitimate live births being 60, while 12 illegitimate children died, equivalent to a rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births of 121.

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
1936	949	57	60	99	12	121

Deaths of Young Children.

During 1936, 83 deaths occurred of children under 5 years of age. This is equivalent to a rate of 17.2 per 1,000 live children born in that and the four preceding years.

Maternal Deaths.

Three maternal deaths occurred during the year 1936, which is a rate of 2.9 per 1,000 births. These deaths were carefully investigated by the Medical Sub-Committee and detailed reports sent to the Minister of Health.

Notification of Births.

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	...	...	965	Notified by Midwives	...	239
Still Births	...	...	52	"	"	Doctors and Parents ... 778
			1017			1017
			1017			1017

Of the total nett live births registered only 24 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 161 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	2	1	—	—	—	—
2	2	20	33	2	—	—
3	—	24	18	5	3	—
4	—	7	9	7	—	—
5	—	2	10	4	2	—
6	—	2	3	2	—	—
7	—	—	1	—	—	1
8	—	—	—	—	1	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	56	74	20	6	1

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

Of these 161 births:—

2 per cent. occurred in 1-roomed tenements.

35	"	"	2	"
46	"	"	3	"

The table indicates the limited housing conditions in some of the dwellings where babies are born at home. It demonstrates that of these 161 babies, 4 were born in one-roomed tenements and 56 in two-roomed tenements. In 2 one-roomed tenements where 2 persons were already living a baby was born. With regard to two-roomed homes, in 2 instances 6 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 6. In 1 three-roomed tenement there were 7 persons occupying the rooms before the birth of the child.

Notification of removal of children from the Borough.

It is our practice, as far as possible, to notify the appropriate District whenever a family in which there are young children removes from the Borough. In those cases where the new address is not easily forthcoming, a letter enquiring as to the family's whereabouts is sent to the mother at the old address, the envelope being marked "Please Forward." In all cases where the new address is ascertained a communication in the following terms is sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough or District concerned:—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to inform you that.....

born.....

lately of.....

have removed to.....

Remarks:.....

Yours faithfully,

H. LESLIE OLDERSHAW,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Medical Officer of Health.

The record cards relating to young children in the family are sent with this communication.

By this means information regarding 323 children under 5 years of age was sent to other Medical Officers of Health during the past

year. Similarly, notification was received from 32 other Local Authorities from various parts of the country (including 11 Metropolitan Boroughs) regarding 124 children who had removed *into* Hampstead.

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 ... 7
1—2 years ...	Once every 3 months ... 4
2—3 years ...	„ 4 „ ... 3
3—4 years ...	„ 6 „ ... 2
4—5 years ...	„ 6 „ ... 2

At the close of the year the Health Visitors had under their supervision for systematic visiting 602 infants under one year of age and 1,586 children aged between one and five years.

The following table gives a record of the work of the Health Visitors in 1936:—

†First visits to expectant mothers ...	330
Re-visits to expectant mothers ...	419
†First visits to infants under one year ...	739
Re-visits to infants under one year ...	4030
Visits to children from 1 to 2 years ...	2712
Visits to children from 2 to 5 years ...	3925
Visits to foster-mothers and foster-children ...	823
Visits <i>re</i> infectious diseases ...	1627
Attendances at Borough Council's Ante-natal Clinics ...	223
Attendances at Borough Council's Dental Clinic ...	78
Attendances at Borough Council's Immunisation Clinic ...	44
Attendances at Hampstead Council of Social Welfare Infant Welfare Centres and 'Toddlers' Clinics ...	397
Miscellaneous visits ...	423

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

Approximately 77 per cent. of the infants under one year of age visited for the first time attended the Infant Welfare Centres during 1936.

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, two 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. Since November an additional session has been held fortnightly on Thursday afternoons, when cases brought to the Ante-natal Clinic by the Kilburn and West Hampstead District Nursing Association are seen by the Medical Officer.

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—1,866.
- (b) Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Ante-natal Clinics during the year—427.
- (c) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number in (b)—42 per cent.

Post-natal Clinics.

No separate clinics for post-natal cases have been established, but such mothers as have attended at the ante-natal clinics have been seen by Dr. Mary Kidd.

During the year 100 mothers attended at these clinics to receive post-natal care, making a total number of attendances of 250. Of the 100 mothers 43 attended for the first time, *i.e.*, they had not attended for ante-natal care prior to confinement, but were persuaded to attend upon being visited by a Health Visitor after the birth of the baby or upon attending at an Infant Welfare Centre with their child.

The matter of post-natal care is one of some considerable importance, and as opportunity offers this aspect of the work among mothers will be developed.

The following is the report for the year 1936 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 1936 :—

	Pond Street Clinic. (1 session weekly.)		Kilburn Clinic. (2 sessions weekly.)	
	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.
New patients	111	105	276	292
Attendances of old patients ...	488	513	1242	1319
Number of sessions held ...	52	52	100	99
Average attendance per session	11	11	15	16
Number of patients referred to Dental Clinic	42	51	137	139
Number of patients sent to Convalescent Homes ...	5	5	4	9

During the last year, 387 new patients attended the ante-natal clinics; practically the same number as the year before. Of these, 131 were normal cases, 204 were more or less abnormal, 9 were found not to be pregnant, and 43 were women who attended the Clinics for the first time after their confinements, being in need of post-natal care.

The number of births occurring in the Borough during 1936 was 1,048 and 327 pregnant women resident there attended our Clinics last year. It is found, therefore, that 31 per cent. of the expectant mothers received ante-natal care at the Borough Council's Clinics.

It is a matter for great thankfulness that during the last five years, *no* deaths in childbirth have been recorded amongst the series of 1,688 expectant mothers who attended the Ante-natal Clinics during that period. Since the year 1929 there have been 2 maternal deaths in a series of 2,315 mothers—a maternal mortality rate of just under 1 per 1,000 during an eight year period. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 3.94 per 1,000 births, in 1935.

These favourable results have only been obtained, of course, by constant co-operation with the different Hospitals where these women were confined as well as with the practising midwives in Hampstead, and it demonstrates the value of the splendid work done by the latter and by doctors and midwives in the Hospitals, as well as the value of ante-natal supervision.

The neo-natal death rate, as it is called, is the death rate amongst newly-born infants in the first month of life, and it is believed that ante-natal care of the mothers can lower it considerably. Only 3 of the expectant mothers attending the Clinics in 1936 lost their babies in the first month of life. This good result is unhappily offset somewhat by the fact that 7 mothers had stillborn infants during the year.

It will have been observed that 43 women attended the Clinics for the first time after confinements or miscarriages as they needed post-natal care. In addition, 57 women who had attended the Clinics before their deliveries came up to see me afterwards. Of this series of 100 women, 5 had had miscarriages, 4 of them suffering from subinvolution and 1 from prolapse of the uterus. The remain-

ing 95 women attended after full-time deliveries, and nearly all were in need of medical attention. I have prepared a list of the various abnormalities met with; and it makes instructive, though sad, reading. It is as follows:—Prolapse of the uterus, 5; Abscess of Bartholin's gland, 2; Bartholin's cyst, 1; Endocervicitis, 2; Pendulous abdomen needing a surgical belt, 1; "White leg," 1; Subacute phlebitis, 1; Deficient lactation, 6; Cracked nipples, 5; Eczema of breasts, 1; Breast abscess, 6; Pyelitis, 2; Whitlow, 1; Prorians, 1; Suspected sinusitis, 2; Anæmia and debility, 10; Suspected phthisis, 1; Manic depressive insanity, 1; Extreme neurasthenia, 1.

In addition, I encountered 31 cases of subinvolution of the uterus with persistence of lochia.

For many years now, I have been struck by the frequency with which subinvolution of the uterus is met amongst working-class women after childbirth, and this little series of cases demonstrates it; for persistence of the lochia was present in a more or less severe degree in 31 out of the 95 women seen by me after their confinements; that is to say, in 33 per cent. In normal circumstances, the lochia should have ceased by the fourteenth day at the very outside, yet in this series of cases the lochia was still present on an average of 24 days after childbirth.

The usual sequence of events is, that the patient is discharged from Hospital 10 or 14 days after her confinement with the uterus involuting satisfactorily, the lochia having ceased. As soon, however, as she begins to get about and perform her household duties, the lochia appears again and she comes up to the Clinic complaining of feeling poorly and, indeed, looking so. Frequently too her supply of breast milk begins to fail simultaneously. Some of our most satisfactory results have been obtained in such cases for, after a course of ergot and iron have been taken and our instructions as to "rest periods" have been followed, the uterus involutes well and the patient begins to feel fit again. At the same time too, her supply of breast milk improves, especially if extra milk has been taken. I should add that "rest periods" are attained by feeding the baby in the semi-recumbent position, thus ensuring 20 minutes rest every 3 hours and by taking a mid-day rest of at least an hour.

Long experience has convinced me that it is desirable that a woman should be kept in Hospital or at rest in her home for at least a fortnight after her confinement, if not longer. The chief hindrance to this, lies in the fact that the pressure on the accommodation in Maternity Hospitals is so great, whilst another is the desire of the working-class woman to return home as soon as possible, after her baby's birth. Consequently, in the majority of normal cases a patient is discharged on the 10th to 12th day after delivery.

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

Infant Welfare Centres.

The following Infant Welfare Centres were held in the Borough during 1936 :—

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	48
"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	30
"New End", Baptist Chapel Hall, Heath Street	Thursday, 10—12 noon	Dr. M. A. Blandy	Miss Kennedy	26
"Lisburne Road", Wesleyan Mission Hall, Lisburne Road	Thursday, 2—4 p.m.	Do.	Miss Lambe...	33
"Mill Lane", Mission Hall, Broomsleigh Street	Friday, 2—4 p.m.	Dr. A. S. Hall-Craggs	Miss Evans	49

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

- (i) By children under 1 year of age—9,000.
- (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—5,651.

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—567.
- (ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years—146.

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—474.
- (ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years—988 (including Toddlers).

*The 567 children under 1 year of age who attended at the Centres represent 59 per cent. of the notified live births.

Toddlers' Clinic.

Weekly toddlers' sessions are held alternatively on either side of the Borough. Dr. Ruth Balmer is the Medical Officer in attendance at the Clinic.

The average attendance per session during 1936 was :

27, Pond Street, 16.
Health Institute, 20.

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, and at the same time 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 418 parents have received

invitations, 59 of whom have accepted, and of this number 5 children were found to be suffering from various defects. It is our endeavour to ensure that these defects are remedied before the child commences attendance at 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 247 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.

160 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	...	...	...	74
Number of New Patients	...	...	...	248
Total Attendances of all patients	...	...	...	1144
Number of Fillings	...	...	...	324
Number of Scalings	...	...	...	44
Extraction cases	{	Total Number of Teeth extracted	...	812
		Gas Administrations	...	223
		Local Administrations	...	6
		Without Anæsthetic	...	2
Number of Dentures (including repairs)...	...	...	...	68
Number of Dressings and Root Treatment	...	...	...	204
Number for Advice	...	...	...	333
Number of Denture visits	...	...	...	198

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 school entrants 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 tables, showing the result of routine examinations of 620 elementary school entrants in Hampstead during 1936. 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 1936, 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 ...	272	272	—	—	36	220	16	—	271	1	—	271	1	—	155	88	29	107
Girls ...	348	346	2	—	71	266	11	—	344	3	1	348	—	—	188	117	43	148
TOTAL ...	620	618	2	—	107	486	27	—	615	4	1	619	1	—	343	205	72	255
Hampstead per cent-ages ...		99.7	0.3	—	17.2	78.4	4.4	—	99.2	0.6	0.2	99.8	0.2	—	55.3	33.1	11.6	41.1
London per cent-ages ...		57.8	41.8	0.4	15.1	78.6	6.3	—	97.8	1.9	0.3	99.2	0.8	0.0	57.3	34.5	8.2	39.2

The number of entrant children found to be below normal as regards nutrition at the routine medical inspections in recent years are set out below :—

1936	...	27
1935	...	63
1934	...	21
1933	...	13
1932	...	19
1931	...	11
1930	...	15
1929	...	7

The Medical Officers attending the Infant Welfare Centres were asked to submit any evidence, statistical or otherwise, that unemployment, low wages, or high rents, have exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of the children attending the Infant Welfare Centres, and I submit their replies :—

MARGERY BLANDY, M.B., M.R.C.P. (Medical Officer attending Swiss Cottage, Heath Street, and Lisburne Road Infant Welfare Centres), states that

“ I compared those families in whom the father was out of work and who therefore received milk forms and for whom I recommended free milk either wet or dry, for nursing mother or baby, and cod liver oil.

The effect of straightened circumstances does not necessarily become very apparent in the children who attend my Clinics. It would appear that the free milk and cod liver oil is definitely of great benefit in maintaining the health of the babies up to 18 months.”

AGNES SIDNEY HALL-CRAGGS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Medical Officer attending the Health Institute and Mill Lane Infant Welfare Centres), states

“ Out of 500 cases investigated, taking an equal number of employed and unemployed families :—

(1) Approximately double the number of “ unemployed ” children are unsatisfactory.

Unemployed: 45 per cent. unsatisfactory.

Employed: 20 per cent. unsatisfactory.

(2) The health of children between the age of 1 and 2 years is very much more unsatisfactory than during the first year of life, the percentage of unsatisfactory children being, in both employed and unemployed classes, as much as double the number of unsatisfactory children during the first year. (This may or may not be accounted for by the fact that this is the main teething period.)

(3) On investigating the question of bad housing and bad management in every case, I find that about 50 per cent. of (1) can be to a certain degree accounted for under one or other, or both, of these headings.

(4) There is very little bad housing amongst the employed, but bad management accounts for approximately one quarter of the unsatisfactory children of employed parents."

TABLE showing Results of Routine Medical Inspection of Entrant Children in Hampstead to Elementary Schools during the year 1936, indicating the Defects found.

f = defects found.

o = noted for treatment and included in defects found.

Disease or Defect.		Boys (272).			Girls (348).		
		Hampstead.	per cent.	London. per cent.	Hampstead.	per cent.	London. per cent.
Skin disease ...	f	—	—	1.0	—	—	1.0
	o	—	—	0.7	—	—	0.6
Tonsils only ...	f	24	8.8	14.0	42	12.1	13.6
	o	5	1.8	5.6	10	2.9	5.1
Adenoids only ...	f	3	1.1	1.0	—	—	0.7
	o	1	0.4	0.6	—	—	0.5
Tonsils and Adenoids	f	4	1.5	3.3	14	4.0	2.9
	o	3	1.1	2.3	11	3.2	2.0
Other Nose and Throat	f	1	0.4	1.2	2	0.6	1.0
	o	—	—	0.4	1	0.3	0.4
Glands of Neck ...	f	2	0.7	3.1	2	0.6	2.5
	o	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.3
Eye disease ...	f	4	1.5	2.8	6	1.7	3.1
	o	2	0.7	1.7	2	0.6	1.8
Otorrhœa... ...	f	1	0.4	1.0	—	—	0.9
	o	1	0.4	0.6	—	—	0.5
Other Ear Defects ...	f	1	0.4	0.3	2	0.6	0.4
	o	—	—	0.2	2	0.6	0.2
Hearing	f	3	1.1	0.2	7	2.0	0.2
	o	1	0.4	0.1	3	0.9	0.1
Speech	f	—	—	0.3	2	0.6	0.2
	o	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
Heart	f	—	—	1.5	—	—	1.3
	o	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
Anæmia	f	8	2.9	0.7	3	0.9	0.6
	o	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.3
Lungs	f	3	1.1	3.7	4	1.1	3.3
	o	—	—	1.4	—	—	1.3
Epilepsy	f	—	—	0.0	1	0.3	0.0
	o	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
Chorea	f	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
	o	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
Paralysis	f	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.0
	o	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
Other Nervous Disorders	f	—	—	0.4	2	0.6	0.4
	o	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
Pulmonary T.B. ...	f	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.0
	o	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0
Other T.B. ...	f	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.0
	o	—	—	0.0	—	—	—
Rickets	f	—	—	1.1	—	—	0.5
	o	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
Spinal Deformities ...	f	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
	o	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.0
Other Deformities ...	f	3	1.1	1.1	3	0.9	0.9
	o	—	—	0.4	—	—	0.3
Other Defects ...	f	1	0.4	2.6	7	2.0	2.3
	o	1	0.4	1.6	4	1.1	1.4

Home Nursing.

The scheme for home nursing by the Nurses of the two local Associations was elaborated during the year. Full details of these extensions will be found in Section 2 of this Report.

Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Since the close of the year I reported upon Circular 1550 of the Minister of Health in connection with the supervision of the health of children under school age.

In the majority of cases pre-school children were already receiving treatment for minor ailments through the local District Nursing Associations, and occasionally such children were treated at the London County Council School Clinic, Kingsgate Road, which was under the management of the Hampstead Council of Social Welfare. The Nursing Associations having stated that they were prepared to undertake this work, the Council at its meeting on 28th of January, 1937, agreed to amend the Scheme of Home Nursing accordingly. Full details of the new arrangement will be found in Section 2 of this Report.

Ambulance Facilities.

The London County Council Ambulance Service is 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 contributes 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, 37 patients were admitted to this Ward, their average duration of stay being fourteen days.

(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 1936, the number of Hampstead women for whom such contribution was made was 45.

(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 1936, 50 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 1936, two children were 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. The following medical officers are present, The Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Dr. H. D. Chalke, Dr. Kidd (Medical Officer of Ante-natal Clinic), Dr. Blandy and Dr. Hall-Craggs (Medical Officers of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres). In addition, the Health Visitors also attend.

Prior to the meeting of the Sub-Committee the Medical Officer of Health ascertains from the Health Visitors, General Practitioners, and Hospital Medical Officers concerned, all particulars relating to each case coming under review. All 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 ...	74
Still Births	52
Puerperal Fever	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	20
Maternal Deaths	3
Other deaths of women	1
	<hr/>
Total	151
	<hr/>

During the course of investigation the following facts emerged, which are of interest. Of the deaths under 2 years of age, 74 per cent. occurred in institutions. Of the 40 deaths occurring during the first month, 23 per cent. of the mothers had not received ante-natal supervision. Of the 23 deaths between 2 months and one year, 61 per cent. had never attended an infant welfare centre: 2 had had no fixed abode and 3 were found abandoned.

Of the 52 still births, 46 of the mothers had received ante-natal supervision, either by general practitioners, at hospitals, or at the Council's Clinics.

There were 13 deaths of illegitimate children under two years of age, which represents a Mortality Rate of 69 per 1,000 illegitimate births as compared with 33 for legitimate children.

Convalescent Homes and Other Institutions.

Convalescent Homes.

During 1936, 9 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 1936, three children from Hampstead families were 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, but this facility was not utilised during 1936.

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 1936, 22 babies were admitted, the remaining 6 having been admitted prior to 1936. 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. It receives unmarried expectant mothers and mothers with young babies after discharge from Hospital. During the year 1936, there were beds for 8 expectant mothers and 8 beds, with cots, for mothers and babies in the hostel: 18 expectant mothers were admitted and 12 mothers were admitted with their babies.

The Cross Roads Clubs, 88-90, 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 1936, 97 expectant mothers and 99 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 42 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, who return, with their infants, for 3 months. It has accommodation for 10 mothers and 5 babies. During the year 20 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 1936 was 8,570. The Nursery is controlled by a Voluntary Committee and the Borough Council contributed £543 during 1936. 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 1936, the midwives of the Kilburn and West Hampstead District Nursing Association attended 99 cases, whilst those of the Hampstead District Nursing Association attended 16 cases. Of the 115 cases, 54 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. During the year such compensation was made in two cases.

Maternal Mortality and Morbidity.

Three women died in consequence of child-birth during 1936. This represents a maternal mortality rate of 2.9 per 1,000 births as compared with 1.0 and 4.14 for the preceding two years.

Consulting Obstetricians.

Under a scheme of the Borough Council the services of obstetricians of consultant status are available to all medical practitioners 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. Two were cases of difficult confinement—the mothers were removed to Hospitals, both children were stillborn, but the mothers made good recovery. The other was a case of puerperal pyrexia—child born alive—the mother remained at home and 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 exists, and their services are available for homes in connection with 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.

The Home Helps Scheme was adopted in March, 1934. On the recommendation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee the Council in February, 1936, extended the Scheme so as to enable a Home Help to be engaged by a patient at any time up to three months after the date of confinement, subject to a medical certificate that the patient is in such a debilitated condition that the services of a Home Help are necessary.

In addition, in October, 1936, it was agreed that the Scheme should be further extended, so as to enable the Home Helps to be engaged by a patient during the last three months of pregnancy, or in cases where expectant or nursing mothers are admitted to Hospital, and in December, 1936, in view of an alteration in the rules of the Central Midwives Board, as from 1st January, 1937, requiring the midwife to attend a patient for 14 days instead of 10 days, the Council, upon the recommendation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, decided to extend their Scheme so as to allow the Home Helps to remain in attendance for a normal period of 14 days.

At the present time there are 8 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 15 mothers availed themselves of this facility, being assessed to contribute

at charges varying from 5s. 0d. to 6d. a day, and in two cases no charge whatever was made.

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 102 outfits were supplied during 1936.

In 34 instances	the full price was paid for the 5s. 6d. outfit.
„ 52	„ „ „ 3s. 8d. „
„ 13	„ the applicants were assessed to contribute towards the cost of the 3s. 8d. outfit, the charges varying from 2s. to 1s.
„ 3	„ the 3s. 8d. outfit was supplied free of charge.

Child Life Protection.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

The five Health Visitors are appointed as Child Protection Visitors.

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

On 31st December, 1936, there were in the Borough 25 foster-mothers having charge of 34 foster-children.

Number of foster-children removed	...	...	78
„ foster-children added	...	...	75
„ foster-mothers removed	...	...	22
„ foster-mothers added	...	...	22
„ visits paid by Health Visitors to foster-children	...	...	491
„ visits paid by Health Visitors to foster-mothers	...	...	332

The supervision of foster-mothers and foster-children has continued to be exercised by the Health Visitors acting as Child Life

Protection Visitors, and reports thereon have been regularly submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. In special cases, visits have been paid personally, either by myself or the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Chalke.

It is unfortunate that the number of suitable foster-mothers in this Borough is so limited. During the six months, July—December, 25 applications for placing foster-children (*i.e.*, an average of 50 per annum) were referred to other Authorities as we had no vacancies.

All foster-mothers are required to conform to a good standard, and to bring their foster-children to an Infant Welfare Centre. The standard that is required to be attained is indicated in the Annual Report for 1933 of the Chief Officer of the Ministry of Health, in which he states "The Health Visitor must weigh up the advantages and demerits of the circumstances of each applicant for registration as foster-mother and her relative freedom from onerous personal ties. The Visitor must consider the age, state of health and temperament of the mother, her domestic circumstances and setting, the age and sex of the other inhabitants of the household, the cleanliness and reasonable comfort of the home, the dietary, the sleeping arrangements, the opportunities for play and the whole standard of life of the household. The observation, advice and direction of the Health Visitors are required to include all that relates to the health and well-being of the child."

In this connection one applicant was refused permission to act as a foster-mother, owing to unsatisfactory home conditions and accommodation.

It was not found necessary for any legal proceedings to be taken during the year, but pressure was brought to bear on one foster-mother, owing to her disinclination to carry out her obligations regarding notifications, and because of other important delinquencies; the child was removed from her care by the mother. The foster-mother's name was deleted from the official list, and she was thereby precluded from taking further foster-children.

It is interesting to note that one foster-mother legally adopted the child who had already been in her care for two years.

During the year two foster-children died, but in neither case was it considered necessary for an inquest to be held.

As in previous years, a Certificate of Exemption was granted to the Hampstead Foster-Home, 33, Fitzjohn's Avenue, for 12 months—from July, 1936. The Certificate exempts the Home from making various notifications, etc., required by Part XIII of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, 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.

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 provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, subject to facilities being given for an annual inspection to be made.

Contributions to Voluntary Associations.

The following extract from the Scheme made by the Minister of Health under Section 101 (6) of the Local Government Act, 1929, for

the payment of contributions by the London County Council and the Councils of the Metropolitan Boroughs to Voluntary Associations providing Maternity and Child Welfare services in the County of London, indicates the financial aid afforded to such local organisations and institutions.

Subject to certain conditions, in each of the four financial years 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37, the London County Council is required to pay by way of annual contribution, specified sums to certain voluntary associations and the Borough Council is required similarly to pay to other voluntary associations annual fixed grants.

It is a condition of the payment of a contribution to any voluntary association under this scheme:—

- (i) that the Council are satisfied as to the efficiency of the maternity and child welfare service provided by the association in respect of which the contribution is payable, and that such service is being used by a reasonable number of those persons for whom it is provided;
- (ii) that no reduction or alteration of such service is made without the consent of the Council;
- (iii) that such service, and any premises in which it is carried on, are open to inspection at all reasonable times by any officer of the Council duly authorised by the Council, and by any officer of the Ministry of Health appointed for that purpose by the Minister;
- (iv) that the Association sends to the Council in each year a copy of the annual report of the Association on the maternity and child welfare work of the previous year, together with a statement of the accounts of the Association for that year relating to such work and a copy of the auditor's certificate thereon, and furnishes the Council from time to time with such other information relating to the maternity and child welfare services provided by the Association and the expenditure thereon as the Council may reasonably require.

A Council may not, except with the consent of the Minister of Health, terminate or make any reduction in the annual contribution

payable to an association in respect of any service on the ground that any of the foregoing conditions are not fulfilled in the case of that service.

Name of Association.	Services in respect of which contribution is payable.	Amount of annual contribution to be paid by the London County Council.
Queen Mary's Maternity Home	Maternity Hospital ...	£ 1,305
Cross Roads Club, Alexandra Road	Mother and Baby Home	752
Hostel for Mothers and Babies, 7, Fitzjohn's Avenue	Do. do.	488
St. Agatha's House, St. John's Wood Road	Do. do.	331
Main Memorial Home, Cartwright Gardens (removed to 141, West End Lane in 1934)	Do. do.	299
Eagle's Nest, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead (removed to 33, Fitzjohn's Avenue)	Babies' Home ...	652

Name of Association.	Services in respect of which contribution is payable.	Amount of annual contribution to be paid by the Hampstead Borough Council.
Hampstead Council of Social Welfare (5 Centres):— 107, Kingsgate Road Baptist Chapel, Heath Street Emmanuel Parish Institute, Broomsleigh Street Wesleyan Church Hall, Lisburne Road Congregational Church Hall, Avenue Road Hampstead and North St. Pancras Day Nursery, 27, Pond Street	Infant Welfare Centres Day Nursery ...	£ 725 543

Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

Water.

The Borough is entirely supplied from the Water Works, which supply a good quality of water to the houses, and is at present supplied from the New River, which is a supply of pure water from the Great Ouse. The water supply is under the supervision and control of the Metropolitan Water Board.

Section 4.

Sanitary Inspection.

The Council exercises right under Sanitary Inspection, and also under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Public Health Act, 1886, in the Borough.

The following regulations are in force, and are to be observed under Section 4 of the Sanitary Act, 1875, and the Public Health Act, 1886, and are to be observed by the Sanitary Inspector. These regulations are in force in the Borough, from the 1st day of January, 1887, for the purpose of being observed by the Sanitary Inspector, and the Council, and the Public Health Act, 1886, and the Public Health Act, 1875.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

Sanitary Inspector's Report	1887
Number of nuisances, and other matters, reported	11,111
Number of houses inspected	1,111
Number of houses inspected, and of houses inspected	1,111
Number of houses inspected, and of houses inspected	1,111
Number of houses inspected, and of houses inspected	1,111

The Sanitary Inspector's Report, for the year 1887, is as follows:—

The Sanitary Inspector's Report, for the year 1887, is as follows:—

The Sanitary Inspector's Report, for the year 1887, is as follows:—

Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

Water.

The Borough is normally supplied from the River Thames except for a small portion on the eastern side of Haverstock Hill bounded on the north by Pond Street, Hampstead Heath Railway Station, and Nassington Road, which is at present supplied from the New River, but which will eventually be supplied from the River Thames. The water supply is under the supervision and control of the Metropolitan Water Board.

Sanitary Inspection.

The Council employs eight 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 slight 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 1936 :—

Total number of inspections	4,369
Total number of re-inspections and other visits and re-visits	13,316
Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects	1,608
Number of these found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,060

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), 1,215 relating to 907 premises.
- (2) Statutory 808 relating to 386 premises.

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

Number of complaints investigated	...	...	1,021
" " premises inspected after the occurrence of infectious disease	...	...	134
" " inspections of Factories (excluding bake-houses)	...	...	43
" " inspections of Workshops (excluding bake-houses)	...	...	121
" " inspections of Workplaces	...	...	272
" " inspections of Bakehouses, Milkshops and other food premises	...	...	1053

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

			Totals
<i>Underground rooms.</i>			
Illegally occupied—found, or brought to the Inspectors' notice	..	..	194
Closed, or illegal occupation discontinued	..	..	14
Made to conform .. .. .	..	..	55
<i>Verminous conditions.</i>			
Rooms disinfested	..	..	110
Number of houses concerned	..	..	56
Beds and bedding disinfested	..	..	30
Floors of rooms cleansed	..	..	44
<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	..	..	5
Observations made	..	..	20
Notices served .. .. .	..	..	2
<i>Drainage systems, &c.</i>			
Drainage systems repaired or renewed, partly or wholly	..	..	343
Plumbing defects remedied (soil pipes, waste pipes, &c.)	..	..	648
Roofs, rainwater pipes and gutters repaired or renewed	..	..	328
<i>Water supply.</i>			
Water supply provided to separate lettings	..	..	258
Number of houses concerned	..	..	179
Sinks provided to separate lettings	..	..	345
Number of houses concerned	..	..	224
Water cisterns cleansed or covered	..	..	24
<i>Water-Closets.</i>			
Additional provided	..	..	169
Removed from improper position	..	..	11
Flushing cisterns repaired	..	..	101

	Totals.
<i>Yards, &c. Paving, &c.</i>	
Yards or open spaces newly paved and drained or repaired	105
<i>Bathrooms.</i>	
New provided	239
<i>Dust Bins.</i>	
Repaired or renewed	283
Houses or parts cleansed (other than verminous conditions)	312
Dampness in houses or parts abated	226

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

	Totals.
<i>Underground rooms.</i>	
Illegally occupied—found, or brought to the Inspectors' notice ..	202
Closed, or illegal occupation discontinued	7
Made to conform	21
<i>Verminous conditions.</i>	
Rooms disinfested	46
Number of houses concerned	23
Beds and bedding disinfested	4
Floors of rooms cleansed	8
<i>Animals.</i>	
Nuisances from improper keeping in rooms abated	2
Nuisances from improper keeping on the premises abated	2
<i>Drainage systems, &c.</i>	
Drainage systems repaired or renewed, partly or wholly	64
Plumbing defects remedied (soil pipes, waste pipes, &c.)	109
Roofs, rainwater pipes and gutters repaired or renewed	199
<i>Water supply.</i>	
Water supply provided to tenements	33
Number of houses concerned	31
Sinks provided to tenements	96
Number of houses concerned	77
Water cisterns cleansed or covered	10
<i>Water-Closets.</i>	
Additional provided	43
Flushing cisterns repaired	1
Removed from improper position	37
<i>Yards, &c., Paving, &c.</i>	
Yards or open spaces newly paved and drained or repaired	57
<i>Bathrooms.</i>	
New provided	6
<i>Dust Bins.</i>	
Repaired or renewed	47
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Window cords repaired or renewed	183
Window fittings repaired or renewed	146
Filth and refuse removed from rooms	8
Washing (of clothes) accommodation provided	10
Coppers repaired or renewed	32
Suitably ventilated food cupboards provided	201
Kitchen ranges repaired or renewed	77
Common staircases repaired	10
Common staircases provided with adequate means of natural light ..	4
Common staircases provided with adequate means of artificial light ..	1
Houses or parts cleansed (<i>excluding</i> verminous rooms)	262
Number of rooms concerned	698
Dampness in houses or parts abated	213
Dilapidated houses or parts repaired	113

Tenement Houses.

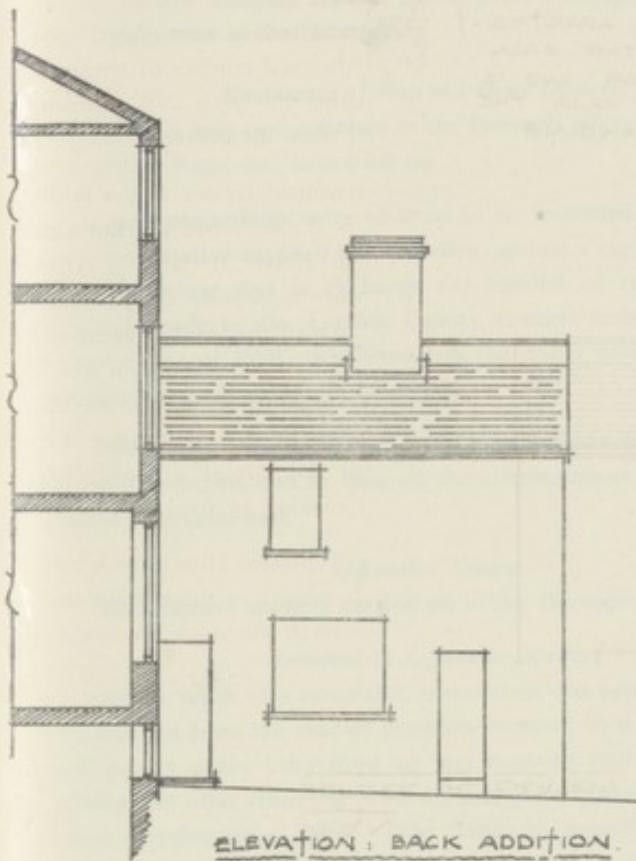
During the year six additional tenement houses were placed upon the Register and at the end of the year the total number of tenement houses on the Register was 1,565. During the year, 379 tenement houses were inspected and 2,460 defects were discovered.

With the gradual "decontrol" of tenement houses as the result of the creation of new tenancies, there is thrown upon the Borough Council more work under the Tenement House Byelaws. After "decontrol," it is incumbent upon an owner to provide and maintain for the use of each family by whom any part of the house is occupied, and so far as is practicable on the storey or one of the storeys in which are situate the rooms or lodgings in the separate occupation of the family,—(a) Water-closet accommodation; (b) Accommodation for washing clothes; (c) Accommodation for the storage of food; (d) Accommodation for the preparation and cooking of food.

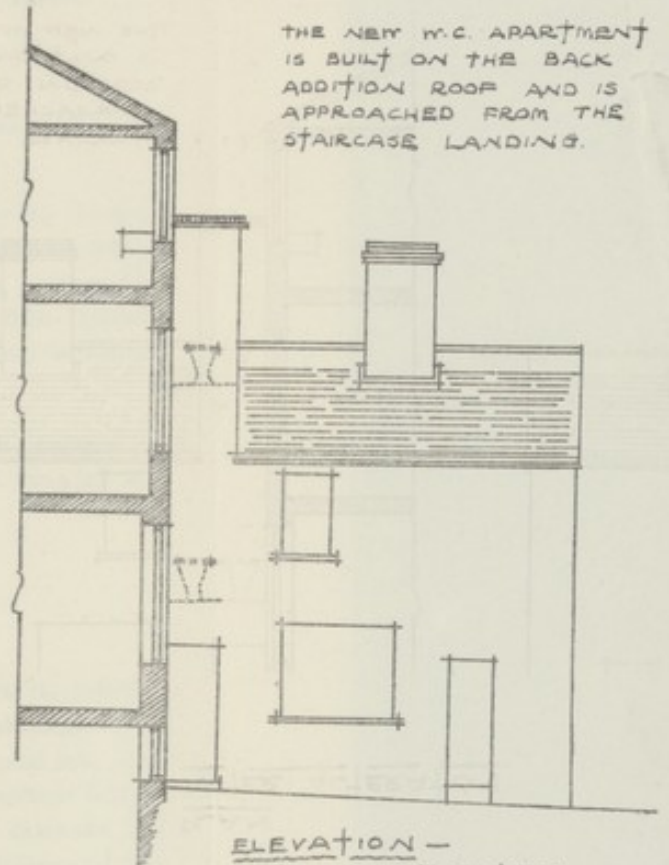
A considerable amount of time of the Tenement House Inspectors is taken up in interviewing owners with regard to these additional provisions and in the subsequent supervision of the work involved.

During the year forty-three additional water-closets have been provided without recourse to legal proceedings.

PLANS AND ELEVATIONS SHOWING HOW PREMISES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITH ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE TENEMENT HOUSE BYELAWS.

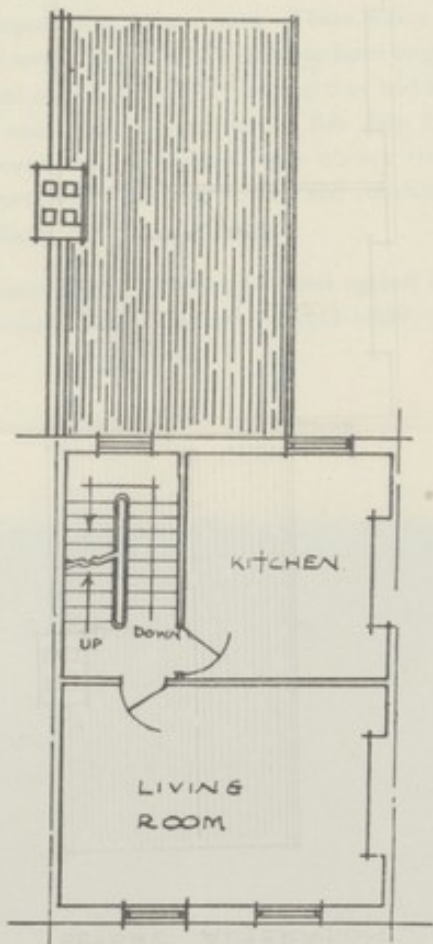


ELEVATION: BACK ADDITION BEFORE ALTERATION.

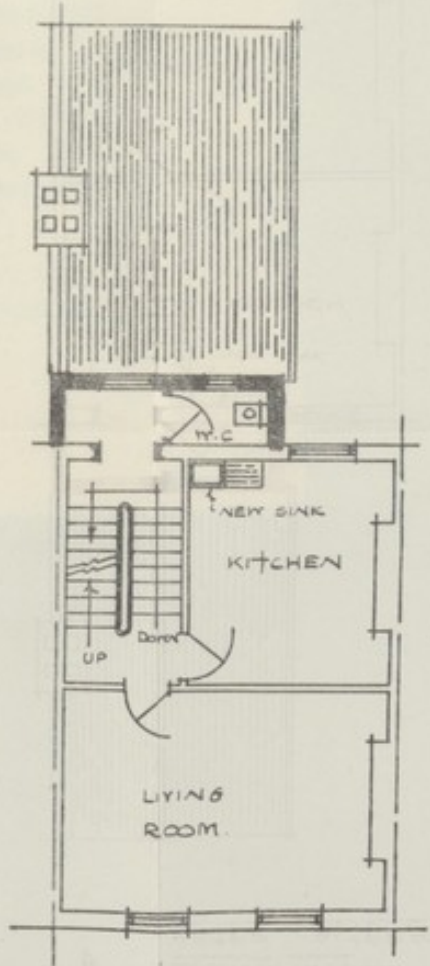


THE NEW W.C. APARTMENT IS BUILT ON THE BACK ADDITION ROOF AND IS APPROACHED FROM THE STAIRCASE LANDING.

ELEVATION - AFTER ALTERATION.



PLAN BEFORE ALTERATION



PLAN AFTER ALTERATION

Common Lodging Houses and Seamen's Lodging Houses.
None exists in the Borough.

Businesses of Rag and Bone Dealers.

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

Legal proceedings were ordered to be instituted by the Council upon information supplied by the Police, against a rag and bone dealer for distributing toys in exchange for bundles of rags, contrary to bye-laws made by the London County Council under their General Powers) Act of 1908. Unfortunately the dealer could not be traced and the summons could not be served.

One of the Sanitary Inspectors found another dealer engaged in a similar practice, and in view of the circumstances of this case the vendor was cautioned.

Offensive Trades.

No offensive trade is carried on in the Borough.

Removal of Offensive Matter.

As the result of a complaint, observation was kept on the removal of offal tins from the rear of premises occupied by a fishmonger. At 8.10 p.m. a motor lorry drew up and removed four metal bins containing fish offal from the premises and placed them without lids or other covering on a lorry. The Sanitary Inspector examined the receptacles on the lorry before it was driven away and found it contained four uncovered receptacles full of fish offal, and one full of fish offal but properly covered with a metal cover, and a number of empty receptacles without covers. There was a very offensive smell from the lorry. The men in charge declined to give the Inspector the name of the owner of the lorry, saying they had no time to stop. The Inspector made enquiries at another fish shop from which offal had been removed and ascertained from whence the lorry came. The firm had previously been summoned and convicted at the Hampstead Petty Sessions for a similar offence.

A summons was accordingly issued against the firm for a breach of the London County Council Byelaws which require that offensive

or noxious matter shall be removed in properly covered receptacles between prescribed hours. The defendant was fined £10 and £2 2s. costs were imposed.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts.

Number of certificates applied for ...	...	12
" " issued ...	...	10

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)	43	11	Nil.
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	121	14	Nil.
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' premises)	272	59	Nil.
Totals ...	436	84	Nil.

Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*:</i> —				
Want of cleanliness	91	91	} Nil.	} Nil.
Want of ventilation	8	8		
Overcrowding	Nil.	Nil.		
Want of drainage of floors	5	5		
Other nuisances	172	172		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes	7 20 10	7 20 10		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:</i> —				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	1	1	Nil.	Nil.
Other offences	3	3	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	317	317	Nil.	Nil.

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

Factories.

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

Bakers	29	Dyers and cleaners	10
Bootmakers	19	Launderers	3
Butchers	7	Motor and other engineers	27
Cabinet makers and Upholsterers	8	Printers	7
Carpet beaters	3	Other trades	32
Coffee roasters	4		
Confectioners	3	Total	157
Dressmakers	5		

Workshops.

At the end of 1936, there were 377 workshops on the Register, including 125 domestic workshops. During the year, 393 inspections were made and 73 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 87 such outworkers in Hampstead known to the Public Health Department. Of these, 7 are factories, 24 are workshops, 5 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, 49 lists were received, and 49 lists in August. These lists included the names of 134 and 129 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 112, 23 belonged to Hampstead and 89 elsewhere. Particulars of the latter were sent to the Local Authorities concerned, while information concerning 37 outworkers resident in Hampstead was received from other Authorities.

In no instance during 1936 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 47 complaints of nuisance from rats and mice.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

The question of the best means of dealing with bugs has exercised the minds of public health workers for a long time. Latterly the subject has come into considerable prominence. So far as old worn-out properties are concerned, there is no known method that can be applied, without serious risk to human life, that will ensure a complete and effectual eradication of this pest. In connection with the development of large municipal housing estates in various parts of the country, special efforts have been made to prevent their infestation.

No. of (a) Council houses in 1936 :

(i) found to be bug infested	...	3
(ii) disinfested	...	3
(b) other houses		
(i) found to be bug infested	...	79
(ii) disinfested	...	79

The procedure now adopted in the Public Health Department following a complaint of bug infestation is as follows:—(i) the complaint is entered in the Register of Complaints, (ii) the Sanitary Inspector visits the premises to verify the complaint and having inspected the structure for defective architraves, etc., serves an intimation notice where necessary. He also arranges, when desirable, for (a) the removal of the bedding, etc., for treatment at the Disinfecting Station, (b) the free disinfestation of the premises by the Council's Disinfecting Staff with a solution of cresylic acid in kerosene, the strength of the cresylic acid in kerosene being 3 per cent. Should a recurrence occur, subsequent disinfestation is done by the occupiers. For this purpose tenants are given, upon application, bottles of the preparation referred to, and they may purchase from the Public Health Department hand sprayers at a cost of 1s. In suitable cases no charge is made for these sprayers. A dilute solution of orthodichlor-benzene had been employed until a memorandum from the Ministry of Health advised that its use was not unaccompanied with danger, and subsequently Vermicine (a proprietary product) was used for some time.

For a long while it has been acknowledged that 100 per cent. efficiency can be obtained only if HCN is used, whilst a concentrated

solution of ortho-dichlor-benzene will produce 90 per cent. efficiency. However, both these substances are fraught with such great danger that they can only be used by men specially trained, and the premises must be vacated before disinfestation. In so far as we in Hampstead have no temporary alternative accommodation to offer to the tenants we have not used this method, although I understand certain Boroughs have already done so. An investigation was made into 76 cases which came to our notice during the *twelve months ending 31st October, 1936*, and it was found that we received only 5 requests for repeated disinfestation as our first application had not proved sufficiently effective. Additional legislation would be necessary in order to empower Metropolitan Borough Councils to provide temporary accommodation for persons removed from their dwellings whilst their premises were undergoing disinfestation; but it would appear that at the present time there is only a limited need therefor in Hampstead. Alternative accommodation for tenants is required only if HCN or concentrated ortho-dichlor-benzene is used, and in any case the use of these substances is subject to the following disadvantages:—(1) only men specially trained can use these products, and there is no one on the staff of the Council who is trained in their use; (2) even with the greatest precautions there must always be certain dangers, not only to the workmen themselves but to the occupants of adjoining buildings, owing to the likelihood of the gas permeating through the defective structures; (3) accommodation would have to be provided, not only for the particular dwelling to be disinfested but also for the occupants of neighbouring dwellings.

When the "Westcroft" Housing Estate was ready for occupation, arrangements were made whereby a specialist firm undertook the removal and disinfestation 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. Bugs were eradicated from furniture, bedsteads, etc., by subjecting them to a 2.5 per cent. concentration by volume of Hydrogen Cyanide for four hours in specially constructed vans. Ventilation was then carried out until a series of tests made with Sieverts and Hermsdorf reagent showed no dangerous concentration of H.C. remaining. Generally the procedure adopted was as follows:—

Early in the morning of the day of removal, the bedding, mattresses, curtains, clothing, etc., were collected and brought to the Public Health Station, where they were subjected to superheated steam (temperature 275° F.) for twenty minutes in the disinfecting chamber at a pressure of 15-20 lbs. per square inch, and were afterwards dried. Furniture removal vans collected the furniture, household effects, carpets, etc., and on arrival at the Public Health Station, the vans were hermetically sealed after hydrogen cyanide (prussic acid gas) had been released. After the expiration of four hours the vans were re-opened and ventilated. The household effects were then transported to the new home. Upholstered furniture was beaten in the open air before being taken into the house.

It was decided that this procedure should apply to all families removing to the new Estate. A letter of advice was sent to the prospective tenants when they were notified of the day on which removal to the new Estate was to take place. This communication was in the following terms:—

Before delivery to the new premises your furniture and effects will be fumigated.

Drawers and boxes, etc., should not be packed tightly, nor should they be locked as their contents must be ventilated after fumigation.

Food, plants, or wet clothes must not be packed with the furniture.

Money, valuable papers, jewellery, etc., must not be put in the van, but conveyed by yourself to the new premises.

Furniture and bedding will be delivered at your new address as early as possible in the afternoon or evening of the same day of collection.

All your effects must be carefully cleansed before the day of removal.

Do not take unwanted articles of any kind with you to your new house.

The rooms must be especially well ventilated on the first evening and night of occupation.

This arrangement has been continued in force in the case of all new families subsequently removing to the Estate when vacancies have occasionally occurred.

No such procedure was instituted when the Council's flats known as Park Dwellings and South End Close were originally occupied nor is it in operation there in cases of change of tenancy.

Shops Act, 1934.

During the year 291 shops were inspected with a view to investigating as to (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.

Provision is made in 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 a certificate of exemption should be granted and that such sanitary conveniences are otherwise conveniently available.

During the year an exemption certificate was granted in respect of the following premises:—

53, South End Road.

This certificate remains in force until withdrawn by the Borough Council.

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).

Details of the method employed to treat the Bath Water, etc., were published in my last Annual Report.

During 1936 the Public Health Department took samples of water from the various baths at the Central Baths, two for chemical and one for bacteriological examination. All the samples were satisfactory.

(2) *The Hampstead Heath Swimming Pond.*

This Pond of flowing water is situated on the East Heath. It is impracticable to attempt purification of the Pond by means of chlorination or etc. During the year 1936, two water samples were taken for chemical and one for bacteriological examination, the latter analysis being performed in accordance with the

standard method recommended by the Ministry of Health. While the water, judged bacteriologically from the point of view of drinking water, showed evidence of pollution, and could not be regarded as suitable for drinking purposes, both the Chemist-in-Chief and the Principal Assistant Medical Officer of the London County Council thought that the condition of the Pond as disclosed by the examination did not justify condemnation of its use for bathing purposes.

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

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

This swimming pool was provided principally for the use of the tenants of these flats, but is also open to friends of tenants. During the year 1936, one sample of the bath water was taken for chemical and one for bacteriological examination. All the samples were satisfactory.

Schools.

In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, the Head Teachers of Schools are promptly informed of the occurrence of a case of notifiable 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 1936 :—

Date of Hearing.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Hearing.
1936.		
15th Jan.	Illegal letting two underground rooms.	Fined 20s. and 10s. costs on each of two summonses.
24th Jan.	Nuisance under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	Work done, Summons withdrawn, £1 1s. costs paid.
22nd Jan.	Nuisance under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	Order made to abate in 14 days and pay £1 1s. costs.
26th Feb.	Nuisance under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	Work done, Summons withdrawn, 10s. 6d. costs paid.

Date of Hearing.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Hearing.
1936.		
22nd Apr.	Selling Dutch mussels containing benzoic acid.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1 10s. costs.
5th May	(i) Removal of fish offal at an unlawful hour. (ii) No covers to containers.	(i) Fined £5 and £1 1s. costs. (ii) Fined £5 and £1 1s. costs.
20th May	Selling sausages containing preservatives.	(i) Fined £5 and £1 11s. 6d. costs.
25th May	(i) Nuisance. (ii) Failure to provide dustbin. (iii) Failure to provide accommodation for storage of food. (iv) Failure to provide accommodation for washing clothes. (v) Insufficient water-closet accommodation.	(i) Order to abate in 28 days. (ii) Withdrawn, dustbin provided. (iii) Fined 10s. (iv) Fined 10s. (v) Fined 10s.
Do.	(i) to (v) ditto.	(i) Order to abate in 28 days. (ii) Withdrawn, dustbin provided. (iii) Fined 10s. (iv) Fined 10s. (v) Fined 10s.
26th May	Selling cream cheese deficient in fat.	Fined £3 and £5 5s. costs.
8th July	Selling sugar containing an excess of sulphur dioxide and tin.	Fined £3 and £2 2s. costs.
29th July	Selling milk 66 per cent. deficient in milk fat on the Fairground, Hampstead Heath.	Fined £10 and £1 15s. costs.
28th July	Selling cream cheese deficient in fat.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3 3s. costs.
12th Aug.	Contravention of the dog nuisance by-law.	Fined 10s.
3rd Sept.	Nuisance under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	Order made to abate in 21 days and pay £2 2s. costs.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent on 28th June, 1933, but the main restrictions relating to the sale, distribution, etc., of Poisons did not come into force until May 1st, 1936, although the Poison List was in operation for the purposes of certain sections of the Act.

The Poisons Board prepared a list, referred to as the "Poisons List," of the substances which are to be treated as poisons for the purposes of the Act, which the Home Secretary approved, with certain modifications. The Poisons List is divided into two parts, and the

Poisons set out in Part I may only be retailed by authorised sellers of poisons (*i.e.*, registered pharmacists); but a person whose name is entered in the Borough Council's list may, subject to certain conditions, sell poisons set out in Part II. The Poisons Rules, 1935, made by the Secretary of State under Section 25 of the Act set out restrictions as to the sale of Poisons and rules as to the manner of labelling, storing and selling poisons, etc.

Section 21 of the Act which came into operation on May 1st, 1936, required the Borough Council to keep a list of persons in Hampstead who, not being entitled to sell poisons included in Part I of the Poisons List, may sell poisons included in Part II. Power is given to the Council to refuse an entry or to remove a name from the list if the person fails to pay the prescribed fees, or is, for any sufficient reason in the opinion of the Council, not fit to be on the list. The traders affected are, chiefly, grocers, ironmongers, oilmen, garage keepers, hairdressers, seedsmen, nurserymen, agricultural merchants, etc., and the class of poisons referred to in Part II of the Poisons List comprises, among other substances, ammonia, carbolic disinfectants, sulphuric and nitric acid, spirits of salts, salts of lemon; and a number of substances—including certain forms of arsenic and mercury—used in agriculture and horticulture as sheep dips, weed-killers and insecticides.

The requirements which apply to a seller of Part II poisons are prescribed in Section 18 of the Act and in the Poisons Rules, and may be summarised briefly to be as follows:—

- 1.—The sale must be effected on the premises specified in the Council's list.
- 2.—The container must be labelled with the various particulars and in the manner required by the Act and the Rules.
- 3.—The container must be in the form specified in the rules—an impervious container sufficiently stout to prevent leakage, and, in the case of a glass bottle with the outer surface fluted vertically with ribs or grooves recognisable by touch.
- 4.—In the case of an arsenical or mercurial substance, unless it contains no more than the small proportions specified, and in the case of certain other substances, the purchaser must either (*a*) be known to the seller, or to the person in charge of the premises, to be a person to whom the poison may properly be sold or (*b*) produce a valid certificate in the form prescribed by the Rules. In addition, in the case of such poisons, the particulars of the sale must be entered in the Poisons Book to be kept in the prescribed form.

- 5.—Arsenical or mercurial substances and certain other specified substances may be sold only in particular types of preparation (*e.g.*, sodium arsenates in sheep dips, calcium arsenates in insecticides) and in containers labelled with a notice of the special purpose for which they are to be used and with a warning that they are to be used for that purpose only.
- 6.—No arsenical substance (other than lead arsenates, calcium arsenates and copper acetoarsenites) nor mercurial substances may be sold to private persons; such substances may be sold only to persons engaged in the trade or business of agriculture or horticulture and for the purpose of that business.
- 7.—The sale of arsenical or mercurial and other substances (unless they contain no more than the small proportions specified) must be made by the listed shopkeeper himself or by a responsible deputy nominated by him to the Council.

The Council resolved that the Town Clerk and the Medical Officer of Health should be authorised to make any necessary arrangements to (a) receive and deal with applications from persons desiring to enter their names in the list of persons entitled to sell poisons in Part II of the Poisons List, and (b) see that the requirements of the Act and the Poisons Rules, 1935, are enforced. The Medical Officer of Health and all the sanitary inspectors were appointed as Inspectors for the purposes of securing compliance with the provisions of the Act and the Poisons Rules. Application forms and leaflets, giving full information concerning the new Regulations, etc., were distributed to the traders in the Borough likely to be affected.

Up to 31st December the Council had approved of the entry of the names of 127 persons in the List of Persons who, not being entitled to sell poisons included in Part I of the Poisons List, are, subject to the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, entitled to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List. The Council also agreed that the yearly period for this purpose should be from 1st of May to 30th of April.

Public Mortuary, New End.

During the year, 84 bodies were brought to the Mortuary, 23 by the Police, 52 at the request of friends, 1 at the request of a medical practitioner, and 8 by order of the Coroner.

In 32 instances post-mortem examinations were made.

Section 5.

Housing.

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) ...	1608
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2062
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	74
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	103
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	2
(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 ...	1060

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 ...	36
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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 ...	697
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ...	697
(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 ...	Nil.
(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	22
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.
4. <i>Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding:—</i>	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year...	395
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	395
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	1907
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	62
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	194
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	Nil.

The housing question would be easier of solution if it were one calling only for the provision of additional accommodation. The economic factor is a most important one and probably the least easy to overcome. Most overcrowded families are so situated through no fault of their own. The suggestion which has been made that accommodation can be provided by a process of redistribution is not easily applicable in Hampstead, as it is found that an undue proportion of the income of so many families is already spent in rent; and even though other rooms may become vacant in the houses in which the overcrowded families reside, they are unable to pay for the additional accommodation required. In the Ministry of Health's Circular dated the 1st of January, 1937, it was pointed out that the overcrowding is to be abated by finding the occupier "a house of a suitable size, suitably situated and suitably rented, in which he and his family can lead a healthy and comfortable life." As matters stand at present it does not appear to be easy to house in Hampstead a large family with a low wage under conditions that are indicated by the Ministry of Health.

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."

This standard will come into operation on 1st January, 1938, by which date all rent books must contain a specified summary of the provisions of the Act relating to overcrowding, including a statement of the number of persons permitted to sleep in the house.

The Housing Committee has continued to give the fullest consideration to the housing question in the Borough and on Saturday, the 4th of April, 1936, they visited certain of the Mews dwellings and other premises. Mews dwellings, of which there are about 400 in the Borough, present a special problem.

In my opinion, viewed from modern day standards the Mews dwellings visited did not provide adequate and satisfactory accommodation for the working classes. To a greater or lesser degree Mews dwellings have the following defects in common:—(1) Lack of through ventilation and inadequate lighting of rooms in rear of building. They are in principle "back-to-back" in so far as in most instances they have no "right of lights"; (2) There is no yard space in which babies and young children may be placed, whilst the mews in which the elder children play is always a constant danger; (3) Inadequate, or in some cases complete absence of, accommodation for washing clothes; (4) These dwellings are situated over garages from which poisonous fumes are constantly permeating through perished or cracked lath and plaster partitions which constitute the ceilings, and lightly constructed staircases; (5) They are approached by steep, narrow, unventilated and inadequately lighted staircases; (6) The landing, which is usually ill-ventilated and ill-lighted, is used for purposes of cooking, and the w.c. also often opens on to this landing.

Progress in respect of dealing with the worst of the mews dwellings in the Borough is however, unfortunately, for the time being at any rate, held up until alternative suitable accommodation can be offered to the mews-dwellers.

Underground Rooms.

Inspector Rowley, a recently appointed Sanitary Inspector, was detailed to make an inspection of underground rooms in the Borough in order to ascertain if they complied with the requirements relating to such dwellings. This officer commenced his duties on 1st of September, and as a result of his inspections, coupled with information supplied by the other Sanitary Inspectors, a Register of Underground Rooms is being compiled.

The following Tables show the result of the Survey of Underground Rooms so far inspected, and the results of action taken during the year:—

*Result of Survey of Basement-rooms so far inspected.
(January 1st, 1936, to 31st December, 1936.)*

Total number of Basement-premises inspected 345.

Allocation :		Percentage of premises inspected
(1) Premises found to comply with Underground Room Regulations	63	18
(2) Premises found not to comply, but which can be made to comply with Regulations	183	53
(3) Premises found not to comply, and cannot be made to comply with Regulations (<i>i.e.</i> , Closure only alternative—action deferred pending provision of satisfactory accommodation)	65	18.8
(4) Premises found which do not comply with Regulations in minor details only (no action contemplated)	8	2.3
(5) Premises found to be used for purposes other than human habitation, or unoccupied	26	7.9
Total	345	100

Result of Action during 1936.

	Number of rooms made to conform.	Number of rooms closed or illegal occupation discontinued.	Total number of rooms.	Number of premises concerned.
Action under P.H. Acts (1891 and 1936)	42	8	50	28
Action under Housing Acts (1925-35)	4	11	15	7
Action as the result of voluntary conversion of premises into flats and in connection with new buildings	30	2	32	18
	76	21	97	53
	—	—	—	—

The number of Underground Rooms found not to comply with the requirements, and indicated in the allocation above as (2), (3) and (4), totalled 396. They were found to exist in 256 premises. Of these rooms, 202 were found in 102 Tenement Houses.

Now that it has been established by law that underground rooms which do not conform to the prescribed standard may be used, neither for sleeping nor for living purposes, the question should next be considered as to what should be included in the term "living room."

There are underground rooms that do not conform to the requirements which are occupied by persons for the purposes of trade or business, or in some districts as offices for as long or longer hours than are spent in bed rooms. It is reasonable to suppose that if it is deemed to be undesirable to sleep under such conditions for a few hours it is equally undesirable that such underground rooms should be occupied during as long, or perhaps a longer period of time during working hours. It is prescribed by Section 101 (1) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, that no room which is underground (*i.e.*, so situated that the surface of the floor is more than three feet below the surface of the footway of the adjoining street or of the ground adjoining or close to the room) can be used as a bakehouse unless it was so used in 1901. In the Memorandum upon the Structural Requirements of the Factory and Workshop Acts issued by H.M. Stationery Office in 1912 it is stated that:—"Basements are, in general, unsuitable for use as workrooms, owing to the difficulty in providing proper lighting and ventilation, and in preventing contamination of the atmosphere by dust and other impurities entering the windows from the street level"; but this opinion has not the force of law. It would appear to be desirable for legislation to be introduced which would, at all events, prevent underground rooms which would in all probability be occupied by persons for any considerable length of time by day or by night being constructed in the future, unless they are so constructed as to conform to the prescribed standards.

Kilburn Vale Area.

An official representation under Section I of the Housing Act, 1930, having been made to the London County Council by one of its Medical Officers of Health, with respect to three areas known as the Kilburn Vale Areas, the County Council on 7th July declared each of the areas to be a clearance area, and resolved to secure the clearance of the areas by purchasing the land comprised in the areas (shown by a pink colour on the map), and itself undertook or otherwise to secure the demolition of the buildings thereon. Further, it was resolved that for the purpose of securing a cleared area of convenient shape and dimensions, and for the satisfactory development or user of the cleared areas that the County Council should, by compulsory purchase orders, acquire the additional lands (shown by a grey colour on the map).

The represented areas were 1.31 acres in extent and comprised 39 houses, including 2 workshops, a garage and 2 stores. The additional lands were 1.17 acres in extent, and comprised 18 houses, including 3 shops, a beerhouse, a lock-up shop, a shop and workshop, a shop-fitting works, 3 builders' yards and a garage. The total area was 2.48 acres and the displacement of 249 persons of the working-classes was involved.

The London County Council has decided that in view of the limited amount of new accommodation available in the north-west district of London, it is proposed to utilise the whole of the accommodation to be provided in the Kilburn Vale areas for rehousing purposes in connection with clearance operations under the Housing Act, 1930, which takes precedence over the abatement of overcrowding.

The Kilburn Vale Area was first condemned in 1903 by Dr. Herbert Littlejohn, the Medical Officer of Health for Hampstead, who made an official representation under Part I of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. This representation was considered by the London County Council who resolved that the Area was not of general importance to the County of London, and should be dealt with under Part II of the Act. In 1905 the Housing Committee of the County Council, in reply to an inquiry as to whether, in the event of the Borough Council dealing with the Area, they would contribute towards the cost of a scheme under Part II, replied that they could not see their way to recommend that Council to do so. In these circumstances the houses in the area were referred to the Public Health Committee to deal with and steps were taken to effect those improvements that were possible under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Notices were served and a measure of improvement was secured; certain houses were demolished and replaced by proper dwellings; while others were renovated.

At the close of the Great War the Area again came under consideration when the Borough Council contemplated acquiring it for the purpose of a Housing Scheme, and in 1920 my predecessor represented the Area as being suitable for dealing with by means of a Scheme under Part II of the Act of 1890. The Borough Council thereupon passed the appropriate resolution directing that a Scheme

be prepared, but it was subsequently learnt that the Ministry of Health did not desire the Council to proceed with the Scheme.

At the time of compilation of this Report an Inquiry has been held in respect of this Area by the Ministry of Health, and at which I gave evidence as Medical Officer of Health of the Borough. The result of the Inquiry, etc., will be reported in the Annual Report for the year 1937.

Fairfax Place.

On 11th November, 1935, and on 6th December, 1935 (after the hearing of Appeals in the Marylebone County Court, against Closing Orders made by the Borough Council), written undertakings were accepted from the owners of Nos. 36, 38, 42, 44 and 46, Fairfax Place to carry out certain works and alterations to the upper parts of those premises as indicated in a specification offered to the Court so as to render the parts of the premises fit for human habitation.

The works as specified were properly executed.

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	...	...	62
Number of houses at the Watling Estate at the disposal of the Borough Council under similar arrangements	...	...	38
Number of houses allotted to Hampstead under special arrangements with the L.C.C. for relief of overcrowding :—			
Watling	...	...	81
Tottenham	...	...	4
Downham	...	...	1
Morden	...	...	20
			—
	Total	...	206
			—

The total number of families removed from Hampstead to County Council houses since 1927, through action by the Borough Council, is 260 involving 1,395 persons. The additional 54 families are accounted for by changes in tenancies at the subsidy houses (18 at Watling and 36 at Wormholt), the Borough Council having the right to nominate tenants for any of the 100 subsidised houses which become vacant.

The Council resolved in March, 1936, to enter into an agreement with the County Council for the purpose of providing accommodation (when required by the Council) on the County Council's Estates for persons of the working classes who might be displaced as a result of the Borough Council's operations under the Housing Acts, in connection with clearance or improvement areas, or the demolition of insanitary houses or the closing of parts of buildings, and agreed to pay in respect of each dwelling provided the sum of £1 17s. 6d. per annum for a period of 40 years, towards the expenses in the provision and maintenance of the dwellings.

This agreement was in addition to the existing arrangement with the County Council whereby 100 houses at Wormholt Estate adjoining the White City, or the Watling Estate at Hendon, have been allocated to the Borough Council, in respect of each of which the Borough Council pays £7 per annum.

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 but no bath.

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 living-room, scullery, bathroom.

The "Westcroft" Estate.

The Borough Council's Housing Estate at Cricklewood was opened in 1935. It provides 32 one-bedroom flats; 136 two-bedroom flats; 112 three-bedroom houses; and 10 four-bedroom houses with a parlour—a total of 290 dwellings.

During the year under review, 11 vacancies occurred on the Estate. These vacancies were allotted after very careful consideration by the Housing Sub-letting Committee to the most deserving applicants. There is, of course, always a very long list of suitable applicants.

Representations.

STATEMENT showing steps taken in 1936 in connection with premises "represented in 1936 or previous years" by the Medical Officer of Health under the Housing Acts:—

Premises.	Representation.	Closing Order.	Remarks.
	Date of Committee.	Date of Council.	
13, Fitzjohn's Avenue ...	4-1-35	23-1-36	Underground room under front steps.
66, Heath Street ...	6-1-36	20-2-36	Two tenements, totalling six rooms over shop.
89, Abbey Road ...	6-1-36	20-2-36	Three underground rooms.
9, Hampstead High Street	9-3-36	30-4-36	Underground room, and room without external walls or window at rear of shop.
Caretaker's Quarters, Victoria Mansions, Sumatra Road	9-3-36	30-4-36	Two underground rooms.
21, New End ...	8-6-36	25-6-36	Two underground rooms.
Roslyn Lodge Hotel, Lyndhurst Road (old cottage building in front)	4-5-36	25-6-36	One underground room.
13, Oppidans Road ...	4-5-36	—	Two underground rooms.
Caretaker's Quarters, 30, Greencroft Gardens	14-9-36	1-10-36	Two underground rooms.
Caretaker's Quarters, Maisemore Mansions, Canfield Gardens	14-9-36	—	Two underground rooms and underground scullery. Written undertaking given to carry out works and alterations within three months from 17-9-36 to satisfaction of Medical Officer of Health. Undertaking complied with.
4, Prince Arthur Mews ...	14-9-36	26-11-36	Three rooms.
82, Palmerston Road ...	12-10-36	26-11-36	Two underground rooms.
23, King's College Mews, East	12-10-36	26-11-36	One room.
96, Upper Park Road ...	12-10-36	17-12-36	Three underground rooms.
"Albert Edward" P.H., 29, Bolton Road	9-11-36	—	One underground room.
14, Willow Road ...	9-11-36	—	Five underground rooms.
52, Belsize Road ...	12-10-36	—	Two underground rooms.
123A, Adelaide Road ...	30-11-36	—	Five underground rooms.
1, South Hill Park Gardens	30-11-36	—	Three underground rooms.
44, Hillfield Road ...	30-11-36	—	Two underground rooms.

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts.

During the year the Council advanced the sum of £400 in respect of a house in Westbere Road.

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.

Name of Property	No. of Rooms	Date of Acquisition	Value
Kelson Street	5	1911	£1,200
Palmerston Road	6	1912	£1,800
Palmerston Road	6	1913	£1,800
Palmerston Road	6	1914	£1,800
Palmerston Road	6	1915	£1,800
Palmerston Road	6	1916	£1,800
Palmerston Road	6	1917	£1,800
Palmerston Road	6	1918	£1,800
Palmerston Road	6	1919	£1,800
Palmerston Road	6	1920	£1,800
Netherwood Street	1	1921	£400
Total	32		£12,400

Section 6.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Food.

The good standard of the food supply of Hampstead has been maintained during the year, and in those few instances in which unsound food or food, the consumption of which might be undesirable, was found, the traders concerned readily co-operated with the Sanitary Inspectors by voluntarily surrendering the same and furnishing such information as was necessary as to source of supply, etc. The policy of the Department in the matter of food control is, broadly speaking, that enunciated by the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, *i.e.*, it is based upon two general principles; firstly, fair trading, in the sense that members of the public shall have some sort of guarantee that they are getting what they ask and pay for; and secondly, that the food shall not contain any ingredients which will render it injurious to health.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(A) Milk Supply.

Examination of milk 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.
Do.	(a)	B. Coli present in 0.1 c.c.
Do.	(a)	B. Coli present in 0.1 c.c.
Raw Milk	(b)	Satisfactory.
Certified	(a)	Do.
Grade "A"	(a)	Do.
Pasteurised	(a)	Do.
Do.	(a)	B. Coli present in 1 c.c.
Grade "A" (T.T.)	(a)	Satisfactory.
Pasteurised	(a)	Do.
Grade "A" (T.T.)	(a)	B. Coli present in 1 c.c.
Certified	(a)	Satisfactory.
Pasteurised	(a)	Do.
Do.	(a)	Bacteria in 0.1 c.c. "Uncountable."
Do.	(a)	B. Coli not present in 1 c.c.
Do.	(a)	Satisfactory.
Raw Milk	(b)	Do.
Pasteurised	(a)	Do.
Grade "A" (T.T.)	(a)	B. Coli present in 0.1 c.c. but not in 0.01 c.c.

Nature of sample.	Examined for		Result of examination.
	(a) Bacterial content	or (b) Tubercle bacilli.	
Raw Milk	(a)	Bacteria in 0.1 c.c. "Numerous."	
Do.	(b)	B. Coli present in 0.1 c.c. Satisfactory.	
Do.	(a)	Bacteria in 0.1 c.c. "Very numerous."	
Do.	(b)	B. Coli present in 0.1 c.c. Satisfactory.	
Grade "A" (T.T.)	(a)	Do.	
Pasteurised	(b)	Do.	
Raw Milk	(a)	Do.	
Do.	(b)	Do.	
Pasteurised	(a)	Do.	
Do.	(b)	Do.	
Raw Milk	(a)	B. Coli present in 0.01 c.c. Satisfactory.	
Do.	(b)	Do.	
Pasteurised	(a)	Do.	
Raw Milk	(b)	Do.	
Pasteurised	(a)	B. Coli present in 0.01 c.c.	
Do.	(a)	B. Coli present in 0.01 c.c.	
Do.	(a)	B. Coli present in 0.01 c.c.	
Grade "A"	(a)	B. Coli present in 1 c.c.	
Pasteurised	(a)	Satisfactory.	
Do.	(a)	B. Coli present in 0.01 c.c.	
Do.	(a)	Satisfactory.	
Do.	(a)	Do.	
Do.	(a)	Bacteria per c.c.: 140,000 B. Coli present in 1 c.c.	
Do.	(a)	Satisfactory.	
Do.	(a)	Do.	
Do.	(a)	Do.	

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.

Chemical examination of Milk Samples.

There were 165 samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act, and of these one was unsatisfactory. Only one informal milk sample was taken during the year. The average composition of the total milk samples examined was:—

Total milk solids	...	12.25 per cent.
Fat	...	3.55 per cent.
Solids not fat	...	8.70 per cent.

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, 1936.

(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 105. During the year, 236 inspections were made and three notices were served.

In addition 30 persons are registered as purveyors of milk whose premises are situated outside Hampstead.

The unsatisfactory condition of a certain premises in the Borough used for the bottling of milk was reported to the Public Health Committee in September, it being my opinion that the public health was, or was likely to be, endangered by the acts and defaults of the person registered as a dairyman at those premises. A Notice was duly served upon the responsible person, in accordance with Section 2 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, to show cause why the Council should not remove his name and the premises from the register of dairymen and dairy premises for the following reasons:—
(a) Owing to lack of proper supervision of the dairy; (b) Owing to the dirty condition of the premises; (c) Owing to the dirty condition of the bottles, churns, and utensils; (d) Owing to the premises not being suitable for their present use, viz., the business of bottling milk, cleansing receptacles and the storage of vehicles; (e) Owing to the premises generally not complying with the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

After a careful hearing of the objections of the dairyman and his employee to the proposal to remove his name and address from the Register, the Council, on the recommendation of the Public Health Committee, resolved to remove the entries from the Register.

(ii) *Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1923 and 1936.*

Number of licences in force during 1936, for the sale of milk under special designations:—

Purpose of Licence.	Number of Licences granted.
Sale of Tuberculin tested Milk from shop or other premises (replacing "Certified" and "Grade A Tuberculin Tested" Milk)	21
Sale of Accredited Milk from shop or other premises (replacing "Grade A" Milk)	2
Sale of Pasteurised Milk from shop or other premises	37

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

In 14 cases supplementary licences were granted authorising the sale of graded milk within the Borough from premises outside Hampstead.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

This Order made by the Minister of Health on the 18th of April, under Section 3 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act of 1922, came into operation on the 1st of June, and revoked the Orders of 1923 and 1934. It prescribes that the special designations which may be used in relation to milk are "Tuberculin Tested," "Accredited," and "Pasteurised."

Tuberculin-tested Milk.

This grade replaces the present "Certified" and "Grade A (Tuberculin-tested)" milks, and is the only designation for raw milk from tuberculin-tested cows. If desired this milk can be pasteurised, and where this is done it must be sold as "Tuberculin-tested Milk (Pasteurised)." When tuberculin-tested milk is bottled on the farm the Order permits it to be described as "Tuberculin-tested Milk (Certified)."

Accredited Milk.

This designation is used for the milk that is at present termed "Grade A"—that is, milk from cows which are inspected by a veterinary surgeon but are not tuberculin-tested. If the milk has been bottled at the place of production, the words "Farm Bottled" may be added.

Pasteurised Milk.

As at present, all milk which has been held at a temperature of 145° to 150° F. for thirty minutes will be deemed to be pasteurised.

Bacteriological Tests.

From December 31st, 1936, the method of prescribing the bacteriological standard by a "plate-count" test of 200,000 bacteria per millilitre was superseded for "Tuberculin-tested" and "Accredited" milks by the methylene-blue test, as recommended in the report of the Medical Research Council; the coliform test will be reserved for occasion. "Plate-count" tests are prescribed for "Tuberculin-tested Milk (Pasteurised)" and for the "Pasteurised" grades.

(B) Meat and Other Foods.*Examination of samples for bacterial content.*

The following articles of food, in addition to the samples of milk mentioned in sub-section (A), were examined bacteriologically:—

Article.	Result of examination.
Anchovy Paste ...	All cultivations made remained sterile after seven days' inoculation.

(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 1936.

(iii) Unsound Food and Food Inspection.

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

- Asparagus, 2 tins.
- Bahnckes Mustard, 8 glasses.
- Barbadoes Sugar, 48 lbs.
- Bread, 650 loaves and 300 rolls.
- Cheese, double cream, 5 lbs.
- Danish Mustard, 6 jars, 3 tins, 11 bottles.

Dogfish, 4 stone.
 Ham, 1 tin (14 lbs.) and 14½ lbs.
 Sardines, 14 tins.
 Skate, 28 lbs.
 Tomatoes, 3 lbs.
 Tongue, 2 6-lb. 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 1,053 inspections were made.

Premises.	No. of Premises on Register.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Notices.
Bakehouses :—			
Factories—			
Underground ...	13	27	13
Aboveground ...	16	17	2
Workshops—			
Underground ...	1	4	1
Aboveground ...	9	10	1
Fried Fish Shops ...	13	4	2
Ice Cream Premises ...	116	28	7
Milk Premises ...	105	236	3
Restaurants and Eating-houses ...	91	20	8
Other Food Premises, <i>e.g.</i> , Butchers, Greengrocers, Grocers, Provision Dealers, etc. ...	489	707	105

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

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

During the year the premises at 94, Kilburn High Road, formerly used as an underground bakehouse, were used for other trade purposes. Alterations which have been made to 225, Finchley Road render it impossible for these premises to be used as a bakehouse. These two premises have been deleted from the Register.

One new factory bakehouse was opened during the year at 126, West End Lane. The premises were suitably altered so as, in my opinion, to conform with the requirements of Section 101 (3) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which prohibits the establishment anew of an underground bakehouse.

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

(a) There are 116 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 47 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.

In March and April leaflets were sent to all shopkeepers likely to be affected drawing their attention to the importance of the marking of imported meats and other foodstuffs.

During the year a shopkeeper was ordered by the Council to be cautioned for exposing for sale a quantity of tomatoes not marked by means of a show ticket, clearly visible to intending purchasers, bearing the indication of origin of the tomatoes, in accordance with the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 4 Order, 1929.

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, Kilburn High Road—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 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, five cases were notified; all of which were subsequently investigated by the staff of this department.

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

505 samples were taken for analysis during the year by the Sampling Officers under the Act. The number certified to be adulterated was 29, or 5·7 per cent. of the total number, as compared with 17, or 3·4 per cent. in 1935.

Of the total samples taken for analysis, 407 were formal samples and 98 informal.

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

Article.	Formal Samples.		Informal Samples.	
	Number taken.	Number adulterated.	Number taken.	Number adulterated.
Milk	164	1	1	—
Cream	1	—	2	—
Butter	16	1	2	—
Margarine	3	—	—	—
Lard and Lard Substitutes ...	7	—	1	—
Cheese, Cream Cheese, etc. ...	9	3	2	—
Dripping, Suet, Vegetable Fats, etc.	8	—	4	—
Condensed Milk	6	—	3	—
Coffee, and Coffee and Chicory	6	—	3	—
Sausages, Minced Beef, etc. ...	32	4	1	1
Canned or Dried Fruits or Vegetables	27	—	12	1
Canned Meats, Fish and Fish Pastes	35	3	22	5
Jam, Honey and Jellies	11	1	5	—
Cereals	10	—	3	—
Vinegar	5	—	2	—
Pepper	3	—	2	—
Mustard	2	—	4	—
Sugar	16	7	—	—
Bread and Butter	3	1	—	—
Sauces, Pickles, etc.	8	—	9	—
Wines, Beer and Spirits	8	—	1	—
Fruit Drinks	2	—	5	—
Pastry and Cakes	3	—	1	—
Sweets	2	—	4	—
Drugs	2	—	3	—
Syrup	—	—	1	—
Mixed Peel	1	—	—	—
Coconut	—	—	1	—
Savoury Roll	1	—	—	—
Junklets	1	—	—	—
Hot Chocolate Milk Shake	1	1	—	—
Self Raising Flour	1	—	—	—
Health Salts	—	—	1	—
Tea	1	—	—	—
Mincemeat	7	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	2	—	1	—
Custard Powder	1	—	2	—
Ground Cinnamon	1	—	—	—
Mushroom Soup	1	—	—	—
Totals	407	22	98	7

The following tables show the formal and informal samples found to be adulterated, etc., the nature of adulteration or other irregularity and the action taken:—

Formal Samples.

No. of Sample.	Article.	Analyst's Report.	Action taken.
29	Cream Cheese ...	Not cream cheese but a product of milk. Soft on account of large proportion of water.	Fined £2 and £5 5s. costs.
38	Hot Chocolate Milk Shake.	Total solids 14.9 per cent., Fat 1.3 per cent., some evidence of cocoa. Sample deficient in fat.	Cautioned.
340	Dutch Mussels ...	Benzoic acid 750 parts per million.	Prosecuted, £1 10s. costs only.
368	Beef Sausages ...	Sulphur dioxide 240 parts per million.	Fined £5, and £1 11s. 6d. costs.
388	Barbadoes Sugar ...	Sulphur dioxide 140 parts per million; tin 2.1 grains per lb.	Fined £3, and £2 2s. costs.
411	Raw Sugar ...	Tin 0.9 grains per lb. ...	Cautioned.
64	Minced Beef ...	Sulphur Dioxide 50 parts per million.	Cautioned.
102	Minced Beef ...	Sulphur Dioxide 60 parts per million.	Cautioned.
66	Sardines ...	Lead 80 parts per million	Cautioned.
409	Milk ...	Deficient in milk fat to extent of 66 per cent.	Fined £10, and £3 3s. costs.
402	Butter ...	Contained a slight excess of water.	No action.
89	Cream Cheese ...	Not cream cheese but a product of partly skimmed milk. Soft on account of large proportion of water present.	Prosecuted, £3 3s. costs only.
447	Barbadoes Sugar ...	Tin 3.0 grains per lb. ...	Cautioned.
215	Sardines ...	Lead 30 parts per million	Cautioned.
475	Demerara Sugar ...	Tin 1.0 grain per lb. ...	No action.
274	Plum Jam ...	Deficient in total soluble solids to the extent of 7.5 per cent.	Cautioned.
233	Bread and Butter ...	The fat on this consisted of a mixture of butter and margarine in equal proportions.	Cautioned.
480	Demerara Sugar ...	Tin 1.1 grains per lb. ...	No action.
238	Cream Cheese ...	Not cream cheese, but a product of skimmed milk. Soft on account of the large proportion of water present.	Summons withdrawn.

No. of Sample.	Article.	Analyst's Report.	Action taken.
288	Beef Sausages ...	Sulphur dioxide 140 parts per million.	Cautioned.
250	Barbadoes Sugar ...	Tin .96 grains per lb. ...	No action.
457	Demerara Sugar ...	Tin 1.3 grains per lb. ...	Cautioned.

Informal Samples.

No. of Sample.	Article.	Analyst's Report.
450	Sardines ...	Lead 36 parts per million
73	Sardines ...	Lead 18 parts per million
74	Sardines ...	Lead 40 parts per million
71	Asparagus ...	Tin 2.7 grains per lb.
228	Sardines ...	Lead 32 parts per million
317	Minced Beef ...	80 parts of sulphur dioxide per million.
144	Soft Roes ...	Tin 2.62 grains per lb.

(ii) *Artificial Cream Act, 1929.*

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

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

Nine 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 (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.*

165 samples of articles of food specified in these Regulations were submitted for analysis. Infringements were discovered in the following cases:—

Description of Foodstuff.	Result of Analysis.	Action taken.
Dutch Mussels	Found to contain benzoic acid 750 parts per million	Prosecuted, £1 10s. costs only.
Beef Sausages	Found to contain sulphur dioxide 240 parts per million. Sold without any indication that they contained preservatives.	Fined £5 and £1 11s. 6d. costs.
Barbadoes Sugar	Found to contain (a) sulphur dioxide 140 parts per million, and (b) tin 2.1 grains per lb.	Fined £3 and £2 2s. costs. Remainder of stock of sugar voluntarily surrendered by vendor. Information circulated to other districts.
Sardines	Found to contain lead 80 parts per million.	Cautioned. Remainder of stock of sardines voluntarily surrendered by vendor.
Sardines	Found to contain lead 30 parts per million.	Cautioned. Stock withdrawn from sale.
Minced Beef	Found to contain sulphur dioxide 50 parts per million.	Cautioned.
Tinned Asparagus	Found to contain tin 2.7 grains per lb.	Cautioned. Remainder of stock of tinned asparagus voluntarily surrendered by vendor.
Demerara Sugar	Found to contain tin 1.3 grains per lb.	Cautioned. Stock withdrawn from sale.
Beef Sausages	Found to contain sulphur dioxide 50 parts per million.	Cautioned.
Beef Sausages	Found to contain sulphur dioxide 140 parts per million.	Cautioned.
Barbadoes Sugar	Found to contain tin 0.96 grains per lb.	No action.

(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.

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.

The nature of the work done at these Laboratories is set out in this Section of the Report.

(E) Nutrition.

The routine medical inspection of entrant children in Hampstead to Elementary Schools during the year 1936 demonstrates that 107 or 17.2 per cent. were classed as "good," 486 or 78.4 per cent. were "average" and 27 or 4.4 per cent. were "below normal." The corresponding figures for the County of London were 15.1 per cent., 78.6 per cent. and 6.3 per cent.

REPORT

for the year 1936

OF THE

Public Analyst.

H. E. COX,
D.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.I.C.

THE LABORATORY,
11, BILLITER SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.3.
12th February, 1937.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Following my usual custom I beg to submit a short summary of the work I have carried out as your Borough Analyst under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act during the year 1936. The number of samples which have been examined was 505. It is unnecessary to enumerate them all, but the range of materials has been wide and some of the principal kinds are shown below :—

Milk	...	...	...	...	165
Cream	...	...	...	...	3
Butter	...	...	...	...	18
Margarine	...	...	...	...	3
Lard and Lard Substitutes	...	...	...	...	8
Cheese, Cream Cheese, etc.	...	...	...	...	11
Dripping, Suet, Vegetable Fats, etc.	...	...	...	...	12
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	9
Coffee and Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	...	9
Sausages, Minced Beef, etc.	...	...	...	...	33
Canned or Dried Fruits or Vegetables	...	...	...	...	39
Canned Meats, Fish and Fish Pastes	...	...	...	...	57
Jam, Honey and Jellies	...	...	...	...	16
Cereals	...	...	...	...	13
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	7
Pepper	...	...	...	...	5
Mustard	...	...	...	...	6
Sugar	...	...	...	...	16
Bread and Butter	...	...	...	...	3
Sauces, Pickles, etc.	...	...	...	...	17
Wines, Beer and Spirits	...	...	...	...	9
Fruit Drinks	...	...	...	...	7
Pastry and Cakes	...	...	...	...	4
Sweets	...	...	...	...	6
Drugs	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	24

Out of these 505 samples, 476 may be regarded as quite satisfactory, and it is, perhaps, inevitable that attention should be given to the 29 adulterated or unsatisfactory samples rather than to comment on the virtues of the others. No new forms of adulteration have been noted during the year, but there is, as often happens, a recrudescence of well known sophistications. The subject of metallic contamination of food continues to call for attention and one may venture to hope that the new legislation which the Minister of Health hopes to introduce during the present year may clarify the law and practice in relation to this rather difficult subject.

A number of samples of Sugars of the Demerara type have been found to contain relatively substantial quantities of tin. This is not a new phenomenon; indeed it has been known for about fifty years that a small quantity of tin was used in the manufacture of these types of sugar. Its function is apparently to act as a mordant for the natural colouring matter of the sugar. But although sugar has for many years contained traces of tin, the amounts which have been found recently seem to be substantially higher, though only in a few cases did they exceed 2 grains per pound. There is a commonly accepted limit of 2 grains per lb. for tin in canned foods, but this refers primarily to unavoidable contamination due to storage in tins, which is not at all the same thing as the deliberate addition of tin, in connection with which the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning, so long ago as 1903 reported that

“Chloride of tin appears to us an objectionable and unnecessary addition to sugar and we are of opinion that it should no longer be used.”

It is, I believe, contended by the manufacturers that the addition of tin to this class of sugar is necessary. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Minister of Health, and I understand that it is being carefully considered by the Minister. The finding of tin in sugar, of lead or tin in canned fish, of traces of copper in pickles and like products, and of various other metals in other foods, renders it necessary to determine these small quantities of metals in a wide variety of products in addition to examining them for preservatives and ascertaining their composition in the ordinary way. Thus, the amount of work which has to be done in examining samples constantly tends to increase.

The Dairy produce examined has, in general, been of good quality. The average composition of the milks is:—

Total milk solids	...	...	12.25 per cent.
Fat	...	...	3.55 "
Solids not fat	...	...	8.70 "

and only one of them was adulterated. This sample was 66 per cent. deficient in fat.

Butters still occasionally show a slight excess of water; preservative seems quite to have disappeared from it. Bread and Butter as supplied to some eating houses is not always Bread and Butter; one sample examined this year consisted of Bread and Margarine.

Three very unsatisfactory samples of Cream Cheese have been examined. Each of these contained about 70 per cent. of water, with only 10 to 14 per cent. of fat, so that they were in fact, products of partly skimmed milk, soft on account of the large proportion of water present and certainly not entitled to the description of Cream Cheese.

Infringements of the Preservative Regulations continue to occur; usually this takes the form of the addition of sulphur dioxide without the required statutory declaration, and there have been three cases of the addition of preservative to Minced Beef, which in England is not permitted to contain preservative, though it is permitted during certain months of the year in Scotland. Some Dutch Mussels were also found to contain Benzoic Acid, which is contrary to the Regulations.

Among other matters which are disclosed by examination of the various samples, is a tendency for certain types of manufactured products to differ widely from old fashioned notions of what they should contain. For instance, one finds soft drinks, fruit cordials and the like, which are prepared very largely—if not entirely—from synthetic materials and coloured with artificial dyes. These products may be quite wholesome and it is often difficult to decide whether they are to be regarded as satisfactory or not. Much depends upon the precise description on the label. I have referred on previous occasions to the sale of synthetic mixtures in cream buns and similar products. There is abundant evidence of a slow change in the composition of

foods as the result of large scale manufacture, as compared with the old fashioned home production. In some directions this represents an improvement, but in others it does not. Such products usually are of a high degree of purity and if they are correctly described, they appear to be quite unexceptionable. It is to be hoped that the new legislation which is foreshadowed will deal with the matter of descriptions and mis-descriptions, and that it will place some check upon the accuracy of advertisements in relation to food. There are instances which need not be mentioned where extravagant claims which are made in advertisements are not in accordance with the true facts.

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 occurred during the year in a male of 19. He was treated at Charing Cross Hospital, as an in-patient, for three months. He had a long course of treatment of massage, splinting, and radiation exercises, for his paralysis.

The patient made a remarkably good recovery and is still attending the massage and electrical department of Charing Cross Hospital for out-patient treatment.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

No cases of Cerebro-Spinal fever were notified during 1936.

Diphtheria.

During the year there were 51 cases of diphtheria and one death as compared with 62 cases and no deaths in the previous year. The morbidity rate was 0.55 per 1,000 of the population. All cases, with one exception, were removed to hospital.

Immunisation.

The Borough Council pay a fee of 7s. 6d. to general practitioners for each child completely immunised, and provide the immunising material free of charge, the practitioner agreeing to give the child three injections, and to enter the necessary particulars on a record card, which card will act as the account for his fee, which is paid quarterly. The responsibility for the administration of the injections is placed on the practitioner, who is also responsible for any subsequent medical attention necessary, etc. Arrangements for the final Schick test are made by the Borough Council, and special clinics are held for this purpose.

During the year 343 children were immunised against Diphtheria; 140 by private doctors, and 203 by the Council's Assistant Medical Officers.

166 Schick tests were performed. There was no preliminary Schick testing in children below 8 years of age. One child was found to be still susceptible after inoculation and was given one further injection.

In every case Diphtheria Toxoid Anti-Toxin (Goat) was used for immunisation, three injections at intervals of a week or more being given.

* In addition to the 203 children immunised, 7 children (3.3 per cent. of the total) ceased attendance after the first or second injection, despite repeated requests to the parents to bring them to the Clinic. This small percentage appears to indicate that it is worth while continuing with the three-injection technique, as against the "one-shot" method, which is much less certain in its results.

In no instance was there any alarming reaction. In a very small percentage of the cases there was a local erythema which passed off in a few days and did not require any special treatment.

It is, perhaps, of interest to record the only case in which any severe reaction was attributed to the injections. A very irate parent arrived at the Town Hall demanding to see the Doctor who had "nearly killed" his daughter. It was ascertained that the child had been given a first injection ten days previously. There was no obvious reaction until the night of the tenth day, when she became acutely ill in the middle of the night, with symptoms suggesting some form of intestinal obstruction. Enquiry at the school brought to light the fact that the child had swallowed a large piece of plasticine on the previous afternoon and had been sent home. The parent returned to the Town Hall later in the day and was profusely apologetic.

The increase in the number of children immunised during 1936 is largely due to the whole-hearted co-operation of Head Teachers in some of the schools in the Borough. Lectures on Immunisation were delivered to the Parents' Associations in the schools, with very gratifying results. In three of the non-provided schools the children were immunised on the school premises. This procedure has many advantages over attendance at the Council's Clinics; the children are much less troublesome to inject at school in the presence of their teachers than at the Clinics, where they are accompanied by their parents. Furthermore, one batch of volunteers in a class usually gives rise to many more on the second visit.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to hold Clinics for Diphtheria Immunisation at the provided London County Council Schools.

It is a matter for concern that so many children did not re-attend for the Schick test in spite of repeated requests. The feeling of security engendered by the three inoculations is sometimes unfounded, and it is essential that in every case a Schick Test should be performed to see whether or not complete immunity against Diphtheria has been established.

There were three instances of alleged diphtheria in children who had been immunised. Details of these cases are set out below.

(1) A child aged $3\frac{3}{4}$ years, who was immunised with 1 c.c. of Toxoid Antitoxin (Goat) on 4th February, 1936, 18th February, 1936, and 3rd March, 1936. No Schick test was performed. She was notified as suffering from nasal Diphtheria in September, 1936, and admitted to Hospital. The Medical Superintendent reports that the child was not suffering from clinical diphtheria but was merely a carrier.

(2) A child aged $4\frac{1}{2}$ years (sister of the above) injected on the same dates, was notified as nasal Diphtheria in October, 1936. There was no clinical evidence of diphtheria on admission to Hospital, where all throat swabs were negative. The Medical Superintendent reports that this was not a case of diphtheria and that it was not certain that the child was even a carrier.

(3) A child aged 6 years. Toxoid Antitoxin was injected on 1st May, 1936, 15th May, 1936, and 29th May, 1936, but the parent did not bring the child to the clinic for a Schick test when requested. She was notified as a case of diphtheria on 26th January, 1937. On admission to hospital she had a minimal amount of exudate on both tonsils and from this *C. diphtheriæ* of the gravis type were isolated. A diagnosis of mild faucial diphtheria was made. There were no complications. This case illustrates the necessity for Schick testing all children after injection. The three injections of toxoid antitoxin did not apparently establish complete immunity to diphtheria in this instance, but there is no doubt that they resulted in the attack being of a very mild nature, without any of the dangerous complications or sequelæ which so frequently accompany this disease.

Dysentery.

Three cases of Dysentery were notified during the year as compared with 10 cases during the previous year.

All the cases occurred in adults. Two were of the Sonne type, and the attack was very mild in each case.

The third patient had Amœbic Dysentery, for which she was treated at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases. She had but recently returned to England from abroad, and it was considered that her disease was contracted in Nyasaland, probably during 1933.

No cases of dysentery occurred among children, in contrast to 1935, when there were six cases.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

Enteric Fever.

Sixteen cases of enteric fever occurred during the year, four of which proved fatal. Five of these cases were notified as being due to *B. Typhosus*.

The age incidence is set out in the table on page 133, and it will be seen that in nine cases the age of the patients was between 20 and 35. The patients who died were aged 22, 34, 46 and 74, respectively.

Five persons were considered to have been infected at Bournemouth. In two instances the infection presumably took place abroad whilst on holiday in Brittany and Scandinavia respectively. Two of the affected persons were nurses who had been in attendance on cases of enteric fever whilst engaged in their hospital duties (one of these nurses succumbed to the disease). In two cases where the source of infection could not be traced, oysters had been eaten a little time previously, and one of these persons was already an in-patient in a General Hospital undergoing a surgical operation. The remaining five patients resided in the same house and the diagnosis of these cases presented great difficulty; three were admitted to hospital. None of these five cases terminated fatally.

It should be noted that two people were infected whilst holiday-making on the Continent. These cases demonstrate the dangers of eating uncooked fruit and vegetables or drinking unboiled water in places abroad, where the sanitation is not of the highest standard. Intending travellers, particularly those who contemplate a visit to the lesser-known places abroad, should bear in mind the fact that complete immunity to Enteric may be established by means of preventive inoculations.

The Bournemouth epidemic illustrates how the disease may be propagated by means of infected milk. Pasteurisation is a certain safeguard, and in the presence of an epidemic, no milk should be consumed which has not been rendered safe by pasteurisation or boiling.

Malaria.

One case of Malaria was notified during the year. The disease was of tertian type, and occurred in a male patient aged 28 years, who contracted the disease in Venezuela in 1935.

Measles.

During the year, 918 cases were notified, of which 137 were removed to hospital. The illness terminated fatally in two instances.

The following table shows the number of cases notified in each year since 1923 :—

Year.	Cases.
1923	209
1924	1226
1925	293
1926	1617
1927	82
1928	1121
1929	125
1930	1209
1931	225
1932	716
1933	81
1934	1311
1935	40
1936	918

Measles epidemics usually occur every two years in London, and following the few cases in 1935, the disease was very prevalent this year.

The two deaths were due to broncho-pneumonia in children aged 1 year 7 months, and 1 year respectively. One child was nursed at home, but the other, who was removed to hospital, already had broncho-pneumonia before the onset of measles.

The ward allocation of the cases was:—

Ward No.	Ward Name	Cases	Cases per 1,000 population.
1	(Town)	66	5.2
2	(Belsize)	148	10.0
3	(Adelaide)	99	8.7
4	(Central)	70	6.0
5	(West End)	211	14.7
6	(Kilburn)	225	14.7
7	(Priory)	99	8.6

The disease had its greatest incidence in the West End and Kilburn Wards. It was least prevalent in the Town and Central Wards.

An analysis of the cases notified shows the following:—

Adults	...	6 per cent.
Pre-school children	...	27 "
School children	...	65 "
Unclassified	...	2 "

and of the school children:—

50 per cent.	attended Council schools in the Borough.
10 "	" " Private schools in the Borough.
5 "	" " Schools outside this Borough.

The tables below show how the cases were distributed in families and houses:—

(a) No. of families in which more than one case occurred	...	135
No. of families in which 2 cases occurred	...	112
" " 3 "	...	20
" " 4 "	...	3

(b) *No. of houses in which cases occurred in more than*

<i>one family</i>	...	...	...	...	59
2 cases in house	...	...	...	...	39
3 " "	...	...	...	...	16
4 " "	...	...	...	...	4

(c) *Where more than one case occurred in the house—*

Cases probably infected by another person in the family	125
" " " " house	49
" " from a common outside source	84

The London County Council Scheme of Measles Control was applied in certain schools in the Borough. An analysis of the number of cases occurring in these schools, and also in the schools in which the scheme was not put into operation, is given below :—

1.—*Five Schools in which the Measles Scheme was applied.*

No. of cases occurring in 5 schools.		Total.	Average attendance.
Before Scheme was applied.	After Scheme was applied.		
92	165	257	2478

In these Schools 10·5 per cent. of the children contracted measles.

2.—*Seven Schools in which the Measles Scheme was not applied.*

No. of cases.	Average attendance.
185	988

In these Schools 18 per cent. of the children contracted measles.

822 visits were made by the Health Visitors to 697 homes in respect of measles.

Pneumonia.

During the year 85 cases of pneumonia were notified. Of these 63 were of acute primary pneumonia and 22 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia. The total deaths were 21, of which 16 occurred in persons over 45 years of age.

As is usually the case, the age of the patient appears to be the chief factor of mortality.

Influenza.

Influenza became prevalent towards the end of the year. The epidemic was of moderate severity, and the attack rate appears to have been fairly high.

Influenza is not a notifiable disease, and it is difficult, therefore, to arrive at any satisfactory estimate of the true nature and incidence of this epidemic. The only definite information available is that obtained from Influenzal Pneumonia notifications. On the other hand, the death returns for the year show Influenza as the cause of death in 18 cases, as compared with 5 cases in the previous year.

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 114 cases of scarlet fever were notified (cf. 112 in 1935, 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.

Tuberculosis.**Notification.**

During the year 1936, 94 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 71 being cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 23 other forms of the disease.

The following statistical table, prescribed by the Ministry of Health, gives an analysis of the newly notified cases and deaths during 1936 :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
1-	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
5-	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—
15-	8	12	3	2	2	5	—	—
25-	8	13	3	1	2	6	—	—
35-	8	6	2	1	2	2	—	—
45-	6	2	—	1	6	1	—	—
55-	2	1	—	1	2	1	1	—
65 and upwards ..	4	1	—	1	1	2	—	1
Totals	36	35	14	9	15	17	5	2

The following table shows the numbers of notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis amongst males and females. The number of cases between the ages of 15 and 34 is also shown. The figures relate to the five-year period, 1932-1936 :—

Year.	Total Cases.		15—34.	15—34.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1936	36	35	16	25
1935	27	36	9	29
1934	38	35	17	24
1933	50	44	21	28
1932	35	46	16	33
Totals	186	196	79	139

These figures show that 70 per cent. of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in females occur between the ages of 15 and 34, as com-

pared with 40 per cent. in males. The excessive incidence of the disease in this period of life is very alarming and constitutes a very serious problem.

It must be remembered that, in Hampstead, many of the young adult females affected are persons who have but recently come to London from Ireland, Wales and the North of England.

Occupations.

The following is an analysis of the occupations of the new cases notified as tuberculous during 1936:—

Occupation.	Pulmonary cases.	Non-Pulmonary cases.
Auctioneer	1	—
Barber	1	—
Barman	1	—
Basket-worker (Blind School)	1	—
Chartered Accountant	1	—
Chauffeur	2	—
Clerk	6	1
Cook	2	—
Domestic	5	1
Dress Designer	1	—
Factory Hand	1	—
Garage Attendant	1	—
Housekeeper	1	1
Housewife	11	3
Journalist	1	—
Labourer	4	1
Manageress	—	1
Medical Practitioner	1	—
Messenger Boy	—	1
Motor Driver	1	—
Merchant	2	—
Nil	5	5
Novice	—	1
Nurse	1	1
Office Boy	1	—
Optician	—	1
Painter	1	—
Porter	3	—
Scholar	1	4
School Teacher	1	—
Seaman	—	1
Sheet Metal Worker	—	1
Ship's Cook	1	—
Shop Assistant	3	—
Stockbroker	1	—
Storekeeper	1	—
Student	2	—

Occupation.				Pulmonary cases.	Non-Pulmonary cases.
Tailoress	...	...	...	1	—
Telephonist	...	...	...	1	—
Traveller	...	...	...	2	—
Typist	...	...	...	2	—
Totals				71	23

A survey of the statistics relating to Tuberculosis in Hampstead in recent years reveals the fact that, according to the number of notifications of new cases received, there has been a decrease, from 361 in 1918, to 94 in 1936, equivalent to 74 per cent. The figures, together with the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, are as follows:—

Year.	Persons newly notified.			Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Voluntarily notifiable 1902; compulsorily notifiable 1912).	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (compulsorily notifiable from 1st February, 1913).	Total.	
1918	291	70	361	75
1919	165	48	213	56
1920	118	53	171	41
1921	103	55	158	63
1922	101	34	135	50
1923	88	36	124	51
1924	100	25	125	58
1925	99	14	113	52
1926	69	16	85	51
1927	79	11	90	38
1928	80	8	88	39
1929	72	12	84	48
1930	68	13	81	38
1931	92	17	109	41
1932	74	20	94	32
1933	94	10	104	37
1934	73	21	94	53
1935	63	18	81	29
1936	71	23	94	32

Deaths.

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during 1936 was 39, of which 32 were pulmonary and 7 non-pulmonary.

There were nine deaths certified as due to tuberculosis which had not been notified previously. Enquiries are always made in such cases as to the reasons for non-notification.

Four of the deaths occurred in children who were patients in hospital; three of these died of meningitis and one of miliary tuberculosis. There were two middle-aged adults; it was ascertained that the disease was of long duration and the necessary notification had presumably been made many years ago. Two young adults died in hospital from a very rapid form of pulmonary disease, and here it is assumed that the short duration of the illness accounted for the failure to notify. The remaining patient died from tuberculosis of the epididymis.

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 71 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis newly notified in 1936:—

38 were treated at Sanatoria.
5 " " Hospitals.
18 " " L.C.C. Hospitals.

Of the 23 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis newly notified in 1936:—

6 were treated at Sanatoria.
4 " " Hospitals.
4 " " L.C.C. Hospitals.

The following cases, notified prior to 1936, were also removed:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Insured.	Non-Insured.	Insured.	Non-Insured.
To Sanatoria ...	10	4	—	—
To Hospitals ...	—	1	1	—
To L.C.C. Hospitals ...	5	4	1	—

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 1936 totalled 341—268 pulmonary and 73 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 1936	158	182	47	53	205	235
Number of cases notified under the Regulations for the first time during the year	36	35	14	9	50	44
Number of cases removed from the Register in a preceding year which have been restored to the Register during the year	—	2	—	—	—	2
Number of cases brought under notice otherwise than by notification during the year ...	10	17	6	5	16	22
	204	236	67	67	271	303
*Number of cases removed from the Register during the year	83	89	26	35	109	124
Number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year	121	147	41	32	162	179

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

Staff engaged on Tuberculosis Work.

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

- (1) The Medical Officer of Health, who is the Administrative Tuberculosis Medical Officer.
- (2) The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.
- (3) Tuberculosis Nurse.
- (4) Clerk.

The Tuberculosis Nurse visits all newly-notified cases and informs them of the Dispensary facilities. If they are suitable cases they are urged to attend. The Nurse also makes periodical visits to patients on the Dispensary register who are unable to attend. In addition, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer visits bedridden patients at their homes. Medical Practitioners are invited to send their cases to the Dispensary for consultation and advice. If patients are too ill to attend, they are seen at home.

X-ray Examinations.

Arrangements were in operation for patients under Dispensary supervision to be X-rayed at the Hampstead General Hospital. There were 95 such examinations made during 1936.

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 134 specimens were submitted for examination by local practitioners and, in addition, 173 specimens were sent by the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

Artificial Pneumo-thorax.

Prior to November, 1936, patients undergoing this form of treatment received their refills at Brompton, Victoria Park, St. Mary's, St. Thomas's, University College and Colindale Hospitals. Dr. H. Davis Chalke, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, now carries out this treatment himself, and patients attend at either New End or Paddington Hospitals for this purpose. Sessions are held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

This is a much more satisfactory arrangement than the former one, for the Tuberculosis Officer can now keep in much closer touch with his patients than was hitherto possible. There is the further advantage that patients do not have so far to travel. During the year 18 patients who were undergoing this form of treatment made 241 attendances.

Contacts.

Every effort is made to ensure the attendance at the Dispensary of contacts of cases of tuberculosis, and a scheme has recently been put into operation for the closer following up of all contacts. This aspect of the tuberculosis problem is regarded as being of outstanding importance.

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, seven patients attended and the total attendances were 38.

Light Treatment.

One patient is receiving Finsen Light treatment at a General Hospital. Many patients, particularly children, attend the Institute of Ray Therapy, Camden Road, for Ultra-Violet Therapy.

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing of requisite cases is provided free by arrangement with the two local District Nursing Associations.

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 families of patients who are receiving institutional treatment, 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	...	...	...	249
New cases (included in above)	...	...	...	97
Interviews with patients by Care Committee				
Secretary :—				
(a) At homes of patients	...	...	...	95
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	820
Cases referred to the Hampstead Borough Council :—				
(a) For extra nourishment	...	...	...	21
(b) For dental treatment	...	...	...	7
Cases referred to the Public Assistance Committee	...	...	...	28
Cases referred to Service Funds	...	...	...	9
Cases referred to Voluntary Associations	...	...	...	15
Cases referred to other Agencies	...	...	...	13
Cases helped directly through the Care Committee :—				
(a) In cash	...	...	...	41
(b) In clothing	...	...	...	16

Provision of Extra Nourishment.

The Council has voted the sum of £65 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 the scheme.

Patients in receipt of Public Assistance are provided with additional nourishment on the recommendation of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

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, 10 a.m.

Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m.

Thursdays, 6 p.m.

During the year, 194 sessions were held, and 213 new cases (of which 52 were contacts) were examined. Altogether, 361 patients attended the Dispensary in 1936, and the total number of attendances of all kinds numbered 1,236, an average of 5.9 per session, at which 835 systematic physical examinations were made. The attendances were 300 more than last year.

Tuberculosis Scheme of the Hampstead Metropolitan Borough Council.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1936.

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	23	32	—	—	4	3	2	3	32	35	2	3	72	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	7	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	42	8	11	82	
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
(c) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20	10	11	49	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	3	
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	65	20	22	137	
D.—Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Diagnosis completed	87	82	5	2	9	13	12	8	96	95	17	10	218	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	3	8	
Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st					224									
Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned					27									
Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"					81									
Died during the year					17									
Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)					1236									
Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes					1768									
Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—														
(a) Personal					17									
(b) Other					129									
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes (including personal consultations)														63
Number of:—														
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined														173
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work														95
Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December														24
Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included—in A (a) and A (b) above														—
Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st														115

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
1936	213	39	52	1236

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, 1935 1526
2. Number of these :—
 - (a) Successfully vaccinated 868
 - (b) Insusceptible of Vaccination 8
 - (c) Had Smallpox —

(d) Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of conscientious objection have been received	340
(e) Died unvaccinated	48
3. Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1937, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account of:—	
(a) Postponement by Medical Certificate ...	12
(b) Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised ...	147
(c) Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found	94
4. Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1937, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" under headings numbered 2 nor tem- porarily accounted for in the "Report Book" under headings numbered 3	9
5. Total number of Certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 received during the Calendar year 1936 (including any relating to births registered in previous years)	1127
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 1936	328
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 1936 of successful primary vaccination of which copies have been sent to Vaccination Officers ...	197

It will be seen from the foregoing figures, that approximately 60 per cent. of the children born in Hampstead during 1935 had been vaccinated by the end of the year under review. This figure compares with 36 per cent. for England and Wales.

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, 456 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 1936:—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	631
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	7
Dysentery	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever (for Hæm. Strep.)			...	23
Specimens of Sputum			...	307
X-ray examinations made			...	95

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.

Disinfection.

The Public Health Station is equipped with a Washington-Lyons disinfecting apparatus, and is staffed by three men, one of whom, the Senior Disinfecter, 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 1936 :—

Number of houses or parts of houses and contents			
	disinfected	...	2034
„	verminous rooms disin- fested	...	44
„	„ articles of clothing disin- fested	...	*155
„	„ beds disin- fested	...	88
„	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	...	15
	Children	...	468
Scabies.			
	Adults	...	37
	Children	...	150

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

Under an arrangement with the London County Council the Bathing Station is used by that Council for the cleansing of school children on Monday and Wednesday afternoons and on Fridays.

During the year, the Council's disinfectors disinfested 44 verminous rooms and contents, and, in addition, as a result of the action of the Sanitary Inspectors, 156 verminous rooms in 79 houses and 34 sets of beds and bedding were also cleansed and freed from vermin.

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.

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