[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Hornsey, Borough of].

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BOROUGH OF HORNSEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (Alderman F. W. LAWSON, J.P.).

Chairman, Councillor C. D. DIXEY.

Alderman A. C. MELLUISH.
Councillor H. B. BRACKENBURY.
" H. E. COOPER.
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Councillor G. A. LEWCOCK (retired).
" N. REYNOLDS.
" W. T. ROBERTS.
" J. J. TOYNE.
" J. M. VINEY.
" J. F. WHYTE and
Councillor S. WOOD (retired November, 1904).

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Sanitary Inspector	Mr. W. THORPE (Assoc. Royal San. Inst.
Assistant do.	Mr. W. H. PERKS (Cert. Royal San. Inst.)
Clerk	Mr. S. GILBERT.
Matron of the Borough Hospital ...	Miss A. GILES.
Veterinary Inspector under Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts	Mr. WM. LEWIS, M.R.C.V.S.
Inspector under Shop Hours' Acts ...	Mr. A. L. BRIDGE.
Do. Employment of Children Act	Mr. F. J. PATEMAN.
Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent of Borough Isolation Hospital	HAROLD COATES, M.D., D.P.H.

To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and the Members of the Council of the Borough of Hornsey.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Report on the Health of the Borough of Hornsey for the year 1904.

The vital statistics of the Borough are extremely favourable. The general death-rate is almost the lowest on record, and easily the lowest of all the large towns. The infantile mortality is also very low, compared with other districts, although much of the present mortality is due to preventible causes.

The incidence of infectious disease has been below the average.

Almost the only point to which one cannot allude with feelings of satisfaction is the increased mortality from tuberculosis. Probably from 250 to 300 persons in the Borough are suffering from tuberculosis, 75 per cent. of these being affected with tuberculosis of the lungs, or consumption, as it is popularly called.

In some towns a scheme for the voluntary notification of cases of consumption has been adopted. It has been the experience of most towns that a purely voluntary scheme largely fails, because, as long as notification is not compulsory, it is almost confined to poor law patients, and patients in the very poorest districts. This means that in Hornsey such a scheme would be almost inoperative.

Much is to be hoped from the establishment of a Sanatorium, such as the proposed Middlesex Sanatorium, and a scheme of voluntary notification of consumption may be adopted in conjunction with this, with a better prospect of doing good.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HAROLD COATES.

BOROUGH OF HORNSEY.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area in acres	2,874
Rateable value	£603,431
Population Census 1901	72,056
Estimated Population 1904	84,227
Number of persons per acre, 1904	29.4
„ „ „ house, 1904	5.741
Estimated birth-rate per 1,000 living, 1904 ...	19.69
Average birth-rate for previous 10 years	21.04
Estimated death-rate per 1,000 living, 1904 ...	8.19
Average death-rate for previous 7 years	8.77
Deaths under 1 year of age, per 1,000 births, 1904	86
Death-rate from Zymotic diseases 1904	0.81

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, adopted October, 1889.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted October, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts 2, 3 and 5 adopted October, 1890.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Part 3, adopted July, 1896.

Population.—In a suburban district like Hornsey it becomes increasingly difficult to form a correct estimate of the population the longer the period which has elapsed since the census year.

The method adopted by the Registrar General for estimating the population is based on the assumption that the present rate of

increase is the same as in the intercensal period 1881-1891. Calculated in this way, the estimated population of Hornsey at the middle of 1904 was 81,221.

Owing to the extensive building operations that have gone on during the last few years in the districts surrounding London, it is considered that the Registrar General's method will not give a sufficiently accurate estimate of the population, and that a nearer approximation to the true figure will be got by basing the estimate on the number of inhabited houses. This estimate assumes that the average number of persons per inhabited house is the same now as in 1901, and on this basis the population of Hornsey at the middle of 1904 would be 84,227. At the date of the census the population was 72,056, so that the population of the Borough is estimated to have increased by 12,171 persons during the $3\frac{1}{4}$ years from April 1st, 1901, to June 30th, 1904.

The following table shows the estimated population in each ward: —

Ward.	Number of inhabited houses, June 30th, 1904.	Number of persons per house.	Estimated population, 1904.
Highgate	1,869	6·356	11,879
Muswell Hill	1,845	5·396	9,955
Crouch End	956	5·536	5,292
West Hornsey	1,852	6·012	11,134
East Hornsey	2,023	6·012	12,162
North Haringey	1,849	5·574	10,306
South Haringey	1,145	5·145	5,891
Stroud Green	1,917	5·384	10,352
Finsbury Park	1,213	5·982	7,256
HORNSEY	14,669	5·741	84,227

The land area of the Borough is 2,863.4 acres, so that the density of population is equal to 29.4 persons per acre.

The density of population in the Wards is given in the following table: —

Ward.	Area in acres.	Population.	Number of persons per acre.
Highgate	709·5	11,879	16
Muswell Hill	663·5	9,955	15
Crouch End	376	5,292	13
West Hornsey	227·5	11,134	49
East Hornsey	195·5	12,162	62
North Haringey	125	10,306	82
South Haringey	109	5,891	54
Stroud Green	269	10,352	38
Finsbury Park	199	7,256	36
	2,874	84,227	29 4

The most rapidly growing Ward is Muswell Hill, where very extensive building operations have been carried out in recent years.

West Hornsey is also increasing at a good rate, and in Highgate also the increase is considerable.

In Crouch End and Stroud Green and East Hornsey the increase is less marked, while in North and South Haringey and Finsbury Park the change in numbers is trifling, and, indeed, in South Haringey there is apparently a slight decrease in numbers.

In these last mentioned Wards there is no room for the erection of new houses, and increase of population, if it occurs at all, must be by an increase of the number of inhabitants per house, either by the conversion of single houses into two or more flats, or by the accommodation of lodgers.

It is a general impression that the number of inhabitants per house is on the increase in certain districts, particularly in South Haringey, and probably the population of this Ward is underestimated. We cannot definitely prove or disprove this until after the next census, unless an independent enumeration is undertaken.

The desirability of a more frequent census is generally admitted.

The following table shows the Ward populations at the census, the estimated population 1904, and the increase (or decrease) in $3\frac{1}{4}$ years:—

Ward.	Population, Census 1901.	Estimated Population. June 30th, 1904.	Variation in $3\frac{1}{4}$ years.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Highgate	10,176	11,879	1,703	
Muswell Hill .	5,833	9,955	4,122	
Crouch End	4,761	5,292	531	
West Hornsey)	18,662	11,134)	4,634	
East Hornsey)		12,162)		
North Haringey .	10,129	10,306	177	
South Haringey ..	5,917	5,891		26
Stroud Green ..	9,356	10,352	996	
Finsbury Park .	7,222	7,256	34	
	72,056	84,227		

Births.—The number of births recorded during 1904 was 1,659, being 88 more than the number registered in 1903. Twelve of these births occurred in the Edmonton Workhouse.

This gives a birth-rate of 19.69 per thousand persons living in 1904, as compared with 19.91 in 1903.

The accompanying chart shows graphically the great, and almost continuous, decline in the birth-rate during the last 23 years:—

Bruttoverdienst
33
32
31
30
29
28
27
26
25
24
23
22
21
20
19
1882
1883
1884
1885
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1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900
1901
1902
1903
1904

The birth-rates in certain other towns are given below:—

London and Greater London		Towns of approximately equal population to Hornsey.	
London	28.00	Reading	25.87
Croydon	26.10	Wolverhampton ...	29.80
Willesden ...	32.86	Coventry	31.40
Tottenham ...	29.50	St. Helens	37.33
West Ham ...	32.16	Huddersfield ...	23.70
East Ham ...	31.70	York	28.15
Leyton	30.70	Newport	32.70
Walthamstow ...	32.79	Swansea	30.50
Hornsey	19.69	Stockport	26.63
		Rochdale	22.80

England and Wales	27.9
76 Great Towns	29.1

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered within the Borough during 1904 was 660, being 71 in excess of the number registered in 1903.

There were also 28 deaths in the Edmonton Workhouse of persons belonging to Hornsey, 4 deaths in the Middlesex County Asylum at Wandsworth, and one death of a Hornsey resident in a Hospital outside the district. These must be added to the number of deaths registered. There are to be deducted 2 deaths of Finchley patients in the Borough Hospital and one death, being that of a child belonging to another district, which occurred in one of the public institutions in the Borough.

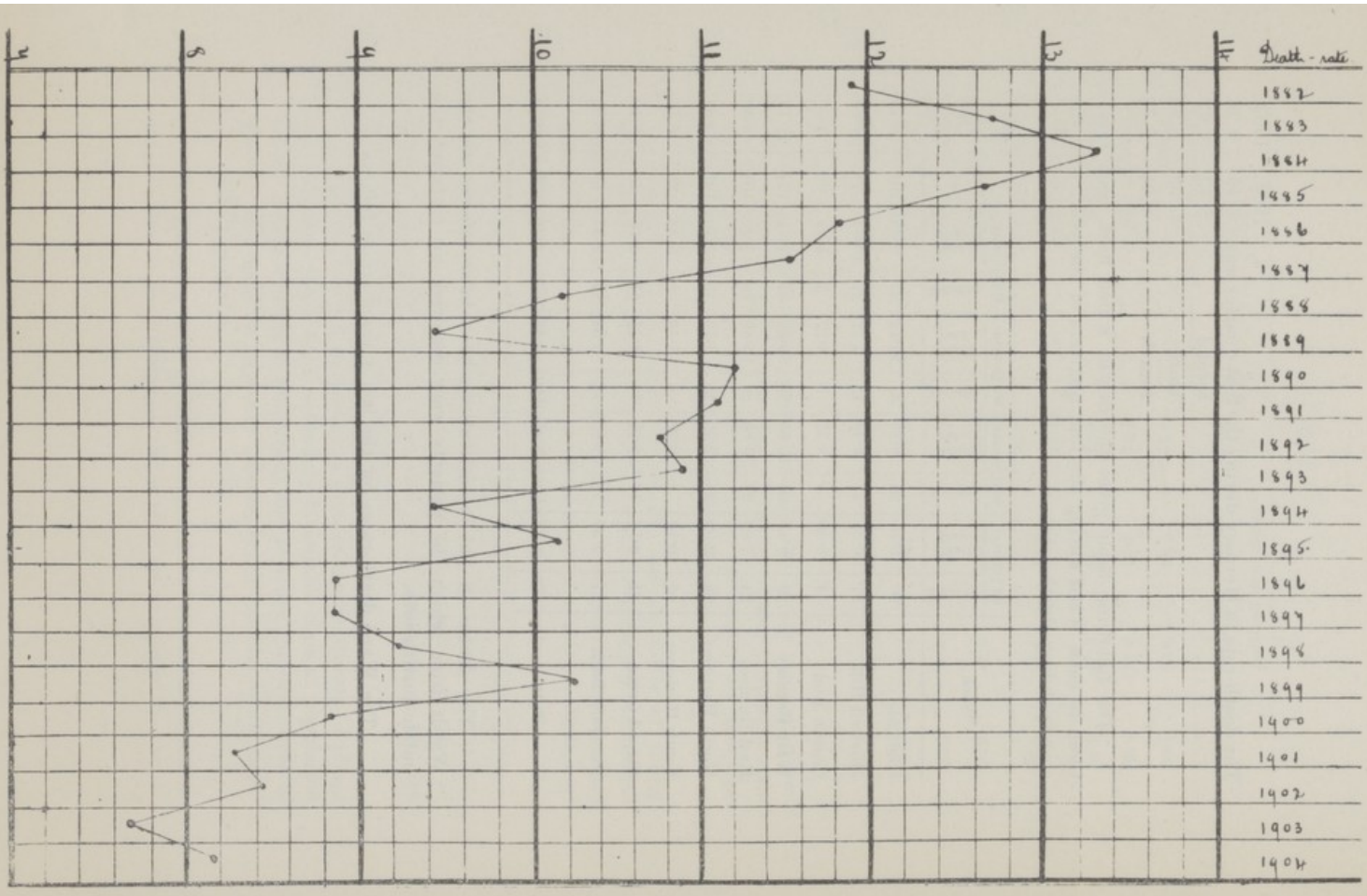
The nett number of deaths, therefore, is 690.

This is equal to a death-rate per thousand persons living of 8.19.

This compares with a corresponding death-rate of 7.69 for the previous year.

The death-rate for 1904 is the second lowest on record, and is only 0.50 per thousand above the death-rate for 1903, which is the lowest ever recorded in Hornsey.

The accompanying chart shows graphically the variations in the death-rates for the past 23 years:—


7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
Death-rate
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
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1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900
1901
1902
1903
1904

	1904.	1903.
The death-rate in Hornsey during the first quarter was	8.45	9.26
,, ,, second ,,	8.45	7.42
,, ,, third ,,	7.59	6.76
,, ,, fourth ,,	8.26	7.32

The following table gives the deaths which have been registered in each Ward during the four quarters of the year, with the corresponding death-rates :—

Ward.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 persons living.
	Deaths.	Death rate.	Deaths.	Death rate.	Deaths.	Death rate.	Deaths.	Death rate.		
Highgate	20	6·73	26	8·75	31	10·43	27	9·09	104	8·75
Muswell Hill ...	17	6·81	21	8·43	13	5·22	27	10·84	78	7·83
Crouch End ..	9	6·80	5	3·77	5	3·77	7	5·29	26	4·91
West Hornsey ..	29	10·41	38	13·65	23	8·26	34	12·21	124	11·13
East Hornsey ..	24	7·89	27	8·88	32	10·52	18	5·92	101	8·30
North Haringey ..	26	10·09	25	9·70	25	9·70	25	9·70	101	9·80
South Haringey ..	15	10·18	5	3·39	8	5·43	8	5·43	36	6·11
Stroud Green ...	21	8·11	13	5·02	11	4·25	11	4·25	56	5·40
Finsbury Park ..	17	9·37	18	9·92	12	6·61	17	9·37	64	8·82
Total deaths	178	8·45	178	8·45	160	7·59	174	8·26	690	8·19

The deaths in public institutions have been referred to the Wards from which the patients were removed, on entering the public institutions.

The Ward death-rates for the last 4 years are as follows :—

Ward.	Death rates per 1,000			
	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Highgate	8·75	7·47	9·66	7·80
Muswell Hill	7·83	4·81	6·54	6·38
Crouch End	4·91	5·69	6·47	6·58
West Hornsey	11·13	9·34	9·43	9·34
East Hornsey	8·30			
North Haringey	9·80	9·30	7·97	6·58
South Haringey	6·11	6·07	5·10	7·95
Stroud Green	5·40	5·23	5·54	8·48
Finsbury Park	8·82	8·67	12·63	9 64

Every census return shows that the death-rate among persons of the middle ages is lower than the rates among persons at the two extremes of age, and, further, that for nearly all ages the death-rate of females is lower than that of males.

Consequently an excess of females, and especially of young adult females (as occurs in Hornsey, which is largely a residential neighbourhood, with a large number of domestic servants), must tend to lower the death-rate of the district, apart from other considerations which might affect the death-rate.

To enable a more correct comparison to be made between different districts, a correction is applied to the death-rate as calculated on the nett number of deaths, which has the effect of eliminating any differences that arise from variations in the age and sex distribution of the population.

The effect of this correction is to raise the death-rate of places like Hornsey, which have an unduly favourable class of population (as far as age and sex is concerned) and to lower the death-rate of places which have an excess of infants, or old people, or an excessive male population.

The following table gives the recorded and the corrected death-rates in the 76 great towns (as far as they are at present to hand):

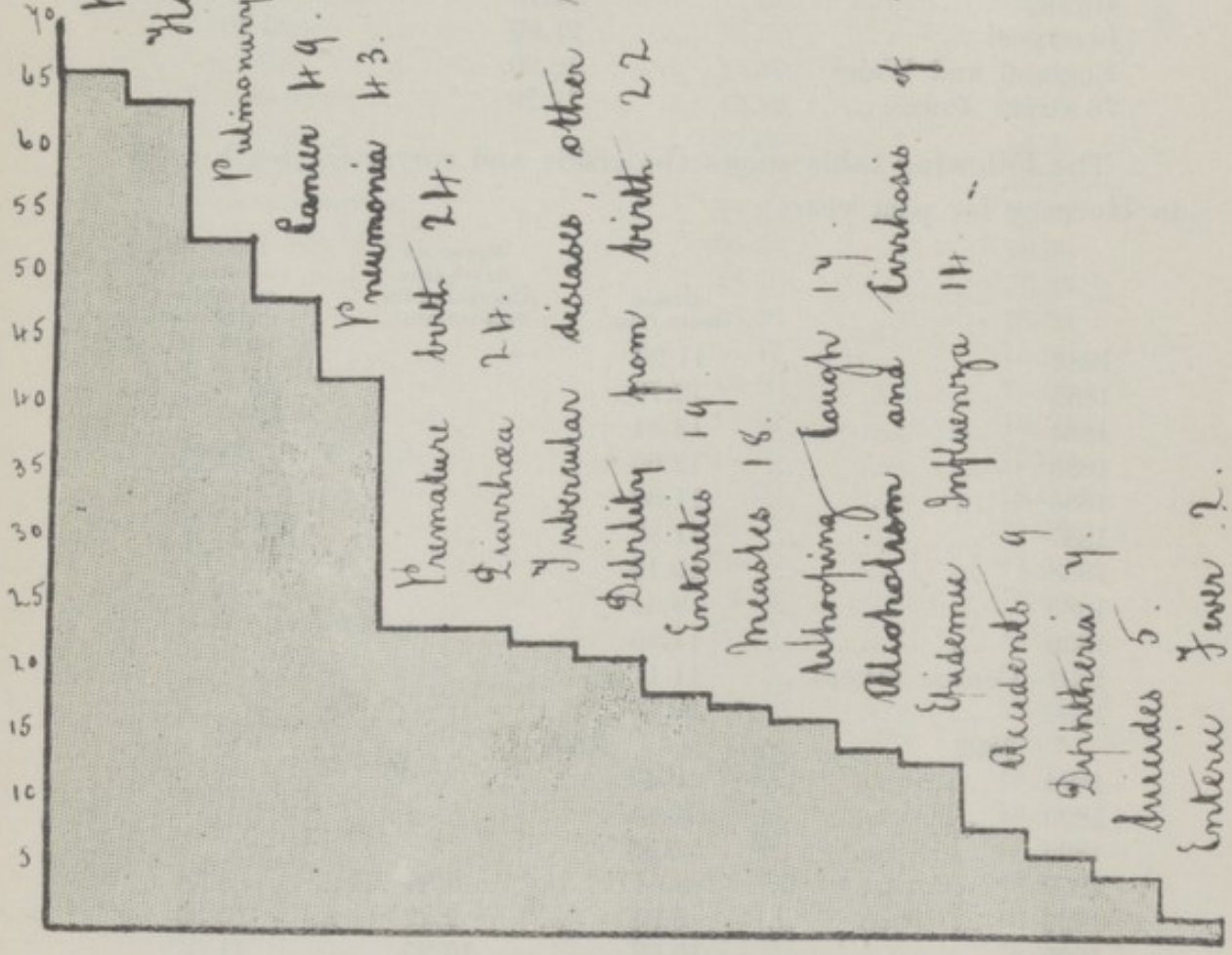
Town.	Death rate per 1,000 persons living. Recorded death rate.	Death rate corrected for age and sex distribution.
Hornsey	8.19 ...	9.34
King's Norton	11.02 ...	11.53
Tottenham	11.50 ...	12.40
Walthamstow	11.95 ...	12.78
Barrow-in-Furness	12.04 ...	—
Willesden	12.22 ...	13.10
Smethwick	12.40 ...	13.54
Hastings	13.14 ...	12.65
East Ham	13.50 ...	14.40
Croydon	13.80 ...	14.20
Southampton	13.83 ...	13.76
Reading	13.89 ...	14.39
Leicester	14.56 ...	15.55
Wolverhampton	14.61 ...	15.29
Burton-on-Trent	15.05 ...	16.54
Derby	15.15 ...	16.33
Cardiff	15.20 ...	16.50
Bristol	15.44 ...	15.86
Halifax	15.50 ...	16.60
Coventry	15.52 ...	15.54
Newport (Mon.)...	15.70 ...	17.00
West Bromwich	15.90 ...	16.05
Wallasey	16.05 ...	17.57
London	16.10 ...	17.00
York	16.18 ...	16.66
West Hartlepool	16.30 ...	14.20
West Ham	16.76 ...	17.91
Bolton	16.90 ...	19.12
Great Yarmouth	17.02 ...	15.62
Bury	17.14 ...	19.20
Blackburn	17.20 ...	19.40
Nottingham	17.50 ...	18.40
Huddersfield	17.51 ...	18.81
Bradford	17.54 ...	19.39
Swansea	17.70 ...	18.90
Preston	17.83 ...	19.52
Leeds	17.92 ...	19.56
Hull	18.00 ...	18.20
South Shields	18.10 ...	19.20
Oldham	18.30 ...	20.60
Bootle	18.61 ...	20.56
Plymouth	18.74 ...	18.21
Rhondda	19.10 ...	21.00
Birmingham	19.30 ...	20.80
Sunderland	19.40 ...	20.00
Tynemouth	19.44 ...	20.06
Wigan	19.46 ...	21.49

Town.	Death rate per 1,000 persons living. Recorded death rate.	Death rate corrected for age and sex distribution.
Warrington	19.47 ...	21.00
Merthyr Tydfif	19.70 ...	20.86
Birkenhead	19.87 ...	21.20
Middlesborough	19.94 ...	20.00
Stockport	19.98 ...	21.56
St. Helens	20.39 ...	22.10
Salford	21.00 ...	23.22
Hanley	21.20 ...	23.13
Liverpool	21.90 ...	23.40
England and Wales	16.20 ...	—
76 Great Towns	17.20 ...	—

The following table shows the crude and corrected death-rates in Hornsey for past years: —

	Crude death rate.	Recorded death rate (Corrected for Institutions).	Death rate corrected for age and sex distribution.
1882	11.90		
1883	12.70		
1884	13.34		
1885	12.66		
1886	11.82		
1887	11.57		
1888	10.18		
1889	9.45		
1890	11.20		
1891 (Census taken) ...	11.11		
1892	10.78		
1893		10.90	
1894	9.42		
1895	10.15		
1896	8.88		
1897	8.54	... 8.86	... 9.98
1898	8.94	... 9.22	... 10.39
1899	10.08	... 10.25	... 11.55
1900	8.77	... 8.84	... 9.96
1901 (Census taken) ...	8.12	... 8.38	... 9.56
1902	8.20	... 8.44	... 9.63
1903	7.51	... 7.69	... 8.87
1904	7.81	... 8.19	... 9.34

Causes of Death.—The relative importance of the various diseases, as causes of death, is shown graphically below: —



Fewer deaths occurred from the following causes as compared with 1903: —

	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Whooping Cough	17	19	2
Diphtheria	7	8	1
Cancer	49	62	13
Debility from birth	17	22	5

From Scarlet Fever (1) and Epidemic Influenza (14) the number of deaths during 1904 was the same as in the preceding year.

From the following causes there were more deaths than in 1903 :—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Measles	18	15	3
Enteric Fever	2	1	1
Diarrhœa	24	1	23
Enteritis	19	7	12
Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases	77	66	11
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	109	85	24
Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver	15	8	7
Premature birth	24	22	2
Heart diseases	64	52	12
Accidents and Suicides ...	14	11	3

Measles and Whooping Cough have between them caused 35 deaths, and of these 34 have been deaths of children under 5 years of age. As these diseases are not compulsorily notifiable, we have no direct information as to the number of children who have been affected with one or other of these diseases during the year, but, taking an average case mortality, the number cannot be less than 1,000, and is probably more. There is no doubt that much of this serious amount of illness is caused by school infection, and is directly due to the practice of sending children of 3 and 4 years of age to the public elementary schools. The heavy incidence of the diseases, and the large number of deaths caused annually, are very strong reasons for prohibiting the admission of children under 5 years of age to the public elementary schools.

Epidemic Diarrhœa caused 24 deaths, 21 of these deaths being of infants under one year of age. In 1903 only one death arose from this cause, and in preceding years, 1 (1902), 6 (1901), 9 (1900), 32 (1899), 15 (1898) and 29 (1897). This is a disease which has been found to be very largely influenced by climatic conditions. In summers with a very heavy rainfall and with no considerable spells of hot weather, as in 1901 and 1902, few deaths are recorded from this cause, whereas in hot summers the disease is prevalent. There is no doubt that the disease is due to food contamination, the food most largely concerned being milk.

It has been suggested that flies play an important part in carrying infected matter to milk stored in open vessels, and other

channels of contamination include dirty vessels, dust blown in from streets and passages.

Hence all milk should be kept in covered vessels, to protect it from flies and dust.

Strict cleanliness, personal or otherwise, is essential.

The cleansing and watering of streets and passages in hot, dusty weather is very important.

The surfaces of yards and about gullies should be kept repaired with impervious material so as to prevent saturation of the soil with organic liquids.

The Wards in which the deaths from diarrhœa occurred were, Highgate 3, Muswell Hill 1, Crouch End 0, West Hornsey 8, East Hornsey 6, North Haringey 3, South Haringey 1, Stroud Green 1 and Finsbury Park 1.

Diphtheria caused 7 deaths, out of 101 cases notified.

This is one less than the number of deaths from the same cause in the previous year.

The case mortality is equal to 6.93 per cent.

Three of the deaths occurred in the Hospital, out of 59 cases removed from Hornsey, equal to a mortality of 5.09 per cent.

Four of the deaths occurred among the 42 cases treated at home, being equal to a mortality of 8.14 per cent.

Enteric Fever caused 2 deaths, out of the 16 cases notified, this being a case mortality of 12.5 per cent.

Pulmonary Consumption.—54 deaths occurred from consumption of the lungs, and 23 deaths from other tubercular diseases, making a total of 77 deaths from tuberculosis during the year. That is to say, one death out of every nine that occurred was due to tuberculosis.

If we examine the ages at death, we find that the majority of deaths occur in the middle period of life.

Years	1-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	over 65
Deaths from Phthisis ...	1	15	8	14	9	2	5

Year.	Number of deaths from consumption of the lungs.	Death rate per 1,000 persons living from consumption of the lungs.	Death rate per 1,000 persons living from all tubercular diseases.	Total deaths from the 7 principal zymotic diseases, viz.:—Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Diarrhœa, Whooping Cough, Enteric Fever, Measles, and Small Pox.	Death rate per 1,000 persons living, from the 7 principal zymotic diseases, viz.:—Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Diarrhœa, Whooping Cough, Enteric Fever, Measles, and Small Pox.
1904	54	·653	·914	69	·819
1903	46	·591	·842	48	·613
1902	45	·595	·886	33	·436
1901	45	·612	·857	40	·544
1900	37	·525	·688	52	·738
1899	56	·828	—	65	·961
1898	36	·556	—	52	·803
1897	43	·694	—	64	1·036
1896	30	·527	—	58	·985
1895	43	·769	—	60	1·073
1894	40	·768	—	58	1·095
1893	35	·700	—	47	·938

The death-rate from Phthisis, and from all forms of Tuberculosis, is shown in the above table, side by side with the total death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases.

It will be seen that tuberculosis is more deadly than all the commoner infectious diseases put together, and that in 1901 and 1902 the deaths from Consumption of the lungs alone exceeded in number the deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases.

Among infectious diseases, tuberculosis is the disease about which our knowledge is greatest, and therefore the disease towards the prevention of which most ought to be accomplished.

In the case of the commonest form of tuberculosis, consumption of the lungs, it has been shown that infection is spread by the dissemination of minute particles of sputum during the acts of coughing or speaking, and by spitting under conditions which favour the drying of the sputum, and its subsequent pulverisation and dispersion in the air.

By proper care and training sufferers from consumption can be taught to so conduct themselves as to avoid the danger of infecting their fellow workers, or members of the family or others brought in frequent association with them.

The adoption of such measures also promotes the ultimate recovery of the patient, as constant self re-infection is prevented.

One of the great benefits to be expected of the proposed Sanatorium for Middlesex is the education of patients, so that on their discharge they will not be a source of danger to those around them.

There is a considerable reduction in the number of deaths from Cancer (49) as compared with the previous year (62).

The following table shows the Wards in which deaths from Cancer have occurred during the last 5 years:—

Year.	Highgate.	Muswell Hill.	Crouch End.	West Hornsey.	East Hornsey.	North Haringey.	South Haringey.	Stroud Green.	Finsbury Park.	Total.	Death rate per 1,000 from Cancer.
1904	7	8	3	7	5	5	2	5	7	49	·581
1903	6	4	6	12		15	6	7	6	62	·790
1902	8	3	2	15		8	1	8	6	51	·674
1901	8	3	1	5		6	5	11	8	47	·653
1900	5	5	2	8		3	4	9	5	41	·581

Although much patient work has been done to investigate the cause of cancer, we possess very little information, and are able to do practically nothing in the way of prevention.

In a number of cases we have disinfected bedding and clothing at houses where a death from cancer has occurred.

The Zymotic death-rate is the total number of deaths, per 1,000 persons living, from the 7 principal zymotic diseases, viz.:—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa.

The following table gives the number of deaths from these causes during 1904 and the 10 preceding years:—

	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894
Small-pox	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	18	15	7	8	4	6	14	7	6	13	5
Scarlet Fever	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	2	8	3	1
Diphtheria	7	12	9	10	14	4	11	16	12	21	23
Enteric Fever	2	0	5	2	6	0	4	0	6	5	6
Whooping Cough	17	19	9	14	18	20	8	10	17	10	22
Diarrhœa	24	1	1	6	9	32	15	29	9	8	1
Totals	69	48	35	40	52	65	52	64	58	60	58

The Zymotic death-rates in Hornsey and in England and Wales for the past years are as follows: —

	Zymotic death rate		
	Hornsey.		England and Wales.
1904	0.81	...	1.94
1903	0.61	...	1.46
1902	0.44	...	1.64
1901	0.54	...	2.05
1900	0.66	...	2.00
1899	0.89	...	2.21
1898	0.74	...	2.22
1897	0.98	...	2.15
1896	0.93	...	2.18
1895	1.11	...	2.14
1894	1.12	...	2.25
1893	0.96	...	3.16
1892	0.94	...	2.76
1891	0.70		
1890	1.15		
1889	0.60		
1888	1.05		
1887	0.88		
1886	1.42		
1885	1.80		
1884	1.91		
1883	1.05		
1882	1.77		

The increase in the zymotic death-rate for the year 1904 as compared with the years immediately preceding it is almost entirely due to the absence of the summer outbreak of Diarrhœa in those years.

Measles is responsible for a larger number of deaths than in any of the 10 years since 1894. Nearly all the deaths were of children between 1 and 5 years of age (15 out of 18), and this heavy mortality is largely due to the increasing popularity of the practice of sending children of 3, 4 and 5 years of age to the day schools.

The same remarks apply largely in regard to whooping cough, which caused 17 deaths.

There was only one death from Scarlet Fever, that of a child in the East Hornsey Ward.

There were 7 deaths from Diphtheria, three of them being deaths of Hornsey patients in the Isolation Hospital, 4 of patients not removed to the Hospital.

Enteric Fever caused 2 deaths, one in the Hospital and one outside.

Ages at Death.—The ages at which deaths occurred are as follows: —

	1904.	1903.
Under 1 year	145	132
1 year and under 5 years ...	66	53
5 years and under 15 „ ...	24	17
15 „ 25 „ ...	28	19
25 „ 65 „ ...	203	216
65 years and over	224	167
Total deaths ...	690	604

More than half the total number of deaths was of persons at the extreme ages, i.e., under one year, or 65 years and over.

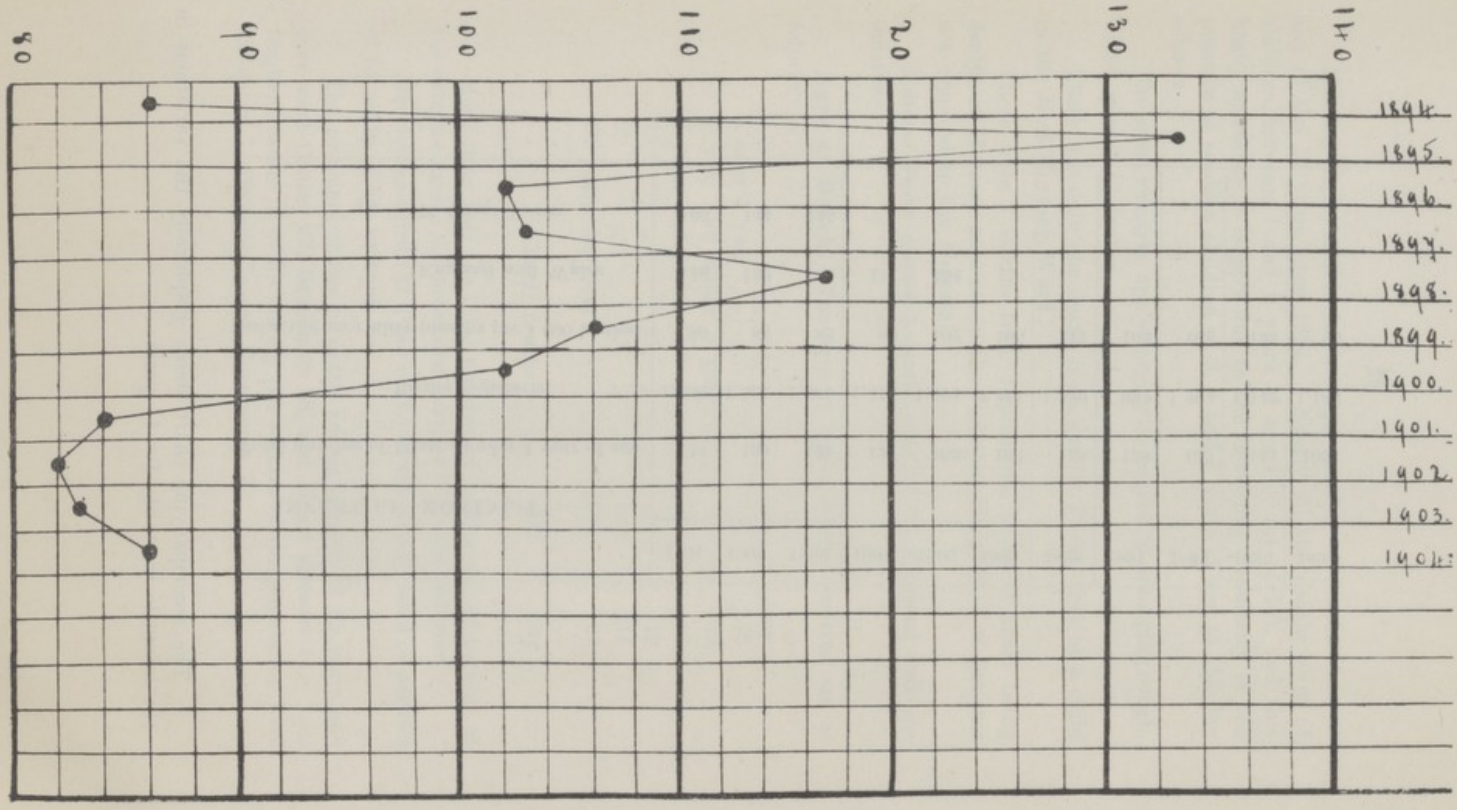
Nearly one-third (32.4 per cent.) of the deaths were of persons of 65 years of age or over.

The principal causes of death among persons of 65 years and over were Cancer 28, Bronchitis 38, and Heart diseases 31. Less frequent causes of death among this section of the population were Influenza 7, Phthisis 5, and Pneumonia 7.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894
Total number of Deaths under 1 year of age	143	130	129	127	153	156	158	138	133	144	103
,, ,, ,, Births registered	1,659	1,561	1,565	1,511	1,493	1,461	1,342	1,337	1,294	1,142	1,186
Infantile mortality (deaths per 1,000 births)	86	83	82	84	102	106	117	103	102	133	86
,, ,, England and Wales ...	146	132	133	151	154						
,, ,, 76 Great Towns ...	160	144	145								

The accompanying chart shows graphically the variations in the infantile mortality for 11 years:—

Chart showing deaths of Infants under one year to 1,000 Births in Hornsey for the past 11 years (1894-1904).



The principal causes of death among infants under one year of age were: —

		Equal to a death rate per 1,000 births of
Measles	2	1.20
Whooping Cough ...	9	5.68
Diarrhœa	21	12.64
Enteritis	11	6.88
Tubercular diseases ...	5	3.00
Bronchitis & Pneumonia	20	12.01
Premature birth ...	24	14.96
Debility	22	13.76
Accident	2	1.20

The infantile mortality of London and Greater London and of a number of towns of population approximately equal to that of Hornsey is shown in the following table: —

London and Greater London.		Towns of approximately equal population to Hornsey.	
London	144	Reading	133
Croydon	129	Wolverhampton ...	152
Willesden ...	115	Coventry	137
Tottenham ...	138	St. Helens ...	174
West Ham ...	165	Huddersfield ...	136
East Ham ...	140	York	170
Leyton	138	Newport	149
Walthamstow ...	135	Swansea	172
Hornsey	86	Stockport ...	201
		Rochdale	152

England and Wales ...	146
76 Great Towns... ...	160

Compared with other towns, the infantile mortality may be considered a very low one.

Nevertheless, nearly one-fourth of the total deaths are those of infants under one year of age.

The deaths from diarrhœa, enteritis and debility are to be chiefly associated with improper feeding or want of cleanliness, and an effort is being made to bring about an improvement in these respects.

By the instructions of the Public Health and Hospital Committee I have drawn up and had printed a leaflet giving simple directions as to the feeding and care of infants, and, by the kind co-operation of the Lady District Visitors connected with the Churches in the poorer parts of the Borough, a large number of the leaflets were distributed in those homes where they were most likely to prove useful.

Notification of Infectious Disease.—The cases of infectious disease notified to the Medical Officer of Health during 1904 number 359, as compared with 309 in 1903, 466 in 1902 (excluding cases of Chicken Pox), and 725 in 1901.

The following table gives the cases notified during the past years:—

Disease.	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894
Scarlet Fever	197	203	261	501	186	349	168	264	530	420	189
Diphtheria	101	62	99	134	107	101	99	87	96	93	117
Enteric Fever	16	15	38	35	32	22	31	31	35	48	44
Puerperal Fever	5	2	0	5	2	1	0	2	5	4	6
Erysipelas	40	25	33	40	45	42	51	39	39	45	51
Small Pox...	0	2	35	10	0	2	0	0	4	5	3
Total	359	309	639	725	372	517	349	423	709	615	410

The number of cases is 50 greater than in the previous year, but, with the exception of 1903, is smaller than in any year of the 10 years preceding 1904.

62 cases of infectious disease were reported during the first quarter of the year.

60 cases of infectious disease were reported during the second quarter of the year.

97 cases of infectious disease were reported during the third quarter of the year.

140 cases of infectious disease were reported during the fourth quarter of the year.

The following table gives in detail the cases of infectious disease notified for each quarter of the year:—

	Scarlet Fever.				Diphtheria.				Enteric Fever.				Erysipelas.				Small-Pox.				Puerperal Fever.				Chicken Pox.			
	1904	1 03	1902	1901	1904	1903	1902	1901	1904	1903	1902	1901	1904	1903	1902	1901	1904	1903	1902	1901	1904	1903	1902	1901	1904	1903	1902	1901
During 1st quarter	29	56	88	53	15	20	31	19	5	3	7	4	13	4	7	7	—	2	15	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	31	—
During 2nd quarter	35	58	60	84	13	15	28	23	4	3	8	3	7	6	7	12	—	—	19	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	107	—
During 3rd quarter	54	49	44	159	32	18	16	36	4	6	8	13	6	9	9	12	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	35	—
During 4th quarter	79	40	69	205	41	9	24	56	3	3	15	15	14	6	10	9	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	197	203	261	501	101	62	99	134	16	15	38	35	40	25	33	40	—	2	35	10	5	2	—	5	—	—	173	—

The occurrence of the cases in the different Wards is shown in the following table:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small Pox.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
Highgate ..	23	29	1	9	—	—	62
Muswell Hill ...	13	10	2	2	—	1	28
Crouch End ...	8	1	1	—	—	—	10
West Hornsey ..	59	20	3	5	—	1	88
East Hornsey ...	22	10	2	6	—	1	41
North Haringey	17	12	—	5	—	—	34
South Haringey	11	11	1	2	—	—	25
Stroud Green ...	13	4	5	7	—	1	36
Finsbury Park ...	25	4	1	4	—		35
Total	197	101	16	40	—	5	359

The attack rate per 1,000 of the population for the chief of these diseases during the last six years was as follows: —

	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899
Scarlet Fever	2·33	2·58	3·45	6·81	2·63	5·16
Diphtheria	1·19	0 79	1 81	1·82	1·52	1·49
Enteric Fever	0·18	0·19	0·50	0·47	0·45	0·32
Erysipelas	0·47	0·31	0·43	0·53	0·63	0·61
Small Pox	0	0·006	0·47	0·13	0	0·019

Scarlet Fever shows a decrease of 6 in the cases notified, and of 0.25 in the attack rate. The type of the disease was for the most part very mild, only one death having occurred.

The cases were most numerous in the second half of the year, and the West Hornsey Ward was the district chiefly affected.

However, taking increased population into account, the prevalence of Scarlet Fever during 1904 was much below the average year.

Diphtheria also was more prevalent in the second than in the first half of the year. But with this disease also the number of cases was relatively smaller than usual.

Highgate Ward suffered more than the others, owing to an outbreak connected with one of the day schools there.

The number of cases of Enteric Fever was considerably below the average.

Two of the 16 cases notified proved fatal.

Source of infection. Two of the patients were infected while travelling abroad, two others while at the seaside, and three other patients at other places outside the Borough, making altogether seven imported cases out of the 16 notified. Of the cases arising within the district there is some evidence that one of these was due to the consumption of shell fish.

Erysipelas, though showing an increase over the previous year, is below the average for recent years.

There was no case of Small Pox notified during the year.

Mr. Dew, the Vaccination Officer, has supplied me with the following particulars as to Vaccination, for the 12 months ended December 31st, 1904:—

Number of births notified to Vaccination Officer		1,625
Successfully vaccinated	1,016	
Insusceptible to vaccination	11	
Dead unvaccinated	96	
Exempted through "Conscientious objection" ...	25	
Postponed by Medical Certificate	38	
Left the district and reported elsewhere	15	
Lost sight of	67	
Unaccounted for	357	
	1,625	1,625

If we deduct those who died, who left the district and were elsewhere reported, those who were insusceptible, and those in whom the operation was postponed by Medical Certificate, altogether 160, we find that 1,016 children were vaccinated out of a possible 1,465, or about 69 per cent.

Isolation Hospital.

	1904.		1903.	
Patients in Hospital January 1st	24		43	
,, admitted during the year	341		253	
		365		296
,, discharged during the year	305		263	
,, dying during the year	7		9	
		312		272
,, remaining in Hospital December 31st		53		24

Of the 24 patients in the Hospital on January 1st, 1904, 14 were cases of Scarlet Fever and 10 were cases of Diphtheria.

The following table shows the number of cases admitted during each of the twelve months of the year, for each of the diseases treated:—

	Hornsey Cases.				Finchley Cases.				Grand Total for the month.
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Total.	
January ...	7	3	0	10	9	4	1	14	24
February ...	8	2	0	10	3	6	0	9	19
March ...	7	4	1	12	8	4	0	12	24
April ..	12	2	0	14	6	4	0	10	24
May ...	6	0	0	6	0	2	0	2	8
June ...	9	2	0	11	16	1	0	17	28
July ...	6	2	0	8	16	4	0	20	28
August ..	13	8	2	23	10	1	0	11	34
September	20	12	0	32	9	0	1	10	42
October ...	13	3	0	16	13	5	0	18	34
November	17	7	0	24	10	2	0	12	36
December	15	11	0	26	11	3	0	14	40
Total for the year	133	56	3	192	111	36	2	149	341

Of the total number of cases admitted during the year (341), 149 were from Finchley, and 192 from Hornsey. The Finchley cases were, therefore, nearly 44 per cent. of the total cases admitted.

The number of cases admitted per month varied from 8 during May to 40 during December, but averaged about 28 per month.

Speaking generally, cases from both districts were more numerous in the second half of the year, but the periods of maximum demand do not strictly correspond.

Thus the average monthly admissions for Hornsey was 16 and for Finchley 12½.

The months during which the admissions were above the average were: —

HORNSEY.	FINCHLEY.
August.	January.
September.	June.
November.	July.
December.	October.
	December.

The heaviest month for Finchley (July 20 cases admitted) happened to be nearly the lightest month for Hornsey (8 cases admitted), and Hornsey's heaviest month (September 32 cases admitted) was a month in which the number of Finchley cases admitted was below the average (10 cases admitted).

Cost of Maintenance of Patients and Resident Staff at the Hospital.—This works out at 7s. 7d. per head per week, as compared with 8s. 7¼d. for the previous year, and 8s. 2d. for 1902.

Scarlet Fever.

Number of cases notified in Hornsey	...	...	...	197
Number of cases removed to the Borough Hospital			...	133

The proportion of cases removed to the Borough Hospital was about 67 per cent. of the cases notified.

In addition to the 133 cases removed from Hornsey, there were 111 cases of Scarlet Fever admitted to the Hospital from Finchley, making 244 cases of Scarlet Fever admitted during the year.

There were two deaths during the year, one being a Finchley patient and one a Hornsey patient.

Diphtheria.—There were 102 cases of Diphtheria under treatment during the year, 59 being Hornsey patients, and 43 from Finchley. Of these 4 patients died, 3 of the fatal cases being Hornsey patients and one from Finchley. Of the 4 fatal cases, 3 were admitted at such a late stage of illness as to be incapable of deriving benefit from antitoxin treatment, and, in fact, were practically moribund.

One patient was sent in suffering from extreme laryngeal obstruction, and tracheotomy was performed shortly after admission, and the patient made a good recovery.

The following table gives the number of cases of Diphtheria notified in Hornsey and the cases admitted to Hospital and the mortality for each year since the Hospital was opened:—

	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Number of cases of Diphtheria notified in Hornsey	—	50	63	43	138	117	89	95	87	99	101	107	134	99	62	101
Death rate per 1,000 of the population	—	—	—	—	—	0·43	0·37	0·20	0·25	0·17	0·05	0·19	0·10	0·11	0·10	0·08
Number of cases of Diphtheria admitted to the Isolation Hospital...	3	1	20	2	15	29	8	24	15	45	37*	45*	30*	50*	71*	92*
Mortality per cent. of cases treated in the Hospital...	0	0	15%	50%	20%	24%	25%	4%	20%	13%	13%	11%	16%	14%	11%	4%

* Cases admitted to Hospital from districts outside the Borough are included in these figures.

The number of outside cases were :—

1899	1 case	from outside the Hornsey Borough (or Urban District)
1900	8 cases	do.
1901	2 „	do.
1902	15 „	do.
1903	36 „	do.
1904	36 „	do.

During 1904, out of 101 cases of Diphtheria notified in Hornsey, 56 (or 55 per cent.) were admitted to Hospital.

Practically all the patients were treated with antitoxin.

Typhoid Fever.—Five cases were removed to the Hospital during the year, 3 being from Hornsey and 2 from Finchley. Of the 5 cases one proved fatal.

The following table shows the cases admitted from each district, and the number of deaths from each disease for the past 6 years :—

	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED.				NUMBER OF CASES TREATED FROM :—				DEATHS.			
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Total.	Finchley.	Friern Barnet.	Hornsey.	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Total.
1904	258	102	5	365	162	-	203	365	2	4	1	7
1903	204	82	10	296	92	1	203	296	1	8	-	9
1902	298	50	16	364	81	10	273	364	2	7	2	11
1901	349	31	7	387	2	2	383	387	-	5	-	5
1900	138	50	9	197	5	4	188	197	1	5	3	9
1899	177	39	-	216	1	2	213	216	3	5	-	8

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Register of Workshops.—The number of workshops on the register at the end of 1904 was 231, a decrease of 43 as compared with the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that during a systematic inspection of the workshops it was found that many workshops on the register had ceased to be used as such. These were chiefly small workshops used by dressmakers and milliners who employed one or two assistants, and who frequently change their addresses or leave the district entirely.

The total number of workshops taken off the register on account of discontinuing the use thereof was 76.

The new workshops added numbered 33, giving a net decrease as stated, of 43.

The register now includes the following workshops:—

1904.		1903.
68	Dressmakers	109
20	Milliners	27
6	Bootmakers and repairers	8
7	Cycle makers and repairers	11
5	Farriers	5
3	Picture Frame Makers	4
3	Children's Outfitters	3
10	Tailors	8
16	Laundries	15
2	Tie makers	3
17	Restaurant Kitchens	14
40	Bakers	39
34	Miscellaneous	28

Sanitary Condition of Workshops and Workplaces.—The principal defect found on inspection was want of cleanliness. In 54 instances it was necessary to call the occupier's notice to the dirty condition of the premises, but in no case was there any further action necessary, as the matter received satisfactory attention.

In 6 workshops the ventilation was inadequate, but in each case sufficient means of ventilation were provided on request.

Overcrowding was not found to any considerable extent. In the 4 cases where there was some degree of overcrowding the nuisance was remedied.

In 8 out of the 16 laundries, the means provided for draining off the wet from the floors were insufficient. In every case the defects have been remedied.

Home Work.—There are 36 persons on the list of Home-workers, all except one being employed by firms not carrying on business in the Borough.

Only two cases of infectious disease have occurred in home-worker's premises. In both cases the nature of the work and other circumstances made it necessary to prohibit the carrying on of the occupation for a time.

Four written notices have been served in respect of defects, and were at once complied with.

Bakehouses.—There are 40 bakehouses in the Borough, 6 of these being underground bakehouses.

The latter were reported on in detail last year by Dr. Clothier, then Medical Officer of Health, and certificates granted in respect of 4 of them in 1904 and a fifth at the beginning of the year.

The remaining bakehouse, No. 106, Archway Road, has been practically re-constructed, and has been made into one of the best of underground bakehouses, and has now been certified.

Both underground and overground bakehouses have been frequently inspected.

In one case the drainage arrangements were not satisfactory, and the drainage system has been re-constructed.

In a few cases it has been necessary to require whitewashing to be done and accumulations of litter to be removed, but as a whole the premises are in a satisfactory condition and the business properly conducted.

The **dairies, milkshops and cowsheds,** numbering 70, have been regularly inspected, and in 22 instances the attention of the occupier has been called to contraventions of the bye-laws and the matter remedied.

It is worthy of note that the premises now on the list for periodical inspection (e.g., dairies, slaughterhouses, bakehouses, workshops, etc.) number 412. Twelve months ago the number of such premises was 152.

There has been a large increase in the number of preliminary notices issued (901 as compared with 340 in 1903) and of statutory notices (138 as against 73).

In only 4 cases has it been necessary to proceed by summons before the Magistrates. One of these summonses was withdrawn on payment of costs by the defendant, and in the other cases the Magistrates granted the order asked for.

Water Supply.—Nine samples have been sent to Professor Kenwood for analysis, and in each case a satisfactory report was made.

Practically the whole of the Borough receives its water supply from the New River, but a few isolated cases have been discovered where the source of supply was a well sunk on the premises. Four of these have been found during the year and closed.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—The administration of these Acts rests with the Middlesex County Council.

The Clerk to the County Council (Sir Richard Nicholson) has kindly supplied me with the following information as to samples of food taken by the County Council Inspector in the Borough of Hornsey during the 12th months ended December 31st, 1904 :—

Article.	No.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Summonses efor Magistrates.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.
Milk	172	168	4	4	3	
Butter	41	41				
Margarine ...	5	5				1 withdrawn
Cocoa	2	2				
Lard	17	17				
Sugar	5.	5				
Pepper	8	8				
Wines	4	4				
Spirits	6	6				
Drugs	12	12				
Crushed linseed	6	6				
Cheese	4	4				
Sweets	2	2				
Ground mace ...	1	1				
Vinegar... ...	1	1				
Prawns... ...	1	1				
Fine oatmeal ...	2	2				
Kidneys ...	1	1				
Total samples	290	286	4	4	3	1 withdrawn

The samples found to be adulterated are equal to 1.4 per cent. of the total samples taken.

The percentage of adulteration to samples taken for the country generally in recent years has been:—

	Per centage of adulteration.
1899	9.4
1900	8.8
1901	8.8
1902	8.7
1903	7.9

In Hornsey one sample was taken for every 290 of the population.

This is a larger proportion than is taken in the country generally, but is about the same as the proportion taken in London.

The number of samples of milk taken was 172. The number of registered milk sellers in the Borough is 66. There are, of course, many persons who sell milk in Hornsey whose premises are registered in other districts.

Inspections under the Shop Hours Acts and Seats for Shop Assistants.—Mr. A. L. Bridge is the Inspector appointed under these Acts. During the 12 months ended December 31st, 1904, about 300 cards containing an abstract of the provisions of the Acts have been distributed. About 100 have been sent to replace those lost or destroyed.

About 600 visits have been made under the Acts, but no direct infringement of the provisions of the Statutes has been discovered. The weekly half holiday has to a large extent been the means of causing compliance with the Statutory requirements.

The limit of employment is 74 hours per week, including meal hours. The legal week for the purposes of the Statutes is from Saturday midnight to the following Saturday midnight.

A typical example of the hours allowed by the Statutes is from 8 a.m. on the first five days of the week, to 8 p.m. in the evening, and from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. on the remaining day.

These hours are fairly long.

Two complaints have been received, but after enquiry were found to be outside the scope of the Acts.

With regard to Seats for Shop Assistants, the Inspector finds that seats are universally provided. But it is rarely one finds them occupied. The statute applies to places where females are employed alone, and one seat is to be provided for every three persons. The statute aims at eliminating those very distressing maladies due to long and weary standing in shops, etc. Mr. Bridge remarks, "I have pleasure in calling attention to the humane in-"stincts and kindness of heart of one gentleman in business in the "heart of Hornsey. He has a room set apart for rest and recrea-"tion of his female employees, and he finds it pays, too, in the "increased energy and business ability exhibited."

Diseases of Animals Acts.—Under the Rabies Order, 1897, 277 dogs have been seized during the 12 months ended December 31st, 1904.

Of these 9 were claimed by the owners and 268, after being kept the requisite time and not being claimed, were destroyed.

Glanders.—There have been twelve outbreaks of Glanders in the Borough. In each case the affected horses have been destroyed, and the premises disinfected, and a spread of the disease prevented. Eight of the cases occurred at the North Metropolitan Tramway Co.'s Stables at Finsbury Park. The other 4 cases were, 1 at North Hill, 2 at Victoria Terrace, Finsbury Park, and 1 at Duke's Head Yard, Highgate.

The number of horses destroyed during the year was 12.

The sidings, gangway, etc., at the Hornsey Station have been frequently inspected, and always found in a satisfactory condition.

TABLE 1.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE BOROUGH DURING 1904 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Name of District:—HORNSEY.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.						
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894	52,977	1,186	22.38	103	86	499	9.42	11	4			
1895	55,908	1,142	20.43	144	126	565	10.15	7	2			
1896	58,839	1,294	21.99	133	102	523	8.88	6	1			
1897	61,818	1,337	21.64	138	103	528	8.54	3	5	25	548	8.86
1898	64,743	1,342	20.74	158	117	579	8.94	9	7	22	594	9.22
1899	67,664	1,461	21.60	156	106	682	10.08	8	5	17	694	10.25
1900	70,597	1,493	21.15	153	102	619	8.77	11	9	14	624	8.84
1901	73,549	1,511	20.55	127	84	597	8.12	5	2	22	617	8.38
1902	75,623	1,565	20.71	129	82	620	8.20	7	6	25	639	8.44
1903	78,452	1,561	19.91	130	83	589	7.51	13	7	22	604	7.69
Averages for years 1894-1903	66,017	1,389	21.04	137	98	580	8.78	8	4	—	617	8.77
1904	84,227	1,659	19.69	145	86	660	7.81	8	3	33	690	8.19

* Rates in columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 2,863.442

Total population at all ages ... . 72,056 } At Census of 1901.

Number of inhabited houses ... ... 12,571 }

Average number of persons per house .. .. 5¾ }

1. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	2. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	3. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Isolation Hospital, Muswell Hill.	Workhouse and Infirmary, Edmonton.	
Cromwell House Convalescent Home.	Small Pox Hospital, Summers Lane, Finchley.	
Santa Claus Home.	Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road.	
All Saints' Convalescent Home.	Middlesex County Asylum, Wandsworth.	
	The various general Hospitals in London.	

Union Workhouse not in Borough.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1904.

Name of District:—HORNSEY.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in Whole District.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.									No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.								
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1 Highgate.	2 Muswell Hill.	3 Crouch End.	4 West Hornsey.	5 East Hornsey	6 North Haringey.	7 South Haringey.	8 Stroud Green.	9 Finsbury Park.	1 Highgate.	2 Muswell Hill. (H)	3 Crouch End.	4 West Hornsey.	5 East Hornsey	6 North Haringey	7 South Haringey.	8 Stroud Green.	9 Finsbury Park.
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards.																		
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	101	—	29	51	10	11	—	29	10	1	20	10	12	11	4	4	18	3	—	17	8	4	5	—	1
Membranous croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	40	1	1	4	2	29	3	9	2	—	5	6	5	2	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	197	1	42	123	20	11	—	23	13	8	59	22	17	11	19	25	18	5	5	50	18	11	2	6	18
Typhus fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever ...	16	—	1	3	5	7	—	1	2	1	3	2	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	359	2	73	181	37	63	3	62	28	10	88	41	34	25	36	35	36	8	5	68	27	15	8	6	19

The Isolation Hospital for the Borough is in Coppett's Road, Muswell Hill, N.

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1904.

Name of District:—HORNSEY.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Deaths in or belonging to Wards (at all Ages).									Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
1	All ages. (2)	Under 1. (3)	1 and under 5 (4)	5 and under 15. (5)	15 and under 25. (6)	25 and under 65. (7)	65 and upwards. (8)	Highgate. (9)	Muswell Hill. (10)	Crouch End. (11)	West Hornsey. (12)	East Hornsey. (13)	North Haringey. (14)	South Haringey. (15)	Stroud Green. (16)	Finsbury Park. (17)	(18)
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	18	2	15	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	7	4	..	1	1	..	..
Scarlet fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Whooping-cough	17	9	8	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	6	2	2	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria and membranous croup	7	..	2	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	4
Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever — Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever — Enteric	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Fever — Other continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic influenza	14	1	2	..	..	4	7	..	3	..	3	1	2	..	3	2	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	24	21	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	8	6	3	1	1	1	..
Enteritis	19	11	2	..	..	2	4	4	1	2	4	4	3	..	1	..	..
Puerperal fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Other septic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	54	..	..	1	12	36	5	9	7	2	5	11	10	3	2	5	..
Other tubercular diseases	23	5	7	4	2	4	1	1	2	..	8	7	2	..	1	2	..
Cancer, malignant disease	49	..	..	..	..	21	28	7	8	3	7	5	5	2	5	7	..
Bronchitis	66	14	4	..	..	10	38	9	4	2	11	9	10	5	5	11	..
Pneumonia	43	6	11	1	2	16	7	5	2	2	14	4	7	..	6	3	..
Pleurisy	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	8	2	..	..	1	2	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..
Alcoholism. Cirrhosis of liver	15	..	..	..	..	12	3	1	1	..	2	1	4	2	3	1	..
Venereal diseases	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	3	3	4	3	1	1	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart diseases	64	1	..	1	1	31	30	13	8	4	2	10	12	4	4	7	..
Accidents	9	2	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	..	3	..	..	..
Suicides	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Debility from Birth	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	5	3	4	2	..	1	1
All other causes	201	24	8	9	7	56	97	33	26	8	31	23	30	8	20	22	..
All causes	690	145	66	24	28	203	224	104	78	26	124	101	101	36	56	64	8

Name of Sanitary District.	Inspections.							Notices.					Dwelling Houses.					Houses let in separate Dwellings or Lodgings.			Common Lodging Houses.			Canal Boats used as Dwellings.			Movable Dwellings, Caravans, Tents, &c.		
	Complaints Received.	Cases of Infectious Disease Notified.	Number of Premises Periodically Inspected.	Houses Inspected from House-to-House.	Total Number of Houses, Premises, &c., Inspected.	Total Number of Re-inspections after Order or Notice.	Total Number of Inspections and Re-inspections.	Letters Written.	Cautionary Notices given.	Statutory Orders Issued.	Summonses Served.	Convictions Obtained.	Houses, Premises, &c., Cleansed, Repaired, &c.	Closed as Unfit for Habitation.	Re-opened after Repairs, Alterations, &c.	Demolished.	Illegal Underground Dwellings Vacated.	Number Registered under Bye-laws.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Number of Contraventions.	Number Registered under Bye-laws.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Number of Contraventions.	Number Registered under the Acts.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Number of Contraventions of Regulations.	Number Observed during the Year.	Number of Nuisances therefrom Abated	Number Removed from District.
HORNSEY.	251	359	412	471	2,243	4,936	7,179	1,613	901	138	4	3 & 1 Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.	110	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

C (II). COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—SANITARY WORK, 1904.

Name of Sanitary District.	Schools.			Workshops and Work-places.			Laundries.			Bakehouses.			Slaughter Houses.			Cow-sheds.			Dairies and Milk-shops.			Uns'nd Food.		Adulterated Food.		Offensive trades.			Mortuaries.	
	Number in District.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Number found defective.	Number in District.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Contraventions of Factory Acts.	Number in District.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Contraventions of Factory Acts	Number in District.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Contraventions of Factory Acts.	Number on Register.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Contraventions of Bye-laws.	Number on Register.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Contraventions of Bye-laws.	Number on Register.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Contraventions of Bye-laws.	Animals seized.	Articles or parcels seized.	Samples taken.	Found adulterated.	Number of premises in District.	Periodical Frequency or Number of Inspections.	Contraventions of Bye-laws.	Accommodation.	Number of bodies received.
HORNSEY.	56	10	0	231	570	67	20	Frequently.	15	40	96	20	10	59	15	4	9	0	66	162	22	0	6	290	4	0	0	0	6	42

Name of Sanitary District.	Water Supply and Water Service.										Privy & Ash Pits, Ash and Earth Closets.			Drainage and Sewerage.																											
	Wells.				Cisterns.			Flush Cisterns Repaired and Provided to W.C.'s.	Draw-Taps Removed from Cisterns to Mains.	Percentage of Houses supplied on Constant System.	Above Ground Receptacles Substituted for Pits.	Movable Receptacles substituted for Fixed.	Water Closets Substituted for Dry Receptacles.	Water Closets.						Drains.									Cesspools.		Percentage of Houses Draining into Sewers.	Sewers.			
	New Sunk.	Cleansed, Repaired, &c.	Closed as Polluted.	Houses, Water Laid on to.	New, Provided.	Cleansed, Repaired, Covered, &c.	Overflow Pipes Disconnected from Drains.							New Constructed.	New Apparatus Provided	Repaired, Cleansed, &c.	Supplied with Water, or supply rendered efficient.	Ventilated.	Percentage of Houses Provided with Water Closets.	Examined, Tested, Exposed, &c.	Unstopped, Repaired, Trapped, &c.	Waste Pipes, Rain Water pipes, &c., Disconnected and Repaired.	Soil Pipes and Drains Ventilated.	Disconnecting-Traps or Chambers Inserted.	Reconstructed.	New Laid.	Rendered Impervious, Emptied, Cleansed, &c.	Abolished, & Drain Connected to Sewer.		Yards of New Sewers laid.	Yards of Sewers Reconstructed.
	All excepting few Isolated Cottages.				All excepting few Isolated Cottages.					All excepting few Isolated Cottages.																														
HORNSEY.	0	0	4	8	8	37	3	78	9		0	15	1	4	177	88	30	43	100	357	167	153	101	35	142	12	0	9	100	—	—

Name of Sanitary District.	Disinfection.			Dust.					Dampness.								Sundry nuisances abated.						Contagious Diseases of Animals.			Infant Life Protection Act.		
	Rooms fumigated.	Rooms Stripped & Cleansed.	Articles disinfected or destroyed.	Dust-bins repaired.	New bins provided.	Movable receptacles substituted for fixed.	Periodical frequency of dust removal.	Number of complaints of non-removal received.	Roofs repaired, &c.	Guttering & rain-pipes repaired, &c.	Gardens, Areas, &c., levelled and drained.	Yards paved and drained.	Surface adjoining houses paved.	Dry areas provided.	Ventilation below floor provided	Basements rendered impervious	Overcrowding.	Smoke.	Accumulations of refuse.	Foul ditches, ponds, &c., and stagnant water.	Foul pigs and other animals.	Other nuisances.	Outbreaks.	Animals Infected.	Animals Destroyed.	Number of licensed premises.	Number of children.	Number of deaths.
							Weekly. Tenements & Flats twice a week.																					
HORNSEY.	346	30	9,222	2	92	15	—		36	35	25	87	46	11	56	13	9	3	101	13	9	5	12	12	12	0	0	0

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1904, FOR THE BOROUGH OF HORNSEY.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORK-PLACES, AND HOME WORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... ... (Including Factory Laundries.)	47	4	0
Workshops ... ... (Including Workshop Laundries).	380	46	0
Workplaces	44	13	0
Homeworkers' Premises	99	4	0
Total	570	67	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—**				
Want of cleanliness...	54	54	0	0
Want of ventilation...	6	6	0	0
Overcrowding	4	4	0	0
Want of drainage of floors ..	8	8	0	0
Other nuisances	41	41	0	0
†Sanitary accommodations: insufficient ...	2	2	0	0
†Sanitary accommodations: unsuitable or defective ...	5	5	0	0
†Sanitary accommodations: not separate for sexes	2	2	0	0
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S 101)	0	0	0	0
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	1	1	0	0
Failure as regards lists of outworkers (S. 107)	0	0	0	0
Giving out work to be done in premises which are unwholesome (S. 108) ...	0	0	0	0
Giving out work to be done in premises which are infected (S. 110) ...	0	0	0	0
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109)	0	0	0	0
Other offences	1	1	0	0
Total	124	124	0	0

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

† For districts not in London state here whether Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and, if so, what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories: —		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)		2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	11
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	11
Other		5
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101): —		
In use during 1903		6
Certificates granted in 1903		4
Certificates granted in 1904		2
In use at the end of 1904		6

Homework: —	Number of	
	Lists.	Outworkers.
*Lists of Outworkers** (S. 107): —		
Lists received	9	26
Addresses of outworkers forward to other Authorities ...	25	
Addresses of outworkers received from other Authorities ...	51	

Homework in unwholesome or infected premises: —	Wearing Apparel.	Other.
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108)	0	0
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises	2	0
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110)	2	0

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of 1904.		
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses	40
	Laundries	20
	Restaurant Kitchens...	17
	Miscellaneous	154
Total number of workshops on Register ...		231

* The Lists should be received twice in the year. The year's figures required in the Table are then obtained by adding together the two half-yearly totals.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890, Part 3 adopted October, 1890.