

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

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THE
Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1912

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health.

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



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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER 1911-12.

Ex-Officio.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

(Mr. Councillor G. W. Holtzapffel, J.P.)

Chairman.

Mr. Councillor C. J. Higginson.

Mr. Alderman W. Woodward.

Miss Councillor M. E. Balkwill.

Mr. Councillor V. H. le B. Blessley.

„ G. Buckle.

„ C. W. Cunningham, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

„ J. I. Fraser.

„ J. H. North.

„ T. H. Nunn.

„ E. A. O'Bryen.

„ E. S. Payne.

„ A. B. Weaver.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MAY, 1913.

Sanitary Inspectors.

Senior Inspector.

W. G. Kershaw.

Divisional Inspectors.

R. Geary, No. 1 District (Wards 1 and 2).

C. H. Taylor, No. 2 District (Wards 3 and 7).

A. Peverett, No. 3 District (Wards 4 and 5).

J. Grimsley, No. 4 District (Ward 6).

Special Inspectors.

F. H. Hudson.

A. C. Townsend.

Mrs. T. Fisher, M.A.

Mrs. K. Roche.

Assistants to Inspectors.

W. Larken.

E. Stratton.

A. Edwards.

Public Mortuary.

Keeper.

W. Larken, 63, Flask Walk.

Disinfecting Station.

Disinfectors.

T. Rider.

G. Allaway.

R. Bell.

Cleansing Station.

Mrs. Rider, *Attendant.*



Tuberculosis Dispensary.*Tuberculosis Medical Officer.*

J. King Patrick, M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Nurse.

Miss G. Goodchild.

Clerical Staff.

4 Clerks and 1 Clerk-Draughtsman.

Public Analyst.

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

Medical Officer of Health.

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



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

6th May, 1913.

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

MR. MAYOR, MADAM, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to place before you the Medical Officer of Health's Report for the year 1912. In the compilation I have adhered to the headings and general outline of previous Reports, and as my term of office only commenced in June, 1912, the following Report must necessarily be restricted to a statement of bare facts and figures. In this respect, however, it deals with the whole of the year 1912.

Pursuant to instructions sent me by the Local Government Board, I have utilized the notes and records left by the late Medical Officer of Health, and from such notes I have freely drawn in the reports and statistics concerning Tuberculosis. This subject, I may add, overshadowed all others in the work of the Department during the past year.

I desire to take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Council, especially to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, for the support and sympathetic consideration they have afforded me during my first term of office as Medical Officer of Health.

I am also deeply indebted to the Members of the Staff of the Department who have carried out their work in a satisfactory and efficient manner, and at all times have accorded me their most loyal and unselfish co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Madam, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK E. SCRASE,

Medical Officer of Health.



Summary of Vital Statistics for 1912

Population (estimated on July 1, 1912)	1,100,000
Births	105,000
Deaths	10,000
Infants	10,000
Marriages	10,000
Divorces	1,000
Adoptions	1,000

Vital Statistics.

Population (estimated on July 1, 1912)	1,100,000
Births	105,000
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Infants	10,000
Marriages	10,000
Divorces	1,000
Adoptions	1,000
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Infants	10,000
Marriages	10,000
Divorces	1,000
Adoptions	1,000

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1912.

Population estimated to middle of 1912	...	...	85,966
Density	„	„	37·9 persons per acre
Births	...	...	1281
Birth-Rate	...	...	14·9
Marriages	...	...	647
Marriage-Rate	...	...	15·0
Deaths	...	...	861
Death-Rate	...	...	10·0
Infantile Mortality	...	...	62 per 1000 births
Notifiable Infectious Diseases Attack-Rate (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)			3·7
Notifiable Infectious Diseases Death-Rate	„		0·29
Death-Rate from the Seven Principal Epidemic Diseases			0·42
Death-Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	0·73
Death-Rate from All Forms of Tuberculosis		...	0·88

Population at Census 1911	...	...	85,495
Inhabited Houses	..	...	11,294

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

POPULATION.

The population of Hampstead at the middle of 1912 was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 85,966, and this estimate has been adopted in this Report, and it forms the basis upon which the various rates have been calculated.

The following is an approximate estimate of the population of each Ward at the middle of 1912:—

Ward 1 (Town)	14040
„ 2 (Belsize)	13830
„ 3 (Adelaide)	9930
„ 4 (Central)	9876
„ 5 (West End)	12890
„ 6 (Kilburn)	15000
„ 7 (Priory)	10400
The Borough	85966

The population of the Borough of Hampstead, as ascertained by the Census taken on April 3rd, 1911, is now stated by the Secretary of the Census Office to be 85,495. This figure is slightly lower than that which was first stated, *i.e.*, 85,510. By the courtesy of the Secretary of the Census Office I am able to give the population and sex distribution for each Ward of the Borough at the Census.

Ward Number.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
No. 1 (Town)	13795	5234	8561
No. 2 (Belsize)	13755	5418	8337
No. 3 (Adelaide)	9954	3332	6622
No. 4 (Central)	9828	3069	6759
No. 5 (West End)	12822	5331	7491
No. 6 (Kilburn)	14912	6687	8225
No. 7 (Priory)	10429	3736	6693
Total	85495	32807	52688

The area of the Borough (including the area, twelve acres in extent, covered by water) is 2,265 acres, and the estimated number of persons to the acre is 37·9. The proportion of persons to the acre at the census of 1911 was 37·7.

At the census of 1881 the number of persons per acre was 23, in 1891 it was 30, and in 1901 it was 36.

MARRIAGES.

According to a return kindly furnished to me by the Superintendent Registrar of Hampstead, it appears that 647 marriages were registered in the Borough during 1912.

The total number of persons married in Hampstead during 1912 was 1294, which is equivalent to a rate of 15·0 per 1000 of the population, and is a decrease on that for the year 1911, when the marriages of 1392 persons were registered, equivalent to a rate of 16·3 per 1000 of the population.

The following Table gives the marriage rates for the years 1902—1912, and the average rate for the decade, 1902—1911:—

Year.	No. of persons married per 1000 of the population.		
1902	15·3
1903	14·4
1904	15·0
1905	14·4
1906	13·8
1907	15·3
1908	14·7
1909	16·0
1910	14·8
1911	16·3
Average for the decade			<u>15·0</u>
1912	15·0

BIRTHS.

During the year 1224 births were registered in Hampstead (excluding one birth which occurred in a previous year, and which was re-registered for legal purposes only), an increase of 25 as compared with the number—1199—registered in the previous year. Of the total births 644 were of male and 580 of female children. In addition, 63

births of children whose mothers were Hampstead residents occurred in the principal lying-in institutions, etc., in other metropolitan boroughs, and six of the births registered in Hampstead belonged to other districts, and should be deducted from the total. This information is supplied to me by the Registrar-General. After these corrections have been made, the total number of births belonging to Hampstead is found to be 1281, and, in accordance with the practice of the Registrar-General, I have taken this number as a basis for the various rates that depend on the number of births occurring during the year.

Illegitimate Births.—Out of the total of 1,281 births 76, or 59 per 1000, were those of illegitimate children.

These figures are noteworthy, showing as they do a most remarkable increase in the number of illegitimate births. For purposes of comparison, I append a table of the illegitimate births occurring in the Borough for the past ten years, by which it will be seen that the illegitimate births in 1912 are approximately double those in any preceding year yet recorded.

Year.			Number of illegitimate births.			Illegitimate birth-rate per 1000 births registered.
1902	..	..	39	..	..	25·7
1903	..	..	42	..	..	28·9
1904	..	..	42	..	..	29·1
1905	..	..	35	..	..	24·6
1906	..	..	34	..	..	24·0
1907	..	..	43	..	..	32·0
1908	..	..	29	..	..	21·0
1909	..	..	43	..	..	33·0
1910	..	..	36	..	..	28·0
1911	..	..	37	..	..	29·0
1912	..	..	76	..	..	59·3

Birth-Rate.

The birth-rate calculated on the number of births registered in the Borough was 14·2 per 1000 of the population, as compared with the rate of 14·0 per 1000 in 1911, and 15·8, the average for the years 1907—1911. But when the birth-rate is calculated on the total number of births belonging to Hampstead, including those that took place without as well as within the Borough, and excluding those taking place in the Borough but belonging to other districts, the rate is found to be 14·9. Thus the years 1911 and 1912 record an exactly similar

birth-rate, and share between them the distinction of having the lowest birth-rate ever recorded in Hampstead, but it is a point that should be noted that 1912 only maintained a birth-rate equal to its predecessor by the very large increase in the number of its illegitimate births, which, as shown by the figures given above, was double that of 1911.

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

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

Ward.	Births.			Birth-rate per 1000 of the population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1 (Town) ..	92	91	183	13·0
No. 2 (Belsize) ..	106	82	188	13·6
No. 3 (Adelaide) ..	64	53	117	11·8
No. 4 (Central) ..	60	37	97	9·8
No. 5 (West End)	121	105	226	17·5
No. 6 (Kilburn) ..	175	178	353	23·5
No. 7 (Priory) ..	58	59	117	11·1
The Borough ..	676	605	1281	14·9

It will be seen, by comparing these figures with the death-rates in each Ward as shown below, that in none of the Wards in 1912 is the birth-rate actually lower than the death-rate. The birth-rate approaches nearest the death-rate in 1912 in the Priory Ward, the difference in this Ward being very slight.

In 1911 in the Adelaide Ward the birth-rate was actually lower than the death-rate.

The **Natural Increase** of the population—*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths—was 420 in 1912.

DEATHS.

The total deaths occurring in Hampstead during the year amounted to 1,106. Of these, however, no less than 387 were of persons not belonging to the Borough, while 142 residents of Hampstead died in outlying districts.

The total number of deaths, therefore, amongst persons belonging to Hampstead amounted to 861.

Death-rate.

The death-rate, calculated upon the total number of deaths (whether of resident or non-resident persons) occurring in the Borough during the year, was 12·9 per 1000 of the population; but after subtracting from the total deaths registered the deaths of non-resident persons dying in Hampstead, and adding the deaths of Hampstead residents who died outside the district, **the recorded death-rate** is found to be 10·0 per 1000 of the population, as compared with the rate of 9·9 per 1000 of the population in 1911. The average recorded death-rate for the five years 1907-1911 was 9·7.

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

WARD.	Death-rate per 1,000 of the population.
No. 1 (Town) 	9·6
No. 2 (Belsize) 	9·2
No. 3 (Adelaide) 	7·7
No. 4 (Central) 	7·7
No. 5 (West End) 	9·8
No. 6 (Kilburn) 	12·5
No. 7 (Priory) 	10·9

In the table on page 140 the death-rates of Hampstead may be compared with those of England and Wales since 1875.

The following table, which is issued by the Registrar-General, shows the death-rate of Hampstead as compared with the rates of the County of London, and the Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs :—

TABLE SHOWING THE DEATH-RATES FROM ALL CAUSES IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON, THE CITY OF LONDON, AND THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES DURING THE 52 WEEKS OF 1912, AS CALCULATED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

DISTRICT.					Death-rate from all causes.
Hampstead	..	..	..	..	9·8
Wandsworth	..	..	..	..	10·2
Lewisham	..	..	..	..	10·4
Woolwich	..	..	..	..	11·6
Hackney ..	..	..	..	..	12·1
Stoke Newington	..	..	..	..	12·1
Battersea ..	..	..	..	..	12·2
Paddington	..	..	..	..	12·3
City of Westminster	..	..	..	..	12·4
Fulham ..	..	..	..	..	12·8
Camberwell	..	..	..	..	12·9
Kensington	..	..	..	..	13·0
Deptford ..	..	..	..	..	13·1
Greenwich	..	..	..	..	13·1
Hammersmith	..	..	..	..	13·1
Lambeth ..	..	..	..	..	13·3
City of London	..	..	..	..	13·5
St. Marylebone	..	..	..	..	13·8
Islington ..	..	..	..	..	14·3
Chelsea ..	..	..	..	..	14·6
St. Pancras	..	..	..	..	14·6
Stepney ..	..	..	..	..	15·2
Bethnal Green	..	..	..	..	15·3
Holborn ..	..	..	..	..	15·3
Poplar ..	..	..	..	..	16·4
Southwark	..	..	..	..	16·7
Bermondsey	..	..	..	..	16·8
Shoreditch	..	..	..	..	18·1
Finsbury ..	..	..	..	..	18·8
County of London	..	..	..	..	13·6

NOTE.—The rate stated by the Registrar General differs from that as calculated by me. This is accounted for by the fact that the Registrar General's figures for all the Boroughs have not yet been completely corrected for transferable deaths.

Deaths of Non-Residents and Outlying Deaths.

Of the 1106 deaths that occurred in Hampstead, 387 were of persons belonging to other districts. On the other hand 142 Hampstead residents died outside Hampstead. Information of the outlying deaths is received from the Registrar-General, who issues to medical officers of health a quarterly return of deaths that occur outside the district.

The number of deaths of Hampstead residents that occurred in public institutions was 290, or 33·7 per cent. of the total deaths, and the number of deaths occurring in workhouses or workhouse infirmaries was 133, or 15·4 per cent. of the total deaths. A list of the institutions in which the deaths occurred is given on pages 19 and 20.

Deaths at Various Ages.

The following table shows the number of deaths at the various age periods, the causes of such deaths being shown in Tables III. and IV., pages 131 and 132.

Age Periods.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	All Ages.
Deaths	79	21	31	24	35	94	227	350	861

Uncertified Deaths.

No Hampstead resident's death in 1912 was "uncertified." According to the instructions of the Registrar-General, all deaths certified by registered medical practitioners and all inquest cases are classed as "certified," and any other deaths are regarded as "uncertified."

Deaths of Hampstead Residents in Institutions.

Institution.					Totals.	Group Totals.
<i>Infirmaries and Workhouses—</i>						
Edmonton Infirmary	1	133
Hackney Infirmary	...	...	...	...	1
Hampstead Workhouse	...	...	...	...	121
Kensington Infirmary	...	...	...	...	1
St. George's Infirmary	...	...	...	...	1
St. Pancras Infirmary	...	...	...	...	5
St. Pancras Workhouse	...	...	...	...	2
Shoreditch Infirmary	1	
<i>Hospitals, Nursing Homes, etc.—</i>						
218, Adelaide Road	1	119
Battersea Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
54, Beaumont Street	...	...	...	...	1
73, Belsize Park Gardens	...	...	...	...	1
33, Belsize Square	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Children's Hospital, Paddington Green	...	...	...	...	4
Consumption Hospital, Kensington	...	...	...	...	1
Cottage Hospital, Harlesden	...	...	...	...	1
Crooksbury Sanatorium, Scale	...	...	...	...	1
6, Dennington Park Road	...	...	...	...	2
Evelina Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings	...	...	...	...	1
French Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Friedenheim Hospital, Avenue Road	...	...	...	...	6
Great Northern Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Hampstead General Hospital	...	...	...	...	28
" Ravenswood, Highgate Road	...	...	...	...	1
Home Hospital, 16, Fitzroy Square	...	...	...	...	1
Homœopathic Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis	...	...	...	...	1
Hospital for Incurable Children, College Crescent	...	...	...	...	1
Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth	...	...	...	...	4
Hostel of God, Clapham	...	...	...	...	1
Huntington Nursing Home, Bournemouth	...	...	...	...	1
King's College Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Lock Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
London Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
London Temperance Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Metropolitan Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Middlesex Hospital	...	...	...	...	11
Mount Vernon Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
2, Nottingham Place, W.	...	...	...	...	1
32, Parkhill Road	...	...	...	...	1
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Queen Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
20, Quex Road	...	...	...	...	2

Deaths of Hampstead Residents in Institutions—*con.*

Institution.				Totals.	Group Totals.
<i>Hospitals, Nursing Homes, etc.—con.</i>					
Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guilford	1	16
St. Anthony's Hospital, Cheam	...	...	...	1
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	...	2
St. George's Hospital	...	...	...	2
St. Luke's House, Kensington	...	...	...	2
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	7
St. Monica's Home	...	...	...	1
St. Thomas's Hospital	...	...	...	2
Sanatorium Free Hospital	...	...	...	1
97 & 99, South Hill Park	...	...	...	3
University College Hospital	...	...	...	1
Victoria Home for Invalid Children	...	...	...	1
West End Hospice...	...	...	...	1
Westminster Hospital	...	...	...	1
50, Weymouth Street, W.	...	...	...	1
<i>Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals—</i>					
North Western Hospital...	14	16
Park Hospital	...	...	...	2
<i>Asylums—</i>					
Bethlem Royal Hospital	1	22
Camberwell House Asylum	...	...	...	2
Claybury Asylum	...	...	...	1
Colney Hatch Asylum	...	...	...	5
Hanwell Asylum	...	...	...	2
Hospital for Insane, Barnwood	...	...	...	3
Leavesden Asylum	...	...	...	5
Long Grove	...	...	...	1
Manor Asylum	...	...	...	1
Tooting Bec Asylum	...	...	...	1
					290

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

Senile Mortality.

The deaths of persons of 65 years of age and upwards numbered 350, as compared with 314 in 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, made it obligatory on the part of the medical attendant to certify the cause of death, and although between then and now improvements have been instituted, the Medical Officer of Health, to whom it falls to compile statistics of causes of death, has constantly been reminded of the unsatisfactory nature of

much of the information supplied, and the vague and general indefinite character of the language in which some of the certificates are couched. This seems to be unavoidable under the present system, and the occurrence of such a condition of things has been a subject of much discussion. The causes are :—

- (a) The delivery of the certificate to the immediate relatives or friends of the deceased.
- (b) The registration of death by laymen.

The delivery of the certificate to the relatives of the deceased must in itself create a difficulty which the medical attendant naturally desires to avoid, and one can hardly blame him if he endeavours to avoid putting into writing the fact that the deceased died of alcoholism or syphilis and then handing the certificate to the deceased's friends, well knowing that it would doubtless cause them great pain and not unlikely arouse considerable resentment to himself personally as casting a slur upon the deceased. The certification of other diseases, such as cancer or consumption, is sometimes not free from great difficulty for the same reason. The Registrar of Deaths is not infrequently a layman, and although it must be admitted that the General Register Office have drawn up clear rules to guide them, it stands to reason that by want of medical training such an officer is not always in a position to decide whether the cause of death is as clearly set out as the officer responsible for the compilation of statistics would desire. The remedy for this could be found by extending the system of notification to causes of death.

It seems to me to be a perfectly logical corollary to our present system by which births, infectious diseases—including tuberculosis—are notified. The latter notification takes the form of confidential certificates to the Medical Officer of Health, and there seems to be no reason why similar confidential communications to the Medical Officer of Health should not be enacted and paid for as any other notification certificate is paid for, and that the Medical Officer of Health should be empowered to require indefinite certificates to be so amended as clearly to establish the cause of death. Such a scheme should cause no dislocation to the present system; the registration of the fact of death would still be left with the Registrar, who would register the death only on an order from the Medical Officer of Health or Coroner.

The confidential notification of death could be transmitted by the Medical Officer of Health to the Registrar-General, and should not be available for any purpose of payment of insurance.

Were such a system in vogue there could be little doubt that the numbers of deaths by alcoholism and syphilis would show a considerable increase.

The causes of death are given in Table III. of the Local Government Board's series of tables, see page 131, and are set out in more detail in the extended table facing page 131. The mortality from the various communicable diseases is given in the section of the Report devoted to those diseases. As regards the other causes of death, the following require special mention:—

Cancer.

The following table gives the number of deaths from cancer, and the death-rate per 1000 population in each of the ten years 1903-12:—

Year.	No. of Deaths from Cancer.	Death-rate per 1000 of the population.
1903 ..	105 ..	1.27
1904 ..	85 ..	1.02
1905 ..	73 ..	0.87
1906 ..	93 ..	1.11
1907 ..	69 ..	0.82
1908 ..	84 ..	0.99
1909 ..	85 ..	1.00
1910 ..	90 ..	1.06
1911 ..	86 ..	1.00
1912 ..	102 ..	1.19

Of the 102 deaths from cancer 70 were of females and 32 of males, but on this point it must be borne in mind that the population of the Borough was found at the census to consist of 52,688 females and 32,807 males. It will thus be seen that the deaths from cancer are higher among females, the exact rate being 1.33 in females and 0.97 in males. In 48 cases the patients were over 65 years of age.

The next table gives the anatomical distribution of the disease in each sex.

Situation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buccal cavity	3	1	4
Stomach, Liver, &c.	10	9	19
Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum	6	16	22
Genital Organs	3	22	25
Breast	—	6	6
Skin	2	1	3
Other, or unspecified organs ..	8	15	23
Totals ..	32	70	102

Alcoholism.

In 2 cases death was certified to be due to alcoholism, and 6 persons died from cirrhosis of the liver, a disease usually attributed to the consumption of alcohol. The total number of deaths recorded as due to alcohol was, therefore, 8, as compared with 15 in 1911, but this is certainly an under-statement of the total mortality that may be directly attributed to this drug.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.

These accounted for 134 deaths, as compared with 119 in 1911.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

The total mortality from these diseases was 135, as compared with 106 in 1911. Twenty-five deaths occurred in children under five years of age, and 68 in persons aged from 65 and upwards.

Of the total deaths 64 were due to bronchitis, 55 to pneumonia, and 15 to other diseases of the respiratory organs.

Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide).

Twenty-one deaths were classified under this heading, 1 was due to poisoning, 2 to burns, 2 to absorption of deleterious gases, 1 to accidental drowning, 1 to injury by revolver, 5 to falls, 4 to injuries by being run over by motor vehicles, 1 to carriage accident, and 1 to railway accident, 3 were due to homicide, 1 by bullet wound in head, and 2 newly born infants who were killed.

Suicide.

Sixteen persons committed suicide, as against 15 in 1911. In 4 cases the cause of death was poisoning, 5 deaths were due to hanging or strangulation, 2 to asphyxia, 1 to drowning, 3 to bullet wounds from revolvers, and 1 to cut throat.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under the age of five years, in the United States, during the year 1900, was 100,000, or one in every 100 of the population. This is a very high rate of mortality, and it is one of the most serious problems facing the nation.

Infantile Mortality.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of Hampstead children under 1 year was 79, a decrease of 26 as compared with the previous year.

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

CAUSE OF DEATH.	WARDS.							Non-distributable.	TOTALS.
	No. 1 (Town).	No. 2 (Belsize).	No. 3 (Adelaide).	No. 4 (Central).	No. 5 (West End).	No. 6 (Kilburn).	No. 7 (Priory).		
1 Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Measles .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4 Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
6 Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8 Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
9 Abdominal Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
11 Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
12 Convulsions	2	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	8
13 Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
15 Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	..	2	..	..	1	6	1	..	10
16 Diarrhoea .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
17 Enteritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Gastritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
20 Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Suffocation, overlying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
22 Injury at Birth .. .. .	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	4
23 Atelectasis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
24 Congenital Malformations .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	5
25 Premature Birth	5	2	3	1	4	2	2	..	19
26 Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	2	..	..	..	3	5	1	..	11
27 Other Causes	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	6
Totals	12	8	6	4	13	26	7	3	79

The "Infantile Mortality"—*i.e.*, the number of deaths under one year per 1000 births—was 62, as compared with the rate of 82 per 1000 births in 1911, this figure being calculated on the total number of births belonging to Hampstead, including those that occurred in lying-in institutions outside Hampstead. The average rate for the years 1907-1911 was 72.

The infantile death-rate for the year 1912, 61·7, was very low, and only in one previous year has a lower rate been reached, *viz.*, in 1910 when the rate was 60.

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

1880	..	140	1897	..	127
1881	..	136	1898	..	125
1882	..	99	1899	..	129
1883	..	98	1900	..	100
1884	..	143	1901	..	102
1885	..	110	1902	..	88
1886	..	131	1903	..	87
1887	..	107	1904	..	111
1888	..	110	1905	..	94
1889	..	122	1906	..	77
1890	..	122	1907	..	69
1891	..	104	1908	..	69
1892	..	122	1909		74
1893	..	102	1910	..	60
1894	..	113	1911	..	82
1895	..	135	1912	..	62
1896	..	123			

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

WARD.					Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1000 births.
No. 1 (Town)	..	..	..	..	65·5
No. 2 (Belsize)	..	..	..	..	42·5
No. 3 (Adelaide)	..	..	..	..	51·3
No. 4 (Central)	..	..	..	..	41·2
No. 5 (West End)	..	..	..	..	57·5
No. 6 (Kilburn)	..	..	..	..	73·6
No. 7 (Priory)	..	..	..	..	59·8

The following table, which is issued by the Registrar-General, shows the infantile mortality in each of the Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs and in the County of London as calculated by the Registrar-General. It will be noted that Hampstead occupies a very favourable position when compared with other districts or with the whole of London:—

TABLE SHOWING THE INFANTILE DEATH RATES OF THE COUNTY OF LONDON, THE CITY OF LONDON, AND THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES DURING THE 52 WEEKS OF 1912, AS CALCULATED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

DISTRICT.					Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
Hampstead	..	..	..	..	62
Chelsea ..	..	..	..	..	68
Lewisham	..	..	..	..	70
Stoke Newington	..	..	..	..	72
Woolwich	..	..	..	..	73
Wandsworth	..	..	..	..	76
Hackney ..	..	..	..	..	80
Holborn ..	..	..	..	..	80
City of London	..	..	..	..	81
Camberwell	..	..	..	..	83
Battersea ..	..	..	..	..	84
Greenwich	..	..	..	..	84
City of Westminster	..	..	..	..	84
Lambeth ..	..	..	..	..	86
Islington ..	..	..	..	..	87
St. Pancras	..	..	..	..	88
Deptford ..	..	..	..	..	89
Hammersmith	..	..	..	..	90
Kensington	..	..	..	..	91
St. Marylebone	..	..	..	..	93
Fulham ..	..	..	..	..	94
Bethnal Green	..	..	..	..	96
Paddington	..	..	..	..	98
Southwark	..	..	..	..	105
Stepney ..	..	..	..	..	105
Poplar ..	..	..	..	..	107
Bermondsey	..	..	..	..	111
Finsbury ..	..	..	..	..	114
Shoreditch	..	..	..	..	123
County of London	..	..	..	..	91

The preventive measures that are more concerned with personal hygiene than the hygiene of environment have been continued during the past year. The most important work of this kind is a comprehensive system of health visiting, working on the information furnished by the Notification of Births Acts, 1907, by which Act all births are required to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of their occurrence. The obligation to notify imposed by the Act is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the obligation to register a birth which is imposed by the Registration Act.

The Notification of Births Act came into operation in Hampstead in March, 1908, and the year 1912 is the fourth for which we possess a complete annual record of the working of the Act. The number of births notified in 1912 was 1199, including 28 still-births, the number of live-births notified being 1171. The total number of live-births occurring in Hampstead in 1912 was 1230, so that the number of live-births notified formed 95·2 per cent. of the number that actually occurred. 274 births were notified by medical practitioners, 157 by midwives, 701 by parents and 63 from other sources. The proportion of births notified in Hampstead is high—considerably higher than in most other districts.

Of the births notified to the Medical Officer of Health a certain number were selected, upwards of 800 (about 70 per cent.) to visit.

The first visit is paid by the Inspector, who, while chatting to and advising the mother, is able to judge of the general home conditions of the family. Informal inspection of the house generally follows, and obvious sanitary defects are reported to the Medical Officer of Health.

The mother is invited to bring her baby to one or other of the weighing rooms where the Inspector attends weekly, assisted by one or more voluntary visitors.

The Inspector attends Infant Committees (East and West) of the Health Society, and gives the names and particulars of these infants which she considers need befriending and visiting by the voluntary visitors. At these Committee meetings the voluntary visitors report any conditions inimical to the welfare of those cases which they visit.

Milk or oatmeal may be allowed to child or mother on the advice of the visitor or Inspector, and relying on these reports the Inspector revisits indefinitely any cases requiring official watchfulness or trained experience. In this connection approximately 250 revisits were made. At the end of the first year of the infant's life these agencies cease their activities.

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

Infant weighing takes place at

- (1) The Creche, 36, Hemstal Road, on Tuesday, 2.30 to 4.30., and
- (2) St. Stephen's Room, Pond Street, on Thursdays, 2.30 to 4 o'clock.

Infectious Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Information concerning Consumption will be found in the Tuberculosis Section (*see pages 55-56*).

The list of infectious diseases notifiable in London under Section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, during 1912 was as follows :—

Small-pox	Typhus Fever
Cholera	Relapsing Fever
Diphtheria	Continued Fever
Membranous Croup	Puerperal Fever
Erysipelas	Anthrax
Scarlet Fever	Hydrophobia
Epidemic Cerebro-spinal	Glanders
Meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Plague	Polio-Myelitis
Typhoid Fever	

The total cases of infectious disease notified numbered 320. This is equivalent to an attack rate of 3·7 per 1000 of the population. The following shows the number of cases of each disease notified :—

Scarlet Fever..	..	..	..	101
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	9
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	..			155
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	3
Erysipelas	..	..	..	44
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	6
Polio-Myelitis	..	..	..	1
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..			1

The number of fatal cases was 25, equal to 7·8 per cent. of the cases notified. The deaths were distributed as follows:—

DISEASE.	WARDS							TOTALS.
	No. 1 (Town).	No. 2 (Belsize).	No. 3 (Adelaide).	No. 4 (Central).	No. 5 (West End).	No. 6 (Kilburn).	No. 7 (Priory).	
Enteric Fever - - -	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup - - -	..	1	1	1	7	6	1	17
Erysipelas - - -	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever - - -	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	4
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis - - -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Polio-Myelitis - - -	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Totals - - -	2	4	1	1	10	6	1	25

The death-rate from the notifiable infectious diseases was 0·29 per 1000 of the population.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN EACH MONTH DURING 1912.

DISEASE.				MONTHS.												Totals.
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	10	13	6	4	4	4	6	4	4	22	14	10	101
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	9
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	..	..	..	27	18	14	11	9	17	11	5	7	13	10	13	155
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	2	6	3	5	4	2	3	6	1	3	5	4	44
Polio-Myelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	..	..	..	41	41	24	21	18	23	20	16	13	40	34	29	320

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN EACH WARD DURING 1912.

DISEASE.	WARDS.							Totals.
	No. 1 (Town)	No. 2 (Belsize)	No. 3 (Adelaide)	No. 4 (Central)	No. 5 (West End)	No. 6 (Kilburn)	No. 7 (Priory)	
Scarlet Fever ..	10	16	14	9	18	23	11	101
Enteric Fever	2	2	..	..	3	1	1	9
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	22	35	6	15	37	34	6	155
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3
Erysipelas	12	6	4	4	6	7	5	44
Polio-Myelitis .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	6
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals ..	47	62	24	29	65	70	23	320

Small-pox.

No case of small-pox occurred in Hampstead during the year.

Vaccination.

The table below gives some idea of the working of the Vaccination Act in Hampstead since 1900. I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the statistics in this table.

Year.	Births.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Percentage of Births Registered.			
									Successfully Vaccinated.	Exempted by "Conscientious Objection" Certificates.	Not finally accounted for (including cases postponed).	Unvaccinated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Number in respect of whom Certificates of "Conscientious Objection" have been received.	Died Unvaccinated.	Vaccination Postponed.	Remaining.	(Col. 3)	(Col. 6)	(Cols. 8 & 9)	(Cols. 6, 8, & 9)
1901	1508	1232	15	..	39	111	7	104	81.7	2.6	7.4	10.0
1902	1517	1255	18	..	27	104	11	102	82.7	1.8	7.4	9.2
1903	1452	1190	19	..	30	106	11	96	82.0	2.1	7.4	9.5
1904	1446	1197	16	..	35	100	8	90	82.8	2.4	6.8	9.2
1905	1421	1181	18	..	40	91	14	77	83.1	2.8	6.4	9.2
1906	1438	1183	12	..	35	93	18	97	82.3	2.4	8.0	10.4
1907	1341	1090	7	..	60	80	5	99	81.3	4.5	7.8	12.3
1908	1321	1028	16	..	127	78	6	66	77.8	9.6	5.7	15.1
1909	1295	996	19	..	151	61	5	63	76.9	11.7	5.3	17.0
1910	1269	911	14	..	217	58	3	66	71.8	17.1	5.4	22.5
1911	1199	830	9	..	229	58	6	67	69.2	19.1	6.1	25.2
1912	1232	760	10	..	248	43	30	141*	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—The number of births given as occurring in each year differs slightly from those stated elsewhere in this Report, but for all practical purposes the difference is negligible.

* In this figure are included 68 births in respect of which no legal action as to vaccination has yet been taken; the rates for Columns 10-13 have therefore not been calculated.

It will thus be seen from this table that a smaller percentage of children are vaccinated each year, and the rate for 1912 is probably about 60 per cent. of the births registered. The number of unvaccinated persons must be therefore rapidly increasing, and during the past five years have added a no inconsiderable number to the population. The existence of a large unvaccinated population is a factor of which public health administrators must never lose sight.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified in each of the last 12 years is set out below.

Year.	No. of Cases Notified.		
1901	214
1902	251
1903	165
1904	159
1905	170
1906	385
1907	314
1908	265
1909	241
1910	135
1911	125
1912	101

It will be noticed from the above table that there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases notified as against the previous year. The number of cases per 1000 of the population was 1.17. The corresponding figure in 1911 was 1.46.

Of the cases notified, 77, or 76 per cent., were removed to hospital. The corresponding percentage in 1911 was 74.

The total number of houses attacked was 85. Five houses had 2 cases each, three houses had 3 cases, and one of these houses had had 6 cases at the close of the preceding year, making a total of 9 cases occurring in 1 house. In all these instances the subsequent cases took the infection directly or indirectly from the primary case. Throughout the year the type of scarlet fever in Hampstead was again very mild, as is shown by the fact that no death occurred out of a total of 101 cases.

Careful inquiries were made in each case, with a view to ascertaining the source of infection. Five of the cases occurred among the staff of the North-Western Fever Hospital.

The following table shows the number of cases occurring in the various wards.

Month.	WARDS.							Totals.
	No. 1 (Town).	No. 2 (Belsize).	No. 3 (Adelaide).	No. 4 (Central).	No. 5 (West End).	No. 6 (Kilburn).	No. 7 (Priory).	
January ..	—	5	1	1	2	1	—	10
February .	3	2	2	—	6	—	—	13
March ..	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	6
April ..	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	4
May ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
June ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	4
July ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
August ..	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
September	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	4
October ..	3	5	3	3	4	4	—	22
November	—	1	3	—	4	4	2	14
December	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	10
Totals ..	10	16	14	9	18	23	11	101

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

The number of cases notified in 1912 was 155, as compared with 141 in 1911, the attack rate, or number of cases notified per 1000 population, being 1·80. The number of fatal cases was 17, or 11·0 per cent. of the cases notified. The death-rate per 1000 population was 0·20; 123 patients, or 79 per cent. of the total cases notified, were removed to hospital.

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

Months.	WARDS.							Totals.
	No. 1 (Town).	No. 2 (Belsize).	No. 3 (Adelaide).	No. 4 (Central).	No. 5 (West End).	No. 6 (Kilburn).	No. 7 (Priory).	
January ..	8	9	3	—	2	4	1	27
February	4	—	—	2	7	5	—	18
March ..	2	3	—	3	5	1	—	14
April ..	1	—	1	—	6	3	—	11
May ..	—	2	—	1	3	1	2	9
June ..	1	1	1	2	6	5	1	17
July ..	1	3	—	2	—	5	—	11
August ..	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	5
September	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	7
October ..	—	8	—	1	2	2	—	13
November	4	1	—	2	1	2	—	10
December	1	3	—	2	4	1	2	13
Totals ..	22	35	6	15	37	34	6	155

Diphtheria was unusually prevalent during 1912, as it was in the preceding year. In the year under review, however, the number of cases notified was higher than any annual number since the year 1896. The chief prevalence occurred in the Kilburn, Belsize, and West End Wards. The disease showed an exceptionally high degree of infectivity, secondary cases being common, there being no less than 17 of such, while in seven houses no less than three cases occurred, this accounts in some measure for the increase in the number of notified cases. In a considerable number of the cases it was possible to trace the source of infection to contact with a previous case.

The beginning of the year, namely, January and February, were the months that the greatest number of Notifications were received. In January 27 were received, and in February 18. Of the 27 in January, 9 occurred in the Fleet Road district, but of these, three were the inmates of a family of one house. Eight occurred in the Town Ward district, but were not confined to any area. Three of the cases were also the inmates of a family in one house.

It appears that the cases notified in January from the Fleet Road district must have had a sudden termination, as in the month of February not a single case was notified from the Ward.

In October another slight outbreak occurred in this district, and 8 cases were notified, all of which were scholars or in the family of scholars of the Fleet Road Schools.

My pointing out the prevalence of Diphtheria to the London County Council caused that body to have all the throats of children in the infected class rooms swabbed and bacteriologically examined; several cases were thus brought to light. All class rooms in which the cases occurred were thoroughly disinfected by this Department, and the disease promptly subsided.

In November I gave instructions for a sanitary inspection to be made at the Schools, and the drains were tested and found defective, the disease, however, abated in November, there being only one case notified from the district during that month, and this was a contact case.

Ward 5 (West End) was the Ward in which the disease was most prevalent during the year, there being 37 cases notified against 35 in Ward 2 (Belsize Ward), and 34 in Ward 6 (Kilburn Ward).

The disease was, however, well distributed over Ward 5, and there was nothing in the nature of a serious outbreak occurring, as the largest number of cases notified in any month was 7 in February.

In accordance with the Diphtheria Anti-toxin (London) Order, 1910, the Borough Council supply Anti-toxin free to medical practitioners for use for the poorer inhabitants of the Borough. Ten applications for Anti-toxin were received during the year, and 38,000 units were supplied.

The total number of specimens examined during the year was 247, of which 68 gave a positive, and 179 a negative result.

Enteric fever.

The number of cases notified was 9, as compared with 13 in 1911, and 16 in 1910. The attack rate per 1000 population was 0·10. The number of fatal cases was 1, or 11·1 per cent. of the cases notified. The death rate per 1000 population was 0·01; 5 patients, or 55 per cent. of the total cases notified, were removed to hospital.

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

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

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

As regards the source of infection, in three instances it was found that the patient had clearly been infected abroad, and in another case the infection occurred out of the Borough. In one case the patient was a member of the staff of the North-Western Fever Hospital, and was presumably infected in hospital. Shell fish was presumably the cause of infection in two cases, both patients having partaken of oysters just previous to illness. In the remaining two instances the source of infection could not be traced.

Puerperal Fever.

Three cases were notified, all of which proved fatal, as compared with 6 cases and 3 deaths in 1911.

The cases occurred in the following Wards, two in No. 2 (Belsize) Ward, and one in No. 5 (West End) Ward.

The hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board are now available for the reception of a limited number of Puerperal Fever cases, which, however, must be recommended for admission by the Medical Officer of Health. This arrangement was sanctioned by the Local Government Board on 20th August, 1912. In none of the three cases was it found necessary to take advantage of these facilities. Two patients were removed to institutions and one was nursed at home.

Erysipelas.

Forty-four cases were notified, and 1 death occurred, as compared with 49 cases and 2 deaths in 1911.

The attack-rate per 1000 of the population was 0.51.

Of the cases notified, 13, or 29 per cent., were removed to the Hampstead Workhouse Infirmary.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board do not provide hospital accommodation for cases of erysipelas, and patients suffering from this disease are unable to obtain hospital treatment except in Poor Law Infirmaries.

Polio-Myelitis.

This disease, which is popularly known as "Infantile Paralysis," was, by an order of the London County Council, made permanently notifiable in the County of London from March 13th, 1912. There is

considerable evidence to show that the disease is communicable, but it is by no means clear how the infection is communicated. One case was notified during the year in the person of a boy aged 7 years, which did not prove fatal. The death recorded from this disease was that of a child aged 3 years who had been notified at the end of 1911. Disinfection was carried out in each case.

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

This disease, popularly known as "Spotted Fever," is now one of the notifiable diseases. One case occurred in the person of a child under one year of age, who died from the disease.

No case occurred in 1911.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

(Inflammation of the Eyes of the newly-born.)

The London County Council made an Order, which came into operation on March 13th, 1911, requiring the notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. This disease is one of the frequent causes of blindness, and therefore inflicts considerable loss on the community. Six cases were notified in Hampstead during the year, one of which occurred in the Town Ward and five in the Kilburn Ward. In order to prevent the disease resulting in loss of eyesight it is necessary that the patient should be properly nursed, and the chief object of notification is to facilitate the provision of skilled nursing. Of the six cases notified, four were already being nursed by a trained nurse.

SEVEN PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from these diseases amounted to 36, and the deaths were distributed as follows:—

DISEASE.	WARDS.							TOTALS.
	No. 1 (Town)	No. 2 (Belsize)	No. 3 (Adelaide)	No. 4 (Central)	No. 5 (West End)	No. 6 (Kilburn)	No. 7 (Priory)	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	3	—	—	2	4	—	11
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	1	1	1	7	6	1	17
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	4
Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœa	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
Totals	4	5	1	2	10	12	2	36

The death-rate from the seven principal epidemic diseases was therefore 0·42 per 1000 of the population.

Year.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Death- rate per 1000 of the population from the seven prin- cipal epi- demic dis- eases.	0·70	0·51	0·58	0·45	0·58	0·49	0·45	0·58	0·54	0·59	0·42

Detailed information concerning small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and fever will be found under the heading of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, on pages 42-48, but particulars concerning measles, whooping cough, and diarrhœa, to which notification does not apply, are given below:—

Measles.

Eleven deaths were recorded from this disease, as compared with 14 in 1911.

The mortality was 0·13 per 1000 population, the mortality in 1911 being 0·16.

Measles is now included among the dangerous infectious diseases, to which Sections 60-65, 68-70, and 72-74 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, apply. These sections extend the provisions relating to isolation and disinfection to measles, but they do not make the disease compulsorily notifiable.

But although measles is not a notifiable disease, many cases are reported by school teachers, parents and others. During the year 1912 429 cases were reported, as compared with 415 in 1911.

The Local Government Board, in 1911, authorised the Metropolitan Asylums Board to receive cases of measles other than Poor Law cases, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health. Previous to 1911, the only hospitals open to patients suffering from measles were the workhouse infirmaries, but in February, 1911, Poor Law patients were admitted to the Asylums Board hospitals, which later became available for other patients. Hospital treatment for measles on any practicable scale cannot be expected to exercise much effect in checking the spread of the disease, but it may do much to lessen the mortality by saving the lives of those patients for whose recovery skilled nursing, plenty of good food and healthy surrounding, are necessary, and who are unable to obtain these necessities in their own homes. The number of Hampstead patients removed to the Board's hospitals during the year was 55.

Most of the cases of Measles are reported to the Medical Officer of Health, principally by School teachers, and the following is a list of the sources of information :—

Cases notified by medical practitioners	..	..	5
„ parents or guardians	..	..	89
„ school teachers	..	..	298
„ employers and others	..	..	12
„ Metropolitan Asylums Board (on removal of a patient)	..	..	22
From Death Returns	..	..	3
			<hr/> 429

The 429 cases occurred in 271 houses.

In 166 houses there was 1 case in the house.

In 65 „ there were 2 cases „

In 30 „ „ 3 „ „

In 7 „ „ 4 „ „

In 3 „ „ 5 „ „

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

Month.	Ward 1 (Town.)	Ward 2 (Belsize.)	Ward 3 (Adelaide.)	Ward 4 (Central.)	Ward 5 (West End.)	Ward 6 (Kilburn.)	Ward 7 (Priory.)	Total
January ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
March ..	—	1	—	2	7	12	—	22
April ..	2	1	—	2	—	3	—	8
May ..	6	4	—	1	—	7	—	18
June ..	21	41	6	1	1	9	1	80
July ..	2	4	2	—	1	6	3	18
August ..	6	—	—	—	3	13	1	23
September	—	1	1	—	2	12	—	16
October ..	—	—	—	—	68	35	1	104
November	2	1	—	—	14	72	—	89
December	—	—	—	1	4	37	8	50
Totals ..	39	53	9	7	100	207	14	429

In 96 cases, or 22 per cent. of the reported cases, no doctor was in attendance.

The total number of visits paid to Measles cases during 1912 by the two lady inspectors was 509.

Whooping Cough.

Four deaths occurred from Whooping Cough as against 3 in 1911, 11 in 1910, and 18 in 1909. The mortality per 1000 population was 0·05. Like measles, whooping cough tends to become complicated by pneumonia, and the patients require to be carefully looked after, but unfortunately it is popularly regarded as a disease of slight importance.

Hospital treatment for cases of whooping cough, recommended by the Medical Officer of Health, is now provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board in addition to Poor Law cases under an Order of the Local Government Board, dated 9th August, 1912, and the number of Hampstead patients removed to the Board's Hospitals during the year amounted to 10.

Diarrhœa.

The number of deaths from this cause was 3, as compared with 15 in 1911, the death-rate per 1000 of the population being 0·03.

None of these deaths occurred among children under one year of age.

Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Deaths.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in 1912 was 77. Of these, 64 deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption, 8 to tubercular meningitis, and 5 to other forms of tuberculosis.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death-rates from tuberculosis and from consumption respectively since 1899:—

Year.	Total deaths from Tuberculosis.	Death-rate per 1000 population.	Deaths from Consumption.	Death-rate per 1000 population.	Cases of Consumption notified.
1899	98	1.21	81	0.98	—
1900	92	1.13	69	0.85	—
1901	118	1.44	73	0.89	—
1902	97	1.18	73	0.89	51
1903	90	1.09	66	0.80	34
1904	102	1.23	73	0.88	39
1905	95	1.14	73	0.87	27
1906	79	0.94	57	0.68	35
1907	92	1.09	61	0.72	55
1908	84	0.99	74	0.87	30
1909	75	0.88	53	0.62	67
1910	80	0.94	58	0.68	77
1911	70	0.82	56	0.65	113
1912	77	0.88	64	0.73	183

The deaths from consumption during 1912 were distributed among the Wards as follows:—

Ward.	Area (Acres).	Estimated Population middle of 1912.	Consumption Deaths.	Consumption Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.
No. 1 (Town)	686	13870	5	0.36
„ 2 (Belsize)	271	13830	7	0.51
„ 3 (Adelaide)	325	10000	9	0.90
„ 4 (Central)	312	9876	6	0.61
„ 5 (West End)	247	12890	12	0.93
„ 6 (Kilburn)	195	15000	14	0.87
„ 7 (Priory)	229	10500	10	0.95
The Borough	2265	85966	64*	0.73

* 1 death from Consumption was non-distributable.

The following table shows the age distribution of the patients dying from consumption in Hampstead in the ten years 1903-1911 :—

Year.	Age Period.					All Ages.
	0—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	65—	
1903	—	1	14	46	5	66
1904	1	1	15	53	3	73
1905	1	—	12	57	3	73
1906	1	—	8	45	3	57
1907	1	2	10	45	3	61
1908	—	2	14	55	3	74
1909	1	1	12	37	2	53
1910	1	1	12	37	7	58
1911	1	1	5	44	5	56
1912	2	2	13	45	2	64
Totals. .	9	11	115	464	36	635

Notification.

In 1902 a system of voluntary notification of consumption was adopted in Hampstead ; on January 1st, 1909, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of the Local Government Board, which provided for the compulsory notification of cases of consumption occurring in Poor Law patients, came into operation ; on May 1st, 1911, compulsory notification was extended by the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, to all cases of consumption occurring in hospital patients ; and notification was extended, generally, by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulation, 1911, which came into operation on January 1st, 1912. In view of the scope of these latter Regulations the Voluntary System which had been in operation since 1902, lapsed. The increase in the number of patients notified in recent years is due to the operation of the instalments of compulsory notification referred to. The following table gives the number of patients newly notified in each year since 1902 :—

Year.	No. of patients notified.		
1902	51
1903	34
1904	39
1905	27
1906	35
1907	55
1908	30
1909	67
1910	77
1911	113
1912	183

The total number of persons notified during 1912 who were, properly speaking, "Hampstead" patients was 222, but 36 of these had been previously notified, 2 in 1907, 2 in 1908, 8 in 1909, 4 in 1910, and 20 in 1911; the number of new "Hampstead" patients notified was 186, and of these 86 were males and 100 females.

The total number of notification certificates (including duplicates) received during 1912 relating to Hampstead patients was 318, and of these 83 were made under the Regulations of 1908, 123 under the Hospital Regulations, and 112 under the Regulations of 1911 which extended notification generally.

Reference must here be made to the latest Regulations, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, dated 19th December, 1912. These Regulations revoked the previous Regulations and all Orders made by the Local Government Board thereunder, and they apply to *non-pulmonary* as well as to pulmonary tuberculosis. Article V. requires that every medical practitioner (unless acting as a School Medical Inspector) attending on or called in to visit any person (whether at an Institution or otherwise), shall, within forty-eight hours after first becoming aware that such person is suffering from Tuberculosis, notify the case to the Medical Officer of Health of the District; unless he has grounds for believing that the case has already been notified. In the case of patients at Institutions, the notification must be sent to the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which the place of residence of the person is situated. By Article IX. it is required that notifications must be enclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to the Medical Officer of Health. Article VIII. provides that, for the

purposes of the Regulations, a Medical Practitioner shall be deemed to have become aware that a person is suffering from Tuberculosis when he has arrived at this conclusion from evidence other than that derived solely from tuberculin tests applied to that person.

School Medical Inspectors are called upon to send weekly notifications to Medical Officers of Health, as also are Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria.

The Board in their circular letter of the 20th December, 1912, pointed out that more than half the deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are of children under five years of age, and stated that it is probable that a much higher percentage of the total number of persons suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are children of this age, and they expressed the hope that notification of these cases would facilitate the investigation of sources of infection and assist in securing improvement in the conditions under which the children live.

By Article XI. the Medical Officer of Health is required :—

- (1) to send to the appropriate District all notifications erroneously addressed to him and to inform the notifying practitioner that he has done so ;
- (2) to keep a register containing the full particulars set out in each notification received by him ; and
- (3) to send to the Medical Officer of Health for the County after the end of each week a statement of all notifications received during the week ;

and Article XII. deals with the action to be taken by the Medical Officer of Health upon the receipt of a notification.

Either he himself or an Officer acting under his instructions is required to make such inquiries and take such steps as may be necessary or desirable for investigating the source of infection, for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection. The Board contemplate that for the purpose of carrying out the requirements of this Article a visit to the home of the patient will generally be necessary, and that the Medical Officer of Health will doubtless avail himself of the co-operation of the notifying practitioner. When a case is notified it is suggested that inquiry should be made to ascertain the state of health of all other members of the household.

A record is to be kept of the enquiries or investigations made in each case into the causes and antecedents of the disease, and of the conclusions reached by the Medical Officer of Health as to the factors which combined to produce it.

The Local Government Board's circular further states :—

“In the Board's circular letter of the 16th of November, 1911, attention was drawn to the difference between pulmonary tuberculosis and infectious diseases which are made notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1899, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. This difference is affirmed by Article XVI. and is the basis of the administrative policy of the Board in relation to tuberculosis. Administrative action will be less needed in cases of non-pulmonary than of pulmonary disease ; but investigation into sources of infection will form an important part of the work to be done in regard to all forms of tuberculosis.

Inquiries under these Regulations need not and must not be conducted in such a way as to cause annoyance to patients or their friends. In visiting a workshop for instance the Medical Officer of Health must carefully avoid any suggestion that the visit is made in connection with a notified case of tuberculosis.”

The new Regulations came into operation on 1st February, 1913, and the operation of these Regulations can only be dealt with in future Annual Reports.

It will be noted that the number of new cases of consumption occurring among “Hampstead” residents notified during the year 1912 differs from the number referred to elsewhere in the Report. This is accounted for by the fact that in accordance with the terms of the Poor Law Regulations, 1908, some cases were notified to me who may not have been “Hampstead” residents, but the certificates in respect of whom I was bound to accept. Such for instance were :—

1. Persons whose place of residence prior to admission to Poor Law Infirmary was stated to be a Hospital in Hampstead.
2. Persons leaving Poor Law Infirmary outside Hampstead whose intended address at place of destination was stated to be a Hospital in Hampstead.

3. Casuals of "No home" admitted to the Hampstead Workhouse Infirmary.

I also occasionally receive certificates under the Hospital Regulations, 1911, of persons not properly Hampstead residents, who were inmates of the Mount Vernon Hospital at Northwood, because the place of residence prior to attendance at or admission to the Hospital was given as Mount Vernon Hospital, Hampstead.

The notifications were received from the following sources:—

Private Practitioners	..	..	98
School Doctors	..	..	14
Hospitals and Dispensaries	..	..	123
Hampstead District Poor Law Medical Officers	..		32
Medical Officer, Hampstead Workhouse	..		34
Medical Officers of outlying Poor Law Institutions on admission of Hampstead patients	..	..	2
Master of Hampstead Workhouse on discharge of patients			10
Masters of outlying Poor Law Institutions on the discharge of patients to Hampstead addresses	..		5
			<hr/> 318 <hr/>

Preventive and Curative Measures.

(THE MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.)

A Tuberculosis Dispensary was recommended for Hampstead by Dr. McCleary, my predecessor, in his Annual Report for the year 1910, as an appropriate or useful memorial to His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh; and in his Report for 1911 mention was made that "the best method of securing the early recognition of the disease is the establishment of the institution known as the Tuberculosis Dispensary."

On 18th May, 1911, on a report from the General Purposes Committee, to whom the question of celebrating the Coronation of His Majesty George V. had been referred, the Council resolved "That the Mayor be asked to open a public subscription list for the purpose of celebrating the Coronation of His Majesty King George V., and of providing a memorial to His late Majesty King Edward VII." Accordingly, on the 13th July, 1911, the then Mayor, Mr. Alderman Woodward issued a Memorandum giving a few details of the proposed

Health Institute which was to be Hampstead's Memorial to King Edward VII., and which would aid the preventive work being carried on by the Public Health Department.

On May 31st, 1912, Dr. McCleary submitted a report on the subject of the proposed Tuberculosis Medical Officer and the establishment of the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary. A Joint Meeting of the Tuberculosis Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee and the Commemoration Committee having been held, and their recommendations having been approved by the Public Health Committee, the Council on the 11th July at their meeting sanctioned an annual expenditure of £750 for the maintenance of the Dispensary (including the salary of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer), and instructed the Public Health Committee to confer with the Commemoration Committee as to the housing and equipment of the Tuberculosis Dispensary in the projected Health Institute.

At the Council meeting on 31st October, the Public Health Committee submitted a report in which they stated that they had had under consideration the question of the appointment of a Tuberculosis Officer and his duties and salary, &c., and had had a report from the Tuberculosis Sub-Committee on the matter ; and recommended

- (i) That an advertisement be issued for a Tuberculosis Officer at a commencing salary of £400 per annum.
- (ii) That his duties with regard to the two classes of persons referred to below be as follows :—

A. As to Insured Persons :—

Cases to be in the hands of local Medical Practitioners who shall look to the Sanatorium Committee for their remuneration. The Tuberculosis Officer to confine himself as far as practicable to diagnostic and consultative work.

B. As to Non-Insured Persons :—

- (i) When attended by local Medical Practitioners, at fees arranged between such Practitioners and their patients, the Tuberculosis Officer shall as far as possible confine himself to diagnostic and consultative work.

- (ii) In the case of a person non-insured and not medically attended, it shall be in the discretion of the Public Health Committee as to whether such a case shall be treated by the Tuberculosis Officer.

These recommendations were approved at that meeting by the Council who received and adopted the following further report of the Public Health Committee :—

- (a) That they had received a report from the Commemoration Committee to the effect that the subscriptions and donations received, promised, and in prospect warranted the purchase in the immediate future of a building in which to house the various departments of work contemplated, namely : —

The Tuberculosis Dispensary of the Borough Council.

The Children's Clinic of the Council of Social Welfare.

The Mothers' Club and Girls' Classes of the Health Society.

and other tenants desiring rooms for Committee and other Meetings.

- (b) That the Commemoration Committee had decided that a freehold property must be acquired for the purpose, and placed in the hands of Trustees.
- (c) That Mr. Henry Clark, D.L., J.P., and Mr. Frank Debenham, J.P., had consented to act as Trustees.*
- (d) That suitable premises had been viewed and approved by members of the Committee most interested, and that the Committee had resolved to make an offer for the same, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board and their own legal and sanitary advisers.
- (e) That the Committee had been in communication with the Local Government Board and the County Insurance Committee, and had ascertained that a grant might be available from the Local Government Board, provided they approved of the scheme in so far as it referred to the provision of the Tuberculosis

*Mr. Herbert Marnham afterwards appointed as third Trustee.

Dispensary, and that such application ought to be made through the Local Sanitary Authority : and therefore

Recommending :—

- (f) That, in accordance with the financial recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis, 1912, this Council do apply to the Local Government Board for a Capital Grant towards the early provision of a portion of the Health Institute by the Commemoration Committee as a Tuberculosis Dispensary under the control of the Public Health Committee of the Council.
- (g) That the recommendation of the Chief Medical Officer of the Local Government Board be adopted, viz. :—That in the event of the failure of the voluntary side of the undertaking, the freehold property revert to the Hampstead Borough Council.

A scheme for the establishment and maintenance of the Dispensary was framed, and admirable temporary premises were secured in a block of buildings belonging to the Hampstead General Hospital at Haverstock Hill. These buildings are entirely separated from the Hospital, they were formerly erected as a small out-patient department, but were found unnecessary and had never been used. They constitute an ideal arrangement for a Dispensary. The accommodation at our disposal consisted of (1) a small office for the nurse at the entrance door; (2) a large waiting room; (3) a large well-equipped consulting room for the Tuberculosis Medical Officer; (4) a small private room for his office, and (5) the necessary W.C.'s and lavatories.

The composition of the Dispensary consists of the following :—

The Medical Officer of Health of the Borough, who is the Chief Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, receives all notification and reports, statutory and otherwise, and who is responsible for all administrative and preventative measures requisite for the treatment and prevention of the disease.

The Tuberculosis Medical Officer.—An Officer who has had special experience and training in the treatment of Tuberculosis, and who is responsible, clinically, for all cases of Tuberculosis referred to him. He is, subject to the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health,

in charge of the Dispensary, and in addition, his duties comprise :—

To attend at the Dispensary at specified hours, and examine and treat cases.

To visit selected cases, unable to attend the Dispensary, in their own homes.

To examine contacts sent to the Dispensary, where possible ; or to examine them at home by arrangement.

To make bacteriological examinations of sputum.

To keep records and details of examinations and treatment.

To prepare and forward to the Medical Officer of Health for the information of the Council reports, either fortnightly or at such other intervals as shall be decided.

To perform any other duties which may be so decided by the Medical Officer of Health or the Council.

The Nurse, whose duties comprise : —

To attend daily at the Public Health Department and see the Medical Officer of Health and receive instructions in respect to notified cases.

To attend daily at the Dispensary to render assistance to the Doctor.

To visit such cases as are necessary, to fill in report sheets, to distribute the literature issued by the Council, and to give instructions to the patients or their relatives.

To prepare and forward fortnightly, or at such other intervals as shall be decided, reports on prescribed forms for the information of the Council.

To note and report on any insanitary conditions in houses visited, and generally to supervise the home life of the patients suffering from tuberculosis.

The Council appointed as Tuberculosis Medical Officer Dr. J. King Patrick, late Senior Medical Officer, Leicester Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Dispensary was opened on 1st February, 1913, and the medical practitioners in the Borough were communicated with and their attention called to the Dispensary.

The scheme, therefore, by which tuberculosis patients are dealt with in the Borough is as follows:—

The Medical Officer of Health receives the notification in the ordinary way. A lady Sanitary Inspector, specially trained in the work, visits the home and reports fully on each case, and these reports are duly filed. On receiving these reports the Medical Officer of Health decides what cases are suitable for treatment, visiting, etc., by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer and the Dispensary Staff; and when a patient has been referred to, or has once applied to the Dispensary, the subsequent treatment and home visiting is left to the Staff of the Dispensary, otherwise a case is kept under the immediate control of the Medical Officer of Health. In both cases the necessary instructions in the precautions that a patient should observe is given.

During 1912, while pulmonary tuberculosis only was notifiable and the work of visitation, etc., was in Inspector Mrs. Fisher's hands, 704 visits were made.

Pending further developments in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary, arrangements have been made with local chemists to dispense all prescriptions of the Medical Officer of Health or the Tuberculosis Medical Officer at the same rates as have been agreed upon in connection with the Medical Insurance Act, and these arrangements seem to bid fair to work well.

Disinfection is carried out during the lifetime of patients, and also after death. The total number of premises so disinfected during 1912 was 194.

The Council arrange for the free bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of consumption. In 1912 the total number of specimens examined was 67, of which 13 were positive and 54 negative. Now that the Tuberculosis Dispensary has been opened, this work will be undertaken by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

The Council provide consumptives with disinfectants and sputum flasks in suitable cases, and each consumptive patient receives a card containing printed instructions on the precautions to be observed by consumptives.

The expenditure of the Borough Council in connection with the Dispensary will not fall entirely upon the local rates, grants being made by the Government in aid of its equipment and maintenance. The Borough Council has made application for a grant towards the initial expenses of equipment.

Sanatorium Benefit under the National Insurance Act.

Upon the formation of the Insurance Committee for the County of London, local sub-committees were elected for each Borough, temporarily, to administer, subject to direction on all matters of principle by the Committee, and pending the approval of a scheme for the appointment of district insurance committees for each Borough, the provision of sanatorium benefit to insured persons. The Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Mr. Councillor Higginson, was appointed by the Borough Council as its representative, and your Medical Officer of Health was appointed in a consultative capacity. Mr. Higginson was appointed as the chairman of the local sub-committee for Hampstead.

At the request of this sub-committee I prepared a scheme for dispensary and domiciliary treatment of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in Hampstead, this scheme includes a list of fees respecting domiciliary treatment which I arranged after consultation with the local medical practitioners, and fees to chemists which I also agreed upon with them.

A considerable amount of time of the clerical staff, as well as of myself, was required to perform the work which we were asked to undertake by the Insurance County Committee and Sub-Committee, and the Public Health Committee, after considering the request of the local sub-committee, agreed to the Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff assisting in the work, provided that the ordinary work of the Department was not interfered with. It will be readily understood that the arranging for domiciliary treatment, out-hospital treatment, etc., involved a considerable amount of time and labour.

Disinfection.

DISINFECTION.

Number of articles disinfected :—

Beds	282
Mattresses	692
Palliasses	28
Bolsters	449
Pillows	1373
Blankets	1684
Sheets.	902
Counterpanes	659
Articles of Clothing	4947
Carpets	89
Linen Articles	3473
Books	349
Miscellaneous	1573
Total	<u>16500</u>

Number of premises disinfected	911
„ rooms, etc., disinfected	1240

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

Beds	3
Mattresses	11
Bolsters	3
Pillows	17
Blankets	10
Sheets.	5
Articles of Clothing	40
Carpets	1
Miscellaneous	11
Linen Articles	24
Total	<u>125</u>

During 1911, 858 premises, 1167 rooms, etc., and 12048 articles were disinfected, while 63 articles were destroyed.

The amount of disinfection carried out by the Council has increased considerably in late years, and this is in no small measure due to the practice of the Council to disinfect upon request in cases of non-infectious illness, after all cases of measles coming to the notice of the Sanitary Authority, and the clothes, etc., of verminous school children and others undergoing cleansing at the cleansing station. A small charge is made for disinfection in the first of these instances referred to, and the number of cases where such disinfection was carried out was 162, the amount received in fees for this work being £45 10s. 0d.

With regard to measles, the London County Council in the early part of 1903 obtained the approval of the Local Government Board for the inclusion of measles amongst the dangerous and infectious diseases in so far as 60-65, 68-70, and 72-74, Public Health (London) Act, 1891, apply. These sections while they do not make the disease compulsorily notifiable, extend to it the provisions relating to isolation and disinfection. During the year I have received information respecting 429 cases of Measles, and in all of these cases disinfection was carried out.

During the year 157 school children and 20 other persons were cleansed at the cleansing station, and while this was in progress their clothing was thoroughly disinfected by being passed through the steam chambers. In seven cases also where verminous homes were being dealt with, the bedding, etc., was removed and disinfected.

General Sanitary Administration.

Sanitary Works carried out

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

General Conditions—

Houses, or parts of houses, cleansed	211
Dampness in houses, or parts of houses, abated ..	97
Dilapidated houses, or parts of houses, repaired ..	52

Overcrowding—

Cases of, abated (rooms) after service of notice ..	2
„ „ „ without serving of notice ..	2

Underground rooms—

Entirely ceased to be occupied as dwellings	12
Illegal occupation discontinued	27
Structural works carried out	91

Below floors—

Spaces below floors in the basement or ground floors ventilated	105
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Roofs—

Repaired	127
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Gutterings—

Repaired or renewed	105
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Rainwater pipes—

Repaired or renewed	120
Disconnected from drains	22
„ „ soil pipes	6

Waste pipes—

Waste pipes of sinks disconnected from drains ..	5
„ „ „ trapped	421
„ „ „ repaired or renewed	366
„ „ „ unstopped	7
„ „ of lavatories disconnected from drains ..	4
„ „ „ trapped	152
„ „ „ repaired or renewed	214
„ „ of baths disconnected from drains ..	6
„ „ „ trapped	131
„ „ „ repaired or renewed	205

Water supply—

Reinstated	18
Water and sinks provided to upper floors of tenement houses	152

Water cisterns—

Repaired or renewed.	9
Removed from improper positions	10
Cleansed	79
Fitted with close-fitting covers	35

Water-closets—

Accommodation provided	50
Additional accommodation provided	26
Separate and sufficient accommodation provided for persons of each sex	3
Removed from improper positions	11
Provided with proper and sufficient external ventilation	11
Improperly constructed apparatus removed and new provided	7
Apparatus repaired or renewed	722
„ unstopped	10
„ cleansed	28
„ provided with proper water supply	9
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	203

Manholes—

Repaired or renewed.	418
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Drains —

Repaired or renewed.	774
Cleansed	63
Unstopped	42
Ventilated	79

Ventilating pipe of drains —

Carried to a sufficient height above windows	21
Repaired or renewed	98
Fresh-air inlets repaired or renewed	129

Soil pipes—

Repaired or renewed.	374
Ventilated	10

Gullies and surface drains—

Gully traps removed from improper positions	10
„ „ cleansed	11
Inlets or surface drains trapped	3

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

Washhouse or scullery paving repaired or renewed	29
Areas cleansed	1

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

Area paving repaired or renewed	110
Areas drained	13
Yards or other open spaces paved	159
Paving of yards or other open spaces repaired or renewed	179
Yards or other open spaces drained	35
Floors of buildings in which horses, &c., are kept, paved or repaired	8
Refuse and Receptacles —	
Dustbins provided	300
„ cleansed	1
Fixed ashpits removed	52
Accumulation or deposits of refuse removed	129
Manure receptacles provided	1
„ „ amended	3
Animals—	
Nuisances from the improper keeping of animals abated ..	2

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

	1911.	1912.
Number of Inspections	9572	9986
„ Re-inspections	14598	13920
„ Intimation Notices issued	993	1105
„ Statutory Notices Issued	812	874
„ Letters issued	6310	6521
„ Notifications sent to “Head Teachers” of Schools respecting notified cases of infectious disease	426	353
„ Notifications sent to Medical Officers of Health of other Boroughs respecting Hampstead children attending schools in their districts ..	74	58
„ Notifications sent to “Head Teachers” of Schools respecting cases of measles ..	173	273

Certificates as to Water Supply.

The number of certificates issued during the year was 45, as compared with 22 in 1911.

Drainage Work.

The by-laws of the London County Council that require that plans and written particulars of drainage construction and alteration shall be deposited with the Sanitary Authority came into operation in August, 1903, and from that date till the end of 1912 the Council have approved of 500 plans for the drainage of new buildings, and 6099 plans for alterations, &c., to drains of existing premises.

During the year 1912, 862 notices of drainage reconstruction or alteration were received, and in 774 cases the work necessitated the deposit of plans and written particulars. In 418 of these latter cases the work could not be delayed until the Council's approval of the plans had been received; in each of these cases the prescribed "urgency" notice was therefore submitted by the builders, the work put in hand forthwith and the plans, etc., deposited at a later date.

Of 774 notices of drainage alterations, etc., requiring the deposit of plans, 397 related to work that involved the entire reconstruction of the drainage system. In 426 cases the work was carried out voluntarily, the number of instances in which voluntary complete reconstruction was carried out being 129. This class of work was chiefly in connection with the larger houses in the Borough, and in many cases the voluntary drainage reconstructions were of a very extensive character.

In the 272 cases the drains were laid in the iron pipes, iron being found the most durable material. It is the practice of the Council to insist on the use of iron pipes in the case of all drains that run under a building. This requirement is enforced, if necessary, by an order made under the Metropolis Management Acts.

There were two Appeals lodged with the County Council during the year against Orders made by the Borough Council in regard to drainage matters, in both of which the Appeal was dismissed as regards one item of the Order and allowed in respect to the other.

On 71 occasions the power given to local authorities by Section 82 of the Metropolis Monagement Act, 1855, to examine drains has been

exercised. It is sometimes contended that in exercising this authority resort is being had to an old Act which is obsolete and arbitrary, but in relation to this I would point out that it is often the only fair way of treating a drain. Many cases arise where it is necessary to ascertain whether a drain is defective or not, in which no inspection chamber exists, therefore the water test cannot be applied and the smoke test may be utterly unreliable to demonstrate many of the serious defects which exist. In addition to this the examination under this Section is an essential preliminary to subsequent action under this Act, and does not necessarily involve opening the ground.

In relation to the water test I would point out that there are cases where the application of such a severe test is undesirable and unfair to the drain, and where the actual condition of the drain can only be safely ascertained by a direct inspection of the pipes.

Drain and Sewer.

If the whole of the records of Law and Equity were searched, it is doubtful if any more flagrant instance could be discovered, where the one conflicts with the other to a greater extent, than is the case of the liabilities involved in the question of "drain and sewer." The defective statutory definitions of words which have occupied a place in the English language, as far back as, if not prior to, the Great Fire of London, has resulted in a financial burden being placed upon the shoulders of the unfortunate ratepayer, which ought to have been borne by owners of private property. In London alone it is safe to say that a sum amounting to more than £500,000 has been involved; and, taking the country as a whole, if the figures were available, they would be found to be approximately four times that amount.

The words "drain" and "sewer" were terms that had distinctive meanings, which were well understood, and if the Legislature in framing Drainage and Sanitary Acts had refrained from incorporating definition clauses no difficulty would have arisen. The intention of Parliament seems to have been perfectly clear, and was, that the sewers which run under the middle of the road should be vested in and maintained by the local authority out of the rates, and that the drains from private property which discharge into them should be kept in order by the owners of the property to whom they belong.

This equitable arrangement was accepted by all parties as the basis of their respective liabilities, and so satisfied was everybody with it, that we find practically identical definitions incorporated in successive statutes extending over a long period of years. All appears to have gone well until 1890, when it seems to have occurred to certain owners of property, or their legal advisers, that these statutory definitions were capable of being interpreted in such a way as to make it possible for them to cast upon the local authority the burden of maintaining those drains which took the drainage of more than one premises, with the few exceptions which the statute reserves, unless the local authority could show that the combination was made with the sanction and approval of themselves or their predecessors. The result has been that in cases where a builder did what he was by law required to do, viz.,—to give notice, obtain proper sanction before he started the work, and then to carry the work out in accordance with the approved plan; the owner remains responsible for the maintenance of the pipes as a combined drain; but if, as more frequently happened, the builder gave no notice at all and coupled up the drainage of more than one house surreptitiously, or added to a combined scheme without further sanction, his assignees are rewarded for his misdeeds by their ability to require the ratepayers at large to bear the cost of putting right and keeping such drains in order. In 1895, in one of the first cases decided upon the point, the late Mr. Justice Wright said that “the claim is one of grievous injustice to the local authority.” There appeared to be no escape for the local authority, and in the case of *St. Leonard Shoreditch v. Phelan* (1896), one of the Judges in his judgment gave expression to the dictum “once a sewer always a sewer,” which seemed to make it absolutely impossible for any local authority to do other than accept the liability. But this course has not commended itself to the Hampstead Council, and the policy of resisting such claims, where any grounds could be found for so doing, has been followed with the most satisfactory financial results; and, moreover, it has been found that until Parliament finds the time and opportunity to lift this burden from the rates by legislation, there are remedies which can be, and ought to be, followed.

In the year under review, it is a matter for congratulation that every claim that has been made in Hampstead has been successfully resisted, although I must point out that this has only been done by the expenditure of a very considerable amount of additional and difficult work on the part of the staffs of the Legal and Public Health Departments.

Of the total claims made six were pressed (which in the aggregate would have involved an expenditure between £400 and £500),—all were resisted, but two claimants persisted with their claims, and legal proceedings had to be taken. In the first of these the magistrate decided in the Council's favour, but in the other case the decision went against the Council in the Police Court, but it is satisfactory to record that the Divisional Court has since held the Council's contention was right, and the appeal which was lodged against that decision has been allowed. This case is one of very grave importance, not only to Hampstead but to all Metropolitan Borough Councils, because it establishes the fact that where the wrongdoer can be found he can be made liable for his wrongful act, irrespective of the lapse of time, and it also to a larger extent gets over the principles of law which have hitherto been accepted doctrines, viz. :—

1. That a purchaser of property for value stands in an unassailable position in claiming against a local authority.
2. That, while a drain could be converted into a "sewer" by a wrongful act, a local authority could not by any means divest itself of a "sewer" and restore it to the category of a "drain."

The following details taken from the case stated by the magistrate will explain the circumstances, and at the same time probably be of interest :—

"The premises known as No. 178, High Road, Kilburn, are drained by a line of pipes, which takes also the drainage of certain adjoining premises as hereinafter stated, and passes under No. 178, High Road and thence to the public sewer in High Road, with which it is connected. The line of pipes referred to as a combined drain is that part of the said line of pipes which passes under No. 178, High Road.

On the 13th August, 1884, an application in writing, accompanied by a plan, was made to the Vestry of the Parish of St. John, Hampstead (which was at that time the proper authority under Section 76 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855), for permission to drain twelve houses and shops situate in High Road, Kilburn, by a combined operation. The said houses are now numbered 178 to 200 (even numbers only). The said application, which is signed by Mr. A. Hackworth (the builder and then owner of No. 178, High Road, Kilburn, and eleven other houses and shops), was approved by the Vestry of the Parish of St. John, Hampstead, at a meeting held on the 25th September, 1884, and on that date an order was made by the said Vestry for the drainage

of the said twelve houses and shops by a combined operation in the manner and according to the falls shown upon the approved plan. A copy of the said plan, marked 'A,' in which the scheme of the proposed drainage is shown by red lines is annexed in this case. The following is a copy of the application :—

Date of meeting,
Metropolis Management Acts.
Parish of St. John, Hampstead,
Date, August 13th, 1884.

To the Vestry of the Parish of St. John, Hampstead.

Alfred Hackworth, 41, Loundoun Road, St. John's Wood, N.W., do hereby make application for leave to lay, in accordance with the regulations set forth on the next page, glazed stoneware pipe main and collateral drains, as shown on the plan drawn hereon, from twelve houses and shops situate on the east side of High Road, Kilburn, and being the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12th premises south from Eresby Road, seven into the brick sewer in Eresby Road and five into sewer in High Road, belonging to Vestry and Metropolitan Board of Works respectively.

Signature of Applicant, (Sd.) A. HACKWORTH.

The said house, No. 178, High Road, Kilburn, was, on or about the 14th day of February, 1887, purchased by one Alfred John Smith from the said A. Hackworth for valuable consideration, without notice that the drainage system was in contravention of the approved plan, and subsequently was assigned by the said Alfred John Smith to the Respondents for value, without notice that the drainage system was in contravention of the approved plan.

In the month of February, 1912, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, in pursuance of his powers under Section 82 of the Metropolitan Management Act, 1855, inspected the said line of pipes passing under No. 178, High Road, and stated that he found it to be in bad order and condition.

On the 7th March, 1912, the Senior Sanitary Inspector, in pursuance of his said powers under Section 82 of the Metropolitan Management Act, 1855, inspected the drains of each of the premises Nos. 180 to 200, High Road (even numbers only). Such inspection showed that the said drains had not been made in accordance with the directions and regulations of the Vestry nor in accordance with the plan 'A' approved on the 25th September, 1884, but, on the contrary, this examination revealed serious deviations from the said plan 'A,' inasmuch as (i) in the copy of the plan marked 'A,' as approved by the late Vestry on the 25th day of September, 1884, the twelve houses, Nos. 178 to 200, High Road (even numbers only), were divided for drainage purposes into two groups. The first group consisted of five houses (Nos. 178, 180, 182, 184 and 186) to be drained into the public sewer in High Road, Kilburn,

then belonging to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the second group consisting of seven houses (Nos. 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198 and 200) to be drained into the public sewer in Eresby Road, then belonging to the Vestry. Whereas, as carried out and as found existing the seven houses, Nos. 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188 and 190, were grouped together and were drained together by means of the line of pipes passing under No. 178 which is connected with the said public sewer in High Road; (ii) a drain from a workshop in the occupation of one Harris, at the rear of No. 178, High Road (and divided from the said premises, No. 178, High Road, by a passage leading from the High Road to Eresby Road, which passage is lighted by the Council, and provides a secondary means of access to the said houses from both the High Road and Eresby Road, such lighting having been originally undertaken by the Council in 1884 at the request of the said A. Hackworth), had been connected to the said drains as shown on plan 'B'; (iii) four gullies in the said passage had been connected to the said drains as shown on plan 'B'; and (iv) certain other minor deviations had been made. The scheme of drainage as it was in fact carried out is shown upon the plan attached to this case and marked 'B,' and is thereon coloured yellow.

The drainage of No. 180, High Road, Kilburn, was not originally laid as shown on the approved plan, and in the month of February, 1909, the Council became aware of this fact when the drainage of the house was relaid by the owner of those premises, the work being done under the supervision of the Council, and the course of the drain of the said premises was then altered.

On the 8th March, 1912, a notice under Section 83 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, was served upon Mr. A. Hackworth, the original owner and builder of Nos. 178 to 190, High Road, who signed the application dated 13th August, 1884, for permission to drain the said premises, requiring him within 14 days to cause the drains of the said premises to be altered in conformity with the directions of the Vestry, and so as to be in accordance with the approved plan. Such notice was not served upon or brought to the notice of either the said Harris, the occupier of the said workshop, nor the Respondents, the owners and occupiers of No. 178, High Road.

Mr. A. Hackworth did not comply with the said notice, and the Council, in alleged pursuance of their powers under Section 83 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, themselves caused the work to be done without any notice to either the said Mr. Harris, the occupier of the workshop, or the Respondents, the owners and occupiers of No. 178, High Road, and the Council entered upon the said workshop and removed the W.C. and lavatory erected therein, and pulled up the pipes. The said work was completed on the 4th April, 1912, and the account of the expenses thereof was sent by the Council to Mr. Hackworth. The scheme of drainage as at present existing after the execution of the said works by

the Council as hereinbefore stated in April, 1912, shows that the drainage of Nos. 188 and 190, High Road, have been disconnected from the line of pipes passing under No. 178, High Road, and have been added to the line of pipes passing into Eresby Road, that the four gulleys have been removed and that the whole of the drainage system to the workshop has also been removed and that the drainage of the said premises Nos. 178 to 200, High Road, is now in accordance with the plan approved by the Vestry on 25th September, 1884.

On the 10th April, 1912, a notice under Section 85 of the said Act was served on the Respondents requiring them within 14 days 'to take up the combined drain from the sewer to the manhole in the passage at the rear, remove all foul and polluted earth from under and around the same and reinstate it in iron pipes of internal diameter of not less than 5 ins.'

The steps taken in alleged exercise of the powers given by Sections 82, 83 and 85 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, were all duly authorised by the Council, and the Notices prescribed by the said Sections were duly served upon the parties as hereinbefore stated.

The Appellant contended before me that the order of the Vestry was an order for the drainage of the group or block of twelve houses and shops by a combined operation, and that inasmuch as the Council after the discovery by the Appellant as aforesaid that the drains had not been made according to the directions and regulations of the Vestry, took the steps prescribed by Section 83 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, to cause such drains to be altered in conformity with the said directions and regulations the said line of pipes constituted a drain repairable by the Respondents."

House Drainage.

The issue of the Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Local Government Board to enquire into the use of intercepting traps in house drains is by far the most important contribution upon the question of the arrangement and construction of drains which has been made for many years.

The inquiry was instituted as the result of an application by the Willesden Council to the Local Government Board for sanction to adopt a series of By-laws with regard to drains, in which the requirement to provide an intercepting trap was omitted. The Board refused their sanction, but appointed a Committee consisting of three gentlemen representing the Architectural, Medical and Engineering professions, to investigate and report upon the subject, and the fact that the Report was not issued until three years after the appointment of the Committee

is ample evidence that the matter received careful and prolonged consideration before the conclusions in the Report were arrived at.

The conclusions briefly are :—

- (1) That the systematic ventilation of sewers is of secondary importance.
- (2) That sewer gas is offensive in smell, but is not injurious upon bacteriological or epidemiological grounds.
- (3) That in some circumstances the intercepting trap might with advantage be omitted from the drain.
- (4) That where a permanently sound drain is required iron pipes should be used.

With the last of these conclusions I am in entire accord, and it is gratifying to know that the policy which has been pursued in Hampstead for the last ten years of insisting upon all drains which pass under buildings being constructed of iron has been amply justified by the enquiries of the Committee.

It is one of the powers and duties of the Council to decide of what material a drain shall be constructed, and the question must be seriously considered as to whether, now that the reliability of iron pipes has been so thoroughly established, they should not be insisted upon throughout. All drains have to stand the same tests, and it is therefore equally important that the drain once laid down should be uniformly capable of resisting those accidents and influences which cause drains to become defective. The chief difficulties with regard to the use of iron pipes, viz.—of obtaining at short notice any parts or appliances which might be required during the progress of the work, has been overcome by the large and varied stocks which all the Builders' Merchants now keep.

I am also assured that when all things are taken into consideration the actual cost of iron over earthenware does not exceed fifteen per cent., an additional expenditure which is more than justified by the results obtained.

The third conclusion is somewhat difficult to reconcile with the principles of hygiene which sanitarians have been advocating for the last half century.

In regard to Hampstead and large towns and cities generally, the suggestion that the intercepting traps can be omitted from drains is

somewhat belated, as probably ninety per cent. of the houses have already an intercepting trap of some form or other in the house drain, and in regard to the future it is doubtful whether any authority would go further than to make the use of the trap optional, in which case I think that the majority of residents would prefer that their drains were aerially disconnected with the sewer.

Until the rodent is extinct the intercepting trap will be able to claim one distinct advantage, viz.—that it keeps rats out of the house, for it seems to be established that unless driven by fear, a rat will not dive through water unless it can see daylight on the other side. Without exception the appearance of rats in a dwelling house is regarded with horror, and, further, the part played by the rat in the transmission of disease is such as to justify every possible means of excluding it from the house.

During 1912 all complaints of rats which have been received in Hampstead have been traced to untrapped sewer connections, and whenever such a complaint is received the line of enquiry adopted is always in that direction.

The great objection to the intercepting trap is without doubt its liability to become choked, but the risk of trouble in that direction can be obviated by the adoption of some form of stopper for the raking arm, which cannot be shaken out by the vibration of passing traffic, by special attention being adopted to ascertain that no cement or obstruction of a like character is left behind in the trap by the builder who lays the drain, and a careful enquiry into the possible existence of a running syphon trap in the drain outlet under the road before an intercepting trap is fixed within the curtilage of the premises. Any double trapping of that kind without the ventilation of the intervening drain is bound to result in obstruction and difficulty in working.

Another noteworthy conclusion of the Departmental Committee is that the fresh air inlet is of small importance in a drainage system, and that it might be omitted without disadvantage.

The conclusions arrived at in regard to the ventilation of sewers, and the injurious effect of drain and sewer air, are especially interesting in view of the investigation carried out in Hampstead in 1905, the

report on which is quoted in the Departmental Committee's Report. In fact the report deals in parts with an identical subject, namely, the danger to health from sewer and drain air.

Sanitation of Railway Stations.

The alterations consequent upon the widening of the Metropolitan Railway have involved the demolition of the sanitary conveniences on the down platform at Finchley Road Station. These conveniences were constructed in 1903 and were at the time the subject of legal proceedings which the Council instituted for the purpose of vindicating the right of the Local Sanitary Authority to require that the sanitary conveniences and appliances on railway premises should be constructed in accordance with the Public Health Act and the Drainage Bye-laws. The Railway Company contended that being set up by statutory authority, local and general Acts and By-laws did not apply to them. This case was the first one ever taken to test the question.

The matter was argued at great length by eminent Counsel. The learned Magistrate decided in the Council's favor upon all points and the Railway Company, after giving notice of appeal, decided to accept the Magistrate's decision.

The result of these proceedings has been a very great improvement in the standard of sanitation at the railway stations in the Borough. These are now regularly inspected.

The Cleansing of School Children.

During the year the Council has continued the cleansing of school children infested with vermin by arrangement with the County Council. The upper part of the building, now used by the Distress Committee, is used as a Cleansing Station, and was brought into use in the early part of 1912.

During the year 157 school children were cleansed. These cleansings have usually been followed by a request from the County Medical Officer of Health to deal with the bedding and clothing, and, if necessary, the homes under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, Part IV.

In most cases this involves having the rooms thoroughly fumigated, sprayed, stripped, and the architraves and woodwork of a similar

character taken down and cleansed, the bedding, clothing, carpets, mats and rugs removed for treatment in the disinfecting apparatus, and the bedstead and other articles of furniture which may be infested with vermin thoroughly cleansed, and, if necessary, treated with a blow lamp. Arrangements also have to be made for the whole of the family to attend at the Cleansing Station while this is in progress. This complete cleansing of the home and the occupants is the only means by which any substantial good can be achieved in the direction of effectually eradicating verminous conditions. Amongst many families of the poorer classes it is quite impossible for them to attain the required standard of cleanliness and freedom from vermin unless the local authority is prepared to give them the opportunity of starting in a cleanly state, and I have been assured by the School Authorities that the cases where it has been possible to deal with the homes and families in this way have been followed by the most satisfactory results, besides which the moral effect in the neighbourhood has been good; but the present facilities at my disposal have not enabled me to deal with more than a small percentage of the total number of cases referred to me. The policy of dealing with the matter in this thorough way has also had the satisfactory result of causing certain undesirable families to leave the Borough rather than submit to the cleansing.

Cleansing of Persons Act. 1897.

Under the provisions of this Statute 20 persons, apart from School Children, attended at the Cleansing Station and were cleansed. At the same time their clothes were freed from vermin by being passed through the Disinfecting Apparatus.

Customs and Inland Revenue Acts.

These Acts provide that the owners of premises that are let in dwellings of a certain class may claim exemption or abatement from inhabited house duty on producing a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health that the dwellings afford proper sanitary accommodation for the occupants. During the year applications for certificates under these Acts were received in respect of 57 dwellings, this number being 45 more than the number for which applications were made in 1911. Three dwellings were certified during the year, the owners having carried out the works necessary to obtain the certificate.

PREMISES.	No. of Dwellings.
101A, Abbey Road	1
89A, King Henry's Road	1
9, Parkhill Road	1

Upon receipt of application for a certificate under the above Acts an extensive and exhaustive examination is made of the premises, and a schedule of requirements is served upon the person making the application. Both the inspection and the clerical work appertaining involves a large amount of work upon the Public Health Staff, and the above figures afford an example of how even a Finance Act may cause a large amount of additional work to fall upon the Public Health Department, and it is a matter of regret that more owners did not see fit to carry out the suggestions necessary for the granting of the certificate.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

The number of houses registered as houses let in lodgings at the end of 1912 was 425. The registered houses are situated chiefly in the following streets :—

Bolton Road.	King's College Mews East.
Broomsleigh Street.	Kingsford Street.
Canfield Place.	Kingsgate Road.
Dunboyne Street.	Linstead Street.
Fairfax Mews.	Lower Cross Road.
Fleet Road.	Lowfield Road.
Iverson Road.	Netherwood Street.
Kelson Street.	Palmerston Road.

The question of the revision of the bye-laws for houses let in lodgings has occupied the attention of the Public Health Committee during 1912. The matter was raised by a letter from the London County Council enquiring if this Council proposed amending its bye-laws in view of section 16 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

This section provides that the power of making and enforcing bye-laws made under section 94 of the Public Health (London) Act,

1891, with respect to houses or parts of houses which are let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family shall, in the case of houses intended for the working classes, extend to the making and enforcing of bye-laws imposing any duty (being a duty which may be imposed by the bye-laws and which involves the execution of work) upon the owner within the meaning of the Act, in addition to or in substitution for any other person having an interest in the premises, and prescribing the circumstances and conditions under and subject to which any such duty is to be discharged.

Sub-section 2 of this section empowered the owner or other person to enter upon any part of the premises at all reasonable times for the purpose of discharging any duty so imposed.

The Sanitary Authority is empowered, in sub-section 3, upon the default of the owner or other person to execute any work he has been required to execute under the bye-laws, to themselves execute the works and recover the costs and expenses.

The Local Government Board forwarded a copy of their model series of bye-laws, showing the alterations which the Board suggested in cases where a Metropolitan Borough Council proposed to take advantage of the provisions of the Act of 1909, and these amended model bye-laws have been followed in framing our new bye-laws.

The definition terms contained in the draft bye-laws are those contained in the Board's model bye-laws, and under these draft bye-laws the owner of the premises within the meaning of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, is defined as the "landlord" of a lodging house.

The person who, under our old bye-laws, was regarded as the "landlord" is now deemed to be the "owner," and by this re-arrangement tenants, who under the old bye-laws were treated as landlords, will no longer be called upon to execute works which the owner ought reasonably to be called upon to do.

The draft bye-laws have been informally submitted to the Local Government Board for their consideration.

Housing in Hampstead.

During the year 1912 twenty-seven houses have been maisonnetted, and 60 new houses have been built. The process of maisonnetting consists of the structural alteration of houses originally erected for the occupation of one family; such alterations provide separate accommodation for two or more families. Sanitary fittings and offices are multiplied, and the existing fittings and offices modernized and brought up-to-date in every way. These arrangements enable tenants to enjoy many of the economical advantages of a small house, coupled with some of the more desirable features of bigger houses, namely,—large, lofty, well-arranged rooms, with wide and well-lit and properly ventilated staircases and passages. The demand for these maisonnettes is remarkable, and most of them are let before the necessary alterations are completed. Many fine old houses in Hampstead, designed and erected to meet the requirements of a previous generation, which it has been found practically impossible to let under their existing conditions and have been standing empty for a considerable time, have, by the process of maisonnetting, been brought again into occupation and, consequently, rating. The demand for the new houses has also been very brisk, and those which have been erected during the year have become occupied as soon as they are completed. The number of unoccupied houses also shows a marked decrease during the year. This points to the fact that Hampstead, in spite of the many counter attractions offered by newer districts a little further out, still continues to attract new residents. Very few of the Metropolitan Boroughs continue to do this. I estimate the increase in the population of Hampstead during 1912 to be 367.

Railway Extension.

The London and North-Western Railway Company, in connection with their London to Watford Electric Railway, have scheduled 76 houses in Hampstead for demolition. This scheme of demolition involves the displacement of certain families belonging to the working classes, and, consequently, a re-housing scheme had to be provided by the Company. New dwellings in Malvern Road, Willesden, have been erected for the purpose.

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

Inspector Townsend, who was appointed for the purposes of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, has during the year carried

out 579 inspections and 2,337 re-inspections. The work accomplished under the provisions of this Act has been of a most important character.

The Water Supply of Tenement Houses.

The action taken in Hampstead during 1912 to improve the water supply of tenement houses under the powers conferred upon London sanitary authorities by Section 78 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, which empowers the sanitary authority to require a proper and sufficient supply of water in each storey of a tenement house that is separately occupied has resulted in the provision of water taps and glazed earthenware sinks in 152 houses. Prior to the passing of the London County Council (General Powers) Act of 1907 London sanitary authorities had no power to insist on the provision of adequate water supply in tenement houses. This Act, however, has been the means by which this great improvement has been effected. The number of houses dealt with in Hampstead during the last four years is as follows :—

1908	..	..	24
1909	..	..	85
1910	..	..	99
1911	..	..	105
1912	..	..	152
			<hr/>
			465

Underground Rooms.

Considerable progress has been made during the year with underground rooms used as dwellings. It is satisfactory to report that we are rapidly nearing the stage when every underground room in the Borough, which is occupied as a sleeping room, will have been put into conformity with the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act, or the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909. In only one case during the year has it been necessary to make a Closing Order, and that was in regard to a room which had been newly constructed in a large house for the purpose of forming a bedroom for a man-servant. The attention of the owner and his Architects was called to the requirements of the Regulations under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act; but, in spite of this, the room was allowed to be occupied and, consequently, a Closing Order had to be made, following which the use of the room for sleeping purposes was discontinued.

Dwellings Unfit for Habitation.

Referring to the Closing Order made by the Council in January, 1911, in regard to No. 83, Palmerston Road, which had been confirmed by the Local Government Board, the Council were asked by the owner to rescind the Order, but upon an inspection of the premises being made it was found that no further works had been carried out, and the Council consequently refused to determine the Order. Against this refusal the owner appealed to the Local Government Board, and, again, the Board, after holding a public enquiry upheld the decision of the Council. The owner thereupon obtained a Rule Nisi calling on the Local Government Board to show cause why a Writ of Certiorari should not issue to remove into the High Court Orders of the Local Government Board in regard to the Closing Order and the appeals of Mr. Arlidge. The matter came before the Divisional Court on the 17th and 18th December. The Local Government Board were represented by the Solicitor General, Sir John Simon, K.C., and Mr. Branson; whilst Mr. S. G. Turner showed cause on behalf of the Hampstead Borough Council. Mr. Arlidge was represented by Mr. MacMorran, K.C., and Mr. Brooke Little. The Appellant's contention was that the Board was not competent to determine the appeal without he and his witnesses having had the opportunity of being heard personally by whoever actually determined the appeal. After listening to the arguments, the Court discharged the Rule. Mr. Arlidge, however, not being satisfied with this decision, has taken the matter to the Court of Appeal, where it is now awaiting hearing.

Rag Flock.

The Rag Flock Act came into operation on the 1st July, 1912. It imposes upon all Sanitary Authorities the need of enforcing its provisions within their district, and for that purpose the Council is empowered to appoint their Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors for the purpose of inspecting premises and taking samples of Rag Flock for analysis, and unless the flock is found to conform to such standard of cleanliness as the Local Government Board prescribes by regulation, the person who sells or uses or has in his possession flock in contravention of the Act is liable to a fine of £10 for the first offence, and of £50 for the second and subsequent offences.

The Local Government Board, in pursuance of the Act, lost no time in making the regulations which came into operation upon the same

day as the Act itself. These regulations prescribe that when the amount of soluble Chlorine in the form of Chlorides removed by washing by distilled water at a temperature not exceeding 25 per cent. Centigrade from not less than 40 grammes of a well mixed sample of flock exceeds 30 parts of Chloride in 100,000 parts of flock, such flock shall be deemed not to conform to the standard of cleanliness for the purposes of the Act.

The Council have appointed myself and the Sanitary Inspectors officers for the purposes of the Act, and as a preliminary measure have authorised twenty samples to be taken. It has not, however, been possible to obtain any of these samples this year.

So long as people sleep upon beds and use upholstered furniture, it seems probable that rag flock will find its way into almost every home. Its use in one or another of its forms has become so universal that it now enters into the composition of mattresses, bolsters, pillows, cushions, hassocks, and the stuffing of chairs, sofas and settees of all kinds.

In the interests of public health, the importance of ensuring the cleanliness and purity of such an article cannot be over estimated.

Flock was originally made from the residue of the manufacturing processes of cotton and wool, and was a clean and exceedingly useful article, but, as with so many other things, it was not long before the financial possibilities occurred to certain manufacturers of substituting something which could be sold at a slightly cheaper rate and at a much larger profit, and flock manufactured from filthy rags of various kinds was put upon the market by manufacturers who were quite unscrupulous in their descriptions of their goods and untruthful in their statements of purification. Anything seems good enough for the manufacture of rag flock. Old filthy, verminous and contaminated clothes, blankets, sheets rugs, carpets, rags picked from refuse heaps, and even stained bandages found a ready market with these manufacturers to be made into rag flock without any preliminary sorting, cleansing, or disinfection.

When it is understood that the process of washing and disinfecting these rags involves an expenditure of from £2 to £3 per ton, and the loss of from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent. of their bulk, it is obvious that manufacturers with an output of from 20 to 30 tons per week (sold by weight) are able to undersell those traders who will have nothing to do with the unwashed article and at the same time to make

profits quite beyond the range of their competitors who put only washed flock on the market.

Many traders who admit the dangerous, offensive and repulsive character of dirty Rag Flock have been compelled to use it or face the alternative of the Bankruptcy Court.

Fortunately this particular business is now likely to be so restricted as to make it unprofitable to carry it on in the future, but to those who are about to furnish, and to those who are furnishing, I would give the advice to see to it that no flock of any kind which is not guaranteed to be of the prescribed standard of cleanliness finds its way into their home, and to those who have furnished, I would say if you have any article which contains flock the purity of which is questionable, have it destroyed without delay.

There is no Rag Flock actually manufactured within the Borough of Hampstead, but certain upholsterers possess machines for re-carding old Flock.

Cinematograph Theatres.

There are now six cinematograph theatres in the Borough. During 1912 one of these has been remodelled and proper sanitary conveniences provided for use of the staff and patrons. A new theatre has been built in Maida Vale and is of a very elaborate character, having seating accommodation for about 1,450 people. Arrangements are made in these theatres to protect the audience against fire, for the proper ventilation of the building, and proper sanitary conveniences are provided, but it is regrettable that no provision exists which compels these places to be so constructed as to admit sunlight during the hours when the performance is not in progress. These theatres differ from ordinary places of amusement in that they possess little or no provision for the admission of daylight, that the performances are continuous, and that the audiences—consisting largely of juveniles—is continually changing. Such conditions must make for bad hygiene, and, speaking from a public health point of view, I consider it most essential that these picture houses should be, during some part of each day, subjected to the sterilizing effect of sunlight.

Of the beneficial effect of this latter there can be no doubt, and the composition of the audiences at these cinematograph theatres is such as

to render it more than usually desirable that these places of amusement should be at least once a day flooded with fresh air and sunlight.

During the year we have made enquiries in every case of infectious disease as to the probable or possible source of infection, and in a number of cases the data obtained corresponded to a visit to a picture palace.

Up to the present it does not seem more than what might be expected from any large mixed gathering of children, but the picture palace as a focus of infection is one that in my opinion needs closely watching.

Public Mortuary.

During the year the bodies of 107 persons were brought to the Mortuary, as against 84 last year—71 by order of the Coroner, 20 by the Police, and 16 at the request of friends of the deceased persons.

In 90 instances, or 84·1 per cent. of the bodies admitted, inquests were held, and in 58 instances, or 54·1 per cent., post-mortem examinations were made.

The following table indicates the causes of death of the persons whose bodies were received into the Mortuary :—

Cause of Death or Verdict.	Number of Bodies received.
Deaths from natural causes	53
Accidental deaths	21
Suicide	20
Neglect at birth	2
Misadventure	6
Found dead	2
Murder	3
Total	107

MORTUARY RECORD FOR THE YEAR, 1912.

Bodies Admitted.				No. of Post-Mortems.			No of Inquests.	No. of Funerals from Mortuary.
Month.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
January ..	5	4	9	4	3	7	8	9
February ..	3	5	8	2	5	7	7	8
March	1	7	8	1	3	4	7	8
April	2	4	6	2	3	5	6	6
May	6	1	7	1	—	1	5	7
June	4	2	6	2	1	3	5	6
July	6	4	10	2	3	5	8	9
August ..	2	5	7	2	1	3	5	7
September ..	8	2	10	4	2	6	9	10
October ..	4	10	14	2	4	6	13	14
November ..	7	3	10	4	1	5	7	10
December ..	7	5	12	2	4	6	10	12
Totals ..	55	52	107	28	30	58	90	106

Food Inspection.

The following articles of unsound or diseased food were seized or voluntarily surrendered to the Inspectors during the year.

Date.	Premises.	Food seized or surrendered.
Jan. 9th ..	High Road	2½ lbs. tripe.
April 8th ..	Hampstead Heath ..	1 gallon milk.
July 17th ..	Heath Street	84 lbs. cherries.
July 30th ..	Netherwood Street ..	3 lbs. gooseberries

During the year, upon Bank Holidays or upon other special occasions, the sanitary inspectors have been on duty on the Heath inspecting food and taking samples where they thought necessary. It has been found, as in previous years, that the food exposed for sale on these festival days is, generally speaking, of a wholesome character, the only cases of complaint being against the itinerant or casual vendor of food.

Slaughterhouses.

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

The slaughterhouses were regularly inspected during the year, the number of inspections being 74.

The quarterly lime-washing has been carried out, and in three instances, dilapidated walls and ceilings have been repaired.

Food Premises.

Section 8 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, contains provisions that considerably increase the power of sanitary authorities to regulate the sanitary condition of places where food is

prepared or sold. This section, which has been set out in full in previous Annual Reports, provides, among other things, that there shall be no drain inlet in any room where food is prepared or sold, that no sanitary convenience shall be within such a room or in direct communication with it, and that such a room shall be kept clean and not used as a sleeping place. These places are inspected from time to time, and in a considerable number of cases conditions in contravention of the Act have been found. In 1910 and 1911 the total number of premises altered in order to comply with the Act was 52 and 60 respectively, as set out in the Reports for those years. In 1912 the number of premises dealt with was 37. Of these places 22 were found to have drain inlets in rooms where food was prepared or sold, in 34 premises the drains were defective, in three structural defects other than drainage defects of various kinds were present, and 32 premises needed cleansing. The places were dealt with as follows:—in 25 instances the drains were entirely, and 9 instances partially, reconstructed; in 22 instances improperly placed drain inlets were removed, with or without redrainage; in 3 instances more or less extensive structural alterations, other than drainage alterations, were carried out; and 33 premises were thoroughly cleansed under notice.

The trades carried on and the alterations made on the premises dealt with in 1912 were as follows:—

Trades.	No. of Premises	DRAINAGE.			PREMISES.	
		Entire recon-struction	Partial recon-struction	Drain openings removed.	Cleansed	Structur-ally altered.
Butcher	4	2	2	4	4	1
Confectioner	2	2	—	1	2	—
Dairy	4	2	1	2	3	1
Fishmonger	4	3	1	3	4	1
Greengrocer	6	3	1	4	4	—
Grocer & Provision Merchant	7	5	2	2	6	—
Restaurants	4	3	1	2	4	—
Other Trades	6	5	1	4	5	—
Totals	37	25	9	22	32	3

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

Butcher and Pork Butcher	..	..	..	65
Confectioner	..	..	..	94
Grocer	..	..	..	70
Provision and Cheesemonger	..	..	..	42
Greengrocer and Fruiterer	..	..	..	72
Fishmonger	..	..	..	31
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	10
General Shops	..	..	..	23
				<hr/>
				407

953 inspections were made of these premises during the year and 89 notices were served.

This list does not include bakehouses, milk shops, restaurants, and slaughterhouses, to which reference is made elsewhere.

Milk Supply.

The number of persons registered as purveyors of milk at the end of 1912 was 76, and the number of premises on which milk is sold was 100. The difference in the two numbers was accounted for by the fact that some of the milksellers occupy more than one shop.

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

Dairies	..	..	..	51
Bakehouses and Confectioners	..	..	..	21
Restaurants and Coffee Shops	..	..	..	12
General Shops	..	..	..	16

Three of the registered milksellers do not occupy shops, two being registered in reference to refreshment tents on Hampstead Heath on Bank Holidays, and one has a milk round outside the Borough but keeps his barrow and utensils in the Borough.

During the year 453 inspections were made of premises where milk is sold, 26 notices were served, and the following works were carried out:—

Premises or parts of premises repaired, cleansed, and limewashed	..	..	..	31
Water cisterns cleansed	..	..	..	4
Drains repaired or reconstructed	..	..	..	8
Drain inlets inside premises abolished	..	..	..	4
Soil pipes reconstructed	..	..	..	2
Water-closets repaired or renewed	..	..	..	6
Water-closets cleansed	..	..	..	4

Roofs repaired	2
New sinks fixed	3
Waste pipes to sinks trapped or renewed ..	7
Yard paving repaired or renewed ..	11
Dustbins provided	6
Gullies cleansed	3
Other defects remedied	7

Section 5 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, empowers sanitary authorities in London to remove from the register of milksellers any cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk, who is carrying on his trade on premises unsuitable for the sale of milk, and to refuse to enter any such person upon the register.

The number of general shops selling milk has been reduced from 26 in 1909 to 16 in 1912.

Ice Cream.

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

There are 80 shops in the Borough in which ice cream is sold, and 171 inspections of these premises were made during the year.

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

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

Premises or parts of premises repaired, cleansed and limewashed	14
Drains repaired or reconstructed	4
Soil pipes reconstructed	1
Water-closets renewed	4
„ cleansed	6
Flushing cisterns to water-closets renewed ..	2
Waste pipes of sinks trapped, repaired, or renewed	2
Water cisterns cleansed	3
Yard paving renewed	3
Dustbins provided	3
Other defects remedied	2

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The number of samples taken for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during the year was 506, and the number certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated was 12, or 2·3 per cent. of the total

number. The corresponding percentage in 1911 was 2·9; in 1910 2·3. In addition, 21 samples were certified to be of low quality.

411 samples were purchased from Hampstead tradesmen, and 95 from persons residing without, but trading within, the Borough. The percentages of adulterated samples in these two classes were 1·2 and 7·3 respectively.

Five samples were taken on Hampstead Heath on Bank Holidays, and of these 2, or 40·0 per cent., were adulterated.

Forty-one samples were taken on Sundays; and of these 4, or 9·7 per cent., were adulterated, and 3 were of poor quality.

All the samples were taken with the formalities prescribed by the Acts.

In Hampstead one sample was analysed for every 170 persons. The figures for 1912 for London and the provinces are not yet ready. In 1911 there was in London one sample for every 181 persons, and in the provinces one sample for every 403 persons, or one to every 349 of the population over the whole country.

The following table shows the articles of which samples were taken during the year, and the number found to be adulterated or of low quality:—

Articles.			Number taken.	Adulterated.	Low Quality
Bismuth	..	..	2	—	—
Borax	..	..	4	—	—
Butter	..	..	109	—	—
Cheese	..	..	20	—	—
Cocoa	..	..	17	—	—
Coffee	..	..	24	—	—
Dripping	..	..	1	—	—
Flour	..	..	4	—	—
Lard	..	..	34	—	—
Margarine	..	..	5	—	—
Milk	..	..	280	12	21
Tripe	..	..	2	—	—
Vinegar	..	..	4	—	—
Totals			506	12	21

The following table shows the number of samples analysed during each year from 1906 to 1912, the number and percentage of the adulterated samples, and the fines and costs recovered in legal proceedings :—

Year.	Samples Analysed.	Number adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.	Fines and Costs.		
				£	s.	d.
1906	413	20	4·8	50	8	6
1907	407	36	8·8	49	18	6
1908	508	18	3·5	12	1	0
1909	506	20	3·9	29	4	6
1910	506	12	2·3	25	6	0
1911	512	15	2·9	26	16	0
1912	506	12	2·3	16	15	0

The following table shows a comparison of the Wards in the Borough in respect of the samples purchased from Hampstead tradesmen :—

Ward.			Samples analysed.	Number adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.
No. 1 (Town)	..	..	63	—	—
No. 2 (Belsize)	..	..	70	1	1·4
No. 3 (Adelaide)	..	..	18	—	—
No. 4 (Central)	..	..	22	—	—
No. 5 (West End)	..	..	68	1	1·4
No. 6 (Kilburn)	..	..	109	1	0·9
No. 7 (Priory)	..	..	61	2	3·2
Totals	..	..	411	5	1·2

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

No. of Sample.	Article.	How adulterated.	Result of proceedings.
53	Milk ..	15 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Dismissed. Vendor proving warranty.
102	Milk ..	4½ per cent. added water	Dismissed. Vendor proving warranty.
140	Milk ..	86 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Vendor absconded. Summons not served.
158	Milk ..	16 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Dismissed. Vendor proving warranty.
180	Milk ..	15 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Dismissed. Vendor proving warranty.
207	Milk ..	9 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	£ s. d. s. d. Fine 2 . 0 . 0 Costs 17 . 0
245	Milk ..	11 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Dismissed. Vendor proving warranty.
268	Milk ..	9 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	£ s. d. £ s. d. Fine 10 . 0 . 0 Cos's 2 . 15 . 6
269	Milk ..	16 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Dismissed. Vendor proving warranty.
285	Milk ..	9 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Dismissed. Vendor proving warranty.
286	Milk ..	16 per cent. deficient in butter fat.	Dismissed. Vendor proving warranty.
364	Milk ..	36 per cent. added water	s. d. s. d. Fine 10 . 0 Costs 12 . 6

In addition to the above, one vendor was fined ten shillings for selling milk on the public highway without having his name and address on his vehicle or receptacle.

Warranty Defence.

From the preceding table it will be seen that in regard to twelve samples of milk taken, and which were found to be adulterated, in no less than eight, or 66 per cent. of the cases, the summonses were dismissed, the vendor in each having proved a warranty. In one of the remaining cases the vendor pleaded a warranty which was only upset upon technical grounds, otherwise this case would have been added to the above total. In another case the vendor absconded, and the summons has consequently not been served. It is a matter for congratulation that in the draft of the Milk and Dairies Bill there is a proposal that the warranty defence shall not be available as a defence to proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and it is to be sincerely hoped that this provision will become law in the near future. In the existing

state of things, taking samples of milk under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts has become a perfect farce, and the money and energy expended is simply wasted. The object of the "warranty defence" was to afford a protection for the dairyman who might be the innocent victim of the farmer or other person from whom he purchased his wholesale supplies, but it has, in fact, worked out in providing a dangerous weapon in the hands of the unscrupulous, and results in the unfortunate consumer being deprived of that protection to which he is entitled. Other Statutes contain machinery for the protection of an innocent retailer, but they take the form of enabling him to bring before the Court the person whom he alleges to be the real offender, when the Magistrate is at liberty to adjudicate and to inflict the penalty upon whoever he decides to be the wrongdoer. I would also point out that every trader whose reputation may suffer as the result of a conviction through the article supplied to him by the wholesale dealer, not being of the nature and substance contracted for, has a remedy for damages at common law ; and in one case in Hampstead where the proprietor of a small general shop was convicted for selling milk containing preservatives which he had purchased from a large firm of dairymen, he subsequently recovered £100 damages.

The provision which the Food and Drugs Acts contain for taking proceedings against those who give false warranties is of no avail, as in a very large number of cases they turn out to be intermediary firms, who, if proceeded against, in turn, plead the warranty which they receive from the farmer.

Another matter for comment is the fact that it has been found in many cases that after the milk supplied to them under a warranty has been proved to be adulterated and has come to the knowledge of the retailers, they have still continued dealing with the same firm, and when proceedings have been taken against them in regard to subsequent offences, have again successfully pleaded the warranty as a defence.

Staff of The Department.

The only change in the personnel of the Department was that occasioned by the appointment of the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. F. McCleary, to the position of Principal Medical Officer to the National Health Insurance Commission (England). Dr. McCleary relinquished his office on 30th June, and I was appointed as Acting Medical Officer of Health pending the appointment of a permanent officer. The Council appointed me as their Medical Officer of Health at their meeting on 24th July.

Offices of the Department.

The extension to the Town Hall having been completed, the Department at the end of June removed there from the temporary address at 7, Belsize Park Gardens, and the accommodation now provided is greatly superior to any the Department has hitherto possessed; the supervision and the work done has certainly benefitted considerably as a result.

Complaints.

During 1912, 705 complaints were made of the existence of insanitary conditions. A list of the matters of which complaint was made is given below:—

Accumulations, offensive	...	...	...	3
" of garden and other refuse	...	...	...	8
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	11
" dead	...	...	...	2
Dampness in premises	...	...	...	36
Dirty and dilapidated premises	...	...	...	14
Drain, bad condition of	...	...	...	23
" defective	...	...	...	23
" stopped	...	...	...	31
Dust, non-removal	...	...	...	33
Dust receptacles, foul or dilapidated	...	...	...	76
" absence of, or insufficient	...	...	...	21
Insanitary condition of premises...	...	...	...	36
Illness attributable to insanitary conditions	...	...	...	8
Manure not removed	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding and improper mixing of the sexes	...	...	...	28
Rats, nuisance from	...	...	...	5
Roadways, bad condition of	...	...	...	2
Roofs and gutters, defective and leaky	...	...	...	7
Rubbish, nuisance from burning	...	...	...	3
Smells...	...	...	...	33
" on premises	...	...	...	13
" from road gullies	...	...	...	4
" " sewer ventilators	...	...	...	15
" " stables	...	...	...	6
" " drains, &c.	...	...	...	26
" " water-closets	...	...	...	6
" " manure	...	...	...	2
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	6
Underground rooms illegally occupied	...	...	...	2
Unsound food	...	...	...	1
Vacant land, insanitary state of	...	...	...	8
Verminous condition of premises...	...	...	...	9
Water, absence of	...	...	...	132
" leakage of	...	...	...	7
Water cisterns, dirty, &c.	...	...	...	6
Water-closets, accommodation insufficient or absence of	...	...	...	5
" defective or insanitary	...	...	...	18
" stopped	...	...	...	5
" without water	...	...	...	2
" " proper flush	...	...	...	4
Yards unpaved and existing paving defective	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	40

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

This part of the Report is made pursuant to Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which provides that—

“The Medical Officer of Health of every District Council shall in his Annual Report to them, report specifically on the administration of this Act in workshops and workplaces, and he shall send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State.”

At the end of 1912 there were 455 workshops on the register, of which 33 were domestic workshops. Excluding the latter, there were employed in the workshops 833 males and 1,023 females. Dressmaking is the trade chiefly carried on in the Hampstead workshops, and next in order of frequency come bootmaking, tailoring, baking and millinery.

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

Workshops, and Domestic Workshops.

Trade or Business.	Workshops other than Domestic Workshops.				Domestic Workshops.	Total number of Workshops.
	Number of Workshops.	Number of Work-rooms.	Number of Employees.			
			Males.	Females.		
Bakers	34	40	127	—	—	34
Blindmakers	4	7	8	7	—	4
Bootmakers	44	48	87	1	—	44
Builders and carpenters ...	20	26	32	—	—	20
Cabinetmakers and polishers	2	11	160	1	1	3
Carriage builders	6	10	24	—	—	6
Cycle makers and repairers ...	6	9	15	—	—	6
Dressmakers and ladies' tailors	106	124	9	521	14	120
Engineers	2	2	2	—	—	2
Florists	3	4	10	7	—	3
Harness makers... ..	5	6	12	—	—	5
Ironmongers	13	13	29	—	—	13
Laundresses	6	18	3	45	—	6
Milliners	26	26	—	92	1	27
Monumental masons	2	2	15	—	—	2
Motor makers	4	5	14	—	—	4
Outfitters... ..	8	30	7	200	—	8
Pianoforte makers	2	4	26	—	—	2
Picture frame makers	9	11	15	—	—	9
Sign writers	2	3	8	—	—	2
Smiths	11	11	26	—	—	11
Tailors	38	47	80	46	10	48
Trunk makers	1	1	4	—	—	1
Upholsterers	14	20	40	4	3	17
Watchmakers and jewellers ...	13	14	22	—	—	13
Wigmakers	13	20	19	35	—	13
Miscellaneous	28	40	39	64	4	32
Totals	422	552	833	1023	33	455

Workshop Inspection.

The following particulars relate to the workshop inspections made during 1912, bakehouse inspections being omitted. The total number of inspections made during the year was 561, as against 740 in the previous year.

Cleanliness.

Nine workrooms were found on inspection to require cleansing; 8 of these were cleansed on the request of the Inspector, and in 1 case it was necessary to serve a notice before the work was carried out.

Ventilation and Warming.

In one workshop the means of ventilation were found to be inadequate, and proper means were provided.

One workshop was found to be warmed by a gas stove unprovided with a flue to carry off the products of combustion. This is a contravention of Section 6 of the Factory Act, in which it is laid down that the measures which in every factory and workshop "must be taken for securing and maintaining a reasonable temperature in each room in which any person is employed, . . . must not interfere with the purity of the air of any room in which any person is employed." A proper flue was fixed to the gas stove.

Overcrowding.

All the workrooms in the workshops are measured by the Inspectors, and the cubic space in each room is ascertained. The maximum number of workers that can legally occupy the room is then calculated, and this information set out on a card supplied by the Council, which is hung up in each room. The number of legal occupants varies according as overtime is worked, or whether the room is used as a sleeping room as well as a workroom. During 1912, 27 new workrooms were measured.

Overcrowding was found in 2 instances, but was abated on the service of notices.

Abstract of the Act.

Section 128 of the Factory Act provides that an abstract of the Act "shall be affixed at the entrance of every factory and workshop, and in such other parts thereof" as the Factory Inspector may direct; and Section 133 of the Act provides that "when any woman, young person, or child is employed in a workshop in which no abstract of this Act is affixed as by this Act required, and the Medical Officer of Health of the

District Council becomes aware thereof, he shall forthwith give written notice thereof to the Inspector for the district " The object of this section is to secure that all new workshops in which protected persons are employed, discovered by the officers of the local authority shall be brought to the notice of the Factory Inspector, who supplies the occupiers of workshops with the abstracts of the Act. The occupier of a workshop is under legal obligation to give notice of his occupation of the workshop to the Factory Inspector within a month after it has begun, but owing to ignorance of the law, and for other reasons this obligation is frequently left unfulfilled, and the Inspector is informed of the occupation by the local Medical Officer of Health. Pursuant to this section 10 workshops were notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories as being without the abstract as required.

Bakehouses.

At the end of 1912 there were 27 occupied bakehouses on the register, 21 being underground, and 16 above ground. Three of the bakehouses situated above ground use power and are therefore factories.

Eight inspections were made in respect of the factory bakehouses, 114 inspections in respect of the workshop bakehouses, and 20 notices were served.

The occupation of the underground room which was found towards the end of 1911 to have been recently used as a bakehouse, and had not been so used at the passing of the Factory Act of 1901, was discontinued in the early part of 1912.

The following is a list of the occupied Bakehouses on the Register at the end of the year:—

Bakehouses in Wards.

No. 1 (TOWN) WARD— 57, Heath Street. 3, High Street. 67, do. 26 (late 19) New End. (4)	553, Finchley Road. Field Lane School, Hillfield Road. *43, Mill Lane. 44, do. 4, Munro Terrace, Fortune Green. 251, West End Lane. *279, do. (9)
No. 2 (BELSIZE) WARD— 6, Fleet Road. *65, do. 45, South End Road (3)	No. 6 (KILBURN) WARD— *63, Hemstal Road. *94, High Road, Kilburn. *354, do. 4, Kelson Street. 67, Kingsgate Road. *99, Palmerston Road. (6)
No. 3 (ADELAIDE) WARD— *44, England's Lane. *90, Haverstock Hill. *2, King's College Road. (3)	No. 7 (PRIORY) WARD— *202, Belsize Road. *228, do. *98, Boundary Road. *93, Fairfax Road. *7, Fairhazel Gardens. *137, Finchley Road. (6)
No. 4 (CENTRAL) WARD— *64, Belsize Lane. *225, Finchley Road. *289, do. †307, do. *98, West End Lane. †2, Broadhurst Gardens. (6)	
No. 5 (WEST END) WARD— †60, Cricklewood Broadway. 110, Cricklewood Broadway.	

Those marked * are underground bakehouses.

Those marked † are factory bakehouses.

Bakehouses—Underground	21
,, Above ground	16
Total ..	37

Workplaces.

This term is not defined in the Factory Act, nor in the Public Health Act, and it is sometimes exceedingly difficult to decide whether certain places are or are not "workplaces." During the year 1,693 inspections were made of all the "workplaces" in the Borough, and 136 notices were served.

Among the more important workplaces are the kitchens of restaurants, coffee-houses, &c., and the number of these places in Hampstead in 1911 was 74. During 1912, 1 restaurant kitchen was added to the register and 3 removed, making a total of 72 on the register at the end of the year. These premises are kept under regular supervision, the number of inspections being 171 and the number of notices served 21.

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

Restaurant Kitchens in Wards.

No. 1 (TOWN WARD—	74, Upper Park Road.
Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead Heath.	Railway Tavern, South End Green (11)
37, Heath Street.	
57, do.	No. 3 (ADELAIDE) WARD—
63 & 65, do.	1, Adelaide Road.
70, do.	143, do.
100, do.	97, Haverstock Hill.
102, do.	11, King's College Road.
108, do.	Cosy Nook, Regent's Park Road.
109, do.	Winchester Hotel, Winchester Road.
3, High Street	25, Winchester Road (7)
42, do.	
67, do.	No. 4 (CENTRAL) WARD—
Bull & Bush, North End (13)	72, Belsize Lane.
No. 2 (BELSIZE) WARD—	90, do.
2, Elm Terrace, Constantine Road.	159, Broadhurst Gardens.
25, Fleet Road.	1A, Canfield Place.
98, do.	104, Finchley Road.
210, Haverstock Hill	225, do.
11, South End Road.	289, do.
17, do.	52, Lymington Road.
45, do.	100, West End Lane.
65, do.	272, do.
19, Southampton Road	280, do. (11)

Restaurant Kitchens in Wards.—*continued.*

No. 5 (WEST END) WARD—			No. 7 (PRIORY) WARD—		
92,	Fortune Green Road.		121,	Abbey Road.	
106,	Mill Lane.		21,	Alexandra Road.	
251,	West End Lane.		203,	Belsize Road.	
291,	do.		264,	do.	
295,	do.		274,	do.	
351,	do.	(7)	36,	Boundary Road.	
No. 6 (KILBURN) WARD—			114,	do.	
132,	High Road, Kilburn.		65,	Fairfax Road.	
188,	do. do.		98,	Finchley Road.	
272,	do. do.		115,	do.	
308,	do. do.		133,	do.	
354,	do. do.		34,	High Road, Kilburn.	
145,	Iverson Road.		48,	do. do.	
Towers' Coffee Rooms,	Love-		Steer's Restaurant, Upper		
	ridge Road.		Avenue Road.	(14)	
18,	Netherwood Street.		Total	72	
96,	Palmerston Road.	(9)		—	

Home Work.

The Factory Act provides that in certain trades, to be specified by the Home Secretary, the employers shall send to the sanitary authority twice a year lists giving the names and addresses of the out-workers employed by them. The Home Secretary has from time to time specified certain trades to which these provisions apply.

The number of lists received from employers was 116 and the number of addresses contained in the lists was 329. In those instances where it was found that the addresses were outside Hampstead, in accordance with the Act they were sent to the Medical Officers of Health of their respective districts.

The total number of outworkers' premises in Hampstead is 90. Of these 6 are factories, 47 are workshops (17 of these being domestic workshops), 1 is a workplace, and in 36 cases only a single worker is employed on the premises.

Factories.

The sanitation of factories is largely controlled by the Factory Inspectors, but duties of considerable importance relating to general sanitation devolve upon the Borough Council, who are responsible, among other duties, for the administration of Section 38 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The section imposes upon the Council the duty of securing "suitable and sufficient accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences" for the persons of both sexes employed in the Hampstead factories, workshops, and workplaces.

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

Art Metal Workers	2	Dairyman	2
Bakehouses	3	Laundries	6
Bootmakers	11	Motor Works.. ..	7
Builders	4	Printers	10
Butchers	7	Other trades	16
Carpet Beaters	2		75
Coffee Roasters	5		—

The five tables that follow have been framed by the Home Secretary "for the guidance and convenience of Medical Officers of Health in preparing that part of their Annual Report which relates to factories, workshops, workplaces, and homework."

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

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

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	92	1	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	675	21	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	1693	136	—
Total	2460	158	—

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

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	79	79	—	—
Want of ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	2	2	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	43	43	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	2	2	—
	unsuitable or defective	3	3	—
	not separate for sexes	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	1	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	131	132	—	—

Column (2) in the above table gives the number of defects found, and column (3) the number remedied during the year. The corresponding figures in the two columns are not identical, because in the case of some of the defects discovered near the end of the year, the work necessary to remedy the defects had not been completed and column (3) includes some defects which were found at the end of 1911 and remedied in the following year.

3.—Home Work.

*NATURE OF WORK.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.							Outwork in unwholesome premises, Sec. 108.			Outwork in infected premises, Sections 109, 110.				
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occu- piers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecu- tions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Sending Twice in the year.			Sending Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.										
		Con- tractors.	Work- men.		Con- tractors.	Work- men.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) making, etc. ...	78	28	153	7	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) cleaning and washing ...	12	42	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ...	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	4	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ...	12	10	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cables and chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchors and grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ...	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper, &c., boxes, paper bags ...	2	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	108	92	226	8	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number (2)
Bakehouses	34
Bootmakers	44
Dressmakers and ladies' tailors	120
Laundries	6
Milliners	27
Tailors	48
Watchmakers and jewellers.. .. .	13
Wigmakers	13
Other	150
Total number of workshops on Register ..	455

5.—Other Matters.

Class (1)	Number (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	10
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) ..	Notified by H.M. Inspector .. —
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .. —
Other	—
Underground bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	21

Report on the Analytical Work of the Year 1912.

BY

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

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

TOWN HALL, PADDINGTON, W.

6th January, 1913.

A short review of the Analytical Work of the year 1912 may be of interest.

A total of 506 articles have been analysed, comprising of Milk 280, Butter 109, Lard 34, Cheese 20, Margarine 5, Coffee 24, Cocoa 17, Drugs 6, Flour 4, Vinegar 4, Tripe 2, and Dripping 1.

It is a singular thing that throughout the whole year only one article, milk, was found to be adulterated. Of this 12 samples proved to be either watered or skimmed. Some of these samples were taken from vendors not belonging to the Borough, who were selling milk on the Heath on Bank Holidays.

Not one of the Butter samples was adulterated. To comply with the taste for unsalted butter, almost all of the samples were preserved by Boric Acid; though in no case was the amount above the legal limit of half per cent. Only 5 samples were preserved solely by common salt.

All of the articles of every kind were purchased under the strict regulations of the Foods and Drugs Acts, none were taken informally.

A total of £12 10s. for fines and £4 5s. for costs was imposed.

The percentage of all articles adulterated in Hampstead was only $2\frac{1}{3}$, while for London it is about 8 per cent. The figures for the other Boroughs are not out yet, but I think it will be found that Hampstead stands unrivalled for the purity of its food supply.

There is even an improvement this year with only $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of adulterated samples over the previous year with its 3 per cent. of samples not genuine.

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

Public Analyst.

Legal Proceedings.

Legal Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were taken by the Council in connection with the work of the Health Department in 43 cases during the year. The chief facts relating to these proceedings are set out on pages 122-126, and are summarised below. The facts relate only to the cases that were heard and decided in 1912.

Statute or By-law.	Number of Prose- cutions.	Fines	Costs.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and By-laws made thereunder ..	17	6 18 0	6 10 6
Metropolis Management Acts, and By-laws made thereunder ..	12	3 0 0	20 7 6
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	11	13 0 0	4 5 6
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904	2	—	0 10 6
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908	1	—	0 10 6
Totals	43	22 18 0	32 4 6

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and By-laws made thereunder.

Ward No.	Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
6	1911. 18th July	1912. 12th Jan.	Marylebone Police Court: Mr. A. C. Plowden	J. H., Hampstead	Nuisance	Work done, 10s 6d. costs paid, and summons withdrawn.
5	19th Oct.	do.	do.	R. E., Hendon	Failure to supply return to register a Lodging House	Return made, 5s. costs paid, and summons withdrawn.
5	do.	do.	do.	do.	Failure to supply return to register a Lodging House	do.
5	do.	do.	do.	do.	Failure to supply return to register a Lodging House	do.
5	do.	do.	do.	do.	Failure to supply return to register a Lodging House	do.
6	16th Nov.	do.	do.	W. H., Hampstead	Nuisance	Work done and summons withdrawn.
6	19th Oct.	do.	do.	B. A., Willesden	Failure to supply return to register a Lodging House	Return made by owner and summons withdrawn.
7	19th Dec.	do.	do.	A. P., Hampstead	Nuisance	Work done, 5s. costs paid, and summons withdrawn.
6	1912. 2nd May	1912. 17th May	Marylebone Police Court: Mr. Paul Taylor	B. C. & E. D. Hampstead	Nuisance	Nuisance abated, £1 1s. costs paid, and summons withdrawn.
5	1911. 14th Dec.	1912. 14th June	Marylebone Police Court: Mr. Denman	E. O., Hampstead	Nuisance	Work done, 10s. 6d. costs paid, and summons withdrawn.
5	1912. 16th May	1912. 21st June	Marylebone Police Court: Mr. Paul Taylor	M. & V. H., Holborn	(i) Nuisance (ii) Non compliance with Council's notice as to yard paving	(i) Order made to abate within 14 days and pay 10s. 6d. costs, and (ii) Fined £2 s. and 10s. 6d. costs.

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

Ward No.	Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
	1912. 8th Feb.	1912. 3rd July	Hampstead Police Court: Justices	E. O., Hampstead	(i) Nuisance (ii) Non-compliance with Notice of Council as to paving of yard	Work done, 10s. 6d. costs paid and summonses withdrawn.
	16th July	do.	do.	W. P. & Co., Ltd., Bermondsey	Removing offensive matter during prohibited hours	Fined £2 and 5s 6d. costs.
	21st May	26th July	Marylebone Police Court: Mr. Denman	R. E., Hendon	Nuisance	Order made to abate within six weeks and 10s. 6d. costs paid.
	do.	do.	do.	R. E., Hendon	Nuisance	Order made to abate within six weeks and 10s. 6d. costs paid.
	30th July	18th Sept	Hampstead Police Court: Justices	W. P. & Co., Ltd., Bermondsey	Removing offensive matter during prohibited hours	Fined £2 10s. and 5s. 6d. costs.
	31st May	13th Dec.	Marylebone Police Court: Mr. A. C. Plowden	G. F. T., Paddington	Nuisance	Work done and summons withdrawn.

Metropolis Management Acts, and By-laws made thereunder.

7	1911. 18th Oct.	1912. 12th Jan.	Marylebone Police Court: Mr. A. C. Plowden	R. E., Hendon	Non compliance with Council's Order made under the Act of 1855	Work done, 10s. 6d. costs paid, and summons withdrawn.
3	1912. 18th April	3rd May	Marylebone Police Court: Mr. A. C. Plowden	L. & N. C., St. Pancras	Non-compliance with Council's Order	Undertaking given to do work. £5 5s. costs paid. and summons withdrawn.
6	do.	do.	do.	A. J. & C., Hammer-smith	Non-compliance with Council's Order.	*Summons dismissed with £5 5s. costs.
2	21st Mar.	17th May	Marylebone Police Court: Mr. Paul Taylor	R. T., Hampstead	Failing to deposit plans, &c. at 3 premises	Plans deposited, 10s. 6d. costs paid, and summons withdrawn in each case.

* This decision has since been reversed by the Divisional Court.

Metropolis Management Acts, and By-laws made thereunder — continued.

Ward No.	Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
6	1912. 18th Apr.	14th June	Marylebone Police Court : Mr. Denman	H. R. C., Hampstead	Failing to deposit plan, &c. (two premises)	Plans deposited, 10s. 6d. costs paid, and summonses withdrawn in each case.
3	do.	do.	do.	C. G. N., Hampstead	Non-compliance with Council's Order	Work done, £1 1s. costs paid, and summons withdrawn.
3	2nd May	21st June	Marylebone Police Court ; Mr. Paul Taylor	J. B. W., Westminster	Non-compliance with Council's Order	Order complied with, £3 3s. costs paid, and summons withdrawn.
	27th June	3rd July	Hampstead Police Court : Justices	H. B., Hampstead	Non-compliance with Order of Council	Fined £2 and 6s. 6d. costs.
	2nd May	26th July	Marylebone Police Court : Mr. Denman	J. P., Paddington	Failing to deposit plans, &c.	Fined £1 and 2s. costs.
	18th April	do.	do.	B. P. A., Hampstead	Non-compliance with Council's Order	Work done, £1 1s. costs paid and summons withdrawn.
	22nd Feb.	1912. 11th Oct.	Marylebone Police Court : Mr. A. C. Plowden	P., Hampstead	Non-compliance with Council's Order served under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, in respect of passageway	Summons dismissed with £3 3s. costs.
	17th Oct.	25th Oct.	do.	G. S., Hampstead	Obstruction of Senior Sanitary Inspector in execution of his duties under Metropolis Management Act, 1855	Withdrawn on payment of £2 2s. costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts

Ward No.	Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
3	1912. 22nd Feb.	1912. 15th Mar.	Marylebone Police Court: Mr. A. C. Plowden	J. B., Hampstead	Selling milk containing 15 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat	Warranty proved. Summons dismissed.
6	18th April	19th April	Marylebone Police Court: Mr. Plowden	D. M., Hampstead	Selling milk containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added water	Warranty proved and summons dismissed. No costs.
6	2nd May	17th May	Marylebone Police Court: Mr. Paul Taylor	E. D. C., Holborn	Selling milk containing 16 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat	Warranty proved, and summons dismissed. No costs.
6	do.	21st June	do.	J. H., Willesden	Selling milk containing 15 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter fat.	Warranty proved, and summons dismissed.
	13th June	3rd July	Hampstead Police Court: Justices	H. B., Islington	Selling milk containing 9 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat	Fined £2 and 17s. 6d. costs.
	25th July	18th Sept.	Hampstead Police Court: Justices	L. C. G., Hampstead	Selling milk containing 16 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat	Warranty proved and summons dismissed.
	do.	do.	do.	D. S., Ltd. (1910), Islington	(i) Selling milk containing 9 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat (ii) No name, &c., on can	Fined £10 and £2 15s. 6d. costs. Fined 10s.
	11th July	20th Sept.	Marylebone Police Court: Mr. Paul Taylor	T. J. D., Willesden	Selling milk containing 11 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat	Warranty proved and summons dismissed.
	30th July	do.	do.	J. M. & Sons, Willesden	Selling milk containing 9 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat	Warranty proved and summons dismissed.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts — continued.

Ward No.	Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
	1912. 30th July	1912. 20th Sept.	Marylebone Police Court : Mr. Paul Taylor	W. G. T., Hampstead	Selling milk containing 16 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat	Warranty proved and summons dismissed.
	17th Oct.	8th Nov.	Marylebone Police Court : Mr. A. C. Plowden	E. T., Hampstead	Selling milk containing 36 per cent. of added water	Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

	1912. 21st May	1912. 26th July	Marylebone Police Court : Mr. Denman	R. E., Hendon	Non-compliance with Notice of Council under Sec. 20	Undertaking given to do work within six weeks, 10s. 6d. costs paid and summons withdrawn.
	31st May	13th Dec.	Marylebone Police Court : Mr. A. C. Plowden	G. E. T., Paddington	Non-compliance with notice	Work done and summons withdrawn.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908.

7	1911. 16th Dec.	31st May	Marylebone Police Court : Mr. Denman	A. C., Hampstead	Contravention of Section 8 in respect of slaughter-house	Undertaking given to do the work. 10s. 6d. costs paid and summons withdrawn.
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Appendix.

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Tables.

TABLE I.

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

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE BOROUGH DURING 1912 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE BOROUGH DURING 1907-1912													
YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE BOROUGH.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS. †		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE BOROUGH.				
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the Borough.	of Residents not registered in the Borough.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.		
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1907	84130	1341	1359	16·1	1056	12·5	330	91	98	73·1	817	9·7	
1908	84480	1355	1400	16·6	995	11·8	311	119	97	69·3	803	9·5	
1909	84830	1282	1328	15·6	1057	12·5	334	116	99	74·5	839	9·9	
1910	85210	1270	1340	15·7	1071	12·6	350	108	81	60·4	829	9·7	
1911	85599	1199	1276	14·9	1132	13·2	415	130	105	82·3	847	9·9	
1912	85966	1224	1281	14·9	1106	12·9	387	142	79	61·7	861	10·0	

† "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of Borough in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 2253.

Number of inhabited houses, 11,294.

Total population at all ages, 85,495.

Average number of persons per house, 7·6.

At Census of 1911.



TABLE II.

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

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of cases notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Ward.							Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							Ward No. 1 (Town).	Ward No. 2 (Belsize).	Ward No. 3 (Adelaide).	Ward No. 4 (Central).	Ward No. 5 (West End).	Ward No. 6 (Kilburn).	Ward No. 7 (Priory).		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.									
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	155	..	59	76	14	5	1	..	23	35	6	15	37	34	6	123	..
Erysipelas	44	1	..	2	10	16	11	4	12	6	4	4	6	7	5	13	..
Scarlet Fever	101	..	20	52	22	7	..	..	10	16	14	9	18	23	11	77	..
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	9	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	2	2	..	..	3	1	1	5	..
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Polio-Myelitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	183	..	3	24	41	89	21	5	43*	25	21†	5	33	37	19‡	108	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
Totals	503	8	82	155	92	123	34	9	90	87	45	34	98	107	42	330	..

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

A number of Consumptives were removed to the Hampstead Workhouse Infirmary, others to the Mount Vernon Hospital; the remainder being sent to Sanatoria in various parts of the country.

* 12 in Institutions. † 1 in Institution. ‡ 2 in Institutions.



EXTENDED TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1912.

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	NEXT BIRTHDAY AT THE SARGLAED AGE OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE FOREGOING.											Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the Borough.
			Under 1 year.											
			Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 3 years.	3 and under 4 years.	4 and under 5 years.	5 and under 6 years.	6 and under 7 years.	7 and under 8 years.	8 and under 9 years.	9 and under 10 years.	10 and over.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All causes	Certified Uncertified	861	79	21	31	24	35	94	227	350	558			
1	Enteric Fever	1						1						7
2	Typhus Fever													1
3	Malaria	11	1	2	7	1								20
4	Scarlet Fever													18
5	Whooping Cough	4	1	1	1	1								5
6	Diphtheria, Croup	17			7	8	1							28
7	Influenza	11	1		1				2	1	6			11
8	Dysentery	1							1					2
9	Plague													
10	Erysipelas	1	1											2
11	Pyæmia, Septicæmia	1		1										2
12	Mycosis	1												1
13	Pulmonary Tuberculosis (not acute)	59	1		1	2	11	26	16	2				118
14	Acute Phthisis, Acute Military Tuberculosis	5						2						7
15	Tuberculous Meningitis	2	1		2	1								5
16	Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intestines	2												2
17	Tuberculosis of Spinal Column	1								1				2
18	Tuberculosis of Joints	1												1
19	Tuberculosis of other Organs	1			1									2
20	Disseminated Tuberculosis	1												1
21	Rickets, Softening of Bones													1
22	Syphilis	1		1										2
23	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity	4												4
24	Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, &c.	19								12	7			28
25	Cancer of the Peritoneum, Intestines, and Rectum	22							2	6	14			22
26	Cancer of the Female Genital Organs								2	15	5			22
27	Cancer of the Breast	6								4	2			12
28	Cancer of the Skin	3									3			6
29	Cancer of other or unspecified organs	26							1	9	16			32
30	Other tumours (situation undefined)	2									2			4
31	Rheumatic Fever	4					2	1	1					7
32	Chronic Rheumatism, Osteo-Arthritis, Gout	3									3			6
33	Scurvy													
34	Diabetes	1								1				2
35	Exophthalmic Goitre	3						1	1	1				6
36	Leucocythæmia, Lymphadenoma	2								2				4
37	Anæmia, Chlorosis	3							1	2				6
38	Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	2								2				4
39	Encephalitis	1				1								2
40	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1												1
41	Posterior Basal Meningitis	1		1										2
42	Meningitis (other forms)	3	2	1										6
43	Other diseases of the Spinal Cord	50				1			1	9	31			92
44	Cerebral Haemorrhage, Apoplexy	1									1			2
45	Softening of the Brain	3								1	2			6
46	Paralysis	6								5	1			12
47	General Paralysis of the Insane	2									1			3
48	Other forms of Mental Alienation	2								1				3
49	Epilepsy	9	8	1										18
50	Infantile Convulsions	1												1
51	Other diseases of the Nervous System	1								4				5
52	Mastoid Disease	1												1
53	Other Diseases of the Ears	1												1
54	Pericarditis	1												1
55	Acute Endocarditis	60					3	2	9	15	31			60
56	Valvular Disease of the Heart	9									5			14
57	Fatty Degeneration of the Heart	31				1		1	3	13	13			41
58	Other Organic Disease of the Heart	5								2	3			10
59	Angina Pectoris	10								3	4			17
60	Diseases of the Arteries	14									1			15
61	Embolism and Thrombosis	2									1			3
62	Diseases of the Veins	1												1
63	Diseases of the Lymphatic System	64	3	1	3			2		11	44			64
64	Bronchitis	25	8	6		1		1		1	8			40
65	Broncho-Pneumonia	31	2	1	1			3	14	9	10			61
66	Pneumonia	6								1	1			8
67	Pulmonary Congestion	5									5			10
68	Gangrene of the Lung	5								1	3			9
69	Asthma	2								1				3
70	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	3								1	1			5
71	Perforating Ulcer of the Stomach	1								1				2
72	Other Diseases of the Stomach	15	2						2	4	7			28
73	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	1							1	1	2			4
74	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years of age and over)	8	1							3	4			12
75	Appendicitis	1												1
76	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	6								5	1			12
77	Other Diseases of the Intestines	4								2	2			8
78	Cirrhosis of the Liver	2								1				3
79	Biliary Calculi	1									1			2
80	Peritonitis	1												1
81	Other Diseases of the Digestive System	24								11	10			35
82	Acute Nephritis	1												1
83	Bright's Disease	2									2			4
84	Chyluria	5									5			10
85	Other Diseases of the Kidney and Anæmia	1												1
86	Calculi of the Urinary Passages	2												2
87	Diseases of the Bladder	5												5
88	Diseases of the Prostate	2								1	1			4
89	Uterine Tumour (Non-Cancerous)	1												1
90	Other Diseases of the Uterus	1												1
91	Ovarian Cyst, Tumour (non-cancerous)	1												1
92	Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	1												1
93	Accidents of Pregnancy	1												1
94	Postnatal Haemorrhage	1												1
95	Postnatal Fever	3												3
96	Postnatal Phlegmonia, Abscess, Embolism, and Sudden Death	2												2
97	Gangrene	1												1
98	Carbonic Acid	2												2
99	Diseases of the Integumentary System	1												1
100	Diseases of the Bones	6												6
101	Congenital Malformations	21	21											42
102	Premature Birth	10	9											19
103	Infantile Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	5	5											10
104	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy	54												54
105	Old Age	4												4
106	Suicide by Poison	2												2
107	Suicide by Asphyxia	2												2
108	Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	1												1
109	Suicide by Drowning	1												1
110	Suicide by Firearms	1												1
111	Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments	1												1
112	Suicide by Jumping from High Place	1												1
113	Other Acute Poisonings	2												2
114	Burns (Conflagration excepted)	2												2
115	Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)	1												1
116	Accidental Drowning	1												1
117	Injury by Firearms	5												5
118	Injury by Fall	6												6
119	Injury by other crushing (Vehicles, Railways, Landslides, &c.)	1												1
120	Electricity (Lightning excepted)	1												1
121	Homicide by Firearms	2												2
122	Homicide by other means	1												1
123	Other Violence	2												2
124	Dropsy	1												

TABLE III.

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

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1912.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the Borough.									Total Deaths, whether of "Residents" or "Non-residents" in Institutions in the Borough.
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes	Certified ...	861	79	21	31	24	35	94	227	350	558
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Enteric Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2. Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles	...	11	1	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	59
4. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
5. Whooping Cough	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	8
6. Diphtheria and Croup	...	17	...	...	7	8	1	...	1	...	48
7. Influenza	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	...
8. Erysipelas	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
9. Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	64	1	...	1	2	13	29	16	2	89
10. Tuberculous Meningitis	...	8	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	7
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	5	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	14
12. Cancer, malignant disease	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	6	48	48	65
13. Rheumatic Fever	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2
14. Meningitis*	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
15. Organic Heart Disease	...	100	...	...	1	3	3	12	33	48	31
16. Bronchitis...	...	64	3	1	3	...	2	...	11	44	13
17. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	56	10	7	1	2	...	4	15	17	21
18. Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	7	3
19. Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	...	15	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	7	8
20. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6
21. Cirrhosis of Liver	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4
21A. Alcoholism	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
22. Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	27	...	...	...	...	2	1	12	12	8
23. Puerperal Fever	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
24. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2
25. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	37	35	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	16
26. Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	21	3	1	1	2	1	4	3	6	18
27. Suicide	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	2	4
28. Other Defined diseases	...	250	15	4	4	1	7	19	55	145	98
29. Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	8	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	1
		861	79	21	31	24	35	94	227	350	558
Sub-Entries.	14 (a) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Included in above figures.	28 (a) Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

TABLE IV.

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

INFANT MORTALITY, 1912.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER
ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes { Certified ... { Uncertified	25 ...	4 ...	2 ...	... ...	31 ...	18 ...	11 ...	8 ...	11 ...	79 ...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Convulsions ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	8
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	3	10
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth ...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
Atelectasis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations ...	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	5
Premature Birth ...	10	2	1	...	13	4	2	...	...	19
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus†... ..	4	1	...	...	5	5	...	1	...	11
Other causes ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	6
	25	4	2	...	31	18	11	8	11	79

Nett Births in { legitimate, 1,207
the year { illegitimate, 74

Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants, 68.
the year of { illegitimate infants, 11.

* Including deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis, and from Tabes Mesenterica.

† Including want of Breast Milk.

The following table was suggested by the Medical Officer of Health to the County of London in order to secure uniformity of tabulation in the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health of the Metropolitan Boroughs :—

TABLE V.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of inspections, 1912.	Number of notices, 1912.	Number of prosecutions, 1912.
	On register at end of 1911.	Added in 1912.	Removed in 1912.	On register at end of 1912.			
Milk premises	103	1	4	100	453	26	—
Cowsheds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses	4	—	—	4	74	—	—
Other offensive trade premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice cream premises	82	2	4	80	171	14	—
Registered houses let in lodgings	425	—	—	425	201	92	5

Total number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes 1105.

Overcrowding—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	4
Number remedied	4
Number of notices issued	2
Number of prosecutions	—

<i>Underground rooms</i>	—
Number closed during year	12
Illegal occupation dealt with during year	130

Insanitary houses—

Number closed under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891	—
„ „ Housing of the Working Classes Act	—

Shelters provided under Sec. 60 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891—

Number of persons accommodated during the year	—
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TABLE V.—*continued.**Customs and Inland Revenue Acts—*

Number of houses for which applications were received ..	14
Number of dwellings comprised therein	57
Number of Certificates granted (houses)	* 3
„ „ refused („)	—
„ „ deferred („)	+11

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

(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, &c.	—
(b) For prevention of nuisance arising from offensive matter running out of any manufactory	—
(c) For the prevention of keeping of animals in such a manner as to be injurious to health	—
(d) As to paving of yards, &c., of dwelling houses ..	3
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, &c.	2
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, &c.	—
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, &c. ..	—
(h) With respect to water-closets, earth-closets, &c. ..	1
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water-closets	—
(j) Relating to houses let in lodgings	5

Number of prosecutions under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders—

Dirty milk utensils	—
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Number of prosecutions under By-laws under Metropolis Management Acts—

(a) With respect to drainage, &c.	—
(b) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, &c. ..	6

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

Number of prosecutions for breach of by-laws as to conveyance of dead horses through street . ..	—
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* These 3 houses comprised 3 “dwellings.”

† These 11 houses comprised 54 “dwellings.”

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

Number of filthy articles purified (Sec. 19) ..	..	1240
„ „ „ destroyed (Sec. 19) ..	..	—
„ verminous rooms cleansed (Sec. 20) ..	..	87
„ „ houses „ (Sec. 20) ..	..	50
„ sanitary conveniences altered (Sec. 22) ..	..	—
„ „ „ removed (Sec. 22) ..	..	—
„ fixed ashpits removed (Sec. 23) ..	..	52

Mortuaries—

Total number of bodies removed ..	..	107
Total number of infectious bodies removed ..	..	—

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

Number of tenement houses in which additional water taps and sinks have been provided (Sec. 78)	152
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TABLE VI.

Vital Statistics of the Borough.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases. Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox).	Attack rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Death rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	82380	1516	18.4	904	11.0	133	87.7	460	5.6	33	0.40	58	0.70
1903	82730	1453	17.6	837	10.1	126	86.7	311	3.7	16	0.19	42	0.51
1904	83080	1445	17.4	892	10.7	161	111.4	301	3.6	20	0.24	48	0.58
1905	83430	1421	17.0	823	9.9	133	93.6	295	3.5	14	0.17	38	0.45
1906	83780	1437	17.1	850	10.1	111	77.2	557	6.6	22	0.26	49	0.58
1907	84130	1359	16.1	817	9.7	98	73.1	498	5.9	15	0.18	41	0.49
1908	84480	1400	16.6	803	9.5	97	69.3	383	4.5	20	0.24	38	0.45
1909	84830	1328	15.6	839	9.9	99	74.5	325	3.8	21	0.25	49	0.58
1910	85210	1340	15.7	829	9.7	81	60.4	233	2.8	13	0.16	45	0.54
1911	85599	1276	14.9	847	9.9	105	82.3	345	4.0	25	0.29	51	0.59
1912	85966	1281	14.9	861	10.0	79	61.7	320	3.7	25	0.29	48	0.42

TABLE VI. (1).

Vital Statistics of No. 1 (Town) Ward.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases. Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox).	Attack rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	12120	192	15.8	163	13.4	20	104.1	64	5.3	4	0.33	8	0.66
1903	12310	194	15.7	127	10.3	14	72.1	38	3.1	1	0.08	10	0.81
1904	12500	195	15.6	125	10.0	20	102.5	65	5.2	4	0.32	2	0.16
1905	12690	194	15.3	127	10.0	24	123.7	72	5.7	3	0.24	6	0.47
1906	12870	205	15.9	131	10.2	21	102.4	107	8.3	6	0.47	11	0.85
1907	13079	185	14.1	152	11.6	15	81.1	105	8.0	2	0.15	3	0.23
1908	13250	225	17.0	103	8.1	11	48.8	65	4.9	1	0.07	5	0.37
1909	13430	196	14.6	140	10.4	15	76.5	53	3.9	4	0.30	8	0.59
1910	13610	199	14.6	118	8.7	15	75.4	25	1.8	1	0.07	1	0.07
1911	13820	207	15.0	133	9.6	19	91.8	71	5.1	7	0.51	14	1.01
1912	14040	183	13.0	135	9.6	12	65.5	47	3.3	2	0.14	4	0.28

TABLE VI. (2).

Vital Statistics of No. 2 (Belsize) Ward.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases. Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox)	Attack rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Death rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	13030	239	18.3	135	10.4	18	75.3	94	7.2	9	0.69	12	0.92
1903	13110	211	16.1	121	9.2	13	61.6	60	4.6	2	0.14	3	0.23
1904	13200	217	16.4	141	10.7	23	105.9	47	3.6	3	0.23	8	0.61
1905	13280	209	15.7	131	9.9	13	62.2	42	3.2	2	0.15	5	0.38
1906	13370	187	14.0	127	9.5	8	42.8	60	4.5	4	0.30	7	0.52
1907	13450	205	15.2	114	8.5	13	63.4	63	4.7	2	0.22	11	0.82
1908	13530	205	15.1	126	9.3	8	39.0	81	6.0	1	0.07	4	0.29
1909	13610	204	15.0	130	9.5	16	78.4	88	6.5	5	0.37	8	0.59
1910	13710	207	15.1	119	8.7	9	43.5	49	3.6	2	0.14	8	0.58
1911	13780	189	13.7	135	9.7	17	90.0	78	5.7	2	0.14	5	0.36
1912	13830	188	13.6	127	9.2	8	42.5	62	4.5	4	0.29	5	0.36

TABLE VI. (3).

Vital Statistics of No. 3 (Adelaide) Ward.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases. Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox).	Attack rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	10350	103	9.9	95	9.6	3	29.1	40	3.9	2	0.19	2	0.19
1903	10310	95	9.2	101	9.8	9	94.7	22	2.1	1	0.10	1	0.10
1904	10260	100	9.7	99	9.6	13	130.0	36	3.5	2	0.19	2	0.19
1905	10220	96	9.4	92	9.0	4	41.7	27	2.6	1	0.10	1	0.10
1906	10170	97	9.5	92	9.0	10	103.1	29	2.8	..	..	1	0.10
1907	10120	75	7.4	86	8.5	8	106.7	29	2.9	1	0.10	1	0.10
1908	10070	93	9.2	78	7.7	6	64.6	30	3.0	2	0.20	4	0.40
1909	10040	83	8.3	88	8.8	4	48.2	16	1.6	2	0.20	4	0.40
1910	10000	96	9.6	78	7.8	2	20.8	22	2.2	1	0.10	2	0.20
1911	9950	82	8.2	99	9.9	6	73.2	19	1.9	3	0.30	4	0.40
1912	9930	117	11.8	77	7.7	6	51.3	24	2.4	1	0.10	1	0.10

TABLE VI. (4).

Vital Statistics of No. 4 (Central) Ward.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases. Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox).	Attack-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	9190	110	12.0	71	7.7	11	100.0	40	4.3	...	...	...	...
1903	9260	99	10.7	60	6.5	8	80.8	34	3.7	4	0.43	4	0.43
1904	9330	90	9.6	62	6.6	11	122.2	17	1.8	...	...	2	0.21
1905	9400	113	12.0	60	6.4	5	44.2	24	2.5	1	0.11	1	0.11
1906	9470	95	10.0	83	8.8	3	31.6	34	3.6	...	...	1	0.10
1907	9540	108	11.3	68	7.1	9	83.3	33	3.4	2	0.21	2	0.21
1908	9610	104	10.8	82	8.5	6	57.7	33	3.4	1	0.10	2	0.20
1909	9680	116	12.0	63	6.5	3	25.9	29	3.0	2	0.21	5	0.52
1910	9770	105	10.7	82	8.4	8	76.2	28	2.9	2	0.20	2	0.20
1911	9859	92	9.3	75	7.6	8	87.0	25	2.5	1	0.10	2	0.20
1912	9876	97	9.8	76	7.7	4	41.2	29	2.9	1	0.10	2	0.20

TABLE VI. (5).

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

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases. Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox).	Attack-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	12250	275	22.4	107	8.7	20	72.1	102	8.3	6	0.49	10	0.82
1903	12320	243	19.7	111	9.0	21	86.4	55	4.5	2	0.16	2	0.16
1904	12380	283	22.8	120	9.7	22	77.7	70	5.6	3	0.24	8	0.65
1905	12450	250	20.1	131	10.5	23	92.0	29	2.3	2	0.16	11	0.83
1906	12519	259	20.7	115	9.2	14	54.1	168	13.4	5	0.40	9	0.72
1907	12580	250	19.9	114	9.1	16	64.0	153	12.2	4	0.32	9	0.71
1908	12640	254	20.1	121	9.6	26	102.4	68	5.4	10	0.79	12	0.95
1909	12700	239	18.8	118	9.3	13	54.1	51	4.0	2	0.16	7	0.55
1910	12770	216	16.9	121	9.5	17	78.7	44	3.4	4	0.31	13	1.02
1911	12850	216	16.8	102	7.9	15	69.4	44	3.4	5	0.39	5	0.39
1912	12890	226	17.5	126	9.8	13	57.5	65	5.0	10	0.77	10	0.78

TABLE VI. (6).

Vital Statistics of No. 6 (Kilburn) Ward.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox).	Attack-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	14790	435	29.4	219	14.8	45	103.4	76	5.1	11	0.74	23	1.55
1903	14800	417	28.2	184	12.4	39	93.5	59	4.0	3	0.20	15	1.01
1904	14810	408	27.5	206	13.9	54	132.3	43	2.9	8	0.54	25	1.69
1905	14820	426	28.7	171	11.5	50	117.4	57	3.8	2	0.13	9	0.61
1906	14840	444	29.9	197	13.3	41	92.0	128	8.6	5	0.34	16	1.08
1907	14850	391	26.3	179	12.0	28	71.6	86	5.8	3	0.20	13	0.87
1908	14880	393	26.4	186	12.5	50	76.3	72	4.8	4	0.27	9	0.60
1909	14890	341	22.9	182	12.2	37	108.5	67	4.5	6	0.40	10	0.67
1910	14900	379	25.4	192	12.9	24	63.3	52	3.5	3	0.20	17	1.14
1911	14920	347	23.2	179	12.0	31	89.3	82	5.5	6	0.40	17	1.14
1912	15000	353	23.5	188	12.5	26	73.6	70	4.7	6	0.40	12	0.80

TABLE VI. (7).

Vital Statistics of No. 7 (Priory) Ward.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				7 Principal Epidemic Diseases Deaths.	
		Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Cases occurring (excluding Chicken-pox).	Attack-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths occurring.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Number.	Estimated rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	10650	162	15.2	110	10.3	16	98.7	44	4.1	1	0.94	3	0.28
1903	10620	194	18.3	116	10.9	21	108.2	43	4.0	3	0.28	7	0.66
1904	10600	152	14.3	121	11.4	13	85.5	23	2.2	..	..	..	..
1905	10570	133	12.6	103	9.7	14	105.3	44	4.2	3	0.28	5	0.47
1906	10550	150	14.2	93	8.8	9	60.0	31	2.9	2	0.19	4	0.38
1907	10520	127	12.1	94	8.9	7	55.1	29	2.7	..	..	2	0.19
1908	10500	126	12.0	93	8.8	10	79.3	34	3.2	1	0.09	2	0.19
1909	10480	149	14.2	111	10.6	11	73.8	21	2.0	..	..	7	0.67
1910	10450	138	13.2	111	10.6	6	43.5	13	1.2	..	..	2	0.19
1911	10420	143	13.7	115	11.0	9	63.0	26	2.5	1	0.09	4	0.38
1912	10400	117	11.1	115	10.9	7	59.8	23	2.2	1	0.09	2	0.19

TABLE VII.
Vital Statistics of Hampstead, compared with England
and Wales.

Year.	Birth rate per 1000.		Natural increase Hamp- stead.	Seven Principal Epidemic Diseases death- rate per 1000.		Notifi- able Infec- tious disease rate per 1000 Hamp- stead.	General death-rate per 1000.	
	Hamp- stead.	England and Wales.		Hamp- stead.	England and Wales.		Hamp- stead.	England and Wales.
1875	22.6	35.4	394	—	3.4	—	12.5	22.7
1876	24.4	36.3	367	—	3.1	—	15.2	20.9
1877	24.0	35.0	413	—	2.7	—	13.7	20.3
1878	24.5	35.6	409	—	3.4	—	14.8	21.6
1879	22.8	34.7	365	—	1.9	—	13.2	20.7
1880	24.1	34.2	521	1.2	3.3	—	12.6	20.5
1881	23.8	33.9	502	2.0	2.3	—	12.7	18.9
1882	23.6	33.8	546	2.2	2.7	—	13.0	19.6
1883	23.8	33.5	685	1.8	2.3	—	11.2	19.5
1884	22.0	33.6	554	1.9	2.8	—	12.5	19.5
1885	21.2	32.9	593	1.4	2.2	—	11.5	19.0
1886	21.0	32.8	554	1.2	2.4	—	12.2	19.3
1887	21.9	31.9	628	1.1	2.4	—	11.0	18.8
1888	20.5	31.2	616	1.0	1.8	—	10.6	17.8
1889	21.0	31.1	728	0.95	2.2	—	10.7	17.9
1890	21.9	30.2	613	1.5	2.1	—	13.1	19.1
1891	21.5	31.4	670	1.0	1.9	4.5	12.2	22.5
1892	20.4	30.5	591	1.7	1.8	8.0	12.4	19.0
1893	20.5	30.8	547	1.3	2.47	11.1	12.9	19.2
1894	19.6	29.6	674	1.4	1.76	6.2	10.8	16.6
1895	19.8	30.2	452	1.0	2.14	7.3	13.4	18.7
1896	19.1	29.7	546	1.8	2.18	7.8	12.0	17.1
1897	20.2	29.7	568	1.1	2.15	5.1	11.6	17.4
1898	18.1	29.4	599	1.4	2.22	5.7	11.4	17.6
1899	19.7	29.3	650	1.1	2.21	6.0	11.4	18.3
1900	20.0	28.7	699	1.0	2.00	5.8	11.3	18.3
1901	18.3	28.5	633	0.78	2.05	5.6	10.6	16.9
1902	18.4	28.6	612	0.70	1.64	*5.6	11.0	16.2
1903	17.6	28.4	616	0.51	1.46	*3.8	10.1	15.4
1904	17.4	27.9	553	0.58	1.94	*3.6	10.7	16.2
1905	17.0	27.2	598	0.45	1.52	3.5	9.9	15.2
1906	17.1	27.6	587	0.58	1.73	6.6	10.1	15.4
1907	16.1	26.3	524	0.49	1.26	5.9	9.7	15.0
1908	16.6	26.5	597	0.45	1.29	4.5	9.5	14.7
1909	15.6	25.6	489	0.58	1.12	3.8	9.9	14.5
1910	15.7	24.8	511	0.54	0.99	2.7	9.7	13.4
1911	14.9	24.4	429	0.59	1.90	*4.0	9.9	14.6
1912	14.9	23.8	420	0.42	—	3.7	10.0	13.3

* Excluding Chicken-pox, which was notifiable during certain periods of these years.

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