

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

Contributors

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THE
Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1913.

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 1912-13.

Ex-Officio.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

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

Chairman.

Mr. Councillor C. J. Higginson.

Miss Councillor M. E. Balkwill.

Mr. Councillor V. H. le B. Blessley (until June).

- „ G. Buckle.
- „ F. C. Channing (from June).
- „ 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.
- „ R. J. J. Willis.

**STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MARCH, 1914.**

Sanitary Inspectors.

W. G. Kershaw, *Senior Inspector.*

R. Geary, No. 1 District (Wards 1 and 2),	} <i>Divisional Inspectors.</i>
W. F. Horniblow, No. 2 District (Wards 3 and 7),	
A. Peverett, No. 3 District (Wards 4 and 5),	
J. Grimsley, No. 4 District (Ward 6),	
F. H. Hudson, <i>Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and Factory and Workshop Act.</i>	
A. C. Townsend, <i>Housing of the Working Classes, and Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act.</i>	
Mrs. T. Fisher, M.A., <i>Factory and Workshop Act, and Infectious Disease and Tuberculosis Regulations.</i>	
Mrs. K. Roche, <i>Notification of Births Act, and Infectious Disease.</i>	
3 Assistant Inspectors.	

Public Mortuary.

W. Larken, 63, Flask Walk, *Keeper.*

Disinfecting Station.

T. Rider, G. Allaway, and R. Bell, *Disinfectors.*
Mrs. Rider, *Attendant at Cleansing Room.*

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

J. King Patrick, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., *Tuberculosis Medical Officer,
and Deputy Medical Officer of Health.*
Miss G. Goodchild, *Nurse.*

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.

24th March, 1914.

**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 1913. All the Returns required by the Local Government Board and by the Home Office in relation to the Factory and Workshop Act, have been incorporated therein.

A report of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer on the working of the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary from February 1st to December 31st, 1913, will be found in Appendix II., page 169.

The year under review has been an unusually busy one in the Public Health Department. A considerable amount of new work has been thrown on the Department both by recent legislation and by local activity. Among other things may be mentioned the Sanatorium Benefit of the National Insurance Act; the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, which came into operation on February 1st, 1913, the establishment of the Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary; and the opening of the Health Institute. These additions necessitated the appointment of three additional officers in the Public Health Department, viz.: Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Nurse, and an additional Clerk.

In respect to the statistics of the Borough, it will be noted that Hampstead's death-rate for the first time for many years is not the lowest in London, being slightly higher than Lewisham and Wandsworth. That the death-rate of Hampstead should rise is only to be expected, for, as will be seen by the tables on pages 14 and 15, the average age of the population of the Borough is steadily rising. Hampstead still holds the premier position as regards infantile mortality, the infantile death-rate being the lowest of all the Metropolitan Boroughs.

In presenting this review of the work of the Public Health Department for 1913, I wish to thank the Council and the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the kindly support and encouragement they have ever given me. I desire also to express my appreciation of the earnest efforts of the members of the staff of the Department whilst according me their assistance and able co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Madam, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK E. SCRASE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Vital Statistics.

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1913.

Population estimated to middle of 1913	...	...	86,346
Density	„	„	38·1 persons per acre
Births	..	...	1325
Birth-Rate	...	...	15·0
Marriages	...	...	643
Marriage-Rate	...	...	14·9
Deaths	...	...	951
Death-Rate	...	...	10·8
Infantile Mortality	...	...	69 per 1000 births
Notifiable Infectious Diseases Attack-Rate (excluding Tuberculosis)			4·3
Notifiable Infectious Diseases Death-Rate	„		0·15
Death-Rate from the Principal Epidemic Diseases	...		0·44
Death-Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	0·56
Death-Rate from All Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	0·81

Census, 1911.

Population	...	...	85,495
Buildings used as Dwellings	...	...	11,976
Ordinary Dwelling Houses	..	...	10,062

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

POPULATION.

The population of Hampstead at the middle of 1913 was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 86,346.

The Registrar-General's estimate has been adopted in this Report, and it forms the basis upon which the various rates have been calculated.

A method of calculation, however, applicable to many localities cannot take cognisance of special factors such as the railway widening that has been in progress for many months past in the Adelaide and Priory Wards. In the former Ward over 20 houses, and in the latter over 50 houses were pulled down. The last census showed that in these two Wards the population was decreasing, and the demolitions referred to have assisted further in their depopulation.

It is inevitable that there should be some degree of error in any estimate of a population, especially towards the end of a decade.

The following is an approximate estimate of the population of each Ward at the middle of 1913:—

Ward 1 (Town) . .	..	..	14250
„ 2 (Belsize)	..	..	14000
„ 3 (Adelaide)	..	..	9780
„ 4 (Central)	..	..	9996
„ 5 (West End)	..	..	13050
„ 6 (Kilburn)	..	..	15200
„ 7 (Priory)	..	..	10070
The Borough . .	..	..	86346

The following statistics relating to the condition of the population of Hampstead with regard to Marriage, Age and Sex are extracted from the Census returns published in 1913:—

AGES.	Males.	Females	AGES.	—	Un-married	Married	Widow-ed.
All Ages ..	32,807	52,688	All Ages ..	Persons ..	53,513	26,964	5,018
				Males ..	18,642	13,155	1,010
				Females..	34,871	13,809	4,008
Under 1 year..	579	572	Under 15 years	Males ..	8,113	—	—
1	565	579		Females ..	8,793	—	—
2	591	602	15	Males ..	472	—	—
3	539	556		Females ..	705	—	—
4	554	634	16	Males ..	476	—	—
				Females ..	785	—	—
5	578	592	17	Males ..	524	—	—
6	550	594		Females ..	958	2	—
7	547	565	18	Males ..	624	—	—
8	514	596		Females ..	1,093	4	—
9	576	579	19	Males ..	619	4	—
				Females ..	1,142	9	—
10	557	554	20	Males ..	625	9	—
11	493	654		Females ..	1,272	25	—
12	513	573					
13	469	596	15 and under 20	Males ..	2,715	4	—
14	488	607		Females ..	4,683	15	—
			20 25	Males ..	2,974	285	1
15	472	705		Females ..	6,405	601	8
16	476	785	25 30	Males ..	1,893	1,135	12
17	524	960		Females ..	4,859	1,654	25
18	624	1,097	30 35	Males ..	1,034	1,724	20
19	623	1,151		Females ..	2,911	2,106	117
			35 40	Males ..	688	1,905	27
20	634	1,297		Females ..	2,122	2,237	198
			40 45	Males ..	409	1,883	51
Under 5 years	2,828	2,943		Females ..	1,591	1,938	266
5 and under 10	2,765	2,866	45 50	Males ..	262	1,752	61
10 15	2,520	2,984		Females ..	1,114	1,746	393
15 20	2,719	4,698	50 55	Males ..	200	1,524	83
20 25	3,260	7,014		Females ..	828	1,333	433
			55 60	Males ..	128	1,080	91
25 30	3,040	6,538		Females ..	532	881	490
30 35	2,778	5,134	60 65	Males ..	94	795	153
35 40	2,620	4,557		Females ..	359	610	509
40 45	2,343	3,795	65 70	Males ..	66	535	148
45 50	2,075	3,253		Females ..	269	377	511
			70 75	Males ..	38	321	154
50 55	1,807	2,594		Females ..	194	208	488
55 60	1,299	1,903	75 80	Males ..	18	143	112
60 65	1,042	1,478		Females ..	118	75	308
65 70	749	1,157	80 85	Males ..	6	53	61
70 75	513	890		Females ..	68	18	169
			85 90	Males ..	3	13	29
75 80	273	501		Females ..	20	7	71
80 85	120	255					
85 90	45	98	90 95	Males ..	1	3	6
90 95	10	20		Females ..	3	3	14
95 100	1	9	95 100	Males ..	—	—	1
				Females ..	2	—	7
100 years and upwards ..	—	1	100 years and upwards	Males ..	—	—	—
				Females ..	—	—	1

Females aged 15—45	{	Unmarried	22,571
		Married	8,551
		Widowed	614

The following table shows the percentage of the population at all ages, unmarried, married, and widowed at the Census of 1891, 1901 and 1911 :—

Year.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.
1891	..	66·5	..	28·1	..	5·4
1901	..	64·6	..	30·0	..	5·4
1911	..	62·6	..	31·5	..	5·9

The population of Hampstead is here shown arranged in percentages at various age periods, and the fact of the increasing age of the population is clearly demonstrated :—

Census Year.	Percentage of Population at age Periods					
	Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	65—
1891 ..	2·0	7·4	17·5	24·1	45·0	4·0
1901 ..	1·7	6·2	14·8	23·0	49·8	4·5
1911 ..	1·4	5·4	13·0	20·7	54·1	5·4

The following particulars relating to the distribution of the population of Hampstead in ordinary dwelling houses, flats, etc., are of interest. It will be noticed that nearly 10 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Borough live in flats, which, for the purposes of the Census, are defined as structurally distinct dwellings within the same building :—

Ordinary Dwelling Houses.			Separate Flats.		
Number.	Population therein.	Persons in each.	Number.	Population therein.	Persons in each.
10062	67148	6·7	2220	7606	3·4

At the Census, 526 dwelling houses, and 268 separate flats were uninhabited, while 43 ordinary dwelling houses were being built. The balance of the population—10,741—were returned as having been enumerated in other buildings used as dwellings, *e.g.*, Institutions, Shops, Public Houses, etc.

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 38·1. 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 643 marriages were registered in the Borough during 1913.

The total number of persons married in Hampstead during 1913 was 1286, which is equivalent to a rate of 14·9 per 1000 of the population, and is a decrease on that for the year 1912, when the marriages of 1294 persons were registered, equivalent to a rate of 15·0 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.
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
1912	..	..	..	15·0
Average for the decade				15·0
1913	..	..	..	14·9

BIRTHS.

During the year, 1258 births were registered in Hampstead (one birth was re-registered during the year for legal purposes), an increase of 34 as compared with the number—1224—registered in the previous year. Of the total births 654 were of male and 604 of female children. In addition, 71 births of children whose mothers were Hampstead residents occurred in the principal lying-in institutions, etc., in other

metropolitan boroughs, and four 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 1325, 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.

Still-Births :—Still-births are required to be notified to Medical Officers of Health under the provisions of the Notification of Births Act, 1907. This Act applies to any child born after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead.

Calculated on the total number of births notified, the still-births for the years 1909—1913, represent a percentage of 2·1. The actual numbers of still-births notified in each year since 1909 are as follows :—1909, 28; 1910, 21; 1911, 25; 1912, 28; 1913, 23.

At present, still-births are not required by law to be registered, as is the case with the births of children born alive.

On more than one occasion attention has been prominently drawn to the question of the registration of still-births, and important bodies for instance the Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration, have expressed emphatic opinion in favour of such registration. The registration of still-born children would be an advantage by the knowledge it would give of the frequency of the occurrence, and such knowledge would be of great value in elucidating the causes of infantile mortality by giving information of ante-natal conditions prejudicial to survival. It might also be made a check upon mal-practice.

Birth-Rate.

The birth-rate, calculated on the number of births registered in the Borough, was 14·3 per 1000 of the population, as compared with the rate of 14·2 per 1000 in 1912. 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 15·0, as compared with the rate of 14·9 in 1912, and 15·5, the average for the years 1908-1912.

The rate of 15·0 is, however, only a very slight increase over the rate for the years 1911 and 1912, which was 14·9—the lowest birth-rate ever recorded in Hampstead.

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, notwithstanding the fact that the marriage rate has not declined, but has remained constant at about 15 per 1000 for the past six years.

Though the birth-rate shows a trifling increase this year, this would not have occurred but for the noteworthy increase in illegitimate births belonging to Hampstead. The low and declining birth-rate is common to the whole country, and there can be little doubt that it must be due to deliberate restriction in child-bearing. It is a significant fact that at the last Census period 1900-2, the fertility of English wives was lower than that recorded in any European country except France.

The following extract from the Census returns relating to Married Women of conceptive ages in Hampstead clearly indicates the great change that is taking place in this direction :—

Census.	No. of Married Women.				Total Aged 15—45.
	Aged 15—20.	Aged 20—25.	Aged 25—35.	Aged 35—45.	
1901 ..	41	743	4001	3678	8463
1911 ..	15	601	3760	4175	8551

So far as Hampstead is concerned, it is obvious from the Census returns that the possible favourable effect on the birth-rate that might have been expected from the higher percentage of population at all ages married,—which has increased from 28·1 per cent. in 1891 to 31·5 in 1911,—is counter-balanced by the increased age-status of the population.

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

Ward.	Births.			Birth-rate per 1000 of the population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1 (Town) ..	113	88	201	13·8
No. 2 (Belsize) ..	104	110	214	15·0
No. 3 (Adelaide) ..	59	38	97	9·7
No. 4 (Central) ..	47	44	91	8·9
No. 5 (West End)	126	114	240	18·0
No. 6 (Kilburn) ..	170	184	354	22·8
No. 7 (Priory) ..	70	58	128	12·5
The Borough ..	689	636	1325	15·0

It will be seen, by comparing these figures with the death-rates in each Ward, as shown on page 21, that in the Adelaide Ward the birth-rate was actually lower than the death-rate. This was also the case in the Adelaide Ward in 1911.

The **Natural Increase** of the population—*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths—was 374 in 1913. Reference to Table VII., page 168 shows the decline in the Natural Increase in our population that has occurred in recent years.

Illegitimate Births.—Out of the total of 1,325 births 73, or 55 per 1000, were those of illegitimate children; 29 of these were born outside the Borough, chiefly in lying-in institutions.

These figures are noteworthy, showing as they do a most remarkable increase in the number of illegitimate births within the last two years. For purposes of comparison, I append a table of the illegitimate births occurring in the Borough for the past twelve years, by which it will be

seen that the illegitimate births in 1913 are, as in 1912, 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
1913	..	..	73	..	..	55·1

The reason for this increase is not clear, but it is probably due to more than one cause. In 1912, for the first time, the Registrar-General informed us how many of the births, occurring outside the Borough, and allocated to Hampstead were illegitimate. These births took place chiefly in lying-in institutions, and in respect of these, the presence of a very large number of domestic servants in Hampstead must be borne in mind.

I am also of opinion that the National Insurance Act has indirectly added the knowledge of not a few cases to our illegitimate birth list. These are cases that, previous to the National Insurance Act, there was no inducement to reveal; but many, probably all, these mothers are insured people, and as such are entitled to a doctor and 30/- maternity benefit upon confinement. Where, formerly, illegitimate births were not registered at all, or, if they were, were registered as legitimate, they now are revealed first by notification, and secondly by the mother for the sake of the maternity benefit.

DEATHS.

The total deaths occurring in Hampstead during the year amounted to 1,273. Of these, however, no less than 474 were of persons not belonging to the Borough, while 152 residents of Hampstead died in outlying districts.

The total number of deaths, therefore, amongst persons belonging to Hampstead amounted to 951.

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 14·5 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 10·8 per 1000 of the population, as compared with the rate of 10·0 per 1000 of the population in 1912. The average recorded death-rate for the five years 1908-1912 was 9·8.

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

WARD.				Death-rate per 1,000 of the population.
No. 1 (Town)	..	..	..	11·1
No. 2 (Belsize)	..	..	..	8·8
No. 3 (Adelaide)	..	..	..	9·9
No. 4 (Central)	..	..	..	8·2
No. 5 (West End)	..	..	..	10·9
No. 6 (Kilburn)	..	..	..	13·7
No. 7 (Priory)	..	..	..	11·4

In the table on page 168 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 1913, AS CALCULATED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

DISTRICT.					Death-rate from all causes.
Lewisham	..	..	..	..	10·6
Wandsworth	..	..	..	..	10·6
Hampstead	..	..	..	..	10·7
Fulham ..	..	..	..	..	12·5
Woolwich	..	..	..	..	12·6
City of Westminster	..	..	..	..	12·7
Hackney ..	..	..	..	..	13·4
Paddington	..	..	..	..	13·4
Stoke Newington	..	..	..	..	13·6
Camberwell	..	..	..	..	13·7
Kensington	..	..	..	..	13·7
Battersea ..	..	..	..	..	13·9
Chelsea ..	..	..	..	..	13·9
Hammersmith	..	..	..	..	13·9
St. Marylebone	..	..	..	..	14·0
Greenwich	..	..	..	..	14·2
Lambeth ..	..	..	..	..	14·3
Holborn ..	..	..	..	..	14·6
Stepney ..	..	..	..	..	14·9
Islington ..	..	..	..	..	15·1
City of London	..	..	..	..	15·2
St. Pancras	..	..	..	..	15·2
Deptford ..	..	..	..	..	15·3
Bethnal Green	..	..	..	..	15·4
Poplar ..	..	..	..	..	16·3
Southwark	..	..	..	..	17·4
Bermondsey	..	..	..	..	17·9
Finsbury ..	..	..	..	..	18·3
Shoreditch	..	..	..	..	18·6
County of London	..	..	..	..	14·2

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, Residents, and Outlying Deaths.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Hampstead furnishes me weekly with a Return of all the births and deaths that are registered in Hampstead. From these Returns it appears that 1273 deaths were registered in Hampstead during the year, and of these 474 were of persons belonging to other districts. On the other hand 152 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.

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 159 and 160.

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	91	35	23	23	37	118	265	359	951

Uncertified Deaths.

No Hampstead resident's death in 1913 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 in Institutions.

The number of deaths of Hampstead residents that occurred in institutions was 297 or 31·2 per cent. of the total deaths of residents. 102 deaths took place in workhouses or workhouse infirmaries, equivalent to 34 per cent. of the deaths in institutions or 10·7 per cent. of the total deaths of Hampstead residents.

The following is a list of the institutions, and the number of deaths which occurred in each :—

Deaths of Hampstead Residents in Institutions.

Institution.				Totals.	Group Totals
<i>Infirmaries and Workhouses—</i>					
Barnet Workhouse Infirmary	2	102
Hampstead Workhouse ...	...	...	...	96
Roly Infirmary, South Manchester	...	...	...	1
St. Pancras Infirmary	...	...	...	3
<i>Hospitals, Nursing Homes, etc.—</i>					
148, Abbey Road	1	148
218, Adelaide Road	...	...	...	3
12, Beaumont Street	...	...	...	1
26, Belsize Avenue	...	...	...	2
33, Belsize Square	...	...	...	5
34, Belsize Square	...	...	...	2
Buxton Sanatorium	...	...	...	1
Cancer Hospital	...	...	...	1
Charing Cross Hospital	...	...	...	2
Children's Hospital, Great Ormonde Street	...	...	...	1
Children's Hospital, Paddington Green	...	...	...	2
Chiswick House, Chiswick	...	...	...	1
Cottage Hospital, Harrow	...	...	...	1
Croydon General Hospital	...	...	...	1
Friedenheim, Avenue Road	...	...	...	10
80, Fordwych Road	...	...	...	2
German Hospital, Dalston	...	...	...	1
Great Northern Hospital	...	...	...	1
Guy's Hospital	...	...	...	1
Hampstead General Hospital	...	...	...	30
Heart Hospital, Soho	...	...	...	1
12, Hinde Street, St. Marylebone	...	...	...	1
Homœopathic Hospital	...	...	...	1
Home Hospital, 16, Fitzroy Square	...	...	...	2
Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis	...	...	...	1
Hospital for Incurable Children, College Crescent	...	...	...	1
Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth	...	...	...	1
Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square	...	...	...	1
Kendrick House, Newbury	...	...	...	1
King's College Hospital	...	...	...	2
57, King Henry's Road	...	...	...	2
London Temperance Hospital	...	...	...	4
London Hospital	...	...	...	2
Middlesex Hospital	...	...	...	9
Marting's Farm Sanatorium, Nayland	...	...	...	1
Mount Vernon Hospital	...	...	...	1
National Hospital, Queen's Square	...	...	...	1
National Hospital, East Finchley	...	...	...	1
Neville Crescent, The Hydro	...	...	...	1
New Hospital for Women	...	...	...	1
Peckham House	...	...	...	1

Deaths of Hampstead Residents in Institutions—*cont.*

Institution.					Totals.	Group Totals.
<i>Hospitals, Nursing Homes, etc.—cont.</i>						
31, Porchester Square	1	14
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
"Rossinières," Sutton	...	...	...	...	1
10, Rosslyn Hill...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis Hill	...	...	...	...	1
St. Catherine's Hospital, Ramsgate	...	...	...	...	1
St. George's Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
St. Luke's Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
St. Luke's Hostel, 14, Fitzroy Square	...	...	...	...	1
St. Luke's House, 14, Pembridge Square	...	...	...	...	1
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	...	12
St. Peter's Home	...	...	...	...	2
St. Thomas's Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
Seamen's Hospital, West Ham	...	...	...	...	1
97 & 99, South Hill Park	...	...	...	...	2
18, Southwold Road, Upper Clapton	...	...	...	...	1
116, Sutherland Avenue	...	...	...	...	1
Throat Hospital, Golden Square, W.C.	...	...	...	...	1
7, The Terrace, St. Pancras	...	...	...	...	1
University College Hospital	...	...	...	...	5
14A, Upper Wimpole Street	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Metropolitan Asylums Board's Hospitals—</i>						
Brook Hospital	1	14
Darenth Industrial Colony	...	...	...	...	2
North Western Hospital...	...	...	...	...	10
South Eastern Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Asylums—</i>						
Banstead	1	33
Bethlem Royal Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Camberwell House	...	...	...	...	2
Claybury	...	...	...	...	2
Colney Hatch	...	...	...	...	9
Epileptic Colony, Lingfield	...	...	...	...	1
Fountain Temporary Asylum, Tooting Grove	...	...	...	...	1
Hanwell	...	...	...	...	6
Leavesden	...	...	...	...	5
Long Grove	...	...	...	...	1
Park Hospital	...	...	...	...	3
Tooting Bec	...	...	...	...	1
						297

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

Mortality Among Young Children.

In order to ascertain how far the steps taken to preserve infant life in Hampstead have had a beneficial effect upon young children, I

have had the following table prepared. In this table is shewn the infantile mortality rate, and the death-rate among children under five years of age. The former rate has been calculated on the usual basis, while the latter rate has been obtained by calculations based upon the number of deaths of children under five years of age, and the number of children born in the year mentioned and in the four preceding years. It will be observed from these figures the decrease that is, on the whole, taking place in the mortality amongst Hampstead children during the first quinquennium of life. In the recently published report of the Local Government Board on Infant and Child Mortality, the death-rate in Hampstead of children aged between one and five years for the period 1907-10 is stated to be the lowest of any of the sanitary districts in the County.

Year.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.		Deaths of Children under 5 years of age.	
	No.	Rate per 1000 births.	No.	Rate per 1000 children born in the year and in preceding four years.
1901 ..	155	102	233	30·2
1902 ..	133	88	195	25·2
1903 ..	126	87	177	23·1
1904 ..	161	111	226	30·0
1905 ..	133	94	189	25·7
1906 ..	111	77	171	23·5
1907 ..	98	69	154	21·7
1908 ..	97	69	122	17·3
1909 ..	99	74	148	21·3
1910 ..	81	60	132	19·2
1911 ..	105	82	152	22·7
1912 ..	79	62	131	19·8
1913 ..	91	69	149	22·7

It is thus seen that the death-rate of children under five years of age has not fallen nearly to the extent of the rate for babies under one year. The period from one to five years is at present the most unsupervised of all ages, but a movement has been begun in Hampstead to remedy this. The Council of Social Welfare has, in co-operation with the Provident Dispensaries, initiated a scheme whereby all children prior to school age are to be medically examined by one of the staff of the Provident Dispensaries, and a full report of the child's physical

condition submitted to a competent committee for consideration. This has been a much needed arrangement, and I look upon it as one from which great and lasting benefit may accrue.

Senile Mortality.

The deaths of persons of 65 years of age and upwards numbered 359, as compared with 350 in 1912.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death are given in Table III. of the Local Government Board's series of tables, see page 159. The mortality from the various communicable diseases is given in the section of the Report devoted to those diseases, see pages 42 and 57. 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
1913	..	100	..	1.14

Of the 100 deaths from cancer, 56 were of females and 44 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, and thus for this year Cancer was more frequent in males than in females. In 43 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	—	3
Stomach, Liver, &c.	7	7	14
Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum	15	16	31
Genital Organs	1	12	13
Breast	—	9	9
Other, or unspecified, organs ..	18	12	30
Totals ..	44	56	100

Alcoholism.

In 3 cases death was certified to be due to alcoholism, and 15 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, 18, as compared with 8 in 1912, but this is certainly an under-statement of the total mortality that may be directly attributed to this drug.

A true return of the mortality from Alcoholism and Venereal disease will not be forthcoming until some radical alteration takes place in the method of death certification. I feel sure that if the system of notification of births was extended to the notification of deaths, and the medical attendant was required to notify deaths and their causes to the Medical Officer of Health, we should have a much more reliable guide to the death-rate from causes such as Alcoholism and Venereal disease.

Diseases from Organic Heart Disease.

These accounted for 104 deaths, as compared with 100 in 1912.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

The total mortality from these diseases was 145, as compared with 135 in 1912. Twenty-one deaths occurred in children under five years of age, and 63 in persons aged from 65 and upwards.

Of the total deaths, 58 were due to bronchitis, 73 to pneumonia, and 14 to other diseases of the respiratory organs.

Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide).

Twenty-one deaths were classified under this heading, being the same number as in 1912. Three were due to poisoning, 1 to burns, 1 to absorption of deleterious gases, 1 to drowning, 1 to injury by revolver, 7 to falls, 3 to injuries by being run over or crushed by motor vehicles, 1 to carriage accident, 1 to lift accident, and 2 to suffocation (one of these being a child aged one day, in bed with its parents).

Suicide.

Twelve persons committed suicide, as against 16 in 1912. In 3 cases the cause of death was poisoning, 3 deaths were due to hanging or strangulation, 5 to bullet wounds from rifles or revolvers, and 1 to a fall from window.

Infantile Mortality.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of Hampstead children under 1 year was 91, an increase of 12 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 (Belisle).	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	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	5
6 Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
9 Abdominal Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12 Convulsions .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
13 Laryngitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Bronchitis .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
15 Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3
16 Diarrhoea .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	5
17 Enteritis	1	2	..	..	1	3	1	..	8
18 Gastritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
19 Syphilis .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
20 Rickets .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
21 Suffocation, overlying .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
22 Injury at Birth	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
23 Atelectasis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Congenital Malformations	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	5
25 Premature Birth	2	3	3	1	5	6	2	..	22
26 Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	1	3	..	..	2	7	2	..	15
27 Other Causes	2	..	2	1	1	1	2	..	9
Totals	11	16	9	6	11	25	12	1	91

The "Infantile Mortality"—*i.e.*, the number of deaths under one year per 1000 births—was 68·7, as compared with the rate of 62 per 1000 births in 1912, 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 1908-1912 was 69·6.

The infantile death-rate for the year 1913, 68·7, was very low, and only in two previous years has a lower rate been reached, *viz.*, in 1910, when the rate was 60, and in 1912, when the rate was 62.

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	1913	..	69

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 BOROUGH-
DURING 1913, AS CALCULATED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

DISTRICT.					Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.
Hampstead	..	..	..	..	73
Lewisham	..	..	..	..	78
Woolwich	..	..	..	..	79
Stoke Newington	..	..	..	..	82
Wandsworth	..	..	..	..	88
Chelsea ..	..	..	..	..	90
St. Marylebone	..	..	..	..	91
St. Pancras	..	..	..	..	92
Fulham ..	..	..	..	..	96
City of London	..	..	..	..	96
City of Westminster	..	..	..	..	96
Hackney ..	..	..	..	..	99
Paddington	..	..	..	..	100
Lambeth ..	..	..	..	..	102
Greenwich	..	..	..	..	103
Hammersmith	..	..	..	..	103
Holborn ..	..	..	..	..	104
Camberwell	..	..	..	..	106
Islington ..	..	..	..	..	107
Battersea ..	..	..	..	..	111
Deptford ..	..	..	..	..	112
Kensington	..	..	..	..	112
Poplar ..	..	..	..	..	112
Stepney ..	..	..	..	..	112
Southwark	..	..	..	..	115
Bethnal Green	..	..	..	..	118
Bermondsey	..	..	..	..	132
Finsbury ..	..	..	..	..	138
Shoreditch	..	..	..	..	155
County of London	..	..	..	..	105

NOTE :—It will be seen that, as in the case of deaths at all ages from all causes, the rate as calculated by the Registrar-General differs from that which I have stated.

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 Act, 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 1913 is the fifth for which we possess a complete annual record of the working of the Act. The number of births notified in 1913 was 1210, including 23 still-births, the number of live-births notified being 1187. The total number of live-births occurring in Hampstead in 1913 was 1245, so that the number of live-births notified formed 95·3 per cent. of the number that actually occurred, this being a very satisfactory percentage. 316 births were notified by medical practitioners, 171 by midwives, 672 by parents and 51 from other sources.

Of the births notified to the Medical Officer of Health upwards of 800 (about 68 per cent.) were selected for visitation, and 1,116 visits and re-visits were paid.

During the past year the widespread efforts to teach personal hygiene have been continued. The visit of the lady inspector, which is made soon after the birth of an infant, enables her to observe obvious sanitary defects in the home or its arrangements, to advise in matters of health, and often to advocate the seeking of medical advice when such is necessary.

Chief among our efforts to check wastage of infant life should be placed the co-called Mothers' Welcome at the Health Institute. To this, as soon as the mother is able to get about, she is invited to bring her baby for the purpose of obtaining advice as regards the rearing of children, and to have her child weighed so that its general condition may be watched. Mrs. Roche, one of the Council's Health Visitors, attends the meetings of the Infants' Committees (East and West) of the Hampstead Health Society, and there informs the Committees of those mothers who, in her opinion, need befriending and helping. A visit to

the Health Institute on any baby-weighing day will convince one of the great popularity of the movement, and the ready means it affords for watching over the health of the babies, and for checking any unwise feeding, etc., by the mother.

The weighing of babies takes place as follows:—

On Wednesdays, between 2.30 and 4.30, at the Health Institute, Kingsgate Road.

On Thursdays, between 2.30 and 4.0, at St. Stephen's Rooms, Pond Street.

Where conditions of ill-health are partly due to poverty and ignorance, some improvement is frequently brought about by the efficient help of the various charitable agencies which work in close co-operation with the Public Health Department. The Infants' Visitors' Committees of the Hampstead Health Society, besides their invaluable work of visiting and befriending mothers during the first year of the life of their infants, provide milk and oatmeal where the father is, unfortunately, out of work. The Hampstead Crèche supplies good hot dinners to nursing or expectant mothers at the low rate of 2d. per meal. The Invalid Children's Aid Association, of whose executive committee the lady inspector is a member, gives most efficient and kindly aid in getting suitable cases removed to the country or seaside, and in providing extra nourishment and clothing for delicate and ailing children.

The devitalising effects of poverty, of which the inspector in her work sees so much, are thus to a great extent counteracted.

Hampstead has reason to be proud of its low infantile mortality rate, which is the lowest in London, and which has reached a point lower than some authorities have deemed it possible to attain. To further lessen this figure it will be necessary to search for, and endeavour to combat, ante-natal causes; and among the best aids to this purpose would be, as stated on page 17, the compulsory registration of still-births of whatever period of development, and the extension of the system of notification of births to the notification of deaths. One of the most powerful aids in the direction of ascertaining ante-natal causes would be a transference of the maternity benefit under the National Insurance Act to the local authority could such a transference be accomplished. I believe, by its means, expectant mothers could be got to notify their condition to the Medical Officer of Health, especially if the benefit was

conditional upon such notification. There would then be a chance of ascertaining and combating ante-natal causes of infantile mortality, of which at present we have no knowledge, and against which we have no weapon. Bearing on the subject of infantile mortality there is what appears to me a singular and unjust arrangement concerning the Maternity Benefit under the National Insurance Act, and that is that a married woman, wife of an insured man, cannot claim sickness benefit during pregnancy, but an insured woman can claim such sickness benefit even if she is not married at all. This seems to me to be at least anomalous if not unjust to the married woman.

Deaths among Legitimate and Illegitimate Infants.

I have prepared the following figures to show the great difference that exists in the infantile death-rates of legitimate and illegitimate children under one year of age.

Year.	Legitimate Infants.		Infantile death rate per 1000 births.	Illegitimate Infants.		Infantile death-rate per 1000 births
	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.	
1906	1403	106	75	34	5	147
1907	1298	85	65	43	13	302
1908	1326	87	66	29	10	345
1909	1239	88	71	43	11	256
1910	1233	71	57	36	10	278
1911	1239	94	76	37	11	297
1912	1207	68	56	74	11	149
1913	1252	73	58	73	18	246

Calculated upon the totals of the above figures the average death-rates of legitimate and illegitimate children under one year for the period 1906-1913 are found to be 66 and 241 per 1000 respectively.

It is obvious that there is an excessive death-rate among illegitimate children, and the matter is one of great difficulty. There seems to be little that will serve as a substitute for true maternal care, but special attention is now being given to all illegitimate births that come under our notice as occurring among Hampstead women; and I am not without hope that the very high death-rate that obtains among illegitimate children of this Borough will be reduced in future years.

Infectious Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES. (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS).

Information concerning Tuberculosis will be found in the Tuberculosis Section (*see pages 68-69*).

The list of infectious diseases notifiable in London under Section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, during 1913 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	

occurring
in
Man

The total cases of infectious diseases notified numbered 374. This is equivalent to an attack rate of 4·3 per 1000 of the population.

The following shows the number of cases of each disease notified :—

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	..	116
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	32
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	198
Enteric Fever .. .. .	..	14
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	..	1
Polio-Myelitis .. .. .	..	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	..	9

The number of fatal cases was 13, equal to 3·4 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).	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup - - -	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
Erysipelas - - -	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever - - -	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	4
Enteric Fever - - -	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever - - -	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Polio-Myelitis - - -	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals - - -	3	5	..	..	1	3	1	13

The death-rate from the notifiable infectious diseases was 0·15 per 1000 of the population.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN EACH MONTH DURING 1913.

DISEASE.				MONTHS.												Totals.
				January	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	..			11	12	7	11	10	8	5	4	4	17	14	13	116
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	2	4	2	3	1	3	1	2	2	4	3	5	32
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	19	10	11	11	13	9	17	8	23	26	25	26	198
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	14
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Polio-Myelitis	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	9
Totals	..	..	..	36	27	21	29	27	21	23	19	32	51	43	45	374

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN EACH WARD DURING 1913.

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)	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	36	23	2	11	15	19	10	116
Erysipelas	2	9	2	5	6	5	3	32
Scarlet Fever	19	17	22	18	53	78	11	198
Enteric Fever	3	..	..	4	3	2	2	14
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Polio-Myelitis	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	1	1	..	1	5	1	9
Totals ..	61	52	27	38	59	110	27	374

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.

VACCINATION STATISTICS.												
Year.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	In susceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Number in respect of whom Certificates of "Conscientious Objection" have been received.	Died Unvaccinated.	Vaccination Postponed.	Remaining.	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
									(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	826	10	..	249	46	7	94	67.0	20.2	8.2	28.4
1913	1237	686	5	..	281	55	28	182*	—	—	—	—

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 65 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 for the period 1905 to 1912 the percentage of children vaccinated has declined from 83·1 to 67·0, this being equivalent to a decrease of 19 per cent. The number of unvaccinated persons must be therefore rapidly increasing, and during the past few years have added a not inconsiderable number to the unvaccinated population, the presence of whom is a factor of which public health administrators must never lose sight.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

The number of cases notified in 1913 was 116, as compared with 155 in 1912, the attack-rate, or number of cases notified per 1000 population being 1·34, as compared with the rate of 1·80 in the previous year. The number of fatal cases was 3, or 2·6 per cent. of the cases notified, as against 11·0 per cent. in 1912. The death-rate per 1000 population was 0·03; 98 patients, or 84 per cent. of the total cases notified, were removed to hospital.

The following figures show the prevalence of diphtheria in Hampstead since 1890, the year in which the disease first became notifiable. It will be seen that the satisfactory figures of 1908, 1909 and 1910 have not been maintained in the succeeding years.

Year.	No. of Cases occurring.	Year.	No. of Cases occurring.
1913	116	1901	142
1912	155	1900	153
1911	141	1899	106
1910	48	1898	131
1909	33	1897	100
1908	55	1896	189
1907	103	1895	112
1906	97	1894	96
1905	63	1893	158
1904	55	1892	136
1903	79	1891	88
1902	85	1890	96

The type of diphtheria that has been prevalent during 1913 has been singularly mild in character, there being but three deaths in 116 cases. The mortality figure from this disease in 1913 is the lowest ever recorded in Hampstead. The mortality from this disease from 1901-1913 is set out in the following table:—

Year.	No. of Cases Notified.		Deaths.		
			No.	Percentage of cases occurring.	Per 1000 population.
1901	18	12·6	0·21
1902	10	11·7	0·11
1903	10	12·6	0·12
1904	5	9·0	0·06
1905	3	4·7	0·03
1906	10	10·3	0·12
1907	6	5·8	0·07
1908	5	9·1	0·05
1909	5	15·1	0·05
1910	6	12·5	0·06
1911	17	12·0	0·20
1912	17	11·0	0·20
1913	3	2·6	0·03

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 ..	1	4	—	2	1	2	1	11
February	1	3	—	3	2	1	2	12
March ..	1	3	—	—	1	2	—	7
April ..	4	2	—	—	4	1	—	11
May ..	2	—	—	1	2	2	3	10
June ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8
July ..	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	5
August ..	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
September	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
October ..	8	4	1	—	1	3	—	17
November	11	1	—	—	—	2	—	14
December	5	3	—	4	1	—	—	13
Totals ..	36	23	2	11	15	19	10	116

Though prevalent in 1913, the number of cases notified was lower than in the two preceding years. The chief prevalence occurred in the Town and Belsize Wards. It was more especially associated with scholars of one school, and only by very close watching and following up of each case, and by the swabbing of each suspected throat was the disease checked. In all buildings and areas where outbreaks have threatened, prompt isolation and disinfection have controlled the malady. In one Institution, however, in which six cases occurred, the disease still clings and will need more drastic measures than usual to eliminate it,

In 6 houses 3 cases occurred; in 2 houses 4 cases occurred, and in one of these houses 2 cases occurred towards the end of 1912, making 6 cases in all; in 1 house there were 5 cases; and in 1 house no less than 7 cases occurred, and 1 case was also notified in 1912, thus making 8 cases in the home.

At the North-Western Hospital 4 cases of this disease occurred among the members of the staff.

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. Six applications for anti-toxin were received during the year, and 20,000 units were supplied.

The total number of specimens examined during the year was 186, of which 79 gave a positive, and 117 a negative result.

Erysipelas.

Thirty-two cases were notified, and 2 deaths occurred, as compared with 44 cases and 1 death in 1912.

The attack-rate per 1000 of the population was 0·37.

Of the cases notified, 10, or 31 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.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified in each of the last 13 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
1913	198

It will be noticed from the above table that there was a considerable increase in the number of cases notified as against the three previous years. The number of cases per 1000 of the population was 2.29. The corresponding figure in 1912 was 1.17. 4 cases, or 2.0 per cent. of those notified, proved fatal; the death-rate per 1000 population was 0.04. In the preceding year no death occurred from this disease.

Of the cases notified, 159, or 80 per cent., were removed to hospital. The corresponding percentage in 1912 was 76.

The total number of houses attacked was 146; five houses had 3 cases, one house had 4 cases, and 2 houses had 5 cases in each.

Careful inquiries were made in each case, with a view to ascertaining the source of infection. Eight of the cases occurred among the staff of the North-Western Fever Hospital, as compared with 5 in 1912.

The prevalence of Scarlet Fever was not limited to Hampstead: it was common to the whole of the Metropolis during the year.

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

Month.	WARDS.							Totals.
	No. 1 (Town).	No. 2 (Belize).	No. 3 (Adelaide).	No. 4 (Central).	No. 5 (West End).	No. 6 (Kilburn).	No. 7 (Priory).	
January ..	2	1	5	2	2	7	—	19
February .	1	1	4	—	—	3	1	10
March ..	2	—	—	2	3	4	—	11
April ..	2	2	2	—	4	1	—	11
May ..	—	—	3	5	3	2	—	13
June ..	1	2	—	1	—	5	—	9
July ..	—	2	1	—	4	10	—	17
August ..	2	1	1	—	1	3	—	8
September	2	1	3	3	5	9	—	23
October ..	—	2	—	2	6	16	—	26
November	6	2	2	—	2	11	2	25
December	2	3	—	3	3	7	8	26
Totals ..	20	17	21	18	33	78	11	198

Enteric Fever.

The number of cases notified was 14 as compared with 9 in 1912, and 13 in 1911. The attack-rate per 1000 population was 0.16. The number of fatal cases was 1, or 7.1 per cent. of the cases notified. The death-rate per 1000 population was 0.01: 6 patients, or 43 per cent, of the total cases notified, were removed to hospital.

Twelve specimens of blood from patients suspected to be suffering from enteric fever were submitted by the doctors in attendance, for bacteriological examination, five specimens proving positive and seven 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	—	1	—	3
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
May ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
September	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
October ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	2	—	4	1	2	2	14

As regards the source of infection, in two cases it was found that the patients had partaken of oysters, one patient, a female aged 13, had drunk dirty water from a ditch in Devonshire, in three cases the patients appeared to have contracted the disease on the Continent, one at a seaside resort whilst on holiday, and another whilst living in an

adjoining Borough. One of the patients was a member of the staff of the North-Western Hospital, and presumably was infected in hospital. A mild case occurred in the person of a bricklayer who worked in the Borough Council's sewers. In four cases no history of infection could be ascertained.

Puerperal Fever.

One case was notified, which proved fatal, as compared with 3 cases in 1912, all of which proved fatal. The case occurred in the Belsize Ward and was removed to hospital. It will be observed that only one case was recorded in 1913, and that two deaths were registered; this is accounted for by the fact that a case notified in 1914 died in hospital at the close of 1913, and the precise cause of death was not ascertained until the post-mortem examination.

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.

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

This disease, popularly known as "Spotted Fever," is now one of the notifiable diseases. No case was notified during the year. One case occurred in 1912.

Acute Polio-Myelitis or Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

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.

Four cases were notified during the year, one of which proved fatal. The cases were as follows:—

Male, aged 20 years, who died in February, on the second day after notification;

Female, aged 16 months, notified in August. At first the left arm was paralysed, and later both legs. The patient was

removed to the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital, and had partially recovered when she returned home in November, the legs only being then partially paralysed ;

Female, aged 2 years and 5 months, notified in August. The patient, whose right leg was paralysed, was removed to St. George's Hospital. The child's parents, who were temporarily caretaking in Hampstead, removed to South London, and nothing further has been heard of the case ;

Female, aged 7 months, notified in October. The child's right leg was paralysed at time of notification, but she has since recovered.

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. Nine cases were notified in Hampstead during the year. 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 nine cases notified, three were already being nursed by a trained nurse, two were admitted to the Infirmary, and in three other cases the patients were either attending at or inmates of hospitals. One child was receiving special treatment by the certifying medical practitioner.

**Principal Epidemic Diseases
and
Diarrhœa and Enteritis.**

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The principal epidemic diseases to which reference is here made are Enteric Fever, Small-Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, and Diphtheria. All of these, with the exception of Measles and Whooping Cough, are notifiable diseases, and detailed information concerning them will be found under the heading of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, on pages 41-54, but particulars concerning Measles and Whooping Cough are given in the following pages:—

The total number of deaths from these diseases amounted to 39, and the death-rate was 0·44 per 1000 of the population. 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
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	—	1	3	5	7	3	21
Scarlet Fever	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	4
Whooping Cough	3	2	2	1	—	—	2	10
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Totals	8	4	3	4	5	9	6	39

Measles.

Twenty-one deaths were recorded from this disease, as compared with 11 in 1912.

The mortality was 0·24 per 1000 population, the mortality in 1912 being 0·13.

Since 1903, measles has been 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 1913, 276 cases were reported, as compared with 429 in 1912.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board now receive into their hospitals cases of measles on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, who is required to furnish the Board with certain particulars regarding the case. 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 surroundings, are necessary, and who are unable to obtain these necessities in their own homes. The total number of Hampstead patients removed to the Board's hospitals during the year was 24.

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	..	..	9
„ parents or guardians	..	..	30
„ school teachers	..	..	187
„ employers and others	..	..	24
„ Metropolitan Asylums Board (on removal of a patient) ..	..	..	13
From death returns	..	..	13
			<hr/> 276 <hr/>

The 276 cases occurred in 189 houses.

In 134 houses there was 1 case in the house.

„ 28	„	there were 2 cases	„
„ 24	„	„ 3	„
„ 1 house	„	4	„
„ 2 houses	„	5	„

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

Month.	No. 1 (Town.)	No. 2 (Belsize.)	No. 3 (Adelaide.)	No. 4 (Central.)	No. 5 (West End.)	No. 6 (Kilburn.)	No. 7 (Priory.)	Totals.
January . .	24	3	4	12	15	47	10	115
February	28	1	7	26	9	18	9	98
March . .	—	2	—	2	4	4	1	13
April . .	—	5	1	—	3	3	2	14
May . .	—	—	—	—	1	16	4	21
June . .	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	13
July . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals . .	52	11	12	42	32	100	27	276

In 59 cases, or 21 per cent. of the reported cases, no doctor was in attendance.

The total number of visits paid to measles cases during 1913 by the two lady inspectors was 312.

In the following table the deaths at all ages from measles are set out in Wards in each year since 1901 :—

YEAR.	WARDS.							TOTALS.
	No. 1 (Town).	No. 2 (Belisle).	No. 3 (Adelaide).	No. 4 (Central).	No. 5 (West End).	No. 6 (Kilburn).	No. 7 (Friary).	
1901.. ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
1902.. ..	—	2	—	—	4	8	1	15
1903.. ..	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	8
1904.. ..	—	3	—	1	3	8	—	15
1905.. ..	1	2	—	—	4	—	1	8
1906.. ..	2	—	1	—	—	5	2	10
1907.. ..	2	4	1	—	1	2	1	11
1908.. ..	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	4
1909.. ..	4	3	—	—	1	2	1	11
1910.. ..	—	4	—	—	3	7	—	14
1911.. ..	4	2	1	—	1	3	3	14
1912.. ..	1	4	—	—	2	4	—	11
1913.. ..	2	—	1	3	5	7	3	21
TOTALS ..	22	26	4	5	26	47	13	143

The question as to what steps might be taken to curtail the spread of infection and limit the fatality attending cases of measles has engaged my attention for some time past. Nearly all the deaths from measles occur among children under five years of age. In addition to the mortality, it must be remembered that the health of many children who do not succumb is considerably injured.

If parents and others having the care of children would only realise the serious consequences that may ensue if these complaints are too lightly regarded, a great saving of child life would be effected. Of the cases that come to my knowledge and are visited by the Council's lady inspectors, about 20 per cent. are found not being medically attended.

Upon my suggestion, the Public Health Committee recommended the Council to issue leaflets, some of the chief objects of which are to bring home to people the necessity for not regarding these diseases merely as trivial ailments, and for taking due precautions for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

The following is a copy of the leaflet that has been approved, and is now in circulation :—

BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEASLES.

Measles among young children is a dangerous infectious disease and must NOT be treated lightly. It is wrong for parents to regard measles as of trifling importance, and as a disease of childhood "to be got over, and the sooner, the better," as many a child has lost its life in consequence of such foolish reasoning.

In Hampstead every year more than four times the number of children under five years of age die from measles than from scarlet fever.

SYMPTOMS.

The disease generally begins like a severe cold in the head, with marked heat of the body, and coated tongue, followed by swelling of the eyelids and a watery appearance of the eyes. On the fourth day after the onset a rash appears on the forehead and face of the patient, quickly extending to the rest of the body, in the form of slightly raised spots of a dull red colour.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF INFECTION.

The only safe plan is at once to get medical advice in every case; it is wrong to wait until the child is really in danger before doing this. The greatest care must be taken to avoid exposure to cold, or the consequences may be fatal. All discharges from the eyes, mouth, and nose are infectious from the first,

Directly a child is found to be suffering from measles he (or she) should be put to bed—it is the only safe place—and for at least a fortnight should be nursed in a warm, well-aired room, from which *everybody else* except the person actually engaged in nursing must be excluded.

Send to the Medical Officer of Health at the Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, and inform him of the illness. If you do this he will help you by having your rooms, etc., disinfected free of charge; and will assist you, if necessary, to get your child removed to hospital.

By these means you may prevent other children from catching the complaint.

Measles is sometimes followed by other complaints; therefore, after your child has quite recovered from the measles, have it examined either by your own doctor or at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Dynham Road, Kilburn. By doing this you will know if any other disease threatens.

EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL.

The following are the regulations of the London County Council in regard to school attendance:—

Disease, (1)	Period of exclusion of children suffering from the disease. (2)	Period of exclusion of children living in houses where the disease exists. (3)
Measles ...	At least four weeks ...	<i>Infants</i> —All infants to be excluded until Monday following 14 days from the commencement of the illness of <i>last</i> case in the house. <i>Seniors</i> —If child has had the disease, may attend school. If child has not had the disease, exclude until Monday following 14 days from the commencement of the illness of the <i>last</i> case in the house.

No child should be sent to Sunday School, or to any Play Centre, Club, Class, or Picture Palace, until permitted to return to week-day School.

FRANK E. SCRASE, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Whooping Cough.

Ten deaths occurred from whooping cough as against 4 in 1912, 3 in 1911, and 11 in 1910. The mortality per 1000 population was 0·11. 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.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board now provide hospital treatment for suitable cases of whooping cough that are recommended by the Medical Officer of Health. The number of Hampstead patients removed to the Board's Hospitals during the year amounted to 3.

The deaths at all ages from whooping cough since 1901 are arranged in the following table in Wards :—

YEAR.	WARDS.							TOTALS.
	No. 1 (Town).	No. 2 (Belsize).	No. 3 (Adelaide).	No. 4 (Central).	No. 5 (West End).	No. 6 (Kilburn).	No. 7 (Priory).	
1901.. ..	3	1	2	1	8	8	1	24
1902.. ..	4	2	—	—	—	2	2	10
1903.. ..	3	1	—	—	—	9	2	15
1904.. ..	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	8*
1905.. ..	2	1	1	—	6	6	1	17
1906.. ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
1907.. ..	—	2	—	—	4	5	1	12
1908.. ..	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	5
1909.. ..	1	1	2	1	1	6	6	18
1910.. ..	—	2	—	—	3	5	1	11
1911.. ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
1912.. ..	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	4
1913.. ..	3	2	2	1	—	—	2	10
TOTALS ..	20	15	8	5	27	47	16	139

* One death was non-distributable.

In view of the number of cases that are reported to me by school teachers and others, and the fact that the number of deaths that have occurred since 1901 exceed those that were due to measles, I suggested to the Public Health Committee the desirability of issuing leaflets as in the case of measles, drawing attention to the precautions that should be observed, and urging on parents and others the necessity of taking proper care of patients. The Council agreed to the recommendation of the Public Health Committee, and I accordingly drew up the following leaflet:—

BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping cough is a very infectious and if neglected very fatal disease.

In Hampstead every year more than four times the number of children under 5 years of age die from whooping cough than from scarlet fever. From this its dangerous character is obvious, and it must not be treated lightly.

SYMPTOMS.

In whooping cough a hard sharp cough gradually becomes more noisy, and occurs in sudden attacks; accompanied by a peculiar whoop or crowing noise when the child draws in its breath; the child is very often sick with the cough.

When whooping cough is about, every child with a cough should be regarded as a possible sufferer.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF INFECTION.

The only safe plan is at once to get medical advice in every case; it is wrong to wait until the child is really in danger before doing this.

When a child is attacked, it should at once be put by itself in a warm, well-aired room, and should not be allowed to attend school, &c., or to associate with other children.

All discharges from the eyes, mouth and nose are infectious from the first. The matter COUGHED OR SPAT UP by the patient should be received into a piece of CLEAN PAPER OR RAG, and should at

once be burned. All discharges from the nostrils should be treated in the same way.

Send to the Medical Officer of Health at the Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, and inform him of the illness. If you do this, he will advise you how to proceed; and will assist you if advisable to get your child removed to hospital.

At the end of the illness thoroughly wash with disinfectant soap all the patient's bedding and clothing, boiling the bed-cover, the sheets and linen articles.

By these means you may prevent other children from catching the complaint.

EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL.

The following are the regulations of the London County Council in regard to school attendance:—

Disease. (1)	Period of exclusion of children suffering from the disease. (2)	Period of exclusion of children living in houses where the disease exists. (3)
Whooping Cough ...	As long as cough continues, but not to be re-admitted until at least five weeks from the commencement of the illness.	<i>Infants</i> —Three weeks exclusion from the commencement of the illness of <i>last</i> case in house. <i>Seniors</i> —If child has had the disease, may attend school. If child has not had the disease, three weeks exclusion from the commencement of the illness of <i>last</i> case in house.

No child should be sent to Sunday School, or to any Play Centre, Club, Class, or Picture Palace, until permitted to return to week-day School.

FRANK E. SCRASE, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

The deaths at all ages from diarrhœa and enteritis in Hampstead during 1913 numbered 18. Of these, 13 occurred during the first year of life, and 1 in the second year. The deaths in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and

4th quarters of the year were as follows:—1, 3, 9, 5. The deaths from these diseases at various age-periods in the last three years is as follows:—

Year.	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.	All ages.
1911.. ..	22	2	—	—	—	2	2	7	35
1912 . . .	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	7	15
1913.. ..	13	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	18
Totals . .	37	3	2	—	—	5	7	14	68

The Borough Council has already done much towards combating this disease, by the appointment of a lady sanitary inspector who visits babies whose births are now promptly notified to me under the provisions of the Notification of Births Act, 1907. This officer leaves a card of instructions, which she supplements with oral instructions, on the feeding and rearing of infants. Many babies too are brought to the two weighing centres that are open in different parts of the Borough, and are thus kept under close surveillance. The food-supply of the district is, on the whole, very good, and is, generally, under the inspection of the Medical Officer of Health and all the sanitary inspectors, as well as, in particular, under the supervision of the inspector to whom is delegated the duty of carrying out the provisions of the Food and Drugs Acts. Other matters which are so obvious as hardly to need mention—such as the paving of yards and open spaces—are factors that bear directly or indirectly upon this subject, and it is satisfactory to see that the efforts which have been put forth in the past, and which are being continued, are proving successful.

Upon my suggestion the issue of leaflets respecting summer diarrhoea has been undertaken, and these will be distributed in the current year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Definition.

Tuberculosis is a chronic disease, characterized by the formation of tubercles, which are small, white, nodular growths, composed of epithelial cells, and surrounded by a layer of connective tissue.

The tubercles are usually found in the lungs, but may also be found in other organs, such as the kidneys, liver, and spleen. They are most commonly found in the upper part of the lungs, and are often associated with the formation of cavities.

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TUBERCULOSIS.

Deaths.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in 1913 was 71. Of these, 49 deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption, 6 to tuberculous meningitis, and 6 to other forms of tuberculosis.

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death-rates from all forms of 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	0.74	183
1913	71	0.81	49	0.56	300

The deaths from consumption and from all forms of tuberculosis during 1913 were distributed among the wards as follows:—

Ward.	Area (Acres).	Estimated Population middle of 1913.	Consumption.		Tuberculosis (All Forms.)	
			Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.
No. 1 (Town) ..	686	14250	11	0.76	13	0.89
„ 2 (Belsize) ..	271	14000	5	0.35	6	0.42
„ 3 (Adelaide)	325	9780	4	0.40	5	0.50
„ 4 (Central)	312	9996	—	—	—	—
„ 5 (West End)	247	13050	7	0.53	10	0.75
„ 6 (Kilburn) ..	195	15200	18	1.16	20	1.48
„ 7 (Priory) .	229	10070	3	0.29	6	0.58
<hr/>						
The Borough ..	2265	86346	49*	0.56	71*	0.81

* 1 death from consumption was non-distributable.

It is satisfactory to note that the death-rate in Hampstead from pulmonary tuberculosis is decreasing, and it is to be hoped that the campaign that is now in operation will help materially in reducing the rate in the future.

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in the Borough and in each Ward per 10,000 population since 1902, is as follows:—

Year.	DEATHS PER 10,000 POPULATION.							
	Borough.	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 Ward.
1902	8.9	14.0	11.5	6.8	5.4	4.9	10.8	6.6
1903	8.0	8.9	9.9	1.0	4.3	9.7	12.2	4.7
1904	8.8	10.4	9.1	7.8	1.1	6.5	14.8	8.5
1905	8.7	7.9	7.5	3.9	6.4	8.8	17.5	6.6
1906	6.8	3.9	9.7	4.9	2.1	6.4	10.1	7.6
1907	7.2	9.9	7.4	2.0	5.2	7.1	10.8	5.7
1908	8.7	5.3	11.8	4.0	7.3	7.1	14.1	6.7
1909	6.2	4.5	5.9	3.0	3.1	4.7	11.4	7.6
1910	6.8	4.4	5.8	5.0	3.1	8.6	10.7	7.6
1911	6.5	5.1	7.2	3.0	3.0	7.8	10.7	4.8
1912	7.4	3.6	5.1	9.1	6.1	9.3	9.3	9.6
1913	5.6	7.6	3.5	4.0	—	5.3	11.6	2.9

It will be seen that the rates for the Kilburn Ward are higher than those of other wards, but, in considering these, it should be remembered that most of the poorer inhabitants of the Borough live in this district. Families whose incomes are lessened by the ill-health of the breadwinner naturally migrate to those streets where less expensive lodgings may be obtained.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis in this ward that have been notified to me during 1913 is much in excess of those in other districts of the Borough, but the factors above referred to should be borne in mind in this connection, as in the case of the death-rates from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Kilburn Ward, and especially that portion of it usually known as the Netherwood Street area, is one of the poorest and most crowded in the Borough. The streets comprising this area are as follows:—Netherwood Street, Palmerston Road, Kelson Street, Linstead Street, Lowfield Road. I have extracted the following figures, which have a bearing on the consumption death-rate for the years 1898-1913. The population of this area was ascertained to be 3,049 persons at a special census taken in 1901, and this figure and those for each street have been assumed to represent the average annual population for the purpose of calculating the rates. I have adopted this method in view of the fact that in the case of the three first-named streets it was found that in 1901 there had been a very slight reduction in the population as compared with the number ascertained in 1898. The Borough population is that ascertained at the census of 1911.

Name of Street.	Estimated yearly population.	No. of ordinary dwelling houses.	Average No. of persons per house.	Total deaths from consumption.	Death-rate from consumption per 10,000 population.
Netherwood Street . .	1160	80	14.5	35	18.8
Palmerston Road . .	792	62	12.8	25	19.7
Kelson Street . .	267	22	12.1	10	23.4
Linstead Street . .	172	17	10.1	3	10.9
Lowfield Road . .	658	47	14.0	16	15.2
The Area	3049	228	13.4	89	18.2
The Borough . .	85495 Census 1911	10062	6.7	1034	7.7

The following table shows the age distribution of the patients dying from consumption in Hampstead in the eleven years 1903-1913 :—

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
1913	—	1	4	39	5	49
Totals	9	12	119	503	41	684

It is clear from the foregoing that the majority of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis occur at the principal wage-earning periods of life. The following table shows the deaths during the past eleven years arranged in percentages at the various age-periods :—

Age-period.	Percentage to total pulmonary tuberculosis deaths
0—5	1.3
5—15	1.8
15—25	17.4
25—65	73.5
65—	6.0

The enormous loss of life caused by tuberculosis has frequently been remarked upon and needs no further comment from me. I would, however, point out that since the Borough of Hampstead was formed, *i.e.*, during the years 1901—1913 about 8 deaths out of every 100 have been attributed to this disease, or in round numbers no less than 1,130.

The deaths from all forms of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the same period are distributed in age-periods as follows : --

Year.	Age Periods.					All Ages.
	0—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	65—	
1903	12	4	2	5	1	24
1904	18	3	3	5	—	29
1905	11	2	3	5	1	22
1906	11	5	2	4	—	22
1907	20	3	—	6	2	31
1908	4	4	—	2	—	10
1909	12	1	2	7	—	22
1910	7	5	2	4	4	22
1911	9	1	2	2	—	14
1912	8	1	2	2	—	13
1913	4	4	1	3	—	12
Totals	116	33	19	45	8	221

It will be observed that, of the deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, a large proportion occur among children under the age of five years.

Of the various forms of tuberculosis classified under the heading of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, tuberculous meningitis claims a considerable proportion. Since 1911, records of deaths from this localisation of the disease have been kept, and the number of deaths under this heading are here shown : —

Year.	Deaths from all forms of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Deaths from Tuberculous Meningitis.
1911	14	7
1912	13	8
1913	12	6

Notification.

In 1902 a system of voluntary notification of consumption was adopted in Hampstead; on 1st January, 1909, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, which provided for the compulsory notification of cases of consumption occurring in Poor Law patients, came into operation; on 1st May, 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) Regulations, 1911, which came into operation on 1st January, 1912. In view of the scope of these latter regulations, the voluntary system, which had been in operation since 1902, lapsed. These regulations were replaced in 1913 by those which came into force on 1st February, and which apply to all forms of tuberculosis. 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.	Persons Newly Notified.		Total.
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. (Notifiable from 1st February, 1913.)	
1902	51	—	51
1903	34	—	34
1904	39	—	39
1905	27	—	27
1906	35	—	35
1907	55	—	55
1908	30	—	30
1909	67	—	67
1910	77	—	77
1911	113	—	113
1912	183	—	183
1913	244	56	300

The total number of persons notified in 1913 as suffering from tuberculosis was 338, but 38 of these had been notified prior to 1913. Of the 338 cases, 282 were pulmonary and 56 non-pulmonary.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Of the 282 cases, 38 had been previously notified, 1 in 1903, 1 in 1907, 1 in 1909, 1 in 1910, 10 in 1911, and 24 in 1912, and of the remaining 244, 13 were not, properly speaking, “Hampstead” residents. The total number of residents notified or re-notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis was 269. The number of new “Hampstead” patients notified in 1913 was, therefore, 231, and of these, 98 were males and 133 females.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The total number of persons notified in 1913 as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 56, and of these, 25 were males and 31 females. All were, properly speaking, “Hampstead” residents.

It will be noted that the number of new cases occurring among “Hampstead” residents notified during the year 1913 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 Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, some cases were notified to me who were not, properly speaking, “Hampstead” residents, but the certificates in respect of whom I was bound to accept. Such for instance were:—

Persons discharged from outlying institutions to institutions in the Borough.

Persons admitted to the Hampstead Workhouse Infirmary from institutions.

Casuals of no home, admitted to Hampstead Workhouse Infirmary.

The total number of notification certificates (including duplicates) received during 1913 relating to Hampstead patients suffering from various forms of tuberculosis was 383 pulmonary and 62 non-pulmonary.

Housing Condition of Cases.

In the course of investigating the 244 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the 56 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, they were found to be living under the following conditions :—

Number of persons in family.	PULMONARY CASES.					NON-PULMONARY CASES.			
	Occupying 1 room.	Occupying 2 rooms.	Occupying 3 rooms.	Occupying 4 rooms.	Occupying more than 4 rooms.	Occupying 2 rooms.	Occupying 3 rooms.	Occupying 4 rooms.	Occupying more than 4 rooms.
1	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	8	7	2	1	1	—	—	—
3	4	11	9	3	3	5	2	1	2
4	1	7	7	7	5	2	1	3	—
5	—	4	11	2	4	—	1	—	1
6	3	14	3	1	2	2	1	—	1
7	—	—	7	6	1	1	2	—	—
8	—	2	1	3	—	—	4	—	1
9	—	2	2	4	2	—	2	—	—
10	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
	23	49	50	28	22	11	13	4	5
	172					33			

In addition to above —

Boarding-house inmates	9	1
Shop assistants living in	2	—
Nursing Home inmate	1	—
Guests or Dependants in other families	5	—
Domestic Servants ..	13	6
Members of families in good houses ..	14	5
Inmates of Institutions	26	8
No information ..	2	3
	<u>244</u>	<u>56</u>

The unsatisfactory home conditions found upon investigating the new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1913 were as follows :—

Unsatisfactory Home Conditions.	Pulmonary Cases.	Non-Pulmonary Cases.
Overcrowding	2	—
Inadequate Ventilation	14	7
Inadequate Lighting	9	5
Dampness	9	3
Unhealthy Underground Rooms	8	2
Other Insanitary Conditions ..	15	4

As regards the sleeping arrangements of the new cases notified the following particulars were elicited :—

Number of persons, one of whom was suffering from Tuberculosis, sleeping in one room.	Pulmonary Cases.	Non-Pulmonary Cases.
1	79	9
2	61	15
3	29	14
4	23	5
5	16	—
6	8	1
TOTALS ..	216	44

Sleeping in Shelter ..	—	1
Inmates of Institutions	26	8
No information ..	2	3
	<u>244</u>	<u>56</u>

Occupations.

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

Occupation.	Pulmonary Cases.	Non-pulmonary Cases.
Army Officer (retired)	1	—
Artist	1	—
Attendant on mental case ..	2	—
Authoress.,	—	1

Occupations—continued.

Occupation	Pulmonary Cases	Non-pulmonary Cases
Baker	1	—
Barman	—	1
Basket-maker	1	—
Builder	1	—
Carman	2	—
Carpenter	1	—
Cashier	1	—
Charwoman	9	—
Chauffeur	1	—
Clerk	12	—
Club manager	1	—
Coachman	1	—
Collector	1	—
Dentist	1	—
Diamond Sorter	1	—
Dressmaker	5	1
Errand boy	4	1
Farmer	1	—
Factory hand	1	—
Fitter's mate	1	—
Flower seller	1	—
French polisher	1	—
Furniture remover	2	—
Furrier	1	—
Gas fitter	1	—
House painter	4	—
Housewife	27	2
Insurance Agent	1	—
Journalist	2	—
Labourer	6	—
Landlady	1	—
Laundress	1	—
Merchant	2	—
Milk carrier	1	—
Milliner	—	1
Needlewoman	4	1

Occupations—continued.

Occupation.	Pulmonary Cases.	Non-pulmonary Cases.
Nurse	2	—
Odd Jobber	4	1
Pianist at Cinema	1	—
Plasterer	1	—
Police Constable	1	—
Police Officer (Colonial)	1	—
Postman	1	—
Printer's labourer	1	—
Retouching photographs	1	—
Scholar—middle class	—	2
„ —labouring class	42	16
Shop Assistant	7	—
Servant, domestic	24	8
Stock Exchange	3	—
Stoker	1	—
Student	2	—
Sweep	1	—
Tailor	2	—
Teacher	2	—
Warehouseman	2	—
Watchmaker	1	—
Wood Carver	—	1
No occupation	12	3
Children below school age	—	6
No information and Institution Cases	27	11
	<hr/> 244	<hr/> 56

Reference was made in my Report for last year to the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, dated 19th December, 1912. These Regulations came into operation on 1st February, and they revoked the previous Regulations and all Orders made by the Local Government Board thereunder, and they applied to *non-pulmonary* as well as to pulmonary tuberculosis. Medical Practitioners (unless acting as school medical inspectors) attending on or called in to visit any person

(whether at an institution or otherwise) are required, within forty-eight hours after first becoming aware that such person is suffering from tuberculosis to 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.

School Medical Inspectors are required to furnish weekly notifications of all cases of tuberculosis of which they first become aware in the course of their inspections of children attending public elementary schools, to the Medical Officer of Health for the district in which the place of residence of the children is situated.

Medical Officers of poor law institutions and of sanatoria are required, as soon as practicable after the end of each week, to notify all cases of tuberculosis admitted during the week, and not being cases which are required to be notified under Article V. of the regulations, to the Medical Officer of Health for the district within which the places of residence of the persons notified are situated; and also to notify all cases of tuberculosis discharged during the week, other than cases transferred to a poor law institution or a sanatorium, to the Medical Officer of Health for the district within which the places of destination of the persons notified are situated.

The expression "Sanatorium" is defined in the regulations as meaning a residential institution, approved by the Local Government Board under the National Insurance Act, 1911, for the treatment of tuberculosis; and the expression "Poor Law Institution" as meaning a Workhouse, a Workhouse Infirmary, or other building subject to the government of a Board of Guardians of a Poor Law Union, or of a Joint Committee, or an Asylum (not being a lunatic asylum) or School subject to the government of a Board of Managers.

It is a matter for regret that these requirements were not made applicable to all residential institutions that undertake the treatment of tuberculous persons, as the partial information that I already receive, which relates only to patients admitted to or discharged from sanatoria and poor law institutions, is found to be of considerable assistance in keeping touch with the movements of tuberculous persons

and in disinfecting on their removal. I hope that this system of notification will be extended to all residential institutions receiving tuberculous patients, in any additions or amendments that may be made to the regulations in the future; and also that the time during which notifications are to be made may be limited to forty-eight hours after the admission of patients. Under the present arrangement very considerable delay often occurs between the removal of a patient to a sanatorium or poor law institution and the receipt by me of the notification of his admission. Such delay often entails delay in disinfection and the continued use of infectious rooms and bedding by the patient's family or other persons.

In accordance with the terms of the regulations, I keep a register containing the full particulars set out in each notification received by me; and also at the end of each week a statement of all notifications received during the week is sent to the Medical Officer of Health for the county. The notes of the investigations made in each case are carefully indexed and filed, and a most valuable record of tuberculosis in the Borough is thus being compiled, which is found to be of assistance in the steps which are taken to control the disease.

The notifications were received from the following sources:—

Pulmonary cases.

Private Practitioners	..	..	101
School Doctors	..	..	1
Hospitals and Dispensaries	..	..	115
Medical Officers of Sanatoria—			
On admission of patients	..	..	43
On discharge of patients	..	..	29
Poor Law District Medical Officers	..	..	29
Medical Officer of Hampstead Workhouse Infirmary—			
On admission of patients	..	..	35
On discharge of patients	..	..	13
Medical Officers of outlying Poor Law Institutions—			
On admission of patients	..	..	5
On discharge of patients	..	..	5
Medical Officers of Asylums	..	..	7
			<hr/>
			383

Non-Pulmonary cases.

Private Practitioners	..	..	..	15
School Doctors	..	..	..	1
Hospitals and Dispensaries		..	..	24
Medical Officers of Homes, Sanatoria and Hospitals—				
On admission of patients	..		..	17
Poor Law District Medical Officers	..		..	2
Medical Officer of Hampstead Workhouse Infirmary—				
On admission of cases	..		..	3
				<hr/> 62 <hr/>

The following table gives an analysis of the total number of new cases of tuberculosis that were notified to me under the present regulations which came into operation on February 1st, 1912,—the period covered thus being eleven months. These regulations mark such an important step forward in connection with the campaign against tuberculosis that I have thought it well on this occasion to insert the table in the Report. To the total number of cases here stated—288—must be added 12, the number notified in January under the old regulations, in order to obtain 300, the gross total of new cases mentioned on page 74.

**Analysis of NEW Cases of Tuberculosis brought to my knowledge by notifications made in pursuance
of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, on Forms A. B. C. and D.**

AGES.	FORM "A."											FORM "B." (School Children.)			FORM "C." Admissions or Discharges to "Poor-Law Institutions" or "Sanatoria."											FORM "D." Admissions or Discharges to "Poor-Law Institutions" or "Sanatoria "											Total number of cases first brought to my knowledge in 1913, on Forms A, B, C, D.							
	Under 1. 5	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total.	Under 5. 10 to 15	5 to 10	Total.	Under 1. 5	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total.	Under 1 5	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55		55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total.				
PULMONARY—																																												
Males	8	7	6	13	16	16	11	8	2	87	1	2	2	5	1	1	...	1	1	4	...	96			
Females...	...	1	12	20	9	18	20	26	11	5	1	123	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	...	1	7	...	136				
TOTAL...	...	1	20	27	15	31	36	42	22	13	3	210	1	1	1	2	3	3	...	11	1	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	11	...	232			
NON-PULMONARY—																																												
Males ...	1	4	8	2	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	23	1	1	1	1	25		
Females...	1	5	7	3	...	3	7	3	1	1	...	31	31		
TOTAL...	2	9	15	5	2	4	10	4	1	2	...	54	1	1	1	1	56			
TOTALS..	2	10	35	32	17	35	46	46	23	15	3	254	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	12	1	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	11	...	233				

NOTE.—In the above Return, cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis in various localizations in addition to the lungs have been counted as "Pulmonary" cases.

Preventive and Curative Measures.

The action taken by the Public Health Department during the year has followed the lines indicated in my Annual Report for 1912. Upon my receiving a notification, Mrs. Fisher, one of the Council's lady sanitary inspectors, who has had special experience in this work, visits the patient and reports fully to myself upon the case and the home conditions. Each report is carefully considered, and the Medical Officer of Health decides if the case is a suitable one for treatment and visiting by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer and dispensary staff. When a patient applies 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 either case the necessary instructions are given in the precautions that a patient should observe. 702 visits to pulmonary cases and 105 to non-pulmonary cases, were paid during the year by the lady sanitary inspector. All prescriptions of the Medical Officer of Health or the Tuberculosis Medical Officer are dispensed locally at the same rates as have been agreed upon in connection with the National Insurance Act.

Disinfection is carried out during the lifetime of patients, and also after death. The total number of premises so disinfected during 1913 was 189.

The Council arrange for the free bacteriological examination of specimens sent by medical practitioners from suspected cases of consumption. In 1913, the total number of specimens examined was 120, of which 30 were positive, and 90 negative. Now that the Tuberculosis Dispensary is open this work is undertaken by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer.

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

The report of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer upon the work of the Dispensary from the period 1st February to 31st December will be found in Appendix II to the Report (*see pages 169-178*).

The Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary.

A scheme for the establishment and maintenance of the dispensary having been framed, suitable 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, and they constitute an ideal arrangement. The dispensary was opened on February 1st, 1913, a date which synchronized with the commencement of the new tuberculosis regulations.

On 6th December, the premises at the Health Institute being ready for use, the Dispensary was removed there from its temporary quarters. Reference was made in my last Report to the steps that were taken in securing the establishment of the Health Institute, which is now managed by a Governing Body who are the successors of the Coronation and Commemoration Committee. That Committee made application, through the Borough Council, to the Government for a grant towards the Building Fund or Capital Expenses, and towards the equipment of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the Local Government Board, on 24th April, wrote to the Borough Council stating that the Treasury had consented to the proposed capital grant of £300 in aid of the provision of a Tuberculosis Dispensary at Greville House, which has been re-arranged for the purposes of the Health Institute and the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The following are the terms of the Council's tenancy of that part of the Institute reserved for the Dispensary :—

That the Tuberculosis Dispensary and its premises (tinted pink on the plan) shall be under the sole management and control of the Borough Council.

That the Borough Council shall pay a rent of £45 per annum on a five years' agreement, giving the Borough Council an option for a further term of five years under the following conditions :—

- (i) The Health Institute shall put the dispensary premises in a condition of full, substantial and decorative repair, and in a condition suitable for use as a Tuberculosis Dispensary ; and shall instal electric light and adequate means of heating.
- (ii) The Health Institute shall be responsible for all structural repairs and for all external repairs and decorations.

- (iii) In the event of a separate assessment of the dispensary premises not being allowed, the Governing Body of the Institute shall pay all rates and taxes and after deducting Property Tax and, if any, Inhabited House Duty, shall charge the Dispensary with two-fifths of the rates and taxes levied on the whole premises.
- (iv) All internal repairs and decorations shall be undertaken by the Borough Council.
- (v) The Borough Council shall insure against fire only its own furniture in the Dispensary premises.
- (vi) The Health Institute shall bear the cost of any central system of heating that may be adopted, and after deducting the cost of keeping it in repair, shall charge the Dispensary with two-fifths of the annual cost.

The management of the Health Institute is vested in a Governing Body—the successors of the Coronation and Commemoration Committee. This body consists of 30 members, appointed as follows :—

- 3 Trustees of the Institute.
- 11 Appointed by the Hampstead Borough Council.
- 3 Appointed by the Board of Guardians.
- 2 Members of the Hampstead Health Society.
- 11 Appointed by the Hampstead Council of Social Welfare.

The Trustees hold the Institute in trust for the following objects :—

- 1. The prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.
- 2. Training and teaching in hygiene, nursing, the treatment of minor ailments and domestic economy

and subject to the fulfilment of these conditions of the trust :—

- 3. The medical supervision and treatment of children.
- 4. Lectures, classes and gatherings supplementary to elementary education.
- 5. The provision of a meeting place for purposes of mutual provident aid, or otherwise for the social well-being of the inhabitants of the Borough.

If, in the opinion of the Trustees, the Governing Body fails to secure the fulfilment of the Trust as a voluntary undertaking, the freehold premises of the Trust revert to the Hampstead Borough Council.

The Borough Council has voted the annual sum of £750 for the maintenance of the Dispensary; but the greater part of this amount will be refunded by the Government, the London County Insurance Committee, and the London County Council.

Negotiations have been in progress for some time with the Insurance Committee respecting the amount of their contribution for the use of the dispensary, and the services of the Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Medical Officer in regard to insured persons. The Council at its meeting on 11th July decided, in communicating on this subject with the County Insurance Committee, to advert to the suggestion of the temporary local sub-committee of the Insurance Committee, viz., that the Borough Council should be offered the sum of £150 per annum by the County Committee in respect of the before-mentioned services and facilities (which amount the Public Health Committee recommend should be accepted as a temporary measure for say one year), but the County Insurance Committee after consideration decided that they could not see their way to offer more than the sum of £100—this amount to apply only for the twelve months from July, 1913.

An application has also been made to the Government for a grant in respect of the maintenance of the dispensary, but the amount expected to be received from this source, and that to be granted by the London County Council had not been settled at the close of 1913. The Borough Council will, therefore, be refunded for the major part of its expenditure on the Tuberculosis Dispensary in the following manner:—

1. The cost of treating "insured" persons will be refunded by the London County Insurance Committee.
2. After the amount received under No. 1 has been deducted, 50 per cent. of the remainder will be refunded by the Local Government Board.
3. After deducting the amounts received under No. 1 and No. 2, the London County Council will pay not more than 50 per cent. of the balance remaining, *i.e.*, 25 per cent. of the whole cost (excluding the refund for "insured" persons).

The constitution of the dispensary consists of the following :—

The Medical Officer of Health of the Borough, who is the Chief Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, receives all notifications and reports, statutory and otherwise, and who is responsible for all administrative and preventive 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.

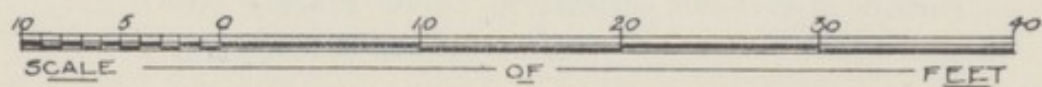
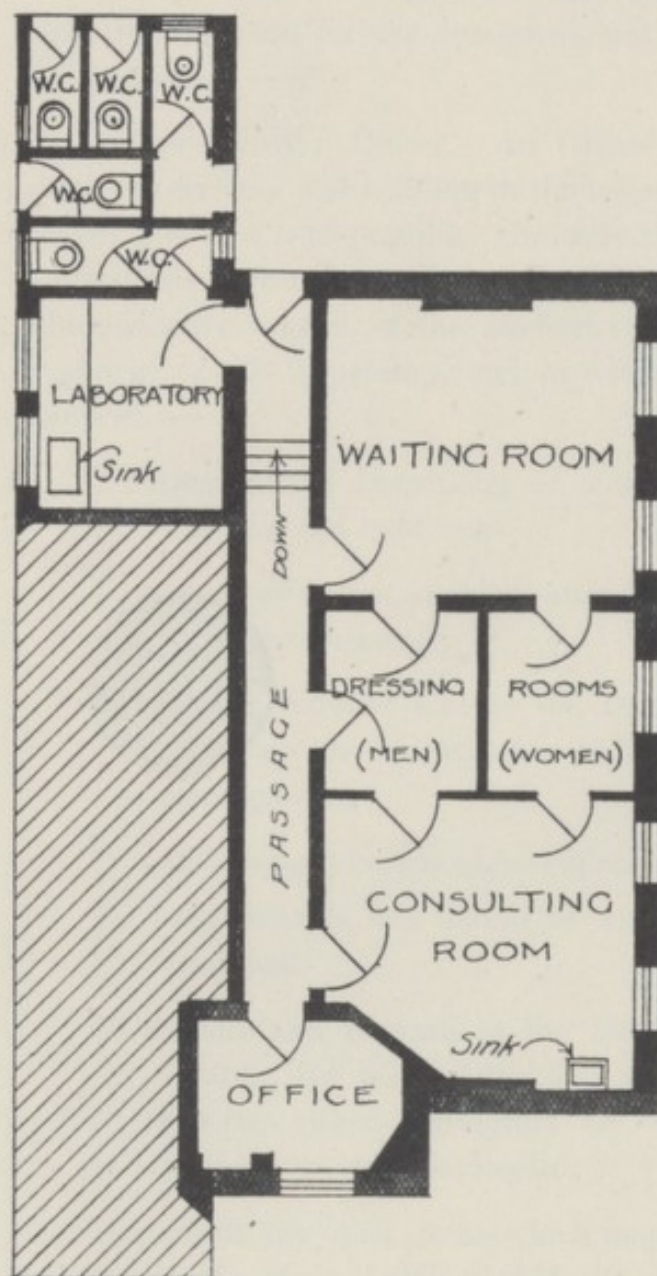
To perform any other duties which may be so decided by the Medical Officer of Health or the Council.

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.

HAMPSTEAD TUBERCULOSIS

DISPENSARY



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 accommodation provided at the permanent building consists of (1) waiting room, opening into (2) two dressing-rooms, opening into (3) consulting-room; (4) office for the Tuberculosis Medical Officer; (5) laboratory; (6) separate lavatory accommodation for staff and patients.

The Council appointed as Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Dr. J. King Patrick, late Senior Medical Officer, Leicester Tuberculosis Dispensary; and Miss G. M. Goodchild as Tuberculosis Nurse.

Disinfection.

DISINFECTION.

Number of articles disinfected :—

Beds ..	..	..	233
Mattresses	..	..	627
Palliasses	..	..	14
Bolsters	..	..	480
Pillows	..	..	1518
Blankets	..	..	1715
Sheets..	..	..	1073
Counterpanes	..	..	686
Articles of Clothing	..	..	4779
Carpets	61
Linen Articles	2935
Books..	201
Miscellaneous	987

Total	15309
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Number of premises disinfected	904
„ rooms, etc., disinfected	..	1278

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

Beds ..	..	..	2
Mattresses	..	..	10
Bolsters	..	..	3
Pillows	..	..	8
Sheets	..	..	6
Counterpanes	..	..	3
Articles of Clothing	..	..	27
Carpets	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	26
Linen Articles	..	..	23
			—
Total ..	..	..	109

During 1912, 911 premises, 1240 rooms, etc., and 16500 articles were disinfected, while 125 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 229, the amount received in fees for this work being £63 3s. 6d.

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 infectious diseases in so far as Sections 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 276 cases of measles, and in all of these cases disinfection was carried out.

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	334
Dampness in houses, or parts of houses, abated ..	160
Dilapidated houses, or parts of houses, repaired ..	95
Overcrowding—	
Cases of, abated (rooms) after service of notice ..	7
" " " without service of notice ..	3
Underground rooms—	
Illegal occupation discontinued	27
Structural works carried out	74
Below floors—	
Spaces below floors in the basement or ground floors ventilated	205
Roofs—	
Repaired	166
Gutterings—	
Repaired or renewed	130
Rainwater pipes —	
Repaired or renewed	170
Disconnected from drains	24
" " soil pipes	—
Waste pipes—	
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected from drains ..	8
" " " trapped	502
" " " repaired or renewed	335
" " " unstopped	2
" " of lavatories disconnected from drains ..	13
" " " trapped	210
" " " repaired or renewed	253
" " " unstopped	1
" " of baths disconnected from drains ..	19
" " " trapped	184
" " " repaired or renewed	175
" " " unstopped	3
Water supply—	
Reinstated	10
Water and sinks provided to upper floors of tenement houses	115

Water cisterns—

Repaired or renewed	10
Removed from improper positions	36
Cleansed	49
Fitted with close-fitting covers	33

Water-closets—

Accommodation provided	5
Additional accommodation provided	35
Separate and sufficient accommodation provided for persons .. of each sex	7
Removed from improper positions	9
Provided with proper and sufficient external ventilation ..	26
Improperly constructed apparatus removed and new provided	28
Apparatus repaired or renewed	560
„ unstopped	2
„ cleansed	20
„ provided with proper water supply	3
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	240

Manholes—

Repaired or renewed	654
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Drains—

Repaired or renewed	741
Cleansed	65
Unstopped	48
Ventilated	121

Ventilating pipe of drains—

Carried to a sufficient height above windows	17
Repaired or renewed	86
Fresh-air inlets repaired or renewed	168

Soil pipes—

Repaired or renewed	347
Ventilated	18

Gullies and surface drains—

Gully traps removed from improper positions	46
„ „ cleansed	6
Inlets or surface drains trapped	16

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

Washhouse or scullery paving repaired or renewed	62
Areas cleansed	4

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

Area paving repaired or renewed	143
Areas drained	24
Yards or other open spaces paved	231
Paving of yards or other open spaces repaired or renewed	206
Yards or other open spaces drained	98
Floors of buildings in which horses, &c., are kept, paved or repaired	19
Refuse and Receptacles—	
Dustbins provided	476
„ repaired	18
„ cleansed	2
Fixed ashpits removed	63
Accumulation or deposits of refuse removed	149
Manure receptacles provided	6
„ „ amended	1
Nuisances from the improper deposit of trade refuse abated	3
Animals —	
Nuisances from the improper keeping of animals abated ..	2

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

	1912.	1913
Number of Inspections	9986	9786
„ Re-inspections	13920	15619
„ Intimation Notices issued	1105	1258
„ Statutory Notices Issued	874	938
„ Letters issued	6521	8347
„ Notifications sent to “Head Teachers” of Schools respecting notified cases of infectious disease	353	540
„ Notifications sent to Medical Officers of Health of other Boroughs respecting Hampstead children attending schools in their districts	58	32
„ Notifications sent to “Head Teachers” of Schools respecting cases of measles	273	188

Certificates as to Water Supply.

The number of certificates issued during the year was 18, as compared with 45 in 1912.

Drainage Work.

The by-laws of the London County Council which 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 1913 the Council have approved 540 plans for the drainage of new buildings, and 6992 plans for alterations, etc., to drains of existing premises.

During the year 1913, 995 notices of drainage reconstruction or alteration were received, and in 893 cases the work necessitated the deposit of plans and written particulars. In 298 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 893 notices of drainage alterations, etc., requiring the deposit of plans, 347 related to work that involved the entire reconstruction of the drainage system. In 495 cases the work was carried out voluntarily, the number of instances in which voluntary complete reconstruction was carried out being 140. 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 317 cases the drains were laid in 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.

Drain and Sewer.

The claims which the Council had to meet under the existing unsatisfactory state of the law relating to the respective liabilities of the local authority and the owner of private property, in regard to private drains which are "technically sewers," have again been few, a result which is almost entirely due to the policy of resisting any claims that may be made if any means can be found to justify such action,

During the year two very important cases in which the Borough Council were concerned have been decided by the Divisional Court in regard to this question. In the first of these (*Hampstead Borough Council (Kershaw) v. A. J. Smith & Co., Limited*) the Council was successful, and established the principle that where a drain had been converted into a sewer by the wrongful act of a builder he can be made liable to rectify his wrongful act irrespective of the time which may have elapsed since he committed the act, provided always that proceedings are taken within six months of its discovery. The full details of the case as stated by the magistrate were set out in my last Annual Report. In the second case, that of the *Hampstead Borough Council (Kershaw) v. Paine*, the Court felt themselves bound by the judgment in the case of *Silles v. Fulham Borough Council, 1903*, to decide against the Council, although they did so with considerable regret, and the presiding judge expressed the hope that the Court of Appeal would one day adopt one or both of the dictums to which he gave expression in the case of *Heaver v. Fulham Borough Council*. The following particulars taken from the case stated by the Magistrate explain the details and circumstances, and I have no doubt will be of great interest:—

CASE

Stated by Mr. Plowden, one of the Magistrates of the Police Court of the Metropolis, sitting at the Marylebone Police Court:—

1. The Respondent was summoned before me to answer a complaint preferred by the Appellant that at No. 155, Sumatra Road, in the district of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead there existed a nuisance, namely, defective drains, and that the said nuisance was caused by the act, default or sufferance of the said Respondent.
2. I, after hearing the case on the 30th day of May, 1913, and the 10th day of June, 1913, dismissed the said complaint. The Appellant being dissatisfied with my determination as being erroneous in point of law, has applied to me to state a special case, and has duly entered into a recognisance. I accordingly state this case for the opinion of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.
3. At the hearing of the said complaint the following facts were proved in evidence or admitted before me:—
 - (a) The Appellant is the Senior Sanitary Inspector of Hampstead Metropolitan Borough Council (hereinafter referred to as "The Council"), which is the sanitary authority for the district comprising the Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead. The Respondent, who carries on business as an estate agent

and surveyor under the style of Messrs. Jordain & Paine, is the owner of No. 155, Sumatra Road, within the said Borough.

- (b) The premises known as No. 155, Sumatra Road, form part of a terrace of houses, and are drained by a line of pipes into which also ultimately passes (in the manner hereafter stated) the rainwater which falls upon part of the roof of the contiguous house on each side thereof. The said line of pipes passes under No. 155, Sumatra Road, and thence to the public sewer in Sumatra Road, with which it is connected. The said line of pipes, together with the line of pipes from the gully mentioned in paragraph 3 (c) hereof, constitutes the alleged drain complained of, and referred to in paragraph 1 hereof.
- (c) (i) The rainwater which falls upon part of the back roof of No. 157, Sumatra Road, passes into a stack-pipe, by means of which it is led down the outside of the party-wall between No. 157 and No. 155. The said stack-pipe discharges into the open air over a gully in the paved yard belonging to No. 155, which gully is connected to the drainage system of No. 155, so that the water from the said gully passes into the alleged drain.
- (ii) The rainwater which falls upon the roof over the front porch of No. 157, Sumatra Road, passes into a stack-pipe, by means of which it is led down the front wall of No. 155. The said stack-pipe discharges into the open air over a gully in the forecourt of No. 155, which gully is connected to the drainage system of No. 155, so that the water from the said gully passes into the alleged drain.
- (iii) The rainwater which falls upon part of the back roof of No. 153, Sumatra Road, passes along the eaves-gutter of that house into the eaves-gutter of No. 155, and thence into a stack-pipe, by means of which it is led down the back wall of No. 155. The said stack-pipe discharges into the open air over a gully in the paved yard belonging to No. 155, which gully is connected to the drainage system of No. 155, so that the water from the said gully passes into the alleged drain.
- (iv) The rainwater which falls upon the front roof of No. 153, Sumatra Road, passes along the eaves-gutter of that house into the eaves-gutter of No. 155, and thence into a stack-pipe, by means of which it is led down the front wall of No. 155. The said stack-pipe discharges into the open air over a gully in the forecourt of No. 155, which gully is connected to the drainage system of No. 155, so that the water from the said gully passes into the alleged drain. The drainage of the said premises as it in fact exists is shewn upon the plan attached to this case and marked 'A'.
- (d) There is no record of any application having been made to the Hampstead Vestry (the predecessors of the Hampstead Borough Council) for their sanction to the drainage of the said premises,

No. 155, Sumatra Road, and the Council have no record of any order made either by themselves or their predecessors for the drainage of the said premises, No. 155, Sumatra Road, with any other premises by a combined operation.

- (e) The notices prescribed by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, were duly authorised by the Council and served on the Respondent.
- (f) The nuisance alleged in the said complaint existed at the time when the said complaint was preferred, and had not been abated at the date of my said determination.
- (g) By an Indenture, dated 24th December, 1884, the Respondent, who was the freeholder of the land upon which the said houses have since been built, agreed with William Brittain to grant a lease of a piece of land on the south side of Sumatra Road aforesaid, together with the messuage and buildings intended to be erected thereon for the term of 99 years from the 25th December, 1882, at the rent of a peppercorn up to the 25th December, 1885, and thenceforth at the yearly rent of £110. Under the said Indenture the said William Brittain covenanted to build and finish fit for habitation before 25th December, 1885, sixteen messuages. Under the said Indenture it was provided that the said William Brittain should have possession of the said land immediately upon the execution of the said Indenture, and that on completion of the said messuages the Respondent would grant a lease of the same to the said William Brittain or his nominee in a form signed by the Respondent and the said William Brittain at the time of the execution of the said Indenture. By paragraph 8 of the said Indenture of the 24th December, 1884, it was provided as follows:—"All the said messuages and all buildings to be erected on the said land shall be built and constructed with good, new, sound, durable and proper bricks, timber and materials, and in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and in all things according to plans, elevations and specifications to be prepared by the landlord's surveyor, and no alteration or deviation shall be made in such plans, elevations or specifications without the previous consent in writing of such surveyor." In the year 1888 the Respondent on the failure of the said William Brittain to repay monies advanced to him by the Respondent on a mortgage of the said land and messuages foreclosed the mortgage and took possession of the said land, messuages and buildings, and on the 1st day of November, 1888, granted a lease of the said premises, No. 155, Sumatra Road, for a term of 99 years from the 25th December, 1882, at a rent of £8 10s. 0d. per annum to a Mrs. Elizabeth Nowell Jordain. It is stated in the said lease that it is granted "in consideration of the expense which has been incurred in erecting the messuage and buildings hereinafter demised, and of the rent, covenants and agreements hereinafter reserved and

contained." The said lease contains the following covenant (*inter alia*) on the part of the said Elizabeth Nowell Jordain:—

"And also that the tenant will at her own expense within six months from the date hereof complete and finish the demised messuage and buildings fit for habitation with proper and sufficient garden walls, sewers, drains, flagging and paving, and other things necessary to the premises to the satisfaction of the landlord's surveyor." The drainage system was constructed as shewn on the plan annexed hereto and marked "A" at the time when the said premises were originally built.

- (4) On the 15th November, 1888, the Respondent sold his reversionary interest in the said premises to the Prudential Assurance Company, and since that date the rent due under the said lease has been paid by the Respondent, who has also received the rack rent from the occupying tenant of the said premises.
4. On behalf of the Appellant it was contended before me:—
- (a) That the line of pipes referred to in paragraph 3 (b) hereof constituted a "drain" within the meaning of the definition of that term in section 250 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855. In support of this contention the case of *Heaver v. The Fulham Borough Council* (1904) 2. K. B. 383 was referred to.
- (b) That having regard to the history of the said premises and the terms of the said lease, the Respondent was estopped from alleging that the said line of pipes constituted a "sewer" repairable by the Hampstead Borough Council. In support of this contention the following cases were referred to:—
Heaver & Others v. The Fulham Borough Council (1904) 2. K. B. 383.
Wilson's Music & General Printing Company v. The Finsbury Borough Council (1908) 1. K. B. 563.
Kershaw v. Smith (1913) 11. L. G. R. 519.
5. On behalf of the Respondent it was contended before me:—
- (a) That the said line of pipes was a sewer because it carried off the rainwater from the roofs of Nos. 153 & 157, Sumatra Road, as well as the sewage of No. 155, and no order had been made by the predecessors of the Council for the drainage of No. 155 with any other premises by a combined operation.
- (b) That the Respondent was not responsible for carrying out, and had not carried out, the drainage of No. 155, Sumatra Road, and had no notice that the said William Brittain had committed a wrongful act in relation thereto.
- (c) That it was owing to the default and negligence of the predecessors of the Council that the rainwater from the roofs of Nos. 153 and 157, Sumatra Road, had been allowed to be carried off by the said line of pipes, and that the Council was estopped from saying the same was not a sewer.

- (d) That there was no ground for saying that the Respondent was estopped from denying that the said line of pipes was a drain. In support of these contentions the following cases were referred to:—

Kershaw v. Taylor (1895) 2. Q. B. 471.

Holland v. Lazarus 61. J. P. 262.

Heaver v. Fulham Borough Council (1904) 2. K. B. 383.

Silles v. Fulham Borough Council (1903) 1. K. B. 829.

Harvey v. Jaye 71. J. P. 473.

6. I was of opinion that both the said contentions on behalf of the Appellant failed, and I found that the said line of pipes was in law a sewer repairable by the Hampstead Borough Council. I accordingly dismissed the said complaint and awarded to the Respondent five guineas costs.

The question for the opinion of this Honourable Court is whether my said determination was correct in point of law.

It is a matter for serious regret that the Bill introduced by the Association of Municipal Corporations, and the Urban District Councils, Association did not meet with more success than had fallen to its lot in previous years. Although the provisions of this Bill did not apply to the Metropolis, it seems only reasonable to assume that if the ratepayers outside London were relieved from one of the most iniquitous burdens that have been placed upon their shoulders, it would not have been long before those within the County would have received the same consideration.

In another case, the freeholders of the estate concerned were interviewed, and, realising that their reversion would be prejudiced by the fact that a public sewer would run across the property, at once called upon the leaseholder to withdraw his claim against the Council, which he promptly did.

Sanitation of Railway Stations.

The sanitary conveniences at the various railway stations in the Borough have been regularly inspected during the year. It is satisfactory to report that there is a very considerable improvement in the standard of cleanliness maintained. The extent to which these conveniences are used by all sections of the community render it most essential that they shall always be kept in proper order. The Metropolitan Railway Company during the year rebuilt their station at Finchley Road, and provided an excellent system of sanitation and drainage, which is highly satisfactory in every detail. These results

are largely due to the action taken by the Council in 1903, when the vindicated their right to direct and supervise the drainage of railway property in the Borough.

Cleansing Station.

During the year, 168 school children, 10 children under school age, and 7 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.

The position of things as regards the cleansing of school children and others is not, in my opinion, very satisfactory. Every time a child is sent to the cleansing station to be cleansed we receive a formal demand from the London County Council to be informed as to what we have done to the home. In many cases we attempt to cleanse the home, and only with the greatest difficulty can we get any parents or others to be cleansed; but in this respect it is interesting to note that the County Council are endeavouring to obtain additional powers to secure the cleansing of persons who may be the source of the re-infection of the cleansed children. I am of opinion too that the accommodation at the cleansing station is inadequate. The endeavour to hot water bathe children of quite tender years, and cut off a great deal of their hair, requires to be done with certain precautions against their catching cold or getting otherwise chilled. The cleansing station, as at present constituted, consists of one room with a screen. There is practically no accommodation for waiting, or for children to sit and dry their hair after being bathed. Should the number of people to be cleansed at the station be in any way greater, in future, than it has been, I am certain some additional accommodation must be provided for them.

A case of very considerable interest occurred last year in regard to the question of the verminous condition of school children. The children of parents residing in this Borough were repeatedly found to be attending school in a verminous condition, although they had been cleansed systematically at the cleansing station. In addition to this the Council placed the cleansing station at the disposal of those members of the family who were not of school age, and, whilst the father availed himself of the offer, the mother and a daughter steadfastly refused to attend the cleansing station. The condition of the children, therefore, seemed to me to bring the parents within the provisions of

Section 12 of the Children Act, 1908, in that it constituted "neglect." Consequently I brought the matter to the notice of the Public Health Committee, who referred it to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Proceedings were instituted by them against both parents, and evidence was given by the officials of the London County Council and myself, with the result that the father and mother were each sentenced to a term of six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. The effect has been most salutary, and I think this course should be adopted in all cases where the parents subject their children to the unnecessary suffering which these verminous conditions entail.

In connection with the cleansing of verminous children, another somewhat unusual incident occurred. In pursuance of the request made by the London County Council to deal with the bedding and clothing of verminous children, the sanitary inspector visited a house in Broomsleigh Street to make an inspection of the home of a child who had been reported as attending school while in a verminous condition. The mother was at home when the inspector called, and he was admitted to the passage, but when he attempted to enter the rooms he was obstructed by the mother to such an extent as to make it inadvisable to proceed with the inspection. The matter was reported to the Public Health Committee, and by their direction the mother was summoned for obstruction, and was fined five shillings and two shillings costs. Following this, another attempt was made to carry out the inspection, but the inspector was met with the same obstruction on the occasion of his second visit. Consequently, a further summons for obstruction was issued, and this time the Magistrate inflicted a penalty of £1 and two shillings costs, and gave the woman some wholesome advice, with the result that on the third occasion when the inspector called he was admitted.

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 22 dwellings, this number being 35 less than the number for which applications were made in 1912.

Thirty-three dwellings were certified during the year, the owners having carried out the works necessary to obtain the certificate. In some of these cases the applications were made in 1911 and 1912, but the works required were not completed until 1913.

PREMISES.	No. of Dwellings.
154, Alexandra Road	1
166, do.	2
5, Canfield Gardens	2
9, do.	2
46, Dennington Park Road	2
118, Finchley Road	2
Yale Court, Honeybourne Road	22

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.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

The number of houses registered as houses let in lodgings at the end of 1913 was 369. 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 decrease in the number of houses on the register is accounted for by the fact that under the by-laws a change of landlord of a registered house removes the house from the register. During the year several premises were found to have thus ceased to be registered.

The revision of the by-laws relating to these houses, which has been undertaken in view of Section 16 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, has been in progress during the year; but the amended by-laws had not been approved by the Council at the close of the year.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1909.

Dwellings Unfit for Habitation.

The Closing Order made by the Council under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, in February, 1911, in regard to No. 83, Palmerston Road, which was confirmed by the Local Government Board, is still the subject of litigation. The owner having unsuccessfully asked the Council to determine the Closing Order, he at once appealed to the Local Government Board in regard to the matter, and upon the Board dismissing the appeal obtained a writ of *certiorari* from the High Court. The case came before the Divisional Court in December of last year, when the Rule was discharged. Mr. Arlidge (the owner) carried the matter to the Court of Appeal, and after a lengthy hearing the Court came to the conclusion (Lord Justice Hamilton dissenting) that on an appeal by the owner of a house to the Local Government Board against the refusal of the local authority to determine a Closing Order, the Appellant has a right to submit his case to, but not to appear before the person who decides the issue; and that he is entitled to see the report which the Inspector holding the Public Local Inquiry makes to the Board (*Rex v. Local Government Board ex-parte Arlidge*, 1913, Court of Appeal). This question of procedure is one of considerable importance to the Local Government Board as, so long as this judgment of the Court of Appeal stands, it will effect all Inquiries held by the Board under the Act, and probably a large number of Inquiries held under other Acts as well. Consequently it is not to be anticipated that the question can be regarded as finally settled until it has been submitted to the judgment of the House of Lords. The case

is now awaiting hearing by that tribunal, and is, therefore, still *sub judice*.

Peebles Mews, Palmerston Road, is a mews consisting of seven houses and two workshops, and is situated between and closely hemmed in by two rows of houses which are considerably higher than those in the mews itself. The mews is approached under an archway, and is lower than the adjoining street level. The houses are not very old, having been erected by the late Mr. Cairns, builder, about the year 1878. The mews was, however, not only badly situated, but suffering from those defects of closeness, narrowness and bad arrangement, the want of proper light, air and ventilation which render dwellings unfit for human habitation. The mews has been unfavourably reported upon by my two predecessors in office, and consequently, after making a careful survey and examination, I represented the premises, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Peebles Mews, on 17th June, under Section 17 of the Act of 1909, to the Council with the result that Closing Orders were made on all the premises in July. The owners availed themselves of the right of appeal to the Local Government Board, who on 8th October held a Public Local Inquiry into the matter, and the Board have intimated to the Council that they have decided to confirm the Closing Orders.

Table required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, made by the Local Government Board, under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

(Excluding Underground Rooms.)

Number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909	..	7
„ of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	7
„ of representations made to the Borough Council with a view to the making of closing orders	..	7
„ of closing orders made	.. ..	7
„ of dwelling-houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders	..	—
„ of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation	.. .. ..	—

General character of the defects found to exist.

Arrangements for preventing the contamination of water supply						4
Closet accommodation..	..	..	..	..	7
Drainage ..	..	..	..	..	7
Conditions of dwelling-houses in regard to :—						
Light	..	..	..	..	7
Free circulation of air	..	..	..	..	7
Dampness	..	..	..	..	—
Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	5
Conditions of yards or out-houses in regard to :—						
Paving	..	..	..	..	7
Drainage	..	..	..	..	7
Sanitary condition	..	..	..	..	7
Arrangements for the deposit of refuse and ashes					7	
Any defects in other matters which may tend to render the dwelling-houses dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants						7

Underground Rooms.

The following statement sets forth the action taken during 1913 in regard to underground rooms that were found to be illegally occupied.

No. of Houses.	No. of rooms found to be occupied in contravention of Sec. 17 of Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.	No. of these rooms that were also occupied contrary to the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	Illegal occupations discontinued	Structural works necessary to make rooms comply either completed or well in hand before the end of the year.	No. of Rooms.	
					Represented by Medical Officer of Health under Sec. 17.	Closing Orders made by Council. under Sec. 17.
74	101	77	27	74	2	2

The structural defects, and the number of rooms in which the defects were found, were as follows :—

Want of Proper Area.	Want of proper Damp-proof Courses.	Space beneath floor insufficiently ventilated.	Site not Concreted.	Defective Drains.
62	79	92	83	61

The Water Supply of Tenement Houses.

The action taken in Hampstead during 1913 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 115 houses. Prior to the passing of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 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
1913	..	..	115
			<hr/>
			580
			<hr/>

Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Under the provisions of the above Act, 11 samples were taken during the year, and of these, 9 were found not to conform to the standard of cleanliness laid down by the Local Government Board in the Regulations issued by them on 8th June, 1912. The administration of this Act appears to be beset with difficulties. In the first place its provisions should be made to apply to flock of every description, but its scope has unfortunately been very much narrowed by a judgment in the Divisional Court in the case of *Gamble v. Jordan*, 1913, when it was held that the re-making or re-stuffing of furniture or upholstery with rag flock was not prohibited so long as the flock comprised only that which had been taken out of the article in question. This practically renders the Act inoperative in regard to jobbing upholsterers, a large proportion of whose business consists of re-making, and of course it is

impossible for an inspector to prove that the flock used in re-upholstering and re-stuffing was not being re-used. The judgment given in a subsequent case, *Cooper v. Swift*, 1913, has removed another administrative difficulty which was of a very serious character. It was contended by the trade that rag flock did not come within the Act unless it was made from rags which had been worn to a state of raggedness on the human person. The Court decided that any flock made from woven material constituted rag flock, irrespective of the way in which the material had been reduced to its state of raggedness.

Public Mortuary.

During the year, the bodies of 107 persons were brought to the mortuary, this being the same number as in 1912,—67 by order of the Coroner, 17 by the Police, and 23 at the request of friends of the deceased persons.

In 82 instances (or 77 per cent. of the bodies admitted) inquests were held, and in 57 instances (or 53 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	59
Accidental deaths	16
Suicide (including 1 <i>felo de se</i>)	12
Neglect at birth	3
Misadventure	13
Starvation	1
Open Verdict	3
Total	107

MORTUARY RECORD FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Bodies Admitted.				No. of Post-Mortems.			No of Inquests.	No. of Funerals from Mortuary.
Month.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
January ..	5	7	12	3	6	9	12	12
February ..	5	3	8	2	2	4	5	8
March	5	4	9	2	3	5	5	5
April	8	3	11	4	3	7	9	11
May	9	3	12	6	2	8	11	12
June	5	2	7	1	—	1	4	7
July	6	—	6	5	—	5	5	6
August ..	4	2	6	1	1	2	3	6
September ..	8	5	13	2	3	5	10	13
October ..	2	1	3	1	—	1	1	3
November ..	7	1	8	5	1	6	8	8
December ..	7	5	12	1	3	4	9	12
Totals ..	71	36	107	33	24	57	82	103

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.
Dec. 24th ..	Mill Lane	12 geese.
Dec. 27th ..	High Road	58 geese and 1 turkey
Dec. 31st ..	High Road	7 lbs. apples

During the year, on Bank Holidays or upon other special occasions, the sanitary inspectors have been on duty on the Heath inspecting food and taking samples for analysis. 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 milk.

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 36.

The quarterly lime-washing has been carried out, and in one instance, one cautionary notice was served in regard to an accumulation of rubbish in the slaughterhouse.

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 con-

siderable number of cases conditions in contravention of the Act have been found. In 1911 and 1912 the total number of premises altered in order to comply with the Act was 60 and 37 respectively, as set out in the Reports for those years. In 1913 the number of premises dealt with was 71. Of these places, 19 were found to have drain inlets in rooms where food was prepared or sold; in 34 premises the drains were defective; in 4, structural defects, other than drainage defects of various kinds, were present; and 52 premises needed cleansing. The places were dealt with as follows:—in 30 instances the drains were entirely, and in 4 instances partially, reconstructed; in 19 instances improperly placed drain inlets were removed, with or without redrainage; in 4 instances more or less extensive structural alterations, other than drainage alterations, were carried out; and 52 premises were thoroughly cleansed under notice.

The trades carried on, and the alterations made on the premises dealt with in 1913, were as follows:—

Trades.	No. of Premises	DRAINAGE.			PREMISES.	
		Entire recon-struction	Partial recon-struction	Drain openings removed.	Cleansed	Structur-ally altered.
Butcher	10	4	1	3	9	1
Confectioner	7	1	2	—	2	—
Dairy	4	3	—	3	3	2
Fishmonger	5	3	—	1	5	—
Greengrocer	5	1	1	2	5	—
Grocer & Provision Mer- chant	21	8	—	7	12	1
Restaurants	10	4	—	2	9	—
Other Trades	9	6	—	1	7	—
Totals	71	30	4	19	52	4

The action taken by the Council in regard to the inspection of food premises, called attention to the unsatisfactory conditions existing at two places in which a large eating-house business was being carried on. These places had their origin as coffee stalls or shelters, but, instead of being removed daily, a settled pitch was taken up by them, with the result that permanent buildings were set up without either water

supply or sanitary accommodation, and the general conditions appertaining were such as to render their use most undesirable for such a purpose as the storage and sale of food. The action of the Council resulted in these premises being permanently closed, and as there is no part of the Borough now in which there does not exist ample opportunity for the working-classes to obtain food, I cannot regard the closing of these places as anything but a distinct improvement.

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

Butchers and Pork Butchers	64
Confectioners	91
Grocers	68
Provision and Cheesemongers	40
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	69
Fishmongers	30
Fried Fish Shops	9
General Shops	23
	<hr/>
	394
	<hr/>

615 inspections were made of these premises during the year, and 84 notices were served.

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

Tuberculous Milk.

In the campaign against consumption the question of our milk supply is one upon which a considerable amount of public interest has been concentrated. This interest has been stimulated from time to time by the publication of the results of investigations which have been carried out in regard to the matter. The second interim report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis stated definitely that a very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially among the young, must be attributed to the consumption of cows' milk containing tubercle bacilli. This is a conclusion with which I am in complete agreement, and I was anxious to ascertain what had been the effect of the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, and the Board of

Agriculture's Order made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, which came into operation on 1st May, 1913, in securing a healthy milk supply for this Borough. Consequently I suggested the desirability of taking further samples of milk for examination, bacteriologically, as to the presence of tubercle bacilli. The result is embodied in the following report:—

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

Milk and Tuberculosis.

On this subject I would remind the Committee that on July 15th, 1913, they authorised the taking of 25 samples of milk for examination, bacteriologically, as to the presence of the tubercle bacillus. These samples were taken during August and October of that year.

In dealing with these samples due consideration was given to the report that was submitted to this Committee and to the Local Government Board on the analysis of milk samples undertaken in the years 1907-8 by the Council. During those years 76 samples were taken for the purpose of examination as to the presence of the tubercle bacillus. Of these samples, 21 were taken at railway stations, 14 at hospitals, 33 at shops, and 8 on rounds. Of this number, 17, or 22·4 per cent., were found to contain virulent tubercle bacilli, and the Council at its meeting on November 5th, 1908, decided that the attention of the Local Government Board should be drawn to the fact, with a request that general legislation should be introduced to deal with the question of tuberculous milk, which the Council considered was one of grave public concern.

Of the samples then taken a very complete record was kept as to times, dates, and the actual origin of the milk as far as could be ascertained. The addresses of the farms from which the tuberculous milk came were carefully recorded, and the London County Council had these farms visited at that time.

In taking the 25 samples which the Committee authorised, I beg to report that attention was given to the sources from which the samples came that were found to be tuberculous on the former occasion, and each tuberculous source was again sampled, and these samples submitted to the Lister Institute. The report of the Lister Institute was to the effect

that neither in those samples taken from sources found in 1907-8 to be tuberculous, nor in those taken from sources which had hitherto been non-tuberculous, had the tubercle bacillus been found.

This is highly satisfactory and most striking, and I have given careful consideration to the causes at work which have resulted in such a remarkable diminution in tuberculous milk coming into the Borough.

As this milk comes from more than one herd or farm, and is often a mixture of milk, though having only one consignee, it is sometimes most difficult to determine its sources. In some cases, however, the consignees to-day are the same as formerly, and though tuberculous then the milk is not tuberculous now.

The disappearance of tuberculous milk can only result from two causes, (1) that all the milk sent into the Borough is pasteurised, or (2) that the production of tuberculous milk has been stopped at its source.

In pursuing enquiries in regard to the largest of these supplies (coming from Buckinghamshire) I have visited sundry milk shops and factors, and have inspected the farm and herd. The farm has fortunately undergone no change of proprietorship nor destination of its milk since the former samples were taken. The Lister Institute reported that none of the samples of milk sent up were pasteurised, but as the detection of pasteurising is by no means easy I made this a special point of enquiry on visiting the farms. In respect to samples Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, which came from this farm, there was a herd of 60 cows, and they were healthy cows, well kept. In 1907-8 the farmer had been informed of the result of our analyses, and that the milk he then supplied contained tubercle bacilli. He was an intelligent man, and realised the gravity of tuberculous milk. I convinced myself that no pasteurisation was taking place at this farm; the farmer did not know how to pasteurise properly, so as to escape detection, and, beyond straining and cooling, the milk was delivered untreated. In response to questions, the farmer stated that he had only had one animal slaughtered since the coming into force of the Board of Agriculture's Order respecting tuberculous cattle, that one being a cow that fell sick and was slaughtered, and the subsequent autopsy revealed tuberculosis. He said he had had no further cattle slaughtered for illness, that the condition of the herd had been, and is, healthy, and they were now all young animals, and that he had recently been more particular in the selection of his animals. A weeding-out

process having taken place during the past few years his animals are now younger than formerly, and cows beyond a certain age, or that had ceased to yield a good supply of milk, are at once sold for butchers' meat. This, as far as I can discern is probably the reason for the cessation of tuberculous milk.

The publicity given to the tuberculosis campaign, and the rigorous enforcement of the Board of Agriculture's Order would seem to have caused farmers to be more particular with their animals, and it would appear to me that animals formerly yielding tuberculous milk have passed into the hands of butchers. The merely nominal sum allowed as compensation, under the Board of Agriculture's Order, for tuberculous animals would seem to be very unpopular—there is a great disinclination on the part of the farmers to have animals slaughtered for the good of the community largely at their own expense.

Nevertheless, be the causes at work what they may, I have great pleasure in reporting that the entrance of tuberculous milk into the Borough has ceased, and this has undoubtedly occurred without pasteurisation, or the milk having been tampered with in any way.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK E. SCRASE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Milk Supply.

The number of persons registered as purveyors of milk at the end of 1913 was 77, and the number of premises on which milk is sold was 102. The difference in the two numbers was accounted for by the fact that some of the milk-sellers occupy more than one shop.

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

Dairies	52
Bakehouses and Confectioners.. . . .	20
Restaurants and Coffee Shops	13
General Shops	17

Three of the registered milk-sellers 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, 301 inspections were made of premises where milk is sold, 17 notices were served, and the following works were carried out:—

Premises or parts of premises repaired, cleansed, and limewashed	28
Drains repaired or reconstructed	9
Drains unstopped	5
Soil pipes reconstructed	4
Water-closets repaired or renewed	13
Water-closets cleansed	4
New sinks fixed.	10
Waste pipes to sinks trapped and renewed ..	12
Yard paving repaired or renewed	11
Dustbins provided	4
Other defects remedied.	6

Section 5 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, empowers Sanitary Authorities in London to remove from the register of milk-sellers, 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 on the register is now 17.

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 81 shops in the Borough in which ice cream is sold, and 126 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	13
Drains repaired or reconstructed	4
Soil pipes reconstructed	1
Water-closets repaired or renewed	4
„ cleansed	3
Waste pipes of sinks trapped, repaired, or renewed	5

Yard paving renewed	3
Dustbins provided	4
Other defects remedied.. .. .	5

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 19, or 3·7 per cent. of the total number. The corresponding percentage in 1912 was 2·3 ; in 1911, 2·9. In addition, 13 samples were certified to be of low quality.

422 samples were purchased from Hampstead tradesmen, and 84 from persons residing without, but trading within, the Borough. The percentage of adulterated samples in these two classes were 2·1 and 11·9 respectively.

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

37 samples were taken on Sundays, none of these were adulterated but 2 were of poor quality.

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
Butter .. .. .	..	..	..	126	3	—
Cheese .. .. .	..	..	..	14	—	—
Cocoa .. .. .	..	..	..	23	—	—
Coffee .. .. .	..	..	..	23	—	—
Cream .. .. .	..	..	..	11	3	—
Jam, Raspberry .. .. .	..	..	..	3	—	—
Lard .. .. .	..	..	..	29	—	—
Margarine .. .. .	..	..	..	5	—	—
Milk .. .. .	..	..	..	256	13	13
Mince meat .. .. .	..	..	..	3	—	—
Rice .. .. .	..	..	..	2	—	—
Salmon & Shrimp paste .. .. .	..	..	..	3	—	—
Spinach (tinned) .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—	—
Tea .. .. .	..	..	..	2	—	—
Vinegar .. .. .	..	..	..	5	—	—
Totals				506	19	13

The following table shows the number of samples analysed during each year from 1907 to 1913, 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.
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
1913	506	19	3·7	38	16	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)	..	..	78	2	2·5
No. 2 (Belsize)	..	..	66	4	6·0
No. 3 (Adelaide)	..	..	19	—	—
No. 4 (Central)	..	..	21	—	—
No. 5 (West End)	..	..	66	2	3·0
No. 6 (Kilburn)	..	..	104	1	0·9
No. 7 (Priory)	..	..	68	—	—
Totals	..	..	422	9	2·1

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

No. of Sample.	Article.	How adulterated.	Result of proceedings.
67	Milk ..	4 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Cautioned.
79	Cream ..	0.23 per cent. of boric acid	Vendor written to.
96	Milk ..	4 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Fine £2. Costs 12s. 6d.
106	Milk ..	31 per cent. added water	„ £2. „ 12s. 6d.
132	Milk ..	5 per cent. added water	„ £2. „ 19s. 0d.
135	Milk ..	10 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Dismissed. Vendor proving warranty.
140	Milk ..	3 per added water and 25 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Do. do.
141	Milk ..	17 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Summons not served. Vendor left neighbourhood
174	Milk ..	6 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Dismissed. Vendor proving warranty.
184	Milk ..	4 per cent. added water	Do. do.
235	Milk ..	11 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Do. do.
290	Cream .. (preserved) 0.5 per cent. boric acid	Six-tenths of one per cent. of boric acid.	Vendor written to.
304	Milk ..	11 per cent. deficient in butter-fat	Fine £1. Costs 16s. 6d.
306	Milk ..	31 per cent. added water	„ £5. „ 17s. 0d.
365	Milk ..	9 per cent. added water	Dismissed. Vendor proving warranty.
*482	Butter .. (Informal sample)	88 per cent. foreign fat	No action.
488	Butter ..	7 per cent. of water over and above legal limit	Fine £5. Costs £1 8s.
502	Cream ..	Two-tenths of one per cent. of boric acid	„ £5. „ 16s. 0d.
*506	Butter ..	88 per cent. foreign fat	„ £10. „ 14s. 6d.

*Purchased from same vendor.

Informal Sample.

A complaint was received that the proprietor of a provision shop was systematically supplying margarine instead of butter; consequently the inspector directed his agent to purchase some butter (sample No. 482) at the shop without disclosing the purpose for which it was required. Upon analysis this was found to contain 88 per cent. of foreign fat and to be margarine. As the formalities required by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act had not been observed, no proceedings could follow. A second sample (No. 506) was, therefore, purchased, and this time the necessary declaration was made. This sample was found to be identical with the previous one; and the vendor was summoned and fined £10, with 14s. 6d. costs.

Warranty Defence.

Proceedings necessitated in regard to the adulteration of milk were dismissed in 6 instances, owing to the vendor successfully proving a warranty. It is a matter for sincere regret that Parliament has been unable to find the time necessary to deal with this very important question. A provision in the Act, enabling the vendor to summon before the Court at the time of hearing any person whom he alleges to be the person responsible for the adulteration would provide ample protection for the innocent trader; but under the existing state of affairs everybody's interests are studied except those of the consumer, who has been served with an adulterated article, for which a proper price has been paid; and he apparently has no redress.

Samples of Food taken in Course of Delivery.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act contains a very important provision in regard to the taking of samples in course of delivery. It is frequently alleged that some tradesmen who sell only genuine articles in their shops, make a practice of delivering to order goods which are not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser. A suggestion was made in a newspaper that there was need for the formation of a Society to enable any persons who suspected the quality of food supplied by their tradesmen to have it analysed; but I would point out that there is no need for such an organisation, as any person who chooses to request the Inspector to sample any of the food delivered by his tradesmen is entitled to have this done, without any cost to himself, and I should be pleased to hear at any time from residents in the Borough who suspect the quality of food supplied to them.

Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.

By the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, made in pursuance of this Act, a definite restriction has been placed on the use of preservatives by producers, retailers and others concerned in the milk and cream trade; no preservative is to be added to milk in any case, and no preservative is to be added to cream which is sold as cream. The regulations, however, do not prohibit the sale of cream containing boric acid, borax, or a mixture of these preservative substances, or hydrogen peroxide, provided:—

- (1) That it is sold, not as cream, but as “preserved cream,” and
- (2) That the vessel in which it is sold bears a declaration, in the prescribed form, showing the amount and nature of the particular preservative added.

The addition to cream of any other preservative substances than those mentioned is prohibited.

The object of the regulations in regard to cream is to secure that preserved cream sold in compliance with the regulations shall be distinguished at all stages of sale from cream to which no preservative has been added; this distinction is important in the interests of the public generally, and particularly in the interests of infants and invalids.

In order to secure completeness and uniformity in the statement required to be included in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, the Local Government Board suggest that the statement should be drawn up under the headings shown below.

For administrative convenience the local authorities specified are those which also administer the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, relating to the taking of samples, have been applied to samples taken for the purpose of the regulations. But the action taken under the regulations is in other respects independent of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and does not affect the action which may be taken under those Acts.

The attention of the milk-sellers in the Borough was called to the provisions of these Regulations by a circular letter,

**Report for the year ended 31st December, 1913, of Administration
in connection with the Public Health (Milk and Cream)
Regulations, 1912.**

1.—Milk ; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	256	—
Cream	7	2

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

Both samples were purchased from the same vendor, and were not sold as preserved cream ; but were found, upon analysis, to contain 0·23 per cent. of Boracic Acid and 0·26 per cent. of Boracic Acid respectively. In the first instance, the firm was written to, and an explanation was received from them. No further action was taken. In the second instance, the firm was again written for an explanation, which was submitted by them. The Public Health Committee, after considering the matter, authorised legal proceedings to be taken against the vendor, who was fined £5 and 16s. costs.

2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the labels as to preservatives were correct :—

(i) Correct statements made	3
(ii) Statements incorrect	1
Total	4

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :—

(i) Above 35 per cent.	4
(ii) Below 35 per cent.	—
Total	4

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

One sample of cream labelled "Preserved cream containing 0·5 per cent. Boracic Acid" was found, on analysis, to contain six-tenths of one cent. of Boracic Acid, or 42 grains per pound.

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

In the case above quoted the vendor was written to (Article VII of Milk and Cream Regulations), and his explanation was received. No further action was taken.

3.—*Thickening substances.*

- | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|---------|
| (a) Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream | .. | .. | .. | .. Nil. |
| (b) Action taken where found | .. | .. | .. | .. Nil. |

4.—*Other observations, if any—*

All milk-sellers and vendors of cream have been circularised.

There is no doubt that from a public health point of view it is desirable that food of all kinds should be free from preservatives, and some dairymen have decided to sell only cream which is free from preservatives. I think that all who use cream would be well-advised to stipulate that only fresh cream should be supplied; but, in regard to this, it must be remembered that cream without preservatives will not keep sweet for any longer period than ordinary milk, and care must, therefore, be exercised to obtain each day only a sufficient quantity for that day's requirements. Cream without preservatives cannot be kept for the prolonged periods which it has been customary in the past for some people to regard as a reasonable time for cream to keep good.

Schools.

During the year surveys of the sanitary condition of three schools within the Borough were carried out. In each case the drains were found to be defective, and the matter received the attention of the responsible authorities, with the result that in two cases the drains have been reconstructed, and in the third the work is now in progress.

Dust Receptacles.

By arrangement with the Borough Engineer, the Dusting Superintendent now reports to the Public Health Department regularly the existence of fixed brick dust receptacles, and also where moveable receptacles of improper character are in use, with the result that the sanitary inspectors are able promptly to deal with the cases. Fixed dust receptacles are most insanitary, and afford a breeding place for flies and pests of a similar nature. I think it is a matter of the utmost importance, especially in view of the large increase in the use of gas stoves and the corresponding increase in the amount of offensive matter which is placed in the dustbins, that every house should be provided with proper and suitable moveable metal dust receptacles.

Public Telephone Call Offices.

In July a letter was received calling attention to the state of the mouth-piece of an instrument in a public telephone call office. The complainant alleged that he found it both wet and dirty, and suggested that some sanitary or disinfectant covering should be provided to the mouth-piece.

The matter is certainly one of public interest and public health, but I am unaware of any statute that would enable a sanitary authority to take action, probably for the reason that such things were not in vogue when the Public Health Acts were drafted.

I sent a copy of the complaint to the Controller of the London Telephone Service, and was informed by him that each cabinet and instrument is thoroughly disinfected every nine days, and that the collectors have instructions to wipe the mouth-pieces of the instruments on each visit made by them to the boxes.

The following announcement appears in the Telephone Directory :—

“ Attachment to Telephones—Attention is called to the fact that Subscribers are being induced to purchase appliances

for attachment to Telephones on the ground that they improve the Service or have some hygienic advantage. As in nearly all cases these attachments have the effect of either damaging the Apparatus or impairing its efficiency — in many cases both — Subscribers are reminded that under the conditions of their Telephone Service the use of such Appliances or Attachments is, in general, prohibited. The sale to the public of certain Appliances which have no such prejudicial effect has been sanctioned by the Post Office, and Subscribers should, before purchasing any Telephone Attachments, satisfy themselves that their use has received official sanction. It is the duty of the Post Office Engineers to remove any Attachments which have not been officially approved."

Most users of the telephone will agree that any appliance which has the effect indicated is not likely to be very enthusiastically received by the public at large, and in any case I have little faith in the efficacy of these caps or coverings from a sanitary point of view.

Some persons in using a telephone place their mouths so close to the mouth-piece as to be actually in contact, and in this practice the danger lies. If care is taken, when holding a conversation, to keep the face at a reasonable distance from the instrument no one runs any great risk; but, if only on aesthetic grounds, I think it should be possible for all users of a public telephone, before holding a conversation, to cleanse the mouth-piece for themselves if they so desire. This suggestion could be easily carried out if each call office were provided with a box (similar to those now in use in all Post Offices for distributing telegraph forms) filled with suitable sanitary paper. A sheet could be abstracted and the mouth-piece cleansed. Paper of this description is so cheap that the present charge of 2d. per call should not be increased in consequence of the adoption of this arrangement.

Smoke Nuisances.

During the year, observations in this connection were kept in 24 instances by the sanitary inspectors. In 3 cases intimation notices were sent, and in 1 instance it was found necessary to serve a statutory notice.

Complaints.

During 1913, 711 complaints were made of the existence of insanitary conditions. A list of the matters of which complaint was made is given below :—

Accumulations, offensive	...	...	...	6
" of garden and other refuse	...	...	...	17
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	10
" dead	...	...	...	2
Dampness in premises	...	...	...	29
Dirty and dilapidated premises	...	...	...	25
Drains, bad condition of	...	...	...	16
" defective	...	...	...	37
" stopped	...	...	...	21
Dust, non-removal	...	...	...	53
Dust receptacles, foul or dilapidated	...	...	...	77
" absence of, or insufficient	...	...	...	38
Insanitary condition of premises	...	...	...	52
Illness attributable to insanitary conditions	...	...	...	13
Manure not removed	...	...	...	10
Overcrowding and improper mixing of the sexes	...	...	...	30
Rats, nuisance from	...	...	...	11
Roadways, bad condition of	...	...	...	3
Roofs and gutters, defective and leaky	...	...	...	5
Rubbish, nuisance from burning	...	...	...	13
Smells	...	...	...	39
" on premises	...	...	...	10
" from road gullies...	...	...	...	7
" " sewer ventilators	...	...	...	37
" " stables	...	...	...	2
" " drains, etc.	...	...	...	24
" " water-closets	...	...	...	4
" " manure	...	...	...	4
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	15
Underground rooms illegally occupied	...	...	...	2
Unsound food	...	...	...	1
Vacant land, insanitary state of	...	...	...	4
Verminous condition of premises or persons	...	...	...	6
Water, absence of	...	...	...	73
" leakage of	...	...	...	4
Water cisterns, dirty, etc.	...	...	...	3
Water-closets, accommodation insufficient or absence of	...	...	...	7
" defective or insanitary	...	...	...	18
" stopped	...	...	...	6
" without water	...	...	...	3
" " proper flush	...	...	...	4
Yards, unpaved and existing paving defective	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	38

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The text of the Report is here printed in French, 1891, in the French and Workshop Act, 1901, which provides that—

The Minister of Labour of Great Britain (Factory and Workshop Act, 1901)

is hereby empowered to cause to be printed and distributed in the

Government of Great Britain, in the French and Workshop Act, 1901, and in the

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Workshops and Domestic Workshops.

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 1913 there were 506 workshops on the register, of which 35 were domestic workshops. Excluding the latter, there were employed in the workshops 848 males and 1009 females. Dressmaking is the trade chiefly carried on in the Hampstead workshops, and next in order of frequency come tailoring, bootmaking, 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	32	37	117	2	—	32
Blindmakers	4	7	9	10	—	4
Bootmakers	40	44	89	—	1	81
Builders and carpenters	19	23	28	—	—	19
Cabinetmakers and polishers	2	8	162	1	1	3
Carriage builders	7	16	28	—	—	7
Corset makers	5	5	—	14	—	—
Cycle makers and repairers	6	9	14	—	—	6
Dressmakers and ladies' tailors	113	134	5	521	15	128
Engineers	3	3	4	—	—	3
Florists	3	4	13	7	—	3
Harness makers... ..	5	8	12	—	—	5
Ironmongers	14	14	31	—	—	14
Laundresses	7	19	4	49	—	7
Milliners	25	25	—	77	1	26
Monumental masons	2	2	17	—	—	2
Motor makers	3	4	12	—	—	3
Outfitters	9	32	5	227	1	10
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	42	51	88	38	9	51
Upholsterers	19	26	50	8	2	21
Watchmakers and jewellers	13	14	24	—	—	13
Wigmakers	13	19	19	24	—	13
Miscellaneous	26	37	51	31	5	31
Totals	436	570	848	1009	35	506

Workshop Inspection.

The following particulars relate to the workshop inspections made during 1913, bakehouse inspections being omitted. The total number of inspections made during the year was 508, as against 561 in the previous year.

Cleanliness.

Ten workrooms were found on inspection to require cleansing, and these were cleansed on the request of the inspector.

Ventilation and Warming.

In five workshops the ventilation was found to be unsatisfactory.

In four cases, this was caused by gas stoves used for the heating of irons being unprovided with a flue to carry off the products of combustion. Proper hoods and flues were fixed in three instances, and in one case the gas stove was moved to another room. In order to secure these alterations it was found necessary to serve three notices.

In seven cases, the means of warming were found to be unsatisfactory. Three of these were improved on request, and four were reported to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

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 is set out on a card supplied by the Council, which is hung up in each room. The legal number of occupants varies according as overtime is worked, or whether the room is used as a sleeping room as well as a workroom. During 1913, 37 new workrooms were measured.

Overcrowding was found in 4 instances: one was abated on request, but notices had to be served in the other three cases before the overcrowding was abated.

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, 36 workshops were notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories as being without the abstract required.

Bakehouses.

At the end of 1913, there were 36 occupied bakehouses on the register, 20 being underground, and 16 aboveground. Three of the bakehouses situated above ground and one underground use power, and are therefore factories.

Seven inspections were made in respect of the factory bakehouses, 89 inspections in respect of the workshop bakehouses, and 6 notices were served.

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

Bakehouses in Wards.

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

Those marked * are underground bakehouses.

Those marked † are factory bakehouses.

Bakehouses—Underground	20
,, Above ground	16
	—
Total ..	36

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, 1,528 inspections were made of all the "workplaces" in the Borough, and 85 notices were served.

Among the more important workplaces are the kitchens of restaurants, coffee-houses, etc., and the number of these places in Hampstead at the close of 1912 was 72. During 1913, 2 restaurant kitchens were added to the register and 3 removed, making a total of 71 on the register at the end of the year. These premises are kept under regular supervision, the number of inspections being 134 and the number of notices served, 10

Restaurant Kitchens in Wards.

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

No. 1 (TOWN) WARD—

Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead
Heath.

37, Heath Street.

57, do.

63 & 65, do.

70, do.

100, do.

102, do.

108, do.

109, do.

3, High Street.

42, do.

67, do.

Bull & Bush, North End. (13)

No. 2 (BELSIZE) WARD—

2, Elm Terrace, Constantine Road.

25, Fleet Road.

98, do.

210, Haverstock Hill.

11, South End Road.

45, do.

65, do.

19, Southampton Road.

Railway Tavern, South End

Green. (9)

No. 3 (ADELAIDE) WARD—

1, Adelaide Road.

143, do.

97, Haverstock Hill.

11, King's College Road.

Cosy Nook, Regent's Park Road.

Winchester Hotel, Winchester
Road.

25, Winchester Road. (7)

No. 4 (CENTRAL) WARD—

72, Be'size Lane.

90, do.

159, Broadhurst Gardens.

1A, Canfield Place.

104, Finchley Road.

169A, do.

225, do.

52, Lymington Road.

12, Swiss Terrace.

100, West End Lane.

272, do.

280, do. (13)

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.	
327,	do.		36,	Boundary Road.	
351,	do.	(7)	114,	do.	
No. 6 (KILBURN) WARD—			65,	Fairfax Road.	
132,	High Road, Kilburn.		98,	Finchley Road.	
188,	do.	do.	115,	do.	
272,	do.	do.	133A,	do.	
308,	do.	do.	34,	High Road, Kilburn.	
354,	do.	do.	48,	do.	do.
145,	Iverson Road.		Steer's Restaurant, Upper		
Towers' Coffee Rooms, Love-			Avenue Road.	(14)	
ridge Road.					
18,	Netherwood Street.		Total	71	
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 118, and the number of addresses contained in the lists was 323. 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 out-workers' premises in Hampstead is 79. Of these, 4 are factories, 46 are workshops (18 of these being domestic workshops), 1 is a workplace, and in 28 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	Dairymen	2
Bakers	4	Laundries	5
Bootmakers	10	Motor Works	6
Builders	4	Printers	10
Butchers	7	Other trades	15
Carpet Beaters	2		—
Coffee Roasters	5		70
			—

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)	98	9	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	561	30	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	1528	85	—
Total	2187	124	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	51	48	—	—
Want of ventilation	5	5	—	—
Overcrowding	5	5	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	50	45	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	5	5	—
	unsuitable or defective	5	5	—
	not separate for sexes	1	1	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	9	3	6	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	132	118	6	—

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.

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.										Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions Sections 109, 110.
	Sending Twice in the year.					Sending Once in the year.										
	Outworkers†					Out workers.										
	Lists†	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Lists	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Notices served on Occu-piers as to keeping or sending lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspec-tion of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Wearing Apparel—																
(1) making, etc.	74	51	139	6	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(2) cleaning and washing	14	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Household linen	8	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Furniture and upholstery	11	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electro-plate ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brass and brass articles	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cables and chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anchor and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Umbrellas, etc.	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sacks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Racquets and tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags	2	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brush making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pea picking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cosques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	112	102	211	6	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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

† The figures in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year, and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists.

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses	32
Bootmakers	81
Dressmakers and ladies' tailors	128
Laundries	7
Milliners	26
Tailors	51
Watchmakers and jewellers	13
Wigmakers	13
Other	155
Total number of workshops on Register ..	506

5.—Other Matters.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)	36
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901) } Notified by H.M. Inspector ..	3
Other	6
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	20

Report on the Analytical Work of the Year 1913.

BY

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

ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,

TOWN HALL, PADDINGTON, W.

5th February, 1914.

A short abstract of the analytical work of the year 1913 may be of interest.

A total of 506 samples were analysed, comprising :—

Milk	..	..	..	256	samples.
Butter	..	..	..	126	„
General Groceries	..	..	..	64	„
Lard	..	..	..	29	„
Cheese	..	..	..	14	„
Cream	..	..	..	11	„
Margarine..	..	..	..	5	„
Spinach	..	..	..	1	„

The only adulterated samples were dairy articles, viz. :—

Milk	..	..	..	13	samples.
Butter	..	..	..	3	„
Cream	..	..	..	3	„

This year the total adulteration reaches $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ; the previous year it was $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Milk this year shows 5 per cent. of adulterated samples against $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1912.

These figures are far below those for the rest of London and demonstrate that Hampstead is especially fortunate in the purity of its food supply.

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 42 cases during the year. The chief facts relating to these proceedings are set out on pages 150-153, and are summarised below. The facts relate only to the cases that were *heard and decided* in 1913.

Statute or By-law.	Number of Prose- cutions.	Fines.			Costs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and By-laws made thereunder ..	10	2	0	0	6	4	0
Metropolis Management Acts, and By-laws made thereunder ..	9	14	10	0	10	4	0
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts	11	12	0	0	3	18	0
Rag Flock Act, 1911 ..	5	4	7	6	1	17	6
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904	2	1	5	0	0	4	0
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908	2	2	0	0	0	15	0
Totals	39	36	2	6	23	2	6

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

Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
1912 17th Oct.	1913 29th Jan.	Marylebone Police Court. Mr. Plowden	E. O., Hampstead	Nuisance	Work done ; 10s. 6d. costs, and sum- mons with- drawn
27th Nov.	18th July	Marylebone Police Court. Mr. Denman	Owner	(i) Nuisance (ii) Non-paving of yard	Work done ; 1s. 6d. costs allowed, and summonses withdrawn.
1913 9th Jan.	do.	do.	Owner	(i) Nuisance (ii) Non-paving of yard	Work done ; 10s. 6d. costs allowed and summonses withdrawn.
23rd Jan.	10th June	Marylebone Police Court. Mr. Plowden	C. C. P., Stoke Newington	Nuisance	Dismissed with £5 5s. costs.
6th Feb.	18th July	Marylebone Police Court. Mr. Denman	H. B. Hampstead	Nuisance	Order made to abate within one month, and £1 1s. 6d. costs allowed.
29th May	11th June	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court. Justices	M. B. T., Hampstead	Contravention of Section 41	Fined £2, and costs.
15th May	13th June	Marylebone Police Court. Mr. Plowden	R. E., Hendon	Nuisance	Work done ; 10s. 6d. costs paid and sum- mons with- drawn.
4th Nov.	12th Dec.	Marylebone Police Court. Mr. Paul Taylor	A. C., Hampstead	Non-payment of 3s. cost of re- moval of vege- table matter	Order made to pay debt and 10s. 6d. costs.
30th Oct.	do.	do.	W. H., Westminster	Non-compliance with Council's notice to pave yard	Work done ; 10s. 6d. costs paid, and sum- mons with- drawn.
16th Oct.	do.	do.	D. D., Willesden	Nuisance at two premises	Work done ; 10s. 6d. costs paid on each summons, and summonses withdrawn.

Metropolis Management Acts, and By-laws made thereunder.

Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
1913 20th Feb.	1913 14th May	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court, Justices	E. O., Hampstead	Non-compliance with Council's Orders	Work done; £1 1s. 0d. costs allowed, and summonses withdrawn.
5th Mar.	19th Mar.	do.	W. H., Willesden	Doing sanitary work without having given notice	Fined 10s. and 5s. 6d. costs.
17th April	18th July	Marylebone Police Court. Mr. Denman	E. S., Hampstead	Failing to deposit plans, etc.	Plans deposited, etc. £1 1s. 0d. costs paid and summons withdrawn.
3rd April	do.	do.	G. M., Willesden	Failing to deposit plans, etc.	Plans, etc., deposited £1 1s. costs, and summons withdrawn
29th May	11th June	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court, Justices	M. B. T., Hampstead	(i) Contravention of drainage bye-law 10 (ii) Failing to deposit plans, etc.	Fined £10 on (i), £2 on (ii) and costs.
15th May	13th June	Marylebone Police Court. Mr. Plowden	T. K., Hampstead	Non-compliance with Council's Order	Work done; £1 1s. costs paid and summons withdrawn
10th July	30th July	Hampstead Police Court, Justices	R. T., Hampstead	(i) Failing to deposit plans, etc. (ii) Contravention of drainage bye-law 3 (iii) Contravention of drainage bye-law 10.	Fined £1 and 16s. 6d. costs.
30th Oct.	3rd Dec.	do.	S. H. P., Hampstead	Failing to deposit plans, etc.	Fined £1 and £2 2s. costs

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

1913 17th April	1913 9th May	Marylebone Police Court. Mr. Francis	E. T., Hampstead	Selling milk containing 31 per cent. of added water	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs
do.	do.	do.	W. S., St. Pancras	Selling milk containing 4 per cent. deficiency of butter fat.	Fined £2 and 12s. 6d. costs

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—continued.

Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court, and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
1913 17th April	1913 14th May	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court, Justices	S. & R., Ltd., Hendon	Selling milk containing 5 per cent. of added water	Fined £2 and 19s. costs.
1st May	23rd May	Marylebone Police Court, Mr Paul Taylor	T. J. D., Willesden	Selling milk containing 10 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter fat	Warranty proved and summons dismissed
do.	do.	do.	A. J. W., St. Pancras	Selling milk containing 3 per cent. of added water and 25 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat.	Warranty proved and summons dismissed.
29th May	20th June	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Plowden	J. P. B., Willesden	Selling milk containing 4 per cent. added water	Warranty proved and summons dismissed.
do.	do.	do.	J. H., Willesden	Selling milk containing 6 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter fat	Warranty proved and summons dismissed.
10th July	30th July	Hampstead Police Court, Justices	W. S., St. Pancras	Selling milk containing 11 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter-fat	Warranty proved and summons dismissed
23rd Sept.	24th Sept.	do.	C. D., St. Pancras	Selling milk with 11 per cent. less than the proper amount of butter fat	Fined £1 and 17s. costs.
do.	25th Sept.	do.	R. L., Islington	Ditto with 31 per cent. of added water	Fined £5 and 17s. costs., or 1 month's imprisonment
13th Nov.	12th Dec.	Marylebone Police Court, Mr. Paul Taylor	R. P., Paddington	Selling milk containing 9 per cent. of added water	Warranty proved and summons dismissed

Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Date when proceedings ordered.	Date of Hearing.	Court and Name of Magistrate.	Initials and District of Defendant.	Offence.	Result of Hearing.
1913 6th Feb.	1913 14th Feb.	Marylebone Police Court. Mr. Plowden	T. W., St. Pancras	Contravention of Act	Fined 12s. 6d. and 3s. costs.
do.	19th Feb.	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court. Justices	F. H. C., Hampstead	Do.	Fined £2 and 7s. 6d. costs.
20th Feb.	28th Feb.	Marylebone Police Court. Mr. Plowden	P. Le-B., St. Pancras	Do.	Fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs.
do.	do.	do.	E. E. J. & J. B., St. Pancras	Do.	Fined £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.
3rd April	18th April	do.	J. G., Hampstead	Do.	Fined 5s. and 2s. costs.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904.

1913 11th Mar.	1913 18th April	Marylebone Police Court. Mr. Plowden	K. S., Hampstead	Obstructing Inspector in execution of duties under the Act	Fined 5s. and 2s. costs.
15th May	13th June	do.	K. S., Hampstead	Obstruction of Inspector at 81, Broomsleigh Street, in carrying out duties under the Act	Fined £1 and 2s. costs.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908.

1913 5th Mar.	1913 19th Mar.	Hampstead Petty Sessional Court. Justices	J. W., Hampstead	Contravention of Section 8 as to maintaining cleanliness	Fined £1 and 7s. 6d. costs.
20th Feb.	do.	do.	A. C., Hampstead	Contravention of Section 8 as to maintaining cleanliness	Fined £1 and 7s. 6d. costs.

APPENDIX 1.

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 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1913	86346	1258	1325	15·0	1273	14·5	474	153	91	68·7	951	10·8

† "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.

Total number of buildings used as dwellings, 11,976.

Number of ordinary dwelling houses, 10,062.

Total population at all ages, 85,495.

Average number of persons per house, 7·1.

Average number of persons per house, 6·7.

} 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 1913.

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 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.								
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	116	1	35	49	17	13	1	..	36	23	..	11	15	19	10	93
Erysipelas	32	..	2	3	8	7	7	5	2	9	..	5	6	5	3	40
Scarlet Fever	198	1	51	109	22	14	1	..	19	17	22	18	33	78	11	159
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	14	..	1	1	6	5	1	..	3	..	..	4	3	2	2	6
Relapsing Fever. Continued Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-Myelitis	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	244*	..	2	51	53	97	37	4	41	31	20	11	31	84	26	95*
Other forms of Tuberculosis	56*	2	9	22	6	14	3	..	6	9	6	8	9	13	5	22*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	9	1	1	..	1	5	1	3
Totals	674	14	102	235	114	150	50	9	108	92	53	57	99	207	58	395

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

Persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were removed to institutions in various parts of the country, the largest numbers going into Mount Vernon Hospital and Northwood, Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill, Brompton Hospital and Frimley, Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate, Carshalton and Hampstead Workhouse Infirmary.

* These figures relate only to cases notified for the first time in 1913.

The cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in Institutions were as follows: 9 in Ward 1, 1 in Ward 2, 2 in Ward 3, and 3 in Ward 7.

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 1913.

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 3 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 (1) ...	951	91	35	23	23	37	118	265	359	644
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Enteric Fever ...		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
2. Small-pox ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Measles ...		21	1	11	6	2	...	...	1	...	63
4. Scarlet Fever ...		4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	18
5. Whooping Cough ...		10	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	35
6. Diphtheria and Croup ...		3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	45
7. Influenza ...		16	...	1	...	...	1	2	7	5	...
8. Erysipelas ...		2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
9. Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...		49	...	...	...	1	4	25	14	5	116
10. Tuberculous Meningitis ...		6	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	4
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases ...		6	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	9
12. Cancer, malignant disease ...		100	...	...	1	...	2	8	46	43	72
13. Rheumatic Fever ...		4	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
14. Meningitis (2) ...		6	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	6
15. Organic Heart Disease ...		104	...	1	...	3	3	11	26	60	32
16. Bronchitis... ..		58	3	2	...	1	1	1	15	35	13
17. Pneumonia (all forms) ...		73	3	7	4	1	4	8	20	26	22
18. Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...		14	...	2	...	...	...	3	7	2	4
19. Diarrhoea and Enteritis(3) ...		18	13	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	13
20. Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...		11	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	3	7
21. Cirrhosis of Liver ...		15	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	6	2
21A. Alcoholism ...		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
22. Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...		45	...	...	...	...	2	8	20	15	14
23. Puerperal Fever ...		2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
24. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...		2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
25. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...		43	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
26. Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...		21	1	...	...	1	3	5	7	4	24
27. Suicide ...		12	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1	5
28. Other Defined Diseases ...		298	20	2	2	5	7	32	76	154	112
29. Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...		4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
TOTALS ...		951	91	35	23	23	37	118	265	359	644
Sub-Entries.	14 (a) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Included in above figures.	28 (a) Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the Borough who died outside it, have been included with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who died in the Borough have in like manner been excluded from these columns.

(1) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."

(2) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (see Title 10), but inclusive of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

(3) Title 19 is used for deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis at all ages.

TABLE IV.

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

INFANT MORTALITY, 1913.

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

CAUSES 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 and under 6 Months.	6 and under 9 Months.	9 and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes { Certified ... { Uncertified ...	28 ...	6 ...	4 ...	2 ...	40 ...	19 ...	18 ...	9 ...	5 ...	91 ...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	5
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis (a) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5
Enteritis ...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	3	8
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Suffocation, overlying Injury at Birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Atelectasis ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations (b) ...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	5
Premature Birth ...	13	3	2	...	18	3	1	...	...	22
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	1	1	2	1	5	7	3	...	...	15
Other causes ...	6	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	9
TOTALS ...	28	6	4	2	40	19	18	9	5	91

Nett Births in { legitimate, 1,252
the year { illegitimate, 73

Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants, 73.
the year of { illegitimate infants, 18.

(a) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis have been included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.

(b) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, equal the total in Table III, under the heading Congenital Debility, and Malformation including Premature Birth.

Want of Breast Milk has been included under Atrophy and Debility.

TABLE V.

(This 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.)

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF PLACES.				Number of inspections, 1913.	Number of notices, 1913.	Number of prosecutions, 1913.
	On register at end of 1912.	Added in 1913.	Removed in 1913.	On register at end of 1913.			
Milk premises	100	4	2	102	301	17	—
Cowsheds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses	4	—	—	4	36	—	—
Other offensive trade premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice cream premises	80	4	3	81	126	13	—
Registered houses let in lodgings	425	17	73	369	371	183	—

Total number of Intimation Notices served for all purposes 1258

Overcrowding—

Number of dwelling rooms overcrowded	10
Number remedied	10
Number of notices issued	7
Number of prosecutions	—

Underground rooms—

Number closed during year	27
Illegal occupation dealt with during year	101

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	—
--	---

TABLE V.—*continued.**Customs and Inland Revenue Acts—*

Number of houses for which applications were received ..	9
Number of dwellings comprised therein	22
Number of Certificates granted (houses)	* 7
„ „ refused („)	—
„ „ deferred („)	† 8

Legal Prosecutions.*By-laws under Public Health (London) Act, 1891—*

(a) For prevention of nuisance arising from snow, ice, salt, filth, etc.	—
(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, etc., of dwelling houses ..	4
(e) In connection with the removal of offensive matter, etc. ..	—
(f) As to cesspools and privies, removal and disposal of refuse, etc.	—
(g) For securing the cleanliness of tanks, cisterns, etc. ..	—
(h) With respect to water-closets, earth-closets, etc. ..	2
(i) With respect to sufficiency of water supply to water-closets	—
(j) Relating to houses let in lodgings	—

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders—

Dirty milk utensils	—
---------------------------	---

By-laws under Metropolis Management Acts—

(a) With respect to drainage, etc.	3
(b) With respect to deposit of plans as to drainage, etc. ..	4

By-Laws under London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1903, Part VIII.—

Conveyance of dead horses through street	—
--	---

* These 7 houses comprised 33 "dwellings."

† These 8 houses comprised 20 "dwellings."

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

Number of filthy articles purified (Sec. 19) ..	..	2517
„ „ „ destroyed (Sec. 19) ..	..	—
„ verminous rooms cleansed (Sec. 20)	..	67
„ „ houses „ (Sec. 20)	..	42
„ sanitary conveniences altered (Sec. 22)	..	2
„ „ „ removed (Sec. 22)	..	—
„ fixed ashpits removed (Sec. 23) ..	..	63

*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)	115
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Mortuary.

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

TABLE VI.

Vital Statistics of the Borough.

Number of ordinary dwelling houses	...	10,062	} At Census 1911.
Population	... ..	67,146
Average number of persons per house	...	6.7	

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
		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.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	82380	1516	18.4	904	11.0	133	87.7	460	5.6	33	0.40	73	0.89
1903	82730	1453	17.6	837	10.1	126	86.7	311	3.7	16	0.19	66	0.80
1904	83080	1445	17.4	892	10.7	161	111.4	301	3.6	20	0.24	73	0.89
1905	83430	1421	17.0	823	9.9	133	93.6	295	3.5	14	0.17	73	0.87
1906	83780	1437	17.1	850	10.1	111	77.2	557	6.6	22	0.26	57	0.68
1907	84130	1359	16.1	817	9.7	98	73.1	498	5.9	15	0.18	61	0.72
1908	84480	1400	16.6	803	9.5	97	69.3	383	4.5	20	0.24	74	0.88
1909	84830	1328	15.6	839	9.9	99	74.5	325	3.8	21	0.25	53	0.62
1910	85210	1340	15.7	829	9.7	81	60.4	233	2.8	13	0.16	58	0.68
1911	85599	1276	14.9	847	9.9	105	82.3	345	4.0	25	0.29	56	0.65
1912	85966	1281	14.9	861	10.0	79	61.7	320	3.7	25	0.29	64	0.74
1913	86346	1325	15.0	951	10.8	91	68.7	374	4.3	13	0.15	49	0.56

TABLE VI. (1).

Vital Statistics of No. 1 (Town) Ward.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
		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.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	12120	192	15.8	163	13.4	20	104.1	64	5.3	4	0.33	17	1.40
1903	12310	194	15.7	127	10.3	14	72.1	38	3.1	1	0.08	11	0.89
1904	12500	195	15.6	125	10.0	20	102.5	65	5.2	4	0.32	13	1.04
1905	12900	194	15.3	127	10.0	24	123.7	72	5.7	3	0.24	9	0.79
1906	12870	205	15.9	131	10.2	21	102.4	107	8.3	6	0.47	5	0.39
1907	13070	185	14.1	152	11.6	15	81.1	105	8.0	2	0.15	13	0.99
1908	13250	225	17.0	103	8.1	11	48.8	65	4.9	1	0.07	7	0.53
1909	13430	196	14.6	140	10.4	15	76.5	53	3.9	4	0.30	6	0.45
1910	13610	199	14.6	118	8.7	15	75.4	25	1.8	1	0.07	6	0.44
1911	13820	207	15.0	133	9.6	19	91.8	71	5.1	7	0.51	7	0.51
1912	14040	183	13.0	135	9.6	12	65.5	47	3.3	2	0.14	5	0.36
1913	14250	201	13.8	161	11.1	11	54.7	61	4.3	3	0.21	11	0.76

TABLE VI. (2).

Vital Statistics of No. 2 (Belsize) Ward.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
		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.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	13030	239	18.3	135	10.4	18	75.3	94	7.2	9	0.69	15	1.15
1903	13110	211	16.1	121	9.2	13	61.6	60	4.6	2	0.14	13	0.99
1904	13200	217	16.4	141	10.7	23	105.9	47	3.6	3	0.23	12	0.91
1905	13280	209	15.7	131	9.9	13	62.2	42	3.2	2	0.15	10	0.75
1906	13370	187	14.0	127	9.5	8	42.8	60	4.5	4	0.30	13	0.97
1907	13450	205	15.2	114	8.5	13	63.4	63	4.7	3	0.22	10	0.74
1908	13530	205	15.1	126	9.3	8	39.0	81	6.0	1	0.07	16	1.18
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	10	0.72
1912	13830	188	13.6	127	9.2	8	42.5	62	4.5	4	0.29	7	0.51
1913	14000	214	15.0	126	8.8	16	74.7	52	3.7	5	0.35	5	0.35

TABLE VI. (3).

Vital Statistics of No. 3 (Adelaide) Ward.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
		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.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	10350	103	9.9	95	9.6	3	29.1	40	3.9	2	0.19	7	0.68
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	8	0.78
1905	10220	96	9.4	92	9.0	4	41.7	27	2.6	1	0.10	4	0.39
1906	10170	97	9.5	92	9.0	10	103.1	29	2.8	..	..	5	0.49
1907	10120	75	7.4	86	8.5	8	106.7	29	2.9	1	0.10	2	0.20
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	3	0.30
1910	10000	96	9.6	78	7.8	2	20.8	22	2.2	1	0.10	5	0.50
1911	9950	82	8.2	99	9.9	6	73.2	19	1.9	3	0.30	3	0.30
1912	9930	117	11.8	77	7.7	6	51.3	24	2.4	1	0.10	9	0.91
1913	9780	97	9.7	99	9.9	9	92.8	27	2.8	...	...	4	0.40

TABLE VI. (4).

Vital Statistics of No. 4 (Central) Ward.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infections Diseases.				Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
		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.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	9190	110	12.0	71	7.7	11	100.0	40	4.3	...	...	5	0.54
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	...	...	1	0.11
1905	9400	113	12.0	60	6.4	5	44.2	24	2.5	1	0.11	6	0.64
1906	9470	95	10.0	83	8.8	3	31.6	34	3.6	...	...	2	0.21
1907	9540	108	11.3	68	7.1	9	83.3	33	3.4	2	0.21	5	0.52
1908	9610	104	10.8	82	8.5	6	57.7	33	3.4	1	0.10	7	0.73
1909	9680	116	12.0	63	6.5	3	25.9	29	3.0	2	0.21	3	0.31
1910	9770	105	10.7	82	8.4	8	76.2	28	2.9	2	0.20	3	0.31
1911	9859	92	9.3	75	7.6	8	87.0	25	2.5	1	0.10	3	0.30
1912	9876	97	9.8	70	7.7	4	41.2	29	2.9	1	0.10	6	0.61
1913	9996	91	8.9	84	8.2	6	65.9	38	3.8	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI. (5).

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

Year.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infections Diseases.				Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
		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.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	12250	275	22.4	107	8.7	20	72.1	102	8.3	6	0.49	6	0.49
1903	12320	243	19.7	111	9.0	21	86.4	55	4.5	2	0.16	12	0.97
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	0.88
1906	12510	259	20.7	115	9.2	14	54.1	168	13.4	5	0.40	8	0.64
1907	12580	270	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	9	0.71
1909	12700	239	18.8	118	9.3	13	54.1	51	4.0	2	0.16	6	0.47
1910	12770	216	16.9	121	9.5	17	78.7	44	3.4	4	0.31	11	0.86
1911	12850	216	16.8	102	7.9	15	69.4	44	3.4	5	0.39	10	0.78
1912	12890	226	17.5	126	9.8	13	57.5	65	5.0	10	0.77	12	0.93
1913	13050	240	18.0	145	10.9	11	45.8	59	4.5	1	0.07	7	0.53

TABLE VI. (6).

Vital Statistics of No. 6 (Kilburn) Ward.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
		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.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	14790	435	29.4	219	14.8	45	103.4	76	5.1	11	0.74	16	1.08
1903	14800	417	28.2	184	12.4	39	93.5	59	4.0	3	0.20	18	1.22
1904	14810	408	27.5	206	13.9	54	132.3	43	2.9	8	0.54	22	1.48
1905	14820	426	28.7	171	11.5	50	117.4	57	3.8	2	0.13	26	1.75
1906	14840	444	29.9	197	13.3	41	92.0	128	8.6	5	0.34	15	1.01
1907	14850	391	26.3	179	12.0	28	71.6	86	5.8	3	0.20	16	1.08
1908	14880	393	26.4	186	12.5	30	76.3	72	4.8	4	0.27	21	1.41
1909	14890	341	22.9	182	12.2	37	108.5	67	4.5	6	0.40	17	1.14
1910	14900	379	25.4	192	12.9	24	63.3	52	3.5	3	0.20	16	1.07
1911	14920	347	23.2	179	12.0	31	89.3	82	5.5	6	0.40	16	1.07
1912	15000	353	23.5	188	12.5	26	73.6	70	4.7	6	0.40	14	0.93
1913	15200	354	22.8	213	13.7	25	70.6	110	7.2	3	0.19	18	1.16

TABLE VI. (7).

Vital Statistics of No. 7 (Priory) Ward.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of year.	Births.		Deaths.		Infantile Deaths.		Notifiable Infectious Diseases.				Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
		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.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1000 of the Population.
1902	10650	162	15.2	110	10.3	16	98.7	44	4.1	1	0.94	7	0.66
1903	10620	194	18.3	116	10.9	21	108.2	43	4.0	3	0.28	5	0.47
1904	10600	152	14.3	121	11.4	13	85.5	23	2.2	..	..	9	0.85
1905	10570	133	12.6	103	9.7	14	105.3	44	4.2	2	0.28	7	0.66
1906	10550	150	14.2	93	8.8	9	60.0	31	2.9	2	0.19	8	0.76
1907	10520	127	12.1	94	8.9	7	55.1	29	2.7	..	..	6	0.57
1908	10500	126	12.0	93	8.8	10	79.3	34	3.2	1	0.09	7	0.67
1909	10480	149	14.2	111	10.6	11	73.8	21	2.0	..	..	8	0.76
1910	10450	138	13.2	111	10.6	6	43.5	13	1.2	..	..	8	0.76
1911	10420	143	13.7	115	11.0	9	63.0	26	2.5	1	0.09	5	0.48
1912	10400	117	11.1	115	10.9	7	59.8	23	2.2	1	0.09	10	0.96
1913	10070	128	12.5	117	11.4	12	93.7	27	2.7	1	0.10	3	0.29

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

Year.			Birth rate per 1000.		General death-rate per 1000.		Natural increase Hamp- stead.	Notifi- able Infec- tious- disease rate per 1000 Hamp- stead.
			Hamp- stead.	England and Wales.	Hamp- stead.	England and Wales.		
1875	..	..	22.6	35.4	12.5	22.7	394	—
1876	..	..	24.4	36.3	15.2	20.9	367	—
1877	..	..	24.0	35.0	13.7	20.3	413	—
1878	..	..	24.5	35.6	14.8	21.6	409	—
1879	..	..	22.8	34.7	13.2	20.7	365	—
1880	..	..	24.1	34.2	12.6	20.5	521	—
1881	..	..	23.8	33.9	12.7	18.9	502	—
1882	..	..	23.6	33.8	13.0	19.6	546	—
1883	..	..	23.8	33.5	11.2	19.5	685	—
1884	..	..	22.0	33.6	12.5	19.5	554	—
1885	..	..	21.2	32.9	11.5	19.0	593	—
1886	..	..	21.0	32.8	12.2	19.3	554	—
1887	..	..	21.9	31.9	11.0	18.8	628	—
1888	..	..	20.5	31.2	10.6	17.8	616	—
1889	..	..	21.0	31.1	10.7	17.9	728	—
1890	..	..	21.9	30.2	13.1	19.1	613	—
1891	..	..	21.5	31.4	12.2	22.5	670	4.5
1892	..	..	20.4	30.5	12.4	19.0	591	8.0
1893	..	..	20.5	30.8	12.9	19.2	547	11.1
1894	..	..	19.6	29.6	10.8	16.6	674	6.2
1895	..	..	19.8	30.2	13.4	18.7	452	7.3
1896	..	..	19.1	29.7	12.0	17.1	546	7.8
1897	..	..	20.2	29.7	11.6	17.4	568	5.1
1898	..	..	18.1	29.4	11.4	17.6	599	5.7
1899	..	..	19.7	29.3	11.4	18.3	650	6.0
1900	..	..	20.0	28.7	11.3	18.3	699	5.8
1901	..	..	18.3	28.5	10.6	16.9	633	5.6
1902	..	..	18.4	28.6	11.0	16.2	612	*5.6
1903	..	..	17.6	28.4	10.1	15.4	616	*3.8
1904	..	..	17.4	27.9	10.7	16.2	553	*3.6
1905	..	..	17.0	27.2	9.9	15.2	598	3.5
1906	..	..	17.1	27.0	10.1	15.4	587	6.6
1907	..	..	16.1	26.3	9.7	15.0	524	5.9
1908	..	..	16.6	26.5	9.5	14.7	597	4.5
1909	..	..	15.6	25.6	9.9	14.5	489	3.8
1910	..	..	15.7	24.8	9.7	13.4	511	2.7
1911	..	..	14.9	24.4	9.9	14.6	429	*4.0
1912	..	..	14.9	23.8	10.0	13.3	420	3.7
1913	..	..	15.0	23.9	10.8	13.7	374	4.3

* Excluding Chicken-pox, which was notifiable during certain periods of these years.
Also excluding notifications of Pulmonary, and other forms of, Tuberculosis.

APPENDIX II.

Report of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer
on the work of the Hampstead Municipal
Tuberculosis Dispensary from
1st February to 31st December, 1913.

**Report on the work of the Hampstead Municipal Tuberculosis
Dispensary from 1st February to 31st December, 1913.**

Since the opening of the Dispensary, 455 persons have applied for treatment, and of these 191 were found to be tuberculous and were dealt with at the dispensary as their circumstances demanded.

Table I. shows the number of applications for each individual month and indicates the proportion of insured persons under the National Insurance Act who applied for treatment, and the number of these who were found to be tuberculous:—

TABLE I.

TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS MADE DURING YEAR 1913.

Month.	Tuberculous.			Non-Tuberculous.			Totals.		
	Insured.	Non-Insured.	Total.	Insured.	Non-Insured.	Total.	Insured.	Non-Insured.	Total.
February . .	12	8	20	4	8	12	16	16	32
March . .	12	31	43	4	23	27	16	54	70
April . .	6	18	24	3	20	23	9	38	47
May . .	3	17	20	3	28	31	6	45	51
June . .	7	13	20	3	31	34	10	44	54
July . .	7	8	15	5	14	19	12	22	34
August . .	7	2	9	4	23	27	11	25	36
September . .	1	1	2	4	8	12	5	9	14
October . .	6	12	18	6	26	32	12	38	50
November . .	6	3	9	6	20	26	12	23	35
December . .	3	8	11	3	18	21	6	26	32
TOTALS . .	70	121	191	45	219	264	115	340	455

Sex and Age distribution of the 455 applicants.

Table II shows the age and sex distribution of the applicants for treatment, and also exhibits the incidence of tuberculosis at each age group. It is interesting as showing the large proportion of children under 10 who were examined (187, or 41 per cent.). It is obviously of the greatest importance in the attempt to eradicate tuberculosis to bring under review for examination purposes as many children and adolescents as possible, as in the detection of early cases among this class of the community lies one of our most useful preventive measures. A considerable proportion of the children included in this number were actually living in the same house with infective cases of the disease, and so under conditions where infection was liable to occur. It will also be noticed that the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis increases markedly from infancy into childhood and adolescence, and decreases after the age of 40.

Age	Sex	No. of applicants	No. of cases of tuberculosis
0-1	M	1	0
0-1	F	1	0
1-2	M	1	0
1-2	F	1	0
2-3	M	1	0
2-3	F	1	0
3-4	M	1	0
3-4	F	1	0
4-5	M	1	0
4-5	F	1	0
5-6	M	1	0
5-6	F	1	0
6-7	M	1	0
6-7	F	1	0
7-8	M	1	0
7-8	F	1	0
8-9	M	1	0
8-9	F	1	0
9-10	M	1	0
9-10	F	1	0
10-11	M	1	0
10-11	F	1	0
11-12	M	1	0
11-12	F	1	0
12-13	M	1	0
12-13	F	1	0
13-14	M	1	0
13-14	F	1	0
14-15	M	1	0
14-15	F	1	0
15-16	M	1	0
15-16	F	1	0
16-17	M	1	0
16-17	F	1	0
17-18	M	1	0
17-18	F	1	0
18-19	M	1	0
18-19	F	1	0
19-20	M	1	0
19-20	F	1	0
20-21	M	1	0
20-21	F	1	0
21-22	M	1	0
21-22	F	1	0
22-23	M	1	0
22-23	F	1	0
23-24	M	1	0
23-24	F	1	0
24-25	M	1	0
24-25	F	1	0
25-26	M	1	0
25-26	F	1	0
26-27	M	1	0
26-27	F	1	0
27-28	M	1	0
27-28	F	1	0
28-29	M	1	0
28-29	F	1	0
29-30	M	1	0
29-30	F	1	0
30-31	M	1	0
30-31	F	1	0
31-32	M	1	0
31-32	F	1	0
32-33	M	1	0
32-33	F	1	0
33-34	M	1	0
33-34	F	1	0
34-35	M	1	0
34-35	F	1	0
35-36	M	1	0
35-36	F	1	0
36-37	M	1	0
36-37	F	1	0
37-38	M	1	0
37-38	F	1	0
38-39	M	1	0
38-39	F	1	0
39-40	M	1	0
39-40	F	1	0
40-41	M	1	0
40-41	F	1	0
41-42	M	1	0
41-42	F	1	0
42-43	M	1	0
42-43	F	1	0
43-44	M	1	0
43-44	F	1	0
44-45	M	1	0
44-45	F	1	0
45-46	M	1	0
45-46	F	1	0
46-47	M	1	0
46-47	F	1	0
47-48	M	1	0
47-48	F	1	0
48-49	M	1	0
48-49	F	1	0
49-50	M	1	0
49-50	F	1	0
50-51	M	1	0
50-51	F	1	0
51-52	M	1	0
51-52	F	1	0
52-53	M	1	0
52-53	F	1	0
53-54	M	1	0
53-54	F	1	0
54-55	M	1	0
54-55	F	1	0
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56-57	F	1	0
57-58	M	1	0
57-58	F	1	0
58-59	M	1	0
58-59	F	1	0
59-60	M	1	0
59-60	F	1	0
60-61	M	1	0
60-61	F	1	0
61-62	M	1	0
61-62	F	1	0
62-63	M	1	0
62-63	F	1	0
63-64	M	1	0
63-64	F	1	0
64-65	M	1	0
64-65	F	1	0
65-66	M	1	0
65-66	F	1	0
66-67	M	1	0
66-67	F	1	0
67-68	M	1	0
67-68	F	1	0
68-69	M	1	0
68-69	F	1	0
69-70	M	1	0
69-70	F	1	0
70-71	M	1	0
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71-72	M	1	0
71-72	F	1	0
72-73	M	1	0
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74-75	M	1	0
74-75	F	1	0
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76-77	M	1	0
76-77	F	1	0
77-78	M	1	0
77-78	F	1	0
78-79	M	1	0
78-79	F	1	0
79-80	M	1	0
79-80	F	1	0
80-81	M	1	0
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81-82	F	1	0
82-83	M	1	0
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84-85	F	1	0
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87-88	M	1	0
87-88	F	1	0
88-89	M	1	0
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89-90	M	1	0
89-90	F	1	0
90-91	M	1	0
90-91	F	1	0
91-92	M	1	0
91-92	F	1	0
92-93	M	1	0
92-93	F	1	0
93-94	M	1	0
93-94	F	1	0
94-95	M	1	0
94-95	F	1	0
95-96	M	1	0
95-96	F	1	0
96-97	M	1	0
96-97	F	1	0
97-98	M	1	0
97-98	F	1	0
98-99	M	1	0
98-99	F	1	0
99-100	M	1	0
99-100	F	1	0
Total		455	187

TABLE II.

TABLE SHOWING SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 455 APPLICANTS, AND THE INCIDENCE
OF PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AT EACH AGE GROUP.

AGE.	0-1			1-5			6-10			11-20			21-30			31-40			41-50			51-60			Over 60			ALL AGES.		
SEX.	M.	F.	Both	M.	F.	Both	M.	F.	Both	M.	F.	Both	M.	F.	Both	M.	F.	Both	M.	F.	Both	M.	F.	Both	M.	F.	Both	M.	F.	Both
Total Examined	2	3	5	35	28	63	53	66	119	45	50	95	22	33	55	23	41	64	15	26	41	4	5	9	1	3	4	209	255	455
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	4	4	16	18	34	17	27	44	12	25	37	11	23	34	6	10	16	1	2	3	1	1	2	64	110	174
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	4	2	1	3	—	2	2	1	3	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	17
Non-Tuberculous	2	3	5	35	22	57	37	48	81	26	22	48	10	6	16	11	15	26	7	16	23	3	3	6	—	2	2	127	137	264
Percentage of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	14	6	30	27	28	38	54	46	54	76	67	48	56	53	40	38	39	25	40	33	100	33	50	32	43	38

Number of Persons Treated.

Since the opening of the Dispensary the following patients have been treated:—

Insured :—

Pulmonary ..	..	..	53	
Non-pulmonary	..	..	5	
			—	58

Non-Insured :—

Pulmonary ..	..	..	99	
Non-pulmonary	..	..	8	
			—	107
				<u>165</u>

Table III shows the proportion of males, females, and children under 14, treated, taking insured and non-insured patients together.

It will be seen that whereas 191 persons examined at the dispensary were found to be tuberculous, 165 of these were actually treated. The remaining 26 were either sent for consultative purposes only and were referred back to the practitioner at his request, or were sent direct to sanatoria, or otherwise, and did not come under the dispensary for treatment.

TABLE III.

	Males.	Females.	Children under 14.	Total.
Pulmonary	36	67	49	152
Non-pulmonary ..	4	4	5	13
TOTALS ..	40	71	54	165

Attendances :—

The attendances made by these patients for treatment during the eleven months were :—

Insured	..	..	980	
Non-Insured	..	..	1828	
			—	2808

Stage of Disease :—

Table IV shows the stage of the disease as it affected the 152 pulmonary cases treated, in terms of Turban's Stadia.

Stage			Males.	Females.	Children under 14.	Totals.
I.	..		15	31	49	95
„	II.	..	8	28	—	36
„	III.	..	13	8	—	21
			—	—	—	—
		TOTALS	36	67	49	152
			—	—	—	—

Stage I. of Turban's classification implies slight disease affecting one lobe of the lung or half of two lobes.

Stage II. implies definite infiltration of one lobe or disease of moderate severity affecting only half of two lobes.

Stage III. implies any condition of greater extent and severity than Stage II., or any cavity formation in the lungs.

This classification has the disadvantage that it is based purely on anatomical data and takes no cognisance of systemic disturbance. It however exhibits sufficiently clearly the preponderance of earlier cases dealt with at the dispensary. It is obvious that the earlier cases of phthisis are induced to come to the dispensary the more hopeful the outlook for the individual patient, and the less the chance of contagion as regards those who come into contact with him.

Re-examinations.—During the eleven months, 190 re-examinations of patients under treatment took place.

Contacts.—During the period under review, 204 contacts were examined, and 48 of these (23 per cent.) were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and were treated at the dispensary.

One of the tragic facts about pulmonary tuberculosis is that infected persons do not, as a rule, seek medical advice until the disease is in the more advanced stages and, in consequence, the difficulty of arresting the disease in the individual is much increased. Every effort has been made to induce those in close relationship with existing cases to undergo examination at the dispensary, and in this way many hitherto unsuspected cases of the disease have been "unearthed" and treated.

Where it is not possible for the contacts to attend the dispensary for examination the Medical Officer examines them in their own home, but this is not a course to be recommended unless as a last resource. This work is beset with many difficulties, but must be regarded as a very useful measure on the preventive side of the work of a tuberculosis dispensary.

Home Visits.—Visits to the homes of the patients are undertaken by the Medical Officer and the Nurse, and have for their object (a) the supervision and education of the consumptive patients; and (b) treatment of such cases as are unable, on account of the severity of their case, or for other reasons, to attend at the dispensary.

Since the opening of the dispensary the following domiciliary visits have been made:—

Medical Officer	..	..	317
Nurse	..	..	696
			<hr/>
			1013
			<hr/>

In addition, every notified case is visited by a Borough Council health visitor who reports on housing conditions, and a great number of visits are undertaken by the voluntary visitors of the Council of Social Welfare. No figures are available with respect to the last-mentioned visitors in view of the fact that their work is done quite independently of the dispensary staff, and so no official relationship exists between the voluntary workers and the Borough Council staff. At the same time every effort is made to insure unofficial co-ordination, by frequent and periodical consultations between the Tuberculosis Medical Officer and the voluntary agency, and this co-operation is further insured by the fact that the Medical Officer of Health, the Dispensary Medical Officer, and the Borough Council health visitor are all members of the Joint Tuberculosis Committee of the Council of Social Welfare and the Hampstead Health Society. The work done by the voluntary agencies mentioned and the co-operation with the Borough Council officials indicated are important factors in the work of the dispensary, and the Tuberculosis Medical Officer takes this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable assistance afforded by the voluntary workers. In view of the importance of housing conditions as a factor in the incidence and spread of pulmonary tuberculosis, domiciliary visitation and supervision plays an important part in the work of the dispensary.

Tuberculin.—Many of the patients treated have received full courses of tuberculin treatment with, in the majority of cases, most excellent results. The tuberculins used have been P.T.O., P.T., Old Tuberculin, Rosenbach's Tuberculin, B.E. and Albumose Free Tuberculin (T.A.F.). The haphazard use of tuberculin has nothing to commend it, but in carefully selected cases there would appear to be a distinct field of usefulness for the remedy when carefully combined with a judicious ordering of the patient's whole manner of living. Tuberculin must be regarded merely as an item in the remedial scheme, and its use must not be allowed to overshadow the other factors calculated to improve his hygienic environment.

Patients discharged.—During the eleven months under consideration, 23 patients were discharged. Their condition on discharge was as follows:—

Much improved	..	..	13
Improved	...	...	6
<i>In statu quo</i>	..	..	4
			—
			23
			—

In addition, the following patients were dealt with as indicated:—

Sent to Sanatoria, Hospitals, Convalescent Homes (other than Poor Law), etc.	..	23
Sent to Workhouse Infirmary (including 11 children sent to Guardians' Homes through Infirmary)	.. ..	14
Left District	.. ..	5
Ceased attending	.. ..	13
		—
		55
		—

Bacteriological Examination of Sputa.—The following specimens were examined in the laboratory, including specimens sent by medical practitioners practising in the Borough:—

Positive	..	..	40
Negative	..	..	101
			—
			141
			—

Total Attendances.—Table V shows the total attendances of patients at the dispensary for all purposes during the period—

February	..	..	..	39
March ..	..	..	..	394
April ..	..	..	..	447
May ..	..	..	..	561
June ..	..	..	..	552
July ..	..	..	..	348
August	387
September	146
October	317
November	444
December	356
Total	<u>3988</u>

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*Tuberculosis Medical Officer and
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.*



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