

**[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Edmonton UDC 1909].**

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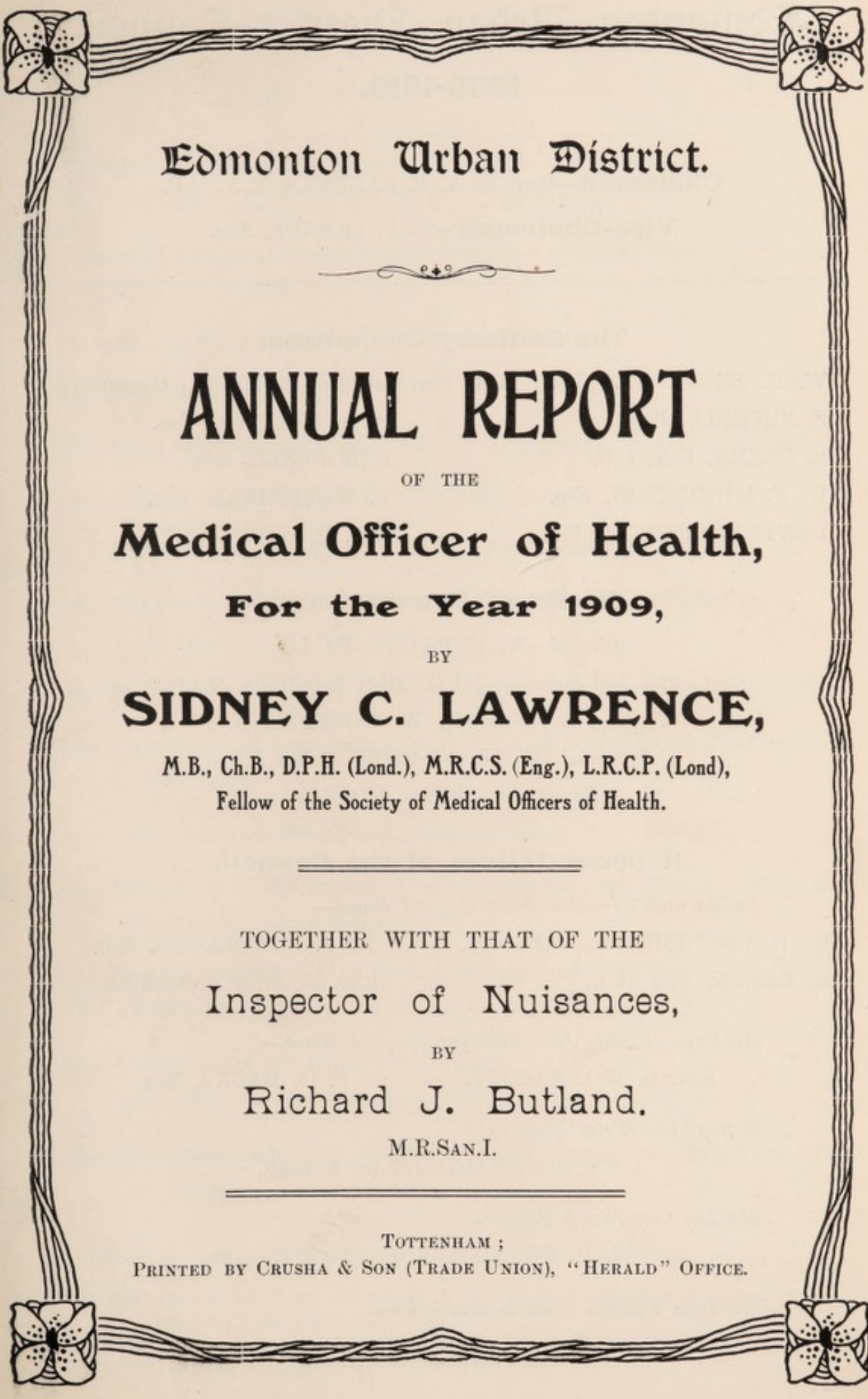
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Edmonton Urban District.

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health,**

**For the Year 1909,**

BY

**SIDNEY C. LAWRENCE,**

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond),  
Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

---

TOGETHER WITH THAT OF THE  
Inspector of Nuisances,

BY

Richard J. Butland.

M.R.SAN.I.

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TOTTENHAM ;  
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# Edmonton Urban District Council.

## 1909-1910.

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**Vice-Chairman**—H. P. LEMARE, Esq.

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*The Lea Conservancy Board—*

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*Middlesex Districts Councils Association—*

REV. E. A. B. SANDERS, M.A., J.P.



## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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- 1.—**Medical Officer of Health :**  
SIDNEY C. LAWRENCE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.†
- 2.—**Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Canal Boats :**  
R. J. BUTLAND, M.R.San.I.
- 3.—**Second Male Inspector :** J. E. WINTER.\*‡
- 4.—**Third Male Inspector :** R. F. GRAVES.\*
- 5.—**Lady Health Visitor and Woman Inspector :** MABEL BROWN.†
- 6.—**Senior Clerk :** ARTHUR J. KIRKMAN.
- 7.—**Junior Clerk :** HAROLD DYER (Since October 13th, 1909).
- 8.—**Disinfector, Sanitary Stores and Ambulance Attendant :**  
J. MADLE.
- 9.—**Mortuary Attendant and Laboratory Assistant :** G. WAGNER.
- 10.—**Caretaker of Emergency Hospital and Disinfection Station :**  
A. METTAM.
- 11.—**Driver of Ambulance and Bedding Vans :** C. MORLEY.
- 12.—**Opener up of Old Drains, Urinal Cleanser and General Sanitary Workman :** A. PASHALL.
- 13.—**Trade Refuse and Fish Offal Collector (part time) :**  
C. TOLFTS (otherwise employed at Sewage Farm).
- 14.—**Opener up of Old Drains (part time) :**  
C. JOBSON (otherwise employed in Engineer's Department).
- 15—18.—**Attendants at Sanitary Convenience at Angel Road :**  
Two males and two females.

\*Officers marked thus hold the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

†Officer marked thus holds certificates of the Sanitary Inspectors' Board and of the Central Midwives' Board.

‡These Officers have the certificate of Meat and Foods Inspector.



# Edmonton Urban District.

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Area	...	...	...	3,894 acres, including 31 of water
Estimated Nett Population	...	...	...	61,164
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	10,653
Average Number of Inhabitants per house	...	...	...	5·72
Density of Population per Acre of Land	...	...	...	16·3
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£215,882
Assessable Value	...	...	...	£199,331
General District Rate, 1908—9	...	...	...	5s. 2d. in the £
Poor Rate, 1908—9	...	...	...	5s. 3d. in the £
A Penny Rate produces	...	...	...	... about £750

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## VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	29·48
Gross or Registered Death-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	14·09
Nett Death rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	11·03
Corrected Nett Death-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	11·22
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births registered	...	...	...	100·39
Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	1·29

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## HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

For Fever Cases	...	Enfield and Edmonton Joint Isolation Hospital.
For Smallpox	...	South Mimms Smallpox Hospital.
For contingencies	..	Claverings Farm, Edmonton

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Electricity	...	North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.
Water Supply	...	New River District, Metropolitan Water Board.
Gas Supply	...	Tottenham and Edmonton Gaslight and Coke Co.
Sewerage	...	Separate System.
Sewage Disposal	...	Broad Irrigation.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL, EDMONTON,  
LONDON, N.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
EDMONTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure of presenting you with my fourth Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of Edmonton. It refers to the year 1909.

The following changes have taken place in my staff: — Mr. R. F. Graves in May passed an examination at the Royal Sanitary Institute and obtained his certificate from that body as a qualified Sanitary Inspector; thereupon, as agreed in 1908, he fully assumed the position and salary of third male Inspector. Miss Tettenborn the same month resigned the post of Woman Inspector and Lady Health Visitor to take duty for the Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea; on July 1st Miss Mabel Brown, who had had some previous experience in Derby County Borough, commenced work here. Mr. H. Dyer succeeded Mr. A. W. Hunt as Junior Clerk.

A severe attack of diphtheria, no doubt contracted during the execution of his duty as transporter, followed by characteristic paralysis, was the cause of Mr. J. Madle being off duty for 16 weeks.

I prepared during 1909 special reports on the following subjects:—1. Verminous Homes—in May; 2. Closure of and Exclusion from School—in November; 3. Sanitary Conveniences in Public Halls—in December. They form appendices to this Report.

It will afford you great satisfaction to know that whilst recording a decrease in the birth-rate, I have the pleasure of publishing the *lowest death-rates on record* in Edmonton. The gross and nett death-rates, the infantile mortality rate, and the infectious disease (zymotic) death-rate of 1909 are all *the lowest ever recorded* in the district.

I take this opportunity of heartily thanking the Inspectors and other members of my staff (indoor and outdoor), who have loyally supported my earnest efforts to improve the public health; the excellent vital statistics I announce here are a solid testimony to the quality of their work. The cordial co-operation of my colleagues, the Heads of the other Departments, and the courtesy of all the Council's officials, are virtues I ever greatly appreciate.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SIDNEY C. LAWRENCE.

9th May, 1910.

P.S.—Remarks culled from the Annual Report, for 1909, of Dr. Rock, the School Medical Officer, have this bracket [S.M.O.] after them.



# INDEX OF CONTENTS.

— 30 —

	PAGE
Alcoholism ... ..	39
Allotments .. ...	12
Bacteriological Laboratory ... ..	32
Baths, the Public ... ..	14
Baths in Bedrooms ... ..	60
Births ... ..	15
Canal Boats ... ..	113
Cancer ... ..	39, 40
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	27
Children Act, 1908 .. ...	46
Closure of Schools ... ..	45, 89-94
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	64
Communicable Diseases—Notifiable ... ..	23-33
„ „ —Non-notifiable ... ..	34-39
Convalescents, Inspection of ... ..	25
Costers ... ..	52
County Council Tables ... ..	100-103
„ „ Licenses ... ..	58
„ „ Administration ... ..	59
Cowsheds ... ..	65, 109
Croup, Membranous ... ..	26
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ... ..	65
Deaths ... ..	16-20
Diarrhoea ... ..	34
Diphtheria ... ..	26
Disinfectants ... ..	31, 106
Disinfection .. ...	31, 105
Ditches ... ..	111
Drainage ... ..	50, 107
Dust Collection ... ..	51, 109
Edmonton Workhouse and Infirmary ... ..	11, 56
Enfield and Edmonton Joint Isolation Hospital ... ..	27-29
Enteric Fever ... ..	26
Erysipelas ... ..	33, 105
Factories and Workshops ... ..	66, 70, 114
Features, Physical, of the District ... ..	9
Fish Offal ... ..	108
Food Unsound ... ..	65, 110
Gipsies ... ..	113
Gonorrhœa ... ..	39
History, Recent, of Edmonton ... ..	10
„ Past „ „ ... ..	10
Home Office Tables ... ..	67-70



	PAGE
Hospital Accommodation	27
„ Extension	28
„ Officers of the	28
Houses let in Lodgings	64, 114
Housing Accommodation	53-60
Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909	61
Ice-Cream	114
Infantile Mortality	18, 21, 80
Infectious Diseases	73-79
Influenza	36
Institutions, Public	11
Isolation Hospital	27-29
Lady Health Visitor	21-22
Latymer School	41
Legislation affecting Edmonton	61
Library, the Free	14
Local Government Board Tables	71-81
Measles	35
Midwives	32
Milkshops	65, 109
Mortuary, the	106
Notification of Births Act, 1907	15
Notifications from School Teachers	45, 89-94
Nurses' Home, Edmonton Infirmary	56
Obstructed Footways and Highways	52
Offensive Trades	65
Open Spaces	12
Outworkers	22, 64-69
Overcrowding	56, 114
Past History of Edmonton	10
Phthisis	36-38
Pigs	111
Public Institutions	11
„ Elementary Schools	42-48
Puerperal Fever	32
Public Health Acts, Amendment Act	20
Railway Facilities	13
Recent History of Edmonton	10
Respiratory Diseases	39
Return Cases	29
Sanitary Conveniences	14, 107
„ „ in Public Halls	57, 95-105
Scarlet Fever	24
„ „ Convalescents, Inspection of	25, 26
Schools, the	41-49
School Children, Exclusion of	45, 89-94
„ „ , Feeding of	45
Sewerage	50
Slaughter-houses	65
Small-pox	23, 30
„ Hospital	30

	PAGE
Smoke nuisance	112
Statistics, Vital	4, 14, 71-82
,, Comparative	20
Strand Workhouse	11
,, Schools	41
Sunday Schools	48, 49
Syphilis	39
Tables for the County Council	100-103
,, Home Office	67-70
,, Local Government Board	71-81
Teachers' Notifications	45, 89-94
Tenement Houses	64, 114
Town Planning	61, 62
Trades, Offensive	65, 111
Tramways	13
Transport of Patients to Hospital	30, 105
Tuberculous meat	65, 110
,, milk	65
Tubercle	36-38, 65, 110
Unsound Food	65, 110
Vital Statistics	4, 14, 71-82
Vaccination	24
Venereal Diseases	39
Verminous Homes	47, 85-88
Watercourses	52
Water Supply	51
Weather	34
Whooping Cough	35
Woman Inspector	21, 22
Workshops	22, 64, 66-70, 114
Zymotic Disease	19, 20, 73, 82





**Edmonton Urban District.**

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**REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**FOR THE YEAR 1909.**

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**PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.**

The Urban District of Edmonton has an area of 3,894 acres, including 31 of water. It is situated in the County of Middlesex, on the west bank of the River Lea. The chief watercourses are Salmon's Brook, which takes a south-easterly course across the northern part of the district to the Sewage Farm, but there turns due south and joins Pymmes Brook on the extreme south-west corner of the district. Pymmes Brook flows through the southern part of Edmonton and Pymmes Park in an easterly direction as far as Angel Road Station, but a little further on it takes a southern course and is joined by Salmon's Brook; the combined waters ultimately fall into the River Lea below Tottenham Lock.

The New River lies on the western boundary. The soil is loam and the subsoil consists of brick-earth and gravel of varying depth overlying the London clay.

This Urban District is bounded by Enfield Urban District on the north, and the Urban Districts of Southgate and Tottenham on the west and south respectively. Chingford Urban District of the County of Essex lies on the east, on the opposite bank of the River Lea. The district is for the most part flat, rising slightly from the river marshes on the east, to the higher ground to the westward.



## PAST HISTORY.

Edmonton is an ancient town mentioned in the Domesday Book as "Adelmeton" (or the town of Aldhelm). On some existing milestones the name is spelt "Edmondton." It is seven miles from London, in the Enfield Division of the County, Hundred, Petty Sessional Division, Union and County Court District of Edmonton, Rural Deanery of Enfield, and Archdeaconry and Diocese of London, in the Northern Metropolitan Postal District, and was added to the Metropolitan Police District on the 13th October, 1840. The parish adopted the Public Health Act of 1848 on the 21st June, 1859, but by the operation of the Edmonton Local Board (Division of District) Act, 1881, it was divided into two Urban Sanitary Districts, Edmonton and Southgate.

Two well-known men resided in Edmonton, viz.: — Keats and Lamb. The latter and his sister, Mary, are both buried in All Saints' Churchyard. The little house in which they lived is still in use, as also the mansion built by Sir Hugh Myddleton, the constructor of the New River, which runs through the grounds. A large house in Bury Street is said to have been the country residence of the infamous Judge Jeffries. Many large houses have within recent years been dismantled, and their grounds occupied by rows of smaller ones. "The diverting history of John Gilpin," by Cowper, with its references to Edmonton as the best place for a pleasant picnic outside London, must be well-known to all my readers.

## RECENT HISTORY.

The district was divided into three Wards — Church Street, Fore Street and Bury Street—by an order of the Middlesex County Council in 1903, and is controlled by an Urban District Council of 27 members, nine of whom retire annually. It is represented on the Middlesex County Council by three members.

The population is now almost entirely industrial, and a large proportion of the workers travel daily by train and tram to their employment in the City and other parts of London. There are, however, in Edmonton, several large works, notably the cartridge factory of Messrs. Eley Bros., Messrs. Ridley Whitley's linoleum works, the Gothic gas-meter works, the New Pegamoid Co., and Aerators, Ltd., whose employees are, for the most part, residents of Edmonton. In the first-mentioned factory, however, where most of the workers (about 1,100) are women, nearly one-quarter of their number reside in London, and come daily to their work by tram and rail.

The Distress Committee, under the chairmanship of Councillor Mason, has been exceedingly busy in finding useful work for the unemployed and in



putting to good use the monies supplied by the Government. All the men "set on" have been given three weeks' work at 6d. per hour. Some selected families have been assisted to emigrate to Canada. But unemployment has been less acute during the last three months of the year than it was at the same period of 1908, for in October there were about 500 names less on the Committee's register than at the same date last year.

The Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, will, it is expected, do much good in this direction. (See Section "The Legislation of 1909.")

The Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, has already proved a most beneficent measure; in Edmonton aged men and women, are now (December, 1909) enjoying State pensions outside the Workhouse and its depressing influences. [I should like to have been able to fill in these two blank spaces, but the Commissioner of Customs and Excise refused my request, because "it is not in accordance with their practice to furnish the desired information." Some officials are more reticent than Sir Robert Anderson.]

## INSTITUTIONS.

The workhouses of two large Unions are situated in Fore Street Ward.

The one belonging to the Strand Union, London, to which is attached the Strand Union Schools, receives its inmates from the Strand District alone: its population, therefore, does not enter into our statistics. The Institution belonging to the Edmonton Board of Guardians receives a certain proportion of its inmates from this district, and such proportion is treated as part of our population for statistical purposes. The large bulk of the inmates, however, are derived from Tottenham, Southgate, Wood Green, Hornsey, Enfield, Cheshunt (Herts.), and Waltham Abbey (Essex), which places make up the large Poor-Law Union of Edmonton, and these inmates, of course, do not enter into our vital statistics. In March, 1909, the estimated population of Edmonton Union was 466,901; rateable value £2,306,961. Amongst a total of forty Guardians, Edmonton District proper has only four representatives.

The Guardians of Edmonton Union have been much engaged in building operations this year—which will cost upwards of £72,724. A home for the nurses was completed—or said to be completed—about March. (For further details see "Housing" section.) A new Infirmary, to accommodate 408 patients with an administrative block in the centre, is nearing completion; the Local Government Board have decided to regard this as an institution separate from the workhouse proper, and its management is to be placed under a Resident Medical Superintendent. A new Master and Matron of the Work-



house, Mr. and Mrs. B. Andrews, commenced duty at the end of the year in succession to Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham.

A table shewing the number of inmates of both Institutions, and the births and deaths that have taken place there, will be found in Table II.

### **OPEN SPACES.**

Pymmes Park (53 acres) was purchased in 1899 for £36,000, towards which the Middlesex County Council contributed £9,000. A garden has been laid out after the old English style within one of the walled enclosures adjoining the old Elizabethan mansion. The technical classes formerly held here by the Middlesex County Council are to be held in future at the new building on the site of Upper Latymer School, adjoining the Parish Church. The artificial lake provides scope for boating or skating. As, in course of time, Edmonton becomes more densely populated, Pymmes Park will be an increasingly valuable factor in the good health of the people.

The Recreation Ground in Church Street (10 acres) was presented to the Council by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in December, 1901, and affords room for the cricket pitches and football grounds of the rising generation.

Other spaces of service in their special way are the Sewage Farm of 235 acres, and the General Cemetery of 30 acres (which cost £20,500, and was consecrated in 1884), and the Hebrews' Cemetery of 10 acres in Montague Road.

Waste lands and possible building sites are not mentioned in detail, but they contain area enough for 100,000 more inhabitants. Some of them are at present utilized as brickfields or market gardens, but others are ranged over by the gipsy and vagrant.

### **ALLOTMENTS.**

The Barrowfield Allotments extend to 18 acres, and should enable many industrious men to grow their own vegetables and thus usefully occupy their spare time.

Two more areas have been divided up into allotments by the Council. One, the Brookfield Estate, consisting of about 20 acres at the back of the Town Hall (pending its use for the purpose for which it was originally acquired, viz., the erection of workmen's dwellings by the Local Authority), and the other is a piece of land about 15 acres in extent, a portion of 30 acres called Houndsfield Estate, on the Hertford Road, originally purchased as a site for an



Isolation Hospital before negotiations were concluded to share one at the World's End, Winchmore Hill, with Enfield. Regulations and a form of agreement for temporary tenancies were adopted on 28th September, 1909.

### **RAILWAY FACILITIES.**

The railway connection with London starts from the Liverpool Street terminus of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and there are five stations in the district, viz. :—Silver Street, Lower Edmonton and Bush Hill Park on the branch to Enfield, and Lower Edmonton on a low level connecting link between the main line and the Enfield line, which link branches off from the former at Angel Road station. A bridge conveying the road over the main line at this station has been erected this year by the Great Eastern Railway Company, which is a great convenience to the ever-increasing traffic at this point. The widening of the New Road bridge over the Low Level station will be completed early in 1910. Owing to tramway competition the line from Edmonton to Cheshunt has been closed, except for goods traffic.

### **TRAMWAY FACILITIES.**

There are direct electrical connections with Stamford Hill and Finsbury Park, whence connection can be made with trains, trams or omnibuses to all parts of London and suburbs. The tube railway, from Finsbury Park to Hammersmith, provides a quick and easy transit from north to west of London. The line from Green Lanes has been extended to Enfield Town.

### **TRAMWAY EXTENSION.**

The widening of Fore Street has proceeded at such a rate as the necessarily lengthy negotiations for the acquirement of the land required would permit, and before long we shall have in this main road a handsome avenue for the increasing traffic of the district.

This work is not yet completed. Some widening operations at certain points in the road remain to be carried out before the whole scheme can be said to be complete. In the meantime the inhabitants are benefiting immensely by the improved means of transit, and the greater cleanliness of the new road adds materially to their comfort and plays, I am convinced, an important part in the conservation of their health.

Within a short time the travelling facilities throughout the northern neighbourhood of London will be much increased, and in a year's time we expect to see a circular route running from Finsbury Park through Wood

Green, Palmers Green, Winchmore Hill, Enfield, Edmonton and Tottenham, back to Finsbury Park. Within a few years we may have a short connecting line between Edmonton Green and Green Lanes, *via* Church Street; this would make the Great Northern Railway easy of access for Edmontonians.

## SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

One has been erected at the important junction of Angel Road and Fore Street; and another, on The Green, I hope to see built in 1910. By-laws with references to these buildings were approved by the Local Government Board on 23rd January, 1909.

## BATHS.

These were opened in 1903, the cost being £28,245 (this amount included the cost of the new Council Chamber, Mortuary, Stores and Offices). There are no public wash-houses in connection with the baths. During 1909 the M.O.H. of Poplar made many experiments which resulted in his strongly advocating the purification of water in the public baths by the addition of small quantities of a solution of hypochlorite of magnesium, produced by the action of electricity on sea-water.

## FREE LIBRARY.

This library was opened in 1897. The cost was £5,000, which was chiefly borne by Mr. Passmore Edwards. Mr. Farnborough is the Librarian; and the Management Committee, elected annually, consists of ten Councillors and ten gentlemen chosen by the Council. There are no ladies on the Committee.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

To the various Registrars, especially Mr. J. Harman Judd, I owe thanks for the care and promptness exercised in the returns to me, on which foundation the whole fabric of my statistics is raised.

**Population.** The following tables show the population of the district, exclusive of the two Union Workhouses, for the last three Census years:—

Year.							Population.
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,065
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,437
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,911

The estimated population for the year is arrived at by multiplying the number of inhabited houses *at the middle* of the year, by the number of inhabitants per house as given in the last Census Report. This figure for



Edmonton, excluding altogether the inmates of Workhouses, in 1901, was 5.76, but it is only 5.72 this year. The number of inhabited houses in the district in the middle of 1909 was 10,653, compared with 10,522 in the previous year.

To the figure thus obtained (60,935) is added the average number of Edmonton residents in the Edmonton Union Workhouse, which, for the year, was found to be 229, as compared with 208, 209 and 226, for 1908, 1907 and 1906 respectively. The estimated nett population of the district, and that on which the various rates that follow are calculated, is therefore **61,164**.

The population of the three Wards, estimated in the same way:—

			Was in 1908.		Is in 1909.
Bury Street	...	...	19,739	...	20,157
Church Street	...	...	19,499	...	19,677
Fore Street	...	...	20,736	...	21,101

The area of the district is 3,894 acres (less 31 of water), and the density of population, or the average number of persons per acre of land, is over 16.3. This figure is calculated on the *gross* population, which includes the average populations of the Strand and Edmonton Union Workhouses and Strand Union Schools, and amounts to 63,168.

The natural increase of the population, that is, the excess of nett total of births over the nett total of deaths in 1909, was 1803 minus 675, = **1,128**.

## BIRTHS.

The number of births registered by the District Registrar, Mr. Judd, was 1871 (916 boys and 955 girls), which includes 19 births that took place in the Edmonton Workhouse, born of mothers belonging to Edmonton. Add 2 births that occurred in outside Institutions. Two births which occurred at the Strand Workhouse and 68 which occurred at Edmonton Workhouse, born of mothers who are not Edmonton residents, are excluded from our statistics, just as foreign deaths are. Thus the nett total of births was 1,803. Of these births 51, or 2.83 per cent. were illegitimate. The birth-rate per thousand inhabitants is therefore **29.48**, compared with 32.09 last year. The number of births registered for the March quarter was only 451, which is the lowest figure recorded for that quarter since 433 were registered for 1901, when many men were away engaged in the South African war.

**Notification of Births Act, 1907.** This came into force here on April 28th, 1908, so this is the first complete calendar year of which we can take cognisance. During this year 1,955 births were entered in our register; of these 988 were males and 961 females—in 6 cases the sex was not



declared; 89, or 4.55 per cent. of the whole number were born out of wedlock, and 12 more were of doubtful legitimacy. Seventy-one children were declared "still-born." It will be interesting to note the future effect of this Act on the number of "still-born" burials at our Cemetery. Mr. Clement Bugg, our Superintendent, informs me that there were 70 children styled "still-born" buried during 1909, and for 1908-7-6 the figures were 88-83-67. For work done in visiting infants and their mothers, see section "The Lady Health Visitor and her work."

I think that two columns might be usefully added to Local Government Board Table I. for number and rate of births really belonging to the District. In a district like Edmonton, with two large institutions therein, the figures in Table I., columns 3 and 4, are most deceptive, if based only on the births registered in the District. I stated this view before.

The birth-rate (29.48) for 1909 is lower than last year, yet it is much higher than 25.6, the birth-rate of England and Wales for 1909. The birth-rate for the preceding 10 years will be found in Column 4 of Table I.

The births were distributed in the Wards as follows:—

Ward.					Births.	Birth Rate per 1,000 living in the Ward.
Bury Street	...	...	...	...	655	32.49
Church Street	...	...	...	...	577	29.32
†Fore Street	..	...	...	..	571	27.06

† Contains Edmonton Workhouse, where there were 19 babies born of Edmonton mothers during 1909.

## DEATHS.

The deaths registered in the district during the year were 890; of these, 53 occurring in the Strand Union Workhouse and Schools, and 269 among non-residents at the Edmonton Union Workhouse, and three of vagrants, are excluded; while 75 deaths of Edmonton residents taking place in the Edmonton Workhouse are included in our nett deaths. Thus the number of deaths amongst Edmonton residents registered in the district amounted to 565.

**The gross death-rate** is based upon the total number of deaths registered in the district, and is **14.09** per 1,000 living. This rate is calculated on the estimated gross population of 63,168.

**The nett death-rate** is based upon the total number of deaths of Edmonton residents occurring inside or outside the district, and is **11.03**.

This rate is calculated on the estimated nett population of 61,164. An arrangement exists with the County Medical Officer of Health and with Somerset House and with the District Registrars of Tottenham and Enfield, whereby the deaths of all residents of Edmonton outside the district are returned to me for inclusion in our statistics. The greater accuracy arrived at by this arrangement accounts, I believe, for the large increase of late years of the figures in Column 11, Table 1. 110 deaths were returned in these ways during the year, making the nett total of deaths at all ages for the district proper, 675.

**The corrected nett death-rate** is only an ideal or standardised figure. When the factor for correction is applied to the nett death-rate we get the figure that would represent the death-rate in Edmonton if its inhabitants were distributed in the same proportion as regards age and sex as are the inhabitants of the country generally. This factor for Edmonton is 1.01785, and the corrected nett death-rate is therefore (11.03 by 1.01785) 11.22.

**The nett death-rates** for the preceding ten years will be found on Table I., Column 13.

**The nett death-rate** for Edmonton is, as I have said, 11.03 per 1,000 living; it is much lower than last year (12.16). It is the lowest of any recorded, and is 3.82 lower than the average of the ten previous years.

**Ward Deaths.** The following are the deaths and death-rates in the three Wards. Deaths occurring amongst residents in the Institutions and of residents dying outside the district have been debited to the Wards in which they lately resided. Four Institution deaths amongst residents, that could not be allocated, are entered in Column 15 on Table IVa.

Ward.					Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 living in the Ward.
Bury Street	...	...	...	...	230	11.41
Church Street	..	...	...	...	219	11.13
Fore Street...	...	...	...	...	222	10.52

**Death Certification.** All deaths were certified either by the Medical Attendant or by the Coroner; there were none uncertified.

Inquests were held on 96 residents, or over 10 per cent. of the total deaths. This percentage is high, but less than last year. The causes of these deaths will be found on Table IVa.



Seven inquests were held on the bodies of illegitimate infants, or exactly half of the total illegitimate deaths.

The ages at, and causes of, deaths, are set out in detail on Table IVa.

The notorious baby farmer, who in 1906 was proved to have had relations with the deaths of six infants and received a mild sentence of imprisonment from a merciful judge, resumed her business (soon after her release) in a neighbouring district, but she is now serving a sentence of 10 years' penal servitude for an offence under the Infant Life Protection Act.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality is a special death-rate referring to the first age period (0 to 1 year), and is expressed as the number of deaths that take place amongst children under one year of age *per thousand births registered*.

The number of such deaths occurring amongst Edmonton children, and registered within or without the district within the year, was 182, and the births registered within or without the district, born of Edmonton mothers, numbered 1,803; therefore the infantile death-rate, based on these figures, is **100.39** per thousand births. This does not tally with the rate in Column 6, Table I. of the Local Government Board, because there the total deaths registered in the district are recorded, and they only amount to 168, which produces a death-rate of 93.18; this is the lowest record on Table I., and no less than 45.47 below the average of the ten previous years. But the true infantile death-rate, 100.39 is 17.02 *lower* than last year.

The Infantile Mortality rate at Edmonton Workhouse was more than 218 per 1,000 births! A very high figure.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the year, in England and Wales, was 109; in London, 107; in the 76 great towns, 118; and in the 143 smaller towns (which include Edmonton), 111 per thousand births registered.

The figures for the Wards are as follows:—

Ward.	Deaths under one year.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
Bury Street ... ..	67	102 per nett 1000 births in the ward
Church Street ... ..	68	118 " " "
Fore Street ... ..	47	82 " " "

Table V. was first issued by the Local Government Board in 1905.

It enables the deaths among infants under one year of age from certain causes to be recorded in weeks and months of age. The information collected

by this means for the whole country will prove of great value in indicating the true significance that should be attached to the mortality in the various age-groups.

The Table shows that 33 per cent. of the infantile deaths occurred within the first month of life, and that exactly 70 per cent. of the deaths were due to what are termed "wasting diseases." Last year it was over 80. These diseases are conditions that for the most part manifest themselves at the birth of the infant, and depend on bad ante-natal circumstances, associated with the health of the mother, such as factory work, drink, venereal disease, and the use of abortifacients, rather than on any external influence to which the child becomes subject after birth, such as improper feeding, clothing, or exposure. Although adverse external influences may begin to operate from the moment of birth, it is not, as shown by the Table, until the later months of life that they begin to give rise to deaths in any significant numbers. I am glad to find that the premature births have lessened from 42 to 24. Is this one of the effects of the Notification of Births Act?

**Zymotic Death-Rate.** This rate is a statement of the number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases per thousand of the population. There were 79 deaths from these diseases during the year, and the zymotic death-rate is therefore **1.29**, as compared with 1.99 for the previous year. This figure is a reduction on last year, and is .62 less than the previous lowest record of 1903. The zymotic death-rate for 1909 in London was 1.31; in the 76 great towns, 1.42; in England and Wales, 1.12; and in the 143 smaller towns (which include Edmonton) the zymotic death-rate was 1.08.

The following Table shows the deaths from these diseases distributed amongst the three Wards and Edmonton residents in the Workhouse:—

DISEASE.	Whole District.	Bury Street.	Church Street.	Fore Street.	Edmonton Union Residents.
Small pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	8	3	1	4	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	4	2	—	2	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	11	6	3	2	—
Diphtheria ... ..	13	3	4	6	—
Enteric Fever... ..	7	3	2	2	—
Diarrhoea ... ..	36	17	12	6	1
Total ... ..	79	34	22	22	1
Rates .. ..	1.29	1.68	1.11	1.04	4.36



**The average Zymotic Death-Rate** for the previous ten years was 3.46. In the following table is set out the Death-rate, Infantile Mortality and Zymotic death-rate for 1909 and past ten years :—

	Nett Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Zymotic Death-rate.
1899 ... ..	17.4	161.8	4.6
1900 ... ..	16.0	168.1	2.6
1901 ... ..	14.3	139.0	2.4
1902 ... ..	17.8	143.6	4.7
1903 ... ..	13.7	140.3*	1.91
1904 ... ..	15.8	161.8	3.87
1905 ... ..	13.3	128.0	2.36
1906 ... ..	13.7	131.8	3.03
1907 ... ..	13.3	121.1	2.08
1908 ... ..	12.1	117.4	1.99
1909 ... ..	11.0	100.39	1.29

\*In calculating the Infantile Mortality for the year 1903, deaths due to premature birth were included for the first time.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907.**

Part VIII. (Fire Brigade) of this useful Act came into force on 20th May. We expect to have in force shortly such other portions of the Act as the Council have selected on the advice of the Heads of Departments.

## **COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.**

The Table of Vital Statistics for 1909, showing the various rates for the whole country, and for several of the Urban Districts of Middlesex, is given for the purpose of comparison.

	Estimated Population, 1909.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the population.			Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births registered.
		Nett Births.	Nett Deaths. (corrected)	Zymotic Deaths.	
England and Wales ..	45,004,384	25.6	14.5	1.12	109
The 76 Great Towns over 100,000 people...	16,445,281	25.7	15.6	1.42	118
The 143 Smaller Towns over 50,000 people (these include Edmon- ton) ... ..	5,108,639	24.8	14.5	1.08	111
England and Wales, less the 219 towns as above	23,450,464	25.6	13.6	0.80	98
London ... ..	4,833,938	24.4	14.0	1.31	107
Acton ... ..	56,000	26.4	12.5	2.2	106
Wood Green ... ..	50,500	23.90	10.0	0.59	75
Enfield ... ..	57,453	24.36	12.22	1.48	111

The birth-rate of England and Wales is 0.9 lower than last year, and is the lowest on record, the death-rate is 0.2 below 1908, and the lowest on record, and the infantile death-rate is 11 integers less, and the lowest on record. The natural increase in the population of England and Wales, or the excess of births over deaths, is 396,235, or 8,248 less than the average of the preceding five years.

## THE LADY HEALTH VISITOR AND HER WORK.

I give below an analysis of the number and nature of the visits paid by Miss Tettenborn, and, later, by Miss Brown, during 1909. This officer acts in the dual capacity of Lady Health Visitor and Woman Inspector, and it will be seen that the bulk of her work falls into two correspondingly large divisions, viz. :—

1. The crusade against Preventable Infantile Mortality, as Lady Health Visitor; and
2. The work done as Woman Inspector in Factories, Workshops, etc.

N.B.—During June no Woman Inspector was at work, as it was the interregnum between Miss Tettenborn and Miss Brown.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Month.	After Births.	Re-visits.	After 6 months.	Neglected Infants.	After Deaths.	Diarrhœal Diseases.
January ...	111	15	—	2	11	—
February ...	116	30	—	12	11	1
March ...	117	13	6	1	7	—
April ...	116	12	—	1	10	—
May ...	101	20	—	2	6	—
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	102	3	—	—	—	—
August ...	92	13	—	—	21	4
September ...	41	47	34	—	3	9
October ...	61	8	—	—	19	10
November ...	108	10	—	—	3	2
December ...	56	8	—	—	14	2
Totals	1015	179	40	18	105	28

“Only one per cent. of the school children examined in 1909 showed signs of former rickets, and no child was found with active rickets.” [S.M.O.]



## INSPECTIONS UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

	Factories.	Workshops.	Laundries.	Outworkers.
January ...	5	5	3	7
February ..	1	—	6	30
March ...	1	6	2	42
April ...	2	10	2	30
May ...	1	—	5	42
June ...	—	—	—	—
July ...	—	1	—	—
August ...	—	—	—	—
September ...	3	—	—	19
October ...	—	2	1	—
November ...	—	—	—	12
December ...	—	10	5	31
Totals	13	34	24	213

Workrooms measured up—11.

### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Visits and re-visits to Erysipelas cases, 21.

Visits *re* Puerperal Fever cases, 0.

Visits *re* Phthisis voluntarily notified or known after death, 6.

Visits *re* Phthisis compulsorily notified, 57.

### NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Visits and re-visits *re* School Notifications concerning non-notifiable diseases, such as measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, etc., 411 to 355 children at 250 homes.

### GENERAL WORK.

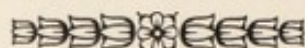
Visits to Crèche, 1.

Visits to Private Schools, 3.

Enquiries *re* complaints, 60.

Miscellaneous visits, 349.

Visits paid to inspect work done after informal notice, 66.



## SECTION II A.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.—NOTIFIABLE.

The Infectious Diseases Notification and Prevention Acts has been in force in this District since March 31st, 1891.

Table VI. shows the number of cases notified and the deaths from the notifiable diseases for 1909, and the ten preceding years. The same Table also shows the deaths that have occurred from non-notifiable diseases for this period. This is *not* a Local Government Board Table.

Table III. shows details as to age-distribution and locality of the notified cases, and the number of cases removed to hospital from each Ward.

The following Table shows the number of cases notified and the number isolated, the percentage of these to the cases notified, and the fatality, *i.e.*, the percentage of cases dying to those notified.

Disease.	Cases Notified.	No. isolated in Hospital.	Isolations per cent.	Total Deaths.	Fatality per cent.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	283	257	90·81	4	1·41
Diphtheria and Mem. Croup	110	99	90·00	13	11·82
Enteric Fever ... ..	30	25	83·33	7	23·33
Totals ... ..	423	381	—	24	—

*Compared with last year*, the figures show 25 less notifications of scarlet fever, and a much lessened fatality; there were 48 less notifications of diphtheria, with a smaller percentage of fatal cases; the notifications of enteric fever were 6 less, but the disease was nearly 4 per cent. more fatal in its results.

A chart is given with each section of this Report dealing with scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever, based on the uniform plan of a temperature chart. These charts graphically show the weekly incidence of these diseases, both for 1908 and 1909.

**Small Pox.** A satisfactory feature of the infectious returns for the year is the absence of small-pox from amongst them; since 1904 the district has enjoyed a complete immunity from this disease, although there were a few cases in a neighbouring district in December.



**Vaccination.** The following table of vaccination returns for the year 1908 has been kindly supplied by Mr. Lowman, the Vaccination Officer. The returns for 1909 will not be available for some months.

### VACCINATION RETURN FOR 1908.

Births.	Successful Vaccinations.	Conscientious Certificates	Deaths under one year unvaccinated.	Still unvaccinated but address known.	Postponed owing to illness.	Certified unsusceptible.	Removed and Untraced.
2006	1244	174	159	19	48	0	362*

\*Some of the cases removed are known to have been vaccinated, but as the certificates were not received, they could not be included in the return. It should be noted that omitting to forward the certificate is as much an offence against the Vaccination Acts as neglecting to have the child vaccinated. In 1907 there were only 72 Certificates granted to parents who alleged they had conscientious objection to vaccination. This large increase of persons unprotected from smallpox will gratify no one but an antivaccinationist.

**Scarlet Fever.** 283 cases were notified, giving an attack rate of 4.62 per thousand. 308, 231 and 383 cases were notified in 1908-7-6. The patients were distributed amongst 221 houses and 105 streets. One case occurred in 180 houses; two cases occurred in 26 houses; three cases in 12 houses; 5 cases in 3 houses. The removals to hospital numbered 257, an isolation *percentage* of 90.81. There were 4 deaths, giving a fatality of 1.41 per cent. of cases notified, and a death-rate of 0.06 per thousand of the population. One case was notified from the Edmonton Infirmary.

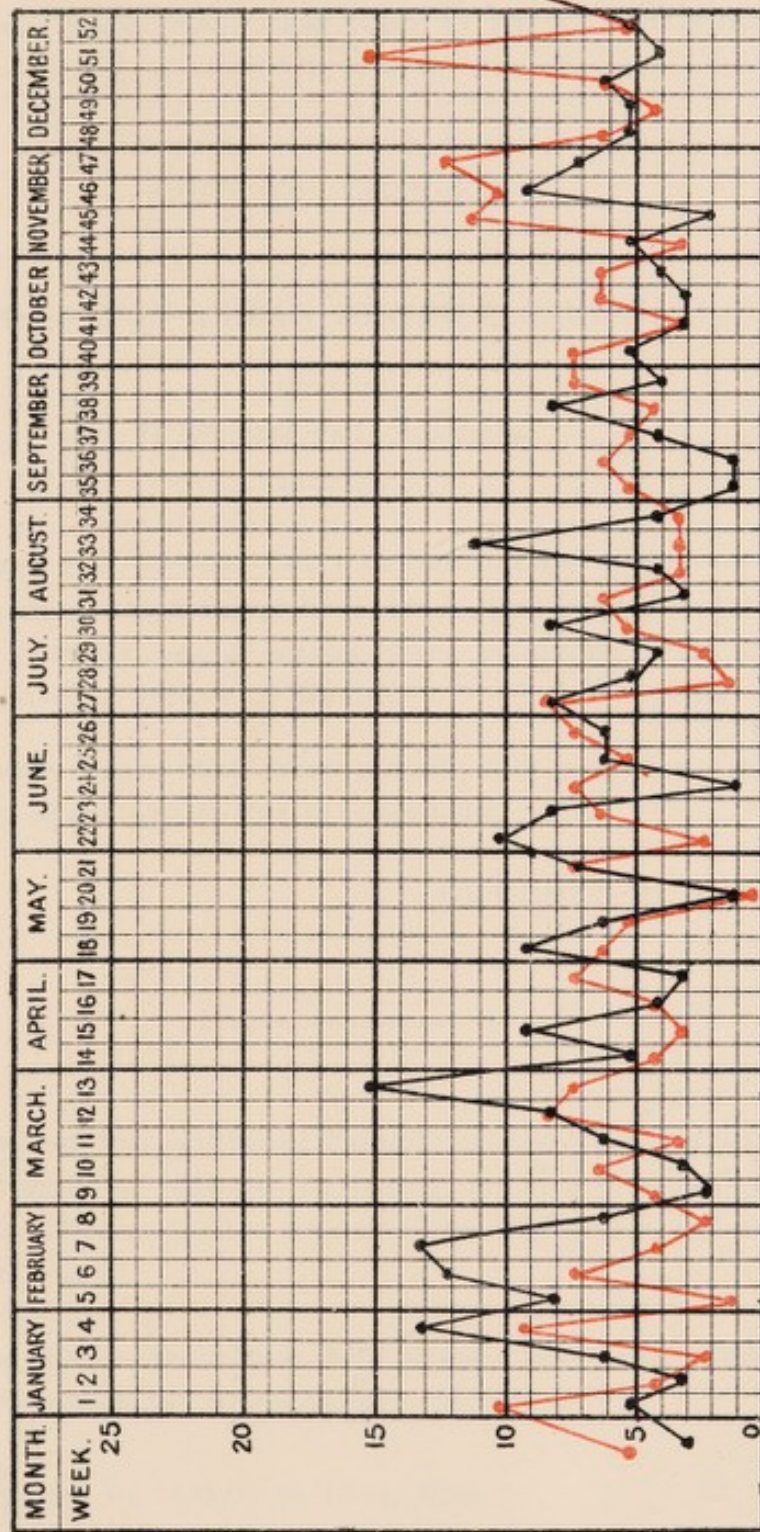
Secondary Cases numbered 21 out of 283. These are often due to the parents not dealing with the first case in their family on wise and intelligent lines. It is unreasonable to expect any mother to say definitely whether a given case is one of scarlet fever or not, but it is not an unreasonable requirement—indeed, it is one of her first duties as a mother—that she should be able to recognise the common warning signs of the ordinary infectious diseases and take them as a signal for separating the affected child from other members of the family, and *keeping the other children from school* until a medical man diagnoses the real nature of the illness.

Return Cases.—See section on "Hospitals."



# NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER. IN 1908 AND 1909

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS IN 1908. 308; IN 1909. 283



1908 — 1909

The Black Tracing denotes the rise and fall in 1908; the Red Tracing shows the same for 1909.

One of those in 27<sup>th</sup> week was a renotification of a case originally notified in 19<sup>th</sup> week.





## INSPECTION OF SCARLET FEVER CONVALESCENTS.

On the Sanitary Committee's recommendation a leaflet (as below) was drafted by the Chairman and myself for distribution to the parents and guardians at the Town Hall before they leave to receive their children at the Hospital.

### COPY OF LEAFLET.

#### EDMONTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

---

*To Parents and Guardians.*

---

To safeguard and protect your own families and to prevent the possible spreading of infection, the Council have made provision for the inspection and examination of every case of scarlet fever returning from the Isolation Hospital by the Medical Officer of Health.

It is earnestly hoped that every parent and guardian, in their own interest, will take advantage of this arrangement.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

1st April, 1909.

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This inspection was continued throughout the year, and in June was extended to "all cases of patients returning from any isolation hospital," that is, to persons discharged after treatment for diphtheria and enteric fever, as well as scarlet fever.

During the year under review, 269 persons have been discharged from our Hospital after treatment for infectious disease:—

Inspected by M.O.H. at Town Hall	...	...	32
Not inspected by M.O.H.	...	...	237
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	269
			<hr/>



## REASONS FOR NON-INSPECTION.

(1)	Because objection was made by patient or parents	210
(2)	Because they were taken home by friends direct	8
(3)	Because the M.O.H. was engaged on outside duty	16
(4)	Because patients were discharged on Bank Holiday	2
(5)	Arrived after office hours	1
Total ...		237

So that for various reasons less than 12 per cent. were inspected before reaching home.

**Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.** The latter, Membranous croup, is only an old-fashioned phrase for diphtheria presenting symptoms mostly confined to larynx. I received notifications of 110 cases during the year, compared with 158, 95 and 93 in 1908-7-6, and represents an attack rate of 1.79 per thousand of the population. The cases occurred in 57 streets and 85 houses. One case occurred in 68 houses; two cases in 10 houses; three cases in 6 houses; and four cases in 1 house. The cases removed to hospital numbered 99, being 90.00 per cent. of those notified. There were 13 deaths, giving a death-rate of 0.21 per thousand of the population, and a fatality of 11.82 per cent. of those notified.

Five of the 110 cases were secondary.

Return Cases.—*See* "Hospital Section."

**Enteric Fever.** Thirty cases were notified, as against 36, 29 and 25 in 1908-7-6. This is equal to an attack rate of 0.49 per thousand of the population. These cases occurred in 22 houses and 20 streets.

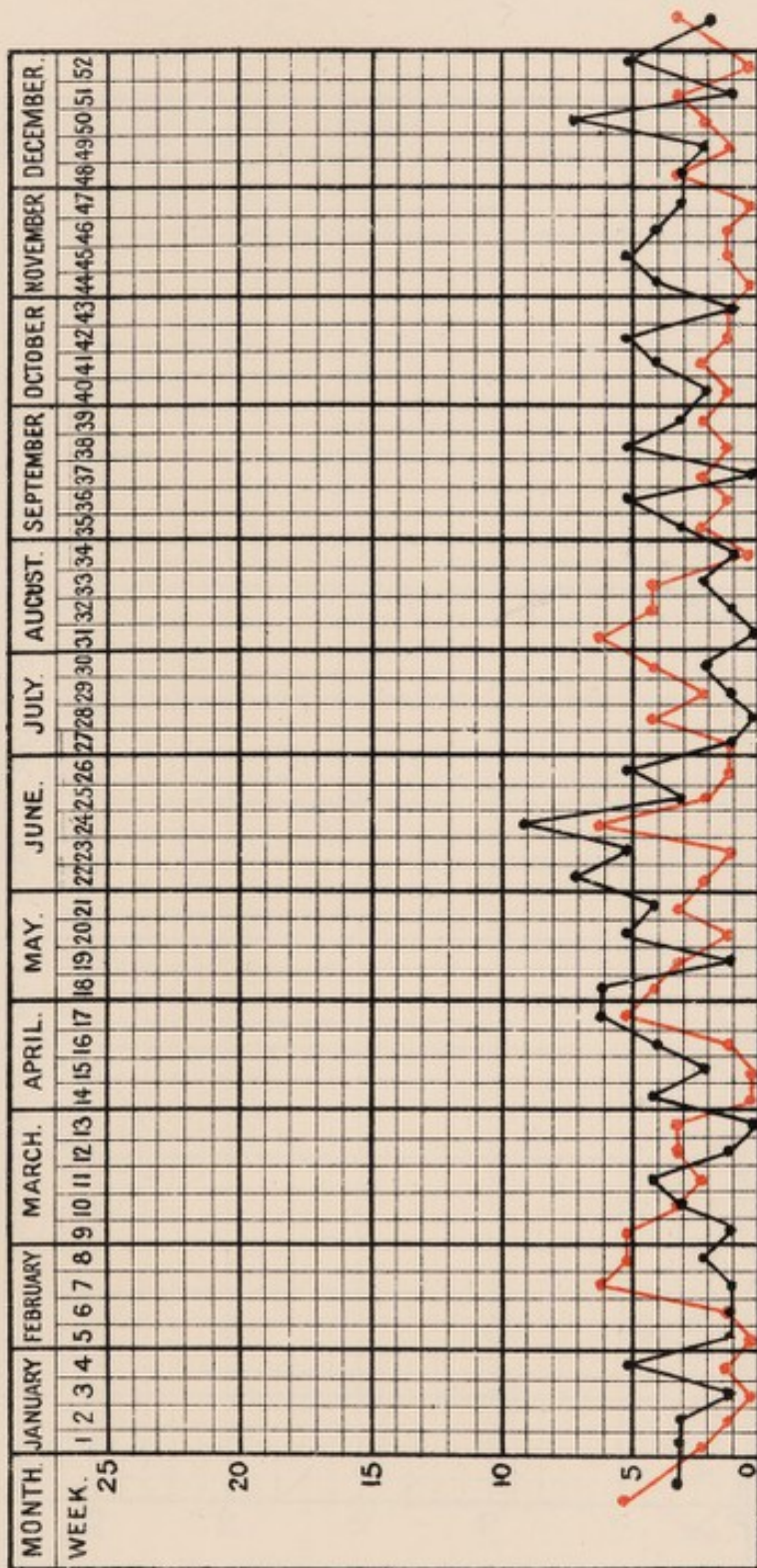
One of the cases was an inmate of the Edmonton Infirmary. The removals to our hospital numbered 25 — an isolation percentage of 83.33; there were 7 deaths, giving a fatality of 23.33 per cent. of the cases notified, and a death-rate of 0.11 per thousand of the population.

Seven of them were secondary cases.

Careful enquiries were made into every case reported, with a view to ascertaining the source of infection. Owing to the fact that enteric fever is invariably conveyed by the mouth, and in most cases through the agency of contaminated food or drink, special enquiries were made as to those articles of diet—such as shell-fish, fried fish, water-cress, etc.—that are most liable to

# NOTIFICATIONS OF DIPHTHERIA. IN 1908 AND 1909.

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS IN 1908-158; IN 1909. 110



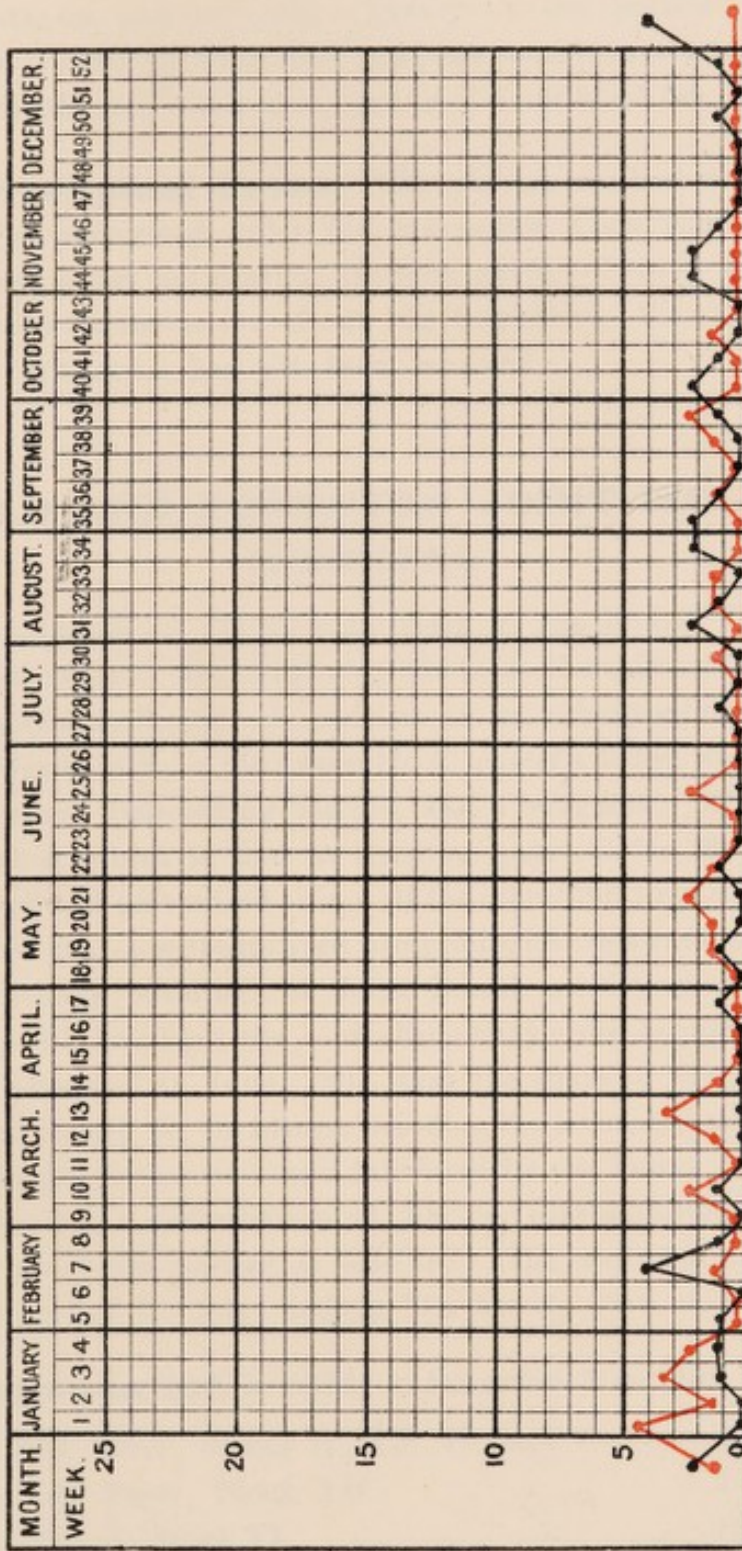
1908 ————— 1909 —————  
The Black Tracing denotes the rise and fall in 1908; the Red Tracing shows the same for 1909.





# NOTIFICATIONS OF ENTERIC FEVER. IN 1908 AND 1909.

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS IN 1908.—36; IN 1909. 30



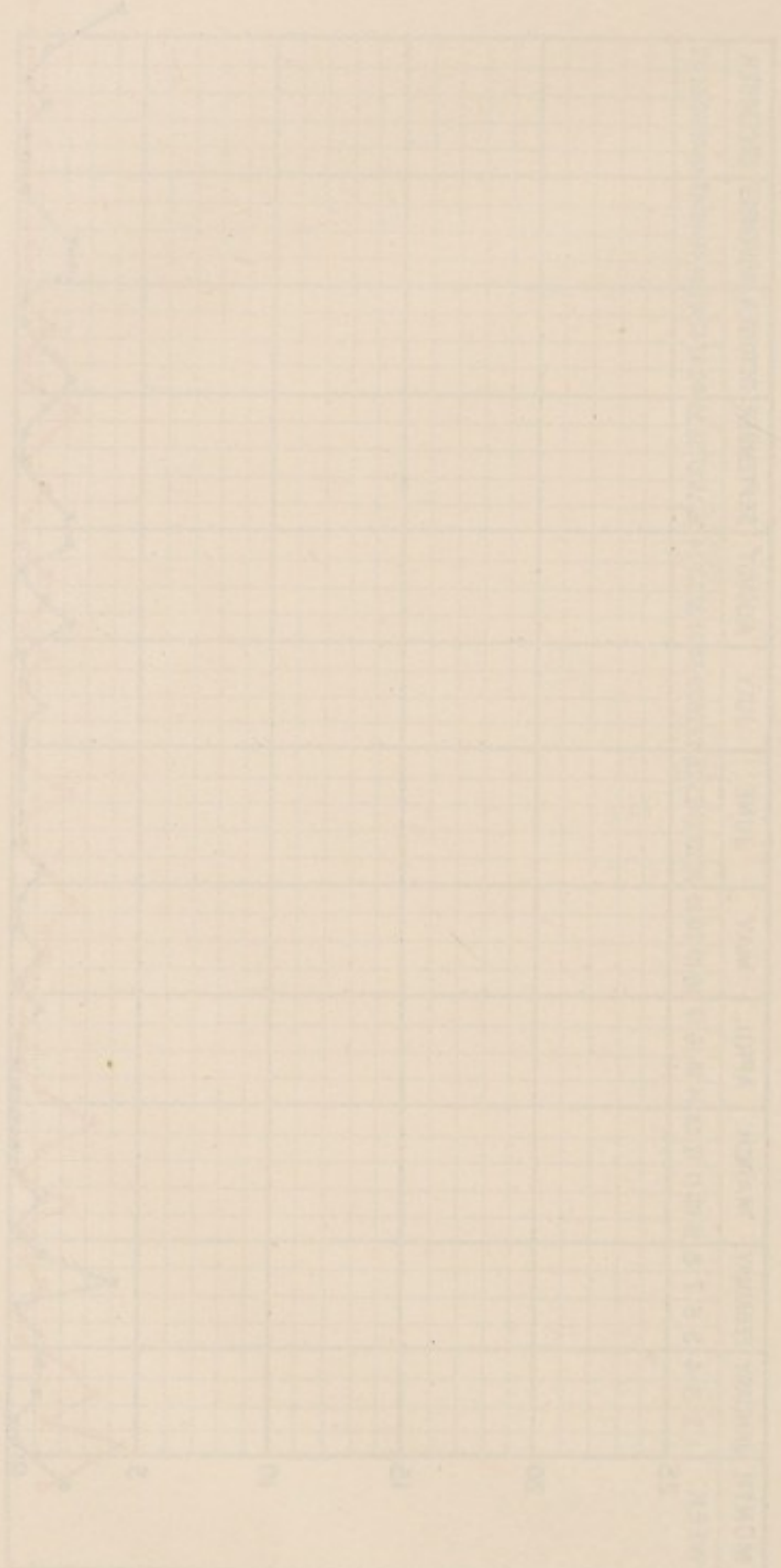
1908 ————— 1909 —————  
The Black Tracing denotes the rise and fall in 1908; the Red Tracing shows the same for 1909.



# REACTOR DESIGN AND EMULSION POLYMERIZATION

BOEL and BOEL in 1968

100% CONVERSION IN 100% OF THE REACTOR



100% CONVERSION IN 100% OF THE REACTOR

contamination by the organism of this disease. It was found that among the 10 cases reported, one had been an habitual shell-fish eater, and had partaken of this food in some form at a date that admitted of its being reasonably entertained as a possible source of infection. Six patients had eaten fried fish under similar circumstances, and there was a history of one patient having eaten water-cress. In 3 cases shell-fish and fried fish were favourite articles of diet; in 2 cases, shell-fish and water-cress, and in 3 cases fried fish and water-cress.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.** This disease was first made notifiable in Edmonton by an emergency order for one month, from 22nd March, 1907, and then by two orders notification has been continued up to May 22nd, 1910. This harmonised with the action of our big neighbour, the London County Council. No notification has yet been received.

## ENFIELD AND EDMONTON JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

This is situated on 27 acres of land in the Enfield District, on its Winchmore Hill border, and adjoining the large Convalescent Hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. It consists of an administrative block, seven blocks of two wards each, a discharge block, porter's lodge, engineer's cottage, mortuary, laundry, disinfecting station, and a bungalow. Blocks V. and VI. and the bungalow (which is used as sleeping quarters for the staff) are constructed of wood and galvanised iron; all the other buildings are of permanent character. This year a well-equipped bacteriological laboratory has been fitted up in the mortuary building. A Joint Board, consisting of four members from each Council, has been the controlling body since January 1st, 1906. It was mutually arranged in June, 1907, that the share of the precept payable by each Council should be, in future, based on the estimated population, calculated on the number of houses found inhabited by the Vestry Clerks in May of each year. Besides, a contribution of 30s. per case admitted is made by the District from which the patient is sent in. The contribution of Edmonton towards the Hospital for year ending 31st March, 1910, was £5,073.

**The Accommodation** available on December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1909, was:—

For Scarlet Fever, Blocks II., III., IV. and V.	... 96 beds.
For Enteric Fever, Block VII.,	... 14 beds.
For Diphtheria, Block VI.,	... 13 beds.
For Observation, Block I.	... 2 cubicles.
	125 beds.



Neither district has preference over the other when beds are vacant. During 1908-9, eleven out of 690 cases were admitted from other districts, viz., Southgate and Friern Barnet.

**Officers.** Dr. T. Strain, resigned the post of Resident Medical Officer, on obtaining that of Assistant M.O.H. for Ayrshire; he was succeeded by Dr. Alfred Ball on 1st January, 1910. The nursing staff has also been added to. Dr. Haldane Cook (of Enfield) is the Visiting Superintendent. The Clerk and Surveyor of the Enfield Council act, as heretofore, as Clerk and Architect to the Hospital, respectively.

**Fire.** The Hospital is in telephonic communication with Edmonton Fire Station.

**Hospital Accommodation.** During the first three months owing to influx of cases of diphtheria from Enfield, as in December, 1908, cases (3) of that disease were sent from Edmonton to Walthamstow Isolation Hospital.

The following table gives the percentage of hospital isolation to cases notified, for the past five years:—

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	80·7	88·00	82·25	89·28	90·81
Diphtheria ... ..	54·0	77·42	86·31	78·48	90·00
Enteric Fever ... ..	68·0	64·00	82·75	69·44	83·33

**Extension of Hospital.** The continuous increase of patients has necessitated further accommodation being provided, and there are now being built an extension of the administrative block, a diphtheria ward of 26 beds, and a ward of 12 beds on the glass cubicle system, at an outlay of about £10,000. It is gratifying to note that the Board are now adopting, at least in part, the cubicle system which, in January, 1908, I advised them to institute.

During 1909 I received from Dr. Haldane Cook his "Annual" Report as Physician Superintendent. This Report covers a period from his appointment on 1st August, 1908, to 31st March, 1909, both inclusive—a period of 8 months. His Report would be more useful if it covered the same period as my own, viz., a calendar year.

**Return Cases.** As last year, I have not counted any cases where the interval between the discharge of the previous case and the onset of the next one was more than 30 days. Nineteen cases of scarlet fever occurred after the return of 14 patients who had been treated in our hospital for that disease, besides one after treatment in a Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospital. During 1908-7-6 there were 20-29-33 such cases. In two families a case of diphtheria occurred after the return of a child who had been treated in our hospital for scarlet fever; I took swabs from these cases, but I found no diphtheria bacilli in either case. There was one diphtheria return, but not after treatment in our hospital; here I found diphtheria bacilli in the throat of the discharged relative, and she was sent back. It is a rule in our hospital that no patient is sent home until cultivations from two successive swabs have proved sterile. As some persons imagine that return cases should never occur, in justice to the hospital management I must point out that I know of no hospital that is ever free from some proportion of them. I also append a paragraph which appeared in my Annual Report for 1906.

### EXPLANATION OF RETURN CASES.

1. Mere co-incidence.
2. The non-disinfection of toys, books, or articles of clothing, which have been used by the patient prior to removal to hospital, not since disinfected, and produced again on the patient's return home.
3. Premature discharge of patient with peeling, bad throats, discharges, etc., or without sufficient bathing, and especially shampooing the heads of girls.
4. The re-appearance of peeling or discharges after dismissal from hospital in an apparently healthy condition.

My experience is that many cases are really due to the second cause, although occurring, as they do, soon after a relation's return home, a reasonable suspicion of the latter's agency has been entertained.

The entire prevention of such return cases, even by the exercise of every possible care, seems impossible in practice. It is a good plan, where possible, to keep the patient apart from the others for a week after returning home from hospital. This and other excellent advice is given in a printed leaflet by the Medical Superintendent to every patient's parent or guardian on his or her discharge, but whether the advice is always scrupulously followed is open to doubt.



## SMALL-POX HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Since January 31st, 1907, the Middlesex Districts Joint Small Pox Hospital has been in existence at South Mimms. We must rejoice that, although precepts have been made from time to time on the Edmonton treasury, no patients from the district have been sent there yet. The money (£205 8s. 0d. for 1909-10) is a premium for an advantageous insurance. This amount is only about half of the previous year, ending March 31st, 1909, considerable economies having been effected in current expenditure.

In December three patients were admitted, but none from Edmonton; these were the first ones admitted since the hospital has been under control of the Board.

There are about 50 beds in the permanent buildings, and about 250 more can be put in the buildings of wood and corrugated iron.

Patients are not admitted except from the districts of constituent authorities. No district has preferential claim to vacant beds.

In addition, my Council still has the administrative block of the Small-pox Hospital at Clavering's Farm, erected in 1902, where (at the shortest notice) accommodation of a satisfactory kind to meet an emergency could be arranged for ten male and six female patients.

## TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Council at present undertakes the removal to our hospital, free of charge, in our own ambulance, of all cases of infectious disease which require it. Separate vehicles are kept for small pox and for other infectious diseases. A closed conveyance has also been provided for bringing patients home again after their discharge from hospital. This arrangement is very valuable in protecting the health of children whose parents are unable to afford a suitable conveyance when discharged from hospital during cold and wet weather. These conveyances are disinfected each time after use.

In February, 1909, my Council, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, again expressed their opinion of November, 1906, viz., that transport can be more conveniently, cheaply, and quickly effected *from* the hospital; that a further advantage would be that one of the Board's hospital nurses could always travel in the ambulance and fill up schedules of such questions as their Superintendent may think fit to devise. The Metropolitan Asylums Board conduct their transport in this way.

## DISINFECTION.

Rooms are disinfected after the removal of the patient by spraying with a 1-in-20 solution of formalin. Linen and cotton articles are steeped in a disinfecting solution in the room previous to being washed, and articles of clothing, bedding, etc., are removed in a van provided for that purpose by the Council to the disinfecting station, where they are treated in a Washington-Lyon steam disinfector of the latest pattern. After treatment, the bedding, etc., are returned in a separate van used only for conveying disinfected articles.

The following opinion of Mr. C. T. Kingzett, connected with a well-known firm of disinfectant manufacturers, is deserving of attention:—"Germicidal value is no measure of disinfectant value; removal by washing (cleanliness) is really much more efficacious, up to a point, than destruction of microbic life by the application of germicides, so that rarely is the use of strong germicides called for—at any rate at the hands of the public."—"The Local Government Chronicle," 25th December, 1909.

In December, 1908, I advised my Council to place some restriction on the supply of disinfectant to casual callers. The estimate was subsequently reduced from £240 to £220 a year! Willesden, with a population of 144,376, spent only £6 3s. 3d. on disinfectants in 1907.

**Disinfecting Station.** I hope that this will be removed to Deepham's Farm, from Clavering's, before long. When the removal takes place I hope that opportunity will be taken to build a cottage for the Disinfector not far off, and to erect a building for the treatment of verminous persons, especially those suffering from itch. Whole families are attacked by this miserable insect, and it is impossible to deal with them by ordinary medical means. A building on the plan of the discharge block at an Isolation Hospital is required: a bath-room in the centre, and an undressing room at one end and a re-dressing room at the other.

Whilst the verminous person is having a sulphur bath, his or her clothes can be placed in a disinfector close by, and be found ready in the re-dressing room after the half-hour in the bath is over.

Remember that the ordinary steam disinfector is not the one best adapted for this purpose. No one yet seems to have placed on the market an apparatus suitable for the purpose. Nothing like the heat of a Washington-Lyon disinfector is required, and a kind of gas-heated oven is what I am looking for.



## BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During the year the following specimens were examined and reported upon :—

Disease.	Result Positive.	Result. Negative	Total.
Diphtheria ... ..	10	20	30
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	1	1
Totals ... ..	10	21	31

The number is exactly half that of the year before.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

Three cases of this disease were notified during the year. Fortunately none of those notified terminated fatally, so that the death-rate is nil *per thousand nett births*. (See Section "Births.")

On the receipt of a notification of Puerperal Fever, the case is immediately investigated, and the facts communicated to the County Medical Officer of Health, who has the administration of the Midwives' Act, 1902.

**The Departmental Committee** on the working of the Midwives Act, 1902, issued their report in August. Amongst many recommendations made these were the most important:—1. That a County Council be empowered to contribute funds to organisations training midwives who will afterwards work in its area. 2. That the Central Midwives Board be strengthened by the addition of a representative from both the British Medical Association and the Society of Medical Officers of Health. 3. That every midwife, whether intending to practice or not, should notify her address every January to the County Council in whose area she resides. 4. That a County Council should be able to suspend midwives from duty whilst their conduct is under the consideration of the Board. 5. That a midwife should be instructed to always seek aid from a medical practitioner in cases of premature birth or ophthalmia of infant. 6. That "still-births" should be registered. 7. That lying-in homes conducted for private profit should be open to inspection by officers of the County Council.

**ERYSIPELAS.**

Forty-two cases were notified, compared with 73 in the previous year; two of the cases occurred in the Edmonton Union Infirmary, none in the Strand Union, and of the remaining 40 cases, all were in separate houses. There were two deaths from this cause, both infants.

Five cases occurred amongst people who were living outside the Union Infirmary, and yet unable to provide proper attention for themselves. Under the Council's agreement with the Edmonton Union Guardians, nursing had to be provided for them, as such cases are not admitted into the isolation hospitals.





## SECTION II B.

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—NON-NOTIFIABLE.

We can partly judge of the prevalence of these diseases by the death returns. The deaths from measles have been 11 less than last year, and the deaths from whooping cough have been two less. The deaths from diarrhoea have been four less than last year; from influenza, 17 instead of 9; and from phthisis eight less; and from other forms of tubercle, 11 less than last year.

A better knowledge of the prevalence of these diseases will be gained from the notifications received from the head teachers, now they are sent in fully and regularly to the Medical Officer of Health. (*See Section "Schools."*)

### DIARRHŒA.

Thirty-seven deaths occurred from diarrhoea and epidemic enteritis, as compared with 41, 32 and 114, for 1908-7-6. The death-rate from the disease is 0.60 per thousand of the population, as compared with 0.68 last year. Of these deaths, 32 occurred in children under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate for the year from this cause of over 17 *per thousand nett births*, instead of 16 as in 1908, and 13 in 1907.

Deaths from diarrhoeal diseases occur mainly between one month and nine months of age, a period when the infant who could be breast-fed with entire safety, is tested with unclean cows' milk, and samples of grown-up persons' diet. The advice on diet, personally given by the Lady Health Visitor, is very useful.

**WEATHER.** As regards the weather, Dr. R. H. Mill, the well-known meteorologist, has stated that the rainfall for 1909 was only a little more than one-and-a-half inches above the average, although the general impression was that we had had a wet year. He, however, admits that it was a very sunless and abnormally cold year, and this fact probably helped to give us the impression that we had had more than our fair share of rain. The longest spell of sunny weather was from 5th to 15th August, and it is interesting to record that 32 out of the 37 deaths from diarrhoea occurred in the nine weeks following the 14th August.

## MEASLES.

There were eight deaths noted, compared with 19, 21 and 19 in 1908-7-6. This number of deaths is equal to a death-rate from measles of 0.13 per thousand living. As in previous years, the greatest mortality occurred in the second age-period (one to five years), and in this group it accounted for 5 out of the 8 deaths, two of the others being infants, and one death occurred in a child over five years of age. As I foretold in my last report, now children under five years of age are excluded from school attendance, the sickness and death-rate from measles is decreasing.

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were 13 deaths from this cause, as compared with 15, 39 and 8 in 1908-7-6. This is equal to a death-rate from the disease of 0.21 per thousand living. All the deaths occurred amongst children under five years of age—five in the first age period and eight in the second.

In the "Lancet" of 19th November, the following letter from me was published:—

### WHOOPIING COUGH IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Sir,—Mothers and school teachers do not appreciate the seriousness of this disease, although it is a sad fact well known to us Medical Officers of Health. In my own area, whilst the death-rate in 1907 from scarlet fever was only 0.15 per 1,000 inhabitants, that from whooping cough was as much as 0.65 per thousand.

The following incident would appear to show that the seriousness and highly infective nature of whooping cough is not appreciated even by the management of general hospitals. A mother recently informed my Woman Inspector that she was taking her little child to a large Children's Hospital in London to receive treatment weekly for whooping cough. I was disinclined to believe this astounding statement, but direct inquiry found it was correct.

Indeed, I was thus officially informed: "The Hospital has a special department for this disease, which department is open twice a week. This is naturally with the approval of the Medical Committee, and I believe most of the Children's Hospitals have similar departments."

For my part, I think this abominable practice should at once be stopped, as the number of children thereby infected must be considerable. Even this one case which has come to my knowledge must have done much harm in its weekly visits to Hospital by infecting other children attending the Hospital, and by infecting trains and trams, and those using these public conveyances.



## INFLUENZA.

Seventeen deaths were registered from this cause, compared with 9, 14 and 9 for 1908-7-6. Six persons were over 65 years of age, and there were two deaths amongst infants of the second age-period attributed to this cause.

## PHTHISIS & OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The deaths from phthisis numbered 43, as compared with 54, 53 and 65, during 1908-7-6. The death-rate from the disease is therefore 0.70 per thousand. Of these deaths, nine occurred among residents of the district in Edmonton Workhouse. The total deaths from phthisis in the Strand and Edmonton Workhouses in the district numbered 36, or 18 less than last year. The accommodation for phthisical cases in the Edmonton Workhouse Infirmary is about 24 beds for males and eight for females; at the Strand Institution chronic cases are treated in the general wards, and any acute case is returned to the London depot.

The other tuberculous diseases together accounted for 26 deaths, giving a death-rate of 0.42 per thousand. In this way tuberculosis contributed a total death-rate of 1.13 per thousand, or *over 10 per cent of all the deaths.*

No progress has been made in the establishment of a County Sanitorium.

"Out of the 4,038 children inspected during the year I found seven cases of tubercle of the lungs only, nine cases of tubercular lymphatic glands, six cases showing signs of past joint trouble, and two cases of past disease of the bones. I also found two cases of lupus, both of which are under treatment."—[S.M.O.]

**Tuberculous Meat and Milk.** See Section V:—"Places over which the Council exercise supervision."

## COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF PHTHISIS.

In December, 1908, the Local Government Board issued regulations providing for the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring amongst the inmates of Poor Law institutions, or amongst persons under the care of the District Medical Officer, and for the taking of certain measures in such cases to take effect on January 1st, 1909. The notification must be sent off by the pauper Medical Officer within 48 hours of his recognition of the symptoms. The superintending officers of poor law institutions must also send, within 48 hours of his departure, a noti-

fication of the address whither a discharged patient is going, to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the address is situate. The relieving officers must notify any change of address (other than by admission to a poor law institution) of a person previously notified by the District Medical Officer to the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which the patient is moving; this must be done within 48 hours after the relieving officer has obtained accurate information respecting the change of residence.

<i>Form</i>	<i>Used by</i>	<i>Fees.</i>
A.	Institution M.O. ..	1s. each and 6d. for further notification about the same patient.
B.	District M.O. ...	Ditto ditto
C.	Superintending O. ...	3d. each.
D.	Relieving Officer ...	ditto
E.	All Officers' Fees Account.	

All officers' fees account to be sent quarterly with counterfoils of the notifications to the Local Sanitary Authority. The fees are payable by the Council of the district for which the Medical Officer of Health acts, and cover postage. No fee is payable unless the counterfoils are properly filled up. The poor-law authorities supply the printed forms. These regulations also provide that a Council, *on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health*, may, for the purpose of preventing the spread of infection take such steps as the destruction or disinfection of infected articles or premises, or the distribution of sputum cups to the patients, or of instructive literature to the general public.

In March I received a copy of a Memorandum on "Administrative Measures against Tuberculosis," drawn up by Dr. Newsholme, the Chief Medical Officer of the Local Government Board; the advice contained in this pamphlet has been of great service to me. Our preventive measures have been extended beyond those of former years. The Woman Inspector visits the houses not only where deaths have occurred, but where cases of phthisis have been notified, and she leaves a card of printed instructions, after giving such advice as she thinks may be useful. She paid on this account 63 visits and re-visits during the year. The disinfection of the room lately occupied by the patient, and of his clothes and bedding, is offered, and usually accepted by the friends.

I received four voluntary notifications, four females—all from Brompton Hospital.



## NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1908.

Form A.	First notifications by M.O., Edmonton Workhouse	...	...	27
" "	Re-notifications " " "	...	...	2
" "	First notifications by M.O's. of outside Institutions	...	...	3
" "	Re-notifications " " "	...	...	0
" B.	First notifications from D.M.O. of Edmonton	...	...	48
" "	Re-notifications " " "	...	...	1
" C.	First notifications by Superintendent Officer (Master) Edmonton Workhouse	...	...	10
" "	Re-notifications " " " " "	...	...	1
" "	First notifications by Superintendents of outside Institutions	...	...	15
" "	Re-notifications " " " " "	...	...	7
" D.	Notification by R.O., Edmonton District	...	...	2

The total number notified under the Regulations was 84:—52 males and 32 females.

Patients notified once	...	...	...	64
" " twice	...	...	...	11
" " thrice	...	...	...	6
" " four times	...	...	...	1
" " five times	...	...	...	1
" " seven times	...	...	...	1

In two cases patients changed their address during the year.

Seventeen of those notified died during the year.

A Superintending Officer sent me 11 notifications and 8 re-notifications; one man he notified and re-notified no less than 7 times. This man represents a class of case which is productive of nothing but expense to my Authority. In saying this, I presume that the object of these Regulations is that my staff and I should visit the homes of the consumptives and give them and their friends good advice, and, where required, improve the sanitary circumstances of the home. Now the man I refer to has spent the year in passing to and fro from the Strand Union Receiving Workhouse in London to the Strand Union Workhouse in Silver Street, Edmonton. I neither know where his home is (if he has any), nor, if I did know, could I visit it.

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

**Syphilis.** One death was recorded as due to this disease ; this was an infant under one year or age. "During 1909 I noticed only three cases of hereditary syphilis amongst the 4,038 scholars I examined."—[S.M.O.]

**Gonorrhœa.** No deaths from this disease is entered.

As I observed in previous Annual Reports, nothing is more misleading than the death returns of these diseases, and it will be so, until arrangement is made for medical practitioners to send their certificates of death direct to the Registrar. Meanwhile, the deaths really due to these causes are to be sought under such headings as "Locomotor Ataxy," "Stricture of Urethra," "General Paralysis of the Insane," etc., etc.

## OTHER DISEASES.

**Alcoholism.** One death only from this cause was recorded, and that in Bury Street Ward. The death returns of this disease, as in the instance of venereal diseases, are most deceptive. The number (male and female) can be considerably added to by looking back into the life-history of some of the cases certified as dying from cirrhosis of the liver, ascites, neuritis, etc., etc.

**Respiratory Diseases,** including bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, and other non-tuberculous diseases of the respiratory system, gave rise to 20 less deaths than in 1908. The figures are 111, giving a death-rate of 1.81 per thousand, compared with 131, and a death-rate of 2.17 for the latter year. Pneumonia, especially of the lobar variety, would be more correctly placed amongst the specific infectious diseases.

**Cancer.** Fifty-four deaths of persons belonging to the district were registered as being due to cancer, and this is equivalent to a death-rate of 0.95. The deaths during 1908-7-6 were 35, 47 and 37 ; up to 1905 non-residents were included. In the table below, the deaths from cancer amongst residents only have been included, and the 54 deaths thus collected have been analysed according to the nature and position of the disease :—



## CANCER, 1909.

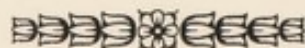
Seat of Disease.	Carcinoma.		Sarcoma.		Cancer or Malignant.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Jaw ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
Tongue ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Tonsil ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gullet ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Scapula ... ..	...	.	1	...	...	..	1	...
Spine ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Parotid ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
Breast ... ..	...	3*†	...	...	...	1	...	4
Stomach and Pylorus ...	3	2	...	...	2*	1*	5	3
Lungs ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Liver ... ..	...	2	...	...	2	3	2	5
Colon ... ..	2	4*	..	...	2	1	4	5
Rectum ... ..	2*	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
Bladder ... ..	...	1†	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peritoneum ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Mesenteric Glands ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uterus ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	5
Thigh ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals ... ..	12	18	3	2	10	9	25	29

\* One secondary in the liver.      † Secondary in the mediastinal glands.

‡ Secondary in the bowel.

This is a large increase compared with last year. No less than 13, or nearly one-quarter of the total deaths, were registered in the month of January.

NOTE.—A better classification might be made if my medical brethren would be more definite in the terms of their death certificates and avoid the use of "Cancer" or "Malignant." If the disease were re-current, the original seat of the disease should also be given first. If there has been an operation the date of it would be of great interest.



## SECTION III.

## THE SCHOOLS OF EDMONTON (18 in Number).

"The entire object of true education is to make people not merely do the right things, but enjoy the right things."—Ruskin's "The Crown of Wild Olive."

Public Elementary Schools	...	...	...	number	10
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	"	1
Private Schools	...	...	...	"	6
Strand Union School	...	...	...	"	1

**The Edmonton Union** has two schools or homes for pauper children, both in the Enfield district. **The Strand Union School** has an average number of 300 children resident, belonging to the Strand and other districts of Central London.

**The Private Schools** are six in number.

**The Secondary School** was founded in 1642 by Edward Latymer, and formed part of the "Latymer Foundation," which was administered by a body of trustees, and has an income of about £1,000 yearly. It was closed at the end of the year. The Latymer Elementary School was administered by the same trustees. The scheme of 1901, regulating the Foundation known as "The Latymer Foundation at Edmonton," and its endowment, has been replaced by a new scheme, sealed by the Board of Education on 9th March, 1909. This provides, *inter alia*, that the elementary school of the Foundation, called "the Lower Latymer," and the part of the income applicable thereto, shall henceforth be administered by the Vicar and Churchwardens of the Parish of Edmonton. The Middlesex County Council undertake the administration of the trusts of the Foundation and to maintain efficiently the school, formerly "the Upper Latymer," as a secondary school for boys as day scholars. The Governing Body of the school will consist of fourteen persons appointed by the County Council and one co-optative Governor appointed by the Council on the recommendation of the Governors.

A site of six acres has been secured on the west side of Hazelbury Road, a short distance from the old school, and a contract for building the new premises has been made. I understand that the plans do not include a house for the head master. It is believed that by the end of the year, if not sooner, the new Latymer School will be in use.



## PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The management of these schools has been delegated by my Council to an Education Committee, which consists of fifteen members of their own body and two ladies as co-opted members, one of whom is a head-mistress. Since July, 1908, no new children under five years of age have been admitted.

**I.—Non-Provided.** Three schools: six departments. (1) St. James', Upper Edmonton, for boys, girls and infants; (2) The National Schools, Sweet Briar Walk, Lower Edmonton, for girls and infants; (3) The Lower Latymer School, Maldon Road, Lower Edmonton, for boys. Mr. Jifkin's lease of the orchard at the back of the National Schools expires in 1910, and I hope the opportunity will now be taken to add to the area of the playground, which is not sufficiently large, and, like that of St. James', is not asphalted nor paved.

**II.—Provided.** Seven schools: twenty-six departments.

Name.	Built.	Departments.		Last Enlarged.
1. Brettenham Road, Upper Edmonton	1882	B.G.I.	...	1892
2. Croyland Road, Lower Edmonton ...	1884	B.G.J.I.	1 Hall	1901
3. Raynham Road, Upper Edmonton ...	1896	"	4 Halls	1902
4. Eldon Road, Lower Edmonton ...	1899	"	4 "	...
5. Silver Street, Upper Edmonton ...	1901	B.G.I.	3 "	...
6. Houndsfield Road, Lower Edmonton	1903	B.G.J.I.	*1 "	..
7. Montague Road, Upper Edmonton...	1904	"	*1 "	...

B.—Boys.

G.—Girls.

I.—Infants.

J.—Junior Mixed.

\* Extra wide corridors in the Infants' Departments.

**BUSH HILL PARK.** The rapid development of this northern part of the district has necessitated an agreement with the Enfield Urban District Council to provide accommodation for 81 scholars from this neighbourhood at the nearest Enfield School, but there are now 306 in attendance. This agreement was sealed in October, 1906. No Edmonton scholars under five years of age are now admitted.

**BATHS.** The elder children are taken from the Schools to learn swimming once a week in the Summer months. During the present winter, 1909-10, this wholesome practice has been continued—as far as the boys are concerned. Classes are also held to teach the boys life-saving.



**Building Operations.** Nothing has been done beyond the ordinary repairs necessary to keep the buildings in good order. The "galleries" have been removed from some of the Infants' Departments.

**Closets** are in some cases of the trough pattern, with a weir at the lower end and a tank of sixty gallons and upwards at the upper end of the system, which the caretaker can discharge four times daily, and oftener in the Summer months. Others have the same kind of tank flushing a system of separate closet pans with syphonic action opening into a common pipe. The excreta then fall through a trapped pipe into an adjacent inspection-chamber, and so to the road sewer. In all these cases there is a man-hole chamber at the end of the main drain with a fresh air inlet, and an intercepting trap with raking arm between the chamber and the road sewer.

**Urinals.** In some of the older schools, sparge pipes are still fixed; but now, in all cases, flushing three or four times daily from a length of hose is relied on to give the stalls, floors and channels a cleansing much more thorough than can be obtained by a sparge pipe sprinkling down the front of the stalls.

**Water Supply** comes in all cases from the Metropolitan Water Board. In 1906 I advised the Education Committee that the drinking fountains in *all* the schools should be taken directly off the main; but this has only been done at Silver Street and St. James's Schools. Alongside each drinking place has been placed a permanent notice: "PLEASE WASH THE CUPS BEFORE DRINKING." The caretakers have been instructed in times of epidemic to detach the cups and submit them to disinfection with boiling water every morning. This should be done regularly, *whether epidemic exists or not.*

**Lavatory and Cloak Room Accommodation** is provided at all the schools. The washing basins are all on the intermittent-flow principle, and the waste pipes in some cases discharge under the basins into a half-channel pipe (which facilitates removal of blockage), and so over gully outside. The hooks in the cloak-rooms are in two or three tiers, and twelve inches apart; so that if the clothing does not touch at the sides, yet they overlap one another considerably. Fumigation, more or less often, of the cloak-rooms, has been suggested, but scrubbing at least once a week with hot water and soap is the proper treatment.

**Warming** of the Schools is effected partly by a hot water circulation and partly by Boyd's ventilating grates.

**Artificial Lighting** is produced from an ordinary gas installation.



**Ventilation** is in no case maintained by a mechanical or "plenum" system, but on the "natural" plan, which is cheaper and more effective. I have never yet seen a school, or other public institution, where the "plenum" system is a success from a hygienic point of view. It is certainly expensive to establish and a continuing heavy expense to maintain.

**FIRE.** The fire appliances at all the schools are tested by drill in the presence of Mr. Croasdell, the Superintendent of our Fire Brigade. These drills serve the useful purpose of showing up the defects that require remedy.

**Attendance.** Mr Moule, the Secretary of the Education Committee, kindly furnished me with the following figures for this and the next table:—

	End of June, 1908.		End of June, 1909.	
	Number on Books.	Average Attendance.	Number on Books.	Average Attendance.
Non-provided Schools ...	2187	2016	1977	1802·2
Council Schools ...	11737	10730·8	11326	10313·5
Totals ...	13924	12746·8	13303	12115·7

There were 13,303 children on the books at the middle of the year; so that there is in Edmonton one child in the public elementary schools for every 4.61 of the inhabitants (reckoned on the nett population. "Ninety-two per cent. of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 attend our public elementary schools."—[S.M.O.] The accommodation at present is 14,520 places; this is 401 less than formerly, and is mainly owing to the revised regulations of the Board of Education increasing the amount of floor space per scholar from 8 to 9 square feet in the Infants' Departments.

	CIVIL YEAR, 1908.			
	No. of Admissions.	No. of Withdrawals	No. of Admissions to the Lowest Class of Infants.	No. left on account of Age Limit.
Non-provided Schools ...	553	554	219	106
Council Schools ...	3565	3536	993	980
Totals ...	4118	4090	1212	1086

**Expenses.** Two precepts on the Overseers, together amounting to £20,450, were issued to meet the requirements of the Education Committee for the year March, 1909, to March, 1910. Besides, a large necessitous grant has been received from a sympathetic Government, equal to a rate of 1s. in the £.

**Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906.** On 12th October it was resolved that "The Edmonton Urban District Council, as the Local Education Authority, are of opinion that there are scholars attending public elementary schools in their area who are unable, by reason of lack of food, to take full advantage of the education provided for them," and also that "The Edmonton Urban District Council, as the Local Education Authority, have ascertained that funds are not available or are insufficient in amount to defray the cost of the food necessary." This procedure is that ordained by the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906. As a matter of fact, ever since 1895 dinners have been supplied to under-fed scholars through the agency of a Canteen Committee and with the voluntary assistance of Mr. Pickrell and many teachers, the cost of the victuals being met by philanthropists. The Act allows the cost of food to be obtained to the limit of a half-penny rate. During the winter, 1909-10, an average of 800 children were daily provided with dinners, at a cost of about 1½d. for each meal.

## **CLOSURE OF AND EXCLUSION OF SCHOLARS FROM PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**

On October 21st I received a Memorandum on this subject, which had been drawn up jointly by the Chief Medical Officers (Drs. Newsholme and Newman) of the Local Government Board and Board of Education. The Memorandum is addressed to all M.O's.H. and S.M.O's, and deals with the new arrangements necessary to comply with Articles 45 (b), 53 (b) and 57 of the "Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools in England, 1909." Thereupon the School Medical Officer and myself prepared a joint report, which was presented to my Council early in December. (*See Appendix II.*)

### **Teachers' Notifications.**

Insufficient knowledge of the existence of infectious diseases leads to their uncontrolled spread and to regrettable effects on the average attendance, which I wish to see as high as possible—consistent with the health of the scholars and the younger relations at home.



It is interesting to notice the great variation in the number of children notified from the schools during 1909. Total number, 354; previous year, 876.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Raynham Road, 90.  | 6. Eldon Road, 21.     |
| 2. Montague Road, 64. | 7. National, 19.       |
| 3. Silver Street, 61. | 8. Houndsfield, 17.    |
| 4. St. James's, 39.   | 9. Brettenham Road, 9. |
| 5. Croyland Road, 33. | 10. Lower Latymer, 1.  |

Besides one case attending Houndsfield, which was discovered indirectly, and excluded by me. Lower Latymer has moved down from ninth to last place.

**Exclusion Notices.** In connection with the notifiable infectious diseases, viz., diphtheria, scarlet and enteric fevers, 1,776 notices were issued excluding contacts from attendance for the definite periods agreed upon between the Education Committee and the Medical Officer of Health. Notices were issued in 1908 to the number of 2,046.

On account of the non-notifiable infectious diseases, notices excluding 355 children as patients or contacts were issued by me, after enquiries had been made as to the real nature of the illness. There were 921 children excluded in 1908.

## THE CHILDREN ACT.

This Act came into force on the 1st April, 1909. It contains important provisions for the protection of children and infants, and makes more stringent regulations for the management of homes where infants and young children are boarded. It remedies one great defect in the Infant Life Protection Act (1897), as it now applies to people "farming" one child, and notice must be given the Local Authority within 48 hours of the reception of the infant. Notice of the infant's death must be also given within 48 hours of its death, both to the Local Authority and the Coroner. Section 10 defines the Guardians as the "Local Authority." I consider that the better one is the Local Sanitary Authority, who, I believe, could have administered the Vaccination Act and the Infant Life Protection Act (1897) much better than any other body. This latter Act, and many others concerning reformatories and industrial schools, are hereby repealed. The Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904, is also much altered.

The foster parents are not allowed to insure the life of the child. I am glad to read that imprisonment can be inflicted, as well as fines, on offen-

ders. Overlaying of children under 3 years of age will not be so common now it is a punishable offence; 3 children met their death in this way in Edmonton during 1909, compared with 7 last year.

Section 122 gives the Local Educational Authority and their School Medical Officer power to examine verminous children in public elementary schools; to cleanse the children themselves if the parents will not within 24 hours; the use of premises and appliances of the Sanitary Authority for cleansing verminous persons and their clothing, if such premises and appliances exist, can be obtained by the Educational Authority on request, for which the latter may be called on to pay; a fine not exceeding ten shillings may be inflicted, if the parent or guardian allows the child to become re-infested with vermin after the first cleansing.

Without the help of the Medical Officer of Health *the homes* cannot be dealt with; but this difficulty disappears if the Medical Officer of Health (as advised by the Government) is appointed also School Medical Officer. Our Education Committee have quite recently directed that the parents of any child thrice excluded for verminous condition shall be prosecuted. This firm treatment of the parents will do more good than thousands of circulars or dozens of domiciliary visits, and was advised in my special report on "Verminous Homes." (See Appendix I.)

Section 12 is, however, the better section for dealing with parents who wilfully and continuously fail in their duty to keep their children clean and free from vermin. This section provides that if any person who has the care of any child wilfully illtreats or neglects such child, or causes or procures such child to be illtreated or neglected, in a manner likely to cause such child unnecessary suffering or injury to its health, the person offending shall be liable, on conviction on indictment, to £100 fine or (and) 2 years hard labour; on summary conviction to £25 fine or (and) six months' hard labour.

## VERMINOUS HOMES.

On 6th April the Secretary, on the instruction of the Education Committee, sent to my Council a copy of the monthly report of the School Medical Officer, dated April 6th, and the following extract from his Annual Report for 1908:—

"A notification is sent to the Medical Officer of Health in those cases in which the facts found on medical inspection point to an insanitary condition of their home."



In his monthly report of 6th April, 1909, he stated that in a survey of three schools he had found as many as 27.5 per cent. of the boys, and as high as 78 per cent. of the girls, with head lice. The School Medical Officer added: "It would be desirable to take advantage of the further provisions of Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908."

These documents were referred to my Sanitary Committee for consideration. On June 2nd my Committee considered them and recommended that the Council do inform the Education Committee that their request will be complied with as far as possible. A report on the subject, which I had carefully prepared, was "taken as read," and so was "still-born," and never formally presented to my Council. This, however, can now be consulted, for it appears (in a condensed form) as an Appendix.

Beginning on November 25th, 1908, I received three notices of four scholars in three homes during the rest of that year. During 1909 the School Medical Officer has sent me 23 notices reporting 46 children in 36 homes, in the following terms:—"The medical inspection of the under-mentioned children revealed such condition of dirt, neglect, and vermin, as to render desirable an enquiry into the sanitary circumstances of their homes." The report of my Chief Inspector relates the result of his visits to these homes (*quod vide*).

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS' REPORT.

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND, 1909.

Name of Church.	Boys'.	Girls'.	Infants'.	Totals.
Parish Church ...	596	715	448	1759
St. Martin's Mission...	128	138	140	406
St. Alphege Mission...	233	172	160	565
St. Aldhelm's ...	210	300	260	770
St. James' ...	110	140	84	334
St. John's ...	158	177	177	512
St. Peter's ...	74	136	90	300
St. Michael's ...	206	180	300	686
St. Stephen's ...	49	75	24	148
St. Mary's ...	60	150	60	270
Grand Totals ...	1824	2183	1743	5750

### NON-CONFORMIST, 1908.

Name of Chapel or place.					On the books.
Congregational, Fore Street	...	...			574
"                      Angel Road	...	...			399
People's Tabernacle	...	...	...		327
Tanner's End Mission	...	...	...		380
Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	306
Hyde Mission	...	...	...	...	164
Congregational, Lower Edmonton	...	...			575
Baptist	...	...	...	...	399
Primitive Methodist	...	...	...		95
Belmont Hall Brethren	...	...	...		224
Total					3443

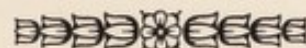
NOTE.—The above table is over a year old, but the one for 1909 is not yet issued. I regret that the up-to-date figures are not yet available. The Hyde Mission is now extinct.

Roman Catholic Sunday School, Hertford Road; attendance averages 160 children—Boys, 45; Girls, 65; and Infants, 50.

There is also a Socialist Sunday School, which meets at the Workmen's Hall, Lawrence Road. The number of scholars on the books is 120, and the average attendance 80 for each Sunday.

Presuming that no scholars attend more than one Sunday School, there are something like 9,400 persons attending Sunday School in Edmonton with varied regularity.

As I have reported in previous years, Sunday School attendance may be, if not supervised, a considerable factor in the spread of contagious and infectious diseases. The scholars in Sunday Schools are often more overcrowded than in day schools, and the meetings often take place in buildings not specially adapted for their purpose. It is *urgently necessary* that the powers of Local Sanitary Authorities for dealing with these institutions should be both enlarged and strengthened.





## SECTION IV.

### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The district is sewered on the separate system. The surface water is conveyed into the Pymmes and Salmons Brooks, whilst the sewage proper, together with that of the neighbouring district of Southgate, passes to the Council's sewage farm of 235 acres, where it is treated by broad irrigation. Mr. Frank Rackham is the farm bailiff. The whole of this land rests on the blue clay at a depth below the surface varying from about 14 feet to about 40 feet; above the blue clay is a bed of gravel, supposed to have been washed down from the Southgate Hills and deposited in the valley. The sewage which comes from the district of Southgate is brought by three main sewers from the Southgate District to the Edmonton Boundary, and at the points where these sewers cross the boundary there was in each case a provision for measuring the flow of sewage from the Southgate District into the Edmonton sewers. But one of these gauging chambers has now been done away with, and for the present the two Councils have agreed on terms which do away with the necessity of any monthly gaugings of the flow of sewage from Southgate into Edmonton. The three sewers are called the Northern, Middle, and Southern sewers. The Middle joins the Southern in Edmonton, and all the mains meet at the west end of Town Road, passing down Town Road in a common outfall sewer to the pumping station. This outfall sewer, which is a brick, egg-shaped sewer, is joined at the pumping station by a low-level iron pipe sewer, which does not extend as far as the Southgate district, but takes the houses built on the low-lying ground west of the Cambridge Main Line of the Great Eastern Railway and those in the district adjoining Tottenham. The sewage then falls into an underground covered reservoir. Next it is pumped through the rising main into and through open tanks, from which it is distributed over the surface of the land, where, after a few days' drying, it is ploughed in; the sludge in the tanks, when not distributed (like the sewage) over the land, is discharged into a sludge-bed, and farmers are allowed to cart this away (when dry) for their own use. In addition to the works which I have enumerated, there is a low-level pumping station at Angel Road, which receives the sewage from the factories and the few cottages which have been built on the east side of the railway, also from a new estate lying between Dyson's Road and the railway. The effluent enters Salmon's Brook near Angel Road, and, later, reaches the Lea, below Tottenham Lock, two miles further down, and *well below any drinking-water intake*.

The sewage farm of the Enfield Urban District extends over 110 acres, and is entirely situated in Edmonton, lying to the north of our own farm.



**Sewage Disposal.** No important alterations or additions have made to these works during the past year, but a Special Committee appointed by the Council has been actively engaged in carrying on negotiations with Committees from the districts of Leyton, Walthamstow, Enfield and Southgate, trying to settle terms with the London County Council to which all five Districts and the County can agree, with the object of getting rid of the sewage from these districts and conveying it by gravitation into the low level sewer of the London County Council at Abbey Mills, where it will be pumped up with the London sewage into the London outfall sewers, for subsequent disposal at Barking.

The Committee have now some hopes of being able to carry this arrangement through, although there has been considerable difficulty in getting all the districts into line. The new Councils will no doubt re-appoint the Committees, so that the final negotiations may be carried out with the new London County Council.

**Dust Removal.** Edmonton does not possess a dust destructor. An arrangement with the same contractor for removal of the house refuse was settled for fifteen months, ending 30th September, 1910, at a price of £1,500. The refuse is removed once a week. Enfield is taking steps to provide a destructor.

**Private Streets.** By resolution of the Council, the Private Street Works Act, 1892, came into operation in the Urban District of Edmonton on 1st September, 1908. Three roads, as regards portions thereof, were taken over by the Council during the year for future maintenance at the public expense, amounting to a length of 1,472 feet.

## NUMBERING OF THE HOUSES.

This is always a difficulty in a rapidly-growing suburb like Edmonton. In view however of the approaching Census in 1911, the Council are pushing forward the re-numbering in all streets where required.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The district is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board (New River area). The only house for which the public supply is not available at present is a farmhouse in Firs Lane; there is also one group of nearly fifty houses supplied by shallow wells about 20 feet deep. Samples of the water in these wells are taken at intervals. A new set of by-laws, referring to the River Lea Conservancy, came into force on January 1st, 1909.



## WATERCOURSES.

During the winter of 1908-9, the inverting and culverting of a considerable length of Salmon's Brook, between the Town Hall and The Green, adjoining the Great Eastern Railway Low Level Station, was carried out, and part of the space reclaimed has been thrown into the main road, thus providing greater scope in the highway for the increasing traffic of the district, as well as a great sanitary improvement.

## COSTERS.

A question cognate to the obstruction of the footways by shop-keepers is the presence of costers in our streets. They only frequent the busiest thoroughfares. The ratepayers provide the road staff to remove the rubbish these people leave behind them.

I think no ratepayer would lament the disappearance of the coster, who pays no rent nor rates for his stall, which obstructs the free and unrestricted use by the public of the footways and roadways, and who leaves his rubbish to be cleaned up at the ratepayers' expense. The damage and pollution of the roads and paths, especially by fish-stalls, is a serious matter from a Public Health point of view, and I am glad to report that this matter is receiving the earnest attention of my Council. I have not noticed that the Police give my Council any assistance in keeping the roads and footways free from obstructions of the kind referred to.

In July the Highways Committee gave instructions that no fresh ground be allowed to be taken up by the costers, if it can be prevented by instructing the Police on the matter. The same Committee has been considering the subject of providing **an open market** on the space now available on or adjoining The Green.



## SECTION V.

## HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

“When we build, let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for.”—

Ruskin's “The Seven Lamps of Architecture.”

It was estimated that at the middle of the year there were 10,653 houses occupied and 1,180 unoccupied in the district, compared with 10,522 and 1,276 last year. During 1909 the following public buildings were erected:—Church Halls for St. Martin's and St. Alphege. A fountain, the cost of which was defrayed by public subscription, to commemorate the Coronation of King Edward VII. in 1901, was erected this year at the junction of New Road and Fore Street, and dedicated to public use on October 2nd.

The Council's “By-Laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings” were revised in 1904, and sealed by the Local Government Board on the 8th June, 1904. They are carried out under the supervision of the Engineer, Architect, and Medical Officer of Health. By a resolution of the Council, dated April 12th, 1905, it was decided that the Medical Officer of Health should be the officer authorised to grant the certificate of fitness referred to in By-Law 113, which reads as follows: “A person shall not *let or occupy* any new dwelling-house until the drainage thereof shall have been made and completed, nor until such dwelling-house shall, after examination, have been certified by an officer of the Council so authorised to be in his opinion in every respect fit for human habitation.” (The italics are mine.) The placing of any furniture in a house by the tenant is “occupation” in a legal sense, even if he or his family do not sleep there.

On my appointment on April 30th, 1906, I was especially asked by the Council to undertake this duty in addition to my definite statutory duties, and I therefore visit and inspect all newly-built dwellings, after receiving certificates from my colleagues, the Engineer and Architect, that “as far as my department is concerned, the by-laws have been carried out.” When satisfied as to the fitness, *in every respect*, for human habitation, I have forwarded my certificate to the person signing the notice of completion. If, on the other hand, I have observed any insanitary condition or defect likely to prove dangerous to the health of future inmates, my certificate has been withheld, until at a subsequent inspection the condition has been found improved and the defects made good.

Any contraventions of By-Law 113 are reported to the Sanitary Committee at their next meeting, and all correspondence and particulars connected with the contraventions are laid before them; the Committee then decide whether they will recommend to the Council the prosecution of the offenders.



The following tables give an account of the work I have done in seeing this By-Law carried out:—

1909.					1908.	
Houses inspected once and passed	...	...	...	164	121	} 127
Houses inspected once and not passed up to end of December	...	..	...	None	6	
Houses inspected twice and passed	...	...	38	} 40	16	} 18
Houses inspected twice and not passed	...	...	2		2	
Houses inspected three times and passed	...	...	16			4
Houses inspected four times and passed	...	...	2			2
<hr/>					<hr/>	
Total houses inspected during the year	...	...	222		154	1
Total number of inspections	...	...	300		183	
<hr/>					<hr/>	
Contraventions reported to the Sanitary Committee	...	...	4		1	
Prosecutions for same taken by the Council	...	...	None		None	

If in the above table attention be paid to the figures for 1909, compared with those for 1908, it will be noticed that the total number of houses inspected is ~~15~~<sup>154</sup> more, and that the number of re-inspections necessary was 117, or 19 per cent. more for this year under review. This is statistical evidence of a slackness which I had hoped was a thing of the past. The contraventions reported have been more numerous too.

### **A LIST of some of the defects and bad conditions noticed on Inspection during 1909:—**

**DAMPNESS** ... .. 6

#### **WATER CLOSETS.**

Leakage at putty joint	...	...	...	...	...	9
Joint leaks between trap and soil pipe	...	...	...	...	...	3
Joint of w.c. cistern and flushing-pipe leaks	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blocked	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cold water supply leaks at cistern	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cistern cover not screwed on	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cistern would not flush	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flushing pipe leaks at cistern	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cistern overflow-pipe leaks	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pan missing	...	...	...	...	...	1

**KITCHEN OR SCULLERY SINKS.**

Waste overflows gully ... ..	17
Waste pipe leaks at head ... ..	2
Waste pipe leaks at screw-cap ... ..	6
Waste pipe blocked ... ..	4
Not cemented at back ... ..	2

**BATHS.**

Waste overflows gully ... ..	24
Waste pipe leaks at bath ... ..	4
Hopper joint not stopped ... ..	3
Tap loose ... ..	1
Cold water supply insufficient ... ..	1
Hot water supply insufficient ... ..	1
Cold water supply leaks ... ..	2
Hot water supply leaks ... ..	3
Waste pipe blocked ... ..	1

**LAVATORIES.**

Waste pipe leaks under basin ... ..	2
Waste pipe leaks at screw joint ... ..	1
Hot and cold water taps leak at basin ... ..	2

**RAINWATER PIPES.**

Gutters filled up with builder's rubbish ... ..	7
Pipe too short ... ..	3
Water overflows gully ... ..	1
Leak at bend ... ..	1
Gully blocked ... ..	1
Hole in pipe ... ..	1

**DRINKING WATER CISTERNS.**

Covers not present or not properly fitted ... ..	51
Exhaust pipe not conveyed through cover ... ..	9
Deposit in cisterns ... ..	3

**VENTILATION.**

Soil pipe ventilators too short ... ..	2
Larder ventilator in bath waste gully ... ..	1



**VARIOUS.**

Yard paving spalled by frost ... ..	46
Manhole covers unsealed ... ..	2
Roof defective from lost or broken tiles or slates ... ..	4
Yard paving unfinished ... ..	1
Wall openings not made good ... ..	2
Roof leakage ... ..	1
Hot water pipe leaks between cistern and boiler ... ..	2
<b>FOUND OCCUPIED</b> ... ..	1
<b>FOUND FURNISHED</b> ... ..	5

The above list does not include conditions found in the Nurses' Homes at the Infirmary, nor those in new public halls. For these see special articles.

**Overcrowding.** During the investigations made by myself and staff into the origin of infectious diseases, many cases of overcrowding came to light. These I made personal inquiry into. It is usually caused by a man with a family of his own quite numerous enough to fill the rooms intended for bedrooms, receiving a second family to assist in paying the rent. In most cases good advice, patiently given, and in the remainder an informal notice, proved sufficient to produce abatement. Particulars of over-crowding, unconnected with infectious diseases, are to be found in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

**Housing of the Working Classes Act.** Under Section 32 of this Act no notices were served. The new Housing and Town Planning Act will in many cases be found a better means of closing dwellings dilapidated beyond repair.

**THE NURSES' HOME.**

This is a new building providing for about 70 persons in connection with the New Infirmary of Edmonton Union. The gullies were tested by myself and then in company with our Engineer, Mr. Eachus. Their action not being found satisfactory, on April 7th I suggested a meeting of our Engineer, Architect, myself, and two Councillors, with three Guardians, their Architect, and Clerk of Works, in the belief that an arrangement could be thereby arrived at for making such alterations to the gullies as would enable me to give my certificate of fitness under Building By-Law 113. Our representatives issued a report of this conference to the Council, dated 11th May, 1909; this report confirmed



the facts reported by me, viz., that there was splashing and overflow at the two gullies into which the waste water from the baths and lavatory basins is delivered, and it said in conclusion "We are of opinion that the overflow and splashing at the bath waste gullies can be overcome." I had advised that my Council write to the Guardians pointing out that the meeting of Guardians and Councillors had served the useful purpose of showing all concerned the serious extent of the nuisance and injury to health certain to result therefrom, and expressing a hope that, as the outlay necessary to prevent the trouble recurring was quite small, the alterations to the gullies would be made as soon as possible. But my Council resolved that no further action be taken until a nuisance arises. My advice not being taken, I have not issued my certificate of fitness for human habitation with reference to this dwelling.

### **SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN PUBLIC HALLS.**

In my monthly report for December, 1908, I stated that during 1908 my attention had been drawn to the insufficient provision made in buildings of the above character for the natural needs of the audience—men, women and children—congregated therein. I reminded my Sanitary Committee that in these halls entertainments are now-a-days held which may last 4 or 5 hours; at some, refreshments are served at the interval. I mentioned two public halls recently erected, one for accommodation for about 350 persons and the other for about 300, where in neither case are there any urinals and only a limited number of water-closets. I gave my opinion that water-closets cannot take the place of urinals for the use of males without creating a great nuisance, especially where the floor is made of wood or other absorbent material. The modern application of lift-up seats to water-closets has fostered the false notion that men can properly use water-closets as urinals, but the lift-up seat was introduced to facilitate the thorough cleansing of the rim of the closet pan. So one sees lift-up seats on water-closets for women, as well as those for men. I expressed a belief, based on interviews and correspondence with those responsible for the erection of the two halls mentioned, that the deficiencies, which are most regrettable from a Public Health point of view, would never have occurred, if they had been pointed out when the plans were submitted to my Council and before the buildings were commenced. Thereupon my Committee recommended, and my Council approved, that "Before the plans of any public buildings are laid before the Plans Committee for their approval or otherwise, the said plans shall be investigated by the Architect and Medical Officer of Health in conjunction, with a view to their reporting to the Plans Committee as to the sufficiency and suitability of the lavatories, urinals, and other sanitary conveniences." It would be wise to extend this instruction to all buildings—public or private.



In June I was instructed to make, within six months, an inspection of "all the halls" in the district, and bring up a full report as to the sanitary arrangements provided. This instruction was amended, in September, by stating definitely that the halls to be inspected should be buildings to which members of the public are admitted for entertainment on payment, either before or at the time of admission.

This report I prepared after careful inspection of many public buildings, and those which I found came within the limits of my instruction were included therein. This report will be found as an Appendix, and will at least be a very useful record of the actual accommodation for the natural needs of the audience provided in 1909 at public places of entertainment in Edmonton. On this ground alone it will be worth preserving for future reference.

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**List of Persons holding Licenses of the Middlesex  
County Council for Music, Dancing or (and)  
Stage-plays :—**

EDMONTON PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION,  
PARISH OF EDMONTON.

---

M.—Music.      D.—Dancing.      S.P.—Stage Plays.

1. Ainsley, Allan Jacks, "The Golden Lion," Hertford Road. M.
2. Bawn, Harry, "The Empire" Theatre. M., D., and S.P.
3. Chattey, Robert Stanley, "The Two Brewers" grounds, Silver Street. M.
4. Garnett, Herbert Ralph, "The Blue Anchor," Angel Road. M.
5. Jones, Rev. H. Brereton, St. James' Parish Hall, Gilpin Grove. M. & D.
6. Leigh Samuel, "The Globe," Upper Fore Street. M.
7. Middleton, Wm. Fredk, "The Golden Fleece," Lower Fore Street. M. & D.
8. Moss, Joseph Lewis Samuel, "The Theatre Royal." M., D., and S.P.
9. Moule, John, Raynham Road School. M. & D.
10. Payne, William Francis, The Town Hall. M., D., & S.P.
11. Richards, Walter Percy, All Saints' Parish Room, M. D., & S.P.
12. Sanders, Rev. E. A. B., The "Charles Lamb" Memorial Hall. M. & D.
13. Schulz, George Frederick, "The Angel." M. & D.
14. Skinner, Rev. Thomas Henry, St. Michael's Church Hall. M.
15. Stow, Rev. Stanley Glanfield, St. Alphege Church Hall. M. & D.
16. Wonnacott, Rev. Bryant, St. Peter's Church Hall. M. & D.

The Standing Orders of the Middlesex County Council, with reference to the provision of sanitary conveniences for Public Halls, are as follows:—

No. 39. Proper cloak-rooms, water-closets and lavatory accommodation shall be provided for both sexes, and in premises licensed for stage-plays there shall be provided sufficient dressing-room and lavatory accommodation for each sex, for *the sole use* of the performers.

No. 40. Where grounds are licensed, the lavatory and cloak-room accommodation shall be conveniently and properly screened.

No hard and fast lines are laid down by the County Council Licensing Committee as regards cloakroom, water-closet and lavatory accommodation, but each case is dealt with on its merits on the report of the County Engineer. I have emphasised three words in Standing Order 39.

**The County Council** administers the following Acts of Parliament and By-Laws in this District:—

<i>Acts.</i>	<i>By-Laws or Regulations.</i>
The Midwives, 1902.	
Food and Drugs, 1875-1899.	
Weights and Measures, 1878-1904.	Weights and Measures (R), 1907.
Shop Hours, 1892-1895.	Sale of Coal (B)
	Shop Regulations.
Shop Assistants' Seats, 1899.	
Employment of Children, 1903.	Employment of Children (B) (only in Education County).
Explosives, 1875.	
Margarine, 1887.	
Butter and Margarine, 1907.	
Bread Acts, 1822 and 1836.	
Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 1904 (Sec. 3).	
County of Middlesex (General Powers), 1906 (Part iv.).	Employment Agencies (B).
Fertilisers and Food Stuffs, 1906.	
Merchandise Marks (when occasion requires).	
Poisons and Pharmacy, 1908.	
Inebriates', 1879-1898.	



## BATHS IN BEDROOMS.

Under date September 30th, I submitted the following letter to the Plans Committee :—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ The provision of a fixed bath in a bedroom is an arrangement open to many objections, some of which can be met by the casing-in of the bath and the provision of a small special window which can be opened to give exit to the steam arising from hot baths. Where there is no such provision, the bedding, blankets and sheets of the bed or beds in the room become steeped in the steam arising from the hot water and filling the room. In our own bath-rooms we are each of us well aware how much the steam condenses on the walls thereof, even after one hot bath; we can therefore imagine the bad condition that arises after several members of a family have had hot baths on (say) Saturday night, and whether the bed is then fit for anyone to sleep in.

“ You will remember that if there be any overflow or leakage from the bath or pipes inside the house, that it is a foul sewage water that one has to deal with.

“ I am led to bring this matter to your notice in the hope that you will do all you can to discourage the placing of baths in bedrooms, and show your disapproval of any plans showing an intention of placing a bath in a bedroom without any provision for the safe disposal of the steam.

“ Having these facts in my mind, I was very pleased to hear that my colleague, your Architect, has recently persuaded an extensive builder in this district to place *in the scullery* the baths of some houses he intends building. This plan is carried out on the Bournville Estate of Cadbury's employees, and in other model towns, and has been found to be distinctly advantageous in houses for the working classes.



## SECTION VI.

### LEGISLATION OF 1909 AFFECTING EDMONTON.

Of the many Acts placed on the Statute book, I only write here of those whose results are expected to benefit the Public Health. All social reforms have some relation to my special subject.

On January 1st, 1910, the following new and beneficent Acts came into operation :—

#### THE HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

The Bill, when introduced in Parliament at the beginning of the year, contained provision requiring all Urban Districts over 10,000 inhabitants (and in the case of smaller ones, the County Council) to inspect and survey once every few years all dwelling-houses let at certain small rents and to keep a register of particulars. Many large Urban District Councils, including my own, objected to this proposal unless the Government provided the necessary funds to carry out the scheme. This Act aims at simplifying and cheapening the existing procedure for acquiring land for housing purposes, and confers additional powers on Local Authorities for the purpose of enabling them to deal with insanitary areas and unhealthy dwellings. It facilitates, also, the provision of houses and bringing under control the development of land in the vicinity of growing centres of population with a view, not only of securing improved sanitary conditions, but also greater amenities and conveniences. It is, in a word, a great measure of social amelioration.

In the Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890 it was enacted that, in any contract for the letting of houses for the working classes it was to be an implied condition that the house is, at the commencement of the holding, in all respects, reasonably fit for human habitation. This section, however, applied only to cases in which the rent did not exceed :—

In London	...	...	...	...	...	£20
In Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	£13
In Manchester and Birmingham	...	...	...	...	...	£10
Elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	£8

In Section 14 of Mr. Burns' new Act the application of this provision is extended to houses at a rent not exceeding :—

In London	...	...	...	...	...	£40
In a borough or urban district of 50,000 or upwards	...	...	...	...	...	£26
Elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	£16



There are 3,500,000 tenements of five rooms and less in England and Wales, and as these by no means comprise all the houses which will come within the purview of the extended section, it will be seen that the implied condition as to the fitness of dwellings for human habitation will practically apply to all working-class dwellings throughout the country. A most important power is that of limiting the number of houses per acre that can be placed on the land.

The provisions of the Act relating to Town Planning mark a new departure in legislation in this country. The Local Government Board are empowered to authorise Local Authorities to prepare town-planning schemes in connection with land likely to be used for building purposes, or to adopt any such schemes proposed by owners of land.

The National Housing and Town-planning Council must regard the passing of this Act as the seal on their ten years' good work as an advisory and consultative body, but this Council has still much scope for further activities. In December, this Council, at their own expense, organised a two-days' Conference of Local Authorities and their Engineers, Medical Officers of Health, and Architects, at which the practical administration of the Town-planning clauses of the Act were taken into careful consideration. I regard myself as especially fortunate in being associated with Dr. Hope, of Liverpool, and Dr. Robertson, of Birmingham, on the Advisory Committee of this Council as representatives of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

### **LABOUR EXCHANGES.**

The Labour Exchanges Act is a measure for dealing with unemployment. The Act empowers the Board of Trade to establish and maintain labour exchanges in such places as they think fit. It is proposed to establish during the next two years a national system of some 250 labour exchanges, grouped locally, in ten or eleven principal divisions, each division being under the supervision of a divisional central office, or "clearing house." The Act provides a very effective means of dealing with unemployment by a system of co-ordination between industrial centres, so that men out of work can be distributed to places where employment can be found for them.

### **OATHS ACT.**

Another interesting measure, which effects a considerable change for the better in the administration of oaths in Courts of Justice.

The new form of oath follows closely the form in use in Scotland, but it will still be open for either a witness or prisoner to take the oath by "kissing the Book."

## **LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES (MEDICAL TREATMENT).**

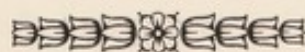
This Act consists of only five short sections. It carries a little further the powers of the Authority under 13 (b) Education (Administrative Provisions) Act of 1907, "to make such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Board of Education for attending to the health and the physical condition of the children by permitting the Authority to charge the cost of treatment to the parent." As Section 2 protects the parent who does not pay from any civil disability, and Section 3 kindly relieves him of any obligation to submit his child either to medical inspection or treatment, I don't expect any good results of this Act from a ratepayers' or hygienic point of view.

## **EDUCATION (ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1909.**

A short one of seven sections. The important one—No. 1—enables a Local Educational Authority to delegate to the Education Committee any powers possessed by or bestowed on the Local Educational Authority under any Act, scheme, or order. Their powers, under the Education Act of 1902, were by that Act capable of being delegated to the Education Committee, but in the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act of 1907 no proviso of the kind was made. I presume this Act of 1909 regularises the action of those Education Committees who took upon themselves the administration of the Act of 1907 without the expressed permission of their Councils, who are the real Local Educational Authorities.

## **TRADE BOARDS ACT.**

Commonly called "The Sweated Industries Act," applies to the trades of tailoring, lace-making, box-making and chain-making, but power is reserved to the Board of Trade to extend its powers to other trades or to remove any trade from the provisions of the Act, by a Provisional Order; any such Order must be confirmed by Parliament. The Trade Boards consist of representatives of both employer and employed; women are eligible.





## SECTION VII.

### PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL EXERCISE SUPERVISION.

**1. Factories and Workshops.** The premises coming under the Acts have been inspected periodically and at irregular intervals. A record of the work done will be found in the form supplied by the Home Office. It is the duty of employers to notify the Local Sanitary Authorities twice a year of the names and addresses of their out-workers. These out-workers are visited, and particulars kept in the appropriate register.

**Fire.** The factories, as well as public halls, are visited from time to time by Mr. Croasdell, Superintendent of our Fire Brigade, who, on request, tests the fire appliances.

**2. Common Lodging Houses.** There is only one in the district. It has accommodation for men only, and is an ancient structure, but I have always found it nicely kept. Old Causeyware Hall, off the Hertford Road, was taken this year, with a view of conducting it as a C.L.H. for about 40 men, probably workers at the new reservoir, but the idea was not carried out. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, gives the Local Authority better control over the keepers of these houses; the most important provision is that persons newly registered as "keepers" can only be so registered for a period not exceeding one year, which registration is subject to renewal at the discretion of the Authority.

**3. Houses let in Lodgings.** The by-laws were revised and sealed by the Council in September, 1906. A large number of houses come within their scope. The formation of a register thereof containing all the required particulars will entail a vast amount of work at the first, and, later on, owing to the constant changes taking place in this class of house, a good deal of time must be devoted by the Inspectors—both out-of-doors to supervision of the tenements, and in the office to keeping the register correct and up-to-date in its information. This will produce a great increase in the work of the Sanitary Department and will necessitate the appointment of at least one additional male inspector to carry it out satisfactorily. This is the fifth year this recommendation has appeared in the Annual Report.



**4. Slaughter-Houses.** There are six on the register, two of old registration, one who had a seven years' license granted him in 1908, and three with licenses renewed annually. The annual licenses expire at the beginning of March.

**5. Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.** There are only two cow-keepers now in the district, the same as last year; and only 25 cows are owned by these keepers. Veterinary inspection of the cows is not undertaken in this district, either by my Council or the County Council. There were 52 purveyors of milk on our register at the end of the year.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, empowers that Council to examine cows outside the County of London suspected to be suffering from disease of the udder, that is when the milk from these cows is sent to London for sale. So far as I know, Edmonton sends no milk thither.

The Milk Bill, promised by the Government, has not yet made an appearance.

**6. Unsound Food.** Inspector Winter and myself hold the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Foods. My Inspectors regularly, and I myself at (purposely) irregular intervals, visit the coster stalls on the Green and at Angel Bridge. The officials of the Middlesex County Council frequently take samples of milk, food, and drugs from tradesmen in Edmonton, and successful prosecutions have been instituted by the County, when adulteration or substitution was revealed on analysis by the County chemists. In December, my Chief Inspector seized the carcass of a cow extensively diseased with tubercle; the details will be found in his report. In July, on complaint, samples of a brand of condensed milk manufactured in Holland and sold at one penny a tin were submitted to expert analysis. The report of the analyst, whilst generally detrimental, was not sufficiently definite to warrant me in seizing such milk as unfit for consumption. Guinea-pigs only imbibed it on compulsion. In August I forwarded particulars to the Foods Department, Local Government Board, hoping they would undertake a further examination of this brand. But so far as I know, nothing was done.

**7. Offensive Trades.** None of the six trades specified in Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, are carried on in the district, unless it be a whale-bone boiling, of which there is one small business here.



## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

The work done during 1909 is set out in the list below :—

### Outworkers' Premises—

Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drinking -water cisterns covered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dust-bins supplied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. cistern repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Animals removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

### Work-rooms—

Rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dust-bins supplied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

### Factories—

New w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Flushing apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New flushing cistern to w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
New urinal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urinals cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accommodation separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Women's shop properly warmed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New lavatory basin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

### Laundries—

Drains re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fan provided for carrying of steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.'s cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.'s ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floor properly drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

### Bake-houses—

Stable drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stable paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

# **FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES and HOMEWORK.**

## **I. INSPECTION.**

Including Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors (Male and Female).

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.*
Factories ... .. (including Factory Laundries)	70	3
Workshops ... .. (including Workshop Laundries)	202	...
Workplaces ... .. (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part III. of this Report)		
Total ... ..	272	3

\* In most cases verbal notice has produced the desired result without written notices being required.



## II. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
<b>*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:</b>		
Want of cleanliness... ..	4	4
Want of ventilation ... ..	3	3
Want of drainage of floors... ..	1	1
Overcrowding ... ..	1	1
Other nuisances ... ..	2	2
†Sanitary accommodation:		
Insufficient ... ..	3	3
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	26	26
Not separate for sexes ... ..	1	1
<b>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:</b>		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses ... ..	1	1
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part III. of this Report) ... ..	1	1
Total ... ..	43	43

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

† Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council. The standards of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced, and are those advised by the Home Office.

### III. HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS.							Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises.	Outwork in Infected Premises.
	Lists received from Employers. Once in the Year.			Addresses of Outworkers.		Forwarded to other Councils.				
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Received from other Councils.						
		Contractors.	Workmen.							
					In-stances Made.					
Wearing Apparel — (1) Making, &c. ... Lacework ... Artificial Flowers ... Furniture and Upholstery ... Umbrellas, &c. ... Paper Bags and Boxes ... Brush Making ... Fur Pulling ... Total ...	1 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	7 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 7	145 3 1 1 2 6 3 1 162	6 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 6	159 2 ... 1 ... 11 2 2 177	1 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1	1 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1		



#### IV. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.						Number.
Workshops and Places	...	...	...	...	38	161
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	123	
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	31
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total number of Workshops on Register						206

#### V. OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Number.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	3
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	3
Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year		1

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Nett Popu- lation estimated to Middle of each Year.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Deaths of Residents beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.†
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered in the District.	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	39,523	1,146	34.90	242	161.87	831	21.00	207	175	32	688	17.40
1900	47,166	1,606	34.00	301	168.10	983	20.80	307	268	42	757	16.00
1901	44,911	1,640	36.50	271	139.00	787	15.20	233	183	70	674	15.00
1902	50,358	1,747	34.67	251	143.67	1006	19.90	270	161	56	901	17.88
1903	52,139	1,846	35.40	259	140.30	844	15.60	248	194	74	724	13.88
1904	53,358	1,891	35.40	306	161.80	1050	18.90	361	293	93	845	15.80
1905	54,606	1,947	35.63	250	128.00	868	15.20	304	248	108	728	13.34
1906	56,818	1,881	33.10	235	124.93	915	15.55	337	256	124	783	13.78
1907	59,434	1,923	31.28	216	112.32	977	15.89	392	309	124	792	13.32
1908	60,182	2,000	32.16	213	106.50	902	14.50	376	297	129	732	12.16
Averages for years 1898-1908	51,849	1,763	34.30	254	138.65	916	17.25	303	239	85	762	14.86
1909	61,164	1,871	<del>30.48</del> 29.62	168	93.18	890	14.09	397	325	110	675	11.03

\* Rates in Columns 4 and 8 are calculated per 1,000 of estimated gross population, and in Column 13 on estimated nett population.

The deaths included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons dying in the district whilst away from their permanent home; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who at the time of their decease were temporarily residing outside Edmonton.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made are given below.

† This rate is the nett one, uncorrected for age and sex.

a Births registered in the District, uncorrected for Public Institutions.

The nett births of children from Edmonton mothers inside and outside the district numbered 1803. This figure produces a birth-rate per 1,000 of the nett population of 29.48.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	...	3,863	At Census of 1901.
Total population at all ages	...	46,899	
Total population at all ages (excluding Workhouses)	...	44,911	
Number of inhabited houses	...	7,795	
Average number of persons per house (excluding Workhouses)	...	5.76	

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.

Edmonton Union Workhouse Infirmary.  
Strand Union Workhouse Infirmary.

II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.

Enfield and Edmonton Joint Hospital at Winchmore Hill.  
Middlesex Districts Joint Small Pox Hospital (South Mimms).  
Middlesex County Asylums.

III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.

Tottenham Hospital.  
Metropolitan Hospitals.  
etc.



TABLE II.—Vital Statistics of separate Localities and of the Edmonton and Strand Union Workhouses and Strand Schools in 1909 and previous years.

Names of Localities.	1 Whole District.				2 Bury Street.				3 Church Street.				4 Fore Street.				5 Undistributed.				6 Edmonton Union.				7 Strand Union and School.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1904 ...	53358	1891	845	306	18468	632	287	114	16593	596	295	106	18297	663	257	86	...	...	6	...	831	50	311	15	1339	5	50	...
1905 ...	54606	1947	728	250	19014	660	240	99	16468	621	262	76	19124	666	219	74	...	...	7	1	897	70	263	4	1481	6	41	1
1906 ...	56818	1881	783	248	18570	643	264	91	18415	575	230	64	19607	585	278	89	...	...	11	2	898	73	290	2	1350	5	47	...
1907 ...	59434	1924	792	225	18981	703	256	74	19522	559	257	70	20722	662	272	81	...	...	7	...	911	77	339	15	1339	3	54	1
1908 ...	60182	2000	732	227	19739	654	267	73	19499	621	242	65	20736	656	211	73	...	...	12	...	932	88	311	12	1280	6	63	1
1909 ...	61164	1871	675	182	20157	655	230	67	19677	577	219	68	21101	571	222	47	...	...	4	...	1019	87	344	19	1214	2	53	1

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the last private addresses of the deceased.

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.			
	At Ages—Years.						1 Bury Street Ward.	2 Church Street Ward.	3 Fore Street Ward. 2 w.	1 Bury Street Ward.	2 Church Street Ward.	3 Fore Street Ward. 2 w.	4 Total cases removed to Hspl.
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25	25 to 65 upwds.							
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	110	1	44	54	7	4	47	31	32	46	26	27	99
Scarlet Fever ... ..	42	5	...	3	6	25	18	15	9	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ... ..	283	1	68	194	10	10	62	65	156	60	53	144	257
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	30	...	3	11	4	11	9	14	7	7	13	5	25
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	468	7	115	262	28	52	136	126	206	113	92	176	381

## Isolation Hospitals :—

- 1 Middlesex Districts Joint Small Pox Hospital in South Mimms Rural District. There are 250 beds available for Patients from the areas of the constituent Authorities, and no others are admitted. The beds are not apportioned in any way to particular districts.
- 2 Enfield and Edmonton Joint Isolation Hospital at World's End, Winchmore Hill, in the Urban District of Enfield. The accommodation on December 31st, 1909, was stated by the Medical Superintendent to be :—Scarlet Fever, 96 beds ; Diphtheria, 13 beds ; Enteric Fever, 14 beds ; and Observation, 2 beds = Total, 125 beds.
- 3 Clavering's Farm (Edmonton District) has emergency building for ten males and six females.



TABLE IVa.—Causes of, and Ages at

No.	Diseases.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.								
		All Ages.			Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
		M.	F.	T.						
2	Measles ...	6	2	8	2	5	1	...	...	...
3	Scarlet Fever ...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
5	Epidemic Influenza ...	11	6	17	1	2	...	...	8	6
6	Whooping Cough ...	7	6	13	5	8	...	...	...	...
7	Diphtheria ...	4	9	13	...	11	2	...	...	...
8	Enteric Fever ...	4	3	7	...	...	2	1	3	1
10	Diarrhœa, Dysentery ...	15	10	25	21	3	1	...	...	...
11	Epidemic Enteritis ...	7	5	12	11	1	...	...	...	...
12	Chickenpox ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	Tetanus ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
18	Syphilis ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
21	Erysipelas ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
23	Pyæmia ...	2	3	5	1	...	1	1	2	...
24	Infective Endocarditis...	1	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	...
25	<i>Other Allied Diseases</i> ...	3	1	4	1	...	...	1	2	...
27	Rheumatic Fever ...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
29	Tuberculosis of Brain...	5	6	11	5	3	2	...	1	...
31	Phthisis ...	28	15	43	1	3	3	7	27	2
32	Abdominal Tuberculosis	5	2	7	2	4	...	1	...	...
33	General Tuberculosis ...	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	...	...
34	Other forms Tuberculosis	1	2	3	...	...	2	...	1	...
36	Thrush ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
39	Scurvy ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
41	Acute Alcoholism ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
43	<i>Chronic Indstrl. Poisonings</i>	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
45	Osteo-arthritis ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
47	Cancer ...	25	29	54	...	1	...	1	33	19
48	Diabetes Mellitus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Anæmia ...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	...
53	Premature Birth ...	16	8	24	24	...	...	...	...	...
54	Injury at Birth ...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
55	Debility at Birth ...	9	11	20	20	...	...	...	...	...
56	Atelectasis ...	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
57	<i>Congenital Defects</i> ...	3	3	6	5	...	...	...	1	...
58	Want of Breast Milk ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
59	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	4	3	7	6	1	...	...	...	...
60	Dentition ...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
61	Rickets ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
63	Old Age, Senile Decay	12	18	30	...	...	...	...	...	30
62	Convulsions ...	6	3	9	8	...	...	...	1	...

## Death, during year 1909.

Deaths of "Residents" in or beyond the District according to the Locality.				Residents beyond the district.	Edmonton Union Residents.	Institution Deaths— Non-residents.				Non-residents outside Institutions.	Inquests in district on Residents.
Bury Street.	Church Street.	Fore Street.	Undistributed.			Edmonton Union.	Strand Union and School.	Other Institutions.	Totals.		
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	2	2	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
9	10	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5
9	3	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...
1	2	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
3	4	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	4
14	15	14	...	5	9	32	4	...	36	...	2
2	2	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	1
3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	...	5	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...
14	21	18	1	10	10	27	2	...	29	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
8	8	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	6
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	11	4	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	2
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	3	...	...	2	7	...	...	7	...	1
...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	12	10	1	...	9	37	15	...	52	...	1
6	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	7



TABLE IVa.—Causes of, and Ages at

No.	Diseases.	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.								
		All Ages.			Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
		M.	F.	T.						
64	Meningitis ... ..	2	3	5	1	4	...	..	...	...
65	Encephalitis ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
66	Apoplexy ... ..	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	3
67	Softening of Brain ...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	2
68	Hemiplegia ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	1
69	General Paralysis of Insane	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
70	Other Forms of Insanity	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
71	Chorea ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
72	Cerebral Tumour ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
73	Epilepsy ... ..	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
75	Locomotor Ataxy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Paraplegia ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
77	Other forms, Brain Diseases	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
82	Endocarditis ... ..	19	14	33	...	...	3	6	17	7
85	Aneurism ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
86	Senile Gangrene ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
87	Embolism, Thrombosis	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
90	Other Diseases, Heart and Vessels	30	28	58	...	...	3	3	29	23
93	Other Diseases, Larynx & Trachea	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
94	Acute Bronchitis ...	8	9	17	12	2	...	...	...	3
95	Chronic Bronchitis ...	17	9	26	...	1	...	...	9	16
96	Lobar Pneumonia ...	5	5	10	1	1	...	...	7	1
97	Lobular Pneumonia ...	12	14	26	12	9	...	1	2	2
98	Pneumonia ... ..	15	11	26	10	3	...	1	9	3
99	Emphysema, Asthma ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	1	1
100	Pleurisy ... ..	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
101	Other Diseases, Respiratory System	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
105	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	...
106	Other Diseases of Stomach	9	1	10	7	1	...	...	1	1
107	Enteritis ... ..	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
108	Appendicitis ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
109	Obstruction of Intestine	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	1
111	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
112	Other Diseases of Liver	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...

## Death, during year 1909.

Deaths of "Residents" in or beyond the District according to the Locality.				Residents beyond the district.	Edmonton Union Residents.	Institution Deaths— Non-residents.				Non-residents outside Institutions.	Inquests in district on Residents.
Bury Street.	Church Street.	Fore Street.	Undistributed.			Edmonton Union.	Strand Union and School.	Other Institutions.	Totals.		
1	3	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	1
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	2
1	2	1	...	1	...	4	2	...	6	...	...
..	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	6	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
13	8	12	...	6	4	13	...	...	13	...	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	18	23	...	6	8	40	6	...	46	...	9
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	7	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
13	5	8	...	1	5	23	10	...	33	...	3
3	2	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	10	11	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
10	8	8	...	...	5	5	..	...	5	...	9
1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...
...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	3	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	3
1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	2
2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...



TABLE IVa.—Causes of, and Ages at

No.	Diseases,	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.								
		All Ages.			Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
		M.	F.	T.						
113	Peritonitis ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
114	Other Diseases, Digestive System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	Diseases, Lymphatic System and Glands	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
116	Acute Nephritis ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...
117	Bright's Disease ...	9	9	18	...	...	...	...	11	7
119	Diseases of Bladder and Prostate	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
120	Other Diseases, Urinary System	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
121	Diseases of Testis and Penis	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
122	Diseases of Ovaries ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
126	Abortion, Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	Other Diseases, Preg- nancy and Childbirth	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
132	Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
133	Other Dis., Osseous System	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
139	Accidents and Negligence : In Vehicular Traffic ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
143	By Machinery ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
145	Burns and Scalds ...	...	4	4	...	2	...	...	1	1
147	Surgical Narcosis ...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
150	Drowning ... ..	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
151	Suffocn., Overld. in Bed	2	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
152	Suffocation otherwise ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
153	Falls not specified ...	4	2	6	2	...	...	...	2	2
155	Otherwise, not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	Homicide ... ..	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Suicides :									
157	By Poison ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
158	By Asphyxia ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
159	By Hanging and Strangulation	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
160	By Drowning ... ..	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	1
168	Ill defined and unspecified causes	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Totals ... ..	362	313	675	182	77	30	32	217	137

## Death, during year 1909.

Deaths of "Residents" in or beyond the District according to the Locality.				Residents beyond the district.	Edmonton Union Residents.	Institution Deaths— Non-residents.				Non-residents outside Institutions.	Inquests in district on Residents.
Bury Street.	Church Street.	Fore Street.	Undistributed.			Edmonton Union.	Strand Union and School.	Other Institutions.	Totals.		
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	7	6	1	4	5	8	...	...	8	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	...	3	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2
230	219	222	4	110	75	269	53	...	322	3	96



TABLE V.

**Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.**Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months *under* one year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 week.				Total under 1 month.																Total Deaths under One Year.							
					1-2 weeks.		2-3 weeks.		3-4 weeks.		1-2 months.		2-3 months.		3-4 months.		4-5 months.		5-6 months.		6-7 months.		7-8 months.			8-9 months.		9-10 months.		10-11 months.		11-12 months.
All Causes					32	8	12	8	60	20	21	10	13	10	9	9	7	14	7	2	182				none							
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	{	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
ii. Diarrheal Diseases.	{	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	5	3	5	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
iii. Wasting Diseases.	{	Premature Birth	...	...	...	17	3	2	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Congenital Defects	...	...	...	11	...	1	4	16	4	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Injury at Birth	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	{	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Tuberculous Peritonitis :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
v. Other Causes.	{	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Meningitis ( <i>not tuberculous</i> )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	4	3	2	2	1	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Suffocation, overlaying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Other Causes	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals					32	8	12	8	60	20	21	10	13	10	9	9	7	14	7	2	182											

**Estimated Population to middle of 1909.**

Gross	...	...	...	...	63,168
Nett	...	...	...	...	61,164

**Births in the year (Edmonton Mothers).**

Legitimate	...	...	...	1,752
Illegitimate	...	...	...	51
				—
				1,803
				—

**Deaths in the year.**

Legitimate Infants	...	...	...	168
Illegitimate Infants	...	...	...	14
				—
				182
				—

**Deaths from all Causes at all Ages.**

Gross	...	...	...	...	890
Nett	...	...	...	...	675



TABLE VI.

Table showing the Number of Cases Notified and the Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases for the year 1909, and ten preceding years.

DISEASE.	1909.		1908.		1907.		1906.		1905.		1904.		1903.		1902.		1901.		1900.		1899.	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Notifiable.	283	4	308	12	231	8	383	13	259	6	4	3	119	2	701	120	13	3	...	4	...	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	3	...	...	179	6	56	6	...	4	...	4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	10	19	1	60	13	42	8	136	10	39	12
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	5	63	2	66	3	54	1	43	4	56	4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	8	28	6	86	14	65	5	67	6	43	8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	...	3	2	3	3	5	2	3	2	1	...	3	1	4	2	4	...	3	...	8	3
Non-notifiable.	...	37	...	41	...	32	...	114	56	...	151	...	61	...	...	46	...	71	...	...	126	...
	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	2	10	...	14	...	8	...	...	29	...	39	...	...	...	...
	...	8	...	19	...	21	...	19	27	...	28	...	10	...	...	19	...	15	...	...	...	...
	...	13	...	15	...	39	...	8	30	...	7	...	19	...	...	20	...	3	...	...	...	...
	...	17	...	9	...	14	...	9	9	...	10	...	2	...	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	...
	...	84	...	54	...	53	...	65	42	...	71	...	58	...	...	45	...	38	...	...	...	...
	...	26	...	35	...	34	...	38	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† The seven principal Zymotic Diseases on the deaths from which the Zymotic death-rate is based. Infectious Diseases Notification and Prevention Acts have been in force since March 1st, 1891.

Before 1906, although their notifications were included, deaths in the Strand Union and amongst non-residents in the Edmonton Union were excluded from this table.

Deaths of Residents occurring outside the District are included.

Compulsory Notification of Phthisis began on January 1st, 1909, as far as paupers are concerned. Our Isolation Hospitals are all outside the District.

APPENDIX I.

---

Report of the Medical Officer of Health  
to the Sanitary Committee

ON

Verminous Homes.





## VERMINOUS HOMES.

GENTLEMEN,

I have considered the letter of the Education Committee of the 7th April last, with its two enclosures, which was referred to you for consideration and report by my Council, and beg to offer the following remarks to assist your deliberations thereon. This letter of Mr. John Moule, the Secretary, dated 7th April, 1909, said that he was directed by the Education Committee to call the attention of your Council to the state of *the homes* of a number of the school children, and to ask that your Council would kindly take such steps as would remedy the evil referred to.

First of all, would the Sanitary Committee be doing right in undertaking work for the Education Committee? On this point there appears to be considerable doubt, judging from the letter of the Local Government Board of 3rd March, 1908, addressed to the Clerk of my Council. This letter of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Lithiby, says:—

“I am to point out that Section 13 of the Act [Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907] above referred to is an extension of the powers of a local education authority under Part III. of the Education Act, 1902. Any expenses incurred by the District Council, under Section 13 of the Act of 1907 should, therefore, be defrayed by precept of the District Council out of the *Poor Rate* (in accordance with Section 33 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, as applied by Section 18 of the Act of 1902).

“As regards the other enquiries in your letter, I am to state that the Board will not offer any objection to the Medical Officer of Health undertaking the supervision of the medical inspection, etc., of school children. The Board are, however, advised that such supervision is not within the duties which may be required of a Medical Officer of Health as such.”

**The M.O.H.** Secondly, should this Committee decide to do so, and recommend the Council to instruct myself and my Department to visit *homes* declared by the Education Committee's Officer to be “verminous,” a large amount of new work will be entered on, judging from the fact that Dr. Rock reports that from 70 to 73 per cent. of the girls (see his report for 6th April, 1909) are verminous. The supervision of this work would fall upon myself, and as I am a part-time Officer, paid only a part-time salary (£350), I have little, if any, more time to spare for fresh duties which are not laid upon me as M.O.H. by Act of Parliament.



**My Staff.** Visiting homes alleged to be verminous will be extremely delicate work, and unless handled by the older and more discreet members of my staff will lead to trouble with householders accused of being "lousy." Both Mr. Butland and Mr. Winter have their time fully engaged now, and if either of them undertook new work, it would be done at the expense of neglecting other duties perhaps more important. Indeed, as has been mentioned in the last four Annual Reports, the tenement houses of Edmonton cannot receive proper attention because my present staff is so limited. Therefore the addition of one, if not two, inspectors to my staff would be necessary if the Education Committee's work is to be done.

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#### DIFFICULTIES OF THE WORK ITSELF.

**Cleansing Station.** There is no cleansing station for use at present. An apparatus quite different to our Washington-Lyon disinfector is necessary; the latter, too, is fully occupied in dealing with the bedding, etc., from houses attacked by notifiable infectious diseases. Besides, an exchange of lice or itch for scarlet fever, or vice versâ, would not be appreciated by the people of Edmonton.

**Results.** If the expense of doing this work in the way suggested by the Education Committee were incurred, I am not sure its results would be worthy of it. The School Medical Officer can never report verminous *homes* to me, as he never sees one, and it is an unwarranted assumption that a child with a flea or a louse on it must necessarily come from a verminous home. In order to put this to a practical test, I instructed Mr. Winter to visit ten homes assumed by Dr. Rock to be "verminous" in a Public Health sense. He spent portions of three days doing so (putting other work aside), and his reports show that in *no* case did he find the condition of the home such that I could issue a cleansing order. Thus all that time was spent in vain.

A verminous person is not in a legal sense "a nuisance," although a verminous *place* may be. Complaint of a nuisance cannot come from a common or general informer, but from a neighbour or neighbours who are prejudiced in their health or enjoyment of life by the existence of the nuisance.

In page 6 of his Annual Report, Dr. Rock says the Attendance Officers are a link between him and the children's homes. Might I suggest that they



be appointed by the Education Committee to deal with the alleged verminous homes of the children under the supervision of Dr. Rock?

As I said in my report of May, 1907, on "Verminous Children," the 4-card system will deal effectually with verminous scholars, *if* systematically followed up by the attendance of careless or obdurate parents before the Education Committee, who will give them a last chance of reform before taking action under the Education Acts and the Children Act, 1908, at the Tottenham Police Court. The question is — "Is the Education Committee vigorously using all the legal powers it now possesses to deal with verminous children and their parents?"

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#### LEGAL POWERS OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE *RE* VERMIN.

Under the Education Acts of 1870, Section 74, and of 1880, Section 4, confirmed by Section 87 of the Act of 1902, the Local Education Authority can prosecute parents for not keeping their children in a proper condition to attend school.

The Education Committee has had, therefore, *since 1870*, powers to deal with verminous children and their parents and thus indirectly to get verminous homes cleansed without further trouble.

Also, under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904, the Local Education Authority has had power, which has been continued under Section 12 of the Children Act, 1908, to summon persons who "neglect or illtreat, or cause any child or young person to be illtreated, in a manner likely to cause suffering or injury to his or her health." The penalty consists of £100 or 2 years' imprisonment, if brought before a High Court, or a fine of £25 or six months' imprisonment, if brought before a Police Court. Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, gives the Local Educational Authority (*i.e.*, the Education Committee) the power to cleanse verminous children, if the parents neglect to do so.

In my Report of May, 1907, on "Verminous Children," I said that the presentation of my pamphlet (on the prevention and cure of verminous heads and bodies) to each child alike, *repeated once a year*, would be productive of benefit. Has that been done last year or this year?



I advise that the following reply be sent to the Education Committee (per the Council), "that in reply to their letter of 7th April, 1909, the Education Committee be reminded that they have not exercised the legal powers they possess, which are ample to deal effectively with the matter complained of."

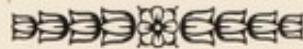
I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SIDNEY C. LAWRENCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1909.



APPENDIX II.

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**Report of the Medical Officer of Health**

AND

**The School Medical Officer**

ON

**Closure of and Exclusion from School.**

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Prepared by instruction of the Council, dated 9th November, 1909.





re MEMORANDUM OF BOARDS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT & EDUCATION

ON

CLOSURE OF AND EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE

EDMONTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

This Memorandum, under date of September, 1909, was directed to *all* Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers. (As far as Medical Officers of Health are concerned, it takes the place of a Memorandum on a similar subject issued by the Local Government Board in January, 1908.) It deals with the new arrangements necessary to comply with Articles 45 (b), 53 (b), and 57, of the Code of Regulations (1909) of the Board of Education for Public Elementary Schools.

Page 6, paragraph 5, is important. It says:—"The Medical Officer of Health, acting under the Sanitary Authority, is responsible for dealing with outbreaks in schools; and the action of the School Medical Officer, where he is not also Medical Officer of Health, must be consistent with this general consideration. The new requirements of the Code in no way diminish the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health for taking such steps as are demanded in the public interests to prevent the spread of infection. More especially as regards the exclusion of individual scholars, the Medical Officer of Health should be in a position to take immediate action."

As stated on page 6, paragraph 6, the desired object can best be secured, in cases where the Medical Officer of Health is not himself the School Medical Officer, by the establishment of definite working arrangements between these two officers, under which, on the one hand, Local Education Authorities (*i.e.*, Education Committees) will authorise managers and teachers, *as in the past*, to act on the recommendations of the Medical Officer of Health; and, on the other hand, the Local Sanitary Authorities will arrange that the Medical Officer of Health embodies his recommendations in certificates, duplicates of which are transmitted to the School Medical Officer.



On page 8, paragraph 9, the Memorandum says that definite regulations should be made by the Local Education Authority (the Education Committee) providing for the simultaneous notification of cases of suspected infectious disease, or absentees (par 18), by the teachers, nurses and attendance officers, to the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer. This simultaneous notification is again referred to on page 10, par. 13, and page 11, par. 17. In the former paragraph it adds: "No harm can come from duplication of such notifications, and the Local Education Authority (the Education Committee) can, by careful organisation, devise arrangements which shall be *prompt and effective*." On the other hand (page 11, par. 16), the Medical Officer of Health, who receives under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, notification from medical practitioners of certain infectious diseases, should simultaneously transmit to the School Medical Officer, and the head teachers, information about the school children affected thereby.

In February, 1906, Dr. Macfadden (then M.O.H.) presented to the Education Committee a report on "Suggested alteration in the procedure at present in force for dealing with communicable disease in the schools." He suggested certain regulations, which were accepted by that Committee and ordered to be inserted as Section 7 into the next edition of "General Instructions to Teachers." Since then and up to the present date, the prevention of communicable diseases by school attendance has been so carried out and with a large measure of success, but we anticipate a further improvement consequent on the medical inspection of the scholars and a more complete prompt knowledge on the part of the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer of the occurrence of disease in the District.

In order to carry out the better prevention of infectious disease amongst school children in the manner advised by the Boards of Local Government and Education, we have drawn up (on a separate sheet) a new Section, which we recommend for adoption in place of the present Section 7 in the Education Committee's "General Instructions to Teachers" (last edition), dated March, 1908.

We also recommend that the following instruction be given to School Attendance Officers: — "The School Attendance Officers shall immediately

notify the Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, on the forms supplied for the purpose, any new cases of suspected infectious disease which come to their knowledge."

We are, Sirs,

Your obedient servants,

SIDNEY C. LAWRENCE,  
Medical Officer of Health.

F. E. ROCK,  
School Medical Officer.

26th November, 1909.

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## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS.

### SECTION 7.

(1) A scholar or teacher shall not attend school whilst suffering from consumptive (phthisical) cough, small-pox, scarlet fever (scarlatina), typhoid (enteric), fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, measles, German measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, mumps, or other infectious disease. A scholar or teacher who has recently suffered from one of the above infectious diseases shall not attend school until notice that attendance may be resumed has been received from the M.O.H. and S.M.O.

(2) CONTACTS. A scholar or teacher shall not attend school from a house where there is, or has been recently, a case of small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, or typhoid fever, until notice that attendance may be resumed has been received from the M.O.H. and S.M.O.

(3) CONTACTS. A scholar or teacher shall not attend an Infants' school from a house where there is, or has been recently, a case of measles, German measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, or mumps, until notice that attendance may be resumed has been received from the M.O.H. and S.M.O. A scholar or teacher from an infected house shall not attend Departments for older children, unless they have previously suffered from the disease.

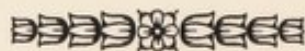
(4) A scholar or teacher shall not attend school whilst suffering from ophthalmia, or from ringworm, itch (scabies), impetigo, or other contagious



skin disease. A scholar whose verminous condition is detrimental to the other scholars shall not attend school. A scholar or teacher who has recently suffered from any of these diseases shall not attend school until notice that attendance may be resumed has been received from the S.M.O.

(5) The Head Teachers shall send *daily* to the M.O.H. and S.M.O., on the forms supplied for the purpose, duplicate lists of new cases of suspected infectious disease which have come under their notice, unless they know definitely that the School Attendance Officers have already done so. When several children living in the same house are absent for more than two days, these absentees shall also be reported to the M.O.H. and S.M.O., no matter what name be given to the complaint which keeps them at home.

(6) Head Teachers shall themselves immediately exclude children or teachers who present themselves at school and appear to come under the first four sub-sections. The Head Teachers shall forthwith report the exclusions to the M.O.H. and S.M.O. They shall receive as soon as possible, from the M.O.H. and S.M.O., under sub-sections 1, 2 and 3, or from the S.M.O. in cases under sub-section 4, a certificate authorising, or otherwise, the exclusion of the said children or teachers.



## APPENDIX III.

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**Report of the Medical Officer of Health**

ON

**Sanitary Conveniences in Public Halls.**

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6th December, 1909.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
EDMONTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your instructions, based upon the recommendations of the Sanitary Committee, dated 2nd June and 8th September of this year, I have made an inspection of all the halls in the District to which (as far as my information goes) members of the public are admitted for entertainment on payment either before or at the time of admission.

I beg to submit to you my report as to the sanitary arrangements provided.

I am, Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

SIDNEY C. LAWRENCE,

Medical Officer of Health.



ALPHABET

Letter of the Alphabet

Letter of the Alphabet

Letter of the Alphabet

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Letter of the Alphabet

# Report of M.O.H. on Public Halls.

Name of Hall.	Erected.	Accommodation.	Sanitary Conveniences.				Remarks.
			W.C.'s.	Urinals.	Wash Basins.	Sinks.	
The New Hall, Knight's Lane.	1895	403	Men 1 Women 1	2 stalls	2 (neither in use)	None	The sanitary conveniences are in a detached building.
Baptist Church, Fore Street.	Schoolroom 1860 Additions on N. side 1885	280	Men 1 Women 1 Children 1	1 stall (not in use)	2	1	The Church accommodation for 400 is not reckoned, but only that of the lecture hall, classrooms and schoolroom.
Parish Room, St. George's Road.	1884	Licensed for 385	1	None	1	1	
St Stephen's Church Hall, Bush Hill Park.	1901	200	None	None	None	None	Temporary structure.
Lamb Institute, Church Street.	1907	Main Hall 350 Classrooms 200	Men 1 Women 1 Children 1	None	2	1	There is a club of young men numbering about 80 members who regularly use the first floor of the institute proper; 20 is about the average attendance nightly.
St. Aldhelm's Church Halls, Windmill Road.	Old one ? New one 1907	175 400	Men 1 Women 1	2 stalls	4	None	
St. James' Parish Hall, Gilpin Grove.	1901	Main Hall 387 Clubroom 80 Cottage 20	Men 2 Women 2	None	None	2	Front room of caretaker's cottage adjoining, is also used for meetings.
People's Tabernacle, Grove Street.	About 21 years old (Temporary structure)	About 250	None	None	None	1	Kitchen is built of brick. The management are busy getting funds for new permanent hall.



# Report of M.O.H. on Public Halls.

Name of Hall.	Erected.	Accommodation.	Sanitary Conveniences.				Remarks.
			W.C's.	Urinals.	Wash Basins.	Sinks.	
St. John's Church Hall, Dyson's Road.	1902 (Temporary structure)	Main Hall and annexe 250	None	None	None	None	A permanent structure is contemplated.
St. Michael's Church Hall, Hertford Road.	1883	350	1	4 Stalls	2	None	Urinals in detached building. Ladies and children use the caretaker's lodge near by.
Roman Catholic.	Temporary structure 1903	250	None	None	None	None	Is being removed in three weeks for reconstruction on a larger scale.
St. Alphege.	1909	Main Hall 250 Billiard Room 30	Men 1 Women 1	2 Stalls	2	1	Urinal in special open yard.
Primitive Methodist, Hertford Road.	1901	Main Hall 190 Classroom 50	2	None	1	1	
St. Peter's Church Hall.	1908	Main Hall 250 Classroom 50	Men 1 Women 2	None	2	1	
St. Martin's Church Hall.	1909	Main Hall 250 Billiard Room 50	Men 1 Women 1	2 Stalls	1	1	
Salvation Army.	Citadel 1892 Junior Class-rooms 1894	Citadel 664 Junior Class-rooms (detached) 300	3 in Citadel	1	1	1	2 w.c.'s originally built for the junior classes, are now quite broken up and not in use.

# Report of M.O.H. on Public Halls.

Name of Hall.	Erection.	Accommodation.	Sanitary Conveniences.				Remarks.
			W.C.'s.	Urinals.	Wash Basins.	Sinks.	
Wesleyan Schoolroom, Fore Street.	1864	250	2 out of re- pair and not in use	None	None	None	There is 1 w.c. at the rear of the chapel itself which is available. A new church hall will shortly be built when the old school building will at the same time be thoroughly repaired.
St. Mary's Church Hall.	About 1850	150	1	None	None	1	Building belongs to Bishop of London's Fund, and is partly occupied by members of a religious sisterhood.
Theatre Royal, Angel Road.	Re-constructed 1907	700	Men 4 Women 4	4	None except behind stage	1 behind stage	In EACH part of the "house" and behind the stage, there are 1 urinal and 1 w.c. for men, and 1 w.c. for women.
Empire Music Hall, New Road.	End of 1908	1400	Men 4 Women 5	3 none behind stage	None except behind stage	None	Each part of the "house" is provided with w.c.'s and urinals.
King's Head Music Hall, Hertford Road.	1903	250	2	1 of 2 Stalls	None	None	Men would also have the use of 1 w.c. and large urinal in the Inn yard.
Edmonton Town Hall.	1884	603	Women 2 Men 1 Men 1 at S.W. entrance	1 of 3 Stalls at S.W. entrance	Women 1 Men 1	None	"The Staff Room" on ground floor with 3-stalled urinal and 1 w.c., is sometimes used by male artistes or men of the audience.



**District of Edmonton—County of Middlesex—Sanitary Work, 1909.**

Name of sanitary district.	Inspections.					Notices				Dwelling houses.					Houses let in lodgings. (tenement houses.)		Common lodging houses.			Canal boats used as dwell- ings.		Moveable dwellings, caravans, tents, &c.		
	Number of premises inspected on complaint.	Number of premises inspected in connection with infectious diseases.	Number of premises under periodical in- spection.	Houses inspected from house-to-house.	Total number of inspections and re-inspec- tions made.	Cautinary or intimation notices given.	Statutory orders issued.	Summonses served.	Convictions obtained.	Houses, premises, &c., cleansed, repaired, &c.	Closed as unfit for habitation. (a) As result of action under H.W.C. acts. (b) Otherwise.	Re-opened after repairs, alterations, &c.	Demolished.	Illegal underground dwellings vacated.	Number registered under bye-laws.	Number of contraventions.	Number registered under bye-laws.	Number of inspections made.	Number of contraventions.	Number registered under the acts.	Number of contraventions of regulations.	Number observed during the year.	Number of nuisances therefrom abated.	Number moved from district.
EDMONTON.	684	431	389	496	12859	749	235	6	6	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	106	3	Not a registration authority.	3	331	...	331

## District of Edmonton—County of Middlesex—Sanitary Work, 1909.

[illegible]



## District of Edmonton—County of Middlesex—Sanitary Work, 1909.

Name of sanitary district.	Water supply and water service.										Drainage and sewerage of existing buildings.																												
	Wells.			Cisterns.			Number of samples obtained for analysis, (a) from local wells (b) from public supply.				Water closets.		Percentage of houses provided with water		Drains.							Cesspools.		Percentage of houses draining into sewers.															
EDMONTON.	New sunk.	...	...	Cleaned, repaired, &c.	...	Closed as polluted.	99.3	Percentage of houses supplied from public water service.	...	New provided.	66	Cleaned, repaired, covered, &c.	11	Draw-taps placed on rains.	100%	...	Number of water closets substituted for dry receptacles.	289	Repaired, supplied with water, or otherwise improved.	99.9	Examined, tested, exposed, &c.	282	Untopped, repaired, trapped, &c.	45	Waste pipes, rain water pipes disconnected, repaired, &c.	36	New soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed.	13	Existing soil pipes or ventilating shafts repaired.	105	Disconnecting traps or chambers inserted.	67	Reconstructed.	4	Rendered impervious, emptied, cleansed, &c.	2	Abolished, and drain connected to sewer.	99.6	these are emptied and cleaned periodically.

# District of Edmonton—County of Middlesex—Sanitary Work, 1909.

Name of sanitary district.	Disinfection.			Dust.				Sundry nuisances abated.							
	Rooms disinfected (a) ordinary infectious diseases, (b) phthisis.	Rooms stripped and cleansed.	Articles disinfected or destroyed, (a) Ordinary infectious disease, (b) Phthisis.	New bins provided.	How frequently is dust removed from each house?	Number of complaints of non-removal received.	Method of disposal (a) destructor, (b) by tipping (c) other, state method.	Overcrowding.	Smoke.	Accumulation of refuse.	Foul ditches, ponds, &c., and stagnant water.	Foul pigs and other animals.	Dampness.	Yards repaired or repaired.	Other nuisances.
EDMONTON.	a 446 b 8	143 ...	a 6381 b 13	131	Weekly.	48	Tipping on Council's Sewage Farm.	18	11	45	6	24	233	136	63



Edmonton Urban District.

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REPORT

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1909.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, EDMONTON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
EDMONTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the work done in the Public Health Department for the year 1909 by your Inspectors and staff.

During the year under report the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Bill has fortunately been added to the Statute Book.

This Act amends the law relating to the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

The procedure for a closing or demolition order is an improvement, and re-construction schemes are amended and simplified in various respects by Sections 17 to 51, and will do much to assist the work in this District.

The much-needed consolidation of the numerous Public Health Acts still remains to be taken in hand, and the amendment to that ever-recurring nuisance, what is, or what is not, "a sewer," also demands immediate attention. I am sure every Public Health Officer will greatly welcome the time when this vexatious question is settled, as under the present condition it is one continual source of worry, and absolutely prevents work proceeding as fast as it would otherwise do.

## TEMPORARY HOSPITAL & DISINFECTING STATION.

Still another year has passed, and the Temporary Hospital has not been required for small-pox, although a case or two occurred in the adjoining district, which naturally caused some anxiety; however, I am pleased to say no other cases followed.

As I reported during the year, a change might be brought about with advantage by removing the temporary disinfecting station from the temporary hospital and erecting a proper disinfecting station at Deepham's Farm, adjoining the pumping station, where steam is available night and day, and in considering a new disinfecting station, provision should be made for persons under the Verminous Act and the Children's Act. A small laundry might be added for the washing of blankets, etc., that have been disinfected after infectious disease.

## ERYSIPELAS.

### ISOLATION AND NURSING OF PATIENTS.

We have no hospital accommodation for the isolation and nursing of erysipelas. Out of the 42 cases notified during the year it was only necessary in five instances to provide a nurse. I am pleased to say these cases all recovered very quickly.

## DISINFECTION AND REMOVAL OF PATIENTS TO HOSPITAL.

I had hoped this year would have seen the removal of patients to hospital undertaken by the Joint Hospital Board, with an ambulance service directly connected with the Hospital, properly equipped with nurse and attendant. This would help the Public Health Department considerably, and the collection of bedding, disinfection and returning of same, could be done by one man, thereby incidentally effecting a saving of expense at this end. The following items show the nature of the work carried out, viz. :—

Number of journeys of ambulance to remove patients to Joint Hospital,	
Winchmore Hill      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	218
Number of journeys of ambulance to remove patients to other hospitals	3
Number of journeys of bedding van to remove infected bedding	214
Number of journeys of bedding van to return bedding after disinfection      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	184
Number of journeys of brougham to fetch patients from hospital to their homes      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	176



Number of patients returned to their homes from the hospital by the										
brougham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344
Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446
Number of articles of bedding disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5694
Number of articles of bedding destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	658
Number of books disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Number of rooms disinfected after phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of articles of bedding disinfected after phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

## DISINFECTANTS.

The public continue to avail themselves of the opportunity generously afforded them by the Council of obtaining disinfectants (powder and fluid). This entails a lot of labour, but no doubt the results are beneficial, if only to encourage cleanliness.

The number of applicants during the year was 24,869 (1908, 41,167). This was a decrease on last year, no doubt due to the fact that many heard the giving away of disinfectants would be discontinued.

Instructions are given to applicants as to the proper and careful use of the disinfectants, and in many instances during the course of inspectorial work we have found the public making good use of them. Besides being distributed to the public generally, disinfectants are also supplied from the Department for disinfecting and deodorising the public conveniences, for use by the dustmen in the general collection of house refuse, in the cleansing of street gullies, flushing of sewers, watering of roads in hot weather, cleansing of fish offal pails, and in the burial of fish offal and other refuse.

## MORTUARY.

During the year 120 bodies were received into your Mortuary; 97 inquests and post mortems were held; 22 bodies were left on deposit after inquest to await burial, owing to insufficient accommodation at the house. 14 bodies were detained to await burial, owing to decomposition having set in.

In two instances I found bodies being detained in a living and sleeping room; the persons had been endeavouring to get money for burial, but were unable to do so. I had the bodies immediately removed to the mortuary to await burial. One body was also removed from a gipsy caravan and buried by the Parish. In all, 17 cases were buried by the Parish.

The Mortuary premises generally are well kept.

A cottage adjoining the Town Hall buildings, as a Mortuary Attendant's residence, would be of great service, as his duties demand his presence there both by day and night.



## SANITARY CONVENIENCES—GENERALLY.

During the year the conveniences generally (both public and private) have received regular attention, and repairs and improvements have been effected from time to time.

The convenience for both sexes at Angel Road is much appreciated, although the "Wash and Brush up" does not, up to the present, meet with the result I should have anticipated, but no doubt the short summer weather interfered with this department to some extent, and we hope for better results next year.

The amount collected from w.c.'s, etc., was £106 6s. 7½d.

Two new attendants were appointed (one male and one female) in place of one deceased and one resigned. I am pleased to say the attendants continue to carry out their duties in a satisfactory manner.

The plans for the convenience on the Green are now prepared, and I hope the time is not far distant when it will be in evidence. I feel sure the public generally will much appreciate it, and from the number of persons constantly passing to and from the Green, this convenience should soon become self-supporting.

The old iron urinal near the Station, which is now obsolete, although having done good service, can then be removed. The old iron urinal at Grove Street is also of an obsolete type, but even if the Council felt disposed to improve upon this I am afraid the owners of the land adjoining would protest. Indeed, I believe they would be pleased to see it removed altogether; but this would only make matters worse.

## DRAINAGE.

The sewers and combined drains are still receiving the periodical flushing by the Council's flushers; special attention being given to them during the summer months.

Special flushing of the channels in the main road on Sunday mornings, during the hot weather, with disinfectants and deodorants, especially where the costers' barrows stand, and where vehicles draw up, has been found by experience to be of inestimable value.

A great deal of work has been done in connection with new drainage, repairs, and improvements to old. The district having the dual system of drainage, gives rise to continual troubles. In arranging the drainage of a house, a trap is generally put in to take the surface water only, but, sooner or later, the premises are occupied for business purposes, and fish washings, or some other equally objectionable matters, find their way



into the surface water system. When these nuisances arise they are troublesome to trace.

Drains examined, tested, exposed, etc.	...	...	...	647
Drains unstopped, repaired, trapped, etc.,	...	...	...	282
Waste pipes, rain-water pipes, disconnected, repaired, etc.				45
New soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed	...	...	...	36
Existing soil pipes or ventilating shafts repaired	...			13
Disconnecting traps or chambers inserted	...	...	...	105
Drains re-constructed	...	...	...	67

Very few complaints of sewer man-hole emanations have been received during the year.

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

No change has taken place during the year either in occupation or number, and the number on the register remains the same, viz., six, four licensed under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and renewed yearly, and two registered that have been in existence a number of years.

The advantage of slaughterhouses being licensed annually is obvious, especially so should be the Council in the future provide a Public Abbatoir.

The slaughterhouses in the district are frequently inspected, and are kept in a cleanly condition.

Although the by-laws prescribe lime-washing four times a year, viz., March, June, September, and December, this is done much more often by some of the occupiers.

The following work has been carried out:—

Three lairs re-paved, one stable paved and drained, one sausage machine house floor rendered in cement, and one yard re-paved in York stone.

### COLLECTION OF FISH OFFAL.

We still continue the collection of fish offal from the various hawkers and fishmongers of the district, and no doubt this collection has done away with the serious nuisance that once existed of finding fish offal surreptitiously deposited in various parts of the district. The offal collected is buried at the Council's Sewage Farm. The charge is 4d. per pail, the Council providing the air-tight receptacle. The number of pails dealt with was 3,341, and the amount of money collected, £55 14s. 4d.

At the commencement of the year there were 28 fishmongers on the register, but 4 ceased to carry on the business, leaving 24 on the register.

I again approached a private firm with a view of getting them to collect the offal for the purpose of manufacturing artificial manure, but the

distance from the factory and the small class of fish traders in this district, would not pay the firm for collecting at present, still I am hoping to bring this about in the near future.

### **DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, & PURVEYORS OF MILK.**

There are only two cow-keepers on the register, and the number of cows 25; this number fluctuates.

One yard to cowshed has been paved, and one cowshed ventilated. The periodical lime-washing is carried out. The cows are out to graze during the greater part of the year.

There are now five dairymen using special steam apparatus for scalding and cleansing of the milk vessels, etc., this being an increase of one on last year.

The number of milk-sellers on the register is 52; six have been removed from the register during the year.

The whole of these are regularly inspected, and particular attention drawn to the need for cleanliness generally; suggestions are made for improvements from time to time, but, as I have previously mentioned, more powers for controlling milk-sellers generally are required.

### **DUST COLLECTION.**

The collection of dust is still carried out by contract, and the refuse deposited at the Council's Sewage Farm and utilised for the raising of the Farm land, while the waste iron and tin-ware is collected by a company, for which the Council received £24 18s. 6d.

The spreading of the dust is carried out by a man who has the privilege of collecting the bones, rags, glass, etc., in return for his labour. The number of van loads deposited at the Farm was 3,746, and the weight, 6,702 tons 14 cwt.

The complaints of non-removal of dust were comparatively few, and in every case the complaint was investigated, but the work cannot be thoroughly supervised unless a dust foreman be appointed to follow the rounds of the district, as there are so many difficulties to overcome. In many instances the occupiers are out at the time of call, while for others the time is inconvenient.

During the hot weather I continued the practice of having dust vans sprayed with a solution of chlorinated water, as I found this was the only remedy which prevented the flies from clinging to the vans when leaving the dust shoot. This also disinfects the dust vans for their return journey.

Number of dust-bins supplied during the year, 131.



## UN SOUND FOOD.

The practice of giving the retailers an opportunity of bringing articles of food to be examined at the Town Hall is still adhered to, and if the articles are unfit for human food a certificate to the effect that the articles have been dealt with as prescribed by the Public Health Acts is given. The date and time the article was seen in also noted in the certificate. This enables the retailer to get the money returned from his wholesale dealer, and undoubtedly prevents, to a large extent, food of such a nature being exposed for sale. The following is a list of the foods destroyed :—

Jan. 1st, 1 case of rock-salmon.	Aug. 11th, 3 boxes kippers.
Jan. 9th, 1 trunk whiting.	Aug. 19th, 1 trunk plaice.
Jan. 29th, 2 bags of greens.	Aug. 31st, 1 case of skate.
Feb. 5th, 1 box of fresh herrings.	Sept. 6th, 1 trunk mackerel.
Mar. 23rd, 1 trunk fresh herrings.	Sept. 8th, $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon of shrimps.
Mar. 31st, 1 pad of apples.	Sept. 27th, 1 case of rabbits.
April 15th, small quantity of skate.	Oct. 3rd, 1 box grapes.
April 17th, 1 box of whiting.	Oct. 5th, 1 trunk haddock.
April 24th, 1 tub pigs'-kidneys.	Oct. 9th, 1 box grapes.
May 5th, 1 box bloaters.	Oct. 15th, 1 box grapes.
May 24th, 1 barrel of crabs.	Oct. 19th, 2 bags brussel sprouts.
July 3rd, 2 cases of tomatoes.	Oct. 22nd, 1 box bloaters.
July 12th, quantity of boiled shrimps.	Oct. 23rd, 2 boxes grapes.
July 19th, 1 barrel fresh herrings.	Dec. 18th, 170 heads of celery.
Dec. 2nd, 1 carcase of beef.	

The stalls and shops where food is exposed for sale are inspected regularly.

In the course of inspecting one slaughter-house, Assistant - Inspector Winter discovered the slaughterman in the act of dressing a cow that was diseased, he immediately came to the Town Hall, and I visited the premises with him, and we made an examination of the whole of the carcase and found the animal to be extensively tubercular. I seized the whole of the carcase and organs and had it taken before a Magistrate, who condemned it and gave me an order for its destruction. Owing to the decease of the owner prosecution was abandoned.

Herewith I append a statement of the work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act by the Middlesex County Council Inspector for this district :—

## SAMPLING IN EDMONTON FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

ARTICLE.	FORMAL.		INFORMAL.	
	Taken.	Adulterated.	Taken.	Adulterated.
Butter ... ..	6	5	106	6
Milk ... ..	82	9	58	8
Alum ... ..	...	...	3	...
Beer ... ..	...	...	3	...
Borax ... ..	...	...	4	...
Cheese ... ..	...	...	1	...
Coffee ... ..	...	...	1	...
Cream of Tarter ... ..	...	...	1	...
Epsom Salts ... ..	...	...	2	...
Glycerine ... ..	...	...	2	...
Lard ... ..	...	...	5	...
Pepper... ..	...	...	5	...
Rice ... ..	...	...	7	...
Sugar of Milk... ..	...	...	1	...
Tartaric Acid ... ..	...	...	1	...
Whisky ... ..	...	...	2	...
	88	14	202	14

**OFFENSIVE BUSINESSES, PIG-KEEPING, Etc.**

There are no offensive trades carried out as laid down by the Public Health Acts, but one particularly offensive business seems to be springing up, viz., the boiling of waste food from London restaurants for the keeping of pigs. Indeed, one case became so offensive that it was necessary to take proceedings against the offender, and he was fined 40s. and costs, and 5s. per day during default. This offender has taken other premises in the district, and is under observation.

Notices were served in three other cases to abate a similar nuisance, and the owners erected a hood over the boiling tanks so that the fumes from the boiling were drawn into the furnace and consumed.

There are a number of pig-keepers in the district; four are only just outside the limit of distance prescribed by the by-laws for the keeping of swine, viz., 150 feet, while the others are situated some considerable distance from dwelling-houses. Those within the distance of a sewer are drained into the sewer, those outside are drained into cesspools, which are emptied as occasion requires.

**DITCHES AND WATERCOURSES.**

I am pleased to say that during the year the number of nuisances arising from depositing offensive matter in these places has greatly



diminished, due to the extra culverting in of these watercourses. The watercourse adjoining Eldon Road Schools is another that requires culverting in badly; this requires regular attention to prevent it from becoming a nuisance.

Three foul water drains were found to be discharging into watercourses. Notices were served on the owners concerned and the nuisances were abated.

## HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.

No notices were served during the year under this Act.

There are several houses in Eaton Place unfit for human habitation and closed, but up to the present the owner cannot be found. We keep these premises regularly under observation, but have failed to trace the whereabouts of the owner.

Two houses in Silver Street that became unfit for habitation the owner closed voluntarily, and has informed me that he intends to demolish the same early in the new year.

## SMOKE.

Observations are made from time to time, and 11 nuisances occurred during the year, but in only one instance was it necessary to serve notice to abate the nuisance.

Most of the smoke can be prevented if only the owners would give the necessary instructions as to proper combustion; they would thereby also effect a saving in their coal bill.

There are at present means for preventing smoke, which have been tried and proved successful, and the Council would do well to test this themselves, and so set aside any doubt as to the nuisance arising from smoke on their own premises.

## PAVING OF YARDS, Etc.

The following is a summary of the work done in connection with paving of yards, prevention of dampness, etc.:—

Roofs repaired ... ..	68
Water fittings repaired ... ..	26
New sinks and waste pipes ... ..	56
Wash-houses paved and repaired ... ..	54
Ventilation under floors ... ..	17
Yards and forecourts paved and repaired ...	148
Houses provided with damp-courses ... ..	8

## CANAL BOATS ACT.

There were 41 boats inspected during the year, and the following contraventions found, all of which were remedied, viz. :—

- 1—no certificate produced.
- 1 cabin top defective.
- 1 cabin requires re-painting.

The tendency is to discontinue the using of boats as dwellings, and year by year the number of registered boats becomes less.

I may state that the registered canal boats were found generally to be in good condition.

The work done in connection with canal boats is annually supervised by H.M. Inspector of Canal Boats.

## GIPSIES.

I feel I cannot allow this Report to pass without again commenting on the continual nuisances caused by these nomads.

During the year I got the owner of a piece of land to properly fence in same with unclimbable iron fence, and another owner fenced in a road-way to prevent them encamping on his land. This has caused them to migrate to other portions of the district.

I received a number of complaints as to the filthy language they use when the occupiers of houses in the vicinity of their camping grounds refuse them water, and in many cases terrorise the residents to such an extent that the occupiers leave the vicinity. We are continually dealing with them, and to abate the nuisance we drag them out with the Council's horses; but they soon return. Most of them are strangers in the district, the old offenders keeping away, as they know there are a number of committals to prison awaiting them.

One particular owner in Brettenham Road has let his houses to a number of these people; they draw their vans in the back gardens and live partly in the vans and partly in the houses. They are already pulling down and burning his garden fences, and, from the general condition of the property, he will soon be sorry he took them in. During the year five summonses were taken out and convictions obtained in each case, viz., £5 and costs.

Why some legislation has not been brought about to deal effectually with these people passes my comprehension. It is a known fact throughout the country that they are a serious nuisance, and it is especially so in Middlesex. Proper registration would bring them into line, and a tax on them should be levied.



## **HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.**

At the close of the year the house to house inspection revealed the fact that certain premises were being let and came under this heading. The person in charge was at once communicated with, with a view of bringing the premises and person under the By-laws.

If, on further inspection, we should find many houses that are likely to come under these By-laws, it will be impossible to carry out this work without additional assistance, as the work under these By-laws entails continuous inspection.

## **OVERCROWDING AND FILTHINESS.**

During the year 18 cases of over-crowding occurred, all of which were abated. 23 complaints of neglect from the School Medical Officer, in respect of 36 houses, were received, and each case was investigated. In some instances the complaint was well-founded, whilst in others the conditions of the homes did not warrant the Sanitary Authority taking any action.

## **ICE CREAM VENDORS.**

There were 65 persons on the register who sell this commodity, 62 of whom manufacture it in the district. Four of these occupy private houses, and sell the ice cream from barrows, while the others occupy shops.

Periodical visits are made, and defects found have been remedied.

It was necessary to serve Statutory Notice on an Italian ice cream vendor to improve the conditions under which he manufactured his goods, and the colder weather coming in, he ceased to carry on the business, and has since removed. However, he will be kept under observation during the summer season.

## **FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.**

The particulars of inspections and work done by your Sanitary Inspectors under this Act are included in your Medical Officer of Health's report, as required by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Attached to the Report is a tabulated statement, as required by the Medical Officer of Health for the County of Middlesex, but it is very difficult, in any tabulated statement, to show, under definite headings, the whole of the work that comes under the supervision of this Department, the duties being so very many and varied, as, for instance, the heading "Total Number of Inspections and Re-inspections" includes the following: Public and private urinals, fishmongers' and butchers' shops, hawkers' stalls, contacts (infectious disease), dustmen on district, men flushing sewers, etc., waste land, ditches, cleansing of byways, etc., attendance and reports (Town Hall, on Sundays and



holidays, *re* infectious disease), common lodging house, slaughter-houses, dairies, cowsheds and milkshops, petroleum stores, schools, stables, and visits generally as to execution of work for which notices have been served.

I have curtailed this Report as much as possible, most of the work done in the Department being quoted by your Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report.

## CONCLUSION.

In drawing this Report to a close I think it well to make one or two remarks on some of the work not specifically mentioned.

The house to house inspection is not proceeding so fast as it might do, and my experience has taught me that while some parts of the district may only require inspection once in ten years, some portions need it every six months. The majority of people who live in a good neighbourhood have the well being of their folks at heart, and readily complain should a nuisance arise. Others are content to occupy premises under any condition, and if the said premises are not in a bad state, will soon make them so. We find a number of these old offenders continually on the look-out for this class of property, which the owners or lessees, for some reason or other, allow to deteriorate, and for which they get what rent they can.

There is also another class of people to which I must allude, that is those who, through misfortune, drift into this property, and, for cheapness, have to live under conditions which they loathe. For these people I have the greatest sympathy. We have frequently found clean, respectable persons in one room, while the adjoining room, or rooms, are occupied by some of the worst characters possible—filthy alike of person and speech.

There are many Societies in existence doing excellent work for mankind generally, but so far I have heard of none which exists to enable those who would be clean to live apart from those of unclean habits.

The law, as it stands, does not deal with this class of offender, and until some drastic law is made to deal with the filthy class, I am afraid very little real progress can be made.

When a nuisance is found to exist, before legal steps can be taken the Inspector must report the facts to his Council (the Sanitary Authority) for them to authorise a Statutory notice to be served—the Council may not meet until 14 days or more after the discovery of the nuisance—in the event of the nuisance not being abated a summons must be taken out. Time must then be given the offender to abate the nuisance, and before the summons is issued the bird generally has flown. A summons even may be served, conviction obtained and fine imposed, and if the fine is not paid the next process is distraint; and how many of these offenders have enough goods to distrain on, even if they can be found?



In my opinion, the only way to deal with these (known) old offenders, who continually cause a nuisance and evade the law by removing, is to commit them to prison direct.

My remarks on this filthy class of people also apply to those parents who allow their children to become filthy and verminous.

We have, during the year, endeavoured to assist these people to become once more clean—by removing their bedding for disinfection and supplying them with disinfectants and soap. In some instances a marked improvement in the homes has soon occurred, but the others are beyond improvement, and totally unfit to have the care of children. To have to inspect the homes of these people is a most loathsome task.

The Council's action in appointing one of the staff to fill the Assistant Inspector's place has been well justified, as during the year he has passed the qualifying examination for Inspector of Nuisances.

It once more gives me pleasure to record the valuable assistance rendered me by Messrs. Winter and Graves, your Assistant Inspectors, and also by Miss Brown, your Assistant Inspector and Health Visitor. No one appreciates their efforts more than myself, as their work requires the utmost tact and courtesy.

In conclusion, I desire to express my hearty thanks for the continued support I have received from my Committee and Council.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD JOHN BUTLAND,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

