

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1916.

Contributors

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Porter, Charles.

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Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1916,

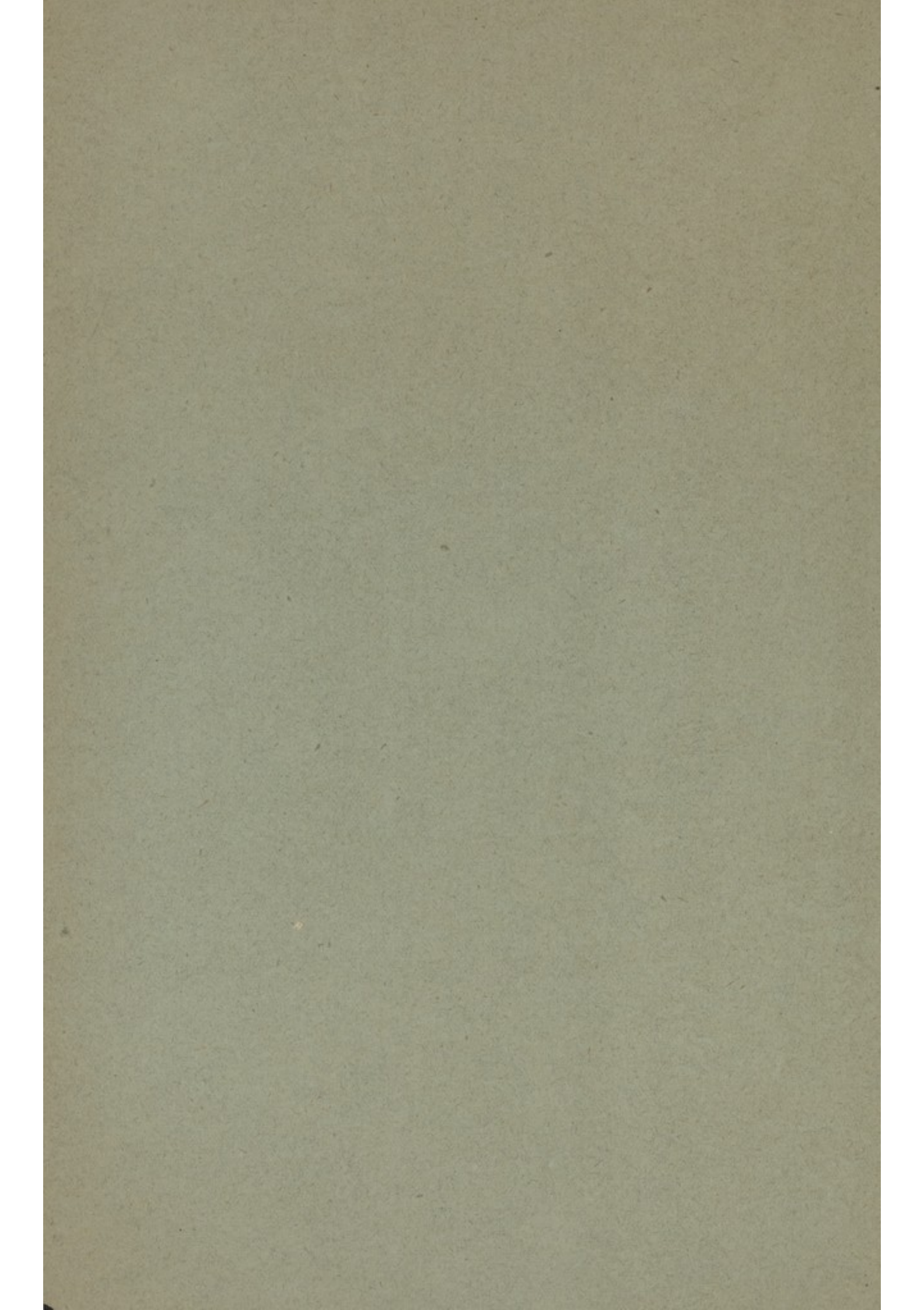
CHARLES PORTER, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P. (Ed.)

Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.



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1917.





PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
24, SOMERSET STREET,
PORTMAN SQUARE,
LONDON, W. 1.

29th June, 1917.

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

MR. MAYOR, MADAM, AND GENTLEMEN,

In submitting my Annual Report for the year 1916, I have to say that the instructions issued by the Local Government Board with regard to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, included a suggestion that, in view of paper shortage, they should be as brief as possible.

Practically, therefore, I have contented myself with providing little more than a summary of the work done in respect of the more important matters.

In submitting the report I desire to place on record my appreciation of the kindness and consideration shown to me throughout the year by Sir Horatio Shephard, the chairman, and the members of the Public Health Committee.

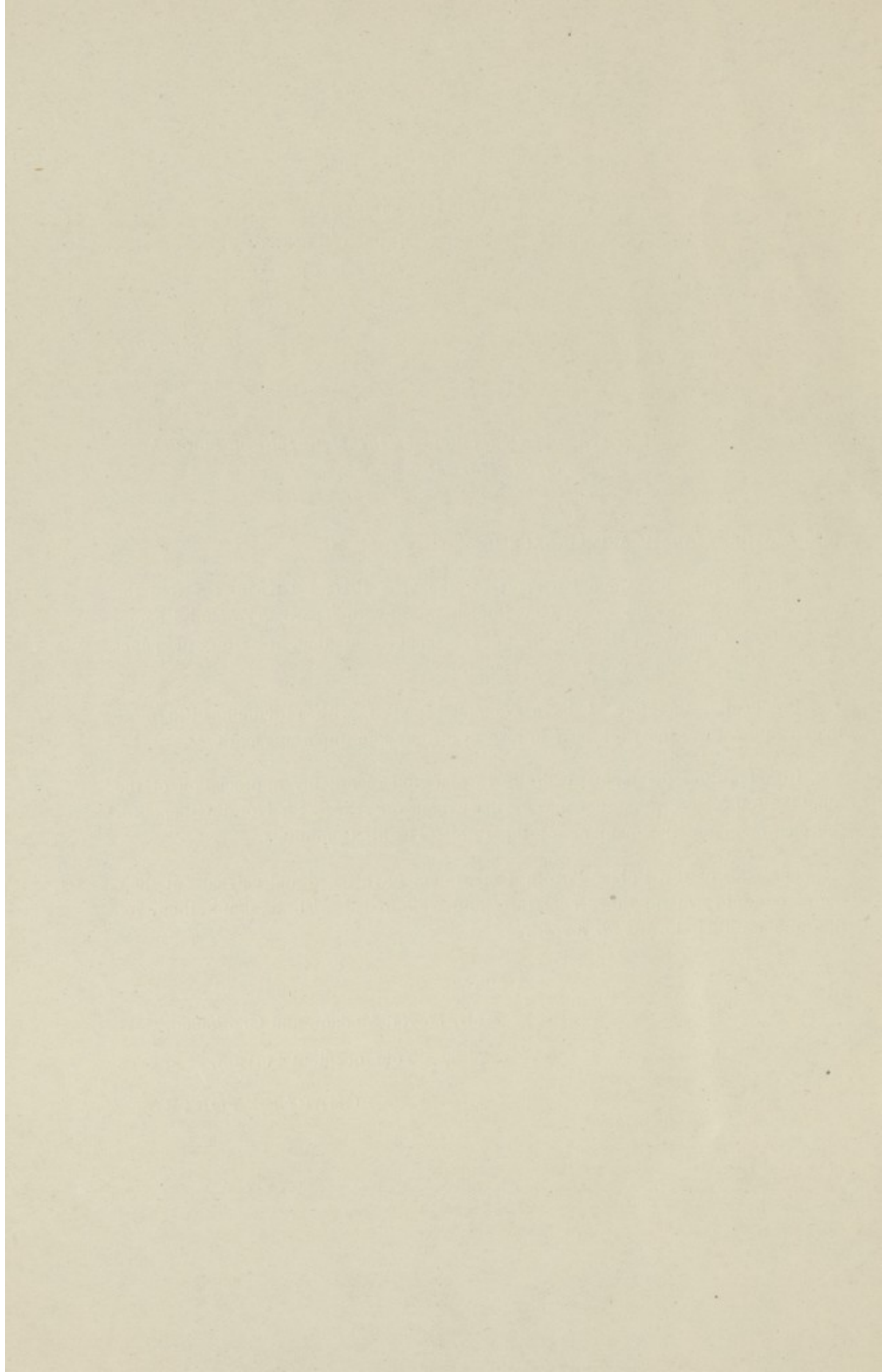
The staff of the Public Health Department have faced and carried out their increased duties at all times cheerfully and well and I wish to thank them for this and for their loyalty to myself.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Madam, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES PORTER.



POPULATION.

In the following pages, two figures representing population are employed, viz.: 98,573, used in connection with the calculation of all rates, except the birthrate, for which in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar-General, the figure 107,249 is used.

BIRTHS.

Registration.—Births registered, numbered 1,814 (Boys, 915: Girls, 899). The birth rate was 16·8 per 1,000.

Notifications of births received, including 2,027 belonging to other districts, numbered 3,891, the chief sources being: Parents, 218: Doctors, 296; Midwives, 819; and from Hospitals, 2,755 (Queen Charlotte's, 2,240: Middlesex, 387). In 1,357 cases, the birth occurred at home. Still births notified, numbered 172.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.

After making allowance for deaths occurring outside the Borough boundaries and excluding those which, though registered here, belonged to other districts, the total deaths amounted to 1,588 (males, 791: females, 797).

The death-rate for the Borough was 16·03 and for the registration sub-districts: All Souls, 13·7: St. Mary, 14·9: Christ Church, 18·8: St. John, 16·5.

Causes of and Ages at Death.—Table III of the Local Government Board series (p. 23) contains an analysis of the deaths in relation to cause and age. It shows that of the total 1,588, 11·1 per cent. were of infants under 1; 12·2 per cent. of persons between 25 and 45; 26·7 per cent. of persons between 45 and 65, while 38·5 per cent. were aged over 65.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of babies under 1 year of age who died during 1916, was 188: in the same period the number of births was 1814; the *infantile mortality rate* was therefore, 103·6. It is regrettable that this figure is higher than that for 1915 (96·1) by 7·5 per 1,000, particularly as in 1916 far greater efforts and advances were made in connection with infantile mortality prevention, than in any year since the work was really seriously commenced.

The table on page 5, in which the deaths are analysed, shows that over one-third (65) of the total were due to causes generally classified under the head of "Prematurity." The causes included in this group are "congenital malformation," "premature birth," "atrophy," "debility and marasmus" (*i.e.* wasting), all of them, obviously, difficult to control. In 1916, they were the chief causes contributing to the increase in the total number of infant deaths and of the infantile mortality rate. In 1915 the total figure for prematurity was 51, *i.e.*, 14 below that for 1916, the figures for other outstanding causes of death, viz., diarrhoea and enteritis, and respiratory diseases, being, the former 11 (31 against 20) above and the latter 8 below (28 against 36.)

Why there should be so marked a difference in the prematurity figures is difficult to say. The readiest explanation is, of course, that the trying circumstances and conditions arising out of the War had most to do with it and having regard to the commonly recognized influence of the mental state on the mother in the period preceding the birth of the child, it may well be so. In any case, and this is the chief

point, it seems perfectly clear that the increase in the rate was not the result of any slackening in the efforts of those charged with or assisting in the prevention of infantile mortality.

Than 1916, indeed, no year has seen greater progress in connection with works designed to preserve infant life.

In previous reports full descriptions have been given of the system in operation in the Borough and it has been shown how steadily the official effort of the Borough Council and the voluntary effort of the Marylebone Health Society have developed, and how closely the two efforts have united.

During the year under review the development has been continued and the union strengthened. At the end of the year the scheme in operation was taking on a good shape. Under it much work of the greatest value and importance was done and the time brought appreciably nearer, when it may be said that no mother in the Borough need go far to find someone ready, willing and able to help and guide her in the difficult task of motherhood.

The following summary prepared for the Local Government Board shows the lines taken in connection with the work and gives much statistical information with regard to what was done in 1916.

"Health Visitors.—One whole-time Health Visitor who works only in connection with the Church Street Centre of the Health Society, and three part-time Health Visitors who are also Sanitary Inspectors. The voluntary workers of the St. Marylebone Health Society and of the League of Social Service also do visiting in co-operation with the work of the Council. The borough is divided into three districts, and in 1916 the Municipal Health Visitors made 5,067 visits to 1,840 infants, and the voluntary visitors attached to the St. Marylebone School for Mothers made 3,343 visits to 502 infants. Children are visited up to school age.

Centres—Voluntary.—The St. Marylebone Health Society have four centres: (1) *North Marylebone School of Mothercraft*, Church Street, has an ante- and post-natal consultation under medical supervision. The Municipal Health Visitors co-operate. The ante-natal work is linked up with the Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital. (2) *South Marylebone School of Mothercraft*, St. Marylebone General Dispensary, 77, Welbeck Street, W. An ante-natal clinic which is linked up with the Middlesex Hospital, is held once weekly, and an infant consultation is held twice weekly, both under medical supervision. There is a superintendent and a part-time assistant, both of whom are nurses. Children attend up to school age, and the Municipal Health Visitors co-operate. 264 Children attended in 1916 and there were altogether 1,591 attendances. The Municipal Health Visitor attends. No treatment is given. (3) *Ogle Mews, Ogle Street, W.* 150 children attended in 1916, and there were altogether 813 attendances at the infant consultations. Classes for cookery, needlework and hygiene are held weekly: and (4) *Henry Street.* Infant consultation held weekly, attended by the Municipal Health Visitor. 125 children attended in 1916, and there were altogether 852 attendances. *Ante-natal work* as indicated above. There are two voluntary ante-natal clinics. Visiting is undertaken by the Municipal Health Visitors and by the workers attached to the societies, and there is a system of co-operation with the Middlesex and Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospitals.

Hospital Treatment.—Children's cases are referred from the centres to the dispensary and hospitals, and the Queen Charlotte's Lying-in and Middlesex Hospitals are available for ante-natal and complicated maternity cases."

TABLE I.

Infant Mortality. Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at various ages, and in Sub-Districts, under 1 Year of Age.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1 and 2 under 2 Weeks.	2 and 3 under 3 Weeks.	3 and 4 under 4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1 and 3 under 3 Months.	3 and 6 under 6 Months.	6 and 9 under 9 Months.	9 and 12 under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.	TOTAL.
1	Small-Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Chicken-Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Diphtheria and Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Congenital Malformation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Premature Birth ...	21	4	3	1	29	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	5	1	—	1	7	16	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Injury at Birth ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Syphilis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Convulsions ...	2	—	—	—	2	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Bronchitis ...	1	—	—	—	2	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Pneumonia (<i>all forms</i>) ...	—	1	—	1	1	4	6	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Suffocation, Overlying	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Other Causes ...	9	2	—	3	14	4	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...		49	13	3	6	71	39	30	32	16	188	32	40	88	28	188

Nett Births in the Year

Legitimate, 1,649

Illegitimate, 165

Total ... 1,814

Nett Deaths in the Year

Legitimate Infants, 144

Illegitimate Infants, 44

Total ... 188

DEATHS IN RELATION TO DISEASE.

Diarrhæal Diseases.—The total number of deaths registered as due to diarrhœa and enteritis (inflammation of the bowels) was 28, equal to 0·28 per 1,000 of the population.

The majority of the deaths, viz., 21, occurred amongst infants under 1 year of age. In 1915 the number of deaths was 38, and the rate 0·37 per 1,000.

Tuberculosis.—The total deaths caused by phthisis (consumption) and other conditions due to the germ of tuberculosis was 186. Of these, 151, were due to phthisis; the age periods at which they occurred being 2-5 years, 1 (·6 per cent.); 5-15 2 (1·3 per cent.); 15-25, 21 (13·8 per cent.); 25-45, 52 (34·4 per cent.); 45-65, 68 (45 per cent.); 65 and over, 14 (9·2 per cent.)

Respiratory Diseases.—The number of deaths due to bronchitis, pneumonia and other diseases of the organs of respiration was 364, and the death rate 3·67 per 1,000. Of this number, bronchitis caused 191 and pneumonia 149.

Cancer or Malignant Disease caused 144 deaths, the death-rate being 1·4 per 1,000 of the population.

INFECTIOUS OR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

The table with regard to these diseases will be found on page 23. The total number of notifications received during 1916 was 1,317, the actual number of cases notified being 1,249.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—The number of cases notified was 135, of whom 127 were removed to hospital and 7 died. The case mortality rate was 5·2 per cent. The cases were not limited to any particular district. The number of swabs submitted from doubtful cases for bacteriological examination was 195 and a positive result was returned in 39 instances.

Scarlet Fever.—The notifications numbered 120, the lowest figure for some years. The disease was of a mild type and there was only 1 death.

Enteric Fever.—There were 13 cases notified, none of which calls for special comment. The deaths from enteric fever numbered 3.

Cerebro-Spinal (Spotted) Fever.—The notifications received numbered 8. The actual number of cases being 7. Of the 7, 3 had died before notification was received.

The first notification came to hand on 22nd January, the total number for that month being 2, and in each of the months of March, April, June, August and September there was 1 case. Of the patients 3 were males and 4 females; 2 were less than 1 year old; 1 was less than 2; 1 was aged 18½ (this was a military case and proved rapidly fatal); 1 was 13½ and was notified after admission to a nursing home in the Borough; 1 was 17 and another 14.

The fatal cases were a girl of 14, who died within 24 hours of the onset of symptoms; a child 1 year and 3 months, who was ill for over a fortnight. The third case was the military one referred to above.

There was no connection between the various cases and none of them gave rise to further cases amongst persons immediately in contact with them. In each

instance an attempt was made to trace the source of infection but with comparatively little success. As far as possible all contacts were swabbed, and in 4 instances a positive result was obtained. All of these were members of the same family and had been in contact with one of the fatal cases. None of the persons showed any symptoms either before or after the discovery of the presence of the germs and subsequent examinations gave negative results.

Erysipelas.—Of this disease 74 cases were notified, mainly from the Workhouse Infirmary and other institutions. Erysipelas was stated to be the cause of death in 4 cases.

Puerperal Fever.—No notifications were received. One death which occurred outside the Borough was stated to have been due to puerperal fever.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The total number of cases notified was 11, as against 14 in 1915. Visits were paid to all cases by the women inspectors.

Measles and German Measles.—The Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1915) came into operation on 1st January, 1916, and in all 461 cases (Measles 257; German Measles 204) were notified during the year.

In every way possible the fact that it was incumbent upon the parents to notify was made public, nevertheless only 12 of the total notifications were made by a parent. Medical practitioners, to whom a special notice had been sent, notified the remainder. Notices from school teachers with regard to cases that had occurred numbered 172.

The deaths from measles numbered 7, as against 53 in 1915.

As in previous years visits were paid to all houses in which measles was known to exist and advice given with regard to the prevention of the spread of infection and as to the necessity for taking care of the patient. In addition, under an agreement, entered into between the Council and the Paddington and Marylebone Nursing Association, the services of a nurse were provided for most of the cases in which the attack was severe.

For several reasons, amongst them that the accommodation was required for other purposes, it was possible to arrange for hospital isolation for only 90 of the cases.

Whooping Cough.—This being a non-notifiable disease it is impossible to state the number of cases that occurred. The deaths registered as due to it, however, numbered 21 as against 14 in 1915.

Tuberculosis.—The total number of cases of tuberculosis notified during the year was 418, of which 342 were pulmonary cases, the remaining 76 notifications relating to cases in which other structures than the lungs were affected.

The table which follows, contains the information required by the Local Government Board with regard to notifications. Notifications made on Form B. relate to school children. The number it will be noted was 43, as against 20 in 1915.

Of the 76 cases in which parts other than the lungs were affected, in 22 the infection was limited to the glands of the neck: in 38 one of the joints, and in 2 the spine was the part attacked.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.—Of the cases notified 90 in all received some form of institutional treatment, and during the year every effort was made to obtain admission to sanatoria of cases deemed suitable for such treatment. In this connection it may be noted that the arrangements made by the London County Council, for providing treatment for children and others, though there were delays, continued to work smoothly and little difficulty was experienced in obtaining the information required in respect of patients to be removed. Of the total cases notified, 95 were insured persons, and of these 37 applied for sanatorium benefit, 2 dying before gaining admission.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 3RD JANUARY, 1916, TO THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1916.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Age Periods.	Notifications on Form A.													Notifications on Form B.					Number of Notifications on Form C.	
	Number of Primary Notifications.												Total Notifications Form A.	No. of Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications Form B.	Poor Law Notifications.	Sanatoria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total Primary Notifications.		Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications.			
Pulmonary, Males ...	1	1	8	6	9	11	31	40	34	23	9	173	211	—	4	3	7	7	52	24
„ Females ...	—	2	9	12	11	20	36	20	15	11	6	142	171	—	5	6	11	12	13	38
Non-pulmonary, Males	2	6	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	—	24	27	—	9	5	14	17	1	4
„ Females	1	4	8	6	2	4	2	—	2	—	—	29	32	—	2	3	5	7	2	9
Totals ...	4	13	28	27	25	36	72	61	52	35	15	368	441	—	20	17	37	43	68	75

Prevention of Consumption.—So far as preventive measures against tuberculosis are concerned it is probably sufficient to say that during 1916 the council's scheme took more definite shape, and despite the fact that all the official consents necessary were not formally given, a beginning was made. At the beginning of April Miss Baker gave up general health visiting and inspecting work and devoted herself entirely to tuberculosis; visiting notified cases, arranging for contacts, and, if necessary, patients to attend at the dispensaries, attending clinics, particularly those at Middlesex Hospital and Margaret Street Hospital, and arranging for the removal of those who required sanatorium and hospital treatment.

By the end of the year the scheme was working very smoothly, and it is largely because of the fact that Miss Baker has proved acceptable both to the patients and to the authorities at the various institutions that it is possible to say so.

Though it is really impossible to represent by means of figures, the exact amount of work done and the effect which has followed it, the following statistics with regard to visits paid and patients examined may be useful and interesting. The number of visits paid by Miss Baker was 1,718.

The consultations at Middlesex Hospital were attended 65 times, and those at Margaret Street 49 times, between April 1st, when the work commenced, and the end of the year. Attendances at Allsop Place were fewer (27), the tuberculosis nurse at that dispensary being generally in attendance. The Interim Care Committee, which meets fortnightly at Allsop Place, was attended on 23 occasions. Of the new patients visited, 95 were insured, 132 non-insured. Amongst the patients were included 5 discharged soldiers. As regards sanatorium treatment, Miss Baker was concerned in obtaining admission for 14 children, 35 insured and 24 uninsured persons, obtaining amongst other information all that related to the condition of the patient's home-surroundings.

All contacts from the homes of patients were referred for examination to the various institutions included in the scheme.

At Allsop Place 382 patients were examined. Of these, 125 were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, 128 were suspected, and 15 had some other form of tuberculosis. Of the patients examined, 189 were under 16, and 30 (15·3 per cent.) were consumptive. Of patients above 16, 95 (54·4 per cent.) were found to be suffering. The total number of insured persons examined was 116.

The total attendances at the Dispensary numbered 3,498; the Medical Officer paid 1,228 visits, and the nurse 1,033. Of the total number of cases, 41 were referred from the Public Health Department.

The total number of patients examined under the scheme from April 1st to December 31st at the various institutions was 201. Of these, 51 were found to be suffering, and 76 were "suspected." Patients found to be suffering from other forms of tuberculosis than the pulmonary numbered 10. The total number of insured amongst the patients was 33.

Deaths from Phthisis.—The table given below shows the number of deaths certified as due to consumption, and compares the figure for 1916 (151) with those of preceding years. The death rate was 1·5 per 1,000. Of those who died 80 were insured and 71 uninsured.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Estimated Population.	Year.	All Ages.	SUB-DISTRICTS.			
			All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.
98,573	1916	151	32	35	61	23
100,260	1915	135	31	37	52	15
112,892	1914	152	18	38	73	23
114,532	1913	149	32	40	57	20
116,155	1912	149	26	32	66	25
117,844	1911	172	51	30	65	26
125,195	1910	133	28	37	56	12
126,027	1909	170	43	41	66	20
126,867	1908	154	35	33	61	25
127,718	1907	179	42	46	64	27
127,960	1906	197	36	64	73	24

Venereal Diseases.—During the year the Local Government Board issued the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916, in which authorities are given power to provide facilities for persons suffering from various forms of venereal disease to obtain advice and treatment free and secretly.

Unfortunately, in some respects, the London County Council is the authority under the regulations, and the Council and the Medical Officer of Health are only expected to do what they can to help make the scheme of the first-named body public. The Middlesex Hospital, the only great hospital in the borough, is one of the institutions included in the scheme which had not come into operation when the year came to an end.

Disinfection.—The total number of rooms disinfected during the year was 1120, and of articles (beds, bedding, etc.) 24,842. In the majority of instances the reason for disinfection was on account of infectious disease, but in 44 cases it was rendered necessary by reason of the presence of vermin.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The number of specimens examined bacteriologically, by Dr. Foulerton, and the diseases in relation to which the examinations were made, are shown in the following table.

	1916.		
	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Typhoid Fever	3	25	28
Diphtheria	39	156	195
Phthisis	105	209	314
Wassermann Reaction ...	2	—	2
Totals	149	390	539

Apart from the above Dr. Foulerton also examined 11 samples of Milk. In respect of these he reported that 4 were "good," 5 "fair," and 2 "bad."

In 1 case the examination revealed the presence of tubercle bacilli. Careful enquiries were made but it was found impossible to trace the milk further back than to the wholesale dealer, who was cautioned.

ANALYSIS AND EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

The following summary contains all the necessary information with regard to the work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in respect of the protection of the food supply. Proceedings on account of food adulteration were taken in 11 cases and related to Milk in 7 instances, and Butter in 4.

Warranty was pleaded in 4 cases and the summons dismissed. Fines and costs to the amount of £19 10s. 6d. were imposed in 8 cases.

A complete list of the samples will be found in the annexed table. The articles analysed, comprise in this year, only a few types of food consumed in the Borough, no beer, spirits or aerated waters, no drugs, save a sample of cream of tartar, no canned goods, no condiments; in short analytical investigation has been practically limited to dairy produce.

LIST OF SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1916.

Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
Milk	466	12	478
Butter	274	9	283
Cream	6	—	6
Lard	1	—	1
Flour	2	—	2
Baking Powder ...	7	—	7
Egg Powder ...	4	—	4
Coffee	5	—	5
Lovage	1	—	1
Cream of Tartar...	1	—	1
	767	21	788

Milk.—466 samples of milk were analysed, of these 12 or about 2·5 per cent. were adulterated. This figure compares favourably with the corresponding one for 1915, in which year, the adulteration of milk was 7 per cent. of the samples taken. About half the samples certified to be wrong, were abstractions of cream (up to 30 per cent.) the rest were dilutions, the worst case being an addition of 23 per cent. water.

As usual a large number of the samples were coloured artificially, but no preservatives were detected. The milk generally was poorer in quality than in any

one of the previous four years, the milk fat, the solids not fat and the total solids being all appreciably lower.

Butter.—Out of 283 samples of butter, 9 (3·1 per cent.) were adulterated.

Five of the nine proved to be margarines, the remainder were mixtures of butter and margarine.

In 1916, 16 per cent., as against 8 per cent. in 1915, were not preserved by any chemical addition save common salt. The actual number containing boric acid was 236.

Arsenic in Baking Powders and Sugars.—Arsenic has been found in the constituents of baking powders, and also in certain sugars; it has therefore become necessary to test such articles very carefully for arsenical contamination. The results in all the articles so examined were practically negative.

Cream of Tartar.—The solitary representative of Drugs was found to conform in all particulars to the tests for purity laid down in the British Pharmacopœia.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.—The following report is submitted in accordance with requirements of the Local Government Board:

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

			(a) Number of samples examined for the pre- sence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was re- ported to be present.
Milk	...	...	478	...
Cream	...	...	6	...

2. *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

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

(i.) Correction statements made	...	...	...	...	6
(ii.) Statements incorrect	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	6

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

(i.) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	6
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	6

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

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken—Nil.

3. *Thickening substances.*—Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream—None.

4. Other observations, if any—None.

SANITARY WORK OF THE YEAR.

The following general summary contains practically all the information necessary with regard to the Sanitary Work carried out during the year.

PREMISES UNDER CONSTANT SUPERVISION.

Milk Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Cowhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Restaurant, Dining Room and Coffee Shop Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Hotel Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Pastrycooks and Tea Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Fish Curers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1169
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	4779
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	6612

A statement with special reference to the list set out above, is contained in the following tables:—

	Number of places				Number of inspections, 1915.	Number of notices, 1915.	Number of prosecutions, 1915.
	On register at end of 1915.	Added in 1916.	Removed in 1916.	On register at end of 1916.			
Milk premises	194	7	—	201	75	1	—
Cowsheds	5	—	—	5	18	1	—
Slaughterhouses	4	—	—	4	5	—	—
Offensive trade premises	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
Ice cream premises	117	—	—	117	6	—	—
Houses let in lodgings	1169	—	2	1167	2026	510	—

MORTUARY.

						Removed by Inspectors.
Number of bodies received	...	...	...	...	346	—
Number of Infectious bodies received	...	...	...	...	—	4

DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	1,120
Number of articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	24,842

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of persons cleansed ...	1,919	1,158	905	1,288	5,270

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on register at end of 1916 ...	65
Number above ground ...	10
Number underground ...	55
Number of inspections ...	99
Number of Notices ...	74
Number of prosecutions ...	Nil

PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED FOR SALE (EXCLUDING BAKEHOUSES).

Number on Register at end of 1916 ...	270
Number of Inspections ...	1046
Number of Notices ...	25

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections ...	Houses ...	Nil
Number of Notices issued ...	Intimations ...	Nil
	Statutory Notices ...	Nil
Number of Prosecutions ...		Nil

HOUSE REFUSE.

Number of Inspections ...	7,188
Number of Old Brick Receptacles abolished ...	6
Number of New Metal Receptacles provided ...	36
Number of Complaints of Non-removal received ...	166
Number of Letters received <i>re</i> Removal ...	176
Number of Refusals of Occupiers to have House Refuse removed ...	98
Number of Notices served—Intimations, 52; Statutory Notices, 6 ...	58
Number of Prosecutions ...	Nil.

WATER SUPPLY.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907. Section 78.

Number of Premises where water supply has been provided to Upper Storeys ...	15
Number of Statutory Notices served ...	8
Number of Prosecutions ...	Nil

OVERCROWDING.

Number of Dwelling Rooms overcrowded ...	17
Number remedied ...	17
Number of Prosecutions ...	Nil

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

Number dealt with...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of Notices served under P. H. (L.) Act, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	4
Number of Notices served under H. T. P., &c., Act, 1909	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

INSANITARY HOUSES.

Number closed under Public Health (London) Act, 1891	...	...	...	Nil
Number closed under Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act	...	...	...	Nil
Number closed under Section 17 Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909	...	...	...	Nil

VERMINOUS ROOMS.

[London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, Section 20 (1)]

Number of rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

SHELTER PROVIDED UNDER SECTION 60 (4) OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
(LONDON) ACT, 1891.

Number of persons accommodated during the year	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

INLAND REVENUE ACT.

Number of houses for which applications were received...	...	...	...	7
Number of tenements comprised therein	...	...	...	19
Number of tenements for which certificates were granted	...	...	...	19
" " " " refused	...	...	...	Nil
" " " " deferred	...	...	...	Nil

The total number of inspections made was 6,905.

The total number of plans deposited was 146, the number relating to new buildings being 17 (north 5, south 12).

In the case of old buildings, the number was 129 (north 59, south 70).

WORK OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The following summary shows the number of inspections made by each of the inspectors, and the nuisances detected by them:—

	Districts.				Borough.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Total.
Total Inspections	4093	3596	3882	4364	15935
Houses damp, dirty or dilapidated remedied	52	70	87	10	219
Doors, windows, floors, ceilings, sash cords, etc., repaired ...	9	17	28	1	55
Overcrowding abated	0	6	4	0	10
Illegal occupation of underground rooms dealt with	1	0	3	0	4
Water closet defects remedied ...	25	27	84	16	152
Water closets erected	6	1	2	0	9
Urinal defects remedied	3	0	7	0	10
Soilpipe and ventilating shaft repaired or renewed	20	3	17	10	50
Yard defects remedied	120	122	144	35	421
Waste pipe defects remedied ...	9	5	11	11	36
Water cistern defects remedied ...	2	4	11	2	19
Rubbish, manure, etc., accumulations removed	12	7	59	15	93
Dung or dust receptacles repaired or renewed	20	17	20	1	58
Drains relaid or amended	45	9	12	7	73
Drains cleared	30	4	22	1	57
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	19	6	11	4	40
Water supply to houses reinstated	6	7	3	0	16
Roofs and gutters repaired	22	19	20	5	66
Area defects remedied	22	8	36	35	101
Wash-house defects remedied ...	25	14	33	3	65
Animal nuisances abated	0	2	10	0	12
Basement defects remedied	5	14	22	1	40
Stables cleansed or repaired	11	12	1	0	24
Water supply laid on to upper storeys of house	4	12	2	0	18
Miscellaneous nuisances abated ...	14	24	56	150	244
Verminous rooms cleansed	30	15	34	4	83
Workshops, damp, dirty or dilapidated, remedied	2	38	5	1	46

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops and workplaces during the year was 994, 657 by the women and 337 by the men inspectors.

The complaints received numbered 6.

The following report is made in accordance with the provisions of Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

I.—INSPECTION.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspec- tions. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	15	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	869	15	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	110	—	—
Total	994	15	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	43	43	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	2	2	—	—
{ unsuitable or	—	—	—	—
{ defective	—	—	—	—
{ not separate for	1	1	—	—
{ sexes	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out- work which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	49	49	—	—

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occu- piers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.										
		Con- trac- tors.	Work- men.		Con- trac- tors.	Work- men.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, etc.	120	946	1246	2	...	4	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Umbrellas, etc.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	122	948	1246	2	...	4	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Dressmaking, Millinery, Laundry, Cabinet Making, &c.	4,476
Coffee Shops, &c.	238
Bakehouses	65
Total number of workshops on Register	4,779

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	14
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5.)	6
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	6
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	...
In use at the end of the year	65

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD AND OTHER TABLES.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.
DURING 1916 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected No.	Nett.		No.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			No.	Rate.					No.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	No.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910	125,195	4,111	2,556	20·1	1,566	12·9	658	699	253	98·9	1,607	13·3
1911	117,844	4,130	2,375	20·2	1,578	14·2	600	840	261	109·8	1,818	16·3
1912	116,155	4,111	2,246	19·3	1,652	15·0	769	752	209	93·0	1,635	14·8
1913	114,532	3,804	2,146	18·6	1,629	14·9	755	753	195	90·0	1,627	14·9
1914	112,892	3,847	2,128	18·7	1,631	15·1	813	787	210	98·6	1,605	14·9
1915	100,260	3,647	1,852	16·2	1,741	17·2	817	773	178	96·1	1,697	17·8
1916	98,573	3,936	1,814	16·8	1,681	16·9	855	720	188	103·6	1,588	16·0

Total population at all ages, 118,221, at Census of 1911.

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1427·8 acres.

TABLE I.(A).
Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1916 and the ten Previous Years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		THE WHOLE BOROUGH.				ALL SOULS.				ST. MARY.				CHRIST CHURCH.				ST. JOHN.			
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.
		a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1906*	...	127,960	2,648	1,931	322	33,974	520	408	64	36,428	627	556	72	37,951	1,088	652	141	19,607	413	315	45
1907...	...	127,718	2,583	1,931	264	33,908	537	415	47	36,358	629	510	51	37,881	1,029	683	131	19,571	388	323	35
1908...	...	126,867	2,559	1,845	267	33,683	460	419	55	36,177	588	506	77	37,628	1,107	675	105	19,439	404	245	26
1909...	...	126,027	2,534	1,849	259	33,460	674	424	59	35,878	502	461	49	37,379	1,041	681	123	19,310	317	283	28
1910...	...	125,195	2,556	1,607	252	33,239	716	355	59	35,641	432	417	48	37,133	1,016	582	115	19,182	392	253	31
1911...	...	117,844	2,375	1,818	261	29,392	502	400	40	32,025	485	440	49	36,425	1,041	690	137	20,002	347	288	35
1912...	...	116,135	2,246	1,635	209	28,971	452	379	45	31,566	453	411	30	35,903	971	588	108	19,715	370	257	26
1913...	...	114,532	2,146	1,627	195	28,567	388	343	30	31,124	400	367	34	35,402	998	652	110	19,439	360	265	21
1914...	...	112,892	2,128	1,605	210	28,158	435	317	36	30,678	418	388	33	34,895	937	630	113	19,161	338	270	28
1915...	...	100,260	1,852	1,697	178	25,002	367	341	21	27,342	337	422	35	30,901	801	639	94	17,015	347	295	28
Averages of Years 1906 to 1915		119,543	2,362	1,754	241	30,830	505	380	45	33,826	487	448	48	36,145	1,003	647	118	19,240	367	279	30
1916...	...	98,573	1,814	1,588	188	24,540	392	337	32	26,892	353	400	40	30,403	755	574	88	16,738	314	277	28

*The Rectory and St. Mary's Registration Sub-Districts were amalgamated this year.

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH DECEMBER, 1916.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.								Total cases notified in each locality.					Number of cases removed to Hospital from each locality.					Cases isolated at home
	At all ages.	At ages—years.							All Souls	St. Mary	Christ Church	St. John	Totals.	All Souls	St. Mary	Christ Church	St. John	Totals	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards											
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	135	3	41	62	11	16	2	...	40	31	56	8	135	37	29	53	8	127	8
Erysipelas ...	74	6	3	2	8	16	30	9	10	22	34	8	74	2	4	2	...	8	66
Scarlet Fever ...	120	4	28	49	22	13	4	...	35	35	35	15	120	33	25	37	10	105	15
Ophthalmia ...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
Enteric Fever and Continued Fever	14	...	...	1	3	8	2	...	3	4	5	2	14	3	3	2	2	10	4
Poliomyelitis ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	8	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	8	...	1	2	...	3	5
Tuberculosis																			
Pulmonary ...	342	1	3	48	60	128	88	14	71	83	131	57	342	14	16	18	6	54	288
Non-Pulmonary ...	76	4	10	43	9	6	4	...	12	17	34	13	76	4	5	7	3	19	57
Measles ...	257	17	79	75	42	43	1	...	80	58	68	51	257	19	14	17	7	57	200
German Measles ...	204	6	21	52	69	53	3	...	59	41	53	51	204	14	6	6	7	33	171
Measles (Notified by Parents)	6	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Totals ...	1249	57	190	336	226	283	134	23	315	298	430	206	1249	127	104	144	43	418	831
																			1249

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year ending 30th December, 1916.

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the district.							Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church	St. John.	Total.
		All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and 2.	2 and 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.				
1	Enteric Fever ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	3
2	Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles ...	7	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	7
4	Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
5	Whooping Cough ...	21	10	8	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	14	5	21
6	Diphtheria and Croup ...	7	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	7
7	Influenza ...	36	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	4	17	5	10	36
8	Erysipelas ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
9	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	151	—	—	1	1	21	52	62	10	35	61	23	151
10	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	17	2	5	2	5	3	—	—	12	2	7	4	17
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	18	1	—	2	5	1	6	2	13	3	10	2	18
12	Cancer ...	144	—	—	—	2	—	14	61	305	31	49	32	144
13	Rheumatic Fever ...	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	5
14	Meningitis ...	10	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	12	3	6	—	10
15	Organic Heart Disease ...	163	—	1	—	—	5	24	47	53	51	55	29	163
16	Bronchitis ...	191	13	—	2	3	—	4	44	13	55	68	28	191
17	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	149	22	7	6	3	2	28	32	50	33	56	25	149
18	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	24	2	—	2	—	—	3	7	10	4	10	3	24
19	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	28	21	5	2	—	—	—	—	18	8	15	1	28
20	Appendicitis and Typhilitis ...	6	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	25	—	1	3	6
21	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	3	4	4	14
21a	Alcoholism ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	3	3	—	6
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	44	—	—	1	1	—	3	28	24	14	14	9	44
23	Puerperal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	8	1	—	1	1
24	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	20	1	2	1	5
25	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	57	55	2	—	—	—	—	—	55	13	23	9	57
26	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	80	6	3	3	8	8	10	17	59	19	33	12	80
27	Suicides ...	7	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	6	2	1	1	7
28	Other defined Causes ...	389	46	4	3	5	7	36	93	252	95	125	74	389
29	Diseases ill defined or unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS ...	1588	188	41	31	39	53	196	427	965	400	574	277	1588

