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

Contributors

St. Marylebone (London, England). Parish.

Publication/Creation

[1902]

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THE

SANITARY CHRONICLES

OF

St. Marylebone;

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1901.



ALEXANDER WYNTER BLYTH,

Medical Officer of Health and Analyst of Food and Drugs for the Parish of St. Marylebone; Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn; Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, &c. &c.

VOL. XXI.

London:

PRINTED BY GEORGE PULMAN & SONS, TD., 24-26, THAYER STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.

PREFACE.

The following Report is a brief summary of disease, mortality, and sanitary administration in the Borough of St. Marylebone during 1901. The arrangement is the same as that of previous Annual Statements.

THE TOWN HALL,

ST. MARYLEBONE,

January, 1902.

A REPORT

OF THE

METEOROLOGY, MORTALITY, AND SICKNESS

OF

ST. MARYLEBONE

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

BY A. WYNTER BLYTH.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

MARCH QUARTER.

The weather during the five weeks ending January 26th was of a disagreeable character. During three of the weeks more or less fog prevailed. On 11 days rain, with some snow, fell, giving a total rainfall for the month of 1.23 inch. The mean temperature was 25.5° ; maximum, 53.2° ; mean, 40.9° . Sunshine was deficient.

A wintry miserable February followed. On nine days snow or sleet or cold rain fell equal to 1.04 inch. The winds were W.N.W. and S.E. The temperature fell as low as 19.5° ; maximum, 54.0° ; mean, only 34.9° . Sunshine generally deficient.

March was cold and wintry. Minimum temperature, 29.5° ; maximum, 56.0° ; mean, 42.1° . On 13 days rain and occasional snow fell, the total measuring 1.24 inch. Strong N.W. winds prevailed in the first, and strong S.E. winds in the fourth week. The sunshine varied from 3 to 14 per cent.

JUNE QUARTER.

Four of the five weeks of April were wet; on 18 days, 2.63 inches of rain falling. Minimum temperature, 24.2° ; maximum, 72.0° ; mean, 48.0° . The last April week was warm and summer-like. The sunshine generally was above the average, varying from 24 to 73 per cent.

May was exceptionally mild, dry, and bright. Rain fell on only four days (0.61 inch). Winds generally easterly. The sunshine varied from 41 to 62 per cent. Minimum temperature, 34.0° ; maximum, 76.0° ; mean, 50.5° .

June was generally fine and dry, with light variable winds. On five days slight rain fell (0.15 inch). Minimum temperature, 40.0° ; maximum, 80.0° ; mean, 62.3° . Sunshine varied from 41 to 48 per cent.

SEPTEMBER QUARTER.

The first four weeks of July were bright, warm, and almost rainless, on only one day 0.2 inches of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, falling, but during the fifth week storms of exceptional violence brought the rainfall up to 3.94 inches. Minimum temperature, 48.0° ; maximum, 86.8° ; mean, 67.5° . Sunshine varied from 28 to 61 per cent.

August was dry and bright. During the four weeks ending the 24th, rain fell on only two days (0.26 inch), and the sunshine varied from 50 to 68 per cent. The minimum temperature was 45.0° ; maximum, 97.0° ; mean, 67.2° . Winds light and variable.

September was a month of average weather. There were only five rainy days, but the rains were heavy (1.71 inch). The sunshine varied from 17 to 39 per cent. The winds were mostly westerly. Minimum temperature, 45.0° ; maximum, 82.5° ; mean, 60.1° .

DECEMBER QUARTER.

October was dull, and for the most part overcast. On eight days rain fell, but the fall measured only 0.87 inch. The winds were light and variable, but mostly S.E. and S.W. Minimum temperature, 33.5° ; maximum, 730° ; mean, 54.3° . The sunshine varied from 11 to 23 per cent.

November was a dark and generally foggy month. Only 30 hours of sunshine were registered in Regent's Park. Rain fell on two days (0.22 inch). The winds were light E. and N.E. Minimum temperature, 23.5° ; maximum, 59.0° ; mean, 43.5° .

December was generally dry and cool. On only four days was there any rain (0.21 inch). Minimum temperature, 24.0° ; maximum, 56.0° ; mean, 33.5. Sunshine deficient.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The number of births registered during the 52 weeks ending December 21st, 1901, when all essential corrections have been made, was 3,942.

The number of deaths (corrected) of parishioners was 2,211 This gives a birth-rate of 29.3; a death rate of 16.6 per thousand.

The birth and death-rates of the sub-districts for 1901 were as follows :---

All Souls	 	 	Birth-rate 16.5	Death-rate. 14.2
Rectory	 	 	19.4	 15.4
St. Mary	 	 	25.9	 16.6
Christ Church	 	 	29.8	 17.8
St. John	 	 	20.9	 18.9

The following is a statement of the average birth and deathrates for the five previous years, 1896—1900.

				Birth-rat	e.	Feath-rate
All Souls			 	 18.4		15.6
Rectory			 	 22.6		22.0
St. Mary			 	 23.7		19.4
Christ Ch	urch		 	 23.6		19.3
St. John			 	 30.6		23.1
The whole	dist	rict	 	 23.4		19.5

The following table gives the distribution of the deaths of parishioners dying in various extra-parochial institutions, all of which are included in the mortality statistics :—

St. Marylebone Infirmary, Nottin	g Hill	 	 	469
Hospital Ship "Castalia"		 	 	4
Hospital Ship "Atlas"		 	 	2
Northern Fever Hospital		 	 	1
North-Eastern Fever Hospital		 	 	1
North-Western Fever Hospital		 	 	28
South-Eastern Fever Hospital		 	 	1
South-Western Fever Hospital		 	 	1
Western Fever Hospital		 	 	10
Carried for	ward	 	 	517

					~ ~
	ht forw	/ard		 	 51
Fountain Fever Hospital				 	 1
London Fever Hospital				 	 2
St. Mary's Hospital				 	 54
St. Thomas' Hospital				 	 3
St. Bartholomew's Hospital				 	 4
St. George's Hospital				 	 2
University College Hospital				 	 17
King's College Hospital				 	 4
Charing Cross Hospital				 	 3
Children's Hospital, Paddin				 	 20
Children's Hospital, Great	Ormo		Street	 	 4
St. Saviour's Hospital				 	 î
Brompton Hospital				 	 7
German Hospital				 	 4
French Hospital					 4
West London Hospital				 	ĩ
Rolaravo Hospital				 	 2
The Fran Hormital				 	 ĩ
Camberwell House Asylum				 	 3
Leavesden Asylum				 	 12
Rangtood Agrium				 	 8
Colney Hatch Acylum		•••		 	 14
				 	 1
Hoxton Asylum				 	 6
Claybury Asylum				 	 4
Cane Hill Asylum				 	
Ilford Asylum		• • •		 	 2
Darenth Asylum				 •••	 2
Caterham Asylum				 	 2
City of London Asylum, Da	rtiord			 	 4
Hanwell Asylum				 	 29
Bethlem Asylum				 	 1
City Infirmary				 ***	 1
City of London Chest Hosp	ital			 ***	 1
City of London Hospital				 	 1
St. Paneras Infirmary				 	 3
St. Pancras Workhouse				 	 5
Paddington Infirmary	***			 ***	 1
Poplar Workhouse				 	 1
Hospital for Women, Eustor				 	 1
Warrington Lodge (private			***	 	 1
St. Anne's Home, Stoke Ne	wingto	n		 	 2
St. Joseph's Home			***	 	 4
St. Luke's Home				 	 2
Royal Hospital				 	 1
Royal Chest Hospital				 	
Royal Free Hospital				 	 1
Royal Hospital for Incural				 	 1
Medical and Surgical Hom		zroy	Square	 	 1
TT 1 . T 1				 	 4
Central London Sick Asylu				 	 2 4
Lying-in Hospital, Endell				 	
London Temperance Hospit	al			 	 1
Cheyne Hospital				 	
The "Nest," Upper Clapton				 	 1
St. Pelagias Crêche				 	 3
H.M. Prison, Holloway				 	 1
In various streets				 	 12
ALL THEFTONS BULCOUS TH					
					797
					Conservation of the

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox in the past has prevailed in intermittent waves. From the crest of one wave to the other there is in the Metropolis a variable period of from three to five years, as the following table proves. The years selected are those from 1838 up to 1885, in which the Metropolitan deaths from small-pox exceeded 1,000 in number.

			Nu		Deaths in			e per Million of
Year				11	rom Small-	pox.	t	he opulation.
1838					3,817			2,161
1840					1,235			671
1841					1,053			561
1844					1,804			887
1848					1,620			722
1851					1,062			448
1852					1,159			480
1855					1,039			408
1859					1,158			425
1863					1,996			687
1867		***		***	1,345			436
1871					7,912			2,421
1872					1,786			387

1881		***	***	***	2,367			617
1884	S				1,236			307
1885					1,419			347

By far the most serious epidemic in the periods quoted was that of 1871. In that year nearly 8,000 persons died of small-pox in the Metropolis. St. Marylebone had its share, and the then Vestry isolated a number of cases in the Stoneyard in two temporary iron buildings. The temporary hospital was opened on January 11th, and closed June 27th. In the 24 weeks, 215 cases of small-pox were treated there; the deaths were 37, and therefore the case mortality, 17.2 per cent. It may be ungracious to criticise at this long distance well-meant efforts at isolation, but it cannot be denied that the site was unfortunate. Experience has amply proved that small-pox hospitals must be a considerable distance from populous centres, besides which hurriedly erected temporary buildings give poor and inadequate accommodation for the treatment of a specially serious malady. The late Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Whitmore, in his report, indeed confessed "that draughts of cold air would find their way through open doors and crevices to the occasional discomfort of the patients, and which rendered the use of screens and curtains necessary. Again, it was very difficult to keep males and females separate from each other after they had become sufficiently convalescent to leave their beds. The closet accommodation was also bad, as it was impossible to provide for the separate conveniences of either sex with all necessary regard to privacy."

The actual number of cases, either in the Metropolis or in this district, in the great epidemic of 1871 is only a matter of inference from the deaths at that time, there being no notification of disease; but supposing the mortality be put at 10 per cent., there must have been no less than 79,000 cases.

Thanks to notification, to the Asylums Board and to improved sanitary administration, although possible it is not probable that the Metropolis will again pass through a like experience.

In 1884 and 1885 small-pox was epidemic in Marylebone, over 500 cases occurring in each of those years.

In 1894 there were nearly 300 cases, and 29 deaths, but this last was rather a local outbreak than an epidemic, and was rapidly got under control. Since 1895 small-pox has been practically absent from the district until June, 1901, when a case of unrecognised small-pox, imported from Paris, infected a nurse in St. Mary's district, and the nurse, after a few days' illness, died of a malignant form of the malady. Three other cases followed in different parts of the borough, these having no bond of connection with the first case; then in the latter end of August came a flood of infection from St. Pancras, the district affected being a thickly-populated area in the neighbourhood of Tottenham Court Road. The preventive measures taken exercised a marked control, and from September 30th to the end of December the number of notifications did not reach 25.

During the whole year the total number of cases was 63, of these 8 (that is 12 per cent.) have proved fatal.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The first preventive measure is without doubt vaccination and re-vaccination.

The public generally have no just ideas as to vaccination. On both sides—those who are against, and those who are for, have made statements tending to obscure the question. In the first place there is common ground in the belief that one attack of such infectious fevers as scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, and so forth confers more or less immunity from a second attack, but the immunity is variable, and not always persistent through life. Most medical practitioners can, from their own experience, cite instances of persons having two and even three attacks of the same kind of fever. The writer has known a man badly pitted from a former attack of small-pox die from small-

pox contracted twenty years later. Vaccination is a local inoculation of an infection which is so nearly allied to small-pox that it confers the same kind of immunity as a previous attack-an immunity seldom lasting for more than a few years, but which has some definite relation between the interval elapsing between the operation and the exposure to infection, and varying with the individual. How long a thoroughly efficient vaccination will protect a person from a long-continued powerful infection, such as soaking day by day in the variolous atmosphere of rooms in which persons suffering from severe attacks of the disease are lying, is not known. It may be five, six, or more years. Hence all returns of mortality or spread of small-pox among so-called "vaccinated" persons tend to the confusion of the question, for the public by the term "vaccinated," understand it to mean "protected," whereas it may mean nothing of the sort. The term includes a child which has been vaccinated in four places a few months back, in which child the protection is absolute, and the term includes a man of 40 vaccinated 30 years back, in which the original immunity has probably worn itself out, and still more misleading, it includes a person who a day or two after contact with smallpox infection is re-vaccinated; in this latter case it may modify, but it will not kill the infection already there.

If, however, returns were made of the prevalence of the disease among children and persons who had been successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated within five years, there would not be a scrap of evidence in support of those who declare that vaccination does not protect. A second ground of opposition is that vaccination causes in itself disease—this contention is disproved on so large a scale by common experience that it need not be dwelt on.

As stated before, the first preventive measure is vaccination and re-vaccination. If every inhabitant in the Metropolis was vaccinated or re-vaccinated within the next few weeks, the Asylums Board would not be required to make any further provision; the unprotected persons coming to the Metropolis would be the only victims.

The next preventive is the measures to be taken in relation to "contacts," that is to say with those who are known to have been in contact with the disease, but are not themselves suffering from it. In this district there are facilities for the treatment of such cases—they are sent to the depôt, and there they take a hot bath. During the time they are in the bath their clothes are disinfected, and after re-vaccination there is no reason why they should not follow their employment. Since the infection, before developing, remains in the system 14 days or thereabouts, they are examined at the end of 12 to 13 days, to see whether they show any signs of illness.

Such a course neither interferes with the business of life nor pauperise those poor working persons who may, from no fault of their own, come into contact with cases of small-pox. Many employers of labour in this district have, however, compelled workers exposed to infection to cease work for a fortnight or until such time as they consider they are safe from fear of spread. So long as the wages are not stopped there is no objection to this course, but it is seldom necessary.

Other measures taken to prevent spread are arrangements so that immediately on receipt of information the Asylums Board Authorities are communicated with and the case rapidly removed. This has been managed by officers constantly on duty from 9 a.m. to a late hour at night. In the great majority of cases removal has been effected within the hour. Two-thirds have been removed after ordinary office hours. In two cases the removal was delayed from accidental causes two or three hours.

No little assistance has been given to the Metropolitan Health officers generally by the existing facilities of rapid intercommunication by the telephone. Not a day passes without messages relating to cases of small-pox being transmitted from and to various districts. In this district the fact that Dr. Climson Greenwood, the public vaccinator, is on the list of subscribers has been taken full advantage of.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever, as shown graphically by the curve opposite page 17, was slightly above the average from January to May, the number of cases notified then sank below the average during June, July, August, and the first part of September. During the second week of September the cases suddenly increased to rise above the mean number reaching a well-marked maximum in the last week of September. The cases then declined to again rise much above the normal during the first week of November, the remainder of the year being normal. The small-pox outbreak indirectly decreased the accommodation for scarlet fever at the Asylums Board Hospitals, and for a short period cases were accepted in order of their merit, an inspector having to go down each morning to make personal application, supporting the application with details as to the patient's environment. This task was performed most efficiently by Mr. Richard Phillips, and as a fact, no really urgent case was treated at home. Of the 401 cases notified during the year, 333, or practically 84 per cent., were isolated in hospital. The deaths from scarlet fever amount to 18, which gives a case mortality of 4.4 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria, with the exception of a burst in the third week of March, was generally below the average. 258 cases were notified; of these 194 or 75 per cent. were treated in hospital. The deaths from diphtheria amount to 33, giving a case mortality of 12.8 per cent.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Seventy-seven cases were notified during the year of enteric fever. This is almost the same number as in 1900. A few of these cases did not originate in the district, but came to be nursed in the numerous nursing homes. 55 or 71 per cent. were removed to and isolated in hospital. The case mortality was 11.8 per cent.

DISINFECTION.

The disinfecting apparatus for the disinfection of clothes, bedding, and other articles presumably infected by disease, is entirely separate from the apparatus used for the disinfection of filthy clothing of persons who take the baths. The latter apparatus was erected in 1900; the former in 1899, so that the one has been in almost continuous use for two years, and the other for three years. The list of articles during 1901 shows an increase on those of the previous year, as the following table shows: —

List of articles disinfected during 1900 and 1901.

					1900,	1901.
Beds		 			335	 508
Mattresses		 			732	 623
Bolsters		 			516	 516
Pillows		 			1,295	 1,431
Sheets		 			916	 896
Blankets		 	***		2,399	 2,276
Other artic	eles	 		•••		 2,863

The vans were used in 1900, 580 times; in 1901, 618 times.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT.

During 1901 the cleansing baths have been in full operation. 3,967 males and 135 females have had the use of the baths, and their clothes simultaneously disinfected.

This is an increase on the previous year, when 3,352 males and only 28 females underwent the same process. But it must be remembered that during the latter part of 1901 the baths have not been confined to dirty persons, they have been used by "contact" cases, that is to say by those who have been in contact with small-pox or other infectious disease, and desire to be free from suspicion of infection. This quite legitimate use of the baths it is wise to encourage.

THE ST. MARYLEBONE SHELTER.

The St. Marylebone Shelter, established for the purpose of receiving during short periods persons temporarily evicted from their homes during disinfecting operations, continues to do good service. During 1901 it was used 27 times, accommodating for various periods 38 adults and 29 children.

	Days or hours of		
1901.	Occupation.	Disease.	No. of Persons
Jan. 3rd and 4th	24 hours	Scarlet Fever	4 adults
" 5th and 9th	24 ,,		1 adult, 1 child
Feb. 6th and 7th	18 "	Diphtheria	2 adults, 5 children
March 13th and 16th	16 "	Scarlet Fever	2 adults, 1 child
, 29th and 31st	16 ,,	Diphtheria	1 adult, 8 children
April 25th	0		1 adult
April 29th	16	Supposed Small-pox	
June 16th and 17th	16	Scarlet Fever	2 adults, 2 children
Aug. 24th	0	Small-pox	1 adult
Sept. 2nd	19		1 adult, 2 children
741 40 041	9.0	"	2 adults, 4 children
194h and 144h	10	13	1 adult
10.h and 17th	ß	"	1 adult
10.h 10.h	16	"	1 adult
" 99th and 90th	1.0	"	1 adult
" 90th_Oat let	19	"	2 adults, 1 child
,, 25th-0ct. 1st Oct. 15th-17th	50	13	1 adult, 2 children
	9.0	"	1 adult
" 20th—22nd " 30th	30	"	1 adult
	12 "	"	1 adult
" 31st-Nov. 1st	16 "		2 adults
Nov. 3rd	10	"	1 adult
" 22nd		"	1 adult, 1 child
, 23rd	14 "	"	1 adult
" 22nd – 25th	67 ,	"	1 adult
Dec. 8th-10th	65 ,,	33	
" 16th	4 "	**	1 adult
" 28th—29th	17 "	33	1 adult
" 31st	6 "	**	1 adult

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT.

As usual, the great majority of the sanitary notices during the year have been fairly promptly complied with, and no legal proceedings have been necessary.

There have been two "closing orders" during the year— 33, Little Marylebone Street was found in an indescribable state of filth, with drains and closet stopped up, three families living therein paying no rent, and, so far as could be ascertained, the house had no immediate owner. The house was ordered by the magistrate to be closed.

No. 15, High Street, St. John's Wood, was found to be generally dilapidated, with bad drains, and containing various nuisances. The owner was in prison for rates. A magistrate's order was granted to close the house.

The Public Health Committee issued a notice to the owner of 28, Union Street, with regard to laying new drains and other works. The owner was in Holloway for three months for non-payment of rates. The magistrate made an order for the work to be done in 28 days.

A notice to drain Golden Horse Yard was not complied with, and the defence before the stipendiary was the technical one that the houses in Golden Horse Yard were not in the same curtilage. The magistrate decided in favour of the defendants, but granted a case. The appeal was not proceeded with, for so little confidence as to the result of the appeal was felt that the Yard was afterwards drained by the owners. An instance of spending much money in law without definite result.

Nos. 27 and 22, Nightingale Street were found to be without closet accommodation. The owner was ordered to do the necessary work in 24 hours.

A case of overcrowding under the Factory Acts was also dealt with by summons. The defendant was fined 40s. The offence was repeated, a second summons issued, and the case adjourned.

CLERICAL WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. Curtis, Senior Clerk, and Mr. W. J. Howe, Junior Clerk, have performed during the year their clerical duties in a most satisfactory manner under circumstances of much inconvenience. The whole of the work has to be performed in a miserably small apartment, occupied in common with the inspectorial staff, and those of the public who have occasion to visit the department for the purpose of gaining information or for other purposes. Hence the duties are carried on for a portion of the day in a continual din of talk, amid the frequent intermittent ringing of the adjacent telephone bell, and subject to constant interruption. The writer suggested to the Council the necessity of providing temporary offices for the department, but the consideration of the suggestion has been unfortunately postponed, under the mistaken idea that it is practicable to structurally alter the present building.

Tabulation of the entire work done by the staff, who work long hours, is not practicable, but an example of some of the work done is as follows:—

REGISTER OF CLERICAL WORK.

Number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases	
entered in Register, copied and sent to Metro-	
politan Asylums Board and Schools, receipt	
acknowledged and filed	1,113
Number of Complaints of Nuisances received,	
entered in Nuisance Register, and filed	985
Number of Letters despatched from Department	2,111
Number of Council Orders issued	215
Number of Meetings of Public Health Committee	
prepared for, attended, and Minutes drafted and	
written	24

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

The details with regard to the carrying out of these Acts have been entrusted to Mr. Richard Phillips and to Miss O'Kell. Mr. Phillips has also special duties with regard to nuisances from smoke. Both these officers have given in the form of a report a summary of the work done in their respective departments during the year 1901. The reports are as follows:—

TOWN HALL, MARYLEBONE LANE,

1st January, 1902.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—I beg to present to you a Report of my work during the year 1901.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

There are in the Borough 129 registered work-rooms, which are occupied exclusively by men. The principal trades engaged in are tailoring and out-fitting. These work-rooms have been measured up for allotment of cubic space, and certain drainage matters attended to. All new workshops have also been "cubed" and registered in the usual way. I have assisted in the measurement of some of the larger work-rooms under Miss O'Kell's care.

The registered bakehouses in the Borough number 92; these have been repeatedly visited, and I can report them all clean. There are some 10 other bakehouses which are registered, but only bake occasionally.

NUISANCES FROM SMOKE.

The number of nuisances from smoke, detected or complained of during the year, show a marked decrease as compared with those of last year. All places where such nuisances have occurred are vigilantly watched, and a recurrence seldom takes place.

TRADE NUISANCES.

Complaints of trade nuisances have been received and investigated, and when a nuisance has been found or proved it has in every case been abated.

My regular work has been for the past four months considerably interrupted by the assignment of special duties in connection with the epidemic of scarlet fever and small-pox. Appended is a statement of that part of my work which admits of tabulation :---

Workshops and Works	ooms	 	of Visits 156
Bakehouses		 	201
Smoke Nuisances		 	151
Complaints		 	 41
Intimations sent out		 	 17
Council orders served		 	 2

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant, RICHARD PHILLIPS.

TOWN HALL,

ST. MARYLEBONE, W.

1st January, 1902.

To the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough Council of St. Marylebone.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you a report of my work during the year 1901.

WORKSHOPS AND LAUNDRIES IN WHICH WOMEN AND GIRLS ARE EMPLOYED.

Number of Workrooms on Register, Dec. 31st, 1900 1,318 Number of Workrooms added to Register during year ending Dec. 31st, 1901 556

1,874

Number of Workrooms removed from Register during year ending Dec. 31st, 1901 ... 192

1,682

These 1,682 workrooms are registered to accommodate about 15,000 workers, and during the season many of the rooms are occupied to their extreme limit. 914 businesses are here represented, of which about 40 are laundries, while the remainder are principally dressmaking, millinery, and tailoring businesses with a few miscellaneous trades.





1901.





CURVE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED WEEK BY WEEK OF SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, TYPHOID FEVER & SMALLPOX DURING 1901, AS COMPARED WITH A FIVE YEARS' AVERAGE.

1901.



During the year I have paid 379 first visits, and 1,895 visits of re-inspection, to workshops and laundry workshops. I have also paid 635 calls on miscellaneous business (leaving workroom cards, making enquiries, etc.) In the course of these visits I have found many new workshops which had not been notified to the authorities, and, consequently, had never been visited by an inspector. No new workroom is placed upon the register until the premises have been thoroughly examined. If the sanitary conditions are found to be satisfactory, each room is measured, and a card issued showing the number of persons legally permitted to occupy the room according to its cubic capacity. In the measurement of the larger workrooms, I have had Mr. Phillips' assistance, and I would take this opportunity of thanking him for this special help, and also for the benefit of his ready advice and experience in other matters.

HOMEWORKERS.

In addition to the workshops referred to above, there is a separate register of those persons residing in the Borough who are engaged in the making of wearing apparel, upholstery, and so forth, in their own homes. The number at present on this register is 255. The premises have been duly inspected, and those that are unsatisfactory have to be kept under constant observation. Owing to the passing of the new Factory and Workshops Act (I. Edward VII., Ch. 22), official supervision will have to be considerably extended; hitherto it has been attended with such difficultes that many local authorities have preferred to ignore their duties in this direction altogether. During the year I have sent to other Boroughs 159 names and addresses of home-workers. I have received only about 30.

WORKS CARRIED ON UNDER SUPERVISION.

I have endeavoured to classify, as far as possible, the nuisances abated and the improvements carried out as a result of my inspections.

CLEANSING, LIMEWASHING, &C.

The walls and ceilings of 103 rooms have been cleansed. In many cases (particularly in laundries), staircases, passages, yards, leading to or adjoining business premises have been cleansed, lime-washed, and otherwise made sanitary.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

Additional sanitary accommodation was required and has been provided in 6 work-places.

In several establishments where both sexes were employed I have been able to suggest some improvement in the existing arrangements. 12 new water-closets have been substituted for old and insanitary ones, while 29 others, found to be defective as regards water supply, were repaired. In cases where the water-closets or lavatories were found dirty and neglected, I frequently found on inquiry that the employers were quite unaware of the condition of things, and were only too glad to be informed.

VENTILATION, HEATING, AND LIGHTING.

Improvement in the means of ventilation has been effected in 10 work-rooms, while 3 have been discontinued as unsuitable. In 11 rooms, where the workers were suffering from the effects of cold, the temperature has been improved by the adoption of proper means of warming : on the other hand in several laundries it has been found possible to considerably reduce the abnormally high temperature by inducing air currents, screening or removing stoves, and other means.

I am glad to be able to report the increasing use of electricity for lighting all classes of workrooms; the gain in purity of atmosphere is very great.

In workrooms, as in many other places, the question of ventilation is a vexed one. It is comparatively easy to induce employers to provide sufficient means of ventilation—the real difficulty often lies with the workpeople themselves, who are unable to dissociate the idea of fresh air from that of draught and its consequences; their determined efforts to block up all air-inlets are truly ingenious. Patience and persuasion on the part of the inspector is, however, sometimes rewarded by good and lasting results.

DRAINAGE OF FLOORS.

In several wash-houses the surface drainage has been improved; stone and concrete floors have been repaired, wooden floors have been removed and replaced by a flooring of some impervious material.

CVERCROWDING.

18 cases of overcrowding have been detected during the year. A caution to the employer has been found usually sufficient to prevent a repetition of the offence, but one employer was so persistent in her defiance of the law that she was twice prosecuted and fined within six months. (See page 13).

COMPLAINTS.

94 complaints of nuisances said to exist in workshops have been investigated. Many others relating to overtime have been forwarded to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

In obedience to your instructions, I have, during the year, continued my regular inspections of the Women's Public Conveniences in the Borough. I have always found these places clean and well-ordered; those few improvements which I have been able, from time to time, to suggest, have been sanctioned by the Public Health Committee, and duly carried out.

CLERICAL WORK.

The clerical work in connection with my duties occupies a considerable time daily. It includes the keeping of the detailed Registers, the issuing of Registration Cards, and the sending out of intimations of nuisances and letters. 266 intimations and letters have been despatched during the year, and 27 statutory notices for the abatement of nuisances have been served. Each new workshop has been duly notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories, as the Factory and Workshop Act of 1891 requires. The names and addresses of homeworkers dwelling in other boroughs have been forwarded to the proper quarter. Reports have been made from time to time, and various necessary returns have been kept. It was satisfactory to find St. Marylebone especially mentioned in the Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, London, 1901, wherein appears the following table:—

THREE LOCAL AUTHORITIES WHO ALONE HAVE NOTIFIED NEW WORKSHOPS IN 1901.											
Kensington								265	workshops		
Marylebone								404	33		
Hammersmith								22	,,,		

In another part of the same report is an acknowledgment of the ready co-operation and help of the Medical Officer of Health of St. Marylebone, resulting in "most effective work which was done by joint visits with the lady sanitary inspector in cases where the jurisdiction of local and central authority appears to be closely interwoven."

Reviewing the year's work I cannot but remark the absence of friction which has on the whole characterised it. I have found employers and owners, with few exceptions, willing to conform to the regulations imposed upon them.

> I beg to remain, Sir, Your obedient Servant, L. MARGUERITE O'KELL, Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT.

A report was made during 1901 under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, Part II., but at the request of the Council the report was afterwards made under Part I. to the London County Council. No action as yet has been taken by the London County Council, but the matter is still under their consideration.

An important conference of local authorities took place at Spring Gardens in June, 1901, and the writer was one of the representatives appointed for St. Marylebone. As is too often the case the members of the conference held such widely different views that no useful conclusion was arrived at.

The Housing and Improvements Committee recommended during the year the purchase of what is known as the John Street Site, an area (see plan) of 9,000 square feet, a frontage of 107 feet 6 inches, for the sum of £7,000. The report was adopted. On this site will be erected artisans' dwellings. Whether, after payment of the costs of clearing the site, of architect's fees, of construction and legal expenses, suitable dwellings constructed to house that class of poorly-paid labour which demands low rents, the buildings will pay sufficiently to gradually pay off capital and yield a small interest, actual experience will shortly prove.

The writer's ideas on the general subject were published in the June report.

PLAN OF JOHN STREET SITE.



JOHN STREET




SANITARY LEGISLATION, 1901.

The only sanitary legislation affecting the Borough passed during 1901 was the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (I., Edward VII., Ch. 23).

This Act practically repeals the whole of the legislative muddle known as the Factory and Workshop Acts from 1878 to 1895, as well as the Cotton Cloth Factories Act, and re-enacts their various provisions with occasional additions and amendments.

The defects of the Consolidated Act, as it now stands, are the duplication of authorities, with, as a consequence, the duplication of expense, the obscurity of definition and the ambiguity of phraseology. There is no sufficient reason for the cumbrous machinery of factory inspectors attempting to supervise huge districts under the immediate direction of the Home Secretary. The Local Sanitary Authorities could do all the work and would not have the slightest difficulty in obtaining qualified persons with a sufficient knowledge of engineering and of sanitation to be efficient officers. The law places the duty of inspecting factories under the inspectors attached to the Home Office, of workshops under the local authority. A place may be one day a factory, another a workshop. For example, if a milliner drives a single one of twenty sewing machines by any kind of power-say, for example, electricity, the workshop becomes a factory; if, for some reason, the single power driven machine is disused and personal effort substituted, it becomes a workshop. It has before now happened that the local inspector after taking great pains to inspect an establishment, has found in some obscure corner a small motor of some kind or other. and only then discovered that the inspection by him was unnecessary, the whole establishment, by means of the little power driven machine, coming primarily under the supervision of the Home Secretary.

The most important alteration of the 1901 Factory Act is the sections relating to bakehouses.

No new bakehouse can be constructed or used if underground, and after January 1, 1904, no underground bakehouse is to be used as such unless certified by the district council to be suitable for that purpose. That is to say each of the 102 bakehouses in Marylebone will have to be carefully examined, and it will be in the power of the Council to say that such and such bakehouse shall be closed.

The grounds for certification or not are somewhat vague. The section states that no certificate is to be granted unless the "Council is satisfied that it is suitable as regards construction, light, ventilation, and in all other respects."

It is quite obvious that under this section the procedure will be unequal in different districts, for what will satisfy one Council will fail to satisfy another. The underground bakehouses in this district have been regularly inspected year by year, and as a rule have been found to favourably compare with those of other districts. What, if any, alterations structurally are necessary to conform to the 1901 Act, is a matter for future consideration.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT. (See Table II.)

The work under these Acts has been somewhat extensive during the past year, the large number of 646 samples having been analysed. These comprised 115 samples of milk, 5 samples of butter, and one sample of French beans. The latter contained an undue amount of copper. Only 21 samples were reported as adulterated. In most of the above instances prosecutions were instituted, and the vendors fined small sums, the minimum fine being 10s., the maximum £5. The fines recovered under the Acts amounted to £29 2s. 6d. A definite standard having been now fixed for milk and margarine, these articles in future are likely to be more uniform in quality, besides which the analyst has definite rules for guidance and differences of opinion are not so likely to take place.

TABLE I.

REPORT OF MORTUARY KEEPER FOR THE YEAR 1901.

Number of bodies received from January 1st to Dec .mber 31st, 1901.

			Males.	F	emales.			Males.	F	emales,
January	•••		25		20	July		20	• •	20
February			20		15	August		21		14
March			29		18	September		16		11
April			25		17	October		18		14
May						November		14		18
						December		29		26
June	•••		20	•••	12			257		204
		_					-		-	
		Total	• •				4	61		

Number of Inquests from January 1st to December 31st, 1891.

Januar	y			20	Fe	orward		108
Februa	iry			16	July			14
March				27	August			18
April				18	September		• • •	16
-					October	••	• •	15
May	• •	••	• •	17	November	• •	• •	15
June	• •			10	December			26
			-	108			-	212
	Г	otal				. 212		

Infectious cases received.

Diphtheria	• •		• •	• •	• •	2
Scarlet Fever	• •	• •				2
Small-Pox						1
						5
						-

23

				7.00	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
DAIRY PRODUC'	TS-						
Milk					228	15	243
Butter					73	5	78
Margarine		••	••				17
Cream Cheese			•••		2		2
Cneese		••			4	Salassi a	. 4
LCOHOLIC BE	VERAG	ES—					
Whisky					42		42
Brandy			• •		15		15
Rum Gin	••	••		• •	5		5
Sloe Gin		••	••		14		14
Port Wine	••	••	••	••	1		1
Beer	••	••	•••	•	2		2
					54		54
ION-ALCOHOLI	C BEVE	RAGE	3—				
Tea			••		8		8
Coffee	••		• •		13		13
Cocoa		••	••		3		3
CONDIMENTS-							
Pepper					7		7
Mustard							
Ketchup							2
Worcester S	Sauce						1
Pickles				••	1		1
Curry Powd	er		••		1		1
Capers Vinegar	••			• • •	1		1
			••		3	The second	3
DRUGS-	-						
Tartaric Aci		• •	••	••	1		1
Quinine Rhubarb		••	••	••	1	12 12 12 12 12 14	1
Liquorice Po							1
Sodic Bicarl	bonate			•	2		$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\2\end{array}$
Quinine and		Wine	••		2		2
SACCHARINE SU Sweets		CES-					
Golden Syru		••	••		14		14
Honey	-		••		3		3
Jam	••				6		6
Lemon Syru					20 3		20 3
							0
ANNED FOODS Apricots, P		s. Sard	ines B	ottled		Inter Contraction	
Peas, B	ottled B	Beans, 1	Bloater	Paste,			
etc.			••		47	1	48
IISCELLANEOUS	S-						
Lard		1.1			3		3
Pea Flour					1	and the sheet	1
Corn Flour					1		1
Desiccated S	oup					a the second	1
Essence of G	linger				$\begin{array}{c c}1\\1\end{array}$	mart Manet	î
Salad Oil					3		$\begin{array}{c}1\\3\\1\end{array}$
Custard Pow					1		1
Ginger Brea							1
Lime Juice					2		$1 \\ 2 \\ 3$
Lemon Squa		••			1 2 3 1		3
Baking Powe Tapioca							1
1970000					1		1

TABLE II .- SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING THE YEAR 1901.

TABLE III.— TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, in the Sanitary District of ST. MARYLEBONE, during 1901; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

	(a)	Arr Source		RECTORY		Sr. MARY		CHRIST CHUNCH		Sr. Jour		Totals	
Popu AT AL				19,869		18,099		39,541		20,426		133,829	
(c) I	(c) Registered Births		135		90		116	2	60	15	28		729
(d) 1	Aged under 5 or over 5.	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	õ upwards	Under 5	5 upwerds	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards
DICAL	1. Smallpox 2. Scarlatina	1	38 57		6 24		7		9 81		2 69		63 288
Loc. ME	3. Diphtheria		41	5	9	16	29	31	47	21	41	91	167
RACH LOCALITY OF THE MEDICAL LTH.	4. Membranous Croup												
NI SS IN DGR HEA	/5. Typhus												
9 OF SICKNESS IN EACH THE KNOWLEDGE OF TH OFFICER OF HEALTH.	6. Enteric or Typhoid	1	26		2		6	1	19		22	2	75
	7. Continued					••				••	**		
CASES OF SG TO THE OFF	8. Relapsing 9. Puerperal								1				4
CAN	10. Cholera												
NEW CASES COMING TO 7	11. Erysipelas		25	3	66		19	2	48	- 3	35	8	193
81 ÷	(1. Smallpox	1	88		5		7		9	1	2	1	61
TRE	2. Scarlatina	17	41	8	20	16	45	34	68	28	56	103	230
FRON FOR	3. Diphtheria	16	30	3	5	16	17	22	39	17	29	74	120
NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THRIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREAT- MENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.	4. Membranous Croup												
REN OCA	(⁵ . Typhus .												
CASES ERAL I SOLATI	6. Enteric or Typhoid 7. Continued	1	16	1	1		3	1	18		14	3	52
SUCH E SEV IN I	7. Continued 8. Relapsing												
OF S	9. Puerperal												
BER ES IN	10. Cholera												
MO	11. Erysipelas	1.1			28		3	1	13	1	6	1	58

TABLE IV.—Giving the Causes of Deaths during the 52 Weeks ending December 21st., 1901, at the Middlesex Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Samaritan Hospital, the Workhouse, and the Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill, W.

	Middlesex Hospital.	Queen Charlotte's Hospital.	Samaritan Hospital.	Workhouse.	Notting Hill Infirmary
Influenza					
Scarlet Fever					
Diphtheria	1				1
Typhoid Fever	8				2
Diarrhœa	4			- 1 -	5
Erysipelas					4
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	31	3		1	22
Pyæmia	4				
Syphilis	3	2			5
Cancer	128		4		36
Phthisis and Tuberculosis	36	1		4	113
Rheumatism				1	1
Apoplexy	3	1		2	6
Paralysis					28
Bronchitis	12	1		9	83
Asthma				2	1
Peritonitis.	14		1		4
Disease of Brain			-	2	8
Heast	22			11	36
Kidnow	13				12
Tiyon	10				3
TTA	10				
	9	5	1		
,, Ovary Parturition	2	0			
D' 1 /	••				
	19		••		7
Fractures and Injuries	10				36
Old Age				4	2
Low Vitality, Infants	••	6 9		1	2
Premature Birth		7	2	5	52
Other causes	68		2		
Total	*379	+35	±12	46	469

* Of the 379 deaths in the Middlesex Hospital, 285 were those of non-parishioners.

† 31 of the deaths in Queen Charlotte's Hospital were those of non-parishioners.

‡ The 12 deaths in the Samaritan Hospital were those of non-parishioners.

						vieno.							
		Deatl	ns in v subje	whole oined	Distr Ages,	ict at		I		all A	ocalit ges.)	ies	ublic ns.
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15,	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	All Souls.	Rectory.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
Smallpox	8			2	1	5		1	2	2	2	1	
Measles	9	1	7		1			6			3		
Scarlet Fever	18	1	11	3		3		2	1	2	11	2	
Whooping Cough	40	20	20					6	4	7	14	. 9	
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	33	4	24	5				2	4	6	12	9	2
Croup					•••								
Typhus													
Fever Enteric	9				3	6		5			3	1	10
Other continued							***						
Epidemic influenza	10	3		1		3	3	3	2	3	2		
Cholera													
Plague													
Diarthœa	121	103	13			3	2	24	9	12	61	15	10
Enteritis	6	4	1			1		2	1	1	2		
Puerperal fever	1					1			1				
Erysipelas	7					4	3	4	***		2	1	4
Dther Sept'c Discases	14	1	1	2	1	7	2	5	3	1	2	3	23
Phthisis	223	1	1	3	23	184	11	71	31	29	56	36	154
Other Tubercular Diseases	69	14	20	4	3	25	3	20	9	7	20	13	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	138	***	•••		1	89	48	52	21	21	22	22	168
Bronchitis	265	39	15	2	2	96	111	56	45	38	93	33	105
Pneumonia	173	46	27	4	9	63	24	33	23	31	62	24	57
Pieurisy	8					6	2	1 [']	2	2	2	1*	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	20	4	1		2	9	4	5	6	4	2	3*	
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver }	46					40	6	12	5	9	11	9	
Venereal Diseases	14	12				2		6	1	2	2	3	
Premature Birth	33	33						7	5	2	14	5	10
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	13				3	10		4	1	2	3	3	
Heart Diseases	227	3	1	11	12	112	88	* 46	36	31	68	46	13
Accidents	52	14	3	3	2	25	5	11	õ	12	14	10	26
Suicides	13				1	12		7	-1	2	2	1	
All other causes	641	146	28	12	31	229	195	123	89	74	219	136	398
All causes	2211	449	173	52	95	935	507	514	307	300	704	386	971

TABLE V.-Causes of, and Ages at, Death during 1901, in the Borough of St. Marylebone.*

"The deaths include deaths in the Fublic Institutions, enumerated in Table VI., with the exception of deaths of non-residents in the district. †These 941 deaths include 328 deaths of non-residents.

TABLE VI.-DISTRICT BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDING DEC. 21ST, 1901.

	Population	Births.		Deaths.	
	in 1901,	Males.	Fmls.	Males.	Fmls.
All Souls Rectory	$35,394 \\ 19,869$	292 192	291 194	252 158	262 149
St. Mary Christ Church	18,099 39,541 20,426	249 590 214	219 588 213	$ \begin{array}{r} 149 \\ 366 \\ 206 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 151 \\ 338 \\ 180 \end{array} $
St. John	20,120				
Total	133,329	1,537	1,505	1,131	1,080

NOTE.—In the above the births and deaths have all been properly corrected, strangers have been eliminated, and extra-parochial deaths and others have been allotted to their proper sub-district.

REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK. YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1901.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

	Mr. J. Hodges, No. 1 District.	Mr. A. Perry, No. 2 District.	Mr. D. J. Andrews, No. 3 District.	Mr. T. Gorniot, No. 4 District.	Mr. W. Yeo, No. 5 District.	Mr. R. Phillips, Special Duties.	Miss L. M. O'Kell.	Total
Number of Complaints received	102	111	206	203	176	41	88	927
(Of Dwelling Houses	. 412	350	398	309	338	201		2008
, Kitchens (separately occupied)	. 72	15	219	20	144	_	-	470
" Schools	. 10	16	1	7	14	-	-	48
"Houses registered under Public Health (Lon- don) Act, 1891 ", Dairies and Cow-houses	990	-	225	115	294		-	972
$\stackrel{\alpha}{=}$, Dairies and Cow-houses	27	12	20	14	48	-	-	121
" Bakehouses	. 6	1	1	-	6	545	-	559
" Slaughterhouses	. 26	10	4	18	14		-	72
, Miscellaneous Inspections	1849	1730	1610	2090	1636	1914	2751	13580
Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances, etc	1. 10.00	- 33	61	44	75	-	27	307
Letters written relating to Abatement of Nuisances	. 240	176	326	201	194	17	266	1420
Proceedings taken before Magis- trates under Sanitary Acts	1	1	1	2	2	-	4	- 11
Reports made to Medical Officer of Health	398	396	345	533	586	156	119	2533
Infectious Patients removed to Hospital	136	56	196	135	121	-	-	644
Rooms Disinfected after In- fectious Disease	233	138	248	338	241	-	-	1198
New Pipe Drains (feet)	12970	13078	7999	11218	14956	-	-	60221
Houses where defects in Drain age have been detected and remedied		59	96	63	67	-	6	376
Unwholesome Food Number of Seizures made	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
poor Samples collected for Analysis Proceedings taken before Magistrates	110	103	122	120	113	_	-	568
before Magistrates	1	1	-	7	3	-	-	12
Removal of Bodies to Mortuary	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	8
		-						



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	June .	•					64
	July .	•	•	•		•	80
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	September October	•	•	•		•	90
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	April .			42,	T	v.	48
	May			52,		v.	61
	June .			64,		v.	74
	July			80,		v.	86
	August .			90,	,,	v.	99
	September			90,	,,	V.	99
	October .		. 1	106,			113
	November		. 1	116,			121
	oundaries of Dis	strie					
				cerat	101 01	•	5
	itter, Adulterat					•	33
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rist Church,	Bi	rth a	and L)eath-	Rate	e of-	
January							2
February							16
March		•					29
April May	•	•	•	•			42
June	•	•	•	•	•	•	52
July		:	:	:		•	64 80
August	1				•	·	
September	5	•	•	•		•	90
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March				,,	II.	34
April				,,	III.	47
May				,,	III.	59
June				.,,	IV.	73
July				,,	v.	85
August &	: Sept	en	ıber	,,	IV.	98
October				,,	II.	110
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April .			1			41
May						51
June .						63
July .						70
August .						89
September						89
October .						105
November						115
Middlesex Hospi	tal C	011000	of	Deat	6	
minuneses mospi	ual, C	auses	or	Deat	<u> </u>	
		auses	01	Deat		9
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January . February March . April . May .				•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$24 \\ 35 \\ 46 \\ 60$
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	April .	•	•	•	•	•	42
	May .	•	•	•	•	•	52
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THE

SANITARY CHRONICLES

BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE

OF THE

DURING JANUARY, 1901.

VOL. XXI. TOWN HALL, ST. MARYLEBONE, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1901. No. 1.

The week ending December 29th, 1900, was overcast and of moderate temperatures, the minimum being $30^{\circ}\cdot7$; maximum, $53^{\circ}\cdot2$; mean, $40^{\circ}\cdot1$. On three days rain fell (0.30 inch). The winds were SW. The sunshine received 8.4 per cent. of the total time the sun was above the horizon. Mean barometer, 29.9 inches.

The week ending January 5th, 1901, was a gloomy, foggy week. Minimum temperature, $28^{\circ}\cdot0$; maximum, $51^{\circ}\cdot0$; mean, $37^{\circ}\cdot8$. On three days rain fell (0.6 inch). The winds were SW. Only 3 per cent. of sunshine was received. Mean barometer, $29\cdot9$ inches.

The week ending January 12th was also gloomy and foggy. Minimum temperature, 25°.5; maximum, 48°.8; mean, 35°.9. On two days snow and rain fell (0.2 inch). No direct sunshine was received. Mean barometer, 29.9 inches.

The week ending January 19th was sunless and foggy. Minimum temperature, $30^{\circ}0$; maximum, $48^{\circ}5$; mean, $41^{\circ}9$. On one day only slight rain fell (0.05 inch). SE. and E. airs. Mean barometer, 29.9 inches.

The week ending January 26th was mild and brighter. Minimum temperature, $33^{\circ}.0$; maximum, $50^{\circ}.0$; mean, $49^{\circ}.2$. On two days rain fell (0.08 inch.) Winds SW. Sunshine registered in Regent's Park 9.2 per cent. Mean barometer, 30.0 inches.

Births and Deaths.

During the five weeks ending January 26th there have been registered 284 births and 221 deaths. These births and deaths are divided among the five sub-districts, as set forth in Table IV. 69 of the deaths were extraparochial, as follows :---

St. Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill			40
North-Western Fever Hospital			3
Children's Hospital, Paddington	• •		1
St. Mary's Hospital			4
Brompton Hospital			1
Cheyne Hospital			1
St. Thomas Hospital			1
St. George's Hospital			2
University Hospital			1
German Hospital			1
West London Hospital			1
Banstead Asylum			2
Hanwell Asylum			3
Colney Hatch Asylum		• .	1
Central London Sick Asylum			1
St. Pancras Workhouse			1
St. Paneras Infirmary			2
St. Luke's Home (Osnaburgh Street)			1
In the Streets	÷.		2
		Total	69

The birth and death-rates, as deduced from the five weeks' statistics, are as follows :---

All Souls, birth-rate 14.1; death-rate 14.3. Rectory, birth-rate 20.5; death-rate 16.4. St. Mary, birth-rate 17.8; death-rate 14.0. Christ Church, birth-rate 34.4; death-rate 20.6. St. John, birth-rate 20.8; death-rate 14.2. The whole district, birth-rate 20.9; death-rate 16.3. The average death-rates for five years (1895 to 1900), for the corresponding period were as follows:—All Souls, 12.8; Rectory, 26.7; St. Mary, 20.7; Christ Church, 21.5; St. John, 22.3; the whole district, 20.8.

The following table gives, as usual, facilities for comparing the relative mortality from certain classes of disease and proportion to 1,000 deaths from all causes:

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING THE FIVE WEEKS ENDING JANUARY 26th, 1901, FROM CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISEASE AND PROPORTION TO 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:--

		Total Deaths. 5 weeks ending Jan. 26th, 1901.	Proportion of the deaths to 1,000 deaths from all causes. 5 weeks ending Jan. 26, 1901.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.	Mean rate per 1,000 population for corres- ponding period 1895-1900.
1. 2. 3.	Deaths from the chief Zymotic Diseases Pulmonary, other than Phthisis Tubercular	14	$63 \\ 262 \\ 136$	$1.02 \\ 4.26 \\ 2.20$	$2.76 \\ 5.76 \\ 2.40$

NOTES.

1, includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Whooping Cough Erysipelas, Croup, Fever, and Diarrhœa.

3, includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, and Tabes.

Health of the District.

The number of notifications of infectious maladies, the total deaths and the death rates compare very favourably with former years. For example the mortality from zymotic diseases is about a third less than the average of the five years ending 1900, and the fatality from chest complaints one-and-a-half per 1,000 less than for the same period

Alteration of Boundaries.

The boundaries of the Borough by the operation of the Local Government Act are slightly altered, and there is a corresponding change in the population. The chief alterationsare in the Registration District of St. John's Wood. and in All Souls. It will be seen from the annexed details that 176 houses are received from Hampstead and 94 are given up, leaving a balance in favour of St. Marylebone of 82. It is a reasonable assumption that the 82 households represent 400 persons; that number has therefore been added to the population (estimated) of the St. John's Wood District. On the other hand, in the SE. part of the Borough the alteration of the boundaries leaves the number of houses within eight of the old number. No correction for these eight houses has been made. The census will this year be taken, so that errors of estimation can then be adjusted.

LONDON GOVERNMENT ACT, 1899.

ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES

PREMISES TRANSFERRED FROM ST. MARYLEBONE TO HAMPSTEAD.

Avenue Road. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, "The Elms," 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34. Bolton Road. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Greville Place. 1, 1a, 3, 5, 7, 9, 9 (stable), 11, 11 (stable), 13, 15, 17, 19. Greville Road. 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24. Maida Vale. 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138. Mortimer Road. 1, 2, 3, 3a, 4, 5, 6, 7. Norfolk Road. 1, 2, 3. Queen's Road. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39a, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 46a, 47, 48, 49, 49a. St. Edmund's Terrace. 26, 27, 28. St. John's Wood Park. "Holmefield," "Ravensworth," 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, " Manor House." West Middlesex Water Co. Reservoir, House, Premises, etc.

PREMISES TRANSFERRED FROM HAMPSTEAD TO ST. MARYLEBONE.

Abbey Road.

59b. 61a, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, workshop, stable and yard, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76.

Belgrave Road.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

Belgrave Mansions.

6 to 10, 1 to 5.

Boundary Road.

3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117. Loudoun Road.

25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68. Springfield Road.

 $\begin{matrix} 1, \ 3, \ 5, \ 7, \ 9, \ 11 \quad 13, \ 15, \ 17, \ 19, \ 21, \ 23, \ 25, \ 27, \ 29, \ 2, \ 4, \ 6, \ 8, \\ 10, \ 12, \ 14, \ 16, \ 18, \ 20, \ 22, \ 24, \ 26, \ 28, \ 30, \ 32, \ 34, \ 36, \ 38, \\ 40, \ 42, \ 44, \ 46, \ 48, \ 50, \ 52, \ 54, \ 56, \ 58, \ 60, \ 62, \ 64. \end{matrix}$

PREMISES TRANSFERRED FROM ST. MARYLEBONE TO ST. PANCRAS."

Albany Mews. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6A, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. Albany Street. 1, 1A, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, Albany Terrace. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Park Square East. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Cleveland Street. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32. Goodge Street. 62, 64, 66, 68. Hanway Place, 2, 3, 4, 5. Hanway Street. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, St. Andrew's Place. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Garden of Cambridge House.

PREMISES TRANSFERRED FROM ST. PANCRAS TO ST. MARYLEBONE.

Bennett Street. 6, 7, 8, 9. Charlotte Place, Fitzroy Square. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 17A, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, Goodge Street. 55, 57, 59, Gresse Street. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. Hanway Street. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13. Percy Street. 38. Tottenham Court Road. Oxford Music Hall, 2, 3, 4, 5. Upper Rathbone Place. 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49.

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	3 1 1		JANUARY	JANUARY. 1 2 3 4 1	JANUARY. FEI	JANUARY. FEBRU 1 2 3 4 5 6 4 5 6 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7	JANUARY. FEBRUARY	JANUARY. FEBRUARY 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	SCARLET FEVER, DIP	SCARLET FEVER, DIPHT	SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTH	SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHER	SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA	SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, A	SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, AN	SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, AND	SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, AND TY	SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, AND TYP	SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, AND TYPH	SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, AND TYPHOII			SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, AND TYPHOID FEVI	SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, AND TYPHOID FEVER Image: Angle in the state																												CUER DEVINE THE NUMBER OF CASE NOTIFIE WERK BY MERK OF STATES AD ALLAND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND		CARLET FERER DIPUTIER LA RAD TYPHOLD FERER DURING IDOL AS COMPARED WITH A FIVE YEARS AVERAGE. JAURAN	

1901.



What is a Curtilage?

The word "drain" under the Metropolis Management Acts is defined to mean and include any drain of and used for the drainage of one building only "or premises within the same curtilage," it also includes drains for draining any block of buildings by a combined operation under the Order of a local authority.

The word "sewer" is only defined in the Statute by a process of exclusion, pipes for draining premises must apparently be either sewers or drains, and if they are not drains then they are "sewers." It is hardly necessary to observe that sewers are under the jurisdiction of local authorities, drains are private matters.

Golden Horse Yard consists of a group of stables with living rooms over them, enclosing a yard approached from Taunton Mews, there is also a way into the yard through two houses in Linhope Street, the back doors of these houses opening on to the yard. The yard is entirely enclosed by the stables and the two houses in Linhope Street. The drainage of the stables and houses was found to be defective, and a notice from the Council duly served upon the owners to remedy the defect. Thereupon the owners sought to cast the responsibility on the Council, arguing that the drain in this confessedly private yard was "a sewer." The owners were informed by the officers of the Sanitary Department that the yard was "a curtilage," and the stables, &c., were all situated in the same curtilage, and, therefore, the various conduits were private drains and not sewers.

This question on summons was heard before the Stipendiary and ably argued on both sides. The Solicitor to the Council relied upon certain leading cases and the facts to prove the yard was a curtilage to the stables generally. On the other side it was contended that the houses being more of the nature of stables than houses, this common yard could not be said to be the curtilage of any one of them or the curtilage of all of them, and that the idea of curtilage was insuperably connected with that of dwelling house and could not be applied to stables. The Stipendiary adopted this view and gave his judgment in favour of the defendants, but granted a "case." TABLE II.-Giving the Causes of Deaths during the 5 Weeks ending January 6th, 1901, at the Middlesex Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Samaritan Hospital, the Workhouse, and the Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill, W.

	Middlesex Hospital.	Queen Charlotte's Hospital.	Samaritan Hospital.	Workhouse	Notting Hill Infirmary
Influenza					
Scarlet Fever					
Diphtheria					
Typhoid Fever	2				
Diarrhœa	1				1
Erysipelas					
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	6 .			1	3
Pyæmia	1				
Syphilis					
Cancer	15		1		3
Phthisis and Tuberculosis	2			1	10
Rheumatism				1	
Apoplexy	1				1
Paralysis					2
Bronchitis	3				9
Asthma				1	
Peritonitis	1				
Disease of Brain					
Hoart	2			3	3
Kidnor	2				1
Livor	3				
Titorna					
Overv	1				
Parturition					
Diabetes					
Fractures and Injuries	1				1
Old Age				2	3
Low Vitality, Infants					
Premature Birth		2			
Other causes	7	2		, 1	3
Total	*48	<u>†4</u>	±1	10	40

* Of the 48 deaths in the Middlesex Hospital, 37 were those of non-parishioners.

[†] The 4 deaths in Queen Charlotte's Hospital, were those of non-parishioners, 3 of them were infants.

‡ The death in the Samaritan Hospital was that of a non-parishioner.

TABLE III.—*TABLE OF* POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, in the Sanitary District of ST. MARYLEBONE, during January, 1901; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

	_				1		1		1		1			
		(a)		ALL SOULS		RECTORY		ST. MARY		CHRIST CHUNCH		Sr. JOHN	Pratecia	TUALS
POPULATION AT ALL AGES.	(b)	Census 1896	36,	495	19,	,798	19,	637	32,	547	32	2,611	141,1	88
(c) R	egi	stered Births		51		40	pel.	33	1	110		50	28	4
(d) A	Age or	d under 5 over 5	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	ā upwards	Under 5	5 upwards						
ICAL	1.5	Smallpox												
MED		Scarlatina Diphtheria	3 4	3	1	2	1	6	1	2	1	8	7	21 3
ACH I	1.5	Membranous												
IN B IN IN		/5. Typhus												
NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN RACH LCCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	18.	6. Enteric or	1	3						1		1	1	5
SIC) KNO ICER	FRVERS.	7. Continued												
NEW CASES OF COMING TO THE OFFI	H	8. Relapsing				'								
ASES G TO		9. Puerperal									•.•.			
MIN C		Cholera			···									
N 00	11	, Erysipelas	••	1	**	1				4		2		8
E -	(1.	Smallpox												
TRE.	z.	Scarlatina	3	3	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	5	7	17
FOR AL.	3,	Diphtheria	3	2				1			1		4	3
VED F	4.	Membranous Croup												
CENC OCAL ON H		5. Typhus												
NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TERAT- MENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.	gR8,	6. Enteric or Typhoid	1	3	7.					1		1	1	5
SEVE SEVE	FEVERS.	7. Continued												
F SU THE BNT		8. Relapsing												
S IN MI		9. Puerperal									{			
OMBI		Cholera												
NH	11.	Erysipelas				5			•	1				6

.

	Population	Population	Bir	ths.	Deat	ths.
	in 1896.	in 1901.	Males.	Fmls	Males	Fmls.
All Souls Rectory St. Mary Christ Church St. John	36,595 19,798 19,637 32,547 32,611	36,595 19,798 19,637 32,547 33,011	$ \begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 65 \\ 23 \end{array} $	25 21 13 45 27	$26 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 31 \\ 22$	$26 \\ 21 \\ 14 \\ 35 \\ 23$
Total	141,188	141,588	153	131	102	119

TABLE IV. - DISTRICT BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE FIVE WEEKS ENDING JANUARY 27TH, 1901.

NOTE.—In the above the births and deaths have all been properly corrected, strangers have been eliminated, and extra-parochial deaths and others have been allotted to their proper sub-district.

	1	Death		vhole ined /		ict at		D		in Lo all Ag	calitie (es).	s	in Public
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.7	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	ALL SOULS.	RECTORY.	ST. MARY.	CHRIST CHURCH.	ST. JOHN.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
Smallpox .,													
Measles													
Scarlet Fever	1		1								1		
Whooping Cough	4	1	3						1		2	1	
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	1		1						1				
Croup						•••			••				•••
Typhus									**				
Enteric	1					1		1		••			2
Other continued													
Epidemic Influenza	1	1								1			•••
Cholera	••			••			**	••					
Plague			••										•••
Diarrhœa	2	2		• •				1		1	••		2
Enteritis	3	3	••				••		1	1	1	••	1.87
Puerperal Fever			••			••				••			
Erysipelas													
Other Septic Diseases.	1						1	1					2
Phthisis	26				6	20		12	2		8	4	13
Other Tubercular Diseases	4	1	1			1	1	1	1	4		2	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	11					8	3	6	2	1	1	1	19
Bronchitis	26	3	3	1		10	9	2	3	6	11	3	12
Pneumonia	22	5	2			8	7	4	= 8	3	6	6	10
Pleurisy													
Other Diseases of	10	3			2	4	1	2	3	3	1	1	
Respiratory Organs Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	4					4				1	2	1	
Venereal Diseases													
Premature Birth			• •										
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	4				1	3				1	1	2	
Heart Diseases	23			1	1	10	11	3 -	6	2	7	5	
Accidents													1
Suicides													
	3	3											
All other causes	74	23	7	1	1	21	21	19	9	6	25	19	41
All causes	221	45	18	3	11	90	54	52	32	26	66	45	103

TABLE V.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the five weeks ending January 26th, 1901, in the Borough of St. Marylebone.

* Of the 103 deaths in Public Institutions, 50 were non-residents, and are not included in the Statistics of the District.

REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK, Month ending 31st January, 1901.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

		Mr. J. Hodges, No. 1 District.	Mr. A. Perry, No. 2 District.	Mr. T. Gorniot, No. 3 District.	Mr. D. J. Andrews, No. 4 District.	Mr. W. Yeo, No. 5 District.	Mr. R. Phillips. Special Duties.	Miss L. M. O'Kell.	Total.
N u r	mber of Complaints eccived	3	9	8	19	16	5	1	61
	Of Dwelling Houses	35	42	20	30	32	60	-	219
	" Kitchens (separately occupied)	7	-	_	20	13	_	-	40
	" Schools	2	1	-	-	-	-		3
Inspections.	" Houses registered under Public Health (London) Act, 1891	30	-	18	22	27.	-	_	97
Insp	,, Dairies and Cow-houses	2	1	1		-	-		4
	" Bakehouses	1	-	-	-	-	20	-	21
	" Slaughterhouses …	2	1	1	_	-	-	-	4
	" Miscellaneous Inspec- tions	140	136	230	120	146	130	247	1149
	of Nuisances, etc	4	3	4	3	-	-	2	16
Le	tters written relating to Abatement of Nuisances	24	26	16	32	7	2	20	127
	oceedings taken before Magis- trates under Sanitary Acts	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
Re	ports made to Medical Officer of Health	28	30	35	30	51	20	14	208
	fectious Patients removed to Hospital	8	3	4	12	15	-	-	42
Re	ooms Disinfected after In- fectious Disease	1 20	9	6	11	27	-	-	69
N	ew Pipe Drains (feet)	964	840	680	782	1126	-	-	4392
Н	ouses where Defects in Drain- age have been detected and remedied		5	7	8	5	-	-	31
U	nwholesome Food—Number of Seizures made		_			_	-	-	
Food	Samples collected for Analysis		-	_	-	-	-	-	-
Fo	Samples collected for Analysis Proceedings taken before Magistrates		-	-	_		-	_	-
R	emoval of Bodies to Mortuary		-	-	- 1	-		-	1
-		1			-		-	1	1



THE

SANITARY CHRONICLES

OF THE

BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE DURING FEBRUARY, 1901.

BY ALEXANDER WYNTER BLYTH,

Medical Officer of Health, and Analyst of Food and Drugs, for the Borough of St. Marylebone.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

-12 27 MAR 0

VOL. XXI. TOWN HALL, ST. MARYLEBONE, MARCH 11TH, 1901. No. 2.

The week ending February 2nd was the first of four wintry inclement weeks. Minimum temperature, $29^{\circ}.5$; maximum, $54^{\circ}.0$; mean, 36.9. On two days there was rain, hail, or sleet, the total rainfall being 0.12 inch. Wind WSW, and during the early part of the week a gale. Sunshine, 10.9 per cent. of the possible. Mean barometer (low), 29.3 inches.

The week ending February 9th was also wintry. Minimum temperature, $25^{\circ:0}$; maximum, $40^{\circ\cdot0}$; mean, $35^{\circ\cdot6}$. On two days snow fell, equal to 0.65 inch of rain. Winds mostly WNW. 6 per cent. of the possible sunshine was received. Mean barometer, 29.7 inches.

The week ending February 16th was a week of frost and snow. Minimum temperature, 19°.5; maximum, 42°.0; mean, 33°.8. On three days rain or snow fell, equal to 0.12 inch. The sunshine registered was equal to 21 per cent. Winds NE. Mean barometer, 30.3 inches.

The week ending February 23rd was similar in weather to the preceding. Minimum temperature, $23^{\circ}5$; maximum, $45^{\circ}0$; mean, $33^{\circ}3$. On two days snow and on two days rain fell, the whole equalling 0.15 inch of rain. Winds variable. Sunshine, 5.6 per cent. Mean barometer, $30^{\circ}1$ inches.

Births and Deaths.

During the four weeks ending February 23rd there have been registered 240 births and 213 deaths. These births and deaths are divided among the five sub-districts as set forth in Table IV. 75 of the deaths were extraparochial, as follows :---

St. Marylebone Infirmary, I	Notting Hill	 	42
North-Western Fever Hosp	oital	 	4
St. Mary's Hospital		 	3
University Hospital		 	4
St. Thomas Hospital		 	1
Children's Hospital, Padding	gton		1
Hanwell Asylum		 	2
Leavesden Asylum		 ·	3
Camberwell House Asylum		 	2
Colney Hatch Asylum			5
Ilford Asylum		 	1
Banstead Asylum	1.	 	2
Bethlem Hospital .		 	1
Royal Chest Hospital	2.	 	1
St. Pancras Infirmary		 	1
In the Streets		 	2
		Total =	75

The birth and death-rates, as deduced from the four weeks' statistics, are as follows :---

All Souls, birth-rate 17.0; death-rate 19.5. Rectory, birth-rate 17.7; death-rate 23.6. St. Mary, birth-rate 27.1; death-rate 18.5. Christ Church, birth-rate 37.9; death-rate 27.2. St. John, birth-rate 11.4; death-rate 10.2. The whole district, birth-rate 22.0; death-rate 19.6. The average death-rates for five years (1895 to 1900), for the corresponding four weeks were as follows :---All Souls, 17.9; Rectory, 23.7; St. Marys 22.2; Christ Church, 23.5; St. John, 22.7; the whole district, 21.7.

The following table gives, as usual, facilities for comparing the relative mortality from certain classes of disease and proportion to 1,000 deaths from all causes:

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING FEBRUARY 23rd, 1901, FROM CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISEASE AND PROPORTION TO 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:--

	Total Deaths. 4 weeks ending Feb. 23rd, 1901.	Proportion of the deaths to 1,000 deaths from all causes. 4 weeks ending Feb. 23, 1901.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.	Mean rate per 1,000 population for corres- ponding period 1895-1900.
 Deaths from the chief Zymoti Diseases Pulmonary, other than Phthisi Tubercular 	. 13 s 60		$1.04 \\ 5.52 \\ 2.85$	$2.94 \\ 6.24 \\ 1.08$

NOTES.

1, includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Erysipelas, Croup, Fever, and Diarrhœa.

3, includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, and Tabes.

General Health of the District.

The curve showing the course of the notifiable infectious diseases, the death-rate, and the tabular statements as to the causes of death, all show that the month of February was fairly healthy.

In one of the sub-districts (St. John), the birth and death-rate are both abnormally low. It may, however, be well to mention that the addition to the population of the district of St. John of so much good-class residential property, as detailed in the Report for January, will tend to permanently lower the death-rate of that particular district, and hence render the comparison with the rates of former years of little value.

The Water Regulations.

The various Water Companies acting in combination, having, in the face of the determined front of all the Municipalities of the Metropolis, withdrawn the regulations, the discussion of the scope of these regulations rather belongs to past than present history. As it is, however, quite possible that they may be re-introduced under a different form, the writer would like to take an opportunity of recording his view of the two regulations which excited the greatest interest and opposition, viz., the one destined to limit a waste water preventer to two gallons, the other the compulsory provision of cisterns of a particular size.

The principle of the first is entirely wrong. If it be once admitted that a Water Company has the power to dictate what quantity of water shall be allotted to cleanse a closet pan, to be perfectly consistent they should have the power of saying how much or how little water should be used to wash a yard, a room, or even for personal ablution. The necessary amount of water for use in closets depends on circumstances, and the particular pattern and type of closet. The closets that conform most perfectly to the hygienic conditions laid down in the London County Council byelaws, are what is known as yalve closets; these closets cannot be properly cleansed with so small a flush as two gallons. There are also special forms of closets, which, for purposes of health under particular circumstances, are necessary to put into old buildings, where the closet is in an unfortunate position and cannot be removed elsewhere; these absolutely prohibit a limit of the amount of flushing water. The writer is therefore strongly of opinion that any limit to the use of water for cleansing purposes is wrong in principle, and in practice liable to produce a nuisance.

Next, as to the provision of sufficient storage accommodation to each house in the way of cisterns. A special inspection of types of houses throughout the district has shown that but a small percentage of the houses in St. Marylebone possess such an amount of cistern accommodation as the regulation, if it had been approved, would have required. It may be roughly estimated that at least £20 per house would have had to be expended in order to conform to the regulation. Supposing any decided hygienic advantage would result, however hard on individual owners, leaseholders and so forth, it yet might have been defended and even supported. If the matter is carefully examined, the only reason for the innovation suggested, is the temporary inconvenience to householders when service pipes and mains are under repair—a contingency which may always be met by the Company providing a sufficient number of stand pipes in convenient positions. As the writer was ready to point out in evidence, it is of great importance to keep water moving in the mains to allow of no stagnation. There are streets in the Borough composed of large houses tenanted by single families; these houses would have had to provide cisterns not in proportion to the population but to the size of the houses. During summer months, when the residents of such streets are out of town, the cistern water would be so little drawn upon that the water in the mains and service pipes would become stagnant and impure. In any case it should be left to the owner, so long as there is a constant supply, to provide as little or as great an amount of local storage as he thinks advisable.

Finally, it would have been more prudent for the Companies to have provided against negligent waste, by adopting the meter principle. If, through faulty fittings, an owner or occupier is obliged to pay a higher rate, the fittings are soon seen to.

From a strictly hygienic standpoint there is no such thing as waste of water, so long as the waste goes directly into the drains; leakages into walls or basements is a different matter. The more water a town uses, the better for health. The water supply of the Metropolis should be practically unlimited; if the present sources are not sufficient, then they must be supplemented with others. Possibly at some future time, we shall see the water of the Channel brought into London for certain municipal purposes and thus economise legitimately the ordinary supply.

The Collection of Household Refuse.

The ordinary Ratepayer probably is absolutely ignorant of the great practical difficulties of this question. The number of available contractors who have invested several thousands of pounds in the requisite plant, depôts, and wharves may be counted on the fingers. An advertisement for tenders year by year is only replied to by this limited number, hence, so far as getting tenders, a dozen halfpenny postcards would have the same effect as public advertisement. The limited number of contractors favours combination and all kinds of private arrangements. Capital has always endeavoured to take care of its own interests, and always will. The net result is that the Council has to make the most advantageous bargain it can, but can never be master of the situation. Any breakdown in the arrangements for the collection of refuse is certainly not the fault of the governing body or of the Public Health Committee. The latter body, since its term of office, has never failed at each meeting to consider any complaints, and, where no proper explanation of neglect has been given, to inflict fines under the contract.

A private individual under such circumstances, would, within three months, have provided depôts and plant, and
CURVE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED WEEK BY WEEK OF SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, AND TYPHOID FEVER DURING 1901, AS COMPARED WITH A FIVE YEARS' AVERAGE. FEBRUARY. NOVEMBER. DECEMBER. SEPTEMBER. OCTOBER. Month. JANUARY. FEBRUARY MARCH. APRIL. MAY. JUNE. JULY. AUGUST. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 Week. 40 35 30 25 20 15 × X 10 X × NOTES: Scarlet Fever. Diphtheria. Typhoid Fever. x x Average of Scarlet Fever during 5 years ending 1900

1901.



have done the dusting himself, but a private individual can always act more promptly than any public body; the writer is intimately acquainted with the perfectly honest and strenuous efforts of a committee of the old Vestry to acquire a site, and the apparent impossibility of pushing the matter to a satisfactory conclusion. The position has however now become so intolerable that the Council will be bound to face the difficulty, and to do its own collection and disposal of refuse. Probably the annual outlay will be quite as costly, and even less economical than the present system, but the results will be, from other points of view, infinitely better.

TABLE IICause	s of, and Ages	at,	Death during	the	four weeks ending	
February	23rd, 1901, in	the	Borough of St	. Ma	rylebone.	

All start		Death	ns in v subjo			ict at	-	D		in Lo all Ag	caliti (es).	95	Public ions,
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	ALL SOULS.	RECTORY.	ST. MARY.	CHRIST CHURCH.	ST. JOHN.	Deaths in Publ Institutions,
Smallpox													
Measles													
Scarlet Fever	1		1								1		
Whooping Cough	4	1	3					1		1	1	1	
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	2		2							1		1	
Oroup	••			•••		• •						••	
g (Typhus				••									
Enteric	3				1	2		2			1		2
(Other continued							••						
Epidemic Influenza	1			••		1			1				
Cholera				•••									
Plague													
Diarrhœa									••				
Enteritis	1	1		••							1		
Puerperal Fever	1		•••			1			1				
Erysipelas				••					••			••	
Other Septic Diseases	2		1			1		1	1				
Phthisis	29				3	23	3	4	6	6	9	4	14
Other Tubercular Diseases	2				1	1		1			1	••	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	11					7	4	6	1		4		15
Bronchitis	29	7	2			2	18	3	7	4	14	1	11
Pneumonia	27	5	6	1	1	9	5	7	8	4	8	5	4
Pleurisy	1						1			1			
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3					1	2	1	1		••	1	1
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver }	7					5	2	2	1	2	1	1	
Venereal Diseases													
Premature Birth	9	9						2	2		4	1	1
Diseases and Accidents													2
of Parturition Heart Diseases	20			1	4	12	3	8	2	1	5	4	2
Accidents	4					3	1	2	1			1	
Suicides	2					2		2					
									·		·		
All other causes.	54	9	4	1	5	21	14	13	. 9	8	18	6	32
All causes	213	32	19	3	15	91	53	55	36	28	68	26	84

TABLE III.—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASE OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, in the Sanitary District of ST. MARYLEBONE, during February, 1901; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

	(a)		ALL SOULS		RECTORY		ST. MARY		CHRIST CHURCH		ST. JOHN	Totals	
POPU AT AL	(d) Census 1896	36,4	95	19,	798	19,1	537	32,1	547 95	32,	611 29	141,18	
	1	10	ls			-	-						
(d) A	aged under 5 orover 5	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards						
CAL	1. Smallpox												
IUNI	2. Searlatina		2		2	1	5	6	5	2	3	9	17
IS NO	3. Diphtheria	1	2			1	2	4	2	1	6	7	12
DACH OF TH TH.	4. Membranous Croup												
1N 1N ERL	/5. Typhus												
NEW UASES OF SICKNESS IN FACH LOUALTY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	6. Enteric or Typhoid		1		1				1				3
XNC	si Typhoid ™ ↑ Continued									·			
THE XNO OFFICER	8. Relapsing												
ASES TO	9. Puerperal												
M O	10. Cholera												
CON	11. Erysipelas		2	1	2		3		8	1	3	2	18
AT-	1. Smallpox												
TRE	2. Scarlatina		2		1	1	4	6	3	2	3	9	13
FOR	3. Diphtheria	1	2			1	1	4	2	1	5	7	10
VED FITIES	4. Membranous Croup												
N H R	(5. Typhus												
NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREAT- MENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.	6. Enteric or		1		1				1				3
RVEI ISO	Typhoid 7. Continued												
SUC HE S	S. Relapsing												
R OF IN T MEN	9. Puerperal												
MES	10. Cholera												
HON	11. Erysipelas		2		2		1		5	1	1	1	11

TABLE IV.— Giving the Causes of Deaths during the 4 Weeks ending February 23rd, 1901, at the Middlesex Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Samaritan Hospital, the Workhouse, and the Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill, W.

	Middlesex Hospital.	Queen Charlotte's Hospital.	Samaritan Hospital.	Workhouse	Notting Hill Infirmary
		A			
		a set			
Influenza					
Scarlet Fever					
Diphtheria					
Typhoid Fever	2				
Diarrhœa					
Erysipelas					
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	1				3
Pyæmia					
Syphilis					
Dancer	- 11		1		3
Phthisis and Tuberculosis	2			1	11
Rheumatism	1.1.2.2.2.4				
poplexy					. 3
Paralysis				1	7
Bronchitis				î	
Asthma					
Peritonitis					
Disease of Brain					
,, Heart	2				2
" Kidney	3				2
" Liver	- 1				
" Uterus					
" Ovary					
Parturition		2			
Diabetes					
Fractures and Injuries	2				
Old Age					3
Low Vitality, Infants		1			2
Premature Birth				1	
Other causes	6			1	7
Total	*33	+3	±1	5	42

* Of the 33 deaths in the Middlesex Hospital, 22 were those of non-parishioners.

† Two of the 3 deaths in Queen Charlotte's Hospital, were those of non-parishioners.‡ The death in the Samaritan Hospital was that of a non-parishioner.

TABLE	VDISTRICT	BIRTHS ANI	DEATHS	FOR	THE
FO	UR WEEKS EN	DING FEBRUARY	23RD, 190)1.	

	Population	Population	Bir	ths.	Dea	ths.
	in 1896.	in 1901.	Males.	Fmls	Males	Fmls
All Souls Rectory St. Mary Christ Church St. John	36,595 19,798 19,637 32,547 32,611	36,595 19,798 19,637 32,547 33,011	$24 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 51 \\ 15$	$24 \\ 7 \\ 20 \\ 44 \\ 14$	$25 \\ 17 \\ 16 \\ 35 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 10 \\ 10$	30 19 12 33 9
Total	141,188	141,588	131	109	110	103

NOTE.—In the above the births and deaths have all been properly corrected, strangers have been eliminated, and extra-parochial deaths and others have been allotted to their proper sub-district.

REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK, Month ending 28th February, 1901.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

			200		12171232	1211	1.1	10000000	12.2
		Mr. J. Hodges, No. 1 District.	Mr. A. Perry, No. 2 District.	Mr. T. Gorniot, No. 3 District.	Mr. D. J. Andrews, No. 4 District.	Mr. W. Yeo, No. 5 District.	Mr. R. Phillips.	Miss L. M. O'Kell.	Total.
	Number of Compleints								
	Number of Complaints received	5	12	25	13	20	3	2	80
	Of Dwelling Houses	37	34	30	35	31	29	-	196
•	" Kitchens (separately occupied)	11	-	3	20	18	-	_	52
	-,, Schools	1	1	1	-	-	-		3
	", Houses registered under PublicHealth(London) Act, 1891 , Dairies and Cow-houses	28	-	14	22	29	-	1	93
	, Dairies and Cow-houses	2	1	1	_	3	-		7
	,, Bakehouses	1	-	_	_	-	78	_	79
	" Slaughterhouses	2	-	1	-	—	-	_	3
	" Miscellaneous Inspec- tions	130	132	139	100	137	107	219	964
	Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances, etc	4	6	4	4	5	-	1	24
*	Letters written relating to Abatement of Nuisances	. 22	18	12	35	19	-	30	136
	Proceedings taken before Magis- trates under Sanitary Acts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reports made to Medical Officer of Health	30	32	45	28	47	18	12	212
	Infectious Patients removed to Hospital	13	2	10	8	4	-	-	37
	Rooms Disinfected after In- fectious Disease	21	9	16	15	17	_	_	78
	New Pipe Drains (feet)	854	960	186	288	987	-	-	3275
	Houses where Defects in Drain- age have been detected and remedied	6	6	7	4	5		-	28
	Unwholesome Food-Number of Seizures made	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	Samples collected for Analysis Proceedings taken before Magistrates	9	• 6	13	15	-	-	-	43
	Proceedings taken before Magistrates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Removal of Bodies to Mortuary	-		-	1	-	-	-	1
4				1	-	-			

THE

SANITARY CHRONICLES

OF THE

BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE DURING MARCH, 1901, 23 NOV 05

Containing a Quarterly Summary of the Mortality Statistics for the Quarter ending March 23rd, 1901, and the Quarterly Statement of Analytical Work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, &c.

BY ALEXANDER WYNTER BLYTH,

Medical Officer of Health, and Analyst of Food and Drugs, for the Borough of St. Marylebone.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

VOL. XXI. TOWN HALL, ST. MARYLEBONE, APRIL 10TH, 1901. No. 3.

The week ending March 2nd was stormy and unsettled. Minimum temperature, $38^{\circ} \cdot 0$; maximum, $56^{\circ} \cdot 0$; mean, $44^{\circ} \cdot 5$. On four days rain fell, 0.38 inch. Winds NW. Sunshine, 13.7 per cent. Mean barometer, 29.2 inches.

The week ending March 9th was cold and wet. Minimum temperature, $35^{\circ}0$; maximum, $54^{\circ}0$; mean, $43^{\circ}3$. On six days rain or snow fell, 0.49 inch. Winds, WNW. Sunshine about 12 per cent. Mean barometer, 29.3 inches.

The week ending March 16th was, for the season, cold. Minimum temperature, $29^{\circ}.5$, maximum, $52^{\circ}.5$; mean, $40^{\circ}.9$. On one day snow fell, 0.07 inch. Winds, NE. Sunshine, 2.8 per cent. Mean barometer, 29.8 inches.

The week ending March 23rd was also cold, with strong NE winds. Minimum temperature, $30^{\circ}.5$; maximum, $47^{\circ}.5$; mean, 39.8. On two days rain and sleet [fell, equal to 0:30 inch. Sunshine, 8.4 per cent. Mean barometer, 29.8 inches.

The climate of the whole four weeks was colder and more unpleasant than usual.

Births and Deaths.

2

During the four weeks ending March 23rd, 1901, there have been registered 268 births and 179 deaths: equal to a birth-rate of 24.7 per thousand, and a death rate of 16.5 per thousand. The average death-rate for the corresponding period was 26.3 per thousand.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY.

During the quarter ending March there have been registered 792 births and 613 deaths. These births and deaths are divided among the five subdistricts as set forth in Table VI. 208 of the deaths were extra-parochial, as follows :---

St. Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill			117
Western Fever Hospital			1
North-Western Fever Hospital			8
St. Mary's Hospital			7
St. George's Hospital			2
St. Thomas' Hospital			2
Children's Hospital, Paddington			8 7 2 2 5 1
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Stree	et		1
St. Bartholomew's Hospital			1
University College Hospital			6
King's College Hospital			1
Charing Cross Hospital			1
West London Hospital			1
St. Saviour's Hospital			ĩ
Hospital for Women, Euston Road			1
French Hospital			1
German Hospital			
Royal Chest Hospital			$\frac{2}{1}$
Hanwell Asylum			
Colney Hatch Asylum		-	$9 \\ 8 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1$
Leavesden Asylum			5
Camberwell Asylum			2
Bethlem Hospital			1
Caterham Asylum			1
Ilford Asylum	di Mall		2
Banstead Asylum		ALC SHALLOW	4
St. Anne's Home, Stoke Newington		1.7.11	1
Central London Sick Asylum			2
Royal Hospital for Incurables			1
St. Luke's Home, Osnaburgh Street			1
Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street			1
St. Pancras Infirmary			1
St. Pancras Workhouse			2
Brompton Hospital .			$2 \\ 1 \\ 1$
Cheyne Hospital			1
In the Streets			5
A THINK AND		223 2 C 1 C 1 S	

Total 207

The second second

The birth and death-rates, as deduced from the thirteen weeks' statistics, are as follows :---

All Souls, birth-rate 15.5; death-rate 16.3. Rectory, birth-rate 20.0; death-rate 19.4. St. Mary, birth-rate 24.25; death-rate 18.1. Christ Church, birth-rate 39.0; death-rate 23.0. St. John, birth-rate 13.9; death-rate 11.1. The whole district, birth-rate 22.4; death-rate 17.36.

The average death-rates for five years (1894 to 1899), for the corresponding Quarter were as follows :—All Souls, 13.8; Rectory, 27.0; St. Mary, 22.3; Christ Church, 23.7; St. John, 21.9; The whole district, 21.9.

The following table gives, as usual, facilities for comparing the relative mortality from certain classes of disease and proportion to 1,000 deaths from all causes:

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING THE THIRTEEN WEEKS ENDING MARCH 23rd, 1901, FROM CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISEASE AND PROPORTION TO 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES :---

		Total Deaths. 	Proportion of the deaths to 1,000 deaths from all causes. 13 weeks ending Mar. 23, 1901.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.	Mean rate per 1,000 population for corres- ponding period 1895-1900.
1. 2. 3.	Deaths from the chief Zymotic Diseases Pulmonary, other than Phthisis Tubercular	46	$75 \\ 246 \\ 148$	$1.30 \\ 4.26 \\ 2.57$	2·99 5·95 2·33

NOTES.

- 1, includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Whooping Cough Erysipelas, Croup, Fever, and Diarrhœa.
- 3, includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, and Tabes.

The contract for the removal of dust in the Borough, has been put into the hands of the contractors (Messrs. Ballard) for one year at the somewhat heavy cost of £10,600. From circumstances which it is unnecessary to enter into, the arrangement was only definitely completed some two days before the contract with the last contractor expired. In other words, Messrs. Ballard had suddenly to organise a staff, to provide horses, carts, and appliances for the complicated purpose of removing the house refuse from at least 1,400 houses once a week, besides collections from the kerbs of the main streets daily and from a large number of Public and quasi-public institutions.

It is not to be expected that so great an undertaking, entered into with such little time for preparation, will be performed with absolute success for a few weeks; by the time however that this Report is printed and circulated, it is to be hoped that there will be no real cause of complaint.

Large as the sum of £10,600 is, it may be interesting to note for what small sum yearly every ratepayer in the Borough can insist upon a horse, cart, and two men visiting, at least once in every week, his premises and clearing away his household dust.

£10,600 is approximately a three halfpenny rate, therefore a householder rated at £50 pays in rates for this service 6s. 3d., a ratepayer assessed at £100 a year pays 12s. 6d., and so on. It necessarily follows that those ratepayers who "tip" the dustmen regularly in the majority of cases pay a sum equal or superior to the actual rate for the service.

Cleansing of Persons Act.

A considerable amount of money has been expended on appliances for the cleansing of women as well as men, but until the last few months very few women have availed themselves of the baths. The number of men who have bathed and had their clothes disinfected during the thirteen weeks of the first quarter of 1901 is 1,117, the number of women 20; or, put in another way, about 50 men have been cleansed to every woman. There is therefore every probability of increase, considering that during the whole of 1900 only 28 females underwent the cleansing process.

The Warming of Factories and Workshops.

Under the 32nd section of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1895 "In every Factory and Workshop adequate measures shall be taken for securing and maintaining a reasonable temperature in each room in which any person is employed."

There is no definition in the Act as to the meaning of a "reasonable temperature," obviously this must vary according to the nature of the employment: persons engaged in working on wood or metal, that is to say sawing, drilling, turning, riveting, or any other process demanding more or less continuous muscular exertion may feel quite comfortable in open sheds in a temperature at or below freezing point; on the other hand persons like milliners and seamstresses, sitting perfectly quiet and only moving their hands, will suffer considerable discomfort unless the workrcom in winter is warmed up to a certain point. In a recent prosecution by the Home Office, in which the Sanitary Officers of this district gave evidence, it was proved that a particular workroom was on several occasions below sixty degrees and that, from the appearance of the workers, there were signs of general chilliness. It was the opinion of the writer as well as that of Dr. Legge, who has had special experience in the matter, that for this class of work, a temperature of at least sixty degrees Fahrenheit should be maintained. The magistrate adopted this view and issued an order accordingly for the defendant in future to warm her rooms up to that extent.

It is important, therefore, for the various employers of that class of labour to note that in this district a "reasonable temperature" in winter, when artificial warming is necessary, will be interpreted to mean a temperature of about 60 degrees.

The Laboratory.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

There have been a large number of samples analysed during the quarter, of which a tabular statement is to be found at page 12.

ARSENIC IN BEER.

Of the 54 samples analysed specially with regard to arsenic, all were arsenic-free This appears to be the common experience of analysts in the Metropolis. The writer has not heard of a single case in the Metropolitan area of arsenical contamination of beer.

The unfortunate occurrence of the use of an arsenical glucose for brewing purposes produced illness in only well-defined localities, and happily the contaminated certain product did not find its way into the London area.

MILK.

Only two samples of milk were certified to be adulterated. Rosina Klumb, 10 Charlton Street, was fined 40s. with 12s. 6d. costs, for selling milk deficient in milk fat 13 per cent. William Copar, of 14 Sherborne Place, was fined £3 and 23s. costs, for selling milk adulterated with 21 per cent. of water.

A Parliamentary Committee^{*} have recently issued a Report recommending that the standard for milk fat be raised to 3.25 per cent. At present there is no standard fixed by law, but only a general agreement among analysts that there should be a presumption of abstraction, if the milk fat fall below 3 per cent. Should the proposal be adopted by the legislature, it is interesting to enquire how far the milk supply of the Borough conforms at present to such a standard. I have therefore tabulated 100 consecutive analyses of milks bought under the Act in St. Marylebone with the following result: 1 or 1 per cent.

^{*}Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture on regulations desirable to be made, under Section 4 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, for milk and cream, 1901.

CURVE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED WEEK BY WEEK OF SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, AND TYPHOID FEVER DURING 1901, AS COMPARED WITH A FIVE YEARS' AVERAGE. MARCH. JANUARY. FEBRUARY MARCH. SEPTEMBER. OCTOBER. NOVEMBER. Month APRIL JUNE. JULY. AUGUST. DECEMBER. MAY. 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 82 33 34 35 36 87 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 Week 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 48 49 50 51 52 40 35 30 25 20 18 × 10 × × × X × XX

1901.



gave over 6 per cent. milk fat; 12 per cent. gave 4.5 per cent. milk fat; 16 per cent. fell below the proposed standard of 3.25 per cent., but were 3 per cent. or a little above. In other words, in 100 samples of milk 16 would have had to be certified as presumably adulterated by the abstraction of cream, and it would have to be left to the vendor to show that the milk had not been tampered with.

BUTTER.

Out of 21 samples of butter, four were found to be either margarine or mixtures of margarine and butter.

Proceedings are pending with regard to three of these cases, therefore the details must be deferred to a future Report.

COPPERED BEANS.

A sample labelled "Macedoine de Legumes" was found to be greened with copper, the copper separated by galvanic action in a metallic form weighed 1.3 grain, equivalent to five grains per pound of crystallised copper sulphate. The sample was not divided according to the Act, so that no further action could be taken. Such an amount of copper can hardly be in accordance with the demand of the purchaser; as to whether it is injurious to health is a matter upon which medical opinion is equally divided.

	(a)		ALL SOULS		RECTORY		ST. MARY		CHRIST CHURCH		Sr. John	Totais	Areas of a
(c) POPULATION AT ALL AGES.	(b) Census 1896 egistered Births	36,4	195		798 99	19,	887	32,	547		,611 ·	141,1	
(d) A	Aged under 5 or over 5	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	ő upwards	Under 5	5 apwards
NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN RACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	 Smallpox Scarlatina Diphtheria Diphtheria Membranous Croup Membranous Croup Typhus Enteric or Typhoid Continued Relapsing Puerperal Cholera Erysipelas 	·· 4 7 1 	·· 7 8 ·· 6 ·· . 5	·· 1 ·· ·· ·· ·· 1 ·· ·· 1 ·· ··	··· 6 ··· ·· 1 ··· 7	·· 5 1 ·· ·· ·· ··	·· 12 -6 2 5	·· 8 10 ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	 11 11 14	·· 3 2 ·· ·· ·· ·· 1	··· 13 10 ··· 1 ··· 7	··· 21 21 ··· ·· 2 ··· ·· 2	··· 49 35 ·· 12 ·· 12 ·· 38
NUMBRA OF SUCH (JASRS REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREAT- MENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.	1. Smallpox 2. Scarlatina 3. Diphtheria 4. Membranous Croup 6. Typhus 6. Enteric or Typhoid Typhoid 7. Continued S. Relapsing 9. Puerperal 10. Cholera 10. Cholera 11. Erysipelas	·· 4 6 ·· 1 ·· ·· ··	·· 7 8 ·· 6 ·· 6 ·· 4	·· 1 ·· ·· 1 ·· ·· ·· ··	· · · 5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· 5 1 	·· 10 5 ·· 1 ·· ·· 3	·· 8 10 ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	 8 11 2 7	·· 3 2 ·· ·· ·· ·· 1	·· 10 8 ·· 1 ·· ·· 2	··· 21 19 ··· 2 ··· 2 ··· ·· 1	··· 40 32 ··· 11 ·· 25 5

TABLE III.-Giving the Causes of Deaths during the 13 Weeks ending March 23rd, 1901, at the Middlesex Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Samaritan Hospital, the Workhouse, and the Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill, W.

	Middlesex Hospital.	Queen Charlotte's Hospital.	Samaritan Hospital.	Workhouse	Notting Hill Infirmary
210,212,212,213	223111				
Influenza					
Scarlet Fever					
Diphtheria					
Typhoid Fever	4				
Diarrhœa	2			1	1
Erysipelas					
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	12	2		1	7
Pyæmia	1				
Syphilis					2
Cancer	36		3		9
Phthisis and Tuberculosis	7			3	32
Rheumatism				1	1
Apoplexy	2			1	1
Paralysis					5
Bronchitis	7			1	23
Asthma				2	
Peritonitis	2				
Disease of Brain					5
" Heart	5			3	3
" Kidney	5				1
Livor	4				
Titomie					
Overv	1				
Parturition		2			
Diabetes					
Fractures and Injuries	* 6				
Old Age				2	10
Low Vitality, Infants		1			2
Premature Birth		2		1	2
Other causes	19	5	1	2	13
Julei causes	AU .				
Total	*113	†12	±4	18	117

* Of the 113 deaths in the Middlesex Hospital, 82 were those of non-parishioners.

† Nine of the 12 deaths in Queen Charlotte's Hospital, were those of non-parishioners.

‡ The 4 deaths in the Samaritan Hospital were those of non-parishioners.

	Population	Population	Bir	ths.	Deat	ths.
	in 1896.	in 1901.	Males.	Fmls.	Males	Fmls
All Souls	36,595	36,595	68	74	70	79
Rectory	19,798	19,798	53	46	37	59
St. Mary	19,637	19,637	62	57	47	42
Christ Church	32,547	32,547	172	145	93	94
st. John	32,611	33,011	50	65	50	42
Total	141,188	141,588	405	387	297	316

TABLE IV.—DISTRICT BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE THIRTEEN WEEKS ENDING MARCH 23RD, 1901.

NOTE.—In the above the births and deaths have all been properly corrected, strangers have been eliminated, and extra-parochial deaths and others have been allotted to their proper sub-district.

TABLE VCauses	of, and Ages	at,	Death during	the	thirteen	weeks
ending March	23rd, 1901, in	the	Borough of St	. Ma	rylebone.	

	1	Death	s in w subjoi	hole ned A	Distri Ages.	ct at		Deaths in Localities (at all Ages).					ublic ons.
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	ALL SOULS.	RECTORY.	ST. MARY.	CHRIST CHURCH.	ST. JOHN.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
Smallpox													
Measles													
Scarlet Fever	3		2			1			1		2		147
Whooping Cough	16	5	11			·		1	2	2	7	4	-
Diphtheria and Mem- brauous Croup	6		6					• ••	2	1	2	1	•••
Croup				••					••		••		
g (Typhus			••			••			**	••			
Enteric	4		••		1	3		3	••	••	1		4
(Other continued .						••	••						
Epidemic Influenza	6	1		1		1	3	2	2	2		••	
Cholera	••												
Plague													
Diarrhœa	2	2						1		1			
Enteritis	4	4			••				1	1	2		
Puerperal Fever.	1					1			t				
Erysipelas						•••							2
Other Septic Diseases.	-4		1			2	1	2	2			10	42
Phthisis	79				11	65	3	21	13	11	24	2	
Other Tubercular Diseases	12	2	3		2	4	1	6	1	1	2	1 21	48
Cancer, Malignant Disease	29					17	12	14	4	2	7		
Bronchitis	81	16	5	2		23	35	12	13	16	85	5	31
Pneumonia	69	15	12	1	2	22	17	13	8	14	21	13	14
Pleurisy	1						1			- 1	••		
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs Alcoholism	16	4	1		2	5	4	4	5	3	2	2	1
Cirrhosis of Liver) .						12	-		1				
Venereal Diseases		4						2			1	1	
Premature Birth .		12						2	2	1	6	1	
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition Heart Diseases	4 54			··· 2	1 5	3 28	··· 19	··· 13		1 4	1	2 12	··· 4
Accidents		6				6	2	3	2	3	3	3	6
Suicides						4		4					
All other causes	. 174	 49		•••	 8	 58	44	 44	 26	20	•• 53		 94
All causes	613	120	52	10	32	255	144	149	96	89	187	92	248

			Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
DATE: DECEMBER			1.		
DAIRY PRODUCTS-	-				
Milk			53	2	55
Butter		• •	17	4	21
ALCOHOLIC BEVER	AGES-				
Whisky			10		10
Brandy			3		3
Rum			$\frac{1}{2}$		1
Gin			2		2
Sloe Gin			1		1
Beer			54		54
NON-ALCOHOLIC B	EVERA	GES_			
Tea		urro	2		2
Coffee			3		3
Cocoa			3		- 3
CONDIMENTS-					
			9	Part Internet	9
Pepper Mustard			$\frac{2}{2}$		$\frac{2}{2}$
Worcester Sauce			1		1
					1
DRUGS_					
Quinine			1		1
Rhubarb Powder			1	1. 1. 2. 1. 1. 1.	1
Liquorice Powder Sodic Bicarbonate			1	S. M. X	1
			1		1
SACCHARINE SUBST	FANCES	<u></u>			
Sweets			4		4
Golden Syrup			2 5		25
Honey					
Jam			. 12		12
FINNED & BOTTLE	D G00	DS-			
Condensed Milk			1		1
Apricots			1		1
Pineapp!e			1		1
Sugar Corn		· · · ·	1		1
Baked Beans			1		1
Chicken and Tongue	e Paste		1		1
Bottled Peas			1		2
Bottled Beans			1	1	1
MISCELLANEOUS-					
Lard			1		1
Pea Flour			1		1
Desiccated Soup			1		1
		-			199

.

TABLE VI.—SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING THE MARCH QUARTER, 1901.

	13	
	OF SANITARY	WORK,
Month	ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1901.	

P	UBLIC HE.	AL'	ΓН	D	ΕP	AR	ТМ	EN	т.
1		Mr. J. Hodges, No. 1 District.	Mr. A. Perry, No. 2 District.	Mr. T. Gorniot, No. 3 District.	Mr. D. J. Andrews, No. 4 District.	Mr. W. Yeo, No. 5 District,	Mr. R. Phillips, Special Duties.	Miss L. M. O'Kell.	Total.
	eceived	8	9	• 24	-29	16	2	15	103
	Of Dwelling Houses	34	36	30	35	87	-	-	172
	" Kitchens (separately occupied)	11	-	4	20	7	-	-	42
	" Schools	1	1	1	-		-		3
Inspections.	" Houses registered under Public Health (London) Act, 1891	- 32	-	16	22	26	-	-	96
Ins	,, Dairies and Cow-houses	2	1	1		5	-		9
	" Bakehouses	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	" Slaughterhouses …	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
	" Miscellaneous Inspec- tions	82	82	190	150	68	304	364	1240
No	tices issued for Abatement f Nuisances, etc.	. 11	2	3	15	3	-	_	34
Let	ters written relating to Abatement of Nuisances	21	13	12	15	11	-	25	97
Prot	ceedings taken before Magis- rates under Sanitary Acts	-	-	-	· -	-	-	-	
	oorts made to Medical Officer of Health	28	32	45	30	47	4	6	192
Inf I	ectious Patients removed to Iospital	6	1	14	9	11	-	1	41
Roof	oms Disinfected after In- ectious Disease	11	4	23	9	19			66
Nev	w Pipe Drains (feet)	1076	1230	907	790	1176	-		5179
a	uses where Defects in Drain- ge have been detected and emedied	7	4	6	9	5			31
0	wholesome Food - Number f Seizures made	-		*1			_	_	1
Food	Samples collected for Analysis Proceedings taken before	17	24	17	15	31	-	-	104
		-	-	1	-	1 .		-	2
Rer	noval of Bodies to Mortuary	-		-	2	-	-	-	2
*11	oox of Haddock Roes								

*1 box of Haddock Roes.





OF THE

BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE

DURING APRIL, 1901.

BY ALEXANDER WYNTER BLYTH,

Medical Officer of Health, and Analyst of Food and Drugs, for the Borough of St. Marylebone.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

VOL. XXI. TOWN HALL, ST. MARYLEBONE, MAY 4TH, 1901. No. 4

The week ending March 30th was cold, and damp. Minimum temperature, $24^{\circ}\cdot2$; maximum, $47^{\circ}\cdot5$; mean, $34^{\circ}\cdot2$. On three days rain or snow or sleet fell, giving a rainfall equal to 0.44 inch. The winds were Northerly and South-Westerly. Sunshine registered equal to 24 per cent. Mean barometer, 29.6 inches.

The week ending April 6th was warmer. Minimum temperature, 31°.8; maximum, 83°.8; mean, 48°.0. On four days rain fell, 0.94 inch. Winds, WNW. Sunshine, 22.4 per cent. Mean barometer, 29.7 inches.

The week ending April 13th was wet. Minimum temperature, $35^{\circ}0$; maximum, $60^{\circ}0$; mean, $48^{\circ}3$. On seven days rain fell 0.84 inch. The winds were SW. Sunshine, 23.8 per cent. Mean barometer, 29.5 inches.

The week ending April 20th was finer. Minimum temperature, 35°.5; maximum, 66°.5; mean, 50°.7. On four days rain fell, 0.40 inch. Winds, WNW. Sunshine, 42.5 per cent. Mean barometer, 29.8 inches.

The week ending April 27th was bright, warm and summer-like. Minimum temperature, $41^{\circ.0}$; maximum, $72^{\circ.0}$; mean, $59^{\circ.0}$. No rain fell. Sunshine, no less than 72.7 per cent. Winds, ESE. Mean barometer, 29.8 inches.

Births and Deaths.

2

During the five weeks ending April 27th, 1901, there have been registered 310 births and 211 deaths. These births and deaths are divided among the sub-districts as set forth in Table IV. Sixty-four of the deaths were extraparochial, as follows :---

St. Marylebone Infirmary, N	Notting Hill			39
North-Western Fever Hosp				4
St. Mary's Hospital				7
Children's Hospital, Great (Ormond Str	eet		1
Children's Hospital, Padding	gton Street			2
Brompton Hospital				1
French Hospital			·	2
Camberwell House Asylum				1
Banstead Asylum				2
Colney Hatch Asylum				1
Darenth Asylum				1
St. Pancras Workhouse				1
St. Joseph's Home				1
Friedenheim				1
			Total	64

All Souls, birth-rate 16.5; death-rate 11.3. Rectory, birth-rate 21.6; death-rate 17.5. St. Mary, birth-rate 26.5; death-rate 14.0. Christ Church, birth-rate 39.4; death-rate 22.8. St. John, birth-rate 9.9; death-rate 11.7.

The whole district, birth-rate 22.8; death-rate 15.7.

The average death-rates for five years (1895 to 1900) were as follows :-All Souls, 11.9; Rectory, 23.9; St. Mary, 20.1; Christ Church, 20.7; St. John, 18.9; the whole district, 19.1. The following table gives, as usual, facilities for comparing the relative mortality from certain classes of disease and proportion to 1,000 deaths from all causes:

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING THE FIVE WEEKS ENDING APRIL 27th, 1901, FROM CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISEASE AND PROPORTION TO 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:--

	Total Deaths. 5 weeks ending Apl. 27th, 1901.	Proportion of the deaths to 1,000 deaths from all causes. 5 weeks ending Apl. 27, 1901.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.	Mean rate per 1,000 population for corres- ponding period 1895-1900.
 Deaths from the chief Zymotic Diseases Pulmonary, other than Phthisis Tubercular 	18 47 23	85 228 109	$1.32 \\ 3.47 \\ 1.69$	2·65 5·00 2·07

NOTES.

- 1, includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Erysipelas, Croup, Fever, and Diarrhœa.
- 3, includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, and Tabes.

Census, 1901.

4

The crude uncorrected totals of the enumerated population of the different districts have been published, from which it would seem that the population of St. Marylebone has sank to 133,329. In 1896 the population was estimated at 141,188. In round numbers, therefore, the population has decreased from 141,000 to 133,000, a decrease of 8,000. The calculated birth and death rates for the last two or three years are, therefore, too low by about 1 per 1,000. Taking, for instance, the death-rate of the Borough for the past five weeks, this, calculated on the old figures, gives 15.7 per 1,000; on the recent enumeration, 16.4. Until the official figures are published, however, showing the distribution of the population, the results cannot be properly used or discussed.

Plague.

The Health Officers for the various Ports continue to take the addresses of passengers arriving in this country from plague infected parts, and to forward the same to the various districts to which the passengers are bound. considerable number of such passengers are supposed to have arrived in the Borough during the last five weeks, but in about ninety per cent. the addresses cannot be verified. It would thus appear that either the passenger knowingly gives a false address, or that circumstances occur altering If the Marylebone experience is any his destination. indication of what occurs generally, then the matter is one demanding legislation. It is obviously most important that in such a disease as plague all persons coming from an infected locality should be, for a week at all events, under the surveillance of the Sanitary Officers of any district in which they reside, and it should be incumbent on them to notify to the authorities their movements within the time of possible incubation. Such a course would not interfere with personal liberty, nor should it cause annoyance or inconvenience.



1901.



Re-adjustment of the Sanitary Inspectors' Districts.

5

The changes that have taken place in the Borough from the advent of the Great Central Railway and other causes have rendered imperative a re-adjustment of the districts of the Sanitary Inspectors. Therefore, the districts of Messrs. Yeo, Andrews, and Gorniot have been rearranged, Mr. Yeo's district will now be all east of Wimpole Street. Mr. Gorniot's the west side of Wimpole Street, on the east a line drawn through Old Quebec Street continued up through Montagu Street and Balcombe Street to Rossmore Road, the southern boundary being formed of Oxford Street, and the northern, Rossmore Road and Regent's Park, taking in also the Great Central Goods Depôt. Mr. Andrew's district will be bounded on the east by the Milton Street line already mentioned, the west by the Edgware Road, the north by an irregular line running through Linton Street, Devonshire Street, Grove Road, up to Rossmore Road. Mr. Perry's and Mr. Hodges's districts remain as before.

TABLE II.-Giving the Causes of Deaths during the 5 Weeks ending April 27th, 1901, at the Middlesex Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Samaritan Hospital, the Workhouse, and the Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill, W.

6

	Middlesex Hospital.	Queen Charlotte's Hospital.	Samaritan Hospital.	Workhouse	Notting Hill Infirmary
Influenza					
Scarlet Fever					
Diphtheria					
Typhoid Fever					
Diarrhœa					
Erysipelas					
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	4				4
Pyæmia					
Syphilis	•				
Dancer	16		1		3
Phthisis and Tuberculosis	5	1		1	7
Rheumatism					
poplexy					
Paralysis					5
Brónchitis					5
Asthma					
Peritonitis					•••
Disease of Brain					
" Heart	1			0	1
,, Kidney	1				4
., Liver	1				
" Uterus					
,, Ovary					
arturition					
Diabetes					
ractures and Injuries	3				
Old Age					4
ow Vitality, Infants		2			
remature Birth					
)ther causes	9			2	6
Total	*41	+3	±1	6	39

* Of the 41 deaths in the Middlesex Hospital, 34 were those of non-parishioners.

[†] The 3 deaths in Queen Charlotte's Hospital, were those of non-parishioners, 2 of them were infants.

‡ The death in the Samaritan Hospital was that of a non-parishioner.

TABLE III.—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, in the Sanitary District of ST. MARYLEBONE, during April, 1901; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

	(a)		ALL SOULS		RECTORY		ST. MARY		CHRIST CHURCH		ST. JOHN	Totals	
POPU AT AL	(b) Census 1896	36,4		19,		19,6		32,1			611	141,18	18
(c) Re	egistered Births	6	0	4	42		19	1	29	3	0	310	1
(d) A	ged under 5 orover 5	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	õ upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards
NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN FACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	1. Smallpox 2. Scarlatina		 7	 2	 2		 2	 6	 7	 3	 6		24
Loc Loc	3. Diphtheria	2			1	2	3	3	3	1	5	8	12
FACH DF THI TH.	4. Membranous Croup												
IN BAL	/5. Typhus												
OF SICKNESS IN RACH THE KNOWLEDGE OF THI OFFICER OF HEALTH.	6. Enteric or Typhoid								3				3
SIG NNR ICEI	Typhoid 7. Continued												
NEW CASES OF COMING TO THE OFFI	8. Relapsing												
ASE TO	\9. Puerperal								1				1
W C	10. Cholera					·							
NE	11. Erysipelas		4		2		4		4		4		18
BIR AT-	1. Smallpox												
TRH	2. Scarlatina		6	2	2		1	5	6	3	6	10	21
FOR AL.	3. Diphtheria	2				2	1	2	2	1	-4	7	7
VED F	4. Membranous Croup												
CALL DOCAL	5. Typhus												
NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREAT- MENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.	6. Enteric or Typhoid 7. Continued								2				2
DH C SEVE	A Continued												
RESUC	S. Relapsing												
R OF IN T MB	\9. Puerperal												
MBR	10. Cholera												
NUU	11. Erysipelas		1		1				2		1		5
			-					-					_

TABLE IV.—DISTRICT BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE FIVE WEEKS ENDING APRIL 27TH, 1901.

8

	Population in 1896.	Bir	ths.	Dea	ths.
		Males.	Fmls	Males	Fmls.
All Souls Rectory St. Mary Christ Church St. John	36.595 19,798 19,637 32,547 32,611	33 21 27 68 14	$27 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 61 \\ 16$	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 18 \\ 14 \\ 43 \\ 21 \end{array} $	$22 \\ 16 \\ 12 \\ 30 \\ 15$
Total	141,188	163	147	115	95

NOTE.—In the above the births and deaths have all been properly corrected, strangers have been eliminated, and extra-parochial deaths and others have been allotted to their proper sub-district.

TABLE	VCauses of	of, and	Ages at	t, Death	during	the	five weeks
endi	ing April 27t	h, 1901	l, in the	Borough	of St. M	faryl	ebone.

	1	Death		whole ined A		ict at		D		in Lo all Ag	calitio res).	28	Public ions.
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	ALL SOULS.	RECTORY.	ST. MARY.	CHRIST CHURCH.	ST. JOHN.	Deaths in Publ Institutions,
Smallpox													
Measles				*									
Scarlet Fever	1		1								1		
Whooping Cough	11	7	4						1	3	4	3	
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	4	2	2								3	1	
Croup	••					• •							
g (Typhus		••								••			
Enteric	••			••	•••					••			
" (Other continued		**	•••			•• .							
Epidemic Influenza		••				••				••			
Cholera		••									••		•
Plague													**
Diarrhœa	2		1	•••		1				••	1	1	
Enteritis				••						•			
Puerperal Fever													
Erysipelas													
Other Septic Diseases													
Phthisis	14			1		11	2	4	4	1	1	4	14
Other Tubercular Diseases	9	2				5	2	1	2		4	2	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	14					7	7	5	2	2	3	2	20
Bronchitis	24		3			7	14	9	4	2	6	3	6
Pneumonia	23	8		1		13	1	5	5	5	8		8
Pleurisy													
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs													
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver }	2					1	1		1		1		:-
Venereal Diseases													
Premature Birth													
Diseases and Accidents	2				2						2		
of Parturition Heart Diseases	17	1		1		7	8	3	4	3	6	1	5
Accidents	6	1				5		1	2	1	1	1	7
Suicides	1		·			1		1	•••				
All other causes	81	23	5	1	4	25	23	13	9	9	32	18	30
All causes	211	44	16	4	6	83	58	42	34	26	73	36	90*

 \ast 37 of the 90 were not residents in the District.

			10						
R	The first of the state of the s	O F ENDIN			T A			0 0	RK,
Р		AL		1.1			ТМ	EN	т.
		Mr. J. Hodges, No. 1 District.	Mr. A. Perry, No. 2 District.	Mr. T. Gorniot, No. 3 District.	Mr. D. J. Andrews, No. 4 District.	Mr. W. Yeo, No. 5 District.	Mr. R. Phillips, Special Duties.	Miss L. M. O'Kell.	Total.
Nur	mber of Complaints eceived	10	9	20	22	20	3	2	94
	Of Dwelling Houses	45	32	30	43	35	38	-	223
	" Kitchens (separately occupied)	2	-	5	20	16	-	_	43
	" Schools	1	1		-	1	-		3
Inspections.	"Houses registered under Public Health (London) Act, 1891	35		12	22	19	-	-	88
Insp	" Dairies and Cow-houses	2	1	1	-	3	-	-	7
	"Bakehouses	1	-			-	48		49
	" Slaughterhouses …	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	" Miscellaneous Inspec- tions*	1.00	138	156	130	141	89	218	1032
Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances, etc		0	3	4	- 4	5	-	1	23
Let	tters written relating to Abatement of Nuisances		10	13	27	11	2	8	92
	ceedings taken before Magis- rates under Sanitary Acts			_	-	_	-		1
Reports made to Medical Officer of Health		and the second	32	40	30	43	10	8	201
Infectious Patients removed to Hospital			3	14	9	4	-	-	45
Rooms Disinfected after In- fectious Disease			8	21	10	15	-	-	76
Ne	w Pipe Drains (feet)	1260	1236	986	1344	1617	-		6443
Houses where Defects in Drain- age have been detected and remedied			8	7	16	5	-	-	44
Un	wholesome Food - Number								

of Seizures made

Food Adulteration. ...

Samples collected for Analysis

Proceedings taken before Magistrates

Removal of Bodies to Mortuary

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6

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4

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10
THE

SANITARY CHRONICLES

OF THE

BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE DURING MAY, 1901.

BY ALEXANDER WYNTER BLYTH,

Medical Officer of Health, and Analyst of Food and Drugs, for the Borough of St. Marylebone.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

VOL. XXI. TOWN HALL, ST. MARYLEBONE, JUNE 3RD, 1901. No. 5.

The week ending May 4th was rainless. Minimum temperature, 34°; maximum, 66°.7; mean, 53°.5. Winds, NE. Sunshine registered, 41.4 per cent. Mean barometer, 30 inches.

The week ending May 11th was less bright and summer-like. Minimum temperature, 40.0° ; maximum, 50.2° ; mean, 48.9° . Winds WNW. Rain fell on four days, 0.61 inch. Mean barometer, 29.6 inch.

The week ending May 18th was rainless and exceptionally sunny. Minimum temperature, 37.5° ; maximum, 56.0° . Winds ENE. Sunshine registered 62.8 per cent. Mean barometer 30.2 inches.

The week ending May 25th was also rainless and bright. Minimum temperature, 42.5° ; maximum, 76.0° ; mean, 60.3° . Winds ESE. Sunshine 62 per cent. Mean barometer 30:2 inches.

The four weeks considered as a whole were exceptionally mild, dry and bright.

Births and Deaths.

During the four weeks ending May 25th, 1901, there have been registered 250 births and 177 deaths. These births and deaths are divided among the five sub-districts as set forth in Table V. Eighty-one of the deaths were extraparochial, as follows :---

St. Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill .		56
North-Western Fever Hospital		1
Western Fever Hospital		2
Children's Hospital, Paddington .		1
St. Mary's Hospital		3
St. Bartholomew's Hospital		1
London Fever Hospital		1
Brompton Hospital		1
Fountain Fever Hospital		1
Hanwell Asylum		3
Cane Hill Asylum		1
Banstead Asylum		1
Leavesden Asylum		1
St. Joseph's Home		2
Medical and Surgical Home, Fitzroy Square		1
St. Pancras Workhouse		1
St. Giles' Workhouse		1
In various streets		3
	Total	81
	roun	or

The birth and death-rates, as deduced from the four weeks' statistics, are as follows :---

All Souls, birth-rate 19.1; death-rate 15.2. Rectory, birth-rate 17.6; death-rate 14.4. St. Mary, birth-rate 33.0; death-rate 18.7. Christ Church, birth-rate 30.2; death-rate 16.1. St. John, birth-rate 19.7; death-rate 23.5. The whole district, birth-rate 24.4; death-rate 17.2. The average death-rates for five years (1895 to 1900) for the corresponding period were as follows:—All Souls, 13.5; Rectory, 20.1; St. Mary, 18.2; Christ Church, 20.1; St. John, 22.4; the whole district, 18.5.

The following table gives, as usual, facilities for comparing the relative mortality from certain classes of disease and proportion to 1,000 deaths from all causes:

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING MAY 25th, 1901, FROM CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISEASE AND PROPORTION TO 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:---

	Total Deaths. 4 weeks ending May 25th, 1901.	Proportion of the deaths to 1,000 deaths from all causes. 4 weeks ending May 25, 1901.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.	Mean rate per 1,000 population for corres- ponding period 1895-1900.
 Deaths from the chief Zymotic Diseases Pulmonary, other than Phthisis Tubercular 	$14 \\ 33 \\ 15$	79 186 85	1·36 3·21 1·46	2·58 3·66 1·88

NOTES.

- 1, includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Whooping Cough Erysipelas, Croup, Fever, and Diarrhœa.
- 3, includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, and Tabes.

The Census Returns.

The Census returns, as compared with the Census of 1896, show the following facts :--

A decrease in the district of All Souls of 1,201; a decrease in the district of St. Mary of 1,538; a decrease in the district of St. John of 12,185. On the other hand the Rectory shows an increase of 71, and the district of Christ Church an increase of 6,994. The net result for the whole district being that the population has decreased 7,859 from the enumerated figures of 1896, or about 9,000 from those of 1891. The explanation of the above figures is fairly obvious. In All Souls, densely-populated streets, such as Union-street and Saville Street, have been pulled down and converted into residential flats. In this case there will not only be a decrease, but a change in the character of the population.

In St. Mary's the termination of the leases on the Portman estate has resulted in the clearing of a large block of tenement property in Queen Street, Brown Street, Moore Street, and Seymour Place. Probably when the contemplated artisans' dwellings have been erected on the site, St. Mary's will, in great measure, recover its population.

The enormous decrease in St. John's Wood is due to the Great Central Railway extension, as well as to the termination of leases. It is probable that during the next few years the population of this sub-district will show a large increase, because various extensive building schemes are to be carried out.

On the other hand, the notable increase of Christ Church is evidently due to the displaced population from the other districts finding homes within that already crowded locality.

Cleansing of Persons Act.

During four weeks of May there have been cleansed 323 persons, who at the same time have had their clothes disinfected. This number includes 10 females.

Report under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

The following Report has been submitted to the Council :---

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

GENTLEMEN,

In my Annual Report for 1883 (p. 124) will be found the following remarks :---

"Devonshire Place, Lisson Grove, contributes to raise the death-rate of the Christ Church district. It is a sort of court with a paved yard; its shape is that of a rectangle, one entrance being in Salisbury Street, the other in Devonshire Street. It consists of 26 houses, containing 273 inhabitants, thus averaging a little over 19 a house. The inhabitants are composed of general labourers, bricklayers' labourers, ostlers, hawkers, and others, with their wives and families, each family as a rule occupying one room. I have never found the sanitary state of the one side even reason ably good; sixteen of the houses have damp foundations; most of the drains are constructed of brick and are in a bad condition. The death rate is high, seven years of deaths yield an average rate of a little over 39 per thousand. Consumption in its various forms, maladies of the chest, and zymotic diseases are in excess."

In January, 1884, I reported Nos. 2 to 17 under the Act then in force (Torrens' Act) as unfit for habitation. The Surveyor (Mr. Tomkins) was called upon under that Act to make a report. The Surveyor's Report, dated February 7th, 1884, enumerates the various structural defects, and concludes as follows :—"I am of opinion that the thorough repair of the roofs and gutters, the proper repair of the defective ceilings and floors, the repaving of those yards that need it, the substitution of 6-in. glazed stoneware drain pipes, properly laid, for the existing brick drains, the excavation of the ground under the floors in the ground floors, inserting air bricks back and front, the repair or renewal of the water service where found defective, and the underpinning with a proper damp course of those walls where such is found necessary, with thorough cleansing and lime whitening, will render these houses fit for habitation.

The various repairs were, more or less perfectly, carried out, but as will be shown, have had no marked influence on the high mortality, nor upon the sanitary state of the court. The history of Devonshire Place clearly shows that the evil lies deeper than can be touched by paving, cleansing, and whitewashing.

A house-to-house inspection of Devonshire Place this year shows that 25 of the 26 houses are inhabited by 93 families, the number of rooms occupied being 131, which works out very little more than a room per family. In fact, Devonshire Place is essentially a locality in which the rule is that each room is occupied by a single family. The average death rate for the past five years has been 38 per thousand, the average zymotic rate, 8.93 per thousand, and the average rate from consumptive or tubercular maladies 6.71 per thousand, as compared with the following average figures for the whole district for the corresponding period :— Death rate, 21.1; zymotic rate, 2.61; tubercular rate, 2.15.

I therefore deem it my duty to report under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, the small area shown in the accompanying plan comprising 26 houses in Devonshire Place, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, Devonshire Street, and Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, Salisbury Street, as an unhealthy area and one which it is necessary to demolish and reconstruct and rearrange.

I further submit that the area is too small to be dealt with under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act. Section 39 of the said Act (b) states "Where it appears to the local authority that the closeness, narrowness, and bad arrangement or bad condition of any buildings, or the want of light, air ventilation, or any other sanitary defect in any buildings, is dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants either of the said buildings or of the neighbouring buildings, and that the demolition or the recon-



1901.



struction and rearrangement of the said buildings, or of some of them is necessary to remedy the said evils and that the area comprising the buildings, and the yards, out-houses, and appurtenances thereof and the site thereof, is too small to be dealt with as an unhealthy area under Part I. of this Act, the local authority shall pass a resolution to the above effect and direct a scheme to be prepared for the improvement of the said area."

The course, therefore, appears to be, that if after consideration the Council agree with the general tenor of this Report, a formal resolution under the Act will be necessary before a scheme is actually prepared.

I am, your obedient Servant,

A. WYNTER BLYTH,

Medical Officer of Health.

THE TOWN HALL, June 8th, 1901.

]	Death	subjoi	vhole ined A		ict at		D		in Lo all Ag	calitio (es).	es	Public ons.
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	ALL SOULS.	КЕСТОКҮ.	ST. MARY.	CHRIST CHURCH.	ST. JOHN.	Deaths in Publ Institutions,
Smallpox													
Measles	2		2					1					
Scarlet Fever	1		1								1		
Whooping Cough	5	2	3					1	1	1			
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	2		1	1						1		1	
Croup	1		1								1		
g (Typhus													
Enteric													
(Other continued													
Epidemic Influenza										•••			
Cholera													
Plague													
Diarrhœa	2	2						2		•••			1
Enteritis													
Puerperal Fever													
Erysipelas	1		•				1	1					1
Other Septic Diseases													
Phthisis	15	2		1	2	10		2	1	2	2	4	12
Other Tubercular Diseases	1				1								
Cancer, Malignant Disease	12					10	2	9	3	1	1	2	11
Bronchitis	9					4	5	3	2	2	4	1	4
Pneumonia	22	5	5		1	10	1	3	3	2	8	5	4
Pleurisy													
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	2					2		1	3	1		1	
Alcoholism { Cirrhosis of Liver }	1					1					1		
Venereal Diseases													
Premature Birth	3	3							1	1	2		
Diseases and Accidents	1					1		1		1			
of Parturition Heart Diseases	16	1			1	5	9	1		3	9	5	
Accidents	4			1		1	2	1			1	2	3
Suicides	2					2				2			
All other causes	75	16	3	1	3	25	27	17	8	9	19	16	47
All causes	177	31	16	4	8	71	47	43	22	26	49	37	83

TABLE II.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the four weeks ending May 25th, 1901, in the Borough of St. Marylebone.

TABLE III.—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, in the Sanitary District of ST. MARYLEBONE, during May, 1901; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

	(a)		ALL SOULS		KECTORY		ST. MARY	Ormon Duringue	CAMESE CAUNCH		ST. JOHN	Totals	
POPULATION AT ALL AGES.	(b) Census 1901	35,3	94	19,1	569	18,0	99	39,5	641	20,	426	133,32	9
(c) Re	egistered Births	5	4	:	27		16	1	92	3	1	250	
(d) A	ged under 5 orover 5	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards
LCCALITY MEDICAL	1. Smallpox 2. Scarlatina								 5		 8		28
Loon MR	3. Diphtheria	2	5	1		2	7		7	3	2	8	21
ACH F THI H.	4. Membranous Croup												
IN E	/5. Typhus												
Naw CASES OF SICKNESS IN BACH LCCALITY COMING TO THE ENOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	6. Enteric or		2								1		3
SIC: XNC ICER	Typhoid 7. Continued												
NEW CASES OF COMING TO THE OFFI	8. Relapsing												
ASE G TO	\9. Puerperal		1										1
MIN O	10. Cholera												
N 80	11. Erysipelas		5		3		2	1	6		5	1	21
RAT-	(1. Smallpox												
M TE	2. Scarlatina		2		2	1	8	3	5	5	5	9	22
FROI	3. Diphtheria	2	4	1		1	5		6	3	1	7	16
NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THRIE HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREAT- MENT IN ISOLATION HOSFITAL.	4. Membranous Croup												
REM	5. Typhus												
ASES BAL I SOLAT	6. Enteric or Typhoid		1								1		2
SEVE SEVE	Typhoid 7. Continued												
F SU ENT	8. Relapsing												
SE O S IN M	\9. Puerperal												
MBI	10. Cholera												
H	11. Erysipelas		2		2				1				õ
-		-		1					-				-

TABLE IV.—Giving the Causes of Deaths during the 4 Weeks ending May 25th, 1901, at the Middlesex Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Samaritan Hospital, the Workhouse, and the Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill, W.

	Middlesex Hospital.	Queen Charlotte's Hospital.	Samaritan Hospital.	Workhouse	Notting Hill. Infirmary
Influenza					
Scarlet Fever					
Diphtheria					
Typhoid Fever					
Diarrhœa					1
Erysipelas					1
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	1				4
Pyæmia	1				
Syphilis	1	1			
Jancer	6				5
Phthisis and Tuberculosis	1				12
Rheumatism	1				
Apoplexy					2
	-				3
Paralysis		ï			2
Bronchitis	1	1			2
Asthma					
Peritonitis			1		
Disease of Brain				***	
" Heart	3				5
" Kidney	1				6
" Liver					1
" Uterus					
,, Ovary					
Parturition					
Diabetes					
Fractures and Injuries	1				2
Old Age					7
Low Vitality, Infants				1	
Premature Birth		1			
Other causes	4		1		5
Total	*21	+3	±2	1	56

* Of the 21 deaths in the Middlesex Hospital, 9 were those of non-parishioners.

† Two of the 3 deaths in Queen Charlotte's Hospital, were those of non-parishioners. ‡ The 2 deaths in the Samaritan Hospital were those of non-parishioners.

	Population	Bir	ths.	Deaths.	
	in 1901	Males.	Fmls.	Males	Fmls
All Souls		22	32	21	22
St. Mary		$\frac{13}{27}$	14 19	14 10	8
Christ Church	. 39,541	51	41	23	26
	20,426	15	16	23	14
Total	133,329	128	122	91	86

TABLE V.-DISTRICT BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING MAY 25TH, 1901.

NOTE.—In the above the births and deaths have all been properly corrected, strangers have been eliminated, and extra-parochial deaths and others have been allotted to their proper sub-district.

R	E	G	Ι	S	Т	Е	R	0	F	S	A	Ν	Ι	Т	A	R	Y	W	0	R	Κ,
						M	ONTH	II	ENDIN	G	31	lst	V	IA	Υ,	18	901.				

PUBLIC HE	AL	тн	D	ΕP	A R	ТМ	EN	Т.
Davras ros ran ann. 1801.	Mr. J. Hodges, No. 1 District.	Mr. A. Perry, No. 2 District.	Mr. T. Gorniot, No. 3 District.	Mr. D. J. Andrews, No. 4 District.	Mr. W. Yeo, No. 5 District.	Mr. R. Phillips, Special Duties.	Miss L. M. O'Kell.	Total.
Number of Complaints received	12	16	14	16	15	3	8	84
Of Dwelling Houses	36	23	20	25	27	_	_	131
" Kitchens (separately occupied)	2	_		20	14	_	-	36
" Schools	1	1	1	-	1	-		4
, Houses registered under PublicHealth(London) Act, 1891 , Dairies and Cow-houses				-inter-				
to Act, 1891	30	-	10	22	25	and a local se		87
	3	1	1	16	5			26
" Bakehouses	1	-	-	-	-	40	-	41
" Slaughterhouses …	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
, Miscellaneous Inspec- tions	160	147	145	150	137	220	320	1279
Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances, etc	4	3	1	1	7	-	-	16
Letters written relating to Abatement of Nuisances	16	10	12	15	13	1	15	82
Proceedings taken before Magis- trates under Sanitary Acts	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reports made to Medical Officer of Health	36	36	40	31	43	-	7	193
Infectious Patients removed to Hospital	16	7	2	23	5	-	-	53
Rooms Disinfected after In- fectious Disease	22	14	4	27	11	-	-	78
New Pipe Drains (feet)	950	1230	890	669	1132	-	-	4871
Houses where Defects in Drain- age have been detected and remedied		3	4	9	3	-	-	26
Unwholesome Food — Number of Seizures made	-	-	-		1 1	_	-	-
Samples collected for Analysis Proceedings taken before Magistrates	1	17	17	16	23	-	-	84
Proceedings taken before Magistrates	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Removal of Bodies to Mortuary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BURGE SANITARY CHR ONAL 22 JUL OF THE

THE

BOROUGH OF ST. MA

DURING JUNE, 1901.

Containing a Quarterly Summary of the Mortality Statistics for the Quarter ending June 22nd, 1901, and the Quarterly Statement of Analytical Work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, &c.

ALEXANDER WYNTER BLYTH, BY

Medical Officer of Health, and Analyst of Food and Drugs, for the Borough of St. Marylebone.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

VOL. XXI. TOWN HALL, ST. MARYLEBONE, JULY 6TH, 1901. No. 6.

The week ending June 1st was dry and fine. Minimum temperature, 44.0°; maximum, 82.8°; mean, 65.0°. Winds, light and variable. On one day rain fell 0.01 inch. Sunshine, 41.0 per cent. Mean barometer, 29.8 inches.

The week ending June 8th was fine and rainless. Minimum temperature, 56.0°; maximum, 72.0°; mean, 63.1°. Winds, variable. Sunshine, 48 per cent. Mean barometer, 30.1 inches.

The week ending June 15th was sunny and generally fine. Minimum temperature, 41.5°; maximum, 80.0°; mean, 60.4°. On two days slight rain fell, 0.1 inch. Winds WNW. Sunshine, 45.6 per cent. Mean barometer, 29.8 inches.

The week ending June 22nd had similar weather to the preceding. Minimum temperature, 40.0°; maximum, 75.5°; mean, 60.8°. On two days slight rain fell, 0.04 inch. Mean barometer 30.0 inches.

Births and Deaths.

During the four weeks ending June 22nd, 1901, there have been registered 231 births and 151 deaths; equal to a birth-rate of 22.5 per thousand, a death-rate of 14.7 per thousand. The average death-rate for the five previous years was 18.1 per thousand.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY.

During the quarter ending June 22nd, there have been registered 791 births and 539 deaths. These births and deaths are distributed among the five sub-districts as set forth in Table VI. Two hundred and eighteen of the deaths were extra-parochial, as follows :---

St. Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill			134
Northern Fever Hospital			1
North-Western Fever Hospital			6
Western Fever Hospital			3
Fountain Fever Hospital			1
London Fever Hospital			î
St. Mary's Hospital			21
St. Bartholomew's Hospital			1
University College Hospital			2
	•••		1
Charing Cross Hospital	••	••	4
Children's Hospital, Paddington			4
Children's Hospital, Great Ormonde Sti	reet		
Brompton Hospital	• •		4
French Hospital	• •		3
Camberwell House Asylum	••		1
Leavesden Asylum	• • •		3
Banstead Asylum	••		3
Colney Hatch Asylum			2
Cane Hill Asylum			1
Darenth Asylum			1
Hanwell Asylum			5
City Infirmary			1
St. Pancras Infirmary			1
St. Pancras Workhouse			3
St. Giles Infirmary			1
Poplar Workhouse			1
Private Hospital, Warrington Lodge			1
St. Anne's House			1
St. Joseph's Home			3
St. Luke's Home			1
Medical and Surgical Home, Fitzroy Sq	nare		1
Friedenheim			1
In various streets			1
			4

The birth and death-rates, as deduced from the thirteen weeks' statistics, are as follows :---

All Souls, birth-rate 17.2; death-rate 13.6. Rectory, birth-rate 21.3; death-rate 15.5. St. Mary, birth-rate 29.6; death-rate 17.0. Christ Church, birth-rate 31.3; death-rate 21.5. St. John, birth-rate 17.6; death-rate 19.0. The whole district, birth-rate 23.7; death-rate 16.2.

The average death-rates for five years (1895 to 1900) for the corresponding Quarter were as follows: —All Souls, 13.9; Rectory, 22.0; St. Mary, 19.2; Christ Church, 19.2; St. John, 21.8; the whole district, 18.6.

The following table gives, as usual, facilities for comparing the relative mortality from certain classes of disease and proportion to 1,000 deaths from all causes:

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING THE 13 WEEKS ENDING JUNE 22ND, 1901, FROM CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISEASE AND PROPORTION TO 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:--

1		Total Deaths. 13 weeks ending June 22nd, 1901.	Proportion of the deaths to 1,000 deaths from all causes. 13 weeks ending June 22, 1901.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.	Mean rate per 1,000 population for corres- ponding period 1895-1900.
1. 2. 3.	Deaths from the chief Zymotic Diseases Pulmonary, other than Phthisis Tubercular	51	94 185 121	1·53 3·00 2·70	$2.40 \\ 4.06 \\ 2.05$

NOTES.

1, includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Erysipelas, Croup, Fever, and Diarrhœa.

3, includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, and Tabes.

Small-Pox.

The district in common with the whole Metropolis continues to be free from anything like an epidemic of smallpox, notwithstanding its prevalence during the past three months in various large centres. An imported case did occur, however, under the following circumstances :---

A young American developed, at one of the hotels in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross, a feverish attack, and a few pimples made their appearance; the medical man in attendance considered the case one of chicken pox, caught apparently in Paris. The patient was removed to a house in the borough, to be nursed by an experienced nurse. This nurse, a woman of 30 years of age, had premonitory symptoms of a serious illness on June 15th, and died of a malignant form of small-pox on the 20th. The inference naturally is that, with regard to the American, a mistake of diagnosis was made. The writer, as far as possible, investigated the matter, and found that the first case, if small-pox, must have been of an extremely mild type, and one of those cases not perhaps easy to distinguish from the milder disease, "chicken pox."

The young American left this country for New York on the 17th June having perfectly recovered.

With regard to the nurse who so tragically in the exercise of her duties succumbed. The body, after having been treated by the undertaker with a powerful disinfectant, was removed to the mortuary, and all necessary disinfection was done by the sanitary staff. The Public Vaccinator attended at once the case was notified and re-vaccinated all the persons who had been in contact with the deceased. The latent or incubation period of small-pox is about fourteen days. Seventeen days having now elapsed it is improbable that there will be any spread.

Devonshire Place, Lisson Grove.

The report of the Housing Committee having been adopted by the Council to the effect that a representation should be made to the London County Council under Part I. of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, such representation has been made.

Conference on the Housing of the Working Classes Act, Part III.

The London County Council have, in common with the Metropolitan Boroughs, powers and duties under Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act. That is to say, both local and central authorities can purchase land and build cottages or lodging-houses; in the one case the expense falling on the locality, in the other on the whole administrative area. The London County Council, therefore, wisely convened a conference of representatives of the various boroughs in order, if possible, to define the various spheres of action and to prevent, as far as possible, overlapping. The Council appointed three representatives, the Rev. H. Russell Wakefield, Mr. J. Boyton, and the writer, and the conference duly took place. The results were not encouraging; no general agreement having been come to of any value; a second meeting will probably take place in October.

It is the writer's personal opinion that it would be more useful if the London County Council provided for the wants of the Metropolis under Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, and that the Borough Councils did not individually put Part III. in force. The reason for this opinion is that it is impracticable for any borough after acquiring land or premises to confine its use under Part III. to its own district. For example, suppose this Borough acquire an estate in, say, St. John's Wood, or Kilburn, or Willesden, and erect thereon suitable dwellings, it would not in practice be possible to accept only Marylebone workers as tenants : the actual tenants would be drawn from every part of the metropolis, because the working classes, according to the conditions of employment, are constantly flitting from district to district. Of course, it is not to be denied that such action on the part of this Borough would assist in solving a great problem; but it is a problem that cannot, with any justness, be solved by schemes supported and initiated by local funds, the more especially since the boroughs, supposing they do much in this direction individually, will not only have to bear the whole expense and responsibility of their own schemes, but also pay their quota to the schemes of the London County Council. These remarks are, of course, made upon the assumption that Part III. cannot be put in force by local authorities in such a way as to be self-supporting; and it is the writer's belief that to build houses under present conditions for the lowest paid labour—the class that is most distressed for want of suitable habitation—cannot be made remunerative.

By-Laws as to Houses Let in Lodgings.

WEATHERETT V. CANTLAY.

This appeal case heard before a full court in the King's Bench Division is important, seeing the large number of Artisans' Dwellings in this district, and merits special notice.

In 1899, the Vestry of St George-the-Martyr directed a certain block of Artisans' Dwellings to be registered under the By-laws with respect to houses let in lodgings. The owner (Cantlay) contended that the buildings did not come within the By-laws, and refused to give the necessary information for the purpose of registration. The Vestry summoned the owner before the Stipendiary. The Stipendiary decided against the Vestry. The Vestry, now become a Borough Council, appealed. The results of the appeal upheld the Magistrate's decision. The following being the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice :—

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: "I think, now this case has been argued out, that there really is no difficulty in it. I do not think that any of the cases on the meaning of the word 'house' for the purpose of particular statutes help us. I think we have really to look to see what the object of this legislation was, and then construe the words with reference to the object of the legislation. By Sub-section A of Section 94 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891: 'Every sanitary authority shall make and enforce such By-laws as are requisite for the following matters, that is to say:—(a) For fixing the number of persons who may occupy a bouse or part of a house which is let in lodgings.' I think the object of this legislation was to control the number of people who should occupy a tenement which may fairly be described as a separate house, and that is shewn by the words ' part of a house which is let in lodgings.' Speaking for myself, I do not draw any distinction between the words 'let in lodgings' or 'occupied by members of more than one family,' except that one state of facts may bring it within one set of words and another state of facts may bring it within the other, but whether the lodgings are furnished or unfurnished for the purpose of this section seems to me to make no difference. I think I must find in order to bring it within the section either a house which is itself let in lodgings or a part of a house which is let in lodgings.

"It is said when you come to deal with the facts of this case that you are to look at the whole structure, and regard the whole building of bricks and mortar as one house, and then if you find it sub divided inside it is a house which is, or a part of which is, let in lodgings. I do not call attention to the extraordinary results of that argument, except for the purpose of trying to see why the legislature should have put in those limiting words; but one cannot help seeing that if Mr. Macmorran's view is right there might be some very large structure of absolutely residential flats, and if any one of them was let in lodgings, the whole of them must come in for the purpose of this. Further than that, I cannot help thinking that there is a good deal in the view, that, although the legislature might have imposed a limit to the value in every case, either lodgings let at a certain rent or houses occupied by members of more than one family, or a house, that is to say a separate tenement, let at a certain rent, yet still, when you find these general words, you would expect to find them applicable to a given subject matter, and not to a subject matter limited by some pecuniary standard.

"I think when you look at the facts of this case this building is a collection of houses for the purpose of this section. There is no front door. There is a common passage and common staircases. On these common passages and common staircases open a number of front doors, which may be locked, and the tenements are separately occupied by the tenants of the houses. If any one of those is let in lodgings, or if a room is occupied by members of more than one family, then the particular landlord of that particular house would come within the terms of the section. "In my opinion it is going too far to say that the whole structure of bricks and mortar is a house, or part of a house, let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, simply because there are separate tenements and separate occupations under the circumstances stated in this case."

I think, therefore, the judgment of the Magistrate was quite right.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

20th May, 1901.

The Laboratory-Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

One hundred and fifty-one samples of food, drink, or drugs have been analysed during the past quarter: of these a sample of milk was found diluted with water to the extent of 20 per cent.; the vendor, Elizabeth Watts, of 37, Dorset Street, was prosecuted and fined £1 and costs.

The full list of the various articles analysed will be found at page 76.

CURVE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED WEEK BY WEEK OF SCARLET FEVER. DIPHTHERIA. AND TYPHOID FEVER DURING 1901, AS COMPARED WITH A FIVE YEARS' AVERAGE. JUNE.



1901.



TABLE II.—Giving the Causes of Deaths during the 13 Weeks ending June 22nd, 1901, at the Middlesex Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Samaritan Hospital, the Workhouse, and the Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill, W.

	Middlesex Hospital.	Queen Charlotte's Hospital.	Samaritan Hospital.	Workhouse	Notting Hill Infirmary
Influenza					
Scarlet Fever					
Diphtheria					
Typhoid Fever					1
Diarrhœa	1				1
Erysipelas					2
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	6				8
Pyæmia	1				
Syphilis	2	1			2
Cancer	34		1		8
Phthisis and Tuberculosis	8	1		1	28
Rheumatism					
Apoplexy	1			1	5
Paralysis					12
Bronchitis	3	1			12
Asthma					
Peritonitis	1		1		3
Disease of Brain	-				3
	4			3	9
" Heart	. 3				11
" Kidney	1				1
" Liver	1				
" Uterus	1				
" Ovary					
Parturition		1			
Diabetes					2
Fractures and Injuries	7				14
Old Age					
Low Vitality, Infants		2		3	
Premature Birth		1			10
Other causes	19	1	1	2	12
Total	*92	† 8	‡3	10	134

* Of the 92 deaths in the Middlesex Hospital, 68 were those of non-parishioners.

† Seven of the 8 deaths in Queen Charlotte's Hospital were those of non-parishioners.

‡ The 3 deaths in the Samaritan Hospital were those of non-parishioners.

1

TABLE III.—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, in the Sanitary District of ST. MARYLEBONE, during June, 1901; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

			1.							al and a second				
	a)			ALL SOULS		RECTORY		ST. MARY		CHRIST CHUKCH		Sr. John	Ministra -	SWOOT
 POPULATION AT ALL AGES. 	(b) Census 19(35,	394 38		869		099	39,	541		,426 29	133,3	
				1			1	1		1		1		
(d) 1	Aged under 5 orover 5		Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	ā upwards	Under 5	5 upwards
NRW CASES OF SICKNESS IN RACH LCCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	 Smallpox Scarlatina Diphtheri Membranc Croup Typhus Enteric Typh Enteric Typh Relapsi Puerper Cholera 	a ous s s or noid ued ing ral	·· 1 2 ·· ·· ··	·· 5 5 ·· · · 4 ·· · · · ·	·· 1 ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	·· 1 2 ·· ·· ·· ··	·· 1 4 ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	1 6 1 	·· 4 3 	·· 5 6 1 	·· 1 1 	 2 .3 1 	·· 8 10 ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	1 19 17 6
NEW COM	11. Erysipela	s		3		4		1		2		5		15
ROM THRIR FOR TREAT- LS.	(1. Smallpox 2. Scarlatina 3. Diphtheris		 1 2	 4 4	 1 	2	 1 4	 4 1	 2 3	 5 8	 1 1	 2	 6 10	 13 12
NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREAT- MENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.	4. Membrano Croup (5. Typhus 6. Enteric	•••												
H CASES SEVERAL N ISOLAT	7. Continu	oid	 	4	••		 			1		1 		6
SR OF SUCI SINTHE S MENT II	8. Relapsi 9. Puerpe	ral			 				 		{			
NUMBI	10. Cholera 11. Erysipela	 s								1				 3

TABLE IV. – TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, in the Sanitary District of ST. MARYLEBONE, during June quarter, 1901; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

	1 /		-		~								
	(a)	ALL Source		RECTORY		Sr. MARY		CHRIST CHURCH		Sr. Jour		Totals	
Popu AT AL	δ) Census 1901	35,	394	19,	869	18,0		39,1		20,4	126	133,3	320
(c) H	Registered Births		152		106		134	34	00	1	90		791
(d) 1	Aged under 5 or over 5.	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards
NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE ENOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	1 Smallpox 2. Scarlatina		 15	 3	 5	 3	1 . 18	 13 -	 17	 10	 16	 30	1 71
Lo K M	3. Diphtheria	6	10	1	3	8	11	6	16	5	10	26	50
RACH OF TH	4. Membrancus Croup										*		
S IN DGE HEA	/5. Typhus				**								
OF SICKNESS IN RAC THE XNOWLEDGE OF T OFFICER OF HEALTH.	6. Enteric or Typhoid		6						4	¥.	• 2	4.1	12
DF SI HE K	7. Continued										11	••	
SES C	8. Relapsing 9. Puerperal		··· 1										
CAL	10 (11-1		1 Burn										2
INO													
40	11. Erysipelas		13		9		7	1	12	I			54
BIB AT-	(1. Smallpox												
TRH	3. Scarlatina	1	12	3	4	2	13	10	16	9	11	25	56
FROM FOR	3. Diphtheria .	6	8	1	. 2	7	7	5	11	5	7	24	35
NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREAT- MENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.	4. Membranous Croup												
RED OCA	(5. Typhus									1			
CASES ERAL L SOLATIO	6. Enteric or Typhoid		5						3		2		10
SEV SEV	Typhoid 7. Continued					1							
FHE SU	8. Relapsing								••	•			
IN 1 ME2	(9. Puerperal										1		
M IFF M ES	10. Cholera .												
NU	(11. Erysipelas .		4		2				4	les inte	1		11
									and the second				

-

TABLE	VDISTRICT	BIRTHS A	ND DE	D DEATHS		THE
	FOUR WEEKS H	ENDING JUN	e 22nd,	1901.		

	Population	Bir	ths.	Deaths.	
	in 1901	Males.	Fmls.	Males	Fmls.
All Souls Rectory St. Mary Christ Church St. John	35,394 19,869 18,099 39,541 20,426	$24 \\ 17 \\ 20 \\ 41 \\ 17$	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 20 \\ 19 \\ 47 \\ 12 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 12 \\ 14 \\ 27 \\ 7 \end{array} $	18 9 10 21 16
Total	133,329	119	112	77	74

Note.—In the above the births and deaths have all been properly corrected, strangers have been eliminated, and extra-parochial deaths and others have been allotted to their proper sub-district.

TABLE VI.-DISTRICT BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE 13 WEEKS ENDING JUNE 22ND, 1901.

	Population	Births.		Deaths.	
	in 1901.	Males.	Fmls.	Males.	Fmls.
All Souls Rectory St. Mary. Christ Church St. John.	35,394 19,869 18,099 39,541 20,426	$79 \\ 51 \\ 74 \\ 160 \\ 46$	$73 \\ 55 \\ 60 \\ 149 \\ 44$	57 44 38 93 51	
	133,329	410	381	283	256

NOTE.—In the above the births and deaths have all been properly corrected, strangers have been eliminated, and extra-parochial deaths and others have been allotted to their proper sub-district.

TABLE VIICauses	of, and Ages	at, Death during the 13 weeks
ending June 22nd	, 1901, in the	Borough of St. Marylebone.

.1981	1	Death	s in v subjoi			ict at		D		in Lo all Ag	calitie ges).	88	in Public
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	ALL SOULS.	RECTORY.	ST. MARY.	CHRIST CHURCH.	ST. JOHN.	Deaths in Pub Institutions.
Smallpox	1					1				1			
Measles	2		1		1			2					
Scarlet Fever	4		4								4		
Whooping Cough	19	12	7					4	2	5	5	3	
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	9	4	4	1				1		2	4	2	
Croup									••				
g (Typhus		•••	••						••				
Enteric	1					1					1		
(Other continued	••						••						
Epidemic Influenza	2	1		••		1		1			1		
Cholera							••						1
Plague													
Diarrhœa	9	6	2			1		5		••	8	1	2
Enteritis													
Puerperal Fever													
Erysipelas	4					2	2	3			1	•••	2
Other Septic Diseases	1				••	1		1					
Phthisis	44			1	5	35	3	11	9	6	8	10	38
Other Tubercular Diseases	21	4	5	2		8	2	9	2	1	5	4	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	34				1	19	14	12	7	5	6	4	43
Bronchitis	51	. 4	8			16	23	13	8	5	19	6	16
Pneumonia	47	11	4	2	2	24	4	7	11	10	14	5	14
Pleurisy	2					2		1				1	
Other Diseases of													
Respiratory Organs Alcoholism { Cirrhosis of Liver }	5					4	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Venereal Diseases	3	2				1		1			1	1	3
Premature Birth	6	6						1	1		4		1
Diseases and Accidents	7				2	4	1	2	1		2	2	1
of Parturition Heart Diseases	55	2		1	2	23	27	6	9	12	16	12	
Accidents '	14	1		1		12		3	2	4	4	1	9
Suicides	2					2		- 1		1		••	
All other causes	196	42	9	3	12	58	72	35	24	23	70	44	118
All causes	539	95	44	11	25	215	149	120	77	76	169	97	247

* 37 of the 90 were not residents in the District.

			Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
DAIRY PRODUCTS -					
Milk			69	1	70
Butter			20		20
Margarine			6		6
ALCOHOLIC BEVERA	GES-				
Whisky			10		10
Brandy			$\frac{2}{2}$		$2 \\ 2 \\ 4$
Rum			2		2
Gin			4		
Port Wine	•••••		1		1
NON-ALCOHOLIC BE	VERAGE	es-			
Coffee			5		5
CONDIMENTS-					
Mustard			2		2
DRUGS-					
Liquorice Powder			1		1
Quinine and Orange	Wine		1		1
SACCHARINE SUBSTA	ANCES-	-			
Sweets			4		4
			1	-	1
Jam			2 3		2 3
Lemon Syrup			3		3
TINNED & BOTTLED	GOOD	s_			
Pineapples			1		1
Apples			2		2
Apricots			$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array} $		
Tomatoes			1		1
Salmon			3		3
Sardines			1		1
Bloater Paste			2		2
MISCELLANEOUS-					
Essence of Ginger			1		1
Vinegar			$1 \\ 2 \\ 3$		$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\3\end{array}$
Salad Oil			3		3
		10.11	150	1	151

TABLE VIII.—SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS—SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING THE JUNE QUARTER, 1901.

.

AV A CO A DO A DO AV	MONTH ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1901.								
PUBLIC HE	AL'	ΓН	D	ΕP	A R	ТМ	EN	т.	
	Mr. J. Hodges, No. 1 District.	Mr. A. Perry, No. 2 District.	Mr. T. Gorniot, No. 3 District.	Mr. D. J. Andrews, No. 4 District.	Mr. W. Yeo, No. 5 District.	Mr. R. Phillips, Special Duties.	Miss L. M. O'Kell.	Total.	
Number of Complaints received	7	11	17	18	13	3	6	75	
Of Dwelling Houses	36	32	35	30	28	39	-	200	
" Kitchens (separately occupied)	6	-	. 3	25	17	-	-	51	
" Schools	1	1	-	-	1	-		3	
, Houses registered under PublicHealth(London) Act, 1891 , Dairies and Cow-houses	34	_	12	22	32	-	_	100	
,, Dairies and Cow-houses	2	.1	1	_	3	-	_	7	
" Bakehouses	1	-		• 1	4	49	-	55	
" Slaughterhouses	. 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
" Miscellaneous Inspec- tions	180	162	185	150	177	126	213	1193	
Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances, etc	5	1	7	11	9	-	5	38	
Letters written relating to Abatement of Nuisances	20	-	23	27	31	3	18	122	
Proceedings taken before Magis- trates under Sanitary Acts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Reports made to Medical Officer of Health	45	36	42	30	51	10	6	220	
Infectious Patients removed to Hospital	9	1	7	16	9	-	-	42	
Rooms Disinfected after In- fectious Disease	16	3	12	20	17	-	-	68	
New Pipe Drains (feet)	1270	986	870	664	1146	-	-	4936	
Houses where Defects in Drain- age have been detected and remedied	6	3	4	10	5	_	_	28	
Unwholesome Food-Number of Seizures made		_	-	2*	_	-	_	2	
Samples collected for Analysis Proceedings taken before Magistrates	19	14	11	14	6	-	_	64	
Proceedings taken before Magistrates	-	-	1		-	-	-	1	
Removal of Bodies to Mortuary	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	

*70 cases Canadian apples from 92 Seymour Place (6 tins in each case) 420 tins. 7 baskets of strawberries from 7, Hanway Street.

REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK, QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1901.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

				11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
		Mr. J. Hodges, No. 1 District.	Mr. A. Perry, No. 2 District.	Mr. T. Gorniot, No. 3 District.	Mr. D. J. Andrews No. 4 District.	Mr. W. Yeo, No. 5 District.	Mr. R. Phillips, Special Duties.	Miss L. M. O'Kell	Total.
Nu	mber of Complaints received	37	36	51	56	48	9	10	247
	Of Dwelling Houses	117	87	85	98	101	77		565
	" Kitchens (separately occupied)	10		8	65	47			130
	" Schools	3	3	1		3			10
Inspections.	" Houses registered under PublicHealth(London) Act, 1891	99		, 34	66	78			275
Ins	" Dairies and Cow-houses	7	3	3	16	11			40
	" Bakehouses	3			1	4	137		145
	" Slaughterhouses	8				1			9
	" Miscellaneous Inspec- tions	500	447	486	430	455	435	751	3504
	tices issued for Abatement f Nuisances	15	7	12	16	21		6	77
Let	ters written relating to batement of Nuisances	57	20	48	69	55	3	41	293
	ceedings taken before Magis- rates under Sanitary Acts							·	
Ċ	orts made to Medical Officer of Health	119	104	122	91	137	20	21	614
	ectious Patients removed to Iospital	40	11	23	48	18			140
	oms Disinfected after In- ectious Disease	60	25	37	57	43			222
Ne	w Pipe Drains (feet)	3480	3152	2746	2677	3895			16250
8	uses where defects in Drain- ge have been detected and emedied	21	14	15	35	13			98
	wholesome Food—Number f Seizures made				2				2
Food	Samples collected for Analysis	36	31	32	30	29			158
FC	Proceedings taken before Magistrates		1	3			60 M.	at ends	4
Re	moval of Bodies to Mortuary				1				1
-	The second se								

SANITARY CHRONICLES

BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE

OF THE

DURING JULY, 1901.

VOL. XXI. TOWN HALL, ST. MARYLEBONE, AUGUST 16TH, 1901. No. 7.

The week ending June 29th was one of moderate temperatures and variable winds. Minimum temperature, 48.0° ; maximum, 76.0° ; mean, 61.5° . The sunshine registered in Regents Park was equal to 61 per centor of the possible. Mean barometer, 30.0 inches.

The week ending July 6th was warm and summery. Minimum temperature, 55.0° ; maximum, 82.5° ; mean, 67.0° . On one day rain fell (0.20 inch). Sunshine, 35.4 per cent. The winds were E and NE. Mean barometer, 29.8 inches.

The week ending July 13th was bright, warm, and rainless. Minimum temperature, 50.0° ; maximum, 84.0° ; mean, 70.2° . Light easterly airs prevailed. The sunshine registered was equal to 42 per cent. Mean barometer, 30.0 inches.

The week ending July 20th was tropical in its character. Minimum temperature, 53.0°; maximum, 86.8°; mean, 74.4°. Light easterly airs. Sunshine, 66.1 per cent. Mean barometer, 30.1 inches.

The week ending July 27th was one of considerable atmospheric disturbance. Minimum temperature, $52 \cdot 0^\circ$; maximum, $86 \cdot 0^\circ$; mean, $64 \cdot 4^\circ$. A violent storm, with thunder and lightning, burst on the 25th, over two inches of rain falling in a short time; there were two other rainy days, bringing up the total rainfall for the week to the high figure of 3.74 inches. Sunshine, 28.4 per cent. Mean barometer, 29.7 inches.

Births and Deaths.

During the five weeks, ending July 27th, there have been registered 269 births and 215 deaths. These births and deaths are divided among the five sub-districts as set forth in Table V. Eighty-two of the deaths were extra-parochial, as follows :---

St. Marylebone Infirmary, Notting	g Hill		52
North-Western Fever Hospital			5
Western Fever Hospital			1
St. Mary's Hospital			5
Children's Hospital, Paddington			3
University College Hospital	,		4
St. Bartholomew's Hospital		••	1
Brompton Hospital			1
City of London Chest Hospital			1
Lying-In Hospital, Endell Street			1
St. Pelagia's Crèche			1
Hanwell Asylum			5
Leavesden Asylum			1
In the streets		••	1
		Total	82

The birth and death-rates, as deduced from the five weeks' statistics, are as follows :--

All Souls, birth-rate 14.7; death-rate 14.1. Rectory, birth-rate 25.1; death-rate 12.3. St. Mary, birth-rate 25.3; death-rate 18.4. Christ Church, birth-rate 21.8; death-rate 17.6. St. John, birth-rate 22.4; death-rate 22.4. The whole district, birth-rate 21.0; death-rate 16.8.

The average death-rates for five years (1895 to 1900) for the corresponding period were as follows:—All Souls, 14.1; Rectory, 17.3; St. Mary, 17.8; Christ Church, 17.8; St. John, 21.3; the whole district, 17.8. The following table gives, as usual, facilities for comparing the relative mortality from certain classes of disease and proportion to 1,000 deaths from all causes:

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING THE 5 WEEKS ENDING JULY 27TH, 1901, FROM CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISEASE AND PROPORTION TO 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:---

		Total Deaths. 5 weeks ending July 27th, 1901.	Proportion of the deaths to 1,000 deaths from all causes. 5 weeks ending July 27, 1901.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.	Mean rate per 1,000 population for corres- ponding period 1895-1900.
1. 2. 3.	Deaths from the chief Zymotic Diseases Pulmonary, other than Phthisis Tubercular	47 32 32	$219 \\ 149 \\ 149 \\ 149$	4.58 3.12 3.12	3·12 2·46 1·67

NOTES.

- 1, includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Erysipelas, Croup, Fever, and Diarrhœa.
- 3, includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, and Tabes.

General Health of the District.

It will be seen on reference to the curve on the opposite page that scarlet fever was somewhat above the average in the first week of July and that in the third week of July there was a well-marked rise in the prevalence of typhoid fever. The most serious rise was that however of diphtheria; the excess of cases above the average has not been confined to this district, but has been pretty general throughout the Metropolis and therefore depends upon some widespread favouring cause. It may have some connection with the dry and hot weather.

Cleansing of Persons Act.

The number of males who took advantage of the Act during the five weeks of July amounted to 464, the number of females to 5, giving a total of 469.

Factory and Workshops Act.

PROSECUTION FOR OVERCROWDING.

Various notices and verbal warnings having been of no avail, Madame Derry, of 36, York Place, was prosecuted for disregarding the order of the Council and fined 40s. and costs.

In the season there is a great temptation to overcrowd the dressmaking establishments of the Borough, necessitating frequent supervision.


1901.





TABLE II.-Giving the Causes of Deaths during the 5 Weeks ending July 27th, 1901, at the Middlesex Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Samaritan Hospital, the Workhouse, and the Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill, W.

	Middlesex Hospital.	Queen Charlotte's Hospital.	Samaritan Hospital.	Workhouse	Notting Hill Infirmary
Influenza					
Scarlet Fever					
Diphtheria				***	
Typhoid Fever				***	
Diarrhœa					1
Erysipelas					
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	3				5
Pyæmia					
Syphilis					
Cancer	13				6
Phthisis and Tuberculosis	4				13
Rheumatism					
Apoplexy					
					2
Paralysis Bronchitis	1			1	7
	5				
Peritonitis	0			1	
Disease of Brain				2	7
,, Heart	1			10	
" Kidney	1				
" Liver	-1				1
" Uterus			***		
" Ovary					
Parturition		1			
Diabetes					
Fractures and Injuries					1
Old Age					5
Low Vitality, Infants		1			
Premature Birth		1			
Other causes	6				4
Total	*35	†3		4	52

* Of the 35 deaths in the Middlesex Hospital, 26 were those of non-parishioners.

[†] The 3 deaths in Queen Charlotte's Hospital were those of non-parishioners, 2 of them were infants.

TABLE IIICauses	of, and Ages	at, Death	during the 5 weeks
ending July 27th,			

		Deatl	subjo	whole ined	Distr Ages.	ict at		E	eaths (at	in Lo all Ag		es	ublic ns.
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15,	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	ALL SOULS.	RECTORY.	ST. MARY.	CHRIST CHURCH.	ST. JOHN.	Deaths in Public Institutions
Smallpox	1					1				1			
Measles	4	1	3					4					
Scarlet Fever	1		1							1			
Whooping Cough	2	1	1								1 .	1	
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	4		4							1	2	1	
Croup					••	••		••	••		••	••	
g (Typhus			••					••					
Enteric	1				1						1		
(Other continued		•••											
Epidemic Influenza												·	· · ·
Cholera										'			
Plague													
Diarrhœa 🖡	34	31	3					3	4	4	17	6	1
Enteritis					-7								
Puerperal Fever													
Erysipelas													
Other Septic Diseases	3			1		2		1	1			1	
Phthisis	26	1			1	23	1	7		5	6	8	17
Other Tubercular	6	1	3			2		1		2	2	1	
Diseases Cancer, Malignant	20					16	4	9	1	4	1	5	19
Bronchitis	16	2				5	9	4	4	3	3	2	7
Pneumonia	16	2	2		2	7	3	3	1	2	9	1	5
Pleurisy													
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs													
Alcoholism	7					7		2	1		3	1	•••
Venereal Diseases													
Premature Birth	4	4						2		1	1		
Diseases and Accidents													
of Parturition Heart Diseases	24			2		13	9	2	3	4	8	7	7
Accidents	2		1		1					1		1	1
Suicides													
All other causes.,	44	7	1	1	1	17	17	10	9	3	13	9	37
All causes	215	50	19	4	6	93	43	48	24	32	67	44	94

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TABLE IV.—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, in the Sanitary District of ST. MARYLEBONE, during July, 1901; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

												1	
	α)		ALL SOULS		RECTORY		ST. MARY		UHRIST UHURCH		Sr. John	Totals	
POPU AT AL	(b) Census 1901	36,	195		798	19,	637	32,4	547		611	141,18	
			-				00		1 40				
(d) A	Aged under 5 orover 5	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards						
XT Y	1. Smallpox		1				1						2
EDIC	2. Scarlatina	2	2		4	3	4	1	14	3	5	9	29
R M	3. Diphtheria	1	4	1	1	5	4	4	4	8	2	14	15
RACH DF TH TH.	4. Membranous Croup												
IN GE [EAL	/5. Typhus												
NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN RACH LCCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	6. Enteric or g		2						6		3		11
OF SICK THE KNO OFFICER	Sing Typhoid Ag 7. Continued												
THY THY OFF	8. Relapsing										"		
ASE TO	\9. Puerperal												
MING	10. Cholera												
N. CO	11. Erysipelas		1	2	11		2		6	1		3	20
SIR AT-	1. Smallpox		1				1						2
TRI	2. Scarlatina	2	2		3	3	3	1	11	3	5	9	24
FOR FOR	3. Diphtheria	1	2			,5	2	4	8	1	2	11	9
VED F	4. Membranous Croup												
EMO OCAI N H	(S. Typhus												
NUMBRR OF SUCH CASRS REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TERAT- MENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.	6. Enteric or Typhoid								5		2		7
R CA	Typhoid 7. Continued												
SUC PHE S NT I	8. Relapsing												
R OF IN T	\9. Puerperal												
MBRI	10. Cholera												
NUT	11. Erysipelas				4								4
-													-

TABLE V.-DISTRICT BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE FIVE WEEKS ENDING JULY 27TH, 1901.

	· 35,394 · 19,869 · 18,099 · 39,541 · 20,426	Births.		Deaths.	
		Males. Fmls.		Males	Fmls.
All Souls		24	26	31	17
St. Mary Christ Church	18,099	24 20	24 24	9 13	15 19
St. John		$\frac{40}{25}$	43 19	33 24	34 20
Total	133,329	133	136	110	105

NOTE.—In the above the births and deaths have all been properly corrected, strangers have been eliminated, and extra-parochial deaths and others have been allotted to their proper sub-district.

REGISTER O Month H				TA			101	RK,
PUBLIC HE.	-			E P			ΕN	т.
	Mr. J. Hodges, No. 1 District.	Mr. A. Perry, No. 2 District.	Mr. T. Gorniot, No. 3 District.	Mr. D. J. Andrews, No. 4 District.	Mr. W. Yeo, No. 5 District.	Mr. R. Phillips, Special Duties.	Miss L. M. O'Kell.	Total.
Number of Complaints received	10	12	14	25	20	6	4	91
Of Dwelling Houses	40	39	20	45	29	35	-	208
" Kitchens (separately occupied)	4	-	2	20	5	_	-	31
· " Schools	1	2	1	_	2	-	-	6
, Houses registered under PublicHealth(London) Act, 1891	30	_	_	22	21	-	1	74
, Dairies and Cow-houses	2	1	1	-	5	-	-	9
" Bakehouses	-	-	-	-	1	43	-	44
" Slaughterhouses …	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
,, Miscellaneous Inspec- tions	187	192	140	150	171	184	241	1265
Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances, etc	6	3	4	8	9	_	2	32
Letters written relating to Abatement of Nuisances	32	24	15	50	21	3	36	181
Proceedings taken before Magis- trates under Sanitary Acts	_	-	_	-	-	_	3	3
Reports made to Medical Officer of Health	36	32	40	35	49	15	12	219
Infectious Patients removed to Hospital	13	• 1	6	30	17	-	-	67
Rooms Disinfected after In- fectious Disease	24	3	12	36	31	-	-	106
New Pipe Drains (feet)	1240	986	850	942	1614	-	-	5632
Houses where Defects in Drain- age have been detected and remedied	8	7	6	11	5	-	6	43
Unwholesome Food — Number of Seizures made	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Samples collected for Analysis Proceedings taken before Magistrates	7	8	30	20	8	-	-	73
Proceedings taken before Magistrates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Removal of Bodies to Mortuary	1	-		-	-	-	-	1

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SANITARY CHRONICLES

BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE

OF THE

DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1901.

Containing a quarterly Summary of the Mortality Statistics for the Quarter ending September 22nd, 1901, and the Quarterly Statement of Analytical work done under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, &c.

VOL. XXI. TOWN HALL, ST. MARYLEBONE, OCTOBER 3RD, 1901. No. 8.

The week ending August 3rd was rainless with moderate temperatures. Minimum temperature, 51.0° ; maximum, 80.0° ; mean, 68.4° . Wind, light N.E. Sunshine 50 per cent. Mean barometer, 30.1 inches.

The week ending August 10th was warm, rainless, and summery. Minimum temperature, 51.5°; maximum, 97.0°; mean, 68.1°. Winds westerly. Sunshine, 44.7 per cent. Mean barometer, 29.8 inches.

The week ending August 17th was less settled. Minimum temperature, 50.0° ; maximum, 71.2° ; mean, 64.4° . On two days rain fell, 0.26 inch. Winds variable. Barometer, 29.0 inches.

The week ending August 24th was fine and rainless. Minimum temperature, 50.5°; maximum, 81.6°; mean, 68.0°. Winds E. & E.S.E. Sunshine, 69.6 per cent. Barometer, 30.2 inches.

The week ending August 31st was unsettled. Minimum temperature- $45\cdot0^{\circ}$; maximum, $82\cdot5^{\circ}$; mean, $59\cdot1^{\circ}$. On two days rain fell, $0\cdot59$ inch. Wind, W.N.W. Sunshine, $39\cdot1$ per cent. Mean barometer, 29.8 inches.

The week ending September 7th was cooler and fairly dry. Minimum temperature, 45.0° ; maximum, 69.5° ; mean, 60.0. On one day rain fell, 0.28 inch. Winds, N. & S.E. Sunshine, 51.3 per cent. Mean barometer, 29.9 inches.

The week ending September 14th was similar in weather to the preceding. Minimum temperature, 51.0° ; maximum, 75.2° ; mean, 62.3° . On one day rain fell, 0.37 inch. Sunshine, 16.8 per cent. Mean barometer, 29.6 inches.

The week ending September 21st was unsettled. Minimum temperature, 50.0° ; maximum, 66.5° ; mean, 59.0° . On two days rain fell, 0.47 inch. Winds, W.N.W. & S.E. Sunshine, 16.7 per cent. Mean barometer, 29.6 inches.

Births and Deaths.

AUGUST.

During the four weeks ending August 27th, there have been registered 217 births and 167 deaths—equal to a birth-rate of 21.1 : a death-rate of 16.3 per thousand. The average death-rate for the corresponding month during the five years 1894-9 was 19-2.

SEPTEMBER.

During the four weeks ending September 21st there have been registered 243 births and 159 deaths, equal to a birth-rate of 23.7; a death-rate of 15.5 per thousand.

The average death-rate for the corresponding month during the five years 1894-9 was 18.2.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY.

During the thirteen weeks ending September 22nd there have been registered 729 births and 541 deaths. These births and deaths are divided among the five sub-districts as set forth in Tables III. and V. 176 of the deaths were extra-parochial, as follows :--

for evening the reaction of			
St. Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill			108
North-Western Fever Hospital			8
Western Fever Hospital			3
South-Eastern Fever Hospital	÷		$\frac{3}{1}$
South-Western Fever Hospital			1
North-Eastern Fever Hospital		•••	1
Hospital Ship "Atlas"		••	3
Hospital Ship "Castalia"	••	••	1
St. Mary's Hospital		• •	
	••	••	8
Children's Hospital, Paddington		• •	5
Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Stree	et		1
St. Thomas' Hospital	••	• •	1
King's Cross Hospital	••		-1
University College Hospital			4
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	••	• •	1
Brompton Hospital			1
Italian Hospital			$\frac{2}{1}$
Royal Chest Hospital			1
City of London Chest Hospital			1
City of London Hospital			1
Lying-In Hospital, Endell Street			1
German Hospital			1
London City Asylum, Dartford			1
Hanwell Asylum			9
Leavesden Asylum			3
Darenth Asylum			1
Colney Hatch Asylum			i
Claybury Asylum			
Friedenheim	••		2
St. Pelagia's Crèche		•••	1
H.M. Prison Holloway	•••	•••	1
In the streets	••	•••	1
	• •		1

Sector Sector Sector

The birth and death-rates, as deduced from the quarter's statistics, are as follows :---

All Souls, birth-rate 15.3; death-rate 15.6. Rectory, birth-rate 19.1; death-rate 12.3. St. Mary, birth-rate 22.3; death-rate 15.5. Christ Church, birth-rate 26.3; death-rate 16.5. St. John, birth-rate 25.1; death-rate 21.5. The whole district, birth-rate 21.9; death-rate 16.2.

The average death-rates for five years (1895 to 1900) for the corresponding quarter were as follows: —All Souls, 14.5; Rectory, 18.8; St. Mary, 17.8; Christ Church, 18.6; St. John, 23.6; the whole district, 18.3.

The following table gives, as usual, facilities for comparing the relative mortality from certain classes of disease and proportion to 1,000 deaths from all causes:

TABLE I.

		Total Deaths. 13 weeks ending Sept. 21st, 1901.	Proportion of the deaths to 1,000 deaths from all causes. 13 weeks ending Sept.21, 1901.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.	Mean rate per 1,000 population for corres- ponding period 1899-1900.
1. 2. 3.	Deaths from the chief Zymotic Diseases Pulmonary, other than Phthisis Tubercular	134	247 118 124	4·02 1·92 2·01	$3.94 \\ 2.23 \\ 1.99$

NOTES.

- 1, includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Erysipelas, Croup, Fever, and Diarrhœa.
- 3, includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, and Tabes.

Smallpox.

As early as June 20th infection from Paris was imported into the Borough by a young gentleman. His disease was supposed to be an ordinary case of chicken-pox. The nurse who attended him sickened and rapidly died of a malignant form of smallpox. So far as can be ascertained there was no farther extension from these cases of the disease.

The next cases were in the early part of July. E.K., a clerk, was taken ill on July 9th, and E.K., a female servant, on July 12th. They both lived in different parts of the Borough, but had both been employed at a house in the Paddington district from whence a case of smallpox was removed July 6th. Hence since the usual period of incubation is about a fortnight; these cases were derived from some common source of infection. Again preventive measures were successful, and from these cases no subsequent case, so far as is known, was derived.

The district was now free from smallpox eighteen days, but on the 24th of August up to the present date, a series of notifications of smallpox have been received, the infection apparently for the most part being derived from a group of cases which occurred in the neighbouring district of St. Pancras, and are reported to be caused through some undiscovered cases of smallpox which had been erroneously diagnosed as chicken-pox. These, with the exception of three of the more recent, have all occurred south of the Marylebone Road; there has not been a case in the St. John's Wood district. It must also be particularly noted that there has been no case in the various millinery and drapery establishments or in the business houses.

The three cases north of the Marylebone Road occurred a week ago in a densely populated quarter, and naturally cause some anxiety.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Directly each case has been notified a telegram or telephonic message has been forwarded to the Asylums Board, and the case removed with all the rapidity and comfort characteristic of Asylum Board management. It may be mentioned that one case was even removed at 2 a.m., the diagnosis having been arrived at after midnight. On removal of the patient the room or rooms have been at once fumigated, and all things liable to retain infection disinfected by superheated steam or, if extremely foul, dirty, or old, destroyed.

The Vaccination Officer and the Public Vaccinator have been at once communicated with by telephone or special messenger. They have attended at the house, and have been extremely successful in re-vaccinating "contact" cases. During the operation of disinfection the majority of those who have been in contact with the patient have been persuaded to take advantage of the shelter, have had a cleansing bath, and their wearing apparel disinfected. 3,000 circulars have been sent to employers of labour in the district suggesting the propriety of calling the attention of their workers to the immunity conferred by re-vaccination, and in the majority of instances there has been a favourable and practical response.

The Guardians quite early took a sensible view of their responsibilities, and granted the Public Vaccinator proper facilities to perform his duties.

The writer addressed a letter to the School Board for London, requesting permission to cause an investigation to be made as to the degree of immunity the scholars might possess. After some time a special meeting of the School Board was held and permission granted for this investigation, but coupled with conditions that almost entirely nullified its practical use. In effect, resistance to the examination was suggested to the parents. Even the names and addresses of those who declined vaccination were not allowed to be taken and the Public Vaccinator was not permitted to vaccinate children who desired vaccination then and there, but must track them to their homes.

On account of the three cases north of Marylebone Road and also because a large number of persons who have been hop-picking have recently returned to the Borough, it has been considered a wise precaution to make arrangements for the officers of the Sanitary staff to be on duty in relays from 9 a.m. up to 11.30 p.m., and these arrangements have been communicated to all Medical men in the Borough. The general course of the outbreak may be gathered from the curve opposite page 96.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

The notifiable infectious diseases generally have been above the average. The amount above the average of scarlet fever and diphtheria can be gathered from a glance at the curves on page 96.

Added to greater prevalence there has been diminished hospital accommodation. On the suggestion of the Local Government Board one of the Asylum Board Hospitals has been kept apart in readiness for the reception of possible cases of plague. At the same time the Gore Hospital, hitherto receiving scarlet fever cases, is now being prepared to receive smallpox. Owing to these circumstances the resources of the Board have been taxed to the utmost limit, and at one time it looked as if many urgent cases would have to be retained at home. In only two or three cases has there been a slight delay so far as this borough is concerned. At the present moment there is not a single case remaining which is not either effectually isolated in hospital or at home.

The Laboratory.---Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During the quarter there have been 151 samples of various articles of Food, Drink, and Drugs analysed, as detailed in table VI.

Eight samples of milk were adulterated, and the following prosecutions instituted :--

Thomas Thomas, of 41, Great Barlow Street, was summoned for selling milk diluted with 8.5 per cent. of water, and fined 20s. and 12s. 6d. costs.

Mrs. Shanly, of Princes Pavilion, Regent's Park, was fined £3 and 12s. 6d. costs for selling milk deficient in milk fat 13 per cent.

Elizabeth Neville, of 3, Glentworth Street, was fined 40s. and costs for selling milk diluted with 40.5 per cent. of water.

Barnett Rotto, of 6, Upper Rathbone Place, was fined £5 and costs for selling milk diluted with 9 per cent. of water. John Ward, of 48, Upper Rathbone Place, was fined the same amount for selling milk diluted with 11 per cent. of water.

Two summonses were taken out against a Buckinghamshire farmer for sending milk, diluted in each case with a considerable quantity of water, consigned to a vendor in the district. The summonses were dismissed because it was shown that the milk had been consigned to a certain person and then forwarded on to St. Marylebone. In other words the milk did not come direct from the farmer. TABLE II.—Giving the Causes of Deaths during the 13 Weeks ending September 21st, 1901, at the Middlesex Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Samaritan Hospital, the Workhouse, and the Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill, W.

	Middlesex Hospital.	Queen Charlotte's Hospital.	Samaritan Hospital.	Workhouse	Notting Hill Infirmary
					111
Influenza					
Scarlet Fever					
Diphtheria					1
Typhoid Fever	3				1
Diarrhœa					3
Erysipelas					
Pneumonia and Pleurisy					6
	1	-			
Pyæmia	1				1
Syphilis					8
Cancer	28				24
Phthisis and Tuberculosis	9				24
Rheumatism					
Apoplexy		1			
Paralysis					5
Bronchitis	2			1	16
Asthma					1
Peritonitis	8				
Disease of Brain				2	
Ucont	7			3	16
Vidnor	4				
	3				1
,, Liver					
" Uterus					
,, Ovary	1	2			
Parturition		2			
Diabetes					
Fractures and Injuries	3				2
Old Age					7
Low Vitality, Infants		1		1	
Premature Birth		2			
Other causes	15			1	16
Total	*92	+7		8	108

* Of the 92 deaths in the Middlesex Hospital, 73 were those of non-parishioners.

† The 7 deaths in Queen Charlotte's Hospital were those of non-parishioners, 5 of them were infants.



1901.



		Deat			Dista Ages.			I		all A	ocaliti ges).	ies	in Public putions,
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	ALL SOULS.	RECTORY.	ST. MARY.	CHRIST CHURCH.	ST. JOHN.	Deaths in Pub Institutions,
Smallpox	5			1		4		1	2	1	1		1
Measles	6	1	5					4			2		
Scarlet Fever	3		2	1						1		2	
Whooping Cough	5	3	2					1			2	2	
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	10		8	2				1	1	1	3	4	1
Croup													
Typhus													
Enteric Other continued	3				2	1		1			1	1	4
													••
Epidemic Influenza Cholera													
Plague	••												
Diarrhœa	98	87	7.			2	2	14	8	9	53	14	3
Enteritis													
Puerperal Fever									••				
Erysipelas	1					1					1		
Other Septic Diseases	6			1	1	3	1	2	1	1		2	1
Phthisis	51	1		2	2	41	2	17	3	7	13	11	33
Other Tubercular Diseases	16	4	7	1		4		3	2	2	7	2	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	36					28	8	14	2	10	1	9	36
Bronchitis	36	3			1	14	18	11	5	4	8	8	19
Pneumonia	24	4	3		3	11	3	5	2	3	12	2	15
Pleurisy	2					2			2				
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	2					2		1				1	
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver	15					13	2	7	1		4	3	
Venereal Diseases	2	1				1			1	1			1
Premature Birth	9	9				·		4		1	1	3	2
Diseases and Accidents	2					2		1		1			3
of Parturition Heart Diseases	65			8	3	34	20	12	10	10	19	14	26
Accidents	10	1	1		2	4	2	2		4.	2	2	5
Suicides	1					1					-	1	
All other causes	183	27	2	2	4	58	40	26	21	14	43	29	67
All causes	511	141	37	18	18	229	93	127	61	70	173	110	215

TABLE III.-Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the 13 weeks ending September 21st, 1901, in the Borough of St. Marylebone.

TABLE IV.—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, in the Sanitary District of ST. MARYLEBONE, during September Quarter, 1901; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

						-	9	_					
	a) **		ALL SOULS		RECTORY		ST. MARY		CHRIST CHURCH		Sr. John	There is a	ettoo.v
(c) POPULATION M AT ALL AGES.	(b) Census 1901	36,4	195		798 90	19,	637		547 60	32,	,611 28	141,1	
(d) /	Aged under 5 orover 5	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	ā upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	ō upwards	Under 5	5 upwards
NEW CASES OF SIGKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE ENOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	 Smallpox Scarlatina Diphtheria Diphtheria Membranous Croup Membranous Croup Typhus Enteric or Typhoid Continued Relapsing Puerperal Cholera Erysipelas 	··· 6 3 ··· ·· ·· ··	32 17 16 4 1 5	··· 2 3 ··· ·· ·· ·· 2	4 7 4 24	··· 6 6 ··· ·· ·· ··	4 11 7 3	··· 10 8 ··· ·· ·· ·· ··	3 27 11 9 9	··· 10 9 ··· ·· ·· ·· 2	··· 15 7 ··· 11 ··· ·· 9	··· 34 29 ··· ·· ·· ·· ·· 4	43 77 45 24 1 50
NUMBRR OF SUCH UASES REMOVED FROM THAIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TERAT- MENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.	1. Smallpox 2. Scarlatina 3. Diphtheria 4. Membranous Croup 5. Typhus 6. Enteric or Typhoid 7. Continued 8. Relapsing 9. Puerperal 10. Cholera 11. Erysipelas	 6 3 	32 14 10 	·· 2 2 2 ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	4 5 1 11	 6 	4 9 3 	·· 8 7 ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	3 23 10 	··· 10 7 ··· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· 14 6 ··· 7 ·· ·· 2	··· 32 25 ··· ·· ·· ·· ··	43 65 30 16 13

TABLE V.-DISTRICT BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE THIRTEEN WEEKS ENDING SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1901.

	·· 19,869 ·· 18,099 ·· 39,541 ·· 20,426	Births.		Dea	ths.
		Males.	Fmls,	Males	Fmls.
All Souls	35,394	68	67	70	57
Rectory	19,869	47	43	30	31
St. Mary	18,099	61	55	34	36
Christ Church	39,541	121	139	96	77
st. John	20,426	69	59	62	48
Total	133,329	366	363	292	249

NOTE.—In the above the births and deaths have all been properly corrected, strangers have been eliminated, and extra-parochial deaths and others have been allotted to their proper sub-district.

		tola	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
DAIRY PRODU	ICTS .				
Datat 11000	Milk		41	8	49
	Butter		10		10
	Margarine		5		5
	Cream		2		2
Condiments :					
CONDIMENTS :	Mastand		4	1	4
	T	9	1		1
	TT:		1		1 1 1
	C1 13 1		1		1
	Capers	6. (582)	1		1
SPIRITS :					
OTIMITO .	Gin		4		4
	WIL: lar		14		14
	Brandy	3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4		4
	Rum	• ••	1		1
BEVERAGES :			0		C
	Tea		6 1		$6\\1$
	Coffee	• • ••	1		1
Drugs :					
	Tartarie Acid .		1		1
	Carbonate of Sod	la	1		1
MISCELLANEO	US:				~
	Ketchup		2		2
	Corn-Flour .		1		1
	Jam				6
	Sweets		3		3
	Port Wine .		1		1
	Lard		2		$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\1\end{array}$
	Pickles				
	Tinned and Bottl		21		21
	Custard Powder		1		1
	Honey		1		1
	Gingerbread .		1		1
	Lime Juice .		2		
	Lemon Quash .		3		3
	To		• 143	8	151

TABLE VI.-SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT. -Samples analysed during the year ending 30th September, 1901.

REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK, MONTH ENDING 31st August, 1901.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

	~ = = = = = =								
		Mr. J. Hodges, No. 1 District.	Mr. A. Perry, No. 2 District.	Mr. T. Gorniot, No. 3 District.	Mr. D. J. Andrews, No. 4 District.	Mr. W. Yeo, No. 5 District.	Mr. R. Phillips, Special Duties.	Miss L. M. O'Kell.	Total.
Numb	er of Complaints received	10	6	16	17	12	6	20	87
	Dwelling Houses	36	23	23	35	31			148
,,	Kitchens (separately					11			35
	occupied)	4			20	11 3			6
**	TT	1	1		1	0			
Inspections	Public Health (Lon- don) Act, 1891	24		11	22	32			89
Inspe	Deiries and Com houses	2	1	1	1	7			12
	Rakahansas					1			1
,,	Slaughterhouses	2	2	9		3			16
(,,	Miscellaneous Inspections	160	123	120	150	174	184	164	1075
	es issued for Abatement of Juisances, etc	4	2			9			15
	rs written relating to abatement of Nuisances	18	20	20	23	21	3	17	122
Proce t	edings taken before Magis- rates under Sanitary Acts		1						1
	rts made to Medical Officer f Health	22	32	40	20	49	15	6	184
	tious Patients removed to Iospital	16	2	10	19	11			58
Room	ectious Disease	25	6	19	32	26			108
New	Pipe Drains (feet)	1280	830	860	640	1226			4836
a	es where defects in Drain- ge have been detected and emedied	7	2		3	17			29
	olesome Food—Number of Seizures made			1					1
Food Adulteration.	Samples collected for Analysis	. 19	17		10	19			65
Fo	Proceedings taken before Magistrates	1				2			3
Remo	oval of Bodies to Mortuary								

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REGISTER Month end	D F DING	S А 30тн					vo	RK,
PUBLIC HE.	AL	тн	D	EP	A R	ТМ	EN	ТТ.
	Mr. J. Hodges, No. 1 District.	Mr. A. Perry, No. 2 District.	Mr. T. Gorniot, No. 3 District,	Mr. D. J. Andrews, No. 4 District.	Mr. W. Yeo, No. 5 District.	Mr. R. Phillips, Special Duties.	Miss L. M. O'Kell.	Total.
Number of Complaints received	5	5	30	13	6	4	5	68
Of Dwelling Houses	15	16	40	25	4			100
" Kitchens (separately occupied)			2	10	4			16 -
" Schools		1	1		1			3
,, Houses registered under PublicHealth(London) Act, 1891 ,, Dairies and Cow-houses	16		12	10	9		- 1	48
, Dairies and Cow-houses	2	1	1	2	2			8
" Bakehouses						43		43
" Slaughterhouses …	2	- 2	6	3	2			15
,, Miscellaneous Inspec- tions	125	96	230	100	26	176	83	836
Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances, etc	3	2	5	2	5		1	18
Letters written relating to Abatement of Nuisances	12	13	31	15	11		15	97
Proceedings taken before Magis- trates under Sanitary Acts								
Reports made to Medical Officer of Health	18	30	60	20	36	15	8	187
Infectious Patients removed to Hospital	9	15	16	16	5			61
Rooms Disinfected after In- fectious Disease	14	32	130	29	13			218
New Pipe Drains (feet)	560	380	1760	· 324	226			3250
Houses where Defects in Drain- age have been detected and remedied	4	3	6	3	2			18
Unwholesome Food—Number of Seizures made								
Samples collected for Analysis Proceedings taken before Magistrates	4							4
Proceedings taken before Magistrates			3					3
Removal of Bodies to Mortuary								

REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK, Quarter ending 30th September, 1901.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

-	a been seen as a second s			_					_
		Mr. J. Hodges, No. 1 District.	Mr. A. Perry, No. 2 District.	Mr. T. Gorniot, No. 3 District.	Mr. D. J. Andrews No. 4 District.	Mr. W. Yeo, No. 5 District.	Mr. R. Phillips, Special Duties.	Miss L. M. O'Kell.	Total.
Nur	nber of Complaints received	25	23	60	55	38	16	29	246
1	Of Dwelling Houses	91	78	83	105	64	35		456
	" Kitchens (separately occupied)	8		4	50	20			82
	" Schools	2	4	2	1	6			15
Inspections.	" Houses registered under PublicHealth(London) Act, 1891	70		23	54	f2		2	211
Insp	" Dairies and Cow-houses	6	3	3	3	14			29
	" Bakehouses					2	86		88
	" Slaughterhouses	6	4	15	- 3	6			34
	", Miscellaneous Inspec- tions	472	411	490	400	371	544	488	3176
	ices issued for Abatement f Nuisances	13	7	9	10	23		3	65
	ters written relating to batement of Nuisances	62	57	66	88	53	6	68	400
	ceedings taken before Magis- rates under Sanitary Acts		1					3	4
Ó	orts made to Medical flicer of Health	76	94	140	75	134	45	26	590
H	ectious Patients removed to lospital	38	18	32	65	33			186
	extions Disinfected after In- ections Disease	63	41	161	97	70			432
Nev	v Pipe Drains (feet)	3080	2196	3470	1906	3066			13718
a	ses where defects in Drain- ge have been detected and emedied	19	12	12	17	24		6	90
	vholesome Food—Number f Seizures made			1					. 1
od ration.	Samples collected for Analysis	30	25	30	30	• 27			142
Food Adulteration.	Proceedings taken before Magistrates	1		3		2			6
	noval of Bodies to Mortuary	1				-			1

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SANITARY CHRONICLES

THE

SURGEON

BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE DURING OCTOBER, 1901.

BY ALEXANDER WYNTER BLYTH,

Medical Officer of Health, and Analyst of Food and Drugs for the Borough of St. Marylebone.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

VOL. XXI. TOWN HALL, ST. MARYLEBONE, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1901. No. 9.

The week ending September 28th was fine and dry. Minimum temperature, 45.0°; maximum, 73.0°; mean, 60.8°. Winds, S.E. & N.W. Sunshine, 19.1°/o. Mean barometer, 29.8 inches.

The week ending October 5th was less settled. Minimum temperature, 41.0° ; maximum, 73.0° ; mean, 58.1° . On two days rain fell (0.5 inch). Winds, S.W. Sunshine, $17.9^{\circ}/_{\circ}$. Mean barometer, 29.9 inches.

The week ending October 12th was bright and sunny. Minimum temperature, 39.0° ; maximum, 61.0° ; mean, 51.8° . On two days rain fell (0.06 inch). Variable winds. Sunshine, $23.3^{\circ}/^{\circ}$. Barometer, 29.7 inches.

The week ending October 19th was generally overcast. Minimum temperature, 42.5° ; maximum, 62.4° ; mean, 52.7° . On two days rain fell (0.20 inch.) Winds, E. & S.E. Fogs threatened. Sunshine, $13.2^{\circ}/_{\circ}$. Mean barometer, 29.8 inches.

The week ending October 26th was dull, overcast and inclined to fog. Minimum temperature, $33 \cdot 5^{\circ}$; maximum, $56 \cdot 0^{\circ}$; mean, $47 \cdot 8^{\circ}$, Winds, S.W. and S.E. On two days rain fell (0.11 inch). Sunshine, $11 \cdot 4^{\circ}/_{\circ}$. Mean barometer, 29.8 inches.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

During the five weeks ending October 26th there have been registered 300 births and 167 deaths. These births and deaths are divided among the five sub-districts as set forth in Table V. Sixty-five of the deaths were extra-parochial as follows :—

St. Marylebone Infirmary, N	fotting Hill			34
North-Western Fever Hospi	ital	0 113	. 10	2
Western Fever Hospital			1.0	1
Hospital Ship "Castalia"	0.100	oursuo.		1
London Fever Hospital				1
St. Mary's Hospital				8
Children's Hospital, Padding	ton			3
German Hospital				1
University College Hospital		,		2
Charing Cross Hospital				1
Colney Hatch Asylum				2
Claybury Asylum				1
Leavesden Asylum			11	1
Hoxton House Asylum				1
Banstead Asylum				1
Hanwell Asylum			19 1990	1
St. Pelagia's Crèche				1
St. Joseph's Home				1
In the streets				2
				0=
			Total	65

The birth and death-rates, as deduced from the four weeks' statistics, are as follows :---

All Souls, birth-rate 18.4; death-rate 11.7. Rectory, birth-rate 17.8; death-rate 9.4. St. Mary, birth-rate 25.3; death-rate 10.9. Christ Church, birth-rate 32.6; death-rate 16.0. St. John, birth-rate 22.4; death-rate 14.8. The whole district, birth-rate 23.4; death-rate 13.0. The average death-rates for five years (1895 to 1900) for the corresponding period were as follows:—All Souls, 12.5; Rectory, 17.2; St. Mary, 13.3; Christ Church, 15.3; St. John, 19.9; the whole district, 15.5.

The following table gives, as usual, facilities for comparing the relative mortality from certain classes of disease and proportion to 1,000 deaths from all causes:

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING THE FIVE WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 26TH, 1901, FROM CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISEASE AND PROPORTION TO 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:--

	Total Deaths. 5 weeks ending Oct. 26th, 1901.	Proportion of the deaths to 1,000 deaths from all causes. 5 weeks ending Oct. 26, 1901.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.	Mean rate per 1,000 population for corres- ponding period 1895-1900,
 Deaths from the chief Zymotic Diseases Pulmonary, other than Phthisis Tubercular 	18 29 29	$108 \\ 173 \\ 173 \\ 173$	$1.40 \\ 2.26 \\ 2.26 \\ 2.26$	2·16 2·73 1·88

NOTES.

1, includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Whooping Cough Erysipelas, Croup, Fever, and Diarrheea.

3, includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, and Tabes.

Smallpox.

During the month there have only been seven cases of smallpox notified, the seven cases occurring in various parts of the Borough, and on notification promptly removed. The greatest danger to the Metropolis is, without doubt, the wandering cases of the malady. For example, one poor woman, who was in the habit of sleeping in open doorways, disused basements, and common lodging houses, is known to have wandered for three days and nights, between the eastern portion of the Borough and the central districts, in a most infectious state.

The following is a brief history of another case :---

C. E., aged 19, felt ill on the 16th October, but continued his employment, which consisted in delivering handbills from house to house. On the 17th he consulted a medical man at a certain dispensary in this Borough; the medical man apparently did not recognise the disease. During the rest of the day he lay in his grandmother's small back room in St. John's Wood. At 7 p.m. he went for the night to the Salvation Army Shelter, where he regularly slept. On the 18th he was probably delirious some part of the time, and his exact movements are uncertain, but he appears to have walked the streets in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden all night until the early morning. He then made his way to Regent's Park, and passed the whole day on one of the seats. On the evening of the 19th he presented himself at the Salvation Army Shelter, and was noticed to have an eruption on his face. It had really appeared on the 17th, possibly even earlier; this time he was not admitted, but sent to the Casual Ward, seen by a medical man, and promptly removed to hospital.

A relative of the patient saw him at St. John's Wood on the 17th, and was attacked a fortnight afterwards, and has been removed to hospital from another district. In that portion of the Metropolis in which the patient was delivering handbills, it is also to be observed that there was an outburst of smallpox around the 29th and 30th of the month, which would agree with the incubation period of seed dropped into people's letter boxes on the 16th. Hence, the inference that some of these infections were derived from C. E.



1901.



Bubonic Plague.

In the report for August and September (Sanitary Chronicle 1900, p. 96), 1900, the writer recorded the fact of plague having broken out in Glasgow; and now for the second time after the interval of a year, undoubted cases of plague have occurred not only in Glasgow, but in Liverpool. The introduction of plague into this Borough, or into any part of the Metropolis is, therefore, not impossible and if there is any reasonable precaution that can be adopted, it should be immediately put into force.

The careful investigations of a number of observers have now established the important fact that the propagation of plague is intimately connected with the presence of rats; so much so, that it may be confidently asserted that in any locality free from rats, the plague is not likely to spread to any great extent. Infected garments, infected food, infected dust and even actual contact with the sick playing a subordinate part. Unfortunately, at the present time, owing to the extensive demolition of houses and the breaking up of old drains or the disuse of the same, rats swarm in certain portions of the district, the exits from the sewers being extremely numerous. Besides this in the 30 miles or so of old Westminster sewers, there are a vast number of imperfect brick connections and old disused drains, all affording facilities for rats to multiply, burrow, and make their way into houses. The writer, therefore, brought this subject lately before the Public Health Committee, suggesting the appointment of a sufficient staff of properly qualified men to make a systematic inspection of the sewers, sealing up as they go all rat-runs and disused drains, and reporting faulty connections. The Public Health Committee unanimously approved the report and passed a resolution referring the same to the Works Committee under the jurisdiction of which Committee are all matters relating to the sewers.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

It will be seen by a reference to the curve on the opposite page, that both scarlet fever and diphtheria are below the average for the corresponding five weeks of previous years. TABLE II.—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, in the Sanitary District of ST. MARYLEBONE, during October, 1901; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

-			1.1.1.1.1.1		100			a ferrer				1	
	(a)		ALL SOULS		KKCTORY		Sr. Mary		CHRIST CHURCH	Ger Tame	ST. JOHN	Totais	
POPULATION AT ALL AGES.	(b) Census 1901	35,3	91	19,8	\$60	18.0	00	39,4	541	20,	425	. 133,32	9
(c) Re	egistered Births		54	5	27	-	46		02	3	1	250	
(d) A	ged under 5 orover 5	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards
ICAL	1. Smallpox 2. Scarlatina		1		3 5		. 1 5		2				7 41
ARD MED	2. Scarlatina 3. Diphtheria	11.1	1				1	4	3	3	7	7	12
F THE	4. Membranous Croup												
IN 1 NI 1 SALT	/5. Typhus												
OF SICKNESS IN RACH LCCALITY THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	6. Enteric or		6				3	1	1		4	1	14
SICI KNC	Typhoid 7. Continued												
NEW CASES OF COMING TO THE OFFI	8. Relapsing											1.40	
ASES TO	\9. Puerperal												
W C	10. Cholera									••		1.0	
NECOI	11. Erysipelas		1		5		1	1	10		3	1	20
RIR LAT-	1. Smallpox		1		3		1		2				7
TRI TRI	2. Scarlatina	3	9		5		5	1	10	1	8	5	87
FOR FOR	S. Diphtheria		1			1		2	2	2	6	5	9
VED LITIES OSPIT	4. Membranous Croup												
REMC OCAL	5. Typhus		•:										
NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THRIE HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR THEAT- MENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.	6. Enteric or Typhoid		1				1	1	2		2	1.	6
CH C SEVI LN IS													
F SU	8. Relapsing												
NI S MI	\9. Puerperal												
UMB	10. Cholera 11. Erysipelas							1				1	
NH	11. Erysipelas							1					-

TABLE III.—Giving the Causes of Deaths during the 5 Weeks ending
October 26th, 1901, at the Middlesex Hospital, Queen Charlotte's
Lying-in Hospital, Samaritan Hospital, the Workhouse, and the
Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill, W.

	Middlesex Hospital.	Queen Charlotte's Hospital.	Samaritan Hospital.	Workhouse	Notting Hill Infirmary
Influenza					
Scarlet Fever					
Diphtheria	1			***	
Typhoid Fever	1				
Diarrhœa		4.4.5			
Erysipelas					
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	1				. 1
Pyæmia					
Syphilis		1			
		1			
Cancer	8				2
Phthisis and Tuberculosis	6				14
Rheumatism					
Apoplexy					
Paralysis					2
Bronchitis				1	7
Asthma					
Peritonitis					
Discoss of Davis	1				
Disease of Brain					
,, Heart	3				5
" Kidney	1				
., Liver	2				
" Uterus					
Owe were					
Parturition					
Disbates					
Diabetes					
Fractures and Injuries	1				1
Old Age				·	
low Vitality, Infants		1			
Premature Birth		4			
Other causes	4				2
Total	*29	† 6		1	34

* Of the 29 deaths in the Middlesex Hospital, 27 were those of non-parishioners.

+ The 6 deaths in Queen Charlotte's Hospital were those of infants of non-parishioners.

	•	Death	ns in v subjo	whole ined		ict at		D		in Lo all A	ocaliti ges).	es	Public ions.
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under , 15,	15 and under 25.7	25 and under 65,	65 and up- wards.	ALL SOURS.	RECTORY.	ST. MARY.	CHRIST CHURCH.	ST. JOHN.	Deaths in Publ Institutions.
Smallpox	1			1							1		
Measles										·			
Scarlet Fever	3	1	1			1		1			2		
Whooping Cough	· · · ·												
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	4		4								2	2	1
Croup				•••		••	••		•••				
g (Typhus	*					••						••	
Enteric			•••									**	1
(Other continued							••			••			
Epidemic Influenza	1				••	1					. 1		
Cholera				••	••								
Plague	••	••	••	••	••								
Diarrhœa	8	5	3					4		1	3		
Enteritis	1					1		1					
Puerperal Fever													
Erysipelas							۰				5.0		
Other Septic Diseases													
Phthisis	22				2	19	1	10		-4	6	2	20
Other Tubercular	7	1	2	1		3			4		1	2	
Diseases Cancer, Malignant	9					2	7	1	2	2	3	1	10
Bronchitis	20	6	1			6	7	- 6	1	3	6	4	8
Pneumonia	8	4	1	1		2		1		·	6	1	2
Pleurisy													
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1					1		·		1			
Alcoholism Cirrhosis of Liver	4					4			2	1.1	1	1	
Venereal Diseases	2	2								1	1.	1	1
Premature Birth	4	4							1		3		
Diseases and Accidents	1					1		1					·
of Parturition Heart Diseases	20	1				13	6	4	2	1	8	5	8
Accidents	6	3	2				1	2		1	2	1	2
Suicides	4					4		1	1		2		
All other causes	41	9	2		. 2	16	12	8	5	5	14	9	37
All causes	167	36	16	3	4	74	34	40	18	19	61	29	70

TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the 5 weeks ending October 26th, 1901, in the Borough of St. Marylebone.

33 of the 70 deaths were those or non-parishioners.
TABLE V.-DISTRICT BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE FIVE WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 26TH, 1901.

	Population	Bii	ths.	Deaths.	
	in 1901.	Males.	Fmls.	Males	Fmls,
All Souls Rectory St. Mary Dhrist Church	35,394 19,869 18,099 39,541	$25 \\ 14 \\ 23 \\ 60$	$ \begin{array}{r} 39 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 64 \end{array} $	$20 \\ 14 \\ 8 \\ 36$	20 4 11 25
st. John	20,426	21	13	17	12
Total	133,329	143	157	95	72

NOTE.—In the above the births and deaths have all been properly corrected, strangers have been eliminated, and extra-parochial deaths and others have been allotted to their proper sub-district.

REGISTER OF SANITARY WORK, MONTH ENDING 31st October, 1901.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

	Mr. J. Hodges, No. 1 District.	Mr. A. Perry, No. 2 District.	Mr. T. Gorniot, No. 3 District.	Mr. D. J. Andrews, No. 4 District.	Mr. W. Yeo, No. 5 District.	Mr. R. Phillips, Special Duties.	Miss L. M. O'Kell.	Total.
Number of Complaints received	7	11	16	20	20	1	8	83
(Of Dwelling Houses	30	25	20	35	13			123
" Kitchens (separately occupied)	10	15		20	13	,		58
", Schools	1	2	2		2			7
"Houses registered under Public Health (Lon- don) Act, 1891	25			15	21			61
, Dairies and Cow-houses	2	1	2	1	5			11
" Bakehouses						40		40
" Slaughterhouses	2	2	1	1	1			7
, Miscellaneous Inspections	225	230	260	150	147	175	223	1410
Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances, etc	8	7	5	8	9		7	44
Letters written relating to Abatement of Nuisances	24	16	18	53	15	3	23	152
Proceedings taken before Magis- trates under Sanitary Acts								
Reports made to Medical Officer of Health	41	36	56	31	59	29	14	266
Infectious Patients removed to Hospital	10	12	18	21	15			76
Rooms Disinfected after In- fectious Disease	16	28	85	22	25			126
New Pipe Drains (feet)	1570	1960	1609	606	1712			7457
Houses where defects in Drain- age have been detected and remedied	8	11	6	9	5			39
Unwholesome Food - Number of Seizures made	·							
Proceedings taken before Magistrates	12	10	10	26	22			80
A Troceedings taken before Magistrates								
Removal of Bodies to Mortuary	1							1

SANITARY CHRONICLES

THE

BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE

OF THE 19 DEC 01

DURING NOVEMBER, 1901.

BY ALEXANDER WYNTER BLYTH,

Medical Officer of Health, and Analyst of Food and Drugs for the Borough of St. Marylebone.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

VOL. XXI. TOWN HALL, ST. MARYLEBONE, DECEMBER 7TH, 1901. No. 10.

The week ending November 2nd was rainless and fairly sunny. Minimum temperature, 33.0°; maximum, 59.0°; mean, 49.5°. Winds, E. & S.E. Sunshine registered in Regent's Park, 21.6 hours. Mean barometer, 30.1 inches.

The week ending November 9th was rainless and dark, with a succession of dense fogs. Minimum temperature, 29.5° ; maximum, 56.0° ; mean, 40.9° . Mean barometer, 30.1 inches.

The week ending November 16th was a little brighter. Minimum temperature, $25 \cdot 5^{\circ}$; maximum, $54 \cdot 5^{\circ}$; mean, $43 \cdot 3^{\circ}$. N.E. winds. On one day thick fog. Rainless. Mean barometer, 29.5 inches.

The week ending November 23rd was less dry and fairly clear. Minimum temperature, 23.5; maximum, 53.0°; mean, 39.4°. On two days slight rain fell 0.22 inch. Winds S.E. and N.E. Mean barometer, 29.9 inches. Sunshine, 5.4 hours.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

During the four weeks ending November 23rd there have been registered 241 births and 160 deaths. These births and deaths are divided among the five sub-districts as set forth in Table V. Fifty-seven of the deaths were extra-parochial as follows :—

		Total	57
Paddington Infirmary		 	1
St. Paneras Infirmary			1
Royal Free Hospital		 	1
Cane Hill Asylum		 	3
Caterham Asylum		 	1
Claybury Asylum		 '	3
Dartford Asylum			2
Leavesden Asylum		4.4	2
Hanwell Asylum		 	1
Belgrave Hospital		 	1
Brompton Hospital		 	1
St. Bartholomew's Hospital		 	1
University College Hospital		 	1
London Hospital		 	1
St. Mary's Hospital		 	2
Western Fever Hospital		 	2
North-Western Fever Hospi	tal		2
St. Marylebone Infirmary, N	otting Hill	 	31

The birth and death-rates, as deduced from the four weeks' statistics, are as follows :---

All Souls, birth-rate 17.9; death-rate 12.1. Rectory, birth-rate 22.9; death-rate 16.3. St. Mary, birth-rate 22.3; death-rate 15.8. Christ Church, birth-rate 31.2; death-rate 17.1. St. John, birth-rate 19.1; death-rate 17.8. The whole district, birth-rate 18.8; death-rate 15.6.

The average death-rates for five years (1895 to 1900) for the corresponding period were as follows:—All Souls, 15.3; Rectory, 23.7; St. Mary, 16.7; Christ Church, 16.9; St. John, 21.2; the whole district, 18.3.

The following table gives, as usual, facilities for comparing the relative mortality from certain classes of disease and proportion to 1,000 deaths from all causes:

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING NOVEMBER 23RD, 1901, FROM CERTAIN CLASSES OF DISEASE AND PROPORTION TO 1,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES :---

-		Total Deaths. 4 weeks ending Nov. 23rd, 1901.	Proportion of the deaths to 1,000 deaths from all causes. 4 weeks ending Nov. 23, 1901.	Rate per 1,000 of the population.	Mean rate per 1,000 population for corres- ponding period 1895-1900.
1. 2. 3.	Deaths from the chief Zymotic Diseases Pulmonary, other than Phthisis Tubercular	9	56 331 125	0.88 5.17 1.95	1·78 4·12 2·22

NOTES.

1, includes Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Erysipelas, Croup, Fever, and Diarrhœa.

3, includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, and Tabes.

The Health of the District.

The general death rate for the month is lower than the average of five years, while the deaths from chest complaints are decidedly in excess; this may be fairly attributed to the influence of the November fogs, which were unusually frequent, and particularly irritating to the respiratory organs.

Infectious notifiable diseases in the latter part of the month declined. There were seven cases of small-pox notified and promptly removed. With regard to the latter disease it is satisfactory to again note, that as yet cases have not appeared in any of the trade or business establishments in the Borough, and therefore it ought not to disturb in any way the considerable increased commercial activity that naturally and normally takes place at this season of the year, for it is obvious that seven scattered cases of small-pox, promptly diagnosed and promptly isolated in hospital out of a population of over 130,000, are incidents that need cause no alarm. On the other hand, the writer has not felt justified in relaxing a single precaution; the night and day duty being still continued.

TABLE II.—TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, in the Sanitary District of ST. MARYLEBONE, during November, 1901; classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

POPULATION AT ALL AGES.	(a)		ALL SOULS						CH			-	
ALL AGES.			AL	;	RECTORY		ST. MARY	Current Current	CHRIST CHURCH		ST. JOHN	Totais	
	b) Census 1901	35,3	94 50	19,5	369	18,0)99 31	39,8	541 95		425	133,32 241	
(d) Age	red under 5 prover 5	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	5 upwards	Under 5	ā upwards	Under 5	5 upwards
W CASES OF SICKNESS IN RACH LCCALIFY MING TO THE ENOWLEDGE OF THE MEDIC OFFICER OF HEALTH.	 Smallpox Scarlatina Diphtheria Diphtheria Membranous Croup Typhus Enteric or Typhoid Continued Relapsing Puerperal Cholera Erysipelas 	·· 2 1 ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	4 4 3 2	·· 2 ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	 1 5	··· 3 1 ··· ·· ·· ·· ··	 8 1 1 1	·· 5 1 ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	2 7 3 2 2 3	·· 4 2 ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	1 8 4 	 16 5 	7 28 13 8 11
THE OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THE MES IN THE SEVREAL LOCALITIES FOR TEEA MENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.	1. Smallpox 2. Scarlatina 3. Diphtheria 4. Membranous Oroup 6. Typhus 6. Enteric or Typhoid 7. Continued 8. Relapsing 9. Puerperal 10. Cholera 11. Erysipelas	··· 2 1 ··· ·· ·· ··	4 4 2 2 2	··· 2 ··· ·· ·· ·· ··	 1 	··· 3 1 ··· ·· ·· ··	·· 8 ·· ·· 1 ·· ··	 5 1 	2 4 3 2 2 2	··· 3 1 ··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	1 6 2 1 	··· 15 4 ··· ·· ·· ··	7 23 8 6 2





ending r			hs in	whole	Distr				eaths	in Lo	ocaliti		ic
		_		ined .	Ages.				(at	all A	ges).		Publ
CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25,	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	ALL SOULS.	RECTORY.	ST. MARY.	CHRIST CHURCH.	ST. JOHN.	Deaths in Public Institutions,
Smallpox				1000									
Measles													
Scarlet Fever	3		2			1		1		1	1		
Whooping Cough													
Diphtheria and Mem-	2		2							1	1		
branous Croup Croup													
"(Typhus													
Enteric	1					1		1					
E Other continued													
Epidemic Influenza													
Cholera													
Plague													
Diarrhœa	1	1					1			1			1
Enteritis	1		1					1					
Puerperal Fever													
Erysipelas	1					1						1	
Other Septic Diseases												·	
Phthisis	13				3	10		3	4		5	1	9
Other Tubercular	7	2	1			4		1		2	3	1	
Diseases Cancer, Malignant	14					12	2	8		1	2	3	17
Bronchitis Disease	40	3	1		1	23	12	7	11	4	13	5	17
Pneumonia	12	6	3		1	2		4		1	5	2	3
Pleurisy	1					1					1		
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs													
Alcoholism }	5					5				2	2	1	
Warman I Di	2	2						2					
Premature Birth	1												
Diseases and Accidents		1	••						. 1				
of Parturition Heart Diseases								2				••	
Accidents	3						8		3		2	2	3
Suicides						2					2	-	
All other causes	42	10	1	2		17	12	3	6	7	15	11	21
All causes	160	26	11	2	5	82	34	33	25	22	52	28	71

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the 4 weeks ending November 23rd, 1901, in the Borough of St. Marylebone.

TABLE IV.-Giving the Causes of Deaths during the 4 Weeks ending November 23rd, 1901, at the Middlesex Hospital, Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Samaritan Hospital, the Workhouse, and the Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill, W.

	Middlesex Hospital.	Queen Charlotte's Hospital.	Samaritan Hospital.	Workhouse	Notting Hill Infirmary
nfluenza					
Scarlet Fever					
Diphtheria					
Typhoid Fever					
Diarrhœa	1				
Erysipelas					
Propropio and Plannian					
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	0				1
Pyæmia	•••				
Syphilis					
Dancer	13				4
Phthisis and Tuberculosis	2				7
Rheumatism					
poplexy					
Paralysis			1888		1
Bronchitis					12
athma				0	12
Asthma					
Peritonitis	2			***	
Disease of Brain					
,, Heart	1			1	1
" Kidney					
" Liver					1
" Uterus			2		
" Ovary					
Parturition					
Diabates					
Diabetes					
Fractures and Injuries				1	2
Old Age					
Low Vitality, Infants		1			
Premature Birth					
Other causes	7	1			2
Total	*29	<u>†</u> 2	±2	7	31

* Of the 29 deaths in the Middlesex Hospital, 20 were those of non-parishioners.

† The 2 deaths in Queen Charlotte's Hospital were those of infants of non-parishioners

‡ The 2 deaths in the Samaritan Hospital were those of non-parishioners.

TABLE V.-DISTRICT BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING NOVEMBER 23RD, 1901.

	Population	Bii	ths.	Deaths.	
	in 1901.	Males.	Fmls.	Males	Fmls.
All Souls	35,394	28	22	14	19
Rectory	19,869	16	19	13	12
St. Mary	18,099	16	15	12	10
Christ Church	39,541	45	50	20	32
St. John	20,426	11	19	10	18
Total	133,329	116	125	69	91

NOTE.—In the above the births and deaths have all been properly corrected, strangers have been eliminated, and extra-parochial deaths and others have been allotted to their proper sub-district.

REGISTER OF ANITARY WORK, MONTH ENDING 3 TH NOVEMBER, 1901.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

		and the second second		1				
•	Mr. J. Hodges, No. 1 District.	Mr. A. Perry, No. 2 District.	Mr. T. Gorniot, No. 3 District.	Mr. D. J. Andrews, No 4 District,	Mr. W. Yeo, No. 5 District.	Mr. R. Phillips, Special Duties.	Miss L. M. O'Kell.	Total.
Number of Complaints received	10	2	14	7	14	. 4	14	65
(Of Dwelling Houses	38	20	26	35	29			148
, Kitchens (separately occupied)	8			1 12	15			35
" Schools	ana	2		idza	2	177 :	DUN.	4
g " Houses registered under		-						
", Houses registered under Public Health (Lon- don) Act, 1891 , Dairies and Cow-houses	30		10	12	31			83
, Dairies and Cow-houses	2	1	3		5			11
, Bakehouses						103		103
" Slaughterhouses	2	2			-2	·····	1	6
" Miscellaneous Inspections	160	160	170	150	173	84	296	1193
Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances, etc	8	1	3	4	9		4	29
Letters written relating to					in the second		ir al-	SHEE
Abatement of Nuisances	16	13	14	15	19		35	113
Proceedings taken before Magis- trates under Sanitary Acts	1				1		····	2
Reports made to Medical Officer of Health	34	36	50	30	64		12	226
Infectious Patients removed to Hospital	7	6	21	20	16			70
Rooms Disinfected after In- fectious Disease	22	15	40	21	21			119
New Pipe Drains (feet)	960	1820	760	594	1748			5882
Houses where defects in Drain- age have been detected and remedied	10	7	6	8	3			34
Unwholesome Food — Number of Seizures made								
Constraints of the second seco	. 6	7	18	6	4			41
Removal of Bodies to Mortuary								