

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

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Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Including the Report of the Public Analyst and the
Report on Factories and Workshops.

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

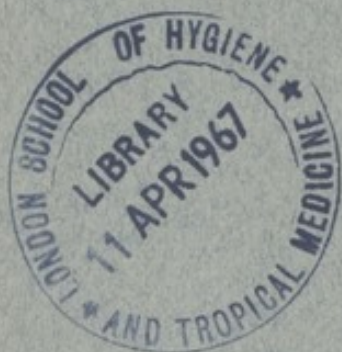
Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,

11th March, 1910.

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

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

The accompanying report on the public health and sanitary condition of the Borough of St. Marylebone for the year 1909, is submitted in accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board with regard to annual reports of Medical Officers of Health.

For that portion relating to the part of the year between 1st January and 1st June, Dr. Meredith Young, who left the service of the Council at the end of May to take up the position of Medical Officer of Health to the County Council of Cheshire, is responsible. The responsibility for the remaining portion is mine.

For the sake of convenience the Annual Report of the Public Analyst, Dr. Wynter Blyth, is included under the heading Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, which will be found at page 45.

I wish most sincerely to thank the Chairman (the Rev. J. A. Beaumont, M.A.) and the Members of the Public Health Committee for the kindness and consideration they have shown me personally, and the support and encouragement they have given me in carrying out the work of the department. Thanks are especially due to Alderman J. Lea-Smith, Chairman of the Dust Sub-Committee, for valuable assistance and advice in connection with questions relating to the removal of house refuse, and to water supply of tenements.

A word of praise is also merited by the staff of the department and I wish to record my appreciation of the loyal way in which they have worked and helped me throughout the period I have been in office.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES PORTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

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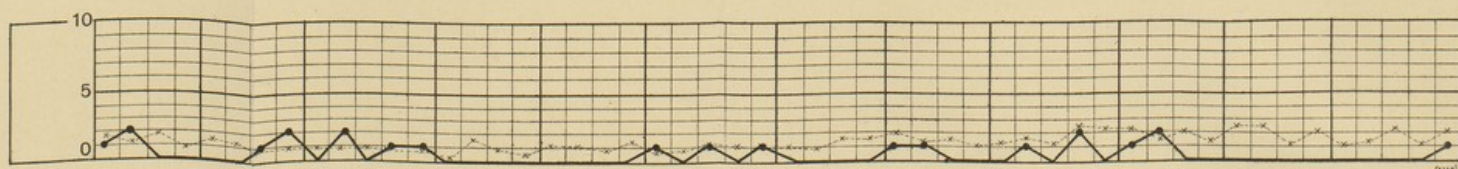
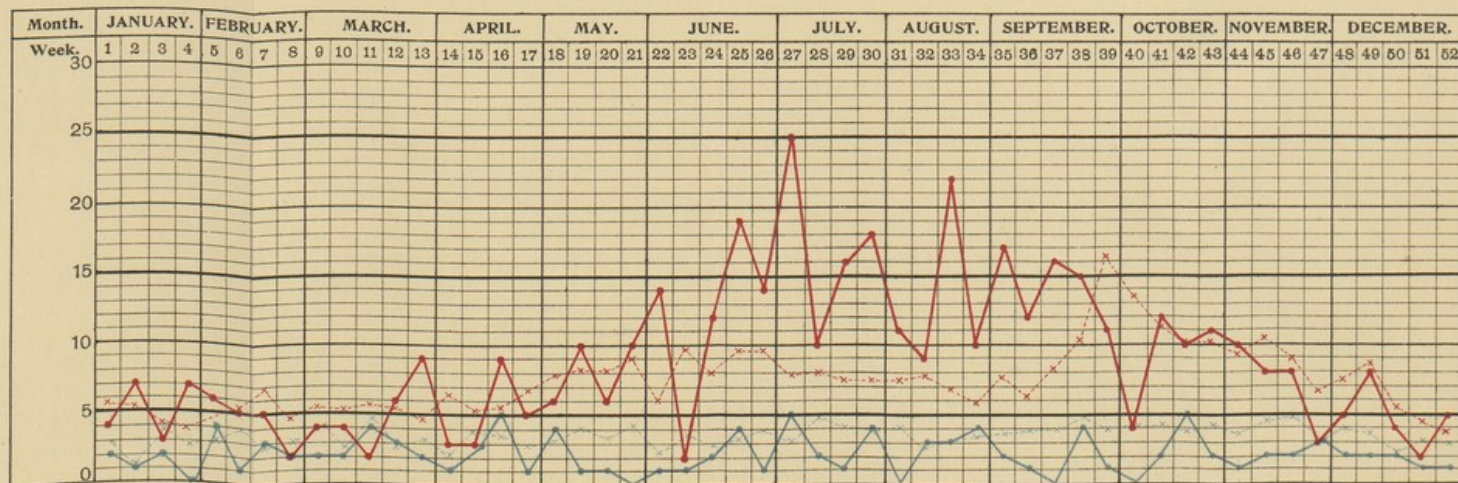
PART I.

STATISTICAL





Curve showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever, notified week by week during the year 1909.



Notes: Scarlet Fever. Diphtheria. Typhoid Fever.

×-----×-----×-----×-----× *Average of Scarlet Fever during 10 years ending 1907.*

“ ” *Diphtheria* ” ” ”

X X X X X X " " *Typhoid Fever* " " "

POPULATION.

At the middle of 1909 the population of St. Marylebone, estimated by the Registrar General's method, was 126,027, the population of the Sub-registration Districts being :—

All Souls	...	...	...	...	33,460
St. Mary	...	...	...	...	35,878
Christ Church	...	...	...	...	37,379
St. John	...	...	...	...	19,310
					<hr/>
					126,027
					<hr/>

The estimated decrease since 1908, when the population was estimated at 126,867, is 840, and the decrease since the census 7,274.

As was pointed out in the Annual Report of 1908, the estimate that the population of the Borough is decreasing by something like 1,000 per annum is to be accepted with some reserve, but as the date of the next census—1911—is drawing near, it is perhaps unnecessary to enter into any discussion on this point.

The reason for the decrease, if there actually is a decrease, is probably emigration of persons tempted by improved means of transit to remove to the suburbs, or displaced by the demolition of small houses which are being replaced by flats.

BIRTHS.

(a) *Registration.* The number of births registered during 1909 was 2,534,* being 25 below the number for 1908. Male births numbered 1,312, and female 1,222. The birth rate per 1,000 was 20·0. The accompanying table compares the rates in the several registration sub-districts with those of 1908 :—

	1908	1909.
All Souls	13·6	20·1
St. Mary	16·3	13·9
Christ Church	29·4	27·8
St. John	20·7	16·4

The rate for the Borough in 1908 was 20·2 per 1,000, and the average rate for the previous 10 years is 21·5, so that there still continues the decline to which attention was specially directed in the Report of 1908. For the extraordinary increase in the birth rate of All Souls it is impossible to offer any explanation. Christ Church, which in 1908 showed an increase of nearly 3 per 1,000 over the rate for 1907, in 1909 shows a decrease of 1·6.

* This figure is exclusive of births occurring in the Borough to persons usually non-resident therein.

(b) *Notifications.* The Notification of Births Act, 1907, which came into force in the Borough on the 15th June, 1908, has continued to work smoothly during 1909. The total number of notifications received within the time named in the Act (36 hours of the birth) was 3,224, or 94·24 per cent. of the total—3421. All persons failing to notify, whose names and addresses were revealed by the returns of the district registrars, were either visited or written to and requested to give an explanation of the failure to comply with the requirements of the Act. In practically all cases the reason given was ignorance of the existence of the Act and of the fact of its adoption by the Borough Council. It is believed that as a result of the work during 1909, the visits by women inspectors and the reminder letters sent out, great improvement will be noted in the future in connection with notifications under the Act, large numbers of persons having been made aware of the requirement to notify.

The Public Health Committee having instructed the Medical Officer of Health to endeavour by other means to make known the existence of the Act in the Borough, no prosecutions were instituted during the year against persons failing to comply with its provisions.

The following are the sources of the notifications received during the year :—

From Parents	...	386	or	11·28	per cent.
„ Doctors	...	400	or	11·69	„
„ Midwives	...	696	or	20·34	„
„ Other persons	...	35	or	1·02	„
„ Hospitals, etc.	...	1904	or	55·68	„

Of the total births notified, 39 referred to still-births (17 males and 22 females); 1,718 took place at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and 207 at the Middlesex Hospital; 1,452 were born at home, and 35 were born in other Boroughs. Of those notified as having occurred in St. Marylebone, 1498 belonged to other Boroughs.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

Deaths to the number of 1,849 were registered during the year. This figure is inclusive of persons who, though normally resident in the Borough, died in institutions, etc., outside, but exclusive of persons who, though they died in St. Marylebone, were ordinarily residents in other districts. The death rate calculated with this figure and the estimated population to the middle of 1909 and corrected for age and sex distribution by multiplying by the Registrar-General's factor 1·0652, works out at 15·4 per 1,000.

The necessity for this "correction" is, of course, due to the fact that differences in death rates in various areas are not entirely dependent upon the sanitary conditions existing in these areas, but also on the constitution (age and sex) of the population. A population consisting of aged persons would show more deaths than one consisting entirely of young and vigorous adults: a population made up of a large number of males and a small number of females has more deaths and a higher death rate than one in which the females outnumber the males. The death rates of such populations are not comparable the one with the other nor with those of populations differently constituted. The Registrar-General's factors do away with all difficulty in comparing death rates, and all which have been corrected by his method may be safely examined side by side.

The corrected death rates of other London Boroughs are given in the accompanying table and may be compared with that for St. Marylebone.

Borough.	Birth Rate.	Corrected Death Rate.	Death Rates from		Infant Mortality per 1,000 Registered Births.
			Seven chief Zymotic Diseases.	Phthisis. Pulmonalis.	
Battersea	23·9	13·0	1·27	1·16	107
Bermonsdey	No return				
Bethnal Green	No return				
Camberwell	No return				
Chelsea	18·7	14·5	1·20	1·44	107
Deptford	26·8	14·1	1·63	1·48	103
Finsbury	35·9	19·0	2·49	2·28	108
Greenwich	22·1	12·2	0·99	1·01	102
Hammersmith	—	14·1	1·6	—	125
Hampstead	13·6	8·9	0·51	0·56	74
Holborn	18·3	15·0	0·80	2·01	70
Islington	23·3	14·0	1·19	1·21	103
Kensington	18·6	14·6	1·03	0·93	112
Lambeth	26·1	14·0	1·2	1·4	97
Lewisham	21·8	10·3	0·47	0·78	75
City of London	13·4	16·0	0·44	1·36	106
Paddington	20·0	12·9	0·76	1·06	102
Poplar	30·1	16·4	2·2	1·3	130
St. Marylebone	20·0	15·4	0·89	1·58	102
St. Pancras	22·1	14·8	0·95	1·58	109
Shoreditch	32·4	20·1	2·7	1·7	138
Southwark	27·1	16·7	1·66	1·79	124
Stepney	30·3	15·2	1·66	1·65	118
Stoke Newington	18·3	11·5	0·63	0·80	84
Wandsworth	20·6	10·9	0·36	0·82	86
City of Westminster	15·9	12·7	0·60	1·30	93
Woolwich	22·9	12·4	1·06	1·17	82

The average death rate for the preceding 10 years is 16·8. The rates in the several registration sub-districts for the last three years were as under:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.
All Souls	12·3	13·2	12·6
St. Mary	13·7	14·9	12·8
Christ Church	18·3	19·0	18·2
St. John	16·0	13·4	14·6

District births and deaths for the fifty-two weeks ending 1st January, are given in the following table (Table I.) while vital statistics of separate localities for 1909, and the ten preceding years will be found in Table II. of the Local Government Board series on page 71.

TABLE I.

District Births and Deaths for the fifty-two weeks ended 1st January, 1910.

Sub District.	Population estimated to middle of year 1909.	Births.			Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
All Souls ...	33,460	364*	310	674	203	221	424
St. Mary ...	35,878	257	245	502	241	220	461
Christ Church ...	37,379	530	511	1,041	342	339	681
St. John... ..	19,310	161	156	317	121	162	283
Totals ...	126,027	1,312	1,222	2,534	907	942	1,849

Institution Deaths.—Very many of the deaths of St. Marylebone residents occur in institutions either within or without the Borough, and the accompanying table which shows where deaths occurred during 1909 is of interest. Attention may be directed to the large number of nursing and surgical homes in which deaths are recorded as having occurred. The number shown is, of course, only a fraction of the total number in existence in the Borough.

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

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

Nursing and Surgical Homes within the District, in which deaths of residents and non-residents have occurred.

All Saints Home, Margaret Street
Christian Union Almshouses, John Street
Home for Incurables, 61, Weymouth Street
Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida Vale
Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, Loudon Road
London Throat Hospital, 204, Great Portland Street
Middlesex Hospital
Queen Charlotte's Hospital
Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Gt. Portland Street
St. Marylebone Almshouses
St. Marylebone Workhouse
St. Peter's Harbour, Greville Place
Samaritan Free Hospital
West End Hospital, 73, Welbeck Street

Aged Pilgrims Asylum, Upper Holloway
Banstead Asylum
Bethnal Green Asylum
Barnet Cottage Hospital
Camberwell House Asylum
Cancer Hospital, Chelsea
Cane Hill Asylum
Catholic Nursing Home, 60, Lambeth Road
Central London Sick Asylum
Charing Cross Hospital
Chest Hospital, Bethnal Green
Children's Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street
Children's Hospital, Paddington Green
Children's Infirmary, Carshalton
Claybury Asylum
Colney Hatch Asylum
Dartford Heath Asylum
East London Hospital
Epileptic Colony, Epsom
Freidenheim Hospital, Hampstead
French Hospital, Shaftesbury Avenue

3, Beaumont Street
5, do.
12, do.
13, do.
14, do.
17, do.
18, do.
19, do.
20, do.
21, do.
22, do.
33, do.
37, do.
40, do.
41, do.
49, do.
52, do.
53, do.
54, do.
57, do.
5, Bentinck Street
13, Bulstrode Street
14, do.
15, do.
12, Devonshire St., Portland Place
23, do.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Nursing and Surgical Homes within the District, in which deaths of residents and non-residents have occurred.
	General Hospital, Hampstead	24, Devonshire Street, Portland Place
	German Hospital	30, do.
	Grosvenor Hospital	36, do.
	Hanwell Asylum	45, do.
	Holborn Infirmary	54, do.
	Homœopathic Hospital	11, Duchess Street
	Home of Compassion, Warrington Crescent	12, do.
	Home for Illegitimate Children, Sutton	90, Harley Street
	Horton Asylum	14, Henrietta Street
	Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square	15, do.
	Italian Hospital	do. (Netley House)
	Leavesden Asylum	12, Hinde Street
	London Fever Hospital	12, Holles Street
	London Hospital	Home of Rest for Christian Workers, 10A, Finchley Rd.
	Long Grove Asylum	18, Manchester Street
	London Temperance Hospital	19, do.
	Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street	3, Mandeville Place
	Manor Asylum, Epsom	7, do.
	Metropolitan Benefit Society Asylum, Balls Pond Road	9, do.
	Metropolitan Hospital	St. Elizabeth's Home, 59, Mortimer Street
	Mount Vernon Hospital	2, Nottingham Place
	North-Western Fever Hospital	3, do.
	Paddington Infirmary	11, do.
	Private Lunatic Asylum, Brook House, Upper Clapton	4, Upper Wimpole Street
	Queen's Hospital	14A, do.
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	6, Vere Street
	Royal Chest Hospital, City Road	8, Welbeck Street
	Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, City Road	15, do.
	St. Anne's House, Manor Road	51, do.
	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	55, do.
	St. George's Hospital	56, do.
	St. George's Infirmary, Chelsea	21, Weymouth Street
	St. Giles Workhouse	50, do.
	St. Joseph's Home, Kensington	59, do.
	St. Joseph's Hospice, Mare Street, E.	29, Wimpole Street
	St. Luke's House, Kensington	50, do.
	St. Marylebone Infirmary	
	St. Mary's Hospital	
	St. Pancras Infirmary	
	St. Peter's House, Kensington	
	St. Thomas' Hospital	
	Salvation Army Maternity Home, Hackney	
	Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich	
	Shoreditch Infirmary	
	Sick Asylum, Cleveland Street	
	Sick Asylum, Hendon	
	Tailors' Benevolent Institution, Queen's Crescent, St. Pancras	
	Throat Hospital, Golden Square	
	University College Hospital	
	West London Hospital	
	Western Hospital	
	Westminster Hospital	
	Whitechapel Workhouse	

Causes of and Ages at Death.—The Local Government Board Table IV. (page 73) gives the details as to the deaths of residents in the Borough during 1909. In it will be found a considerable amount of information regarding the causes of death and the numbers which occurred in various age groups.

The question of age at death is one of some importance, and calls for somewhat fuller reference than is made to it in the table. The same remark applies to causes of death, and it is proposed to discuss both of these points somewhat more fully and to give some details especially with regard to the causes which have been chiefly responsible for the deaths.

DEATHS IN RELATION TO AGE.

The following table contains an analysis of the 1,849 deaths according to age, and shows the numbers which occurred in certain groups. The fact that the extremes of life contributed the largest amounts is well brought out.

AGE PERIODS.	Under 1 year.	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65 and over.	At all ages.
No. of Deaths ...	259	117	41	70	746	616	1,849

So far as the deaths of persons over 65 are concerned, it may be said that to the 616 the various localities contributed as follows:—

All Souls	...	...	...	...	146
St. Mary	...	...	...	...	166
Christ Church	...	...	...	...	190
St. John	...	...	...	...	114

Of the total, 171 at death were aged 65-70; 279, 70-80; 139, 80-90; and 27, 90-100, and of these, two persons were aged 98 and one 99. The outstanding causes of death, apart from old age, were chronic bronchitis, 103; nephritis and Bright's disease, 27; cancer, 64; and epidemic influenza, 23. In 13 the cause was stated to be tuberculosis of the lungs.

A comparison of the deaths that took place under 1 and those over 65 years of age is given below; the numbers occurring in each quarter of the year are also shown.

	January-March.	April-June.	July-September.	October-December.	Total.
Infants under 1 year ...	77	60	48	74	259
Persons of 65 years and upwards	227	143	98	148	616

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The various points regarding the deaths of infants of under 1 year of age are considered under this heading.

The total number of deaths occurring in this group during the year 1909 being 259, the infantile mortality rate, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 births occurring in the same year, is 102.3. The

rate for 1908 was 104·3, and the average for the preceding ten years 141·7. The only year showing a lower rate is 1907, when it fell to 102·2 per 1,000, only one point below that for 1909. The number of infant deaths in 1907 was higher by 5 (264) than that in 1909. The rates for other Boroughs are shown in the table on page 9, and may be compared with that of St. Marylebone. The position occupied in 1908 was eleventh, with a rate of 104, the Boroughs with lower rates including Hampstead, Holborn, Westminster and Lewisham. For 1909, St. Marylebone is 9th in the list, 8 only having lower rates.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY AND AGES AT DEATH.

The following Tables show the ages at which death occurred amongst the 259 infants who died in 1909, and the causes to which death was attributable. The figures relating to each of the registration sub-districts are also given.

TABLE II.

SUB-DISTRICT.	MONTHS.												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
All Souls	23	12	6	3	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	59
St. Mary	30	2	6	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	3	2	49
Christ Church	37	15	9	5	9	4	10	8	5	8	8	5	123
St. John	8	3	1	1	1	2	—	1	5	2	1	3	28
Totals	98	32	22	10	15	11	12	11	12	11	14	11	259

TABLE III.

Cause of Death.	Diarrhoea.	Prematurity.	Marasmus, Atrophy and Debility	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Convulsions.	Suffocation.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Tuberculosis.	Meningitis including Tuberculous.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
All Souls	10	26	4	1	5	3	3	—	—	—	2	5	59
St. Mary	4	22	3	1	5	2	5	—	—	1	1	5	49
Christ Church	18	36	9	9	11	1	5	7	6	3	3	15	123
St. John	3	8	4	6	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	28
Totals	35	92	20	17	22	6	13	7	7	5	8	27	259

TABLE IV.

Certified cause of Death.	Months. 0-3	Months. 3-6	Months. 6-12	Totals.
Diarrhoea	17	7	11	35
Prematurity	82	7	3	92
Marasmus, Atrophy and Debility	10	5	5	20
Bronchitis	5	4	8	17
Pneumonia	5	4	13	22
Convulsions	4	1	1	6
Suffocation	10	1	2	13
Measles	—	—	7	7
Whooping Cough	2	—	5	7
Tuberculosis	1	—	4	5
Meningitis (including Tuberculous)	1	2	5	8
Miscellaneous	15	5	7	27
Totals	152	36	71	259

In the last of the three tables the numbers dying from each of the causes mentioned in the second are arranged according to the age at which death occurred, the periods shown being those indicated at the head of the columns.

Further statistical information regarding infantile mortality will be found in the Local Government Board Table V. at page 74.

Several important points are brought out by these tables. In the first place it will be noted that most of the deaths are of children under three months of age, as many as 59 per cent. dying before completing the first quarter of the first year. Further, over one-third (96) of the total 259, died within the first month of life.

The outstanding causes of death were Immaturity, Diarrhoeal Diseases, and affections of the Respiratory Organs, to which causes over two-thirds of the total deaths were traceable. Under the heading of "Immaturity" are included Premature Birth, Wasting and Developmental Diseases; and the total number of deaths due to these alone was 113. Respiratory diseases include bronchitis and pneumonia which together caused 39 deaths. The number of infants who died from diarrhoeal diseases was 35, while 15 died of infectious diseases (measles, whooping cough and diphtheria), and 13 of suffocation or overlying, 10 of these being less than three months old. Considered as percentages it is found that immaturity accounted for 43·6, respiratory diseases for 15, diarrhoea for 13·5 and infectious diseases for 5·7 per cent.

PREVENTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

These being the chief causes of death, any action taken with the object of reducing infantile mortality would of necessity have to be directed against them. The points to be considered are: what action can be taken and whether or not it

is likely to have any effect. At once it may be said that all these conditions are such as are capable of amelioration by means at the command of a Public Health Department.

Most of these infants, as a matter of fact, died largely as a result of want of care on the part of the mothers. With care, many of the 113 babies who died of developmental diseases or because born prematurely, might have been saved; with care, a considerable proportion of the 39 babies attacked by bronchitis or pneumonia, might have been protected from or tided over the attack; and so with the 35 victims to diarrhoea, the 15 who died of infectious disease, and the 13 who were suffocated.

For several years now, the Council, in addition to carrying out the general measures of sanitation which are referred to throughout this Report, have been carrying on work having as its object the prevention of mortality amongst children from the conditions named.

A staff of three women inspectors were, during the year 1909, engaged day after day in visiting the houses, especially in the poorer districts, where babies had been born. Their duty at these visits is to advise the mother as to the care of the babies, and as to the care of their own health. They give details, printed and verbal, with regard to the feeding of the babies, and their clothing; and when the babies are sick, advise as to the necessity of obtaining proper treatment.

In this work a vast amount of assistance was obtained during the year, as heretofore, from the Health Visitors of the St. Marylebone Health Society. These visitors voluntarily give part of their time to visiting and re-visiting at regular intervals a large number of babies in the poorer districts. Their advice and counsel is of the utmost value, and their work and that of the female staff of the Health Department has done much good and will do much more in the future.

The total number of babies visited by the women inspectors during the year was 2,730, and the number revisited 1,551, the number visited by the workers of the Health Society being 526.

A part of the work done by the St. Marylebone Health Society, which must be regarded as exceedingly valuable, is that carried out at the Infant Consultations. These are held at two centres—one in Bell Street, Edgware Road, and the other at the Welbeck Dispensary in Welbeck Street. They are presided over, the former by Drs. Murrell and Murray, and the latter by Dr. Eric Pritchard. At them babies are weighed and mothers are advised as to

their care, and they are regarded with the greatest amount of favour by those who take advantage of them. The number seen at Bell Street was 186 and at Welbeck Street 148, the average weekly attendance being at the former 25 and at the latter 24.

Home Office Enquiry.—In connection with the subject of Infantile Mortality, some reference may be made to an investigation carried out at the request of the Secretary of State, into the relation between maternal employment and deaths of infants under one year of age.

The observations were carried out in connection with children born in the year 1908, and as each child was to be visited and reports made as to its feeding and progress during the first year of its life, the work was not completed till the end of 1909.

In all, 260 infants were observed by the women inspectors. Of the cases, 58 were born in All Souls District, 53 in St. Mary's, 108 in Christ Church, and 41 in St. John's. Some of the facts elicited are of considerable interest, though it is doubtful if conclusions of any value can be drawn from the figures of this district alone. All the returns are to be analysed at the Home Office, and with the mass of information collected all over the country at his disposal, the Home Secretary doubtless will be able to draw valid conclusions and possibly determine as to what action it is necessary to take.

As a matter of fact the proportion of employed mothers in the cases selected for investigation here is comparatively small—86 out of the 260, about 32 per cent. Of the 86, only 11 were employed in factories or workshops, one half of the remainder working at home, and the other at such occupations as office cleaning, etc. Of the 260 children born, 15 failed to live out the year, and two of these were children of women working at home, 1 of a woman employed in a workshop, 5 of mothers engaged in office cleaning, etc., and 7 of women only engaged in house work. In other words, 1 out of 11 born to factory workers: 5 out of 37 born to charwomen, etc., and 7 out of 174 to housewives, died within one year.

The proportion of deaths amongst the babies whose mothers work away from home is, therefore, much higher than in the other cases.

Some interesting facts regarding the occupations were brought to light. The chief reason for taking up work was to supplement a small income, and the average weekly earnings varied tremendously both before and after confinement. The lowest was 1s. to 2s. per week; the highest 12s. to 18s. Total family incomes of 10s. per week were recorded in several cases.

The average time for giving up work before confinement seemed to be somewhere about three weeks, but of those who worked at home over 50 per cent. continued to do so till within one week of the birth. Most of those engaged away from home gave up their work three or six weeks before the confinement was expected to take place. The bulk of the homeworkers also started work within one month of the confinement, the other industrially employed mothers not returning till a much later date.

As to the nursing of the babies, it was found that the total number nursed by persons other than the mothers was 12, four each of the women working at home, in workshops or elsewhere, finding it necessary to get assistance at home. The percentage of women working at home or occupied in charring who did not take entire charge of their infants was therefore very small.

Only five of the babies were actually put out to nurse and in every case the mother was a charwoman.

In connection with the feeding of the babies, it was found that only nine out of the total number were entirely artificially fed, all the mothers, even those industrially employed, apparently endeavouring to feed their babies either wholly or partially on breast milk. None of the women employed away from home fed their babies entirely on artificial food before the age of six months was reached. This seems to be one of the most important facts elicited in the whole investigation.

Of the 15 babies who died, the age at death was, in one under 2 months; 2 under 3 months; 4 under 6 and 8 under 12 months. The causes of death were: infectious disease, 2; wasting, 1, and other diseases 12.

As already stated, no conclusions of any value can be drawn from these figures, and the final report of the Home Secretary is looked forward to with a considerable amount of interest.

DEATHS IN RELATION TO DISEASE.

In the list given in Table IV (Local Government Board Series, page 73), certain of the causes stand out over the others as chief, and it is necessary to make a few comments regarding these:—

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.

The total number of deaths during the year from these diseases was 45, the death rate being 35 per 1,000. The fact that 35 of the 259 infant deaths were due to this disease has already been noted. Diarrhoea

more especially the epidemic type, is well known to be more common and more fatal in early life. It is also well known to be an infectious disease and one which is preventible if proper precautions are taken to protect the food supply of the child and the child itself from infection.

During warm dry summers, diarrhœa is always much more common than in wet, cold seasons, and more care must be exercised and greater precautions taken at such times. The summer of 1909 was not one favourable to the spread of the disease, less so than 1908, when the total deaths amounted to 55.

A considerable amount of work in connection with the prevention of the disease is carried out by the women inspectors and the workers of the St Marylebone Health Society, who visit the homes in the poorer districts and advise as to the importance of cleanliness, feeding, etc., in preventing diarrhœa, and distribute and explain special leaflets regarding the disease.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PHTHISIS, ETC., AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The following table shows the comparative mortality during the fifty-two weeks ended the 1st January, 1910, from these diseases :—

	Total deaths	Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.
1. Zymotic Diseases	113	0·89
2. Phthisis and other Tubercular	200	1·58
3. Respiratory Diseases... ..	324	2·57

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The diseases included in this group are :—Smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria and membranous croup, typhus, enteric and continued fevers, diarrhœa and enteritis. The number of deaths due to each of these will be found in Table IV.

PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Under this heading are included deaths from pulmonary phthisis (consumption), tubercular meningitis, general tuberculosis, tabes mesenterica and other forms of tuberculosis. The deaths due to the first named numbered 170,

affections of the brain coverings (meninges), peritoneum, etc., accounting for the remaining 30. The total deaths due to tubercular diseases in 1908 was 203, and in 1907, 229. The following table gives the rates for these and other years.

TABLE V.
DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS AND OTHER
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Year.	No. of Cases.	Population.	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1909	200	126,027	1.58
1908	203	126,867	1.70
1907	229	127,718	1.79
1906	244	127,960	1.90
1905	248	129,453	1.92

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The conditions referred to as respiratory diseases include bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and certain other diseases of the respiratory organs, the figures for the first-named being 209, and for the second 105; total 314, death rate 2.4 per 1,000. The figure for 1908, in which year the weather conditions were less severe than in 1909, was 298, and the death rate 2.5.

CANCER AND MALIGNANT DISEASE.

During 1909, cancer or malignant disease was certified as the cause of death in 156 cases. The death rate was 1.2 per 1,000.

The number of females who died from the disease exceeded the number of males by 24, and the bulk of the deaths in both sexes occurred, as shown in the accompanying table, at ages over 50.

Ages.	Under 10	10 and under 20	20 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and upwards
Males	—	—	—	3	6	21	24	12
Females	1	—	1	4	6	27	25	26
Totals	1	—	1	7	12	48	49	38

The parts affected by the disease are set out below, but it may be mentioned that in the 66 men attacked, the organs of digestion were affected in 29 (44 per cent.), and of the 99 women, in 31 (34 per cent.). The breast or womb was the seat of the disease in 27 of the 90 women (30 per cent.).

Cancer and Malignant Disease of various parts of the body.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Face, Tongue, Jaw	6	3	9
Throat, Neck, Gullet	10	1	11
Stomach	12	10	22
Intestines	17	21	38
Liver	4	11	15
Breast	—	10	10
Uterus and Generative Organs	—	17	17
Various	17	17	34
	66	90	156

ALCOHOLISM.

For statistical purposes, alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver (which in the majority of cases is due to alcohol in excess) are considered together. In 1909, the number of deaths due to these causes was 30, as compared with 35 in 1908. In all probability many other deaths stated to be due to other causes were contributed to by excessive consumption of alcohol, *e.g.*, conditions affecting the kidneys. The number of deaths due to nephritis (inflammation of the kidney) and Bright's disease of the kidneys, was 69.

ACCIDENT AND SUICIDE.

During the year, deaths to the number of 64 occurred as the result of accident or negligence, while 15 cases of suicide were recorded. The number of deaths of infants caused by suffocation or overlying was 13.

RECORDS OF DISEASES.

Under this heading it is proposed to consider all diseases compulsorily or voluntarily notifiable in the Borough. In the case of the diseases known as small-pox, cholera, diphtheria or membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, and typhus, relapsing, continued and puerperal fevers, notification to the Medical Officer of Health is called for by Section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

Cerebro-spinal fever is notifiable under an order of the London County Council, and phthisis (consumption) under a form of voluntary notification in

force in the Borough, and also compulsorily, in the case of persons coming under the Poor Law Medical Officers, under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908. Other infectious diseases, *e.g.*, measles, whooping cough and diarrhœa are not notifiable.

Notifications.—The total number of notifications for 1909 was 1,066, as compared with 873 in 1908 and 695 in 1907. The increase for the year is due chiefly to an increase in the number of notifications received in the case of phthisis (334 cases) brought about as a result of the working of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

Full particulars with regard to the notifiable diseases is given in the Local Government Board Table III., which will be found at page 72.

The notification rate (proportion to population of notified cases of infectious disease) was 6·9 per 1,000.

Of the cases reported, a very large number were removed to hospital for treatment, *viz.* :—

Diphtheria	...	...	103 or 94·5	per cent. of the cases notified
Erysipelas	...	...	43 or 32·0	" " "
Scarlet fever...	...	...	443 or 95·5	" " "
Enteric fever...	...	...	16 or 72·7	" " "
Cerebro spinal fever	...	...	6 or 100·0	" " "
Phthisis	...	...	144 or 43·1	" " "

The total amount expended on notification fees during the year was £73. 5s. 6d., the cost per thousand of the population being 11s. 7d.

The following table shows the amounts paid in fees for notifications since 1901, and the cost per thousand of population :—

Year.		Amounts paid to Medical Practitioners.		Cost per 1,000 of Population.
1901	...	98 5 6	...	0 14 10
1902	...	152 5 0	...	1 3 0
1903	...	85 11 6	...	0 13 0
1904	...	99 1 0	...	0 15 2
1905	...	61 5 6	...	0 9 6
1906	...	74 14 0	...	0 11 8
1907	...	74 0 0	...	0 11 7
1908	...	70 6 6	...	0 11 1
1909	...	73 5 6	...	0 11 7

DISCHARGE NOTICES.

The number of certificates received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board regarding the return of patients sent to hospital with infectious diseases was 306 and referred to 511 cases. Visits were paid to these cases by the District Inspectors, and advice given as to the date of the return of children to school, and the advisability of obtaining treatment for and isolation of any suffering from any sequel of a disease.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

The number of cases notified during the year was 109, of which 9 proved fatal (8·2 per cent.) The number of cases per 10,000 of the population was 8·6.

Swabs from 73 doubtful cases were examined bacteriologically, with a positive result in 16 instances and a negative in 57.

The districts which suffered most from the disease were All Souls with 29 and Christ Church with 45 cases. St. Mary with 21, exceeded St. John (14) by 7.

As will be seen from Table III (page 72), the majority of the cases occurred in the age groups 1—5 and 5—15, practically all the deaths taking place in these groups also.

In investigating the notified cases, the following nuisances were found and dealt with by the Inspectors :—

Dirty premises, etc.	...	33
Defective drainage	...	16

SCARLET FEVER.

The total number of cases of this disease notified in 1909 was 458, as compared with 409 in 1908. Deaths due to scarlet fever numbered 8 (1·7 per cent.). The incidence of the disease was chiefly in children in the age groups, 1—5 and 5—15, and the quarter ending 2nd October gave the bulk of the cases. The district most affected was Christ Church (181), a slight epidemic in the early autumn in the neighbourhood of Circus Street, Marylebone Road, and traceable to one or two mild undetected cases, accounting for the increase in the third quarter of the year. All the deaths from the disease were of children between one and 15 years of age. The weekly rise and fall in the number of cases is shown in the chart inset at the beginning of this report.

As regards the source of infection, in 264 of the 458 cases, no definite clue could be obtained. In the remaining 194, infection was supposed to have been acquired from another member of the family in 92 instances; from a previous case

in the same house (tenement) in seven instances; at school in 25; and from another case in the neighbourhood in 55 instances. In 15 cases the source was unclassifiable.

Visits and inquiries at the homes of the notified cases resulted in the discovery of nuisances and defects in sanitation to the number of 227. In 58 of these the condition discovered was defective drainage, while in 169 the nuisance was want of cleanliness. Notices calling for remedies were served in each instance.

ENTERIC FEVER.

During 1909, 22 cases were notified, and there were no deaths.

Half of the number of cases notified were in the All Souls' District; St. Mary's and Christ Church having 4 each, and St. John's 3.

The number of cases (34) in 1908—which, being drier and warmer, was distinctly a "typhoid fever year"—exceeded that for 1909 by 12.

During the year, 8 specimens of blood from doubtful cases were examined, and in each case the result was negative.

In four of the 22 cases notified, suspicion fell upon food as the source of infection, viz.: Ice cream, 1; oysters, 1; fish, 1; and fruit, 1.

Defects in sanitation to the number of 9 were found in the infected houses by the District Inspectors. Of these, 7 were ordinary nuisances—dirty houses, etc.—and the remaining 2 were defects in drainage. Notices were served and the defects remedied.

The curve showing the number of cases occurring each week will be found at the beginning of the report.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

This disease continues to be notifiable throughout the Metropolitan area, and during the past year 6 cases were notified as occurring in the Borough. In each case the patient was removed and treated in hospital.

ERYSIPELAS.

This disease, though included in the list of those notifiable, is not isolated by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. A certain number of cases are treated in the Workhouse Infirmary and General Hospitals, whence most of the notifications come. The total number notified in 1909 was 134, and of this number 2 died.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Three cases of this disease were notified in 1909. One of the cases notified died, and 3 other deaths, attributable to this cause, were certified as having occurred outside the Borough.

MEASLES.

This disease being non-notifiable a correct record of the number of cases cannot be kept. The cases occurring in the Elementary Schools in the Borough are reported by the teachers at the schools, and notices in each case are sent to the parents, advising them of the precautions which should be observed.

In several school outbreaks during the year the class rooms affected have been closed and other measures have been adopted, such as the exclusion of unprotected children from attendance at school, to avert the spread of the disease.

LONDON (NOTIFICATION OF GLANDERS) ORDER, 1907.

During the year two notices were received from the Veterinary Inspector of the Public Control Department of the London County Council, of outbreaks of glanders in the Borough. The first dated the 14th January, 1909, was in respect of the premises No. 2, Townshend Road, and the second dated the 27th May, in respect of premises in Wyndham Mews.

In both cases the necessary steps in connection with the outbreak and the cleansing and disinfection of the infected premises were carried out by the County Council officers. The living rooms, in the case of No. 2, Townshend Road, were found on inspection to be fairly clean, but the drains being in a defective condition were reconstructed. At Wyndham Mews the drainage and general sanitary conditions were found on inspection to be defective and the premises unfit for habitation, and they were voluntarily closed by the agent to the Portman Estate.

There were no cases of human glanders notified during the year.

PHTHISIS.

Information with regard to this disease was derived partly as a result of notification under the voluntary form of notification in force in the Borough; partly from notification under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, and partly from the death returns.

Notifications.—The total number of cases notified was 334. Of these 98 were sent in voluntarily, the remainder under the Regulations by Poor Law Medical Officers. The number received from medical men in practice was 78 (23·3 per cent.) and from general hospitals 20 (5·9 per cent.).

The number notified in 1908 was 176, only about half the total for the present year. The increase is, of course, due to the fact that at the beginning of 1909 the regulations already referred to came into force and made notification of all cases seen by Poor Law Medical Officers compulsory.

A considerable amount of additional work has been thrown on various members of the staff as a result of the new regulations, but this has gone on very smoothly and very few difficulties of any consequence have been encountered.

Phthisis Deaths.—Deaths to the number of 170 were certified as being due to pulmonary phthisis, equal to a death rate of 1·35 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The death rate for 1908 was 1·21. Of the 170, 72 had been notified during the year as suffering from the disease.

The following table, which gives the figures for the years 1900-1909, shows also the distribution of the deaths throughout the Borough. Christ Church district, it will be noted, again heads the list with 66 out of 170. The inhabitants of this district include, it is well known, many whose circumstances and habits are such that they readily fall victims to the disease, inasmuch as they are poor, frequently out of employment, and when employed follow occupations which are hard and exposed. Moreover, as a result of their poverty, they are compelled to live under unhealthy conditions, improperly fed, in overcrowded rooms, which they themselves in many cases, neglect to keep clean and properly ventilated.

TABLE VI.
DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Population.	Year.	All Ages.	SUB-DISTRICTS.			
			All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	S. John.
126,027	1909	170	43	41	66	20
126,867	1908	154	35	33	61	25
127,718	1907	179	42	46	64	27
127,960	1906	197	36	64	73	24
129,453	1905	195	37	56	69	33
131,000	1904	214	43	57	82	32
131,700	1903	241	71	56	78	36
132,650	1902	225	59	59	71	36
133,301	1901	223	71	60	56	36
135,350	1900	275	80	64	68	63

Of the deaths, 83 took place in Poor Law Institutions, 12 in general and other hospitals and 75 at home.

The age and sex distribution of the deaths is given below. More males than females, it will be noted, died of phthisis. This is well known to be the

case, as is also the fact, here shown, that most deaths occur about the middle period of life.

Ages.	Under 10	10 and under 20	20 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and upwards	Totals.
Males... ..	3	3	7	25	27	20	11	3	99
Females ..	3	2	17	15	10	12	8	4	71
Totals ...	6	5	24	40	37	32	19	7	170

The following tables contain an analysis of the deaths in relation to occupation. In the case of the males the fact that the highest mortality from phthisis occurs amongst those employed in work entailing exposure is well brought out.

MALES.

No occupation.	Work with exposure.		Sedentary work.		Professional work.	Total.
	Workmen.	Foremen, Masters, etc.	Workmen.	Foremen, Masters, etc.		
7	59	1	19	8	5	99

FEMALES.

No occupation or house work.	Work with exposure.	Sedentary work.	Professional work.	Total.
52	8	11	—	71

Preventive Measures against Phthisis.—The work of the department in connection with the prevention of the disease, in addition to ordinary measures for improving sanitation in the Borough, is largely educative. Further, however, wherever possible, isolation of the sick is recommended and often obtained, and disinfection of infected rooms and articles is carried out.

The education of the sick and of contacts is attempted by the women inspectors, and in this work they are greatly assisted by the phthisis visitors of the St. Marylebone Health Society.

In all cases, as soon as possible after receipt of the notification, a visit is paid by one of the Inspectors (women), who obtains information as to the onset

of the disease, etc., and enquires into the sanitary condition of the house. Advice (printed and verbal) as to the best method of disposing of infected expectoration, etc., is given, and disinfection of the rooms, clothing and other articles belonging to the patient is arranged for. If isolation seems urgently called for, and the patient is poor, assistance in obtaining this is frequently given.

After the first visit, a note of the name and address of the patient is sent to the St. Marylebone Health Society whose visitors re-visit from time to time, and see that proper precautions are taken.

Towards the end of the year the Health Society arranged for a visit of the Anti-Tuberculosis Exhibition to the district, and for several days in December some of the rooms in the elementary school in Bell Street, Edgware Road, were given over to a demonstration of various points in connection with the disease. Large numbers of the inhabitants of the Lisson Grove district visited the exhibition and took advantage of the instruction given.

During 1909, also, the idea of an Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary for St. Marylebone was mooted, and a provisional committee has been formed with the object of carrying the idea into force. The work of such a dispensary, which includes examination of patients, visitation of their houses, and, most important of all, examination of members of the patient's family who have been in contact with him, would certainly have a marked tendency to reduce the number of cases of phthisis, and also of deaths from the disease. It is to be hoped that the attempt at establishment will be successful and that the dispensary will be at work before long.

A system somewhat resembling that mentioned above has been in operation in connection with the Brompton Hospital, and certificates are from time to time received from this institution regarding St. Marylebone patients under treatment. The Hospital Authorities express themselves as prepared to examine the contacts in the families of such patients, and during the year this arrangement was taken advantage of in one case.

In connection with disinfection in the case of phthisis it may be mentioned that wherever possible, houses are disinfected after death or removal of patients. During the year disinfection was carried out on account of consumption in 46 instances.

Bacteriological examinations of 77 specimens of expectoration from doubtful cases of phthisis were made during 1909. Of these, 26 were found to contain the bacillus of tuberculosis, and in 51 the result was negative.

(The figures relating to forms of tuberculosis other than that of pulmonary phthisis will be found on page 18.)

DISINFECTION.

The following tables contain particulars regarding the work of disinfection carried out after the infectious diseases during 1909. The second table refers to articles, the third gives the actual number of disinfections in each month, and the conditions rendering disinfection necessary. For the disinfection of infected articles one steam disinfecter was used, viz., Goddard Massey & Warners' machine. Formic aldehyde gas, produced by an Alformant lamp burning 30 tabloids per 1,000 cubic feet, and sulphur dioxide gas in cylinders were used for the disinfection of premises.

The number of separate rooms disinfected during the year was 809. In 720 cases one room was dealt with, in 67 two rooms, in 8 three rooms, in 2 four rooms, in 1 five rooms, in 2 six rooms, in 2 seven rooms, in 1 eight rooms, and in 1 nine rooms. Four wards of a hospital and one motor garage were also disinfected.

		1908.	1909.
Number of rooms disinfected	...	764	809
Number of articles disinfected	...	11,784	11,524

The number and nature of articles disinfected during 1909 are shown below.

Articles.	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total.
Beds	65	75	160	73	373
Mattresses	100	102	134	74	410
Bolsters	130	140	194	123	587
Pillows	300	283	484	258	1,325
Sheets	90	85	403	229	807
Blankets	370	401	389	285	1,445
Sundries	1,401	1,254	2,341	1,581	6,577
Totals	2,456	2,340	4,105	2,623	11,524

The number of journeys made by the disinfecting vans during the year, January to December, 1909, was :—

January ... ..	...	...	...	39
February ... ..	...	...	...	32
March ... ..	...	...	...	31
April ... ..	...	...	...	50
May ... ..	...	...	...	32
June ... ..	...	...	...	34
July ... ..	...	...	...	55
August ... ..	...	...	...	54
September ... ..	...	...	...	48
October ... ..	...	...	...	40
November ... ..	...	...	...	34
December ... ..	...	...	...	29
				<hr/> 478 <hr/>

The vans were used 549 times in 1908.

REASONS FOR DISINFECTION.

				Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Measles.	Phthisis.	Vermis.	Cancer.	Erysipelas.	Influenza.	Chickenpox.	Death, etc.	Totals.
January ... ..	...	...	...	...	21	8	4	...	2	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	42
February ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	5	2	...	9	5	1	1	...	...	...	4	35
March ... ..	...	...	...	...	18	13	6	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	1	3	49
April ... ..	...	...	...	3	29	11	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	6	56
May ... ..	...	...	...	...	34	6	1	1	3	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	54
June ... ..	...	...	...	...	47	8	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	58
July ... ..	...	...	...	...	85	10	...	...	1	10	...	...	1	...	...	2	109
August ... ..	...	...	...	...	52	10	1	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	4	74
September ... ..	...	...	...	...	56	6	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	67
October ... ..	...	...	...	...	39	10	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	60
November ... ..	...	...	...	...	30	8	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	46
December ... ..	...	...	...	1	18	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
				4	437	102	21	1	20	46	8	6	6	4	3	21	679

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

These examinations are carried out by Dr. Eastes at the Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health, 38, New Cavendish Street, in doubtful cases of Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria and Phthisis, and the following table gives particulars as to the number of cases examined and the results obtained :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Typhoid Fever	—	8	8
Diphtheria	16	57	73
Phthisis	26	51	77
Totals	42	116	158

PART II.
DEPARTMENTAL.

DEPARTMENTAL.

During the year the work of the department was carried on on the lines laid down in the scheme of re-organisation of 1908, and this, despite the fact that one Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Young), who had been responsible largely for preparing the scheme, left, and another (Dr. Porter) took his place.

The staff of the Public Health Department during the greater part of 1909, included, in addition to the Medical Officer of Health, a deputy Medical Officer (Dr. J. R. Prior), 2 Drainage Inspectors, 1 Outdoor Superintendent, 1 Meat and Food Inspector, 4 District Inspectors, 3 Women Sanitary Inspectors (including one temporary), 1 Dust Inspector, 1 Chief and 2 Assistant Clerks, and an Office Youth. In addition to this staff, there are under the control of the Committee the Keeper of the Public Mortuary, the Matron and staff of the Shelter Baths, 2 disinfectors, the men and women attendants at the conveniences, and the men employed in flushing the overground conveniences.

It is proposed to deal in this part of the report with the work of each of the above-named inspectors or groups of inspectors, but it may be said at once that practically without exception all the members of the staff—clerks, inspectors, etc.—have worked well during the year, and have in every way sought to make the working of the department under the new scheme as successful as possible.

PROTECTION OF THE FOOD SUPPLY.

To all intents and purposes this portion of the report is concerned with the work of a new branch of the department. Prior to 1909 the meat and food supplies have been supervised, and sampling under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts carried out, by each district inspector in his own area. At the beginning of the year, however, an inspector responsible for this work exclusively was appointed, and to him was entrusted the duty of examining foods in shops, etc.; inspecting premises in which food was sold, stored or prepared, *e.g.*, milkshops and stores, kitchens of restaurants, bakehouses, ice cream shops, slaughterhouses, cowhouses, etc. He was also expected to take in hand the sampling of food and drugs throughout the Borough under the appropriate Acts.

Food Inspection.—The work of inspecting and examining food, meat, etc., stored or exposed for sale was carried on regularly throughout the year, the food inspector and certain of the inspectors specially qualified as meat inspectors taking it in turn to carry out Saturday night and Sunday morning inspections. Taking advantage of the provision which allows purveyors of meat, etc., to submit articles to inspectors for examination and to voluntarily surrender food found by them to be unsound, several butchers and other food retailers in the Borough handed over considerable quantities of food for destruction. To such,

a small charge for removing and destroying the articles was made, and a certificate that this had been done given.

Unfortunately, owing to the fact that the food inspector (Emerton) was no longer in the employ of the Council when the annual returns came to be made up, it is found impossible to give any definite statement as to the total quantity of food dealt with in this way.

Apart from unsound food so treated it was found necessary in several cases to seize certain articles which were unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human food, and have them dealt with as prescribed by Section 47 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

The following is a list of these articles and shows the name of the inspector who carried out the seizure, the article seized and the result of the prosecution. In all these cases it may be said that the articles seized were submitted to the Medical Officer of Health and examined by him, and the person from whom they were seized was given every opportunity of having them examined by anyone he cared to name, either before or after the order for destruction had been obtained from the justice or magistrate :—

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, SECTION 47.
UNSOUND FOOD.

Inspector.	Offence.	Result.
Emerton	Exposing for sale 220 tins of condensed milk which were unsound and unfit for human food at Nos. 10 & 12, Earl Street	Fined £40 and £10/10/- costs
Emerton	Exposing for sale four jars of pickles which were unsound and unfit for human food, at No. 40, Queen Street	Fined £1 and 2/- costs
Emerton	Exposing for sale one jar of pickles which were unsound and unfit for human food, at No. 106, Seymour Place	Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs
Emerton	Depositing and selling an article of food, to wit, about 80 lb. of cherries, which were unsound and unfit for human food, on a stall in Church Street	Fined 10/- and 2/- costs for depositing and £1 and 2/- costs for selling
Emerton	Exposing an article of food, to wit, about 30 lb. of beef, which was unsound and unfit for human food, at No. 7, Salisbury Street	Fined £5 and £2/6/- costs
Emerton	Exposing articles of food, to wit, about 28 lb. of pears and peaches which were unsound and unfit for human food, at No. 21, Hatton Street	Fined 2/6 and 4/- costs for exposing and 2/6 and 4/- costs for depositing
Smith	Exposing for sale a quantity of crabs which were unsound and unfit for human food, at No. 57, Great Titchfield Street	Fined £10 and £1/3/- costs

Smith	Exposing for sale on a stall in Bell Street a quantity of fruit which was unsound and unfit for human food	Fined £1 and £1/3/- costs for exposing and 2/- costs for depositing
Smith	Depositing, for the purpose of the preparation for sale, certain pieces of meat which were unsound and unfit for human food, at No. 6, Crawford Terrace	Fined £3 and £2/2/- costs
Smith	Exposing for sale certain unsound fruit, to wit, pears, grapes and melons, which were unfit for human food, at No. 14, Union Street, Middlesex Hospital	Fined £2 and £2/2/- costs
Smith	Exposing and depositing for sale, at No. 57, Bell Street, two pigs and two sets of organs which were diseased with tuberculosis and were unfit for human food	Fined £5 and £3/3/- costs

Three of the above seizures, it will be noted, refer to meat, and one of these was of pig carcasses and organs diseased with tuberculosis. The seizure in this instance was made at Christmas time. The animals were proved to be country fed and slaughtered, and a note of the circumstances of the case was sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the district whence the carcasses had come. As the fact that pork has been fed and slaughtered in the country is commonly taken as a guarantee of its excellence, it is worth while entering a word of caution regarding it, viz. : that very frequently no examination whatever has been made of the carcase from which it is derived before it leaves the country, and it is just possible that no examination is made in town at the retail shop, which may be one of hundreds, and therefore liable to escape inspection. There is no doubt of the existence of a certain laxity in connection with examinations at country slaughterhouses, and as attention is continually being called to it, the signs are hopeful that the future may see some improvement in this respect.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The following list gives the number and situation of premises used as slaughterhouses in the Borough, and the conditions under which the licences are granted.

Premises.	Conditions.
75, Abbey Road	Nil.
6A, Bolsover Street, rear of	Nil.
178, Edgware Road	Nil.
4, Henry Street, St. John's Wood ...	Small cattle only.
50, Henry Street, St. John's Wood...	Small cattle only.
134, High Street, St. John's Wood...	On the clear and distinct understanding that the room over the slaughterhouse is not used as a living room.
31, Little Church Street	Small cattle only.
32A, Union Street, Middlesex Hospital	Nil.

Notices of intention to apply to the London County Council for the renewal of these licenses were duly received by the Sanitary Authority, and no opposition having been raised the licenses were granted for the year ending the 31st October, 1910, by the Public Health Committee of the London County Council at their meeting at the Clerkenwell Sessions House on the 25th October, 1909.

The premises have been under constant supervision, and no action has been necessary in connection with them during the year.

MILK SUPPLY.

Cowhouses.—The number of cowhouses in the Borough is small—five—most of the milk coming into the district from outside.

The situation of the premises is as follows:—

Premises.	No. of Cows.
58, Acacia Road (Sheds Nos 1, 2 and 3) ...	44
56, Bell Street ...	15
*42A, Clipstone Street ...	10
26, John Street ...	14
3, Malthouse Mews ...	22
Total ...	105

*This license is granted on the undertaking of the licensee not to keep more than 10 cows on the premises.

Application for renewal of these licenses is made annually, and the Borough Council having raised no objection the renewals were granted by the licensing authority, the London County Council.

As a matter of fact, though, as the above table shows, the sheds are licensed for 105 cows, at the time of the annual inspection only 41 were actually stabled, as follows:—

Premises.	No. of Cows.
58, Acacia Road ...	7
56, Bell Street ...	7
42A, Clipstone Street ...	10
26, John Street ...	3
3, Malthouse Mews ...	14
Total ..	41

The premises were regularly and frequently visited during the year. In no case was it found necessary to issue notices with regard either to cleansing or nuisances.

Milkshops, etc.—The number of premises upon which milk is sold is 264. During the year 31 applications were received for registration, of which three

were refused, as provided by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, on the ground that the premises were unsuitable. Taking advantage of the powers granted by the same section, two names were removed from the register, and in addition thereto nine names were removed, the persons having voluntarily discontinued selling milk.

During the year an important question was raised in connection with the sale of milk in the streets of the Borough by purveyors whose names did not appear in the register of milk sellers, purveyors, etc., kept by the Council. A case was brought before the magistrate (Mr. Denman) at Great Marlborough Street Police Court, and it having been proved to his satisfaction that the defendant, though unregistered in St. Marylebone, was registered in another Borough, he dismissed the case, but consented to state a case for the Council, who decided to appeal. The appeal, at the time of writing, is pending, and further reference will be made to the matter in a later report.

In addition to this case, six others were prosecuted for offences against the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders. By order of the Public Health Committee, three, the circumstances in which were similar to those described above, were withdrawn, fines and costs being imposed in the remaining three.

The following statement gives full particulars regarding each of the cases :

Offence.	Result.
Selling milk in Hereford Street and Lisson Grove from dirty utensils, viz., one churn and one hand can, and for failing to register his name as a purveyor of milk.	Fined £2 and £1 10/- costs for dirty utensils, and fined 10/- for failing to register.
Selling milk from dirty utensils from footway in Earl Street, and for failing to register as a purveyor of milk.	Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs for dirty utensils, and 10/- and 2/- costs for failing to register.
Purveying milk in Carburton Street without being registered.	The Public Health Committee directed the Solicitor not to proceed in these cases having regard to the fact that Mr. Denman in a case brought by Hampstead Borough Council decided against that Authority in respect of a defendant registered in the County of Middlesex purveying milk in Hampstead.
Purveying milk in Cleveland Street without being registered.	
Purveying milk in Foley Street without being registered.	
<i>Note.—In the three preceding cases the Vendors were registered in St. Pancras and Islington, and purveyed milk in St. Marylebone.</i>	
Purveying milk from the premises No. 2, Westmoreland Street, without being registered.	Defendants fined £2 and 2/- costs.

Purveying milk in the Borough without being registered.

Defendant was convicted for adulteration, but the summons in respect of his failure to register as a purveyor in St. Marylebone was dismissed. Notice of appeal was given and the case for hearing in the High Courts is pending.

Examination of Milk.—Apart from a small number taken for bacteriological examination, all samples for analysis are taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, but as this portion of the report deals with milk, it is considered convenient to refer to the subject of milk examination here. The sampling during the year was carried out by the Meat and Food Inspector, who took a number fixed by the Medical Officer of Health each week and submitted them to the Public Analyst. Most of the samples were taken during the day, but several were also obtained in the evening or early morning and on Saturday night and Sunday morning. A certain number of samples were also taken at railway stations once a month.

The total number of milks examined was 403. Of these, 23 (5·7 per cent.) were found to be adulterated. In the case of samples reported on as genuine by the Public Analyst, a note was sent to the vendor informing him that no further action would be taken in connection with the sample. So far as the adulterated samples are concerned, proceedings in all cases were instituted, unless the adulteration was trivial or other circumstances existed which rendered such a course inadvisable.

The actual number of cases prosecuted was 15, and the number of convictions 14. In the latter, fines and costs to the amount of £30. 2s. 6d. were recovered. In one case, the defendant absconded before the summons was served.

In the case of the railway station samples, it is customary to send one-third of the sample to the consignor and to communicate with him when the analysis is completed. Of the 38 such samples taken during the year, none were found to be adulterated.

The following table gives the quarterly returns as to milk sampling during 1909 :—

Quarter of the Year.	No. of Samples Taken.	No. of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	No. of Prosecutions Instituted.	Fines and Costs.
1st	63	5	7·9	2	£ s. d. 2 5 0
2nd	54	7	12·9	5	9 2 6
3rd	147	5	3·4	5	16 2 6
4th	139	6	4·3	2	2 12 6
Total for year	403	23	5·7	14	30 2 6

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

There are 80 such registered in the Borough in accordance with the London County Council (General Powers) Act of 1902. They have been regularly inspected, and in three instances proceedings were instituted in respect of offences against the Act. As the following statement shews, all these were successful :—

Offence.	Result.
Selling ice cream in Great Titchfield Street, on two occasions, from a barrow not marked with the name and address of the manufacturer	Fined 10/- and 2/- costs for each offence
Selling ice cream in Carlisle Street from a barrow not marked with the name and address of the manufacturer	Fined 5/- and 2/- costs
Manufacturing and storing ice cream in an improper place at No. 119, Princess Street	Fined £2 and 2/- costs

BUTTER, MARGARINE, ETC.

The number of persons registered as dealers in and manufacturers of margarine under the Margarine Act, 1887, Sec. 9, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1889, Sec. 7 (4), is seven, and of wholesale dealers in butter and milk blended butter, under the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907, three.

Two names were added during the year, and the various premises have been regularly inspected.

The matter of sampling of butter, margarine, etc., is dealt with under the heading "Sale of Food and Drugs Acts."

RESTAURANTS, FOOD STALLS, ETC.

Premises on which food is prepared for sale exist in the Borough to the number of 163 (restaurant and dining room kitchens 55, hotel kitchens 18, coffee shops, pastrycooks and tea-rooms 90). Each of these was visited at least once during the year by the special Meat and Food Inspector. A number of notices were served chiefly for breaches of Section 8 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, which deals with the question of sanitation in such places.

The food stalls in the market streets—Bell Street, Great Titchfield Street, etc.—have been regularly inspected, and during the year a proper system of inspection on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings was inaugurated.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Only two premises in which trades classed as offensive are carried on are situated in St. Marylebone. In both instances tripe-boiling is the industry followed, and in neither, though frequently visited, was any cause for complaint found.

BAKEHOUSES.

No bakehouse has been removed from the register during the year, and none have been added. The number at present on the register is 78, 70 of which are below the ground level. These have been subject to regular inspection during the year. During the latter half of 1909, the system of drawing the attention of the occupiers of such premises to the fact that under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in all bakehouses, where limewashed, the limewashing shall be renewed at least every six months, was introduced. This regulation applies to the inside walls of the rooms of the bakehouse and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms and to the passages and staircase of the bakehouse. If the walls, etc., are painted and varnished, the paint or varnish (three coats) must be renewed once in seven years, and be washed with hot water and soap once at least in every six months.

A bakehouse in which there is any contravention of this rule is to be deemed not to be kept in conformity with the Factory and Workshop Act, and liability to a penalty is incurred by the person so offending.

This regulation, so far as the records show, had been rather neglected in the past, but after the service of the notice the requirements of the Act were complied with without in one instance having to put into operation the legal remedy for non-compliance.

In future reminders will be sent out twice a year, and all bakehouses kept under close observation.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The system in vogue in connection with food sampling is for the Medical Officer of Health to hand the Meat and Food Inspector a list each Saturday of the number of samples to be taken of various articles during the ensuing week. In some cases he is instructed to sample at certain shops and to visit at certain hours and on certain days.

A considerable number of the samples taken during 1909 were purchased by an "agent." The total number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst was 756, and of these 41 (5·4 per cent.) were found to be adulterated. Proceedings were instituted in 31 cases, and fines and costs to the amount of £93. 4s. 6d. were recovered.

As shown below, only in one case was it necessary to take proceedings for obstruction to the carrying out of the Acts. The penalty enforced will probably act as a deterrent to other persons tempted to obstruct.

Offence.	Result.
Obstructing an officer in the course of his duty at No. 20, Blenheim Terrace.	Fined £3 and £1 3s. costs.

The following table and report from the Public Analyst gives full information with regard to the samples submitted to and examined by him :—

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under the direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and, if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis; showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	The sum paid in respect of the Analysis.	Observations.
FIRST QUARTER ENDING 31st MARCH, 1909.				
57 milks	Food Inspector	Genuine. 16 contained an aniline colouring matter.	£500 per ann. for 700 samples. Over that number 7/6 per sample.	
1 do.	Private purchaser	Genuine.		
1 do.	Do.	Adulterated 10·8 per cent. water and 13·4 per cent. deficient in fat.		
3 do.	Food Inspector	Adulterated. No. 2058 10·8 per cent. added water.		No. 2058. Proceedings were not taken on the advice of Solicitor.
		Do. No. 2076 7·64 do.		No. 2076. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs.
		Do. No. 2075 9·41 do.		No. 2075. Do.
1 skimmed milk	Do.	Adulterated, 4·3 per cent. added water, No. 2167.		No. 2167. Proceedings were not taken on the advice of Solicitor.
21 butters	Do.	Genuine. 15 contained boric acid from traces up to 35 grains per lb.		
1 do.	Do.	Adulterated with 90 per cent. of fat other than butter fat.		No. 2037. Fined £5 and 12/6 costs, and for selling margarine in an unstamped wrapper, £1 and 2/- costs.
1 do.	Do.	Test sample adulterated (margarine).		
1 bread and butter	Do.	The butter probably not genuine.		Too small a quantity of butter to certify with certainty.
5 creams	Do.	Genuine. 2 contained boric acid 0·67 and 0·22 per cent. respectively.		
2 cheeses	Do.	Genuine.		
7 margarines	Do.	Do.		
3 whiskies	Do.	Do.		
1 do.	Do.	Adulterated. Alcoholic strength 20 degrees under proof, No. 2203		Proceedings were not taken on the advice of Solicitor.
3 brandies	Do.	Genuine.		
4 gins	Do.	Do.		
3 sherries	Do.	Do.		
3 beers	Do.	Genuine (one a test sample).		
1 coffee	Do.	Genuine.		
1 do.	Do.	Adulterated with chicory; only 40 per cent. coffee, No. 2053.		Solicitor advised no prosecution since label on tin specified coffee & chicory mixture.
5 cocoas	Do.	Genuine.		
2 peppers	Do.	Do.		
1 mustard	Do.	Do.		
1 do.	Do.	Adulterated, 20 per cent. wheat starch, No. 2175.		Proceedings not taken on the advice of Solicitor.
1 malt vinegar ...	Do.	Adulterated being a wine vinegar, No. 2152.		Do.
1 do.	Do.	Genuine.		
1 jam	Do.	Do.		
2 marmalades ...	Do.	Do.		
1 sugar	Do.	Do.		
1 sweets	Do.	Do.		
2 condensed milks	Do.	Do.		

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under the direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and, if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis; showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	The sum paid in respect of the Analysis.	Observations.
2 canned apricots...	Food Inspector	Genuine, but contained a trace of tin equal to 0.4 and 0.1 grains of tin per lb.		
1 potted shrimps ...	Do.	Genuine, free from preservatives.		
1 salmon & shrimps	Do.	Genuine.		
1 chicken and ham	Do.	Do.		
1 turkey and tongue	Do.	Do.		
2 beef drippings ...	Do.	Do.		
1 beef sausages ...	Do.	Do.		
2 pork sausages ...	Do.	Test samples, 1 genuine, 1 with 17 grains per lb. of boric acid.		
3 "Stauber" delicacies	Do.	Genuine.		
1 quinine wine ...	Do.	Do.		
1 quinine wine and sherry	Do.	Do.		
2 ipecacuanha wine	Do.	Do.		
2 ginger wines ...	Do.	Do.		
2 elderberry wines	Do.	Do.		
2 ammoniated tinctures of quinine	Do.	Do.		
4 sweet spirits of nitre	Do.	Do.		
4 camphorated oils	Do.	Do.		
5 olive oils ...	Do.	Do.		
2 chlorate of potash lozenges	Do.	Do.		
1 pepsin ...	Do.	Do.		
2 gall and opium ointments	Do.	Do.		
2 flours ...	Do.	Do.		
SECOND QUARTER ENDING 30th JUNE, 1908.				
46 milk ...	Food Inspector	Genuine.		
7 do. ...	Do.	Adulterated. No. 2188 7.53 per cent. added water		No. 2188. Defendant absconded, summons not served.
		Do. No. 2247 12 per cent. deficient in fat.		No. 2247. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
		Do. No. 2261 10 do.		No. 2261. Do.
		Do. No. 2262 4 do.		No. 2262. Vendor was cautioned.
		Do. No. 2269 9.4 do.		No. 2269. Fined £2 and 12/6 costs.
		Do. No. 2273 10 do.		No. 2273. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
		Do. No. 2280 8 do.		No. 2280. Do.
1 milk ...	Private Purchaser	Genuine (undivided)		
23 butter ...	Food Inspector	Genuine.		18 of the butter samples contained borax from a trace up to 33.90 grains per lb. expressed as boric acid.
1 bread and butter	Do.	Do.		
2 do. ...	Do.	Adulterated. No. 2277. Contained 80 per cent. of fat other than butter fat		No. 2277. Fined £2 and 12/6 costs.
		Do. No. 2278 do.		No. 2278. Case dismissed with costs against Council.

Articles submitted for Analysis	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under the direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and, if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis; showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	The sum paid in respect of the Analysis.	Observations.
8 margarines ... 1 margarine ...	Food Inspector Do.	Genuine. Adulterated. No. 2217 contained 16 per cent. of butter fat.		The third sample was sent to Somerset House, and the Analyst certified that the sample did not contain 10 per cent. of butter fat. Case dismissed, costs against Council £2/2/-, less cost of analysis 10/6.
2 cheese ... 1 lard ... 1 brandy ... 2 whiskies ... 2 beer ... 3 coffees ... 2 mustard ... 3 condensed milk ... 1 beef dripping ... 1 ground ginger ... 1 cod liver oil ... 1 shrimps ...	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Genuine. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.		
THIRD QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1909.				
141 milks ...	Food Inspector	Genuine.		Twenty-one of the samples of milk were artificially coloured.
1 do. ...	Private purchaser	Do.		No. 2329. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
5 do. ...	Food Inspector	Adulterated. No. 2329, 6 per cent. added water.		No. 2330. Do. on each of the two summonses.
		Do. No. 2330. 13 per cent. deficient in fat and 9.7 added water		No. 2337. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
		Do. No. 3337. 11.53 per cent. added water		No. 2342. Fined £5 and 12/6 costs.
		Do. No. 2342. 11.71 do.		No. 2503, Do.
45 butters ...	Do.	Do. No. 2503. 11.18 do.		No. 2390. Fined £10 and £3 3/- costs.
2 do. ...	Do.	Genuine.		No. 2400. Fined £7 and £1 5/- costs on first summons and 2/- costs for selling margarine in an unstamped wrapper.
		Adulterated. No. 2390. 18.5 per cent. of water		In four of these cases the margarine was sold in an unstamped wrapper, with results as follows:
		Do. No. 2400. 83 per cent. fat other than butter fat		No. 2386. Fined £3 and 12/6 costs.
19 margarines ...	Do.	Genuine.		No. 2388. Fined £2 and 12/6 costs.
				No. 2405. Fined £3 and 12/6 costs.
				No. 2410. Do.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under the direction of a Local Authority under Section 13 of Act, and, if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis; showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	The sum paid in respect of the Analysis.	Observations
1 margarine ...	Food Inspector	Adulterated. No. 2424 contained 17 per cent. of butter fat		No. 2424. Fined £5 and 12/6 costs on each of two summonses, the sample being sold in an unstamped wrapper. Two other margarines were doubtful but as sample only weighed 1.5 oz. it was insufficient for analysis to be repeated
2 cheeses ...	Do.	Genuine.		
3 lards ...	Do.	Do.		
2 whiskies...	Do.	Do.		
1 brandy ...	Do.	Do.		
1 gin ...	Do.	Do.		
1 rum ...	Do.	Do.		
FOURTH QUARTER ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.				
132 milks ...	Food Inspector	Genuine.		10 of these were artificially coloured, 2 were test samples.
6 do. ...	Do.	Adulterated. No. 2509 2.8 per cent. added water.		No. 2509. Fined £1 and 10/- costs.
		Do. No. 2538 4.0 do.		No. 2538. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs.
		Do. No. 2569 10 per cent. of fat abstracted.		No. 2569. See footnote.
		Do. No. 2621 5.4 per cent. added water.		No. 2621. Do.
		Do. No. 2626 12.3 do.		No. 2626. Do.
		Do. No. 2726 3.53 do.		No. 2726. Vendor cautioned.
1 skimmed milk ...	Do.	Genuine.		No. 2501. Owing to summons not having been applied for in the time specified in Act, proceedings were not taken.
32 margarines ...	Do.	Genuine, 6 of these of these were sold unlabelled.		No. 2514. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs.
				No. 2528. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
				No. 2619. See footnote.
				No. 2699. Fined 5/- and 12/6 costs.
				No. 2746. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs.
54 butters ...	Do.	Genuine.		A test sample, 80 per cent. of foreign fat.
1 do. ...	Do.	Adulterated.		No. 2561. See footnote.
3 do. ...	Do.	Adulterated. No. 2561 90 per cent. of foreign fats.		No. 2642. Do.
		Do. No. 2642 80 do.		No. 2735. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs on each of 2 summonses.
		Do. No. 2735 80 do.		

Articles submitted for Analysis	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under the direction of a Local Authority under Section 13 of Act, and, if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis; showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	The sum paid in respect of the Analysis.	Observations.
3 cheeses	Food Inspector	Genuine.		
1 coffee	Do.	Do.		A test sample.
2 Gregory powders	Do.	Do.		
1 do.	Do.	Adulterated. No. 2650 contained 56 per cent. instead of 60 per cent. of magnesia.		No. 2650. See footnote.
1 compound liquorice powder	Do.	Genuine.		
4 creams	Do.	Do.		

NOTE.—Proceedings were not taken in these cases in consequence of the Inspector having been removed from his office in accordance with Article 10 of the Sanitary Officers (London) Order, 1891.

SUMMARY.			Total number of Samples Analysed.	Number Adulterated.
1st Quarter	...	...	182	12
2nd „	...	...	109	10
3rd „	...	...	224	8
4th „	...	...	241	11
Totals			<u>756</u>	<u>41</u>

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST ON WORK DONE UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The total samples submitted during the year was 756; of these 41 or 5·4 per cent. were certified as adulterated.

Milk.—As usual the greater number of the samples sent were those of milk. 403 samples of milk were dealt with; of these 23 or 5·7 per cent. were adulterated; this bald statement is below the truth, for the common practice of adding separated milk to new milk and thus indirectly lowering its quality to the low official standard of 3 per cent. fat and 8·5 per cent. other milk solids, is widely prevalent. If therefore the samples which just attain the official limit be added to those which were certified adulterated, it then may be said that 14·5 per cent. of the milk samples were either poor, watered, or deprived of fat.

In the 25 samples certified as adulterated the highest amount of water added was 12·5 per cent.; the highest amount of fat abstracted 13·4 per cent.; 45 samples of milk were artificially coloured, an objectionable practice and absolutely unnecessary. It is gratifying to be able to state that in very few

cases had any preservative been used ; the practice formerly prevailing of adding boric acid to milk has become unpopular among dairymen. In two cases small quantities of formalin were discovered.

Butter.—Including test samples, and also samples of "bread and butter," 155 samples were analysed ; of these, 11, or 7 per cent., were certified as adulterated. One only had an excess of water ; the other 10 were either margarines or mixtures of margarine and butter. Boric acid is still used largely as a preservative of butter. 107, or 69 per cent., of the samples examined, contained boric acid up to 38 grains per lb.

Cream.—At the present time a considerable amount of attention is being paid to cream. It is believed that certain brands are thickened with lime, sweetened with saccharin, and preserved with salicylic, benzoic acids or other preservative. Nine creams were analysed during the year ; in two, boric acid up to 0.67 per cent. was found, but they were all otherwise genuine.

Drugs.—Experience has shown that at the present day the drugs sold retail, although variable in quality, are seldom wilfully adulterated. The 30 samples of drugs submitted were genuine, save a sample of Gregory's powder ; the powder should have contained 60 per cent. magnesia, and it only contained 56 per cent., an evidence of carelessness rather than fraud, for of the components of Gregory's powder, magnesia is the cheapest.

Canned Goods.—It will be seen by the table that quite a considerable number of articles preserved in tins were examined. Some canned apricots contained tin up to 0.4 grain per lb. All fruits are more or less acid, and it is impracticable to treat tin in such a manner as to prevent small quantities of the metal being dissolved. Hence no fruit whatever should be preserved in tinned vessels. On the other hand, glass or earthenware receptacles are so much heavier than tin that the cost of carriage is materially increased. We may hope for some new material to be invented, insoluble in acids, which may replace tin. As things are, it is advisable not to buy preserved fruits in anything but glass or porcelain.

The other samples require no comment.

A. WYNTER BLYTH,

Public Analyst.

3, UPPER GLOUCESTER PLACE, N.W.,

March 2nd, 1910.

ANALYSES UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS DURING 1909.

Article.				Genuine.		Adulterated.
Milk	...	...	...	379	...	22
Milk, skimmed	...	...	...	1	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	143	...	8
Bread and Butter	...	...	...	1	...	3
Cream	...	...	...	9	...	—
Cheese	...	...	...	9	...	—
Margarine	...	...	...	66	...	2
Whisky	...	...	...	7	...	1
Brandy	...	...	...	5	...	—
Gin	...	...	...	5	...	—
Rum	...	...	...	1	...	—
Sherry	...	...	...	3	...	—
Beer	...	...	...	5	...	—
Coffee	...	...	...	5	...	1
Cocoa	...	...	...	5	...	—
Pepper	...	...	...	2	...	—
Mustard	...	...	...	3	...	1
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	1	...	—
Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	1	...	1
Jam	...	...	...	1	...	—
Marmalade	...	...	...	2	...	—
Sugar	...	...	...	1	...	—
Sweets	...	...	...	1	...	—
Lard	...	...	...	4	...	—
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	5	...	—
Canned Apricots	...	...	...	2	...	—
Canned Shrimps	...	...	...	2	...	—
Canned Salmon and Shrimps	...	...	...	1	...	—
Canned Chicken	...	...	...	1	...	—
Canned Turkey and Tongue	...	...	...	1	...	—
Beef Dripping	...	...	...	3	...	—
Beef Sausages	...	...	...	1	...	—
Pork Sausages	...	...	...	2	...	—
Sauces	...	...	...	3	...	—
Ginger Wine	...	...	...	2	...	—
Elderberry Wine	...	...	...	2	...	—
Quinine Wine	...	...	...	2	...	—
Elderberry Wine	...	...	...	2	...	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	...	...	...	2	...	—
Ipecacuanha Wine	...	...	...	2	...	—
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	...	...	...	4	...	—
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	4	...	—
Olive Oil	...	...	...	5	...	—
Chlorate of Potash Lozenges	...	...	...	2	...	—
Pepsin	...	...	...	1	...	—
Gall and Opium Ointment	...	...	...	2	...	—
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	1	...	—
Gregory's Powder	...	...	...	2	...	1
Compound Liquorice Powder	...	...	...	1	...	—
Flour	...	...	...	2	...	—
Totals	...	...	...	715	...	41

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

During the year 26 samples of milk, eight samples of condensed milk, one sample of skimmed milk, one sample of separated milk, one red salmon, two ox tongues, one salmon steak, and one sample of liquid eggs were taken for microscopical and bacteriological examination.

Of these samples 24, of which 15 were milks, were adversely reported upon by the bacteriologist (Dr. Eastes), and communications were at once sent to the party who seemed to be responsible for the unsatisfactory condition of the article. In the case of contaminated milks, the Medical Officer of Health of the district from which the milk came, if the source seemed to be on the farm, was written to, and in every instance enquiries were made by this Officer and steps taken to prevent contamination and to ensure the sending of as pure a milk as possible into the Borough.

This practice of taking samples for bacteriological examination, inaugurated by the Public Health Committee in 1908, is being continued, and is likely to result in a considerable amount of good being done.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water Supply to Dwelling Houses.—Under the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, certificates have been granted to 23 premises which have been rebuilt.

Under Section 78 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, which calls for the provision of a supply of water to upper storeys of tenement houses, 164 Intimation Notices were served. In 115 of these cases the notice was complied with, without the necessity for serving a Statutory Notice. Of the 49 owners upon whom the latter notice was served, only three were prosecuted for failure to comply with the requirements. The particulars of these prosecutions will be found on page 60.

Water supply cut off.—During the year in 118 cases, the water supply to premises was cut off by the Metropolitan Water Board, notice being given to this Department as required by Section 49 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in each case.

The reasons for discontinuing the supply were:—

Premises empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Premises demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Defective pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Non-payment of rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Waste of water	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Supply not required	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	118

In connection especially with those cases in which the premises deprived of water were tenement houses, valuable assistance was obtained from Alderman J. Lea-Smith, the Council's representative on the Metropolitan Water Board, who takes a great amount of interest in this part of the work and endeavours to ensure that no undue hardship shall result to the occupants of the tenements, on account of the discontinuance of the supply.

HOUSING.

During the year proceedings, as shown below, were taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Act in two cases only. In these, applications were made for a closing order which was not obtained in either, the summons in one instance being withdrawn on the owner of the premises undertaking to make them habitable to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health. In the remaining case the magistrate refused to grant an order as the owner had carried out certain works between the time the summons was served and the case heard.

Offence.	Result.
The premises, No. 10, Watson's Mews, unfit for human habitation.	Summons withdrawn. Owner undertook that the premises should not be occupied for three months. He conferred with the Medical Officer of Health as to the necessary works required to make them habitable, and executed them accordingly.
The premises, being the cottage at the rear of No. 32, Burne Street, unfit for human habitation.	Magistrate refused to grant a closing order as certain works were executed between the time the summons was served and the date of the hearing of the case. Summons dismissed.

The Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, most of which comes into force on 1st January, 1910, makes considerable alterations in connection with the matter of closing orders, leaving the making of these to the Local Authority.

The considerable improvements made in 1909, in connection with housing, have been made mainly as a result of notices served under the Public Health Act or the by-laws, but partly as a result of pressure brought to bear upon owners of property, who in most instances readily agreed to meet either the Medical Officer of Health or the Inspector to discuss matters. In several cases such meetings resulted either in considerable alterations being made, or if remedies seemed impossible, in voluntary closure of the premises.

Several exceedingly insanitary dwellings in mews and over stables were closed in this way. In no case were proceedings taken for closure under the Public Health Act.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The work of re-registering the premises on the old register, under the by-baws of 1907, has been proceeded with steadily during the year. The number of tenement houses on the original register was 758, and at the end of 1909, 250 had been re-examined and re-registered, and certificates issued to the owners and occupiers.

No new houses have been added as yet to the register, and until the re-registration is complete there seems little likelihood of anything being done in this direction, or in that of systematically inspecting places on the register.

The number of inspections made in connection with re-registration was 692. In 437 cases notices were served, proceedings following in four of these.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The particulars with regard to houses of this class are contained in the following table. Visits of inspection have been made from time to time throughout the year.

Address.	Registered Owner.	Registered number of occupants.
54, Bell Street	Alfred Crew	55 men
2, Burne Street and Lisson Street	William Booth	594 men
46, Carlisle Street ... }	Thomas Hennesy	21 men
37, Little Church Street }		
6, Charlotte Place	Charles Weatherhogg ...	7 women
123A, Church Street	Colin Fitz-William Campbell	60 men
29, Circus Street	William H. G. Richardson ...	136 men
3, Gee's Court	Margaretta E. Howell ...	39 men
4, Gee's Court	Margaretta E. Howell ...	27 men
The Shaftesbury Institute, Harrow Street and Union Street, Lisson Grove	Meredith Brown	102 women
47, Hereford Street	Alfred Wilson	19 men
45, Lisson Street	Alfred Wilson	45 men
3, Little Grove Street	James Grant	100 men
12, Molyneux Street	Frederick Charles Walters ..	17 men
13, Molyneux Street	Frederick Charles Walters ...	129 men
7, Venables Street	James Howell	56 men
25, Venables Street	James Howell	18 men
		1,316 men
		109 women
	Total	1,425

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

The amount of routine inspection of houses in any one district done during the year was very small. The total, 264, resulted in the discovery of 639 defects, and the issue of 286 notices (Intimations, 264 ; Statutory Notices, 22). Prosecution followed in one case only.

OVERCROWDING.

The number of dwelling rooms found to be overcrowded during 1909 was 240. This is, of course, only a comparatively small fraction of the number of cases investigated regarding which complaint had been received with regard to overcrowding. Many complaints were, as usual, anonymous, and many were unfounded. Notices were served in each of the 240 undoubted cases and reduction of the overcrowding followed without the necessity for a prosecution arising.

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

The number of illegal occupations of such premises dealt with was 163. In all of these cases notices were served, and, with the exception of one, in which the owner was prosecuted, led to closure of the rooms complained of or to their being let only in conjunction with rooms on other floors.

The Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, deals with the habitual occupation of rooms underground as sleeping rooms, and contains a section which comes into force in July, 1910, which has for its object the prevention of this.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS.

Six certificates were granted during the year for exemption or reduction of inhabited house duty, in accordance with the provisions of the Customs and Inland Revenue Acts, in respect of the premises mentioned below, the number of tenements covered in the certificates being 55.

One certificate covering two tenements was refused, the owner failing to carry out certain amendments to the sanitary fittings, and the premises being, so far as their sanitary accommodation and condition was concerned, unsuitable.

In one other case, comprising four tenements, the granting of the certificate was deferred pending the relaying of the drains which were found to be in a very defective condition. The sanitary fittings were also defective and required renewing throughout. This case is referred to in the list of the proceedings for the abatement of nuisances on page 58.

The number of certificates granted and the situation of the premises are shown in the following list :—

Premises.	No. of Tenements.
30, Mitcham Street	22
Molyneux House, Molyneux Street...	5
Northwick House, St. John's Wood	1
34 & 35, Horace Street	3
88 & 90, Great Titchfield Street	12
92 & 94, Great Titchfield Street	12
	—
	55
	—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

This portion of the annual report is made in compliance with the requirements of Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which imposes on the Medical Officer of Health the duty of reporting each year on the administration of the Act in workshops and workplaces. A copy of the annual report, or of this portion, is to be sent to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, along with the tables, immediately following.

Following the re-organisation of the work of the department, the inspector in charge of each district is made responsible for the workshops and workplaces in his own district ; those in which women are employed being left to the women inspectors. As the majority of the workshops and workplaces are largely in the two districts bounded on the north by Marylebone Road, on the south by Oxford Street, on the west by Edgware Road, and on the east, broadly speaking by Tottenham Court Road, most of the work is done by two inspectors. Of these two districts, that lying on the east of the area described is by far the heavier in every respect, and the amount of time which the inspector in charge of this district can give to workshops and workplaces is small.

As a matter of fact, no routine inspections and reinspections have been made for some time, either by the men or women inspectors. All that is done is to attend to complaints and to measure up for the purposes of registration such places as are notified as "unregistered" by the Home Office Inspectors, or by the persons who have taken or are about to take the premises.

The following tables contain information with regard to the number of visits paid, and to other matters. Of the 2,277 visits, 688 were paid by the women, and 1,589 by the men inspectors ; 73 were made after receipt of a complaint.

Report on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Home work.

I.—INSPECTION.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	13	3	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	2,005	131	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	259	22	—
Total	2,277	156	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	141	141	—	—
Want of ventilation	11	11	—	—
Overcrowding	2	2	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	71	71	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	13	13	—
	unsuitable or defective	17	15	—
	not separate for sexes	11	11	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).	—	—	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out- work which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	—	—	—	—
Total	266	264	—	—

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.													OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers.		Notices served on Occu- piers as to keeping or sending lists.†	Prosecutions.		Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110)
	Lists	Sending twice in the year.		Lists.	Sending once in the year.		Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.							
		Outworkers.			Outworkers.													
		Con- t'ct'rs.	Work- men.		Con- t'ct'rs.	Work- men.												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Wearing Apparel—																		
(1) Making, etc.	132	...	1894	4	...	14	1294	1406	62	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Cleaning and washing ... ..	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Upholstery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fur pulling ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, etc.	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket making ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	134	14	1910	5	...	16	1302	1420	62	...	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	...

† These figures refer to written reminders only, and not to Statutory Notices.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Workshops (Dressmaking, Tailoring, Millinery, Laundry, Wood Carving, &c.)	3,098
Coffee Shops and Restaurants	237
Bakehouses	78
Total number of workshops on Register	3,413

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	8
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5.)	<div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector ...</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...</div> </div>
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	78

NUISANCES.

WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The continued increase in the work of the Public Health Department is well illustrated by the figures relating to the receipt of complaints, the number of nuisances discovered by the Inspectors and the service of statutory notices. During 1909 there were 1,899 complaints received, as compared with 1,768 in 1908, an increase of 131. In respect of nuisances, 514 statutory notices were served, being an increase of 234 over the previous year, when 280 were sent out. Of the notices, 49 were served on owners to provide a proper and sufficient supply of water to the upper storeys of tenement houses under the London County Council (General Powers) Act of 1907. In 1,385 cases the nuisances were abated by the persons responsible on

the service of a preliminary (intimation) notice of the existence of the defect. The table immediately following gives the total inspections made by each district inspector, and the number of nuisances of various kinds detected and remedied.

In 32 cases only was it found necessary to resort to legal proceedings to enforce compliance with statutory notices, and the table on page 57 gives the details of the cases so dealt with, the Act or By-laws under which proceedings were taken, and the results. A fine was levied on the defendants, it will be noted, in 7 cases, the others, 25 in number, being dealt with in a summary manner, the magistrate making an order for the work to be completed in a specified time and granting costs to the Council. In only one instance was the magistrate's order not promptly complied with, the defendant being penalised.

	Insp. Smith.	Insp. Andrews.	Insp. Hodges.	Insp. Wilson.	Total.
Inspections from Journal ...	4,089	4,111	3,487	4,042	15,729
Houses damp, dirty or dilapidated remedied	218	218	104	136	676
Doors, windows, floors, ceilings, sash cords, etc., repaired ...	22	32	16	6	76
Overcrowding cases abated ...	44	116	12	88	260
Illegal occupation of underground rooms ...	11	46	19	69	145
Water closet defects remedied ...	275	210	105	136	726
Water closets erected ...	2	1	5	29	37
Urinal defects remedied... ..	11	7	2	3	23
Soilpipe and ventilating shaft defects remedied	187	106	47	39	379
Soilpipes and ventilating shafts erected ...	30	11	18	14	73
Yard defects remedied ...	197	131	40	55	423
Waste pipe defects remedied ...	94	78	24	52	248
Water cistern defects remedied ...	68	22	8	14	112
Rubbish, manure, etc., accumulations removed	25	38	23	28	114
Dung or dust receptacles repaired or renewed	150	124	42	68	384
Drains relaid or amended ...	127	70	55	34	286
Drains cleared... ..	95	59	25	19	198
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed ...	56	30	33	15	134
Water supply to houses reinstated ...	56	34	16	44	150
Roofs and gutters repaired ...	15	15	5	10	45
Area defects remedied ...	34	45	20	48	147
Washhouse defects remedied ...	147	57	22	29	255
Bakehouses cleansed or repaired ...	2	4	2	6	14
Animal nuisances abated ...	5	5	1	5	16
Basement defects remedied ...	15	31	2	3	51
Stables cleansed or repaired ...	10	3	1	3	17
Water supply laid on to upper storeys of house ...	58	33	14	11	116
Miscellaneous nuisances abated ...	31	13	8	19	71
Smoke nuisances abated ...	50	42	9	13	114
Verminous rooms cleansed ...	13	6	1	4	24
Workshops damp, dirty or dilapidated remedied ...	17	3	5	20	45

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH NUISANCES.

During the year 24 summonses were issued under Sections of the Public Health Act, relating to nuisances, water supply, etc., 1 under the by-laws of the London Council, 2 under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, and 3 under Section 78 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907. Three cases under the clauses relating to Ice Cream in the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, are noted on page 39.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

Offence.	Result.
Failure to provide a proper receptacle for the storage of house refuse at No. 22, Boston Place.	Summons withdrawn, receptacle having been provided. Costs 5/-.
Failure to provide a proper supply of water to the w.c., repair the w.c. pan, and provide a proper receptacle for the storage of house refuse at No. 20, Boston Place.	Summons withdrawn, work having been completed, and receptacle provided. Costs 5/-.
Failure to provide a proper supply of water to the premises, cleanse the walls of the yard, repair the defective paving and renew the rainwater pipe at No. 18A Boston Place.	Summons withdrawn, work having been completed. Costs £1 5s.
Failure to provide a proper receptacle for the storage of house refuse at No. 12 Gresse Street.	Summons withdrawn, new receptacle having been provided. Costs 12/6.
Failure to unstop and cleanse the w.c., and cleanse the washhouse and basement passage at No. 14, Harrow Street.	Magistrates order for work to be executed within 7 days. Work was completed and summons withdrawn. Costs 3/-.
Failure to comply with a statutory notice to re-drain the premises No. 344, Edgware Road.	Work completed before hearing of summons which was withdrawn.
Failure to cleanse the premises and provide water to the upper storeys of the house No. 21, Bolsover Street.	Magistrate ordered cleansing work to be executed forthwith and water to be provided within 14 days. Works executed. Summons withdrawn. Costs £1 5s.
Failure to cleanse the premises No. 11, Little North Street.	Summons withdrawn. Works having been completed.

Offence.	Result.
Failure to renew w.c. pan, and cleanse the drinking water cistern at No. 33, Little North Street.	Summons withdrawn. Works having been completed.
Failure to cleanse the premises No. 9, Weston Place.	Summons withdrawn. Works having been completed.
Failure to trap the sink and lavatory waste pipe at No. 344, Edgware Road.	Magistrate ordered work to be executed within 7 days with 16/6 costs. Work was not executed whereupon a penalty of £1 was imposed with a further 2/- costs.
Failure to renew the defective drains at No. 46, Church Street.	Summons withdrawn. Work having been completed. Costs £1 3s.
Failure to trap the bath and lavatory waste pipes and renew the defective drain at No. 72, Abbey Road.	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
Failure to abate the nuisance of the emission of black smoke from the bakehouse chimney at No. 31, Blandford Street.	Magistrate granted a prohibition order and fined defendant £3 and £1-3/- costs.
Failure to renew the defective drain at Nos. 424 & 426, Edgware Road.	Order made to execute works within 14 days. 12/6 costs. In view of the question of disputed ownership of the premises, and an allegation that the drainage of the premises was in combination and also in view of the fact that a serious nuisance existed on the premises, the Council decided to execute the works and proceed to recover the cost from the owner. Proceedings in this matter are pending.
Failure to cease letting an underground room at No. 12, Gresse Street, which was illegally separately occupied.	Fined 10/- and £1 3s. costs.
Failure to provide proper drainage and w.c. accommodation at the premises No. 1, Beaumont Street.	Summons withdrawn, the owner having died. Work was subsequently completed.
Failure to remedy a defective drain at premises at the rear of No. 8, Church Street.	Magistrate ordered work to be completed within 14 days. Costs 12/6

Offence.	Result.
Failure to cleanse the walls and ceilings of the passages and staircase at No. 23, Gosfield Street.	Work was complete before the issue of the summons.
Failure to relay a defective drain at No. 17, Hallam Street.	Magistrate ordered work to be executed within 21 days. Costs £1-3/-.
Failure to relay a defective drain at No. 19, Hallam Street.	Magistrate ordered work to be executed within 28 days. Costs £1-3/-.
Failure to relay a defective drain at No. 99, Hallam Street.	Magistrate ordered work to be executed within one month. Costs 6/-.
Failure to relay a defective drain at No. 10, Ordnance Road	Magistrate ordered work to be executed within 14 days. Costs £2-2/-.
Failure to abate the nuisance from the emission of black smoke from the bakehouse chimney at No. 55, Church Street.	Fined 1/- and 2/- costs.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL BY-LAWS AS TO REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Offence.	Result.
Removing offensive and noxious matter and liquid from shops in High Street, St. John's Wood, in an unsuitable vehicle and improper receptacles.	Fined 10/- and 4/- costs.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT 1904. SECTION 20 (1).

Offence.	Result.
Failure to cleanse the verminous rooms at No. 5, Circus Street.	Fined £5 and £1 3s. costs in respect of verminous rooms and £2 2s. and 2s. costs in respect of the dirty condition of the said rooms.
Failure to cleanse the verminous rooms at No. 8, Weston Place.	Summons withdrawn, work having been completed.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT 1907.
SECTION 78.

Offence.		Result.
Failing to comply with a Statutory Notice requiring water to be provided to the upper storeys of the premises, No. 21, Bolsover Street.		Magistrates ordered this work, together with other work under Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to be executed, and granted £1 5s. costs.
Do.	No. 8, Venables Street.	Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
Do.	No. 23, Gosfield Street.	Magistrate ordered work to be executed within 14 days and granted 4/- costs.

DRAIN PLANS AND DRAINAGE.

WORK OF THE DRAINAGE INSPECTORS.

Two Inspectors, one in charge of the district north of Marylebone Road, the other of that south of this road, have been responsible for drainage work to new as well as existing premises during the year. To these Inspectors the supervision of the remedying of nuisances due to defective drainage is transferred by the District Inspectors, if anything more than slight alterations are to be carried out.

The total number of inspections made was 6,850, as against 4,371 for the previous year. The number of plans dealt with by the Public Health Committee is shewn in the accompanying statement.

South District. (Inspector Gorniot.)

No. of plans of drainage of New Buildings received	...	...	69
No. of plans of drainage of Old Buildings received	...	...	188
No. of Inspections	...	...	2542

North District. (Inspector J. C. Wilson.)

No. of plans of drainage of New Buildings received	16
No. of plans of drainage of Old Buildings received	...	...	248
No. of Inspections	...	...	4308

Plans deposited during 1909 (whole Borough)	...	...	521
Plans deposited during 1908	Do.	...	480

Note.—In some cases the plan shews the drainage of more than one premises.

Intimation Notices with regard to drains to the number of 286 have been served. In 195 instances the necessary works were only carried out after a Statutory Notice was sent, and summonses to enforce compliance were issued in 9 cases. Proceedings were instituted in one case for infraction of the By-laws, as follows :—

Offence.	Result.
Improperly constructing a sink and bath waste pipe on the 3rd floor at No. 54, Bryanston Street without giving notice.	Summons withdrawn, plans having been deposited, and the work amended so as to comply with the By-laws.

COMBINED DRAINAGE.

Orders under seal as to combined drainage were granted by the Council to the number of 23. In 6 cases no record of a combination of the drains of two or more premises being in the possession of the Council, so much of the work as devolved upon the Council was carried out by the Borough Surveyor at their expense.

The whole of the necessary drainage work was carried out by the Council in one instance, in order that a serious nuisance might not be allowed to exist, pending the settlement of a dispute as to whether or not the drain found to be defective was combined. This question will be decided at the time action is taken by the Council for the recovery of the cost of the works done.

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCES.

The plan of giving each of the four district inspectors, the outdoor superintendent, and the dust inspector, at the beginning of each week, a list of premises other than dwelling houses, the chimneys of which were to be observed during the week, was continued. In all 1,207 observations were made, and 29 nuisances were discovered. Following the discovery of the nuisance a letter calling attention to its existence was sent to the occupier, and the inspector's report and any reply received from the occupier, were considered by the Public Health Committee. Statutory Notices were served with respect to 18 of the cases, and prosecutions instituted in 2. As shown in the list of prosecutions on page 57, one of the defendants was fined £3 and £1. 3s. costs, a prohibition order also being granted; the other defendant was fined 1/- and 2/- costs, the magistrate refusing to make an order.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

The removal of house refuse still continues to be done by contract. The contract for the North District is held by Messrs. William Mead and Co., Ltd., for two years, commencing 1st April, 1909, and that for the South District, which expires on the 31st March, 1910, by the same firm.

The cost of this work under the existing contracts for the North District amounts to £3,276 per annum, and for the South District to £7,395 per annum.

The following tabular statement gives the number of complaints, letters, and refusals received in respect of the removal of house refuse, together with the fines levied and recovered by the Council for contraventions of the terms of the Contracts during the last six years.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Year.	Complaints.	Letters.	Refusals.	Fines.
1904	49	52	28	—
1905	53	66	227	W. Mead & Co., Ltd., £20 and £26. 5s.
1906	49	61	51	W. Mead & Co., Ltd., £15, and E. H. Jackson & Co., Ltd., £5
1907	46	54	83	E. H. Jackson & Co., Ltd., £50
1908	26	63	114	—
1909	18	68	135	—

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Year.	Complaints.	Letters.	Refusals.	Fines.
1904	194	184	63	T. Hobbs, £20
1905	72	170	366	—
1906	69	157	556	T. Hobbs, £15, £1. 1s., and £50
1907	106	173	471	—
1908	63	159	228	W. Mead & Co., Ltd., £1 and £2
1909	58	191	316	W. Mead & Co., Ltd., £2, £1 and £1

In the North District contract which commenced on the 1st April, 1909, the system of daily kerb collection was extended to the following streets, viz: Chapel Street; Circus Road, from Wellington Road to St. Ann's Terrace on the north side, and from Wellington Road to High Street on the south side; St. John's Wood Terrace from St. Ann's Terrace to Aquila Street on the north side only; High Street, St. John's Wood; and Lisson Grove from Marylebone Road to Church Street.

In the South District Contract, which has recently been under consideration in view of the expiration on the 31st March, 1910, it has also been decided to

extend the system of kerb collection by including in the Schedule of streets where this method of collection shall be in force, the premises in the following thoroughfares, viz.: Castle Street, East; Duke Street, Manchester Square; James Street, Oxford Street; Newman Street; Orchard Street; and York Place.

The work of the Contractors in removing the refuse has been under the constant supervision of the Public Health Committee, who have received at each meeting reports from the Dust Sub-Committee, which under the Chairmanship of Alderman J. Lea-Smith met fortnightly throughout the year to consider the reports of the Dust Inspectors regarding their work and the complaints, letters and refusals received.

The policy of the abolition of dust shoots in favour of the more sanitary and convenient moveable metal receptacles has been continued and new metal receptacles to the number of 113 have been provided.

During the year the two Inspectors supervising the dust collection paid 4,769 visits, and succeeded in obtaining the abolition of old brick receptacles in 38 cases. In 10 instances Statutory Notices were served regarding defaults in connection with dust removal, and in two of these prosecutions were necessary.

VERMINOUS PERSONS BATHS.

During 1909 these Baths were used by 11,114 adults (males, 8,563; females, 2,551). The children bathed numbered 4,684, 2,725 being boys and 1,959 girls. The addresses given by the male adults included Salvation Army Shelter 7,306, and Lodging Houses 800. In 334 instances no address was given, and in 123 the applicants stated they had come from the Church Army. The Shaftesbury Institute was given as an address by 200 females, the remainder (2,350) stating that they had slept in the streets on the night previous to making application.

The children resorting to the baths from the schools in the Borough have received a considerable amount of attention during the year, and numerous visits have been paid to their homes by the women inspectors. Several communications were received from the London County Council (Education Department) with regard to the possibility of the Council arranging definitely to bath verminous children sent from the schools at a fixed charge per head. The Public Health Committee gave the matter very serious consideration, and eventually decided to inform the London County Council that 90 children could be treated per day at a charge of 6d. per bath or 2s. for a series not exceeding three baths. The final acceptance of this offer has not yet been received.

The following tables show the number of persons—adults and children—bathed each month during 1909, and the numbers of persons treated each year since 1898.

The Matron of the Shelter and Baths and the various attendants have carried out their duties in a satisfactory manner.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

Table shewing the number of Adults and School Children using the Baths provided under the above-mentioned Act during the year 1909 :—

1909.	ADULTS.			CHILDREN.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	898	236	1,134	233	164	397
February ...	689	161	850	355	250	605
March ...	715	139	854	418	172	590
April ...	640	184	824	232	171	403
May ...	517	201	718	170	175	345
June ...	735	271	1,006	198	248	446
July ...	701	277	978	164	143	307
August ...	931	294	1,225	81	60	141
September ...	760	244	1,004	198	159	357
October ...	675	205	880	218	128	346
November ...	621	183	804	274	165	439
December ...	681	156	837	184	124	308
Totals ...	8,563	2,551	11,114	2,725	1,959	4,684

Table showing the number of persons using the Baths during the past 12 years :—

Year.	ADULTS.			CHILDREN.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1898 ...	3,301	5	3,306	—	—	—
1899 ...	4,340	—	4,340	—	—	—
1900 ...	3,431	31	3,462	—	—	—
1901 ...	4,140	142	4,282	—	—	—
1902 ...	4,326	202	4,528	—	—	—
1903 ...	5,515	655	6,170	—	—	—
1904 ...	7,089	1,376	8,465	—	—	—
1905 ...	7,981	1,431	9,412	107*	353	460
1906 ...	6,891	1,974	8,865	1,873	3,311	5,184
1907 ...	6,785	1,807	8,592	2,367	3,404	5,771
1908 ...	8,741	2,563	11,304	2,198	3,046	5,244
1909 ...	8,563	2,551	11,114	2,725	1,959	4,684
Totals ...	71,103	12,737	83,840	9,270	12,073	21,343

*The Children's Baths were opened in June, 1905.

THE SHELTER.

The number of times the shelter was used and the reasons for such use are shown in the accompanying statement. The longest period of occupation was 34 hours, and the shortest 2 hours.

	No. of hours Occupied.	Reason of Occupation.	No. of Persons.
April 1st	2	Private	2 adults
April 13th and 14th	16	Diphtheria	2 adults 1 child
April 23rd and 24th	18	Diphtheria	5 adults 3 children
April 28th, 29th and 30th	30	Skin Disease	2 adults 3 children
June 2nd and 3rd	14	Diphtheria	1 adult 4 children
July 4th and 5th	26	Scarlet Fever	2 adults
August 10th and 11th... ..	34	Scarlet Fever	2 adults 4 children
August 17th and 18th... ..	26	Scarlet Fever	1 adult 2 children
October 1st and 2nd	26	Scarlet Fever	1 adult 1 child
November 16th	10	Scarlet Fever	3 children

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The following table gives all the necessary details regarding the use of the Mortuary during the year. The Outdoor Superintendent has paid a large number of visits to the premises as has also the Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF MORTUARY KEEPER.

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Number of bodies deposited from 1st January to 31st December, 1909.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
			Brought forward..	103	90
January	26	22	July	19	10
February	16	18	August	11	5
March	19	22	September	20	11
April	15	9	October	18	9
May	14	13	November	18	18
June	13	6	December	25	17
	<u>103</u>	<u>90</u>		<u>214</u>	<u>160</u>

Grand total 374

Number of bodies received from 1st January to 31st December, 1908.—414.

Number of Inquests held from 1st January to 31st December, 1909.

		Brought forward	
January	14	July	14
February	15	August	7
March	16	September	17
April	9	October	13
May	12	November	14
June	6	December	14
	<u>72</u>		<u>151</u>

Number of Inquests held from 1st January to 31st December, 1908—178.

Number of Infectious Cases received from 1st January to 31st December, 1909—4.

Total number of bodies received from 1st January, 1889, to 31st December, 1909—9,372.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

These have been regularly inspected during the year by the Outdoor Superintendent and the women inspectors, who have submitted reports periodically to the Public Health Committee. The Conveniences Sub-Committee having visited the underground conveniences at Oxford Circus, Foley Street, Portland Road, and Marylebone Road, gave instructions for the repainting of these at a cost of £63. 5s. The takings were regularly reported to the Public Health Committee during the year.

The question of providing a new convenience underground in Marylebone Lane, in place of the existing overground urinal received a great amount of consideration, but owing to difficulties in connection with the vaults belonging to the owners of various properties adjoining, it was found impossible to go on with the scheme. The Public Health Committee, however, determined to close the urinal temporarily, and to substitute for it and the overground structure in Barrett Street, an underground convenience in the latter position. It is hoped that 1910 will see the Marylebone Lane and Barrett Street urinals removed, and an underground convenience constructed in their stead.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

SUMMARY.

The following is an amended list of the special premises in the Borough requiring constant supervision :—

Milk premises	...	...	...	...	...	264
Cowhouses	...	...	...	...	...	5
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	8
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	80
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	78
Restaurant and dining-room kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	55
Hotel kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	18
Coffee shops, Pastrycooks and Tea Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	90
Houses let in lodgings—						
On old register	...	...	...	...	758	
Number re-registered	...	...	...	...	250	250
Workshops, work places and factories	...	...	...	...	2,277	
Total	...	...	...	...	3,127	

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

	Number of places.				Number of inspections, 1909.	Number of notices, 1909.	Number of prosecutions, 1909.
	On register at end of 1908.	Added in 1909.	Removed in 1909.	On register at end of 1909.			
Milk premises	247	28	11	264	—	—	—
Cowsheds	5	—	—	5	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
Offensive trade premises ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Ice cream premises ...	80	—	—	80	—	—	—
Houses let in lodgings* ...	758	—	—	758	692	437	4

* These premises are being re-registered, and to the end of 1909, 250 premises on the old register had been completed and duly registered and certificates issued to the owners and occupiers.

MORTUARY.

						Removed by Inspectors.
Number of bodies received ... ..	...	...	...	...	374	—
Number of Infectious bodies received ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	4

DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	809
Number of Articles disinfected ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	11,524

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

		Adults.		Children.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of persons cleansed ... ..	...	8,563	2,550	2,725	1,959	15,797

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on register at end of 1909 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	78
Number above ground ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number underground... ..	...	...	...	...	...	70
Number of inspections ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	167
Number of prosecutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED FOR SALE.

Number on Register at end of 1909 ... ..	...	...	...	...	163
Number of Inspections ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Notices ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

Number of Defects discovered ... ..	...	...	...	...	639
Number of Notices issued	{ Intimations, 264 Statutory Notices, 22 }				286
Number of Prosecutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	1

HOUSE REFUSE.

Number of Inspections ...	...	...	...	...	...	4769
Number of Old Brick Receptacles abolished	...	...	...	...	...	38
Number of New Metal Receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	...	113
Number of Complaints of Non-removal received	...	...	...	...	...	76
Number of Letters received <i>re</i> Removal	...	...	...	...	...	259
Number of Refusals of Occupiers to have House Refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	451
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	2

WATER SUPPLY.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907. Section No. 78.

Number of Premises where water supply has been provided to						
Upper Storeys	...	...	...	...	...	164
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	49
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	3

OVERCROWDING.

Number of Dwelling Rooms overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	240
Number remedied	...	...	...	...	...	240
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

Illegal occupation dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	163
Number of rooms closed or let with rooms on other floors	...	...	...	...	...	163
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	1

INSANITARY HOUSES.

Number closed under Public Health (London) Act, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number closed under Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

VERMINOUS ROOMS.

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

Number of premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	24
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	2

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

Number of persons accommodated during the year :--
18 adults. 21 children.

REVENUE ACTS.

Number of houses for which applications were received	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of tenements comprised therein	...	...	...	...	...	61
Number of tenements for which certificates were granted	...	...	...	...	...	55
" " " refused	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " deferred	...	...	...	...	...	4

STATISTICS. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

1909,

	4 wks. 30th Jan	4 wks. 27th Feb	5 wks. 3rd Apr	4 wks. 1st May	4 wks. 29th May	5 wks. 3rd July	4 wks. 31st July	4 wks. 28th Aug	5 wks. 2nd Oct.	4 wks. 30th Oct	4 wks. 27th Nov	5 wks. 1st Jan. 1910.	13 wks. 3rd Apr	13 wks. 3rd July	13 wks. 2nd Oct.	13 wks. 1st Jan. 1910.	52 wks. 1st Jan. 1910.
Births Corrected	182	217	247	211	183	231	199	157	228	215	214	250	646	621	584	679	2530
Deaths	161	204	286	145	130	142	101	85	137	93	145	220	651	417	323	458	1849
Birth Rate per 1000 of pop.	18.7	22.3	20.3	21.7	18.8	18.2	20.51	16.18	18.81	22.2	22.06	20.62	20.47	19.36	18.51	21.52	19.98
Death " " " "	17.6	22.3	25.1	15.9	14.2	12.4	11.08	9.33	12.02	10.3	15.92	19.31	21.93	14.05	10.88	15.43	15.53
Zymotic Diseases number ...	9	10	22	6	13	8	4	12	6	5	7	11	41	27	22	23	113
Death Rate per 1000 of pop.	.98	1.09	1.93	.65	1.42	.70	.43	1.31	.52	.55	.76	.96	1.38	.90	.74	.77	.94
Phthisis and O. T. D. ...	22	18	23	17	10	19	11	8	16	16	19	21	63	46	35	56	200
Death Rate per 1000 of pop.	2.4	1.9	2.01	1.86	1.09	1.66	1.20	.87	1.40	1.75	2.08	1.84	2.12	1.55	1.17	1.88	1.68
Respiratory Diseases	32	55	72	23	20	9	6	6	10	11	27	53	159	52	22	91	324
Death Rate per 1000 of pop.	3.5	6.03	6.32	2.52	2.19	.79	.65	.65	.87	1.20	2.96	4.65	5.35	1.75	.74	3.06	2.72
Infantile Mortality	17	25	35	16	22	22	15	14	19	18	29	27	77	60	48	74	259
Death Rate per 1000 Reg. Births	.93	1.15	1.41	.76	1.23	.99	.75	.89	.83	.84	1.35	1.08	1.19	.98	.82	1.09	1.02
Infectious Disease.																	
Diphtheria	5	10	13	10	7	9	12	10	8	9	8	8	28	26	30	25	109
Erysipelas	24	11	11	4	6	20	3	12	7	12	11	13	46	30	22	36	134
Scarlet Fever	21	18	25	20	31	61	69	52	71	37	29	24	64	112	192	90	458
Enteric Fever	3	3	4	—	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	1	10	3	2	4	22
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	6
Phthisis	21	36	54	34	8	36	20	24	34	13	20	34	111	78	78	67	334
Totals	75	78	109	75	53	129	105	100	123	74	68	81	262	253	328	223	1066
Inquests	12	17	21	12	12	15	17	11	19	11	14	22	50	39	47	47	183

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE
DURING 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Popula- tion esti- mated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Instita- tions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Instita- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Instita- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		No.	Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages					No.	*Rate.	No.	*Rate.
				No.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	No.	*Rate.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1899	135,660	3,106	22·9	530	191·5	2,079	15·3	1,001	339	836	2,576	19·0		
1900	134,600	3,125	23·2	589	183·0	2,098	15·6	944	285	887	2,700	20·1		
1901	133,301	3,042	22·8	449	147·6	1,742	13·0	941	328	797	2,211	16·6		
1902	132,010	2,960	22·4	434	146·6	1,961	14·9	1,118	395	892	2,458	18·6		
1903	130,900	2,818	21·5	402	142·6	1,683	12·9	1,070	356	853	2,180	16·6		
1904	129,970	2,791	21·5	393	139·9	1,716	13·2	1,062	369	825	2,172	16·7		
1905	128,960	2,618	20·3	358	138·5	1,625	12·5	895	400	801	2,026	15·7		
1906	127,960	2,648	20·7	322	121·6	1,506	11·8	1,240	334	759	1,931	15·1		
1907	127,718	2,583	20·2	264	102·2	1,574	12·3	1,229	433	790	1,931	15·1		
1908	126,867	2,559	20·2	267	104·3	1,703	14·3	794	652	794	1,845	15·4		
Aver- ages for years 1899 to 1908	130,794	2,825	21·5	400	141·7	1,768	13·5	1,029	389	823	2,203	16·8		
1909	126,027	2,534	20·0	259	102·3	1,758	14·7*	824	678	769	1,849	15·4*		

Area of District in acres, 1,427·8 acres.

Total population at all ages 133,301, at Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses, 13,536
Average number of persons per house, 10·5

* The death rates in columns 8 and 13 have been corrected by multiplying the figures by the Registrar-General's factor 1·0652.

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1909 and the ten Previous Years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	THE WHOLE BOROUGH.				ALL SOULS.				ST. MARY.				CHRIST CHURCH.				ST. JOHN.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1899...	136,900	3,006	2,576	530	35,485	545	506	102	38,239	873	906	145	31,561	766	608	148	31,615	822	556	136
1900...	135,350	3,125	2,700	569	35,082	642	575	114	37,805	868	762	127	31,201	790	659	154	31,262	825	704	174
1901...	133,301	3,042	2,211	449	35,388	583	514	92	37,963	854	607	90	39,527	1178	704	202	20,423	427	386	65
1902...	132,650	2,960	2,458	434	35,219	570	503	74	37,763	777	721	113	39,342	1182	775	182	20,326	431	459	66
1903...	131,700	2,818	2,180	402	34,966	607	479	73	37,493	802	591	114	39,061	1003	746	172	20,180	406	364	43
1904...	131,000	2,791	2,172	393	34,781	598	512	79	37,293	740	560	106	38,853	1058	753	168	20,073	395	347	40
1905...	129,453	2,618	2,026	358	34,370	527	438	81	36,853	696	530	81	38,394	1043	723	154	19,836	352	335	42
1906*	127,960	2,648	1,931	322	33,974	520	408	64	36,428	627	556	72	37,951	1088	652	141	19,607	413	315	45
1907...	127,718	2,583	1,931	264	33,908	537	415	47	36,358	629	510	51	37,881	1029	683	131	19,571	388	323	35
1908...	126,867	2,559	1,845	267	33,683	460	419	55	36,177	588	506	77	37,628	1107	675	105	19,439	404	245	26
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908	131,290	2,815	2,203	398	34,686	559	475	78	37,231	746	625	97	37,140	1,024	698	156	22,233	486	405	67
1909...	126,027	2,534	1,849	259	33,460	674	424	59	35,878	502	461	49	37,379	1041	681	122	19,310	317	283	23

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

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 1ST JANUARY, 1910.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.							Total cases notified in each locality.					Number of cases removed to Hospital from each locality.					Cases isolated at home
	At all ages.	At ages—years.						All Souls	St. Mary W.	Christ Church	St. John	Totals.	All Souls	St. Mary W.	Christ Church	St. John	Totals	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards											
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	109	2	36	50	12	9	...	29	21	45	14	109	27	21	45	10	103	6
Erysipelas	134	2	7	8	6	96	15	21	41	67	5	134	8	21	13	1	43	91
Scarlet Fever	458	4	127	281	27	19	...	75	143	181	59	458	74	141	176	52	443	15
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	22	...	...	7	3	12	...	11	4	4	3	22	7	3	4	2	16	6
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	6	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	6	1	...	5	...	6	...
Phthisis	334	3	4	24	27	252	24	38	133	152	11	334	11	79	51	3	144	190
Totals	1066	13	177	371	75	391	39	175	342	457	92	1066	128	265	294	68	755	311

The Workhouse is situated in the Sub-district of St. Mary.

TABLE IV.—Showing deaths from certain specified diseases during the year ending 1st January, 1910.

Registered Births and Deaths.				Deaths.				Corrected Births and Deaths.				Deaths.			
Births.								Births.						Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2077.	1964.	837.	921.	837.	921.	1312.	1222.	1312.	1222.	907.	942.	907.	942.	907.	942.
4041.				1758.				2534.				1849.			
No	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in whole district at subjoined ages.							Deaths in localities at all ages.				Deaths in Public Institutions.		
		All Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.			
1	Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Measles	33	7	22	3	1	—	—	3	5	22	3	5	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	8	—	4	4	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	—
4	Whooping-Cough	24	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	6	—	—	—
5	Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	9	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	—	—	—
6	Enteric and Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Diarrhœa, Dysentery	36	32	2	—	1	1	—	9	3	21	3	—	—	—
9	Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
10	Enteritis	5	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
11	Asiatic Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
13	Puerperal Fever	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
14	Other Septic Diseases	13	3	1	—	1	4	4	2	4	6	1	—	—	—
15	Epidemic Influenza	43	1	3	1	3	12	23	5	16	13	9	—	—	—
16	Intermittent Fever and Malarial Cachexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Tuberculosis of Lungs	170	—	3	5	18	131	13	43	41	66	20	—	—	—
18	Tuberculosis of Meninges ...	9	4	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	2	—	—	—
19	Other forms of Tuberculosis	21	5	5	2	—	9	—	5	6	6	4	—	—	—
20	Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver	30	—	—	—	—	26	4	10	8	8	4	—	—	—
21	Cancer	156	—	1	—	—	91	64	40	29	61	26	—	—	—
22	Premature Birth	47	47	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	25	5	—	—	—
23	Developmental Diseases	76	66	7	2	—	1	—	18	17	28	13	—	—	—
24	Old Age	142	—	—	—	—	—	142	37	38	42	25	—	—	—
25	Meningitis	11	4	3	1	2	1	—	2	4	4	1	—	—	—
26	Inflammation and Softening of the Brain	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
27	Organic Diseases of the Heart	70	—	—	1	11	43	15	21	20	17	12	—	—	—
28	Croup (Spasmodic)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
29	Acute Bronchitis	49	16	3	2	—	14	14	2	7	26	14	—	—	—
30	Chronic Bronchitis	170	1	—	—	1	65	103	36	46	60	28	—	—	—
31	Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia	33	3	5	1	2	18	4	5	11	16	1	—	—	—
32	Lobular (Broncho-) Pneumonia	72	19	16	—	2	20	15	13	17	28	14	—	—	—
33	Diseases of the Stomach	16	—	—	1	1	11	3	5	3	4	4	—	—	—
34	Obstructions of the Intestines	16	—	—	—	1	12	3	4	1	9	2	—	—	—
35	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	69	—	—	—	1	41	27	18	21	24	6	—	—	—
36	Tumours and other affections of Female Genital Organs	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
37	Accidents and Diseases of Parturition	7	—	1	—	—	6	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	—
38	Deaths by Accident or Negligence	64	13	5	6	4	21	15	15	15	26	8	—	—	—
39	Deaths by Suicide	15	—	—	—	—	13	2	3	5	3	4	—	—	—
40	Deaths from ill-defined causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	All other causes	416	27	7	9	20	191	162	105	120	128	63	—	—	—
TOTALS		1849	259	117	41	70	746	616	424	461	681	283	—	—	—

TABLE V.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909. Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.	TOTALS.
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
	Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	7	..	..	7	..	7
	Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria: (including Membranous Croup) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	6	1	7
	Diarrhoea, all forms .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	1	4	..	1	2	1	2	..	1	17	4	..	11	2	17
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis } Gastro-enteritis }	..	..	3	2	5	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	11	3	3	4	1	11
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh }	1	1	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	3	1	3	..	7
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	35	4	3	1	43	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	47	11	11	22	3	47
	Congenital Defects	16	2	3	2	23	7	7	4	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	45	15	12	13	5	45
	Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk } Starvation }	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Atrophy, Debility, } Marasmus }	4	2	1	..	7	2	1	1	2	2	1	..	1	1	2	..	20	4	3	9	4	20
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	2	1	4
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases }	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	5	..	1	3	1	5
v. Other Causes.	Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	4	1	1	1	1	4
	Convulsions	1	..	1	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	2	1	..	6
	Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	4	2	1	2	2	..	1	17	1	1	9	6	17
	Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
	Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	3	1	3	..	..	1	5	4	22	5	5	11	1	22
	Suffocation, overlying	2	..	..	..	2	5	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	13	3	5	5	..	13
Other Causes		5	1	..	2	8	5	1	1	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	23	5	4	13	1	23
		65	13	11	9	98	32	22	10	15	11	12	11	12	11	14	11	259	59	49	123	28	259

Population. Estimated to middle of 1909—126,027.

Births in the year, legitimate, 2,414; illegitimate, 120.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 226; illegitimate infants, 33.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 1,849.