

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

Contributors

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Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1911,

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

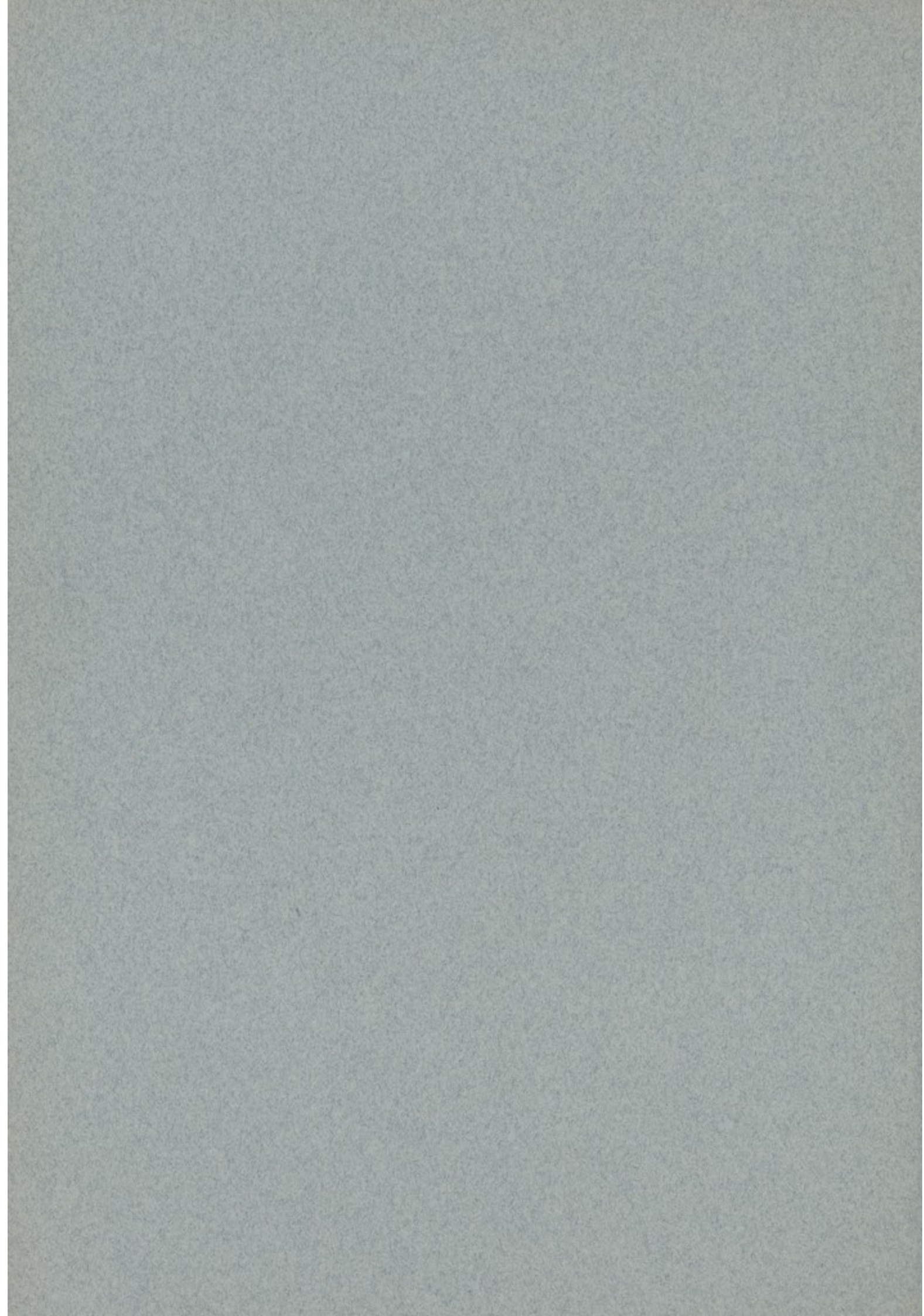
CHARLES PORTER, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P. (Ed.)

Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.



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REPORT
ON THE
MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1901

London :

GEO. PULMAN & SONS, LTD.,

PRINTERS,

LONDON AND WEALDSTONE.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,
24, SOMERSET STREET,
LONDON, W.

April, 1912.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE METROPOLITAN
BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the public health and sanitary condition of the Borough of St. Marylebone for the year 1911, which is made in accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board relating to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health.

The year 1911 was the census year and some of the results of the enumeration are given in subsequent pages.

The fact that the population has decreased considerably since the census of 1901 is already known to you, the diminution being far in excess of estimations.

Some of the rates, calculated on the population of 1911, compare unfavourably with those of recent years, but as the population in these years was probably greatly over-estimated considerable allowances must be made.

As a matter of fact the year 1911 was far from unsatisfactory. An increased amount of work was done in every branch of the department, and there is every reason to believe that what was done was greatly to the advantage of the public health.

I have received the greatest amount of assistance and encouragement in connection with the work of the department from the Public Health Committee. To the chairman of that committee Councillor the Rev. J. A. Beaumont, M.A., who has presided over it now for five years in succession, and the chairman of the Dust Sub-Committee, Mr. Alderman J. Lea-Smith, I am especially grateful for the kindness they have shown and the support they have given me.

All the members of the staff have worked exceedingly well together and with me and I desire to place my high appreciation of their efforts on record.

I am,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES PORTER,
Medical Officer of Health.

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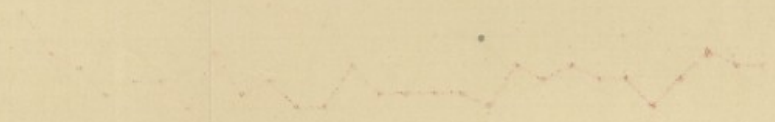
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PART I.


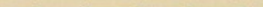

STATISTICAL.


STATISTICAL

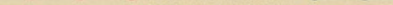



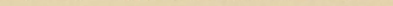
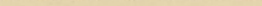
The top graph displays monthly data for 1911. The x-axis is labeled 'Month.' and 'Week.' with columns for each month (January to December) and rows for each week (1 to 52). The y-axis ranges from 0 to 25. A red line represents the actual data, and a blue line represents the trend. The data shows a significant peak in September, reaching approximately 22.5, and another peak in October, reaching approximately 22.5. The trend line remains relatively flat, around 5, until September, where it rises to about 10, and then fluctuates between 10 and 15 for the remainder of the year.

The bottom graph displays weekly data for 1911. The x-axis is labeled 'Month.' and 'Week.' with columns for each month (January to December) and rows for each week (1 to 52). The y-axis ranges from 0 to 10. A red line represents the actual data, and a blue line represents the trend. The data shows a significant peak in September, reaching approximately 5, and another peak in October, reaching approximately 5. The trend line remains relatively flat, around 1, until September, where it rises to about 2, and then fluctuates between 2 and 3 for the remainder of the year.


Scarlet Fever.

Diphtheria.

Typhoid Fever.


Average of Scarlet Fever during 10 years ending 1911.


 " " *Diphtheria.*

 " " "


 " " *Typhoid Fever.*

 " " "

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough enumerated on the night of Sunday, 2nd April, 1911, was found to be 118,221, distributed as follows :

CENSUS 1911.

All Souls	...	...	...	29,485
St. Mary	...	...	...	32,126
Christ Church	...	...	...	36,544
St. John	...	...	...	20,066
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	118,221
				<hr/>

At the Census taken in 1901 the population was enumerated at 133,301. During the 10 years, therefore, there has been a decrease of 15,080. Since the figures of the Census were ascertained the Registrar General has made a further correction and estimates the population to the middle of the year 1911 at 117,844, a further decrease of 377. All calculations are based on this figure.

In the Annual Report for 1910 the population at the middle of that year was estimated to be 125,195, and the decrease since the Census of 1901, 8,106. The estimates were out, therefore, by something like 7,000, though the method adopted was that of the Registrar General and is the one usually regarded as the most reliable.

The following table gives the population estimated by this method, of the four Sub-Districts for the last three years :—

			1909.	1910.	1911.
All Souls	...	...	33,460	33,239	29,392
St. Mary	...	...	35,878	35,641	32,025
Christ Church	...	...	37,379	37,133	36,425
St. John	...	...	19,310	19,182	20,002
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			126,027	125,195	117,844

The main cause of the decrease is undoubtedly emigration ; a factor which the method of estimating the population cannot accurately take into account.

Numbers of small houses have been demolished within recent years, and in their place have appeared, in most cases, premises intended for workrooms, and in a smaller number of cases, premises for human habitation.

The persons displaced by these alterations, unable to find suitable accommodation within the Borough, have gone elsewhere for a home. This process will doubtless continue, and more and more of the district will cease to be residential, the population becoming more and more a day population.

BIRTHS.

Registration. The number of births registered during 1911 was 2,375,* being 180 under the number for 1910. Male births numbered 1,194, and female 1,181. The birth rate per 1,000 was 20·2. The accompanying table compares the rates in the several registration sub-districts with those of 1910.

				1910.	1911.
All Souls	...	...	...	21'5	16'0
St. Mary	...	...	...	12'1	14'4
Christ Church	...	...	...	27'3	29'7
St. John	...	...	...	20'4	19'2

Notifications. The total number of notifications received during the year was 4,090. As heretofore, persons failing to make notification within thirty-six hours were communicated with, but, as was expected, as the fact of the adoption of the Act becomes known, the number of failures to notify diminishes. The number of letters sent was quite small, and of the few who failed to notify it was quite clear that none did so wilfully. It was not considered necessary to institute proceedings in any case.

The following are the sources of the notifications received during the year, in some instances duplicates coming to hand from different sources :—

	1911.	1910.
From parents	564 or 14'06 per cent.	768 or 18'93 per cent.
„ doctors	491 „ 12'24 „	387 „ 9'54 „
„ midwives	774 „ 19'30 „	854 „ 21'06 „
„ other persons	38 „ 0'95 „	27 „ '66 „
„ hospitals, etc.	2,223 „ 55'45 „	1,970 „ 48'58 „

Of the total births notified 58 referred to still-births (33 males and 25 females); 1,746 took place at Queen Charlotte's Hospital; 384 at the Middlesex Hospital; and 1,723 were born at home. Of those notified as having occurred in St. Marylebone, 1,755 belonged to other Boroughs.

Legitimate males	...	...	565
„ females	...	...	519
Illegitimate males	...	...	331
„ females	...	...	340
Total	...	...	1,755

* This figure is inclusive of births occurring in the Borough to persons usually non-resident therein, but includes 62 births which occurred outside the district and which have been transferred.

Legitimate	Males	...	...	29
	Females	...	...	17
Illegitimate	Males	...	...	6
	Females	...	...	10
Total				62

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 1818.

This figure is inclusive of persons who, though usually resident in the Borough, died in institutions, etc., outside, but exclusive of those, who, though they died in St. Marylebone, were ordinarily resident in other districts.

Arrangements for transferring these deaths are made by the Registrar-General who receives a note of all deaths considered to belong to some other district and sends on such deaths as should rightly be included in the returns of the Borough. Deaths of persons usually resident outside England and Wales are not so treated, and must be included in the returns of the district in which they occur.

The figure 1818 includes 51 such deaths being mainly of persons who have come to the hospitals and nursing homes, of which there are so many, in the Borough.

The death rate calculated with the figures so obtained (1818) and the estimated population to the middle of 1911 and corrected for age and sex distribution by multiplying by the Registrar-General's factor 1.0652, works out at 16.3 per 1,000.

As has been explained in previous reports, the necessity for this "correction" results from 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 number of deaths in 1910 was 1607, less by 211 than the number for 1911; the death rate for 1910 was 13.3 as against 16.3 for the year under review.

For the increase in the total number of deaths the alteration making compulsory the inclusion of the 51 "outside" deaths referred to above is to some extent responsible; the chief factor, however, as will be shown when the figures are more closely analysed in subsequent pages, is an increase in the number of deaths from certain causes, more especially in the earlier and later age groups.

Measles, for example, which caused 27 deaths in 1910, was responsible for no fewer than 64 in 1911; phthisis (consumption) which gave 133 deaths in the previous year, in 1911 gave 172; and so with diarrhoea and enteritis, which in 1911 caused 92 deaths, exactly twice as many as in 1910. As to age, whereas in the age group 65 and upwards in 1910, 482 deaths were registered, in 1911 the number was 561.

The increase in the death rate per 1,000 of population, from 13.3 to 16.3 is partly due to the increase in the number of deaths, but largely also to the fact that the population with which we are dealing is smaller, 117,844, as against 125,195.

The two rates, as a matter of fact, cannot be compared at all, as the population for 1910 was certainly considerably overestimated and the number of deaths reduced by the exclusion of "foreign" deaths which occurred in the Borough.

In any case, however, the year 1910 was an exceedingly favourable one; the actual number of deaths was the lowest recorded, and the death rate per 1,000 also the lowest. In the year 1911, the number of recorded deaths was nearer the numbers given for previous years. The death rate also was much the same as in more normal years, the average death rate for the previous 10 years being 15·8 per 1,000.

This figure, granting even that the population in some years was overestimated, and the number of deaths reduced by the exclusion of some which are now included, is probably fairly correct.

The following short table shows the death rates in the several registration sub-districts in 1911, and compares them with those of the three previous years:—

			1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
All Souls	...	...	13·2	12·6	10·7	12·7
St. Mary	...	...	14·9	12·8	11·7	13·1
Christ Church	...	...	19·0	18·2	15·6	19·7
St. John	...	...	13·4	14·6	13·1	15·9

District Births and Deaths for the 52 weeks ended 31st December are given in the following table (Table I.). A further table giving the vital statistics of separate localities for 1911, and the ten preceding years, will be found amongst the Local Government Board Tables on pages 89-95.

TABLE I.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Population estimated to Middle of Year, 1911.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ALL SOULS	29,392	255	247	502	214	186	400
ST. MARY	32,025	246	239	485	219	221	440
CHRIST CHURCH	36,425	527	514	1,041	362	328	690
ST. JOHN	20,002	166	181	347	140	148	288
THE BOROUGH...	117,844	1,194	1,181	2,375	935	883	1,818

Causes of and ages at Death.—The new Local Government Board Table (Table III, page 92), gives the details as to the deaths of residents in the Borough during 1911. The analysis of causes of death is somewhat less full than in the old Table IV, but it nevertheless contains a considerable amount of information regarding the causes of death and the numbers which occurred in various age groups.

As in previous years, it is proposed to examine some of the figures more fully and to say a few words with regard to the question of the age periods at which death occurred and certain of the diseases and conditions certified to be the cause of death.

The number of age groups it may be mentioned has been increased by breaking up the old group, "1 to 5 years," into the groups "1 and under 2," and "2 and under 5," and the group "25 to 65," into "25 and under 45," and "45 and under 65."

DEATHS IN RELATION TO AGE.

The total number of deaths analysed in the following table is, 1,818 as against 1,607 in 1910. The fact that the bulk of the deaths took place in the earlier and later years of life will be noted. Owing to the fact of the alteration in grouping, the table for 1910 cannot be given for comparison, but it may be mentioned that the deaths under 1 year in 1910 were 253—8 less than in 1911—and the deaths between 25 and 65, 665, fewer by 69 than in 1911, and those at 65 and upwards, 482, 79 less than in 1911.

AGE PERIODS.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	At all ages.
No. of Deaths	261	94	71	48	49	246	488	561	1,818

The extent to which each of the four divisions of the Borough shared in the deaths of those aged over 65 in 1909, 1910 and 1911, is shown below :—

	1909.	1910.	1911.
All Souls	146	101	140
St. Mary	166	147	161
Christ Church	190	141	159
St. John	114	93	101
Totals	616	482	561

Of the total, 155 at death were aged 65-70; 261, 70-80; 125, 80-90; and 20, 90-100. The outstanding causes of death were as follows :—

CAUSE.	1910.	1911.
Bronchitis and other respiratory diseases	114	158
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	24	13
Cancer	50	62
Tuberculosis	13	14
Influenza	5	10
Violent deaths	7	16

A table showing the deaths that took place amongst infants under 1 year and adults of 65 years and upwards in each of the four quarters of the year, is given below. The effect produced by the excessive heat in the third quarter on infants is well brought out; the fact that to the aged the colder quarters are the more trying is also clearly shown.

	January- March.	April- June.	July- September.	October- December.	Total.
Infants under 1 year	62	58	85	56	261
Persons of 65 years and upwards	165	138	91	167	561

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality rate for any year is calculated from the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, and the number of births occurring in that year.

In 1911, the deaths numbering 261 and the births (corrected) 2,375, the rate was equal to 109·8 per 1,000.

The average rate for the 10 preceding years was 124·4; in 1910 it was 98·9, the lowest ever recorded, the next lowest, 102·2, was the rate for 1907. The conditions in both these years were extremely favourable.

The reasons for the excess of the rate of 1911 over that of 1910, are, though the heat of the summer of 1911 was particularly trying to infants, partly only climatic. To a considerable extent they are also statistical.

Corrections of figures have been all round more carefully carried out, and as a result the number of births, as compared with former years, has been greatly cut down by rigorous exclusion of all occurring in institutions and elsewhere to mothers not actually members of the population of St. Marylebone. At the same time, the number of deaths of infants has been increased by the addition of all, no matter where they occurred in England and Wales, amongst the children of Marylebone people.

Taking these facts into consideration, the rate, though apparently high, is not discouraging. It is high only when compared with those of years in which corrections were less thoroughly made, and in which climatic and other accidental circumstances aided the efforts which the Council are and have been making to reduce the death rate amongst young children.

Compared with the average rate for the past 10 years (124·4), or better still, with that of 1901, the year of the last census, when it was 147·6, the population being 133,301, the births 3,042, and the infant deaths 449, it is small, and shows how marked an improvement has taken place.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY—AGES AT DEATH.

The three following tables show for each registration sub-district, the ages at which death occurred amongst the infants who died, and the causes to which death was attributable.

TABLE II.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Under 1 week	1 and Under 2 weeks	2 and Under 3 weeks	3 and Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and Under 3 m'ths.	3 m'ths and Under 6 m'ths.	6 m'ths and Under 9 m'ths.	9 m'ths and Under 12 m'ths.	Total
All Souls	8	2	2	—	11	5	11	1	40
St. Mary	11	—	2	2	16	6	4	8	49
Christ Church	17	6	7	5	34	16	24	28	137
St. John	6	2	3	3	9	3	4	5	35
Totals	42	10	14	10	70	30	43	42	261

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	4	5	6	3	2	2	—	—	2	1	1	14	40
St. Mary... ..	6	7	9	—	4	1	2	2	—	—	1	17	49
Christ Church	35	16	11	4	7	5	4	10	8	2	6	29	137
St. John	4	5	4	1	3	3	1	—	3	1	3	7	35
Totals	49	33	30	8	16	11	7	12	13	4	11	67	261

TABLE IV.

Certified cause of Death.	Months. 0-3	Months. 3-6	Months. 6-12.	Totals.
Diarrhoea	20	11	18	49
Prematurity	33	—	—	33
Marasmus, Atrophy and Debility	20	5	5	30
Bronchitis	2	1	5	8
Pneumonia	7	1	8	16
Convulsions	7	1	3	11
Suffocation	5	1	1	7
Measles	1	—	11	12
Whooping Cough	3	2	8	13
Tuberculosis	—	1	3	4
Meningitis (including Tuberculous)	3	2	6	11
Miscellaneous	43	5	19	67
Totals	144	30	87	261

In Table IV., the third of the set, the deaths occurring in the age groups 0-3 months, 3-6 months, and 6-12 months, are classified under the causes set forth in Tables III. and III. (a), Tables IV. and IV. (a); of the Local Government Board series, which will be found at page 92-5, also contain information regarding this important subject.

The bulk of the deaths, 144 (55 per cent.) it will be noted are of infants under three months old. In previous years the results have been exactly similar, the percentage in 1910 being 54 and in 1909, 59.

The number of children who died before reaching the age of one month was 76, about half of the total. In 1910, the percentage was much the same, 102 out of 137 deaths under three months of age taking place before the end of the first month.

As pointed out in previous reports, the causes to which mortality in infancy is chiefly attributable are: immaturity (prematurity, wasting and developmental diseases), respiratory affections and diarrhoea.

In 1911, this rule held good, about 50 per cent. of the deaths being due to these causes. The percentages contributed by each were immaturity, 24 (63 deaths); respiratory affections, 9 (bronchitis 8 deaths, pneumonia 16 deaths); diarrhoea and enteritis, 25 (66 deaths).

Causes other than those referred to above which contributed to an extent worth mentioning are convulsions 11, measles 12, whooping cough 13, suffocation 11 and meningitis—all forms—11.

Overlying accounted for 7 deaths; two of the children were under one week and five less than three months old.

DISTRIBUTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The distribution of deaths amongst infants is graphically shown in the accompanying photograph of a map of the Borough into which pins have been introduced, one as near as possible to the address at which each death occurred.

Differently coloured pins were used for each of the causes of death, but, unfortunately, the colours do not show up on the photograph.

What is shown, however, very clearly, is the massing of the deaths in the districts occupied chiefly by the poorer inhabitants of the Borough. The Lisson Grove area, where most of the houses are let out in tenements is clearly shown to have suffered most.

This map may be compared with that given in the report for 1910 and showing the distribution of deaths from phthisis. It is interesting to note how alike the photographs are.

PREVENTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

In a circular issued in August last by the Local Government Board with regard to the prevalence of epidemic diarrhoea amongst children it is suggested that in the Annual Report for 1911 the Medical Officer of Health should set out the course of action adopted in the district to prevent diarrhoea and child mortality generally in that year.

The lines along which the circular suggested that action should be taken are exactly those followed in the Borough, viz. :—

The giving of exact advice as to feeding and management of children. A great amount of work of this kind is done by the Council, the three women inspectors,



Map showing distribution of deaths of infants under one year of age during 1911.

Miss Baker, Miss Johnson and Miss Stokes, giving a great part of their time to the visitation of homes from which births have been notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

In addition, the St. Marylebone Health Society, by means of its voluntary Health Workers and the Infant Consultations which have been established as a result of the activity of the Society, one in South Marylebone at Welbeck Street Dispensary and another in North Marylebone at the Portman Club, in Church Street, performed similar duties.

Large numbers of women attend these consultations with their babies and obtain advice as to feeding, etc. At the Southern Consultation every Tuesday Dr. Eric Pritchard, and every Thursday Dr. Eric Pritchard and Dr. Lane-Claypon, examine, weigh and advise with regard to the babies, and on Wednesdays and Thursdays at the Northern Consultation Dr. Christine Murrell and Dr. Emily Mecredy do similar work.

These consultations and the work of the voluntary visitors have been and are of the greatest value in connection with the prevention of infantile mortality and mothers are resorting to the former in increasing numbers every year.

Apart from the consultation work, the Society by means of mothers' clubs and provident clubs for expectant mothers carries out a great deal of social work also. The club in the north was established some years ago and through it a much closer touch with mothers has been brought about. In the south the club is now in its second year and is rapidly making headway.

These institutions are deserving of the greatest praise and do an incalculable amount of good amongst the women who attend them.

The total number of infants seen at Church Street during 1911, was 303, and at Welbeck Street, 232, the total attendances at the former being 1685, and at the latter, 1911.

During the diarrhoea period much useful work was done at the consultations, and the following facts with regard to 108 cases seen at Church Street, kindly supplied by Mrs. Dobell, the Secretary of the Society, are particularly interesting.

The numbers met with in each of the months from June to December were:— June, 7; July, 11; August, 24; September, 32; October, 11; November, 17; December, 6.

Of the 108, 49 were entirely breast fed, 55 bottle fed, and 4 partly breast and partly bottle fed. In 13 instances the same baby suffered twice, and in one case there were three attacks—one in June, a second in October, and a third in December. This baby, which was entirely breast fed till 1 year old, died of bronchitis early in January, 1912.

Out of 17 deaths among infants who attended the consultation only 4 were reported as having suffered from diarrhoea and sickness during the summer. At the end of the year, with the exception of those 4, all who had suffered from diarrhoea were reported as doing well.

Of the 17 who died, the cause of death in two cases was stated to be wasting after diarrhoea.

The number of babies visited by the Women Inspectors was 2,065. The number visited in their own homes by the voluntary workers of the Society was 361.

Tables setting forth the information obtained as a result of these visits will be found on page 19. (Table V.)

The leaflets used by the women inspectors and the voluntary workers are the same, and so far as babies are concerned cards of instruction as to feeding are widely distributed, and along with them special leaflets of information with regard to diarrhoea as follows:—

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

SUMMER DIARRHOEA.

*Public Health Department,
24, Somerset Street, W.*

Every summer, during the warm weather, many hundreds of babies suffer from sickness and diarrhoea, and very many die.

This illness is nearly always caused by dirt getting into baby's mouth in some way, from dirty feeding bottles, dirty teats, dirty dummies and dirty hands.

Wrong feeding makes it worse, and bottle-fed babies are more likely to suffer than breast-fed babies.

With care mothers can keep babies from catching the disease.

1. *What to do to keep Sickness and Diarrhoea away.*

- (1.) Feed baby on the breast, and keep the nipples very clean.
- (2.) Do not wean baby during the hot weather.
- (3.) If baby must be fed on the bottle, do not use a long tube bottle.
- (4.) Only use a clean boat-shaped bottle.
- (5.) Boil baby's milk as soon as it is taken from the milkman, and keep it covered.
- (6.) Only make one feed at a time.
- (7.) Do not use old feeds. If baby does not finish all there is in the bottle, the rest may be used for cooking purposes.
- (8.) Wash out the bottle and teat in hot water directly baby is fed, and keep them in cold water till the next feeding time.

- (9.) Always have the bottle and teat quite clean before putting in the feed.
- (10.) Do not use a dummy teat.
- (11.) Special care should be taken as to the cleanliness of floors and bedding.
- (12.) Keep all food covered from flies and dust, which spread the disease.

2. *What to do if baby catches the disease.*

- (1.) Remember that the illness is serious. Even if baby is teething, send for the doctor at once.
- (2.) As soon as sickness and diarrhoea begin, stop giving baby milk and food, and give only pure hot water, sweetened with a little sugar, every half-hour.
- (3.) Keep baby warm. Put on a flannel binder, and put a hot water bottle to the child's feet.
- (4.) Open all windows at the top.
- (5.) Remember that the illness is catching. Always wash the hands after changing baby, and disinfect all soiled clothing by boiling.
- (6.) If the house drains get stopped up, or the supply of water gets low, tell your landlord and write to the Medical Officer of Health, 24, Somerset Street, Portman Square, W.

Another card of information with regard to the care of the eyes is also distributed.

Prevention of accumulation in, or in the vicinity of houses of decomposing animal and vegetable matter.—The advice given by the women workers both official and voluntary, in addition to referring to feeding and care of infants, relates also to general hygiene and the importance of destruction of refuse liable to decomposition, on the household fires. When undue collections of refuse of any kind or if dirty houses are met with, the fact is reported to the Medical Officer of Health and steps are taken to have the refuse removed and cleansing carried out.

In addition, as is mentioned elsewhere, in the districts inhabited by the poorest members of the community, refuse collection is carried out much more frequently than in other parts. In Lisson Grove, for example, most of the main streets are on the daily kerb collection list, and practically all the side streets on the three times a week list. The blocks of dwellings in most cases are subject to a system of daily or at least a thrice a week collection. The quantity of refuse, therefore, in or in the neighbourhood of houses in these parts is kept very low.

With regard to manure removal, in most cases this is carried out three times a week, and accumulations of any size are rarely found.

For scavenging, the department of the Borough Surveyor is responsible, and the streets are regularly and frequently cleansed.

In connection with the cleanliness of the surroundings of houses, the greatest amount of benefit has been obtained from the sanitary surveys carried out by the

district inspectors. These surveys are referred to later in this report, but it may be said here that rapid visits were paid to a large number of streets and premises during the summer, and all conditions which called for immediate attention, *e.g.*, dirty yards, collections of refuse, &c., were immediately dealt with.

Information as to cases of diarrhœa.—The chief sources of information of cases of diarrhœa in the district are the voluntary and official workers and the consultations. The work at the consultations is closely followed by all the workers who attend regularly, and attention is directed to any case requiring special visits.

No opportunity is lost of warning parents as to the seriousness of diarrhœa, and of advising as to what steps should be taken.

To sum up with regard to the course of action adopted to prevent diarrhœa and child mortality generally, it may be said that every effort is made by personal visitation of notified births, to instruct mothers as to the causes of infant deaths, and to show them how to counteract these causes; this work is carried out by the women inspectors, the voluntary workers of the St. Marylebone Health Society and at the consultations; special instructions are given with regard to diarrhœa; by means of sanitary surveys, house to house inspections and other visits, nuisances are sought for and when discovered removed; refuse removal is carried out three times or oftener per week in those districts in which infantile mortality is highest; stable refuse is removed three times per week and street cleansing and watering are regularly and frequently done.

The work referred to above has steadily increased in amount year by year for some years, and has undoubtedly played a great part in the marked reduction in the infantile mortality from 147·6 per 1,000 in 1901 to 109·8 in 1911, the summer of which was one of the most inimical to infant life on record.

In the following table (V) the information elicited at visits paid to notified births is tabulated.

Births Investigations.—The enquiries made at the visits paid to homes in which a birth had occurred were similar to those made in former years. The facts elicited were also much the same.

The number of infants found to be fed on condensed milks was somewhat higher than in 1910, the reason being that during the excessively hot weather when fresh cows' milk did not keep well many mothers resorted to the tinned varieties.

Infant Deaths.—The tables (VI and VII) following contain particulars of the investigations made into cases of deaths of infants under one year of age. The number of such investigations is considerably higher than in 1910, the work in connection with infants in 1911 being more completely organized and receiving more attention than in the previous year.

The contents of the tables are similar to those in Tables VI. and VII. in the report for 1910; methods of feeding, health of mothers, nature of mothers' work, and housing being inquired into.

BIRTHS INVESTIGATIONS TABLE V.

TOTALS	Age at Visit Weeks	Method of Feeding					Condition of Child			Mother's Work				Mother's Health			Condition of Tenement			No. of Rooms					First-born	Twins	Illegitimate
		Breast only	Breast, etc.	Cow's milk	Artificial or Condensed	Not fed	Well nourished	Fairly nourished	Badly nourished	None	Away from home	Ditto intermittent	Some home work	Good	Indifferent	Bad	Clean	Fairly clean	Dirty	One	Two	Three	Four or more				
194	0	177	5	10	1	1	165	18	11	191	3	—	—	152	37	5	165	25	4	71	101	20	2	37	6	4	
629	1	571	24	24	10	—	499	102	28	607	4	9	9	575	132	22	535	90	4	234	333	52	10	149	14	18	
504	2	423	28	37	16	—	392	87	25	472	13	10	9	403	77	24	445	52	7	167	256	69	12	98	6	23	
319	3	270	13	32	4	—	245	58	16	287	12	12	8	249	55	15	277	33	9	110	170	34	5	81	4	15	
154	4	132	9	10	3	—	129	20	5	136	7	6	5	124	26	4	136	16	2	41	90	21	2	42	—	5	
101	5	77	8	13	3	—	81	13	7	82	8	5	6	79	15	7	91	10	—	26	54	18	3	26	4	6	
81	6	54	8	12	5	—	62	12	7	66	7	6	2	55	25	1	71	8	2	24	41	12	4	21	—	8	
71	7	58	5	6	2	—	50	20	1	62	1	4	4	51	17	3	64	5	2	22	37	12	—	17	2	3	
659	over 8	416	71	214	48	—	516	108	35	555	35	37	32	526	97	36	578	62	19	216	351	82	10	150	7	17	

ENQUIRIES INTO INFANT DEATHS TABLE VI.

Months.	Totals	Method of Feeding					Reasons for Weaning				Cause of Death														First-born	Twins	Illegitimate
		Breast only	Breast, etc.	Cows' milk	Artificial or condensed	Not fed	Loss of milk	Illness of mother or child	Mother's work	Mother's death	Diarrhoea	Prematurity	Marasmus	Atrophy, etc.	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Convulsions	Suffocation	Measles	Whooping cough	Tuberculosis	Meningitis	Miscellaneous				
0 to 1	49	20	...	6	6	17	3	9	3	...	4	17	4	12	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	5	21	7	4	
1 to 2	14	6	1	5	2	...	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
2 to 3	16	8	1	2	5	...	4	1	1	...	4	...	...	2	..	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	1
3 to 4	7	4	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
4 to 5	8	3	1	1	3	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
5 to 6	7	1	...	5	1	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	...
6 to 7	7	1	1	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
7 to 8	8	3	...	3	2	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	1
8 to 9	5	2	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
9 to 10	5	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
10 to 11	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 to 12	7	2	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...
	135	53	7	34	24	17	30	18	7		34	19	7	18	5	11	6	3	2	3	4	8	15	31	12	7	

ENQUIRIES INTO INFANT DEATHS TABLE VII.

Totals	First-born	Twins		Method of Feeding.					Mother's Health			Mother's Work				Condition of Tenement			No. of Rooms in Tenement				Age in Months.											
				Breast only	Breast, etc.	Cows' milk	Artificial and condensed	Not fed	Good	Indifferent	Bad	None	Away from home	Ditto intermittently	Some home work	Clean	Fair	Dirty	One	Two	Three	Four or more	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34	5	1	Diarrhoea ..	8	3	12	11	...	28	3	3	28	...	5	1	31	1	2	14	15	3	2	4	5	4	2	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	2
19	8	2	Prematurity ...	6	...	...	3	10	16	1	2	16	1	2	...	19	...	...	10	6	2	1	17	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	3	1	Marasmus ...	3	...	2	2	...	6	1	...	6	1	...	...	7	...	...	5	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
18	6	2	Atrophy and developmental Bronchitis ...	6	...	4	2	6	16	1	1	17	...	...	1	17	...	1	10	6	2	...	12	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
5	...	...	Pneumonia ...	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11	5	1	Convulsions ...	5	1	3	2	...	9	1	1	10	...	1	...	11	...	...	3	7	1	...	1	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
6	3	...	Suffocation ...	4	...	2	...	...	4	2	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	Measles ...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	Whooping Cough	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	...	3	Tuberculosis	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
4	...	1	Meningitis including Tuberculous	3	1	3	1	...	5	1	2	7	...	1	...	8	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1
8	...	1	Miscellaneous	8	2	3	1	1	15	...	...	12	...	2	1	15	...	...	2	9	4	...	5	1	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
15	...	1		53	7	34	24	17	109	13	13	117	2	12	4	131	1	3	52	65	14	4	49	14	16	7	8	7	7	8	5	5	2	7

DEATHS IN RELATION TO DISEASE.

In Table III, of the Local Government Board series of statistical tables, which is given at page 92, full information is given as to the causes of, and ages at death during the year.

According to custom, at this point, it is proposed to consider more fully with regard to certain of the causes.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

For the reason that these contributed more than twice as many deaths than in 1910, special reference should be made to them. The total number of deaths was 92, the death rate being 0·82 per 1,000. The number of deaths in the years 1908, 1909 and 1910 were 55, 45 and 40.

For the increase in 1911 climatic conditions alone were responsible. As mentioned in previous reports, diarrhœal affections are much more common in warm dry summers, and it is very many years since a summer so warm and dry as that of 1911 was experienced.

It was in fact a typical "diarrhœa" year, and it was expected that there would be a considerable increase in the number of deaths from the epidemic form especially.

The increase, however, was less than had been anticipated and this may be placed to the credit of the sanitary administration in the Borough in connection both with educational and practical work.

Amongst infants and young children, unfortunately, liability to diarrhœa is very great, and a fatal termination not uncommon. Reference has already been made to the fact that 66 infants died of diarrhœal diseases (49 diarrhœa, 17 enteritis). In the three previous years, the number did not exceed 35.

The work undertaken for the prevention of the spread of diarrhœa amongst children has already been described, and details given of the special observations made at the Infant Consultation in the north district.

In the course of their work during the hot months of the summer, the women inspectors reported the discovery of a considerable number of cases of diarrhœa amongst children over one year of age, and the conclusion arrived at was that liability to attack was almost greater amongst these than amongst babies under 1. The number of deaths of children of between 1 and 2 was, however, comparatively small, viz., 12.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES, PHTHISIS ETC. AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

These three causes usually contribute very largely to the total number of deaths and in the report of 1909 a table showing the actual number due to each and the rate

per 1000 of the population was given. In 1910 the table was again given and for 1911 a similar table has been made as follows :—

	Total deaths	Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.
1. Zymotic Diseases	203	1.72
2. Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases ...	213	1.91
3. Respiratory Diseases... ..	338	3.04

Each of these causes will be considered separately.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The diseases included under this heading are ; small pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria and membranous croup, typhus, enteric and continued fevers, diarrhoea and enteritis.

The number of deaths due to each will be found in Table III, (page 92).

With the exception of measles, which caused 37 more deaths (64 to 27) than in 1910 and diarrhoea, which was responsible for twice as many (92 to 46) as in the latter year, the diseases in this list shewed a decrease over the previous year.

PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

The number of deaths from phthisis and other tubercular diseases (tubercular meningitis, general tuberculosis, tabes mesenterica, etc.) is greater by 44 than in 1910, 213 to 169.

For the increase, phthisis is mainly responsible, no fewer than 172 deaths being certified as due to phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption of the lungs) as against 133 in 1910. The remaining 41 deaths were traceable to tubercular affections of the brain coverings (tubercular meningitis) and of the peritoneum (tubercular peritonitis, tabes mesenterica), etc.

The cause of the increase in the number of the deaths from lung consumption is difficult to explain. It is notorious that phthisical persons bear extreme heat badly, but the bulk of the deaths as a matter of fact occurred in the first and last, the colder quarters of the year. The increase in 1911 interrupts, as is shown in the following table a steady decline in the death rate from these diseases, which began in 1905. Even so, however, the number of deaths is still lower than that registered in the first-named year by 35.

TABLE VIII.
DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS AND OTHER
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Year.	No. of Cases.	Population.	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1911	213	117,844	1·91
1910	169	125,195	1·40
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

A special section of the report is given to a consideration of phthisis, but it may be pointed out now that though the number of deaths from this cause is greater by 39 than that for 1910, it only exceeds the total for 1909 by 13.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The conditions placed in this group are bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, pneumonia, pleurisy and certain other diseases of the organs of respiration. The total number of deaths due to these in 1911—338—was higher by 68 than 1910, when 270 were registered. The death rate was 3·04 as against 2·24 per 1,000 in 1910.

Of the total, 185 resulted from bronchitis mainly amongst persons of 65 years of age and over, and 135 from pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia. The heaviest mortality from respiratory diseases was noted in the last quarter of the year.

CANCER OR MALIGNANT DISEASE.

There is very little difference between the figure for 1911 and that of the two previous years, the total number of deaths being 161, as against 156, and the death rate 1·4, as against 1·2 per 1,000. The following tables are arranged to show the age at which death occurred and the parts of the body affected by the growth. The figures for males and females are shown separately.

CANCER. AGES AT DEATH.

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	—	1	1	1	6	25	29	20	83
Females	—	—	1	7	13	17	21	19	78
Totals	—	1	2	8	19	42	50	39	161

CANCER. SITUATION OF THE DISEASE.

Parts of the body affected.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Face, Tongue, Jaw	15	3	18
Throat, Neck, Gullet	23	4	27
Stomach	12	6	18
Intestines	15	16	31
Liver	4	8	12
Breast	—	14	14
Uterus and Generative Organs	3	15	18
Various	11	12	23
	83	78	161

ALCOHOLISM.

The number of deaths certified as directly due to this cause was 6, exactly twice as many as in the previous year. The number due to cirrhosis of the liver, in most cases probably resulting from abuse of alcohol, was, however, lower by 4, viz., 17 as against 21.

The combined figure for these two diseases is 23, the figures for 1908, 1909 and 1910 being 35, 30 and 24.

The deaths from other conditions due to the irritation produced in various organs by chronic alcoholism, *e.g.*, nephritis (inflammation of the kidneys) and Bright's disease of the kidneys, are also fewer than in previous years, numbering 54 ('48 per 1,000), as against 57 in 1910 and 69 in 1909.

ACCIDENT, SUICIDE AND MANSLAUGHTER.

Accidental or violent deaths during 1911 numbered 57. Of these, 17 were due to suicide. Deaths of babies certified as resulting from suffocation (overlying) numbered 7.

RECORDS OF DISEASE.

The diseases of which records are kept, are in addition to those named in Section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as compulsorily notifiable, certain others added by orders made by the London County Council. The first diseases originally notifiable were smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, typhus, typhoid, or enteric, relapsing, continued and puerperal fevers.

Those added by the London County are cerebro-spinal fever, glanders, anthrax, hydrophobia, acute polio-encephalitis and myelitis, ophthalmia neonatorum, and chicken pox.

Of these, acute polio-encephalitis and myelitis, ophthalmia neonatorum and chicken pox were added during 1911, the last named for a short period only.

In the case of phthisis, up till about the middle of the year notification was compulsory only upon Poor Law Medical Officers under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, later, however, the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, imposing the duty of notification on hospital physicians were passed.

The only class of patient left unaffected by the compulsory system, was that which did not resort either to the poor law or the general hospital, and in order to obtain information regarding it, the Council continued the system of voluntary notification which had existed for several years previously in the Borough.

In addition to these diseases, regarding which notification may or must be made, there are certain others, viz., measles, whooping cough and diarrhoea, in respect of which some record is kept. The records in these cases are based, chiefly, upon information obtained as a result of investigations made by the women inspectors, but partly also upon returns from the schools and the local registrars.

A certain amount of information with regard to the notifiable diseases will be found in Table II of the Local Government Board series. At present it is proposed to discuss each rather more fully.

Notifications.—The total number of notifications received during 1911 was 1272, a figure higher by 481 than that—791—for 1910.

The greater part of the increase was due to the large number (536) of notifications received under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908 and 1911, although notifications of cases of scarlet fever were high also, 329, as against 207 in 1910.

The notification rate (proportion to population of notified cases of infectious disease, including phthisis) was 10·8 per 1000.

The number of notified persons removed to one or other of the hospitals for isolation and treatment was, as usual, large, viz. :—

Diphtheria	...	...	121	or	91·0	per cent. of the cases notified.
Erysipelas	...	...	40	or	36·7	" " "
Scarlet Fever	...	...	318	or	96·6	" " "
Enteric Fever	...	...	11	or	61·1	" " "
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	1	or	50·0	" " "
Puerperal Fever	...	...	3	or	75·0	" " "
Phthisis	...	...	172	or	32·9	" " "
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	2	or	9·5	" " "

The cost of carrying out the requirements of the section relating to notification of infectious diseases for the year was £124. 3s. 9d. equal to £1. 14s. 10d. per 1,000 of the population.

The cost and rate per 1,000 for each year since 1901 are shown in the following Table :—

Year.	Amounts paid to Medical Practitioners.			Cost per 1,000 of Population.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
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
1910	74	1	0	0	11	10
1911	124	3	9	1	14	10

DISCHARGE NOTICES.

The number of certificates received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board regarding the return of patients sent to hospital with infectious diseases was 269 and referred to 459 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.

Diphtheria was very little more prevalent in 1911 than in 1910, 133 as against 128 cases in the latter year having been notified.

Of the 133, 7 proved fatal, the case mortality rate being 5'2 per cent.

The number of cases per 1,000 of the population was 1'19.

The number of swabs from doubtful cases submitted for bacteriological examination was 143. A positive result was returned in 32 instances. The greatest number of cases came from All Souls District, viz., 46, the others contributing as follows :—Christ Church 36, St. Mary 31, and St. John 10.

As regards age in connection with prevalence of the disease, 52 of those affected were aged 1-5 years, and 42, 5-15.

Though it is practically certain that all those who were affected were treated with antitoxin—the 91 per cent. who went to hospital certainly were—as was expected, in no one instance was advantage taken of the arrangements made for the free supply of the remedy, under the Diphtheria Antitoxin (London) Order, 1910.

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

Dirty Premises, etc.	38
Defective Drainage	14



SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases notified was 329. In 1910 the number was 207, but this was exceptionally low, the figures for the two preceding years being 1909, 458, and 1908, 409.

As a matter of fact, as the chart inserted at the beginning of the report shows, the prevalence of the disease was distinctly below the average of the previous ten years till the second week in September, when a sudden rise took place; thence onward till the end of the year, when the average was again almost reached, the numbers varied tremendously.

In type the disease was distinctly mild, the number of deaths certified as due to this cause being 7, the case mortality working out at 2·1 per cent.

Of those affected the majority were of school age, and though no one school was specially involved, in the majority of instances the infection seems to have been originally contracted in school.

Many cases occurred in blocks of dwellings, the infection spreading as a result of the friendly relations existing between the occupants, adults and children, of the various flats.

The actual source of infection in many cases was not definitely made out though, as has been said, in a considerable number the school was suspected. The supposed source in 38 instances was a previous case in the same family; in 9 a previous case in the same house, and in 16 another case in the same neighbourhood. In 13 the source of infection could not be classified.

Defects in sanitation to the number of 99 were discovered. Of these 87 were want of cleanliness, etc., and 12 defects in drainage. The nuisances were remedied after the service of notice in each case.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Though 1911 was a year in which many cases of typhoid (enteric) fever, might reasonably have been expected to occur, the number notified (18) was less than in 1910 (21), which was distinctly a non-enteric year.

Most of the cases were, as usual, imported, infection having been contracted abroad, in the country or at the seaside.

In 6 instances the infection was believed to have been obtained from cockles or other shell fish consumed at one of the seaside resorts.

In some cases, though not in all, the shell fish had been collected on the sea shore and eaten raw, or after partial cooking. The danger of such a proceeding is constantly being impressed upon members of the public, but is regularly disregarded.

The chances of contracting the fever in London itself are comparatively remote, and even those who determine to travel beyond the boundaries can, by exercising a

reasonable amount of care in connection with their eating and drinking, easily preserve themselves from an attack.

One of the first and most important rules is to avoid eating shell fish unless they are known to have been derived from an absolutely clean source, and never under any circumstances to eat those collected indiscriminately from the seashore, especially of a popular and populous seaside holiday place.

Of the 18 notified cases, contaminated food was believed to be the source of infection in one-third (6), the food being cockles in 4 instances, oysters in 1, and shrimps also in 1.

The number of deaths from enteric fever was returned as 3, giving a mortality rate of 16·6 per cent. The distribution of the cases in the various districts was as follows:—All Souls, 7; St. Mary, 1; Christ Church, 4; and St. John, 6.

Examination of the premises resulted in the discovery of nuisances (dirty premises etc.), in 6. The defects were remedied by the persons responsible, after their attention had been directed to them.

The number of cases occurring in each week is shown graphically in the chart facing page 7.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

The order of the London County Council making this disease compulsorily notifiable expired in March, but by a further order the period was extended for an additional twelve months up to March 1912.

In all, two persons were notified as suffering, and of these one was isolated and treated in hospital. In both cases the termination was fatal.

ERYSIPELAS.

The total number of cases notified was 109 and there were 6 deaths. As usual most of the notifications came from the Workhouse Infirmary and General Hospitals, and 40 of the patients were treated in one or other of these institutions.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Four cases of puerperal fever were notified in 1911. No deaths were certified as from this disease.

MEASLES.

The chief sources of information with regard to cases of this disease, apart from the entries in the returns of deaths supplied by the district registrars, are the returns of infectious diseases made by the school teachers.

The following tables show the number of cases of measles and other infectious diseases reported from schools, and other boroughs, during the year.

No classrooms were closed by the Education Department of the London County Council on account of measles.

SCHOOLS.				Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping Cough.	All other Diseases.
All Souls, Foley Street	...	...	...	5	12	...	2	7	...	16
Barrett Street	...	...	...	2	3	...	7	3	1	5
Barrow Hill Road	...	...	...	7	1	...	49	26	13	262
Bell Street	...	...	...	56	3	...	71	30	34	39
Capland Street	...	...	...	39	...	2	125	21	17	81
Catholic, Richmond Street	...	...	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	...
Christ Church, Lisson Grove	...	...	..	24	3	...	23	6	4	54
Convent, Little Union Place	...	...	...	13	3	...	1	...	...	...
Council, Grove Road	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
Emmanuel, Aberdeen Place	...	...	...	9	2	...	56	2	8	11
Emmanuel, North Street	...	...	...	7	...	...	5	1	2	3
Hampden Gurney, Upper Berkeley Street	...	...	...	7	...	...	13	9	15	3
Homer Row, Catholic	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1
Portland, Little Titchfield Street	...	...	...	8	6	1	59	1	1	69
St. Andrew's, Wells Street	...	...	...	4	4	...	8	...	1	4
St. Francis, Upper William Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. James', Marylebone Lane	..	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	3	...
St. Luke's, Nutford Place	...	...	...	11	7	...	7	1	13	14
St. Mark's, Violet Hill	...	...	...	6	...	...	17	7	7	13
St. Mark's, Marylebone Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
St. Marylebone, High Street	...	...	...	54	14	...	35	10	1	109
St. Mary's, Crawford Street	...	...	...	8	2	...	27	16	8	10
St. Paul's, East Street	...	...	...	11	...	...	33	9	29	52
St. Paul's, Broadley Terrace	...	...	...	7	...	...	42	2	2	7
St. Marylebone Grammar, Marylebone Road	...	...	...	3	...	...	11	...	...	2
St. Thomas', Orchard Street	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	17	5	...
Stephen Street	...	..	...	2	2	...	8	4	1	5
Trinity, Buckingham Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	...	5
St. Vincent, Lower Seymour Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools out of Borough	...	...	...	9	9	...	10	...	3	8
Other Boroughs	...	...	...	24	7	...	41	14	9	16
TOTALS	...	...	...	333	90	3	667	214	177	794

Deaths from Measles.—The year 1911 was a very bad one so far as measles was concerned, and an exceptionally large number of deaths, viz., 64, were certified as from this cause. In 1910 the number was 27.

Table III (page 92), in which the deaths are arranged according to age, shows that with the exception of 2, all took place amongst children under 5 years of age, and that more than half of those who died were in the second year of life.

Of 12 who died before the end of the first year was reached, 1 only was under 1 month old, 3 were between 6 and 9 months, and 8 between 9 and 12 months of age.

As indicated in previous reports this is a common experience and teaches that the ages at which protection from infection is required are those included in the first quinquennium.

Death in the majority of cases took place not during the height of the fever but later and resulted from one or the other of the lung complications which are so apt to follow measles.

In measles, no less than the other infectious diseases, it is immensely important to protect the patient during the fever and the convalescent stage. The common tendency is to regard measles as a complaint of little or no seriousness, and to permit the infected person all sorts of liberties almost before the rash has disappeared.

The parents who allow children to expose themselves at all while suffering from measles have usually only one excuse, and that is ignorance of what the disease really is. A considerable part of the work of the Council's women inspectors consists of visiting houses, in which cases of measles are reported to exist and of trying to dispel the ignorance as to the seriousness of the trouble.

Special leaflets have been prepared setting forth various facts with regard to the disease, and these are distributed by the inspectors.

In a considerable number of cases disinfection of rooms, bedding, &c., is carried out.

Isolation of measles. Measles not being a notifiable disease, no definite arrangements, up till quite recently, were made for the isolation of the infected. One of the reasons for making no provision was undoubtedly the large amount of accommodation which would have to be set aside, having regard to the extent of the outbreaks which usually occur.

On May 30th, 1911, however, the Local Government Board, having taken the matter seriously into consideration, issued an order as to the reception of non-pauper cases into the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. This made it possible for isolation to be provided otherwise than as a form of relief. The only condition precedent to admission which was made, was, that the Medical Officer of Health

should make a recommendation that in his opinion admission was desirable on the grounds of sudden or urgent necessity, or for some other special or exceptional reason.

In all 110 cases were removed to hospital for isolation and treatment during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Information with regard to this disease is received from sources similar to those in the case of measles.

Like measles it is most common and most fatal in early childhood. In the year 1911 the total number of deaths due to whooping cough was 30, nearly 25% fewer than in 1910 when 41 deaths occurred.

All but 3 of the deaths took place in the age period 1-5, 13 occurring amongst children aged less than 1 year; of these 13, 3 were 3 months old, 2 more than 3 but less than 6, and 8 between 6 and 12 months of age.

Lung complications are the commonest determining cause of death and these can largely be prevented if the patient is sufficiently protected.

Isolation and treatment are as much required as in the case of measles and as the result of arrangements made at the Metropolitan Asylums Board hospitals, 22 children suffering from whooping cough were removed to and provided with accommodation in hospital.

GLANDERS.

No case of glanders in the human being was notified during the year and no notices of outbreaks of the disease in stables in the borough were received from the London County Council.

POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS AND MYELITIS.

These are diseases of the central nervous system (brain and spinal cord), in which as a result of an affection of the cells making up the tissue of which the brain and cord are composed, certain symptoms of which the chief is paralysis of one or more parts of the body are produced.

The paralysis varies in extent; it may be of one muscle or of a group or groups of muscles: it may be slight and pass off almost completely; it may be marked and permanent, leaving one or more limbs useless. It may be so widespread as to cause death.

The disease usually occurs in childhood and the term "infantile paralysis" is commonly applied to it.

Formerly paralysis of, for example, a limb occurring suddenly in a child was invariably put down to an accident, such as a fall from the arms of a mother or

nurse ; now it is agreed that these cases are quite independent of accidents and that the condition results from an attack on and the destruction of nervous tissue by an organism.

Because investigations seemed to show that many children in a certain neighbourhood were affected about the same time and that the disease appeared as outbreaks and in epidemic form, the view was almost generally adopted that the condition was infectious and might, if the source of infection was discovered, be stamped out.

Amongst those who adopted this view were the London County Council and chiefly with the object of obtaining information with regard to polio-myelitis and of having full enquiries made into cases, they issued an order making notification to the Medical Officer of Health in each of the boroughs compulsory.

This order was issued on 1st September, 1911, and was in force during the remainder of the year. The total number of cases notified was 1.

This was investigated and a return with regard to it made to the London County Council.

CHICKEN POX.

During the year cases of small-pox having appeared in one or two of the London Boroughs and there being a certain amount of fear, as the cases were not discovered in some instances till the disease was somewhat advanced, that there might be a spread of infection to other districts, as a precautionary measure chicken-pox was temporarily included in the list of notifiable diseases.

The order of the London County Council was issued on 22nd March, 1911, and remained in force for three months. The total number of cases notified was 119. All were visited and examined.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This is inflammation of the eyes in new-born children.

The inflammatory condition occurs as a result of infection of the eyes with an organism, entry being obtained during birth. The inflammation which results may be slight ; it may, and very often is, however, exceedingly severe, so severe as to cause considerable damage to the eyeball, resulting in permanent blindness.

Those with most experience amongst the blind have found that an alarming proportion of the cases of blindness resorting to institutions established for the benefit of the blind are due to this cause.

It has also been found and proved beyond all question that risks of infection with the germ causing the disease can be prevented if the eyes of the new-born baby are cleaned and bathed and treated with a disinfectant (usually a few drops of a 2 per cent. solution of silver nitrate).

It has further been shown that if infection has occurred, the terrible effects which the inflammation is capable of producing can be counteracted by treatment chiefly by frequently bathing the eyes with a solution of boric acid.

Largely with the object of spreading knowledge with regard to the condition and to direct attention to the necessity of applying prompt treatment, the disease was made notifiable by the London County Council.

The order relating to notification was issued on 13th March, 1911. Since then 21 cases have been notified. Inquiries made prior to the coming into force of the requirement indicated that the number of cases occurring in the Borough was comparatively small. The results of the order as to notification have confirmed this view.

As a matter of fact, the greatest attention is paid to the eyes of infants by the staffs of the Hospitals in the Borough, and as many of the poorer inhabitants are attended by doctors or nurses from these institutions, it is certain that the babies will be well looked after in this respect.

PHTHISIS.

So far as pulmonary tuberculosis—phthisis or consumption—is concerned, 1911 was a most remarkable year.

By means of regulations issued by the Local Government Board, two in rapid succession, it was placed finally amongst the diseases as to which notification must be made; powers and duties in connection with its prevention and treatment were placed in the hands of the Council, and, so far as the Borough is concerned, throughout the whole of the year the dispensary system was at work in relation to it.

Notifications.—Though, as is stated above, two orders with regard to notification of pulmonary tuberculosis were issued in 1911, viz., the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, and the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, only the first-named actually came into force during the year, and that not till May.

Notifications for part of the year therefore were received under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, and for another part under these and the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911. In addition, throughout the year, a certain number were made under the voluntary system inaugurated by the Council originally in 1906.

The third set of Regulations did not take effect until the 1st January, 1912. They impose the duty of notifying cases of pulmonary tuberculosis on medical practitioners attending cases left unaffected by the Poor Law and Hospitals regulations, and make compulsory notification practically universal.

The total number of notifications received from all sources in 1911 was 536, which was exactly one less than the number for 1910, 537, which in turn was nearly double the number received in 1909—334.

Of the 536, 56 were sent in voluntarily, 200 by the Poor Law Officers, under the

regulations of 1908. Under the 1911 Hospitals Regulations, 280 cases were notified between May and December.

All the 56 voluntary notifications received came from medical men in practice who henceforth will notify under the 1911 regulations.

The following table shows the number of notifications received under each system since 1906 when voluntary notification was first introduced in the Borough.

PHTHISIS NOTIFICATIONS.

Year.	Medical Practitioners (Voluntary).	Hospital Cases.	Poor Law.	Totals.
1906 (six months)	206	—	—	206
1907	291	—	—	291
1908	176	—	—	176
1909	98	20	216	334
1910	101	15	421	537
1911	56	280*	200	536

*Made compulsory in May, 1911.

Deaths from Phthisis.—The number of deaths certified from this disease was 172, giving a death rate of 1·4 per 1,000. This is the greatest number since 1908, when there was a drop from 179 in 1907 to 154. In 1909 the total was 170, and in 1910, 133, the smallest number on record.

The figures for each year since 1900, are given below. The table also shows the distribution of the deaths throughout the Borough. Some slight change in the extent to which districts were involved will be noted. The fact that only in St. Mary has there been a fall, the total there being in fact the lowest recorded may be mentioned.

The increase, both in All Souls and St. John is very marked. Christ Church which still heads the list, has unfortunately not continued the promising diminution in numbers noted in 1910.

TABLE IX.
DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Estimated Population.	Year.	All Ages.	SUB-DISTRICTS.			
			All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.
117,844	1911	172	51	30	65	26
125,195	1910	133	28	37	56	12
126,027	1909	170	43	41	66	20
126,867	1908	154	35	33	61	25
127,718	1907	179	42	46	64	27
127,960	1906	197	36	64	73	24
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

The distribution of the 172 deaths was as follows:—In Poor Law institutions, 104; general and other hospitals, 13; at home, 55.

The following table relating to sex and age distribution of the deaths from phthisis, brings out the usual facts, viz., that the majority of the deaths occur at the middle periods of life, and that more males die of the disease than females.

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	2	7	24	32	21	16	4	109
Females	5	3	12	18	13	4	6	2	63
Totals	8	5	19	42	45	25	22	6	172

The following tables are similar in construction to those included in the reports for 1909 and 1910 and contain information with regard to the occupations followed by those who died of consumption during 1911. The fact that, in the male sex, more deaths occur amongst those who are employed in work entailing exposure is again very definitely shown.

MALES.

No occupation.	Work with exposure.		Sedentary work.		Professional work.	Total.
	Workmen.	Foremen, Masters, etc.	Workmen.	Foremen, Masters, etc.		
3	63	1	27	3	12	109

FEMALES.

No occupation or house work.	Work with exposure.	Sedentary work.	Professional work.	Total.
54	1	8	—	63

Information with regard to the work carried out by living patients is given in the table at page 40, which has been introduced at the suggestion of the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council who, believing that conclusions of some importance may be arrived at by an analysis of statistics collected from all over London, has asked the Medical Officer of Health of each of the Boroughs to co-operate with him in getting them together.

Prevention of Consumption.—During 1911 the extension in the direct action for the prevention of consumption, which took place at the end of 1910, as a result of the establishment of the Dispensary in the Borough, was continued.

In addition there was, as is shown in the portion of the report dealing with Departmental matters, an increase in the amount of work done for the improvement of sanitary conditions generally, which exercises a certain influence in relation to this as other diseases.

Regular visits and revisits have been paid to the homes of notified persons by the women inspectors, by the officials of the dispensary, and the voluntary workers of the St. Marylebone Health Society.

Work of the Women Inspectors.—The work of the women inspectors in connection with consumption is largely educative.

The patients visited are advised as to the methods to be adopted for their own protection and that of those associated with them.

If they seem to be in need of medical treatment and are unable to obtain it they are advised to go to the Dispensary where advice and treatment are provided, and, in addition, all the members of their families are examined and if found to be infected put at once under treatment.

Patients in need of sanatorium or other institutional treatment are put in the way of getting it through the Health Society, the Dispensary or other bodies.

If relief of other kinds seems necessary these and other bodies are appealed to.

During the visits to the homes of the patients investigations are made into the source of infection and so on, and special note is made of any factor which may seem to have played a part in the production of the disease.

If disinfection of clothing, etc., seems likely to be of use in connection with the prevention of spread of infection, arrangements are made for having it carried out.

The actual number of visits and re-visits paid by the inspectors was 566. The patients removed to hospital numbered 162. The number of disinfections carried out was 113.

Of the 566 visits, 152 were re-visits, this part of the work being largely done by the Dispensary staff and the voluntary workers of the Health Society, to whom cases notified otherwise than from the Dispensary were handed after the first visit was paid, if further re-visits seemed necessary.

Cases notified direct from the Dispensary were not visited unless by special request, all particulars with regard to them being obtained from the records kept at the Dispensary.

Phthisis Investigations.—At the request of the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, who, as already mentioned, is desirous of obtaining statistical information regarding cases of pulmonary tuberculosis from all the boroughs, the facts elicited at the visits of the inspectors are tabulated below. Unfortunately past records made and kept with regard to the cases do not contain all the information asked for, but as far as possible the various columns have been filled up. If no information was obtained or obtainable the spaces have been marked with a transverse line.

The cases referred to number 432—males 228 ; females 204.

Figures relating to grandparents are printed in brackets.

PHTHISIS.

MALES, MARRIED (Including Widowers).

No. and Age of Patient.		Patient's Relatives Living and Dead. I. Father and Mother. II. Brothers and Sisters. III. Uncles and Aunts.								Patient's wife (if re-married give particulars for deceased wife or wives).		Patient's Children.		No. of Patients Childless.
Age	No.	Whether or not affected.	I.		II.		III.							
			L.	D.	L.	D.	L.	D.	L.	D.	L.	D.		
0	—	{ Affected Not Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	2	{ Affected Not Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
25	29	{ Affected Not Unknown	2	9	3	7	—	3	3	—	5	2	—	
			—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	
			1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	3	
35	64	{ Affected Not Unknown	1 (2)	1	1	3	—	2	7	3	19	1	—	
			—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	44	—	—	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	88	—	6	
55	20	{ Affected Not Unknown	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	9	—	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	4	

MALES, UNMARRIED.

No. and Age of Patient.		Patient's Relatives, living and dead. I. Father and Mother. II. Brothers and Sisters. III. Uncles and Aunts.							
Age.	No.	Whether affected or not.	I.		II.		III.		
			Living.	Dead.	Living.	Dead.	Living.	Dead.	
0	39	{ Affected Not Unknown	12	10 (4)	16	5	—	15	—
			11	—	35	—	—	—	—
			35	—	47	—	—	—	—
15	26	{ Affected Not Unknown	4	3 (1)	4	2	—	3	—
			1	—	8	—	—	—	—
			32	8	38	5	—	—	—
25	22	{ Affected Not Unknown	1	4	3	5	—	4	—
			2	—	6	—	—	—	—
			13	3	12	—	—	—	—
35	23	{ Affected Not Unknown	—	2	—	3	—	1	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			6	2	9	—	—	—	—
55	3	{ Affected Not Unknown	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	1	—	—	—	—

FEMALES—MARRIED (including Widows).

No. and Age of Patient.		Patient's Relatives, living and dead. I. Father and Mother. II. Brothers and Sisters. III. Uncles and Aunts.								Patient's Husband (if re-married, give particulars for deceased wife).		Patient's Children.		No. of Patients Child-less.
Age.	No.	Whether or not affected.		I.		II.		III.						
				L.	D.	L.	D.	L.	D.	L.	D.	L.	D.	
0	—	{ Affected ... Not ... Unknown ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	8	{ Affected ... Not ... Unknown ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
			...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
25	30	{ Affected ... Not ... Unknown ...	...	—	3 (7)	1	14	—	—	2	1	8	—	—
			...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	10	1	3
			...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—
35	62	{ Affected ... Not ... Unknown ...	...	—	4 (7)	3	—	—	1	6	4	26	6	—
			...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	1	—
			...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	64	—	14
55	14	{ Affected ... Not ... Unknown ...	...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
			...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			...	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	22	—	3

FEMALES—UNMARRIED.

PATIENT'S RELATIVES.

Age.	No.	Whether or not affected.	Living.	Dead.	Living.	Dead.	Living.	Dead.
0	34	{ Affected ... Not ... Unknown ...	22	6 (3)	17	2	1	3
			1	—	26	—	—	—
			35	1	31	1	—	—
15	34	{ Affected ... Not ... Unknown ...	2	13	9	2	—	4
			3	—	12	—	—	—
			28	8	41	—	2	—
25	14	{ Affected ... Not ... Unknown ...	2	4	3	—	—	2
			—	—	2	—	—	—
			5	1	8	—	1	—
35	7	{ Affected ... Not ... Unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—
55	1	{ Affected ... Not ... Unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—

MALES.

Number of Cases 228.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

Under 1 year.	1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—45.	45—65.	65 & over.	All ages.
—	8	31	28	98	59	4	228

DURATION OF ILLNESS IN YEARS.

Under 1 year.	1—2.	2—3.	3—4.	4—5.	5 and upwards.
52	56	51	20	11	38

No. of Living Rooms in Patient's Tenement.					Weekly Rent Paid.				
1 room.	2.	3.	4.	over 4.	Under 5/-.	10/-.	15/-.	15/- & over.	Total cases.
104	90	24	3	7	80	134	11	3	228

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS.

OUTDOOR.						INDOOR.										
Taxi-cab Drivers, etc.	Carmen, Carters, Drivers.	Dock Labourers.	Milkmen.	Ex-soldiers & sailors.	Mis-cellaneous.	Clerks.	Laundries.	Bakehouses.	Printers.	Railway and Tube hands.	Servants.		Tailoring, etc.	Builder's Labourers.	Trades with predisposing influences.	Mis-cellaneous.
											Public.	Private.				
5	11	—	4	9	19	9	—	—	—	—	4	9	13	13	13	28

FEMALES.

Number of Cases 204.

AGE DISTRIBUTION.

Under 1 year.	1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—45.	45—65.	65.	All ages.
—	—	34	42	80	47	1	204

DURATION OF ILLNESS IN YEARS.

Under 1 year.	1—2.	2—3.	3—4.	4—5.	5 and upwards.
39	46	48	17	8	46

NUMBER OF LIVING ROOMS IN PATIENT'S TENEMENT.

One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Over Four.
72	93	26	8	5

WEEKLY RENT PAID.

Under 5/-	5/- and under 10/-	10/- and under 15/-	15/- and over.
58	126	15	5

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS.

OUTDOOR.		INDOOR.									
Miscellaneous.	Clerks.	Laundries.	Bake-houses.	Printers	Railway and Tube Hands.	Servants.		Tailoring, etc.	Builders' Labourers.	Trades with predisposing influences	Miscellaneous.
						Public.	Private.				
3	—	2	—	2	—	1	29	12	—	3	3

Work of the Dispensary.—A special report with regard to the work of the Dispensary in connection with the prevention of consumption is made by the Medical Officer of that institution. He has been good enough, however, to prepare a short summary regarding the most important points, which is given below.

As mentioned in the report for 1910, though the Dispensary is entirely voluntary, the Executive Committee, in which the management of the institution is vested, includes the Mayor, two members of the Public Health Committee (the Chairman, the Rev. J. A. Beaumont, M.A., and Mr. Councillor Harvey), and the Medical Officer of Health.

The relations between the Officers of the Dispensary, Dr. Halliday Sutherland, the Medical Officer, and Nurse Barry, and the Staff of the Public Health Department have been most friendly. That the end in view was the benefitting of the consumptives in the Borough, and the prevention of the spread of the disease, has never been lost sight of.

So far as possible, between bodies carrying out duties in many respects alike, overlapping has been avoided, and every assistance in the work has been given by one to the other.

As a source of information as to early cases of infection, and to the number of infected contacts in a household, the Dispensary has been of the greatest use, no fewer than 173 of the total notifications (190), sent in by Dr. Sutherland, being of cases previously unnotified.

The following is the summary kindly supplied by Dr. Sutherland:

"From the opening of the Dispensary on November 22nd, 1910, up to December 31st, 1911, 690 new patients have attended for examination and diagnosis, and the subsequent visits of patients under treatment at the Dispensary numbered 3,721: of these patients, 266 or 38·5 per cent. were 'contacts,' under which term are included all those who are related to or have been living in contact with a patient already attending the Dispensary.

"In all, 482 cases were found to be suffering from pulmonary or other forms of tuberculosis, and of these 173 were notified to you for the first time. Of special significance is the fact that 312 or 64·5 per cent. of these patients had never previously received any form of medical treatment, and that only 2·4 per cent. had been definitely treated by general practitioners.

"Including the 'contacts' examined at home, 723 persons in relation to patients were examined, and of these 420 were found to be healthy, 290 infected with tuberculosis of the lung, and 13 with other forms of the disease. In all 41'9 per cent. were found to be infected. Of considerable interest, however, is the relation of the amount of infection to the actual conditions under which the patients are living. An analysis of the figures indicates that it is exposure to infection plus that lowered general resistance to disease which is the usual concomitant of advanced disease in the working classes to their dependents, which is the determining factor of infection rather than any seeds of disease implanted before birth. Of our original patients, some were infectious, having the tubercle bacillus in the sputum, while others were non-infectious at the time, since no tubercle bacilli were found. In the families of those in an infectious stage of the disease, 60 per cent. were infected with tuberculosis. In the families of non-infectious patients 75'5 per cent. were found to be healthy.

"In compliance with your wishes, I have notified you of all cases of the disease, whether they be in an infectious stage or not. In this way alone is it possible to approximate the actual amount of tuberculous infection in this Borough. Moreover, my experience here has led me to believe that many cases may pass to the normal limits of life without knowing they were ill, but having a definite history of periods of infectivity, so that many other persons succumbed to infection. During the present year, I hope to investigate some of these 'carrier cases,' which are of considerable importance to the public health.

"During the past year the Medical Officer paid 1,318 visits to the patients in their own homes, and the Nurse paid 2,813 visits. In conclusion I would like to express the appreciation of the staff here, for the very great assistance we have received from the Public Health Department."

Work of the Voluntary Health Visitors. The voluntary workers of the St. Marylebone Health Society follow lines practically similar to those of the women inspectors.

Several of these ladies in addition to co-operating with the Public Health Department pay a certain number of visits to patients who are under treatment at the Dispensary.

The number paid on behalf of this Department was 482 and the work done was greatly to the advantage of the patients, many of whom were put in the way of getting Sanatorium and other treatment and also relief where this was necessary, the co-operation between the Society and Charitable Organizations in the Borough being very close.

Sanatorium and hospital accommodation. The following statement is introduced by the directions of the Local Government Board. Up to the present no provision has been made by the Council, entire reliance being placed upon the charitable agencies and the Board of Guardians to supply the needs of patients in this respect.

PHTHISIS: SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Classes for which accommodation is provided.	By whom provided.	Where situated.	Total number of Beds.	How are Patients selected?	Are Patients under the care of a resident Medical Officer?	What charge, if any, is made for the use of Beds?	Do the Sanitary Authority use— (1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Small-pox Hospital, for cases of Phthisis?	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve Beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium: If so, how many, and in what Sanatorium?	Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents?
(a) Early cases.	}	The Borough Council have made no provision for Phthisis cases.					}	No.	No.
(b) Intermediate cases.									
(c) Advanced cases.									

The St. Marylebone Dispensary for the Prevention of Consumption (15, Allsop Place, N.W.), was opened in November, 1910. It is entirely voluntary at present. The Borough Council is represented on the Executive Committee, the Mayor and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee being members. The Medical Officer of Health is Vice-Chairman. A considerable number of cases have been referred by the Medical Officer of Health to the Dispensary for visitation, treatment, etc.

That means of isolation, more especially for the advanced cases, is necessary cannot be doubted. Like the other Borough Councils in London, the Council has no isolation hospital of its own and the example set by many provincial authorities of setting aside some part of the accommodation provided for other infectious diseases, for the use of phthisical patients cannot be followed.

Amongst the patients in an advanced stage of the disease, many of whom are undoubtedly possible sources of infection, there is a distinct unwillingness to resort to or remain in the special wards provided at the Union Infirmary.

For these some provision will probably have to be made and this matter as well as that of providing sanatorium accommodation for early cases will be taken into consideration by the Public Health Committee in 1912.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF CONSUMPTION.

During the year 201 specimens of expectoration from persons suspected to be suffering from consumption were submitted for examination. Of these, 53 were found to contain the bacillus of tuberculosis and in 148 the result was Negative.

DISINFECTION.

In connection with this part of the work of the Department, the arrangements carried out in previous years were adhered to. Infected articles were disinfected by means of steam in a Goddard Massey and Warner machine and infected rooms chiefly by means of formic aldehyde gas produced by an alformant lamp burning 30 formalin tablets per 1,000 cubic feet of space.

The table headed "Reasons for Disinfection" gives the number of rooms disinfected and the reasons for doing so.

In 1910, the number of rooms disinfected was 583 and of articles 9,675.

The great increase in the number of disinfections, both of rooms and articles, is due mainly to the fact that a greater number of scarlet fever cases were notified during 1911 than in either 1909 or 1910, and that owing to the introduction of the new regulations with regard to the notification of consumption more cases of this disease were made known to the department.

The number and nature of articles dealt with in 1911 are shown in the following tabular statement :

	Compulsorily Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Phthisis.	Measles.	Vermin.	Other causes.	Total.
Beds	318	27	15	19	14	393
Mattresses	336	25	30	36	176	603
Bolsters	415	37	33	32	86	603
Pillows	828	70	54	42	342	1,336
Sheets	815	64	76	36	51	1,042
Blankets	1,037	81	103	50	735	2,006
Sundries	4,628	269	570	415	2,056	7,938
Totals	8,377	573	881	630	3,460	13,921

The number of journeys made by the disinfecting van during the year 1911, was :—

January	36
February	24
March	29
April	31
May... ..	27
June... ..	30
July	28
August	37
September	30
October	38
November	41
December	40

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391
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The vans were used 376 times in 1910.

REASONS FOR DISINFECTION.

	Compulsorily Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Phthisis.	Measles.	Vermin.	Other causes.	Totals.
January ...	35	4	16	1	8	64
February ...	24	7	48	...	7	86
March ...	38	20	55	...	2	115
April ...	25	3	23	...	23	74
May ...	14	11	10	4	7	46
June ...	28	4	4	2	2	40
July ...	32	7	8	2	4	53
August ...	35	16	1	...	...	52
September ...	104	3	...	2	5	114
October ...	94	15	4	1	...	114
November ...	70	11	...	19	5	105
December ...	60	12	...	5	8	85
	559	113	169	36	71	948

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The number of specimens from doubtful cases of typhoid fever, diphtheria and phthisis examined for the Council by Dr. Eastes at the Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health, 38, New Cavendish Street, is greater by over 100 than in 1910.

The increase is almost entirely, as shown in the following table which gives particulars as to the number of cases examined, and compares the results with those of the previous year, in connection with phthisis.

For the increase in the numbers in this disease the greater attention directed to the importance of diagnosis by the new regulations is probably responsible.

	1910.			1911.		
	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Typhoid Fever ...	5	11	16	1	11	12
Diphtheria ...	27	80	107	32	111	143
Phthisis ...	28	84	112	53	148	201
Totals ...	60	175	235	86	270	356

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL.

DEPARTMENTAL.

The amount of work carried out by the department continues to increase, and there has been shown a complete justification for the additions made to the staff in 1910.

The numbers of the staff remained the same throughout 1911 as at the end of the previous year, the only change being the appointment of Dr. F. W. Bywater, Medical Officer of Health, Finchley, as deputy Medical Officer of Health, in place of Dr. J. R. Prior, who resigned on taking up the post of Medical Officer of Health to the West Berkshire Combined Districts.

The Staff under the control of the Public Health Committee at the end of the year consisted of (in addition to the Medical Officer of Health) a deputy Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Bywater), two drainage inspectors, one outdoor superintendent, one meat and food inspector, six district inspectors (one—Inspector Hodges—acting as house to house inspector), three women sanitary inspectors, one dust inspector, one chief and three assistant clerks and an office youth.

In addition, the keeper of the public mortuary, the matron and staff of the shelter and baths, the two disinfectors, the men and women attendants at the conveniences, and the men employed in flushing the overground conveniences are also placed under the Committee.

All the officers and members of the staff have worked well and satisfactorily throughout the year, and in the pages following details will be found of the work done by each.

PROTECTION OF THE FOOD SUPPLY.

The important duties under this head were performed by Inspector George Smith who continued to act as inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and to carry out the inspection of premises in which food was sold, stored or prepared, such as milkshops, hotel and restaurant kitchens, bakehouses, ice cream shops, slaughterhouses, cowhouses, etc.

Food Inspection.—Regular visits were made by Inspector Smith during the year to all food premises. The special inspections on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings by him and certain of the Inspectors possessed of qualifications and experienced in meat examination were regularly continued throughout the year.

Of the unsound food dealt with, a considerable quantity was voluntarily surrendered by traders and destroyed at their request and expense, a certificate that this had been done being granted.

The following is a list of the articles voluntarily surrendered for destruction :—

ARTICLES OF FOOD DESTROYED AS UNSOUND AFTER VOLUNTARY SURRENDER.

681 lbs. beef	Quantity of oysters
239 lbs. mutton	1 box roe
70 lbs. bacon	14 boxes kippers
2 pigs (unsound)	666 lbs. fish (haddock, cod, skate,
1 do. (parturient fever)	mackerel, hake, plaice, etc.)
1 carcase pork (two sides)	1 case herrings

4 bullocks' livers (flukes)	10 bags peas
2 sheep (septicaemia)	249 lbs. tomatoes
3 bullocks' spleens (unsound)	6 boxes pears
1 do (tuberculous)	7 baskets strawberries
3 doz. sheep's hearts	5 do. cherries
6 sheep's livers (flukes)	2 do. gooseberries
14 ducks	10 do. apples
16 fowls	20 lbs. pomegranates
28 rabbits	1 bushel Spanish onions
Quantity of sheep's and ox kidneys	2 tins tomatoes (3 lbs. each)
do. tinned tongue	28 1 lb. tins condensed milk
1 basket crabs	4 1 lb. tins apricots
2 bushels winkles	

The articles seized and dealt with in the manner prescribed by Sec. 47 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, were considerably fewer than in 1910, due in all probability to the recognition by traders of the fact that careful inspections were being made and that the Council were determined to carefully protect the public food supply. The fact that so many dealers submitted so large a number of articles for examination and voluntarily surrendered all considered unsound is open to the same explanation.

The following is a list of the articles seized :—

SEIZURES.

A quantity of pears (unsound).	10 lbs. beef (unsound).
Pig's head and fore quarter	2 pigs' heads (tuberculous).
(tuberculous).	3 sheep's heads (unsound).

With regard to each of the articles named, a special report was submitted to the Public Health Committee, who, after taking all the facts into consideration, gave instructions as to whether or not proceedings should be instituted against the vendor.

In none of the cases reported during the year did the Committee regard the circumstances to be such as to justify them in simply cautioning the offender. Full particulars regarding the prosecutions are contained in the accompanying table.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

SECTION 47.

		NAME OF INSPECTOR.	RESULT.			COSTS.		
			FINE.					
306, Edgware Road	Exposing for sale a quantity of unsound pears	G. Smith	2	0	0	0	12	6
105, Church Street...	Exposing for sale a pig's head and a joint of pork, which were diseased	G. Smith	5	0	0	2	4	0
Crawford Street (stall in)	Exposing for sale a quantity of beef which was unsound and unfit for human food	G. Smith	2	0	0	0	12	6
93, Abbey Road	Depositing on the premises three unsound sheep's heads which were unfit for human food	G. Smith	2	0	0	1	3	0
72, North Street	Exposing for sale two pigs' heads which were diseased and unfit for human food	G. Smith	2	0	0	0	4	0

Amongst the cases referred to above, perhaps that of most interest is the fifth on the list referring to the two tuberculous pigs' heads.

In this case the vendor made a statement at the time of seizure to the effect that the articles had been purchased in the Central Meat Market, Smithfield, that he had paid full price for them and that though he had not examined them himself he had no reason to believe them unsound since there was a system of inspection in vogue in the market.

He gave the name and address of the wholesale dealer from whom the heads were obtained, and he, on being communicated with, volunteered the information that though there was no regular system of inspection of all the articles on his stall, his employees had instructions to examine everything and call an inspector in case of doubt. The heads, he stated, were exposed on the front of his stall, and he confirmed the statement of the local vendor that full market price had been paid for them.

Neither of the parties denied that the articles were tuberculous. After getting into communication with the Medical Officer of Health of the City of London, it was ascertained that no official inspection had been made of the articles in question.

The whole of the facts and the results of the subsequent investigations were reported to the Public Health Committee, who, while considering that the person from whom the seizure was made was responsible for not making an examination and that the case was one in which proceedings should be instituted, concluded also that if the methods of inspection followed in the Central Meat Market were such as had been described, the protection afforded to the public was not so perfect as it might be.

There were within the recollection of members of the Committee other cases in which vendors had pleaded in extenuation facts similar to those brought forward in this case, and attention was directed to cases which had occurred in other boroughs. These facts influenced the Committee in taking a serious view of the matter, and it was resolved to draw the attention of the Corporation of the City of London to the case and to suggest to them the necessity, in the interests of the inhabitants of this Borough, if not of London generally, of arranging for a more complete system of meat inspection.

A reply received from the Corporation to a communication sent by the Town Clerk on the lines mentioned above, gave a description of the methods in use in the market and pointed out the difficulties of arranging for the complete inspection suggested by the Committee. This was not considered satisfactory and believing that if united action were taken by the Councils of all the Metropolitan Cities and Boroughs something more might be done, it was determined to communicate with all of these and ask for their experiences in this connection.

At the end of the year all the Councils had not replied, and the further results, if any, will be mentioned in the report for 1912.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The situation of the various premises used for the purpose of slaughtering animals for food of man, and the conditions, if any, under which the licences are granted by the licensing authority, the London County Council, are shown below.

They have been regularly visited by the Food Inspector at frequent intervals throughout the year.

In one case, conditions calling for the service of a notice were discovered.

Premises.	Conditions.
75, Abbey Road	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 slaughter-house is not used as a living room.
31, Little Church Street	Small cattle only.
32A, Union Street, Middlesex Hospital	Nil.

MILK SUPPLY

Cowhouses.—The number of cowhouses remains the same, viz., 5, no objection having been raised to the London County Council renewing the licences. The following table shows the situation of the premises, the number of cows for which each is licensed, and the number actually stalled :—

Premises.	Licensed for.	Cows kept.
58, Acacia Road	44	24
56, Bell Street	15	9
42A, Clipstone Street	10	10
26, John Street	14	4
3, Malthouse Mews... ..	22	16
	—	—
Totals	105	63
	—	—

Inspections were regularly and frequently made throughout the year.

One notice served related to the personal cleanliness of the milker, and during the year the owners of the several cowsheds provided smocks and suitable washing accommodation for the men employed in milking.

Milkshops, etc.—The number of premises upon which milk is sold is 200.

The number of applications received was 28. Of these, 3 were refused under the powers granted by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, the premises being unsuitable. Under this Act also 33 names were removed from the register on account of unsuitability of the premises and for other reasons, *e.g.*, discontinuance of sale of milk, etc.

No appeals against refusal to register or removal of a name from the register were made to a magistrate during the year. In one case, particulars of which are given below, proceedings were instituted against an unregistered milk vendor.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS, 1885-1899.

Address.	Offence.	Fine.	Penalty	Costs.
39, Broadley Terrace	Selling milk on unregistered premises	0 10 0	0 0 2	0

Examination of Milk.—The number of samples of milk taken for analysis by the Food Inspector was 547, as against 523 in 1910. A considerable number, as shown in the Public Analyst's report were test or informal samples. Several, also, were collected and submitted to bacteriological examination. These are referred to later.

Of the samples analysed by Dr. Wynter Blyth 49 (8.9 per cent.) were found to be adulterated. The percentage of adulterated samples in 1910 was 9.5 and in 1909, 5.7.

The usual course of notifying vendors whose samples were found to be genuine that no further action would be taken, was followed.

In cases in which the departure from the standard was slight or there were extenuating circumstances, the Committee usually gave instructions that a letter of caution should be sent.

The number of cases in which proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act were instituted numbered 30.

Fines and costs to the amount of £58 10s. were recovered, the amount for 1910 being £94 9s.

Samples were regularly taken in the evening, and on Saturday night and Sunday as in previous years, and many were also obtained on delivery at the Marylebone and Baker Street Stations.

Of the station samples, 9 proved to be adulterated, and proceedings were taken in 4 instances. Three of the cases were against one farmer, who absconded; in the other case the Defendant was fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs. The remaining 15 cases showed such a slight percentage of added water or deficiency in fat that proceedings were not taken, the farmers in each case being cautioned. The quarterly returns as to milk samples are tabulated below:—

Quarter of the Year.	No. of Samples Taken.	No. of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage Adulterated.	No. of Prosecutions Instituted.	Fines and Costs.
1st	130	13	10.0	9	£ 7 7 6
2nd	134	14	10.4	5	7 4 6
3rd	136	6	4.4	4	9 0 0
4th	150	16	10.6	7	34 18 0
Total for year	550	49	8.9	25	58 10 0

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

The number of such premises in the Borough, registered as required by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, is 96.

Regular inspections have been made during the year, and in eight cases notices were served in respect of uncleanly premises.

Two samples of ice cream were examined bacteriologically, one of which was reported to contain a large number of micro-organisms.

BUTTER, MARGARINE, &c.

The registered dealers in and manufacturers of margarine in the Borough number nine. There is one wholesale dealer in butter and milk-blended butter. Registration of the former is carried out under the Margarine Act, 1887, Sec. 19, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1889, Sec. 7 (4), and of the latter under the Butter and Margarine Act, 1907.

No applications for registration under any of the Acts were received during the year. All registered premises were frequently inspected.

Information with regard to sampling of butter, margarine, &c., will be found under the heading, "Sale of Food and Drugs Acts."

RESTAURANTS, FOOD STALLS, ETC.

Food is prepared for sale in 183 premises in the Borough, as follows: restaurants and dining room kitchens, 60; hotel kitchens, 21; coffee shops, pastry cooks and tea rooms, 102.

Every Saturday a list of such premises to be visited in the ensuing week is prepared by the Medical Officer of Health and handed to the food inspector. Each food place is visited at least once during the year. The 445 inspections made in 1911 resulted in the discovery of conditions calling for the service of notices in 52 cases.

The requirements of the notices were complied with in every case without the necessity for taking further proceedings.

Food stalls in the market streets—Great Titchfield Street, Bell Street, etc.—received the usual careful supervision, visits as heretofore being paid each Saturday night and Sunday morning.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two premises within the borough in which an offensive business, viz :—tripe boiling, is carried on.

The food inspector made 28 visits, but no cause for complaint was found.

BAKEHOUSES.

During the year two buildings in which registered bakehouses were situated were demolished, and the number of such premises on the register was therefore reduced from 78 to 76. Of the 76, 68 are below ground, the two demolished having been certificated underground bakehouses.

During the year attention was directed to one premises underground, in which charcoal biscuits are baked, and in respect of which, apparently because of a misunderstanding on the part of a former inspector, no certificate was applied for or granted.

After a full inquiry into the matter, it was suggested that an application for a certificate should be made. This, the Public Health Committee consented to grant on condition that certain alterations were carried out. These the owner of the premises agreed to make, but had not completed the work by the end of the year.

Sixty-eight notices calling for the limewashing, etc. of the inside walls and other parts of bakehouses, as required by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, were sent out, and 108 visits were paid to the various premises by the Meat and Food Inspector. The regulations were complied with in every instance, proceedings being unnecessary.

Notices calling for drainage and other work were served in 10 instances and were complied with, one only requiring a statutory notice.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The activity in connection with the administration of these Acts has been maintained throughout the year. The routine practice of giving directions each Saturday as to the sampling to be carried out by the Food Inspector in the ensuing week was continued, and the number of samples taken totalled 1,111, a slight increase in the numbers for the previous year.

In the report of the Public Analyst, which is incorporated with that of the Medical Officer of Health, full details are given with regard to the analyses made, but it may be noted here that the number of samples found to be adulterated was 69, or 6.2 per cent., which is an improvement on the figures for 1910, when the percentage was 7.3. The increased activity in connection with the administration of the Acts is almost certainly responsible for this improvement.

As recommended by the Local Government Board, a considerable number of informal or "test" samples were taken and much useful information with regard to cases in which it would be advisable to proceed with the formalities required by the Acts was obtained.

Sampling on Saturday nights and Sundays and in the evening or early hours of the morning was carried out regularly.

In the majority of cases an "agent" was employed and gave valuable assistance.

The fines and costs recovered in the cases in which proceedings were instituted against the vendors of the adulterated samples amounted to £140 7s.

The defence of a warranty was raised in five prosecutions for adulteration of milk and the summonses were dismissed.

Adulteration of Jam.—During the year the cases relating to adulteration of jam commenced in 1910 were completed and decided in favour of the Council.

In all two summonses were issued relating to two samples, one of black currant jam and one of plum jam, each certified by the Public Analyst to be adulterated by the addition of 10 per cent. of apple pulp.

One of the summonses was returnable at Great Marlborough Street Police Court; the other at the Marylebone Police Court. The former was taken first. The latter was withdrawn on the payment of costs, the decision of the magistrate in the former case being regarded as sufficient.

The chief defences raised by the defendants in the case heard were that the addition of some alien fruit such as apple was essential to produce "jellying" in the case of jams made from black currants, plums, &c.; that it was a trade custom to add juices of other fruits and that a label, advising purchasers that the jam was improved by the addition of other juices appeared on each pot sold. No satisfactory explanation of the presence of the apple pulp was offered.

A considerable body of expert evidence was called on behalf of the defendants and the Council were able to bring forward a great deal of valuable information and opinions given by well-known jam manufacturers in London and elsewhere.

In the end the magistrate took the view, that as alleged by the prosecution there had been an offence against the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and decided in favour of the Council. He imposed a penalty of £12 and allowed costs amounting to £6 6s. He agreed to state a case but the appeal was not proceeded with.

The summonses with regard to a sample of plum jam similarly adulterated and purchased from the same defendants were withdrawn on the payment of £10 10s. 0d. costs.

Samples of jam taken since the above decision was given have all been returned by the Public Analyst as genuine.

No summonses for offences against the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, other than food adulteration were issued.

The following tables and report from the Public Analyst give 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 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, 1911.				
115 milks ...	Food Inspector	Genuine.	£500 per ann. for 700 samples. Over that number 7/6 per sample.	19 samples of milk contained colouring matter
12 milks ...	Do.	Adulterated No. 7, 14.59 per cent added water		No. 7. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs
		No. 18, 9.88 per cent. do.		No. 18. Dismissed, warranty proved
		No. 26, 7.06 per cent. do.		No. 26. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs
		No. 124, 16.67 fat abstracted		Nos. 124, 125, 126
		No. 125, 6.6 do.		Station samples. Summonses adjourned <i>sine die</i> , defendant having absconded, Warrant Officer was unable to effect service
		No. 126, 1.65 per cent. added water		No. 134. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs
		No. 134, 20.0 per cent. fat abstracted and 7.77 per cent. added water		No. 153. Fined 5/- and 12/6 costs
		No. 153, 20.0 per cent. fat abstracted		No. 179. Fined £2 and 12/6 costs
		No. 179, 10.0 do.		No. 183. Dismissed, warranty proved
		No. 183, 10.0 do.		No. 193. Dismissed, warranty proved
		No. 193, 26.67 do. and 8.24 per cent. added water		No. 219. Dismissed, warranty proved
		No. 219, 9.53 per cent. added water		No. 151. Vendor cautioned
1 skim milk ...	Do.	Genuine		Three were test samples.
1 skim milk ...	Do.	Adulterated. No. 151, 2.22 per cent. added water		62 butters contained borax from a trace to 34 grains per lb.
1 separated milk ...	Do.	Genuine.		No. 9. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs
67 butters ...	Do.	Do.		No. 96. Fined £25 and £1/2/6 costs
				No. 272. Fined £5 and 14/6 costs
3 butters ...	Do.	Adulterated. No. 9, equal parts butter and margarine		No. 118. Summons not issued on advice of Solicitor
		No. 96, 80 per cent. fat other than butter fat		
		No. 272 Do.		
1 bread and butter	Do.	Adulterated. No. 118, butter contained 80 per cent. fat other than butter fat		
1 butter and margarine	Do.	Genuine.		
7 margarines ...	Do.	Do.		One was a test sample
15 creams ...	Do.	Do.		Two were test samples
9 cheeses ...	Do.	Do.		Four were test samples
5 coffees ..	Do.	Do.		Two were test samples
1 coffee ...	Do.	Adulterated. No. 188, contained 48 per cent. of chicory		No. 188. Vendor cautioned
6 mustards ...	Do.	Genuine.		
2 Ipecacuanha wine	Do.	Do.		Both were test samples

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under 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 cocoas	Do.	Do.	£500 per annum for 700 samples Over that number 7/6 per sample.	14 were test samples
15 jams	Do.	Do.		
2 ammoniated tinctures of quinine	Do.	Do.		
4 camphorated oils	Do.	Do.		
1 standard bread ...	Do.	Do.		
1 pepper	Do.	Do.		
1 rum	Private purchaser	Adulterated. No. 217, with 1 grain per gallon of lead and a trace of tin		No. 217. This sample is stated to have caused temporary but serious dysenteric symptoms. No. 216 was supposed to be of the same brand; the bottles were capped with foil (an alloy of tin and lead) and the bottles were kept on their sides with defective corks. Contamination of tin and lead might take place from this cause
1 rum	Food Inspector	Adulterated. No. 216, with 0.23 per cent. grains of tin per gallon and a trace of lead		No. 216. Vendor cautioned
1 rum	Do.	Genuine.		
1 whiskey	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample
2 olive oils	Do.	Do.		
1 honey	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter		280		
Number of Samples adulterated		20		
SECOND QUARTER ENDING 30th JUNE, 1911.				
120 milks	Food Inspector	Genuine.		Three were informal samples. Eleven contained colouring matter.
14 do.	Do.	Adulterated. No. 335. 10 per cent. fat abstracted		No. 335. Vendor cautioned.
		Do. No. 353. 2.8 per cent. added water		No. 353. Vendor cautioned.
		Do. No. 398. 12.71 per cent. added water and 3.3 per cent. fat abstracted		No. 398. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs.
		Do. No. 401. 23.3 per cent. fat abstracted		No. 401. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs.
		Do. No. 445. 1.8 per cent. added water		No. 445. Vendor cautioned.
		Do. No. 447. 3.3 per cent. fat abstracted		No. 447. Vendor cautioned.
		Do. No. 449. 6.6 do.		No. 449. Fined 10/- and 14/6 costs.
		Do. No. 451. 3.3 do.		No. 451. Vendor cautioned.
		Do. No. 452. 3.3 do.		No. 452. Vendor cautioned.
		Do. No. 455. 3.3 do.		No. 455. Vendor cautioned.
		Do. No. 518. 6.7 do.		No. 518. Vendor cautioned.
		Do. No. 532. 2.35 per cent. added water		No. 532. Vendor cautioned.

Articles submitted for Analysis	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under 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.
84 butters ...	Do.	Do. No. 534. 16.7 per cent. fat abstracted Do. No. 545. 10 per cent. fat abstracted Genuine	£500 per ann. for 700 samples. Over that number 7/6 per sample	No. 534. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs. No. 545. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs. Of the butters 82 contained borax from a trace to 35 grains per lb. No. 316. Fined £20 and £1 9/- costs.
8 do. ...	Do.	Adulterated. No. 316. 80 per cent. fat other than butter fat. Do. No. 330. do. Do. No. 331. do. Do. No. 348. do. Do. No. 355. do. Do. No. 396. do. Do. No. 397. do. Do. No. 526. do.		No. 330. Fined £5 and 14/6 costs. No. 331. Was a test sample No. 348. Was a test sample No. 335. Fined £1/12/6 and 14/6 costs. No. 396. Fined £1 and 14/6 costs. No. 397. Fined £1 and 14/6 costs. No. 526. Was a test sample.
2 margarines ...	Food Inspector	Genuine		Both were test samples. Two were test samples.
12 creams ...	Do.	Do.		
2 cheeses ...	Do.	Do.		No. 363. Fined 10/- and 14/6 costs
4 coffees ...	Do.	Do.		
1 bread and butter	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample. Both were test samples.
1 bread and butter	Do.	Adulterated. No. 363. Butter contained 80 per cent. fat other than butter fat.		
1 rum ...	Do.	Genuine.		One was a test sample.
2 cyder ...	Do.	Do.		
3 cocoas ...	Do.	Do.	Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter 277 Number of Samples adulterated 23	All three were test samples.
2 peppers ...	Do.	Do.		
4 mustards ...	Do.	Do.		Both were test samples. Both were test samples. This was a test sample. This was a test sample. One was a test sample. This was a test sample.
2 plum jam ...	Do.	Do.		
1 lard ...	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample.
3 baking powders	Do.	Do.		
2 custard powders	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample.
2 cream of tartars...	Do.	Do.		
2 Dover powders...	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample.
1 tincture of iodine	Do.	Do.		
1 turpentine ...	Do.	Do.	THIRD QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.	Note. Of the 136 samples of milk examined six contained colouring matter.
2 Gregory powders	Do.	Do.		
1 quinine ...	Do.	Do.	129 milks ...	No. 612. Fined £3 and 12/6 costs. No. 613. Same vendor. 12/6 costs.
129 milks ...	Food Inspector	Genuine.	1	
1 do. ...	Private purchaser	Do.		
6 do. ...	Food Inspector	Adulterated. No. 612. 4.7 per cent. added water and 3.4 per cent. deficient in milk fat No. 613. 13.64 per cent. added water, and 23.4 per cent. deficient in milk fat		

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under 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.
84 butters ...	Do.	No. 615. 12.71 per cent. added water, and 33.4 per cent. deficient in milk fat No. 650. 4.24 per cent. added water No. 717. 13.34 per cent. deficient in milk fat No. 741. 6.7 per cent. deficient in milk fat Genuine.	£500 per annum in respect of 700 samples. Over that number 7/6 per sample	No. 615. Fined £3 and 12/6 costs. No. 650. Vendor cautioned. <i>Vide</i> P. H. Mts., 6/10/11. No. 717. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs. No. 741. Vendor cautioned. <i>Vide</i> P. H. Mts., 6/10/11. Nine were test samples. Note. Of the 86 samples of butter examined, 71 contained borax up to 35 grains per lb.
2 butters ...	Do.	Adulterated. No. 653. 70 per cent. other than butter fat. No. 656. 70 per cent. fat other than butter fat.		No. 653. Fined £10 and 12/6 costs on 1st summons and 2/- costs on 2nd. No. 656. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs on 1st summons and 2/- costs on 2nd. Two were test samples. One was a test sample. One was a test sample. Three were test samples.
16 creams ...	Do.	Genuine.		
8 coffees ...	Do.	Do.		
7 lime waters ...	Do.	Do.		
4 jams ...	Do.	Do.		
1 bloater paste ...	Do.	Do.		
2 bacons ...	Do.	Do.		
1 magnesium citrate	Do.	Do.		
2 ammoniated tinctures of quinine	Do.	Do.		
2 ice creams ...	Do.	Do.		
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter 265		Number of Samples adulterated ...	8	All these were test samples.
FOURTH QUARTER ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.				
134 milks ...	Food Inspector	Genuine		12 were test samples. 16 had artificial colouring matter added. Seven were test samples. 843* (see foot note).
16 milks ...	Do	Adulterated. No. 843. 36.7 per cent. deficient in milk fat No. 852. 3.76 per cent. added water No. 879. 13.4 per cent. fat abstracted No. 1022. 6.7 per cent. fat abstracted and 8.46 per cent. added water No. 1029. 63.3 per cent. fat abstracted No. 1030. 63.3 per cent. fat abstracted and 5.88 per cent. added water		852. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs. 879. Warranty defence. Case dismissed. 1022. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs. Nos. 1029, 1030, 1031. Two brothers were summoned in respect of these samples, the first was fined £2 and 12/6 costs in respect of 1029 and £1 and 12/6 costs in respect of 1030. The other defendant was fined £2 and £3 3s. cost in respect of 1029 and £1 and 12/6 costs in respect of 1030.

* This sample was taken direct from the cow before milking was finished hence no proceedings were instituted. A further sample taken when milking was finished, upon analysis proved to be genuine.

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under 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.
		<p>No. 1031. 63.3 per cent. fat abstracted and 5.88 per cent. added water</p> <p>No. 1048. 40.0 per cent. fat abstracted and 2.4 per cent. added water</p> <p>No. 1049. 44.7 per cent. fat abstracted and 3.3 per cent. added water</p> <p>No. 1088. 43.3 per cent. fat abstracted and 3.0 per cent. added water</p> <p>No. 1089. 16.67 per cent. fat abstracted</p> <p>No. 1092. 6.7 per cent. fat abstracted and 3.5 per cent. added water</p> <p>No. 1094. 73.3 per cent. fat abstracted</p> <p>No. 1105. 10.0 per cent. fat abstracted</p> <p>No. 1107. 2.53 per cent. added water</p> <p>No. 1111. 46.7 per cent. fat abstracted</p>		<p>A witness summons was issued in the case of the Vendor of sample 1031 as the milk was sold to him by the Vendors of samples 1029 and 1030.</p> <p>Nos. 1048, 1049, 1088, 1089, 1092, 1094 were test samples taken from the Vendors of 1029 and 1030.</p>
102 butters ..	Do.	Genuine		No. 1105. Fined £20 and 12/6 costs.
1 butter ...	Do.	Adulterated.		No. 1107. This Vendor was cautioned <i>vide</i> P.H. minutes 12/1/12.
12 creams... ..	Do.	Genuine		No. 1111. Test sample from Vendors of 1029 and 1030
1 margarine ...	Do.	Do.		Eight were test samples. 72 had borax ranging up to 35 grains per lb.
4 jams	Do.	Do.		No. 1106. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs and 2/- costs for selling margarine in a plain wrapper.
4 coffees	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample.
1 coffee	Do.	Adulterated. No. 1038. 37.9 per cent. of chicory		Two were test samples.
2 mustards... ..	Do.	Genuine		One was a test sample.
2 lards	Do.	Do.		No. 1038. This vendor was cautioned. <i>Vide</i> P.H. minutes. 15/12/11.
1 cocoa	Do.	Do.		Both these were test samples.
2 Gregory powders	Do.	Do.		
4 paregoric elixirs...	Do.	Do.		Both these were test samples.
2 Dover powders...	Do.	Do.		All these were test samples.
1 white precipitate ointment ...	Do.	Do.		Both these were test samples.
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter		289		This was a test sample.
Number of Samples adulterated		...	18	

SUMMARY.

			Number of Samples Analysed.	Number Adulterated.
1st Quarter	...	...	280	20
2nd	„	...	277	23
3rd	„	...	265	8
4th	„	...	289	18
			—	—
			1,111	69
			—	—

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST, 1911.

During the year 1911, no less than 1,111 samples were submitted for analysis; of these 69 were found to be adulterated and certified accordingly. This shows an increase on the figures for 1910—in that year 1,068 were analysed, an increase therefore of 53 samples.

The samples comprise dairy produce, condiments, saccharine substances, alcoholic drinks, and a good many drugs; but the first, *viz.*, dairy produce account for over 80 per cent. A summary table is appended.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Milk.—Of 547 samples taken, 499 were certified to be genuine, that is to say, they attained the statutory limit; and it is to be remembered that by a skilful addition of separated milk to good milk, this limit is easily attained. Nevertheless it is satisfactory that on comparison with 1910, the “average” composition shows an appreciable improvement.

		Sp. gr.	Milk fat.	Solids not fat.	Total solids.
Average of 1910	...	1,031	3'63%	8'65%	12'28%
„ „ 1911	...	1,031	3'7%	8'64%	12'34%

Forty-eight of the samples were certified as adulterated; this calculated on the total milk samples taken works out at 8'7 per cent. as compared with 1910 in which the percentage was 9'2 per cent.

Hence, taking both facts together, *viz.*, an improvement in the composition and a decrease in the percentage of adulterated samples—it may be fairly claimed that this gain to the community is a result of the continual and methodical sampling by the Council's officers.

A list giving details of each case, and of the convictions, is given elsewhere, from which it will be seen that the adulteration mainly consisted in abstracting milk fat, either directly or indirectly.

The worst case was that of a “test” sample, in which it was found that no less than 73 per cent. of the milk fat was wanting.

Dilution by water is neither so common nor so extensive as it used to be. The worst case did not exceed 14 per cent., whereas in former years occasionally samples have been found to have been diluted so that more than a fourth has been "added water."

The Marylebone milks are also seldom preserved either by formalin, boric acid, or other antiseptic—in no single one of the 547 milks, although all were tested specially, was any preservative found; hence the regulation coming into force this year, absolutely prohibiting chemicals added to milk for the purpose of arresting decomposition, will cause no hardship to the trade here.

On the other hand, a great proportion of the Marylebone milks contain small, very small quantities of artificial colouring matter, added for the purpose of imparting a hue suggestive of special richness in cream. This is quite unnecessary, and probably will in time be also dealt with by legislative enactment.

Butter.—351 samples of butter were analysed; of these 14 were certified to be adulterated. The adulteration mainly consisted in a substitution of margarine for butter. To the butter samples there may be added three samples of bread and butter purchased at tea shops. Two out of the three were margarines. Most of the butters had an addition of boric acid, but never more than 35 grains to the lb.

Margarine.—Ten samples of margarine were analysed. Margarines do not contain the same amount of animal fats as when first introduced, but most of them are made with considerable quantities of cocoa-nut oil. Good margarine is far better and more palatable as a food than inferior butter.

Jam.—In 1910 a successful prosecution was instituted with regard to apple pulp added to jam. Apple pulp is easy to detect, but the larger manufacturers have given up its use; it is rare now to find any addition of the kind.

Spirits.—Few samples of spirits were taken, the general use of "dilution" notices pretty well making the statutory limits of strength a dead letter.

Of 4 samples of rum, 2 were found contaminated with lead and tin. The first bottle was brought by a private purchaser who complained of violent intestinal disturbance after taking a single glassful. The bottle was capped by lead foil and had an imperfect cork. The rum contained 1 grain per gallon of lead, with a less quantity of tin. A bottle of rum bought at the same shop gave similar results.

The capping of wines and spirits with lead foil is thus shown not to be without some danger. If the cork becomes defective through age, the liquid diffuses on to the lead capsule and in part dissolves it.

The alleged symptoms in the above case appeared to have some connection with the rum, but it must be confessed the metallic contamination was so slight, that it is doubtful whether a "single" glass could have produced the violent disturbance described; possibly the patient was already out of order and the metal-containing rum gave the final impetus to start the transient malady.

Drugs.—36 samples embracing 13 varieties of drugs were all found genuine.

The English pharmacist, like other people, occasionally makes mistakes, *e.g.*; sometimes he is tempted to buy his drugs at too cheap a rate; sometimes from keeping too long, certain preparations lose their strength; but wilful adulteration is extremely uncommon, and as a class he is above suspicion. This one would expect, because the English chemist is a highly educated man, selected by a severe examination; each year the practice of pharmacy demands more and more scientific knowledge, a large proportion of the drugs now in use, not being extracted from plants or minerals, but synthetised artificially.

Conclusion. The brief summary above given will show that the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in Marylebone, continues in a systematic manner to protect the consumer from fraud, and that no one who regularly sells an article of food, drink or drugs, in any way sophisticated will long escape detection.

A. WYNTER BLYTH.

March 1st., 1912.

The following table summarizes the information contained in the table submitted formally by the Public Analyst.

ANALYSES UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS DURING 1911. SUMMARY.

Article.				Genuine.			Adulterated.
Milk	...	...	...	499	...		48
Skimmed Milk		...	...	2	...		1
Butter	...	..	...	337	...		14
Bread and Butter		...	...	1	...		2
Butter and Margarine...			...	1	...		—
Cream	...	...	...	55	...		—
Cheese	...	...	...	11	...		—
Margarine	...	...	...	10	...		—
Bacon	...	...	...	2	...		—
Coffee	...	...	...	21	...		2
Cocoa	...	...	...	7	...		—
Pepper	...	...	...	3	...		—
Mustard	...	...	...	12	...		—
Bloater Paste	..		...	1	...		—
Standard Bread		...	...	1	...		—
Baking Powder		...	...	3	...		—
Cream of Tartar		...	...	2	...		—
Custard Powder		...	..	2	...		—
Jam	...	...	...	25	...		—
Honey	...	...	...	1	...		—

			Genuine.		Adulterated
Ice Cream	...	...	2	...	—
Lard	...	...	3	...	—
Lime Water	...	...	7	...	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine			4	...	—
Tincture of Iodine	...	...	1	...	—
Ipecacuanha Wine	...	...	2	...	—
Magnesium Citrate	...	...	1	...	—
Turpentine	...	...	1	...	—
Paregoric Elixir	...	...	4	...	—
Olive Oil	...	...	2	...	—
Quinine Powder	...	...	1	...	—
Gregory Powder	...	...	4	...	—
White Precipitate Ointment	...		1	...	—
Dover Powder	...	...	4	...	—
Camphorated Oil	...	...	4	...	—
Rum	...	...	2	...	2
Whiskey	...	...	1	...	—
Cyder	...	...	2	...	—
			<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	..	...	1,042		69
			<hr/>		<hr/>

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

During 1911, as in the two previous years, a number of samples of food, 20 in all, were taken with proper precautions and submitted to Dr. Eastes for bacteriological examination. Of the 20, 18 were milk, and of these 7 were adversely reported upon.

In each case the attention of the vendor was drawn to the fact that the bacteriologist's report was unsatisfactory, and wherever possible the Medical Officer of Health of the district whence the milk came, was put in possession of the facts and asked to take action.

Certification of Meat Food Products.—During the year the Council having assented, the Local Government Board designated me certifying officer in connection with the export of meat food products to the United States of America and the Philippine Islands, in view of the requirements of the Food Laws in operation in those countries.

The application to the Board for the designation of an officer was sent in the first instance by Messrs. Keevil and Best, of Carlisle Place, who seem to send a certain amount of prepared food, hams, etc., to the Philippines.

The object of the certification is to assure the authorities of the countries with whom arrangements have been entered into, that the premises in which the food is prepared are in a good sanitary condition and regularly inspected, and that the food used is sound.

If he is not satisfied with the information he has been able to obtain with regard either to the premises or the food the certifying officer is directed to withhold certification and to notify the Local Government Board.

Since the date of designation no applications have been made for a certificate.

In certain continental countries, *e.g.*, Switzerland, there is a requirement that any foods forwarded shall be examined and certified sound by a Medical Officer of Health. On one or two occasions certificates were granted in respect of small quantities of bacon ordered from one of the shops in the Borough by a customer in Switzerland.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water Supply in Dwelling Houses.—The certificates granted under Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in respect of new and rebuilt premises numbered 16.

Intimation notices to the number of 327 calling for the provision of a supply of water to the upper storeys of tenement houses (London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, Section 78) were served.

In 186 cases the supply was provided after receipt of the intimation and in the remaining 141 after service of a statutory notice. In no case was it necessary to issue a summons against the owner.

Water Supply cut off.—In 38 cases, a report was received from the Metropolitan Water Board, as required by Sec. 49 (1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, that the water supply of premises had been cut off.

The reasons for discontinuing the supply were :—

Premises empty	...	...	...	...	...	23
Non-payment of Rates	...	...	...	...	...	7
Waste of Water	...	...	...	...	...	8
					—	
						38

In connection with these cases the greatest amount of assistance was received from Mr. Alderman J. Lea-Smith, the representative of the Council on the Metropolitan Water Board, who, if the premises affected were a tenement house, took immediate steps to secure that the tenants should suffer no hardship as a result of being deprived of water.

Though the summer was exceptionally warm and dry no complaints whatever reached the Department as to the water supply.

HOUSING.

During the year the work of house-to-house inspection went steadily forward and became more distinctly established as one of the routine parts of the administration of the Department.

The house-to-house inspector received his instructions to examine the houses in a certain street, the "sanitary survey" sheets, prepared by the district inspectors, serving as a guide to the streets calling for attention; houses in which defects were noted by him were referred to the district inspectors; the conditions were further investigated by them, notices served and follow-up visits paid till the defects were remedied and the matter written off.

The matter of house-to-house inspection is referred to later in these pages, but it may be stated now that effects of the utmost value in connection with housing have been produced as a result of the work. Numbers of defects have been found which have been remedied under the powers granted by the Public Health Act.

Great improvements have also been produced as a result of indirect pressure brought to bear upon owners, who, to avoid the possibility of action being taken in reference to their property under sections of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, consented to carry out considerable alterations or even to voluntarily close the premises.

The following examples may be quoted :—

No. 7, Salisbury Street	...	Obstructive buildings removed from back yard, and premises thrown open at back. Additional light and ventilation provided to back ante room. W.C.'s removed from basement and top floor, and reconstructed in suitable position with adequate light and ventilation in back yard. The drainage reconstructed throughout; 2 rooms cleansed.
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Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43, Salisbury Street (August, 1911)	The water closets and branch drains from same removed from unsuitable position under basement stairs. New water closet apartments constructed on the ground floor, entered from staircase, and with proper external ventilation to back area. Drains and soil - pipes reconstructed. Water provided to upper storeys; various rooms cleansed and repaired; the basements cleansed, and proper light and through ventilation provided to same at the rear.
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No. 8a, Earl Street ... (April, 1911)	Ceilings of stables, and floors of living rooms reconstructed and rendered air-tight. The stable ventilators (passing through rooms) properly insulated; windows and roofs repaired; drains and water closet reconstructed. The premises cleansed and renovated throughout.
No. 15, Little Church Street ... (February, 1911)	Obstructive roof, etc., removed from rear of the premises. The w.c., washing copper, and party wall to staircase reconstructed. The premises renovated and cleansed throughout.
Nos. 18 and 20, Huntsworth Mews	Premises (in each case) partially reconstructed at back, so as to provide additional light and ventilation. Window area to all back rooms increased. The drains and w.c.'s reconstructed. Premises cleansed and renovated throughout.

The number of premises reported to the Public Health Committee for closure as unfit for human habitation under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, was five.

In five cases closing orders were made. Of these four were second orders, the first (served in 1910) having been found to be void on account of one or other of the informalities referred to in the circular letter of the Local Government Board of 8th September, 1911.

In the case of 22 Burne Street, two closing orders were made during 1911. The informality, viz., the omission to serve the order on one of the owners, not being discovered till the making of the demolition order came up for consideration. In the case of 1, 7 and 8 Cranmore Place, the demolition orders had actually been served before attention was directed to the fact that the existence of another owner had been overlooked.

The number of demolition orders served and complied with was two, viz., with regard to the cottages at the rear of 23 and 24 Burne Street. The improvements resulting from the demolition of these structures are, as was expected, most striking.

The closing order made on 18th November, 1910, with respect to 12, Mitcham Street, was withdrawn, after certain alterations and improvements had been made.

In no case was an appeal made against any order of the Local Authority. The visiting sub-committee of the Public Health Committee visited all premises reported by the Medical Officer of Health, and their advice and assistance in these most difficult cases was of the greatest value.

Full particulars with regard to the premises reported and represented are given in the following table :—

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c. ACT, 1909.
Premises Reported or Represented during 1911.

Situation.		Date of Representation or Report to Local Authority.	Result.
1, Cranmore Place	...	17th October, 1910.	Closing Order made 17th November, 1911. (Second Order). First Order made 17th December, 1910. Demolition Order made 24th March, 1911. Both void from informality.
7, Cranmore Place	...	17th October, 1910.	Ditto.
8, Cranmore Place	...	17th October, 1910.	Ditto.
22, Burne Street... (Cottage rear of)	...	24th February, 1911.	Closing Order made 24th February, 1911. Application for withdrawal of Closing Order made 19th May, 1911. (Refused). Demolition Order considered 6th October, 1911. Not made, as Closing Order regarded as void, on account of failure to serve on all owners. Proceedings commenced <i>de novo</i> , and Closing Order made 20th October, 1911. Matter of Demolition Order pending.
22, Huntsworth Mews	...	24th February, 1911.	Closing Order made 24th February, 1911.

DEMOLITION ORDERS.

Situation of Premises.		Date of Consideration.	Result.
1, Cranmore Place	...	24th March, 1911.	See above.
7, Cranmore Place	...	24th March, 1911.	See above.
8, Cranmore Place	...	24th March, 1911.	See above.
23, Burne Street... (Cottage rear of)	...	5th May, 1911.	Order made 14th July, 1911. Premises demolished.
24, Burne Street... (Cottage rear of)	...	5th May, 1911.	Order made 14th July, 1911. Premises demolished.
22, Burne Street... (Cottage rear of)	...	6th October, 1911.	Order not made. Closing order of 24th February, 1911, void. Second closing order made 20th October, 1911.
22, Huntsworth Mews	...	6th October, 1911.	Order not made. Alterations carried out.

No premises were closed under any other act and no proceedings were instituted under any Housing of the Working Classes Act other than that of 1909.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

This work was steadily continued during the year by Inspector Hodges. The total number of streets examined was 12. The actual number of houses was 694 (separate houses 588 ; tenements in blocks of buildings 106).

In all, 1,176 inspections were made and 661 notices (intimations, 495 ; statutory notices, 166) were served.

The figures for 1910 were : inspections, 1,070 ; intimation notices, 368 ; statutory notices, 153.

Careful records of the work done were kept in the house-to-house inspection books, which were produced for the inspection of the Public Health Committee at each fortnightly meeting.

The following tabular statement contains the particulars regarding the work called for by the Local Government Board in The Housing, Inspection of District Regulations, 1910.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, Etc., ACT, 1909. (Section 17.)

No. of houses inspected.	No. unfit for habitation.	No. of Representations or Reports made to Local Authority.	No. of Closing Orders.	No. of houses in which defects were remedied without Closing Orders.	No. of houses made fit after Closing Orders	General character of defects found to exist.	Remarks
588, and 106 Tenements in Blocks of Buildings	5	5	5	9 after letters to Owners 495 in respect of which Notices (Intimations and Statutory) were served. Intimation 495 Statutory 166 661	1	In houses represented or reported defects in structure ; want of through ventilation ; insufficient light ; sanitary conveniences improperly lighted and ventilated without the possibility of improvement ; defective drainage, etc. In other cases overcrowding ; vermin ; defective sanitation and drainage, etc.	

* In 4 cases after taking legal advice it was decided that the original closing orders were void owing to informality in complying with the Statute and fresh representations were made and closing orders again served.

SANITARY SURVEY.

The results obtained by means of the Sanitary Survey commenced in 1910 were so satisfactory that it was continued, and by the end of 1911 a considerable portion of the Borough had been surveyed, only 42 streets remaining to be visited.

When the work is completed, it is proposed to choose from the records of the survey in each district the streets found to be most in need of house-to-house inspection, and to have it carried out by the inspector of the district.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

During the year the re-registration of houses let in lodgings, rendered necessary by the passing of the new by-laws in 1907, was steadily proceeded with. The number originally registered was 758. At the end of 1911 all of these had been re-examined and re-registered, and certificates regarding them were issued to the owners.

In addition 294 not previously registered were brought in, bringing up the total number on the register to 1,052.

The number of inspections made in connection with this work was 7,539. In 1,465 instances intimation notices relating to nuisances were served, all of which were promptly complied with.

During the year all premises on the register were systematically inspected. In March, notices calling attention to the necessity for cleansing and lime washing of staircases, &c., were served upon all owners. Follow-up visits were paid by the inspectors in each case to see that the notice had been complied with. It was not found necessary to institute proceedings in any instance for breach of the by-laws.

In July a letter was received from the Clerk to the County Council directing attention to the terms of section 16 of The Housing Town Planning, Etc., Act, 1909 (which extends the power of making by-laws as to lodging houses for the working classes so as to impose duties upon the owner of the premises in addition to or in substitution for any other person), and suggesting that if the Council had not already done so, steps should be taken to amend the existing by-laws.

Accordingly, a draft of amendments was made and considered by the Public Health Committee and submitted to the Local Government Board for preliminary approval before laying them before the Council.

In addition to showing the amendments required by the section referred to above, certain other alterations were made with the object of simplifying the working of the by-laws. At the end of the year the Board's approval had not been received.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

All the necessary particulars with regard to these are contained in the following table. A number of visits have been paid to the premises from time to time by the district inspectors.

Address.	Registered Owner.	Registered number of occupants.
54, Bell Street	Alfred Crew	55 men
2, Burne Street and Lisson Street	William Booth	499 men
6, Charlotte Place	Emma Lawson	7 women
29, Circus Street... ..	William H. G. Richardson...	100 men
3, Gee's Court	Margaretta E. Howell ...	39 men
4, Gee's Court	Margaretta E. Howell ...	27 men
22, Harrow Street	Archibald Nicholl MacNicoll	102 women
47, Hereford Street	Alfred Wilson	19 men
45, Lisson Street	Alfred Wilson	35 men
3, Little Grove Street	Thomas Levy	100 men
12, Molyneux Street	Frederick Charles Walters...	17 men
13, Molyneux Street	Frederick Charles Walters...	129 men
7, Venables Street	Arthur James Howell ...	56 men
25, Venables Street	Arthur James Howell ...	18 men
		1,094 men
		109 women
Total		<u>1,203</u>

OVERCROWDING.

The number of dwelling rooms found to be overcrowded during 1911 was 85. In each case a notice was served, and all were complied with without the necessity for a prosecution arising.

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

A considerable amount of work has been done during the year with regard to underground rooms and a number of contraventions both of section 96 of the Public Health (London) Act 1891, which refers to the occupation of rooms underground apart from rooms on an upper floor, and of the Regulations made by the Borough Council prohibiting the habitual use of rooms underground for sleeping purposes, have been dealt with.

The total number of cases in which notices were served was 245.

In the case of rooms illegally occupied under the Regulations, the procedure described in Section 17, (7) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909, under which they are made, is that a closing order shall be made and if the occupier of the room after notice of the order has been served upon him, fails to comply with the order, an order to comply may on summary conviction be made against him.

Except in 5 cases, occupation of the room for sleeping purposes was discontinued immediately after receipt of a notice calling attention to the contravention of the regulations.

The exceptions referred to are basement rooms in one house and closing orders were made respecting them. These have not been obeyed and the further step of making application to a magistrate for an order to comply against the occupiers had not been fully taken at the end of the year.

The actual number of notices served under the Regulations was 64.

In two instances underground sleeping rooms used by employees were found in connection with bakehouses situated underground. Though it was formerly fairly usual for master bakers to provide sleeping accommodation for some of their employees

close to the bakehouse, in order, apparently, to be certain of having some one on hand in time for the early work, the practice is gradually passing away. After attention had been directed to the illegality of the practice in the cases referred to above, the use of the rooms for sleeping purposes was discontinued. So far as is known there are no other similar examples in the Borough.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS.

The number of certificates granted during 1911 for reduction of or exemption from inhabited house duty under these Acts was 6.

The situation of the premises and the number of tenements affected are shown in the following statement:—

Premises.	No. of Tenements.
Bachelor Chambers, Bickenhall Mansions ...	14
Montagu Mansions, Rooms M and N, Block 2 ...	2
Newcastle House, Northumberland Street ...	18
84, High Street, W. ...	5
Moxon House, Paradise Street ...	8
57 and 59, Cleveland Street ...	2

In all cases a thorough examination was made of the premises and the certificate withheld till any improvements called for were carried out.

NUISANCES.

WORK OF INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

The arrangements made in the middle of 1910, when the Borough was sub-divided into 5 districts, and two additional inspectors appointed, in order that one inspector might be placed in charge of each district were continued throughout 1911.

In each district a great amount of work has been done, partly as the result of the matters brought to light by the investigations of the house-to-house inspector; partly, also, as a result of the work done on the sanitary surveys, and in other directions by the district inspectors themselves.

The total number of complaints received from all sources was 1,927, as against 1,996 in 1910, and 1,899 in 1909.

The actual number received from sources outside the department was 281. Many of these were made by the workers of the St. Marylebone Health Society, and members of the Children's Care Committees. Several were made by neighbours, in some cases out of friendliness, in others apparently spitefully.

The smallness of the number of such outside complaints is taken as evidence of the thoroughness of the work of the department, especially as in a number of the cases action had already been taken before the complaint was received. All complaints, it may be added, whether anonymous or not, unless the particulars given are too vague, receive immediate attention.

In respect of nuisances 881 statutory notices were issued. The number for 1910 was 658 and for 1909, 514.

Of the notices 434 related to ordinary nuisances (dirt, dampness, etc.), 77 to verminous rooms, 154 to drains, 12 to insufficient w.c. accommodation, 73 to underground rooms, under the Public Health Act. The remaining 141 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. The number of such notices for 1910 was 136, and in 1909, 49.

The 77 notices respecting verminous rooms were served under powers granted by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, and referred to 325 rooms. The number of notices for 1910 was 70, and for 1909, 24.

In 1,593 cases the nuisances were abated by the persons responsible for their removal on the service of a preliminary (intimation) notice of the existence of the defect. The number of cases in which the necessity to resort to legal proceedings to enforce compliance with statutory notices was 10. The table on page 75 gives the details of the cases so dealt with, the act or by-laws under which the proceedings were taken and the results.

The total inspections made by each inspector, and the number of nuisances of various kinds detected and remedied are set forth in the following table.

	Districts.					Borough.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5	
Inspections from Journal ...	3350	3390	3831	3256	3249	17076
Houses damp, dirty or dilapidated remedied ...	119	207	181	149	69	725
Doors, windows, floors, ceilings, sash cords, etc., repaired ..	50	54	31	14	6	155
Overcrowding abated ...	8	35	28	12	2	85
Illegal occupation of underground rooms dealt with ...	3	18	59	126	39	245
Water closet defects remedied ...	97	185	113	107	77	579
Water closets erected ...	2	1	4	16	14	37
Urinal defects remedied ...	1	2	5	3	4	15
Soilpipe and ventilating shaft repaired or renewed ...	7	10	23	18	—	58
Yard defects remedied ...	102	119	94	44	35	394
Waste pipe defects remedied ...	2	11	13	13	9	48
Water cistern defects remedied ...	23	65	20	24	13	145
Rubbish, manure, etc., accumulations removed ..	4	22	58	20	29	133
Dung or dust receptacles repaired or renewed ...	73	54	64	46	17	254
Drains relaid or amended ...	97	82	135	87	62	463
Drains cleared ...	11	32	10	15	14	82
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	22	25	18	15	23	103
Water supply to houses reinstated	1	3	7	2	—	13
Roofs and gutters repaired ...	51	84	31	22	22	210
Area defects remedied ...	—	30	58	40	36	164
Wash-house defects remedied ...	93	124	87	77	20	401
Animal nuisances abated ...	3	14	3	5	2	27
Basement defects remedied ...	3	26	24	7	6	66
Stables cleansed or repaired ...	—	3	3	—	—	6
Water supply laid on to upper storeys of house ...	50	156	57	45	19	327
Miscellaneous nuisances abated ...	13	33	—	1	4	51
Verminous rooms cleansed ...	90	90	58	58	29	325
Workshops damp, dirty or dilapidated remedied ...	2	14	23	60	39	138

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH NUISANCES.

The total number of summonses issued in respect of various nuisances was 10 as against 21 in 1910. Having regard to the fact that more nuisances were discovered, more notices served and more work done, this reduction is regarded as most gratifying. Of the summonses, only one was issued under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891; five were under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855; and four under the by-laws of the London County Council relating to the removal of offensive refuse.

Particulars with regard to cases under the Unsound Food sections of the Public Health Act, the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, &c., are given under the appropriate headings in the Report.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.

NUISANCES, ETC.

						Fine.	Costs.
166, Great Titchfield Street	Failure to comply with a statutory notice to amend and ventilate the drain	Summons withdrawn. Work done				—	—

METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855.

8 and 8A, Earl Street	Failure to comply with a statutory notice to redrain the premises to the sewer	Convicted ...	2	0	0	0	12	6
52, St. John's Wood Terrace	Failure to comply with a statutory notice to redrain the premises to the sewer	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> . Work done	—				—	—
68, Richmond Street	Failure to comply with a statutory notice to redrain the premises to the sewer	Summons withdrawn. Work done	—				—	—
18, Salisbury Street	Failure to comply with a statutory notice to renew the connection to the sewer	Convicted ...	1	0	0	2	2	0
19, Little North Street	Failure to comply with a statutory notice to redrain the premises to the sewer	Summons withdrawn. Work done						

BY-LAWS OF LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL MADE UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, SECTION 16 (2). REMOVAL OF OFFENSIVE REFUSE.

		Fine.	Costs.
Sussex Place	Removing offensive matter in improper receptacles during prohibited hours.	1 10 0	0 4 0
High Street, St. John's Wood	Removing offensive matter, and failing to make proper provision for the prevention of nuisance therefrom.	2 2 6	0 4 0
Oxford Street	Removing offensive matter in improper receptacles during prohibited hours.	3 0 0	1 1 0
James Street	Removing offensive matter in improper receptacles during prohibited hours.	0 5 0	0 2 0

DRAIN PLANS AND DRAINAGE.

During the year no change was made either in the districts or the work of the two drainage inspectors, Gorniot and J. C. Wilson, the former remaining in the district north of Marylebone Road and the latter in that to the south.

The total number of inspections made was 7,819 as against 8,323 for 1910 and 6,850 for 1909. The number of plans relating to drainage of new buildings was 36 (north 9, south 27).

In the case of old buildings, the number of plans received was 507 (north 205, south 302).

The total number of plans deposited during the year was 543 as against 622 in 1910.

The by-law set out below was made by the London County Council on account of a decision given in a case in which a builder was summoned for a failure to comply with a by-law of the London County Council calling for the deposit of "plans, sections and particulars" of work to be carried out in connection with the construction of a drainage system, by "*every person who is about to construct* the pipes, drains, or other means of communicating with a sewer, or the traps and apparatus connected therewith."

According to the usual reading of this by-law the person regarded "as about to construct, etc.," was the builder, but the view of the magistrate when the case came before him was that the person who instructed the builder—usually the owner of the premises—was the person indicated.

That it was unfair to throw the responsibility on this person, who usually was quite ignorant of the requirement, whereas builders generally were quite cognisant of it was manifest, and the London County Council took an early opportunity of making it clear that they never had any intention of making anyone but the builder responsible.

As it may be useful to have a record of the making of the by-law the full text is given below :—

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL DRAINAGE BY-LAWS.

THE METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855, SECTION 202,
AND
THE METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACTS AMENDMENT (BY-LAWS) ACT, 1899.

BY-LAWS made by the Council defining the person responsible under the drainage by-laws and the by-laws as to deposit of plans under the above-named Acts.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the by-laws made by the London County Council in pursuance of the provisions of Section 202 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and the Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (By-Laws) Act, 1899, in the case of any work done to or in any pipe, drain, or other means of communicating with sewers and the traps and apparatus connected therewith, such plans, sections and particulars relating to such work as are required to be deposited by the said by-laws shall be deposited by the builder, and he shall be the person liable to the penalties provided in the said by-laws for the failure to deposit such plans, sections and particulars.

Such builder shall in carrying out any such work as aforesaid, observe all the requirements contained in the by-laws made by the London County Council under the provisions of section 202 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and he shall be liable to the penalties provided for a breach of the said by-laws.

2. In these by-laws "builder" means the builder, contractor or person actually carrying out the work, but does not include a workman in the employ of such builder, contractor or person.

The foregoing by-laws were made by the London County Council on the 11th day of July, 1911, and were submitted to and confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the Council, held on the 18th day of July, 1911, and the Common Seal of the Council was hereunto affixed on the 19th day of July, 1911.

LAURENCE GOMME,
Clerk of the Council.

Approved by the Local Government Board
this fourth day of August, 1911.

H. C. MONRO,
Secretary.

*Acting on behalf of the said Board,
under the authority of their General
Order, dated the 26th day of May, 1877.*

COMBINED DRAINAGE.

The number of orders under seal as to combined drainage granted by the Council was 12, the number in 1910 being 27. In 4 cases the liability of the Council for the reconstruction of the combined portions of existing drains was admitted, and the work carried out by the Works Committee at the request of the Public Health Committee.

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCES.

The total number of observations of chimneys made by the inspectors was 1,292, and 11 nuisances were discovered.

A report was submitted to the Public Health Committee at each meeting with regard to the number of observations made and nuisances discovered. In each case in which a nuisance had been detected, the owner was communicated with and any explanation he had to offer was considered by the committee along with the reports of the inspector.

Acting on the instructions of the committee 8 letters of caution were sent and 1 notice was served. In no instance was it found necessary to issue a summons in respect of nuisance from black smoke.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

During 1911 the removal and destruction of house refuse was carried out, as in 1910, by Messrs. Mead & Co., Ltd., The Wharves, Paddington, under contract.

The total cost for the whole borough was £10,500, the figure for the North District being £3,550, and for the South £6,950.

The contract in respect of the former commenced 1st April, 1911, and for the latter was accepted for 2 years from 1st April, 1910.

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 8 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	—
1910	43	84	117	W. Mead & Co., Ltd., £1
1911	105	111	466	W. Mead & Co., Ltd., £51

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
1910	73	172	338	W. Mead & Co., Ltd., £2
1911	91	190	247	—

During the strike of transport workers in August, a certain amount of interference with the work of removal took place, and no refuse was removed after 10 a.m. on Saturday, August 12th, till the morning of Tuesday, August 15th, 1911.

Though the Council were in recess a certain number of the members of the Public Health Committee, including the Chairman, the Rev. J. A. Beaumont and the Chairman of the Dust Sub-Committee, Alderman J. Lea Smith, fortunately happened to be in town and at a meeting between them and representatives of the contractors such pressure was brought to bear as resulted in bringing the deadlock between Messrs. Mead and Co., and their employees speedily to a conclusion.

Some of the larger producers of refuse such as the hotels and restaurants in the Borough, arranged for the removal of their own refuse during the strike, but apart from this, very little inconvenience was caused to the inhabitants. The number of complaints received was remarkably small.

The greater part of the penalty of £51 imposed upon Messrs. Mead and Co., during the year, was in respect of failure to completely carry out requirements in connection with the daily collection in Church Street and the thrice weekly collection in the area in Lisson Grove, referred to in the report for 1910.

The usual close supervision was exercised over the work of the contractors by the Public Health Committee during the year. The reports of the inspectors and the complaints, letters and refusals received were considered by the Dust Sub-Committee, which is fortunate in having Alderman J. Lea-Smith still as its chairman, at their fortnightly meetings, reports thereon being made to the Public Health Committee.

Considerable numbers of dust shoots as well as old brick receptacles were demolished during the year and new metal dust receptacles to the number of 158 were provided.

Inspectors Hill and Lumley, the dust inspectors, paid 5,912 visits and served 172 notices regarding defaults in connection with dust removal. Remedies in each case were carried out without the necessity for prosecutions arising.

VERMINOUS PERSONS BATHS.

During 1911 these Baths were used by 9,085 adults (males 6,510; females, 2,575). The children bathed numbered 967, 504 being boys and 463 girls. The addresses given by the male adults included Salvation Army shelter 4,970, and lodging houses 402.

In 760 instances no address was given, and in 378 the applicants stated they had come from the Church Army. The Portman House was given as an address by 420 females, the Church Army by 6, and addresses in the Borough by 40. So many as 2,109 gave no address.

The number of children bathed is slightly lower than 1910, due probably to the same causes as mentioned in the report for that year.

A possible factor in the falling off was probably also the indecision existing in the minds of school teachers and nurses as to what was the proper course to follow pending the final settlement of the agreement between the Council and the London County Council as to system of cleansing and payment.

This belief is supported by the fact that as soon as the agreement was settled, and the scheme was in working order, the numbers of children bathed began to increase.

The date of signing the agreement was 7th October, 1911, and the Council undertook to bath any verminous child sent from the Public Elementary Schools in the Borough for a sum of 2/-, this sum to cover any number of attendances by the child at the baths over a period not exceeding one calendar month.

Boys attend on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, between 9 and 1, and girls on the same days between 1 and 4.

The children are brought by a school nurse, who remains in attendance during the bathing, and signs a card when the child is finally cleansed. This procedure of the London County Council is carried out under section 122 of the Children Act, by which they are empowered to cleanse a child after the parents have failed to do so.

At the same time as the agreement was entered into with regard to the school children, a similar step was taken in relation to inmates of Common Lodging Houses in the Borough found to be verminous and sent by the London County Council for cleansing. In respect of each case cleansed a sum of one shilling is paid. The number of persons sent under this agreement between the date of signing and the end of the year was comparatively small.

In the case of the children, it may be mentioned that the home of every child sent as verminous to the baths is visited and examined by the women inspectors and arrangements made for disinfection of bedding, &c., wherever possible.

The usual table showing the numbers of adults and children bathed each month is appended. The number of children is distinctly lower than in 1910; the number of adults higher by nearly 1,000. A table showing the numbers of persons using the baths since they were opened is also given.

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

Table showing the number of Adults and School Children using the Baths provided under the above-mentioned Act during the year 1911:—

1911.	ADULTS.			CHILDREN.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	502	164	666	21	30	51
February ...	449	170	619	45	12	57
March ...	543	194	737	61	24	85
April ...	444	135	579	18	14	32
May ...	548	237	785	24	41	65
June ...	463	206	669	20	23	43
July ...	682	264	946	34	37	71
August ...	684	344	1,028	—	7	7
September ...	628	298	926	52	37	89
October ...	570	231	801	72	43	115
November ...	515	212	727	81	78	159
December ...	482	120	602	76	117	193
Totals ...	6,510	2,575	9,085	504	463	967

Table showing the number of persons using the Baths during the past 14 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
1910	6,433	2,051	8,484	513	859	1,372
1911	6,510	2,575	9,085	504	463	967
Totals ...	84,046	17,363	101,409	10,287	13,395	23,682

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

THE SHELTER.

The number of times the Shelter was used during 1911 and the reasons for such use are shown in the accompanying statement. The periods of occupation varied from two hours up to 36.

	No. of hours occupied.	Reason of occupation.	No. of persons.
January 22nd and 23rd	18	Diphtheria ...	4 adults, 1 child.
March 13th	2	Septic Poisoning...	1 adult.
April 1st	3	Vermin ...	1 adult.
June 9th	2	Mumps ...	1 adult.
July 26th	2	Septic Poisoning ...	1 adult.
August 3rd and 4th	16	Scarlet Fever ...	2 children.
October 3rd and 4th	16	Vermin ...	1 adult, 2 children.
October 10th and 11th	18	Scarlet Fever ...	2 adults, 1 child.
November 3rd and 4th	18	Scabies ...	3 children.
November 30th and December 1st	18	Scarlet Fever ...	2 adults, 1 child.
December 2nd, 3rd and 4th	36	Scarlet Fever ...	1 adult, 1 child.
December 5th and 6th	18	Scarlet Fever ...	2 adults, 1 child.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

All the necessary details regarding the use of the Mortuary during the year are contained in the accompanying statement provided by the Mortuary Keeper.

Regular visits of inspection have been made by the outdoor superintendent. Arrangements were made for allowing the Mortuary Keeper a certain number of hours off duty each week. In his absence, charge is taken by one of the members of the conveniences staff.

Certain alterations for the improvement of the heating of the Coroner's court were carried out.

REPORT OF MORTUARY KEEPER.

Number of bodies deposited from 1st January to 31st December, 1911.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	For burial only.	For inquests.	TOTAL
January ...	21	10	31	19 (1 infectious)	12	31
February ...	20	20	40	21	19	40
March ..	16	12	28	14	14	28
April ...	12	13	25	15	10	25
May ...	11	13	24	17	7	24
June ...	11	9	20	9 (1 infectious)	11	20
July ...	11	6	17	10	7	17
August ...	13	13	26	15	11	26
September ...	15	10	25	12	13	25
October ...	15	11	26	13	13	26
November ...	14	15	29	15 (1 infectious)	14	29
December ...	16	15	31	18 (1 infectious)	13	31
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	175	147	322	178	144	322

Number of inquests held from 1st January to 31st December, 1911—154.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The work of supervising the public sanitary conveniences was carried out regularly, as in former years, by the outdoor superintendent and the women inspectors. Reports have been periodically submitted to and considered by the Public Health Committee.

The Committee during the year considered a report from Miss Baker with regard to the free urinette introduced in 1910 at Oxford Circus (women's) convenience. It was clearly shown that the provision of such free sanitary accommodation for women had proved of great advantage and had been greatly appreciated, and that the fact of its introduction had produced only a comparatively small effect upon the receipts.

The Committee therefore determined to make further provision of this kind and instructions were given for the introduction of an additional urinette at Oxford Circus, and of one in each of the other women's conveniences, viz., at Portland Road and Marylebone Road.

The convenience at Barrett Street, which takes the place of the overground urinal which formerly stood in that street, and also of that removed from Marylebone Lane, was opened on 19th June, 1911. It provides the following accommodation, viz., 4 w.c.'s, 10 urinal stalls, and 2 lavatory basins.

Reports and comparative statements as to receipts for use of public conveniences were periodically submitted to the Public Health Committee during the year.

The following is a Statement of Receipts for use of Public Conveniences for year ending 31st December, 1911, compared with the previous year.

CONVENIENCE.	Total, 1911.			Total, 1910.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Oxford Circus—Men's	1,084	15	4	1,003	6	11
„ Women's	865	1	9	865	8	7
Portland Road—Men's	285	15	6	287	9	8
„ Women's... ..	174	15	11	190	6	4
Marylebone Road—Men's... ..	216	4	4	217	14	8
„ Women's... ..	136	4	7	155	3	1
Foley Street—Men's	129	11	1	124	15	7
St. John's Wood Road—Men's	111	14	9	117	12	0
Barrett Street—Men's opened 19/6/1911 ...	58	1	6			

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.

The arrangements made in 1910 were adhered to and in each of the five districts into which the Borough was divided, the inspector in charge continued to be responsible for the workshops and workplaces therein. The three women inspectors, as formerly, gave attention to places in which women were employed and to the homes of out-workers.

Many of the workshops and workplaces share in the increased attention given to premises in the course of house-to-house inspections and sanitary surveys. As a result of the visits paid, a number of premises calling for registration were discovered.

The revision of the register of workshops made in 1910, assisted the work done in 1911, and as shown in the Home Office Report Form the number now on the register is 3,086.

The total number of visits to workshops and workplaces during the year was 4,773 3,698 by the women and 1,075 by the men inspectors. The number of defects found and remedied and of notices served is shown in the Home Office return.

The complaints received numbered 25.

I.—INSPECTION.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspec- tions. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	33	4	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	3,788	141	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	952	80	—
Total	4,773	225	—

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	116	116	—	—
Want of ventilation	6	6	—	—
Overcrowding	8	8	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	5	4	—	—
{ unsuitable or	20	20	—	—
{ defective	12	12	—	—
{ not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).	8	8	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out- work which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	176	175	—	—

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occu- piers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110)
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.										
		Con- trac- tors.	Work- men.		Con- trac- tors.	Work- men.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, etc.	116	238	1,414	11	8	136	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
(2) Cleaning and washing ...	2	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, etc.	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	120	246	1,426	11	8	136	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Dressmaking, Millinery, Laundry, Cabinet Making, &c. ...	2,827
Coffee Shops, &c. ...	183
Bakehouses ...	76
Total number of workshops on Register ...	3,086

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) ...	29
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.)	25
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	18
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	—
Other ...	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	—
In use at the end of the year ...	68

SUMMARY.

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

Milk Premises ...	200
Cowhouses ...	5
Slaughterhouses ...	7
Offensive Trades ...	2
Ice Cream Premises...	96
Bakehouses ...	76
Restaurant and Dining Room Kitchens ...	60
Hotel Kitchens ...	21
Coffee Shops, Pastrycooks and Tea Rooms ...	102
Houses Let in Lodgings ...	1052
Workshops and Workplaces ...	3086
Total ...	4707

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

	Number of places.				Number of inspections, 1911.	Number of notices, 1911.	Number of prosecutions, 1911.
	On register at end of 1910.	Added in 1911.	Removed in 1911.	On register at end of 1911.			
Milk premises	208	25	33	200	506	10	—
Cowsheds	5	—	—	5	40	1	—
Slaughterhouses	7	—	—	7	130	1	—
Offensive trade premises...	2	—	—	2	28	—	—
Ice cream premises	86	10	—	96	121	8	—
Houses let in lodgings ...	758	294	—	1052	7539	1465	—

MORTUARY.

						Removed by Inspectors.
Number of bodies received ... ..	...	...	...	...	322	—
Number of Infectious bodies received ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	3

DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	948
Number of Articles disinfected ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	13921

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

			Adults.		Children.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of persons cleansed ... ..	...	...	6,510	2,575	504	463	10,052

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on register at end of 1911 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	76
Number above ground ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number underground ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	68
Number of inspections ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	108
Number of Notices. Intimations, 10, Statutory Notices, 1 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number of prosecutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

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

Number on Register at end of 1911 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	183
Number of Inspections ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	445
Number of Notices ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	52

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1166
Number of Notices issued	{ Intimations, 495 Statutory Notices, 166 }					661
Number of Prosecutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD AND OTHER TABLES.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.
DURING 1911 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS,			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.†		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected No.	Nett.		No. •	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District. †	of Residents not registered in the District. †	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			No. †	Rate.					No. •	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	No. •	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	127,960	4,029	2,648	20·7	1,506	11·8	334	759	322	121·6	1,931	15·1
1907	127,718	3,936	2,583	20·2	1,574	12·3	433	790	264	102·2	1,931	15·1
1908	126,867	4,146	2,559	20·2	1,703	14·3	652	794	267	104·3	1,845	15·4
1909	126,027	4,041	2,534	20·0	1,758	14·7	678	769	259	102·3	1,849	15·4
1910	125,195	4,111	2,556	20·1	1,566	12·9	658	699	253	98·9	1,607	13·3
1911	117,844	4,130	2,375	20·2	1,578	14·2	600	840	261	109·8	1,818	16·3

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 some of the corrected rates probably will not be available. The rates should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. In a district in which large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a net population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

* In Column 6 are to be included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is to be entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are to be similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† The Medical Officer of Health will be able from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths must be included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health, a Statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡ "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, e.g., casuals, must not be included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the net death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, work-houses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are to be referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

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

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

TABLE I.(A).
Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1910 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.
1901... ..	133,301	3,042	2,211	449	35,388	583	514	92	37,963	854	607	90	39,527	1,178	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	1,182	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	1,003	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	1,058	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	1,043	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	1,088	652	141	19,607	413	315	45
1907... ..	127,718	2,583	1,931	264	33,908	537	415	47	36,358	629	510	51	37,881	1,029	683	131	19,571	388	323	35
1908... ..	126,867	2,559	1,845	267	33,683	460	419	55	36,177	588	506	77	37,628	1,107	675	105	19,439	404	245	26
1909... ..	126,027	2,534	1,849	259	33,460	674	424	59	35,878	502	461	49	37,379	1,041	681	123	19,310	317	283	28
1910... ..	125,195	2,556	1,607	252	33,239	716	355	59	35,641	432	417	48	37,133	1,016	582	115	19,182	392	253	31
Averages of Years 1901 to 1910	129,187	2,710	2,021	340	34,298	579	447	68	36,784	664	546	80	38,314	1,074	697	150	19,794	393	331	41
1911... ..	117,844	2,375	1,818	261	31,287	502	400	40	33,548	485	440	49	34,953	1,041	690	137	18,056	347	288	35

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

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.								Total cases notified in each locality.					Number of cases removed to Hospital from each locality.					Cases isolated at home
	At all ages.	At ages—years.							All Souls	St. Mary	Christ Church	St. John	Totals.	All Souls	St. Mary	Christ Church	St. John	Totals	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards											
Chicken-pox	119	7	40	65	4	3	...	...	21	22	28	48	119	...	...	...	...	...	119
Polio Myelitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	133	...	52	42	14	23	2	...	56	31	36	10	133	53	27	35	6	121	12
Erysipelas	109	6	4	3	17	28	40	11	17	32	50	10	109	10	17	13	...	40	69
Scarlet Fever	329	4	76	208	23	18	...	...	53	84	173	19	329	52	81	170	15	318	11
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	18	...	...	5	6	4	2	1	7	1	4	6	18	3	1	4	3	11	7
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	2	1	3	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	7	3	21	...	1	1	...	2	19
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1
Phthisis :—																			
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908.	200	...	3	7	19	81	72	18	35	82	75	8	200	23	59	48	7	137	63
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911.	280	...	11	60	50	112	41	6	51	68	123	38	280	8	7	14	4	33	247
Others	56	...	3	6	6	31	9	1	13	8	27	8	56	1	...	1	...	2	54
Totals	1272	38	190	397	139	305	166	37	256	337	527	152	1272	150	194	288	36	668	604

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year ending 31st December, 1911.

No	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the district.										Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.
		All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		
1	Enteric Fever	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	
2	Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	Measles	64	12	33	17	2	—	—	—	—	2	
4	Scarlet Fever	7	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	
5	Whooping-Cough	30	13	8	6	3	—	—	—	—	3	
6	Diphtheria and Croup ...	7	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	2	
7	Influenza	23	2	—	—	—	—	2	9	10	2	
8	Erysipelas	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	
9	Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	
10	Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	Phthisis	172	—	2	4	3	12	75	62	14	28	
13	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	17	5	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	10	
14	Other Tuberculous Diseases	24	4	3	4	2	5	3	2	1	18	
15	Rheumatic Fever	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	
16	Cancer	161	—	—	—	—	1	16	82	62	192	
17	Bronchitis	185	4	4	3	1	1	9	40	123	28	
18	Broncho-Pneumonia ...	57	11	13	5	—	2	6	11	9	14	
19	Pneumonia (all other forms)	78	9	1	7	1	1	19	24	16	23	
20	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	18	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	10	7	
21	Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	92	66	12	3	3	—	2	3	3	6	
22	Appendicitis and Typhlitis...	11	—	1	—	2	—	3	3	2	11	
23	Alcoholism	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	
24	Cirrhosis of Liver	17	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	3	9	
25	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	54	—	—	1	—	—	10	30	13	28	
26	Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	7	3	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	11	
28	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	78	74	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	44	
29	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	57	6	3	6	6	—	6	14	16	24	
30	Suicides	17	—	—	—	—	4	6	5	2	3	
31	Other defined Causes ...	622	48	6	4	15	19	57	179	276	333	
32	Diseases ill defined or unknown	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS		1818	261	94	71	48	49	246	488	561	805	

TABLE III. (a).—Causes of, and ages at death during the 52 weeks to 31st December, 1911, according to Sub-Districts.

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church	St. John.	Total.
1	Enteric Fever	—	1	1	1	3
2	Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles	3	9	51	1	64
4	Scarlet Fever	—	2	5	—	7
5	Whooping Cough	2	2	23	3	30
6	Diphtheria and Croup	—	4	2	1	7
7	Influenza	4	13	4	2	23
8	Erysipelas	2	1	3	—	6
9	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	1	—	2
10	Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—
11	Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—
12	Phthisis	51	30	65	26	172
13	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	2	12	3	17
14	Other Tuberculous Diseases	7	2	12	3	24
15	Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	2	2
16	Cancer	42	35	44	40	161
17	Bronchitis	42	46	64	33	185
18	Broncho-Pneumonia	11	13	22	11	57
19	Pneumonia (all other forms)	16	19	35	8	78
20	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	5	5	4	4	18
21	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	13	18	55	6	92
22	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	5	1	1	11
23	Alcoholism	1	3	2	—	6
24	Cirrhosis of Liver	—	4	9	4	17
25	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	12	13	18	11	54
26	Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—
27	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	—	5	1	7
28	Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	19	20	30	9	78
29	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	13	17	21	5	56
30	Suicides	5	4	6	3	18
31	Other defined Causes	146	171	195	110	622
32	Diseases ill defined or unknown	—	1	—	—	1
	TOTALS	400	440	690	288	1818

TABLE IV. Infant Mortality. Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at various ages under 1 Year of Age.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1 and under 2 Weeks.	2 and under 3 Weeks.	3 and under 4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1 and under 3 Months.	3 and under 6 Months.	6 and under 9 Months.	9 and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
1	Small-Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Chicken-Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	8	12
4	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
5	Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
6	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	5	13
7	Diarrhoea	—	—	1	2	3	20	11	9	6	49
8	Enteritis	—	—	2	—	2	7	2	4	2	17
9	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5
10	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
12	Congenital Malformation	4	1	2	—	7	4	—	1	1	13
13	Premature Birth ...	16	3	4	4	25	6	—	—	—	33
14	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	9	1	2	1	13	7	5	2	3	30
15	Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
16	Injury at Birth ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
17	Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Syphilis	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
19	Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
20	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	6
21	Convulsions	2	—	1	1	4	3	1	3	—	11
22	Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
23	Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	1	8
25	Pneumonia (<i>all forms</i>)	1	—	2	—	3	4	1	3	5	16
26	Suffocation, Overlying	2	—	—	—	2	3	1	1	—	7
27	Other Causes	3	3	—	1	7	8	2	3	4	24
TOTALS ...		42	10	14	10	74	70	30	43	42	261

Nett Births in the Year { Legitimate, 2,224
 { Illegitimate, 151
 Total ... 2,375

Nett Deaths in the Year { Legitimate Infants, 239
 { Illegitimate Infants, 22
 Total ... 261

VACCINATION RETURNS.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN FOR 1910.

RETURN made to the Board of Guardians and Local Government Board on the 8th February, 1912, by Mr. Edward A. Frith, Vaccination Officer of the St. Marylebone Parish, respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered in St. Marylebone, from 1st January to 31st December, 1910, inclusive.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" as registered from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1910.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1912, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1912, remained un- entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1912, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily ac- counted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9, and 10 of this Return).	Total Number of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination at ALL AGES received during the calendar year 1911.
		Col. I. Success- fully Vac- cinated.	Col. II.		Col.* IV. Number in respect of whom Cer- tificates of Con- scientious Objection have been received.	Col. V. Dead, Unvac- cinated.	Post- pone- ment by Medical Certifi- cate.	Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removal to Places un- known, or which cannot be reached; and Cases not having been found.		
			Insus- ceptible of Vac- cination.	Had Small- Pox.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. St. John	355	294	...	...	24	11	5	5	13	3	3527 Born in St. Marylebone 102 Born elsewhere
2. Christchurch ..	872	643	1	...	77	63	11	10	60	7	
3. St. Mary	2,205	1,826	4	...	70	128	89	56	28	4	
4. All Souls	690	429	...	...	36	76	13	97	35	4	
Total	4,122	3,192	5	...	207	278	118	168	136	18	3,629

Dated 8th February, 1912.

(Signed) EDWARD A. FRITH, *Vaccination Officer.*

VACCINATION RETURNS.

RETURN FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY—JUNE, 1911.

RETURN made to the Board of Guardians and Local Government Board on the 8th February, 1912, by Mr. Edward A. Frith, Vaccination Officer of the St. Marylebone Parish, respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered in St. Marylebone, from 1st January to 30th June, 1911, inclusive.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" as registered from 1st January to 30th June, 1911.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1912, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1912, remained un- entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1912, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily ac- counted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9, and 10 of this Return).	Number of Certificates of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer, irrespective of the dates of birth of the Children to which they relate, during the year 1911.
		Col. I. Success- fully Vaccinated.	Col. II. Insus- ceptible of Vac- cination.		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Cer- tificates of Con- scientious Objection have been received.	Col. V. Dead, Unvac- cinated.	Post- pone- ment by Medical Certifi- cate.	Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removal to Places un- known or which cannot be reached; and Cases not having been found.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. St. John	152	117	...	...	14	8	3	2	6	2	241
2. Christchurch ..	437	307	1	...	37	34	11	8	33	6	
3. St. Mary	1,185	950	1	..	47	49	65	50	18	5	
4. All Souls	383	273	3	...	12	23	2	52	15	3	
Total	2,157	1,647	5	...	110	114	81	112	72	16	241

Dated 8th February, 1912.

(Signed) EDWARD A. FRITH, Vaccination Officer.

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