

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

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Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
FOR THE YEAR 1912,

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.



LONDON:  
GEO. PULMAN AND SONS, LTD.

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Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

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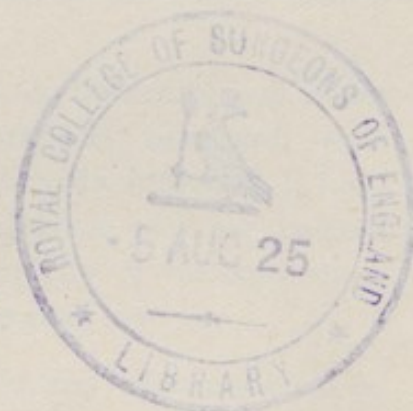
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REPORT  
ON THE  
REVENUE OF THE  
COUNTY OF  
THE YEAR 1851  
BY  
GEO. PULMAN AND SONS,  
OF THE PUBLIC ANALYSIS  
ACCOUNTS AND VOUCHERS



GEO. PULMAN AND SONS,  
LONDON AND WEALDSTOCK

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,  
24, SOMERSET STREET,  
LONDON, W.  
May, 1913.

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

MR. MAYOR, MISS ROBERTS 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 1912.

This report is made in accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board relating to Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, and in it there are included the report of the Public Analyst and the report on Factories and Workshops, giving the details called for by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The year 1912 in practically every respect compares most favourably with previous years. So far indeed as Infantile Mortality is concerned the rate recorded, 93, is the lowest yet reached.

The work done in every branch of the Department was again very large in amount, and there is no doubt that what has been done in 1912 and in previous years must be given credit for some at least of the reduction that has taken place in the Infantile Mortality and other rates.

That all the members of the staff of the department did so much is to a very large extent due to the assistance and encouragement given by the Public Health Committee.

For the greater part of the year, Councillor the Rev. J. A. Beaumont was in the chair, being succeeded in November by Councillor Sir Horatio H. Shephard, while the chairmanship of the Dust Sub-Committee was entrusted to Mr. Alderman J. Lea-Smith. These gentlemen and all the members of the Committee took the keenest interest in the work of the department and I take this opportunity of thanking them for the kindness they have shown and the support they have given me.

Mr. Beaumont I wish particularly to thank for the help and encouragement he gave me and the interest he took in the department, not only during 1912, but throughout all the years he acted as Chairman.

For the loyal manner in which the members of the staff have acted together and with me, I have to thank them also. Each one has worked well, and I am glad of this opportunity of recording my appreciation of their efforts.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES PORTER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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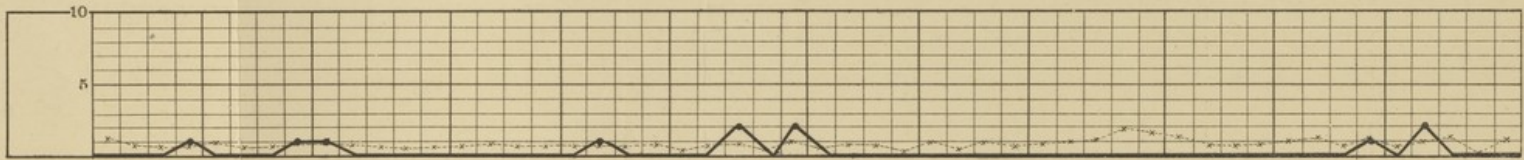
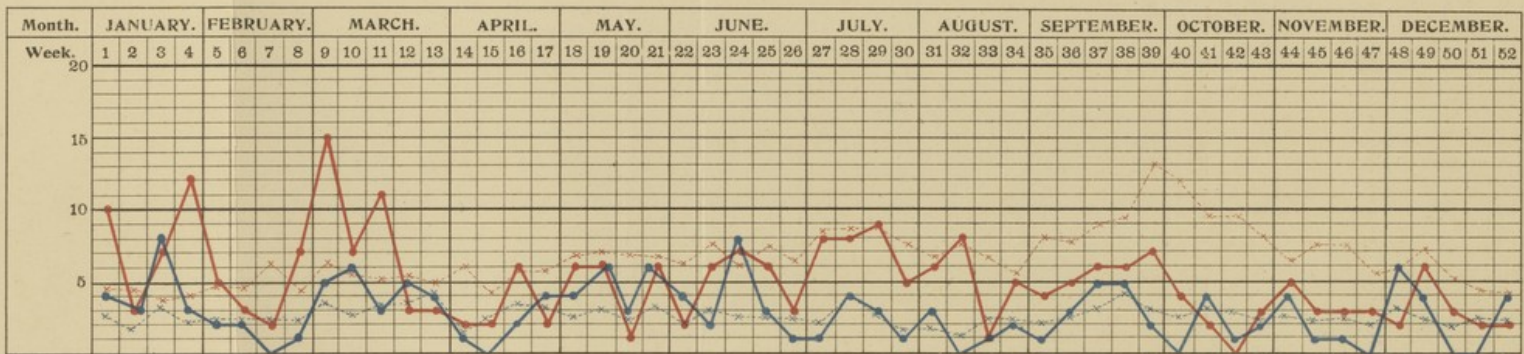
PART I.  
STATISTICAL.







Curve showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever, notified week by week during the year 1911.



Notes: —●— Scarlet Fever. —●— Diphtheria. —●— Typhoid Fever.

- - - x - - - Average of Scarlet Fever during 10 years ending 1912.  
- - - x - - - " " Diphtheria " " "  
- - - x - - - " " Typhoid Fever " " "

## POPULATION.

The population of the Borough at the middle of 1912, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 116,155. In 1901, when the census was taken, it was 133,301. The census population of 1911 was 118,221, and the decrease 15,080, or roughly 1,500 a year.

In estimating populations, the Registrar General bases his calculations upon the two preceding census populations, and according as there has been an increase or a decrease in the more recent over the one immediately before it, in each succeeding year obtains a figure higher or lower than that resulting at the time of enumeration.

There having been a fall in the population of St. Marylebone between 1901 and 1911, between 1911 and 1921, when the next census is due to be taken, there will continue to be shown a falling population each year by the method of estimation adopted by the Registrar General. Since April 2nd, 1911, it is calculated to have been reduced by 2,066. The estimated reduction between the middle of 1911 and the middle of 1912 is 1,689.

The populations of the four Sub-Districts for the last four years, estimated by the same method, are :—

			1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
All Souls	...	...	33,460	33,239	29,392	28,971
St. Mary	...	...	35,878	35,641	32,025	31,566
Christ Church	...	...	37,379	37,133	36,425	35,903
St. John	...	...	19,310	19,182	20,002	19,715
			<u>126,027</u>	<u>125,195</u>	<u>117,844</u>	<u>116,155</u>

All of these, as well as the total population of the Borough are, it must be remembered, merely estimated. It is not claimed for the method by which the figures are obtained that it is accurate. For the purposes of a review of the health of the Borough, however, it is necessary to have some figure representing population upon which to work out birth, death, and disease rates, and that calculated by the Registrar General's method is more satisfactory and more nearly correct than any estimated in any other way.

As to why there should be a decrease in the population and why it should be regarded as continuing year after year, the explanation given in the Report for 1911, as follows, will serve :—

“ 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 1912 was 2,246\* being 129 under the number for 1911. Male births numbered 1,165, and female 1,081. The birth rate per 1,000 was 19'3. The accompanying table compares the rates in the several registration sub-districts with those of the two previous years.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
All Souls... ..	21'5	16'0	15'6
St. Mary... ..	12'1	14'4	14'3
Christ Church ... ..	27'3	29'7	27'0
St. John ... ..	20'4	19'2	18'8

*Notifications.* The total number of notifications received during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was 4,083. As in previous years persons failing to make notification within thirty-six hours were communicated with, but the number of letters sent was quite small. In no case did the explanation offered appear to be unreasonable, and it was not considered necessary to institute proceedings.

The following are the sources of the notifications received during the year, in some instances duplicates coming to hand from different sources. For purposes of comparison the figures for the two preceding years are also given, and it will be noted that the percentage of notifications by doctors is increasing, while that by parents is diminishing.

	1912.	1911.	1910.
From parents... ..	509 or 12'16 per cent.	564 or 14'06 per cent.	768 or 18'93 per cent.
„ doctors ... ..	592 „ 14'14 „	491 „ 12'24 „	387 „ 9'54 „
„ midwives ... ..	780 „ 18'64 „	774 „ 19'30 „	854 „ 21'06 „
„ other persons ... ..	18 „ '43 „	38 „ '95 „	27 „ '66 „
„ hospitals, etc. ... ..	2,286 „ 54'63 „	2,223 „ 55'45 „	1,970 „ 48'58 „

Of the total births notified, 132 referred to still births (77 males and 55 females); 1,847 took place in Queen Charlotte's Hospital; 404 at the Middlesex Hospital; and 1,832 were born at home. Of those notified as having occurred in St. Marylebone, 1,865 belonged to other Boroughs.

Legitimate Males ...	634
„ Females ...	579
Illegitimate Males ...	344
„ Females ...	308
Total ...	1,865

\*This figure is exclusive of births occurring in the Borough to persons usually non-resident therein, but includes 58 births which occurred outside the district, and which have been transferred as belonging to St. Marylebone.

Legitimate Males ...	25
„ Females ...	15
Illegitimate Males ...	5
„ Females ...	10
Total ...	58

## DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

Deaths to the number of 1,635 were registered during the year. This figure is inclusive of persons who, though normally resident in the Borough, died in institutions, etc., outside, but exclusive of persons who, though they died in St. Marylebone, were ordinarily resident in other districts.

The death rate (corrected) per 1,000 was 14·8. By a "corrected" death rate is meant one which has been treated in such a way, raised or lowered in a certain ratio, as to be comparable with the death rates, similarly treated, of other districts.

That "correction" is necessary is due to the fact that differences in death rates in various areas are not entirely dependent upon the sanitary conditions existing in these areas, but also on the constitution (age and sex) of the population. A population consisting of aged persons would show more deaths than one consisting entirely of young and vigorous adults: a population made up of a large number of males and a small number of females has more deaths and a higher death rate than one in which the females outnumber the males. The death rates of such populations are not comparable the one with the other nor with those of populations differently constituted.

To overcome this difficulty each year the Registrar-General issues a "factor for correction" for each district which represents the number of times which the actual death rate of each must be raised in order to permit of its examination side by side with the rates in other districts.

The "factor for correction," called shortly the "factor," in the case of St. Marylebone is 1·0652, and the corrected death rate is obtained by multiplying with this figure the number of deaths per 1,000, calculated from the total deaths and the population, estimated to the middle of 1912.

The number of deaths in 1911 was 1,818, and the death rate 16·3. As was shown in the report for that year these figures were, for certain reasons, climatic and other, abnormally high.

In 1910, the year in which the actual number of deaths was the lowest recorded and the death rate per 1,000 also the lowest, the figures were 1,607 and 13·3. With these, the results obtained in 1912 compare favourably and cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory.

The following short table shows the death rates in the several registration sub-districts in 1912, and compares them with those of the three previous years:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
All Souls ... ..	12·6	10·7	12·7	13·9
St. Mary ... ..	12·8	11·7	13·1	13·8
Christ Church ... ..	18·2	15·6	19·7	17·4
St. John ... ..	14·6	13·1	15·9	13·8

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 page 104.

TABLE I.

SUB-DISTRICT.	Population estimated to Middle of Year, 1912.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ALL SOULS ... ..	28,971	227	225	452	202	177	379
ST. MARY ... ..	31,566	246	207	453	214	197	411
CHRIST CHURCH ... ..	35,903	489	482	971	321	267	588
ST. JOHN ... ..	19,715	203	167	370	105	152	257
THE BOROUGH... ..	116,155	1,165	1,081	2,246	842	793	1,635

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 fact that to the aged the colder quarters are the more trying is clearly shown.

That the summer quarters of the year were comparatively cold and wet probably to a great extent accounts for the smallness of the number of deaths amongst infants in the April-June and July-September periods.

	January- March.	April- June.	July- September.	October- December.	Total.
Infants under 1 year ... ..	66	38	50	55	209
Persons of 65 years and upwards	172	139	72	157	540

## DEATHS IN RELATION TO AGE.

The following table contains an analysis of the 1,635 deaths, according to age, and shows the numbers which occurred in each age group. For purposes of comparison the figures for 1911 are printed along with those for the year under review. In every respect it will be noted that 1912 was very much better than 1911, though the difference in some groups is much more marked than in others. The fact that it is at the extremes of life that most deaths occur is well shown in both sets of figures :—

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 { 1911	261	94	71	48	49	246	488	561	1,818
Deaths { 1912	209	69	45	57	51	238	426	540	1,635

The percentage relation of each age group to the total number of deaths in 1912 was :—

Under 1 year ... ..	12'8 per cent.
1 and „ 2 years	4'2 „
2 „ „ 5 „	2'8 „
5 „ „ 15 „	3'4 „
15 „ „ 25 „	3'1 „
25 „ „ 45 „	14'6 „
45 „ „ 65 „	26'0 „
65 „ upwards	33'1 „

The extent to which each of the four divisions of the Borough shared in the deaths of those aged over 65 in 1910, 1911 and 1912, is shown below :—

	1910.	1911.	1912.
All Souls ... ..	101	140	123
St. Mary ... ..	147	161	156
Christ Church ... ..	141	159	161
St. John ... ..	93	101	100
Totals ... ..	<u>482</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>540</u>

Of the total, 138 at death were aged 65-70; 249, 70-80; 131, 80-90; and 22, 90-100. The outstanding causes of death were as follows:—

CAUSE.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Bronchitis and other respiratory diseases ...	114	158	192
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	24	13	18
Cancer ... ..	50	62	57
Tuberculosis ... ..	13	14	7
Influenza ... ..	5	10	2
Violent deaths ... ..	7	16	16

*Causes of and ages at Death.*—In table III of the Local Government Board series, which will be found at page 106, a certain amount of information is given with regard to the deaths which occurred during the year amongst residents in the Borough. The numbers dying from certain specified causes are shown, as well as the numbers dying from these causes between certain ages.

In a separate column the total number of deaths which occurred in institutions in the Borough are entered. These are classified only according to cause. That the number was so high as 933, a figure which includes non-residents as well as residents, is due to the fact that, when nursing homes are included, the number of institutions is very considerable.

Much of the information contained in the table, interesting as it is, calls for much fuller consideration than is given to it there.

Closer enquiry into the causes which contributed to the total number of deaths is required. The figures relating to age at death also should be more fully analysed, and in the hope that some fact which may be of use may emerge this is carried out in the following pages.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality rate of any district is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 of the births which occurred in the same year. The number of babies under one who died in St. Marylebone in 1912 was 209 and the number of births in that year 2,246. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 93, and the lowest ever recorded. The only year in which a figure at all approaching this was recorded was 1910; that year the rate was 98'9. Never before had a rate below 100 been recorded, the next lowest to it being 102'2 which was noted in 1907. In their climatic conditions, and as is generally recognized now, these play a considerable part in relation to infantile mortality, these two years closely resembled 1912.



Babies born in that year were no better and no worse off so far as climate was concerned than those born in 1907 and 1910. The rates may be quite safely compared and there need be no hesitation whatever in saying that as compared with 1907 the outstanding feature of 1912 was that 10 more babies out of every 1,000 born reached the end of their first year in safety.

In 1911 the rate was 109·8 per 1,000. It will be remembered, however, that the summer was an exceptionally hot and dry one, so that comparison of the figures 93 and 109·8 is not quite fair. For the reduction of the rate to 93 there can be no doubt that the efforts put forth by the Council to improve sanitation and by them and others, particularly on behalf of children, are largely responsible. The extent of the responsibility of these efforts is indicated by the difference between 102·2 in 1907 and 93 in 1912. That it can be represented by the figures 109·8 and 93 for 1911 and 1912 cannot be pretended. Part of it is certainly due to differences in the weather, but almost as certainly part of it was due to public health work.

Even greater efforts than those which had been put forth in the four or five preceding years were made in 1912, and if they were capable of producing good results in previous years, they may safely be credited with some of the marked improvement shown in that year.

The whole of this report is largely a record of what the efforts referred to were, but certain special works were carried out with no other object than the prevention of infantile mortality. These it is proposed to consider separately. Before doing so, however, attention may be directed to the following figures, with regard to distribution of infantile mortality, its causes, and so on. More especially should attention be directed to the accompanying chart (facing p. 12) which shows the marked fall which has taken place not only in the number of deaths amongst infants but in the rate of infantile mortality between the years 1897 and 1912.

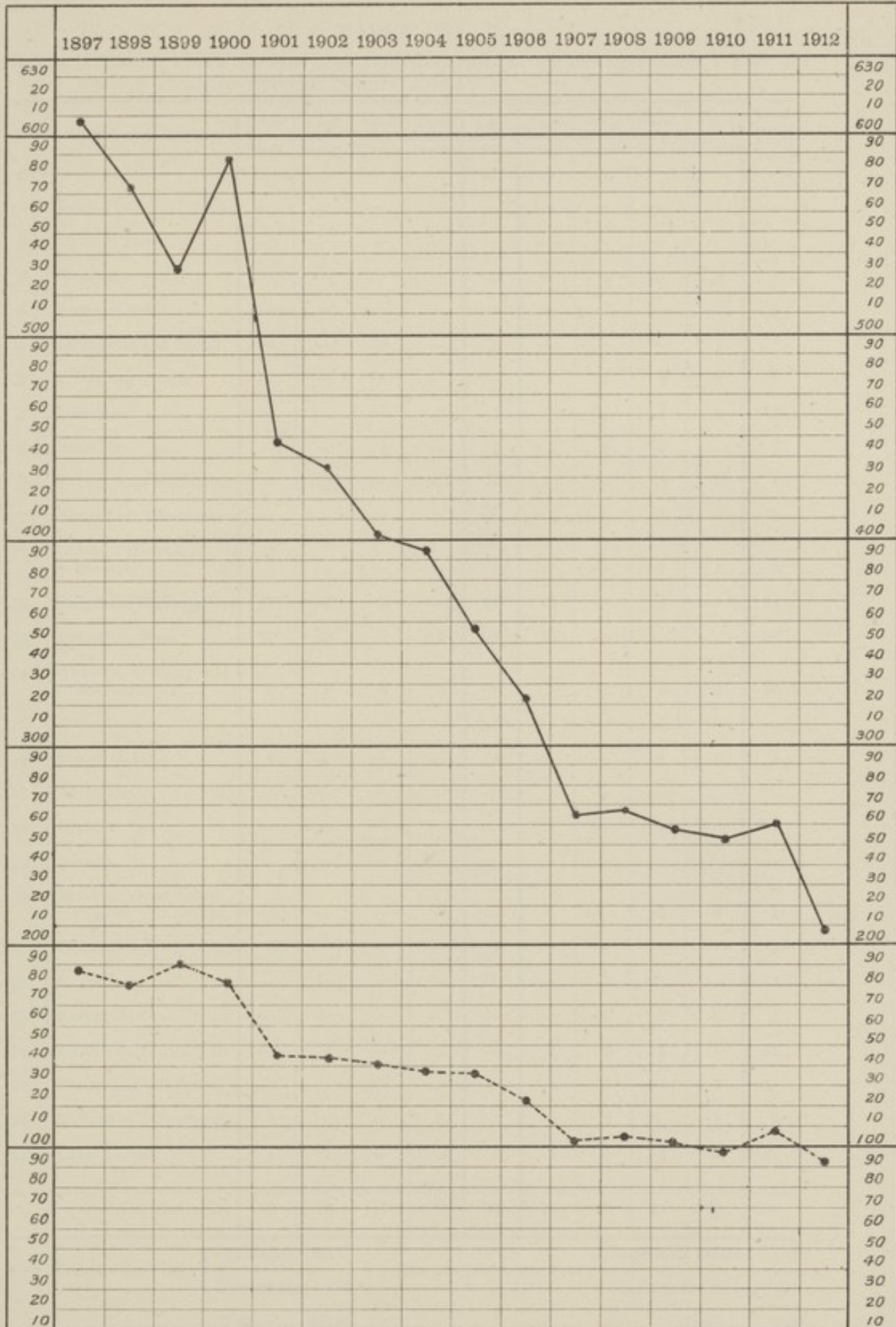
#### CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY—AGES AT DEATH.

The 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 ... ..	15	3	1	2	11	6	3	4	45
St. Mary ... ..	11	5	—	—	2	5	3	4	30
Christ Church ... ..	23	1	5	4	10	28	19	18	108
St. John ... ..	9	1	1	1	5	3	3	3	26
Totals ... ..	58	10	7	7	28	42	28	29	209

# Infantile Mortality Figures.



(2965)

●—●—●—● *Number of deaths of children under one year of age.*

●- - -●- - -●- - -● *Rate per 1,000 of registered births.*

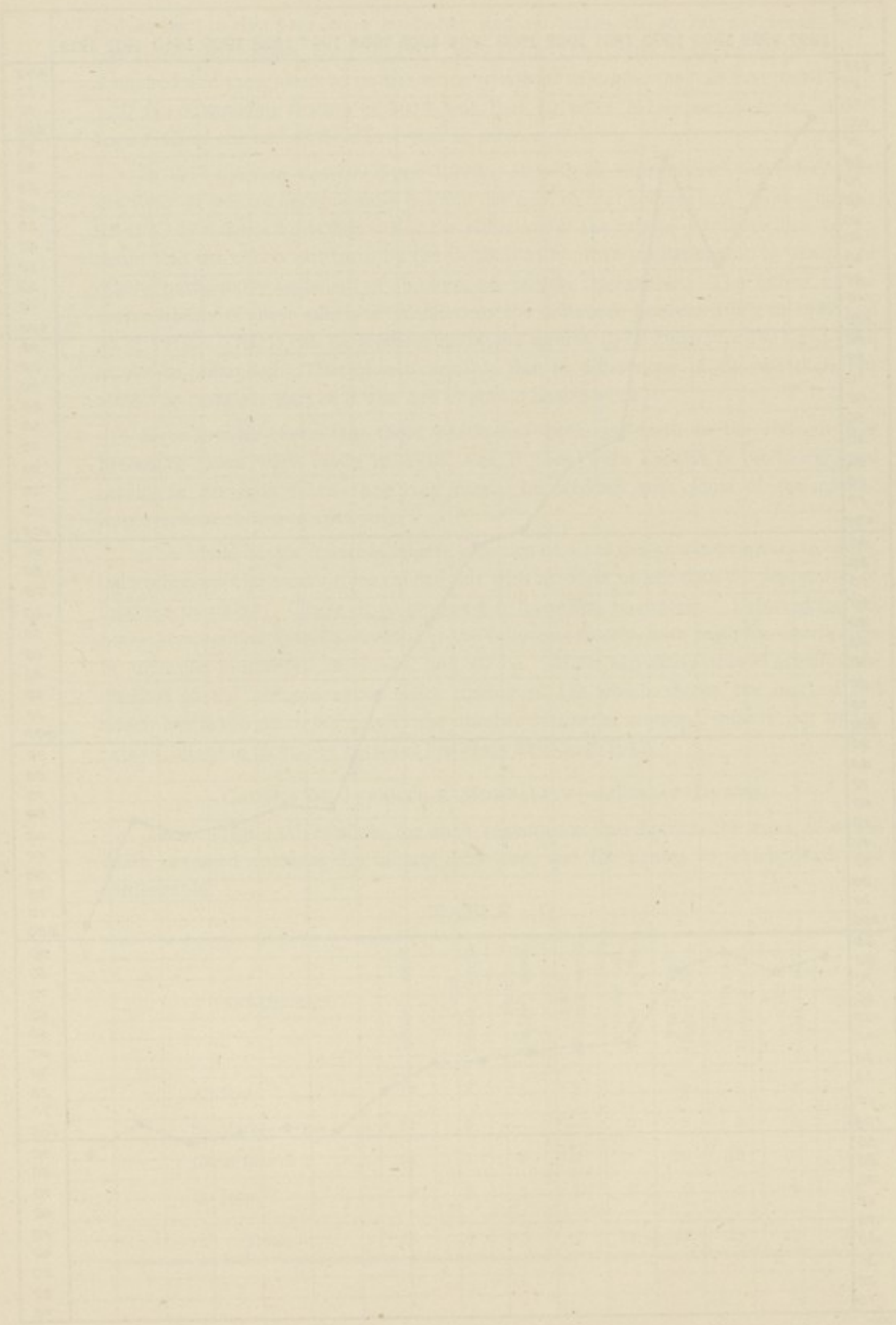


TABLE III.

Infant Mortality. Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at various ages under 1 Year of Age. (Local Government Board Table IV.)

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 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	9
4	Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
5	Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
6	Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	6
7	Diarrhoea ... ..	—	—	1	1	2	2	4	4	1	13
8	Enteritis ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	—	—	7
9	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
10	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
12	Congenital Malformation	17	2	2	—	21	2	—	1	—	24
13	Premature Birth ... ..	25	2	1	1	29	3	—	—	—	32
14	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... ..	2	2	2	2	8	2	11	2	2	25
15	Atelectasis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Injury at Birth ... ..	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
17	Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
18	Syphilis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
19	Rickets ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
21	Convulsions ... ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
22	Gastritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
23	Laryngitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
24	Bronchitis ... ..	—	2	—	2	4	1	2	3	4	14
25	Pneumonia ( <i>all forms</i> )	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	4	5	21
26	Suffocation, Overlying	4	—	—	1	5	—	2	—	1	8
27	Other Causes ... ..	4	2	—	—	6	9	5	4	3	27
TOTALS ... ..		58	10	7	7	82	28	42	28	29	209

Nett Births in the Year { Legitimate, 2,117  
 { Illegitimate, 129  
 Total ... 2,246

Nett Deaths in the Year { Legitimate Infants, 183  
 { Illegitimate Infants, 26  
 Total ... 209

TABLE IV.

Infant mortality. Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at various ages under 1 Year of Age in Localities. (Local Government Board Table IV. (a).)

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.	TOTAL.
1	Small Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
2	Chicken Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles ... ..	—	1	8	—	9
4	Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
5	Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
6	Whooping Cough ... ..	1	1	4	—	6
7	Diarrhoea ... ..	4	—	9	—	13
8	Enteritis ... ..	2	1	2	2	7
9	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	—	—	2	2	4
10	Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	1	1	—	1	3
12	Congenital Malformation... ..	6	4	11	3	24
13	Premature Birth ... ..	7	8	11	6	32
14	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	4	3	16	2	25
15	Atelectasis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
16	Injury at Birth ... ..	2	—	1	1	4
17	Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
18	Syphilis ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
19	Rickets ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
20	Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ... ..	4	—	—	—	4
21	Convulsions ... ..	—	—	1	1	2
22	Gastritis ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
23	Laryngitis ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
24	Bronchitis ... ..	2	2	8	2	14
25	Pneumonia ( <i>all forms</i> ) ... ..	3	2	15	1	21
26	Suffocation, Overlying ... ..	3	—	4	1	8
27	Other Causes ... ..	5	7	12	3	27
TOTALS ... ..		45	30	108	26	209

Table III contains the information given in the Local Government Board Table IV, but is introduced here instead of in the appendix, for convenience of reference.

The facts revealed by these two differ little, if at all, from those to which attention has been directed in previous years. The distribution of the deaths as regards causes, age periods, and districts is much the same as last; is indeed, much the same year after year.

Any variations are largely in relation to the figures, the proportions and percentages remaining practically the same.

In 1912, for example, 82 of the babies who died were aged less than one month. For 1911, the figure was 76.

The total number of children who died before reaching the age of three months, in 1912, was 110, about half the total number of deaths.

In 1911, 144 out of 261 were under three months old at death.

In connection with distribution of the deaths it was shown in 1911 that Christ Church was the district to suffer most, because there were to be found conditions inimical to infant life, viz., poverty and overcrowding. Again, in 1912, the same fact is to be noted, 108 of the deaths being credited to that district. As regards causation, too, the same conditions stand out prominently. Prematurity (numbers 12, 13 & 14 in the table) caused 81, or 38 per cent. of the total; diarrhoea and enteritis (7 & 8) 20 or 9.5 per cent., and respiratory diseases (24 & 25 in the list), 35, or 16 per cent.

In 1911 the only difference was that the percentage of deaths due to diarrhoea was higher than that for respiratory, the change in position, as compared with 1912, being the result of climatic conditions.

Prematurity always heads the list; which of the others shall take second place depends almost entirely upon the weather.

The extent to which the other causes contributed is shewn in the table. The commoner infectious diseases (1-6) were responsible for 17 deaths, as against 28 in 1911. The deaths certified to be due to convulsions number 2, as compared with 11 in the previous year. Overlying accounted for 8 deaths, the number in 1911 being 7. Four of the children were less than 1 month old; 4 less than 1 week.

#### PREVENTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The outstanding feature of all these deaths is that they are practically all preventable. Most of the babies who died did so either because they were not properly protected or properly nursed. As has been said over and over again, ignorance and carelessness, mainly on the part of the mothers, are the chief causes of infantile mortality.

No baby need catch an infectious disease or a respiratory disease, or die of them if it does by accident catch them, if it is properly looked after. No baby need die of convulsions or be overlain. Even amongst the poorest no baby need die of wasting.

The greater part of the prevention is in the hands of the parents of the children, chiefly the mothers. Some part of it is in the hands of the Council.

It is the duty of the latter to see that no baby's chance of life is jeopardized because his surroundings are insanitary.

It is the duty of the former to care for their children, to guard them and to protect them. It is a hard thing to say that there are mothers who neglect their babies. Yet very many do; not wilfully, but through ignorance or thoughtlessness.

Few women realize that it is necessary for them to learn how to feed and look after a baby ; how to do the best for it. The general idea is that a knowledge of these things is born in a woman. Unfortunately it is not so, and because it is not, many children have been and are being sacrificed.

That ignorance and thoughtlessness are elements in the causation of infantile mortality was recognized by the Council of the Borough some years ago, and in addition to recognizing, their duty in connection with sanitation, as this annual report is designed to show, they considered it also to be their duty to try to combat these.

To this end, they appointed three specially trained women inspectors and health visitors, Miss Baker, Miss Johnson and Miss Stokes, and arranged that a considerable part of their time should be given to what is known as "baby work."

This means getting into touch with mothers, especially young mothers, as soon as possible after the baby is born ; visiting the homes ; meeting the mothers ; talking to them about babies, encouraging them, advising them, and teaching them.

In carrying out this work, the Council and the Public Health Department have received the greatest amount of assistance from the voluntary Health Workers of the Marylebone Health Society and the Infant Consultations, Clubs, and so on, which have been organised by that Society.

In previous reports, very full descriptions have been given of the Consultations, the Mothers' Clubs and the Provident Clubs for expectant mothers, and as there is included in this a copy of a special return with regard to them made to the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board (Dr. Newsholme), who is carrying out an enquiry into the whole subject of infantile mortality ; it will be sufficient at this point to give some figures indicating the work done in 1912.

In the case of the Northern Consultation, held at the Portman Club, Church Street, the number of babies seen by the two doctors, Dr. Christine Murrell and Dr. Emily Mecredy, was 243. The total attendances were 1921.

At the Southern Consultation, held at the Marylebone General Dispensary, Welbeck Street (Dr. Eric Pritchard and Dr. Lane Claypon), 177 babies were seen, and there were 1,099 attendances.

The Mothers' Club in the North, at which lectures and demonstrations are given, was attended by 148 mothers, that in the South by 50 mothers.

So far as visits to the homes of babies are concerned, the number paid by the voluntary workers of the Health Society was 615. The visits by the women inspectors numbered 3519.

*Births Investigations.*—In the following Table V, the information obtained by the women inspectors at their visits to houses in which births have been notified as occurring, under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, is summarized.

With regard to this table it may be noted that even after the first and second month, by far the greater number of the babies are fed on breast milk only. This is most encouraging, and though in many cases mothers themselves resort to breast feeding because it is cheaper and less troublesome, in others they do so because they are encouraged thereto by the women inspectors and other health visitors.

*Infant Deaths.*—Tables VI and VII relate to investigations made by the inspectors into cases of deaths of infants under one year old. The total number of deaths inquired into was 97.

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						
		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	First-born	Twins	Illegitimate
71	0 to 1	66	...	4	1	...	59	5	7	65	2	1	3	47	22	2	68	2	1	28	38	4	1	12	...	...
402	1 to 2	377	4	13	8	...	335	35	32	341	31	20	10	314	71	17	360	32	10	176	181	34	11	86	4	6
341	2 to 3	313	7	12	9	...	300	22	19	303	18	15	5	285	43	13	322	16	3	126	174	30	11	98	6	13
318	3 to 4	276	13	20	9	...	268	24	26	272	16	29	1	245	42	11	288	24	6	111	161	37	9	70	6	10
152	4 to 5	135	7	6	4	...	123	15	14	137	6	5	4	128	14	10	142	7	3	57	73	17	5	31	6	5
59	5 to 6	47	...	10	2	...	51	7	1	49	6	4	...	47	8	4	54	5	...	17	34	6	2	16	...	4
62	6 to 7	48	4	10	...	...	55	4	3	56	2	3	1	54	5	3	60	2	...	19	21	19	3	19	...	2
55	7 to 8	44	4	7	...	...	47	2	6	51	3	...	1	50	3	2	51	4	...	14	25	12	4	9	...	...
303	over 8	211	27	45	20	...	255	27	21	251	8	25	19	241	36	26	277	23	3	82	152	56	13	76	2	6



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	36	18	1	5	...	12	2	5	1	...	2	13	3	5	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	8	8	3	1	
1 to 2	7	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	
2 to 3	9	5	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
3 to 4	7	3	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
4 to 5	14	6	1	5	2	...	1	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	
5 to 6	3	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 to 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 to 8	4	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
8 to 9	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
9 to 10	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10 to 11	9	4	...	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	
11 to 12	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	97	49	4	27	5	12	16	13	5	2	10	14	8	8	5	15	1	2	5	5	2	4	18	12	3	3	



*National Health Week.*—The opportunity offered by Health Week, which was first held in 1912, from April 28th till May 4th, was taken advantage of in the Borough, and special efforts were made to direct fuller attention to the question of infantile mortality and its prevention.

On the special committee, which was formed by the Marylebone Health Society to organise the work, the Borough Council was represented by the Mayor (Ernest Debenham, Esq., J.P.), the Chairman of the Public Health Committee (the Rev. J. A. Beaumont, M.A.), Sir Horatio Shephard and the Medical Officer of Health.

The object of the Week was "to focus public opinion on all matters connected with health, hygiene, sanitation and the prevention of disease, for the space of one week, so as to arouse attention to health among the members of any section of the community."

In carrying out this object, large numbers of persons and organisations assisted. The Clergy of the various denominations were particularly active, and the Committee were successful in obtaining a large number of speakers, who gave lectures and demonstrations on various health subjects. The interest in the work being done on behalf of the babies was greatly stimulated, and the enthusiasm which was expended cannot fail to have produced some effect.

*Local Government Enquiry.*—The following table gives the information which was supplied to Dr. Newsholme, Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, in connection with his enquiry into infantile mortality.

Much of what is set down has already been noted in this and previous reports, but because it may be useful for reference it is reproduced.

## PREVENTION OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY.

### RETURN FOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

A. 1. Has the Notification of Births Act Yes.  
been adopted? If so, please state

(1) Date of its adoption	...	...	17th June, 1908.				
(2) Total No. of Births notified in each	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.			
complete year since its adoption...	3224	4052	4090	4031			
(a) Attended by doctors	...	856	811	839	1339		
(b) Attended by midwives	...	696	854	774	780		
(3) No. of still-births notified in each	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.		
of the same years	...	...	17	39	68	58	131
(4) No. of births registered in each of	2559	2534	2556	2375	2246		
the same years	...	...	...				

2. As the result of your experience, are you of opinion that Notification of Births might without disadvantage (e.g. in failure to secure breast-feeding) be postponed for a few days? Yes, but practically no difficulty experienced in cases in which it is of importance to have early information of birth.

3. If any postponement of notification is suggested, please state whether this suggestion is based on local knowledge as to the adequacy of midwifery arrangements in the town, or on other considerations... .. Adequacy of midwifery arrangements, but see no necessity for alteration.
4. How soon after birth is the first visit made? ... .. Within three weeks.
5. In what proportion of the total births are visits made? ... .. 89'32 per cent.
6. How many re-visits are made? ... No systematic re-visiting. Number varies.
7. What proportion of cases are re-visited, and how often? ... .. 40-50 per cent. Practically all poorer cases.

Whether there is Notification of Births or not. Visits and re-visits by three Women Inspectors; re-visits by Health Society (voluntary), who take about 500 cases per annum, and visit monthly.

C. 1. Please state by whom visits and re-visits are made?

2. Please fill in the columns in the following table:

	How is the organization managed.	No. and character of staff.	Date when established	Daily attendance of children.
Infant Consultations	Two in number, North and South, and held each, twice weekly; organized by Marylebone Health Society, and managed by a local committee responsible to the Executive committee of the society.	South (Welbeck Dispensary) 2 doctors. Women inspectors, voluntary workers. North (Portman Club, 80-82, Church Street, Edgware Road, N.W.), 2 lady doctors, women inspectors, voluntary workers.	1905	Average attendance 20  Average attendances 14 and 23.
School for Mothers. (Mothers' Clubs)	One in each of the two districts worked in conjunction with infant consultations	Voluntary workers in varying numbers. Women Inspectors attend.	North 1909 South 1911	Meet weekly or bi-weekly attendance 35-40
Any form of milk distribution	Nil	...	...	...
Crèches	Five in number—(1) 9, Lower Seymour Street, W., Order of St. Vincent de Paul.	Sister, nurse, 3 girls over 16.	1869	40

	How is the organization managed.	No. and character of staff.	Date when established.	Daily attendance of children.
Creches (cntd.)	(2) 76, East Street, (in connection with St. Paul's Church)	Matron, Assistant, 2 girls.	1887	23
	(3) Ogle Mews Ragged School Union.	Matron, Assistant, 1 girl.	1881	30
	(4) 21, Bell Street, (in connection with St. Barnabas Church)	Matron.	1889	18
	(5) Upper William Street, (in connection with St. Stephen's Church).	Superintendent, 2 juniors.	1882	20
Health Society	St. Marylebone Health Society, Executive Committee under chairmanship of Medical Officer of Health. Society works through 2 branches each with a committee, organizing secretary and infant superintendent to whom the visitors report. Women Inspectors attend. This Society organizes the Infants' Consultations and Mothers' Clubs.	With exception of women inspectors (3), all voluntary workers. Number varies.	1905	...

3. Is there any arrangement in the town for charitable or other help to be given to expectant mothers of
- (a) legitimate infants? ...
- (b) illegitimate ,, ...
- Dinners free, or at 1d. or 2d. each, by Social Service League. In connection with the Mothers' Clubs "Paying-in Clubs" have been organised and are proving successful. Names of expectant mothers are obtained from hospitals. Health Society works in co-operation with Charity Organisation Society.
4. Is there any system in the town of visitation to or inspection of children after infancy and before the commencement of school life? ... ..
- If so, particulars on this point will be especially valuable.
- Arrangements have just been completed whereby a note will be sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the name and address of any child discharged from the Poor Law Infirmary to whom it is advisable visits should be paid. On receipt of this information the cases will be distributed for visitation amongst the official and voluntary workers.

7. Is any special action taken in respect of Infant Mortality during the summer quarter of each year ? House-to-house visits paid to infants during the months of June, July and August, in each year.
8. To what extent are the staff of the Sanitary Department diverted from other work for this purpose ? Chief attention given to infants to the partial exclusion of workshops, verminous school children, non-notifiable infectious diseases, etc. Male Inspectors, during 1911-1912 carried out special house-to-house survey in streets containing tenement houses for detection of nuisances.
9. Has any system been organized for visiting, during the months in which diarrhoea prevails, infants born during the previous six months ? See No. 7.
10. Please state the relative amount of work done by official and voluntary agencies. All primary visits are paid by official health visitors (3). These carry out a number of re-visits, but great bulk of this work done by voluntary workers of the Health Society. The chief and most valuable work of this organization is in connection with Infant Consultations and Mothers' Clubs, at which official visitors also render assistance in weighing babies and addressing mothers.
11. To what extent is co-operation between these effected ? Medical Officer of Health is Chairman of Health Society. Women Inspectors are members of Committees, and assist at the Infant Consultations, and Mothers' Clubs. First visits always paid by officials, and a certain number of infants then visited entirely and systematically by voluntary workers, who also organize clubs and maternity benefits for those mothers visited. Reports of results of re-visitation are made to Medical Officer of Health through women inspectors.

12. Have any addresses or courses of instruction been given bearing on child hygiene? Lectures and Health Talks are given at Mothers' Meetings. Also courses of instruction at the Mothers' Clubs by official and voluntary visitors.

CHARLES PORTER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Public Health Office,  
St. Marylebone, W.

12th February, 1913.

### DEATHS IN RELATION TO DISEASE.

As usual under this heading consideration is given to some of the causes which have contributed most largely to the death rate during the year. A list of these will be found in Table III of the Local Government Board series which will be found at page 106. This gives also the ages at which deaths occurred. Table III(a) shows the distribution of deaths according to cause in the various registration sub-districts.

#### DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

The total number of deaths from these diseases, which include diarrhœa and enteritis (inflammation of the bowel), was 26, 1·5 per 1,000 of the total deaths. The death rate per 1,000 of the population from these causes was 0·22.

In 1911, which was noted as a "diarrhœa" year, the total number of deaths was 92, and the death rate 0·82 per 1,000.

The marked improvement in 1912 was to a great extent due to the fact that the weather was much more favourable. The summer was notably cool and wet, and when such conditions exist they are always associated with a comparatively small number of deaths from diarrhœal diseases and a low diarrhœa death rate.

Of the 26 deaths, 25 occurred amongst children less than two years old. This unfortunately, is a common experience, the diarrhœal diseases being notoriously common amongst infants and unfortunately too often the cause of death amongst them.

Much of the work which is done by the Women Inspectors and The Health Society and its workers has for its object the prevention of diarrhœa amongst infants.

All the year round, but more especially in the early summer months, the disease occurring most commonly in summer, efforts are put forth to impress upon mothers the fact that the disease is an infectious one, that babies are very liable to infection, that infection is carried by dirt of all kinds, and that the best way to protect their babies is by being scrupulously clean themselves, by keeping their babies clean and giving them nothing that is not clean.

That the disease is a highly dangerous one, liable to come on suddenly, and not unlikely to cause death in a comparatively short time after it commences, is also impressed upon the mothers.

Leaflets setting forth these facts are widely distributed, especially in the poorer districts.

The fact that the number of deaths from the diarrhoeal diseases in 1912 was so comparatively small, even after allowance is made for the effect of climatic conditions, is no doubt largely traceable to the educational work referred to above.

Some part of the credit, and probably a considerable part of being able to show 26 deaths as against 35 in any of the previous 4 years, is due to the general improvement in sanitation which has taken place in the Borough.

The activity which the Council has for some time shown, and is continuing to show in connection with public health, has undoubtedly had an effect. Street cleansing and washing, flushing of gullies and sewers, more frequent removal of house refuse, improvements in housing under the Public Health and Housing Acts, all duties seriously taken up and carried out, have all directly tended to improve the chances of every baby born in the Borough to escape infection with the dirt germs of diarrhoea.

It is safe to say that they have acted indirectly also, and proof is not wanting that the more active the Public Health Department becomes, the more active property owners also become. The influence exerted, and the example offered by both of these bodies, must, indeed have had an effect upon the occupants of houses, inducing them to give more attention to cleanliness, and to try to keep clean the houses that have been made clean or improved.

#### ZYMOTIC DISEASES, PHTHISIS, ETC. AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of deaths from each of these diseases and the death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population from each.

	Total deaths	Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.
1. Zymotic Diseases ... ..	99	0·90
2. Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases ...	184	1·67
3. Respiratory Diseases... ..	394	3·07

In 1911, except in the case of the respiratory diseases, all the figures were much higher.

#### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The decrease in the number of deaths from the diseases included in this group (small pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria and membranous croup, typhus, enteric and continued fevers, diarrhoea and enteritis) is very marked, from 203 to 99.

The death rate fell from 1·72 in 1911 to 0·90 per 1,000 in 1912.



The largest number of deaths was due to measles, to which 39 were ascribed. This figure compares very favourably with that for 1911, viz., 64. Whooping cough was responsible for 15 and scarlet fever for 11.

The figures for the other diseases will be found in Table III (p. 106) and in dealing with the individual infectious diseases, some comment will be made with regard to each.

#### PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

The diseases included under this heading are phthisis, tubercular meningitis, general tuberculosis, tabes mesenterica, and all conditions due to the germ of consumption.

The total deaths numbered 184, 29 less than in 1911, but 13 more than in 1910, when the total was 169, and the smallest since 1905.

Of the 184, no fewer than 149 were due to phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption of the lungs). This figure though large is considerably smaller than that for 1911, when 172 deaths were certified to be due to this condition. In 1910, the total was 133.

Of the total number of deaths registered (1,635), the percentage due to phthisis was 8.5. The age periods at which the deaths occurred were: 2-5 years, 1 (0.6 per cent.); 5-15, 4 (2.6 per cent.); 15-25, 14 (9.3 per cent.); 25-45, 73 (49 per cent.); 45-65, 50 (33 per cent.); 65 and over, 7 (4.6 per cent.). Below the age of 2 years no deaths were certified as having occurred.

The fact that the majority of the deaths occurred between the ages of 25 and 45 is noteworthy. It is largely because of its tendency to destroy men and women when they are in their prime that consumption is regarded so seriously and that such active measures in the direction of prevention are being taken.

Further reference is made to this subject in the section relating to phthisis.

The following table is interesting as it shows that the steady fall in the number of deaths from tubercular diseases which commenced in 1905 and which was interrupted by a slight rise in 1911, has again been resumed. Having regard to the special measures which have been adopted to combat these diseases, there is every reason to suppose that it will be continued.

TABLE VIII.  
DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS AND OTHER  
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Year.	No. of Cases.	Population.	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1912	184	116,155	1.67
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

## RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to bronchitis, pneumonia and other diseases of the organs of respiration, was higher by 56 than in 1911, viz., 394 against 338. The death rate was 3'07 as compared with 3'04.

In 1911 there was an increase of 68 over 1910, the figure for the latter year being 270.

Probably the cold wet weather experienced in 1912 to a large extent accounted for the increase in the numbers, and it is to be noted that of the total, 230 were due to bronchitis, to which disease the deaths of no fewer than 152 persons over 65 years of age were ascribed.

The number of deaths from pneumonia was 131, 46 occurring amongst children less than two years of age.

## CANCER OR MALIGNANT DISEASE.

The number of deaths due to cancer, 137, is somewhat smaller than for some years past.

In 1910, there were 156, in 1911, 161. The death rates were 1'2 and 1'4 per 1,000; that for 1912, was 1'1.

To these slight variations little or no importance is to be attached. The number of deaths year after year is always somewhere in the neighbourhood of 150, and the death rate as indicated between 1 and 1'5 per 1,000.

In the year 1911, according to the Medical Officer of Health for London, the death rate per 1,000 for London as a whole was 1'05. In that year the rate for St. Marylebone was 1'4.

In a table in his annual report the County Medical Officer of Health shows the death rates in each of the Boroughs corrected for the purposes of comparison with these figures. He has also worked out a round figure for comparison for each Borough, which can be placed alongside the figures for other Boroughs and for London as a whole.

These figures are known as "comparative mortality figures," and they represent the corrected death rate in each Borough compared with the death rate in London as a whole, which for convenience is taken as 1,000. The figure produced for Marylebone is 1,157. This is higher than any of the other Boroughs, except Fulham, the figure for which was 1,205. It was 10 above the next below it, St. Pancras and Chelsea, over and 500 above the City of London.

From a table in this same report, showing the corrected death rates from cancer in each of the Sanitary districts, in each of the years 1901 to 1911, that for the Borough, it appears, though it has varied up and down slightly, has always been high.

Reaching as low as '92 in 1901, it has never previously been so high as 1'21, the figure obtained in 1911.

This is not by any means the highest figure reached in any other Borough. In Fulham, for example, in 1911, it was 1'26; in Bermondsey, in 1910, it was 1'25, and in St. Pancras, in 1908, 1'24.

In all the Boroughs, practically without exception, the rate in 1911 was higher than in 1901, and whereas in the latter year the Boroughs which had rates of over 1 per 1,000 were the exceptions, in 1911 such rates were the rule.

Why there should have been this increase, why Marylebone should appear with the second highest rate and show so many deaths from cancer, it is impossible at present to explain.

Despite the vast amount of work which has been, and is being done, apart from the fact that a growth sometimes appears when some part of the coverings of the body, internal or external, are subjected to irritation of some sort for a long time, practically nothing is known as to the causation of the disease.

From time to time suggestions have been put forward that it is associated with housing, and some houses have been called "cancer houses" as a result, and the disease has been declared to be infectious; sometimes certain districts have been called "cancer districts" and their smokiness, or the manner in which the streets have been arranged, have been blamed.

That there is any real definite evidence in favour of these contentions is something more than doubtful.

The increase in the number of deaths from cancer, which has been so steadily taking place throughout London and indeed the country generally, for some years has been alleged by a number of observers to be more apparent than real. They state that medical science has advanced, that the medical man of to-day makes a more correct diagnosis than his predecessor, partly because he has better opportunities and better means at his disposal.

Some of the increase is almost certainly accounted for in this way. But there are other reasons, and as to what they are we are still ignorant.

From statistics, especially statistics of one district, really very little can be learned. In this report, however, in addition to the figures and tables relating to cancer given in previous years others are included.

*Ages at Death.*—The table giving this information also shows the number of deaths amongst males and amongst females at the various ages. That with one exception the deaths all occurred in the early and late adult age groups will be noted. Childhood, youth and early adult life are, as a matter of fact, usually comparatively rarely involved. Though the disease may have originated earlier it is usually about the age of 40 that cancer as a cause of death comes most into evidence.

The fact that in 1912 the number of deaths of males was considerably less than that of females, though interesting, is of little consequence.

In 1911 the opposite was the case and usually they run very close to one another.

## 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	2	7	10	20	15	55
Females ... ..	1	—	2	7	12	21	20	19	82
Totals ... ..	1	—	3	9	19	31	40	34	137

*Situation of disease.*—The table indicating the tissues and organs affected in those who died is one generally included in this report.

For the fact that in man the face, tongue and jaw are so frequently affected, smoking is said to account. It may be noted, however, that in addition to the irritation of the tobacco smoke there is usually something else. The resistance of the tissues has generally been reduced by some other cause and a well-known writer on venereal diseases has recently noted that persons who have suffered from syphilitic lesions of the tongue not infrequently later develop cancer. Decayed and neglected teeth are also important in connection with cancer of the tongue and mouth.

## CANCER. SITUATION OF THE DISEASE.

Parts of the body affected.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Face, Tongue, Jaw ... ..	13	5	18
Throat, Neck, Gullet ... ..	8	2	10
Stomach ... ..	14	9	23
Intestines ... ..	7	14	21
Liver ... ..	5	6	11
Breast ... ..	—	14	14
Uterus and Generative Organs ... ..	—	20	20
Various ... ..	8	12	20
	55	82	137

*Occupation and Cancer.*—A very careful analysis has been made of the occupations followed by those, both male and female, who died of cancer during 1912. Practically nothing of any note was made out as a result.

As is pointed out in connection with the distribution of the disease, cancer may safely be said to be no respecter of persons. Amongst males, the rich and the poor,

those serving as soldiers, officers or privates, those following the professions, the skilled workman and the unskilled, those following no occupation at all, or those picking up a precarious livelihood on the street, are all equally affected.

Amongst the females, the conditions are the same. The mistress and the maid, the wife or the widow of the peer, and the wife or widow of the labourer, the woman who works for her living and the woman of independent means, all are attacked alike.

Any table constructed from the death returns on occupation and cancer would be merely a list of trades, occupations and professions, and is not worth including.

*General Circumstances.*—Information under this head, it was thought, might be obtained by discovering from the death returns where the death occurred in each case. The results are tabulated in the table given below.

It is probably safe to say that those who died at home or in nursing homes were rich or well to do, and may so be classed. Those dying in the hospitals or the infirmary may also be grouped together, since though some of them were probably fairly comfortably circumstanced, in the majority of cases, it may be taken, they were if not poor, or very poor, at least not well off.

The totals for these two groups it will be noted are practically the same.

This may be taken as further evidence that cancer is not a class disease.

#### CANCER: DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

	At Home	In Hospitals.	In Nursing Homes.	In Infirmary.	In Asylums	Total
Males ...	16	13	5	20	1	55
Females ...	32	17	16	14	3	82
Totals ...	48	30	21	34	4	137

With regard to 7 of the deaths referred to in the above and other tables, it should be pointed out that these were of persons, who, though resident normally outside England and Wales, died in Marylebone.

The rule that makes it necessary to regard such deaths as Marylebone deaths was referred to in the report for last year. The majority of the 7 persons who died, and are included here were colonials and died in nursing homes.



MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF CANCER DURING THE FOUR YEARS 1909-1912.

No. of deaths.			No. of deaths.		
1909	...	156	1911	...	161
1910	...	156	1912	...	137







*Distribution.*—The accompanying map which has been prepared in the same way as those shown in previous reports in connection with infantile mortality and tuberculosis, viz., by introducing a pin into a map of the Borough as nearly as possible at the address given on the death certificate in each case, gives some idea of the distribution of the deaths from cancer which have occurred during the past four years.

The whole borough it will be noted is affected, and to all intents and purposes equally. That there are more in Ward 3 means nothing more than that more people reside there. The same remark applies in the case of the most eastern portions of Wards 7 and 8.

The large black patch at the northern end of Ward 6 is over the Workhouse, and may be taken to indicate the number of deaths that took place in the Poor Law Infirmary.

Of the two other clusters in this same ward, one represents deaths occurring in nursing homes and the other those of persons who, dying of cancer, had for their only address a common lodging house in the district.

Practically the only conclusion that can be drawn from the distribution of cases as indicated on the map is that cancer is no respecter of persons, a conclusion already arrived at as a result of analysing the circumstances of the persons who died.

#### ALCOHOLISM.

The number of deaths certified as directly due to this cause was 6, exactly the same 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 2, viz., 15 as against 17.

The combined figure for these two diseases is the same as in 1911, viz., 23.

The fact that there has been a decline, a steady decline in this figure during the last few years may be noted. The figures for 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911 were 35, 30, 24 and 23.

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, numbered 56 ('48 per 1,000), as against 56 in 1911.

#### ACCIDENT, SUICIDE AND MANSLAUGHTER.

Accidental or violent deaths during 1912 numbered 60. Of these, 16 were due to suicide. Deaths of babies certified as resulting from suffocation (overlying) numbered 4.

#### 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 Council are cerebro-spinal fever, glanders, anthrax, hydrophobia, acute polio-encephalitis and myelitis and ophthalmia neonatorum.

Chicken pox, which was notifiable during part of 1911, was not on the list during 1912.

In the case of phthisis, 1912 was the year which saw it made a disease uniformly compulsorily notifiable.

In 1911, the notification was only partial, and affected those who resorted to Poor Law or other institutions, in accordance with the terms of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, and the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911. The Local Government Board, which had issued both of these, superseded them, however, at the end of 1911, and issued a new set, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1912. A separate section of the report dealing with phthisis will be found elsewhere, and in it further information with regard to notification and the disease generally is given.

Apart from the notifiable diseases, records are kept of some others which are infectious, viz., measles, whooping cough and diarrhœa.

The information with regard to these is obtained chiefly as a result of investigations made by the Women Inspectors, though a certain amount is given in returns sent from the Schools and by the local Registrars.

Table II of the Local Government Board Series, which will be found at page 105, contains a certain amount of information with regard to the infectious diseases. Some points call for further consideration, however, and that is given here.

*Notifications.*—The total number of notifications received during 1912 was 1,219. This is lower by 63 than the figure for 1911, but higher than that of 1910 by 428.

The cause of the increase in the two previous years was of course the large number of notifications of cases of phthisis received under the various Tuberculosis Regulations.

Part of the reduction in 1912, as compared with 1911, is due to a fall in the number of cases of scarlet fever. Other diseases which were slightly less prevalent were enteric fever and erysipelas.

In 1912 the notification rate (proportion to population of notified cases of infectious disease) was 10·4 as against 10·8 in 1911.

The number of notified persons removed to one or other of the hospitals for isolation and treatment was in practically all cases larger than in the previous year. The percentages of the totals and the actual numbers were as follows:—

Diphtheria	...	...	142	or	96'6	per cent. of the cases notified.
Erysipelas	...	...	37	or	44'4	„ „
Scarlet Fever	...	...	256	or	98'8	„ „
Enteric Fever	...	...	10	or	90'9	„ „
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	1	or	100'0	„ „
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	5	or	26'3	„ „
Puerperal Fever	...	...	4	or	80'0	„ „
Polio Myelitis	...	...	1	or	33'3	„ „
Phthisis...	...	...	147	or	21'3	„ „

The cost of carrying out the requirements of the section relating to notification of infectious diseases for the year was £116 11s. 9d., equal to £1 0s. 1d. 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
1912	116	11	9	1	0	1

#### DISCHARGE NOTICES.

The number of certificates received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board regarding the return of patients sent to hospital with infectious diseases was 347, and referred to 551 cases. These figures are higher than in 1911, for the reason that amongst the patients returned were a number who had been admitted on account of measles and whooping cough. Visits were paid to all these cases by the 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 1912 than in 1911, 147 as against 133 cases in the latter year having been notified.

Of the 147, 7 proved fatal, the case mortality rate being 4'8 per cent.

The number of cases per 1,000 of the population was slightly higher than in 1911, 1'26 as against 1'19.

The number of swabs from doubtful cases submitted for bacteriological examination was 160. A positive result was returned in 31 instances. The greatest number of cases came from All Souls' District, viz., 48, the others contributing as follows:—Christ Church 45, St. Mary 37, and St. John 17.

As regards age in connection with prevalence of the disease, 58 of those affected were aged 1-5 years, and 54 5-15.

Though it is practically certain that all those who were affected were treated with antitoxin—the 96 per cent. who went to hospital certainly were—only in one case was application received for a 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.

The source of infection so far as could be made out was in 14 cases in the home of the patient, from a previous case in his own family in 9, and in another family in the same house 5.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases notified was 259. This compares very favourably with figure for 1911, viz., 329, as well as with that for 1910 when only 207, the smallest number for several years, were notified.

From the chart inserted at the beginning of the report it will be noted that except for two or three weeks in January and March the number of cases weekly was well under the average of the previous 10 years.

The highest number reported in any one week was 15.

The case mortality of the disease, though the average case was quite mild, was higher than in 1911; the total deaths numbered 11 as against 7 in 1911, and the number of deaths per cent. of the total cases notified 4·2, the figure for 1911 being 2·1.

The actual source of infection in the majority of the cases was not made out. Most of the patients were children of school age and attending school, and there seemed to be some reason for believing in certain instances that infection had been contracted there. From inquiries made by the Inspectors in 17 instances infection appeared to be traceable to a previous case in the same family; in 6 to a previous case in the same house, and in 17 to another case in the same neighbourhood. In 13 instances the source of infection could not be classified.

Defects in sanitation to the number of 60 were discovered. Of these 51 were want of cleanliness, etc., and 9 defects in drainage. The nuisances were remedied after the service of notice in each case.

#### ENTERIC FEVER.

As compared with 1911, 1912 was distinctly a non-enteric year, and the fact that the cases numbered only 11, as against 18 in the former year, rather bears this out.

In 1910, which was a year in which few cases might have been expected to occur, 21 cases were notified, almost twice as many as in 1912.

Of the cases, few originated in St. Marylebone, or in London even, the majority coming from outside.

Three of the cases were believed to have been infected by contaminated shell fish. In one instance—that of a nurse who took the disease from a patient whom she had been nursing, and who had died of the disease—the infection was the result of direct contact. In hospitals, the risk of infection in this way is considerable, though it is usually held that if proper precautions are taken, and care and cleanliness are exercised, especially in connection with the discharges of the patient, no nurse need be infected.

The number of deaths was 5, giving a mortality rate of 45·4 per cent. This is a high rate for the Borough, and compares most unfavourably with that of 1911, when it was 16·6.

The distribution of the cases in various districts was as follows:—All Souls, 2; St. Mary, 1; and Christ Church, 2. In St. John no cases were notified as having occurred.

Examination of the premises resulted in the discovery of nuisances (dirty premises, etc.) in 4, and no defects in drainage were discovered.

After the attention of the persons responsible had been directed to the conditions found, the cause of complaint was removed.

The chart inset at the beginning shows the number of cases notified in each week and gives a comparison of the numbers with the average for the preceding ten years.

#### CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Only one person—a child—was notified as suffering from this disease. Isolation and treatment were carried out in hospital, but the patient died.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

The total number of cases notified was 84, and there were 3 deaths. As usual, most of the notifications came from the Workhouse Infirmary and General Hospitals, and 37 of the patients were treated in one or other of these institutions.

#### PUERPERAL FEVER.

Of this disease 5 cases were notified during the year and in 2 death certificates puerperal fever was set down as the cause of death. Though much rarer now than formerly, this disease is still exceedingly fatal, and to find almost half the number of women infected dying as a result is not uncommon. Visits are paid to all notified cases by the women inspectors and disinfection of the premises carried out.

## MEASLES.

So far as can be gathered from the returns provided by the school teachers, the only persons who give any information with regard to persons infected, measles was considerably less prevalent than in 1911, the total number noted being 484 as against 667.

The fact that the number of deaths was considerably smaller, 39 as against 64, also lends support to this conclusion.

Of the deaths that occurred only 4 were amongst patients more than 5 years of age, the great majority—17 out of 39—being of babies more than 1 but less than 2 years old.

In previous reports certain of the characteristics of measles have been referred to and it is not proposed to enter at any length here into a discussion of them.

Attention must again, however, be directed to certain facts relating to measles, viz., that it is a disease of early life, that it is a disease exceedingly fatal to young children, and that it is not at the height of the disease that the greatest risk is run, but in the later stages and during convalescence, when complications affecting the lungs are apt to occur. Most important of all, it should be pointed out, measles is not a disease that children *must* suffer from. If properly protected from infection no child need be attacked by measles and the person who, as too frequently happens, places the healthy child with the infected in order that he or she may get the disease and get it over is guilty almost of a criminal act.

By degrees, as a result of visits paid by the women inspectors to homes in which measles is known to exist, information with regard to this and other matters is being disseminated, and the attempt to dispel ignorance as to measles is being pushed on with.

Special leaflets embodying the above information with regard to the disease have been prepared and were distributed by the inspectors during the year. Disinfection of premises, bedding, etc., was carried out in a number of instances.

*Isolation of Measles.*—During 1912, under the arrangement made by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, cases to the number of 153 were removed to hospital. These were all non-pauper cases and isolation was provided on the ground that it could not be properly carried out in the patient's own home. In all cases a certificate was granted by the Medical Officer of Health to this effect, and it was on this certificate that the patient was admitted.

The accompanying table shows the number of cases of measles and other infectious diseases reported from Schools and other Boroughs during 1912. With regard to Schools it may be stated that no classrooms were closed by the Education Department of the London County Council on account of measles.

SCHOOLS.				Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	All other Diseases.
All Souls, Foley Street	...	...	...	18	20	...	20	...	17	6
Barrett Street	...	...	...	1	4	...	10	9	6	6
Barrow Hill Road	...	...	...	13	4	...	2	21	39	93
Bell Street	...	...	...	37	6	...	15	22	48	66
Capland Street	...	...	...	21	...	...	16	20	43	56
Catholic, Richmond Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Christ Church, Lisson Grove	...	...	...	48	3	...	...	7	14	33
Convent, Little Union Place	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	1	19	3
Council, Grove Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emmanuel, Aberdeen Place	...	...	...	3	1	...	11	1	23	4
Emmanuel, North Street	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	4	3	10
Hampden Gurney, Upper Berkeley Street	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	19	23	21
Homer Row, Catholic	...	...	...	34	4	...	5	...	2	18
Jewish, Hanway Street	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
Portland, Little Titchfield Street	...	...	...	11	4	1	15	16	12	19
St. Andrew's, Wells Street	...	...	...	18	30	...	5	9	6	12
St. Francis, Upper William Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. James', Marylebone Lane	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	10	10	3
St. Luke's, Nutford Place	...	...	...	10	3	...	13	4	4	30
St. Mark's, Violet Hill	...	...	...	14	4	...	3	14	23	2
St. Mark's, Marylebone Road	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	2
St. Marylebone, High Street	...	...	...	18	7	...	19	49	94	26
St. Marylebone Grammar, Marylebone Road	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
St. Mary's, Crawford Street	...	...	...	14	3	...	28	5	15	16
St. Paul's, East Street	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	5	17	19
St. Paul's, Broadley Terrace	...	...	...	4	3	...	9	19	11	3
St. Stephen's, Charlbert Street...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas', Orchard Street	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	3	6	1
Stephen Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinity, Buckingham Street	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	...	18	4
St. Vincent, Lower Seymour Street	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Other Boroughs	...	...	...	24	11	...	16	11	16	6
Schools out of Borough]	...	...	...	6	14	...	3	3	10	7
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	...	...	<b>321</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>470</b>

### WHOOPING COUGH.

The number of deaths which occurred from whooping cough during 1912 was exactly half that for 1911—15 as against 30.

Epidemics of this disease very commonly run concurrently with those of measles so that it is not surprising to find that there is a diminution in connection with each.

In many respects the disease resembles measles. It is, for example, a disease of children, and all the 15 deaths which occurred were of children under 5 years of age. Of the 15, 6 were less than 1 year old, 3 less than 2 but more than 1, and 6 were aged from 2 to 5 years.

The arrangements made by the Metropolitan Asylums Board in connection with admission to hospitals of patients suffering from whooping cough are the same as in the case of measles. During 1912 the number admitted was 31.

### 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.

### CHICKEN POX.

This disease being no longer notifiable in 1912, the only information with regard to it came from the schools. The numbers reported and the schools affected are given in the table on page 38.

### POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS AND MYELITIS.

These diseases remained notifiable during the year. The total number notified was 3. The patients were all less than 5 years old and all 3 cases occurred in Christ Church sub-registration district. Only 1 was isolated at home, the other 2 being admitted to hospital. All the patients recovered.

Special investigations were made in each case, and a return regarding each sent to the London County Council.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This disease—inflammation of the eyes in newly born children—made notifiable by order of the London County Council in 1911, continued to be so during the whole of 1912. The total number of cases notified was 19, as against 21 in 1911 (9 months only). Visits were paid to all notified cases, none of which were particularly serious, by the women inspectors. In one or two cases it was found necessary to draw the attention of midwives to the fact that cases of eye inflammation had been detected amongst infants attended by them, and to remind them of the necessity of notifying the condition.

### PHTHISIS.

The outstanding features of 1912, so far as consumption is concerned, were the coming into force of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, which



made pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption) universally compulsorily notifiable, and the taking effect of the provisions relating to the Sanatorium benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1911.

*Notification: The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911.*— These regulations came into operation on the 1st of January, 1912, but as they had been issued towards the end of 1911, time and opportunity had been given for their consideration by the Public Health Committee, and for the making of preparations for carrying them out properly.

In December, 1911, all medical men in the Borough had been notified that on January 1st, 1912, every case of consumption met with in practice must be notified. In addition each had been provided with a supply of forms upon which to make notification.

So far as the staff of the department were concerned, they were prepared to deal with any additional cases regarding which information might be received, in the same way as when the more limited forms of notification only were in force.

Having regard to the fact that the leading up to full notification had been more or less gradual and that since the middle of 1906, when the voluntary form was introduced in the Borough, the scope had been steadily widened by the inclusion first of Poor Law Cases (in 1909) and of Hospital Cases (in May 1911), it was not anticipated that there would be any marked increase in the numbers.

The actual increase over 1911 was as a matter of fact 154, total number of new cases notified in 1912 being 690 as against 536 in the previous year.

As the following table shows, the increase was entirely in connection with cases seen in private practice or at the hospitals. In the Poor Law Cases there was a distinct falling off, which was not unexpected since notification of these has been compulsory for some time and the great bulk amongst the persons seeking relief had already been discovered and notified.

#### 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
1912	†107	428	155	690

\*Made compulsory in May, 1911.

† Do. do. 1st January, 1912.

That a similar effect has been produced by the voluntary form of notification is distinctly brought out by the table. It was at the beginning that the medical practitioners made notification, and the numbers dropped off in the later years, not

because the members of the profession were less anxious to help, but because they had previously notified the cases with which they were well acquainted, and with regard to which they considered it necessary or were permitted to make a report.

The figures with regard to voluntary notification, when compared with those relating to compulsory notification, are evidence of the value of the voluntary form. They are, further, evidence of the wisdom of the Council in agreeing in 1906 to adopt it, and of the loyal way in which the medical profession has assisted the Council.

*Sanatorium Benefit.*—The provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1911, relating to sanatorium benefit, took effect on 14th July, 1912.

Despite the fact that the Insurance Committee for London was the body to which the working of this benefit was delegated, a large amount of work had to be done locally, and with the object of getting it done a local sub-committee was created. This was temporary in character and contained amongst others the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, representing the Council, and *ex-officio*, the Medical Officer of Health. After its formation the Committee met two or three times under the Chairmanship of Mr. Alderman Debenham. At the first meeting it was resolved that the Medical Officer of Health be requested to prepare a report with regard to a certain number of points in connection with the administration of the benefit.

The preparation of this report involved a great amount of work and the expenditure of a considerable amount of time.

The chief suggestion which it contained was that if convenience was to be regarded the bulk of the administration should be done locally, viz., the first selection of the cases for admission to a sanatorium, and of those for whom other forms of treatment, such as domiciliary and dispensary, would be suitable.

In addition, and again if convenience was to be regarded, it was suggested that the exceptional opportunities of the Council's Public Health Department and Medical Officer of Health should be taken advantage of.

These suggestions were adopted by the Sanatorium Sub-Committee and sent to the Insurance Committee for London. So far as could be made out, however, they were acted upon only to the extent that the Council was asked to keep a supply of forms to be used by applicants for sanatorium benefit, and that the Medical Officer of Health was given the duty of finding doctors and institutions for those patients recommended for domiciliary or dispensary treatment.

So far as can be ascertained the number of persons in the Borough who applied for sanatorium benefit was comparatively small. Up to the end of the year only 29 persons were supplied with forms of application at the Public Health Department, and the records with regard to treatment in the hands of the Medical Officer of Health at the end of 1912 related to only 8 persons. Of these, 3 went to a sanatorium, 1 received domiciliary treatment, and 4 were allowed dispensary treatment.

*Deaths from Phthisis.*—The deaths from consumption numbered 149, a number considerably lower than that for 1911, viz., 172. The rate per 1,000 was 1'2, as against 1'4 in 1911.

In the following table, the number of deaths occurring each year since 1900 is shewn, as well as the distribution of deaths throughout the Borough. So far as the total number and the rates per 1,000 for the Borough are concerned, a considerable improvement is to be noted. The difference between 1900 and 1912 is 126, nearly 1 per 1,000, and though this is to some extent due to the clearing away of inferior property and the removal of a certain number of the poorer inhabitants, the credit for some of it must be given to the work of prevention carried out by the Council and others.

So far as the various districts in relation to deaths are concerned, the marked increase which was noted in All Souls, in 1911, proved, as was expected, accidental and temporary, and it is hoped that the fall commenced in 1910 will continue. In Christ Church there seems to be little tendency to reduction in the average number of deaths. Again, as in previous years, it heads the list, giving 50 per cent. more deaths than any other district. With regard to it, it is to be noted, of course, that it is the most thickly populated district, and one in which the majority of the inhabitants are of the class unfortunately most liable to infection, and least capable of withstanding the ravages of the disease.

TABLE IX.  
DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Estimated Population.	Year.	All Ages.	SUB-DISTRICTS.			
			All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.
116,155	1912	149	26	32	66	25
117,844	1911	172	51	30	65	26
125,195	1910	133	28	37	56	12
126,027	1909	170	43	41	66	20
126,867	1908	154	35	33	61	25
127,718	1907	179	42	46	64	27
127,960	1906	197	36	64	73	24
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 149 deaths was as follows:—In Poor Law institutions, 63; general and other hospitals, 21; at home, 65.

That the majority of the deaths take place at the middle periods of life and that more males than females die of consumption has been pointed out in previous reports. The table here shown serves to bring out these facts once more. The fact that only one child under 10 died of consumption as against eight in 1911 may be noted.

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	4	11	22	23	14	12	1	88
Females ...	—	7	10	16	7	12	5	—	57
Totals ...	1	11	21	38	30	26	17	1	145

Tables similar in construction to those given below have been printed in the reports of previous years. They contain information with regard to the occupations followed by those who died of consumption during 1912. 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.		
4	56	5	20	1	3	88

#### FEMALES.

No occupation or house work.	Work with exposure.	Sedentary work.	Professional work.	Total.
44	5	5	3	57

*Prevention of Consumption.*—Though the amount of work done in connection with the prevention of consumption during 1912 was considerably greater than in any previous year, the methods remained practically the same.

On receipt of a notification a visit was paid to the home by one or other of the women inspectors. The patient was advised generally as to the measures to be adopted by himself, for his own benefit, and the protection of others. The importance of the detection of the disease in the earlier stages was pointed out, and contacts were strongly urged to submit themselves to examination, and arrangements were made for this to be done in a number of cases.

A considerable number of such examinations were carried out at the dispensary in Allsop Place, which throughout the year continued to assist greatly in the work of preventing consumption.

In cases in which such treatment as could not be given at home was required, in a sanatorium or a hospital for example, the inspectors assisted in every possible way to obtain this, and referred the patients to the dispensary or other bodies who seemed likely to be able to help.

In addition to initial visits in a considerable number of cases, revisits were paid by the Inspectors with the object of keeping the cases under observation and seeing that the advice given had been acted upon and that precautions against spreading of infection were being carried out.

In any case in which disinfection seemed to be called for, if the patient were moving and so on, arrangements were made for disinfection of rooms, clothing, etc.

If any conditions on the premises calling for attention were found, *e.g.*, defects in sanitation, uncleanliness, defects in ventilation, and so on, steps were taken to have these remedied either by means of persuasion or under the Public Health Act and other appropriate Acts.

That works of this kind are done and that they play a very definite part in the prevention of infectious diseases, and this disease more especially, must not be overlooked.

There always has been a tendency to belittle the importance of attention to sanitation as a part of the system of prevention. It is unfortunate that such should be the case. It should be grasped that every effort made to improve sanitation is an effort made on behalf of the consumptive and the prevention of consumption. Action taken directly in relation to the patient is not the only kind that produces results. Practically everything done by the Council in connection with the carrying out of their duties and powers in relation to public health—care of the food supply, improvement of housing, removal of nuisances, and the others that mean improved surroundings for the individual—all these play their part and must be credited with a share in any reduction in the amount of consumption that may occur.

Of the whole of this report it may be said that it is a record of work done for the prevention of consumption just as it is a record of work done for the prevention of infantile mortality or of enteric fever and any other disease.

Under the heading "Departmental" will be found a description of the works of sanitation carried out during the year. The figures and details given show how extensive it has been and how it has increased in amount.

It is only because it is inconvenient to do so that all that is written there is not placed under the side-heading "Prevention of consumption."

*Schemes of Prevention.*—During a considerable portion of the year the Public Health Committee were engaged upon the task of drafting a scheme for the prevention of consumption within the borough, and considered a number of reports from a Special Tuberculosis Sub-Committee and the Medical Officer of Health.

The necessity for the formation of a special scheme arose largely out of the clauses in the National Insurance Act relating to tuberculosis, and the suggestion that it should be made came from the Local Government Board who issued a number of memoranda dealing with the question during the year.

In most of these reference was made to the fact that a complete scheme should consist of three elements, *viz.*: a dispensary, a sanatorium and accommodation for persons in advanced stages of the disease, all linked up with one another, and with the public health organization of the Borough.

That the scheme should contain these elements the Public Health Committee readily agreed, and even before attention had been directed to the matter by the Board, the Committee had recognized the necessity, and had formed very definite opinions with regard to it.

So far as the dispensary element is concerned certain steps had indeed been taken prior to 1912. The question of placing the existing voluntary dispensary fully under the control of the Council had been discussed with representatives of the governing body of that institution.

In the opinion of the Committee, infinitely more effective work on the tuberculosis problem could be done if the dispensary definitely formed part of the Public Health Organization of the Borough and the officers carrying out that part of the tuberculosis work done at the dispensary, were appointed by and under the control of the Council.

With this view, which was adopted by the Council in July, 1912, on a report of the Public Health Committee, those who represented the Dispensary refused to agree, and though there were several meetings and the point was frequently discussed, no definite decision was arrived at.

With regard to the other parts of the scheme, the Committee formed the opinion that the Sanatorium provision could most conveniently be made by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and so reported to the Council and to the London County Council.

Accommodation for advanced cases they advised should, if possible, be provided locally, and if necessary for the purpose, combination might be made with the Councils of one or more neighbouring Boroughs.

The view expressed with regard to sanatorium provision gained ground during the year, and so far as can be made out at present, the arrangement suggested is that likely eventually to be made.

The delay in taking action in this part of the scheme, and that relating to the advanced cases, is largely due to the difficulties that have been experienced in arriving at a settlement of the dispensary question.

Until the dispensary part of the scheme is fully organized and working properly, the full necessities of the case, so far as concerns the patient in need of treatment in the sanatorium or the hospital cannot be decided.

During the year, all the sanatorium treatment provided, apart from the small amount given by the Insurance Committee was obtained by interesting philanthropic persons in the patients in need of such treatment.

The only resort of the patient with advanced consumption was as in previous years the Poor Law Infirmary.

That this was so is as much open to objection as the arrangement which compels the patient in poor circumstances in need of sanatorium treatment to depend upon the philanthropist to provide it for him.

*Bacteriological Diagnosis of Consumption.*—The arrangements made by the Council which allow of any medical man in doubt as to diagnosis of a case of consumption submitting a specimen of expectoration to the Council's bacteriologist for examination and report were largely taken advantage of during the year. The total number of specimens submitted was 271, of these 80 were found to contain the bacillus of tuberculosis and in 191 a negative result was obtained.

*The St. Marylebone Dispensary for the Prevention of Consumption.*—The following information with regard to the work of the local anti-tuberculosis dispensary is taken from a short summary kindly supplied by Dr. Sutherland, the Medical Officer.

Dr. Sutherland writes:—

“During the second year of its existence the work of the tuberculosis dispensary was materially increased. New patients numbered 553, and the total attendances of old and new patients amounted to 8,507, as against 3,637 in 1911. Of the new patients, 293 were diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and were notified as such to the Public Health Department.

The Public Health Authority is also notified on the death or removal of any patient, or from time to time if the home conditions be very bad, so that disinfection may be carried out. Insanitary conditions and all changes of address are notified to the Medical Officer of Health, as they come to the notice of the Dispensary Officers, while the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors of the Council have the right of inspecting at the dispensary the medical case sheets and the domiciliary schedules.

The home treatment of tuberculosis patients involves in many cases a careful consideration of economic conditions, and to deal with this aspect of the work, a Case Committee of voluntary workers, of which Sir Reginald Talbot is chairman, meets every Friday morning. The work of this committee covers such ground as unsatisfactory home conditions, advanced cases, sanatorium and convalescent cases, shelter cases, etc.

Under the Insurance Act, cases requiring domiciliary treatment are referred to the Dispensary by the County of London Insurance Committee.

The Open Air School, in Regent's Park, which opened in January, 1911, has now passed the experimental stage. Beginning with 11 names on the roll, the high water mark was reached in November, 1912, with 57 names on the roll, and an average daily attendance of 50 pupils. This school is intended for two groups of children (1) the infected children from tuberculous homes; and (2) those who have received previous treatment at sanatoriums and convalescent homes. None of these children are infectious, but are excluded from the ordinary schools by the Dispensary Medical Officer, by arrangement with the School Medical Officer for London, the reason being that while they do not progress well under the ordinary conditions of school life, very remarkable progress is made when they are educated under conditions of pure air. Although the school is open all winter, there are very few cases even of cold in the head, and no cases of infectious fevers.”

*Work of Women Inspectors.*—As already pointed out a considerable part of the time of the women inspectors is given to visiting and revisiting cases of consumption, advising and helping those who are affected and trying to obtain protection for those who are still unaffected,

The total number of cases of consumption seen by them was 602, and of visits and revisits paid, 1,105. Of the patients seen 147 were removed to hospital, and in 112 instances disinfection of the premises was carried out.

Each case visited was most carefully investigated with a view to discovering amongst other things the possible source of infection and the number of contacts.

The lines of the investigations made were those uniform throughout London, the object of the uniformity being to obtain a body of information which would be sufficiently extensive to allow of conclusions of value being based upon them.

The information which relates to 303 female and 299 male patients has been analysed and is tabulated on the following pages.

## PHTHISIS.

### FEMALES.

*Number of Cases 303.*

#### AGE DISTRIBUTION.

Under 1 year.	1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—45.	45—65.	65.	All ages.
—	15	86	50	113	36	3	303

#### DURATION OF ILLNESS IN YEARS.

Under 1 year.	1—2.	2—3.	3—4.	4—5.	5 and upwards.
146	50	35	28	13	31

#### NUMBER OF LIVING ROOMS IN PATIENT'S TENEMENT.

One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Over Four.
63	151	50	24	15

#### WEEKLY RENT PAID.

Under 5/-	5/- and under 10/-	10/- and under 15/-	15/- and over.
37	197	58	11

#### OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS.

OUTDOOR.		INDOOR.						
Miscellaneous.	Clerks.	Laundries.	Printers	Servants.		Tailoring, etc.	Trades with predisposing influences	Miscellaneous.
				Public.	Private.			
2	—	5	—	—	36	26	2	11



## 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 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	12	{ Affected ... ..	1	4	3	1	1	2	1	—	2	—	1
		{ Not ... ..	4	—	3	—	—	—	10	—	20	—	—
		{ Unknown ... ..	13	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
25	52	{ Affected ... ..	6	11	6	17	—	6	10	1	35	6	8
		{ Not ... ..	32	6	26	—	2	—	38	2	98	2	0
		{ Unknown ... ..	43	6	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
35	63	{ Affected ... ..	1	21	10	11	—	5	6	8	50	9	15
		{ Not ... ..	23	24	29	—	8	1	43	3	91	—	—
		{ Unknown ... ..	31	26	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
55	10	{ Affected ... ..	—	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	5	—	3
		{ Not ... ..	—	7	—	—	—	—	9	1	16	—	—
		{ Unknown ... ..	1	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## FEMALES—UNMARRIED.

## PATIENT'S RELATIVES.

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	101	{ Affected ... ..	53	21	75	10	15	28	
		{ Not ... ..	122	5	180	5	45	8	
		{ Unknown ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	
15	39	{ Affected ... ..	10	13	19	10	7	6	
		{ Not ... ..	38	10	187	4	21	5	
		{ Unknown ... ..	5	2	—	—	—	—	
25	11	{ Affected ... ..	1	9	5	2	—	5	
		{ Not ... ..	15	—	24	—	4	—	
		{ Unknown ... ..	7	4	—	—	—	—	
35	7	{ Affected ... ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	
		{ Not ... ..	3	5	2	—	—	—	
		{ Unknown ... ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	
55	1	{ Affected ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	
		{ Not ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	
		{ Unknown ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	

MALES.  
Number of Cases 299.  
AGE DISTRIBUTION.

Under 1 year.	1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—45.	45—65.	65 & over.	All ages.
1	15	92	25	120	40	6	299

DURATION OF ILLNESS IN YEARS.

Under 1 year.	1—2.	2—3.	3—4.	4—5.	5 and upwards
145	41	36	16	17	44

No. of Living Rooms in Patient's Tenement.					Weekly Rent Paid.				Total cases.
1 room.	2.	3.	4.	over 4.	Under 5/-.	10/-.	15/-.	15/- & over.	
73	140	55	19	12	58	183	44	14	299

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS.

OUTDOOR.										INDOOR.						
Taxi-cab Drivers, etc.	Carmen, Carters, Drivers.	Dock Labourers.	Milkmen.	Ex-soldiers & sailors.	Miscellaneous.	Clerks.	Laundries.	Bakehouses.	Printers.	Railway and Tube hands.	Servants.		Tailoring, etc.	Builder's Labourers.	Trades with predisposing influences.	Miscellaneous.
Public.	Private.															
13	14	—	—	2	35	5	—	2	8	1	2	18	15	9	27	40

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	108	{ Affected ... ..	47	24	78	12	8	48	
		{ Not ... ..	137	6	191	1	58	—	
		{ Unknown ... ..	—	2	7	—	—	1	
15	24	{ Affected ... ..	4	8	3	6	7	2	
		{ Not ... ..	16	3	50	—	4	1	
		{ Unknown ... ..	—	5	—	—	2	—	
25	24	{ Affected ... ..	3	11	7	2	—	4	
		{ Not ... ..	20	9	29	—	3	—	
		{ Unknown ... ..	2	3	7	—	4	—	
35	17	{ Affected ... ..	—	4	—	3	—	3	
		{ Not ... ..	9	7	17	2	1	—	
		{ Unknown ... ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	
55	3	{ Affected ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		{ Not ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	
		{ Unknown ... ..	—	6	—	—	—	—	

## MALES, MARRIED (Including Widowers).

No. and Age of Patient.		Patient's Relatives Living and Dead.						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. Father and Mother.		II. Brothers and Sisters and Aunts.		III. Uncles and Aunts.						
			L.	D.	L.	D.	L.	D.	L.	D.	L.	D.	
—	—	{ Affected ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		{ Not ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		{ Unknown ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	{ Affected ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		{ Not ... ..	2	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		{ Unknown ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	39	{ Affected ... ..	5	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		{ Not ... ..	24	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		{ Unknown ... ..	29	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	69	{ Affected ... ..	1	9	3	15	—	—	11	4	36	7	14
		{ Not ... ..	21	25	30	—	10	4	52	—	142	5	—
		{ Unknown ... ..	50	32	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
55	14	{ Affected ... ..	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	6
		{ Not ... ..	1	13	4	4	—	—	11	1	18	—	—
		{ Unknown ... ..	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## DISINFECTION.

The methods of disinfection adopted in 1912 remained the same as in previous years. For infected articles, the Goddard, Massey and Warner Steam Disinfectant was employed, formic aldehyde gas, produced by burning formalin tablets, being depended upon mainly in the disinfection of rooms. The number of tablets used in each case was generally 30 per 1,000 cubic feet of space.

Because the amount of infectious disease was somewhat less in 1912 than in 1911, the number of disinfections carried out was rather smaller than in that year. Particulars of the work done are given in the following Tables.

The number and nature of articles dealt with in 1912 are shown in the following tabular statement:—

	Compulsorily Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Phthisis.	Measles.	Vermin.	Other causes.	Total.
Beds ... ..	334	57	35	45	11	482
Mattresses ... ..	308	46	17	39	121	531
Bolsters ... ..	390	57	39	44	46	576
Pillows ... ..	685	133	66	103	269	1,256
Sheets ... ..	712	106	65	80	48	1,011
Blankets ... ..	843	124	76	113	188	1,344
Sundries ... ..	3,733	402	429	611	980	6,155
Totals ... ..	7,005	925	727	1,035	1,663	11,355

In 1911, the number of rooms disinfected was 948 and of articles 13,921.

The number of journeys made by the disinfecting vans during the year ended December 1912 was as under :—

January ... ..	41
February ... ..	29
March ... ..	27
April ... ..	34
May ... ..	37
June ... ..	33
July ... ..	43
August ... ..	44
September ... ..	31
October ... ..	35
November ... ..	29
December ... ..	28

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The vans were used 391 times in 1911.

The number of rooms disinfected and the reasons for carrying out disinfection are stated below :—

#### REASONS FOR DISINFECTION.

	Compulsorily Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Phthisis.	Measles.	Vermin.	Other causes.	Totals.
January ... ..	65	6	6	3	9	89
February ... ..	33	6	10	—	7	56
March ... ..	68	19	1	8	9	105
April ... ..	32	5	8	1	3	49
May ... ..	31	9	2	10	7	59
June ... ..	44	4	5	4	9	66
July ... ..	52	12	7	1	12	84
August ... ..	32	10	24	2	3	71
September ... ..	44	5	15	2	10	76
October ... ..	26	18	9	2	10	65
November... ..	21	9	16	3	1	50
December... ..	27	9	17	1	—	54
Totals ... ..	475	112	120	37	80	824

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The accompanying table shows the number of specimens examined bacteriologically, and the diseases in which the assistance of the bacteriologist was called for in making a diagnosis. The figures for 1911, as well as those for 1912, are shown, and indicate that in the latter year increased use was made of the laboratory. The main increase, it will be noted, was in connection with consumption, and for this, doubtless, the coming into operation of the compulsory form of notification was largely responsible.

The work of examining specimens from doubtful cases of Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria and Consumption, was, as in former years, carried out by Dr. Eastes, at the Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health, 35, New Cavendish Street.

	1911.			1912.		
	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Typhoid Fever ... ..	1	11	12	2	16	18
Diphtheria ... ..	32	111	143	31	129	160
Phthisis ... ..	53	148	201	80	191	271
Totals ... ..	86	270	356	113	336	449

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL.



## DEPARTMENTAL.

No change was made either in the numbers or personnel of the staff during 1912, and throughout the year the duties of the Council in relation to public health were carried out by (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, one house-to-house inspector, five district inspectors, three women sanitary inspectors, one dust inspector, one chief and three assistant clerks and an office youth.

In addition to these there are immediately responsible to the Public Health Committee, the keeper of the public mortuary, the matron and the one female and two male members of the staff of the shelter and baths, the two disinfectors, the men and women attendants at the underground conveniences, and the men employed in flushing the overground conveniences.

By this staff a vast amount of important and valuable work has been done, and all the members have worked well and satisfactorily.

The pages that follow contain a record of what has been done.

## STAFF MEETINGS,

During 1912 there was initiated a practice which promises to lead to an improvement in the working of the department and also to be to the advantage of the public health in the Borough, viz., that of holding regular meetings of all the members of the staff.

These meetings are held on the first Monday in each month after office hours and are attended by all the inspectors, male and female, and by the deputy Medical Officer of Health, the chief clerk and the Medical Officer of Health.

Their object is to give an opportunity for the general discussion of all matters relating to the practical work in connection with public health and to keep each member of the staff in touch with the others and with what is being done generally.

The system in vogue being largely one of specialism, and special inspectors being of necessity appointed for special duties, it seemed exceedingly important, if there was to be no overlapping and if, which is just as bad, each officer was not to get shut away in his own specialism and so spoil that unity which is so important in connection with public health work that, there should be exchange of ideas and of experiences.

From the Medical Officer of Health's point of view it seemed absolutely essential at times to have the whole staff together, to put before them systems of working and to obtain from them suggestions and ideas as to working, and as to matters calling for combined action, which may have been noted by any Inspector, or set of Inspectors, during the course of inspections.

It is the case, of course, that each officer reports each morning to the Medical Officer of Health, and the work done on the preceding day is reviewed, and that to be done is considered.



It is the case also that once a week each officer reports fully with regard to progress made with works called for by notices.

Nevertheless, there seemed to be occasion for discussing matters with the staff, as a whole, from time to time, drawing their attention to, and hearing from them of improvements made or required in connection with public health work.

At the end of the year only a few meetings had been held, but sufficient evidence was obtained from these to show that good results were likely to follow. Each member of the staff felt that he was put on his mettle, and that the work which he was given to do was all the more important because it was not merely his own work, but part of the whole work of the department.

All the members of the staff have most loyally co-operated to make the staff meeting a success, and it seems certain that it has become definitely established as part of the routine of the department.

### PROTECTION OF THE FOOD SUPPLY.

The greater part of the important work under this head was again carried out by Inspector George Smith, who in addition to inspecting food in all shops, etc. throughout the Borough, acted as inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and inspected premises in which food was sold, stored or prepared, such as milk shops, hotel and restaurant kitchens, bakehouses, tea-rooms, coffee shops, ice-cream shops, slaughterhouses, cowhouses, etc.

*Food Inspection.*—As in the previous year, routine inspections of all food premises and of the food in them were made by Inspector Smith. In making special inspections on Saturday nights and Sundays, and at other times, assistance was rendered by members of the staff of inspectors possessed of the necessary qualifications and experience. At these inspections special attention is directed to the meat and articles of food exposed on stalls in the various market streets.

During the year there was every evidence of a desire on the part of meat and food vendors to make use of the knowledge of the food inspector and to take advantage of the provisions of Section 47 (8) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, which empowers any person having any unsound article of food in his possession to call upon the sanitary authority to remove it for destruction.

On a great many occasions the meat and food inspector was called in to examine articles of food and to accept surrender of such as were unsound or unwholesome, or unfit for food.

Amongst the articles thus voluntarily surrendered were the following:—

#### ARTICLES OF FOOD DESTROYED AS UNSOUND AFTER VOLUNTARY SURRENDER.

215 lbs. beef	14 turkeys
97 lbs. mutton	10 geese
75 legs pork	130 lbs. skate
Hind quarter of pork (tuberculous)	126 lbs. mackerel
6 pigs' heads (unsound)	112 lbs. haddock

2 Do. (tuberculous)	3,080 lbs. dates
3 pigs' plucks ( do. )	640 lbs. tomatoes
9 sheep's livers (echinococcus veterinorum)	55 lbs. pears
Pair bullock's lights (tuberculous)	40 lbs. plums
	1 basket oranges

Most of the turkeys and geese and some of the meat and pork were surrendered on Christmas Eve at a Mission Hall in Lisson Grove to which they had been sent for distribution amongst the members of a Xmas Club formed by a number of poor people in the neighbourhood.

The fact that the food was not in a condition quite fit for consumption was discovered accidentally by one of the district inspectors, and a complete examination was made of the whole consignment. This consisted of a large number of turkeys and geese, and joints of beef and pork, and quite a fair proportion were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

That they were in this condition seemed to be to some extent due to the fact that they had been delivered at the mission hall on the day preceding the examination and had been improperly stored. Because this seemed to be the explanation it was decided instead of seizing the goods in the manner laid down in Section 47 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, to accept surrender of all that appeared to be unfit for food and to destroy them. The vendor was most anxious that this course should be adopted and willingly undertook to bear the whole cost.

On the facts being reported to the Public Health Committee, they approved the action that had been taken, and gave instructions that a strong letter of caution should be sent to the vendor concerned.

In this case, though those responsible for the formation of the club saw that the contributors, who could not be provided with the food for which they had paid, received their contributions back, it is certain that many were greatly disappointed, and were put to a great deal of inconvenience.

There is no doubt that if the unsound articles had been distributed, most of them would have been cooked and eaten, and effects more or less serious would have been produced in those who had shared in them.

In order to prevent the possibility of unsound food being distributed in this way in future, it is proposed to make arrangements each Xmas for examinations to be made of all meat and poultry on delivery by the vendors at Xmas Clubs.

The number of articles seized and dealt with in the manner described in Section 47 of the Act of 1891, was considerably smaller than in the previous year. This is taken to be the result of the careful work done in the past, and to the recognition by vendors of the fact that the Council are determined to prevent the sale of food which is not in all respects fit for human consumption.

The articles seized were :—

#### SEIZURES.

Quantity of Tomatoes (unsound)  
Do. Brawn ( do. )

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 neither of the cases reported during the year did the Committee regard the circumstances to be such as to justify them in simply issuing a warning.

Full particulars of the prosecutions are given below.

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

		Name of Inspector.	Result.	
			Fine.	Costs.
19, Upper Charlton Street	Exposing for sale a quantity of unsound tomatoes	G. Smith	20/-	4/-
80, Great Titchfield Street	Exposing for sale a quantity of unsound brawn	G. Smith	£5	23/-

*Inspections at Central Meat Market.*—In the report for 1911, reference was made to the fact that during that year, on account of certain seizures which had been made within the Borough of tuberculous pork which had been purchased by a local vendor at the Central Meat Market, a communication was sent to the Corporation of the City of London, suggesting that in the interests of the inhabitants of the Borough, if not of London generally, a more complete system of meat inspection should be arranged for.

The reply which the Committee received from the Corporation was not considered satisfactory and it was determined to carry the matter further and get into communication with other borough councils and obtain their views on the question.

At the end of 1911 all the councils had not replied and nothing definite had been done.

During 1912 the matter was before the Committee on several occasions, and eventually it was taken up by the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee who arranged for a meeting between one of their sub-committees and representatives of the City Corporation.

This was held and was attended by Mr. Councillor Melliush, a member of the Public Health Committee, and the Medical Officer of Health. A number of points were raised and considered at this meeting, and a number of suggestions made.

The City Corporation again took the matter into consideration, and towards the end of the year a letter was sent to the Metropolitan Standing Joint Committee, a copy of which was forwarded to the Public Health Committee.

In this, it was pointed out that the examination in detail of the enormous quantity of meat passing through the market, amounting in 1911 to upwards of 435,000 tons, would be impracticable, even with an increased staff of inspectors, inasmuch as the delay it would entail would practically stagnate the business of the market, besides which, disease which cannot be seen when meat is inspected in carcase, may become apparent in cutting up.

The Sanitary Committee, it was further stated, had formed the opinion that the inspection in the market was as complete and efficient as possible under existing circumstances, and that the respective responsibilities of Local Authorities and Retail Butchers could not be got rid of by any previous examination.

The Committee were, they stated, fully alive to the importance, in the interests of public health, of having a proper and efficient inspection of food, and that only recently additional powers to facilitate prosecutions in regard to diseased and unsound meat had been obtained by the City of London (Various Powers) Act of 1911, Part IX., and it was thought that the best way to minimise, if not to entirely remove, the possibility of diseased meat being exposed for sale was to make compulsory by legislation a general system throughout the country of inspection at the time of slaughter.

All this, it will be noted, did not carry matters very much further forward than they had been in 1911. It should be pointed out, however, that no tuberculous pork was seized during 1912, and the necessity of making a complaint with regard to tuberculous or other pork from the Central Market did not once arise during the year.

That the action of the Public Health Committee had anything to do with this improvement it is difficult to say. It is noteworthy, however, that there was improvement.

#### 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 <sup>r</sup> Road ...	...	44	26
56, Bell Street ...	...	15	9
42A, Clipstone Street ...	...	10	10
26, John Street ...	...	14	3
3, Malthouse Mews ...	...	22	14
		—	—
Totals	...	105	62
		—	—

Inspections were regularly and frequently made throughout the year. In no case were conditions regarding which it was necessary to serve notices discovered.

*Milkshops, etc.*—The number of premises upon which milk is sold is 230.

The number of applications received was 45. None were refused under the powers granted by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, the premises being unsuitable. Under this Act also 15 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.

One milk vendor who was discovered selling milk from a vehicle and from cans which did not bear his name and address was detected and prosecuted. In another case a vendor who obstructed the inspector in the course of his duties was summoned and fined. Action in both cases was taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and further reference will be made to them later.

*Examination of Milk.*—The number of samples of milk taken for analysis by the Food Inspector was 550, as against 547 in 1911. 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 21 (3·8 per cent.) were found to be adulterated. The percentage of adulterated samples in 1911, was 8·9, and in 1910, 9·5.

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 were instituted in respect of adulteration of milk was 16.

Fines and costs to the amount of £26 8s. 6d. were recovered, the amount in 1911 being £58 10s.

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, 3 proved to be adulterated, and proceedings were taken in 2 instances. In these cases, the defendant, a farmer, denied that there had been any abstraction of milk fat, and asserted that the milk was as given by the cow. In these circumstances the Magistrate dismissed the Summonses, but refused the defendant's application for costs. In the remaining case the deficiency in fat was very small and the farmer was 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 ... ..	134	10	7.4	8	£ s. d. 14 5 6
2nd ... ..	144	7	4.8	6	9 7 6
3rd ... ..	136	3	2.1	1	1 13 0
4th ... ..	136	1	.74	1	1 2 6
Total for year	550	21	3.8	16	26 8 6

#### ICE CREAM PREMISES.

The number of such premises in the Borough registered as required by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1902, is 104.

Regular inspections were made throughout 1912, and in 20 cases notices were served in respect of uncleanly conditions.

#### BUTTER, MARGARINE, ETC.

At the end of 1912, there were nine registered dealers in and manufacturers of margarine, one wholesale dealer in butter and milk-blended butter, and two butter manufacturers.

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, 1897.

One application for registration as a wholesale dealer in margarine and milk-blended butter was received during the year and a certificate was granted. All registered premises are frequently inspected.

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

#### RESTAURANTS, FOOD STALLS, ETC.

The number of premises in the Borough in which food is prepared for sale is 246. This is made up of: restaurants and dining room kitchens 116; hotel kitchens 42; coffee shops, pastry cooks and tea rooms, 76; and fried fish shops 22.

Each one of these was examined at least once during the year, many much more frequently. This work is done by the meat and food inspector, who each Saturday is handed a list by the Medical Officer of Health of the premises he is to visit in the course of the week following.

The total number of inspections made was 617, and as a result of these, various conditions calling for attention were discovered. In all 91 notices were served, and in every case the work called for was carried out without the necessity for taking other proceedings.

The food stalls in the market streets—Great Titchfield Street, Bell Street, Church Street, Blandford Street, etc., were kept under close observation throughout the year, visits being paid every day, Saturdays and Sundays included.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

These call for no special mention. There are only two premises within the Borough upon which offensive trades are carried on. The business in each case is that of tripe boiling.

The Food Inspector made 27 visits, but no cause of complaint was found.

#### BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of 1912 the number of bakehouses on the register was 75, as against 76 at the end of 1911. Of the 75, 65 are below ground.

The Public Health Committee agreed to register certain premises below ground as a bakehouse, the owner, who carries on the business of a baker of charcoal biscuits, having neglected, on the advice of a former inspector, to make application.

In accordance with the requirements of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, notices calling for the limewashing, &c., of the inside walls and other parts of the bakehouses were duly served.

The Food Inspector paid 109 visits to bakehouses during the year, and saw that the regulations with regard to cleansing were complied with.

Notices calling for other works were served in 14 cases, and complied with. In no case did the necessity for taking legal proceedings arise.

#### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The usual careful attention was given to this important part of the work of the department during 1912. The routine practice of handing the food inspector each Saturday a list of articles to be sampled and the number to be taken of each was continued. The total number taken was 1,093, which is about the average for the last three years.

As the Public Analyst submits a report with regard to the work done under the Acts (see page 64), it is unnecessary to say much here. It should be pointed out, however, that on the whole year's working there has been a most striking reduction in the number of samples found to be adulterated.

Out of the 1,093, as a matter of fact, only 31 were reported by the analyst as being below standard or not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser. This gives a percentage of adulteration of 2'9 per cent., a figure which compares most favourably with that for 1911 and 1910, when it was 6'2 and 7'3 respectively.

For this reduction there is no doubt that the increased activity in connection with the administration of the Acts is largely responsible, and it is to the credit of the Council that the work they have caused to be done has led to a great improvement in the food supply of the inhabitants of the Borough so far at least as purity is concerned.

Sampling of food under the Acts is by no means an easy matter. It must be carried out with the greatest care. There must be nothing slipshod about the method, nor must it be stereotyped or too routine in character. As far as possible, every dealer is visited at least once a year, but if it is considered necessary, more than one visit is paid and more than one sample taken. Some of these are "informal," that is to say, they are taken merely for the purpose of testing as to the purity of the article provided, and exact compliance with the rules of procedure laid down in the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is omitted.

In the majority of cases, however, the formalities of the Act are adhered to, and the announcement made of the purpose for which the sample is taken. In these, the Inspector is usually assisted by an agent, who actually makes the purchase. Such a person is most useful, and in the majority of cases in 1912 was employed.

As in previous years, there was no routine time fixed for sampling. Many were taken in the early hours of the morning, and on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings. The bulk of the samples taken, as already mentioned, were of milk.

The number of cases in which persons were prosecuted was 18, and the fines and costs recovered amounted to £36 10s. 0d.

The warranty defence was raised in six prosecutions for adulteration of milk, and was successful in all cases, the summonses being dismissed.

Two prosecutions were instituted against defendants for offences against the Acts other than selling adulterated articles.

Particulars of these are given below.

SALE OF FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1899, SECTION 9.		FINE.	COSTS.
Bolsover Street.	Hawking milk in a public street without name and address on vehicle or cans	3 0	2 0
SALE OF FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1899, SECTION 16.		FINE.	COSTS.
16, James Street.	Wilfully obstructing an Inspector in the course of his duties under the Sale of Food & Drugs Acts.	10 0	2 0



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.	
<b>FIRST QUARTER ENDING 31st MARCH, 1912.</b>					
123 milk ... ..	Food Inspector	Genuine.	£500 per ann. for 700 samples. Over that number 7/6 per sample.	Six were test samples, two contained colouring matter. All were free from preservatives.	
1 milk ... ..	Private purchaser	Genuine			
10 milk ... ..	Food inspector	Adulterated. No. 1, 60 per cent. fat abstracted			
		Do. No. 19, 46·7 do.			
		Do. No. 68, 4 per cent. added water			
		Do. No. 79, 23·3 per cent. fat abstracted			
		Do. No. 86, 3·3 do.			
		Do. No. 98, 10·0 do.			
		Do. No. 152, 10·0 do.			
		Do. No. 160, 6·67 do.			
		Do. No. 210, 30·0 do. 9·2 per cent. added water			
		Do. No. 251, 6·67 per cent. fat abstracted			
5 butter ... ..	Do.	Genuine.			65 contained borax ranging from a trace up to 35 grains per lb., 4 were test samples. The greatest quantities were in the five following :— No. 39. 34·6 grains per lb. No. 97. 33·6 do. No. 168. 25·0 do. No. 180. 35·0 do. No. 219. 30·2 do. Fined £3 and 12/6 costs on first summons and 2/- costs on second. No. 252 contained borax to the extent of 30 grains per pint This was a test sample These were all test samples Two were test samples Two were test samples This was a test sample
1 butter ... ..	Do.	Adulterated. No. 239, 80·0 per cent, foreign fat			
6 cream ... ..	Do.	Genuine.			
1 cheese ... ..	Do.	Do.			
3 jams ... ..	Do.	Do.			
3 lime water ..	Do.	Do.			
3 mustard ..	Do.	Do.			
1 Frankfort sausages	Do.	Do.			

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.
1 black currant jelly	Food Inspector	Genuine	£500 per annum in respect of 700 samples Over that number 7/6 per sample.	This was a test sample
1 red currant jelly	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample
3 coffee .. ..	Do.	Do.		These were test samples
2 seidnitz powders...	Do.	Do.		These were test samples
3 pepper ... ..	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample
1 Dover's powder...	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample
1 cocoa ... ..	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample
1 sweets ... ..	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample
1 rice ... ..	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample
1 liquorice powder	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample
1 boracic ointment	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample
1 milk chocolate ...	Private Purchaser	Do.		
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter		254		
Number of Samples adulterated ... ..		11		
SECOND QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1912.				
137 milk ... ..	Food Inspector	Genuine		Four were test samples Out of 144 samples of milk, one only contained a coal tar colouring matter
7 do. ... ..	Do.	Adulterated. No. 302. 13.3 per cent. deficient in milk fat		No. 302. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs
		Do. No. 309. 36.7 per cent. deficient in milk fat		No. 309. Fined £2 and 12/6 costs
		Do. No. 354. 43.3 per cent. deficient in milk fat and 14.6 per cent. added water		No. 354. Fined £5 and 12/6 costs
		Do. No. 412. 6.67 per cent. deficient in milk fat		No.412. } Station samples. No.413. } Defendant farmer stated that milk was as given from cow. Dismissed. No costs allowed
		Do. No. 413. 6.67 per cent. deficient in milk fat		
		Do. No. 434. 3.3 per cent. deficient in milk fat		No.434. Vendor cautioned vide P. H. Mts. 28th June, 1912
		Do. No. 499. 16.67 per cent. deficient in milk fat		No.499. Warranty defence. Case dismissed
87 butter ... ..	Do.	Genuine		Twenty-two were test samples. Out of a total of 88 butters, 72 contained borax as follows: Up to 20 grains per lb., 20; 20-30, 42; over 30 grains per lb., 10. Greatest quantity 32.4 grains per lb.
1 do. ... ..	Do.	Adulterated. No. 482. Not butter but margarine containing over 85 per cent. of fat other than butter fat		No. 482. Fined £2 and 12/6 costs on first summons and £1 and 12/6 costs on second summons
10 cream ... ..	Do.	Genuine		One was a test sample
2 margarine ... ..	Do.	Do.		One was a test sample
1 nutter ... ..	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample
4 lard ... ..	Do.	Do.		One was a test sample
2 mustard ... ..	Do.	Do.		
2 jams ... ..	Do.	Do.		One was a test sample
9 coffee ... ..	Do.	Do.		Two were test samples
1 coffee and chicory	Do.	Do.		

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.	
2 lime water ...	Food Inspector	Genuine	£500 per annum in respect of 700 samples. Over that number 7/6 per sample	These were test samples	
1 pepper ...	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample These were test samples This was a test sample This was a test sample This was a test sample These were test samples	
1 canned salmon ...	Do.	Do.			
3 Dover's powder...	Do.	Do.			
1 boric ointment ...	Do.	Do.			
1 paregoric elixir ...	Do.	Do.			
1 turpentine liniment	Do.	Do.			
2 Gregory's powder	Do.	Do.			
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter		275			
Number of Samples adulterated ... ..		8			
THIRD QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1912.					
133 milk ... ..	Food Inspector	Genuine.		No preservative in any sample; 9 samples contained colouring matter. One was a test sample.	
3 do. ... ..	Do.	Adulterated.		No. 709. Vendor cautioned.	
		Do. No. 709. 6.67 per cent. fat abstracted		No. 741. This was a test sample.	
		Do. No. 741. 33.3 per cent. fat abstracted		No. 787. Fined 10/- and £1/3/- costs.	
		Do. No. 787. 26.67 per cent. fat abstracted		17 were test samples.	
89 butter ... ..	Do.	Genuine.		20 samples contained borax up to 20 grains per lb. 44 samples contained borax between 20 and 30 grains per lb. 9 samples contained borax over 30 grains per lb. Greatest amount in any one sample 34 grains per lb. 16 samples contained no borax or other preservative.	
2 margarine ...	Do.	Do.		One was a test sample.	
2 cream ... ..	Do.	Do.		One was a test sample. 1 sample contained 15.9 grains borax per lb. 1 sample contained no preservative.	
1 cheese ... ..	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample.	
1 lard ... ..	Do.	Do.			
3 jam ... ..	Do.	Do.		Two were test samples.	
7 coffee ... ..	Do.	Do.		Two were test samples.	
1 chicory ... ..	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample.	
3 pepper ... ..	Do.	Do.		One was a test sample.	
5 mustard ... ..	Do.	Do.		Three were test samples.	
1 Dover's powder...	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample.	
1 liquorice powder	Do.	Do.			
1 boracic ointment	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample.	
2 lime water ...	Do.	Do.		One was a test sample.	
1 citrate of magnesia	Do.	Do.			
2 sweet spirits of nitre	Do.	Do.		Both were test samples.	
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter		258			
Number of Samples adulterated ... ..		3			

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.
FOURTH QUARTER ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.				
135 milk ... ..	Food Inspector	Genuine.	£500 per annum in respect of 700 samples. Over that number 7/6 per sample	One was a test sample. 8 contained colouring matter.
1 milk ... ..	Do.	Adulterated. No. 797. 73·3 per cent. fat abstracted.		No. 797. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs.
2 condensed milk... 116 butter ... ..	Do. Do.	Genuine. Do.		Both were test samples. 90 were test samples. 107 contained borax, 6 contained 30 grains per lb. or over, 31 contained 20 and under 30 grains per lb., 50 contained 10 and under 20 grains per lb., 20 contained under 10 grains per lb.
8 butter ... ..	Do.	Adulterated. No. 869. 40 per cent. fat other than butter fat. Do. No. 880. do. Do. No. 876. do. Do. No. 893. do.  Do. No. 901. do. Do. No. 902. do. Do. No. 960. Margarine, not butter. Do. No. 977. do.		This was a test sample. (No. 869) This was a test sample. (No. 880) This was a test sample. (No. 876) Fined £1 and 12/6 costs for selling on 1st summons and 10/- and 2/- costs on 2nd summons. (No. 893) This was a test sample. (No. 901) This was a test sample. (No. 902) This was a test sample. (No. 960) This was a test sample. (No. 977)
13 cream ... ..	Do.	Genuine.		Three were test samples. 3 creams, Nos. 820, 822 and 1053 contained borax when not so labelled. 7 creams contained borax ranging from 5·6 to 17·5 grains per lb.
1 lard ... ..	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample.
8 coffee ... ..	Do.	Do.		Six were test samples.
2 pepper ... ..	Do.	Do.		One was a test sample.
4 mustard ... ..	Do.	Do.		These were test samples.
3 Dover's powder	Do.	Do.		These were test samples.
2 Ipecacuanha wine	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample.
1 Gregory's powder	Do.	Do.		One was a test sample.
2 ammoniated tincture of quinine	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample.
1 sweet spirits of nitre	Do.	Do.	This was a test sample.	
3 jam ... ..	Do.	Do.	Two were test samples.	
2 cocoa ... ..	Do.	Do.	These were test samples.	
1 lime water ... ..	Do.	Do.	This was a test sample.	
1 cream cheese ... ..	Do.	Do.	This was a test sample.	
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter 306				
Number of Samples adulterated ... ..		9		

## SUMMARY.

				Number of Samples Analysed.	Number Adulterated.
1st Quarter	...	...	...	254	11
2nd „	...	...	...	275	8
3rd „	...	...	...	258	3
4th „	...	...	...	306	9
				—	—
Total	...	...	...	1,093	31
				—	—

## REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST, 1912.

During the year 1912, 1,093 samples were submitted for analysis, of these, only 31 were certified as adulterated—not quite 2·9 per cent. This shows a remarkable decrease compared with the samples taken in 1911—in that year 69 samples out of 1,111, were found wrong, or 6·2 per cent., and as the same kind of samples were taken in both years, it is fair to say that there was a little more than double the adulteration in 1911, as compared with 1912.

The samples comprise: dairy produce, condiments, saccharine substances, canned goods, non-alcoholic beverages, farinaceous foods and drugs, but not a single sample of wine, beer or spirits.

Of these dairy produce accounts for 89 per cent.

*Milk.*—Out of 550 samples, 529 were found to attain or exceed the statutory limit, that is 3 per cent. milk fat and 8·5 per cent. solids not fat.

The average composition of the unadulterated samples during the three years, 1910, 1911 and 1912 was as follows:—

	Sp. gr.	Milk fat.	Solids, not fat.	Total solids.
1910	1031·0	3·63%	8·65%	12·28%
1911	1031·0	3·70%	8·64%	12·34%
1912	1031·5	3·74%	8·77%	12·51%

This clearly shows a progressive improvement—in over 20 per cent. of the samples the milk fat was 4 per cent. or above—hence as a rule excellent milk of far more than the average quality was supplied to the Marylebone residents during 1912.

In no case was any preservative detected, but artificial colouring of milk is still prevalent.

Twenty-one of the samples of milk, a little under 4 per cent., were certified as adulterated.

All of these were deficient in milk fat from 3 up to 73 per cent., in two cases only the milk was also watered, from 9 to nearly 15 per cent. water having been added.

*Butter.*—387 samples of butter were analysed, 10 of these were adulterated, equal to only 2·6 per cent. Over 83 per cent. of these samples contained boric acid, varying from 10 grains per lb. up to the legal limit of 35 grains per lb., the average amount being 22·5 grains per lb.

Sixty-three samples of butter (16·6 per cent.) contained no preservatives.

If it is not found necessary to add chemicals to some kinds of butter, the question may be asked, what is the reason the dairy farmers and butter manufacturers add it to any class of butter? Butter properly made from clean milk, and slightly salted, keeps quite sufficiently well for most commercial purposes, and such small quantities of boric acid as 10 to 12 grains per lb. can have little, if any, preserving properties.

Of the 10 samples of butter certified as adulterated, six were "test" or informal samples. One half of the samples were margarine pure and simple, and therefore substitutions of a cheaper for a dearer article. The remainder were mixtures of over 40 per cent. of fats other than that of butter fat.

*Cream.*—Thirty-one samples of cream were analysed: all of these were genuine, nine were free from preservatives, the remainder contained on an average 16 grains boric acid to the lb., the extremes being 5 and 30 grains to the lb.

The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, came partly into force in the last quarter of the year, the chief working regulation being that it is an offence now to sell preserved cream containing 35 per cent. or more by weight of milk fat containing any other preservative than boric acid, borax or hydrogen peroxide, and such cream has to be labelled as preserved cream with the name of the preservative (boric acid or peroxide), the maximum quantity of boric acid added has also to be stated on the label.

Three vendors of cream, since October, 1912, were found to have infringed the regulations by selling cream containing over 50 per cent. of milk fat, preserved by small quantities of boric acid.

*Other Samples.*—There is little to be said about samples other than dairy samples. A number of jams were examined. In the previous year, 1911, a prosecution was undertaken and conviction obtained with regard to apple pulp added to currant and plum jams, but the 1912 samples were all free from apple pulp. A number of drugs were analysed and found quite up to standard, and the remaining articles call for no special comment.

The appended table gives a summary of the work done.

A. WYNTER BLYTH.

January 22nd, 1913.

Public Analyst.

ANALYSES UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS  
DURING 1912.

The following table summarizes the information submitted formally by the Public Analyst:—

No.	Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
1	Milk ... ..	529	21	550
2	Butter ... ..	377	10	387
3	Margarine ... ..	4	—	4
4	Cream ... ..	31	—	31
5	Cheese ... ..	2	—	2
6	Cream Cheese ... ..	1	—	1
7	Lard ... ..	6	—	6
8	Nutter ... ..	1	—	1
9	Mustard ... ..	14	—	14
10	Pepper ... ..	9	—	9
11	Rice ... ..	1	—	1
12	Cocoa ... ..	3	—	3
13	Coffee ... ..	27	—	27
14	Chicory... ..	1	—	1
15	Coffee and Chicory ... ..	1	—	1
16	Jam ... ..	11	—	11
17	Black Currant Jelly ... ..	1	—	1
18	Red Currant Jelly ... ..	1	—	1
19	Condensed Milk ... ..	2	—	2
20	Sweets ... ..	2	—	2
21	Frankfort Sausage ... ..	1	—	1
22	Canned Salmon ... ..	1	—	1
23	Lime Water ... ..	8	—	8
24	Seidlitz Powder ... ..	2	—	2
25	Dover's Powder ... ..	8	—	8
26	Liquorice Powder ... ..	2	—	2
27	Gregory's Powder ... ..	3	—	3
28	Paregoric Elixir ... ..	1	—	1
29	Boracic Ointment ... ..	3	—	3
30	Turpentine Liniment ... ..	1	—	1
31	Citrate of Magnesia ... ..	1	—	1
32	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	2	—	2
33	Sweet Spirits of Nitre... ..	3	—	3
34	Ipecacuanha Wine ... ..	2	—	2
		1,062	31	1,093

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

The practice of taking a certain number of samples of food and submitting them to the Council's bacteriologist (Dr. Eastes) for examination was continued during 1912. In all, 15 were taken, of which were milk.

Of the milk samples, some were taken at one or other of the railway stations, others at shops within the Borough.

The samples reported against were 5 milks and 1 ice cream. The report in each case was submitted to the Public Health Committee, and warnings with regard to those which were found to be bad were sent to the vendors.

In the milk cases also a communication was sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the district from which the milk was stated to have come, and he was asked to take such action as seemed necessary in order to bring about improvement.

*Certification of Meat Food Products.*—During the year six certificates were granted in connection with the export of meat food products to the United States and Philippine Islands, to the effect that the premises were sanitary and regularly inspected. In each case the foods concerned were hams, and would total about 1,500, and the certificates, which were granted by the Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as certifying officer, were issued at the request of Messrs. Peter Keevil and Sons, Ltd., 370, Edgware Road, W.

## 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 34.

In 321 cases, intimation notices were served calling for the provision of a supply of water to the upper storeys of tenement houses, as required by Section 78 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907.

The supply was provided, after the receipt of the intimation notice, in 214 instances. In the remaining 107, it was found necessary to serve a statutory notice. Following the receipt of this, the work was done, and in only one case was it necessary to apply for a summons against the owner.

*Water Supply Cut Off.*—The Metropolitan Water Board reported, in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Section 49 (1) that the water supply had been cut off in 20 premises.

The reasons for discontinuing the supply were :

Premises empty	...	...	...	9
Non-payment of Rates	...	...	...	9
Waste of Water	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
				20

Mr. Alderman J. Lea-Smith, the Council's representative on the Water Board, and a member of the Public Health Committee, as in the past gave a great amount of assistance in connection with these cases. If the premises affected were a tenement house, immediately on receiving information from the department he immediately took steps to secure that the tenants should suffer no hardship as a result of being deprived of water.

No complaints with regard to the water supplied were received during the year.



## HOUSING.

During 1912 the routine established in 1910 and perfected in 1911 in connection with house examinations was continued.

The sanitary survey was completed by the district inspectors early in the year, and the house to house inspector went steadily forward dealing with street after street, referring those premises that were found defective to the Medical Officer of Health and the district inspectors to be dealt with as appeared to be necessary.

The system of communicating always in the first instance with the owners of defective property before submitting representations or complaints to the Public Health Committee was continued, and results probably more satisfactory than could have been expected from the service of formal notice under any of the sections of the Public Health Act, or even the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, were obtained.

Owners always showed themselves to be willing to meet the Medical Officer of Health or the inspector and discuss matters, and improvements of real value were undoubtedly obtained because the necessity for them and the methods in which they could be brought about were discussed in a friendly way.

Some examples of such cases are quoted below :—

PREMISES DEALT WITH VOLUNTARILY UNDER THE HOUSING, TOWN  
PLANNING, &c. ACT, 1909.

48, Huntsworth Mews	...	...	...	Additional external light and ventilation provided to the bedrooms. The premises thoroughly cleansed throughout.
53, Linhope Street	...	...	...	The back room on first floor of these premises properly sealed off from the stables below. Additional ventilation provided to the stables.
35, Salisbury Street	...	...	...	The premises voluntarily closed to prevent representation being made to Committee under Housing Town Planning etc., Act.
41, Exeter Street	...	...	...	Proper means of external light and ventilation provided to the water closet on ground floor.
1, Wilcove Place	...	...	...	The two-storey obstructive buildings in back yard demolished.
2, Wilcove Place	...	...	...	The obstructive buildings at rear of these premises demolished and proper wash-house constructed.
1, Huntsworth Mews	...	...	...	The w.c. removed from under staircase on ground floor. New w.c. constructed in proper position on first floor. Additional light and ventilation provided to the living rooms. Access provided to these rooms direct from the Mews. The stables disconnected from the living rooms. Premises redrained and cleaned throughout.

- 3, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The attention of the owners was called to the unsatisfactory condition of these premises which were subsequently closed voluntarily and together with Nos. 5 and 9 reconstructed as a Garage.
- 7, Huntsworth Mews ... .. Ditto.
- 27, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The existing w.c. on the 1st floor properly lighted and ventilated from the external air, and disconnected from the living rooms by a ventilated lobby
- 29, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The attention of the owner was called to the unsatisfactory condition of these premises which were subsequently closed voluntarily, and, together with No. 27, reconstructed as a garage.
- 31, Huntsworth Mews ... .. Ditto.
- 33, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The attention of the owner was called to the unsatisfactory condition of the living rooms over blacksmith's shop. These premises were subsequently closed voluntarily. No works carried out.
- 35, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The stables properly disconnected from living rooms and separately ventilated to the external air. Additional external light and ventilation provided to the bedroom and water closet. The premises cleansed throughout.
- 39, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The attention of the owner was called to the unsatisfactory condition of these premises. They were subsequently closed voluntarily to avoid further action.
- 41, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The attention of the owner was called to the unsatisfactory condition of these premises. They were subsequently closed voluntarily with a view to structural alteration.
- 43, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The attention of the owner was called to the unsatisfactory condition of these premises. They were subsequently closed voluntarily with a view to structural alteration.
- 6, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The w.c. removed from under staircase on ground floor. New w.c. constructed in proper position on 1st floor. New staircase constructed, additional means of external light and ventilation provided to the living rooms. The premises cleansed throughout. Drains reconstructed.

- 8, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The attention of the owner was called to the unsatisfactory condition of these premises. They were subsequently closed voluntarily with a view to structural alteration.
- 10, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The w.c. removed from under staircase on ground floor. New w.c. constructed in proper position on 1st floor. New staircase constructed, additional means of external light and ventilation provided to the living rooms. The premises cleansed throughout. Drains reconstructed.
- 12, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The use of lower part of these premises as a stable discontinued. Additional means of external light and ventilation provided to the w.c. on first floor. Premises cleansed and redrained throughout.
- 14, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The w.c. removed from under staircase on ground floor. New w.c. constructed in proper position on 1st floor. New staircase constructed, additional means of external light and ventilation provided to the living rooms. The premises cleansed throughout. Drains reconstructed.
- 26, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The w.c. reconstructed in proper position on ground floor. New staircase constructed, additional means of external light and ventilation provided to living rooms on 1st floor.
- 28, Huntsworth Mews ... .. Additional means of external light and ventilation provided to the bedroom and w.c. on 1st floor. Drains reconstructed.
- 36, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The attention of the owner was called to the unsatisfactory condition of these premises. They were subsequently closed voluntarily with a view to conversion to workshops.
- 38, Huntsworth Mews ... .. The w.c. removed from under staircase in workshop on ground floor. New w.c. constructed in proper position on 1st floor. New staircase constructed.

44-6, Huntsworth Mews	...	...	...	The defective w.c. in No. 44 demolished. The w.c. in No. 46 reconstructed in proper position on ground floor. The stables in both premises properly disconnected from the living rooms. The 1st floor of the two premises converted into a single flat, with separate entrance from the mews.
19, Little Exeter Street	...	...	...	Proper means of external light and ventilation provided to the staircase, basement and w.c. Ventilated food cupboard constructed. The basement repaved. Premises cleansed and renovated throughout.
54, Salisbury Street	...	...	...	The internal partitions on the ground floor reconstructed so as to provide direct external light and ventilation to the two back rooms. The roof over these rooms entirely reconstructed.
56, Salisbury Street	...	...	...	Ditto.
58, Salisbury Street	...	...	...	Ditto.
60, Salisbury Street	...	...	...	Ditto.
21 Townshend Road	...	...	...	External light and ventilation provided to back bedroom on ground floor, fire grate fixed in fire place, inner surface of walls replastered, damp proof course laid in walls, external light and ventilation provided to scullery and yard w.c., supply of water laid on to upper floors, 2nd floor rooms staircase and passage cleansed.
6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Venables Street...				Light and ventilation of ground floor back room improved by demolition of back cottage built over washhouse and water closet entered by covered passage from half landing between ground floor and first floors. Washhouse and water closet re-roofed.
109, Carlisle Street	...	...	...	External light and ventilation provided to ground floor middle room by the removal of a portion of the back addition and the building of a doorway to the yard, with a hinged fanlight above. Lighting of 1st floor back room improved by removal of obstructing portion of back addition. Drains reconstructed and supply of water laid on to upper floors. Two rooms cleansed.

45, Frederick Street	...	...	...	External light and ventilation provided to ground floor back room by the removal of a portion of the back addition built over back window. Yard paving repaired.
31 Frederick Street	...	...	...	External light and ventilation provided to ground floor back room by the removal of a portion of the back addition built over window ; supply of water laid on to upper floors ; three rooms cleansed. Sanitary dust bin provided. Defective and foul drinking water cistern abolished, drinking water supply taken direct from main.
6, Hatton Street...	...	...	...	Closed voluntarily for structural alterations.
59, Henry Street	...	...	...	Bedroom 1st floor back without external light and ventilation, now used for storage purposes.
12, Hatton Street	...	...	...	Closed voluntarily.
4, York Terrace Mews	...	...	...	Suitable and sufficient external light and ventilation provided to bedroom : light and ventilation provided to w.c. Drain partially reconstructed.
9, York Terrace Mews	...	...	...	Ceilings of living room and bedroom raised, additional light and ventilation provided. Premises cleansed throughout.
13, York Terrace Mews	...	...	...	Damp, dirty, improperly constructed—required reconstruction throughout. Voluntarily closed.
15, York Terrace Mews	...	...	...	Additional external light and ventilation provided to bedrooms. Premises cleansed throughout.
16, York Terrace Mews	...	...	...	Additional external light and ventilation provided to bedroom : w.c. cut off from, staircase and light and ventilation provided to same.
18, York Terrace Mews	...	...	...	Additional external light and ventilation provided to bedroom, w.c. erected in proper position with external light and ventilation. Drain relaid throughout.

10, Williams Mews	...	...	...	Additional ventilation provided to two bedrooms.
27, Paddington Street	...	...	...	Basement rooms voluntarily closed.
5, Cornwall Terrace Mews	...	...	...	Additional light and ventilation provided to bedrooms; ceilings of rooms removed and height increased. Water closet fitted in suitable position with proper light and ventilation.
8, Cornwall Terrace Mews	...	...	...	Water closet removed from living room. Proper light and ventilation provided to w.c. on ground floor.
11, Cornwall Terrace Mews	...	...	...	W.C. cut off from premises and staircase cut off from stable and entered from coach house: height of bedroom increased and additional light and ventilation provided by the introduction of skylight.
12 Cornwall Terrace Mews	...	...	...	Height of rooms increased; w.c. put in proper position. Skylights introduced to provide adequate light and ventilation to rooms, landing and w.c.
15, Cornwall Terrace Mews	...	...	...	Height of rooms increased and w.c. put in proper position: skylights introduced.
20, Cornwall Terrace Mews	...	...	...	Window provided in w.c.
21, Cornwall Terrace Mews	...	...	...	W.C. placed in proper position; light and ventilation provided.

One result of this procedure was certainly to reduce the number of premises reported to the Public Health Committee for closure.

The actual number was one, and this was only represented because no improvement seemed possible. In this case a closing order was made.

In no case was an appeal made against any order of the Local Authority.

The Visiting Sub-Committee is now definitely a Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee, and visits all premises reported by the Medical Officer of Health.

Full particulars of proceedings under the Act will be found in the following table:—

## HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

Premises reported or represented during 1912, and the two previous years:—

## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

1910.	1911.	1912.
8A, Short Street. C.O. 7th Oct., 1910. Committee agree to premises being used as a store 21st Oct., 1910, and closing order determined.		
1, Cranmore Street } 7, do. } 8, do. } C.O. 7th Oct., 1910.	} D.O. 24th March, 1911, void for informality. C.O.s again made 17th Nov., 1911	} Question of D.O. in abeyance.
9, Providence Place } 10, do. } 11, do. } C.O.s made 18th Nov., 1910, held over 2nd Dec., 1910.		
12, do. } 13, do. } 14, do. }	} C.O.s withdrawn 27th Jan., 1911. Premises voluntarily closed 10th March, 1911	} Works executed and completed. Premises again occupied Dec., 1912.
23, Burne Street, cottage rear of. C.O. 2nd Dec., 1910.		
24, Burne Street, cottage rear of. C.O. 2nd Dec., 1910	D.O. made 14th July, 1911, demolished 17th Nov., 1911	
6, Harrow Street, cottage rear of. C.O. 18th Nov., 1910	D.O. made 14th July, 1911, demolished 1st Dec., 1911	
12, Mitcham Street. C.O. 18th Nov., 1910	Premises rendered fit. C.O. withdrawn 19th May, 1911	
22, Huntsworth Mews ... ..	Premises rendered fit. C.O. withdrawn 6th June, 1911	
	C.O. 24th Feb., 1911 ... ..	Work executed, C.O. determined 1st April, 1912.
22, Burne Street, cottage rear of ..	C.O. 24th Feb., 1911 (void for informality). Further C.O. 20th Oct., 1911	D.O. 22nd March, 1912. Premises demolished 10th April, 1912.
5, Portman Street, 5 basement rooms	C.O. 25th Aug., 1911 ... ..	5th July, 1912, Magistrate confirmed C.O.s 19th Sept., 1912. Not occupied

## HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

As in the previous years this work was carried out in 1912 by Inspector Hodges. The total number of streets examined was 36. The various districts into which the Borough is divided, being visited in turn in order to give the district inspectors an opportunity of following up and seeing all necessary remedies carried out and completed. The actual number of houses inspected was 1,586 (separate houses, 1,559; tenements in blocks, 427).

The inspections totalled 2,318, and the notices served 914 (intimations 760; statutory notices, 154).

Records of all inspections were made in the house-to-house registers, which were produced for the inspection of the Public Health Committee. In addition a note was made on each agenda of the number of inspections made in the preceding fortnight, and the estimated number of first inspections which remained to be made.

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.
1159 and 427 Tenements in Blocks of Buildings	1	1	2	67 after letters to Owners  760  in respect of which Notices (Intimations and Statutory) were served.  Intimation 760 Statutory 154 <hr/> 914	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.	

\* 6th July, 1912. Magistrate confirmed Closing Order on 5 Underground Basement Rooms at No. 5, Portman Street.

## SANITARY SURVEY.

This survey, commenced in 1910, was completed early in 1912, the 42 streets remaining at the end of 1911 soon being dealt with by the district inspectors.

The records obtained have already proved exceedingly useful in assisting the Medical Officer of Health to determine the order in which streets shall be examined by the house-to-house inspector. During the course of the survey also a number of glaring defects were found, and steps to have these removed without delay were immediately taken.

## HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of 1911 the total number of houses on the register was 1,052, a figure which included the 758 originally on the register prior to the passing of the new By-laws in 1907, but which were re-examined and registered after these came into force.

During 1912, 278 tenement houses, discovered in the course of house-to-house examinations, were added, but in the revision of the register a number of houses which had previously been registered were found to have altered in character and were removed. In the course of clearing of areas for the purpose of rebuilding, a number of registered houses were demolished. These also have been deleted from the register, and as a result of the deletions caused in these two ways, the number of houses actually on the register was reduced by 51, making a total of 1,001 at the end of the year.

All premises on the register were systematically inspected during the year, and, in all, 1,159 visits were paid. In 760 instances intimation notices relating to nuisances were served, the majority of which were promptly complied with. In only 154 cases were Statutory Notices necessary.



In March notices calling attention to the necessity for cleansing and limewashing of staircases, etc., were served upon all owners of registered houses. 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 August, 1912, the assent of the Local Government Board to the new By-laws drafted by the Council in order to incorporate the alterations rendered necessary by the coming into force of Section 16 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, was received. Thereafter all action with regard to houses let in lodgings was taken under these By-laws, a copy of which is reproduced here.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Section 94.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, Section 16.

BY-LAWS.

Made by the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS of the METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE, with respect to Houses let in Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family in the METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

1. In these By-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words and expressions have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them; that is to say:—

“Council” means the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

“Lodging House” means a house or part of a house intended for the working classes which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

“Landlord” in relation to a lodging house means the owner within the meaning of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

“Tenant” means the person who, whether as owner or otherwise, has an interest in the premises of such nature and extent as to entitle the said person to let the lodging house in lodgings or for occupation by members of more than one family or for the time being to receive the profits arising from the said letting.

“Lodger” in relation to a lodging house means a person to whom any room or rooms in the lodging house may have been let as a lodging, or for his use and occupation.

EXEMPTED HOUSES.

2. In either of the following cases a lodging house shall be exempt from the operation of these By-laws; that is to say:—

(a) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger and exclusive of any charge for the use by the lodger of any furniture, is at a rate of not less than 10s. per week;

(b) Where the rent or charge payable by each lodger, and inclusive of any charge for the use by the lodger of any furniture, is at the rate of not less than 12s. 6d. per week.

(a) *For fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family ;*

(b) *For the registration of houses so let or occupied ;*

(c) *For the inspection of such houses ;*

(d) *For enforcing drainage for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses ;*

(e) *For the cleansing and lime-washing at stated times of the premises :*

(f) *For the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease.*

3. A lodger in a lodging house and (subject to the provisions of these By-laws) the tenant of the lodging house shall not, knowingly, cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of three hundred cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age exceeding ten years, and of one hundred and fifty cubic feet of such space for each person of an age not exceeding ten years to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is used exclusively for that purpose, and which, in the case of the lodger, has been let to that lodger.

4. A lodger in a lodging house and (subject to the provisions of these By-laws) the tenant of the lodging house shall not, knowingly, cause or suffer a greater number of persons than will admit of the provision of four hundred cubic feet of free air space for each person of an age exceeding ten years, and of two hundred cubic feet of such space for each person of an age not exceeding ten years to occupy, at any one time, as a sleeping apartment, a room which is not used exclusively for that purpose, and which, in the case of the lodger, has been let to that lodger.

5. The tenant of a lodging house within a period of fourteen days after he shall have been required by a notice in writing, signed by the Clerk to the Council, and duly served upon or delivered to such tenant, to supply the information necessary for the registration of such house by the Council, shall, himself, or by his agent duly authorised in that behalf, sign and furnish to the Council a true statement of the following particulars with respect to such house, that is to say :—

(a) The total number of rooms in the house ;

(b) The total number of rooms let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family ;

(c) The manner of use of each room ;

(d) The number, age and sex of the occupants of each room used for sleeping ;

(e) The Christian name and surname of the lessee of each room ; and

(f) The amount of rent or charge per week payable by each lessee.

6. Where the tenant of a lodging house resides in any part of the premises, the tenant, and where the tenant of a lodging house does not reside in any part of the premises, every lodger who is entitled to have or to exercise the control of the outer door of the premises, and every other person who being resident in any part of the premises is entitled to have or to exercise the like control, shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Council in that behalf, afford any such officer free access to the interior of the premises for the purpose of inspection.

7. Every lodger in a lodging house shall, at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Council in that behalf, afford any such officer free access for the purpose of inspection to the interior of any room or rooms which may have been let to the lodger.

8. Where the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer specially appointed or authorised by the Council in that behalf has, for the purpose of inspection, obtained access to the interior of a lodging house or to the interior of any room or rooms in a lodging house, a person shall not wilfully obstruct any such officer in the inspection of any part of the premises, or, without reasonable excuse, neglect or refuse when required by any such officer, to render him such assistance as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of his inspection.

9. Where a lodger in a lodging house is entitled to the exclusive use of any washhouse or outhouse or of any staircase, or passage, or of any court, courtyard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, such lodger, and where two or more lodgers in a lodging house are entitled to the use in common of any washhouse or outhouse or of any staircase, or passage, or of any court, courtyard, area, or other open space within the curtilage of the premises, the tenant shall, subject to the provisions of these By-laws, cause the washhouse, or outhouse or the staircase, passage, court, courtyard, area, or other open space, to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as may be requisite for the purpose of keeping the same in a cleanly condition.

10. Subject to the provisions of these By-laws,

The landlord of a lodging house shall cause every drain or means of drainage with which any water closet belonging to the lodging house may communicate, to be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

He shall also cause all such means of ventilation as are provided in or in connection therewith to be maintained at all times in good order.

11. Every lodger in a lodging house shall cause all solid or liquid filth or refuse to be removed at least once in every day from every room which has been let to him, and shall, once at least in every day, cause every vessel, utensil, or other receptacle for the said filth or refuse to be thoroughly cleansed.

12. A lodger in a lodging house shall not cause or suffer any animal to be kept in any room which has been let to him, or elsewhere upon the premises, in such a manner as to render the condition of such room or premises filthy.

13. Where a lodger in a lodging house is entitled to the exclusive use of any staircase, landing or passage in the lodging house, the lodger shall cause every part of the staircase, landing or passage, to be thoroughly cleansed from time to time as often as is requisite.

14. Every lodger in a lodging house shall cause all bedclothes and bedding and every bedstead in any room which may have been let to him unfurnished to be thoroughly cleansed as often as shall be necessary for the purpose of keeping such bedclothes, bedding and bedstead in a clean and wholesome condition and free from vermin.

15. Subject to the provisions of these By-laws, the tenant of a lodging house in which rooms are let in furnished lodgings shall cause all bedclothes and bedding and every bedstead in such rooms to be cleansed as often as shall be necessary for the purpose of keeping such bedclothes, bedding and bedstead in a clean and wholesome condition and free from vermin.

16. Where necessary, and subject to the provisions of these By-laws, the landlord of a lodging house shall, not later than the 30th April in every year, cause every part of the premises to be thoroughly cleansed.

He shall at the same time (except as is hereinafter specified) cause the walls of every area, the surface of every ceiling, and the interior surface of every wall of every water closet belonging to the premises, and where necessary, the yard walls of such premises and the surface of every ceiling and the interior surface of every wall of every room, staircase, and passage in the house to be thoroughly lime-washed or distempered in every case where lime-washing or distempering is necessary for effective cleansing.

Provided that the foregoing requirement with respect to lime-washing or distempering shall not apply in any case where the interior surface of any such wall or ceiling is painted, or where the materials of or with which such surface is constructed or covered are such as to render the lime-washing or distempering thereof unsuitable or inexpedient, and where such surface is thoroughly cleansed, and the paint or other covering is renewed when necessary for the purpose of keeping the premises in a cleanly and wholesome condition.

17. Subject to the provisions of these By-laws, the landlord of a lodging house shall provide and maintain in good order, adequate means of ventilation in, or in connection with, every common passage or staircase in such house.

18. Subject to the provisions of these By-laws, the landlord of a lodging house shall provide and maintain adequate means of ventilation in, or in connection with, any room in such house.

19. In every case where two or more lodgers in a lodging house are entitled to the use in common of any passage, landing or staircase, and the tenant of a lodging house resides in any part of the premises, such tenant shall cause every part of such passage, landing or staircase to be ventilated daily.

20. In every case where a lodger in a lodging house is entitled to the exclusive use of any passage, landing or staircase in such house, such lodger shall cause every part of such passage, landing or staircase to be ventilated daily.

21. Every lodger in a lodging house shall cause the floor of every room which has been let to him to be thoroughly swept at least once in every day and to be washed thoroughly once at least in every week, and from time to time as often as may be necessary for the purpose of keeping the same in a clean and wholesome condition and free from vermin.

22. Where, in pursuance of any statutory provision in that behalf, an Order of a Justice has been obtained for the removal from a lodging house to a hospital of a person suffering from any dangerous and infectious disease who is without proper lodging or accommodation the tenant of the lodging house, where the tenant resides in any part of the premises, and the lodger to whom any room whereof such person may be an occupant has been let, shall, on being informed of such Order, forthwith take all such steps as are requisite on the part of such tenant or lodger respectively to secure the prompt removal of such person in compliance with such Order, and shall, in and about such removal, adopt all such precautions as, in accordance with any instructions which such tenant or lodger respectively may receive from the Medical Officer of Health of the Council, are most suitable for the circumstances of the case.

23. Where a duty imposed upon or a prohibition applied to the landlord or the tenant of a lodging house is by any By-law expressly imposed or applied subject to the provisions of these By-laws, proceedings shall not be taken against such landlord or tenant for an offence against the By-law unless and until such landlord or tenant shall have had first served upon him a notice in writing by the Council requiring him within such reasonable time as is specified in the notice to comply with the By-law and shall have failed to comply with the By-law within the time so specified.

#### PENALTIES.

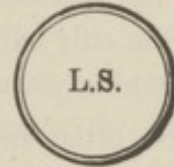
24. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing By-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of Five Pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of Forty Shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Council.

Provided, nevertheless, that the Justices or Court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this By-law.

## REPEAL OF BY-LAWS.

25. From and after the date of the confirmation of these By-laws with respect to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family any By-laws with regard thereto previously in force in the Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone shall be repealed.

The Seal of the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone was hereunto affixed on the 31st day of July, 1912.



By Order,  
J. WILSON,  
*Town Clerk.*

Allowed by the Local Government Board this seventeenth day of August, 1912.



H. C. MONRO,  
*Secretary,*

*Acting on behalf of the said Board under the authority of their General Order, dated the twenty-sixth day of May, 1877.*

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The following table contains all the necessary particulars with regard to these.

A number of visits were paid from time to time to the premises by the District Inspectors.

Address.	Registered Owner.	Registered number of Occupants.
54, Bell Street ... ..	Alfred Crew ... ..	55 men
2, Burne Street and Lisson Street ...	W. Bramwell Booth... ..	499 men
6, Charlotte Place ... ..	Emma Lawson ... ..	7 women
29, Circus Street ... ..	William H. G. Richardson ...	100 men
47, Hereford Street ... ..	Alfred Wilson ... ..	19 men
45, Lisson Street ... ..	Alfred Wilson ... ..	35 men
3, Little Grove Street ... ..	Thomas Levy ... ..	100 men
12 & 13, Molyneux Street ... ..	Frederick Charles Walters ...	146 men
"Portman House" (late Shaftesbury Institute), Harrow and Union Streets, Lisson Grove ... ..	Archibald Nicol Macnicoll ...	102 women
7, Venables Street ... ..	Arthur James Howell ... ..	56 men
25, Venables Street ... ..	Arthur James Howell ... ..	18 men
		1,028 men
		109 women
	Total ... ..	1,137

## OVERCROWDING.

The number of dwelling rooms found to be overcrowded during the year was 85.

Because the conditions resulting from overcrowding are so harmful to health generally, more especially in the case of children, every effort is made to get rid of it.

Unfortunately, however, it is generally so difficult for those who overcrowd to obtain the only suitable remedy, viz., extra accommodation, that the results are often dishearteningly unsatisfactory.

Too often the person who is served with a notice for overcrowding merely moves out of the house occupied at the time into another, which in its turn becomes overcrowded, and no permanent remedy is obtained. Sometimes the remedy provided is to send some of the members of the family to the house of a friend or relative, and though this may produce some improvement in one home it cannot really be regarded as a satisfactory remedy. The family life is broken up, and the conditions in the house in which the additional accommodation is found are rarely improved.

In every case discovered a notice was served and in all a remedy was found. In finding a remedy the inspector who discovered the nuisance gave all the assistance possible.

Many of the cases of overcrowding, it may be mentioned, were brought to light as a result of complaints, the majority of which were made by the Visitors of the St. Marylebone Health Society or School Care Committees. Some of them, as usual, were anonymous and quite clearly spiteful. A considerable number of complaints of overcrowding proved on investigation to be without foundation.

## UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

The total number of underground rooms dealt with in 1912 was 199.

The total number of notices served was 94. Of these 51 were occupied separately in contravention of Section 96 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, while the remainder were illegally used as sleeping rooms, not being in accordance with the regulations made by the Council under Section 17 (7) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

All were discovered as a result of the work of the house-to-house inspector, and a report with regard to each was submitted to and considered by the Public Health Committee before notices were served.

During the year a case in which closing orders were made by the local authority on five underground rooms illegally used as sleeping rooms was taken before a magistrate and an order obtained which directed the defendant to comply with the closing orders and discontinue occupation of the rooms for sleeping purposes.

Being the first case of its kind a certain amount of interest attaches to it.

All the rooms were situated on the same premises and formed the sleeping apartments of the staff of servants in a large private hotel in a street near the Marble Arch. Many of the rooms were badly lighted and insufficiently ventilated

and all of them failed to comply in a number of respects with the regulations as to underground sleeping rooms.

The fact that they were illegal was discovered some time before the provisions of Section 17 (7) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and the regulations made thereunder came into force, but apart from advising the owner of the premises to discontinue using them no definite action was taken. A certain number of improvements were made, and the use of certain other rooms in the basement, which were very bad and quite unsuited for sleeping purposes, was discontinued.

When the regulations came into operation notices were served upon the owner with regard to the five rooms which were then in use, but all attempts to obtain compliance with these failed. Eventually, therefore, a representation was made to the Public Health Committee with regard to each and closing orders were made calling for discontinuance of the use of the rooms as sleeping apartments.

Several appeals were made by the owner for withdrawal of these on the ground that improvements had been made and that it was impossible to find sleeping accommodation elsewhere for the staff of domestics. On each occasion the Committee refused to accede to the owner's request, and eventually, as there seemed to be no intention of complying with the orders or of appealing to the Local Government Board against them, the only other course open to a Local Authority, viz., of applying to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an order enforcing the closing orders, was adopted.

Before this step was taken the Committee recognising that the section was one presenting a number of curious features from the legal point of view, determined to take Counsel's opinion. This was done, and though, even afterwards, there still remained some points which were far from clear, generally the case to be submitted to the Court appeared to be sound.

Summonses were therefore issued, and in order to be quite safe all the parties, the servants as well as the owner, were included as defendants. The fact that the servants were summoned caused a certain amount of delay, since the majority of them being foreigners and not quite certain as to what their position might be, more or less of a stampede took place, and service was not carried out without some difficulty.

Finally, however, all summonses were served and the case came up for hearing. Only the owner appeared to answer the summonses, but was unable to show cause why the closing orders should not take effect, and an order directing compliance was made.

Very shortly afterwards the use of the rooms as sleeping rooms was discontinued.

During 1912 all the underground rooms regarding which notices were served under the regulations were closed voluntarily and no closing orders were made.

#### CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS.

The number of certificates granted during 1912 for reduction of or exemption from inhabited house duty under these Acts was 17.



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

Premises.	No. of Tenements.
St. Andrews Mansions, Dorset Street ... ..	3
Luxborough House, Paddington Street ... ..	3
Regent House, 1, Wellington Place ... ..	1
Balcomb House, Balcomb Street ... ..	17
Boston House, Boston Street ... ..	12
Cavendish Mansions, Langham Street ... ..	3
Bentinck House, William Street, Marylebone Lane ...	6
St. Michael's Dwellings, Horace Street ... ..	16
St. George's Dwellings, Horace Street ... ..	14
St. Mary's Dwellings, Horace Street ... ..	14
Oxford and Cambridge Mansions ... ..	21
5, Marylebone Street ... ..	12
14, Marylebone Street ... ..	18
Winsford House, 10 & 11, Northumberland Street ...	4
De Walden Chambers, 70 & 71, High St., Manchester Sq.	6
Treborough House, 9, Great Woodstock Street, W. ...	1
Tenby Mansions, Nottingham Street ... ..	1
	152

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.

Throughout 1912, the staff of inspectors was the same in numbers as at the end of 1911, viz. 5, each being in charge of a portion of the Borough.

The total number of complaints received during the year from all sources, was 2,372, as against 1,927 in 1911 and 1,996 in 1910.

The actual number received from sources outside the department was 386. 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 551 statutory notices were issued. The number for 1911 was 881, and for 1910, 658.

Of the notices, 299 related to ordinary nuisances (dirt, dampness, etc.), 47 to verminous rooms, 97 to drains, 6 to insufficient w.c. accommodation, 94 to underground rooms, under the Public Health Act, 1 to smoke. The remaining 101 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 1911 was 141, and for 1910, 136.

The 47 notices respecting verminous rooms were served under powers granted by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, and referred to 77 rooms. The number of notices for 1911 was 77, and for 1910, 70.

In 1,593 cases the nuisances were abated by the persons responsible for their removal after receipt of a preliminary (intimation) notice advising them 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 three. The table on page 90 gives the details of the cases so dealt with, the Acts 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.	
Total Inspections ... ..	3504	3566	3459	3440	3481	17450
Houses damp, dirty or dilapidated remedied ... ..	211	206	147	141	80	785
Doors, windows, floors, ceilings, sash cords, etc., repaired ..	73	62	35	10	11	191
Overcrowding abated ... ..	14	36	20	11	4	85
Illegal occupation of underground rooms dealt with ... ..	2	30	58	75	34	199
Water closet defects remedied ...	130	226	103	128	90	677
Water closets erected ... ..	1	1	2	16	10	30
Urinal defects remedied ... ..	24	12	4	35	58	133
Soilpipe and ventilating shaft repaired or renewed ... ..	6	5	13	12	5	41
Yard defects remedied ... ..	94	123	85	64	35	401
Waste pipe defects remedied ...	16	12	13	18	13	72
Water cistern defects remedied ...	31	70	22	13	1	137
Rubbish, manure, etc., accumulations removed ... ..	9	23	47	20	13	112
Dung or dust receptacles repaired or renewed ... ..	51	28	53	36	13	181
Drains relaid or amended ... ..	72	84	73	80	48	357
Drains cleared ... ..	12	18	5	12	27	74
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	21	34	18	33	8	114
Water supply to houses reinstated	1	3	5	1	4	14
Roofs and gutters repaired ... ..	70	63	45	12	8	198
Area defects remedied ... ..	6	36	40	46	20	148
Wash-house defects remedied ...	118	144	60	53	24	399
Animal nuisances abated ... ..	15	10	7	5	—	37
Basement defects remedied ... ..	6	16	26	14	20	82
Stables cleansed or repaired ...	2	4	—	8	1	15
Water supply laid on to upper storeys of house ... ..	77	101	80	42	21	321
Miscellaneous nuisances abated ..	15	35	9	6	10	75
Verminous rooms cleansed ... ..	168	83	47	30	13	341
Workshops damp, dirty or dilapidated, remedied ... ..	10	11	13	38	28	100

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH NUISANCES.

The total number of summonses issued in respect of various nuisances was only 3, as against 10 in 1911. 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; one was under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855; and one 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.

			Costs.
38, Hereford Street	Failure to comply with a statutory notice to provide premises with a proper supply of water; to repair defective roof over second floor back room, and to cleanse passage, staircase, yard, area, water closet and basement.	Closing Order made on 1st summons; 2nd summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> .	0 4 0

## METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855.

48, Bell Street	Failure to comply with a statutory notice to redrain the premises	Magistrate dismissed the summons with £3 3s. 0d. costs against the Council, and stated that in his opinion the balance of the evidence was not sufficiently strong to justify his saying the Defendant was liable to relay the branch drains	
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## HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909, SECTION 17 (7).

## REGULATIONS AS TO UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

5, Portman Street	Underground rooms occupied in contravention of the statute	Order made to quit and comply with notice within one month	
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## BY-LAWS OF LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, SECTION 16 (2).

## REMOVAL OF OFFENSIVE REFUSE.

			Fine	Costs
Portman Square ...	... Removing offensive matter and failing to make proper provision for prevention of nuisance		20/-	4/-

## DRAIN PLANS AND DRAINAGE.

During the year the duties of drainage inspectors were carried out by the same two officers as in the previous year, viz.: Inspector Gorniot and Inspector J. C. Wilson. The only difference made was that for the greater part of 1912, the former had charge of the district South of Marylebone Road, and the latter that to the North of this boundary.

The total number of inspections made was 9,826 as against 7,819 in 1911, and 8,323 in 1910.

The number of plans relating to drainage of new buildings was 79 (North 21, South 58).

In the case of old buildings, the number of plans received was 515 (North 211, South 304). The total number of plans deposited was 594, the number for 1911 being 543, and that for 1910, 622.

Below, particulars are given of an interesting case which was instituted on account of breaches of the drainage By-laws of the London County Council. The precise breach in connection with the construction of the soil pipe was that whereas the By-laws require that where the necessity arises for the construction of this pipe inside any premises lead shall be used. The defendant in the case introduced iron. Though his attention was directed to the matter more than once and he was requested to replace the iron by lead, he refused to do so.

A report on the matter was considered by the Public Health Committee, and regarding the case as an important one, they gave instructions that a summons should be applied for.

At the hearing the magistrate having learned that the soil pipe was situated partly inside and partly outside the premises, the portions being practically equal in length, decided that the by-law could not apply and consequently dismissed the summons.

Having regard to the fact that it was impossible to conceive of an instance in which the whole length of a soil pipe could be inside premises, and that the County Council had some years previously drawn attention to the necessity of having any portion of a soil pipe inside a house or other building constructed in lead, the Public Health Committee, with the consent of Council, appealed against the magistrate's decision.

At the appeal the Judges decided in favour of the Council with costs and sent the case back to the magistrate. The particulars with regard to the case and the amount of the penalties eventually imposed are noted below.

BY-LAWS OF LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL MADE UNDER THE METROPOLIS  
MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855, SECTION 202, AND THE METROPOLIS  
MANAGEMENT ACTS AMENDMENT (BY-LAWS) ACT, 1899. DRAINAGE.

		Fine.	Costs.
21, Upper Berkeley Street	Executing sanitary work without notice to the Sanitary Authority	10/-	2/-
	Constructing a soilpipe in contra-vention of the By-laws	20/-	2/-

*Combined Drainage.*—The number of orders under Seal as to combined drainage granted by the Council was 8, the number in 1911 being 12.

In 8 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 1,386, and 10 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 6 intimation notices were served. In no instance was it found necessary to issue a summons in respect of nuisance from black smoke.

### REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

During 1912 the removal and destruction of house refuse was, as in former years, in the hands of contractors. For part of the time in the North District the work was performed by Mr. G. E. Cloke, to whom Messrs. Mead & Co., Ltd., The Wharves, Paddington, had assigned their business and with the consent of the Council the remainder of their contract.

In due course the whole business of Messrs. Mead was taken over by a company known as The Western Cartage Co., with Mr. Cloke as Managing Director.

This firm was successful in obtaining the contract for the whole Borough, and for part of the year acted as contractors both in the North and the South. The present contract expires for both districts at March 31st, 1914.

The total cost for the whole Borough in 1912 was £12,875, the figure for the North District being £4,520 and for the South £8,375.

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 nine 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
1912	43	98	361	G. E. Cloke, £25

## 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	—
1912	82	201	140	The Western Cartage Co., Ltd., £8 8s. and £6

The fine of £25 was imposed for failing to collect house refuse during strike; that of £8 8s. for failing to remove house refuse from the kerb in 8 cases from Great Portland Street; while the £6 fine was imposed on account of failing to remove refuse from kerb in 2 cases in Marylebone Lane and 10 cases in Newman Street.

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 13 were provided.

Towards the end of the year special attention was directed to the fact that in those districts in which a daily collection from the kerb is in force, the practice of using uncovered tins and improper receptacles—wooden and cardboard boxes, etc., had sprung up.

In order to meet this special notices were prepared for the use of the dust inspectors, who were instructed to serve one on any person detected using an

uncovered or improper receptacle. At the same time special placards were made and affixed to all dust carts warning householders against the practice, and giving full information with regard to hours of collection, etc.

As a result of these notices and placards and the work of the inspectors a considerable improvement was soon noticeable, and as the inspectors have instructions to continue the service of notices and to report any failure to comply it is probable that the improvement will continue.

During the year the dust inspectors—Lumley and Hill—made 10,699 visits; the former 8,185, and the latter, who only gives part time to this work, 2,514. The great increase in number is due to the additional work imposed in connection with the service of the notices referred to above. Other notices to the number of 124 were served regarding defaults in connection with dust removal. Remedies in each case were carried out without the necessity for prosecutions arising.

#### VERMINOUS PERSONS' BATHS.

During 1912 these Baths were used by 8,202 adults (males, 5818: females, 2,384). The children bathed numbered 1,878, 740 being boys and 1,138 girls. The addresses given by the male adults included Salvation Army shelter 5,314, and lodging houses, 542.

In 2,159 instances no address was given, and in 145 (142 males, 3 females) the applicants stated they had come from the Church Army. The Portman House was given as an address by 222 females, the Church Army by 3 females.

In the case of the adults, the numbers show a slight falling off from those noted in the previous year, viz., 9,085. For this probably the colder weather experienced during the summer months is responsible.

The numbers of children bathed were rather more than double those for 1912. This is doubtless due to the fact that during the year the arrangement entered into with the London County Council was fully established and School Nurses and Teachers were closely on the watch for all children in need of cleansing.

The nature of the arrangement was fully described in the report for 1911 and nothing further need be said with regard to it here except that the payments received by the Council in respect of baths was £75 12s.

The payments made on account of baths given to adults sent from Common Lodging Houses by Inspectors of the London County Council amounted to 15s.

The practice of visiting the homes of all children sent for cleansing, and arranging for the bathing of other members of the family and the disinfection of bedding, etc., wherever possible, was continued.

The usual tables showing the extent to which the baths have been used year by year since they were opened are given below :—

## 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 1912 :—

1912.	ADULTS.			CHILDREN.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	555	157	712	55	58	113
February ...	462	150	612	40	132	172
March ...	478	142	620	87	128	215
April ...	449	177	626	61	126	187
May ...	466	214	680	62	158	220
June ...	445	205	650	95	126	221
July ...	533	242	775	79	118	197
August ...	531	261	792	8	15	23
September ...	440	240	680	69	64	133
October ...	521	240	761	53	102	155
November ...	457	190	647	75	79	154
December ...	481	166	647	56	32	88
Totals ...	5,818	2,384	8,202	740	1,138	1,878

Table showing the number of persons using the Baths during the past 15 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
1912 ...	5,818	2,384	8,202	740	1,138	1,878
Totals ...	89,864	19,747	109,611	11,027	14,533	25,560

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



## THE SHELTER.

The number of times the Shelter was used during 1912 and the reasons for such use are shown in the accompanying statement. The periods of occupation varied from two up to 16 hours.

	No. of hours occupied.	Reason of occupation.	No. of persons.
January 22nd and 23rd ... ..	16	Diphtheria ...	2 adults, 1 child.
April 7th ... ..	2	Puerperal Fever ...	1 adult.
October 25th and 26th ... ..	16	Diphtheria ...	2 adults.
November 25th and 26th... ..	16	Scarlet Fever ...	2 adults, 1 child.
November 26th and 27th... ..	16	Scarlet Fever ...	2 adults, 1 child.
December 12th and 13th... ..	12	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.

## REPORT OF MORTUARY KEEPER.

Number of bodies deposited from 1st January to 31st December, 1912.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	For burial only.	For inquests.	TOTAL.
January ... ..	10	6	16	12	4	16
February . ...	14	10	24	13	11	24
March ... ..	10	21	31	22	9	31
April ... ..	11	12	23	10	13	23
May ... ..	11	10	21	13	8	21
June ... ..	4	7	11	8	3	11
July ... ..	14	15	29	20	9	29
August ... ..	20	5	25	11	14	25
September ... ..	17	13	30	17	13	30
October ... ..	13	10	23	11	12	23
November ... ..	16	7	23	9	14	23
December ... ..	27	9	36	17	19	36
Totals ... ..	167	125	292	163	129	292

Number of inquests held from 1st January to 31st December, 1912—144.

## PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

There is nothing of particular note to report with regard to the public sanitary conveniences, either over or underground. The usual supervision was exercised over

those provided for males by Inspector Hill, the outdoor superintendent, and over those provided for the use of females, by the women inspectors, especially Miss Baker.

Reports, and comparative statements as to receipts for use of the underground conveniences were regularly submitted to and considered by the Public Health Committee.

The following is a statement showing the total receipts at each of the conveniences for the year ended March 1913, and the amount of increase or decrease as compared with the previous year.

	1912-13.			1911-12.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Oxford Street—Men's Department ..	1050	10	9	1079	18	11	—	—	—	29	8	2
„ Women's „ ...	824	13	0	828	19	1	—	—	—	4	6	1
Portland Road—Men's „ ...	278	4	7	299	7	5	—	—	—	21	2	10
„ Women's „ ...	183	2	11	173	18	5	9	4	6	—	—	—
Marylebone Road—Men's „ ...	216	17	1	217	19	4	—	—	—	1	2	3
„ Women's „ ...	141	17	4	132	19	11	8	17	5	—	—	—
Foley Street—Men only ... ..	126	4	11	130	19	4	—	—	—	4	14	5
St. John's Wood Road—Men only ...	108	5	1	109	11	2	—	—	—	1	6	1
Barrett Street—Men only ... ..	132	10	3	*88	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*Opened 19th June, 1911.

In connection with the receipts at the conveniences for women, it must be borne in mind that throughout the whole year free accommodation was provided at each—Oxford Circus two urinettes, Portland Road and Marylebone Road one each. This free accommodation has been greatly appreciated, and, as the statement shows, led to no falling off in the receipts except in the case of Oxford Circus, where there was a decrease of just over £4. This, it is quite probable, was due to some other cause, such as the proximity of the tube stations and large shops and restaurants where lavatory accommodation for ladies is provided.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The total number of visits to workshops and workplaces during the year was 4080, 560 by the women and 3,520 by the men inspectors.

The complaints received numbered 40.

The following report which the Medical Officer of Health is required to make to the Secretary of State for the Home Department in accordance with the provisions of Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, gives in addition to other information the total number of defects found and of notices served.

## I.—INSPECTION.

Premises. ( 1 )	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
<b>Factories</b> ... .. (Including Factory Laundries.)	91	11	—
<b>Workshops</b> ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries.)	3,330	303	—
<b>Workplaces</b> ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	659	117	—
<b>Total</b> ... ..	4,080	431	—

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	218	218	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	15	15	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	6	6	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	79	79	1	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ... ..	4	4	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	61	61	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	9	9	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).	14	14	—	—
Other offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ... ..	407	407	1	—



## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Dressmaking, Millinery, Laundry, Cabinet Making, &c. ... ..	4,200
Coffee Shops, &c. ... ..	234
Bakehouses ... ..	75
Total number of workshops on Register ... ..	4,509

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
<b>Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—</b>	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ... ..	46
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.)	40
(Notified by H.M. Inspector ... ..)	40
(Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... ..)	35
Other ... ..	6
<b>Underground Bakehouses (s 101) :—</b>	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	1
In use at the end of the year ... ..	65

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

Milk Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Cowhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream Premises...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Restaurant and Dining Room Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Hotel Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Coffee Shops, Pastrycooks and Tea Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1001
Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	4509
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>6173</u>

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

	Number of places.				Number of inspections, 1912.	Number of notices, 1912.	Number of prosecutions, 1912.
	On register at end of 1911.	Added in 1912.	Removed in 1912.	On register at end of 1912.			
Milk premises	200	45	15	230	615	15	—
Cowsheds	5	—	—	5	50	—	—
Slaughterhouses	7	—	—	7	129	1	—
Offensive trade premises...	2	—	—	2	27	—	—
Ice cream premises	96	15	7	104	120	20	—
Houses let in lodgings	1052	278	329	1001	7774	1881	—

## MORTUARY.

Number of bodies received	...	...	...	...	...	292	Removed by Inspectors. —
Number of Infectious bodies received	...	...	...	...	...	—	2

## DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	824
Number of Articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	11355

## CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

	Adults.		Children.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Number of persons cleansed	...	...	5,818	2,384	740	1,138	10,080







TABLE I. (A).  
Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1912 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.
	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
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
1911... ..	117,844	2,375	1,818	261	29,392	502	400	40	32,025	485	440	49	36,425	1,041	690	137	20,002	347	288	35
Averages of Years 1902 to 1911	127,641	2,644	1,981	321	33,697	565	435	62	36,190	630	529	75	38,002	1,064	696	141	19,752	385	321	43
1912... ..	116,155	2,246	1,635	209	28,971	452	379	45	31,566	453	411	30	35,903	971	588	108	19,715	370	257	26

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

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDING 28TH DECEMBER, 1912.

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												
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	147	7	58	54	14	11	2	1	48	37	45	17	147	47	35	44	16	142	5	
Erysipelas ... ..	84	...	2	1	8	26	36	11	18	27	33	6	84	7	15	13	2	37	47	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	259	3	76	147	21	11	1	...	44	62	122	31	259	44	62	121	29	256	3	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	11	...	19	...	3	2	...	5	14	
Enteric Fever ... ..	11	...	...	3	3	5	...	...	4	1	5	1	11	3	1	5	1	10	1	
Polio-Myelitis ... ..	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Puerperal Fever ... ..	5	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	2	1	...	5	2	1	1	...	4	1	
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Phthisis :—																				
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908.	155	...	1	14	13	66	51	10	19	44	84	8	155	16	26	61	6	109	46	
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911.	428	1	20	175	70	126	35	1	47	103	182	96	428	7	8	12	8	35	393	
Others ... ..	107	...	2	5	14	65	19	2	12	32	41	22	107	1	1	...	1	3	104	
Totals ... ..	1219	30	162	400	145	313	144	25	196	314	528	181	1219	127	152	261	63	603	616	

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year ending 28th December, 1912.

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 ... ..	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1
2	Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles ... ..	39	9	17	9	4	—	—	—	—	1
4	Scarlet Fever ... ..	11	1	2	3	4	—	1	—	—	—
5	Whooping-Cough ... ..	15	6	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	7	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	2
7	Influenza ... ..	16	5	1	—	—	—	3	5	2	1
8	Erysipelas ... ..	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	1
9	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	149	—	—	1	4	14	73	50	7	36
10	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	24	4	2	10	8	—	—	—	—	13
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	11	3	—	1	1	1	2	3	—	18
12	Cancer ... ..	137	—	—	—	1	1	17	61	57	307
13	Rheumatic Fever ... ..	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	4
14	Meningitis ... ..	14	4	3	2	1	1	1	2	—	8
15	Organic Heart Disease ... ..	126	—	—	—	4	4	22	46	50	43
16	Bronchitis ... ..	230	18	4	1	1	2	8	49	152	26
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	131	21	25	3	3	4	15	30	30	55
18	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	33	1	—	2	1	—	5	12	12	4
19	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	26	21	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis...	16	—	—	—	4	1	3	8	—	25
21	Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	15	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	3	8
21a	Alcoholism ... ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	56	—	—	—	3	2	10	23	18	27
23	Puerperal Fever ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
24	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	11	5	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	13
25	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	73	71	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	69
26	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	60	2	2	1	7	6	14	12	16	42
27	Suicides ... ..	16	—	—	—	1	2	4	6	3	7
[28] 28	Other defined Causes ... ..	391	42	4	1	4	9	43	104	184	213
29	Diseases ill defined or unknown	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	1
	TOTALS ... ..	1635	209	69	45	57	51	238	426	540	933

TABLE III. (a).—Causes of, and ages at death during the 52 weeks to 28th December, 1912, according to Sub-Districts.

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church	St. John.	Total.
1	Enteric Fever ... ..	2	1	2	—	5
2	Small Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles ... ..	3	2	28	6	39
4	Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	4	5	1	11
5	Whooping Cough ... ..	3	6	6	—	15
6	Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	1	2	2	2	7
7	Influenza .. ..	3	5	4	4	16
8	Erysipelas ... ..	3	2	1	—	6
9	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	26	32	66	25	149
10	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	6	4	9	5	24
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	3	3	3	2	11
12	Cancer ... ..	35	44	34	24	137
13	Rheumatic Fever ... ..	—	2	1	1	4
14	Meningitis ... ..	6	3	4	1	14
15	Organic Heart Disease ... ..	34	30	44	18	126
16	Bronchitis ... ..	50	61	85	34	230
17	Pneumonia (all other forms) ... ..	25	36	56	14	131
18	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	4	9	14	6	33
19	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	8	2	14	2	26
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	3	6	4	3	16
21	Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	7	5	2	1	15
21a	Alcoholism ... ..	—	4	2	—	6
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	13	11	25	7	56
23	Puerperal Fever .. ..	—	—	1	1	2
24	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	3	—	5	3	11
25	Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	18	13	30	12	73
26	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	22	16	20	2	60
27	Suicides ... ..	3	5	4	4	16
28	Other defined Causes ... ..	97	101	116	77	391
29	Diseases ill defined or unknown ... ..	—	2	1	2	5
	TOTALS ... ..	379	411	588	257	1635

## VACCINATION RETURNS.

### SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN FOR 1911.

RETURN made to the Board of Guardians and Local Government Board on the 8th February, 1913, 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, 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 31st Dec. 1911.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1913, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1913, remained un- entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1913, 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 1912.
		Col. I. Success- fully Vaccinated.	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 .. ..	297	221	2	...	35	18	5	7	7	2	3333 Born in St. Marylebone  70 Born elsewhere
2. Christchurch ..	824	581	2	...	76	67	15	9	63	11	
3. St. Mary .. ..	2,247	1,850	2	...	89	114	112	60	18	2	
4. All Souls .. ..	699	503	6	...	31	43	7	80	27	2	
Total .. ..	4,067	3,155	12	...	231	242	139	156	115	17	3,403

Dated 8th February, 1913.

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

## VACCINATION RETURNS.

RETURN FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY—JUNE, 1912.

RETURN made to the Board of Guardians and Local Government Board on the 8th February, 1913, 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, 1912, 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, 1912.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1913, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1913, remained un- entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1913, 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 1912.
		Col. I. Success- fully Vaccinated.	Col. II.		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Certi- ficates 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 .. ..	176	135	...	...	21	5	6	1	5	3	272
2. Christchurch ..	404	282	1	...	48	22	11	...	30	10	
3. St. Mary .. ..	1,127	908	1	..	56	45	72	26	14	5	
4. All Souls .. ..	345	235	...	...	20	24	5	48	10	3	
Total .. ..	2,052	1,560	2	...	145	96	94	75	59	21	272

Dated 8th February, 1913.

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

