

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

Contributors

St. Marylebone (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.

Publication/Creation

1915.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hbhqf4kx>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

AC 4353

STMARY 19

Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

R E P O R T
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1914,

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

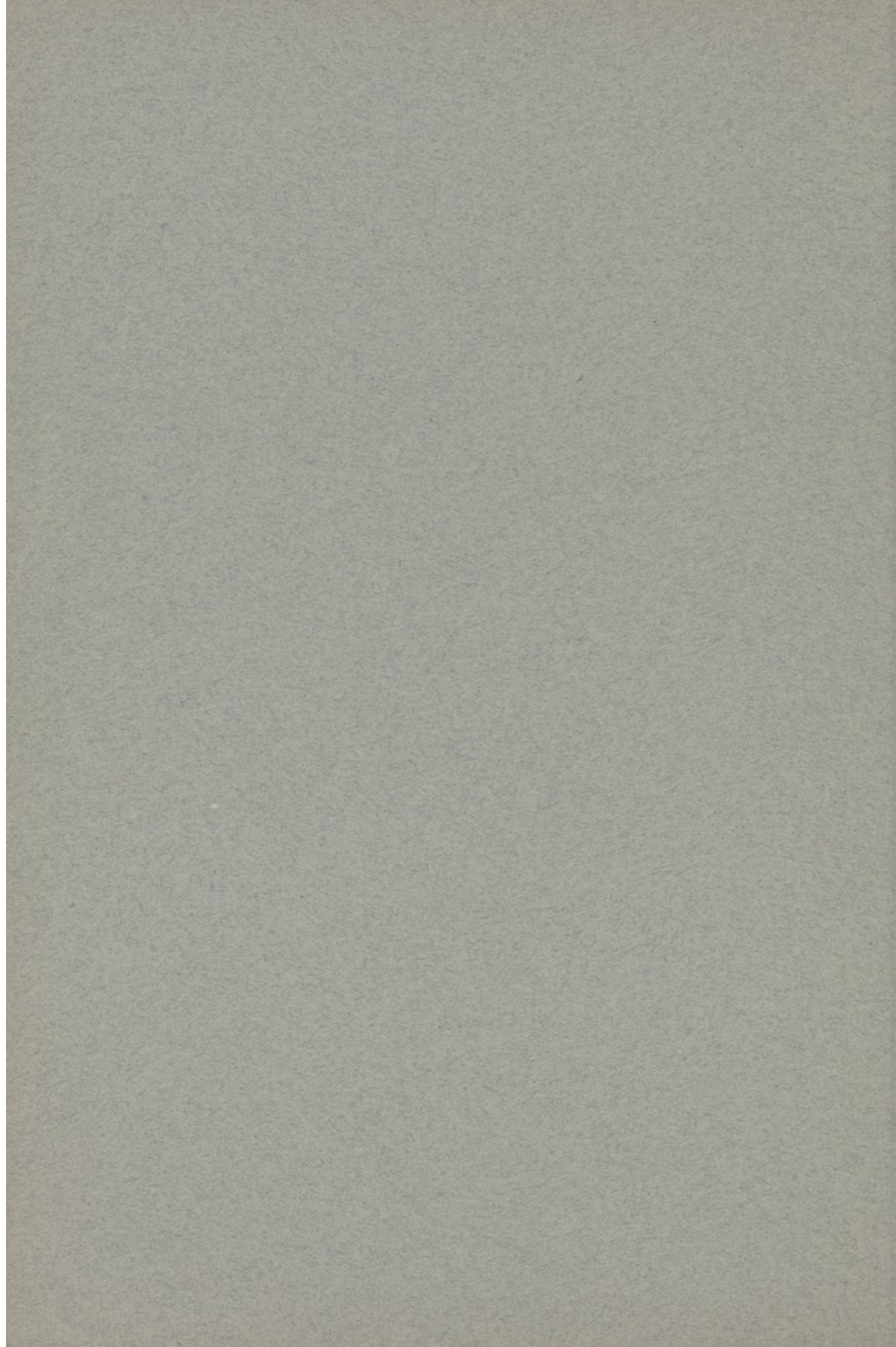
CHARLES PORTER, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P. (Ed.)

Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.



LONDON :
GEO. PULMAN AND SONS, LTD.

1915.



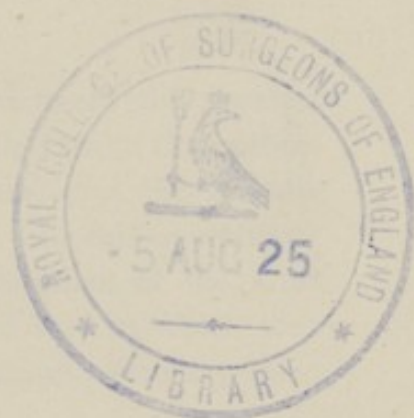
Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1914,

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 & SONS, LTD., PRINTERS.

1915.



GEO. PULMAN & SONS, LTD.,
LONDON AND WEALDSTONE.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,

24, SOMERSET STREET,

LONDON, W.

1st June, 1915.

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

MR. MAYOR, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the instructions of the Local Government Board, I beg to submit the following Report for the year 1914, on the public health and sanitary condition of the Borough of St. Marylebone.

The method of arrangement is similar to that adopted in previous reports, and in the main it is no less satisfactory than any I have submitted since I was appointed.

The war has, of course, made some difference to the work, but apparently has affected the statistics as to diseases and deaths comparatively little. The infantile mortality rate is higher than in 1913, possibly because of the war, but the general death rate, though unfortunately some few of the deaths included were of officers and men who died in hospitals or nursing homes in the Borough, is very little affected.

Reference is made in the portion of the Report, headed "Departmental," to changes in the staff that followed the outbreak of war, and mention is also made of additional works undertaken because of the existence of war.

In carrying out this and all the other work of the department the greatest amount of assistance and encouragement was given by the Public Health Committee. The keenness of the interest of the members under the chairmanship of Sir Horatio H. Shephard was maintained throughout the whole year, and I take this opportunity of thanking them, and particularly the Chairman, and the Chairman of the Dust Sub-Committee, Mr. Alderman Lea-Smith, for the sympathetic way in which they considered every suggestion brought forward, and for the great help and encouragement which they gave.

To the members of the staff, who so loyally supported me during the year, my thanks are also due, and I am glad of this opportunity of tendering them.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES PORTER.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

STATISTICAL.

	PAGE		PAGE
Infectious Disease Chart ... facing	9	Records of Diseases ...	26
Population ...	9	Notifications ...	26
Births, Registration, Notifications ...	9, 10	Discharge Notices ...	27
Deaths and Death Rates ...	10	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	27
District Births and Deaths ...	11	Scarlet Fever ...	28
Deaths in relation to age ...	12	Enteric Fever ...	29, 32
Causes of, and Ages at, Death ...	13	Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	32
Infantile Mortality ...	13, 18	Erysipelas ...	33
Prevention of Infantile Mortality ...	19, 20	Puerperal Fever ...	33
Maternity and Infant Welfare ...	20	Measles ...	33, 34
Deaths in relation to Disease ...	21	„ Deaths ...	33
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	21	„ Isolation of ...	33
Zymotic Diseases, Phthisis, &c., and Respiratory Diseases ...	22	Whooping Cough ...	35
Zymotic (Communicable) Diseases ...	22	Glanders ...	35
Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases ...	23	Polio Encephalitis and Myelitis ...	35
Respiratory Diseases ...	24	Chicken-pox ...	35
Cancer and Malignant Disease ...	24	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	35
Alcoholism ...	25	Tuberculosis ...	35
Accident, Suicide and Manslaughter ...	26	„ Notifications ...	36, 38
		„ Deaths ...	39, 40
		„ National Insurance Act Sanatorium Benefit ...	41
		„ Preventive Measures against ...	40, 43
		„ Bacteriological diagnosis of ...	46
		Syphilis ...	43
		Disinfection ...	44, 45
		Bacteriological Examinations ...	46

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL.

	PAGE		PAGE
Staff Meetings ...	49	House to House Inspection ...	73
Effect of War Conditions ...	49	Houses Let in Lodgings ...	74
Protection of Food Supply ...	51	Common Lodging Houses ...	74
Inspection ...	51	Overcrowding ...	75
„ Surrenders ...	51	Underground Rooms ...	75
Seizures ...	52	Customs and Inland Revenue Acts ...	76
Prosecutions ...	52	Nuisances ...	76
Slaughterhouses ...	52	Work of Sanitary Inspectors ...	77
Milk Supply ...	52	Legal Proceedings ...	77, 78
Cowhouses ...	53	Drain Plans and Drainage ...	78
Milkshops, etc. ...	53	Combined Drainage ...	79
Examination of Milk ...	53	Black Smoke Nuisances ...	79
Ice Cream Premises ...	54	Removal of House Refuse ...	79, 80
Butter, Margarine, etc. ...	54	Verminous Persons Baths ...	81, 82
Restaurants, Food Stalls, etc. ...	54	Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897 ...	81, 82
Offensive Trades ...	55	The Shelter ...	82
Bakehouses ...	55	Public Mortuary ...	82
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ...	55, 59	Public Sanitary Conveniences ...	83
Public Analyst's Reports ...	60, 62	Factories and Workshops ...	84
Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912 ...	62, 64	Inspection ...	84
Bacteriological Examination of Food ...	64	Defects Found ...	84
Rag Flock ...	65	Home Work ...	85
Water Supply ...	65	Registered Workshops ...	86
Housing ...	65, 73	Sanitary Inspection (Summary) ...	87, 89
Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909 ...	65, 74	Local Government Board Tables I.-III. ...	89, 93
		Vaccination Returns ...	94, 95

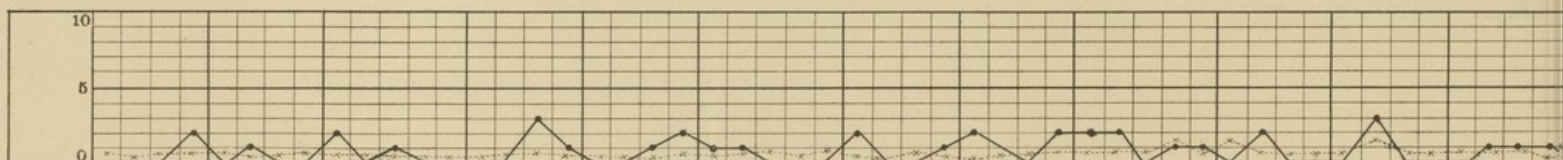
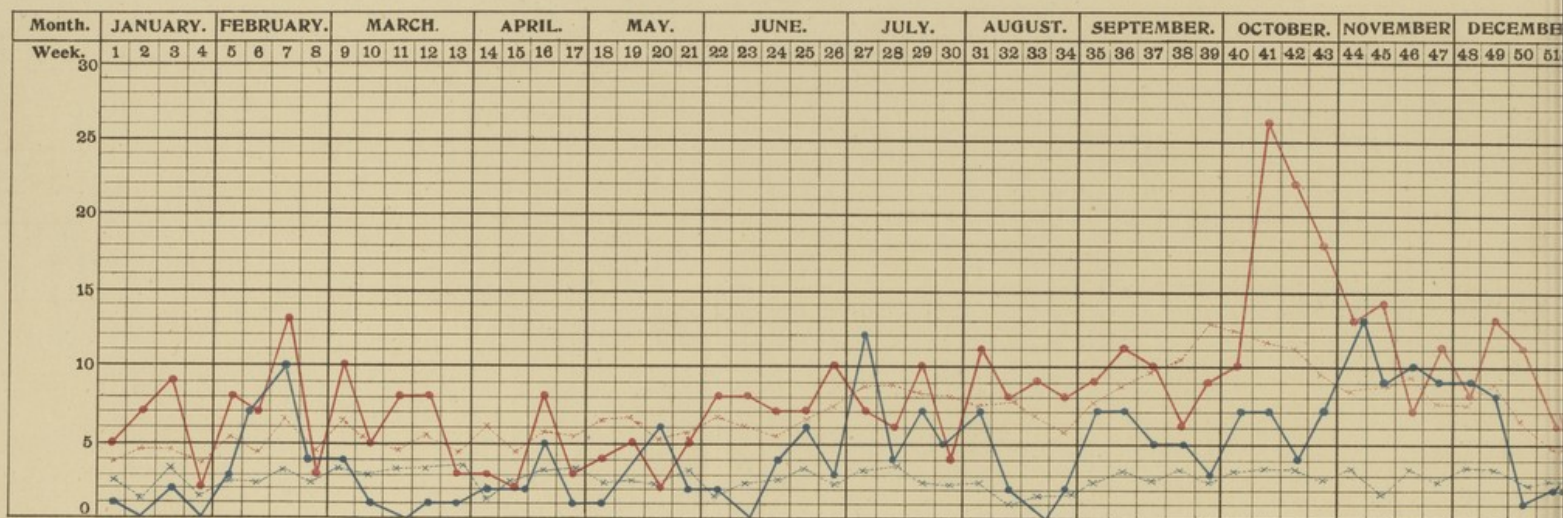


PART I.
STATISTICAL.

PLATE I
NATURAL



Curve showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever, notified week by week during the year 1914.



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

—x— Average of Scarlet Fever during 10 years ending 1914.

—x— " " Diphtheria " " " "

—x— " " Typhoid Fever " " " "

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough at the middle of 1914 as estimated by the Registrar-General was 112,892, which is lower by 1,640 than the population at the middle of 1913, and 4,952 below that of the census population of 1911.

The estimated populations of each of the four sub-districts at the middle of 1914 and of each of the three preceding years, was:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
All Souls... ..	29,392	28,971	28,567	28,158
St. Mary	32,025	31,566	31,124	30,678
Christ Church	36,425	35,903	35,402	34,895
St. John	20,002	19,715	19,439	19,161
	<u>117,844</u>	<u>116,155</u>	<u>114,532</u>	<u>112,892</u>

The same reasons that were offered to account for the fall in the population in previous years, viz., migration, demolition of houses and the erection of business premises in their stead, doubtless operated in 1914 as well.

That the falling off in numbers was so great as stated is, of course, doubtful. The figure is only an estimated one and arrived at by a special method of calculation devised by the Registrar-General. Having regard to the fact that, as is generally known, large numbers of the male inhabitants of the Borough went on active service after the outbreak of war, it is just possible that towards the end of the year the figure was even lower than that given above.

The chief use to which the figures are put, is in connection with the making of calculations of various rates, and these are shown in the succeeding pages.

BIRTHS.

Registration.—The number of births registered during 1914 was 2,128,* being 18 fewer than in 1913. Of the children born 1,095 were boys and 1,033 girls. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 18·7, exactly the same as in the preceding year.

The accompanying table contains a comparison of the rates in the several registration sub-districts and the Borough as a whole for 1914, with those of the three previous years.

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
All Souls	16·0	15·6	13·6	15·4
St. Mary	14·4	14·3	12·8	13·9
Christ Church	29·7	27·0	28·2	26·8
St. John	19·2	18·8	18·8	17·1
	<u>20·2</u>	<u>19·3</u>	<u>18·6</u>	<u>18·7</u>
The Borough				

* This figure is exclusive of births occurring in the Borough to persons usually non-resident therein, but includes 78 births which occurred outside the district, and which have been transferred as belonging to St. Marylebone:—

Legitimate Males	23
„ Females	27
Illegitimate Males	15
„ Females	13

Notifications.—The total number of notifications received during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was 3,901, which is considerably lower than the number for 1913, viz., 4,185. The provisions of the Act are now very generally known, and the necessity for notifying is not less well recognized than that for registration. Failures to notify within 36 hours of birth, as required, were comparatively few. In such cases as there was failure, a perfectly reasonable explanation was forthcoming, and it was not considered necessary to take proceedings against any of the parties.

The main sources of the notifications are set out below and, for purposes of comparison, the figures for the three previous years are also shown. The figures, it may be noted, refer to notifications and not to births. In some cases duplicate notifications, from different sources, were received with regard to the same birth.

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
From parents ...	564 or 13·7 per cent.	509 or 12·1 per cent.	783 or 18·7 per cent.	405 or 10·7 per cent.
„ doctors ...	491 „ 14·1 „	592 „ 14·1 „	500 „ 11·9 „	589 „ 15·6 „
„ midwives ...	774 „ 18·6 „	780 „ 18·6 „	758 „ 18·1 „	791 „ 20·7 „
„ other persons	38 „ 4 „	18 „ 4 „	4 „ 0·9 „	13 „ 3 „
„ hospitals, etc.	2,223 „ 54·6 „	2,286 „ 54·6 „	2,140 „ 51·1 „	2,103 „ 55·7 „

Of the total births notified, 140 referred to still-births (68 males and 72 females); 1,713 took place at Queen Charlotte's Hospital; 388 at Middlesex Hospital; 2 at the Samaritan Hospital; and 1,670 were born at home. Of those notified as having occurred in St. Marylebone, 1,797 belonged to other Boroughs, as follows:—

Legitimate Males ...	...	575
„ Females ...	...	547
Illegitimate Males ...	...	337
„ Females ...	...	338
		<hr/> 1,797

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

The number of deaths registered in 1914 was 1,605. This figure is inclusive of persons who, though normally resident in the Borough, died in institutions outside, but exclusive of persons, who, though they died in St. Marylebone, were ordinarily resident in other parts of England or Wales. Deaths of persons ordinarily resident outside the borders of England and Wales are included in the St. Marylebone figures, if they occur in the Borough.

The corrected death-rate* per 1,000 for the year was 14·9.

In the previous year, the rate was exactly the same and the number of deaths 1,627. In 1912 the rate was 14·8 per 1,000, and in 1911, 16·3.

*A definition of the term "corrected death-rate" will be found on page 9 of the Report for 1912.

The following short table shows the death rates in the several registration sub-districts in 1914 and compares them with those of the three previous years:—

			1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
All Souls	...	...	12·7	13·9	12·0	11·2
St. Mary	...	...	13·1	13·8	11·1	12·6
Christ Church	...	...	19·7	17·4	18·4	18·0
St. John	...	...	15·9	13·8	13·6	14·0

District births and deaths for the 52 weeks ended 26th December are given in the following table (Table I.). A further table giving the vital statistics of separate localities for 1914 and the ten preceding years, will be found amongst the Local Government Board Tables on page 90.

TABLE I.

SUB-DISTRICT.			Population. estimated to Middle of Year 1914.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
ALL SOULS	...	...	28,158	230	205	435	174	143	317
ST. MARY	...	...	30,678	212	206	418	205	183	388
CHRIST CHURCH	...	...	34,895	482	455	937	332	298	630
ST. JOHN	...	...	19,161	171	167	338	120	150	270
THE BOROUGH	...	...	112,892	1,095	1,033	2,128	831	774	1,605

The usual table showing the number of 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. Generally speaking the year, as compared with its predecessor, was more favourable to the old than to the young. The total number of persons over 65 was lower by 21 than in 1913, whereas 15 more babies died in 1914 than in the previous year. In the case of the babies the only quarter that showed a lower figure on comparison was the first, the last two quarters, particularly that of July-September, being very distinctly higher. Amongst the elderly these two quarters were also slightly more fatal than in 1913. The first quarter was the most fatal for both groups, though the difference between it and the others was more marked in the case of adults than in the infants. For babies, as a matter of fact, as will be shown later, 1914 was an infinitely more trying year than 1913, and as evidence of this there may be taken the fact that differences between the numbers dying in each of the quarters were so comparatively small. In 1913 it was noted that three times as many infants died between January and March as between July and September. In 1914 the difference was only 13 and the figure for the quarter was 20 above that for the corresponding quarter of the year before.

	January-March.	April-June.	July-September.	October-December.	Total.
Infants under 1 year ...	62	45	49	54	210
Persons of 65 years and upwards	185	127	96	126	534

DEATHS IN RELATION TO AGE.

The age distribution of the deaths that occurred in 1914 is shown in the following table, which gives also, for the purpose of comparison, the figures for each age group in 1912 and 1913. The fall in the number of deaths in the second group and the continued increase in the figures for the group 45-65 may be noted.

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	1912	209	69	45	57	51	238	426	540	1635
	1913	195	66	47	51	36	229	448	555	1627
	1914	210	38	38	42	54	228	461	534	1605

The percentage relation of each group to the total number of deaths in 1914 is shown below. The plus and minus signs are introduced to show whether there has been a rise or fall since 1913.

Under 1 year		...	...	13·8 per cent. (+)
1 and	2 years	...	...	2·3 „ (—)
2 „	5 „	...	...	2·3 „ (—)
5 „	15 „	...	...	2·6 „ (—)
15 „	25 „	...	...	3·3 „ (+)
25 „	45 „	...	...	14·2 „ (+)
45 „	65 „	...	...	28·7 „ (+)
65 „	upwards	...	...	33·2 „ (—)

The extent to which each of the four divisions of the Borough shared in the deaths of those aged over 65 in 1912, 1913 and 1914 is shown below :

	1912.	1913.	1914.
All Souls ...	123	112	106
St. Mary ...	156	140	145
Christ Church ...	161	187	164
St. John ...	100	116	119
Totals	<u>540</u>	<u>555</u>	<u>534</u>

Of the total, 139 at death were aged between 65 and 70 ; 254 between 70 and 80 : 122 between 80 and 90, and 19 between 90 and 100. The outstanding causes of death were as follows :—

CAUSES.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Bronchitis and other respiratory diseases ...	192	180	135
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	18	22	24
Cancer ...	57	60	54
Tuberculosis ...	7	22	16
Influenza ...	2	6	8
Violent deaths ...	16	16	13

Causes of and ages at Death.—General information with regard to the deaths which occurred in the Borough during the year, mainly with regard to causes and the ages at which death takes place, is given in Table III. of the Local Government Board series at page 92.

This same table gives the number of deaths from various specified causes which occurred in institutions, in hospitals, nursing homes, etc. In each of the groups all deaths, whether of residents or non-residents, are included, which accounts for the fact that the total comes up to nearly 1,000, *viz.*, 947.

Fuller information than is possible in the table is given in the following pages, in which also the figures relating both to causes of death and the ages at which these causes were operative are analysed.

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 year who died in St. Marylebone in 1914, was 210, and the number of births in that year 2,128. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 98·6. This is nearly 8 per 1,000 above the figure (90·8) for 1913, which was the lowest on record. It is interesting to note, however, that though there has been a rise, the rate which first fell definitely below 100 in 1912 is still maintained in that position.

The variations which have taken place in the infantile mortality rate and the number of deaths amongst infants under 1 year of age in each of the years from 1897 are shown in the accompanying chart. It will be noted that the fall in both was interrupted in 1914, the number of deaths rising once more to above 200, a point below which it fell for the first time in 1913.

When in that year an attempt was made to account for the fall, the fact that the splendid efforts made by the official and voluntary workers were only to a slight extent assisted by the climatic conditions was noted. In 1914 climate was even less on the side of the workers. Their efforts made to reduce the number of deaths traceable to respiratory diseases (pneumonia, bronchitis), and intestinal disorders (diarrhoea and enteritis) particularly were counteracted by the occurrence of weather favourable to these conditions.

That there is a tendency for the former causes to operate when cold and wet are prevalent, and for the latter when the weather is warm and dry has already been explained more than once. In 1914 pneumonia amongst infants was more common than in 1913, and diarrhoea and enteritis caused 9 more deaths than in the preceding year. As the difference between the total number of deaths in the two years was only 15, and respiratory and intestinal diseases account for 11 of the



..... Rate per 1,000 of registered births.

extra deaths, it is probably unnecessary to go further than has already been done to find an explanation. It may, of course, be that the changed conditions following the outbreak of the war also assisted. So many homes were thrown into more or less disorder at the beginning of August, and continued in this condition for some time afterwards, that it is not at all unlikely that some of the precautions usually taken in respect of the babies were to some extent relaxed.

The relaxation, if it came, did so at a time when increased effort was required, *viz.*, during the late summer and early autumn. The babies, therefore, suffered as the figures show; they suffered by contracting and, in some cases, succumbing from diarrhoea and enteritis.

One thing is certain, the increase was in no sense due to a diminution in the work done on behalf of the babies. On the contrary, there was all round, by all the parties concerned, as is shown in the following pages, a decided increase in the amount carried out.

The Council continued and extended its efforts to improve sanitation, and to get and keep in touch with the mothers of young babies, and to help them in every way possible. In this latter class of work the fullest possible assistance was obtained from the St. Marylebone Health Society and its workers. Doubtless, these efforts, which were responsible for bringing the rate down to 90·8 in 1913, operated in 1914 to prevent a more serious rise than that shown.

As regards the distribution and the proportion of deaths due to various causes there is little that is new to be said.

Christ Church, being the most thickly populated area and that in which there is most poverty, most overcrowding and most neglect of ordinary precautions, is as usual at the head of the list with 113 deaths amongst infants. In 1913 the figure was 110.

In connection with distribution: as to age at death and causation of death matters have undergone very little change. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the early weeks of life. Of the babies 66 were less than one month old when they died and 105 less than three months. The figures for 1913 were 81 and 119.

The outstanding causes of death and the proportions traceable to them were those usually noted.

Prematurity (numbers 12, 13 and 14 in the table) which caused 69 or 35 per cent. of the total in 1913, in 1914 took 69 or 32 per cent.: diarrhoea and enteritis (7 and 8) accounted for 21 or 10 per cent. in 1913 and for 30 or 14 per cent. in 1914. Respiratory diseases, the third of the main causes, took 27 or 13·8 per cent. in 1913 and in 1914, 29 or 13·8 per cent.

Amongst the other causes of death, those which call for mention are the commoner infectious diseases, which together led to 13 deaths amongst infants (6 per cent. of the total). Of the 13, 7 were due to whooping cough and 5 to diphtheria. Injury at birth accounted for 7 deaths. In 1913, 8 deaths were ascribed to this; in 1912, 4; in 1911, 5, and in 1910, 7.

Some form of tuberculosis was given as the cause in 3 instances, and in 6 convulsions.

Overlaying was stated to be responsible in 2 cases as against 3 in 1913. Both of the victims were aged under one week at the time of death.

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	...	...	8	3	3	3	3	7	8	1	36
St. Mary	...	...	12	—	2	—	7	9	3	—	33
Christ Church	...	...	16	2	4	3	23	29	23	13	113
St. John	...	...	2	3	4	1	6	4	3	5	28
Totals	...	...	38	8	13	7	39	49	37	19	210

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
4	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	5
6	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	7
7	Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	7
8	Enteritis ...	—	—	1	1	2	5	12	3	1	23
9	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
10	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
12	Congenital Malformation	8	—	2	—	10	2	—	1	—	13
13	Premature Birth ...	11	3	3	3	20	1	2	1	—	24
14	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	4	2	1	1	8	8	7	5	4	32
15	Atelectasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Injury at Birth ...	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
17	Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
18	Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
20	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
21	Convulsions ...	2	1	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	6
22	Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
23	Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Bronchitis ...	1	—	2	—	3	2	2	1	2	10
25	Pneumonia (<i>all forms</i>)	1	1	—	1	3	4	5	4	3	19
26	Suffocation, Overlying	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
27	Other Causes ...	2	1	4	1	8	12	11	7	6	44
TOTALS ...		38	8	13	7	66	39	49	37	19	210

Nett Births in the Year { Legitimate, 2,008
 { Illegitimate, 120
 Total ... 2,128

Nett Deaths in the Year { Legitimate Infants, 168
 { Illegitimate Infants, 42
 Total ... 210

PREVENTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.

If reference be made to reports for past years it will be found that with regard to infantile mortality the same remarks are regularly made, *viz.*, that the outstanding causes of death are prematurity, diarrhoea, enteritis and respiratory diseases; that these are largely preventable causes and that the bulk of the babies need not have died.

It is pointed out also that the Council and the St. Marylebone Health Society and their workers are all convinced of the preventability of infantile mortality, and have put into operation such methods as are regarded as capable of assisting in prevention.

The absolute necessity of impressing upon mothers the importance of their part in prevention is recognised, and in every way possible it is sought to get into touch with them, and to give them such instruction in hygiene and guidance in infant management as they seem to require.

The Women Inspectors of the Council give a great part of their time to work of this kind, visiting homes after receipt of notifications of births, advising mothers as to the feeding and care of infants and on hygiene generally.

These are the lines upon which the St. Marylebone Health Society operates also.

In the infant consultations and the schools for mothers they have established, a great amount of educational work has been done. In them they have placed at the disposal of the mothers medical practitioners who have made a speciality of this branch of medicine. Associated with them there are numbers of workers who are always ready and willing to help and teach the mothers.

Year by year the work of the institutions has extended, and in 1914 there was again an increase in the amount done.

In North Marylebone the number of attendances at the consultations held at the Portman Club, Church Street, under Drs. Christine Murrell and Emily Mecedry, was 2,098, as against 1,932 in 1913. The total number of babies seen was 240.

The Mothers' Club, at which lectures and demonstrations are given, was attended by 94 women.

In South Marylebone 275 babies were seen at the consultations conducted by Dr. Eric Pritchard at the Marylebone General Dispensary, Welbeck Street. In all there were 1,880 attendances.

The Mothers' Club was attended by 24 mothers.

The total number of visits to homes by the voluntary workers was 2,190—1,400 in the North District, and 790 in the South District. These were supplementary to the visits paid by the Women Inspectors, which numbered 3,889.

In addition to these visits the Women Inspectors visited also a number of the addresses at which deaths of infants had occurred, gave such help as seemed to be required, and made arrangements for the giving of attention to defects in sanitation, if any such were detected.

With regard to the work of the Health Society, it may be noted that in recognition of the assistance given to the Council a grant was paid during the year by the Board of Education towards the cost of carrying on some of their activities.

In the future it seems probable that further grants will be made by the Treasury for this and other work.

MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE.

In the Report for 1913 attention was directed to the necessity of doing something more for the woman who was in expectation of becoming a mother, and it was suggested that if she could be advised and educated as to the care which she should take of her own health and the advantages to the unborn child likely to follow the taking of greater care, many of the deaths now put down to prematurity might be prevented.

The idea of carrying out work on these lines was most eagerly accepted by the Health Society and arrangements were made for taking it up.

During 1914 considerable advances were made and towards the end of the year there were other indications that a special department, to be known as an "Ante - Natal Clinic," would be established in connection with the infant consultations in North and South Marylebone.

About the same time the Local Government Board issued a memorandum with regard to maternity and child welfare, and suggested the lines upon which a scheme might be constructed.

This involved the establishment of ante-natal clinics, infant consultations and the provision of hospital accommodation for women during their confinement.

In St. Marylebone it was seen that there was already in existence everything necessary for the construction of a complete scheme as suggested by the Board.

There were infant consultations and there were or would soon be ante-natal clinics. So far as beds were concerned, there were Queen Charlotte's Hospital and the Maternity Department of the Middlesex Hospital.

By linking these one with the other, it was felt that the fullest possible provision could be made both for the mother and the child. The managing bodies of the hospitals and other institutions showed themselves most willing to participate in the scheme, and at the end of the year there seemed every likelihood that in the ensuing year the complete scheme would be in existence.

NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK: On account of the outbreak of war, it was determined that Health Week should go uncelebrated. A date had been fixed in November for the celebration, and prior to August some preparations were made,

These were abandoned, however, to allow the workers to give attention to other matters which seemed to call for it more urgently.

DEATHS IN RELATION TO DISEASE.

A list of the causes of deaths, with the ages at which they occurred, will be found in Table III. of the Local Government Board series on page 92. Table III. (a), on page 93, shows the distribution of deaths according to cause in the various registration sub-districts.

The following are some notes with regard to certain of the causes which contributed most largely to the death rate.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

The total number of deaths registered as due to diarrhœa and enteritis (inflammation of the bowels), was 36, equal to 18·6 of the total deaths and 0·31 per 1,000 of the population.

As a general rule, the majority of deaths from this cause occur amongst infants, and in 1914 this was the case also, no fewer than 30 of the 36 being children under 1 year of age.

In 1913 the deaths from diarrhœal diseases numbered 33, and of this number 21 were babies. In 1914, therefore, there was not only an increase in the total, but an increase in the number amongst babies.

The reasons for this increase have been more or less indicated in the section dealing particularly with infantile mortality.

Deaths from diarrhœal diseases always vary most markedly with the weather conditions, being higher when the summer is warm and dry, lower when it is cold and wet.

The latter part of the summer of 1914 was one very favourable to the occurrence of diarrhœal diseases, amongst infants especially, and the main part of the increase is traceable to this cause.

Diarrhœal diseases vary very greatly in extent with the sanitary conditions of a district, and are always taken, more or less, as an index in this connection.

The number of cases, even though it is larger than in 1913, cannot be taken as an indication that there has been any failure on the part of the Council to maintain a high standard of sanitation. The figure is not indeed a high one at all, and though some disappointment may be felt that the fall noted in 1913 was not continued, it is safe to say that it was not contributed to at all by any neglect or failure on the part of the Council.

The efforts that they have put forth not only in relation to sanitation but in other directions, *e.g.*, in the spreading of information amongst the inhabitants, have produced wonderful results in connection with this group of diseases as with others. In these efforts, particularly the last named, the Council have received the greatest assistance from the St. Marylebone Health Society, and part of the credit for the results obtained must undoubtedly be given to this body,

In relation to educational work it may be noted that in 1914 the practice of showing films dealing with matters of importance in connection with hygiene was again, as in 1913, adopted. Owing to the kindness of a prominent member of the Public Health Committee it was found possible to make arrangements with the proprietors of the Eldorado Picture Theatre in Lisson Grove and during one week in practically every month a health film found a place in the programme of pictures. Many hundreds of tickets were distributed on each occasion and a corresponding number of persons were thus enabled to see the film.

Large quantities of leaflets dealing with such subjects as Flies in Relation to Disease, the Feeding and Care of Infants, and so on, were distributed, and in other ways it was tried to make the attempt at education reach as far as possible.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES, PHTHISIS, &c., 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	72	0·63
2. Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases...	183	1·61
3. Respiratory Diseases... ..	307	2·70

All the figures, it may be noted, are lower than those for 1913, the drop in the case of the respiratory diseases from a total of 377 to 307 being most marked.

ZYMOTIC (COMMUNICABLE) DISEASES.

There has been a very marked falling off in the number of deaths from these diseases during the last three years. The diseases included in the group are : small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria and membranous croup, typhus, enteric and continued fevers, diarrhoea and enteritis, and whereas in 1912 the deaths due to them numbered 99, in 1913 and 1914 respectively they have fallen to 86 and 72.

The death rate, which in 1912 was 0·90, in 1913 was 0·79, and in 1914 0·63.

The common experience with these diseases is that if watched over a number of years they are found to show a more or less regular variation, rising steadily to a maximum through a series of years, and falling as steadily throughout the succeeding series to a minimum.

In 1911, with 203 deaths, apparently a maximum was reached, and apparently also 1912 was the first of the series of years in which a fall was due to occur.

In the report for 1913 it was suggested that possibly that year might represent the end of the fall. Clearly, however, it has not, but the same prophecy that was

made then may be made now, viz., that even if the figure for 1914 does not, it is unlikely that so high a figure as that attained in 1911 will, in face of the improved protective measures taken, ever be reached again.

Further reference to each of the diseases in the zymotic group is made in subsequent pages. It may be noted here, however, that of the 72 deaths 17 were due to diphtheria and croup, and 16 to whooping cough. In the case of measles there was a very marked fall from 32 to 3. The table from which these figures are taken will be found on page 92.

PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

The total deaths due to the diseases dealt with under this heading, viz., phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption of the lungs), tuberculous meningitis, general tuberculosis, tabes mesenterica, and all conditions due to the germ of consumption, numbered 183, a figure smaller by 8 than that for 1913, when 191 deaths were registered.

The smallest number ever registered in the Borough was 169 in 1910.

The great bulk of the 183 deaths, viz., 152, was due to phthisis. This figure is greater by 3 than that for 1913.

Of the total number of deaths registered (1,605), the percentage due to phthisis was 9·4 as against 9·1 in 1913. 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, 15 (9·8 per cent.); 25—45, 58 (38·1 per cent.); 45—65, 58 (38·1 per cent.); 65 and over, 14 (9·2 per cent.). Below the age of two years, 2 deaths were certified as having occurred from this disease.

The subject of phthisis is further discussed in connection with the notification and prevention of tuberculosis.

The following table gives the figures for each of the years from 1905. It will be noted that though there have been occasional rises the tendency has all the time been downwards. The reasons for this will be discussed later.

TABLE VIII.
DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS AND OTHER
TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Year.	No. of Cases.	Population.	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1914	183	112,892	1·61
1913	191	114,532	1·75
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 307. This is lower by 70 than the figure (377) for 1913, and lower than that for 1912 by 84.

The death rate was 2.70 per 1,000. In 1913 the rate was 3.46; and in 1912, 3.07.

The majority of the deaths in this group were traceable to bronchitis. The number certified to be due to this cause was 181, as against 225 in 1913. Of this number 105 were amongst persons aged 65 and upwards, and 45 amongst those in the group 45-65.

The deaths traceable to pneumonia numbered 109, and as in the case of bronchitis the later age groups contributed the greatest numbers, though 23 of the deaths occurred amongst children under 2 years of age.

During the year, as was indicated in the report for 1913, some attempts at prevention were made in respect of these diseases and particularly of pneumonia. As far as possible all premises in which a death from this cause was found to have occurred were visited by the district inspectors, enquiries were made as to possible sources of infection, previous cases in the house or family, disinfection was offered, and, if permission was given, carried out.

The total number of visits paid in this connection was 109. Very little information of any value as indicating the source of infection was obtained, but in the majority of instances the suggestion that disinfection should be carried out was gladly accepted. In one case disinfection had already been done privately before the inspector visited the house, and the fact that the offer was made was taken by the occupier as evidence not only of his own wisdom, but also of the enterprise and activity of the Council in relation to public health work.

As was noted in the report of 1913, it is unfortunate that some time must elapse between the occurrence of the death and the visit to the home, for the reason that the information can only be obtained from the Registrar's returns of deaths which are generally not received until at least one week after the event.

Despite the delay, it is believed that some amount of good from the educational point of view at least is done. In time it may be that pneumonia will be made notifiable, and the possibility of getting to closer grips with the disease will come then.

CANCER OR MALIGNANT DISEASE.

The number of deaths due to cancer was 138 and the death rate 1.21 per 1000 of the population. In 1913 the figures were higher, the total being 156 and the death rate 1.36 per 100.

Information with regard to the situation of the disease and the age at which death occurred is given in the following tables:

CANCER. AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Under 10	10 and under 20	20 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and upwards	Totals
Males	—	—	1	1	9	21	12	19	63
Females	1	—	2	3	7	20	18	24	75
Totals	1	—	3	4	16	41	30	43	138

CANCER. SITUATION OF THE DISEASE.

Parts of the body affected.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Face, Tongue, Jaw	10	1	11
Throat, Neck, Gullet	15	1	16
Stomach	12	9	21
Intestines	8	8	16
Liver	6	3	9
Breast	—	8	8
Uterus and Generative Organs	1	20	21
Various	11	25	36
Totals	63	75	138

The following table, which was included for the first time in the Report for 1912 is repeated, as it lends further support to the view then expressed that cancer was in no sense a class disease, since if those who died at home or in nursing homes are taken to represent the rich or well-to-do, and those who died in hospitals or the infirmary the less favourably circumstanced, the one group suffered equally with the other.

	At Home	In Nursing Homes.	In Hospitals.	In Infirmary.	In Asylums.	Total.
Males ...	20	6	13	20	4	63
Females ...	34	3	16	20	2	75
Totals ...	54	9	29	40	6	138

ALCOHOLISM.

The number of deaths certified as directly due to alcoholism was 4, 4 less than in 1913. Cirrhosis of the liver, a condition in most cases probably resulting from abuse of alcohol, was held to be accountable for 18 deaths as against 19 in the previous year.

The combined figure for these two causes is lower by 5 than that for 1913, *viz.*, 22 as against 27.

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 68 ('59 per 1,000). The number in 1913 was 64.

ACCIDENT, SUICIDE AND MANSLAUGHTER.

Accidental or violent deaths during 1914 numbered 69. Of these 14 were due to suicide. Deaths of babies certified as resulting from suffocation (overlying) numbered 2.

RECORDS OF DISEASE.

The diseases considered under this heading are those made compulsorily notifiable by Section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891; diseases declared to be notifiable under Orders made by the London County Council: tuberculosis, notifiable under Regulations of the Local Government Board, and certain other diseases which though not notifiable are infectious, *viz.*, measles, whooping cough, and diarrhoea. The diseases named in the Public Health (London) Act are 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.

Tuberculosis during the whole of the year was notifiable as to all forms under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, which came into force on 1st February, 1913. The year under review (1914) is, therefore, the first full year in which there has been a full scheme of notification in operation in relation to this disease and full reference is made to the results obtained later.

The records as to the infectious but non-notifiable diseases—measles, whooping cough, etc.—are based mainly on information obtained by the Women Inspectors who investigated all cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health. Attention is directed to the existence of cases of these diseases by school teachers, who make special returns with regard to them, or in returns made by the local Registrars.

A special table relating to the Infectious Diseases—Table II. of the Local Government Board series—will be found at page 91.

Information additional to that given there is set out below.

Notifications. The total number of notifications received during 1914 was 2,008. Especially in the case of tuberculosis, many of the notifications were duplicates, and the actual number of cases notified was 1,299. The number notified in 1913 was 1,334, so that there is a decrease of 35 from the previous year.

The notification rate (proportion to population of notified cases of infectious diseases) in 1914 was 11·5 per 1,000 as against 11·6 in 1913.

Isolation of Cases. The following table shows, with regard to each disease, the percentages of the totals and the actual number of cases removed to hospital during the year:

Diphtheria	...	...	228 or	99·6 per cent.	of the cases notified.
Erysipelas	...	...	30 „	46·1	„ „ „
Scarlet Fever	...	...	412 „	95·3	„ „ „
Enteric Fever	...	...	33 „	91·7	„ „ „
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1 „	100·0	„	„	„
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18 „	72·0	„	„	„
Puerperal Fever	...	...	6 „	66·0	„ „ „
Polio Myelitis	....	...	— „	—	„ „ „
Phthisis	...	...	91 „	18·1	„ „ „

The cost of carrying out the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the various regulations with regard to notification was £137 9s. 9d., equal to £1 4s. 4d. per 1,000 of the population.

The cost and rate per 1,000 for each of the past 10 years, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Amounts paid to Medical Practitioners.			Cost per 1,000 of Population.		
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
1913	...	124	3 9	...	1	1 8
1914	...	137	9 9	...	1	4 4

DISCHARGE NOTICES.

The number of certificates received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board regarding the return of patients sent to hospital with infectious diseases was 439 and referred to 585 cases. Visits were paid to these cases by the District Inspectors, and advice given as to 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 far more prevalent in 1914 than in 1913—229 cases as against 132 in the previous year. Of the cases 17 died, and the case mortality rate was 7·4 as compared with 4·5 per cent., the rate for 1913.

The number of cases per 1,000 of the population was 2·01.

Of the 229 cases quite a considerable proportion were notified as having occurred in institutions. During the year no fewer than 24 cases were notified from the Workhouse Infirmary, the majority in the last quarter. With the object of discovering the source of infection, which seemed to be one or more carrier or unrecognised cases, a complete examination of all patients in certain of the Wards was made. This resulted in the detection of a number of patients who, apparently unaffected themselves, harboured the organism of the disease. After these persons had been isolated and otherwise dealt with a great diminution in numbers followed. At the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, where there were 23 cases during the year, the experience was very similar.

Only in a few cases was it possible to determine accurately the source of infection; in 32 it proved to be in the home of the patient, and in ten instances from a previous case in his own family. Three patients were believed to have obtained infection from a previous case in the neighbourhood.

The number of swabs from doubtful cases submitted for bacteriological examination, including a large number from the institutions referred to above, was 743.

A positive result was returned in 93 instances.

Of the registration districts, that contributing the largest number of cases was Christ Church, with 100. All Souls 70, St. Mary 31, and St. John 28.

As usual the age groups 1-5 and 5-15 were those most affected, 96 of the cases falling into the former and 85 into the latter group.

One application for a free supply of antitoxin under the Diphtheria Antitoxin (London) Order, 1910, was received.

The nuisances detected during the course of investigating the notified cases were: Dirty Premises, etc., 38; Defective Drainage, 1. These were all remedied after service of notices.

SCARLET FEVER.

The notifications of this disease numbered 432. This is the highest figure for any year since 1909, when 458 were notified. In 1908 the number was 409, in 1912 259, and in 1913 411.

The chart inserted at the beginning of this report shows the number of cases reported week by week throughout the year and the relation which the figure has to the average of the previous 10 years.

The highest number reported in any one week was 26.

The total deaths from scarlet fever numbered 9, and the number of deaths per cent. of the cases was 2'08.

The districts to suffer most from this disease were Christ Church and All Souls. In the former there were 181 cases and in the latter 100. In St. Mary there were 92 and in St. John 59.

As usual, the majority of the patients were children of school age; the age group, 5-15, giving more than half (244) of the total. Of the remainder 115 were aged between 1 and 5 years.

The source of infection was believed to be a previous case in the same family in 34 cases. In 9 cases a patient had been previously notified to be suffering in the same house.

Though it seemed probable that many of the children notified acquired their infection in school, it was only in 18 instances that a definite connection could be made out.

Defects in sanitation to the number of 60 were discovered. Of these, 59 were want of cleanliness, &c., and 1 defects in drainage. The nuisances were remedied after the service of notice in each case.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were 17 more cases of enteric fever in 1914 than in 1913, the numbers being 36 and 19.

A very close investigation was made into all the cases, with the object of discovering the source of infection and of preventing the occurrence of other cases if possible. Except in one instance, the cases were all single and seemed to be unconnected with any other. In the exceptional instance there seemed to be the makings of a fair-sized outbreak. Largely, however, because precautions were taken, and it was possible to have isolation carried out quickly with those who were infected later, the number of persons attacked did not exceed 10. All these resided in the same neighbourhood, some were members of the same family, or lived in the same house.

The following table, in which the cases are shown in the order in which they were notified, indicates the relation of one patient to the other, and the probable source of infection in each case.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Number.	Patient.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Notification	Probable Source of Infection.
1	A.J.P.	M.	30	16/4/14	Contaminated Food ?
2	M.O.	F.	14	17/4/14	} Sisters. Both either from A. J. P. or same source
3	E.O.	F.	11	18/4/14	
4	A.T.	F.	8	26/5/14	} Brother and Sister. Children of J.T. and possibly infected by her
5	C.T.	M.	13	6/6/14	
6	W.B.	M.	17	29/6/14	Related to and infected by A.J.P.
7	E.D.	F.	7	1/7/14	Probably from W.B.
8	T.W.M.	M.	9	24/7/14	} Resided in same house as, and probably infected by J.T.
9	R.N.	F.	12	27/7/14	
10	J.T.	F.	46	27/7/14	Unrecognized case

The cases, it will be noted, were spread over a period of something like three months, and occurred to some extent in groups.

When the first three came to hand the conclusion arrived at as to source of infection was that A.J.P. had probably contracted the disease as a result of eating contaminated food, the two most likely articles being shellfish or fish bought ready cooked. No history of contact with any other case could be obtained. The girls, M.O. and E.O., were on very friendly terms with the family of A.J.P., and, living close by, were frequently in and out of the house during the considerable time that elapsed between the date of his attack and his removal to hospital. The conclusion with regard to them was that they were infected because of their association with A.J.P.

The next case (A.T.) did not appear until four or five weeks later. Enquiries made at the home elicited no information of any value in arriving at a conclusion.

The mother (J.T.), though enquiries made later revealed the fact that she had actually suffered from the disease, both at this period and later, when the case of C.T. was under investigation, alleged that she was and had been quite well, and could point to no suspicious circumstance in her own or any other family in the house.

The conclusion arrived at, therefore, was that A.T. was probably infected from one or the other of the first three cases, and that C.T. contracted the disease from A.T.

W.B., who was notified next, was closely related to A.J.P., who was probably the source of his infection. E.D., who came later, it was believed was infected by W.B. and completed the group of cases for which A.J.P., whatever the source of his infection, was responsible, viz. : M.O., E.O., W.B., and E.D.

T.W.M., a boy of 9, was ill for some time before he was notified.

The notification came from the Workhouse Infirmary, the diagnosis of enteric fever having been made some time after he had been under observation and treatment there.

On receipt of this notification further investigations were made. As far as possible every person who had been in contact with any of the cases was questioned, bacteriological examinations were made, death returns were scrutinized, and so on.

The result of these investigations was that J.T. was found to have suffered from enteric fever in an unrecognized form, probably about the time when the first cases were notified. Further, it was found possible to link her up with the case R.N., who also had a mild attack, and with A.T. and C.T. (her own children) and T.W.M., who resided in the same house. It was found, in short, that there were two groups of cases in the series: one for which A.J.P. seemed to be responsible and the other which, as already stated, was traceable to J.T.

With the discovery of J.T. and R.N. the series ended, but further enquiries were made with the object of deciding where and how J.T. herself acquired the infection.

It has been noted above that at the time A.T. and C.T. were notified, J.T. alleged that she had always enjoyed good health, and had not been at all out of sorts. By the time the fuller investigation came to be made, however, she recollected that between Christmas 1913 and April 1914 she had not really been always well. About Christmas time she had suffered from weakness and fainting fits, and had been treated as an out-patient at one of the neighbouring hospitals. At Easter she was confined to bed for a few days with "influenza," one of the outstanding symptoms being diarrhoea.

This history was regarded as very suspicious, and when a specimen of her blood was submitted to examination, the suspicion that the attack was enteric fever and not influenza was confirmed. In the case of R.N. the facts elicited were very similar, and it is easy to understand how these two patients managed to infect the remaining three patients, A.T., C.T. and T.W.M. The house in which they all resided is a tenement one, and all the occupants are closely associated. There is, further, only one closet, and all the time the patients were ill and suffering from diarrhoea they used this convenience. In the common washhouse all the clothing, probably soiled and certainly undisinfected, used by the patients, was washed and afterwards put to dry in the yard and passages, common to all the occupants of the house. Very many opportunities to spread were, therefore, given to the germ. After the unwillingness of J.T. to give information had been overcome, and here it may be noted that distrust and a tendency to conceal information are nearly always met with in these cases, it was easy to account for the majority of the cases.

The great difficulty came, however, when the source of infection in J.T.'s case was sought.

In all there seemed to be three possibilities: (1) That it was the same as in A.J.P.'s case, *i.e.*, possibly contaminated food; (2) that it had been acquired outside the Borough, and (3) that there had been another unrecognized case.

Each of these seemed not unlikely. The facts supporting (1) were that A.T. and A.J. P. were ill more or less about the same time; the families lived fairly close together, and led very much the same kind of life. As regards (2) it was found on enquiry that prior to her attack of "influenza" J.T. had visited the home of a sister in one of the suburbs to see a member of the family, who was ill at the time, and who died soon afterwards. No definite information as to the cause of death was obtainable from the Medical Officer of Health of the district or from J.T.

(3) The suspicion that the source of infection was an unrecognized case in the neighbourhood arose after searching the death returns for the period between the beginning of the year and the date of the occurrence of the cases. This revealed the fact that there had been a death in a house adjoining that occupied by J.T., the cause of which seemed somewhat uncertain. Enquiries were at once instituted with regard to this case, and it was found that the deceased, a woman, had been exceedingly friendly with J.T., had indeed, until compelled by illness to take to bed, assisted in looking after her.

A description obtained from the physician who attended this woman and who conducted an examination after death, strengthened the opinion that the condition from which she suffered and from which she died was enteric fever.

When the enquiries were made the woman had been dead for some months, and it was found impossible to get accurate information with regard to date of sickening and so on. Nevertheless it was taken as highly probable that she had the fever before J.T., and that the attack in this case originated from her.

As soon as J.T. and R.N. were found to have been infected, arrangements were made for their isolation, the house in which they resided was thoroughly disinfected, and all other precautions that seemed necessary were taken.

Following the taking of these steps no further cases occurred, which seems to suggest that they exerted some influence.

Of the remainder of the total 36 cases, the source of infection appeared to have been acquired outside the Borough in four cases. In six cases contaminated food was believed to be the source, the article suspected being shell-fish and fish in three and watercress in three.

The deaths numbered seven in all which gives a case mortality of 19·4 per cent.

The cases were distributed as follows: St. Mary, 9; Christ Church, 16; All Souls, 7; and St. Johns 4. Four of the deaths occurred in Christ Church, and 1 in each of the three other sub-districts.

A complete examination of the premises was made in each case and resulted in the discovery of nuisances in six cases. The defects were remedied by the persons responsible after notice had been served.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Only one case of this disease, a child 1 year old, was notified. Isolation and treatment were carried out in a hospital, but the patient died.

ERYSIPELAS.

The notifications of erysipelas numbered 65, and there were 2 deaths. Most of the cases were notified from the Workhouse Infirmary and the General Hospitals and 30 patients were treated in one or other of these institutions.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The number of cases of this disease notified, *viz.*, 9, was considerably above the average. The number of deaths registered as due to it, *viz.*, 3, was about the average.

In each case a visit was paid by one of the women inspectors and the premises were disinfected.

MEASLES.

As already noted most of the information obtainable with regard to this disease comes from the school teachers, and during 1914 the returns made referred to 216. This number is less than that for 1913 and much less than that for 1912 and 1911.

The number of deaths was smaller than in either of the two previous years also: 3 as against 32 in 1913, 39 in 1912 and 64 in 1911. All the deaths occurred amongst patients under 5 years of age.

Visits are paid to all homes in which a case of measles is reported to have occurred, and leaflets impressing the necessity for preventing the spread of infection by isolation and the protection of the sufferer from the common sequelæ of the disease, bronchitis and pneumonia, are explained to and left with those in charge of the patient. At the same time arrangements are made for the carrying out of disinfection after the termination of the disease.

Hospital Isolation of Measles. Patients suffering from measles, to the number of 11, were isolated in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, after the issue of a certificate by the Medical Officer of Health to the effect that isolation could not be carried out at home.

The following table shows the number of cases of measles and other infectious diseases reported from schools and other Boroughs during 1914.

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	...	...	...	...	26	22	...	3	2	...	...
Barrett Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Barrow Hill Road	...	...	...	...	26	8	1	83	56	7	63
Bell Street	...	...	...	...	72	26	1	6	22	40	92
Capland Street	...	...	...	...	27	8	...	22	28	11	78
Catholic, Richmond Street	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	1	...	3
Christ Church, Lisson Grove	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	9
Convent, Little Union Place	...	...	...	...	24	9	1	9	5	2	21
Council, Grove Road	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Cosway Street	...	...	...	...	69	16	...	3	3	5	59
Emmanuel, Aberdeen Place	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	14	8	15	7
Emmanuel, North Street	...	...	...	...	13	5	...	...	...	...	1
Hampden Gurney, Upper Berkeley Street	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	10	...	22	8
Homer Row, Catholic	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	5	7	4	12
Jewish, Hanway Street	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	3	...	1	3
Portland, Little Titchfield Street	...	...	...	...	13	19	...	21	2	12	12
St. Andrew's, Wells Street	...	...	...	...	16	9	...	5	5	4	19
St. Francis, Upper William Street	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. James', Marylebone Lane	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	3	4
St. Luke's, Nutford Place	...	...	...	...	61	1	...	12	18	21	18
St. Mark's, Violet Hill	...	...	...	...	44	8	...	41	3	...	24
St. Mark's, Marylebone Road	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	1	...	1	...
St. Marylebone, High Street	...	...	...	...	29	2	...	27	9	7	25
St. Marylebone Grammar, Marylebone Road	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	1	1	...
St. Mary's, Crawford Street	...	...	...	...	27	5	...	14	14	47	51
St. Paul's, East Street	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	12	9	4	24
St. Paul's, Broadley Terrace	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	5	10	5	23
St. Stephen's, Charlbert Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas', Orchard Street	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	19	4	8
Polytechnic, Regent Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinity, Buckingham Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	10
St. Vincent, Lower Seymour Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Marylebone Street	...	...	...	...	30	5	...	...	5	...	2
Westminster Jewish School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools out of Borough	...	...	...	...	19	2	1	2	5	...	5
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	577	189	5	305	253	216	586

WHOOPING COUGH.

As in measles much of the information obtained with regard to this disease is derived from the death returns, and during 1914 the number of deaths registered as due to whooping cough was 16 as against 11 in 1913, 15 in 1912 and 30 in 1911.

All the 16 deaths were of children under 5 years of age; 7 were less than 1, 6 less than 2 but more than 1, and 3 more than 2 but less than 5 years of age.

Isolation in hospital is carried out in the case of whooping cough as in measles, and 13 certificates were granted during the year.

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. The order making the notification of glanders compulsory came into operation on 1st January, 1908, since when, *viz.*, in November, 1908, only 1 case has been notified.

CHICKEN POX.

This disease being no longer notifiable in 1914, 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 34.

POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS AND MYELITIS.

These diseases remained notifiable during the year; no notification was, however, received.

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 1914. The total number of cases notified was 25, as against 9 in 1913, and 19 in 1912. Visits were paid to all notified cases, none of which were particularly serious, by the women inspectors.

TUBERCULOSIS.

So far as tuberculosis is concerned 1914 is an interesting year, because it is the first complete year in which there has been full compulsory notification in respect of all cases.

In previous reports the manner in which this point was reached has been fully described, and it is not proposed to refer to it again at length here.

In the accompanying Table the number of cases notified each year since 1906 is shown, as well as the source of the notifications and the system under which they were made. The non-pulmonary form, it may be noted, was not notifiable until 1913, the table, therefore, shews no reference to cases prior to that year. The fact that the number of pulmonary cases has fallen since 1912 probably means merely that in that year and 1913 cases that had been recognized but not notified under systems previously in force were brought in as a result of the introduction of the compulsory notification. It may mean of course that there is some diminution in the actual number of cases, but though it is possible that there is diminution, it is doubtful if it has been to the extent which the drop in numbers shown in the table would suggest.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS.—A.

Year.	Medical Practitioners.	Hospitals and Dispensaries, etc.	Poor Law.	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	Totals.
1906 (voluntary)	206 (six months)	—	—	206	—	206
1907 ..	291	—	—	291	—	291
1908 ..	176	—	—	176	—	176
1909 ..	98	20	*216	334	—	334
1910 ..	101	15	421	537	—	537
1911	56	**280	200	536	—	536
1912	†107	428	155	690	—	690
1913 { Pulmonary	††115	270	141	526	154	680
Non-pulmonary	53	67	34			
1914	120	244	138	424	78	502

A further table with regard to notifications is printed below. This has been prepared for the Local Government Board and shows the numbers of cases notified on each of the different forms prescribed in the Regulations of 1912.

A note with regard to each of the forms was made in the report for 1913, and it is unnecessary to add anything to what was said then.

The total number of cases found amongst school children, it will be seen, was 4. In 1913 the figure was 17. The exact signification of the figure and of the fall cannot be judged, since no information is given as to the total number of children examined. The fact that the pulmonary form of tuberculosis is believed to be rare in children may, however, be noted, and the statement that these figures seem to support this view may be made.

* Compulsory 1st January, 1909.

† Uniformly compulsory January, 1912.

** Compulsory in May, 1911, for Hospital cases. †† Uniformly compulsory for Tuberculosis 1st February, 1913.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS.—B.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 4TH JANUARY, 1914, TO THE
2ND JANUARY, 1915.

Age Periods.	Number of Notifications on Form A.													Number of Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifications on Form C.		
	Primary Notifications.												Total Notifications Form A.	Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications Form B.	Poor Law Institu- tions.	Sanatoria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total		Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total			
Pulmonary, Males ...	2	8	20	14	13	15	43	45	56	29	12	257	350	—	—	—	—	1	143	34
.. Females ...	—	9	19	7	8	21	35	26	27	6	3	161	205	—	1	—	1	1	43	18
Non-pulmonary, Males	1	7	10	4	1	1	3	7	1	1	1	37	45	1	—	—	1	1	12	6
.. Females	1	7	9	7	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	37	45	—	—	3	3	4	4	2
	4	31	58	32	24	38	84	80	87	37	17	492	645	1	1	3	5	7	202	60

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS C.

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDING 26TH DECEMBER, 1914.

Localisation of 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.											
Lungs Totals	424	2	20	62	58	152	118	12	75	91	191	67	424	15	19	35	5	74	350
Spine	5	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	5	1	1	—	—	2	3
Hip	11	—	3	4	1	2	1	—	—	3	8	—	11	—	1	4	—	5	6
Skin	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Brain... ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Neck	24	1	4	14	1	1	3	—	2	1	20	1	24	—	—	1	—	1	23
Ankle	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chest	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Elbow	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cervical Glands	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Abdomen	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	1
Wrist... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Larynx	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Eye	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meninges	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peritoneum	5	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	—	—	2	1	3	2
Throat	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Foot	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1
Hand	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Knee	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	1	2	1
Lymphatic System... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ribs	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Abscess	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	1
Ear	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Non-Pulmonary ... Totals	78	2	14	33	5	16	6	2	11	9	51	7	78	4	3	8	2	17	61

Table C., page 38, which analyses the notifications and groups the pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases according to age, source, and mode of isolation, is an interesting one. It shows very well that the age-period at which the pulmonary form is most common is that between 25 and 45, the non-pulmonary being more frequent amongst the young. It shows also that Christ Church had the largest proportion of both pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases. The explanation of this fact is to be found very largely in the circumstance that the great bulk of the population is located in that district, and here there is most packing of the inhabitants, most poverty, and most insanitation in the form of overcrowding, lack of house-cleanliness and neglect of hygiene on the part of the individuals.

Treatment of Tuberculosis. Sanatorium Benefit.—In previous tables some indication as to where the patients received treatment is to be obtained from the notes given as to the sources of the notifications. As to the numbers receiving sanatorium benefit it is impossible to give any definite information. So far as can be made out, of the 502 persons notified to the Medical Officer of Health, at least 179 were insured and 63 of these applied for the benefit.

In a letter from the Medical Officer of the St. Marylebone Dispensary for the Prevention of Consumption, which is set out elsewhere, it is stated that of 365 patients treated, 150 were insured and made 1,893 attendances: 17 of the patients were sent to State Sanatoria.

Deaths from Phthisis.—The table given below shows that the number of deaths from consumption increased somewhat in 1914, from 149 to 152. The deaths were 1.3 as against 1.2 per 1,000, in 1913.

In Christ Church there was a very marked rise in the number of deaths from 57 to 73, an increase of 16. For some years there has been a tendency to a fall in this district and the greater part of the preventive work, both that carried out by the Council and that undertaken by voluntary agencies, has been done there. There has been no slackening of efforts on the part of any of the bodies concerned and it is difficult to find an explanation of why the rise should have occurred and there should have been a return to the figure for 1906, the year in which preventive measures were really seriously organized.

TABLE X.—DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Estimated Population.	Year.	All Ages.	SUB-DISTRICTS.			
			All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.
112,892	1914	152	18	38	73	23
114,532	1913	149	32	40	57	20
116,155	1912	149	26	32	66	25
117,844	1911	172	51	30	65	26
125,195	1910	133	28	37	56	12
126,027	1909	170	43	41	66	20
126,867	1908	154	35	33	61	25
127,718	1907	179	42	46	64	27
127,960	1906	197	36	64	73	24
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 152 deaths was as follows:—In Poor Law Institutions 82; general and other hospitals, 17; at home, 53.

Of those who died 37 were insured and 115 uninsured.

As it may be useful for statistical purposes it may be mentioned that while the deaths numbered 152 the notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 424.

Tables similar to those printed below and showing the age distribution of the deaths and the occupation of the patients have appeared in previous reports. No comment with regard to them is necessary since no fact to which attention has not already been directed is brought out.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Ages.	Under 10	10 and under 20	20 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and upwards	Totals.
Males...	3	1	11	18	19	25	14	5	96
Females	1	4	12	14	10	9	6	—	56
Totals	4	5	23	32	29	34	20	5	152

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN RELATION TO OCCUPATION.

MALES.

No occupation.	Work with exposure.		Sedentary work.		Professional work.	Total.
	Workmen.	Foremen, Masters, etc.	Workmen.	Foremen, Masters, etc.		
7	55	—	27	5	2	96

FEMALES.

No occupation or house work.	Work with exposure.	Sedentary work.	Professional work.	Total.
41	3	12	—	56

Prevention of Consumption.—So far as prevention is concerned the methods followed in 1914 were largely those in vogue in former years and more than once described in previous reports.

Visits were paid to the homes of notified cases by the women inspectors, who, in addition to giving instruction with regard to the preventive measures to be adopted by the patient and the persons associated with him, endeavoured to arrange for the examination of contacts at the institutions co-operating with the Council in this work, viz., the Middlesex Hospital, the Dispensary in Allsop Place and the Margaret Street Dispensary.

Very great assistance was given by the staff and the voluntary workers of the Dispensary for the Prevention of Consumption, Allsop Place, in connection with home visitation and educational work. A branch of prevention in which great interest is taken by the Committee of this Institution is that in relation to children, and the open air school which was instituted some years ago is largely attended by children who are suffering or are suspected to be suffering from consumption.

In addition to carrying out such works as are referred to above, the Council, during 1914, continued their various activities in relation to housing and what may be called works of sanitation generally. In a large number of cases disinfection was carried out and any defects detected on examination were remedied in the usual way.

Schemes of Prevention.—Early in 1914 the scheme of the Council, so far as regards the Dispensary portion—the only part with which the Council is directly concerned—was completed. Draft agreements had been prepared and submitted to and approved by the various bodies willing or desirous of taking part in the scheme, and there remained only to obtain the sanction of the London County Council, the Local Government Board and the London Insurance Committee.

The necessity of consulting these bodies arose because the first two, between them, were responsible for the repayment of 75 per cent. of the total cost of the scheme, so far as regards uninsured persons; the Insurance Committee's duty was to make a contribution in respect of the insured.

The desire of the Council from the very beginning was, roughly, to make arrangements for the uninsured persons, taking advantage of the facilities offered by the Middlesex Hospital, the Margaret Street Dispensary and the Allsop Place Dispensary, and linking up their own work with these institutions through certain members of the Public Health staff. Having made the arrangements for the uninsured, the Council proposed, and all the institutions agreed, to place these arrangements at the disposal of the Insurance Committee for the insured persons, and leave that body to settle with the Hospital and Dispensary Committees as to terms.

The scheme, as proposed by the Council, was approved by the London County Council in a comparatively short time.

The Local Government Board approved, so far as the Middlesex Hospital and the Margaret Street Dispensary were concerned, subject to satisfactory arrangements being made with the Insurance Committee as regards the Dispensary in Allsop Place.

At the close of the year no such arrangement had been arrived at, and matters therefore were not very much further forward than at the beginning of the year.

The whole trouble seemed to be the amount to be paid to the Dispensary by the Insurance Committee, and whether or not the payment should be made direct by them or through the Council.

If the amount could have been decided upon, and it may be noted here that this was no concern of theirs, the Council would probably have been prepared to accept either arrangement. As it apparently was a difficult sum to settle, the Council could do nothing but wait. At the end of the year it seemed likely that there would be some considerable delay.

Fortunately the delay means very little more than that the organisation is not quite formally completed.

All the elements which will eventually make up the scheme are working together, doing everything possible to deal with the cases and tuberculosis prevention generally.

The St. Marylebone Dispensary for the Prevention of Consumption.—This institution particularly, although it is the one with regard to which difficulties are experienced by the Insurance Committee, continued its work actively throughout the year. What that work was is shown in the following note, which has been very kindly provided by Dr. Saner, the Acting Medical Officer :—

During the year 1914, 317 patients were examined at the Dispensary. Of these, 157 were found to be definitely tuberculous and 43 were suspected cases. Children under 15 numbered 150, and of these 48 were found to be tuberculous, 22 were suspected cases, and 70 were non-tuberculous. The Medical Officer paid 1,079 visits to patients in their own homes, and the Dispensary Sister paid 1,962 domiciliary visits. The number of individual attendances of patients at the Dispensary was 6,057.

The number of persons insured under the National Insurance Act coming under treatment at the Dispensary for the first time was 62, but the number of those actually under treatment, including insured persons continuing their attendance from previous years, was 150.

In all, 365 patients were actually receiving treatment at the Dispensary in 1914, and of these 150 were insured persons and 215 were not insured. The total attendance of same, including home visits by the Medical Officer, were as follows :—

Insured persons...	...	...	...	1,893
Non-insured	...	...	...	4,164
				—
Making a total of	...	...	...	6,057

With regard to the sending of insured patients to the State Sanatoria, 17 patients were sent from this Dispensary during the year 1914.

Of the 17, 7 are now working, 2 are improved, in 3 the disease is arrested, 1 is not improved, and 1 is worse. Three have not yet returned.

Five of the patients were discharged at their own request, and of these 2 are working, 1 is improved, 1 not improved, and 1 worse.

Bacteriological Diagnosis of Consumption.—Again in 1914 as in the previous year an increase in the number of specimens of expectoration sent by medical men for bacteriological examination, from cases in which there was some doubt as to the diagnosis, is to be noted.

The total number was 859 as against 672 in 1913. Of these, 173 were found to contain the bacillus of consumption, while the remainder were free.

Work of the Women Inspectors.—The total number of cases seen by the women inspectors was 1,227, 578 of which were new cases. Fifty-six of the patients seen were removed to hospital, 171 were insured persons and of these 54 went to a sanatorium.

Disinfection of premises was carried out in 162 instances.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The great bulk of the total notifications—78 as against 154 in 1913—in the case of this form of tuberculosis came from institutions where the patients were undergoing treatment. Visits were paid to the homes and, where necessary, advice with regard to the obtaining of treatment was offered.

Particulars as to the parts affected by the disease will be found in the table on page 38.

SYPHILIS.

Although no deaths were actually certified as directly due to this disease during the year, the number that resulted indirectly from it must have been considerable. The victims in this group were many of them infants and young children. These died, having inherited the infection. A large percentage died of the sequels of the acquired infection.

Many of the sequels appeared because the disease was neglected in the early stages. Considerable numbers of the children who died from inherited syphilis were infected because the parent did not seek proper advice and did not submit to full and proper treatment.

Recognizing that not only did this disease contribute largely to the death-rate, but that it was a very serious cause of sickness, the Public Health Committee towards the end of 1913 determined that it was their duty to see if anything could be done in the way of prevention.

The conclusion arrived at after discussion at a number of meetings was that the first step was to find out, if possible, the extent of the problem. To do so by means of notification in the ordinary way was regarded as difficult and impracticable, if not impossible, and it was finally decided to adopt in relation to syphilis a method which had given excellent results a number of years ago in connection with consumption.

This method involves the provision of assistance to medical men in making a diagnosis of the case, and is applicable of course only in diseases in which laboratory methods can be used in relation to diagnosis.

Syphilis has recently been shown to be one of the diseases in which special tests can be applied, viz., to the blood in the form of what is known as Wassermann's test, and it was determined to take advantage of this fact; to offer to carry out the test free of charge for medical men in exchange for certain information with regard to the patient.

Before adopting the procedure the medical men in practice in the Borough were circularized and asked whether or not they would be prepared to make use of facilities for the application of the test, and if they would be willing to give information as to the age and sex of the patient and some indication of the part of the Borough in which he resided. Without exception those who were written to agreed to take part in the scheme.

The Committee thereupon made arrangements with Dr. Foulerton, at that time bacteriologist at Middlesex Hospital, to carry out the test. Each medical practitioner was provided with a special outfit, and it was arranged that all specimens and information should be addressed to the Medical Officer of Health, and should be sent on by him to Dr. Foulerton.

In all 120 specimens were examined. The majority of these came from institutions, chiefly the Workhouse Infirmary. The total number from male patients was 66 and from females 54. Several of the specimens were from children, but the greater number were from adults in the age groups 25-45, and 45-65.

The number giving a positive result was 38; of these 20 were males and 18 females.

With regard to these proportions it should be noted that the test is applied to a specimen of the patient's blood, and collection of the specimens is not always easy.

This fact may be taken to be the reason for the smallness of the number of specimens sent in, but as the scheme is to be continued it is probable that greater use will be made of the facilities, and figures with regard to which comment may be made will be obtained.

DISINFECTION.

As is shown in the following tables, there was a considerable increase in the amount of work done in this connection during 1914. The methods employed during the greater part of the time were substantially the same as in previous years, articles suitable for treatment by steam were dealt with in the Goddard, Massey and Warner Disinfector at the Disinfecting Station, while for rooms formalin tablets, 30 per 1000 cubic feet of space, were generally employed.

The number and nature of the articles disinfected are shown in the following table :—

	Compulsorily Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Phthisis.	Measles.	Vermin.	Other causes.	Total.
Beds	549	73	2	17	23	664
Mattresses	547	75	17	17	257	913
Bolsters	601	17	12	10	60	760
Pillows	1,057	170	15	24	488	1,754
Sheets	1,137	117	23	20	53	1,350
Blankets	1,310	174	45	658	795	2,982
Sundries	7,565	719	84	772	4,000	13,140
Totals	12,766	1,405	198	1,518	5,676	21,563

In 1913, the number of articles disinfected was 13,639, and in 1912, 11,355.

The number of journeys made by the disinfecting vans during the year ended December, 1914, was as under:—

January	...	...	...	...	52
February	...	...	...	...	53
March	...	...	...	...	51
April	...	...	...	...	49
May	...	...	...	...	50
June	...	...	...	...	54
July	...	...	...	...	53
August	...	...	...	...	52
September	...	...	...	...	52
October	...	...	...	...	57
November	...	...	...	...	38
December	...	...	...	...	52

The vans were used 614 times in 1913.

613

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.	Total.
January	34	22	1	1	—	58
February	74	10	7	4	8	103
March	38	9	5	—	6	58
April	41	5	3	2	24	75
May	47	15	7	9	16	94
June	80	12	7	1	23	123
July	70	24	1	6	16	117
August	67	13	—	5	7	92
September	87	7	—	1	21	115
October	119	18	—	5	4	146
November	78	11	3	3	6	101
December	64	16	4	—	9	93
Totals	799	162	28	37	140	1,176

The number of rooms disinfected in 1913 was 995.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The number of specimens examined bacteriologically, and the diseases in relation to which the examinations were made, are shown in the following table. The figures, it will be noted, are more than double those for 1913, the most marked increase being in the case of diphtheria. The reasons for this have already been given.

Arrangements for carrying out the examination of blood for the Wassermann reaction, the test which is of so much assistance in the diagnosis of syphilis, were made in April, 1914, with Dr. Foulerton, of the Middlesex Hospital, who was appointed by the Council at this time to carry out bacteriological work on their behalf. The majority of the specimens were sent from institutions and particularly the Workhouse Infirmary. Further information with regard to the arrangements made for the carrying out of this test will be found on page 44.

	1913.			1914.		
	Positive.	Negative.	Total.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Typhoid Fever	6	14	20	20	33	53
Diphtheria	33	105	138	93	650	743
Phthisis	120	552	672	173	686	859
Wassermann Reaction ...	—	—	—	38	82	120
Malaria	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	159	671	830	324	1452	1776

PART II.
DEPARTMENTAL.

DEPARTMENTAL.

The staff of the Public Health Department consists of, in addition to the medical officer of health, a deputy medical officer of health (Dr. Prior, who was appointed during the year successor to the late 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 four assistant clerks and an office youth.

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, are also attached to the department and immediately responsible to the Public Health Committee.

Effect of the War.—At the outbreak of war a considerable number of the members of the outdoor staff were called up as well as several from the office itself, viz. :—one of the women inspectors, Miss N. C. Stokes. who was on the Reserve of Nurses, and is now in France ; Mr. C. H. Scowen, one of the assistant clerks, who was in the 9th Middlesex Regt. (T.F.) and is now in India ; and Mr. W. J. Howe who joined the 2nd London Sanitary Company, R.A.M.C. (T.F.) and is now in Egypt.

From time to time other members joined the forces and arrangements had to be made for carrying on their work.

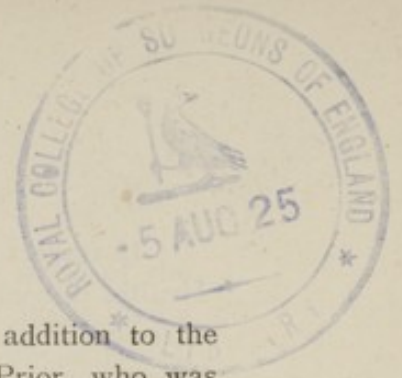
In connection with this the members of the staff remaining most loyally co-operated and the quality of the work done is in no sense inferior to that of previous years. In quantity the work increased considerably as a direct result of the war.

At the beginning a large number of premises were used in connection with mobilization, and called for a certain amount of attention. Very early Lord's Cricket Ground was placed at the disposal of the War Office, and since early in August it has been practically continuously occupied by troops. In addition, the barracks in Ordnance Road have, of course, been largely used, as have also the headquarters of the 3rd County of London Yeomanry (T.F.) in Henry Street, St. John's Wood.

As time went on a number of the larger houses in the Borough, in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park particularly, were transformed into hospitals for wounded officers and soldiers, many of whom were also admitted to the numerous nursing homes and hospitals in the district.

Largely owing to the efforts of the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Fettes), who took a very great interest in the matter, several premises were transformed into homes for Belgian refugees, and a number of private individuals, amongst them Lord Portman, put houses at the disposal of these unfortunate people.

The presence of the military and of the refugees naturally threw a great deal of extra work upon the department, both when preparations were being made and afterwards when the necessity for supervision arose.



In respect of the troops, soon after the declaration of war the Medical Officer of Health, in common with others in the metropolis, was asked to assist the Deputy Director of Medical Services for the London District, and to act as "Sanitary Supervisor" of camps, billets, etc., in the Borough.

The Council raised no objection to this, and a great deal of work was done in the way of inspecting encampments and premises used by troops, advising commanding officers, co-operating with Army medical officers, examining food supplied to the troops, reporting sanitary defects and making periodical reports to the Deputy Director of Medical Services.

After arrangements to help in these ways had been made, the Local Government Board issued a letter to local authorities pointing out the necessity of close co-operation between the civil and military authorities in relation to infectious diseases, and from time to time the Board also communicated with the Medical Officer of Health on the question of food to the troops, as a great deal of material was supplied to the War Office by a large contractor in the Borough.

The Public Health Committee was exceedingly anxious that there should be the closest co-operation, and that every assistance should be given. The Cleansing Station was placed at the disposal of the military quartered in the Borough, and large numbers of soldiers availed themselves of the use of the baths and great quantities of blankets, clothing, etc., were submitted to treatment in the disinfecting apparatus.

In addition to these baths the public baths were also thrown open to the soldiers, who were also admitted to the use free of charge of any of the underground conveniences.

In carrying out the extra work entailed the Medical Officer of Health received the greatest assistance from all the members of the staff who, in addition to this and their ordinary routine of work, had a great deal to do in connection with factories and workshops in which army clothing is made. St. Marylebone being a well-known tailoring centre, a great deal of this class of work is done, much of it in small workshops. Very close supervision has been exercised over these by the Inspectors, both male and female.

In order to provide work for women several emergency workrooms were opened by the Women's Emergency Corps and others.

The greater part of the work of supervising these has fallen upon the women inspectors, one of whom, Miss Baker, was appointed a member of a sub-committee of the Prince of Wales' Fund Committee, charged with attending to this matter.

So far as Belgian refugees are concerned, it may be noted that the Department is particularly fortunate in having as a temporary woman inspector Miss Meses, who has a thorough knowledge of French and Flemish and who has been of the greatest assistance in the work amongst the refugees.

Before leaving the discussion of the effect of the war on the work of the department, it may be mentioned that each month particular note was made, and a report submitted to the Public Health Committee and the Local Government Board, as regards distress. The investigations were made by the inspectors in connection with their ordinary work, but very little real evidence of distress was found.

STAFF MEETINGS.

The practice of holding Staff Meetings was continued and a number of matters were discussed. Amongst them may be noted the following: Dampness of Walls; Housing of the Poor; Weight and Composition of Lead Pipes; Smallpox Contacts; Dangerous Structures; Paper Linings to Dustbins; Pneumonia Enquiries; Schools for Mothers; Demolition Orders; Fried Fish Shops, and Deaths in Tenements.

PROTECTION OF THE FOOD SUPPLY.

The main duties in relation to this matter were carried out by Inspector Smith, who made inspections of premises in which food is sold, stored or prepared, and acted as inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. He also assisted greatly in the examination of food, intended for the troops, prepared or packed in the Borough.

Food Inspection.—There was no change in the method of carrying out the work of food inspection during the year. The special Saturday night and Sunday inspections in market streets, etc., were continued, and in carrying them out Inspector Smith received the assistance of other members of the staff having the necessary qualifications and experience.

On a great many occasions the inspector was called by vendors to examine articles of food under Section 47 (8) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and to accept surrender of such as were unsound or unwholesome or unfit for food.

Amongst the articles dealt with in this way were—

3 Pigs' Heads (Tuberculosis)	$\frac{1}{4}$ crate Bananas
3 cwt. Beef	3 baskets Cherries
$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. Mutton	2 baskets Strawberries
$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. Bacon	Quantity of Pineapples
3 Ox Livers (1 Flukes, 1 Echinococci)	3 trunks of Cod
Quantity of Fowls, 1 unsound	1 trunk of Fish Roe
1 Sheep's Liver (Flukes)	1 trunk of Plaice
250 lbs. Tomatoes	1 trunk of Mackerel
1 basket of Apples	Quantity of Crabs
3 baskets Pears	55 $\frac{1}{2}$ cases of Eggs

The presence of so large a quantity of eggs in the list is undoubtedly one of the outcomes of the war, the delay in transit caused by the disturbance on sea and elsewhere giving the eggs an opportunity of going bad before they reached their destination. The only seizure of food made during the year as noted below was of eggs.

The practice of examining food and poultry obtained by Christmas clubs for distribution amongst their members, commenced in 1913, was continued in 1914 with good results. In all 9 premises were visited and 1,000 birds and joints submitted to examination and passed as sound. It is interesting to note in this connection that, doubtless as a result of the war and the absence of so many men on military duty, the total number of joints, etc., was only one-third of that examined in the previous year.

The only seizure of food made during the year was of a quantity of unsound eggs. These were found deposited for sale in a house in the eastern part of the Borough, and before the department had an opportunity of dealing with the case and putting a stop to the practice considerable numbers of bad eggs must have been sold to and consumed by many of the poorer people in the neighbourhood.

In most instances the eggs were taken away in mugs or cups, the vendor breaking them before handing them over, and giving the purchaser the opportunity of refusing any that appeared to be too obviously bad.

All those seized were very bad, and acting on the instructions of the Public Health Committee, the vendor was proceeded against. A fine of £2 and 2/- costs was imposed.

No seizures of unsound meat were made, which, as stated in the report for 1913, in which year no unsound food whatever was seized, is evidence of the value of the close supervision that has been and is now exercised over food and food premises.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The chief point to be noted with regard to these is that during 1914 the list of licensed slaughter houses was reduced by 3, the total number now being 4. Of those no longer on the list one was pulled down and in the others no application for renewal of license was sent in.

All those on the subjoined list were regularly and frequently visited. No condition calling for service of notice was found.

Premises.	Conditions.
75, Abbey Road	Nil.
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.
32A, Union Street, Middlesex Hospital ...	Nil.

MILK SUPPLY.

Cow houses.—The following list shows the number of cow houses in the Borough, the number of cows for which they are licensed, and the actual number kept. The figures are practically the same as shown for 1913.

Premises.			Licensed for.		Cows kept.
58, Acacia Road ...	...	...	44	...	26
56, Bell Street ...	...	...	15	...	10
42A, Clipstone Street	...	...	10	...	10
26, John Street ...	...	...	14	...	1
3, Malthouse Mews	...	...	22	...	16
			—		—
Totals	...	...	105	...	63

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 237, 8 more than in 1913.

The number of applications received was 14. Under the powers granted by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, 3 were refused on the ground that the premises were unsuitable. Under this same Act 3 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.

One appeal was made to a magistrate during the year against a decision of the Committee to remove a name from the register. The appeal was dismissed. Later, as the vendor continued to sell milk, further proceedings were instituted and a fine of £3 and 14s. 6d. costs was imposed.

Examination of Milk.—Of 538 samples taken either formally or informally and examined by the public analyst 28 (5·2 per cent.) were found to be adulterated. In 1913 the percentage was 6·9, in 1912, 3·8, and in 1911, 8·9.

As in former years, vendors whose samples were found to be up to standard were informed as soon as the analyst's report was obtained that it would be unnecessary for them to retain the portion of milk left with them. When the samples were found to be slightly below the standard, a special report was made to the Public Health Committee, and in 10 instances a letter of caution was sent to the vendor.

In the case of samples definitely adulterated proceedings were instituted.

In 1914 action was taken in 15 cases. In five of these warranty was pleaded and the case was dismissed.

In respect of the remaining 10 cases fines and costs to the amount of £16 18s. were recovered. In 1913, when there were 22 cases, the amount was £27 16s.

A considerable number of samples were taken on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings, and in all 89 were obtained on delivery at Marylebone Station of the Great Central Railway.

Of the 89, five proved to be adulterated, but only in one was the adulteration sufficient to warrant the institution of proceedings. The remainder were dealt with by means of letters of caution to the farmers.

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	151	9	5.9	4	£ s. d. 9 13 0
2nd	116	10	8.6	5	2 0 0
3rd	143	4	2.7	2	2 10 0
4th	128	5	3.9	4	2 15 0
Total for year	538	28	5.2	15	16 18 0

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

The number of such premises in the Borough on the Register is 117.

Regular inspections were made throughout 1914 and in 8 cases notices were served in respect of uncleanly conditions.

BUTTER, MARGARINE, &C.

Information with regard to the sampling of these substances will be found under the heading "Sale of Food and Drugs Acts."

At the end of the year there were on the registers 12 dealers in margarine, 1 wholesale dealer in butter and milk-blended butter, 3 butter manufacturers and 1 margarine manufacturer. All the registered premises were frequently visited.

RESTAURANTS, FOOD STALLS, &c.

The number of premises in which food is prepared for sale is 269, made up as follows:—Restaurant, dining room and coffee shop kitchens, 155; tea rooms and pastrycooks, 45; hotel kitchens, 38; fried fish shops, 25; fish curers, 6.

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 803, and as a result of these, various conditions calling for attention were discovered. In all 82 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.

In anticipation of the coming into operation of the by-laws of the London County Council with regard to Fish Curers and Vendors of Fried Fish, a very careful and complete inspection of all premises upon which these trades are carried on was made.

In all cases in which any defect was found or the arrangements were not in compliance with those laid down for premises coming within the by-laws, the owner was communicated with and arrangements made for him to discuss the matter with

the Food Inspector. As a result of this procedure, a considerable number of alterations and improvements were made in each case and many possible sources of nuisance removed.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

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 45 visits, but no cause of complaint was found.

BAKEHOUSES.

At the end of 1914 the number of bakehouses on the register was 73, 63 being underground bakehouses.

In all, 150 visits were paid to these and 1 notice with regard to defects was served.

In accordance with the requirements of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, notices calling for the limewashing, etc., of the inside walls and other parts of the bakehouses were served. It was not necessary to institute proceedings to enforce compliance with any notice.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The total number of samples taken under these Acts was about the average for the last three years, viz.: 1,067.

Of this number 42 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 3·8 per cent., which is slightly below that for 1913, when it was 4·2. In 1912 it was 2·9 and in 1911, 6·2.

The method adopted in connection with the taking of samples was similar to that followed in previous years and described in former reports.

The majority were "formal" samples, and in carrying out the sampling, the inspector was almost invariably assisted by an agent.

The bulk of the samples taken were of milk and dairy produce.

The Public Analyst's Report, which is included in this report, contains a considerable amount of information with regard to the materials sampled, and there is little necessity for much to be said here.

It may be mentioned, however, that the prosecutions in respect of adulteration of food numbered 17, and that the fines and costs recovered amounted to £19 17s. 0d. The appeal in the case relating to a sample of raspberry jam certified by the Public Analyst to contain 10 per cent. of apple pulp, in which a penalty of £2 was imposed with costs £15 15s. 0d., noted as pending in the report for 1913, was dropped in June, 1914.

The warranty defence was raised in 5 prosecutions for adulteration of milk, and was successful in all cases, the summonses being dismissed.

In 1 case proceedings were instituted for an offence against the Acts other than selling adulterated articles, as follows:—

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1899, SECTION 16.

	FINE.	COSTS
Obstructing an officer in course of his duties in sampling food	10s.	£1 3s.

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

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and, if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis; showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	The sum paid in respect of the Analysis.	Observations.
FIRST QUARTER ENDING 31st MARCH, 1914.				
142 milk	Food Inspector, St. Marylebone, Borough Council.	Genuine.	£500 per ann. for 700 samples. Over that number 7/6 per sample.	One skimmed. No sample contained any preservatives, but 34 samples had artificial colouring matter added.
9 milk		Adulterated. No. 115, 6·67 per cent. deficient in milk fat No. 119, 20·0 do. No. 122, 1·42 per cent. added water No. 130, 3·3 per cent. deficient in milk fat No. 132, 3·3 do. No. 148, 6·67 do. No. 149, 13·3 do. No. 169, 3·3 do. No. 232, 6·67 do.		No. 115. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs *No. 119. See footnote No. 122. Proceedings not taken. Vendor cautioned 20/2/14. *No. 130. See footnote *No. 132. Do. No. 148. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs No. 149. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs No. 169. Vendor cautioned 6/3/1914. No. 232. Fined £5 and 15/6 costs 81 were test samples. 50 samples contained between 10-20 grains of boracic acid per lb. 38 samples contained between 20-30 grains per lb. 2 contained over 30 grains per lb. The highest being 30·1 grains per lb. 13 contained no preservative
96 butter ..		Genuine.		No. 57. This was a test sample. No. 88. Do. No. 106. Do. No. 139. Do. No. 162. Do. No. 180. Do. No. 234. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs on 1st summons and 2/- costs for selling margarine in a plain wrapper. These were test samples. Four contained 3·5-16 grains boracic acid per lb. Ten contained no preservative.
7 butter ...		Adulterated. No. 57. Contained over 80·0 per cent. fat other than butter fat No. 88. do. No. 106. do. No. 139. do. No. 162. do. No. 180. do. No. 234. do.		
14 cream ...		Genuine.		These were test samples.
1 margarine ...		Do.		
3 coffee ...		Do.		These were test samples.

*Nos. 119, 130 and 132 Milk Samples were found to be adulterated; they were taken on delivery at the vendors' premises and the Paddington Borough Council were asked to co-operate and take samples at the Great Western Railway terminus. 21 samples were taken, 4 of which were found to be deficient in milk fat to the extent of 7, 8, 10 and 12 per cent. respectively, in respect of which proceedings were taken.

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.
4 coffee ...	Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council	Adulterated. No. 124. Contains not more than 1 per cent. chicory No. 219. Contains about 1 per cent. chicory No. 240. do. No. 275. Contains about 2 per cent. chicory	£500 per ann. for 700 samples Over that number 7/6 per sample.	No. 124. This was a test sample. No. 219. Do. No. 240. Do. No. 275. Do.
3 mustard ..		Genuine.		2 were test samples.
1 pepper ...		Do.		
1 bread & butter		Do.		
1 marmalade ...		Do.		This was a test sample.
4 dripping ...		Do.		These were test samples.
2 lime water ...		Do.		Do.
2 Dover's powder		Do.		Do.
2 lard ...		Do.		
1 saffron ...		Do.		This was a test sample.
1 boracic ointment		Do.		Do.
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter 294 Number of Samples adulterated 20				
SECOND QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1914.				
106 milk ...		Genuine		No sample contained any preservative, but 23 had artificial colouring matter added.
10 milk .		Adulterated. No. 305. 6·67 per cent. deficient in milk fat No. 339, 13·3 do. No. 347, 3·3 do. No. 357, 3·3 do. No. 358, 6·67 do. No. 414, 6·67 do. No. 420, 30·00 do. No. 466, 10·0 do. No. 468, 13·3 do. No. 480, 6·67 do.		No. 305. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs No. 339. Warranty defence. Case dismissed *No. 347. Vendor cautioned <i>vide</i> P.H. Mts. 15/5/14 *No. 357. } Farmers cautioned <i>vide</i> P. H. Mts. 15/5/14 *No. 358. } No. 414. Warranty defence. Case dismissed No. 420. Warranty defence. Case dismissed No. 466. Fined 5/- and 12/6 costs No. 468. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs No. 480. Vendor cautioned <i>vide</i> P.H. Mts. 10/7/14 Three samples contained under 10 grains per lb. boracic acid. 44 contained between 10 - 20 grains per lb. 31 contained between 20-30 grains per lb. One contained no preservative
8 butter ...		Genuine		

No. 347 taken from Vendor in District. Nos. 357 and 358, taken on delivery at G.C.R. from farmers who supplied the milk consigned to the vendor of No. 347.

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 butter ... 8 cream ... 1 cream ... 3 mustard ... 2 pepper ... 1 coffee ... 1 Dover's powder 1 dripping ... 3 sardines ...	Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council	Adulterated. No. 483. This was margarine. Genuine. Preserved (Unlabelled) No. 488. Contained 4.3 grains per lb. of boracic acid Genuine Do. Adulterated No. 315. Contained 2 per cent. chicory Genuine Do. Do.	£500 per ann. for 700 samples. Over that number 7/6 per sample	This was a test sample Two were test samples. One was a test sample This was a test sample Do. Do. These were test samples
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter 215 Number of Samples adulterated 12 and 1 cream (unlabelled; contained borax).				
THIRD QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.				
139 milk ...		Genuine.		No sample contained any preservative, but 29 had artificial colouring matter added.
4 milk ...		Adulterated. No. 572. 6.67 per cent. deficient in milk fat. No. 654. 13.3 do. No. 696. 10.0 do. No. 697. 3.3 do.		No. 572. *See below. No. 654. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs. No. 696. Fined 5/- and 12/6 costs. This was a test sample.
104 butter ...		Genuine.		4 samples contained no preservative, 5 contained under 10 grains per lb. of borax. 54 contained between 10-20 grains per lb., 42 contained between 20-30 grains per lb., 31 were test samples.
1 butter ...		Adulterated. No. 721. 80 % fat other than butter fat. (Margarine).		No. 721. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs on 1st summons and 2/- costs on 2nd summons
17 cream ...		Genuine.		4 were test samples.
3 margarine ... 4 dripping ... 2 lard ... 1 sweets ... 2 pickles ... 5 jam ... 4 Dover's powder...		Genuine. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.		1 was a test sample. These were test samples. do. This was a test sample. These were test samples. do. do.

*No. 572 Milk.

This was one of three station samples from 3 churns consigned by the same farmer. Two churns were above the standard and one below. With the three churns mixed the whole of the milk would be above the standard, hence Solicitor advised no prosecution.

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 lime water .. 1 sweet spirits of nitre 1 quinine powder... 1 boracic ointment 2 coffee 1 rice 1 marmalade ... 1 mustard ... 1 self-raising flour	Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council	Genuine. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	£500 per ann. for 700 sam- ples. Over that num- ber 7/6 per sample	This was a test sample. do. do. do. One was a test sample. This was a test sample. do. do. do.	
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter 296 Number of Samples adulterated 5					
FOURTH QUARTER ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.					
123 milk		Genuine.			No sample contained any preservative, but 30 had artificial colouring matter added.
5 milk		Adulterated. No. 862. 6·67 per cent. deficient in milk fat. No. 895. 16·67 per cent. do. No. 901. 6·83 per cent. added water. No. 902. 5·90 per cent. do. No. 1030. 3·7 per cent. do.			No. 862. Fined 10/- and 12/6 costs. No. 895. Fined £1 and 12/6 costs. No. 901. Warranty defence. Case dismissed. No. 902. Warranty defence case dismissed. No. 1030. See note below.*
97 butter		Genuine			10 samples contained no preservative, 49 contained between 10 and 20 grains of boric acid, 35 contained between 20 and 30 grains of boric acid, 3 had over 30 grains of boric acid per lb., 61 were test samples. 5 were test samples.
17 cream 2 jam 2 salmon 2 boracic ointment 3 lime water ... 1 vinegar 4 coffee 1 Dover's powder 1 baking powder ... 2 chicory 1 lard 1 ginger brandy ...		Genuine. Genuine. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.			These were test samples. Do. Do. Do. This was a test sample. 3 were test samples. This was a test sample Do. These were test samples. This was a test sample Do.
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter 262 Number of Samples adulterated 5					

*This was one of the three station samples from 3 churns consigned by the same farmer. Two churns were above the standard and one below. With the three churns mixed the whole of the milk would be above the standard, hence Solicitor advised no prosecution.

SUMMARY.						Number of Samples Analysed.	Number Adulterated.
1st Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	294	20
2nd "	...	...	...	...	...	215	13*
3rd "	...	...	...	...	...	296	5
4th "	...	...	...	...	...	262	5
Totals						1,067	43

*Includes 1 sample of cream sold unlabelled.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST, 1914.

During the year 1914, 1,067 samples were submitted for analysis. Of these 43 were certified to be adulterated—that is, about 4 per cent.—the same percentage as in 1913, in which year 43 out of 1,061 samples were adulterated; for the time, therefore, it would seem that the quantity of adulteration has not diminished.

The samples comprise dairy produce, condiments, saccharine substances, non-alcoholic beverages, farinaceous foods, and various drugs; with the exception of a sample of ginger brandy, no ordinary alcoholic drinks, *i.e.*, beers, wines or spirits, were analysed.

Dairy produce accounts for over 91 per cent. of the total samples—the high food value of dairy produce, its influence on the health of children, and the temptation to tamper with such a plentiful and easily adulterated class of food, fully justifies this selective attention.

Milk.—Out of 538 samples, 28 were certified to be adulterated. With the exception of 4 containing small quantities of added water, the adulteration consisted in the removal of fat—in six cases the fat abstracted was only 3·3%; on the other hand in one case the fat abstracted amounted to 30%, in another to 20%. Most of the samples were artificially coloured, in all cases preservatives were absent.

The average composition of unadulterated samples during the four years 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 was as follows :

	Sp. gr.	Milk fat.	Solids, not fat.	Total solids.
1911	1031·0	3·70%	8·64%	12·34%
1912	1031·5	3·74%	8·77%	12·51%
1913	1031·7	3·73%	8·80%	12·53%
1914	1031·3	3·75%	8·77%	12·52%

It is therefore evident that during the last three years, the average composition of genuine commercial milk sold in the Borough is remarkably consistent, and of good quality. It may be recorded that several samples abnormal in fat content were sampled, in one case the fat was as high as 18%, and during the third quarter 10 samples contained from 5% up to 18% milk fat.

Cream.—There is no legal definition of cream, but as it is illegal to sell preserved cream containing 35 per cent. or more by weight of milk fat, save it is labelled by a label giving information to the buyer, which of the two legalized preservatives (boric acid or hydrogen peroxide) it contains, and in what quantity, it may be assumed that a liquid containing less than 35 per cent. milk fat is not cream.

Of the 57 samples submitted during 1914, one gave as low as 36 per cent. milk fat, which is quite poor cream; over 38 per cent. were creams containing 50 per cent. or more milk fat; these may be considered good creams. The average of the whole worked out as 48 per cent. milk fat—which is a cream of fair quality.

Twenty-five of these samples contained boric acid in quantities from $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains per pound up to 21·7 grains per pound.

In 5 of the 25 preserved creams, the sample was sold not properly labelled.

Butter.—Of 384 samples sold as butter 9 were margarine—mostly informal samples.

In none of these samples was the water excessive, but over 85% contained boric acid.

204 samples contained boric acid from 10 to 20 grains per lb.

118	„	„	„	20 to 30	„	„
5	„	„		over 30	„	„

The maximum amount was 31 grains per lb., which is just 4 grains below the permissible limit.

Drugs.—Twenty-one samples of various drugs were examined and found up to standard. The publication of the new Pharmacopœia (1914) is important from the view of administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the more especially as this edition has been completely revised and a large number of new standards for purity settled.

For example, in over 90 medicinal salts or preparations, it is laid down that they must not contain arsenic above a certain minimum, the limit varying from 1000 parts per million for antimonium sulphuratum, down to 0·2 for liquor magnesii carbonatis.

How far the limits and tests for purity will hold good in the courts remains to be seen, but it is obvious that a public analyst, examining a drug enumerated and described in the British Pharmacopœia, and finding that the official tests prove that the drug is not in conformity with the Pharmacopœia, will be justified in certifying to adulteration.

The remaining samples as set out in the annexed table were of a miscellaneous character and with the exception of 5 samples of coffee, were genuine.

ANALYSES UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS DURING THE YEAR 1914.

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

No.	Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
1	Milk	510	28	538
2	Butter	375	9	384
3	Cream	57*	—	57
4	Margarine	4	—	4
5	Lard	5	—	5
6	Dripping	9	—	9
7	Flour	1	—	1
8	Rice	1	—	1
9	Bread and Butter	1	—	1
10	Sardines	3	—	3
11	Salmon	2	—	2
12	Pickles	2	—	2
13	Marmalade	2	—	2
14	Jam	7	—	7
15	Sweets	1	—	1
16	Baking Powder	1	—	1
17	Coffee	9	5	14
18	Chicory	2	—	2
19	Mustard	7	—	7
20	Pepper	3	—	3
21	Vinegar	1	—	1
22	Ginger Brandy	1	—	1
23	Limewater	6	—	6
24	Saffron	1	—	1
25	Dover's Powder	8	—	8
26	Quinine Powder	1	—	1
27	Sweet Spirits of Nitre... ..	1	—	1
28	Boracic Ointment	4	—	4
		1,025	42	1,067

*Five were sold unlabelled.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS.

As will be noted, all the samples of milk and cream submitted to the public analyst were examined for preservatives. All the milks were found to be free from such substances, while of the 57 samples of cream, 25 contained boric acid in quantities from $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains per lb. up to 21·7 grains per lb. None of the samples

contained less than 35% of fat, and therefore provided the requirements of the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations were complied with, could be sold as preserved.

In five instances the requirements were not complied with, in this respect that the vessels were not labelled, and the vendor in each case was communicated with.

In four cases the explanation offered was regarded as satisfactory, and the Public Health Committee considered that a letter of caution would meet the case.

In the fifth the explanation appeared to be unsatisfactory and proceedings were instituted and the vendor was fined 10/- and £1 3/- costs.

The costs included 10/6 on account of the attendance of the Public Analyst, but in granting this amount the magistrate pointed out that it was unfortunate that provision had not been made in the Regulations, as in the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, for the admission of the analyst's report as evidence.

He suggested that in future cases it would be advisable to approach the defendant and find out from him whether or not he proposed to question the analysis, and desired or did not desire the presence of the analyst. His suggestion seems an excellent one, and will in future cases be acted upon.

The following is a copy of the return required by the Local Government Board with regard to proceedings under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations.

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1914.

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

			(a) Number of samples examined for the pre- sence of a preservative.		(b) Number in which a preservative was re- ported to be present.
Milk	...	...	538	...	<i>Nil.</i>
Cream	...	...	5	...	5

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b), and action taken under the regulations in regard to it.

2. *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

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

(i.) Correct statements made	...	...	...	...	52
(ii.) Statements incorrect	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	52

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

(i.) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	57
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	57

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed ... 5

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

Sample No.	Contained					Action taken.
25	3.5 grains boric acid per lb.	...		The Vendor's explanation considered by Public Health Committee, who ordered him to be cautioned.
488	4.3	"	"	Do.
758	17	"	"	Do.
897	11.9	"	"	Do.
924	7	"	"	Prosecution ordered. Vendor fined 10/- and 12/6 costs.

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

4.—Other observations, if any—None.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

During the year 19 samples of milk, 1 of watercress, 1 of block ice, and 7 of ice cream were submitted to the Council's Bacteriologist (Dr. Foulerton) for examination.

Of the milks, 16 were found to be "good," and 5 "bad." Of the ice cream samples, 3 were "bad" and 1 was "doubtful." The block ice was reported "good" and the watercress "doubtful."

All the reports were submitted to the Public Health Committee and warnings with regard to those which were returned as "doubtful" or "bad" were sent to the vendors.

In each of the cases in which milk was concerned a communication was sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the district from which it was stated to have come, and he was asked to take such action as seemed necessary in order to bring about improvement. As in previous years, this procedure was found to work well.

RAG FLOCK.

Four samples of this material were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. The report in each case was satisfactory, none of the samples containing chlorine in excess of the amount (30 parts per 100,000) laid down in the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912.

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 24.

In 152 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 121 instances. In the remaining 31, it was found necessary to serve a statutory notice. Following the receipt of this, the work was done, and in 4 cases it was 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 37 premises.

The reasons for discontinuing the supply were :

Premises empty	...	...	...	27
Non-payment of Rates	...	...	...	4
Waste of Water	...	...	...	5
Cut off by request of Occupier	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				37

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 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 1914 the arrangements made in connection with the carrying out of house examinations remained unchanged.

House-to-house inspections were carried out by the house-to-house inspector who made and kept records of the results of his inspections and referred premises that

were found to be defective to the Medical Officer of Health and the District Inspector to be dealt with as it appeared to be necessary.

The practice of communicating with owners in all cases in which it seemed necessary to do something more than could be called for by the usual nuisance notices, before making a report or representation to the Public Health Committee, was continued. The results of this procedure were no less satisfactory than in previous years. To repeat a statement made in the report for 1912—"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 of the improvements obtained as a result of such negotiations are shown below :

PREMISES DEALT WITH VOLUNTARILY UNDER THE HOUSING, TOWN
PLANNING, ETC. ACT, 1909, DURING 1914.

6, Hatton Street...	...	...	...	Direct external light and ventilation provided to ground floor middle room.
106, Princess Street	...	...	...	Obstructive building at rear demolished.
78, Cochrane Street	...	...	...	Direct external light and ventilation provided to ground floor middle room ; water supply provided to upper storeys ; defective drinking water cistern abolished ; eaves gutters repaired.
80, Cochrane Street	...	...	...	Direct external light and ventilation provided to ground floor middle room ; water supply provided to upper storeys ; defective drinking water cistern abolished ; floors repaired.
66, Salisbury Street	...	...	...	Direct external light and ventilation provided to middle room on ground floor
79, Salisbury Street	...	...	...	External light and ventilation provided to back addition and water closet
3, St. James' Mews	...	...	...	Living rooms disconnected from stables ; rooms cleansed ; defective drinking water cistern abolished.
7, St. James' Mews	...	...	...	Living rooms disconnected from stables ; external light and ventilation provided to water closet ; defective drinking water cistern abolished

1, St. James' Mews	...	...	...	Defective water closet abolished; new water closet constructed on external wall.
14, St. James' Mews	...	...	...	External light and ventilation provided to water closet; rooms cleansed; roof repaired.
14A, St. James' Mews	...	...	...	Light and ventilation of living room improved; living rooms disconnected from stables; roof repaired; defective water closet abolished; new water closet constructed with external light and ventilation.
15, St. James' Mews	...	...	...	Defective water closet removed from room used for storage of food and vegetables; new watercloset constructed with external light and ventilation.
20, St. James' Mews	...	...	..	External light and ventilation provided to water closet.
9, St. James' Mews	...	...	...	Living rooms disconnected from stables; external light and ventilation provided to water closet.
6, Henry Street	...	...	...	Direct external light and ventilation provided to ground floor middle room
52, Townshend Road	...	...	...	Closed voluntarily after notice.
2, Townshend Road	...	...	...	Closed voluntarily after notice.
46, Townshend Road	...	...	...	Direct external light and ventilation provided to ground floor back room; defective drinking water cistern abolished; drains relaid.
48, Townshend Road	...	...	...	Direct external light and ventilation provided to ground floor back room.
6, Milner's Mews	...	...	...	The living rooms on first floor separated from the stables on ground floor and provided with a separate entrance direct from the mews. Additional external light and ventilation provided to the rear of the premises and to the w.c. The premises cleansed and renovated throughout. Proper supply of water provided to the tenement, and sanitary arrangements reconstructed.

7 & 8, Milner's Mews ...	...	...	...	The living rooms on first floor separated from the stables on ground floor and provided with a separate entrance direct from mews. New w.c. provided in suitable position on first floor. The premises cleansed and renovated throughout.
4, Milner's Mews ...	...	...	...	The attention of the owners was called to the unsatisfactory condition of these premises which were subsequently closed voluntarily.
5, Milner's Mews ...	...	...	...	Ditto.
9, Milner's Mews ...	...	...	...	The w.c. on first floor properly separated from living rooms by airtight partitions and provided with proper means of direct external light and ventilation.
10, Milner's Mews ...	...	...	...	The living rooms on first floor separated from the stables on ground floor and provided with a separate entrance direct from mews. New w.c. provided in suitable position on first floor. The premises cleansed and renovated throughout.
17, Milner's Mews ...	...	...	...	The living room on first floor separated from stables and ground floor, and provided with a separate entrance direct from the mews, proper means of direct external light and ventilation provided to the w.c. Drains, etc., reconstructed. The premises renovated throughout.
3, William's Place ...	...	...	...	The attention of the owner was directed to the unsatisfactory condition of these premises, which were subsequently closed voluntarily.
30, Huntsworth Mews ...	...	...	...	The living rooms on first floor properly separated from the stable on ground floor and provided with separate entrance from mews. Water closet reconstructed in suitable position. Additional external light and ventilation provided to rear of the premises. The premises cleansed and renovated throughout.

32, Huntsworth Mews	...	...	...	The living rooms on first floor separated from the stable on ground floor and provided with separate entrance from the mews. Additional means of direct external light and ventilation provided to the two bedrooms. Water closet reconstructed in suitable position. Water provided from main with proper sink under. Ventilated food cupboard provided. The premises cleansed and renovated throughout.
16, Dorset Mews North	...	...	...	Additional means of external light and ventilation provided to the back bedroom and the water closet. The roof repaired. The premises cleansed and renovated throughout.
16, Little Church Street	...	...	...	Additional means of direct external light and ventilation provided to the rooms at rear of the premises.
6, Clarence Mews	...	...	...	The attention of the owner was called to the unsatisfactory condition of these premises, which were subsequently closed, with a view to their conversion into a garage.
97, Princess Street	...	...	...	The obstructive building at the rear of these premises demolished. Open back yard provided in place of same. Direct external light and ventilation provided to the rear of ground floor, basement and to the w.c.
99, Princess Street	...	...	...	The obstructive buildings at rear of these premises demolished. The back yard thus provided properly paved and drained. Direct external light and ventilation provided to back rooms on ground and first floors. W.C. reconstructed in suitable external position.

101, Princess Street	...	...	...	Proper means of direct external light and ventilation provided to the rear of the premises. Drainage and water supply systems amended.
128 (late 74), Church Street	...	...	...	Additional means of external light and ventilation provided to the rear of the premises on ground floor.
4 to 14 (inclusive), Sherborne Place	...	...	...	The attention of the owners was directed to the unsatisfactory condition of these premises. The necessary works are now in progress.
3A, Queen Anne Mews	...	...	...	Water closet separated from living rooms and external light and ventilation provided.
13, Queen Anne Mews	...	...	...	External light and ventilation provided to bedroom; defective drinking water cistern abolished and water laid on from main.
14, Queen Anne Mews	...	...	...	Additional ventilation provided to water closet.
16, Queen Anne Mews	...	...	...	External light and ventilation provided to bedroom.
15, Queen Anne Mews	...	...	...	Living rooms reconstructed; additional ventilation provided to water closet.
28, 29, 30, Harley Mews North	...	...	...	Living rooms above stables re-arranged and provided with separate entrance from mews; water closets cut off from living rooms and provided with external light and ventilation,
4, Wimpole Mews	...	...	...	Premises demolished.

Representations and Orders.—The accompanying tabular statement gives a list of the premises dealt with each year since 1910 under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

In 1914, though proceedings commenced in previous years and carried over were concluded or taken forward one or more stages, actually only one new case was submitted to the Public Health Committee for a closing order.

The premises in this case consisted of a front and back room in a basement, both of which, despite notice and warning, were habitually used as sleeping rooms. Almost immediately after the closing orders were made, occupation of the rooms was discontinued.

Demolition Orders.—The question of making a demolition order came before the Public Health Committee in respect of 6 premises. In 6 cases the orders were made and the premises demolished. The demolition in 3 instances was carried out by the Borough Council, and in the remainder by the owners.

In respect of 8 premises, for various reasons, no orders were made. In 6 the question was adjourned *sine die* after the committee was satisfied that a scheme embracing the houses was in contemplation, and that the premises would be so treated in the meantime that no nuisance would occur. In 1 case at the time of the consideration of the demolition order, the owners undertook to carry out such alterations as would render the premises fit for habitation, and in another the order was held over to allow of negotiations for the sale of the site to proceed.

Appeals.—During the year two appeals against closing orders were heard by the Local Government Board, the first in respect of certain flats, Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 13 and 14, Dorset Buildings, New Street Mews, and the other with regard to Nos. 9 and 16, Montagu Mews South.

The appeal in the Dorset Buildings case was heard in January and was dismissed. Shortly afterwards the owners submitted a scheme for altering the premises, which was approved by the Public Health Committee, and when the work was completed the closing orders were withdrawn.

In the case of the premises 9 and 16, Montagu Mews South, the hearing of the appeal by the Local Government Board took place in April. The premises in this instance were the subject of a closing order by the Public Health Committee under Section 43 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, which forbids the erection of back-to-back dwellings, and the Board instead of giving a decision on the appeal stated a case for the High Court asking for guidance on two points, viz., as to whether or not the premises were back-to-back, and if, having been erected for chauffeurs, they were intended for occupation by members of the working classes.

The case had not been heard when the year closed.

The following table contains a summary of the work done to December 31st, 1914, under sections 17 and 18 of the Act in relation to closing and demolition orders :

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

Premises reported or represented during 1914, and the four previous years,

Premises.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
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 Place	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.	D.O. still in abeyance.	D.O. made. Premises demolished 10th July, 1914.
7, do.					
8, do.					
9, Providence Place	C.O.'s made 18th Nov., 1910, held over 2nd Dec., 1910	C.O.'s withdrawn 27th Jan., 1911. Premises voluntarily closed 10th March, 1911	Works executed and completed. Premises again occupied Dec., 1912.		
10, do.					
11, do.					
12, do.					
13, do.					
14, do.					
3, Burne Street, cottage rear of	C.O. 2nd Dec., 1910	D.O. made 14th July, 1911, demolished 17th Nov., 1911			
24, Burne Street, cottage rear of	C.O. 2nd Dec., 1910	D.O. made 14th July, 1911, demolished 1st Dec., 1911			
6, Harrow Street, cottage rear of	C.O. 18th Nov., 1910	Premises rendered fit. C.O. withdrawn 19th May, 1911			
12, Mitcham Street	C.O. 18th Nov., 1910	Premises rendered fit. C.O. withdrawn 6th June, 1911			
22, Huntsworth Mews		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 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.		
9, Charlton Street			C.O. 29th Nov., 1912	D.O. made 2nd May, 1913. Demolished 7th June, 1913.	
1; 2, 7, 8, 13-14, Dorset Buildings, New Street Mews				C.O.'s made 7th March, 1913. Proposals submitted to Committee considered insufficient. Notice of Appeal to L.G.B. received 14th Nov., 1913.	Appeal heard 8th Jan., 1914. L.G.B. confirmed decision of Local Authority and dismissed appeal. Necessary work executed and C.O. determined 12th June, 1915.

Premises,	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
10, Burne Street, cottage rear of				C.O. made 13th June, 1913.	D.O. made 20th Feb., 1914. De- molished 20th March, 1914.
11, do. do.				Ditto	Ditto
12, do. do.				Ditto	Ditto
24, Horace Street				Ditto	Negotiations pending.
3, Williams Place				Ditto	Question of D.O. adjourned <i>sine</i> <i>die</i> . Premises vacated and boarded up 20th March, 1914.
5, do.				Ditto	Ditto 15th May, 1914.
11, do.				Ditto	Ditto 20th Mar., 1914.
4&4a, Allsop Street				Ditto	Ditto 6th Mar., 1914.
5, Fairlop Place...				C.O. 14th Nov., 1913.	Ditto 15th May, 1914.
6, do. ...				C.O. 14th Nov., 1913.	Ditto 15th May, 1914.
10, Little Church Street				C.O. 14th Nov., 1913.	Negotiations pending.
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15&16 Montagu Mews South				C.O. 28th Nov., 1913.	Appeal to L.G.B. 28th April, 1914. L.G.B. state case for High Court Decision.
424, Edgware Road, front and back basement room					C.O. made 20th Mar., 1914. Vacant 15th May, 1914.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The total number of streets examined by the house-to-house inspector (Inspector Hodges), was 40.

As in previous years each of the districts into which the borough is divided, was 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 houses inspected numbered 1793 (separate houses, 1023 ; tenements in blocks 670).

In respect of these, 678 notices (intimations, 572; statutory notices, 106) were served.

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.
1023 and 670 Tenements in Blocks of Buildings	1	1	1	56 after letters to Owners 572 in respect of which Notices (Intimations and Statutory) were served. Intimation 572 Statutory 106 678	Nil.	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.	Six Demolition orders were made. Six houses were demolished. Eight Demolition orders adjourned. Two appeals heard, one of which still pending.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of 1913 the total number of houses on the register was 1213.

During the year under review no additions were made to the list; the only change being the removal of 6 houses on account of demolition. The actual number on the register at the end of 1914 was, therefore, 1207.

All of these were systematically inspected, and in all 7346 visits were paid; 2010 notices relating to cleansing and other defects were served, all of which were complied with without the necessity for further proceedings arising.

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 40, as against 89 in 1913 and 85 in 1912.

In every case discovered a notice was served, and in all a remedy was found.

As in previous years many of the cases of overcrowding 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 Committee. Some, as usual, were anonymous and quite clearly spiteful. A number of the complaints proved on investigation to be without foundation.

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

The total number of underground rooms dealt with in 1914 was 27, a considerably smaller number than in any recent year. For the reduction the active work done in the past and the supervision now exercised by the staff of the department are responsible.

The total number of notices served was 17. Of the rooms to which these related 4 were occupied separately in contravention of Section 96 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the remaining 13 being illegally used as sleeping rooms, as they failed to comply with the regulations made by the Council under Section 17 (7) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

Many 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.

In a certain number of cases it was found necessary to grant a little latitude after the service of the notice, in order to allow the persons affected to find other accommodation. In the majority of cases the notices were complied with, however, and only in one instance, already referred to, was it found necessary to make a closing order.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACTS.

The number of certificates granted during 1914 for reduction or exemption from inhabited house duty under these Acts was 3.

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

Premises.	Number of Tenements			
Aubrey Mansions, Lisson Street	15
Dorset Buildings, New Street Mews	18
Grove End House, St. John's Wood	46

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

NUISANCES.

No change was made in the staff of inspectors, or in the method of dividing the Borough into districts during the year.

The same five inspectors were at work as in 1913, and each had charge of the same district as previously.

The total number of complaints received was 1,747, as against 2,070 in 1913, and 2,372 in 1912.

The majority of these complaints were made by the inspectors themselves, the number from outside being 378. These came from voluntary workers of the St. Marylebone Health Society, members of the Children's Care Committee, neighbours and others. In respect of nuisances, 216 statutory notices were issued, as against 546 in 1913, and 551 in 1912.

Of these notices, 126 related to ordinary nuisances (dirt, dampness, &c.) 20 to verminous rooms, 33 to drains, and 6 to insufficient w.c. accommodation. The remaining 31 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 in 1913 was 90, and in 1912, 101.

The 20 notices respecting verminous rooms were served under powers granted by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, and referred to 34 rooms. The number of notices in 1913 was 54, in 1912, 47.

In 1,531 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. In 4 instances there was failure to carry out works after receipt of statutory notice and legal proceedings were instituted.

Details of these cases will be found under the heading "Legal Proceedings in connection with Nuisances."

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	3474	3626	3475	3591	3480	17646
Houses damp, dirty or dilapidated remedied	115	197	187	169	80	748
Doors, windows, floors, ceilings, sash cords, etc., repaired ...	60	46	26	10	16	158
Overcrowding abated	10	16	12	1	1	40
Illegal occupation of underground rooms dealt with	2	8	11	7	1	29
Water closet defects remedied ...	161	227	65	124	59	636
Water closets erected	2	2	10	5	19	38
Urinal defects remedied	1	9	2	5	5	22
Soilpipe and ventilating shaft repaired or renewed	5	25	10	12	2	54
Yard defects remedied	110	81	44	47	19	301
Waste pipe defects remedied ...	10	51	12	27	21	121
Water cistern defects remedied ...	223	156	15	44	41	479
Rubbish, manure, etc., accumulations removed	17	34	51	21	17	140
Dung or dust receptacles repaired or renewed	64	33	51	15	10	173
Drains relaid or amended	72	129	43	59	10	313
Drains cleared	8	3	7	19	20	57
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	9	33	14	7	15	78
Water supply to houses reinstated	3	6	2	—	2	13
Roofs and gutters repaired	41	66	22	13	24	166
Area defects remedied	9	19	32	23	16	99
Wash-house defects remedied ...	107	101	22	21	7	258
Animal nuisances abated	—	14	7	4	5	30
Basement defects remedied	5	52	31	35	27	150
Stables cleansed or repaired	4	7	1	1	2	15
Water supply laid on to upper storeys of house	74	39	16	20	3	152
Miscellaneous nuisances abated ..	39	29	87	4	8	167
Verminous rooms cleansed	74	75	28	23	11	211
Workshops, damp, dirty or dilapidated, remedied	38	24	17	68	69	216

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH NUISANCES.

The number of summonses issued during the year was 4.

Particulars with regard to each of the cases are given below, and it should be noted that in each instance, though there were contraventions of provisions contained in other acts and bye-laws, the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, is the only enactment mentioned in the list.

Premises.	Offence.	Proceedings taken under.	Result.
65, Salisbury street	Failure to comply with a statutory notice requiring (1) provision of water supply to the upper storeys of the premises; (2) provision of a drinking water cistern with a close fitting cover	Public Health (London) Act, 1891, etc.	Work completed after 14 days adjournment. Summons withdrawn. Costs, 4/-
29, Frederick street	Failure to comply with a statutory notice requiring (1) the yard and washhouse paving to be repaired; (2) provision of a drinking water cistern, with a close fitting cover, in an accessible position; (3) provision of water supply to the upper storeys of the premises	Do.	Work completed. Summons withdrawn. Costs, 25/-
30, Frederick street	Failure to comply with a statutory notice requiring (1) the yard paving to be repaired; (2) provision of water supply to the upper storeys of the premises; (3) provision of a drinking water cistern, with a close fitting cover, in an accessible position; (4) repair of drain ventilating shaft	Do.	Work completed. Summons withdrawn. Costs, 25/-
42, Exeter street	Failure to comply with a statutory notice requiring (1) provision of water supply to the upper storeys of the premises; (2) provision of a properly covered movable metal receptacle for storage of house refuse	Do.	Order to abate nuisance within 7 days. Costs, 25/-. Dustbin provided, Summons withdrawn. Costs, 23/-

DRAIN PLANS AND DRAINAGE.

During the whole of 1914, the duties of the drainage inspector in the district south of Marylebone Road were carried out by Inspector Gorniot; those in the northern district being entrusted to Inspector J. C. Wilson.

The total number of inspections made was 8,204 as against 10,200 in 1913 and 9,826 in 1912.

The number of plans relating to new buildings was 87 (north 23, south 64).

In the case of old buildings, the number of plans received was 341 (north 199, south 142). The total number of plans deposited was 428, the number for 1913 being 457.

Combined Drainage.—The number of orders under Seal as to combined drainage granted by the Council was 6, the number in 1913 being 7.

In 2 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 1,267, and 3 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.

In many cases the excuse offered was that on account of the war it was impossible to obtain smokeless coal and, further, that Navy men, who make the best stokers, had gone back to the Service. These appeared to be reasonable, and no notices were served or summonses issued.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

During 1914 the removal and destruction of house refuse was, as in former years, in the hands of contractors, the work being carried out by the Western Cartage Co., The Wharves, Paddington.

The total cost for the whole Borough during the financial year to 31st March, 1915, was £12,695.

The contract expires March 31st, 1915.

The following table shows the amount paid under the removal of house refuse contracts during the last 6 years :—

1909-10	...	£10,671	Messrs. Mead & Co., Ltd.
1910-11	...	£10,500	Do.
1911-12	...	£10,500	Do.
1912-13	...	£12,895	Mr. W. E. Cloke.
1913-14	...	£12,895	The Western Cartage Co., Ltd.
1914-15	...	£12,695	Do.

The number of complaints, letters and refusals received in respect of the removal of house refuse is shown in the table below. There were no contraventions of the terms of the contract calling for the imposition of penalties during 1914.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Year.	Complaints.	Letters.	Refusals.	Fines.
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
1913	34	74	752	—
1914	43	112	867	—

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Year.	Complaints.	Letters.	Refusals.	Fines.
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.
			269	and £6
1913	54	184		—
1914	48	204	210	—

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.

The number of old brick receptacles demolished during the year was 6. New metal dust receptacles to the number of 97 were provided.

During the year the dust inspectors—Lumley and Hill—made 10,797 visits; the former, 8,059; the latter, who only gives part time to the work, 2,738.

For neglect of the provisions with regard to the covering of dust bins, etc., 268 notices were served. Remedies in each case were carried out, legal proceedings only being necessary in one case.

VERMINOUS PERSONS' BATHS.

During 1914, the total number of adults using the Baths was 7,934 (males, 5,555; females, 2,379). The children bathed numbered 1,866, 623 being boys and 1,243 girls.

The addresses given by the adults included Salvation Army Shelter 3,374 and lodging houses 494.

In 1,687 instances no address was given, and in 406 (274 males, 132 females) the applicants stated they had come from the Church Army. The Portman House was given as an address by 247 females.

The London County Council still continues to send the majority of the children who attend, making payment in each case for the treatments. The payments received amounted to £87 12s. 0d., and there was in addition 15s. paid on account of cleansing of persons sent by the London County Council inspectors from common lodging houses.

During the days when school children were being cleansed, one of the school nurses of the London County Council was in attendance, and in any case in which cutting of the hair seemed to be necessary, carried this out.

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 1914:—

1914.	ADULTS.			CHILDREN.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	494	161	655	64	89	153
February ...	449	180	629	55	110	165
March ...	485	191	676	79	98	177
April ...	420	183	613	44	69	113
May ...	446	176	622	32	154	186
June ...	450	205	655	59	107	166
July ...	421	185	606	36	88	124
August ...	486	293	779	22	52	74
September ...	499	264	763	60	188	248
October ...	519	250	769	85	108	193
November ...	466	144	610	60	100	160
December ...	410	147	557	27	80	107
Totals ...	5,555	2,379	7,934	623	1,243	1,866

Table showing the number of persons using the Baths during the past 17 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
1913	5,797	2,208	8,005	771	1,305	2,076
1914	5,555	2,379	7,934	623	1,243	1,866
Total s ...	101,216	24,334	125,550	12,421	17,081	29,502

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

THE SHELTER.

The accompanying statement shows the number of times the Shelter was used during 1914 and the reasons for such use.

	No. of hours occupied.	Reason for occupation.	No. of persons.
June 8th and 9th	16	Diphtheria ...	2 adults, 1 child.
August 28th	4	Puerperal Fever ...	1 adult.
December 2nd and 3rd	16	Fhthisis	2 adults, 3 children.

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, 1914.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	For burial only.	For inquests.	TOTAL.	No. of P.M.'s held	No. of courts held.	No. of Infectious cases.
January ...	25	16	41	26	15	41	12	6	—
February	10	18	28	17	11	28	4	6	1
March ...	16	15	31	15	16	31	8	8	—
April ...	17	8	25	10	15	25	7	8	—
May ...	20	12	32	14	18	32	10	7	—
June ...	16	2	18	11	7	18	4	7	—
July ...	13	8	21	6	15	21	7	7	1
August ...	12	14	26	14	12	26	5	4	—
September	14	12	26	14	12	26	6	6	—
October ...	16	11	27	11	16	27	7	7	—
November	15	11	26	15	11	26	5	6	—
December	12	12	24	11	13	24	7	7	—
Totals...	186	139	325	164	161	325	82	79	2

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The usual supervision was exercised over the sanitary conveniences during the year, Inspector Hill, the outdoor superintendent, visiting those provided for the males; the women inspectors, especially Miss Baker, supervising those provided for females.

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 1915, and the amount of increase or decrease as compared with the previous year.

	1914-15.			1913-14.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Oxford Circus—Men's Department	841	18	2	1056	14	7	—	—	—	214	16	5
„ Women's	693	16	9	838	12	0	—	—	—	144	15	3
Portland Road—Men's	235	14	5	281	0	0	—	—	—	45	5	7
„ Women's	166	16	1	183	9	6	—	—	—	16	13	5
Marylebone Road—Men's	171	13	5	214	11	10	—	—	—	42	18	5
„ Women's	114	11	6	130	11	7	—	—	—	16	0	1
Foley Street—Men only	117	4	7	134	13	7	—	—	—	17	9	0
St. John's Wood Road—Men only	87	10	2	101	6	2	—	—	—	13	16	0
Barrett Street—Men only	138	12	11	150	10	5	—	—	—	11	17	6

During the whole of this period free accommodation was provided for women at Oxford Circus (two urinettes) Portland Road (one urinette) and Marylebone Road (one urinette). The fact that this provision was made accounts for the falling off in receipts from the women's conveniences in each of these three situations; the decrease from the men's conveniences is accounted for by the fact that soon after the outbreak of war the council resolved that no charge should be made to men in uniform.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops and workplaces during the year was 4,398, 684 by the women and 3,714 by the men inspectors.

The complaints received numbered 42.

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)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	196	31	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	3,035	180	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	1,167	162	—
Total	4,398	373	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	102	102	—	—
Want of ventilation	13	13	—	—
Overcrowding	4	4	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	137	137	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	29	29	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	74	74	—	—
{ not separate for sexes	4	4	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	9	9	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	373	373	—	—

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occu- piers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.										
		Con- trac- tors.	Work- men.		Con- trac- tors.	Work- men.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, etc.	110	400	1,506	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Household Linen	2	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	112	400	1,518	2	...	6	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Dressmaking, Millinery, Laundry, Cabinet Making, &c.	4,436
Coffee Shops, &c.	238
Bakehouses	73
Total number of workshops on Register	4,747

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	5
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.)	42
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	42
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	42
Other ... ..	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	...
In use at the end of the year	63

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

Milk Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
Cowhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Restaurant, Dining Room and Coffee Shop Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Hotel Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Pastrycooks and Tea Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Fish Curers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1207
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	4436
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	6350

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

	Number of places.				Number of inspections, 1914.	Number of notices, 1914.	Number of prosecutions, 1914.
	On register at end of 1913.	Added in 1914.	Re-moved in 1914.	On register at end of 1914.			
Milk premises	229	11	3	237	580	12	—
Cowsheds	5	—	—	5	38	—	—
Slaughterhouses	6	—	2	4	50	—	—
Offensive trade premises	2	—	—	2	45	—	—
Ice cream premises	105	18	6	117	128	19	—
Houses let in lodgings	1213	—	6	1207	7346	2010	—

MORTUARY.

Number of bodies received	...	...	...	...	...	325	Removed by Inspectors.
Number of Infectious bodies received	...	...	...	...	...	—	2

DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,176
Number of articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,563

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of persons cleansed	5,555	2,379	623 1,243 9,800

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on register at end of 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Number above ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number underground	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Number of Notices.	Intimations, 7; Statutory Notice, 1					...	8
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

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

Number on Register at end of 1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803
Number of Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections	...	...	Houses	...	...	...	...	1,023
			Tenements in blocks	...	...	...	...	670
Number of Notices issued	...		Intimations	...	...	...	...	572
			Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	106
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

HOUSE REFUSE.

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,797
Number of Old Brick Receptacles abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of New Metal Receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Number of Complaints of Non-removal received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Number of Letters received <i>re</i> Removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316
Number of Refusals of Occupiers to have House Refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,072
Number of Notices served—Intimations, 268; Statutory Notices, 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

WATER SUPPLY.

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

Number of Premises where water supply has been provided to Upper Storeys	152
Number of Statutory Notices served	31
Number of Prosecutions	4

OVERCROWDING.

Number of Dwelling Rooms overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	40
Number remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Number of Prosecutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

Number dealt with...	... ..	27
Number of Notices served under P. H. (L.) Act, 1891	4 }	
Number of Notices served under H. T. P., &c., Act, 1909	13 }	17
Number of Prosecutions	Nil	

INSANITARY HOUSES.

Number closed under Public Health (London) Act, 1891	...	...	...	Nil
Number closed under Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act	...	...	...	Nil
Number closed under Section 17 Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909	...	...	...	1

VERMINOUS ROOMS.

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

Number of rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

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

Number of persons accommodated during the year :—

5 adults. 4 children.

REVENUE ACTS.

Number of houses for which applications were received...	...	...	...	3
Number of tenements comprised therein	...	...	...	79
Number of tenements for which certificates were granted	...	...	...	79
" " " " refused	...	...	...	Nil
" " " " deferred	...	...	...	Nil

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD AND OTHER TABLES.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.
DURING 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected No.	Nett.				of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			No.	Rate.					No.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	No.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	126,027	4,041	2,534	20·0	1,758	14·7	678	769	259	102·3	1,849	15·4
1910	125,195	4,111	2,556	20·1	1,566	12·9	658	699	253	98·9	1,607	13·3
1911	117,844	4,130	2,375	20·2	1,578	14·2	600	840	261	109·8	1,818	16·3
1912	116,155	4,111	2,246	19·3	1,652	15·0	769	752	209	93·0	1,635	14·8
1913	114,532	3,804	2,146	18·6	1,629	14·9	755	753	195	90·0	1,627	14·9
1914	112,892	3,847	2,128	18·7	1,631	15·1	813	787	210	98·6	1,605	14·9

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

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

TABLE I.(A).

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1914 and the ten Previous Years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.		THE WHOLE BOROUGH.				ALL SOULS.				ST. MARY.				CHRIST CHURCH.				ST. JOHN.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	
	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	
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	25	
1909...	126,027	2,534	1,849	259	33,460	674	424	59	35,878	502	461	49	37,379	1,041	681	123	19,310	317	283	28	
1910...	125,195	2,556	1,607	252	33,239	716	355	59	35,641	432	417	48	37,133	1,016	582	115	19,182	392	253	31	
1911...	117,844	2,375	1,818	261	29,392	502	400	40	32,025	485	440	49	36,425	1,041	690	137	20,002	347	288	35	
1912...	116,135	2,246	1,635	209	28,971	452	379	45	31,566	453	411	30	35,903	971	588	108	19,715	370	257	26	
1913...	114,532	2,146	1,627	195	28,567	388	343	30	31,124	400	367	34	35,402	998	652	110	19,439	360	265	21	
Averages of Years 1904 to 1913	124,273	2,505	1,824	278	32,434	538	409	55	34,934	555	475	59	37,294	1,039	667	129	19,617	373	291	32	
1914...	112,892	2,128	1,605	210	28,158	435	317	36	30,678	418	388	33	34,895	937	630	113	19,161	338	270	28	

*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 26TH DECEMBER, 1914.

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	229	16	96	85	21	10	1	...	70	31	100	28	229	70	31	99	28	228	1
Erysipelas	65	1	2	2	4	17	28	11	14	17	30	4	65	7	11	9	3	30	35
Scarlet Fever	432	2	113	244	38	34	1	...	100	92	181	59	432	94	91	176	51	412	20
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	36	...	...	13	13	8	2	...	7	9	16	4	36	7	7	15	4	33	3
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	2	4	9	1	...	2	3	6	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	7	3	25	5	8	3	2	18	7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary	424	2	20	62	58	152	118	12	75	91	191	67	424	15	19	35	5	74	350
Non-Pulmonary	78	2	14	33	5	16	6	2	11	9	51	7	78	4	3	8	2	17	61
Totals	1299	49	245	439	139	246	156	25	285	259	579	176	1299	203	170	348	98	819	480
1299																			

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year ending 26th December, 1914.

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	7	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	5
2	Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
4	Scarlet Fever	9	—	2	4	2	—	1	—	—	—
5	Whooping-Cough	16	7	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
6	Diphtheria and Croup	17	5	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	1
7	Influenza	18	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	8	3
8	Erysipelas	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
9	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	152	1	1	1	4	15	58	58	14	19
10	Tuberculous Meningitis	14	3	—	4	3	—	4	—	—	17
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	17	1	1	1	5	2	1	4	2	9
12	Cancer	158	1	—	—	—	—	14	69	54	303
13	Rheumatic Fever	6	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	3
14	Meningitis	10	2	2	2	2	—	1	—	1	10
15	Organic Heart Disease	172	—	—	1	3	5	15	54	94	63
16	Bronchitis	181	10	4	3	—	—	14	45	105	31
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	109	19	4	7	3	4	16	30	26	49
18	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	17	—	—	—	—	1	7	5	4	6
19	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	36	31	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis... ..	9	—	—	—	1	2	1	5	—	23
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	18	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	4	9
21a	Alcoholism	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	68	—	—	—	3	—	12	29	24	26
23	Puerperal Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	6
24	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	13	6	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	11
25	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	53	51	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	48
26	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	55	—	3	1	4	5	9	20	13	38
27	Suicides	14	—	—	—	—	3	7	4	—	7
28	Other defined Causes	444	71	5	1	6	13	48	116	184	253
29	Diseases ill defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS		1605	210	38	38	42	54	228	461	534	947

TABLE III. (a).—Causes of, and ages at death during the 52 weeks to 26th December, 1914, according to Sub-Districts.

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church	St. John.	Total.
1	Enteric Fever	1	1	4	1	7
2	Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles	1	1	1	—	3
4	Scarlet Fever	2	1	4	2	9
5	Whooping Cough	3	2	9	2	16
6	Diphtheria and Croup	2	2	11	2	17
7	Influenza	2	10	3	3	18
8	Erysipelas	—	2	—	—	2
9	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	18	38	73	23	152
10	Tuberculous Meningitis	3	1	7	3	14
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	4	9	1	17
12	Cancer	35	39	44	20	138
13	Rheumatic Fever	—	4	1	1	6
14	Meningitis	2	1	6	1	10
15	Organic Heart Disease	32	46	73	21	172
16	Bronchitis	32	47	73	29	181
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	21	19	51	18	109
18	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	3	6	5	17
19	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	3	5	23	5	36
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3	3	3	—	9
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	4	6	4	4	18
21A	Alcoholism	1	3	—	—	4
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	19	19	19	11	68
23	Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	3	3
24	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	3	2	6	2	13
25	Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	15	14	19	5	53
26	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	14	8	24	9	55
27	Suicides	3	3	6	2	14
28	Other defined Causes	92	104	151	97	444
29	Diseases ill defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS	317	388	630	270	1605

VACCINATION RETURNS.

RETURN FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY—JUNE, 1914.

RETURN made to the Board of Guardians and Local Government Board on the 8th February, 1915, 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, 1914, 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, 1914.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1915, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1915, remained un- entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1915, 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 Objections actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during the year 1914.
		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	152	100	...	...	36	5	1	3	6	1	} 414
2. Christchurch ..	433	276	4	...	79	24	6	5	25	14	
3. St. Mary	1,045	759	3	...	79	60	97	29	16	2	
4. All Souls	356	247	1	...	32	22	10	31	11	2	
Total	1,986	1,382	8	...	226	111	114	68	58	19	414

Dated 8th February, 1915.

(Signed) EDWARD A. FRITH, Vaccination Officer.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN FOR 1913.

RETURN made to the Board of Guardians and Local Government Board on the 8th February, 1915, 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, 1913, 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, 1913.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1915, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1915, remained un- entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1915, 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 Successful Primary Vaccination at ALL AGES received during the calendar year 1914.
		Col. I. Success- fully Vac- cinated.	Col. II.		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Cer- tificates of Con- scientious Objection have been received.	Col. V. Dead, Unvac- cinated.	Post- pone- ment by Medical Certi- ficate.	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	308	224	...	...	52	12	4	4	7	5	2,920
2. Christchurch ..	801	527	1	...	113	65	12	10	62	11	
3. St. Mary	2,047	1,584	3	..	125	105	136	69	22	3	
4. All Souls	662	484	...	...	50	45	8	53	16	6	
Total	3,818	2,819	4	...	340	227	160	136	107	25	2,920

Dated 8th February, 1915.

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

