

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

**Contributors**

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Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

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**REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**FOR THE YEAR 1920.**

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

**CHARLES PORTER, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P. (Ed.)**  
Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.



LONDON:  
GEO. PULMAN AND SONS, LTD.

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Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

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GEO. PULMAN & SONS, LTD.,  
THAYER STREET, W.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

MARYLEBONE ROAD, N.W.1

13th July, 1921.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour, as Medical Officer of Health, to submit my Annual Report on the health of the Borough of St Marylebone during the year 1920.

It is the record of a healthy year, and showing as it does, a reduced death rate; a reduction in the number of deaths from tuberculosis; and an infantile mortality rate 30 per 1,000 lower than that of any previous year, it is by far the most satisfactory report I have ever submitted.

I desire to congratulate the Council, and more particularly the Public Health Committee, on the excellence of the results obtained.

To the latter also I wish to express my appreciation of all the kindness and consideration they showed me during the year. First under Alderman Sir Henry New and later Alderman Fettes as Chairmen, the Committee took a serious interest in the work, and most readily considered any suggestion that appeared likely to be for the benefit of the health of the Borough and willingly gave guidance and encouragement when these appeared to be required.

The Staff of the department are deserving also of thanks and credit for the great part they played in bringing about the satisfactory results referred to.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES PORTER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



REPORT HEALTH DEPARTMENT

TOWN HALL

MARYLENE ROAD, N.W. 1

17th July 1931

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

MR. MAYOR, GENTLEMEN AND GENTLEWOMEN

I have the honour as Medical Officer of Health to submit my Annual Report  
on the health of the Borough of St. Marylebone during the year 1930.

It is the record of a healthy year, and showing as it does a reduced death rate,  
evidence in the number of deaths from tuberculosis and an increase in the number  
of deaths from cancer, it is, I believe, the best record of the health of the  
Borough since the year 1920.

I desire to commend to you the work of the staff and more particularly the Public Health  
Department, on the excellence of the results obtained.

For the last year I wish to express my appreciation of all the kindness and  
co-operation they showed me during the year. I am under a great debt to Mr. J. H. New  
for his assistance in the preparation of the report. The Committee took a very active part in  
the work and most readily considered the suggestions that appeared in the report.  
The Council of the Borough and the Public Health Committee gave valuable and  
valuable assistance when these appeared to be required.

The staff of the Department are deserving also of thanks and credit for the great  
work they have done in carrying out the various tasks referred to.

I am,

MR. MAYOR, I AM, AND GENTLEMEN

Yours obedient servant

CHARLES PORTER

Medical Officer of Health

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## SOCIAL CONDITIONS, SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES, AND FOOD.

### POPULATION.

The population of the Borough at the last Census, enumerated on the night of Sunday, the 2nd April, 1911, was found to be 118,221, distributed in the registration Sub-Districts as follows:—

The Borough,	All Souls,	St. Mary,	Christ Church,	St. John.
118,221.	29,485.	32,126.	36,544.	20,066.

The previous Census taken in 1901 enumerated the population at 133,301, so that during the period of ten years there was a decrease of 15,080. What the result of the Census due to be taken in 1921 may be, it is impossible to say; it is interesting to note, however, as shown in the table below that in 1920 the population estimated by the Registrar-General's method was found to be higher than in any year since 1914. Judging from the marked overcrowding that is known to exist it may well be that something not far short of the 1911 figure will be returned in 1921.

The following table shows in addition to the estimated population for the whole borough that of each of the registration sub-districts. These last having been worked out by proportion are only very approximate.

Year.	The Borough.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.
1911	118,221	29,485	32,126	36,544	20,066
1912	116,155	28,971	31,566	35,903	19,715
1913	114,531	28,567	31,124	35,402	19,439
1914	112,892	28,158	30,678	34,895	19,161
1915	100,260	25,002	27,260	30,901	17,015
1916	98,573	24,540	26,892	30,403	16,738
1917	92,796	23,098	25,334	28,621	15,752
1918	98,526	24,528	26,880	30,391	16,727
1919	97,953	24,381	26,731	30,210	16,631
1920	101,856	25,352	27,796	31,414	17,294

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

#### WATER.

As usual, complaints as to water supply, either as regards quantity or quality, were few. All were dealt with, and a remedy found.

*Water Supply cut off.*—In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Section 49 (1), the Metropolitan Water Board reported that the water had been cut off in three premises. This is the lowest number for a considerable period. The reasons for discontinuing the supply were: waste of water, two; non-payment of rate, one.

In the event of the premises being a tenement house, action was taken immediately on receipt of the Board's notice, in order to secure that the tenants should suffer no hardship as a result of being deprived of water.

*Cisterns.*—The bulk of the houses in the Borough, in accordance with the requirement of the Water Board, are provided with a cistern, and though in a considerable percentage water for drinking purposes is drawn from the main, there are still many in which supplies for all purposes are obtained from the cistern. In many cases this leaves much to be desired, both as regards situation and accessibility, and



despite the fact that a by-law of the Council requires that the apparatus shall be emptied and cleansed every six months, it cannot be doubted but that in a majority of houses no such step is taken. During the year 137 notices in regard to defects in and necessity for cleansing cisterns were served and were complied with.

*Water Supply in Dwelling Houses.*—Only one certificate was granted under Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in respect of new and rebuilt premises.

In 35 instances 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 receipt of the intimation notice in 19 cases. In the remaining 16 it was found necessary to report the facts specifically to the Public Health Committee, and obtain instructions for the issue of a statutory notice and the taking of all necessary proceedings for its enforcement. Following receipt of this notice the work was done, and no further action had to be taken.

#### DRAINAGE.

During the year, following the death of Inspector J. C. Wilson, Inspector H. H. Clay, one of the district inspectors was appointed Drainage Inspector of the portion of the Borough north of Marylebone Road, Inspector T. Gorniot continuing in charge of the southern half.

The total number of drain inspections made during the year was 6,192 as against 7,554 in 1919.

The total number of plans deposited was 356, the number in 1919 being 278.

Plans relating to new buildings numbered 25, the number deposited in 1919 being 16.

In the case of old buildings, the number of plans received was 331. In 1919 the total number was 262 and in 1918, 108.

In the bulk of the cases the arrangements shown were in accordance with the by-laws and the work was allowed to proceed under the preliminary approval of the Medical Officer of Health. In cases in which there was departure from the requirements a special report was made to the Public Health Committee, who rarely refused approval if satisfied that compliance was impossible and that there was no possibility of nuisance or injury to health arising. In the majority of cases the departure referred to closet accommodation and affected particularly conveniences proposed to be constructed in basements.

On five occasions reports were submitted with regard to cases discovered by the inspectors, in which drainage or sanitary work was being carried out without permission from the Council and without deposit of plans, or not in compliance with requirements. Proceedings in court were taken in all of these cases and fines and costs imposed in each instance amounting in all to £8 and £10 14s. respectively.

*Combined Drainage.*—Orders under seal as to combined drainage were issued in respect of five premises. The number in 1919 was 4.

#### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the table at page 12, summarizing the work carried out by the district inspectors, figures indicating the number of defects in water closets remedied and of water closets erected are set out.

In most instances the closets erected were with a view to providing additional accommodation in tenement houses, shops or workshops or in order to provide



suitable separate accommodation for women in places where both sexes were or were about to be employed. Though there may be here and there a small lock-up shop in which it is necessary for the individuals engaged on the premises to make use of a convenience in some other part of the building, or more rarely in an adjoining building, there are no premises in the Borough totally without sanitary conveniences of this type. The only class of closet is, of course, the water closet.

*Public Sanitary Conveniences.*—The usual supervision was exercised over the public 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, 1921, and the amount of increase or decrease as compared with the previous year.

		1921.			1920.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Oxford Circus—Men's Department	..	1,253	19	11	1,355	9	10	—			101	9	11
* „ Women's	„	1,234	15	4	1,252	18	3	—			18	2	11
Gt. Portland Street—Men's	„	336	2	4	335	9	6	0	12	10	—		
* „ Women's	„	323	14	5	290	17	0	32	17	5	—		
Marylebone Road—Men's	„	286	15	3	299	3	11	—			12	8	8
* „ Women's	„	294	14	1	268	6	5	26	7	8	—		
Foley Street—Men only	...	188	13	4	191	13	8	—			3	0	4
St. John's Wood Road—Men only	...	128	4	9	134	2	7	—			5	17	10
Barrett Street—Men only	...	241	16	4	243	6	7	—			4	10	3

\* One free urinette provided.

#### REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Throughout the year the arrangements in connection with scavenging remained in the hands of the Highways Committee and under the control of the Highways Engineer, Mr. James Gair, who has had charge of this work ever since the decision was reached in 1917 to discontinue the carrying out by contract of this most important public health duty.

The arrangements which are fully described in the following report, for which I am indebted to Mr. Gair, the Highways Engineer, have worked very smoothly from the beginning, and have shown marked improvement with increasing experience.

The work was taken over from the Contractors on the 1st April, 1917, and the tonnage of refuse collected during the three years ending 31st March, 1920, has been as follows :—

Year 1917-1918	...	...	...	...	...	26,886	tons
„ 1918-1919	...	...	...	...	...	27,735	„
„ 1919-1920	...	...	...	...	...	35,602	„

The Highways Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. T. Watson, M.B.E., have always had in view the desirability of utilising all waste materials and disposing of the refuse in the most sanitary and economical manner. In order to obtain information as to the methods adopted by other Authorities, visits were paid by the Chairman and the Highways Engineer to Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Southwark. Although the information obtained was extremely valuable and instructive, the nature of the house refuse to be dealt with combined with the local conditions, made it evident that each locality had to devise methods to suit its particular requirements, consequently a systematic series of experiments were carried out with a view to ascertaining the nature and composition of the refuse to be dealt with.



In November, 1918, the Highways Engineer was instructed to submit a scheme with plans and estimates for screening or otherwise dealing with the whole of the refuse collected, and in February, 1919, the plans were approved by the Council.

*Collection.*—The refuse is collected by means of 16 motor vans, each having a capacity of 8 cubic yards, equal to a load of from 2 to 3 tons, with three dustmen besides the motor driver.

*Disposal.*—The dust lorries, on arriving at the Depot are first passed over a weighbridge. They then deposit their loads in a large concrete pit capable of holding 180 tons, which equals the maximum tonnage collected in one day.

This pit enables the motors to discharge their loads immediately, and they are thus quite independent should any delay arise through a temporary stoppage of the screening plant.

The refuse is lifted out of the pit by means of a 35 h.p. electrically driven crane, fitted with a grab capable of lifting two cubic yards at a time. This grab discharges over a steel hopper, thence on to a shaking sieve or screen constructed in four sections, each section moving in a different direction (at any given time) to the other three.

The refuse passes down from one section to another, is turned over, shaken, sifted and separated into four grades according to the size and nature of the various constituents as follows :—

- (a) Fine Ash and Dust.
  - (b) Breeze, which consists of cinders and unburnt or partially burnt coal.
  - (c) Miscellaneous refuse, waste paper, bottles, rags bones, etc.
  - (d) Tins and iron articles.
- (a) The fine ash, as it falls from the sieve, passes over a magnetic separator which extracts particles of iron such as nails, pins, hairpins, etc., after which it passes to a crusher, and is ground into a fine powder having a commercial value as a fertiliser.
  - (b) The breeze also passes over a magnetic separator which recovers any iron articles. It is then shot direct into a breeze washer which cleanses it, removing broken glass, crockery, etc.  
This washed breeze has a commercial value as a low grade fuel especially useful with a forced draught.
  - (c) The miscellaneous refuse also passes over a magnetic separator which extracts further iron articles such as tins, wire, etc., and then on to a moving belt conveyor passing between a number of sorters who pick off waste paper, rags, bones, bottles and any other saleable articles.  
The residue passed on, is shot into the stoke-hole and burnt by means of forced draught under a Babcock boiler, thus raising steam to drive the plant.
  - (d) The iron articles collected from the magnetic separators are put through a de-soldering furnace, the solder extracted and the iron residue pressed into bales by means of an hydraulic press.

From the house refuse received in the Depot, it will be seen that the following saleable products are extracted :—

- (1) Fine Ash (manure).
- (2) Breeze (low grade fuel).
- (3) Waste Paper.
- (4) Rags.
- (5) Bones.
- (6) Bottles, jars and glass.
- (7) Solder.
- (8) Old iron and tins.



Early in 1917, soon after the work was taken over by the Council, the Highways Committee decided that saleable materials should be salvaged, and during the year 1920 this was continued.

It is anticipated that when the plant is in full working order, the amount of refuse, chiefly in the form of clinker, to be barged away as useless will not exceed 23 per cent. of the total refuse collected.

During the years the removal and disposal were carried out under contract, close supervision was exercised over the work of the contractors by the Public Health Committee, and to a considerable extent the arrangements then existing were continued after the Highways Committee undertook the duty. The reports of the inspectors charged with this work and the complaints and requests received were considered by the Dust Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee, at their meetings, reports thereon being made to the Public Health Committee.

So far as the arrangements existing in houses, business premises, etc., are concerned, it may be noted that the movable, covered metal dustbin is most commonly found. Old brick receptacles are quite rare, the number demolished during the year being 4. New metal dust receptacles were provided to 708 premises.

During the year the inspectors made 3,381 visits. The majority of these were made by Inspector Hill who gives part time to this work.

For neglect of the provisions with regard to the covering of dust bins, etc., 174 notices were served. Remedies in each case were carried out, legal proceedings not being necessary in any case.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

*Staff.*—During the year there were on the staff of the Public Health Department, in addition to the medical officer of health, a deputy medical officer of health (Dr. Jameson, who succeeded Dr. Prior after his resignation in June, 1920), two drainage inspectors, one outdoor superintendent, one meat and food inspector, one house-to-house inspector, six district inspectors, seven women sanitary inspectors and health visitors, one chief and five 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.

*Nuisances.*—From the following summary some idea of the amount of work done in relation to nuisances is given. For details of other works carried out by the inspectors, reference must be made to the sections dealing with housing, food, infectious diseases, etc.

In regard to nuisances, the first point to note is that the total number of complaints received was 1,900, as against 1,588 in 1919. The majority of these complaints were made by the inspectors themselves, the number from outside being 474. 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, 475 statutory notices were issued, as against 380 in 1919.

Of these notices, 326 related to ordinary nuisances (dirt, dampness, &c.) 82 to verminous rooms, 40 to drains, and 11 to insufficient w.c. accommodation. The remaining 16 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 1919 was 12.

The 82 notices respecting verminous rooms were served under powers granted by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, and referred to 159 rooms. The number of notices in 1919 was 66.



In two cases verminous bedding was destroyed and new bedding provided under the provisions of the Act at a small cost.

In 1,425 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 11 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.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Borough
Total Inspections ... ..	3,842	4,477	3,697	3,224	3,695	18,935
Houses damp, dirty or dilapidated remedied ... ..	350	260	258	211	141	1,220
Doors, windows, floors, ceilings, sash cords, etc., repaired ...	348	125	96	47	91	707
Overcrowding abated ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
Illegal occupation of underground rooms dealt with ...	—	—	6	—	—	6
Water closet defects remedied	297	172	155	201	180	1,005
Water closets erected ... ..	—	2	1	16	15	34
Urinal defects remedied ... ..	—	—	2	1	3	6
Soilpipe and ventilating shaft repaired or renewed ... ..	7	3	3	9	2	24
Yard defects remedied ... ..	202	121	142	74	51	590
Waste pipe defects remedied	34	11	49	20	22	136
Water cistern defects remedied	56	2	31	38	10	137
Rubbish, manure, etc., accumulations removed ... ..	13	16	71	27	20	147
Dung or dust receptacles repaired or renewed ... ..	130	84	156	133	57	560
Drains relaid or amended ... ..	33	14	16	35	15	113
Drains cleared ... ..	13	8	25	28	11	85
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed ... ..	11	26	37	6	17	97
Water supply to houses reinstated ... ..	2	2	3	1	1	9
Roofs and gutters repaired ... ..	98	122	49	27	44	340
Area defects remedied ... ..	11	20	75	86	43	235
Wash-house defects remedied	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal nuisances abated ... ..	231	73	89	52	51	496
Basement defects remedied ... ..	7	8	10	3	8	36
Stables cleansed or repaired ...	4	—	44	36	1	85
Water supply laid on to upper storeys of house ... ..	4	—	—	1	—	5
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	12	7	3	3	10	35
Verminous rooms cleansed ... ..	243	72	70	88	137	610
Workshops, dirty, overcrowded, unventilated or defective, remedied ... ..	6	—	8	37	34	85



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH NUISANCES.

The number of summonses issued in respect of nuisances during the year was 11.

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 by-laws, the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, is the only enactment mentioned in the list.

Premises.	Offence. Proceedings taken under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, &c.	Result.
9, Richmond Street ...	Failure to comply with a statutory notice to execute certain sanitary requirements.	No fine. £4 4s. costs.
10, Ordnance Road ...	Do.	Fined £6 and £6 6s. costs.
11, Little North Street	Do.	Fined £10 and £5 5s. costs.
37, Fisherton Street...	Do.	Fined £3 and £3 3s. costs.
13, Old Quebec Street	Do.	Fined £5 and £2 2s. costs.
147, Carlisle Street ...	Do.	Fined £20 and £3 3s. costs.
37, Fisherton Street...	Do.	Fined £3 and £3 3s. costs.
18, Hanover Terrace	Do.	Fined £3 and £2 2s. costs.
12, Bell Street ...	Do.	Fined £1 and £2 2s. costs.
27, Henstridge Place	Do.	Fined £2 and £5 costs.
31, Manchester Street	Do.	Fined £2 and £1 3s. costs.

## RAT REPRESSION DURING 1920.

During the year the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1920, came into operation and in connection with its administration arrangements were made for Inspector Draper to carry out the duties of Rat Officer under it in addition to his other duties as District Inspector. He is taking the greatest interest in the work and it is largely because of this that several large premises in the Borough have been freed of the vermin and that questions of doubt and difficulty in connection with the matter are so frequently referred to the Public Health Department.

The following report on the administration of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1920, by Inspector Draper contains much useful information on the Act and the rat problem generally and also shows the results obtained during the year.

" That the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act was legislation long overdue is generally admitted, and the improvement that has ensued in premises, particularly those in which food, etc. was prepared or stored, that had been infested, has confirmed the view that organised action was necessary.

The powers of the Act, though wide, leave room for extension. Particularly, advantage would be gained by making the infestation of premises notifiable, since people hesitate to appeal to the Council for assistance from the sanitary inspector feeling that though the rat trouble may be cured the remedy may be so drastic and the expense involved so considerable that even rat infestation may be preferable.

Section 1 of the Act places on the occupier the whole responsibility for ridding the premises of the pest. With tenement houses containing three or more families this is a difficult proposition and provision should be introduced making owners responsible for any structural work that may be required and that is not necessitated as a result of the neglect of the tenant.



The rat has been said to be the most expensive animal that man maintains and unlike most vermin has no redeeming feature. As a food consumer and destructive agent he is easily first. Unfortunately, in proportion to his size, he has the largest brain of all the mammals and after centuries of oppression he is out to survive. This makes the problem more difficult and it is necessary to vary the methods employed to further his destruction.

Two kinds of rats are found in this country, the black rat or *mus rattus* and the brown rat or *mus decumanus*. The former is the carrier of the plague and is said to be increasing rapidly. The brown rat, sometimes known as the sewer rat, is far more numerous than the black rat in this Borough. Rats of this type can always be found in the sewers and branch drains. This may be due to the fact that St. Marylebone is served by more large brick sewers than many other Boroughs, but although the brown rat finds brick sewers more suitable to his operations, he can more readily be dealt with in them than in the smaller pipe sewers.

On the suggestion of the Public Health Committee the Borough Surveyor during the year made arrangements for the laying of 4,000 poison baits per week in the sewer entrances and at other suitable spots, the poison used being barium carbonate blended with oatmeal and fat. This had a marked effect in the direction of reducing the numbers of the vermin, dead rats being found floating in the stream and lying in the dry places, the latter as often as not being half eaten by their fellows. The small cost of this poison (under £12 per annum) and the excellent results obtained would seem, in view of the fact that no extra labour would be entailed, to warrant an additional amount being laid in what must be considered one of the principal sources of the pest.

In all cases of complaint and wherever thought necessary, inspection has been made and advice and instructions given.

In many instances it was found that time and money had been spent on rat destruction without any attempt being made to locate the source of infestation, or effort to make the premises rat proof. One of the largest traders in the Borough whose premises were overrun and who had spent large sums on poisons, traps, catchers, etc., succeeded in getting rid of the vermin as a result largely of acting upon the advice given by the Council's officers.

Old buildings often provide ideal accommodation for rats; hollow partitions, space between floors and ceilings and under basement flooring being used for nesting. It is sometimes difficult in view of the expense involved to treat the interior of such building, yet by dealing with the external walls, vaults, etc., the premises may be rat proofed, the ingress of additional numbers being thus prevented, the problem is reduced to the comparatively easy one of destroying the vermin left in the building.

Modern buildings do not present the same difficulties as old ones, the walls and ceilings more often than not being solid, and providing the fixtures are of such a nature that nesting is not easy, it is a simple matter to clear the premises.

During the year 97 complaints or requests for assistance were received, necessitating the inspection of 185 premises, 133 of which were found to be more or less infested. Of the premises 21 were used for the storage or preparation of food 66 as business premises and 46 as dwelling houses. In 55 of the cases the infestation was entirely due to defects in the drain or sewer connection, etc., and it is extremely probable that other cases originate from the same source.

Pending any results that may be obtained through scientific research that will show a better method of dealing with the pest, indiscriminate slaughter of the rat both male and female is advocated by the Board of Agriculture and this has been carried out with the use of poisons, traps, etc. wherever the vermin have been found."

During 1920, two "Rat Weeks" were held with good results.



## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The following list sets out the majority of the premises and occupations of the class referred to in the heading to this part of the report, and contains a certain amount of information with regard to registration, inspection, etc. Underground rooms and underground sleeping rooms, though controlled, the former under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the latter under special regulations made by the Council in 1910, are not registered.

	Number of places				Number of inspections, 1920.	Number of notices, 1920.	Number of prosecutions, 1920.
	On register at end of 1919.	Added in 1920.	Re-moved in 1920.	On register at end of 1920.			
<i>A. Business Premises.</i>							
Milk premises ... ..	183	5	2	186	405	7	—
Cowsheds ... ..	4	—	1	3	58	—	—
Slaughterhouses ... ..	3	—	—	3	159	—	—
Offensive trade premises...	2	—	—	2	70	—	—
Ice cream premises ...	96	—	6	90	106	4	—
Butter and Margarine Manu- facturers and Dealers ...	11	—	—	11	36	—	—
Bakehouses ... ..	75	—	4	71	309	7	—
<i>B. Habitations</i>							
Houses let in lodgings ...	1152	—	—	1152	6621	1169	—
Common lodging houses...	6	—	1	5	—	—	—
Underground rooms ...	} not re- gistered	—	—	—	—	—	—
Underground sleeping rooms ... ..							

### A.—BUSINESS PREMISES.

*Cow sheds.*—The following list shows the number of cow sheds in the Borough, the number of cows for which they are licensed, and the actual number kept.

Premises.	Licensed for.		Cows kept.	
58, Acacia Road ... ..	44	...	Nil	
56, Bell Street ... ..	15	...	4	
42A, Clipstone Street...	10	...	10	
Totals ... ..	69	...	14	

The figures for 1919 were 91 and 16 respectively, the reduction being due to the fact that in 1920 one more cowshed, viz.: that at 3, Malthouse Mews, ceased to be used, and no application for renewal of the licence for the premises was made.

During the year regular and frequent visits of inspection were made to all sheds and attention directed at the time to any matters that seemed to require it. The need for serving notices did not arise.

*Milk Premises.*—The number of premises upon which milk is sold is 186. This is 3 more than in 1919, 5 having been added and 2 removed; in 1914 there were 237 on the register.



*Slaughter Houses.*—The total number licensed is shown in the list below in which is indicated the situation and the conditions, if any, under which licence was granted.

Premises.	Conditions.
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.

All these places were regularly and frequently visited during the year. In no case was objection raised to the renewal of licence after receipt of notice from the County Council that application for renewal had been made.

*Fish Curers.*—The number of premises used by fish curers and registered in accordance with the By-laws of the London County Council is 5.

Prior to registration steps were taken to ensure that the places were made as far as possible suitable for the purpose. Regular visits of inspection were made and action taken where necessary to have any defects noted remedied. Proceedings were instituted in one case in which premises unsuitable for the purpose were found to have been used, the defendant was called upon to pay fines and costs amounting to £10 3s. and to take steps to put the premises into a proper condition.

*Offensive Trades.*—There are only two premises within the Borough upon which trades classed as offensive are carried on. The business in each case is that of tripe boiling.

The Food Inspector made 70 visits, but no cause of complaint was found.

*Ice Cream Premises.*—The number of such premises in the Borough on the Register is 96.

Regular inspections were made throughout 1920 and in 4 cases notices were served in respect of uncleanly conditions.

*Butter, Margarine, etc., Premises.*—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 8 dealers in margarine, 1 wholesale dealer in butter and milk-blended butter and 2 butter manufacturers. All the registered premises were frequently visited.

*Bakehouses.*—At the end of 1920 the number of bakehouses on the register was 71, 4 having been removed during the year. Of these 65 were underground bakehouses. The provisions with regard to registration are contained in the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and so far as underground premises are concerned, only premises used prior to the passing of the Act were eligible for registration which was to be completed before 1904. All the underground bakehouses now in use were registered at this time. Premises underground are rarely satisfactory, but as there was no time limit fixed and the Act contains no requirement as to application for renewal, all that can be done is to exercise as close supervision as circumstances permit in order to see that the places are kept in as good condition as possible.

In 1919, 150 visits were paid and 6 notices with regard to defects were served. In 1920, 309 visits were paid and 7 notices were necessary.

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.



## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Though factories are comparatively few in the Borough, the number of workshops, many of them domestic workshops, is considerable, and work in relation to them bulks very large amongst the duties of the district inspectors, more especially those in charge of districts on the south of Marylebone Road. The staple industry is, of course, dressmaking, millinery and tailoring in all its branches, but in a number of places other trades, some of them distinctly curious, are carried on.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops and workplaces during the year was 2,750, 386 by the women and 2,364 by the men inspectors. The complaints received numbered 39.

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 Workshops Act, 1901, gives, in addition to other information, the total number of defects found and of notices served.

### I.—INSPECTION.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspection. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries.)	76	10	—
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries.)	1281	163	—
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	1393	53	—
Total ... ..	2750	226	—

### 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 ... ..	66	66	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	9	9	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	9	9	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	70	70	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ... ..	8	8	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective ... ..	54	54	—	—
{ not separate for sexes ... ..	18	18	—	—
<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) ... ..	7	7	—	—
Other offences ... ..	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total ... ..	242	242	—	—



### 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. ... ..	148	778	1764	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... ..	148	778	1764	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Dressmaking, Millinery, Laundry, Cabinet Making, &c. ...	2,976
Coffee Shops, &c. ...	230
Bakehouses ...	75
Total number of workshops on Register ...	3,281

## 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) ...	16
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.)	62
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	62
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	62
Other ...	5
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	...
In use at the end of the year ...	61



## B.—PREMISES USED FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

The only premises used for human habitation in respect of which there is a system of registration are what are called "Houses let in Lodgings" and "Common Lodging Houses." Rooms underground if used as sleeping rooms or for human habitation apart from rooms on the upper floors, though they are not definitely registered are required to comply with certain requirements contained in the Public Health Act and special regulations. They are referred to here for this reason.

*Houses Let in Lodgings*:—Included under this head are all ordinary tenement houses in which the rooms or floors are let out at rents below a certain sum. To some extent as a result of housing shortage a very large proportion of the houses in the Borough are of course so let, but only in the case of those in which the lettings are below the sum fixed has the question of registration been raised. When the new by-laws to be made by the London County Council under The Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, come into operation, the number of houses on the register will be greatly increased since no provision whatever has been made for exemption. All houses suitable for the working classes and occupied by members of more than one family are subject to registration, and in them there must be compliance with certain requirements as to sanitation, cleanliness, cleansing, etc.

During the year under review no additions were made to the list of registered houses. The actual number on the register at the end of 1920 was, therefore, 1,152.

The object of registration being largely to ensure that the houses shall be kept under supervision, all were regularly and systematically inspected. In all 6,621 visits were paid; 1,169 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*.—Though the licence in the case of these houses is actually granted or renewed yearly by the London County Council, the grant or renewal is made subject to the approval of the Borough Council who are provided with a list of applications received prior to the day fixed for consideration.

The following table contains all the necessary particulars with regard to the licensed premises of this class in the Borough. On account of the war and the reduction in the number of lodgers, one or two of the lodging houses were shut down and will not again be used in this way. Of those still on the list special reference may be made to "Portman House" in which accommodation is provided for women only.

### SITUATION, ETC., OF LICENSED COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Address.	Registered Owner.	Registered number of Occupants.
54, Bell Street ... ..	Eliza 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
"Portman House" (late Shaftesbury Institute), Harrow and Union Street, Lisson Grove ... ..	Frederick Gerard van de Linde	102 women
		654 men 109 women
	Total ...	763



A number of visits were paid to all the houses from time to time by officers of the department and the attention of the person in charge or the London County Council directed to any matter calling for remedy.

*Underground Rooms.*—The difficulties referred to in the Annual Report of 1919 in regard to rooms of this type continued to be encountered in 1920. As close supervision as possible was kept over such rooms and whenever possible notices to discontinue occupation were served. The total number dealt with in this way was 6.

### C.—PREMISES THAT ARE NOT BUT SHOULD BE REGISTERED.

For a variety of reasons the number of premises in the Borough in which meals are provided or food is sold ready cooked or is prepared for sale is very large. At the end of 1920 there were 564, this number including : restaurant, dining room and coffee shop kitchens, 150 ; tea-rooms and pastry-cooks, 56 ; hotel kitchens, 44 ; fried fish shops, 25 ; and fish-curers, 5. In addition, there were a number of shops in which meat, ham, sausages, &c., were cooked and sold only over the counter.

The routine practice of visiting a number of restaurants, &c., each week was continued by the Food Inspector, and any matters discovered dealt with at once. In 1920 the total number of inspections was 1,143, the number of notices served being 18.

*Food Stalls.*—Of these there are considerable numbers in the market streets, particularly Great Titchfield Street, Bell Street, Church Street, Blandford Street, &c.

Definite arrangements are made for the keeping of such as are used for the sale of food under close observation. Throughout 1920 visits were paid to all the market streets every day, a special feature being made of Saturday night and Sunday morning inspections.

### SCHOOLS.

The following remarks were contained in the Report for 1919 and are reproduced here in the hope that they may attract attention to a matter of considerable importance not only from the health but the financial point of view.

The Medical Officer of Health of a Borough in the Metropolis is not school medical officer. The work in connection with both schools and school children is entirely in the hands of the London County Council and their officers, the local medical officer of health having little or nothing to do with it. In no part of the kingdom, indeed, is the divorce between the general public health work and school medical work so complete as in the Metropolis, and since it is impossible to see any justification for it on public health grounds, certainly, and probably also on economic grounds, it is difficult to see why either the central government authorities or the local authorities have for so long acquiesced in the arrangement.

For the reason that this question of re-organization of public health in London is under consideration and this as well as other anomalies are or will soon be under discussion, it is not proposed to take it up here. It may be stated, however, that because of the existence of the two authorities there is frequently duplication of work, a quite unnecessary and excessive amount of interchange of correspondence and from time to time cross-purposes. All of which is contrary to the best interests of the public health locally and particularly to those of the children.



In regard to the infectious diseases, as they affect the school child, that there should be two staffs—the local and the County Council—engaged, appears to be unnecessary and generally leads merely to the expenditure of a great deal of energy as a result of each endeavouring to keep the other informed as to the state of affairs.

That, so far as the general health of the school children, as determined by medical inspection, is concerned, only one authority, and that not the local authority but the County Council, possesses full information, is a serious matter. In regard to conditions found at the medical inspections, the local medical officer of health receives no direct information; as a matter of fact, if he desires to learn where inspections are to be made, he must ask to be informed or find out from the weekly gazette of the County Council. Again, if he wishes to know what the results were, he must ask or endeavour to glean the information from the pages of reports issued by the County Council long afterwards.

These are, clearly, serious objections, and it is sincerely to be hoped that when re-organization takes place, school medical work will be put in the hands of the local health authority, the Borough Council.

A certain amount of information with regard to infectious diseases in the schools will be found in the section dealing with these diseases.

## FOOD.

### A. MILK SUPPLY.

Only a very small part of the milk consumed in the district is produced within the Borough and reference is made elsewhere to the cowsheds still occupied. The bulk of the supply is derived from outside, the distribution being in the hands of a few large firms, most of whom belong to the large combine. Despite the operations of this body, a considerable part of the population is served from a number of fairly large dairy shops, and in the poorer districts certain general shops continue to retail milk along with other articles of food.

Speaking generally, there is little to complain of in connection with the milk supply either as regards quantity or quality. London's milk is notoriously less fresh when it reaches the consumer than is the case, probably, in any other town in the kingdom. It is almost inevitable that there should be a certain amount of delay, but that the interval between the producer and the consumer could be reduced is not unlikely. Having regard to the amount of consideration that is now being given to the milk question generally, it seems probable that there will in time be improvements in this as in other connections.

*Analysis of milk.*—It has always been one of the chief aims of the Council to ensure that the quality of the milk supplied in the Borough shall be maintained, and during the year much of the time of the department and the food inspector was devoted to this matter. The total number of samples taken either formally and in accordance with the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, or informally as "test" samples was 431. On examination by the Public Analyst 14 (3·2 per cent.) were found to be adulterated. In 1919 the percentage was 2·0, and in 1918 and 1917 3·3 and 2·5 respectively. Further reference to the question of milk examinations is made in the report of the Public Analyst which will be found elsewhere.

As in former years, as soon as the analyst's report was obtained, vendors whose samples were found to be up to standard were informed 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 only one instance was it found necessary to send a letter of caution to the vendor.

*Proceedings.*—In the case of samples definitely adulterated proceedings were instituted.

In 1920 action was taken in 8 cases. In no case was the warranty defence pleaded. In respect of the 8 cases fines and costs to the amount of £90 0s. 0d. were recovered. In 1919, when there were 12 cases, the amount was £74 2s. 6d. A considerable number of samples were taken on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings, and in all 238 were obtained on delivery at Marylebone Station of the Great Central Railway. Of the 238, four proved to be adulterated, and warranted the institution of proceedings. In one case the defendant, a farmer, stated that he sometimes poured milk from one churn to another to fill up, and as a churn sampled at the same time had an excess of milk fat, the magistrate gave him the benefit of the doubt and inflicted no fine. In the other three cases the fines and costs amounted to £59 11s. 6d.

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 ... ..	122	4	3·3	2	£ s. d. 68 8 0
2nd ... ..	178	7	3·9	4	16 9 0
3rd ... ..	77	1	1·3	—	—
4th ... ..	54	2	3·7	2	5 3 0
Total for year	431	14	3·2	8	90 0 0

*Bacteriological Examination of Milk.*—With a view to testing the purity of milk from the bacteriological point of view, 8 samples were taken and submitted to Dr. Foulerton, the Council's Bacteriologist, for examination.

In respect of 5, the report was to the effect that the milk was "good." The remaining 3 being returned as being 2 poor and 1 not quite free from foreign dirt. In no instance was any sign of tuberculosis found.

*Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.*—Frequent inspections of cowsheds and milk premises were made with the object of discovering whether or not the requirements of the regulations as to cleanliness, etc., under these orders, were being complied with. In no case were proceedings necessary, verbal warnings generally proving sufficient.

*Milk and Cream Regulations.*—The following is a copy of the return required by the Ministry of Health with regard to proceedings under the Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations. These regulations absolutely forbid the addition of preservatives to milk, and so far as can be gathered from the reports of the Public Analyst, the prohibition is loyally obeyed.



# REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1920.

## 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, and percentage of pre- servative found in each sample.
Milk ... ..	433	Nil.
Cream ... ..	8	Nil.

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	...	...	...	...	5
(ii.) Statements incorrect	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Total	...	...	...	...	5

(iii.) Percentage of preservative found in  
each sample ... ..

Average 10.7 grains per lb.  
Boric Acid. Lowest 10%  
Highest 12%.

Percentage stated on statutory label. Not exceeding 0.4%.

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

(i.) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	5
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Total	...	...	...	...	5

(c) Instances were (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 ... Nil.

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

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

4.—*Observations, if any*.—None.

*Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918*.—Some reference to the matter of provision of milk, etc., to mothers and children is made later in dealing with the

work done in relation to maternity and child welfare and it is unnecessary therefore to say much with regard to this order here. Moreover in the report for 1919 the method of administration was so fully described that it need not be again set out here. During 1920 exactly the same line was followed and proved quite satisfactory. The amount expended in the year ended 31st March, 1921, was £5,040 10s. 7d., as against £2,728 15s. 6d. up to March 31st, 1920. The actual number of cases dealt with was 850, and the number of orders issued 6,429.

## B.—FOODS OTHER THAN MILK.

The main duties in relation to food protection generally 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.

*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—

### UNSOUND AND DISEASED FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

#### *Meat—*

Carcase of Cow and Offal (Tuberculosis)	...	22 cwts. 14 lbs.
Head, tongue, lungs and liver of Ox (Tuberculosis)	...	56 lbs.
Head, tongue, lungs and liver of Cow (Tuberculosis)	...	60 lbs.
Set of Ox lungs (Tuberculosis)	...	
Ox Liver (Flukes)	...	22 lbs.
Sheep liver (Flukes)	...	3 lbs.
Beef	...	2 cwts. 3 qtrs. 1 lb.
Mutton	...	6 cwts. 1 qtr. 8 lbs.
Rabbits	...	1 cwt. 12 lbs.

<i>Bacon</i>	...	1 cwt. 12 lbs.
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#### *Fish—*

Wet—Miscellaneous	...	4 cwts. 1 qtr. 8 lbs.
Dry—Kippers	...	5 boxes
Winkles	...	1 bag

#### *Canned Foods—*

Corned Beef	...	1 cwt. 1 qtr. 3 lbs.
Salmon and other fish	...	25 tins
Fruit (various)	...	59 tins
Milk	...	201 tins



*Fruit—*

Fresh—Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	131 boxes
Plums	...	...	...	...	1 bushel
Apples	...	...	...	...	2 bushels
Pears	...	...	...	...	1 bushel

Dry—Figs	...	...	...	...	28 lbs.
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*Miscellaneous—*

Butter	...	...	...	...	93 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Eggs (pickled)	...	...	...	...	591
Nuts (Barcelona)	...	...	...	...	28 lbs.

## C.—SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The total number of samples taken under these Acts was 1,030.

Of this number 24 were reported by the analyst as being below standard or not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser. This gives a percentage of adulteration of 2·3 per cent., which is slightly above that for 1919, when it was 2·0.

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 16, and that the fines and costs recovered amounted to £112 2s. 0d.

In no prosecution for adulteration of milk was the warranty defence raised.

In 1 case proceedings were instituted for an offence against the Acts other than selling adulterated articles. Action in this case (Sample No. 75) was taken for selling margarine in a plain wrapper and exposing unlabelled margarine for sale, contrary to the provisions of the Margarine Act, 1887, and a fine of £10 with £2 2s. 0d. cost was imposed in each case.

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, 1920.				
	Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council		£500 per ann. for 700 samples. Over that number 7/6 per sample	
118 milk ... ..	Do.	Genuine.		No sample contained preservative.
4 milk ... ..	Do.	Adulterated. No. 32. 10 per cent. deficient in milk fat No. 91. 1.4 per cent. of added water No. 142. 3.3 per cent. deficient in milk fat No. 147. 6.7 do. do.		No. 32. Fined £10 and £3/3/- costs. No. 91. Vendor cautioned. No. 142. Do. No. 147. Fined £45 and £5/5/- costs. Three were test samples Four contained no preservative 25 contained between 10-20 grains boric acid per lb. Two contained over 20 but under 35 grains boric acid per lb. Two contained boric acid, amount unestimated owing to small amount of sample Three were test samples Two were test samples
33 butter ... ..	Do.	Genuine.		Three were test samples Two were test samples Three were test samples Two were test samples Four were test samples. Was a test sample Do. All were test samples Do. Do. Do.
*18 margarine ...	Do.	Do.		Was a test sample Contained 10 grains borax per lb. and 53 per cent. of fat Defendants were fined £10 and £2/2/- on each of two summonses
3 pepper ... ..	Do.	Do.		
2 lard ... ..	Do.	Do.		
5 cocoa ... ..	Do.	Do.		
3 vinegar ... ..	Do.	Do.		
5 coffee ... ..	Do.	Do.		
1 golden syrup...	Do.	Do.		
1 boracic ointment	Do.	Do.		
2 lime water ...	Do.	Do.		
5 mustard mixture	Do.	Do.		
2 condensed milk	Do.	Do.		
6 jam ... ..	Do.	Do.		
1 rice ... ..	Do.	Do.		
1 cream... ..	Do.	Do.		
*Margarine.—Sample No. 75 was sold in an unstamped wrapper, and was exposed for sale unlabelled "Margarine."				
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter			210	
Number of Samples adulterated ... ..			4	
SECOND QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1920.				
171 milk ... ..	Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council	Genuine		No sample contained added preservative.
7 milk ... ..	Do.	Adulterated.		One was a test sample



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.
	Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council	No. 258. 16·67 per cent. deficient in milk fat No. 352. 10·0 do. do. No. 356. 16·7 do. do. No. 397. 30·0 do. do. *No. 398. 6·7 do. do. No. 424. 16·7 do. do. No. 426. 10·0 do. do.	£500 per annum for 700 samples. Over that number 7/6 per sample.	No. 258. This was a test sample No. 352. £1/11/6 costs.† No. 356. This was a test sample No. 397. Fined £5 and 10/6 costs *No. 398. Farmer cautioned ( <i>vide</i> Public Health Minutes 25/6/20) No. 424. Fined £5 and 10/6 costs No. 426. Fined £3 and 16/6 costs 25 were test samples Two contained no preservative 44 contained between 10·20 grains boric acid per lb. 3 contained between 20·30 grains boric acid per lb. One was a test sample Two contained between 20·30 grains boric acid per lb. One contained between 10·20 grains boric acid per lb. No. 306 contained 56·2 per cent. fat No. 311 contained 56·2 per cent. fat No. 314 contained 53·0 per cent. fat No. 406 contained 45·0 per cent. fat No cream contained any preservatives Three were test samples All these were test samples Do. This was a test sample All these were test samples This was a test sample Do.
49 butter... ..	Do.	Genuine		
3 margarine ...	Do.	Do.		
4 cream... ..	Do.	Do.		
1 pepper ...	Do.	Do.		
3 lard ...	Do.	Do.		
6 cocoa ...	Do.	Do.		
3 vinegar ...	Do.	Do.		
1 golden syrup...	Do.	Do.		
6 jam ...	Do.	Do.		
1 blackberry jelly	Do.	Do.		
1 orange marmalade	Do.	Do.		
†The defendant, a farmer, stated that he sometimes poured milk from one churn to another to fill up, and as one churn sampled at the same time had an excess of milk fat the magistrate gave him the benefit of the doubt and inflicted no fine in this case.				
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter		256		
Number of Samples adulterated ... ..		7		
THIRD QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1920				
75 milk . . .	Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council.	Genuine.		No sample contained any preservative or added colouring matter

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 milk ... ..	Private Purchaser	Genuine	£500 per ann. for 700 samples Over that number 7/6 per sample.	30 were test samples. 6 contained no preservative 53 contained between 10-20 grains boric acid per lb. 4 contained over 20.0 grains boric acid per lb.
1 milk ... ..	Do.	Adulterated No. 570. 33.3 per cent. deficient in milk fat		
63 butter... ..	Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council.	Genuine.		
2 margarine ... ..	Do.	Do.	One was a test sample. (For particulars of composition and preservatives see below.) Four were test samples. 16 were test samples Three were test samples Four were test samples Three were test samples Three were test samples One was a test sample Eight were test samples Two were test samples Eight were test samples One was a test samples	
7 cream... ..	Do.	Do.		
4 cocoa ... ..	Do.	Do.		
16 jam ... ..	Do.	Do.		
3 marmalade ... ..	Do.	Do.		
4 vinegar ... ..	Do.	Do.		
3 coffee ... ..	Do.	Do.		
3 pepper ... ..	Do.	Do.		
1 tomato ketchup	Do.	Do.		
8 lard ... ..	Do.	Do.		
2 dried eggs ... ..	Do.	Do.		
8 custard powders	Do.	Do.		
1 golden syrup...	Do.	Do.		
CREAM.				
	No.	Fat.	Preservative.	
	509	46.5 per cent.	10.0 grains boracic acid per lb.	
	513	42.0 do.	10.5 do.	
	515	42.0 do.	Nil do.	
	529	43.5 do.	11.0 do.	
	531	47.0 do.	Nil do.	
	535	57.0 do.	12.0 do.	
	590	52.5 do.	Nil do.	
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter			202	
Number of Samples adulterated			1	
FOURTH QUARTER, ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1920				
52 milk . ...	Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council.	Genuine.		No sample contained any preservative or added colouring matter  Fined £1 and £1/11/6 costs  Do. 43 were test samples Six contained no preservative 65 contained between 10-20 grains boric acid per lb. Five were test samples No preservatives
2 milk ... ..	Do.	Adulterated. No. 914. 10.6 per cent. added water		
		No. 915. 8.0 do. do.		
71 butter... ..	Do.	Genuine.		
7 margarine ... ..	Do.	Do.		
1 cream .. ...	Private purchaser	Do. No. 1016. 54.0 per cent. fat		



Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority under Section 13 of Act, and, if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis; showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated and if Adulterated what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	The sum paid in respect of the Analysis.	Observations.
37 cocoa ...	Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council	Genuine	£500 per ann. for 700 samples Over that number 7/6 per sample	37 were test samples
1 cocoa ...	Do.	Adulterated No. 707 (T) contained added sugar		This was a test sample.
25 jam ...	Do.	Genuine.		All were test samples
2 marmalade ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
1 honey ...	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample
38 coffee ...	Do.	Do.		38 were test samples
1 coffee ...	Do.	Adulterated No. 1006 contained 70·0 per cent. chicory		Fined £15 and £1/1/- costs
20 pepper ...	Do.	Genuine		All were test samples
6 ketchup ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
11 lard ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
9 dried eggs ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
7 custard powder	Do.	Do.		Do.
1 egg custard ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
1 egg substitute	Do.	Do.		Do.
3 egg powder ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
1 coffee & chicory	Do.	Do.		Do.
1 boric ointment	Do.	Do.		Do.
4 mustard mixture	Do.	Do.		Do.
28 mustard ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
2 mustard ...	Do.	Adulterated No. 830 (T) contained added starch No. 853 (T) contained very small amount of added starch		Do.
1 salmon and shrimp paste	Do.	Genuine		Do.
3 baking powder	Do.	Do.		Do.
2 beef dripping...	Do.	Do.		Do.
2 beef suet and rice	Do.	Do.		Do.
4 suet and starch	Do.	Do.		Do.
2 suet ...	Do.	Adulterated No. 922 (T) contained starch No. 1002 contained 11 per cent. starch		Do. Fined £5 and £1/1/- costs
1 lentils...	Do.	Genuine		This was a test sample
7 lime juice ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
1 lime juice ...	Do.	Adulterated No. 997 contained under 1 per cent. benzoic acid		Do.
2 ginger wine ...	Do.	Adulterated No. 1008 contained 3·9 per cent. alcohol and salicylic acid No. 1013 contained 9·13 per cent. alcohol but no preservative		Do. Do.
1 orange wine ...	Do.	Genuine		Do. contained 0·8 per cent. alcohol but no preservative
1 raisin wine ...	Do.	Adulterated No. 1010 contained no alcohol; salicylic acid present		This was a test sample
3 cheese ...	Do.	Genuine		Do.
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter			362	
Number of Samples adulterated ...			12	

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST, 1920.

The number of samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and submitted for analysis, was 1,030: a considerable increase as compared with the samples for 1919, the number for that year being only 700.

A complete list is as follows :

No.	Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
1	Milk ... ..	417	14	431
2	Butter ... ..	216	—	216
3	Margarine ... ..	30	—	30
4	Coffee ... ..	46	1	47
5	Pepper ... ..	27	—	27
6	Lard ... ..	24	—	24
7	Cocoa ... ..	52	1	53
8	Vinegar ... ..	10	—	10
9	Golden Syrup ... ..	3	—	3
10	Boracic Ointment ... ..	2	—	2
11	Lime Water ... ..	2	—	2
12	Mustard Mixture ... ..	9	—	9
13	Condensed Milk ... ..	2	—	2
14	Jam ... ..	53	—	53
15	Rice ... ..	1	—	1
16	Cream ... ..	13	—	13
17	Blackberry Jelly ... ..	1	—	1
18	Orange Marmalade ... ..	1	—	1
19	Marmalade ... ..	5	—	5
20	Tomato Ketchup ... ..	1	—	1
21	Dried Eggs ... ..	11	—	11
22	Custard Powders ... ..	15	—	15
23	Honey ... ..	1	—	1
24	Ketchup ... ..	6	—	6
25	Egg Custard ... ..	1	—	1
26	Egg Substitute ... ..	1	—	1
27	Egg Powder ... ..	3	—	3
28	Coffee and Chicory ... ..	1	—	1
29	Mustard... ..	28	2	30
30	Salmon and Shrimp Paste ... ..	1	—	1
31	Baking Powder ... ..	3	—	3
32	Beef Dripping ... ..	2	—	2
33	Beef Suet and Rice ... ..	2	—	2
34	Suet and Starch ... ..	4	—	4
35	Suet ... ..	—	2	2
36	Lentils ... ..	1	—	1
37	Lime Juice ... ..	7	1	8
38	Ginger Wine ... ..	—	2	2
39	Orange Wine ... ..	1	—	1
40	Raisin Wine ... ..	—	1	1
41	Cheese ... ..	3	—	3
		1,006	24	1,030

*Milk.*—431 samples of milk were analysed. Of these 14 or 3.2 per cent. were adulterated. Three of the 14 contained 1.4, 8.0 and 10.6 per cent. of added water,



respectively, the remaining 11 had been deprived of from 3.3 to 33.3 per cent. milk fat. Not one of the 417 samples contained any preservative.

The mean composition of the samples of milk which did not fall below the legal minimum in either the figures for milk fat or for solids not fat, is rather below that of the four previous years. On the other hand, extreme values are rare and the tendency seems to be for the quality to become more uniform. The mean composition was :—

		Sp. Gr.		Milk-fat.		Solids (not fat).		Total Solids.
1920	...	1031.5	...	3.60	...	8.73	...	12.33

*Butter.*—216 samples of butter were examined, of which 20 were free from preservative. The others contained boric acid varying in amount from 10 to 30 grains per lb. No sample was adulterated.

*Margarine.*—30 samples were examined. All contained boric acid varying from 12 to 30 grains per lb. No sample was adulterated.

*Cream.*—13 samples of cream were examined. 5 of these were labelled as containing boric acid. The amounts were small and ranged from 10 to 12 grains of preservative per lb.

*Coffee.*—46 samples were genuine. 1 test sample contained 77 per cent. of chicory.

*Mustard.*—30 samples were examined. 2 test samples contained small amounts of starch.

*Suet.*—Two test samples contained starch.

*Lime Juice.*—One test sample contained, as preservative, benzoic acid in very small amount.

*Ginger Wine.*—Two test samples were examined, one contained 3.9 per cent. of alcohol by volume, while the other had no less than 9.13 per cent. by volume. The former also had a small amount of salicylic acid present as preservative.

*Raisin Wine.*—One test sample contained salicylic acid in small amount.

*Miscellaneous Samples.*—These are enumerated in the table and require no special comment.\*

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK AND CANNED MEAT.

During the year 8 samples of milk and 2 tins of canned meat were submitted to the Council's Bacteriologist (Dr. Foulerton) for examination.

*Milk.*—Of these 5 were found to be "good," 2 were poor and 1 contained a small quantity of foreign dirt.

All the reports were submitted to the Public Health Committee and a warning was only necessary in the case in which the presence of foreign dirt suggested carelessness in handling the milk.

*Canned Meat.*—Tins of meat were submitted to Dr. Foulerton in connection with the investigation into an outbreak of typhoid fever—referred to later—at Bedford College. The appearance of the tins suggested that the contents might be contaminated; on examination, however, the meat was found to be sound and to contain no bacteria capable of setting up the symptoms shown by those attacked in the course of the outbreak.

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\*I am indebted to Mr. J. F. F. Rowlands, who was chief assistant to Dr. Wynter Blyth at the time of his death, for the information contained in this report. Dr. Blyth died on 30th March, 1921, having been Public Analyst from the year 1880. During the years 1880 to 1907 he acted both as Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst.



# STATISTICAL.

## BIRTHS.

*Registration.*—The number of births registered during 1920 was 2,217\*, being 725 more than in 1919. Of the children born, 1,116 were boys and 1,101 girls. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 21·5 as against 14·6 in 1919.

The accompanying table contains a comparison of the rates in the several registration sub-districts and the Borough as a whole for 1919, with those of each of the years since 1913 :—

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
All Souls	13·6	15·4	13·3	14·4	12·8	11·1	12·0	17·3
St. Mary	12·8	13·9	11·2	12·2	8·8	8·6	10·5	15·8
Christ Church	28·2	26·8	22·9	22·9	19·3	15·4	22·6	29·6
St. John's	18·8	17·1	18·6	17·3	17·5	15·3	12·5	22·9
The Borough	18·6	18·7	16·2	16·9	14·5.	12·4	14·6	21·5

*Notifications.*—The total number of notifications received during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was 4,428: Live births, 4,234; Still births, 194. The provisions of the Act are now very generally known, and the necessity for notifying is not less well recognised 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. 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.

	No.	Per cent.
From parents ... ..	146	3·3
„ doctors ... ..	482	10·9
„ midwives ... ..	1,022	23·8
„ other persons ... ..	116	2·6
„ hospitals, etc. ... ..	2,662	60·0
	4,428	

Of the total births notified, 194 referred to still-births (107 males and 87 females): 1,849 took place at Queen Charlotte's Hospital; 532 at Middlesex Hospital; 263 at the Workhouse; and 1,766 were born at home. Of those notified as having occurred in St. Marylebone, 2,211 belonged to other Boroughs.

\* This figure is exclusive of births occurring in the Borough to persons usually non-resident therein, but includes 223 births which occurred outside the district, and which have been transferred as belonging to St. Marylebone :—

Legitimate Males ... ..	88
„ Females ... ..	81
Illegitimate Males ... ..	28
„ Females ... ..	26



## DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

The number of deaths registered in 1920 was 1,299. 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 thousand for the year was 12·7.

In the previous year, the rate was 15·9 and the number of deaths 1,568. In 1918 the rate was 18·5 per 1,000, and in 1917, 17·0.

The following short table shows the death rates in the several registration sub-districts in 1919 and compares them with those of the years onward from 1913 :—

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
All Souls	12·0	11·2	13·6	13·7	11·9	14·8	12·9	9·9
St. Mary	11·1	12·6	15·4	14·9	16·4	15·9	15·3	13·2
Christ Church	18·4	18·0	20·6	18·8	21·4	23·2	18·5	14·2
St. John	13·6	14·0	15·2	16·5	17·4	19·8	17·0	13·6
The Borough	14·9	14·9	17·8	16·0	17·0	18·5	15·9	12·7

District births and deaths for the year ended 1st January, 1921, are given in the following table. A further table giving the vital statistics of separate localities for 1920 and the ten preceding years, will be found amongst the Ministry of Health Tables on page 71.

Sub-District.	†Population estimated to middle of 1920.		Births.			Deaths.		
	A	B	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
All Souls ...	25,927	25,352	228	222	450	140	112	252
St. Mary ...	27,825	27,796	224	215	439	187	179	366
Christ Church	31,489	31,414	477	456	933	248	198	446
St. John ...	17,175	17,294	187	208	395	100	135	235
The Borough	102,416	101,856	1,116	1,101	2,217	675	624	1,299

The following table shows 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 1920. For purposes of comparison the table for 1914 is reproduced from the report for that year. It is interesting to note that the figures relating to infants and those for the elderly have fallen. The distribution of the deaths is the same in each of the two years, the heaviest incidence in both old and young falling in the first and last quarter.

1920					
	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	Total
Infants under 1 year ...	50	34	28	33	145
Persons of 65 years and upwards	155	118	97	127	498

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

† Column A gives figures used in connection with the calculation of birth-rate. B that employed in calculating the death-rate.

1914

	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 1920 is shown in the following table, which gives also, for the purpose of comparison, the figures for each age group since 1913.

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
1913	195	66	47	51	36	229	448	555	1,627
1914	210	38	38	42	54	228	461	534	1,605
1915	178	74	46	37	59	194	463	646	1,697
1916	188	41	31	39	53	196	427	613	1,588
1917	182	72	76	35	51	191	416	557	1,580
1918	152	63	49	59	105	344	494	569	1,835
1919	147	34	39	35	42	227	441	603	1,568
1920	145	25	21	33	49	145	383	498	1,299

The percentage relation of each group to the total number of deaths in 1920 is shown below.

Under 1 year ... ..	11.1 per cent.
1 and " 2 years	2.0 "
2 " " 5 "	1.7 "
5 " " 15 "	2.6 "
15 " " 25 "	3.8 "
25 " " 45 "	11.1 "
45 " " 65 "	29.5 "
65 " upwards	38.2 "

*Deaths amongst the Aged.*—The extent to which each of the four divisions of the Borough shared in the deaths of those aged over 65 in the years 1913-1920, is shown below:—

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
All Souls ...	112	106	129	114	100	96	103	91
St. Mary ...	140	145	181	175	144	137	172	165
Christ Church	187	164	202	185	177	187	191	134
St. Johns ...	116	119	134	139	136	149	137	108
The Borough	555	534	646	613	557	569	603	498



Of the total, 131 at death were aged between 65 and 70; 234 between 70 and 80; 120 between 80 and 90, and 13 between 90 and 100. Over 100—*Nil*. The out-standing causes of death amongst those over 65 were as follows:—

CAUSES—	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Bronchitis and other respiratory diseases	180	135	225	184	150	166	165	137
Nephritis and Bright's disease ... ..	22	24	17	11	15	16	12	13
Cancer ... ..	60	54	68	67	62	58	63	64
Tuberculosis ... ..	22	16	12	15	16	15	14	4
Influenza ... ..	6	18	7	22	12	18	23	9
Violent deaths ... ..	16	13	19	25	18	19	13	15

*Causes of and ages at Death.*—General information with regard to the deaths which occurred in the Borough during the year, mainly as to causes and the ages at which death took place, is given in Table III of the Ministry of Health series at page 73.

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 1,110.

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 1920 was 145, and the number of births in that year 2,217. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 65·0, the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, the nearest to it being that of 1913 when the rate was 90·8. The figure for 1919 was 98·5, so that between the two years there occurred a reduction in the number of deaths amongst babies of no less than 33·5 per 1,000. Though it is the case that 1920 all over was marked by a low infantile mortality rate, there are few districts in which the drop was so marked as in Marylebone. The rate for London as a whole was 75 and in the list of the boroughs St. Marylebone stands seventh.

The course which the rate has taken is graphically shown in the chart on page 38, which indicates clearly that the only really serious interruption to the decline was in 1917. That the rate will continue long at its present low level is almost too much to hope for, but it is unlikely that it will again reach the point attained in the year named.

The means adopted in the Borough with a view to bringing about a reduction in infantile mortality and generally improving the life and health chances of infants and children are described in a separate section of this report—*Maternity and Child*



Welfare. This part being merely statistical, it is not proposed at this point to do more than give some sort of analysis of the figures relating to deaths amongst infants.

*Causes.*—A Table (Ministry of Health, Table III) will be found on page 73, in which, in addition to the causes of death, are shown the distribution of the deaths according to age and locality.

So far as age and causation are concerned, conditions vary little year by year. In 1920, as in other years, the greatest number of deaths occurred in the early weeks of life. Of the babies, 64 were less than one month old when they died and 92 less than three months. The figures for 1919 were 58 and 91.

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 as usual heads the list, caused 55 in 1919 and 50 in 1920. Diarrhoea and enteritis (7 and 8) accounted for 22 in 1919 and for 20 in 1920. Respiratory diseases, the third of the main causes, took 25 in 1919, and in 1920, 26.

Amongst the other causes of death, those which call for mention are the commoner infectious diseases, which together led to 4 deaths among infants. Of the 4, 2 were due to measles, 1 to diphtheria and 1 to scarlet fever. Neither in 1920 nor in 1919 were any deaths ascribed to injury at birth. Two deaths were stated to be due to overlaying, 6 to tuberculosis, and 2 to convulsions.

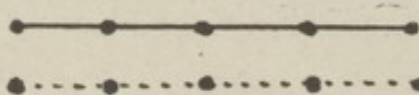
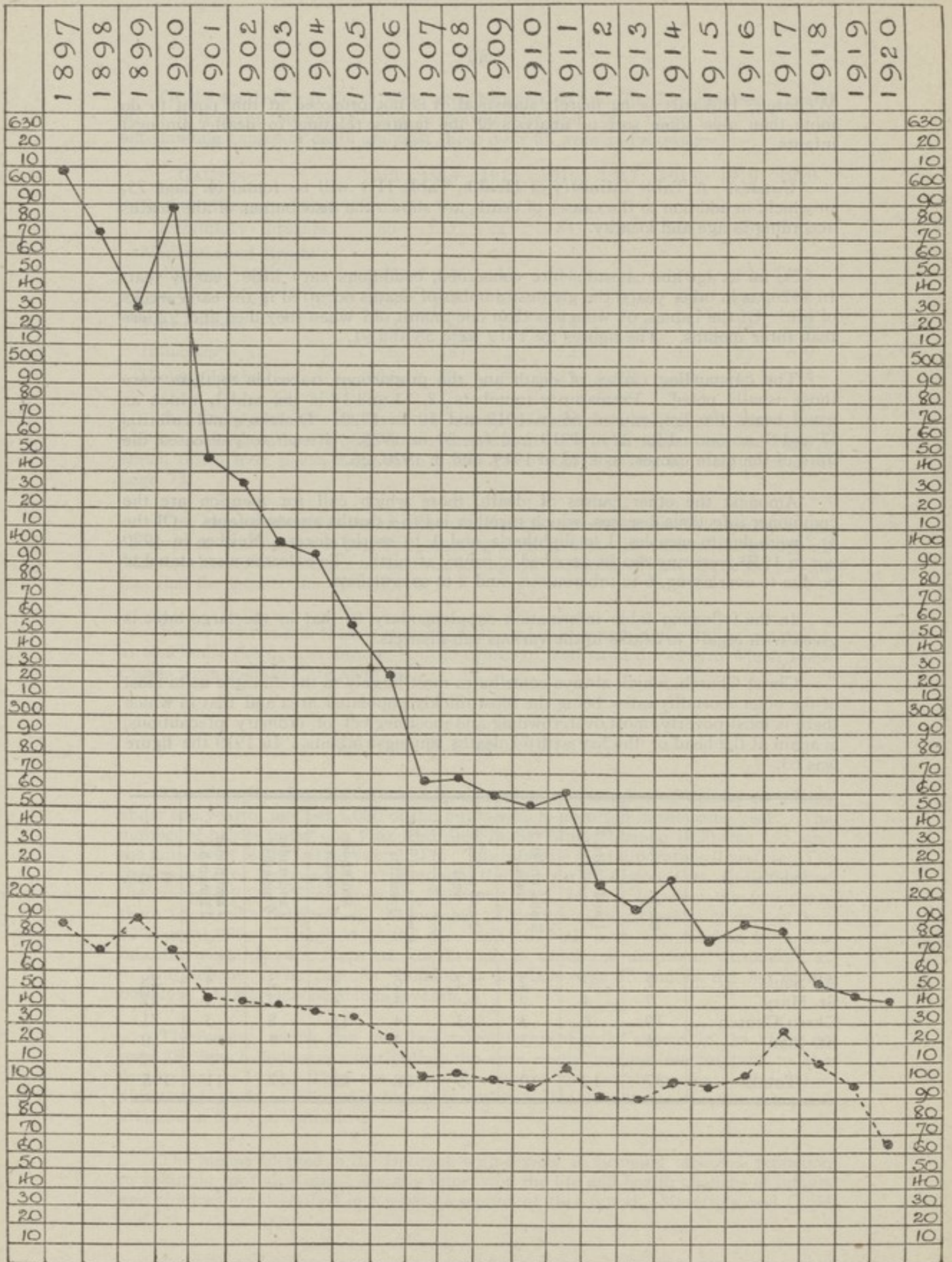
In the following table information supplementary to that in the large table is given with regard to deaths in the various sub-districts.

Christ Church, which always contributes most largely to the infantile as to most of the other mortality rates, being the most thickly populated area and that in which there is most poverty, most overcrowding and most neglect of ordinary precautions, is again at the head of the list with 71 deaths amongst infants. In 1919 the figure was 63.

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 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Totals.
All Souls	...	7	—	2	2	6	4	3	4	28
St. Mary	...	7	4	2	—	4	4	2	4	27
Christ Church	...	19	6	3	3	14	15	8	3	71
St. John	...	4	2	3	—	4	2	4	—	19
Totals	...	37	12	10	5	28	25	17	11	145



# INFANTILE MORTALITY FIGURES.



Number of deaths of children under one year of age.

Rate per 1,000 of registered births.

TABLE I.

Infant Mortality. Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at various ages under 1 Year, and in Sub-Districts.

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.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.	TOTAL.
1	Small-Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Chicken-Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	2
4	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
5	Diphtheria and Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
6	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	6	1	—	5	—	6
7	Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	4	1	—	2	1	4
8	Enteritis ...	2	2	2	—	6	1	4	4	1	16	5	4	6	1	16
9	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
10	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	5	—	2	2	1	5
12	Congenital Malformation ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	2
13	Premature Birth ...	19	2	4	2	27	—	—	—	—	27	3	6	17	1	27
14	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	1	—	2	—	3	10	6	2	—	21	7	3	8	3	21
15	Atelectasis ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	3
16	Injury at Birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Syphilis ...	1	—	—	2	3	—	2	—	—	5	1	—	3	1	5
19	Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	2
21	Convulsions ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	2
22	Gastritis ...	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	4	—	1	3	—	4
23	Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Bronchitis ...	—	2	—	—	2	5	3	2	2	14	1	4	8	1	14
25	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	—	2	—	—	2	4	2	2	2	12	2	5	4	1	12
26	Suffocation, Overlying ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2
27	Other Causes ...	7	4	—	1	12	—	1	2	—	15	3	1	8	3	15
TOTALS ...		37	12	10	5	64	28	25	17	11	145	28	27	71	19	145

\*  
 Nett Births in the Year { Legitimate, 2,010  
                                       Illegitimate, 207  
                                       Total ... 2,217

Nett Deaths in the Year { Legitimate Infants, 110  
                                       Illegitimate Infants, 35  
                                       Total ... 145



## 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 Ministry of Health series on page 73. This Table also shows the distribution of deaths according to cause in the various registration sub-districts.

The following notes with regard to certain of the causes which contributed most largely to the death rate, may be of interest.

### DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.

The total number of deaths registered as due to diarrhoea and enteritis (inflammation of the bowels), was 25, equal to 0·24 per 1,000 of the population.

As a general rule, the majority of deaths from this cause occur amongst infants and in 1920, as a matter of fact, all those who died were less than 1 year of age.

In 1919 the deaths from diarrhoeal diseases numbered 29, and of this number 23 were babies. In 1920, therefore, though there was a reduction in the total, there was actually an increase in the number amongst babies.

Deaths from diarrhoeal 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.

They vary also with the sanitary condition of the district and the amount of welfare work done on behalf of the babies.

The year 1920, from the point of view of weather, was not what might be called a "diarrhoea year," and doubtless this accounts for part of the fall. Much was also due to welfare work and even to sanitary work which, despite tremendous difficulties, was steadily gone on with, some credit must be given. Taking all things into consideration, indeed, it may be regarded as reflecting credit on all parties concerned, the mothers of the babies and health workers alike, that the death figure was no higher than 25.

Particularly in relation to diarrhoea amongst children, a very great deal of educational work is done at the centres of the Health Society and in the homes by health visitors and inspectors, and during the year there was the usual wide distribution of special leaflets on diarrhoea, flies in relation to disease, etc.

### INFECTIOUS (COMMUNICABLE) DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to each of the diseases included in this group is referred to when dealing specifically with the disease under the heading "Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases." It is interesting to note here, however, that excluding influenza (which caused 19 deaths), but including diarrhoea (25 deaths) the total number registered as due to them was 64. This is a comparatively low figure, lower certainly than that of any of the pre-war years.

The other diseases contributing to the total were measles, 8; diphtheria, 8 scarlet fever 9 and whooping cough 12.

### 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 122, a figure higher by 6 than that for 1919.

The great bulk of the 122 deaths, viz., 94, was due to phthisis. The number in 1919 was 104.



Of the total number of deaths registered (1,299), the percentage due to phthisis was 7.2, as against 6.6 in 1919. The age periods at which the deaths occurred were: 2—5 years, 0 (0.0 per cent.); 5—15, 2 (2.1 per cent.); 15—25, 14 (14.9 per cent.); 25—45, 39 (41.4 per cent.); 45—65, 35 (37.2 per cent.); 65 and over, 3 (3.2 per cent.). Below the age of two years, 1 death was 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 1909. 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 1,000 of Population.
1920	122	101,856	1'19
1919	116	97,953	1'18
1918	190	98,526	1'93
1917	169	92,796	1'82
1916	186	98,573	1'88
1915	170	100,260	1'16
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

#### RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the organs of respiration was 276. This is lower by 86 than the figure (362) for 1919.

The death rate was 2'7 per 1,000. In 1919 the rate was 3'8.

The number of deaths certified to be due to bronchitis was 140 as against 170 in 1919. Of this number 86 were amongst persons aged 65 and upwards, and 32 amongst those of the age group 45—65.

The deaths traceable to pneumonia numbered 116, and as in the case of bronchitis the later age groups contributed the greatest numbers, though 19 of the deaths occurred amongst children under 2 years of age.

In previous reports and particularly those of 1913 and 1914, considerable reference was made to the respiratory diseases, and to the part played by them in adding to the death-rate at the extremes of life, especially. In 1913, the practice of enquiring into all deaths from pneumonia, and of carrying out disinfection in houses in which this disease had occurred was commenced, and has been continued. In the following year the hope was expressed that eventually this most serious and treacherous disease would be made notifiable, and in 1919 the Ministry of Health by order made notification of all cases of primary pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia, compulsory as from 1st March in that year.

During the year the number of notifications received was 71. Of the patients notified, 21 were aged 25-45, the other age periods contributing smaller numbers. Further particulars with regard to distribution of the cases, both in relation to age



and residence will be found in the table on page 73. As a result of obtaining information as to the occurrence of the disease it was possible to visit early and to arrange for nursing if this appeared to be necessary. The actual number of visits paid was 1922 and of cases nursed 46. After recovery, or if death unfortunately occurred, as soon as convenient thereafter, disinfection was carried out.

### CANCER OR MALIGNANT DISEASE.

The number of deaths due to cancer was 146 and the death rate 1.43 per 1000 of the population. In 1919 the figures were higher, the total being 165 and the death rate 1.68 per 1,000 of the population.

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	—	—	6	16	26	14	63
Females...	—	—	—	—	10	24	22	27	83
Totals ...	—	1	—	—	16	40	48	41	146

#### CANCER.—SITUATION OF THE DISEASE.

Parts of the body affected.	Males	Females	Totals
Face, Tongue, Jaw ...	11	3	14
Throat, Neck, Gullet ...	15	2	17
Stomach ...	7	12	19
Intestines...	11	12	23
Liver ...	5	6	11
Breast ...	—	22	22
Uterus and Generative Organs...	2	14	16
Various ...	12	12	24
Totals ...	63	83	146

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	Totals
Males ...	26	6	12	22	—	66
Females...	37	4	18	20	1	80
Totals ...	63	10	30	42	1	146



## ALCOHOLISM.

There were 4 deaths certified during the year as due to alcoholism. Year after year the number so certified has been quite small, and in 1919 there were none. Cirrhosis of the liver, a condition in most cases probably resulting from abuse of alcohol, was held to be accountable for 10 deaths.

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 29. The number in 1919 was 39.

## ACCIDENT, SUICIDE AND MANSLAUGHTER.

Accidental or violent deaths during 1920 numbered 60. Of these 9 were due to suicide. Deaths of babies certified as resulting from suffocation (overlying) numbered 2.

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A table showing, with regard to the infections, the total number of notifications received, the age distribution and the number of cases notified from each of the four registration districts, will be found on page 72.

The total number of notifications coming to hand was 1,051. The bulk of the notifications related to scarlet fever, which contributed 435 to the total. Other diseases in respect of which fairly large numbers of notifications were received were tuberculosis (246), diphtheria (119), and pneumonia (71).

In 1919 the number of cases notified was 1,802, the rise in that year being partly the result of an increase in the number of cases of measles and German measles brought to notice, and the addition of other diseases, especially pneumonia and malaria, to the list of diseases notifiable.

The notification rate (proportion to population of notified cases of infectious diseases) in 1920 was 10·3 per 1,000 as against 18·9 in 1919.

*Isolation of Cases.*—During the year though scarlet fever was rather prevalent, there was little difficulty in securing isolation in hospital for persons suffering from infectious disease, and as the following table shows, the number of cases removed was as high as usual:—

Diphtheria	...	...	112	or	94.1	per cent. of the cases notified.		
Erysipelas	...	...	37	„	54.4	„	„	„
Scarlet Fever	...	...	423	„	97.2	„	„	„
Enteric Fever	...	...	24	„	82.7	„	„	„
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis			2	„	100.0	„	„	„
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			9	„	19.5	„	„	„
Puerperal Fever...	...	...	3	„	50.0	„	„	„
Tuberculosis	...	...	71	„	28.8	„	„	„
Malaria	...	...	1	„	5.5	„	„	„
Pneumonia	...	...	19	„	26.7	„	„	„

The cost of carrying out the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the various regulations with regard to notification was £88 2s. 6d. equal to 17s. 3d. 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.
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
1915	...	116 9 0	...	1 3 3
1916	...	101 8 6	...	1 0 6
1917	...	163 8 0	...	1 15 2
1918	...	86 9 6	...	0 17 6
1919	...	98 11 0	...	1 0 1
1920	...	88 2 6	...	0 17 3

*Discharge Notices.*—The number of certificates received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board regarding the return of patients sent to hospital with infectious diseases was 322 and referred to 446 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 less prevalent in 1920 than in any year since 1909, the actual number of cases being 119. The number in 1919 was 154. Of the cases 8 died, and the case mortality rate was 6.7 per cent.

The number of cases per thousand of the population was 1.16.

Throughout the whole year nothing in the way of grouping of the cases suggested that there was anything like an outbreak of the disease. The cases, indeed, were more or less evenly distributed and only in a few instances was it possible to determine accurately the source of infection. In 6 it proved to be in the home of the patient, and in 4 cases was derived from a member of the family previously infected.

The number of swabs from doubtful cases submitted for bacteriological examination was 454. A positive result was returned in 54 instances.

Of the registration districts, that contributing the largest number of cases, naturally, since in respect of child population it is the largest, was Christ Church, with 37, just over half the number in 1919. In All Souls the number was 22, in St. Mary, 36, and in St. John, 24.

As usual the age groups 1-5 and 5-15 were those most affected, 23 of the cases falling into the former and 51 into the latter group.

Four applications for a free supply of antitoxin under the Diphtheria Antitoxin (London) Order, 1910, were received.

The nuisances detected during the course of investigating the notified cases were: Dirty Premises, etc., 20. These were all remedied after service of notices.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

In many parts of London this disease was markedly epidemic and it is not surprising, therefore, that the figure for 1920 was so high as 435. In 1914, when the disease was also epidemic, the figure reached 432. It has already been explained that scarlet fever tends to become epidemic at intervals of about 5 years and the increase in this case is explained by this. No doubt the figure for 1921 will be lower and there will be more or less of a continuous decline thereafter for a few years.

The highest number of cases reported in any one week it may be noted was 25.



The total deaths from scarlet fever numbered 9, and the number of deaths per cent. of the cases was 2.07.

The districts to suffer most from this disease were Christ Church and St. Mary. In the former there were 188 cases and in the latter 109. In All Souls there were 86 and in St. John 52.

As usual the majority of patients were children of school age, the age group, 5-15, giving nearly two-thirds (281) of the total. Of the remainder 81 were aged between 1 and 5 years.

The source of infection was believed to be a previous case in the same family in 49 cases. In 10 cases a patient had been previously notified to be suffering in the same house, and in the neighbourhood, 13 cases.

Though it seemed probable that many of the children notified acquired their infection in school, it was only in 33 instances that a definite connection could be made out.

One case which on investigation was found to have acquired the infection in Copenhagen and to have arrived by aeroplane at Croydon aerodrome a few hours after the onset of the symptoms, suggests the possibility that with the opening up of the air as a traffic route, there has been provided also a new way of attack by infectious disease. The rate of travel through the air being so rapid, sources of infection in other countries have been brought very much nearer than formerly and unless the same or greater precautions are exercised at the air ports as at the sea ports, with a view to preventing the importation of infection, this country may quite easily come to share in a variety of diseases that at present are counted foreign.

The person who having acquired an infection just before leaving a foreign country, if he travels by land or sea, has time to develop recognisable signs and symptoms and can be dealt with on his arrival. The traveller by air, however, makes his passage in a few hours and sickens after his arrival. Until the signs are recognised he is a source of infection and may do a considerable amount of damage. The Air Ministry appear to have recognised this possibility and have appointed a health officer to at least one aerodrome.

Defects in sanitation to the number of 81 were discovered in the premises visited. All these were want of cleanliness, etc. The nuisances were remedied after the service of notices in each case.

#### ENTERIC FEVER.

The notifications received numbered 29. There were no deaths.

Of the 29 cases, 10 related to patients amongst the staff and students at the Bedford College for Women. The outbreak of this disease occurred in February, 20 cases of the disease being notified, some in Marylebone and some in Hampstead. The only common ground on which the staff and students of all classes met was the dining-room at lunch time, and though for a time suspicion rested upon certain canned meat that had been partaken of by all those attacked, eventually it was concluded that a "carrier" in the kitchen staff was responsible. Inquiry suggested that the cook, who gave a history of diarrhoea of a few hours' duration on the night of 31st January—1st February, so slight that she did not have to cease work, was the "carrier" involved and examination of her blood confirmed this view. She was suspended from work, and promptly resigned. No further cases occurred.

#### CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Only 2 cases of this disease, 2 girls aged  $11\frac{1}{2}$  years and 8 months respectively, were notified. Isolation and treatment were carried out in a hospital. The patient aged  $11\frac{1}{2}$  was finally diagnosed as tuberculous meningitis. The younger patient died.



### POLIO-MYELITIS.

This was the only one of the several diseases affecting the nervous system (viz., Polio encephalitis, Encephalitis lethargica, etc.) now notifiable, in respect of which any notifications were received during the year. The number notified was 2, both boys (age 7 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) and members of the same family. Both recovered.

### ERYSIPELAS.

The notifications of erysipelas numbered 68, and there were 2 deaths. Most of the cases were notified from the St. Marylebone Infirmary and the General Hospitals and 37 patients were treated in one or other of these institutions.

### PUERPERAL FEVER.

The number of cases of this disease notified, viz., 6, was just about the average as was also the number of deaths registered as due to it, viz., 2.

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

### MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

These conditions are not now notifiable. 641 cases were however reported, 159 voluntarily by doctors and parents and 482 by school-teachers.

The deaths numbered 8, as against 17 in 1919 and 11 in 1918. The course adopted in relation to the cases was the same as in the previous year. Practically every case was visited by the Health Visitors, particular attention being given to such as occurred in tenement houses. Under an agreement entered into between the Council and the Paddington and Marylebone Nursing Association, the services of a Nurse were obtained in cases in which the attack was severe. The nurses made 258 visits to 23 cases. The amount paid by the Council for services in connection with measles and other cases in which nursing is considered necessary is £60 per annum.

Hospital accommodation was found for 31 of the patients.

Classrooms in various schools were closed for short periods on account of the occurrence of measles.

### WHOOPING COUGH.

Most of the information obtained with regard to this disease is derived from the death returns, and during 1920 the number of deaths registered as due to whooping cough was 12. In 1919 the number was 2.

The arrangements with regard to nursing and hospital isolation are similar to those in the case of measles.

### 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.

### ANTHRAX.

No cases of this disease were notified, but on account of the occurrence from time to time in various localities of cases traceable to infection from shaving brushes, the Ministry of Health issued an order in council prohibiting the importation of Japanese shaving brushes. As it was thought possible that there might be some of these on the market, instructions were given to get into touch with hairdressers and others selling such articles. This was done by means of a circular letter, and in a few cases examinations were made. Though there were a few the origin of which was doubtful, none were found to contain the organism of the disease.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS.

The accompanying table shows the number of cases of measles, whooping cough and chicken-pox and other notifiable infectious diseases reported from Schools during 1920.

SCHOOLS.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken- pox.	Measles.	All other Diseases.
All Souls, Foley Street ... ..	19	4	—	—	—	7	5
Barrett Street ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrow Hill Road ... ..	17	7	—	11	81	55	81
Bell Street ... ..	46	29	—	3	19	52	43
Blandford Square ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
Capland Street ... ..	11	4	—	6	3	2	18
Catholic, Richmond Street ... ..	2	1	—	—	—	1	2
Christ Church, Lisson Grove ... ..	64	12	—	5	5	7	28
Convent, Little Union Place ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Council, Grove Road ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Cosway Street ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emmanuel, Aberdeen Place ... ..	—	—	—	1	3	30	5
Emmanuel, North Street ... ..	7	3	—	2	5	—	2
Gateforth Street ... ..	—	—	—	5	11	24	22
Hampden Gurney, Upper Berkeley Street ... ..	5	3	—	2	1	—	17
Homer Row, Catholic ... ..	30	5	—	19	—	8	21
Jewish, Hanway Street ... ..	1	4	—	—	—	4	2
Portland, Little Titchfield Street ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polytechnic, Regent Street ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
St. Andrew's, Wells Street ... ..	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
St. Francis, Upper William Street ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. James', Marylebone Lane ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Luke's, Nutford Place ... ..	16	3	—	3	2	3	3
St. Mark's, Violet Hill ... ..	22	10	—	2	3	57	40
St. Mark's, Marylebone Road ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
St. Marylebone, High Street ... ..	105	8	1	13	4	31	17
St. Marylebone Grammar, Marylebone Road ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
St. Mary's, Crawford Street ... ..	24	3	—	3	7	56	24
St. Paul's, East Street ... ..	5	2	—	—	—	—	6
St. Paul's, Broadley Terrace ... ..	34	2	—	9	—	8	2
St. Stephen's, Charlbert Street ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Thomas', Orchard Street ... ..	23	6	—	2	10	29	17
Trinity, Buckingham Street ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Vincent, Lower Seymour Street ... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Marylebone Street ... ..	47	12	—	8	2	87	27
Schools out of Borough ... ..	13	10	1	6	5	16	8
TOTALS ... ..	502	131	2	100	162	482	406



## 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

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

DATE NOTIFIED	NUMBER OF CASE	ONE OR BOTH EYES PERMANENTLY INJURED— IF SO, TO WHAT EXTENT?
21.1.20	1	One eye infected. Cured
28.1.20	2	Both eyes. Cured
29.1.20	3	Both eyes. Cured
12.2.20	4	Slight case. Cured
18.2.20	5	Cured.
2.3.20	6	One eye. Cured
5.3.20	7	Left Borough. Said to be cured
11.3.20	8	Both eyes. Cured. Died 23.11.20. Broncho-Pneumonia
13.3.20	9	Both eyes. Cured
15.3.20	10	Very slight, both eyes. Cured
17.3.20	11	Slight, both eyes. Cured
19.3.20	12	Acute, both eyes. Cured.
23.3.20	13	Removed to Infirmary, Kensington
12.4.20	14	Right eye. Cured
28.4.20	15	Cured
10.5.20	16	Both eyes. Cured
14.5.20	17	Removed to Infirmary, Kensington
14.5.20	18	Cured
17.5.20	19	Case occurred in Infirmary, Kensington
18.5.20	20	Both eyes. Cured
28.5.20	21	Both eyes. Cured
1.6.20	22	Removed to Infirmary, Kensington.
7.6.20	23	Slight case. Cured
9.6.20	24	Severe case. Said to be cured. Left Borough
12.6.20	25	Cured
18.6.20	26	Removed from Borough
22.6.20	27	Cured
21.7.20	28	One eye. Cured
26.7.20	29	Right eye. Cured
29.7.20	30	Left eye. Cured
30.7.20	31	Cured
2.9.20	32	Cured
20.9.20	33	Both eyes. Cured
21.9.20	34	Cured.
21.9.20	35	Removed to Infirmary, Kensington
22.9.20	36	Both eyes. Cured
24.9.20	37	Cured.
29.9.20	38	Cured.
29.9.20	39	Left eye. Cured
21.10.20	40	Both eyes. Left Borough
28.10.20	41	Slight case. Cured
16.11.20	42	Both eyes. Cured
26.11.20	43	Both eyes. Cured
30.11.20	44	Removed to Paddington Infirmary. Said to be cured.
7.12.20	45	Slight case. Cured
10.12.20	46	Cured



of 1920. The total number of cases notified was 46, as against 22 in 1919. Visits were paid to all notified cases by the Health Visitors and in 23 cases arrangements were made for one of the Nurses of the Paddington and Marylebone Nursing Association to attend and apply treatment, and in this connection 1288 visits were made. In bad cases removal to hospital is carried out, special arrangements having been provided at St. Margaret's Hospital for receiving and dealing with children suffering from this condition. As is shown in the tabular statement, of all the cases with which the department was able to keep touch, it is possible to report that they were cured.

### PNEUMONIA.

Figures with regard to notification and information as to methods of prevention, etc., adopted in relation to this disease will be found on page 41.

The services of the nurses were requisitioned in 46 cases and 1,922 visits were paid.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

In all 246 notifications were received, 202 relating to pulmonary, the remainder (44) to cases in which structures other than the lungs were affected.

The table given on page 52 contains the information required by the Ministry of Health with regard to notifications. Notifications on Form B relate to school children. The number it will be noted was 14 as against 8 in 1919.

*Treatment of Tuberculosis.*—Of the cases notified 130 received some form of institutional treatment, and during the year every effort was made to obtain admission to sanatoria of cases deemed suitable for such treatment. Of the total new cases notified 101 were insured persons: of these 65 were admitted to sanatorium or hospital treatment and 19 to the Infirmary. Non-insured persons numbered 123, of whom 38 (17 being children) received sanatorium treatment and 8 were admitted to the Infirmary. Nurses were sent in to 49 cases and 1,372 visits were paid.

*Prevention of Tuberculosis.*—During the year the Council's scheme worked satisfactorily and, despite the fact that a number of institutions and bodies are involved, there was a complete absence of friction.

During 1920, 1,535 visits were paid by Miss Baker to the homes of patients and to 106 suspects. In addition the attendances of the inspector at the consultations numbered 252, at Middlesex Hospital 114, Margaret Street Hospital 84, and at the Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary 54. Attendances at the latter dispensary were less frequent for the reason that the nurse attached to the dispensary does all that is required in following up cases.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee continued to meet fortnightly throughout the year.

The Open Air School in Regents Park, which was established in 1911, continued in operation throughout 1920. The number of children on the roll was 50—23 Boys and 27 Girls—and the attendances numbered 11,871.



STATEMENT OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH THE DISPENSARY TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1920, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1920, AND SUNDRY PARTICULARS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHEME OF TREATMENT.

I.—PARTICULARS OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH THE DISPENSARIES.

Name of Dispensary.	Names of Dispensary Medical Officers.	Date of Approval of Appointment by Local Government Board.	Days and Hours when the Dispensary is open.	Number of Persons including Contacts who were examined for the first time during the period from 1st January, 1920, to the 31st December 1920, at or in connection with the Dispensary and where:—					Number of Persons diagnosed to be suffering from Tuberculosis who were treated or supervised at or in connection with the Dispensary during the period from 1st January, 1920, to 31st December, 1920.		Number of Persons who were under treatment, supervision, or observation at or in connection with the Dispensary on the 31st December, 1920.		Number of Persons referred for diagnosis or treatment to the Hospital with which the Dispensary is affiliated during the period 1st January, 1920, to 31st December, 1920.	
				Diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis.	Diagnosed as not suffering from Tuberculosis.	Undiagnosed and remaining under observation.	Total Number Examined.		Insured	Uninsured	Insured	Uninsured	Insured	Uninsured
							Insured	Uninsured						
St. Marylebone Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary.	James Donaldson Saner, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.	1st April, 1916.	Monday, 9—6 Tuesday, 9—6 Wednesday, 9—12.30 Thursday, 9—9 Friday, 9—6 Saturday, 9—1	107	150	161	157	261	193	439	283	633	5	12
Margaret Street Hospital for Consumption.	Dr. Thomas. Dr. Milligan. Dr. Barcroft. Dr. McClure.	1st April, 1916.	Daily, 1.30—4.30, or as long as may be necessary.	18	28	21	26	41	19	16	31	64	—	—
Middlesex Hospital.	Dr. Williams.	1st April, 1916.	Daily, 1.30. Wednesday, 6 p.m.	13	10	10	30	42	13	18	45	64	—	—
TOTALS				138	188	192	213	344	225	473	359	761	5	12

The following Tables, which have been prepared for the Ministry of Health and the London County Council, show the work carried out at the several Dispensaries:—

## II.—SUNDRY PARTICULARS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHEME OF TREATMENT.

1. Name of Hospital to which Special Cases are referred from the Dispensary or Dispensaries for diagnosis or treatment	Middlesex Hospital.
2. Is any provision for the home nursing of Tuberculous Patients made in connection with the Dispensary or Dispensaries? If so	District Nursing Association. The Dispensary also has a Sister of its own who carries out supervision visits.
(1) State the general nature of the arrangement	(1) Communication with Matron.
(2) What qualifications are the Nurses required to possess?	(2) Certificated.
(3) Do they carry out other work? If so, what?	(3) Yes, District Nursing.
(4) Are their services available for Insured and Uninsured Patients?	(4) Yes.
(5) If so (a) by what procedure are their services secured for individual patients?	(5) (a) The Tuberculosis Officer communicates with the Superintendent of the above Association.
(b) Under whose instructions do they perform the actual duties of nursing in an individual case?	(b) The Superintendent of the above Association and the Tuberculosis Officer.
3. If no provision of nursing is made in connection with the Dispensary or Dispensaries is any such provision contemplated? If so, give particulars	Sister attached to Dispensary visits homes of definite and suspected cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
4. State number of Shelters provided by the Council or by the Dispensary Authorities up to 31st December, 1920, for lending out to Patients for use at their own homes	(1) Miss Bruce.

*Deaths from Phthisis.*—Some reference has already been made to the matter of deaths from tuberculosis and at this point it is proposed only to deal with the figures relating to tuberculosis of the lungs (consumption or phthisis).

During 1920, the total number certified as due to this cause was 94, the death-rate being 0·9 per 1000.

That this is the lowest figure for a number of years is shown in the table given below. Christ Church, though, as usual, it heads the list, was the district in which the fall that brought about the general reduction took place.



# PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 4TH JANUARY, 1920, TO THE 1ST JANUARY, 1921.

## METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Age Periods.	Notifications on Form A.												Notifications on Form B.					Notifications on Form C.		
	Number of Primary Notifications.											Total Notifications on Form A	No. of Primary Notifications.			Total Notifications on 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 Primary Notifi- cations.	Under 5	5 to 10				10 to 15	Total Primary Notifi- cations.
Pulmonary, Males ...	—	—	5	8	10	8	30	21	26	7	5	120	154	—	1	1	2	3	21	42
„ Females ...	—	—	4	7	8	8	22	9	13	6	—	77	96	—	1	2	3	3	7	24
Non-pulmonary, Males	—	3	3	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	13	15	—	3	1	4	4	2	5
„ Females	—	4	4	4	3	1	4	2	—	—	—	22	23	—	4	1	5	6	—	3
Totals ...	—	7	16	19	22	18	58	33	41	13	5	232	288	—	9	5	14	16	30	74

## DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Ten years—1911-1920.

Estimated Population.	Year.	All Ages.	Sub-Districts.			
			All Souls	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.
101,856	1920	94	14	28	38	14
97,953	1919	104	12	27	53	12
98,526	1918	167	45	39	60	23
92,796	1917	137	29	30	48	30
98,573	1916	151	32	35	61	23
100,260	1915	135	31	37	52	15
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

The distribution of the 94 deaths was as follows:—In Poor Law Institutions, 23; general and other hospitals, 32; at home, 39.

Of those who died 56 were insured (39 males and 17 females), and 35 uninsured (16 males and 19 females).

As it may be useful for statistical purposes it may be mentioned that while the deaths numbered 94 the notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 202.

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 ...	...	2	3	8	11	14	10	7	—	55
Females	...	—	3	6	13	10	5	1	1	39
Totals	...	2	6	14	24	24	15	8	1	94



CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE 52 WEEKS  
ENDING 1st JANUARY, 1921.

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 Ch'ch.	St. John.	Totals.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Ch'ch.	St. John.	Totals.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.											
Lungs ... ..	202		...	29	34	82	52	5	32	67	82	21	202	14	23	15	5	57	145
Glands ... ..	15	...	1	8	3	3	...	...	6	3	5	1	15	1	1	...	...	2	13
Peritoneum ... ..	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	2	1
Meninges ... ..	5	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	...	3	2
Fingernail... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spine ... ..	5	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	5	1	1	2	...	4	1
Skin ... ..	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Larynx ... ..	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Toe ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leg ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brain ... ..	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hip ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abdomen ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Ankles ... ..	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...
Totals ... ..	246		7	49	40	91	54	5	43	79	96	28	246	18	29	18	6	71	175

*Bacteriological Diagnosis of Consumption.*—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, was 440 as against 459 in 1919. Of these, 69 were found to contain the bacillus of consumption, while the remainder were free.

*Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*—The great bulk of the total notifications—44 as against 37 in 1919—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 54.

## INFLUENZA.

Although the Ministry of Health feared that there might be a further outbreak of influenza in 1920, and in December, 1919, issued a special warning to Medical Officers of Health and made arrangements for the distribution of special vaccine, no epidemic occurred and so far as Marylebone was concerned, the deaths certified as due to the disease numbered only 18 as against 117 in 1919 and 266 in 1918. In connection with the distribution of vaccine against the disease, though the fact that it was obtainable was made widely known, only 71 bottles were supplied. The total number of persons inoculated was 112 and of these only 2 were attacked with influenza. The attack in each instance was quite mild. During the year, special posters containing advice with regard to prevention, etc., were again exhibited throughout the borough, and leaflets were widely distributed. A supply of posters and leaflets was sent to the headmaster or headmistress of each school in the borough for posting and for distribution among the children.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

During the year the Council continued to place facilities at the disposal of medical practitioners for having bacteriological examinations carried out in order to assist in diagnosis of infectious diseases. This work was done by Dr. Foulerton, of the University College Hospital, who, in addition, carried out a number of other examinations for the Council, *e.g.*, of milk samples, referred to elsewhere.

The following table shows the number of specimens examined for purposes of diagnosis, and indicates also the diseases in relation to which the examinations were made:

	1920		
	Positive.	Negative	Total.
Typhoid fever ... ..	3	10	13
Diphtheria ... ..	54	400	454
Phthisis ... ..	69	371	440
Totals ... ..	126	781	907

## DISINFECTION.

The work done in this connection during 1920 is shown in the following tables. 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 Washington Lyons Disinfector, while for rooms either formalin or sulphur was generally employed.



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

	Compulsorily Notifiable Diseases.	Phthisis.	Measles.	Vermin.	Other causes.	Total.
Beds ... ..	404	26	1	8	7	446
Mattresses ... ..	473	56	28	11	127	695
Bolsters ... ..	347	25	1	7	52	432
Pillows ... ..	1,104	103	28	21	361	1,617
Sheets ... ..	856	33	—	17	22	928
Blankets ... ..	1,343	105	28	29	176	1,681
Sundries ... ..	9,083	582	111	775	1,471	12,022
Totals ... ..	13,610	930	197	868	2,216	17,821

In 1919, the number of articles disinfected was 13,925.

The number of journeys made by the disinfecting vans during the year ended December, 1920, was as under :—

January ... ..	71	August ... ..	68
February ... ..	64	September ... ..	70
March ... ..	79	October ... ..	68
April ... ..	69	November ... ..	70
May ... ..	66	December ... ..	70
June ... ..	70		—
July ... ..	71		836

The vans were used 554 times in 1919.

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

#### REASONS FOR DISINFECTION.

	Compulsorily Notifiable Diseases.	Phthisis.	Measles.	Vermin.	Other causes.	Total.
January ... ..	50	8	13	6	7	94
February ... ..	83	7	19	1	10	120
March ... ..	80	14	30	2	6	132
April ... ..	54	9	23	—	5	91
May ... ..	41	7	15	4	—	67
June ... ..	43	26	11	12	—	92
July ... ..	56	6	9	12	1	84
August ... ..	40	9	3	—	6	58
September ... ..	60	10	1	3	5	79
October ... ..	117	7	3	—	10	137
November ... ..	90	11	5	—	1	107
December ... ..	71	7	1	1	—	80
Totals ... ..	795	121	133	41	51	1,141

The number of rooms disinfected in 1919 was 1,125.

## CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

The following table shows the number of Adults and School Children using the Baths provided under the above-mentioned Act during the year 1920 :—

1920.	Adults.			Children.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	245	100	345	87	231	318
February ...	198	71	269	136	267	403
March ...	255	95	350	126	264	390
April ...	222	98	320	109	136	245
May ...	212	108	320	121	212	333
June ...	223	92	315	113	268	381
July ...	138	74	212	51	241	292
August ...	252	33	285	20	39	59
September ...	220	(closed for Painting)	220	90	381	471
October ...	215	55	270	68	377	445
November ...	229	97	326	90	261	351
December ...	260	70	330	48	125	173
Totals ...	2,669	893	3,562	1,059	2,802	3,861

At the request of the Medical Officer of Health of Kensington a certain number of children suffering from Scabies (Itch) were bathed and treated at the cleansing station.

Table showing the number of persons using the Baths during the past 23 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	2,550	11,113	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
1915 ...	3,323	1,672	4,995	589	1,091	1,680
1916 ...	1,919	1,158	3,077	905	1,288	2,193
1917 ...	1,947	967	2,914	1,376	1,699	3,075
1918 ...	2,031	1,085	3,116	1,249	1,474	2,723
1919 ...	2,082	1,063	3,145	981	2,132	3,113
1920 ...	2,669	893	3,562	1,059	2,802	3,861
Totals ...	115,187	31,171	146,358	18,580	27,567	46,147

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



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The composition of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme now in existence has been very frequently described in annual reports and more particularly in that for 1919. As is well known, it contains voluntary and official elements. Of the voluntary elements, to the nature of which reference is made later, those for which the St. Marylebone Health Society is responsible bulk largest, and the Council and the inhabitants of the Borough are greatly indebted to this body and those who work for it for what they have done and what they are doing in relation to maternity and child welfare.

Apart from the Health Society, however, there are other bodies that assist, and that are more or less definitely linked up to the main scheme, the connecting link being the Public Health Department of the Council. Amongst these bodies may be mentioned Queen Charlotte's Hospital and Middlesex Hospital, which in addition to providing lying-in accommodation, arrange for attention to be given to out-door patients as well, and conduct ante-natal clinics and infant consultations. More recently there has been established at the Western General Dispensary a special clinic for children under Dr. Myers which has done and is doing most useful work. Less definitely part of the scheme, but still doing very valuable work and helping whenever possible, are St. Agatha's Home, The Home of the Little Company of Mary, and The Home of the St. Marylebone Female Protection Society, where unmarried mothers particularly are provided for, both before and after the birth of their child. A special feature is made at St. Agatha's of keeping the mother and child together for at least three to six months after the birth, and of endeavouring to arrange that they shall be together after leaving the home. On several occasions places on the domestic staff of one or other of the institutions—day nurseries, for example—within the scheme, have been found for mothers from the home.

The following summaries give a number of details with regard to the arrangements under the scheme and of the extent of the work done during 1920. It will be noted that at the end of the year there were available seven centres where attention was given to infant and child welfare, and if those at the hospitals are included four ante-natal clinics. At some of the centres consultations are held every day, sometimes twice a day. In addition to the ordinary infant and young child ("toddlers") consultations, there is a dental clinic for mothers and young children, open on four days, for two of which the Health Society is responsible, and a nursing home for babies to which the Council now make a contribution of £1,000 per annum. By arrangement with the London County Council the dental clinic is used also by school children, and in conjunction with this there is now also a minor ailment treatment centre for school children.

The summary referred to above is based upon a return formerly called for by the Local Government Board and is given here because it is convenient as showing the elements in the scheme.

*Health Visitors.*—There are seven health visitors. One acts exclusively as tuberculosis health visitor; two give whole time to health visiting and work, one at the centre in Salisbury Street, the other at Crawford Street. Four are part time health visitors, holding appointments also as sanitary inspectors. Voluntary workers of the St. Marylebone Health Society also do visiting in co-operation with the work of the Council. The Borough for the purpose of health visiting is divided into four districts, and in 1920 the health visitors made 10,601 visits to infants, and the voluntary visitors attached to the schools for mothers made 5,247 visits to infants; children are visited up to school age.

*Centres.*—There are in all seven centres, all "voluntary," at which consultations are held. Five of these are under the Health Society, *viz.*:—(1) *North Marylebone School of Mothercraft*, Salisbury Street, has an ante- and post-natal consultation



under medical supervision. The dental clinic and minor ailment treatment centre are in the same building. The Council's health visitors co-operate, one of them acting as superintendent.—(2) *South Marylebone School of Mothercraft*, St. Marylebone General Dispensary, 77, Welbeck Street, and 30, Marylebone Lane. An ante-natal clinic is held once weekly, and an infant consultation twice weekly, both under medical supervision. There is a superintendent and a part-time assistant, both of whom are nurses. Children attend up to school age, and the Council's health visitors co-operate.—(3) *Ogle Mews, Ogle Street, W.1.* Infant consultations are held weekly under medical supervision. The Council's health visitors attend. There are also classes weekly in cookery, needlework and hygiene.—(4) *Barrow Hill Road.* Infant consultations under medical supervision are held weekly at the day nursery here. The health visitors co-operate and one of the nurses of the day nursery gives part time to health visiting.—(5) *101, Crawford Street.* Infant consultations under medical supervision are held weekly. There are also classes for nursing, etc. One of the health visitors is specially attached to this centre and acts as superintendent.

In addition to these centres consultations are held weekly at *Queen Charlotte's Hospital*, at *Middlesex Hospital*, and the *Church Army Dispensary*. One of the Council's health visitors attends at each and Middlesex Hospital has also a paid health visitor in attendance. All the consultations are open to other than St. Marylebone babies, who, however, constitute the bulk of those attending. At the hospitals there is an ante-natal clinic particularly for hospital patients.

*Ante-Natal Work* as indicated. There are two voluntary Ante-Natal Clinics. Visiting is undertaken by the Council's health visitors. There is a system of co-operation with the Middlesex and Queen Charlotte's Hospitals.

*Dental Clinic.*—This was originally established for the treatment of women and children of pre-school age. By arrangement with the London County Council, school children are also dealt with.

*Hospital Treatment.*—Children's cases are referred from the centres to the dispensaries and hospitals in the Borough, and the Queen Charlotte's and Middlesex Hospitals are available for ante-natal and complicated maternity cases. Under a special arrangement cases calling for special examination or treatment are referred by the doctors at the centres to Middlesex Hospital. The fact that a special centre has been established at the Western General Dispensary has already been mentioned.

*Maternity Cases.*—The Council have not established a Maternity Home or Hospital, but there is accommodation within the Borough at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Middlesex Hospital and in the Labour Wards at the St. Marylebone Home, Marylebone Road. The number of births notified from these institutions during 1920 was 2,644, the total births numbering 4,428. The midwives living and practising in the Borough number 2. Both conduct maternity homes which are registered by the London County Council.

*Babies Nursing Home.*—Through a special Committee upon which the Borough Council was strongly represented and of which the Medical Officer of Health was Chairman, a house at 20, Marlborough Place, N.W., was opened as a Nursing Home for Wasting Babies early in 1918. This home was in operation during the whole of 1920 working in co-operation with the various centres, through which alone admission to the Home is obtainable. The statement given below shows the number of admissions during the year. The Home is supported by voluntary subscriptions, but the Council in 1920 also made a grant of £1,000.

*Work done during 1920.*—The following table gives some idea of the work done at the various centres during the year. Further information with regard to action taken under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, to which reference is made here will be found on page 24.



STATEMENT SHOWING WORK AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS AND ANTE-NATAL CLINIC CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ENDING 1ST JANUARY, 1921.

CENTRE.	Barrow Hill Road	No. 14 Salisbury Street	Queen Charlottes Hospl.	No 101 Crawford Street.	No. 30, Marylebone Lane.	No. 8 Ogle Mews.	The Middlesex Hospl.	The Westn. Genl. Dispy.
No. of consultations held ... ..	49	261 (205 children 56 maternity)	302 (254 ante-natal 48 infants)	77	100	48	55	21
No. of mothers attending ante-natal clinic	—	1041	7761	—	62	—	—	—
No. of attendances of babies ... ..	1333	4695	1764	1598	1702	827	2529	53
No. of attendances of children over 2 years	129	958	—	137	139	88	—	101
No. of orders issued for milk, etc. ... ..	548	3461	227	585	202	92	187	2
No. of home visits ...	715	5811	918	1160	1070	277	1130	—
No. of new cases	167	709	5110	137	168	80	339	63

*The St. Marylebone Babies' Nursing Home, 20, Marlborough Place, N.W.8*

Admissions ... 58. Discharges ... 53. Deaths ... 8  
Average number in the Home throughout the year ... 12

*Day Nurseries—Attendances during the year.*

St. John's Wood, Barrow Hill Road ... 5940  
Portman, Exeter Street ... 8274

*Home Helps.*—A system of providing assistance in carrying out the work of the home to expectant, nursing or ailing mothers was in operation throughout the year. The women employed were found by the health visitors, who also noted the cases in which assistance was required. The number of cases in which home helps were employed in 1920 was 29; the average time for which the help was required was 5 weeks (the longest being 21 weeks). The shortest period was 1 week. The total amount expended during the financial year to 31st March, 1921, was £99 4s. 8d., the payments made to the helps being at the rate of 25/- per week.



## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Under this, which is made a separate heading by the Ministry of Health, the Medical Officer of Health is required to make reference to a number of matters, *e.g.*, staff, hospital accommodation and some others, most of which will be found dealt with elsewhere.

(1) *Staff: Work of sanitary inspectors and other officers engaged in sanitary work.* This matter, so far as the inspectors are concerned, is fully discussed in an early part of the report.

One officer who has not been mentioned up to the present is the Mortuary Keeper, and at this point it may be convenient to include a report showing the extent to which the mortuary was used during the year. Regular visits of inspection were made to the premises by the Outdoor Superintendent.

### REPORT OF MORTUARY KEEPER.

Number of bodies deposited from 1st January to 31st December, 1920.

1920.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	For burial only.	For inquests.	TOTAL.	No. of P.M.'s held	No. of courts held.	No. of Infectious cases.
January ...	15	21	36	29	7	36	3	5	—
February	14	13	27	21	6	27	4	4	—
March ...	19	16	35	25	10	35	4	4	—
April ...	10	12	22	13	9	22	5	5	—
May ...	9	15	24	19	5	24	3	3	—
June ...	17	13	30	10	20	30	10	6	—
July ...	7	4	11	7	4	11	—	3	—
August ...	8	4	12	5	7	12	3	5	—
September	7	4	11	5	6	11	4	5	—
October ...	10	9	19	6	13	19	5	7	—
November	15	10	25	9	16	25	7	5	—
December	16	12	28	16	12	28	3	5	—
Totals...	147	133	280	165	115	280	51	57	—

(2) *Hospital accommodation.*—This being a matter with which the Borough Councils in London have no direct concern, it is not considered necessary to make special reference to it.

(3) *Local Acts, special local orders and their administration.*—There are no Acts or Orders applicable in the Borough which do not apply to other parts of London. The London County Council (General Powers) Acts contain a number of provisions under which a considerable amount of work is done, *e.g.*, those relating to food places where food is dealt with. Reference is made to these elsewhere.



(4) *Arrangements for chemical and bacteriological work during the year and their results.*—Full particulars with regard to these arrangements have been given under more appropriate headings. It may be noted at this point, however, that under the Rag Flock Act, 1911, four samples were taken and submitted to the public analyst who reported that three samples contained 30, 30 and 13 parts chlorine per 100,000 respectively, and the fourth sample 1,000 parts of chlorine per 100,000, an amount largely above the standard laid down in the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912. Legal proceedings were instituted, when the defendant laid an information against the manufacturers of the flock, who were summarily convicted of the offence and fined £10 and £7 7s. costs.

During the year a small laboratory in the Town Hall was fitted up for the use of the Council's bacteriologist at a total cost of £106 6s. A considerable saving of time has resulted from the establishment of this laboratory, particularly in connection with the sending out of reports to medical practitioners submitting specimens for diagnostic purposes.

Number of bodies deposited from 1st January to 31st December, 1910

Year	Male	Female	Total	Age	Sex	Total
January	14	13	27	30	1	31
February	14	13	27	31	2	33
March	14	13	27	32	3	39
April	14	13	27	33	4	41
May	14	13	27	34	5	42
June	14	13	27	35	6	43
July	14	13	27	36	7	44
August	14	13	27	37	8	45
September	14	13	27	38	9	46
October	14	13	27	39	10	47
November	14	13	27	40	11	48
December	14	13	27	41	12	49
Total	147	133	280	112	168	280

## HOUSING.

The particulars given here are those asked for by the Ministry of Health in the memorandum as to the contents of reports of medical officers of health. Much of what is said, is merely reproduced from the report for 1919, little or no change, except possibly for the worse, having taken place in the interval.

### I.—GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

- (1) *Number of houses* 21,000.

*Number of houses for the working classes:* If each tenement or part of a house let as a separate dwelling be reckoned as a separate dwelling-house, there are probably about 9,000.

*New houses for the working classes erected during the year or in course of erection.* Nil.

- (2) *Population* (estimated), 101,856.

*Important changes during the year or anticipated in the future.*  
None.

- (3) (a) *Extent of shortage or excess of houses, and*

(b) *Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.*

In the early part of 1919, as a result of a rapid survey carried out by the sanitary inspectors, it was estimated that the population in tenement houses might be taken approximately to be 28,634, and that the number of tenements (1, 2, 3 or 4 roomed), containing at least one more person than the standard of two per room was 1,894. On this basis the number of persons in excess of accommodation was then 1,894. Since that time there is little reason to believe that matters have improved. Conditions so far as the houses themselves are concerned certainly have, but reference to this matter has been made already in dealing with the question of sanitary inspection and the difficulties and delays that have arisen in connection with the getting of work done with a view to the removal of nuisances, remedying of defects, etc.

In the parts of the Borough occupied by the working classes, the bulk of the houses are of the tenement class and originally constructed to accommodate one family only. They have been sub-divided and are let out in tenements of one, two, three, and more rarely four rooms, no particular attempt having been made to fit the separate tenements for occupation by a family. As a result most of the conveniences—water-closets, etc.—have to be used in common and suffer not only as a result of over use, but from mis-use and neglect. The houses themselves are also to a large extent misused by the tenants and are neglected by the landlords or owners, who in a majority of instances are holders of leases which are rapidly falling in. For the reason that land is and always has been very expensive, the houses in the tenement house areas—in Lisson Grove, in the east end behind Tottenham Court Road and Oxford Street, and in parts of St. John's Wood—have been constructed mainly with



a view to economizing space. There is marked overcrowding on space and congestion, basements are common, yards are small, and small as they are, have frequently been required to accommodate outbuildings, water-closets, washhouses, etc., or additional apartments in the shape of small cottages or back additions.

Apart from the conditions capable of being dealt with as nuisances, to which reference is made elsewhere (page 11), the defects found to exist arise mainly because of the limitation of space and because the space available is overbuilt. Because of lack of space, water-closets improperly placed and inadequately lighted and ventilated are not infrequently found; and because of overbuilding, rooms used for living or sleeping purposes though deprived of light and air by back additions are not uncommon.

In respect of measures taken or contemplated to meet the shortage, the situation, so far as the Borough itself is concerned, is very difficult. As matters now stand, within the boundaries there is no space upon which to erect houses to accommodate the working classes. Before houses can be erected, houses will have to be demolished, and there is probably no site in the Borough which, if once cleared, even if entirely used for housing purposes, could provide accommodation for all the persons dishoused. It is this largely that complicates the housing problem in St. Marylebone, and makes the task of the Council and its Housing Committee so difficult.

## II. OVERCROWDING.

(1) *Extent.* (2) *Causes.* (3) *Measures taken or contemplated to deal with overcrowding.* The information called for under these heads is more or less given above. (4) *Principal cases of overcrowding dealt with during the year and action taken.*

Though the overcrowding was more marked, for various reasons, the number of cases dealt with was comparatively small. The notices served numbered 1, and for the reason that more or less of a remedy was found in this case, no proceedings were instituted.

## III. FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) *General standard of housing in the district, and*
- (b) *General character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses.*

(2) *Action taken as regards unfit houses under (a) the Public Health Acts, (b) the Housing Acts.*

The powers under the Public Health Acts have always been used to the fullest extent with a view to obtaining removal of nuisances, remedy of defects and improvements in the condition of houses. A glance at the Table on page 12, which shows the defects found by the inspectors, gives some idea as to the amount of work done by way of investigation. Soon after the Housing Act, 1909, came into operation the Public Health Committee gave directions that a complete house-to-house inspection should be made, and laid down a policy as to the method to be adopted in regard to closing and demolition orders under that Act. As a result of the action taken, considerable improvements were made, many of them voluntarily by property owners,



and others were due to be made either voluntarily or on account of action taken by the Council. The war unfortunately put a stop to the good work that was being done along these lines, and since the termination it has been found impossible and impracticable to resume it.

(3) *Difficulties in remedying unfitness, special measures taken and any suggestions in the matter.* The nature of the difficulties in the way of remedying unfitness are common knowledge and in any case have been more or less indicated above. Special measures taken: none. Suggestions: none to offer here.

(4) *Conditions, so far as they affect housing, as regards water supply, closet accommodation and refuse disposal, together with measures taken during the year in these matters.* These have been sufficiently referred to under the appropriate headings elsewhere. They do not, in any case, affect the housing question in the Borough to any extent.

#### IV. UNHEALTHY AREAS.

(1) *Action taken as regards areas represented before the beginning of the year under Part I or Part II of the Housing Act, 1890.* None.

(2) *Particulars of, and action taken, as regards areas represented during the year.* None.

(3) *Information as to complaints made during the year that areas were unhealthy and action taken.* None received.

#### V. BY-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

(1) *As to working of existing By-laws.* (See p. 15.)

(2) *As to need for new By-laws or revision of existing By-laws.* The London County Council is now the authority for making By-laws with regard to tenement houses, and new By-laws are in course of preparation.

#### VI. GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this head there may be noted the fact that during the year the legal formalities in connection with the site presented to the Council by Lord Portman were completed, and the so-called "Fisherton Street" site is now in the Council's hands waiting to be used, as the donor desired, for housing purposes. The site extends to 1.6 acres and is covered by poor class tenement houses, the leases of which do not expire until the end of 1921. During 1920, the Housing Committee of the Council made arrangements for having a scheme prepared and also obtained possession of a certain number of empty houses, some of them in a very dilapidated condition to house some of the tenants who would be dishoused while the new houses were in course of erection. At the end of the year some progress had been made in the direction of preparing and repairing the houses and there were hopes that during 1921 something would be done in the way of solving the housing problem.

#### VII. APPENDICES.

Table A contains the information asked for by the Ministry.



TABLE A.—HOUSING.

STATISTICS FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

Housing Investigations (Public Health and Housing Acts).				Repair of Houses (Sec. 28, Housing Act, 1919).			Closing Orders (Section 17, Housing Act, 1909).			Demolition Orders (Sec. 18, Housing Act, 1909).			Obstruction Buildings (Sec. 38, Housing Act, 1890).			Housing Staff.	
Complaints by Householders.	House-to- House Inspection.	Houses Unfit for Habitation.	Defective Houses Repaired. Public Health Act, &c.	Orders Issued.	Houses Repaired by Council.	Houses Closed Voluntarily.	Houses Represented for Closure.	Closing Orders Passed.	Closing Orders Withdrawn Houses Repaired.	Orders Issued.	Houses Demolished under Orders.	Houses Demolished Voluntarily.	Number of Representations.	Buildings Removed.	Representations under Consideration.	Full Time.	Part Time.
—	1094 and 102 Tene- ments	Nil.	746	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

Milk Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Cowhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Restaurant, Dining Room and Coffee Shop Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Hotel Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Pastrycooks and Tea Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Fish Curers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152
Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,976
							<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,739

## SMOKE NUISANCES.

Number of Observations	...	18	Number of Nuisances and Complaints	...	...	...	7
Number of Notices	...	...	2	Number of Summonses...	...	...	Nil

## HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Number of Houses inspected ...	1,094	Number of Houses dealt with under Section 15 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909	Nil
Tenements in blocks ...	102		
Number of Representations by Householders ...	Nil	Number of Closing Orders ...	Nil
Number of Representations by Medical Officer ...	Nil	Number of Houses included in such Closing Orders ...	Nil
Number of Houses included in such Representations...	Nil	Number of Closing Orders determined from year 1919 ...	3
Number of Houses remedied without Closing Orders ...	Nil		
Number of Demolition Orders...	Nil	Number of Houses demolished—	
		(a) In pursuance of Orders	Nil
		(b) Voluntarily ...	Nil



## OBSTRUCTIVE BUILDINGS.

Number of Representations under Section 38 of the Housing Act, 1890 ... .. Nil	Number of Buildings demolished ... Nil
Number of Representations still under consideration ... Nil	
Number of Orders for repairs issued under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1919 ... Nil	Number of Houses repaired by Local Authority ... Nil
	Number of Houses closed on Notice by Owner that they could not be made fit ... Nil
Total number of Houses in the Borough ... .. 21,400	Number of Houses occupied by the Working Classes ... 7,266
Number of Houses for the Working Classes—	
(a) Erected during year ... Nil	
(b) In course of erection ... Nil	

## MORTUARY.

Number of bodies received ... .. 280
Number of Infectious bodies received ... .. Nil

## DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected ... .. 1,141
Number of articles disinfected ... .. 17,821

## CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of persons cleansed ... ..	2,669	893	1,059	2,802	7,423

## BAKEHOUSES.

Number on register at end of 1920 ... .. 71
Number above ground ... .. 10
Number underground ... .. 61
Number of inspections ... .. 309
Number of Notices ... .. 7
Number of prosecutions ... .. Nil

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

Number on Register at end of 1920 ... .. 559
Number of Inspections ... .. 1,061
Number of Notices ... .. 31
Number of Prosecutions ... .. 1

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections	...	Houses	...	...	...	1,094
		Tenements	...	...	...	102
Number of Notices issued	...	Intimations	...	...	...	746
		Statutory Notices	...	...	...	78
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

HOUSE REFUSE.

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,381
Number of Old Brick Receptacles abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of New Metal Receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708
Number of Notices served (734 Intimations, 68 Statutory Notices)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	802
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

### WATER SUPPLY.

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

Number of Premises where water supply has been provided to Upper Storeys	35
Number of Statutory Notices served	16
Number of Prosecutions	Nil

### OVERCROWDING.

Number of Dwelling Rooms overcrowded	... ..	1
Number remedied ... ..	... ..	1
Number of Prosecutions ... ..	... ..	Nil

## UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

Number dealt with...	...	...	6
Number of Notices served under P. H. (L.) Act, 1891	}	...	6
Number of Notices served under H. T. P., &c., Act, 1909		...	
Number of Prosecutions ...	...	...	Nil

### VERMINOUS ROOMS.

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

Number of rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	610
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

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

Number of persons accommodated during the year	...	...	...	...	6
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

## INLAND REVENUE ACT.

Number of houses for which applications were received	...	...	...	1
Number of tenements comprised therein	...	...	...	4
Number of tenements for which certificates were granted	...	...	...	4
"    "    "    "    refused	...	...	...	Nil
"    "    "    "    deferred	...	...	...	Nil



## DRAINAGE.

The total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	6,192
The total number of drainage plans deposited	...	...	...	...	...	356
The number relating to new buildings	...	...	...	...	...	25
" " old buildings	...	...	...	...	...	331

## SALE OF FOOD.

Number of Premises used other than Ice Cream Premises, Milk Shops, and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,252

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM REGULATIONS.

Number of Notifications received during the year from certified midwives	...	Nil
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## SANITARY OFFICERS.

Number of Sanitary Inspectors (Whole-time)	...	...	Male	8	Female	Nil
" " (Part-time)	...	...	Male	3	Female	3
" Health Visitors	...	...	Whole-time	3	Part-time	3
" Tuberculosis Visitors	...	...	...	...	Whole-time	1

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND OTHER TABLES.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.  
DURING 1920 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected No.	Nett.		No.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			No.	Rate.					No.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	No.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1915	100,260	3,647	1,852	16.2	1,741	17.2	817	773	178	96.1	1,697	17.8
1916	98,573	3,936	1,814	16.8	1,681	16.9	855	720	188	103.6	1,588	16.0
1917	92,796	3,065	1,506	14.5	1,647	17.6	853	752	182	120.9	1,580	17.0
1918	98,526	3,340	1,375	12.4	1,852	18.7	898	879	152	110.5	1,835	18.5
1919	97,953	3,625	1,492	14.6	1,724	17.3	864	708	147	98.5	1,568	15.9
1920	101,856	4,287	2,217	21.5	1,638	16.0	939	600	145	65.6	1,299	12.7

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

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1427.8 acres.

TABLE I.(A)

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1920 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.
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
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
1915...	100,260	1,852	1,697	178	25,002	367	341	21	27,342	337	422	35	30,901	801	639	94	17,015	347	295	28
1916*	98,573	1,814	1,588	188	21,540	392	337	32	26,892	353	400	40	30,403	755	574	88	16,738	314	277	28
1917...	92,796	1,506	1,580	182	23,089	332	275	28	25,334	248	416	41	28,621	618	614	87	15,752	308	275	26
1918...	98,526	1,375	1,835	152	24,528	311	366	30	26,880	257	429	45	30,391	522	708	58	16,727	285	332	19
1919...	97,953	1,492	1,568	147	24,381	311	316	27	26,731	272	408	34	30,210	584	560	63	16,631	325	284	23
Averages of Years 1910 to 1919	107,470	1,949	1,656	197	26,986	420	342	34	29,421	365	409	38	33,028	824	624	97	18,036	338	279	26
1920...	101,856	2,217	1,299	145	25,352	450	252	28	27,796	439	366	27	31,414	933	446	71	17,294	395	235	19

\* The Christ Church and St. John Registration Sub-Districts were amalgamated and re-named Northern Sub-District on the 1st April, 1916, but for the purposes of District comparison over previous years the figures have been allocated to the old Sub-Districts.



TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDING 1ST JANUARY, 1921.

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	119	2	23	51	20	20	3	...	22	36	37	24	119	21	35	36	20	112	7
Erysipelas ... ..	68	2	2	6	6	14	23	15	12	18	27	11	68	8	11	15	3	37	31
Scarlet Fever ... ..	435	6	81	281	38	26	3	...	86	109	188	52	435	84	106	186	47	423	12
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	29	...	...	3	17	9	...	...	6	6	15	2	29	3	4	16	1	24	5
Paratyphoid Fever ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	6	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	2	...	2	2	6	1	...	1	1	3	3
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farcy... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	...
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary ... ..	202	..	..	29	34	82	52	5	32	67	82	21	202	14	23	15	5	57	145
Non-Pulmonary ...	44	...	7	20	6	9	2	..	11	12	14	7	44	4	6	3	1	14	30
Acute Poliomyelitis...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Polio-Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	15	8	46	1	3	3	2	9	37
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lethargica	5	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	3	1	5	1	...	3	...	4	1
Pneumonia ... ..	71	1	12	13	8	21	9	7	7	14	30	20	71	1	4	9	5	19	52
Malaria ... ..	18	...	...	1	4	11	2	...	4	4	7	3	18	...	...	...	1	1	17
Dysentery ... ..	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Trench Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	1051	59	126	407	135	202	96	27	198	276	422	155	1051	139	193	288	87	707	344

1051

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year ending 1st January, 1921.

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net 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 Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.	Total.
		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 ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Small Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles ... ..	8	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	—	8	8
4	Scarlet Fever ... ..	9	1	—	2	1	2	2	1	—	—	3	3	2	1	9	9
5	Whooping Cough ... ..	12	6	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	2	12	12
6	Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	8	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	8	8
7	Influenza ... ..	19	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	9	6	6	5	5	3	19	19
8	Erysipelas ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
9	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	94	1	—	—	2	14	39	35	3	11	14	28	38	14	94	94
10	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	15	1	2	2	7	2	1	—	—	9	5	1	5	4	15	15
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	13	4	—	—	4	—	1	3	1	9	1	5	5	2	13	13
12	Cancer ... ..	146	—	—	—	—	1	6	75	64	320	27	46	43	30	146	146
13	Rheumatic Fever ... ..	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	2	4	4
14	Meningitis ... ..	7	2	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	10	3	2	1	1	7	7
15	Organic Heart Disease ... ..	174	—	—	—	1	5	17	61	90	102	40	54	49	31	174	174
16	Bronchitis ... ..	140	14	3	1	1	1	2	32	86	37	22	32	58	28	140	140
17	Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	116	12	7	4	4	5	17	26	41	86	16	35	38	27	116	116
18	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	11	8	3	6	3	20	20
19	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	6	6	12	1	25	25
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	6	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	13	3	1	—	2	6	6
21	Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	9	1	5	3	1	10	10
21a	Alcoholism ... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	2	—	1	2	5	5
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	30	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	13	20	4	13	8	5	30	30
23	Puerperal Fever ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	2	2
24	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	13	4	—	—	—	1	7	1	—	28	4	4	4	1	13	13
25	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	52	51	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	89	10	9	27	6	52	52
26	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	51	4	—	2	4	5	9	13	14	49	15	9	18	9	51	51
27	Suicides ... ..	9	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	—	4	1	4	3	1	9	9
28	Other defined Causes ... ..	309	17	2	4	4	7	29	87	159	244	55	98	100	56	309	309
29	Diseases ill defined or unknown ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS ... ..	1299	145	25	21	33	49	145	383	498	1110	252	366	446	235	1299	1299



## VACCINATION RETURNS.

### SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN FOR 1919.

RETURN made to the Board of Guardians and Ministry of Health on the 9th February, 1921, 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, 1919, 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, 1919.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1921, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1921, remained un- entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1921, 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 1920.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during the calendar year 1920.
		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	13
1. North Marylebone	806	532	3	...	130	41	12	29	32	27	3,286	590
2. St. Mary ..	2,316	1,573	1	...	177	176	19	343	17	10		
3. All Souls ..	506	370	1	..	45	21	3	50	12	4		
Total ..	3,628	2,475	5	...	352	238	34	422	61	41	3,286	590

Dated 9th February, 1921. — (Signed) EDWARD A. FRITH, Vaccination Officer.

