

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

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

1922.

Persistent URL

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

License and attribution

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

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

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



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

AC 4353

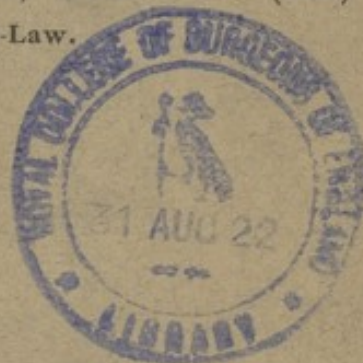
STMARY 26

Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1921.

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.

1922.

Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

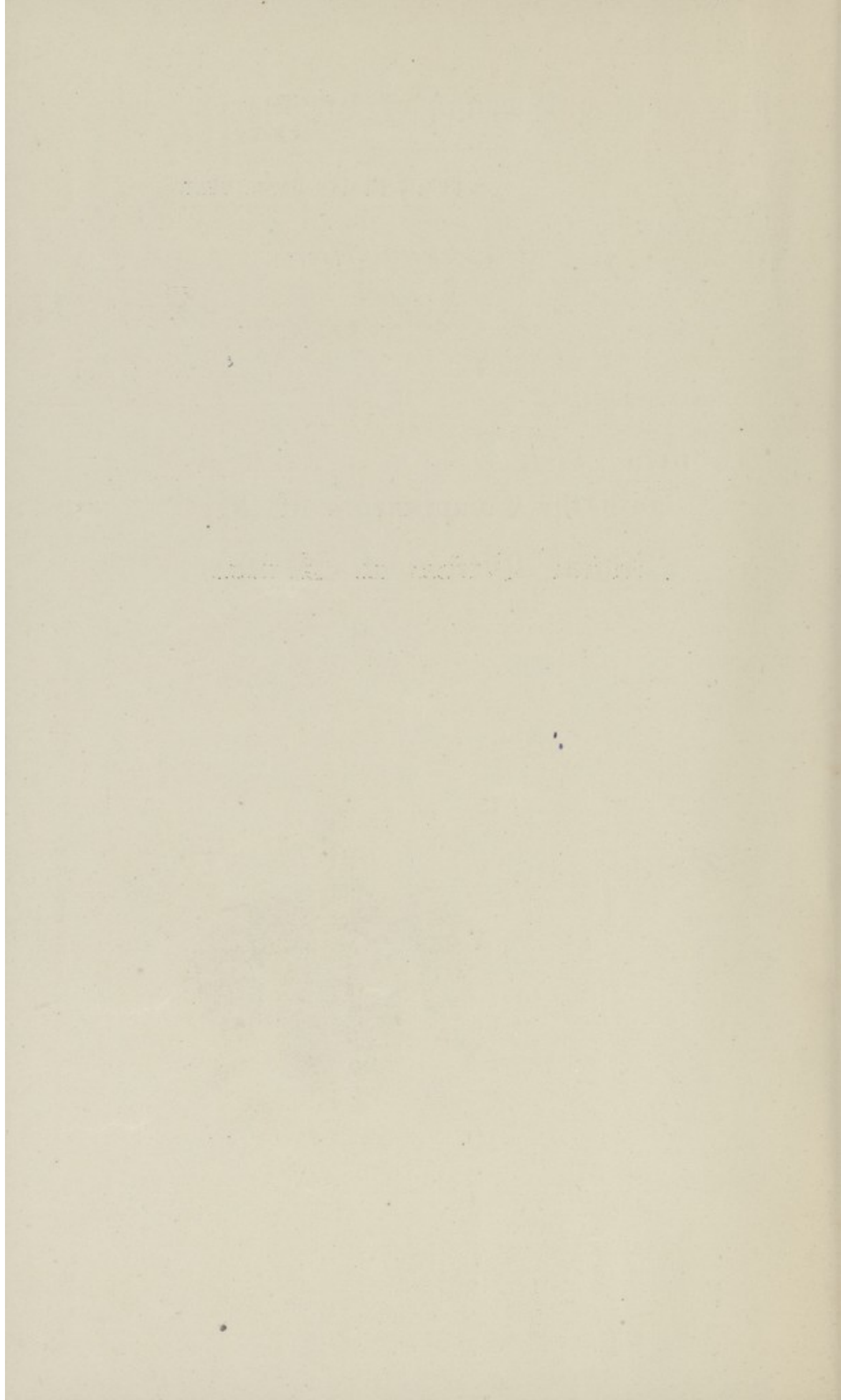
Town Hall.

Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.

CHARLES PORTER, M.D., B.Sc.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

19

With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health.



Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1921.

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.

1922.

Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1931

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

LONDON.

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

Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.



LONDON.

GEO. PULMAN & SONS, LTD.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

MARYLEBONE ROAD, N.W.1

14th July, 1922.

*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 1921.

In accordance with the wishes of the Minister of Health who considers full or "Survey Reports" necessary only at five-yearly intervals I have endeavoured to make this one as simple as possible. Again, as last year, I have to congratulate the Council on the lowness of the Infantile Mortality Rate which, despite the adverse conditions, works out at 66 per 1,000, only one point higher than that for 1920, when the lowest rate on record was reached. I most gladly avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman (Mr. Alderman J. Fettes) and members of the Public Health Committee for the kindness and consideration they showed me and the help they gave me during the year.

The Staff of the department are deserving also of thanks and credit for the splendid work they have done.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES PORTER.

Medical Officer of Health.

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|---|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| FOREWORD | 7 | Causes of and ages at death ... | 31 |
| NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS | | Infantile Mortality | 31, 34 |
| OF THE BOROUGH. | | " " Causes | 32, 33 |
| Population | 8 | Deaths in relation to Disease ... | 35 |
| Census | 8 | Diarrhoeal Diseases | 35 |
| Sanitary circumstances | 9 | Infectious (Communicable) Diseases | 35 |
| Water Supply | 9 | Phthisis and other Tuberculous | |
| Drainage | 9 | Diseases | 35 |
| Combined Drainage | 9 | Respiratory Diseases | 36 |
| Closet Accommodation | 9 | Cancer or Malignant Disease ... | 37 |
| Underground Public Conveniences | 9 | Alcoholism | 37 |
| Removal and Disposal of House | | Accident, Suicide and Manslaughter | 37 |
| Refuse | 10 | Prevalence of and Control over In- | |
| Sanitary inspection of the District ... | 10 | fectious Diseases | 37 |
| Staff | 10 | Isolation of Cases | 38 |
| Nuisances—Legal Proceedings ... | 10, 12 | Discharge Notices | 38 |
| Inspections... .. | 11 | Diphtheria and Membranous | |
| Rat Repression | 12 | Croup | 39 |
| Premises and Occupations controlled | | Scarlet Fever | 39 |
| by By-laws and Regulations ... | 13 | Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever ... | 40 |
| Business Premises | 13 | Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 40 |
| Cow Sheds... .. | 13 | Encephalitis Lethargica | 40 |
| Milk Premises | 13 | Polio-Myelitis | 40 |
| Slaughterhouses | 14 | Erysipelas | 40 |
| Fried Fish Vendors | 14 | Puerperal Fever | 40 |
| Fish Curers | 14 | Measles and German Measles ... | 40 |
| Offensive Trades | 14 | Whooping Cough | 40 |
| Ice Cream Premises | 14 | Glanders | 40 |
| Butter, Margarine, etc., Premises | 14 | Anthrax | 40 |
| Bakehouses | 14 | Infectious Diseases in School... .. | 41 |
| Factories and Workshops | 15 | Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 42 |
| Inspections... .. | 15 | Influenza | 42 |
| Defects found | 15 | Pneumonia... .. | 43 |
| Home Work | 16 | Tuberculosis | 43 |
| Registered Workshops | 17 | Treatment of | 43 |
| Premises used for Human Habitation | 18 | Notifications | 44 |
| Houses let in lodgings | 18 | Prevention of | 45 |
| Common Lodging Houses | 18 | Bacteriological Diagnosis ... | 46 |
| Underground Rooms | 18 | Work at Dispensaries | 47, 48 |
| Premises that are not but should be | | Deaths | 48, 49 |
| Registered | 19 | Disinfection | 51 |
| Food Stalls | 19 | Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897 ... | 52 |
| Schools | 19 | Bacteriological Examinations ... | 52 |
| FOOD | 20 | MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE... .. | 53 |
| Milk Supply | 20 | Health Visitors | 53 |
| Milk Analysis | 20 | Centres | 53 |
| Legal proceedings for adul- | | Ante-Natal Work | 54 |
| teration | 20 | Dental Clinic | 54 |
| Bacteriological examinations | 20 | Hospital Treatment | 54 |
| Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops | | Maternity Cases | 54 |
| Orders | 20 | Babies' Nursing Home | 54 |
| Milk and Cream Regulations ... | 21, 22 | Infant Consultations—Work at ... | 54, 55 |
| Milk for Mothers and Children ... | 22 | Day Nurseries | 55 |
| Food Inspections | 22 | Home Helps | 55 |
| Food, Unsound, Condemned ... | 22, 23 | SANITARY ADMINISTRATION— | |
| Sale of Food and Drugs Acts ... | 23 | Staff | 56 |
| Reports of Public Analyst during | | Report of Mortuary Keeper ... | 56 |
| year | 24-29 | Proceedings under Rag Flock Act, | |
| STATISTICAL | 29 | 1911 | 57 |
| Births | 29 | HOUSING— | |
| Births Registration | 29 | General Housing Conditions ... | 57 |
| Births Notifications | 30 | Rent Act Certificates | 57 |
| Deaths and Death Rates | 30 | Statistics | 58 |
| Sub-District Births and Deaths ... | 31 | GENERAL SUMMARY | 59-62 |
| Deaths in relation to Age ... | 31 | MINISTRY OF HEALTH. Tables I—III | 62-65 |
| | | VACCINATION RETURNS | 66 |

FOREWORD.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.



The object of the Ministry of Health being to obtain full reports from Medical Officers of Health at intervals of five years, with skeleton reports merely for each of the intervening years, it is conceivable that they may not regard this note with favour. There is in it, however, so much that is likely to be interesting to the members of the Council and, possibly, some of the ratepayers, that I venture to introduce it. It contains a brief survey of health conditions as they existed in the Borough in the year 1871, the information being derived from certain old annual reports that came to light in the course of turning over papers prior to moving into the new Town Hall. For the purposes of comparison, wherever statistics are quoted, corresponding figures for 1921, if available, are shown in italics and within brackets. In the year 1871 Dr. John Whitmore was "Medical Officer of Health and Chemical Examiner of Gas," and impressed, like myself, with the necessity of sometimes looking back, in making his annual report for the year, he glanced at the figures for 1801 to see how matters then stood, particularly as regards population. In that year, he found, there lived in the parish 63,982 persons, which was some 100,000 less than in 1861, when Robert Dundas Thomson, M.D., F.R.S., was Medical Officer of Health, the population having risen by an average annual increase of about 1,600 to 161,680. In the decade that followed there was a falling off in the number of inhabitants of about 240 annually, till in 1871 the population was 159,254 (105,200). Special attention is drawn to the great preponderance of females over males, the census of 1871 showing an excess of over 20,000 (22,108). Half a century ago the inhabited houses in the district numbered 16,340 (17,345), uninhabited premises 837 (556), and the gross valuation of rateable property amounted to £1,393,701 (£3,008,246), as compared with £509,244 in 1815; 5,183 (1,939) births took place in the year under review, giving a rate of 32.50 per 1,000 (18.42). Deaths numbered 3,848 (1,355), equal to 24.16 per 1,000 (12.87). The annual death rate of Christ Church District, for many years as high as 32 per 1,000, had fallen to 26 per 1,000 (14.0). Commenting on the infantile mortality rate of 173 per 1,000 births (66.0), the Medical Officer of Health points to the "melancholy fact that out of every 100 children born in St. Marylebone about 37 (9) die in the first five years of their existence, no inconsiderable number of them being victims to the great and glaring defects that still continue to characterize our social and sanitary enactments." It is also significant to note that over one-fifth (*one twenty-fourth*) of the total deaths were caused by zymotic diseases, which were particularly rife during 1871. Measles, 40 deaths (0), whooping cough, 136 (7), typhus fever (including typhoid or enteric fever) 72 (3 typhoid), scarlatina 90 (5), and diarrhoea 196 (22), were extensively prevalent, and in addition the most formidable smallpox epidemic for half a century was raging during the year. No fewer than 1,200 inhabitants (0) of the parish fell victims to this loathsome malady, and of that number 238 cases (0) proved fatal. In this connection Dr. Whitmore states that his experience "clearly demonstrates not only the necessity of efficient vaccination in early infancy, but of re-vaccination also at an early period of adult life." The sanitary staff in 1871 consisted of the medical officer of health and three inspectors of nuisances; there was also a sanitary committee "for the inspection of courts, alleys and dwellings." The years since 1871 have seen many changes in both these regards. The duties and the responsibilities of the Public Health Committee (a name substituted for "Sanitary Committee" in 1901), as may be gathered from the report now submitted, are definitely more varied and extensive and the staff as a consequence considerably larger. In one of the reports, under the heading of "Sanitary Work," is reprinted an interesting statement made by the vestry to the Metropolitan Board of Works on sanitary and street improvements effected in the parish since the passing of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855. It records, among other matters, the closing of several of the parish pumps, the water from which was found to be impregnated with sewage and other organic impurity; the filling in of over 4,000 cesspools; the acquisition of certain highways owing to the abolition of

turnpike tolls ; the improvement in the lighting and ventilation of the district churches by the adoption of "the sun light"; and concludes with the gruesome intimation that vaults under various churches and other places had been bricked up and coffins to the number of 1,791 embedded in dry earth mixed with charcoal. A great improvement is stated to have taken place in the quality and quantity of the water supplied by the West Middlesex and Grand Junction Water Companies, but owing to a report laid before the Lambeth vestry, in which it was stated that the Thames water supplied by certain companies was "extensively diluted sewage," Dr. Whitmore considered it desirable to take steps to allay any feeling of uneasiness so far as St. Marylebone was concerned. To this end he visited the various pumping stations and storage reservoirs, and made a weekly analysis of the water. In a lengthy report on the subject he expresses the opinion that the water is "perfectly wholesome and may be drunk, even during the prevalence of an epidemic of cholera, with the most perfect safety." In another report are details of the daily testings of the gas supplied to consumers in the parish by the Imperial and Chartered Gas Companies. Owing to the absence of sulphuretted hydrogen and to a reduction in the quantity of ammonia, a greater degree of purity was recorded in connection with the gas, the illuminating power of which had improved from 13 to 17 sperm candles of six to the pound. This should interest the Electricity Committee of the Council. Of points of interest to others there are many in the reports from which the information given has been quoted, but enough has been said to show that except perhaps in the matter of population the movement in the Borough during the last 50 years has been very definitely forward.

THE YEAR 1921.

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough when the Census was taken on June 19th, 1921, was found to be 104,222, made up of 63,165 females and 41,057 males, the former thus exceeding the latter by 22,108. The population of each of the Wards is shown in the following table:

CENSUS—1921.

WARD POPULATIONS.

| | | | | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Totals.</i> |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Ward 1. | ... | ... | ... | 3,416 | 6,718 | 10,134 |
| " 2. | ... | ... | ... | 4,154 | 5,830 | 9,984 |
| " 3. | ... | ... | ... | 10,856 | 11,853 | 22,709 |
| " 4. | ... | ... | ... | 3,870 | 5,858 | 9,728 |
| " 5. | ... | ... | ... | 4,868 | 8,435 | 13,303 |
| " 6. | ... | ... | ... | 4,826 | 8,559 | 13,385 |
| " 7. | ... | ... | ... | 4,520 | 7,932 | 12,452 |
| " 8. | ... | ... | ... | 3,100 | 5,772 | 8,872 |
| " 9. | ... | ... | ... | 1,447 | 2,208 | 3,655 |
| | | | | <hr/> 41,057 | <hr/> 63,165 | <hr/> 104,222 |

The previous Census taken in 1911 enumerated the population at 118,211, so that during the period of ten years there was a decrease of 13,989.

The population estimated to the middle of 1921 by the Registrar-General is given below, and is that used in calculating the various rates, etc., given in this report. For information the estimated population of each of the wards is also shown, and for comparison the figures for 1911.

| Year. | The Borough. | All Souls. | St. Mary. | Christ Church. | St. John. |
|-------|--------------|------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 1911 | 118,221 | 29,485 | 32,126 | 36,544 | 20,066 |
| 1921 | 105,200 | 26,184 | 28,709 | 32,445 | 17,862 |

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER.

Complaints as to water supply, either as regards quantity or quality, were few.

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 seven premises. The reasons for discontinuing the supply were: waste of water, one; non-payment of rate, four; and empty premises, two.

During the year 146 notices in regard to defects in and necessity for cleansing of water cisterns were served and were complied with.

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

In 32 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 13 it was found necessary to issue a statutory ("Committee") notice.

DRAINAGE.

The total number of drain inspections made during the year was 7,175 as against 6,192 in 1920.

The total number of plans deposited was 335, the number in 1920 being 356.

Plans relating to new buildings numbered 24, the number deposited in 1920 being 25.

In the case of old buildings, the number of plans received was 311, as against 331 in 1920.

On 10 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 six cases and fines and costs imposed in each instance, amounting in all to £24 and £16 15s. respectively.

Combined Drainage.—Orders under seal as to combined drainage were issued in respect of 22 premises. The number in 1920 was 5.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the table at page 11, 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.

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, 1922, and the amount of increase or decrease as compared with the previous year.

| | | 1922. | | | 1921. | | | Increase. | Decrease. | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-----------|-----------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | |
| Oxford Circus—Men's Department | .. | 1,078 | 4 | 1 | 1,253 | 19 | 11 | — | 175 | 15 | 10 |
| * „ Women's „ | ... | 1,128 | 7 | 10 | 1,234 | 15 | 4 | — | 106 | 7 | 6 |
| Gt. Portland Street—Men's „ | ... | 305 | 3 | 2 | 336 | 2 | 4 | — | 30 | 19 | 2 |
| * „ Women's „ | ... | 300 | 9 | 0 | 323 | 14 | 5 | — | 23 | 5 | 5 |
| Marylebone Road—Men's „ | ... | 255 | 18 | 4 | 286 | 15 | 3 | — | 30 | 16 | 11 |
| * „ Women's „ | ... | 259 | 0 | 11 | 294 | 14 | 1 | — | 35 | 13 | 2 |
| Foley Street—Men only | | 173 | 8 | 2 | 188 | 13 | 4 | — | 15 | 10 | 2 |
| St. John's Wood Road—Men only | | 124 | 17 | 0 | 128 | 4 | 9 | — | 3 | 7 | 9 |
| Barrett Street—Men only | | 215 | 2 | 0 | 241 | 16 | 4 | — | 26 | 14 | 4 |

* 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. As these arrangements are similar to those in vogue in 1920, and fully described in my report for that period, it is unnecessary to repeat the information there given. The total amount of refuse collected for the year ended 31st March, 1922, it may be mentioned, was 37,088 tons, as compared with 35,744 tons in the previous year.

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 17. New metal dust receptacles were provided to 1281 premises.

During the year the inspectors made 3,259 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 dustbins, etc., 30 notices were served. Remedies in each case were carried out, legal proceedings not being necessary in any instance.

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. W. W. Jameson), a tuberculosis officer and assistant medical officer of health for tuberculosis purposes (Dr. J. Donaldson Saner, who joined the staff in April, 1921, when the Tuberculosis Dispensary was taken over by the Council), 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, with, in addition, at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, a sister and a clerk dispenser.

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 caretakers at the dispensary, 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 3,217, as against 1,900 in 1920. The majority of these complaints were made by the inspectors themselves, though a certain number came from other members of the Council's staff, from voluntary health workers, etc. In respect of nuisances, 856 statutory notices were issued, as against 475 in 1920.

Of these notices, 641 related to ordinary nuisances (dirt, dampness, &c.) 159 to verminous rooms, 35 to drains, 8 to insufficient w.c. accommodation, and 13 to water supply in tenement houses.

The 159 notices respecting verminous rooms were served under powers granted by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1904, and referred to 329 rooms.

In 2,361 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 15 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 | No. 6 | Borough |
| Total Inspections | 3,637 | 3,457 | 3,895 | 3,612 | 3,382 | 3,233 | 21,216 |
| Houses damp, dirty or dilapidated remedied | 312 | 271 | 184 | 162 | 192 | 112 | 1,233 |
| Doors, windows, floors, ceilings, sash cords, etc., repaired ... | 398 | 377 | 82 | 77 | 55 | 26 | 1,015 |
| Overcrowding abated | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Illegal occupation of underground rooms dealt with ... | — | 2 | — | — | 8 | 1 | 11 |
| Water closet defects remedied | 256 | 261 | 107 | 97 | 163 | 123 | 1,007 |
| Water closets erected | 6 | — | — | 2 | 9 | 10 | 27 |
| Urinal defects remedied | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 5 |
| Soilpipe and ventilating shaft repaired or renewed | — | 11 | — | 31 | 8 | 8 | 58 |
| Yard defects remedied | 199 | 270 | 75 | 93 | 77 | 28 | 742 |
| Waste pipe defects remedied | 32 | 33 | 38 | 18 | 28 | 17 | 166 |
| Water cistern defects remedied | 58 | 10 | 15 | 31 | 16 | 16 | 146 |
| Rubbish, manure, etc., accumulations removed | 10 | 13 | 42 | 20 | 36 | 50 | 171 |
| Dung or dust receptacles repaired or renewed | 190 | 253 | 196 | 201 | 169 | 118 | 1,127 |
| Drains relaid or amended | 28 | 25 | 31 | 10 | 35 | 7 | 136 |
| Drains cleared | 27 | 25 | 9 | 17 | 24 | 9 | 111 |
| Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed | 24 | 53 | 33 | 31 | 14 | 13 | 168 |
| Water supply to houses reinstated | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 9 |
| Roofs and gutters repaired ... | 118 | 180 | 80 | 48 | 18 | 28 | 472 |
| Area defects remedied | 15 | 2 | 45 | 72 | 76 | 32 | 242 |
| Wash-house defects remedied | 222 | 223 | 69 | 86 | 68 | 20 | 688 |
| Animal nuisances abated | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 34 |
| Basement defects remedied ... | 2 | — | 8 | 36 | 51 | 1 | 98 |
| Stables cleansed or repaired ... | 3 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 8 |
| Water supply laid on to upper storeys of house | 12 | 8 | 6 | 6 | — | — | 32 |
| Miscellaneous nuisances abated | 197 | 211 | 109 | 90 | 89 | 49 | 745 |
| Verminous rooms cleansed | 166 | 455 | 60 | 51 | 99 | 44 | 872 |
| Workshops, dirty, overcrowded, unventilated or defective, remedied | 2 | 5 | 12 | 20 | 31 | 49 | 119 |

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH NUISANCES.

The number of summonses issued in respect of nuisances during the year was 15.

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. |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 147, Carlisle Street ... | Failure to comply with a statutory notice to execute certain sanitary requirements. | Fined £25 and £5 5s. costs. |
| 37, Fisherton Street... | Do. | No fine. £2 2s. costs. |
| 135, Carlisle Street ... | Do. | Fined £16 and £6 6s. costs. |
| 14, New Street, St. John's Wood | Do. | Fined £10 and £2 2s. costs. |
| 15, Aberdeen Place... | Do. | No fine. £2 2s. costs. |
| 27, Henry Street ... | Do. | Orders made for abatement of nuisance in 14 days in each case. |
| 31, " ... | Do. | |
| 35, " ... | Do. | |
| 36, Richmond Street | Do. | No fine. £1 1s. costs. |
| 84, " ... | Do. | Adjourned <i>sine die</i> as certain works had been completed. |
| 72, " ... | Do. | Adjourned <i>sine die</i> in view of the fact that dilapidation notices had been served on the defendant by the Freeholders, and these notices covered the statutory notices served by the Council. |
| 76, " ... | Do. | |
| 80, " ... | Do. | |
| 82, " ... | Do. | |
| 88, " ... | Do. | |

RAT REPRESSION.

The number of complaints received during the year, viz., 95, was practically the same as in 1920, and may be taken to indicate continued desire on the part of the public to deal with the nuisance rather than a want of improvement in the general condition of the Borough. The investigation of these complaints necessitated the inspection of 101 premises, 37 of which were used for business purposes (17 of these for the preparation or storage of food), the remaining 64 being private or tenement houses. In 34 of the cases investigated the infestation was directly attributable to defects in the drainage system and disappeared immediately these were remedied. In every instance all advice and assistance was given to the owner or occupier by Inspector Draper, who continued to act as Rat Officer, and to obtain excellent results from the methods advocated.

A Rat Week was held during the year from October 31st to November 5th, 1922, and attracted a considerable amount of attention to the subject. Great assistance was obtained from the Borough Surveyor and his staff, and also from a number of large firms in the Borough. The result, it is safe to state, was a considerable reduction in the rat population of the sewers and other places affected by these vermin.

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, 1921. | Number of notices, 1921. | Number of prosecutions 1921. |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| | On register at end of 1920. | Added in 1921. | Re-moved in 1921. | On register at end of 1921. | | | |
| <i>A. Business Premises.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Milk premises | 186 | 9 | 36 | 159 | 362 | — | — |
| Cowsheds | 3 | — | — | 3 | 66 | — | — |
| Slaughterhouses | 3 | — | — | 3 | 154 | — | — |
| Offensive trade premises... | 2 | — | — | 2 | 68 | 1 | — |
| Ice cream premises | 90 | 36 | 6 | 120 | 156 | 10 | — |
| Butter and Margarine Manu- facturers and Dealers ... | 11 | — | — | 11 | 47 | — | — |
| Bakehouses | 71 | — | 1 | 70 | 201 | 6 | — |
| Fried Fish Shops | — | — | — | 22 | — | — | — |
| Fish Curers | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| <i>B. Habitations</i> | | | | | | | |
| Houses let in lodgings ... | 1152 | — | — | 1152 | 10014 | 2087 | — |
| Common lodging houses... | 5 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| Underground rooms | } not registered | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Underground sleeping rooms | | | | | | | |

A.—BUSINESS PREMISES.

Milk Premises.—The number of premises upon which milk is sold is 159. This is 27 less than in 1920, 9 having been added and 36 removed; in 1914 there were 237 on the register.

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 | ... | 3 | ... |
| 42A, Clipstone Street... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Totals | 69 | ... | 13 | ... |

The figures for 1920 were 69 and 14 respectively.

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.

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.

Fried Fish Vendors and Fish Curers.—The number of premises in the Borough used by vendors of fried fish is 22 and by fish curers 5.

Notices calling for periodical lime-washing, etc., of such premises as required by the By-laws of the London County Council, made under Section 9 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, were issued, and regular visits of inspection made and action taken where necessary to have any defects noted remedied.

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 68 visits, but no cause of complaint was found.

Ice Cream Premises.—The number of such premises in the Borough on the Register is 120.

Regular inspections were made throughout 1921 and in 10 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 1921 the number of bakehouses on the register was 70, 1 having been removed during the year. Of these 65 were underground bakehouses.

In all, 201 visits were paid and 6 notices served.

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

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 Occupiers 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. | 80 | 200 | 1020 | ... | ... | ... | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Umbrellas, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 80 | 200 | 1020 | ... | ... | ... | 53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

| Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1) | Number. (2) |
|---|----------------|
| Dressmaking, Millinery, Laundry, Cabinet Making, &c. | 2,994 |
| Coffee Shops, &c. | 274 |
| Bakehouses | 70 |
| Total number of workshops on Register | 3,338 |

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) | 9 |
| Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5.) | <div> <div>Notified by H.M. Inspector ...</div> <div>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...</div> </div> |
| Other | — |
| Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :— | |
| Certificates granted during the year | — |
| In use at the end of the year | 65 |

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 1921 was therefore 1,152, most of which were registered prior to the war and before rents had attained the present high figure.

The object of registration being largely to ensure that the houses shall be kept under supervision, all were regularly and systematically inspected. In all 2,087 visits were paid; and notices relating to cleansing and other defects served when necessary under the appropriate Acts. All notices were complied with without the necessity for further proceedings arising.

Common Lodging Houses.—The following table contains all the necessary particulars with regard to the licensed premises of this class in the Borough.

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.—As close supervision as possible was kept over rooms of this class and whenever possible notices to discontinue occupation were served. The total number dealt with in this way was 11.

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 1921 there were 301, this number including : restaurant, dining room and coffee shop kitchens, 170 ; tea-rooms and pastry-cooks, 58 ; hotel kitchens, 46 ; fried fish shops, 22 ; and fish-curiers, 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 1921 the total number of inspections was 1,259, the number of notices served being 26.

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 1921 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 1920 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 understand why either the central government authorities or the local authorities have for so long acquiesced in the arrangement.

For the reason that the 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.

Analysis of milk.—The total number of samples taken either formally and in accordance with the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, or informally as "test" samples was 304. On examination by the Public Analyst 5 (1·6 per cent.) were found to be adulterated. In 1920 the percentage was 3·2. Further reference to the question of milk examinations is made in the report of the Public Analyst which will be found elsewhere.

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

In 1921 action was taken in 5 cases. In no case was the warranty defence pleaded. In respect of the 5 cases fines and costs to the amount of £54 10s. 0d. were recovered. In 1920, when there were 8 cases, the amount was £90 0s. 0d. A considerable number of samples were taken on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings, and in all 121 were obtained on delivery at Marylebone Station of the Great Central Railway. Of the 121, one proved to be adulterated, and warranted the institution of proceedings.

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 | 104 | — | 0·0 | — | £ s. d. 5 3 0 |
| 2nd | 67 | 2 | 3·0 | — | 6 2 0 |
| 3rd | 51 | — | 0·0 | — | — |
| 4th | 82 | 3 | 3·6 | — | 43 5 0 |
| Total for year | 304 | 5 | 1·6 | — | 54 10 0 |

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.—With a view to testing the purity of milk from the bacteriological point of view, 23 samples were taken and submitted to Dr. Foulerton, the Council's Bacteriologist, for examination.

In respect of 6, the report was to the effect that foreign dirt was present, the remainder being returned as clean or fairly clean. In each case in which foreign dirt was reported present, a warning was sent by the Public Health Committee to the producer and vendor. In no instance was any sign of tuberculosis found.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders.—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 one case proceedings were instituted for selling milk without being registered under the Order. The Magistrate held that the defendant was not a purveyor of milk inasmuch as he only supplied milk to neighbours from consignments sent up and obtained from one of his own cows kept in the country and that he did not, therefore, come under the definition of a purveyor of milk in accordance with the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, and dismissed the summons with £1 1s. costs against the Council.

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.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1921.

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 | ... | ... | 309 | ... | Nil. |
| Cream | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 3 (11'9, 14'7, and 14'0 grains Boric Acid per lb.) |

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

See note on Report of Public Analyst for September Quarter, 1921.

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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| (ii.) Statements incorrect | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| (iii.) Percentage of preservative found in each sample | ... | ... | Average 11.1 grains Boric Acid. per lb. Lowest 10 grains. Highest 13 grains. | | |

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. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| (ii.) Below 35 per cent. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed ... 3

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

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

4.—*Observations, if any*.—See note on Report of Public Analyst for September Quarter, 1921.

*During the year proceedings were instituted in one case under this order, a conviction being obtained against Messrs. Edwards Creameries, Ltd., for delivering and depositing for sale preserved cream in a receptacle not labelled in accordance with the regulations. While admitting the facts, the defendants asked for a dismissal on the ground that Article VI. of the regulations, which requires that an opportunity of offering an explanation should be given, had not properly been complied with. This view the magistrate refused to accept, agreeing with the prosecution that, as the inspector had enquired verbally of the vendor's employé why labelling had not been done and had received in explanation a reply from him that he had forgotten it, due notice in this respect had been given.

An appeal by Messrs. Edwards Creameries Ltd. against the magistrate's decision was heard in the King's Bench Division before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avory and Greer, on the 17th May, 1922, and was dismissed, the Council being allowed costs, the Court holding that the local authority acting by their agent, the sanitary inspector, did afford an opportunity to the appellants of furnishing an explanation in the matter.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1916—During 1921 exactly the same line was followed as in former years. The amount expended in the year ended 31st March, 1922, was £1,637, as against £5,040 10s. 7d. up to March 31st, 1921. The actual number of cases dealt with was 819, and the number of orders issued 3,051.

B.—FOODS OTHER THAN MILK.

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.

UNSOUND FOOD—SEIZURES.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Exposing for sale half a pig's head. | } On a stall in Church Street market. |
| (2) Exposing for sale a hand and spring of pork | |
| Fined £25 on each summons (£50) and £5 5s. costs. | |
| (1) Depositing for sale unsound fish on a stall outside 33 Salisbury Street | } Fined £24 and £6 6s. cost. |
| (2) Selling the same | |
| Fined £8 and £2 2s. costs. | |

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 1921.

Meat—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|
| ... 1 Ox Liver (Tuberculosis) | ... | ... | 12 lbs. |
| Beef | ... | ... | 6 stone 4 lbs. 4 ozs. |
| 1 Pig's Head (Tuberculosis) | ... | ... | |
| Bacon | ... | ... | 7 cwt. 3 qtr. 3 lbs. |

Fish—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Wet—Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 cwts. 1 qtr. |
| Dry—Kippers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 boxes |
| Winkles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 bag |
| Crabs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 barrels |
| Prawns | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |

Canned Foods—

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Corned Beef | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 lbs. |
| Salmon | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 tins |
| Crabs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 tins |
| Fruit | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 tins |
| Milk | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,858 tins |

Fruit—

| | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Apples | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 barrels |
| Grapes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 boxes |
| Pears | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 baskets |

Miscellaneous—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Eggs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1440 |
| Mustard Ketchup | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 cases |
| Pickles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 cases |
| Chestnuts | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 bags |
| Ducks | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 box |

C.—SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The total number of samples taken under these Acts was 1,130.

Of this number 27 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., the same as for the year 1920.

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.

Prosecutions in respect of adulteration of food numbered 20, the fines and costs recovered amounting to £132 8s. 6d. In no prosecution for adulteration of milk was the warranty defence raised.

In no case were proceedings instituted for an offence against the Acts other than selling adulterated articles.

The following Tables and Report from the Public Analyst, Mr. J. F. F. Rowland, who was appointed successor to the late Dr. Wynter Blyth in April, 1921, 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, 1921. | | | | |
| 103 milk ... | Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council | Genuine. | £500 per ann. for 700 samples. Over that number 7/6 per sample | Three were test samples. No sample contained preservative or added colouring matter. |
| 1 milk ... | Private sample | Do. | | |
| 132 butter ... | Food Inspector | Do. | | 99 were test samples. 21 samples contained no preservative. 97 samples contained from 10-20 grains boric acid per lb. 14 samples contained from 21-30 grains boric acid per lb. |
| 7 margarine ... | Do. | Do. | | Seven were test samples. Test sample. |
| 1 suet ... | Do. | Do. | | One was a test sample. |
| 2 stout ... | Do. | Do. | | 36 were test samples. |
| 36 cocoa ... | Do. | Do. | | This was a test sample. |
| 1 jelly ... | Do. | Do. | | Seven were test samples. |
| 7 jam ... | Do. | Do. | | 29 were test samples. |
| 29 coffee ... | Do. | Do. | | This was a test sample |
| 1 coffee & chicory | Do. | Do. | | Three were test samples. |
| 3 marmalade ... | Do. | Do. | | Nine were test samples. |
| 9 pepper ... | Do. | Do. | | Seven were test samples. |
| 7 mustard ... | Do. | Do. | | Two were test samples. |
| 2 tea ... | Do. | Do. | | This was a test sample. |
| 1 chocolate | Do. | Do. | | Eight were test samples. |
| 8 cream ... | Do. | Do. | | |
| | | No. 219. 51.0% fat. Preservatives | | |
| | | No. 281. 45.0% " " [Nil. | | |
| | | No. 283. 40.5% " 10.0 grains (Presd.) boric acid per lb. | | |
| | | No. 341. 46.5% " Preservatives | | |
| | | No. 343. 46.5% " " [Nil. | | |
| | | No. 345. 45.5% " " " | | |
| | | No. 347. 44.5% " " " | | |
| | | No. 349. 39.0% " " " | | |
| | Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter | 350 | | |
| | Number of Samples adulterated ... | Nil | | |
| SECOND QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1921. | | | | |
| 65 milk ... | Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council | Genuine. | From 31st March to 25th April, 1921, arrangements were made for samples to be analysed by Mr. M. Wynter-Blyth at 10/6 per sample. From 26th Apl., 1921, Mr. J. F. F. Rowland was appointed Public Analyst at a fee of 12/6 per sample.* | Two were test samples. No sample contained any preservative or colouring matter. |
| 2 milk ... | Do. | Adulterated. No. 482. 6.7 per cent. deficient in milk fat | | No. 482. Fined £4 and £2 2s. costs. |
| 5 separated milk | Do. | No. 484. 3.3 " " " | | No. 484. Proceedings not instituted. †See footnote. |
| 84 butter... | Do. | Genuine. | | 78 were test samples. 60 contained 10-20 grains per lb. boric acid, 24 contained 21-30 grains per lb. boric acid. |
| | | Do. | | |
| *Appointment confirmed under Seal by Ministry of Health, 29th June, 1921. | | | | |

† This was a station sample and the Farmer stated that the milk was sent exactly as milked from the cows by himself.

| 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. |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 14 margarine ... | Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council | Genuine. | | 13 were test samples. 1 contained 15.30 grains per lb. boric acid. |
| 17 cocoa ... | Do. | Do. | | All were test samples. |
| 2 jam ... | Do. | Do. | | Both were test samples. |
| 21 coffee ... | Do. | Do. | | 20 were test samples. |
| 1 coffee & chicory | Do. | Do. | | This was a test sample. |
| 10 pepper ... | Do. | Do. | | All were test samples. |
| 10 mustard ... | Do. | Do. | | Nine were test samples. |
| 3 malt vinegar ... | Do. | Do. | | |
| 1 whiskey ... | Do. | Do. | | This was a test sample. |
| 18 roll and butter | Do. | Do. | | Seven were test samples. |
| 18 roll and butter | Do. | Adulterated. | | Four were test samples as follows :— |
| | | No. 577 consisted of bread and margarine. | | No. 577. } These four were test samples. |
| | | No. 580 do. | | No. 580. } |
| | | No. 581 do. | | No. 581. } |
| | | No. 583 do. | | No. 583. } |
| | | No. 590 consisted of roll and margarine. | | No. 590. Fined £2 and £2/2/- costs. |
| | | No. 591 do. | | No. 591. Fined £2 and £2/2/- costs. |
| | | No. 592 do. | | No. 592. Fined £2 and £2/2/- costs. |
| | | No. 593 do. | | No. 593. Fined £2 and £2/2/- costs. |
| | | No. 594 do. | | No. 594. Fined £2 and £2/2/- costs. |
| | | No. 595 consisted of a roll spread with a mixture which consisted of butter and margarine. Of the mixed fats, 74 per cent. was margarine. | | No. 595. Fined £5 and £2/2/- costs. |
| | | No. 598 consisted of roll and margarine | | No. 598. Fined £2 and £2/2/- costs. |
| | | No. 599 do. | | No. 599. Fined £2 and £2/2/- costs. |
| | | No. 602 do. | | No. 602. Defendant absconded. Summons not served. |
| | | No. 603 do. | | No. 603. Fined £2 and £2/2/- costs. |
| | | No. 604 do. | | No. 604. Fined £2 and £2/2/- costs. |
| | | No. 605 do. | | No. 605. Fined £2 and £2/2/- costs. |
| | | No. 617 do. | | No. 617. Fined £2 and £2/2/- costs. |
| | | No. 619 do. | | No. 619. Fined £3 and 12/6 costs. |
| Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter | | 271 | | |
| Number of Samples adulterated | | 20 | | |

| 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. |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| THIRD QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1921 | | | | |
| 51 milk ... | Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council. | Genuine. | 12/6 per sample. | No sample contained colouring matter or preservative. |
| 15 butter... | Do. | Do. | | Seven were test samples. One sample contained no preservative. 15 contained between 10-20 grains per lb. each. This was a test sample. |
| 1 butter.. | Do. | Adulterated | | |
| 2 roll and butter | Do. | No. 701 was margarine | | Two were test samples. |
| 9 margarine ... | Do. | Genuine. | | Nine were test samples. |
| 15 coffee ... | Do. | Do. | | 15 were test samples. |
| 7 cocoa ... | Do. | Do. | | Seven were test samples. |
| 1 ground rice ... | Do. | Do. | | This was a test sample. |
| 1 pepper ... | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 7 cream .. | Do. | Do. | | Two was test samples. |
| | No. | Fat. | Preservative. | |
| | 625 | 45.0 per cent. | 13.0 grains boric acid per lb. | Preserved. |
| | 660 | 45.0 do. | 11.0 do. | Do. |
| | 662 | 45.0 do. | 11.0 do. | Do. |
| | 664 | 45.0 do. | 11.9 do. | Not labelled. |
| | 692 | 45.0 do. | 14.7 do. | Do. |
| | 693 | 45.0 do. | 14.0 do. | Do. |
| | 694 | 42.0 do. | Preservatives absent. | |

No. 664. Was purchased by Vendor from Wholesaler as Unpreserved and was sold by him unlabelled. The M.O.H. wrote to the Vendor and it was arranged that a test sample should be taken after delivery to ascertain whether the Wholesaler was delivering Preserved Cream unlabelled.

No. 692. Was therefore taken as a test sample and was reported by the Analyst to be preserved. It was delivered by the Wholesaler unlabelled; in consequence thereof a further sample was taken (No. 693) from the Wholesaler on delivery at the Vendor's premises from which Nos. 664 and 692 had been previously purchased, and was found to be preserved cream and was delivered unlabelled. Proceedings were taken in respect of this sample, when the Wholesaler was fined £1 and £2 2s. costs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter | | 109 |
| Number of Samples adulterated ... | | 1 |
| FOURTH QUARTER, ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1921 | | |
| 79 milk ... | Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council. | 12/6 per sample. |
| 3 milk ... | Do. | |
| | Adulterated. | |
| | No. 731. 50% deficient in milk fat. | One was a test sample. None of the 82 samples contained preservative or artificial colouring matter |
| | No. 732. 66.7% do. | No. 731. Fined £18 and £2/2/- costs. |
| | No. 865. 10% do. | No. 732. Fined £20 and £3/3/- costs. |
| | | No. 865. Letter of caution sent. |

| 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. |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 48 butter ... | Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council. | Genuine. | 12/6 per sample. | 47 were test samples. Of the 48 samples examined one was free from preservative, the others contained between 10 to 25 grains boric acid per lb. |
| 1 butter... | Do. | Adulterated. No. 1114 (T) consisted of margarine. | | This was a test sample. |
| 31 margarine ... | Do. | Genuine. | | All were test samples. Contained between 14 to 28 grains boric acid per lb. |
| 9 condensed milk | Do. | Do. | | All were test samples. |
| 1 evaporated milk | Do. | Do. | | This was a test sample. |
| 2 egg yolk ... | Do. | Do. | | All were test samples. |
| 1 solac ... | Do. | Do. | | This was a test sample. |
| 1 egg albumen | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 45 coffee ... | Do. | Do. | | All were test samples. |
| 1 coffee mixture | Do. | Do. | | This was a test sample. |
| 43 jam ... | Do. | Do. | | All were test samples. |
| 5 jelly (fruit) ... | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 13 pepper ... | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 11 mustard ... | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 2 mustard ... | Do. | Adulterated. No. 846 (T) contained 10% of added starch No. 1093 (T) contained 10% of added starch | | This was a test sample. |
| 4 mustard mixture | Do. | Genuine. | | All were test samples. |
| 4 marmalade ... | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 21 cocoa ... | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 9 green peas ... | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 1 sponge cake ... | Do. | Do. | | This was a test sample. |
| 3 vinegar ... | Do. | Do. | | All were test samples. |
| 1 pickles ... | Do. | Do. | | This was a test sample. |
| 14 ground ginger | Do. | Do. | | All were test samples. |
| 3 lime water ... | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 6 compound liquorice powder | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 6 ammoniated tinct. of quinine | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 8 zinc ointment... | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 3 camphorated oil | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 8 boracic ointment | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 2 Gregory's powder | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 2 gall and opium ointment | Do. | Do. | | Do. |
| 9 cream ... | Do. | Do. No. 970 (T) 51% fat. 11.0 grains boric acid per lb. No. 971 (T) 48% fat. 10.6 do. No. 1004 (T) 45% fat. Preservatives absent. No. 1017 (T) 45% fat. do. No. 1072 (T) 45% fat. do. No. 1082 (T) 45% fat. do. No. 1102 (T) 45% fat. do. No. 1104 (T) 48% fat. do. No. 1110 (T) 46% fat. do. | | Do. |
| Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter | | 400 | | |
| Number of Samples adulterated | | 6 | | |

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST, 1921.

The number of samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and submitted for analysis, was 1,130: a considerable increase as compared with the samples for 1920, the number for that year being 1,030.

A complete list is as follows :

| No. | Article. | Genuine. | Adulterated. | Total. |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|--------|
| 1 | Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine | 6 | — | 6 |
| 2 | Boracic Ointment | 8 | — | 8 |
| 3 | Butter | 279 | 2 | 281 |
| 4 | Camphorated Oil | 3 | — | 3 |
| 5 | Chocolate | 2 | — | 2 |
| 6 | Coffee | 110 | — | 110 |
| 7 | Coffee and Chicory | 2 | — | 2 |
| 8 | Coffee Mixture... .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| 9 | Cocoa | 80 | — | 80 |
| 10 | Compound Liquorice Powder... | 6 | — | 6 |
| 11 | Cream | 24 | — | 24 |
| 12 | Egg Yolk | 2 | — | 2 |
| 13 | Egg Albumen | 1 | — | 1 |
| 14 | Gall and Opium Ointment ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| 15 | Green Peas | 9 | — | 9 |
| 16 | Gregory's Powder | 2 | — | 2 |
| 17 | Ground Rice | 1 | — | 1 |
| 18 | Ground Ginger... .. | 14 | — | 14 |
| 19 | Jam | 52 | — | 52 |
| 20 | Jelly | 1 | — | 1 |
| 21 | Jelly (Fruit) | 5 | — | 5 |
| 22 | Lime Water | 3 | — | 3 |
| 23 | Margarine | 61 | — | 61 |
| 24 | Marmalade | 7 | — | 7 |
| 25 | Milk | 299 | 5 | 304 |
| 26 | Milk, Separated | 5 | — | 5 |
| 27 | „ Evaporated | 1 | — | 1 |
| 28 | „ Condensed | 9 | — | 9 |
| 29 | Mustard... .. | 28 | 2 | 30 |
| 30 | Mustard Mixture | 4 | — | 4 |
| 31 | Pepper | 33 | — | 33 |
| 32 | Pickles | 1 | — | 1 |
| 33 | Roll and Butter | 20 | 18 | 38 |
| 34 | Sponge Cake | 1 | — | 1 |
| 35 | Solac | 1 | — | 1 |
| 36 | Stout | 2 | — | 2 |
| 37 | Suet | 1 | — | 1 |
| 38 | Tea | 2 | — | 2 |
| 39 | Vinegar | 3 | — | 3 |
| 40 | Vinegar (Malt)... .. | 3 | — | 3 |
| 41 | Whisky | 1 | — | 1 |
| 42 | Zinc Ointment... .. | 8 | — | 8 |
| | | 1,103 | 27 | 1,130 |

Milk.—304 samples of milk were examined, of which 5 were adulterated, the adulteration in each instance being deficiency in fat ranging from a 3.3 per cent. deficiency to 66.7 per cent.

The mean composition of the milks which did not fall below the legal minimum for milk fat or for solids not fat again shows a reduction on the figures for the 5 previous years. Extreme values are even more rare than they were the year before and the tendency noted then of the quality of the samples becoming more uniform is even more evident in the year just completed.

May, June and July provided the milks of the lowest average quality, as they generally do, but this year this tendency was no doubt accentuated by the drought which prevailed.

Mean composition.

| | | Sp. Gr. | | Milk-fat. | | Solids (not fat). | | Total Solids. |
|------|-----|---------|-----|-----------|-----|-------------------|-----|---------------|
| 1921 | ... | 1031.25 | ... | 3.50 | ... | 8.70 | ... | 12.20 |

Butter.—281 samples were examined, of which 2 informal samples were found to consist of margarine.

Roll and Butter.—38 samples were examined; of these no less than 18 were adulterated. 17 consisted of roll and margarine.

Margarine.—61 samples were examined. All were genuine, and all contained boric acid as preservative, in quantities ranging from 15 to 30 grains per lb.

Cream.—24 samples were taken, all of which on examination proved genuine. 15 were free from preservative, while 9 contained boric acid in quantities ranging from 10 to 14.7 grains per lb.

Coffee.—110 samples were examined. All were genuine.

Mustard.—Of the 30 samples examined, 2 contained 10 per cent. of starch each.

Solac.—One sample of this preparation of vegetable milk was examined and gave the following results.

| Sp. Gr. | Fat. | Total Solids. | Solids (not fat). |
|---------|------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1015 | 3.1 | 7.74 | 4.64 |

It is a vegetable product made from the soya bean.

The "solids (not fat)" of this preparation compare unfavourably with those of a normal milk, the legal minimum for which is 8.5 per cent. for the solids not fat. On the other hand, when made from the powder the quality could be improved by reducing the amount of water used.

Green Peas.—Nine samples were examined and all contained small amounts of tin, the highest amount being 1.6 grains per lb. It is usually accepted that anything under 2 grains per lb. is not harmful to the individual, but it may be permissible to doubt if some may not react more readily to this substance than others, and, if so, this may account for some of the gastric and other troubles which so frequently occur, and which are so difficult to account for.

STATISTICAL.

BIRTHS.

Registration.—The number of births registered during 1921 was 1,939*, being 278 less than in 1920. Of the children born, 996 were boys and 943 girls. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 18·4 as against 21·5 in 1920.

* This figure is exclusive of births occurring in the Borough to persons usually non-resident therein, but includes 217 births which occurred outside the district, and which have been transferred as belonging to St. Marylebone :—

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Legitimate Males | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 |
| " Females | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89 |
| Illegitimate Males | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| " Females | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |

The rates in the several registration sub-districts and the Borough were :— All Souls, 14·8 ; St. Mary, 15·5 ; Christ Church, 22·1 ; St. John, 22·0.

Notifications.—The total number of notifications received during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was 3,606: Live births, 3,445 ; Still births, 161. 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... | 105 | 2·9 |
| „ doctors... | 398 | 11·0 |
| „ midwives | 702 | 19·5 |
| „ other persons | 265 | 7·4 |
| „ hospitals, etc. | 2,136 | 59·2 |
| | <hr/> 3,606 | |

Of the total births notified, 161 referred to still-births (99 males and 62 females) : 1,466 took place at Queen Charlotte's Hospital ; 520 at Middlesex Hospital ; 150 at the Workhouse : and 1,406 were born at home. Of those notified as having occurred in St. Marylebone, 1,667 belonged to other Boroughs.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

The number of deaths registered in 1921 was 1,355. 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 12·8.

In the previous year, the rate was 12·7 and the number of deaths 1,299.

The following short table shows the death rates in the several registration sub-districts in 1921 and compares them with those of the preceding 5 years :—

| | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| All Souls ... | 13·7 | 11·9 | 14·8 | 12·9 | 9·9 | 10·2 |
| St. Mary ... | 14·9 | 16·4 | 15·9 | 15·3 | 13·2 | 12·0 |
| Christ Church ... | 18·8 | 21·4 | 23·2 | 18·5 | 14·2 | 14·0 |
| St. John ... | 16·5 | 17·4 | 19·8 | 17·0 | 13·6 | 16·0 |
| The Borough ... | 16·0 | 17·0 | 18·5 | 15·9 | 12·7 | 12·8 |

District births and deaths for the year ended 31st December, 1921, are given in the following table. A further table giving the vital statistics of separate localities for 1921 and the ten preceding years, will be found amongst the Ministry of Health Tables on page 63.

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

| Sub-District. | Population estimated to middle of 1921. | Births. | | | Deaths. | | |
|-------------------|---|---------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--------|
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| All Souls ... | 26,184 | 209 | 181 | 390 | 133 | 135 | 268 |
| St. Mary ... | 28,709 | 231 | 214 | 445 | 162 | 183 | 345 |
| Christ Church ... | 32,445 | 358 | 362 | 720 | 253 | 202 | 455 |
| St. John ... | 17,862 | 198 | 186 | 384 | 116 | 171 | 287 |
| The Borough | 105,200 | 996 | 943 | 1,939 | 664 | 691 | 1,355 |

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 1921. It will be seen that the heaviest incidence in both old and young falls in the first and last quarter.

1921

| | January- March | April- June | July- September | October- December | Total |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------|
| Infants under 1 year ... | 39 | 26 | 31 | 32 | 128 |
| Persons of 65 years and upwards | 123 | 133 | 76 | 158 | 490 |

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 65.

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 1,020.

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 1921 was 128, and the number of births in that year 1,939. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 66·0. Though this is not the lowest rate recorded for the Borough, being one point over that for 1920 (65 per 1,000), it must nevertheless be regarded as the most remarkable of all the rates. A year of phenomenal drought, it was generally anticipated that it would be marked by an excessive mortality amongst infants, particularly from diarrhoea and diarrhoeal infections. This view was based upon experience, especially upon the happenings of 1911, when the summer was characterised by conditions resembling those that occurred in 1921. In the former year, in spite of the efforts made, the rate reached to nearly 110; in 1921 with conditions almost as bad as regards weather and worse, because of strikes and unemployment, in other respects, the rate reached was practically that of the most favourable year on record. If, as is commonly stated, the rate of infantile mortality is the finest index of the sanitary condition of and the health work done in a district, it may be taken that St. Marylebone occupies a distinctly high position in these respects. Amongst London Boroughs, as a matter of fact, she

stands sixth, having above her, only such favoured districts as Stoke Newington and Lewisham and being well ahead of others, such as Hampstead (88), Paddington (92), Kensington (110) and Westminster (80). The rate for London as a whole was 80.

The course which the rate has taken is graphically shown in the chart on page 34, which indicates clearly that the only really serious interruption to the decline was in 1917.

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 I) will be found on page 33, 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 1921, as in other years, the greatest number of deaths occurred in the early weeks of life. Of the babies, 52 were less than one month old when they died and 82 less than three months. The figures for 1920 were 64 and 92.

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 50 deaths, the same as in 1920. Diarrhoea and enteritis (7 and 8) accounted for 20 in 1920 and for 19 in 1921. Respiratory diseases, the third of the main causes, took 26 in 1920, and in 1921, 20.

Amongst the other causes of death, those which call for mention are the commoner infectious diseases, which together led to 3 deaths among infants, all due to diphtheria. Three deaths were stated to be due to overlaying, 3 to tuberculosis, 1 to convulsions, and 1 to injury at birth.

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 56 deaths amongst infants. In 1920 the figure was 71.

| 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 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 29 |
| St. Mary ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 1 | — | 1 | 21 |
| Christ Church ... | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 55 |
| St. John ... | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 23 |
| Totals ... | 31 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 30 | 16 | 10 | 20 | 128 |

TABLE I.

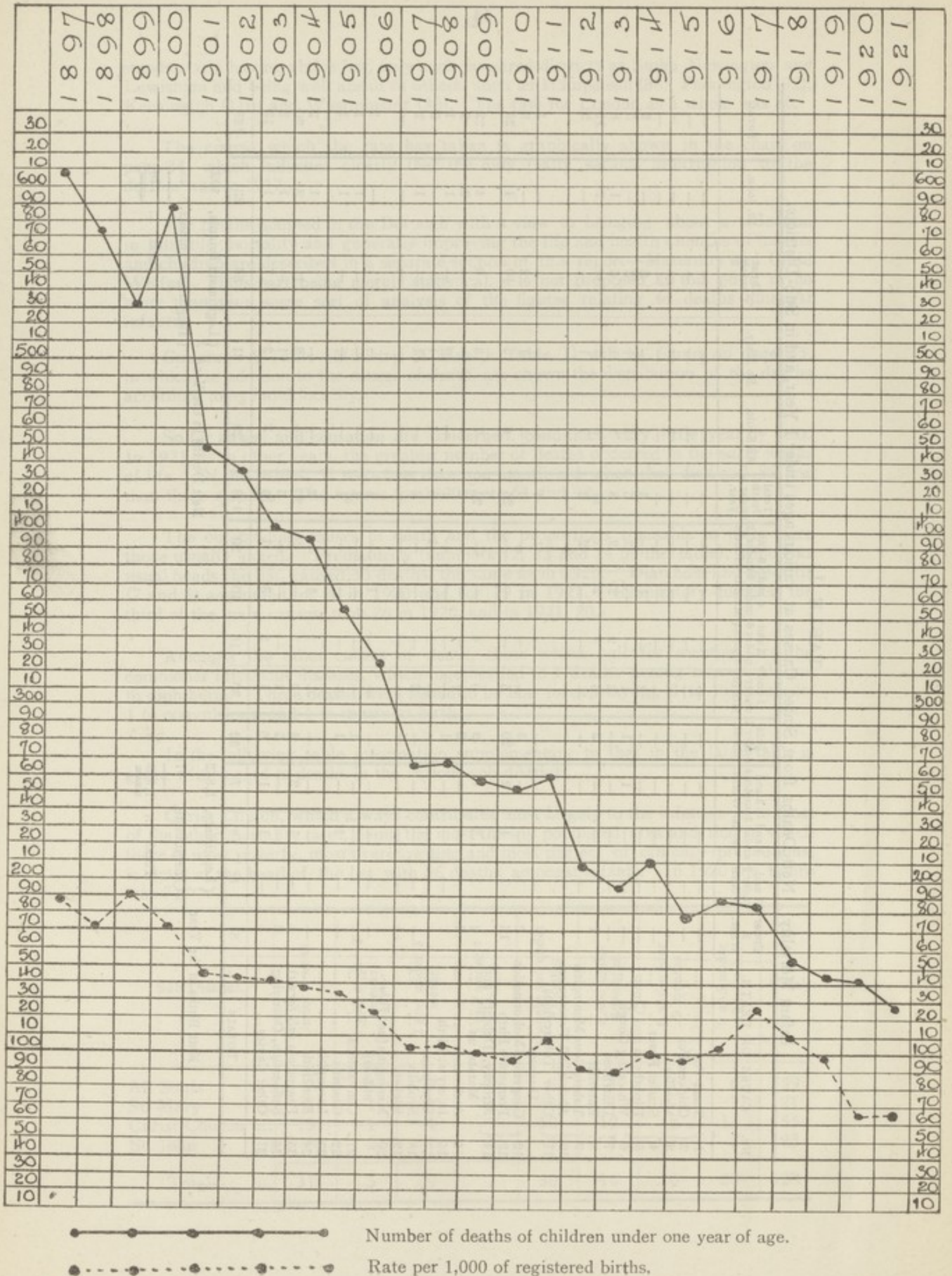
Infant Mortality. Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at various ages under 1 Year, and in Sub-Districts.

| 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 ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4 | Scarlet Fever ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5 | Diphtheria and Croup ... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 3 |
| 6 | Whooping Cough ... | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | 5 |
| 7 | Diarrhoea ... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| 8 | Enteritis ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 11 |
| 9 | Tuberculous Meningitis ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| 10 | Abdominal Tuberculosis ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | Other Tuberculous Diseases ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 12 | Congenital Malformation ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 |
| 13 | Premature Birth ... | 16 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 5 | — | — | — | 25 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 25 |
| 14 | Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 4 | — | — | 22 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 22 |
| 15 | Atelectasis ... | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| 16 | Injury at Birth ... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | Erysipelas ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| 18 | Syphilis ... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 |
| 19 | Rickets ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20 | Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 21 | Convulsions ... | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | Gastritis ... | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 23 | Laryngitis ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 24 | Bronchitis ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 25 | Pneumonia (all forms) ... | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | — | 9 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 20 |
| 26 | Suffocation, Overlying ... | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 |
| 27 | Other Causes ... | 4 | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 13 |
| TOTALS ... | | 31 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 52 | 30 | 16 | 10 | 20 | 128 | 29 | 21 | 55 | 23 | 128 |

Nett Births in the Year { Legitimate, 1,862
 { Illegitimate, 77
 Total ... 1,939

Nett Deaths in the Year { Legitimate Infants, 103
 { Illegitimate Infants, 25
 Total ... 128

INFANTILE MORTALITY FIGURES.



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 65. 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.

DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

The total number of deaths registered as due to diarrhœa and enteritis (inflammation of the bowels), was 22, equal to 0·20 per 1,000 of the population.

As a general rule, the majority of deaths from this cause occur amongst infants and in 1921, as a matter of fact, all those who died were less than 1 year of age, with the exception of two.

In 1920 the deaths from diarrhœal diseases numbered 25, all the victims being babies. In 1921, therefore, there was a reduction in the total.

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

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

The year 1921, from the point of view of weather, was what might be called a "diarrhœa year," and definitely, though there may have been and probably were other factors at work, it is safe and right to claim that to some, even to a large, extent cases were remarkably few because during the year welfare and sanitary work, despite tremendous difficulties, was steadily gone on with. 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 22 from this most dreadful of all infant scourges.

Particularly in relation to diarrhœa 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 diarrhœa, 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 14 deaths), but including diarrhœa (22 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 diphtheria, 24; scarlet fever, 5 and whooping cough, 7.

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 117, which is less by 5 than the figure for 1920.

The great bulk of the 117 deaths, viz., 102, was due to phthisis. The number in 1920 was 94.

Of the total number of deaths registered (1,355), the percentage due to phthisis was 7.5, as against 7.2 in 1920. The age periods at which the deaths occurred were: 2—5 years, 0 (0.0 per cent.); 5—15, 1 (1.2 per cent.); 15—25, 11 (11.0 per cent.); 25—45, 50 (49.1 per cent.); 45—65, 33 (32.6 per cent.); 65 and over, 6 (6.1 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 1916. 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. |
|-------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 1916 | 186 | 98,573 | 1'88 |
| 1917 | 169 | 92,796 | 1'82 |
| 1918 | 190 | 98,526 | 1'93 |
| 1919 | 116 | 97,953 | 1'18 |
| 1920 | 122 | 101,856 | 1'19 |
| 1921 | 117 | 105,200 | 1'11 |

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the organs of respiration was 305. This is higher by 29 than the figure (276) for 1920.

The death rate was 2'8 per 1,000. In 1920 the rate was 2'7.

The number of deaths certified to be due to bronchitis was 143 as against 140 in 1920. Of this number 95 were amongst persons aged 65 and upwards, and 36 amongst those of the age group 45—65.

The deaths traceable to pneumonia numbered 141, and as in the case of bronchitis the later age groups contributed the greatest numbers, though 29 of the deaths occurred amongst children under 2 years of age.

The number of cases of pneumonia notified was 55. Of the patients 15 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 65. 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 1025 and of cases nursed 49. 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 154 and the death rate 1.46 per 1000 of the population. In 1920 the figures were lower, the total being 146 and the death rate 1.43 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 ... | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | 12 | 31 | 21 | 70 |
| Females... | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 23 | 23 | 17 | 84 |
| Totals ... | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | 20 | 35 | 54 | 38 | 154 |

CANCER.—SITUATION OF THE DISEASE.

| Parts of the body affected. | Males | Females | Totals |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Face, Tongue, Jaw ... | 7 | — | 7 |
| Throat, Neck, Gullet ... | 13 | — | 13 |
| Stomach ... | 16 | 10 | 26 |
| Intestines... | 17 | 18 | 35 |
| Liver ... | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Breast ... | — | 18 | 18 |
| Uterus and Generative Organs... | — | 19 | 19 |
| Various ... | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Totals ... | 70 | 84 | 154 |

ALCOHOLISM.

There were 3 deaths certified during the year as due to alcoholism. Year after year the number so certified has been quite small, and in 1920 there were 4 deaths. Cirrhosis of the liver, a condition in most cases probably resulting from abuse of alcohol, was held to be accountable for 6 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 42. The number in 1920 was 29.

ACCIDENT, SUICIDE AND MANSLAUGHTER.

Accidental or violent deaths during 1921 numbered 65. Of these 16 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 64.

The total number of notifications coming to hand was 1,157. The bulk of the notifications related to scarlet fever, which contributed 478 to the total. Other diseases in respect of which fairly large numbers of notifications were received were tuberculosis (271), diphtheria (239), and pneumonia (55).

In 1920 the number of cases notified was 1,051.

The notification rate (proportion to population of notified cases of infectious diseases) in 1921 was 10·9 per 1,000 as against 10·3 in 1920.

Isolation of Cases.—As the following table shows, the number of cases removed was as high as usual:—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | 222 | or | 92.8 | per cent. of the cases notified. | | |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | 15 | „ | 32·6 | „ | „ | „ |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | 466 | „ | 97·4 | „ | „ | „ |
| Enteric and Paratyphoid | | | | | | | | |
| Fever | ... | ... | 9 | „ | 69·2 | „ | „ | „ |
| Cerebro-spinal Meningitis | ... | ... | 4 | „ | 80·0 | „ | „ | „ |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | ... | ... | 4 | „ | 11·7 | „ | „ | „ |
| Puerperal Fever | ... | ... | 3 | „ | 75·0 | „ | „ | „ |
| Tuberculosis | ... | ... | 77 | „ | 28·4 | „ | „ | „ |
| Malaria | ... | ... | 2 | „ | 66·6 | „ | „ | „ |
| Pneumonia | ... | ... | 20 | „ | 36·3 | „ | „ | „ |

The cost of carrying out the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the various regulations with regard to notification was £82 1s. 0d. equal to 15s. 7d. 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. | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|-----|------|-------------------------------|---|------|
| 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 |
| 1921 | ... | 82 | 1 0 | ... | 0 | 15 7 |

Discharge Notices.—The number of certificates received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board regarding the return of patients sent to hospital with infectious diseases was 388 and referred to 537 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 more prevalent in 1921 than in any year since 1901, the actual number of cases being 239. The number in 1920 was 119. Of the cases 24 died, and the case mortality rate was 10.0 per cent.

The number of cases per thousand of the population was 2.1.

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 12 it proved to be in the home of the patient; in 18 cases the source was a member of the family previously infected; and in 10 cases in school.

The number of swabs from doubtful cases submitted for bacteriological examination was 685. A positive result was returned in 78 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 79, just over double the number in 1920. In All Souls the number was 51, in St. Mary, 42, and in St. John, 67,

As usual the age groups 1-5 and 5-15 were those most affected, 49 of the cases falling into the former and 109 into the latter group.

Two 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., 49. 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 1921 was so high as 478. In 1920, when the disease was also epidemic, the figure reached 435. It has already been explained that scarlet fever tends to become epidemic at intervals of about 5 years, but to find a year showing anything like so large a number of cases it is necessary to go so far back as 1896. In having such a prevalence St. Marylebone did not differ from other Boroughs in the Metropolis, many of which were more seriously involved in the epidemic.

The highest number of cases reported in any one week it may be noted was 28.

The total deaths from scarlet fever numbered 5, and the number of deaths per cent. of the cases was 1.04.

The districts to suffer most from this disease were Christ Church and St. Mary. In the former there were 199 cases and in the latter 118. In All Souls there were 81 and in St. John 80.

As usual the majority of patients were children of school age, the age group, 5-15, giving nearly two-thirds (311) of the total. Of the remainder 80 were aged between 1 and 5 years.

The source of infection was believed to be a previous case in the same family in 34 cases. In 11 cases a patient had been previously notified to be suffering in the same house, and in the neighbourhood, 12 cases.

Though it seemed probable that many of the children notified acquired their infection in school, it was only in 55 instances that a definite connection could be made out.

Defects in sanitation to the number of 88 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 AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.

The Enteric Fever notifications received numbered 13. There were 3 deaths. Of Paratyphoid Fever there were 7 cases. All the patients recovered.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

There were 5 cases of this disease. Two were girls—one 8 and the other 5½ months. The 3 male patients were 50 years, 28 years, and 6 months respectively. All died.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Five cases of this disease were notified, 3 women and 2 men. Two of the patients died; of the remaining 3, two were found to be suffering from some condition other than Encephalitis, while the third was discharged from hospital practically completely cured.

POLIO-MYELITIS.

The notifications numbered 2, one a boy, aged 8, and the other a girl of 10. The boy was discharged from hospital "improved" while the girl is still in hospital, suffering from Chorea (St. Vitus' Dance).

ERYSIPELAS.

The notifications of erysipelas numbered 46, and there were 3 deaths.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The number of cases of this disease notified, viz., 4, 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. 189 cases were however reported, 22 voluntarily by doctors and parents and 167 by school-teachers.

There were no deaths. The course adopted in relation to the cases was the same as in previous years.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Most of the information obtained with regard to this disease is derived from the death returns, and during 1921 the number of deaths registered as due to whooping cough was 7. In 1920 the number was 12.

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

GLANDERS AND ANTHRAX.

No cases were notified.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS.

The accompanying table shows the number of cases of measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox and the notifiable infectious diseases reported from Schools during 1921.

| SCHOOLS. | Scarlet Fever. | Diphtheria. | Typhoid Fever. | Whooping Cough. | Chicken- pox. | Measles. | All other Diseases. |
|---|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|------------------------|
| All Souls, Foley Street ... | 23 | 15 | — | — | — | 2 | 5 |
| Barrett Street ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Barrow Hill Road ... | 62 | 43 | — | — | 5 | 18 | 21 |
| Bell Street ... | 59 | 19 | — | 7 | 5 | 10 | 18 |
| Blandford Square ... | 8 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| Capland Street ... | 37 | 21 | — | — | 6 | 12 | 16 |
| Catholic, Richmond Street ... | 17 | 11 | — | 1 | — | 13 | 21 |
| Christ Church, Lisson Grove ... | 30 | 5 | — | 8 | 3 | — | 23 |
| Convent, Little Union Place ... | 6 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Special School, Grove Road ... | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 7 |
| Emmanuel, Aberdeen Place ... | 11 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 10 | 7 |
| Emmanuel, North Street ... | 18 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 7 |
| Gateforth Street ... | 27 | 13 | — | 8 | 1 | 10 | 9 |
| Hampden Gurney, Upper Berkeley Street ... | 11 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | 15 |
| Homer Row, Catholic ... | 9 | 7 | — | — | 3 | — | 6 |
| Polytechnic, Regent Street ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Andrew's, Wells Street ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. James', Marylebone Lane ... | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| St. Luke's, Nutford Place ... | 30 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 20 |
| St. Mark's, Violet Hill ... | 14 | 7 | — | 3 | — | 15 | 22 |
| St. Mark's, Marylebone Road ... | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| St. Marylebone, High Street ... | 40 | 11 | — | 3 | 16 | 9 | 23 |
| St. Marylebone Grammar, Marylebone Road ... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| St. Mary's, Crawford Street ... | 34 | — | — | — | 4 | 17 | 25 |
| St. Paul's, East Street ... | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| St. Paul's, Broadley Terrace ... | 25 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 20 | 19 |
| St. Thomas', Orchard Street ... | 35 | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| St. Vincent, Lower Seymour Street ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — |
| Upper Marylebone Street ... | 50 | 14 | — | 4 | 12 | 14 | 13 |
| Schools out of Borough ... | 37 | 1 | — | 5 | — | 9 | 17 |
| TOTALS ... | 603 | 184 | — | 43 | 69 | 167 | 308 |

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This disease—inflammation of the eyes in newly-born children—made notifiable by order of the London County Council in 1911, continued to be so during the whole of 1921. The following table gives information with regard to the 34 cases notified.

| NUMBER OF CASE | DATE NOTIFIED | ONE OR BOTH EYES PERMANENTLY INJURED— IF SO, TO WHAT EXTENT? |
|-------------------|------------------|---|
| 1 | 10.1.21 | Both eyes affected. Cured |
| 2 | 17.1.21 | Slight case. Cured |
| 3 | 3.2.21 | Slight case. Cured |
| 4 | 16.2.21 | Cured |
| 5 | 5.3.21 | Cured |
| 6 | 7.3.21 | Cured |
| 7 | 8.3.21 | Cured |
| 8 | 11.3.21 | Very slight. Died 13.3.21. Suffocation—Bronchial Catarrh |
| 9 | 12.3.21 | Cured |
| 10 | 16.3.21 | Cured |
| 11 | 22.3.21 | Cured |
| 12 | 23.3.21 | Cured |
| 13 | 30.3.21 | Very slight. Cured |
| 14 | 11.4.21 | Very slight. Cured |
| 15 | 16.4.21 | Very slight. Cured |
| 16 | 22.4.21 | Right eye, slight. Cured |
| 17 | 3.5.21 | Slight case. Left Borough |
| 18 | 10.5.21 | Cured |
| 19 | 18.5.21 | Still under treatment |
| 20 | 20.5.21 | Very slight. Cured |
| 21 | 21.5.21 | Cured. Died 23.9.21. Syncope. Epileptiform fits, consequent upon thrush. Scabies and Marasmus. Natural. Inquest |
| 22 | 2.6.21 | Cured |
| 23 | 17.6.21 | Cured |
| 24 | 30.6.21 | Acute case. Died 3.8.21. (1) Premature Birth. (2) Ophthalmia Neonatorum |
| 25 | 4.7.21 | Slight case. Cured |
| 26 | 8.7.21 | Slight case. Cured |
| 27 | 16.7.21 | Cured |
| 28 | 25.7.21 | Cured |
| 29 | 25.7.21 | Cured |
| 30 | 3.8.21 | Cured |
| 31 | 23.8.21 | Cured |
| 32 | 29.8.21 | Slight case. Cured |
| 33 | 5.9.21 | Still under treatment |
| 34 | 13.10.21 | Cured |

INFLUENZA.

This disease showed no epidemic tendencies during the year. The deaths certified as due to Influenza numbered 14 as against 18 in 1920.

PNEUMONIA.

Figures with regard to notification will be found on page 64, and information as to methods of prevention, etc., adopted in relation to this disease will be found in previous reports.

The services of the nurses were requisitioned in 49 cases and 1,025 visits were paid.

TUBERCULOSIS.

In all 271 notifications were received, 234 relating to pulmonary tuberculosis, the remainder (37) to cases in which structures other than the lungs were affected.

The table given on page 44 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 20 as against 14 in 1920.

From time to time reference is made to the difficulty associated with the obtaining of notifications sufficiently early, and the following figures are introduced because they are interesting in this connection. They relate, as will be seen, to cases in which death had taken place before the fact that the individual was suffering from the disease had been brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health, as required by the regulations :—

| | 1920 | 1921 |
|---|------|------|
| 1. Total number of deaths from tuberculosis in the Borough ... | 122 | 117 |
| 2. The number of cases only notified at death | 7 | 1 |
| 3. The number of cases notified within a month of death ... | 9 | 7 |
| 4. The number of cases notified within three months of death... | 12 | 9 |
| 5. The number of cases notified within six months of death ... | 8 | 12 |

In collating these figures it has been ascertained that of the 122 deaths in 1920 46 were certified at death only and were not notified; the majority dying in Mental Hospitals. The same remark applies to 1921, when 32 cases were certified on the death returns, which had not been previously notified.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.—Of the cases notified 185 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 148 were insured persons: of these 81 were admitted to sanatorium or hospital treatment and 47 to the Infirmary. Non-insured persons numbered 117, of whom 51 (27 being children) received sanatorium treatment and 6 were admitted to the Infirmary. Nurses were sent in to 18 cases and 850 visits were paid.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 2ND JANUARY, 1921, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 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 ... | — | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 11 | 3 | 127 | 159 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 69 |
| „ Females ... | — | — | 7 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 24 | 12 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 91 | 118 | — | 3 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 18 | 42 |
| Non-pulmonary, Males | — | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 15 | 16 | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 4 | — | 4 |
| „ Females | — | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 18 | 19 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 6 |
| Totals ... | — | 5 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 31 | 57 | 44 | 44 | 13 | 4 | 251 | 312 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 20 | 25 | 38 | 121 |

Prevention of Tuberculosis.—Early in the year the Committee of the Tuberculosis Dispensary, 111, Marylebone Road, which for a number of years had formed a large part of the Council's scheme for combating tuberculosis, finding it impossible to obtain the funds necessary for continuing operations on a voluntary basis, approached the Council and offered to hand over the dispensary as a going concern. Of financial consideration there was practically none, the only request made being that the Council should endeavour to take over the officers attached to the institution. As these officers were highly trained and experienced and had in fact been part of the Council's scheme for a number of years and in everything but name officers of the Council, no hesitation was shown in accepting the suggestion of the Dispensary Committee when the Dispensary was formally taken over on 1st April, 1921.

The opportunity presented by the transfer was taken to reorganize the whole of the Dispensary part of the scheme and to bring it into accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and London County Council, both of which bodies had been for some time pressing for reorganization. In the case of St. Marylebone, this necessitated the termination of agreements with the Middlesex Hospital and Margaret Street Hospital. This was done with regret, having regard to the fact that both had gone to considerable trouble in order to make their arrangements fit into the Council's scheme. The co-operation had been carried on in the most friendly manner, with great smoothness and success. Both bodies offered every assistance in connection with the reorganization and in a very short time the Council was able to submit a scheme to the Ministry and London County Council which was purely municipal and entirely self-contained. In order to ensure proper attention to the preventive aspect of the work at the Dispensary, Dr. J. Donaldson Saner, who had been for some years tuberculosis officer under the Voluntary Committee of the Dispensary, was appointed Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Tuberculosis Purposes as well as Tuberculosis Officer and made an officer of the Council. Sister Bartleet, who also had been at the Dispensary, was placed upon the Council's staff in the Public Health Department, as was also Miss M. T. Challis, who had been Clerk-Dispenser for some time. Miss Baker, who had been on the Council's staff for a number of years, acting as Tuberculosis Visitor, remained in that position at the reorganization and with the others already named completed the staff whose duties were exclusively dealing with this disease. So far as the working of the Dispensary was concerned, comparatively little change was necessary in order to make it serve the needs of the whole borough instead of part only as in the past. Quite readily the new scheme was made to cover the work to be done and during the period between 1st April and the end of the year worked remarkably smoothly.

Particulars with regard to patients dealt with during the year are shown in a table at page 47. It may be mentioned, however, that in addition to work done at the Dispensaries, 1,263 visits were paid by Miss Baker to the homes of patients and to 72 suspects. In addition the attendances of the inspector at the consultations numbered 182, at Middlesex Hospital 92, Margaret Street Hospital 58, and at the Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary 32.

The Tuberculosis Care Committee continued to meet fortnightly throughout the year, Dr. Saner, Miss Baker and Sister Bartleet attending and assisting in every way possible.

The Open Air School in Regent's Park, which was established in 1911, the Dispensary Committee agreed to continue to run after the taking over of the remainder of their work by the Borough Council. The fact that they were willing to do so was greatly appreciated by the Council, who consider the work most valuable. The number of children on the roll was 27—14 boys and 13 girls—and the attendances numbered 7,922. Dr. Saner, who has been Medical Officer of the School since he took office at the Dispensary, continues to act in this capacity.

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 426 as against 440 in 1920. Of these, 83 were found to contain the bacillus of consumption, while the remainder were free.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The great bulk of the total notifications—37 as against 44 in 1920—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 50.

The following short note by the Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Saner) contains reference to a number of points that may be of interest. It relates to the period following the taking over of the Dispensary and its incorporation with the Public Health Department.

"So far the Dispensary Premises have been adequate to cope with the number of patients attending. Under the voluntary system many more patients were kept under observation, but now these suspect cases are examined and according to their condition requested to attend in 1, 2, or 3 months as the case may be for further consultation. This arrangement works satisfactorily and accounts for the drop in the number of attendances recorded in past years.

The main figures for the year are embodied in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health; it may be noted, however, that during the year about 128 patients have received Institutional treatment through the London County Council, the Invalid Children's Aid Association or the Guardians.

A certain number of advanced cases remain in their homes chiefly because they refuse to take advantage of the St. Marylebone Hospital, the only Institution to which patients in this stage of the disease are readily admitted. The nursing of those who remain at home is undertaken by the District Nursing Association under the supervision of Miss Marsters.

Perhaps the most difficult part of the problem of prevention of tuberculosis lies in relation to the advanced case. As a rule it is impossible to isolate the patient from the rest of the family, especially during sleeping hours, owing to the lack of room and beds and all that can be done in addition to providing nursing is to give advice and instructions, and to visit periodically to see that the instructions are being carried out as fully as possible.

The Care Committee meets fortnightly to consider the cases for treatment at Institutions and to assess the amount of payment required, which as a rule is according to income. Necessitous cases are also dealt with and referred to the Charity Organization Society, or the Guardians for assistance. The Charity Organization Society also assist patients returning from Sanatorium to obtain suitable employment.

So far as regards the occupation of patients attending the Dispensary it may be noted that whereas most of the ordinary trades are represented, except in the cases of porters (8), clerks (7), and labourers (5) on the male side, housewives (11) and domestic servants (10) on the female, there appears to be no particular involvement of any class of employment.

Among children definitely affected there were 3 boys and 5 girls. It is difficult to explain why housewives and servants should predominate, though it is notorious that during the War there was a very definite increase in the number of cases amongst women. The importance of the fact in relation to spread of infection is obvious."

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:—

STATEMENT OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH THE DISPENSARY TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1921, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1921, 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, 1921, to the 31st December 1921, 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, 1921, to 31st December, 1921. | | Number of Persons who were under treatment, supervision, or observation at or in connection with the Dispensary on the 31st December, 1921. | | Number of Persons referred for diagnosis or treatment to the Hospital with which the Dispensary is affiliated during the period 1st January, 1921, to 31st December, 1921. | |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| | | | | 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, 9.30—5 Tuesday, 9.30—5 Wednes., 9.30—5 Thursday, 9.30—9 Friday, 9.30—5 Saturday, 9.30—1 | 146 | 179 | 131 | 199 | 257 | 295 | 511 | 266 | 491 | 2 | — |
| * Margaret Street Hospital for Consumption. | Dr. G. C. Thomas Dr. W. A. Milligan Dr. D. M. Barcroft Dr. J. C. McClure Dr. Nathan Raw Dr. R. M. Chance Dr. H. A. Ellis Dr. F. E. Gunta | 1st April, 1916. | Daily 1.30 p.m. until such time as is necessary. | 7 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 23 | 9 | 6 | 31 | 51 | — | — |
| * Middlesex Hospital. | Dr. T. P. Williams | 1st April, 1916. | Daily, 1.30. Wednesday, 6 p.m. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 18 | 20 | — | — |
| TOTALS | | | | 155 | 199 | 144 | 217 | 281 | 315 | 521 | 315 | 562 | 2 | — |

* Ceased to be part of Councils Scheme on 31st March, 1921. All figures from these institutions relate to work done between 1st January and 31st March, 1921.

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. |
| (1) State the general nature of the arrangement | (1) The Superintendent is notified. |
| (2) What qualifications are the Nurses required to possess? | (2) Fully trained. |
| (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) As above. |
| (b) Under whose instructions do they perform the actual duties of nursing in an individual case? | (b) Superintendent and Medical 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 | |
| 4. State number of Shelters provided by the Council or by the Dispensary Authorities up to 31st December, 1921, for lending out to Patients for use at their own homes | None |

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 1921, the total number certified as due to this cause was 102, the death-rate being 0·9 per 1,000.

Christ Church, though, as usual, it heads the list, was the district in which the fall that brought about the general reduction took place.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Five years—1917-1921.

| Estimated Population. | Year. | All Ages. | Sub-Districts. | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | All Souls | St. Mary. | Christ Church. | St. John. |
| 92,796 | 1917 | 137 | 29 | 30 | 48 | 30 |
| 98,526 | 1918 | 167 | 45 | 39 | 60 | 23 |
| 97,953 | 1919 | 104 | 12 | 27 | 53 | 12 |
| 101,856 | 1920 | 94 | 14 | 28 | 38 | 14 |
| 105,200 | 1921 | 102 | 24 | 24 | 40 | 14 |

The distribution of the 102 deaths was as follows:—In Poor Law Institutions, 33; general and other hospitals, 36; at home, 32; and in the street, 1.

Of those who died 61 were insured (49 males and 12 females), and 41 uninsured (12 males and 29 females).

As it may be useful for statistical purposes it may be mentioned that while the deaths numbered 102 the notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 234.

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

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

| Ages. | | Under 10. | 10 and under 20. | 20 and under 30. | 30 and under 40. | 40 and under 50. | 50 and under 60. | 60 and under 70. | 70 and upwards. | Totals. |
|-----------|-----|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Males ... | ... | — | 3 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 55 |
| Females | ... | 1 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 47 |
| Totals | ... | 1 | 6 | 21 | 21 | 31 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 102 |

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE 52 WEEKS
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 234 | — | 2 | 33 | 43 | 95 | 57 | 4 | 43 | 60 | 92 | 39 | 234 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 62 | 172 | |
| Glands | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 2 | 8 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 17 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | |
| Peritoneum | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | |
| Skin | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Kidney | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Intestine | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Ulna | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Thigh | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| Abdomen | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | |
| Meninges | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | |
| Spine | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | |
| Hip | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Totals | | | | | ... | 271 | ... | 7 | 50 | 52 | 101 | 57 | 4 | 53 | 69 | 100 | 49 | 271 | 20 | 24 | 23 | 10 | 77 | 194 |

271

DISINFECTION.

The work done in this connection during 1921 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 hereunder :—

| | Compulsorily Notifiable Diseases. | Phthisis. | Measles. | Vermin. | Other causes. | Total. |
|-------------------|---|-----------|----------|---------|------------------|--------|
| Beds | 408 | 18 | — | 3 | 4 | 433 |
| Mattresses | 720 | 19 | — | 37 | 111 | 887 |
| Bolsters | 353 | 24 | — | 19 | 43 | 439 |
| Pillows | 1,625 | 51 | — | 59 | 305 | 2,040 |
| Sheets | 926 | 40 | — | 18 | 20 | 1,004 |
| Blankets | 1,470 | 47 | — | 34 | 101 | 1,652 |
| Sundries | 8,468 | 658 | 2 | 456 | 127 | 9,711 |
| Totals | 13,970 | 857 | 2 | 626 | 711 | 16,166 |

In 1920, the number of articles disinfected was 17,821.

The number of journeys made by the disinfecting vans during the year ended December, 1921, was as under :—

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|------------------|-----|
| January | 68 | August | 71 |
| February | 64 | September | 70 |
| March | 68 | October | 68 |
| April | 66 | November | 70 |
| May | 68 | December | 67 |
| June | 70 | | — |
| July | 69 | | 819 |

The vans were used 836 times in 1920.

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 | 63 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 85 |
| February | 70 | 9 | 1 | 2 | — | 82 |
| March | 58 | 12 | 1 | — | 2 | 73 |
| April | 38 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 57 |
| May | 74 | 11 | 1 | — | 5 | 91 |
| June | 69 | 10 | — | 1 | 2 | 82 |
| July | 82 | 11 | 1 | — | 3 | 97 |
| August | 57 | 22 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 93 |
| September | 98 | 7 | — | 4 | 3 | 112 |
| October | 137 | 6 | — | 3 | — | 146 |
| November | 112 | 9 | — | 1 | 8 | 130 |
| December | 73 | 7 | 1 | — | 7 | 88 |
| Totals | 931 | 125 | 13 | 25 | 42 | 1,136 |

The number of rooms disinfected in 1920 was 1,141.

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 each month during the year 1921, and annually since 1910 :—

| 1921. | Adults. | | | Children. | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| January ... | 310 | 90 | 400 | 72 | 156 | 228 |
| February ... | 278 | 92 | 370 | 115 | 252 | 367 |
| March ... | 303 | 95 | 398 | 88 | 240 | 328 |
| April ... | 297 | 121 | 418 | 48 | 278 | 326 |
| May ... | 283 | 103 | 386 | 83 | 305 | 388 |
| June ... | 286 | 132 | 418 | 77 | 259 | 336 |
| July ... | 343 | 107 | 450 | 71 | 262 | 333 |
| August ... | 239 | 94 | 333 | 16 | 45 | 61 |
| September ... | 308 | 112 | 420 | 18 | 386 | 404 |
| October ... | 323 | 146 | 469 | 75 | 277 | 352 |
| November ... | 265 | 95 | 360 | 36 | 209 | 245 |
| December ... | 251 | 100 | 351 | 16 | 133 | 149 |
| Totals ... | 3,486 | 1,287 | 4,773 | 715 | 2,802 | 3,517 |

CLEANSING STATION ATTENDANCES, 1910-1921.

| Year. | ADULTS. | | | CHILDREN. | | |
|------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 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 |
| 1921 ... | 3,486 | 1,287 | 4,773 | 715 | 2,802 | 3,517 |

The total attendances since the Baths were opened in 1898 number 200,795 (adults, 151,131 ; children, 49,664).

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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. The work, as formerly, was carried out by Dr. Foulerton, at University College Hospital.

| | 1921 | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | Positive. | Negative | Total. |
| | | | |
| Typhoid fever ... | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Diphtheria ... | 78 | 607 | 685 |
| Phthisis ... | 83 | 343 | 426 |
| Totals ... | 166 | 959 | 1,125 |

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. During the year the Council made a special grant of £500 in aid of the work of the Society.

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. At the Western General Dispensary the special clinic for children under Dr. Bernard Myers does 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 1921. 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 1921 the health visitors made 9,448 visits to infants, and the voluntary visitors attached to the schools for mothers made 1,111 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 1921 was 2,136, the total births numbering 3,606. 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 1921 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 1921 also made a grant of £1,000.

Work done during 1921.—The following table gives some idea of the work done at the various centres during the year. The method adopted in relation to the granting of orders for milk and food under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Act, 1918, is fully detailed in the reports for 1919 and 1920, and need not again be discussed. The total number of orders issued is shown in the table.

STATEMENT SHOWING WORK AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS AND
ANTE-NATAL CLINIC CENTRES DURING THE YEAR ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

| CENTRE. | Barrow Hill Road. | No. 14 Salisbury Street. | Queen Charlotte's Hospl. | No 101 Crawford Street. | No. 30 Marylebone Lane. | No. 8 Ogle Mews. | The Middlesex Hospl. | The Westn. Genl. Dispy. | * The Church Army Dispy. |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| No. of consultations held - - | 50 | 280 (232 children 48 maternity) | 308 (256 ante-natal 52 infants) | 100 | 98 | 50 | 134 | 86 | 27 |
| No. of attendances of mothers at ante-natal clinic - - - | — | 616 | 7255 | — | 46 | — | — | — | 17 |
| No. of attendances of babies | 1178 | 4560 | 1283 | 1865 | 1784 | 1115 | 2784 | 422 | 300 |
| No. of attendances of children over 2 years - | 79 | 868 | 33 | 201 | 151 | 132 | 996 | 1412 | 32 |
| No. of orders issued for milk, etc. - - - - | 308 | 2245 | 254 | 433 | 110 | 63 | 176 | 25 | 4 |
| No. of home visits | 440 | 4652 | 852 | 861 | 794 | 545 | 1427 | 24 | 148 |
| No. of new cases | 125 | 510 | 4068 | 154 | 156 | 78 | 302 | 309 | 23 |

* Consultation at this Dispensary was first held in May, 1921.

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

Admissions ... 44. Discharges ... 38. Deaths ... 1

Average number in the Home throughout the year ... 11

(Home closed during February and re-opened 22nd March.)

Day Nurseries—Attendances during the year.

St. John's Wood, Barrow Hill Road ... 6738

Portman, Exeter Street ... 7015

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 and were well known to the health visitors, who also noted the cases in which assistance was required. The number of cases in which home helps were employed in 1921 was 22. The average time for which the help was required was 6 weeks (the longest being 16 weeks) and the shortest 10 days. The total amount expended during the financial year to 31st March, 1922, was £35 11s. 0d., the payments made to the helps being at the rate of 25/- per week, part of which in most cases was paid by the person receiving the assistance of the Home Help.

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, 1921.

| 1921. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | For burial only. | For inquests. | TOTAL. | No. of P.M.'s held | No. of courts held. | No. of Infectious cases. |
|-------------|--------|----------|--------|------------------------|------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| January ... | 11 | 11 | 22 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 4 | 4 | — |
| February | 18 | 14 | 32 | 12 | 20 | 32 | 13 | 6 | — |
| March ... | 16 | 8 | 24 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 8 | 5 | — |
| April ... | 15 | 9 | 24 | 7 | 17 | 24 | 11 | 7 | 1 |
| May ... | 12 | 8 | 20 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 8 | 6 | 1 |
| June ... | 7 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 3 | — |
| July ... | 11 | 9 | 20 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| August ... | 11 | 9 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 7 | 4 | — |
| September | 11 | 12 | 23 | 18 | 5 | 23 | 3 | 4 | — |
| October ... | 9 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| November | 17 | 15 | 32 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 11 | 7 | 1 |
| December | 23 | 18 | 41 | 21 | 20 | 41 | 10 | 7 | 1 |
| Totals... | 161 | 123 | 284 | 145 | 139 | 284 | 86 | 62 | 6 |

The fact that there are caretakers (a man and his wife) at the Tuberculosis Dispensary has already been noted. In addition to looking after the premises these officers also render great assistance in connection with conduct of the clinics, taking notes, helping in the weighing of the patients, etc.

(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.

HOUSING.

Under this heading it will probably be sufficient to say that there is little or nothing to be added to the information given in the reports for 1919 and 1920. So far as the Council's scheme in respect of the "Fisherton Street" site, the gift of Lord Portman, is concerned, a certain amount of advance was made in the direction of obtaining approval from the Ministry. A considerable number of the tenants were moved out into houses in Exeter Street and Ashmill Street, etc., that had been put into a habitable condition for them, and the premises vacated were prepared for demolition. A house-to-house inspection of the occupied houses on the site was carried out and, with the permission of the Council, the Housing Committee are making an effort to put them into a proper state of repair.

Table A contains the information asked for by the Ministry. The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, so far as regards the provisions of Section 2 (2), relating to certificates as to suitability for occupation of houses, was comparatively little taken advantage of during the year, despite the fact that numbers of posters notifying the existence of these provisions were displayed at the Town Hall and elsewhere. The actual number of applications received was 7 and only in one case was it found possible to grant the certificate asked for.

TABLE A.—HOUSING.

STATISTICS FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

| 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). | | Obstructive 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. |
| — | 1009 and 100 Tene- ments | — | 723 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Milk Premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 159 |
| Cowhouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Slaughterhouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Offensive Trades | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Ice Cream Premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 |
| Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 |
| Restaurant, Dining Room and Coffee Shop Kitchens | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 170 |
| Hotel Kitchens | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| Pastrycooks and Tea Rooms | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 |
| Fried Fish Shops | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Fish Curers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Houses Let in Lodgings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,152 |
| Workshops and Workplaces | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,338 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,148 |

SMOKE NUISANCES.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of Observations | ... | 40 | Number of Nuisances and Complaints | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Number of Notices | ... | ... | 4 | Number of Summonses... | ... | ... | Nil |

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|---|--|-----|-----|
| Number of Houses inspected | ... | 1,009 | Number of Houses dealt with under Section 15 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 | ... | ... | Nil |
| Tenements in blocks | ... | ... | 100 | | | |
| 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 | ... | ... |
| Number of Houses included in such Representations | ... | ... | Nil | Number of Closing Orders determined from year 1919 | ... | Nil |
| Number of Houses remedied without Closing Orders | ... | ... | Nil | | | |
| Number of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | Nil | Number of Houses demolished— | | |
| | | | | (a) In pursuance of Orders | ... | 1 |
| | | | | (b) Voluntarily | ... | 1 |

OBSTRUCTIVE BUILDINGS.

| | |
|--|---|
| Number of Representations under Section 38 of the Housing Act, 1890 Nil | Number of Buildings demolished 2 |
| 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 284 |
| Number of Infectious bodies received 6 |

DISINFECTION.

| |
|--|
| Number of rooms disinfected 1,136 |
| Number of articles disinfected 16,166 |

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

| | Adults. | | Children. | | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| Number of persons cleansed | 3,486 | 1,287 | 715 | 2,802 | 8,290 |

BAKEHOUSES.

| |
|---|
| Number on register at end of 1921 70 |
| Number above ground 5 |
| Number underground 65 |
| Number of inspections 201 |
| Number of Notices 6 |
| Number of prosecutions Nil |

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

| |
|--|
| Number on Register at end of 1921 333 |
| Number of Inspections 1,259 |
| Number of Notices 26 |
| Number of Prosecutions Nil |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Number of Inspections | ... | ... | Houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,009 |
| | | | Tenements | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| Number of Notices issued | ... | | Intimations | ... | ... | ... | ... | 723 |
| | | | Statutory Notices | ... | ... | ... | ... | 237 |
| Number of Prosecutions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Number of Inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,259 |
| Number of Old Brick Receptacles abolished | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Number of New Metal Receptacles provided | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,281 |
| Number of Notices served (1,295 Intimations, 171 Statutory Notices) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,466 |
| Number of Prosecutions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

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

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of Premises where water supply has been provided to Upper Storeys | 32 |
| Number of Statutory Notices served | 13 |
| Number of Prosecutions | Nil |

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

| | | |
|---|----------|-----|
| Number dealt with... | | 11 |
| Number of Notices served under P. H. (L.) Act, 1891 | } | 11 |
| Number of Notices served under H. T. P., &c., Act, 1909 | | |
| Number of Prosecutions | | Nil |

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

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of rooms cleansed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 599 |
| Number of Prosecutions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Number of persons accommodated during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of houses for which applications were received | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Number of tenements comprised therein | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Number of tenements for which certificates were granted | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| " " " " refused | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| " " " " deferred | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

DRAINAGE.

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| The total number of inspections made | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,175 |
| The total number of drainage plans deposited | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 335 |
| The number relating to new buildings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| " " old buildings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 311 |

SALE OF FOOD.

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Number of Premises used other than Ice Cream Premises, Milk Shops, and Cowsheds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 376 |
| Number of Inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,259 |

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM REGULATIONS.

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Number of Notifications received during the year from certified midwives | ... | Nil |
|--|-----|-----|

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 1921 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 |
| 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 |
| 1921 | 105,200 | 3,393 | 1,939 | 18.4 | 1,625 | 15.3 | 877 | 607 | 128 | 66.0 | 1,355 | 12.8 |

Total population at all ages at Census of 1921, 104,222.

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

TABLE I.(A)

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1921 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. | |
| 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 | 24,540 | 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 | |
| 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 | |
| Averages of Years 1911 to 1920 | 105,136 | 1,915 | 1,625 | 186 | 26,197 | 394 | 332 | 31 | 28,636 | 366 | 404 | 36 | 32,455 | 816 | 610 | 92 | 17,847 | 338 | 277 | 25 | |
| 1921... | 105,200 | 1,939 | 1,355 | 128 | 26,184 | 390 | 268 | 29 | 28,709 | 445 | 345 | 21 | 32,445 | 720 | 455 | 55 | 17,862 | 384 | 287 | 23 | |

* 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 31ST DECEMBER, 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 | 239 | 11 | 49 | 109 | 35 | 31 | 4 | ... | 51 | 42 | 79 | 67 | 239 | 45 | 41 | 77 | 59 | 222 | 17 |
| Erysipelas | 46 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 17 | 5 | 46 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 31 |
| Scarlet Fever | 478 | 4 | 80 | 311 | 50 | 33 | ... | ... | 81 | 118 | 199 | 80 | 478 | 80 | 115 | 194 | 77 | 466 | 12 |
| Typhus Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Enteric Fever | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | 2 |
| Paratyphoid Fever ... | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Relapsing Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Continued Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Fever | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Plague | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Glanders | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Farcy... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Anthrax | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pulmonary | 234 | ... | 2 | 34 | 42 | 95 | 57 | 4 | 43 | 60 | 92 | 39 | 234 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 62 | 172 |
| Non-Pulmonary ... | 37 | ... | 5 | 17 | 9 | 6 | ... | ... | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 37 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 22 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Polio-Encephalitis ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ophthalmia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Neonatorum | 34 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 34 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | 30 |
| Encephalitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lethargica | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 55 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 21 | 15 | 55 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 35 |
| Malaria | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Dysentery | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Trench Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals | 1157 | 56 | 149 | 492 | 145 | 207 | 90 | 18 | 231 | 268 | 433 | 225 | 1157 | 158 | 193 | 313 | 163 | 827 | 330 |

1157

1157

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year ending 31st December, 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 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 3 | |
| 2 | Small Pox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 3 | Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 4 | Scarlet Fever | 5 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | 5 | |
| 5 | Whooping Cough | 7 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | — | 7 | |
| 6 | Diphtheria and Croup | 24 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 24 | |
| 7 | Influenza | 14 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 14 | |
| 8 | Erysipelas | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | |
| 9 | Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) | 102 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 11 | 50 | 33 | 6 | 13 | 24 | 24 | 40 | 14 | 102 | |
| 10 | Tuberculous Meningitis | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | |
| 11 | Other Tuberculous Diseases | 9 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 9 | |
| 12 | Cancer | 154 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 11 | 76 | 66 | 314 | 31 | 46 | 49 | 28 | 154 | |
| 13 | Rheumatic Fever | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | |
| 14 | Meningitis | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | |
| 15 | Organic Heart Disease | 136 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 58 | 63 | 60 | 18 | 40 | 42 | 36 | 136 | |
| 16 | Bronchitis | 143 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 8 | 36 | 95 | 29 | 27 | 35 | 50 | 31 | 143 | |
| 17 | Pneumonia (all forms) | 141 | 21 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 49 | 39 | 58 | 26 | 31 | 64 | 20 | 141 | |
| 18 | Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs | 21 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 21 | |
| 19 | Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) | 22 | 20 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 42 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 22 | |
| 20 | Appendicitis and Typhlitis | 13 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 22 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 13 | |
| 21 | Cirrhosis of Liver | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 6 | |
| 21a | Alcoholism | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| 22 | Nephritis and Bright's Disease | 42 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 20 | 15 | 30 | 12 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 42 | |
| 23 | Puerperal Fever | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | |
| 24 | Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition | 6 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | — | — | 25 | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | |
| 25 | Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth | 52 | 51 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 61 | 13 | 9 | 21 | 9 | 52 | |
| 26 | Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide | 49 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 14 | 32 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 49 | |
| 27 | Suicides | 16 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 16 | |
| 28 | Other defined Causes | 368 | 17 | — | 2 | 4 | 9 | 46 | 119 | 171 | 273 | 75 | 102 | 100 | 91 | 368 | |
| 29 | Diseases ill defined or unknown | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| TOTALS | | 1355 | 128 | 22 | 26 | 28 | 44 | 167 | 450 | 490 | 1020 | 268 | 345 | 455 | 287 | 1355 | |

VACCINATION RETURNS.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN FOR 1920.

RETURN made to the Board of Guardians and Ministry of Health on the 9th February, 1922, by Mr. George H. Bassett, 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, 1920, 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, 1920. | Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1922, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. : | | | | | Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1922, remained un- entered in the " Vaccination Register " on account (as shown by Report Book) of | | | Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1922, 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 1921. | Number 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 1921. |
|--|---|--|--|-----------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | Col. I. Success- fully Vac- cinated. | Col. II. | | Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Cer- tificates of Con- scientious Objection have been received. | Col. V. Dead, Unvac- cinated. | Post- pone- ment by Medical Certifi- cate. | Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised. | Removal to Places un- known or which cannot be reached ; and Cases not having been found. | | | |
| | | | Insus- ceptible of Vac- cination. | Had Small- Pox. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. North Marylebone | 1,180 | 795 | 5 | ... | 213 | 42 | 21 | 27 | 39 | 38 | 2,306 | 440 |
| 2. St. Mary .. | 2,358 | 1,648 | 2 | ... | 226 | 184 | 13 | 266 | 14 | 5 | | |
| 3. All Souls .. | 752 | 538 | 2 | .. | 76 | 23 | 10 | 82 | 15 | 6 | | |
| Total .. | 4,290 | 2,981 | 9 | ... | 515 | 249 | 44 | 375 | 68 | 49 | 2,306 | 440 |

Dated 9th February, 1922.

(Signed) GEORGE H. BASSETT, Vaccination Officer.

