

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

Contributors

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Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1922.

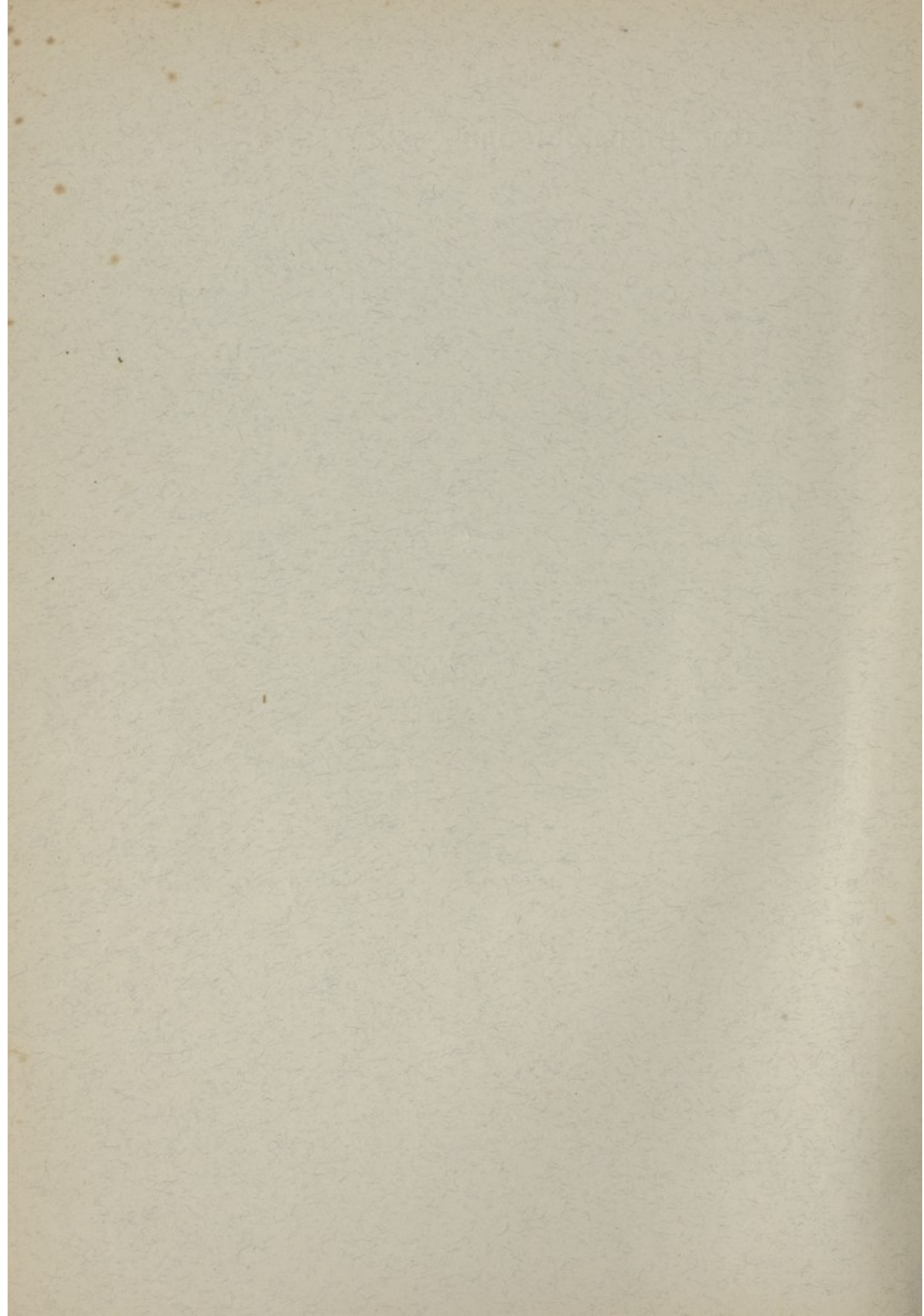
Including the Report of the Public Analyst and the
Report on Factories and Workshops.

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



LONDON:
GEO. PULMAN AND SONS, LTD.

1923.



TELEPHONE NO. : MAYFAIR 3003.

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.

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REPORT

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1911

Prepared by the Medical Officer of Health and the
Sanitary Inspector and the Sanitary Inspector

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



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

MARYLEBONE ROAD, N.W.1.

30th June, 1923.

*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 1922.

It is on similar lines to that for 1921 and in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, I have made it little more than a chronicle of the principal happenings and statistical information of the year. There is no matter to which I desire to direct attention at this point, though I should like to take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman (Mr. Alderman J. Fettes) and the members of the Public Health Committee for the kindness and consideration they showed me, and the help they gave me during the year.

To the staff of the department also thanks and credit are due for excellent work done.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

* CHARLES PORTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

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FOREWORD

ON HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

The practice introduced in the Annual Report for 1921 of opening with a "foreword" having met with approval it is proposed to repeat the experiment. Last year the object of the introductory remarks was to afford an opportunity of showing the advances that had taken place during the last half century. This year the foreword is written in order to give an opportunity of describing what is done to bring home to the individual the fact that hygiene is not all communal, but that each and everyone can do something for his own health and safety and has responsibilities in that connection. To have this grasped, propaganda methods of various kinds are resorted to by the Council through the Public Health Committee and the Health Department.

Foremost amongst the schemes adopted may be noted the holding of "weeks" of various sorts. These have been celebrated annually for several years past, those in 1922 being: "Baby Week" (July 1—7), "Health Week" (October 8—14), and "Rat Week" (November 6—11).

During "Baby Week," which was inaugurated by the National Baby Week Council to arouse the public to a sense of the importance of safeguarding infant life, and to promote right ideas and ideals regarding maternity and child welfare, arrangements were made in conjunction with the St. Marylebone Health Society for throwing open to the general public the various schools of mothercraft and day nurseries. An "At Home" was held at one of the infant welfare centres, the Annual Meeting of the Health Society also took place, and a number of addresses were delivered by members of the Public Health staff and others during the week. Special posters setting forth the arrangements were displayed throughout the Borough.

"Health Week," organized by a Special Committee of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and having for its object the focussing of public attention for one week in the year on matters of health, opened with special sermons at a number of places of worship in the Borough. Throughout the week other meetings were held at which the Medical Officer of Health or one of the Health Visitors spoke, and leaflets and posters inviting the public to visit infant welfare centres, hospitals, dispensaries, municipal depots, and other local institutions, were widely distributed.

During "Rat Week," held at the suggestion of the Ministry of Agriculture, the inhabitants of the Borough were notified, by means of special posters and leaflets, of the importance from the health point of view of rat and mouse destruction. Owners and occupiers of premises liable to infestation with rats were reminded of their responsibility under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, supplied with the latest bait recipes, and especially instructed as to methods to be adopted to rid their property of the vermin. In addition, circulars were sent to the occupiers of food premises (butchers, restaurants, grocers, dairies, provision dealers, fishmongers, etc.), property agents, large business houses and institutions, drawing their attention to, among other things, the menace to health which the presence of rats constitutes. Local chemists and proprietors of domestic stores were invited to exhibit posters and make a feature of rat poisons and traps respectively during the week. The sewers, though regularly baited, received additional attention, and a greatly increased number of barium carbonate baits were laid. Close co-operation with neighbouring boroughs was also secured in this direction. All the railway companies (above and below ground) having stations, yards, etc., in the Borough showed great activity in connection with their embankments, sidings, and warehouses, and the occupiers of the larger open areas (such as the Zoological Gardens and Lord's Cricket Ground) and the electricity works, all took suitable rat destructive measures.

The Medical Officer of Health attended a conference at the St. Pancras Town Hall on the subject, called by the Mayor of that Borough, and a similar meeting took place on the same day at Holborn. Since the Act of 1919 came into operation, and as result of the publicity given to the rat problem, a vast improvement has taken place and in all probability not only has the rat and mouse population of the Borough reached a point lower than any hitherto attained, but sanitary conditions in the premises dealt with have been bettered also.

Every year the Medical Officer of Health is invited by religious and other bodies to give lectures of a popular type on various aspects of health, and during the year under review a number of such addresses were given, including one to a large audience at the Presbyterian Church, Upper George Street.

Under this heading may be mentioned also the several congresses and conferences held during the year, principal among which were those relating to Infant Welfare, and that of the Royal Sanitary Institute, to which the Medical Officer of Health or a member of the staff was appointed delegate.

Much publicity is obtained by means of the series of leaflets and posters issued by the Public Health Department. These give advice on many matters of health, and include the precautions to be taken in regard to infectious diseases (measles, whooping cough, epidemic (summer) diarrhoea, consumption, scarlet fever, diphtheria, enteric fever, venereal diseases, influenza, ophthalmia neonatorum). Others contain advice to expectant and nursing mothers; facts as to the dangers from flies; the need of rat destruction, and the methods of bringing this about. Posters and leaflets, inviting tenants of tenements to co-operate in the efforts to keep road- and footways clean, dealing with the nuisance caused by the fouling of footways by dogs and others, are also widely distributed.

Finally, as an expression of the appreciation due to the Press for the great assistance rendered, it is gratifying to note that more and more space is given in the daily newspapers to matters of health interest, the local Press, particularly, being helpful, invariably showing a willingness to co-operate in all health propaganda schemes in the Borough by giving prominence to any matter of special interest to the inhabitants.

THE YEAR 1922.

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough when the Census was taken on June 19th, 1921, was found to be 104,173, made up of 63,166 females and 41,007 males, the former thus exceeding the latter by 22,159. The tables, on pp. 9 to 16, which have been abstracted from the Report on the Census and are introduced into this report in accordance with previous practice, contain an analysis of the information obtained at the Census that should be found useful.

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 14,038.

The population estimated to the middle of 1922 by the Registrar-General is shewn 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 set out, and for comparison the figures for 1921.

Year.	The Borough.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.
1921	104,173	24,956	26,680	32,428	20,109
1922	105,200	25,202	26,943	32,747	20,308

CENSUS OF ST. MARYLEBONE, 1921.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION AND INTERCENSAL VARIATIONS.—METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

NOTE.—(a) War deaths which occurred outside the Country are included in column "m" as losses by migration. Estimates for individual districts are not available, but for the whole of England and Wales they have been assessed at about 3.1 per cent. of the 1921 male population.

District ...	POPULATION							INTERCENSAL VARIATION				
	1901	1911			1921			1901-11	1911-21			
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Incr. or Dec. (-) Amount	Inc. or Dec. (-)		Excess of Births over Deaths (- = De- ficiency)	Gain or loss (-) by Migration (see note (a))
									Amount	Per cent.		
Cols. a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
St. Marylebone ...	133,301	118,160	49,685	68,475	104,173	41,007	63,166	- 15,141	- 13,987	- 11.8	3,102	- 17,089

TABLE 3.—ACREAGE, POPULATION, PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS.—METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Definitions.

PRIVATE FAMILY.—Any person or group of persons included in a separate return as being in separate occupation of any premises or part of premises is treated as a separate family for Census purposes, lodgers being so treated only when returned as boarding separately and not otherwise. Private families comprise all such families with the exception of those enumerated in (i) Institutions or (ii), business establishments or Boarding-houses in which the number of resident trade assistants or resident boarders exceeds the number of members of the employer's or householder's family (including private domestic servants).

STRUCTURALLY SEPARATE DWELLINGS.—A structurally separate dwelling has been defined for the Census as any room or set of rooms, intended or used for habitation, having separate access either to the street or to a common landing or staircase. Thus each flat in a block of flats is a separate unit; a private house which has not been structurally subdivided is similarly a single unit whether occupied by one family or by several families. But where a private house has been subdivided into maisonettes or portions, each having its front door opening on to the street or on to a common landing or staircase to which visitors have access, then each such portion is treated as a separate unit.

Where an undivided private house is used partly for business or professional purposes, it is treated as occupied by a private family, unless the portion used for non-domestic purposes consists of at least three rooms and is more than one-quarter of the whole. The dwellings shown in this Table are those occupied by private families only.

Rooms.—For the purpose of the Census the rooms enumerated are the usual living rooms, including bedrooms and kitchens, but excluding sculleries, landings, lobbies, closets, bathrooms, or any warehouse, office or shop rooms.

Metropolitan Borough and Registration Reference Number.	Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water).	TOTAL POPULATION					PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS (See definitions at beginning of table)				
		1911	1921				Private Families	Population in Private Families	Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied	Rooms Occupied	Rooms per Person
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons per Acre					
Cols. a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
St. Marylebone Met. B. and C.P. (7:1-3)	1,473	118,160	104,173	41,007	63,166	71	27,214	90,495	17,137	103,145	1.14
No. 1 Hamilton Terrace (7:3) ...	274	9,688	10,129	3,413	6,716	37	2,851	9,397	2,267	15,100	1.61
No. 2 St. John's Wood Terrace (7:3) ...	132	10,369	9,980	4,152	5,828	76	2,748	9,561	1,577	10,282	1.08
No. 3 Church Street (7:3) ...	107	26,222	22,690	10,835	11,855	212	5,829	21,747	3,504	14,751	0.68
No. 4 Dorset Square & Regent's Park (7:3) ...	493	10,287	9,738	3,872	5,866	20	2,722	8,147	1,662	9,694	1.19
No. 5 Bryanston Square (7:2) ...	106	15,553	13,292	4,857	8,435	125	3,605	11,785	2,135	14,574	1.24
No. 6 Portman Square (7:2) ...	118	16,557	13,388	4,823	8,565	113	3,316	11,305	2,168	13,135	1.16
No. 7 Park Crescent (7:1) ...	105	13,205	12,446	4,513	7,933	119	3,335	9,906	1,723	13,800	1.39
No. 8 Langham (7:1) ...	66	10,162	8,855	3,094	5,761	134	1,997	6,569	1,578	9,035	1.38
No. 9 Cavendish (7:1) ...	72	6,117	3,655	1,448	2,207	51	811	2,078	523	2,774	1.33

TABLE 4.—ACREAGE, POPULATION AND CERTAIN AGE GROUPS.—POOR LAW UNIONS OR PARISHES.

NOTE.—The Poor Law Area is co-extensive with the Registration District except where otherwise indicated.

Poor Law Union or Parish (and Registration Reference Number)	Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water)	POPULATION				AGE GROUPS (age last birthday)					
		1911	1921			MALES			FEMALES		
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Under 16	16-69	70 and over	Under 16	16-69	70 and over
Cols. a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
St. Marylebone (7:1-3)	1,473	118,160	104,173	41,007	63,166	10,062	29,598	1,347	10,831	49,987	2,348

TABLE 5.—POPULATION AND CONSTITUTION BY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH.—REGISTRATION DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.
(See note to heading of Table 4.)

Registration District and Civil Parish. Sub-District. Population 1921.

7. St. Marylebone 104,173

POPULATION 1921 :—

1. All Souls (Part of St. Marylebone Met. B. and C.P.) 24,956
2. St. Mary ditto 26,680
3. North Marylebone ditto 52,537

TABLE 7.—POPULATION AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS (Autumn 1921 Register).—PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES.

NOTE.—The Autumn 1921 Register is the half-yearly Register of Electors prepared in respect of the qualifying period of six months ending on the 15th June, 1921.

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY	Area in Statute Acres. (Land and Inland Water).	POPULATION.				Parliamentary Electors, Autumn 1921 Register.			Electors per 1,000 Population	
		1911	1921			Persons	Males	Females	Males aged 21 and over	Females aged 30 and over
		Persons (all ages)	Persons (all ages)	Males aged 21 and over	Females aged 30 and over					
Cols. a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
St. Marylebone	1,473	118,166	104,173	27,643	34,518	46,339	24,125	22,214	873	644

TABLE 9.—ACREAGE, POPULATION AND CONSTITUTION BY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH.

Petty Sessional Division	Area in Statute Acres. (Land and Inland Water).	Population 1921	Constitution
St. Marylebone	1,473	104,173	St. Marylebone Metropolitan Borough

TABLE 10.—BUILDINGS, DWELLINGS, ROOMS AND FAMILIES.—METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

NOTE.—The following table contains analyses of (1) the buildings and (2) the structurally separate dwellings of each area. In the upper part of each section the several classes (Groups 1-5) are analysed both in the left-hand columns (a-c) in respect of their characteristics as buildings, and in the right-hand columns (f-p) in respect of the dwellings which they comprise. In the lower part of each table the subjects of analysis on the left and right respectively are different; on the left the "buildings" analysis is continued in respect of an expanded classification of one of the five groups; while on the right the analysis according to dwellings is continued in respect of certain selected classes of private family occupations.

BUILDINGS.—(Left-hand columns (a-c)).—In the enumeration of buildings, a building has generally been regarded as a structure wholly detached or separated from another by a vertical party wall. A block of flats would be one building though there might be one or more separate flats on each floor.

The allocation of buildings among the several classes shown in column (e) is based on the descriptions furnished by the local enumerators. The varieties of type encountered in the buildings enumerated have, however, inevitably given rise to some difference of practice on the part of enumerators in describing borderline cases; and the numbers of buildings assigned to the several classes in column (e) should, therefore, be regarded as approximate.

The classification differs from that adopted in 1911 in the following respects:—

(a) Structurally divided private houses are separately shown for the first time, with a view to affording an indication of the extent to which houses originally built for the occupation of single families have been structurally divided to provide separate and independent accommodation for two or more families. There is evidence, in the returns, that it has not always been possible for enumerators to distinguish between buildings originally erected to comprise, e.g., maisonettes and those subsequently converted for the purpose.

(b) Inns and Public Houses in which the business of the establishment is primarily that of retailing liquors are classed with shops (Group IV), instead of with Hotels (Group V), which are thus limited in the table to those of a residential character.

STRUCTURALLY SEPARATE DWELLINGS (right-hand columns (f-p)).—Above the "total" line dwellings are classified according to the type of building in which they occur, while below the "total" line the same premises are classified according to the number of families enumerated within them.

Dwellings "vacant" on Census night include those unoccupied through the temporary absence of the usual occupier as well as those without a tenant.

The total rooms in dwellings occupied by private families as shown in the following table is usually slightly in excess of the total rooms occupied (Tables 3 and 11) owing to the fact that in certain dwellings inhabited by two or more families, part of the dwelling was occupied on Census night.

Definitions.—For definitions of "Private Family," "Structurally Separate Dwelling," and "Rooms," see note at the head of Table 3.

In course of erection	BUILDINGS Completed		Population 1921		Dwellings occupied by non-private families (excluded from cols. g-p)	Structurally Separate Dwellings occupied by Private Families or Vacant							
	Not containing Dwellings	Containing Dwellings				Vacant on Census Night (included in cols. k-p)	Occupied by Care-taker	1-3 Rooms	4-5 Rooms	6-8 Rooms	9 or more Rooms	Total Dwellings	Total Rooms
Cols. a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	k	l	m	n	o	p
24	...	7,151	54,505	I. Undivided Private Houses	173	247	52	319	958	2,351	3,350	6,978	64,586
...	...	102	744	II. Structurally divided, Private Houses	1	30	2	104	82	57	13	256	1,181
6	...	1,002	21,875	III. Blocks of Flats, Tenements, etc.	17	827	8	4,673	1,711	1,324	201	7,909	28,871
31	1,012	2,194	12,733	IV. Shops	27	96	5	318	665	872	312	2,167	12,984
6	938	1,386	14,316	V. Others	189	170	19	635	455	79	28	1,197	4,473
67	1,950	11,835	104,173	Total	407	1,370	86	6,049	3,871	4,683	3,904	18,507	112,095
				Principal buildings in Group V (Others) above :—	Vacant on Census night... ..			530	399	294	147	1,370	6,854
—	554	116	436	{ Offices, Factories, Warehouses, Workshops	Dwellings occupied by 1 private family			5,438	2,812	2,370	2,423	13,043	73,447
—	—	40	2,931		Dwellings occupied by 2 private families			69	453	635	241	1,328	9,232
—	2	113	5,031	Hotels	Dwellings occupied by 3 or more private families			12	207	1,384	1,093	2,696	22,562
—	41	7	30	Institutions	Total Dwellings occupied } No. by private families ... }			5,519 32	3,472 20	4,389 26	3,757 22	17,137 100	105,241 —
—	9	3	11	Places of Worship	Total private families therein ...			5,613	4,358	8,799	8,444	27,214	—
				Places of Amusement									

TABLE 11.—PRIVATE FAMILIES Classified by Size of Family, Rooms Occupied and Density of Occupation.—METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

NOTE.—The following table contains an analysis of the private families according to
 (a) the number of persons in the family, and
 (b) the number of rooms occupied by the family.

Where more than one family is enumerated within a structurally separate dwelling, each is classified according to the rooms it severally occupies and not to the total number of rooms in the dwelling. If, as occasionally happens, one of the rooms is shared by two families (the allotment to each family being say $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in an 8-roomed dwelling) the families are classified to the next higher integral number of rooms (5 and 4 respectively), but in arriving at the totals (column m, etc.), the actual figures ($4\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$) have been used.

For definitions of "Private Family," "Structurally separate dwelling," and "Rooms," see note at heading of Table 3.

Number of Persons in Family	Number of Private Families occupying the following Number of Rooms								Total Private Families		Population in Private Families	Rooms occupied	Average Number of Rooms per Person	Density of occupation			
	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10 and over	No.	Per cent.				Population at following densities of occupation (rooms per person)			
														Under '3	'3 and under '5	'5 and under '7	'7 and under 1'
Cols. a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
1.....	3,446	1,139	474	327	119	124	40	37	5,706	21'0	5,706	10,663	1.87	—	—	8	—
2.....	1,512	2,186	1,086	687	287	396	143	153	6,450	23'8	12,900	19,070	1'48	2	—	3,022	—
3.....	531	1,676	979	594	261	485	226	198	4,950	18'2	14,850	18,028	1.21	—	1,593	5,028	—
4.....	187	1,091	747	519	203	383	223	250	3,603	13'2	14,412	15,195	1'05	748	4	4,360	2,988
5.....	69	617	505	337	131	249	188	280	2,376	8'7	11,880	11,670	0'98	345	3,085	2,525	1,685
6.....	21	354	310	245	115	182	139	264	1,630	6'0	9,780	9,183	0'94	126	2,124	3,330	690
7.....	4	205	217	167	59	78	75	230	1,035	3'8	7,245	6,366	0'87	1,463	1,519	1,169	686
8.....	2	103	102	93	42	35	39	181	597	2'2	4,776	4,288	0'90	840	816	1,080	280
9.....	1	45	58	81	21	31	12	134	383	1'4	3,447	2,999	0'87	414	1,251	360	180
10.....	1	11	36	51	7	14	10	85	215	0'8	2,150	1,944	0'90	120	870	160	150
11.....	2	2	18	15	5	8	7	62	119	0'4	1,309	1,308	1'00	242	220	88	110
12.....	—	—	10	8	3	6	4	32	63	0'2	756	729	0'96	120	132	120	12
13.....	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	25	31	0'1	403	517	1'28	26	39	13	13
14.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	16	18	0'1	252	312	1'24	—	28	—	28
15 and over	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	36	38	0'1	629	873	1'39	17	15	—	67
Total Private Families ...	5,776	7,430	4,543	3,126	1,225	1,994	1,107	1,983	27,214	100'0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Population in Private Families	9,367	22,921	16,504	12,153	4,763	7,687	4,853	12,247	—	—	90,495	—	—	4,463	11,696	21,264	6,889
Rooms occupied	5,772	14,859	13,629	12,504	6,275	12,823	9,255	28,028	—	—	—	103,145	1'14	—	—	—	—
	21'2	27'3	16'7	11'5	4'6	7'3	4'1	7'3	100'0	Percentage of families living in various units of occupation							
	24'0	26'1	15'3	9'0	4'3	7'1	4'8	9'4	100'0	1911	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

TABLE 12.—INSTITUTIONS : NUMBER, TOTAL POPULATION AND INMATES OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER SPECIAL PREMISES.—METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

	Number of Institutions.	Total Population.			Inmates only (Classes 1-13).		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Workhouse, St. Marylebone Board of Guardians	1	1,014	507	507	973	498	475
Homes, etc., for the Blind	5	245	194	51	163	163	—
Hospitals (not Naval or Military)	9	1,598	417	1,181	991	380	611
Convalescent and Nursing Homes	70	1,102	198	904	483	174	309
Military Barracks	1	90	73	17	—	—	—
Inland Barges and Boats	1	2	2	—	—	—	—

TABLE 13.—AGES (Individual Years).—METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Age last birthday	Males	Females	Age last birthday	Males	Females	Age last birthday	Males	Females	Age last birthday	Males	Females	Age last birthday	Males	Females
All ages	41,007	63,166												
0	778	797	20	580	1,243	40	676	1,144	60	430	634	80	55	99
1	799	814	21	651	1,378	41	624	957	61	360	433	81	27	78
2	466	513	22	596	1,286	42	653	995	62	326	437	82	29	64
3	454	428	23	615	1,326	43	674	947	63	327	420	83	23	57
4	518	549	24	576	1,465	44	594	870	64	309	408	84	18	48
5	553	608	25	619	1,393	45	664	1,043	65	312	386	85	16	34
6	637	651	26	645	1,413	46	604	884	66	242	352	86	6	26
7	679	697	27	630	1,337	47	592	902	67	209	343	87	9	18
8	696	678	28	676	1,361	48	607	938	68	250	304	88	5	15
9	673	707	29	679	1,341	49	564	804	69	254	309	89	4	12
10	648	704	30	704	1,399	50	673	960	70	212	282	90	1	17
11	611	691	31	617	1,133	51	540	659	71	148	237	91	3	5
12	625	700	32	620	1,217	52	549	755	72	173	248	92	2	3
13	635	728	33	627	1,150	53	476	725	73	127	194	93	1	5
14	653	762	34	651	1,198	54	489	695	74	102	184	94	1	1
15	637	804	35	653	1,209	55	442	663	75	113	154	95	—	3
16	661	940	36	637	1,142	56	460	601	76	78	181	96	—	3
17	711	988	37	588	1,153	57	425	556	77	79	140	97	—	1
18	689	1,106	38	660	1,212	58	415	628	78	52	127	98	1	—
19	661	1,240	39	713	1,116	59	399	519	79	62	111	99	—	1
												100 and over	—	—

TABLE 14.—AGES (Quinquennial Groups) AND MARITAL CONDITIONS.—NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES.—METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Age last Birthday	Persons	MALES					FEMALES					PERCENTAGES		
		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Males	Females	
All ages.	No. %	104,173	41,007	21,451	17,866	1,598	92	63,166	37,809	18,709	6,492	156	Sex Percentages 39.4 | 60.6	
		...	100.0	52.3	43.6	3.9	0.2	100.0	59.9	29.6	10.3	0.2	Age Percentages 100.0 | 100.0	
0-4	...	6,116	3,015	3,015	—	—	—	3,101	3,101	—	—	—	7.4	4.9
5-9	...	6,579	3,238	3,238	—	—	—	3,341	3,341	—	—	—	7.9	5.3
10-14	...	6,757	3,172	3,172	—	—	—	3,585	3,585	—	—	—	7.7	5.7
15-19	...	8,437	3,359	3,344	15	—	—	5,078	5,013	62	3	—	8.1	8.0
20-24	...	9,716	3,018	2,514	503	1	—	6,698	5,602	1,072	21	3	7.4	10.6
25-29	...	10,094	3,249	1,672	1,546	23	8	6,845	4,373	2,301	150	21	7.9	10.9
30-34	...	9,316	3,219	987	2,183	34	15	6,097	3,088	2,682	300	27	7.8	9.7
35-39	...	9,083	3,251	709	2,480	51	11	5,832	2,444	2,951	406	31	7.9	9.2
40-44	...	8,134	3,221	626	2,482	92	21	4,913	1,894	2,534	457	28	7.9	7.8
45-49	...	7,602	3,031	505	2,387	126	13	4,571	1,613	2,309	633	16	7.4	7.2
50-54	...	6,521	2,727	494	2,059	164	10	3,794	1,232	1,816	732	14	6.7	6.0
55-59	...	5,078	2,141	388	1,557	188	8	2,937	833	1,268	825	11	5.2	4.7
60-64	...	4,084	1,752	327	1,205	219	1	2,332	657	846	825	4	4.3	3.7
65-69	...	2,961	1,267	232	779	255	1	1,694	439	494	760	1	3.1	2.7
70-74	...	1,907	762	135	407	218	2	1,145	292	254	599	—	1.9	1.8
75-79	...	1,097	384	66	190	127	1	713	183	83	447	—	0.9	1.1
80-84	...	498	152	20	59	72	1	346	88	26	232	—	0.4	0.5
85-89	...	145	40	5	13	22	—	105	19	9	77	—	0.1	0.2
90-94	...	39	8	1	1	6	—	31	10	2	19	—	—	—
95 & over	...	9	1	1	—	—	—	8	2	—	6	—	—	—

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 ten premises. The reasons for discontinuing the supply were: waste of water, three; non-payment of rate, seven. In one of these cases (24 Park Road) it was necessary later (on 10th January, 1923) to apply for an order to enter the premises. This action was taken in conjunction with the police authorities, who also desired to make an inspection of the premises in connection with the search for a woman who had been associated with the owner (Cecil Maltby) and who had disappeared. Being less favourably situated in respect of powers of entry than the Council as Public Health Authority, the police took advantage of an enforced entrance to the premises made by the latter for the purpose of dealing with nuisances suspected to exist as a result of the absence of water supply, non-removal of refuse, etc. By reason of the fact that the inspection resulted in the discovery of the bodies of a murderer and his victim, the former killed by his own hand at the moment the premises were entered, and the latter in an advanced state of decomposition in a bath in the kitchen of the premises, the case attracted a considerable amount of attention.

During the year 174 notices in regard to defects in and necessity for cleansing of water cisterns were served and were complied with.

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

In 37 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 33 cases. In the remaining four it was found necessary to issue a statutory ("Committee") notice.

DRAINAGE.

The total number of drain inspections made during the year was 6,619 as against 7,175 in 1921.

The total number of plans deposited was 493, the number in 1921 being 335.

Plans relating to new buildings numbered 58, the number deposited in 1921 being 24.

In the case of old buildings, the number of plans received was 435, as against 311 in 1921.

On seven 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 £14 10s. and £19 13s. respectively.

Combined Drainage.—Orders under seal as to combined drainage were issued in respect of 37 premises. The number in 1921 was 22.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the table at page 19, 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, 1923, and the amount of increase or decrease as compared with the previous year.

	1923.			1922.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Oxford Circus—Men's Department ..	1,015	7	1	1,078	4	1	—	—	—	62	17	0
* " Women's " ...	1,159	6	3	1,128	7	10	30	18	5	—	—	—
Gt. Portland Street—Men's " ...	273	8	1	305	3	2	—	—	—	31	15	1
* " Women's " ...	273	14	1	300	9	0	—	—	—	26	14	11
Marylebone Road—Men's " ...	236	16	11	255	18	4	—	—	—	19	1	5
* " Women's " ...	256	3	9	259	0	11	—	—	—	2	17	2
Foley Street—Men only ...	162	8	4	173	3	2	—	—	—	10	14	10
St. John's Wood Road—Men only ...	116	6	7	124	17	0	—	—	—	8	10	5
Barrett Street—Men only ...	206	18	10	215	2	0	—	—	—	8	3	2

* 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. Considerable improvements have recently been made in the plant, but as the arrangements are substantially the same as those in vogue in 1921, 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, 1923, it may be mentioned, was 39,531 tons, as compared with 37,088 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 2. New metal dust receptacles were provided to 863 premises.

During the year the inspectors made 4,902 visits. The majority of these were made by Inspectors Hill and Lumley, who give part time to this work.

For neglect of the provisions with regard to the covering of dustbins, etc., placed on the footway for collection from the kerb, 92 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), 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.—In 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 3,291, as against 3,217 in 1921. 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, 349 statutory notices were issued, as against 856 in 1921.

Of these notices, 216 related to ordinary nuisances (dirt, dampness, &c.) 48 to verminous rooms, 24 to drains, 6 to insufficient w.c. accommodation, 4 to water supply in tenement houses, and 51 to insufficient dust bins, etc.

The 48 notices respecting verminous rooms were served under powers contained in the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1922, and referred to 81 rooms.

In 2,942 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 9 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	3,492	3,000	2,959	3,817	3,516	3,564	20,348
Houses damp, dirty or dilapidated remedied	313	209	255	77	344	214	1,412
Doors, windows, floors, ceilings, sash cords, etc., repaired ...	409	483	101	65	305	152	1,515
Overcrowding abated	2	—	2	2	2	—	8
Illegal occupation of underground rooms dealt with ...	—	2	10	3	2	1	18
Water closet defects remedied	243	283	176	69	269	165	1,205
Water closets erected	—	—	1	1	5	17	24
Urinal defects remedied	—	—	4	—	1	2	7
Soilpipe and ventilating shaft repaired or renewed	1	3	1	22	3	2	32
Yard defects remedied	221	166	162	28	134	70	781
Waste pipe defects remedied	30	23	9	12	19	21	114
Water cistern defects remedied	35	70	12	8	30	19	174
Rubbish, manure, etc., accumulations removed	10	7	49	23	28	20	137
Dung or dust receptacles repaired or renewed	122	95	123	72	108	42	562
Drains relaid or amended	32	19	47	10	27	17	152
Drains cleared	17	10	8	23	26	17	101
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	37	59	32	19	28	20	195
Water supply to houses reinstated	—	3	3	1	—	—	7
Roofs and gutters repaired	141	253	60	41	65	83	643
Area defects remedied	23	—	66	22	144	22	277
Wash-house defects remedied	243	162	121	32	148	108	814
Animal nuisances abated	8	—	10	—	3	9	30
Basement defects remedied	2	—	29	18	43	1	93
Stables cleansed or repaired ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Water supply laid on to upper storeys of house	11	5	12	4	1	4	37
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	360	451	68	61	70	79	1,089
Verminous rooms cleansed	168	213	164	64	155	182	946
Workshops, dirty, overcrowded, unventilated or defective, remedied	7	6	5	10	20	34	82

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH NUISANCES.

The number of summonses issued in respect of nuisances during the year was 9.

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.
13, King Street ...	Failure to comply with a statutory notice to execute certain sanitary requirements.	Fined £10 and £4 2s. costs.
37, Fisherton Street...	Do.	Fined £5 and £6 6s. costs.
106, Carlisle Street ...	Do.	} Fined £42 and £18 18s. costs.
110, " ...	Do.	
126, " ...	Do.	
19, Carlisle Place ...	Do.	
25, Richmond Street	Do.	Fined £2 and £2 2s. costs.
28, Aberdeen Place...	Do.	Fined £12 and £2 2s. costs.
69, Carlisle Street ...	Do.	

RAT REPRESSION.

The number of complaints received during the year, viz., 65, was lower by 30 than the 1921 figure. The investigation of these complaints necessitated the inspection of 76 premises, 19 of which were used for business purposes (16 of these for the preparation or storage of food), the remaining 41 being private or tenement houses. In 16 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 the 6th to the 11th November, 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, 1922.	Number of notices, 1922.	Number of prosecutions 1922.
	On register at end of 1921.	Added in 1922.	Re-moved in 1922.	On register at end of 1922.			
<i>A. Business Premises.</i>							
Milk premises	159	9	24	144	350	4	—
Cowsheds	3	—	1	2	50	—	—
Slaughterhouses	3	—	—	3	140	—	—
Offensive trade premises...	2	—	—	2	70	—	—
Ice cream premises ...	120	12	4	128	160	12	—
Butter and Margarine Manu- facturers and Dealers ...	11	4	—	15	56	1	—
Bakehouses	70	3	1	72	200	8	—
Fried Fish Shops	22	—	—	22	88	2	—
Fish Curers	5	—	—	5	60	1	—
<i>B. Habitations</i>							
Houses let in lodgings ...	1152	—	5	1147	10331	1466	—
Common lodging houses...	5	—	—	5	—	—	—
Underground rooms ...	} not re- gistered	—	—	—	—	—	—
Underground sleeping rooms							

A.—BUSINESS PREMISES.

Milk Premises.—The number of premises upon which milk is sold is 144. This is 15 less than in 1921, 9 having been added and 24 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.	
56, Bell Street	15	...	2	...
42A, Clipstone Street...	10	...	10	...
	—	...	—	...
Totals	25	...	12	...

In 1921 the number of cows licensed to be kept in the Borough was 69, though, in fact, only 14 were kept. The difference is due to the cancellation of the licence in respect of 58, Acacia Road, not now used as a cowshed.

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. The amount of slaughtering now done is comparatively small.

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

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

Ice Cream Premises.—The number of such premises in the Borough on the Register is 128.

Regular inspections were made throughout 1922 and in 12 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 12 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 1922 the number of bakehouses on the register was 72, 1 (an underground bakehouse) having been removed and 3 added during the year. Of the 72, 64 are underground bakehouses.

In all, 200 visits were paid and 8 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.

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.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Though factories are comparatively few in the Borough, the number of workshops, many of them domestic workshops, is considerable, and work in relation to

them bulks very large amongst the duties of the district inspectors, more especially those in charge of districts on the south of Marylebone Road. The staple industry is dressmaking, millinery and tailoring in all its branches.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops and workplaces during the year was 3,213, 488 by the women and 2,725 by the men inspectors. The complaints received numbered 32.

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

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	75	11	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	1772	114	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report.)	1366	67	—
Total	3213	192	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	57	57	—	—
Want of ventilation	13	13	—	—
Overcrowding	12	12	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	3	3	—	—
Other nuisances	102	102	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...	5	5	—	—
{ unsuitable or ...	40	40	—	—
{ defective ...	19	19	—	—
{ not separate for ...				
{ sexes ...				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101)	1	1	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...	8	8	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	260	260	—	—

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.																OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.				OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.			
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.							Prosecutions.			Instances.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).								
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Outworkers.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Notices served on Occu-pliers as to keeping or sending lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.													
	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	Outworkers.																			
																(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)								
Wearing Apparel—																							
(1) Making, etc.	81	197	1129	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	81	197	1129	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Dressmaking, Millinery, Laundry, Cabinet Making, &c. ...	3,132
Coffee Shops, &c. ...	331
Bakehouses ...	72
Total number of workshops on Register ...	3,535

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) ...	30
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.)	32
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	32
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	32
Other ...	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	—
In use at the end of the year ...	64

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 and Housing Acts 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. Of houses of this class, five, all on the Council's site in Capland Street, were demolished preparatory to the commencement of the housing scheme; the actual number on the register at the end of 1922 was therefore 1,147, most of which were registered prior to the war and before rents had attained the present high figure.

In all 10,331 visits were paid to houses let in lodgings without regard to the rentals, and 1,466 notices relating to cleansing and other defects were served under the appropriate Acts.

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 18.

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 1922 there were 331, this number including : restaurant, dining room and coffee shop kitchens, 191 ; tea-rooms and pastry-cooks, 70 ; hotel kitchens, 43 ; fried fish shops, 22 ; and fish-curers, 5. In addition, there were a number of shops in which meat, ham, sausages, &c., were cooked and sold only over the counter.

On more than one occasion the Borough Council, at the suggestion of the Public Health Committee, have directed the attention of the Ministry of Health and the London County Council to the necessity for legislation requiring registration of food premises of this class. Up to the present no step in this direction has been taken by either of the authorities mentioned.

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 1922 the total number of inspections was 1,241, the number of notices served being 30.

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 1922 visits were paid to all the market streets every day, a special feature being made of Saturday night and Sunday morning inspections.

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 298. On examination by the Public Analyst 10 (3·3 per cent.) were found to be adulterated. In 1921 the percentage was 1·6. 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 the samples definitely adulterated the explanation forthcoming was accepted by the Committee and no proceedings were instituted.

A considerable number of samples were taken on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings, and in all 65 were obtained on delivery at Marylebone Station of the Great Central Railway. Of the 65, one proved to be adulterated, though not to an extent sufficient to warrant more than the giving of a serious warning.

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.
					£ s. d.
1st	64	2	2·4	—	—
2nd	111	7	6·3	—	—
3rd	51	1	2·0	—	—
4th	52	—	—	—	—
Total for year	298	10	3·3	—	—

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.—With a view to testing the purity of milk from the bacteriological point of view, 15 samples were taken and submitted to Dr. Foulerton, the Council's Bacteriologist, for examination.

In each case in which a result not entirely satisfactory was obtained communications were sent to the Local Authority of the district in which the milk was produced in order that an investigation might be carried out locally. On all occasions the greatest willingness to co-operate was shown by the officers of these authorities, and it is safe to claim that definite improvements have followed the taking of action on these lines.

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.

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, 1922.

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

				(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present, and percentage of preservative found in each sample.
Milk	...	...	299	...	Nil.
Cream	...	...	24	...	10 (10'0, 12'0, 11'0, 13'0, 11'0, 13'0, 10'0, 11'5, 13'2 and 11'5 grains Boric Acid per lb.)

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

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	...	...	...	...	10
(ii.) Statements incorrect	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Total	...	...	...	...	10

- (iii.) Percentage of preservative found in
 each sample Average 11·62 grains Boric Acid.
 per lb. Lowest 10 grains.
 Highest 13·2 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.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
							—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

- (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 Nil.

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

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

4.—*Observations, if any*—Nil.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1916—During 1922 exactly the same line was followed as in former years. The amount expended in the year ended 31st March, 1923, was £368 7s. 1d., as against £1,637 up to March 31st, 1922. The actual number of cases dealt with was 244, and the number of orders issued 1,008.

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. In no instance was it necessary to make use of the powers in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as to seizure and condemnation of food.

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. The articles dealt with in this way are noted on the page following.

UN SOUND AND DISEASED FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED DURING
THE YEAR 1922.

Meat—

Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	112 lbs.
2 Pig's Heads (Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pork (Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 fore quarters
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	57 lbs.

<i>Bacon</i>	6 fore ends
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------------

Fish—

Wet—Skate	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 stone
Herrings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 box
Conger eels	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 stone
Roe	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 boxes
Dry—Kippers	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 boxes
Winkles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 bag

Fruit—

Apples	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 baskets
Damsons	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 baskets
Strawberries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 baskets
Pears	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 baskets
Red Currants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 basket
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 boxes

Miscellaneous—

Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	483 tins
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	120

C.—SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The total number of samples taken under these Acts was 1,040.

Of this number 16 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 1·5 per cent., which is lower than the figure for 1921, when the percentage was 2·3.

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

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

The bulk of the samples taken were of milk and dairy produce. The fact that no prosecutions were instituted has already been noted.

The following Tables and Report from the Public Analyst, Mr. J. F. F. Rowland, 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, 1922.				
			12/6 per sample.	
82 milk ...	Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council	Genuine.		No sample contained any preservative or colouring matter.
2 milk ...	Do.	Adulterated. No. 143. 13·3% deficient in milk fat and contained 4·9% added water. No. 211. 23·3% deficient in milk fat.		Both were test samples.
1 separated milk	Do.	Genuine.		This was a test sample.
73 butter ...	Do.	Do.		53 were test samples.
				6 samples contained no preservatives.
				50 contained 10-20 grains boracic acid per lb.
				17 contained 21-30 grains boracic acid per lb.
27 margarine ...	Do.	Do.		All were test samples.
				All samples contained boracic acid as preservatives, the amounts being:
				10 samples contained 10-20 grains boracic per lb.
				17 contained 21-30 grains boracic acid per lb.
1 cheese ...	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample
1 solac ..	Do.	Do.		Ditto.
39 coffee...	Do.	Do.		All were test samples.
23 cocoa ...	Do.	Do.		Ditto.
14 marmalade ...	Do.	Do.		Ditto.
6 mustard ...	Do.	Do.		Five were test samples.
2 mustard ...	Do.	Adulterated. No. 3 contained 6·5% of added starch. No. 85 contained 8·0% of added starch.		One was a test sample.
				No action taken on advice of Solicitor.
8 pepper ...	Do.	Genuine.		All were test samples.
4 green peas ...	Do.	Do.		Ditto.
14 jam ...	Do.	Do.		Ditto.
1 cane syrup ...	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample.
4 zinc ointment	Do.	Do.		All were test samples.
5 boracic ointment	Do.	Do.		Ditto.
5 compound liquorice powder	Do.	Do.		Ditto.
1 sulphur ointment	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample.
4 cream of tartar	Do.	Do.		All were test samples.
7 cream ...	Do.	Do.		One was a test sample.
		<i>No. Fat. Preservatives.</i>		
		277. 48·8. Nil.		
		279. 48·8. 10·0 grains per lb. boracic acid.		
		281. 46·0. Nil.		
		305. 52·5. 12·0 grains per lb. boracic acid.		
		307. 52·5. Nil.		
		309. 52·5. 11·0 grains per lb. boracic acid.		
		311. 54·0. Nil.		
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter			324	
Number of Samples adulterated ...			4	

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
SECOND QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1922.				
			12/6 per sample.	
104 milk ...	Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council	Genuine.		No sample contained preservative or added colouring matter.
7 milk ...	Do.	Adulterated.		Two were test samples.
		No. 355. 4.7% of added water. No. 368. 3.3% deficient in milk fat. No. 380. 4.7% of added water. No. 414. 1.6% of added water.		No. 355. } Vendors cautioned in each No. 368. } case. <i>Vide</i> P.H. No. 380. } Minutes, 19th No. 414. } May, 1922.
		No. T. 46%. 33.3% deficient in milk fat and contains 29.2% of added water.		No. 463. This was a test sample.
		No. T. 468. 43.3% deficient in milk fat and contains 15.5% of added water.		No. 468. This was a test sample.
		No. 520. 3.3% deficient in milk fat.		No. 520. Vendor cautioned. <i>Vide</i> P.H. Minutes, 16th June, 1922.
64 butter...	Do.	Genuine.		58 were test samples. 33 contained between 10-20 grains boracic acid per lb. 31 between 21-28 grains boracic acid per lb.
5 cream ...	Do.	Do.		All were test samples.
11 jam ..	Do.	Do.		Do.
2 marmalade ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
8 coffee ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
10 olive oil ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
7 bicarbonate of soda	Do.	Do.		Do.
3 tartaric acid	Do.	Do.		Do.
2 self-raising flour	Do.	Do.		Do.
2 peas ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
4 citric acid ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
2 chicory ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
3 boracic ointment	Do.	Do.		Do.
4 zinc ointment...	Do.	Do.		Do.
2 borax ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
2 boracic acid ...	Do.	Do.		Do.
1 sulphur ointment	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample.
1 golden syrup ..	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample.
2 camphorated oil	Do.	Do.		These were test samples.
1 camphorated mineral oil	Do.	Do.		This was a test sample and consisted of an oil of the paraffin series, containing 7.0% of camphor. It is not a preparation recognised or mentioned by the British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1911, and, therefore, has no official standard. A sample prepared in accordance with the codex should consist of olive oil containing 20% of camphor.
1 tinned strawberries	Do	Do.		Both these samples contained small quantities of tin, which in each instance was less than 2 grains per lb. Both were test samples.
1 tinned raspberries	Do.	Do.		

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority under Section 13 of Act, and, if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis; showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	The sum paid in respect of the Analysis.	Observations.																																	
<p style="text-align: center;">PARTICULARS OF SAMPLES OF CREAM.</p> <table><tr><th>No.</th><th>Fat.</th><th>Preservatives.</th></tr><tr><td>377.</td><td>45.0%.</td><td>Absent.</td></tr><tr><td>411.</td><td>45.0%.</td><td>13.0 grains boric (preserved.) acid per lb.</td></tr><tr><td>566.</td><td>45.0%.</td><td>Absent.</td></tr><tr><td>567.</td><td>48.0%.</td><td>Do.</td></tr><tr><td>568.</td><td>45.0%.</td><td>Do.</td></tr></table> <p>Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter 249 Number of Samples adulterated 7</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THIRD QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1922</p>					No.	Fat.	Preservatives.	377.	45.0%.	Absent.	411.	45.0%.	13.0 grains boric (preserved.) acid per lb.	566.	45.0%.	Absent.	567.	48.0%.	Do.	568.	45.0%.	Do.															
No.	Fat.	Preservatives.																																			
377.	45.0%.	Absent.																																			
411.	45.0%.	13.0 grains boric (preserved.) acid per lb.																																			
566.	45.0%.	Absent.																																			
567.	48.0%.	Do.																																			
568.	45.0%.	Do.																																			
50 milk	Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council	Genuine.	12/6 per sample.	No sample was found to contain either preservative or colouring matter. No. 736. 6.7% deficient in milk fat. Seven were informal samples.																																	
1 milk	Private ...	Adulterated																																			
10 cream... ..	Food Inspector	Genuine.																																			
	<table><tr><th>No.</th><th>Fat.</th><th>Preservative.</th></tr><tr><td>*576</td><td>52.5%</td><td>11.0 grains per lb. boric acid.</td></tr><tr><td>578</td><td>52.5%</td><td>Nil.</td></tr><tr><td>*587</td><td>49.0%</td><td>13.0 grains per lb. boric acid.</td></tr><tr><td>614</td><td>54.0%</td><td>Nil.</td></tr><tr><td>*624</td><td>52.0%</td><td>10.0 grains per lb. boric acid.</td></tr><tr><td>*630</td><td>49.5%</td><td>11.5 do. do.</td></tr><tr><td>632</td><td>48.0%</td><td>Nil.</td></tr><tr><td>641</td><td>25.5%</td><td>Nil.</td></tr><tr><td>*653</td><td>57.7%</td><td>13.2 grains per lb. boric acid.</td></tr><tr><td>658</td><td>27.0%</td><td>Nil.</td></tr></table>	No.	Fat.	Preservative.	*576	52.5%	11.0 grains per lb. boric acid.	578	52.5%	Nil.	*587	49.0%	13.0 grains per lb. boric acid.	614	54.0%	Nil.	*624	52.0%	10.0 grains per lb. boric acid.	*630	49.5%	11.5 do. do.	632	48.0%	Nil.	641	25.5%	Nil.	*653	57.7%	13.2 grains per lb. boric acid.	658	27.0%	Nil.			
No.	Fat.	Preservative.																																			
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641	25.5%	Nil.																																			
*653	57.7%	13.2 grains per lb. boric acid.																																			
658	27.0%	Nil.																																			
46 butter.. ..	Do.	Genuine. 40 samples contained boracic acid in amounts varying from 10 to 20 grains per lb.; 6 samples contained the same preservative in amounts ranging between 21 and 26 grains per lb.		24 were informal samples.																																	
27 coffee	Do.	Genuine.		All were informal samples.																																	
17 cocoa	Do.	Do.																																			
4 marmalade ...	Do.	Do.																																			
13 jam	Do.	Do.																																			
3 wild duck paste	Do.	Do.																																			
1 bloater paste ...	Do.	Do.																																			
1 crab paste ...	Do.	Do.																																			
1 chicken & ham paste	Do.	Do.																																			
1 lobster paste ...	Do.	Do.																																			
1 salmon and anchovy paste	Do.	Do.																																			
1 salmon and shrimp paste	Do.	Do.																																			
1 shrimp paste ...	Do.	Do.																																			
1 self-raising flour	Do.	Do.																																			
1 tartaric acid ..	Do.	Do.																																			
3 boracic ointment	Do.	Do.																																			
3 test prescriptions	Do.	Do.																																			
2 zinc ointment...	Do.	Do.																																			
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter			188																																		
Number of Samples adulterated			1																																		

Articles submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority under Section 13 of Act, and, if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis; showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	The sum paid in respect of the Analysis.	Observations.
FOURTH QUARTER, ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1922				
52 milk	Food Inspector, St. Marylebone Borough Council.	Genuine.	12/6 per sample.	No sample was found to contain either preservative or artificial colouring matter. 60 were informal samples. Every sample contained boric acid. 57 samples contained 10-20 grains per lb. 18 contained 20-30 grains per lb.
75 butter	Do.	Do.		
4 margarine ...	Do.	Do.		
45 coffee	Do.	Do.		
18 cocoa	Do.	Do.		
3 jelly	Do.	Do.		
12 jam	Do.	Do.		
3 marmalade ...	Do.	Do.		
8 whiskey	Do.	Do.		
4 whiskey	Do.	Adulterated.		
		<i>No. Particulars of Adulteration.</i> 1026. 40·74 degrees under proof. 1027. 39·47 do. do. 1033. 47·68 do. do. 1039. 38·18 do. do.		All were informal samples.
6 olive oil	Do.	Genuine.		
5 boracic ointment	Do.	Do.		
4 zinc ointment...	Do.	Do.		
6 pepper	Do.	Do.		
1 flour	Do.	Do.		
2 mustard	Do.	Do.		
2 virol	Do.	Do.		
2 cream	Do.	Do.		
		<i>No. Fat. Preservative.</i> *841. 45·0% 11·5 grains boric acid per lb. 1038. 55·0% Nil. *Preserved.		
1 liquorice powder	Do.	Do.		
11 ground ginger	Do.	Do.		
1 raspberry syrup	Do.	Do.		
3 mercurial ointment	Do.	Do.		
1 strawberry syrup	Do.	Do.		
2 cocoa beans ...	Do.	Do.		
1 magnesium carbonate	Do.	Do.		
2 magnesium citrate	Do.	Do.		
1 lemon syrup ...	Do.	Do.		
1 ginger wine ...	Do.	Do.		
1 raisin wine ...	Do.	Do.		
1 orange wine ..	Do.	Do.		
1 black currant wine	Do.	Do.		
Total Number of Samples analysed during the Quarter				279
Number of Samples adulterated				4

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST, 1922.

The number of samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and submitted for analysis, was 1,040: a decrease as compared with the samples for 1921, the number for that year being 1,130.

A complete list is as follows :

No.	Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
1	Bicarbonate of Soda	7	—	7
2	Black Currant Wine	1	—	1
3	Bloater Paste	1	—	1
4	Boracic Ointment	16	—	16
5	Boracic Acid	2	—	2
6	Borax	2	—	2
7	Butter	258	—	258
8	Camphorated Oil	2	—	2
9	Camphorated Mineral Oil	1	—	1
10	Cane Syrup	1	—	1
11	Cheese	1	—	1
12	Chicory	2	—	2
13	Chicken and Ham Paste	1	—	1
14	Citric Acid	4	—	4
15	Cocoa	58	—	58
16	Cocoa Beans	2	—	2
17	Coffee	119	—	119
18	Crab Paste	1	—	1
19	Cream	24	—	24
20	Cream and Tartar	4	—	4
21	Flour	1	—	1
22	Ginger Wine	1	—	1
23	Golden Syrup	1	—	1
24	Green Peas	4	—	4
25	Ground Ginger... ..	11	—	11
26	Jam	50	—	50
27	Jelly	3	—	3
28	Lemon Syrup	1	—	1
29	Liquorice Powder	6	—	6
30	Lobster Paste	1	—	1
31	Magnesium Carbonate... ..	1	—	1
32	Magnesium Citrate	2	—	2
33	Margarine	31	—	31
34	Marmalade	23	—	23
35	Mercurial Ointment	3	—	3
36	Milk	288	10	298
37	Mustard... ..	8	2	10
38	Olive Oil	16	—	16
39	Orange Wine	1	—	1
40	Peas	2	—	2
41	Pepper	14	—	14
42	Raisin Wine	1	—	1
43	Raspberry Syrup	1	—	1
44	Salmon and Anchovy Paste	1	—	1
45	Salmon and Shrimp Paste	1	—	1
46	Separated Milk	1	—	1
47	Self-Raising Flour	3	—	3

No.	Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
48	Shrimp Paste	1	—	1
49	Solac (Milk Substitute)	1	—	1
50	Strawberry Syrup	1	—	1
51	Sulphur Ointment	2	—	2
52	Tartaric Acid	4	—	4
53	Test Prescriptions	3	—	3
54	Tinned Raspberries	1	—	1
55	Tinned Strawberries	1	—	1
56	Virol	2	—	2
57	Whisky	8	4	12
58	Wild Duck Paste	3	—	3
59	Zinc Ointment... ..	14	—	14
		1,024	16	1,040

Milk.—298 samples of milk were examined, of which 10 were adulterated. This gives 3·36 as the percentage of adulterated samples for this year as compared with 1·64 per cent. for the year 1921. As the number of samples taken in each period was practically the same (304 in 1921 and 298 in 1922) we must conclude that sophistication of milk is once again on the increase, the percentage of adulterated samples having slightly more than doubled during the year.

The mean composition of the milks taken, omitting the adulterated samples, also shows some variation in quality from that of the previous year, the figures being :—

Sp. Gr.	Fat.	Solids (not fat),	Total Solids.
1031·00 ...	3·6 ...	8·60 ...	12·20

From which it will be observed that the average amount of fat has increased (1921, Fat 3·5) while the figure for Solids not fat, has decreased, being 8·60 this year as compared with 8·70 for 1921.

Butter.—258 samples were examined and all were found to conform to legal requirements.

Margarine.—23 samples were analysed. All were genuine.

Cream.—Of the 24 samples taken all contained, at least, the minimum amount of fat required legally. Of these 14 contained no preservative, while 10 had in them amounts of boric acid ranging from 10 to 20 grains per lb.

Mustard.—10 samples were taken and 2 were found to contain added starch as a diluent or adulterant.

Solac.—A sample of solac, a milk substitute of vegetable origin, examined in the March quarter, gave figures in fair conformity with those mentioned in its specification, viz. :—

Fat.	Proteid.	Carbohydrate.	Mineral Matter.	Moisture.
32·0% ...	28·0% ...	34·0 ...	4·0 ...	2·0

Whiskey.—12 samples were taken, and of these 4 were adulterated. This represents a percentage of $33\frac{1}{3}$.

Drugs, etc.—Various pharmaceutical preparations were examined and all were found to conform with the prescriptions. Any impurities present were estimated and found to fall below the limits suggested, or laid down, as permissible in each instance.

STATISTICAL.

BIRTHS.

Registration.—The number of births registered during 1922 was 1,679*, being 260 less than in 1921. Of the children born, 871 were boys and 808 girls. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 15·9 as against 18·4 in 1921.

The rates in the several registration sub-districts and the Borough were :—
All Souls, 14·2; St. Mary, 11·3; Christ Church, 20·5; St. John, 13·9.

Notifications.—The total number of notifications received during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was 3,813: Live births, 3,632; Still births, 181. 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...	86	2·2
„ doctors...	321	8·4
„ midwives	696	18·3
„ other persons	206	5·4
„ hospitals, etc.	2,504	65·7
	3,813	

Of the total births notified, 181 referred to still-births (102 males and 79 females): 1,795 took place at Queen Charlotte's Hospital; 579 at Middlesex Hospital; 130 at St. Marylebone Home; and 1,232 were born at home. Of those notified as having occurred in St. Marylebone, 1,941 belonged to other Boroughs.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

The number of deaths registered in 1922 was 1,451. 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 13·7.

In the previous year, the rate was 12·8 and the number of deaths 1,355.

* This figure is exclusive of births occurring in the Borough to persons usually non-resident therein, but includes 185 births which occurred outside the district, and which have been transferred as belonging to St. Marylebone :—

Legitimate Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
„ Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Illegitimate Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

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

The following short table shows the death rates in the several registration sub-districts in 1922 and compares them with those of the preceding 5 years:—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
All Souls	11'9	14'8	12'9	9'9	10'2	11'3
St. Mary	16'4	15'9	15'3	13'2	12'0	15'4
Christ Church	21'4	23'2	18'5	14'2	14'0	14'0
St. John	17'4	19'8	17'0	13'6	16'0	14'3
The Borough	17'0	18'5	15'9	12'7	12'8	13'7

District births and deaths for the year ended 31st December, 1922, are given in the following table. A further table giving the vital statistics of separate localities for 1922 and the ten preceding years, will be found amongst the Ministry of Health Tables on page 73.

Sub-District.	Population estimated to middle of 1922.	Births.			Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
All Souls ...	25,202	166	152	318	148	138	286
St. Mary ...	26,943	205	200	405	206	209	415
Christ Church ...	32,747	355	318	673	244	215	459
St. John ...	20,308	145	138	283	135	156	291
The Borough	105,200	871	808	1,679	733	718	1,451

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 1922. It will be seen that the heaviest incidence in both old and young falls in the first and last quarter.

1922					
	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Total
Infants under 1 year	40	25	20	30	115
Persons of 65 years and upwards	205	116	90	135	546

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 76.

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 1,038.

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 1922 was 115, and the number of births in that year 1,679. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 68'0, two points over that for 1921 (66 per 1,000).

The course which the rate has taken is graphically shown in the chart on page 41, 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 40, in which, in addition to the causes of death, is 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 1922, as in other years, the greatest number of deaths occurred in the early weeks of life. Of the babies, 39 were less than one month old when they died and 63 less than three months. The figures for 1921 were 52 and 82.

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 39 deaths, a figure lower by 11 than that for the year 1921. Diarrhoea and enteritis (7 and 8) accounted for 19 in 1921 and for 15 in 1922. Respiratory diseases, the third of the main causes, took 20 in 1921, and in 1922, 19.

The commoner infectious diseases together led to 2 deaths among infants, both due to diphtheria. Three deaths were stated to be due to overlaying, 2 to tuberculosis, and 4 to convulsions.

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

Christ Church, which always contributes most largely to the infantile as to most of the other mortality rates, being the most thickly populated area and that in which there is most poverty, most overcrowding and most neglect of ordinary precautions, is again at the head of the list with 50 deaths amongst infants. In 1921 the figure was 56.

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 ...	8	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	18
St. Mary ...	3	—	1	—	5	7	4	1	21
Christ Church ...	9	4	1	3	9	8	6	10	50
St. John ...	5	—	1	1	7	6	2	4	26
Totals ...	25	5	4	5	24	23	13	16	115

TABLE I.

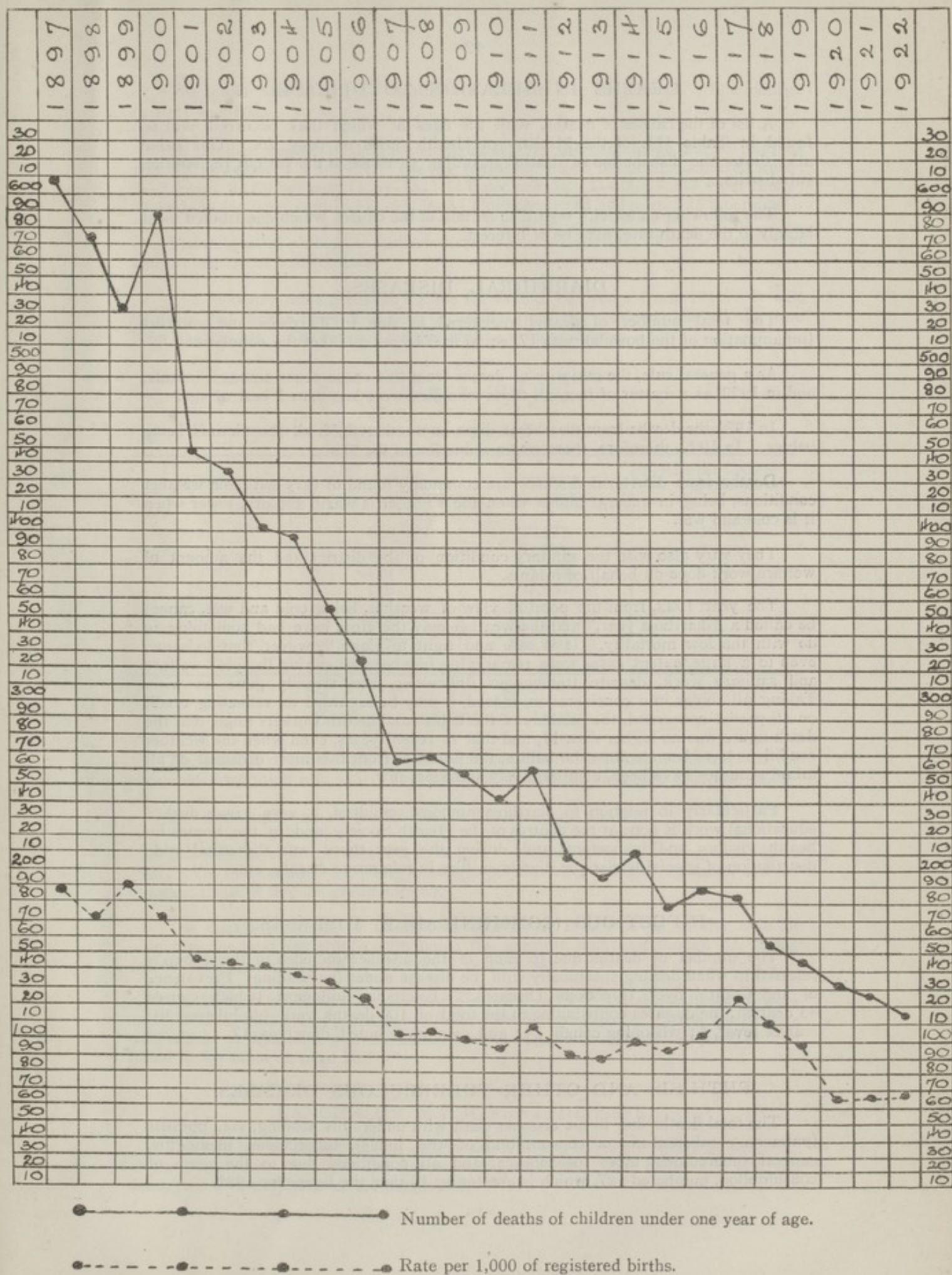
Infant Mortality. Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at various ages under 1 Year, and in Sub-Districts.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1 and under 2 Weeks.	2 and under 3 Weeks.	3 and under 4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1 and under 3 Months.	3 and under 6 Months.	6 and under 9 Months.	9 and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.	TOTAL.
1	Small-Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Chicken-Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	2
4	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Diphtheria and Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	2
6	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	—	—	1	3	4
7	Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
8	Enteritis ...	—	—	—	2	2	5	5	2	—	14	4	3	4	3	14
9	Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	2
10	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Congenital Malformation ...	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	3
13	Premature Birth ...	14	2	1	—	17	4	—	—	—	21	7	3	9	2	21
14	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	—	1	—	—	1	7	3	2	2	15	1	4	6	4	15
15	Atelectasis ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	1	4
16	Injury at Birth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	3
19	Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Convulsions ...	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	4	1	1	—	2	4
22	Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1
23	Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	5	—	1	4	—	5
25	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	—	—	2	—	2	4	4	3	6	19	—	2	11	6	19
26	Suffocation, Overlying ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	3
27	Other Causes ...	3	2	—	2	7	1	2	1	1	12	1	2	6	3	12
TOTALS ...		25	5	4	5	39	24	23	13	16	115	18	21	50	26	115

Nett Births in the Year { Legitimate, 1,502
 { Illegitimate, 177
 Total ... 1,679

Nett Deaths in the Year { Legitimate Infants, 85
 { Illegitimate Infants, 30
 Total ... 115

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 76. This Table also shows the distribution of deaths according to cause in the various registration sub-districts.

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

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.

The total number of deaths registered as due to diarrhoea and enteritis (inflammation of the bowels), was 17, equal to 0.16 per 1,000 of the population.

As a general rule, the majority of deaths from this cause occur amongst infants, and in 1922, as a matter of fact, all those who died were less than 1 year of age.

In 1921 the deaths from diarrhoeal diseases numbered 22, all the victims being babies. In 1922, therefore, there was a reduction in the total.

Deaths from diarrhoeal diseases are commonly found to vary with the weather conditions, being in general 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 1922, from the point of view of weather, being cold and wet, cannot be called a "diarrhoea year," and the weather may therefore have had something to do with the low mortality. It is safe and right to claim, however, 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 17, and that in recent years, even when the weather conditions have been against the babies, the fatalities from this most dreadful of all infant scourges have been, comparatively speaking, few.

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

INFECTIOUS (COMMUNICABLE) DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to each of the diseases included in this group is referred to when dealing specifically with the disease under the heading "Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases." Excluding influenza (which caused 43 deaths), the diseases contributing to the total of 100 deaths were—diphtheria, 30; scarlet fever, 4; whooping cough, 14; and, as already noted, diarrhoea, 17.

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 127, which is greater by 10 than the figure for 1921.

The great bulk of the 127 deaths, viz., 98, was due to phthisis. The number in 1921 was 102.

Of the total number of deaths registered (1,451), the percentage due to phthisis was 6·7, as against 7·5 in 1921. The age periods at which the deaths occurred were : 2—5 years, 2 (2·0 per cent.) ; 5—15, 1 (1·0 per cent.) ; 15—25, 17 (17·4 per cent.) ; 25—45, 39 (40·0 per cent.) ; 45—65, 34 (34·6 per cent.) ; 65 and over, 5 (5·0 per cent.).

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 Deaths.	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
1922	127	105,200	1·20

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the organs of respiration was 325. This is higher by 20 than the figure (305) for 1921.

The death rate was 3·0 per 1,000. In 1921 the rate was 2·8.

The number of deaths certified to be due to bronchitis was 151 as against 143 in 1921. Of this number 105 were amongst persons aged 65 and upwards, and 33 amongst those of the age group 45—65.

The deaths traceable to pneumonia numbered 148, and as in the case of bronchitis the later age groups contributed the greatest numbers, though 33 of the deaths occurred amongst children under 2 years of age.

The number of cases of pneumonia notified was 113. Of the patients 25 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 76.

CANCER OR MALIGNANT DISEASE.

The number of deaths due to cancer was 173 and the death rate 1·64 per 1000 of the population. In 1921 the figures were lower, the total being 154 and the death rate 1·46 per 1,000 of the population.

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

CANCER: AGES AT DEATH

Ages	Under 10	10 and under 20	20 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50	50 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and upwards	Totals
Males ...	—	—	—	1	7	21	22	28	79
Females...	1	—	1	4	15	22	22	29	94
Totals ...	1	—	1	5	22	43	44	57	173

CANCER.—SITUATION OF THE DISEASE.

Parts of the body affected.	Males	Females	Totals
Face, Tongue, Jaw ...	14	3	17
Throat, Neck, Gullet ...	10	2	12
Stomach ...	15	9	24
Intestines...	15	21	36
Liver ...	6	9	15
Breast ...	—	18	18
Uterus and Generative Organs...	—	17	17
Various ...	19	15	34
Totals ...	79	94	173

ALCOHOLISM.

One death was certified during the year as due to alcoholism. Year after year the number so certified has been quite small, and in 1921 there were 3 deaths. Cirrhosis of the liver, a condition in most cases probably resulting from abuse of alcohol, was held to be accountable for 7 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 same as in the year 1921.

ACCIDENT, SUICIDE AND MANSLAUGHTER.

Accidental or violent deaths during 1922 numbered 75. Of these 19 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 75.

The total number of notifications coming to hand was 1,008. The bulk of the notifications related to scarlet fever, which contributed 339 to the total. Other diseases in respect of which fairly large numbers of notifications were received were diphtheria (268), tuberculosis (194), and pneumonia (113).

In 1921 the number of cases notified was 1,157.

The notification rate (proportion to population of notified cases of infectious diseases) in 1922 was 9.5 per 1,000 as against 10.9 in 1921.

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

Diphtheria	...	...	261	or	97.4	per cent. of the cases notified.
Erysipelas	...	...	18	„	34.6	„ „ „
Scarlet Fever	...	...	331	„	97.6	„ „ „
Enteric and Paratyphoid						
Fever	...	...	9	„	75.0	„ „ „
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			10	„	45.4	„ „ „
Tuberculosis	...	...	69	„	35.5	„ „ „
Pneumonia	...	...	33	„	29.2	„ „ „

The cost of carrying out the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the various regulations with regard to notification was £89 5s. 9d. equal to 16s. 11d. 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.
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
1922	89 5 9	0 16 11

Discharge Notices.—The number of certificates received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board regarding the return of patients sent to hospital with infectious diseases was 458 and referred to 597 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 1922 than in any year since 1896, the actual number of cases being 268. The number in 1921 was 239. Of the cases 30 died, and the case mortality rate was 11.1 per cent.

The number of cases per thousand of the population was 2.5.

Throughout the whole year, with the exception of a small group of 32 cases in one of the hospitals in the Borough, there was nothing resembling an outbreak in any one locality. 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 31 cases the source appeared to be a member of the family previously infected; and in 11 cases infection was counted to have been acquired in school.

The number of swabs from doubtful cases submitted for bacteriological examination was 1,306. A positive result was returned in 164 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 91. In All Souls the number was 69, in St. Mary, 72, and in St. John, 36.

As usual the age groups 1-5 and 5-15 were those most affected, 88 of the cases falling into the former and 119 into the latter group.

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

The nuisances detected during the course of investigating the notified cases were: Dirty Premises, etc., 51. 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 1922 was so high as 339. 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. It is gratifying to note, however, that even with so high a figure the disease was much less prevalent than in 1921, when the notifications numbered 478.

The highest number of cases reported in any one week was 14.

The total deaths from scarlet fever numbered 4, and the number of deaths per cent. of the cases was 1.1.

The districts to suffer most from this disease were Christ Church and St. John. In the former there were 126 cases and in the latter 83. In All Souls there were 71 and in St. Mary 59.

As usual the majority of patients were children of school age, the age group, 5-15, giving nearly two-thirds (201) of the total. Of the remainder 86 were aged between 1 and 5 years.

The source of infection was believed to be a previous case in the same family in 45 cases. In one hospital there was a small outbreak of 10 cases.

Though it seemed probable that many of the children notified acquired their infection in school, it was only in 30 instances that a definite connection could be made out.

Defects in sanitation to the number of 46 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 8. There were 2 deaths. Of Paratyphoid Fever there were 4 cases. All the patients recovered.

One case of enteric fever that deserves comment, if for no other reason than that it induced an American physician to use enthusiastic language in praise of the administrative methods in relation to infectious disease in operation in the Borough, involved a member of the party of girl students from the United States that visited Europe about the middle of the year. In the course of the trip the party paid a visit to Italy and while there the patient consumed, amongst other articles, a certain amount of salad and ices. In due time the party reached Paris where the young lady became ill. On the 14th of August she left Paris by aeroplane and later in the day was taken to a hotel in the Borough. A doctor was called, and diagnosed enteric fever, and made notification. Within two hours of its receipt and little more than that of the patient's arrival, she was under isolation in hospital, all enquiries had been made, clothing had been removed for disinfection, and the room at the hotel was sealed up and undergoing fumigation.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

There were no cases of this disease during the year.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

The notifications numbered 3, 2 women and 1 man. One of the patients died; the remaining 2 were discharged from hospital practically completely cured.

POLIO-MYELITIS.

One case was notified, a girl, aged 12, who was discharged from hospital practically completely cured.

ERYSIPELAS.

The notifications of erysipelas numbered 52, and there were 7 deaths.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

The number of cases of this disease notified, viz., 2, was rather under the average. There were no deaths.

In each case special enquiries were made by one of the health visitors and the premises were disinfected.

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

These conditions are not now notifiable. 1,012 cases were however reported, 244 voluntarily by doctors and parents and 768 by school-teachers.

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

WHOOPING COUGH.

Most of the information obtained with regard to this disease is derived from the death returns, and during 1922 the number of deaths registered as due to whooping cough was 14. In 1921 the number was 7.

Nurses were sent in to 2 cases, and 22 visits were paid.

GLANDERS AND ANTHRAX.

No cases were notified.

TYPHUS FEVER.

In the list of cases of infectious disease notified, reference is made to one of typhus fever, and as this condition is rare nowadays and commonly regarded with great seriousness, the following report with regard to it, submitted to the Public Health Committee at the time, may be of interest.

"The patient, a woman named Mrs. Annie Marks (otherwise Pisetsky), aged 40 years, and residing at No. 6, Charlton Street, was first taken ill on the evening of Saturday, 19th November, 1922, with shivering and general malaise. On the Sunday she attempted to get up, but had to go back to bed again, the symptoms being more or less the same. The first time I saw her was on the night of Thursday, 23rd November, when I was asked to give an opinion as to whether or not she was suffering from smallpox. I decided that the case was not one of smallpox, and accepted the statement of the medical man in attendance that possibly the condition was pneumonia and influenza. On Friday, 24th November, I was informed that the woman was still ill, and on the Saturday, Dr. Young, one of the physicians at the Middlesex Hospital, was called in consultation, but did not suggest removal. He saw her again on Sunday morning, and apparently then began to have suspicions that the patient might have typhus fever. He arranged with the Resident Medical Officer of the Middlesex Hospital to admit her to the isolation ward at the hospital, and this was done. I was not informed that she had been admitted until Monday evening, 27th November, when I went down and had a look at her. Being unable to convince myself that the condition was, in fact, typhus fever, I asked Dr. Brincker, of the London County Council, to see her with me, and eventually, after a consultation with Dr. Goodall, of the North-Western Fever Hospital, I arranged that she should be notified as suffering from typhoid fever and admitted to the North-Western Hospital. Here she was kept under observation, and eventually, on Friday, 1st December, Dr. Goodall informed me that from the course of the illness he must conclude that the case was one of typhus fever. I visited the hospital on Sunday, 3rd December, and found the patient to be well on the way to recovery, and on the 20th December, being well enough to return home, she was discharged. Judging from the temperature chart the patient must be regarded as having suffered from some form of poisoning, and having regard to the symptoms and course, though by no means typical, I cannot see that Dr. Goodall could arrive at any other conclusion than that the poisoning was due to the organism of typhus fever. Little or no assistance was obtained from tests applied to the patient's blood.

The house, No. 6, Charlton Street, is an ordinary tenement house. All the rooms, and particularly those occupied by the patient, were extraordinarily clean for that type of property. The family contacts were all admitted to the Shelter in order to permit of disinfection being thoroughly carried out, and, this having been done, I induced the landlord to have the rooms stripped and re-papered.

Particulars of all contacts engaged outside St. Marylebone were notified to the medical officers of health of the respective districts, and details of the case forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council, and the Ministry of Health.

In conclusion, I have only to add that the case has been a rather obscure one, and, despite exhaustive investigations, I have been quite unable to discover anything as to the possible source of infection. Up to the present no other case suggestive of typhus fever, either in the patient's family or in the neighbourhood, has been noted, which may be due to the fact that as soon as it was suggested that the case might be one of typhus fever, all the preventive measures commonly applied in this disease were immediately put in operation."

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 1922. During the year in certain of the schools, one or more classrooms were closed on account of measles.

SCHOOLS.				Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken- pox.	Measles.	All other Diseases.
All Souls, Foley Street	...	...	...	20	3	—	13	37	59	16
Barrett Street	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrow Hill Road	...	...	...	52	15	—	15	—	44	2
Bell Street	...	...	...	21	29	—	49	20	63	30
Blandford Square	...	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	10	6
Capland Street	...	...	...	13	9	—	1	12	60	9
Catholic, Richmond Street	...	...	...	25	—	—	12	4	21	7
Christ Church, Lisson Grove	...	...	...	32	34	—	—	24	78	26
Convent, Little Union Place	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Council School, Grove Road	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	1	2	—
Emmanuel, Aberdeen Place	...	...	...	4	—	—	2	1	1	1
Emmanuel, North Street	...	...	...	4	3	—	11	44	38	—
Gateforth Street	...	...	...	3	6	—	20	2	36	3
Hampden Gurney, Upper Berkeley Street	...	...	...	6	—	—	13	—	82	—
Homer Row, Catholic	...	...	...	14	—	—	—	6	15	5
Jewish, Hanway Street	...	...	...	1	7	—	—	—	—	8
Portland, Little Titchfield Street	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polytechnic, Regent Street	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's College, Harley Street	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
St. Andrew's, Wells Street	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Francis, Upper William Street	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. James's, Marylebone Lane	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Luke's, Nutford Place	...	...	...	6	7	—	—	—	32	1
St. Mark's, Violet Hill	...	...	...	10	9	—	10	39	15	47
St. Mark's, Marylebone Road	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Marylebone, High Street	...	...	...	52	60	—	4	9	83	66
St. Marylebone Grammar, Marylebone Road	...	...	...	2	3	—	—	—	1	—
St. Mary's, Crawford Street	...	...	...	12	2	—	2	3	14	18
St. Paul's, East Street	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Paul's, Broadley Terrace	...	...	...	29	4	—	3	6	27	22
St. Thomas', Orchard Street	...	...	...	3	12	—	—	12	4	40
St. Vincent, Lower Seymour Street	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Marylebone Street	...	...	...	39	22	1	12	18	75	57
Schools out of Borough	...	...	...	4	6	—	1	1	7	4
TOTALS	...	...	...	364	233	1	168	239	768	368

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 1922. The following table gives information with regard to the 22 cases notified.

Notified.	Cases Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	At Hospital.				
22	10	12	17*	—	—	—

*Five of the patients left the district, and it was impossible to obtain further information as to progress.

INFLUENZA.

This disease showed no epidemic tendencies during the year. The deaths certified as due to Influenza numbered 43 as against 14 in 1921.

PNEUMONIA.

Figures with regard to notification will be found on page 75, 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 58 cases and 760 visits were paid.

TUBERCULOSIS.

In all 194 notifications were received, 170 relating to pulmonary tuberculosis, the remainder (24) to cases in which structures other than the lungs were affected.

The table given on page 51 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 10 as against 20 in 1921.

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	1922
	—	—	—
1. Total number of deaths from tuberculosis in the Borough...	122	117	127
2. The number of cases only notified at death	46	32	49
3. The number of cases notified within a month of death ...	9	7	6
4. The number of cases notified within three months of death..	12	9	8
5. The number of cases notified within six months of death ...	8	12	1

In collating these figures it has been ascertained that of the 117 deaths in 1921 32 were certified at death only and were not notified; the majority dying in Mental Hospitals. The same remark applies to 1922, when 49 cases were certified on the death returns, which had not been previously notified. Of these 27 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 15 being adults, 3 children and 9 inmates of asylums. The remaining 22 related to other forms of tuberculosis, 7 of the patients being adults, 11 children and 4 inmates of asylums.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.—Of the cases notified 159 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 103 were insured persons: of these 67 were admitted to sanatorium or hospital treatment and 50 to St. Marylebone Hospital. Non-insured persons numbered 91 of whom 42 (21 being children) received sanatorium treatment and 11 were admitted to the St. Marylebone Hospital. Nurses were sent in to 25 cases and 380 visits were paid.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 1ST JANUARY, 1922, TO THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1922.

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 ...	—	—	4	1	7	9	18	18	14	8	7	86	104	—	1	—	1	4	37	59
„ Females ...	—	—	3	4	7	17	22	13	7	6	2	81	100	—	1	1	2	4	10	39
Non-pulmonary, Males	—	1	3	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	11	11	—	1	2	3	3	—	10
„ Females	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	4	4	4	—	4
Totals ...	—	4	12	7	18	27	40	32	21	14	9	184	222	—	3	7	10	15	47	112

Prevention of Tuberculosis.—In connection with preventive work in respect of tuberculosis, the Dispensary, which has now been part of the Borough tuberculosis scheme since April, 1921, continued to prove most valuable, the members of the staff rendering excellent service.

Particulars with regard to patients dealt with during the year are shown in a table at page 55, while the following short table summarizes the information as to visits paid by members of the staff:—

No. of visits by Tuberculosis Officer	...	New, 84	...	Old, 360
No. of cases at Dispensary	...	New, 360	...	Old, 2,100
No. of attendances at Dispensary	...	4,080		
No. of visits by Miss Baker	...	First visit, 231	...	Re-visits, 1,717
No. of visits by Miss Bartleet	...	First visit, 165	...	Re-visits, 1,052
No. of Committee Meetings attended	...	26		

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 continued to run during the year. The number of children on the roll was 28—13 boys and 15 girls—and the attendances numbered 8,260. Dr. Saner, who has been Medical Officer of the School since he took office at the Dispensary, continued to act in this capacity.

The following short note by the Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Saner) contains reference to a number of points that may be of interest.

“The figures as to the work done at the Dispensary are embodied in the General Report, except those referring to the number of re-examinations of patients about whom information is required by the Ministry of Pensions or the London County Council, and those who at their first attendance are labelled ‘Suspects.’ These examinations total just over 700. In connection with the treatment of tuberculosis little more has been advanced during the year of tested value, although if one can be guided by announcements in the newspapers under imposing headlines one should have a cure at hand for all forms of tuberculosis, especially of the pulmonary type. It seems a pity that the newspapers should, particularly in regard to such a condition as consumption, advertise methods of cure which, so far, have not received confirmation of their efficiency by competent authorities. It gives the consumptive, who is only too willing to try anything that promises relief, a false impression and a forlorn hope. This refers chiefly to the more advanced cases. Amongst the patients who attend the Dispensary there are many who think, because they have found the statement in a newspaper, that it must be true, and do not understand why any special treatment vaunted in the press has not been broadcasted to every dispensary for their benefit. The process of undeceiving a patient thus misled is unpleasant, but as a rule he

leaves the doctor with the assurance that directly the so-called cure has been proved to be of some use and sufficient of it can be obtained he shall be treated with it. The cure for the advanced and rapidly advancing cases of consumption has yet to be found. For the early case the general opinion may be accepted that the present method of treatment at sanatoria is based on sound and correct principles. Not only is it capable of slowing down and even stopping the disease, but it trains and educates the patient as to his future, and shows him the way in which he should conduct his life in order to live healthily at his work and in his home. Unfortunately there are those who, having had the sanatorium treatment and training, lack stability and strength of character sufficient to encourage them to continue the battle against the invasion of the tubercle bacillus, and who, as a result, gradually fall back into a condition worse than before. These are most unsatisfactory cases to deal with. A case in point was a young lad of 19 who, having benefited under treatment, was able to do a certain amount of work. Seen on his return from the sanatorium, he was told that the work he was doing was sufficient exercise for the day, and that he should rest quietly at home in the evening. In an injured tone of voice he asked, 'What about my recreation?' and was told that, having regard to the fact that his recreation was the picture-houses or, worse still, public-houses, he should give it up. This he refused to do, and, almost needless to say, he quickly broke down and in a comparatively short time paid the final penalty. So much depends on the patient's own efforts for his health that it is heart-breaking when he is quite indifferent to all that has been done and is being done for him: particularly as it generally happens in these cases that the patient is only too ready to blame everybody but himself."

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 498 as against 426 in 1921. Of these, 117 were found to contain the bacillus of consumption, while the remainder were free.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The great bulk of the total notifications—24 as against 37 in 1921—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 58.

Return as to work carried out in connection with the St. Marylebone Tuberculosis Dispensary for the year 1922.

(The return relates only to persons residing in the area which is served by the Dispensary
under the scheme of the Council.)

Number of			Under observation at the Dispensary on Jan. 1st pending diagnosis.	Examined for the first time during the year.	Total.	Found to be			Under observation at the Dispensary on Dec. 31st pending diagnosis.	Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis.
						Suffering from Tuberculosis.		Not suffering from Tuberculosis.		
						Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary.			
(a) All persons (including "Contacts.")	Adults	... { M.	36	109	145	45	3	84	13	10
		... { F.	43	105	148	34	—	84	30	22
	Children	... { M.	77	58	135	11	5	58	61	29
	under 15	... { F.	73	55	128	4	8	57	59	26
	TOTAL	...	229	327	556	94	16	283	163	87
(b) "Contacts" (included in (a)).	Adults	... { M.	5	5	10	—	—	10	—	—
		... { F.	15	13	28	4	—	22	2	1
	Children	... { M.	34	30	64	1	1	36	26	11
	under 15	... { F.	35	27	62	3	2	36	21	11
(c) Insured persons (included in (a)).		... { M.	34	89	123	41	3	70	9	6
		... { F.	14	50	64	20	—	33	11	8

1. Number of patients under treatment or supervision (excluding persons under observation or domiciliary treatment) on the 31st December*	...	...	...	...	165
2. Total number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary during the year	Insured...	...	...	...	1,634
	Uninsured	...	...	...	2,009
3. Number of persons placed during the year under observation at the Dispensary for the purpose of diagnosis	...	...	...	...	63
4. Number of cases in which the period of observation at the Dispensary exceeded two months	...	...	...	...	82
5. Number of insured patients under domiciliary treatment on December 31st	...	...	...	...	134
6. Number of reports received from Insurance Practitioners in respect of insured patients under domiciliary treatment during the year	...	...	...	...	—
7. Number of persons referred to affiliated hospital for consultation	...	...	...	...	7
8. Number of consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients	Insured	...	...	...	9
	Uninsured	...	...	...	1
9. Number of other visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of patients	...	...	...	...	420
10. Number of visits paid by Nurses or Health Visitors to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes	...	...	...	...	1,736
11. Number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensary	...	...	...	...	353

*Insured persons under domiciliary treatment by Insurance practitioners are included under Head 5.

The following Table, which has been prepared for the Ministry of Health and the London County Council, shows the work carried out at the Dispensary :—

STATEMENT OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH THE DISPENSARY TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1922, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1922, AND SUNDRY PARTICULARS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHEME OF TREATMENT.

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

Name of Dispensary.	Name of Dispensary Medical Officer.	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, 1922, to the 31st December 1922, at or in connection with the Dispensary and were:—					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, 1922, to 31st December, 1922.		Number of Persons who were under treatment, supervision, or observation at or in connection with the Dispensary on the 31st December, 1922.		Number of Persons referred for diagnosis or treatment to the Hospital with which the Dispensary is affiliated during the period 1st January, 1922, to 31st December, 1922.	
				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 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	94	170	63	158	169	194	125	242	349	9	1

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

1. Name of Hospital to which Special Cases are referred from the Dispensary for diagnosis or treatment	Middlesex Hospital.
2. Is any provision for the home nursing of Tuberculous Patients made in connection with the Dispensary? If so	No. Application can be made to the District Nursing Association
(1) State the general nature of the arrangement	(1) Note sent to Matron from Dispensary.
(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) Matron of Nursing Association and Tuberculosis Officer.
3. If no provision of nursing is made in connection with the Dispensary 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, 1922, 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 1922 the total number certified as due to this cause was 98, the death-rate being 0·9 per 1,000. The distribution of the deaths according to registration districts is shown in the accompanying table, which gives also the figures for each of the 5 years 1918-1922.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

Five years—1918-1922.

Year.	Estimated Population.	All Ages.	Sub-Districts.			
			All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.
1918	98,526	167	45	39	60	23
1919	97,953	104	12	27	53	12
1920	101,856	94	14	28	38	14
1921	105,200	102	24	24	40	14
1922	105,200	98	15	27	42	14

The distribution of the 98 deaths was as follows:—In Poor Law Institutions, 46; general and other hospitals, 22; and at home, 30.

Of those who died 57 were insured (41 males and 16 females), and 36 uninsured (10 males and 26 females). In addition there were 5 children.

As it may be useful for statistical purposes it may be mentioned that while the deaths numbered 98 the notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 170. The age and sex distribution of the deaths is shown in the following table.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Ages.		Under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and upwards.	Totals.
Males ...	...	—	2	6	13	10	12	6	1	50
Females ...	...	2	4	15	12	5	9	1	—	48
Totals ...	...	2	6	21	25	15	21	7	1	98

The following table, giving information as to the localization of the disease, brings out no fact to which attention has not already been directed.

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE 52 WEEKS
ENDING 30TH DECEMBER, 1922.

Localization 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	...	...	...	...	170	—	—	15	40	71	35	9	37	45	61	27	170	19	12	22	8	61	109
Ulna	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Glands	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	2	12	...	...	1	1	2	10
Meninges	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spine	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1
Hip	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	1
Ankle	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
General	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	1
Totals					...	194	...	4	29	45	72	35	9	39	51	73	31	194	20	13	26	10	69	125

DISINFECTION.

The work done in this connection during 1922 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	341	15	—	2	10	368
Mattresses	489	27	5	2	123	646
Bolsters	307	19	4	—	52	382
Pillows	1,351	80	8	2	314	1,755
Sheets	841	18	7	—	30	896
Blankets	1,205	64	16	29	71	1,385
Sundries	8,683	425	280	431	113	9,932
Totals	13,217	648	320	466	713	15,364

In 1921, the number of articles disinfected was 16,166.

The number of journeys made by the disinfecting vans during the year ended December, 1922, was :—

January	70	August	71
February	64	September	65
March	73	October	70
April	61	November	70
May	73	December	63
June	68		—
July	68		816

The vans were used 819 times in 1921.

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	89	17	4	—	2	112
February	37	7	2	2	2	50
March	76	6	3	3	2	90
April	44	4	13	1	—	62
May	65	7	22	5	3	102
June	85	6	3	1	1	96
July	84	5	6	4	—	99
August	64	6	2	7	—	79
September	61	22	—	—	—	83
October	45	15	—	—	—	60
November	43	8	—	—	—	51
December	57	8	—	1	—	66
Totals	750	111	55	24	10	950

The number of rooms disinfected in 1921 was 1,136.

In regard to treatment of premises with the object of destroying vermin, it may be noted that in order to assist owners and occupiers of infested premises, arrangements have now been made for placing at their disposal a spraying apparatus and a supply of a liquid believed to possess great destructive powers in this direction. This liquid is known as "Fluid D," and appears to be some form of petroleum. The results obtained up to the present have been fairly satisfactory, and a considerable number of persons have made use of the facilities provided for trying the effect of the treatment.

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 1922, and annually since 1910:—

1922.	Adults.			Children.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	284	96	380	48	153	201
February ...	237	93	330	42	292	334
March ...	273	87	360	45	322	367
April ...	200	90	290	30	120	150
May ...	261	92	353	51	261	312
June ...	242	102	344	30	292	322
July ...	228	96	324	32	292	324
August ...	280	97	377	4	36	40
September ...	200	90	290	44	324	368
October ...	254	92	346	40	302	342
November ...	258	89	347	40	330	370
December ...	219	39	258	23	152	175
Totals ...	2,936	1,063	3,999	429	2,876	3,305

CLEANSING STATION ATTENDANCES, 1910-1922.

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
1922 ...	2,936	1,063	3,999	429	2,876	3,305

The total attendances since the Baths were opened in 1898 number 208,099 (adults, 155,130 ; children, 52,969).

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.

	1922		
	Positive.	Negative	Total.
Malaria	—	1	1
Typhoid fever	4	24	28
Diphtheria	164	1,142	1,306
Phthisis	117	381	498
Totals	285	1,548	1,833

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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

Apart from the Health Society, however, there are other bodies that assist, and that are more or less definitely linked up to the main scheme, the connecting link being the Public Health Department of the Council. Amongst these bodies may be mentioned Queen Charlotte's Hospital and Middlesex Hospital, which in addition to providing lying-in accommodation, arrange for attention to be given to out-door patients as well, and conduct ante-natal clinics and infant consultations. 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 1922. It will be noted that at the end of the year there were available nine 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. 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 six health visitors. 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 1922 the health visitors made 6,949 visits to infants, and the voluntary visitors attached to the schools for mothers made 748 visits to infants; children are visited up to school age.

Centres.—There are in all nine 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*, at the *Church Army Dispensary* and at the *Western General 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 1922 was 2,504, the total births numbering 3,813. 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.—This institution, which was opened early in 1918, had unfortunately, owing to lack of funds, to close down about the middle of the year. During the time it was open it did much valuable work, and it is a source of keen regret to all who were interested in it that its operations had, of necessity, to come to an end.

Work done during 1922.—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 Maternity and Child Welfare 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 52 WEEKS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

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 - -	47	241 (191 children 50 maternity)	304 (253 ante-natal 51 infants)	92	98	50	149	92	50
No. of attendances of mothers at ante-natal clinic - - -	—	681	6718	—	23	—	—	—	31
No. of attendances of babies	894	3655	1216	1619	1544	838	2831	545	513
No. of attendances of children over 2 years -	169	564	73	215	159	138	1203	1315	34
No. of orders issued for milk, etc. - - - -	102	580	81	102	71	47	74	15	24
No. of home visits	540	2806	748	746	623	753	1010	22	258
No. of new cases	87	335	3539	86	131	57	287	327	48

Day Nurseries—Attendances during the year.

St. John's Wood, Barrow Hill Road	...	...	...	...	...	5270
Portman, Exeter Street	...	...	...	...	...	7855

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

No. in Home at beginning of year 14

Admissions ... 18. Discharges ... 30. Deaths ... 2

Home permanently closed on 28th August, 1922.

Home Helps.—The system of providing assistance in carrying out the work of the home to expectant, nursing or ailing mothers continued 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 1922 was 10. The average time for which the help was required was 4 weeks, the longest being 12 weeks, and the shortest 1 day. The total amount expended during the financial year to 31st March, 1923, was £9 9s. 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, 1922.

1922.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	For burial only.	For inquests.	TOTAL.	No. of P.M.'s held	No. of courts held.	No. of Infectious cases.
January ...	17	13	30	14	16	30	11	5	—
February ...	11	8	19	11	8	19	5	4	2
March ...	6	11	17	8	9	17	4	4	—
April ...	12	8	20	11	9	20	5	4	—
May ...	14	14	28	10	18	28	7	5	—
June ...	10	5	15	8	7	15	1	4	—
July ...	10	14	24	7	17	24	11	8	—
August ...	12	4	16	8	8	16	3	4	—
September ...	10	4	14	5	9	14	4	5	—
October ...	13	8	21	11	10	21	5	4	—
November ...	22	7	29	12	17	29	6	6	—
December ...	12	6	18	11	7	18	5	4	—
Totals...	149	102	251	116	135	251	67	57	2

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 they 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 places where food is dealt with. Reference is made to these elsewhere.

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. At the end of the year, though a great part of the site for the Council's housing scheme had been cleared, the approval of the Ministry of Health to the scheme had not been obtained. The efforts of the Housing Committee to get the houses on the site still occupied into a reasonable state of repair were continued, and considerable improvements were made.

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. Actually, only 1 application was received, and this it was found impossible to grant, though, following pressure, certain minor defects that were detected were dealt with.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 Flats
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

1. Unfit dwelling-houses :

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)							
	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,779
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910—							
Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	793
Tenements in blocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	281
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation							
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation							
	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,507

2. Remedy for defects without service of formal notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers (intimation only)	2,224
--	-------

3. Action under statutory powers :

(A) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
--	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—

(a) By owners	Nil
----------------------	-----

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
--	-----

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil
---	-----

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied (statutory notices) ...	283
--	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—

(a) By owners	283
----------------------	-----

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
--	-----

(C) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909 :

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	Nil
---	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
---	-----

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil
---	-----

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
--	-----

(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
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TABLE A.—HOUSING.

STATISTICS FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

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.
—	793 and 281 Tene- ments	—	664	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres) 1427'8 (exclusive of water) ; 1473 (including water).

Population (1921). 104,173.

Number of inhabited houses (1921). 18,507.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921). 27,214.

Rateable value. £2,449,510.

Sum represented by a penny rate. £10,206.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births—	Total	M.	F.	} Birth Rate 18'2.
Legitimate ...	1,502	771	731	
Illegitimate ...	177	100	77	

Deaths, 1,451. Death Rate 13'7.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth—from sepsis, none ; other causes, 1.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births :—

Legitimate ... 56'5 Illegitimate ... 169.5 Total 68'0.

Deaths from Measles (all ages), 26.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), 14.

Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age), 17.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

Milk Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Cowhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Restaurant, Dining Room and Coffee Shop Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Hotel Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Pastrycooks and Tea Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Fish Curers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,147
Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,535
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>5,364</u>

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Number of Observations	...	218	Number of Nuisances and Complaints	...	...	12
Number of Notices	...	4	Number of Summonses...	...	...	Nil

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Number of Houses inspected ...	793	Number of Houses dealt with under Section 15 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909	Nil
Tenements in blocks ...	281		
Number of Representations by Householders ...	Nil	Number of Closing Orders ...	Nil
Number of Representations by Medical Officer ...	Nil	Number of Houses included in such Closing Orders ...	Nil
Number of Houses included in such Representations...	Nil	Number of Closing Orders determined from year 1920 ...	Nil
Number of Houses remedied without Closing Orders ...	Nil		
Number of Demolition Orders...	Nil	Number of Houses demolished—	
		(a) In pursuance of Orders	Nil
		(b) Voluntarily ...	Nil

OBSTRUCTIVE BUILDINGS.

Number of Representations under Section 38 of the Housing Act, 1890 ...	Nil	Number of Buildings demolished	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 ...	18,507	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 ...	251
Number of Infectious bodies received ...	2

DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected ...	950
Number of articles disinfected ...	15,364

CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

		Adults.		Children.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of persons cleansed	...	2,936	1,063	429	2,876	7,304

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on register at end of 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Number above ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number underground	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Number of Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

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

Number on Register at end of 1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241
Number of Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections	...	Houses	...	793
		Tenements	...	281
Number of Notices issued	...	Intimations	...	664
		Statutory Notices	...	106
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	5

HOUSE REFUSE.

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,902
Number of Old Brick Receptacles abolished			...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of New Metal Receptacles provided			...	...	...	...	...	863
Number of Notices issued.	Intimations		...	...	...	...	...	655
" Statutory Notices		...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

WATER SUPPLY.

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

Number of Premises where water supply has been provided to Upper Storeys	37
Number of Statutory Notices served	4
Number of Prosecutions	1

OVERCROWDING.

Number of Dwelling Rooms overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number remedied	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

Number dealt with...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Notices served under P. H. (L.) Act, 1891	}								18
Number of Notices served under H. T. P., &c., Act, 1909									
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

VERMINOUS ROOMS.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1922, Section 9 (1).

Number of rooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	946
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

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

Number of persons accommodated during the year	26
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

INLAND REVENUE ACT.

Number of houses for which applications were received	...	...	...	1
Number of tenements comprised therein	...	...	...	56
Number of tenements for which certificates were granted	...	...	...	56
" " " " refused	...	...	...	Nil
" " " " deferred	...	...	...	Nil

DRAINAGE.

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	6,619
Number of drainage plans deposited	...	...	...	...	...	493
Number relating to new buildings	...	...	...	...	...	58
" " old buildings	...	...	...	...	...	435

SALE OF FOOD.

Number of Premises used other than Ice Cream Premises, Milk Shops, and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	403
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,441

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM REGULATIONS.

Number of Notifications received during the year from certified midwives	...	1
--	-----	---

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	2		

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND OTHER TABLES.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.
DURING 1922 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.						Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	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	15·4	877	607	128	66·0	1,355	12·8
1922	105,200	3,588	1,679	18·2	1,638	15·5	905	718	115	68·0	1,451	13·7

Total population at all ages at Census of 1921, 104,173.

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

.. .. (including area covered by water), 1473 acres.

TABLE I.(A)

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1922 and the ten Previous Years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	THE WHOLE BOROUGH.				ALL SOULS.				ST. MARY.				CHRIST CHURCH.				ST. JOHN.			
	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.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
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
1921... ..	105,200	1,939	1,355	128	26,184	390	268	29	28,709	445	345	27	32,445	720	455	55	17,862	384	287	23
Averages of Years 1912 to 1921	103,872	1,871	1,577	173	25,877	382	319	30	28,305	362	395	34	32,059	783	586	84	17,633	342	276	24
1922... ..	105,200	1,679	1,451	115	25,202	318	286	18	26,943	405	415	21	32,747	673	459	50	20,308	283	291	26

* 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.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1922.

Disease.	Cases Notified.									Deaths Certified.								
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total No. of Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths	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.
Diphtheria	268	6	88	119	33	20	2	...	261	30	2	6	8	14	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	52	2	...	3	9	11	12	15	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4
Scarlet Fever	339	2	86	201	31	18	1	...	331	4	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	12	...	...	1	3	7	...	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia	113	7	24	20	12	25	22	3	33	148	19	14	11	5	5	16	39	39
Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis :																		
Pulmonary—Males	87	...	...	6	16	36	22	7	39	50	...	...	...	...	6	18	22	4
" Females	83	...	...	9	24	35	13	2	22	48	...	...	2	1	11	21	12	1
Total	170	...	...	15	40	71	35	9	61	98	...	...	2	1	17	39	34	5
Non-Pulmonary—Males	14	...	1	8	4	1	...	...	4	18	2	...	3	3	2	2	5	1
" Females	10	...	3	6	1	...	...	...	4	11	...	2	2	4	...	2	1	...
Total	24	...	4	14	5	1	...	...	8	29	2	2	5	7	2	4	6	1

TABLE II.(A)

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDING 30TH DECEMBER, 1922.

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	268	6	88	119	33	20	2	...	69	72	91	36	268	68	71	88	34	261	7
Erysipelas ...	52	2	...	3	9	11	12	15	7	17	18	10	52	3	4	7	4	18	34
Scarlet Fever ...	339	2	86	201	31	18	1	...	71	59	126	83	339	70	58	124	79	331	8
Typhus Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Enteric Fever ...	8	...	...	1	2	4	...	1	...	2	5	1	8	...	1	4	1	6	2
Paratyphoid Fever ...	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	1	...	1	1	3	1
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farcy... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary ...	170	...	...	15	40	71	35	9	37	45	61	27	170	19	12	22	8	61	109
Non-Pulmonary ...	24	...	4	14	5	1	...	..	2	6	12	4	24	1	1	4	2	8	16
Acute Poliomyelitis...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Polio-Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	9	5	22	1	...	6	3	10	12
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lethargica	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	2	..	2	1
Pneumonia ...	113	7	24	20	12	25	22	3	10	27	56	20	113	4	2	17	10	33	80
Malaria ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trench Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1008	39	202	374	133	158	74	28	207	231	383	187	1008	168	149	276	142	735	273

1008

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year ending 30th December, 1922.

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the district.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.	Total.
		All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.						
1	Enteric Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	2
2	Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles	26	2	15	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	19	2	26
4	Scarlet Fever	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
5	Whooping Cough	14	4	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	6	3	14
6	Diphtheria and Croup	30	2	6	8	14	—	—	—	—	7	6	9	13	2	30
7	Influenza	43	1	1	—	—	—	9	13	19	7	9	13	13	8	43
8	Erysipelas	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	2	3	1	2	1	7
9	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (Lungs, Pleura & Throat)	98	—	—	2	1	17	39	34	5	21	15	27	42	14	98
9a	Desseminated Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
10	Tuberculous Meningitis	11	2	2	3	3	—	1	—	—	14	2	3	4	2	11
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	17	—	—	2	4	2	3	5	1	10	5	6	4	2	17
12	Cancer	173	—	—	1	—	—	14	81	77	339	35	59	42	37	173
13	Rheumatic Fever	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	3
14	Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1
15	Organic Heart Disease	114	—	—	—	2	1	13	29	69	68	29	35	27	23	114
16	Bronchitis	151	5	3	—	—	1	4	33	105	24	22	42	57	30	151
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	148	19	14	11	5	5	16	39	39	59	17	35	60	36	148
18	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	26	1	—	—	—	1	7	9	8	11	4	12	7	3	26
19	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	4	5	4	17
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	13	—	—	—	—	1	7	4	1	18	5	3	2	3	13
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	7	2	2	2	1	7
21a	Alcoholism	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	42	—	—	—	—	1	11	14	16	23	12	14	13	3	42
23	Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
24	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	16	—	—	1	—	1
25	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	10	8	17	7	42
26	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	56	2	2	4	—	4	15	20	9	43	14	17	18	7	56
27	Suicides	19	—	—	—	—	1	9	9	—	11	4	6	5	4	19
28	Other defined Causes	384	18	—	4	6	4	40	120	192	299	79	113	98	94	384
29	Diseases ill defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS		1451	115	49	49	38	39	193	422	546	1038	285	415	459	292	1451

VACCINATION RETURNS.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN FOR 1921.

RETURN made to the Board of Guardians and Ministry of Health on the 9th February, 1923, 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, 1921, 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, 1921.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1923, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1923, remained un- entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1923, 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 1922.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during the calendar year 1922.
		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	904	592	2	...	179	41	10	22	25	33	3,035	429
2. St. Mary	1,837	1,243	3	...	185	124	10	254	8	10		
3. All Souls	655	474	1	..	63	23	5	74	8	7		
Total	3,396	2,309	6	...	427	188	25	350	41	50	3,035	429

Dated 9th February, 1923.

(Signed) GEORGE H. BASSETT, *Vaccination Officer.*

