

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

**Contributors**

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*V.D. re septuaginta*  
**REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR 1931.

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

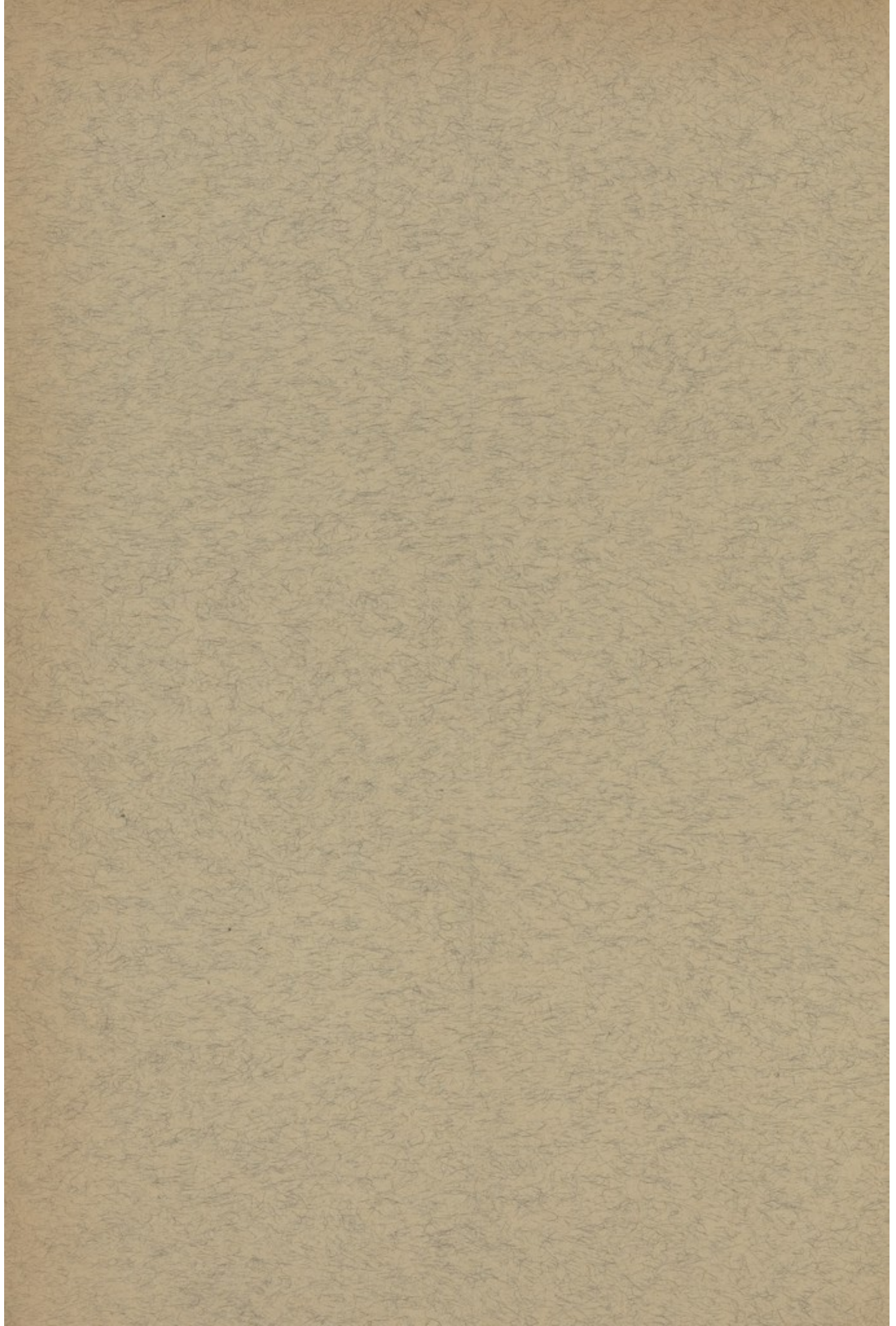
**CHARLES PORTER, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P.(Ed.)**

Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.



LONDON:

VAIL & CO. 170, FARRINGDON ROAD.



Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

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International Bureau of the Hygiene

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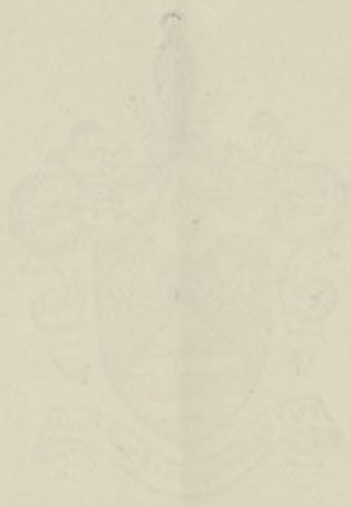
Including the Report on the Tuberculosis and the  
Report on the Work done

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CHARLES FORTER, B.S. (M.C.P. 56)



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL,  
MARYLEBONE ROAD, N.W.1.

6th May, 1932.

*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 1931.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health it is mainly a record of the happenings of the year and contains less of detail than did its predecessor of 1930, which was of course a "Survey Report." In carrying out the work to which reference is made and the various duties entrusted to me, I received as always every kindness and the fullest possible help and support from the Public Health Committee and the Chairman, Dr. C. A. Fuller. These things I very greatly appreciate, and would here express my grateful recognition and thanks, as I do also to the staff of the department, who, as always, worked steadily and well and showed a real devotion to the important duties they are required to perform.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES PORTER,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
TOWN HALL  
MARTINBOURNE ROAD, W.V.I.  
6th May, 1931

**PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.**  
*(Which is also the Committee appointed for the purposes of the Maternity  
and Child Welfare Act, 1918).*

1931.

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor LT.-COL. R. Q. HENRIQUES, J.P.)

**ALDERMEN.**

G. B. BROOKS

J. FETTES, J.P.

A. C. RICKATSON, J.P.

**COUNCILLORS.**

MRS. V. A. L. FREEMAN.

CAPT. J. T. O'BRIEN, J.P.

DR. C. A. FULLER (Chairman).

P. O'CONNELL.

S. H. HAYNES.

G. B. RAMSAY.

MRS. C. Q. HENRIQUES.

MRS. E. M. SHIRLEY.

DR. E. JACOBS.

MRS. M. G. HARRIS.

H. JONES.

Medical Officer of Health

# CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
<b>NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.</b>			
Population .. .. .	7	Infant Mortality Causes .. .. .	32
Sanitary Circumstances .. .. .	7	Maternal Mortality .. .. .	34
Water Supply .. .. .	7	Deaths in relation to Disease .. .. .	34, 77
Drainage .. .. .	7	Diarrhoeal Diseases .. .. .	34
Combined Drainage .. .. .	8	Infectious (Communicable) Diseases .. .. .	34
Sewer Emanations .. .. .	9	Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	34
Closet Accommodation .. .. .	9	Respiratory Diseases .. .. .	35
Public Sanitary Conveniences .. .. .	9	Cancer and Malignant Disease .. .. .	35
Scavenging .. .. .	10	Accident, Suicide and Manslaughter .. .. .	36
Removal of House Refuse .. .. .	11	Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases .. .. .	36
The Crown Estate .. .. .	11	Isolation of Cases .. .. .	37
Removal of Offensive Refuse .. .. .	12	Discharge Notices .. .. .	37
Sanitary inspection of the Borough .. .. .	12	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup .. .. .	37
Staff .. .. .	12	Schick Testing and Diphtheria Immunization .. .. .	38
Nuisances .. .. .	13	Scarlet Fever .. .. .	39
Inspections .. .. .	14	Enteric Fever and Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	39
Nuisances—Legal Proceedings .. .. .	14	Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. .. .	39
Smoke Nuisances .. .. .	14	Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	39
Rat Repression .. .. .	15	Polio-Myelitis .. .. .	39
Pigeons .. .. .	15	Polio-Encephalitis .. .. .	39
Fouling of Footways by Dogs .. .. .	16	Erysipelas .. .. .	39
Premises and Occupations controlled by By-laws and Regulations .. .. .	16	Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	39
Business Premises .. .. .	16	Measles and German Measles .. .. .	40
Milk Premises .. .. .	16	Whooping Cough .. .. .	40
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	16	Glanders and Anthrax .. .. .	40
Offensive Trades .. .. .	17	Smallpox .. .. .	40
Ice Cream Premises .. .. .	17	Vaccination .. .. .	40, 80
Butter, Margarine, etc., Premises .. .. .	17	Infectious Diseases in Schools .. .. .	40
Bakehouses .. .. .	17	Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	41
Fried Fish Vendors and Fish Curers .. .. .	17	Influenza .. .. .	42
Factories and Workshops .. .. .	17	Pneumonia .. .. .	42
Inspections .. .. .	18	Tuberculosis .. .. .	42
Defects found .. .. .	18	Treatment .. .. .	42
Home Work .. .. .	19	Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 .. .. .	42
Registered Workshops .. .. .	20	Notifications .. .. .	43-45, 51
Other matters .. .. .	20	Prevention of .. .. .	45
Rag Flock .. .. .	20	Care Committee .. .. .	45
Premises used for Human Habitation .. .. .	20	Bacteriological Diagnosis of .. .. .	46
Houses let in lodgings .. .. .	20	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	46
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	21	Work and Dispensaries .. .. .	47-49
Underground Rooms .. .. .	21	Deaths .. .. .	50
Premises that are not but should be Registered .. .. .	21	Localisation of Diseases .. .. .	51
Food Stalls .. .. .	22	Disinfection .. .. .	52
Food—		Cleansing of Persons .. .. .	53
Milk Supply .. .. .	22	Bacteriological Examinations .. .. .	54
Milk Analysis .. .. .	22	<b>MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE .. .. .</b>	<b>54-60</b>
Bacteriological examination of Milk .. .. .	23	Health Visitors .. .. .	57
Dairies, Milkshops, etc. .. .. .	23	Centres .. .. .	58-60
The Milk (Special Designations) Order .. .. .	23	Ante-Natal Work .. .. .	58
Milk (Mothers and Children) Scheme .. .. .	23	Dental Clinic .. .. .	58, 60
Foods other than Milk .. .. .	24	Massage Clinics .. .. .	58
Food Inspections .. .. .	24	Schick Testing, etc., Clinics .. .. .	58
Food, Unsound, Condemned .. .. .	24	Hospital Treatment .. .. .	58
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 .. .. .	24	Maternity Cases .. .. .	58
Reports of Public Analyst .. .. .	25-27	Infant Consultations—Work at .. .. .	59
STATISTICAL—		Day Nurseries .. .. .	59, 60
Births .. .. .	27	Home Helps .. .. .	60
Birth Registration .. .. .	27	<b>SANITARY ADMINISTRATION—</b>	
Birth Notifications .. .. .	28	Staff .. .. .	12, 60
Deaths and Death Rates .. .. .	28	Report of Mortuary Keeper .. .. .	60
Sub-District Births and Deaths .. .. .	29	Hospital Accommodation .. .. .	60
Deaths in relation to Age .. .. .	30	Local Acts and Orders .. .. .	60
Causes of and ages at death .. .. .	30-31	<b>HOUSING .. .. .</b>	<b>61-72</b>
Infantile Mortality .. .. .	30	<b>STATISTICS .. .. .</b>	<b>72, 73</b>
		<b>SANITARY INSPECTION (SUMMARY) .. .. .</b>	<b>73, 74</b>
		<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH, TABLES I—IV. .. .. .</b>	<b>75-79</b>
		<b>VACCINATION RETURNS .. .. .</b>	<b>80</b>



## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres) 1,427.8 (exclusive of water); 1,473 (including water).

Population (1921). 104,173. (1931) 97,620 (estimated 1931) 93,460.

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

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1931) according to Rate Books, 19,764.

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

Rateable value. £3,138,221.

Sum represented by a penny rate. £12,400.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

## Births—

		Total	M.	F.	} Birth Rate, 11.4
Legitimate	...	947	844	463	
Illegitimate	...	120	67	53	

Still Births, 42. Rate per 1,000 total births, 3.9.

Deaths, 1,225. Death Rate, 12.3.

Percentages of total deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, 9.9.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—from sepsis, 1; other causes, 2.

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

Legitimate ... 50. Illegitimate ... 15. Total 65.

Deaths from Measles (all ages), 2.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), 2.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age), 13.

## INTRODUCTORY.

POPULATION.—The population when the census was taken on April 27th, 1931, was found to be 97,620, made up of 38,829 males and 58,791 females, the latter exceeding the former by 19,962. The following table abstracted from the census returns by the Registrar-General shows the population of each of the Electoral Wards of the Borough.

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
No. 1. Hamilton Terrace ... ..	3,410	6,978	10,388
No. 2. St. John's Wood Terrace ... ..	4,064	5,485	9,549
No. 3. Church Street ... ..	9,938	10,576	20,514
No. 4. Dorset Square & Regents Park ... ..	3,419	5,703	9,122
No. 5. Bryanston Square ... ..	5,163	8,247	13,410
No. 6. Portman ... ..	4,671	7,586	12,257
No. 7. Park Crescent ... ..	4,334	7,526	11,860
No. 8. Langham ... ..	2,884	5,164	8,048
No. 9. Cavendish ... ..	946	1,526	2,472
Total of Borough ... ..	38,829	58,791	97,620

According to the Registrar-General the population at the middle of 1931 for statistical purposes is to be taken as 93,460, being a decrease of 4,160 (4.2%) since the census was taken, and this figure is used in calculating the various rates given in the report.

The following table shows the population at the census of 1921 and that of 1931 and the population estimated to the middle of 1931 in the registration sub-districts, the Northern District being subdivided on the old registration districts: Christ Church and St. John.

Year.	The Borough.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.
Census 1921	104,178	24,956	26,680	32,428	20,109
Census 1931	97,620	22,380	25,667	29,636	19,937
Estimated to middle of } 1931	93,460	21,421	24,574	28,374	19,087

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Under this heading the Ministry of Health calls for a report with regard to such matters as Water, Drainage and Sewerage, Closet Accommodation, Scavenging, Sanitary Inspection, Premises and Occupations controlled by By-laws or Regulations, Schools, &c. In respect of some of these matters, on account of the circumstances and arrangements existing in London Boroughs, there is little to be said, and much of the information is obtainable only from other departments of the Council or from other bodies. In order, however, to comply with the requirements of the Ministry, and to assist in obtaining uniformity in reports, each of the more important matters is dealt with as fully as possible.

## WATER.

As usual, complaints as to water supply were few. All were dealt with, and a remedy found.

*Water Supply cut off.*—In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Section 49 (1), the Metropolitan Water Board reported

that the water had been cut off in eleven premises. The reason for discontinuing the supply was in nine cases the non-payment of rate, and in two cases the premises were reported empty.

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

*Cisterns.*—The bulk of the houses in the Borough, in accordance with the requirements of the Water Board, are provided with a cistern, and though in a considerable percentage water for drinking purposes is drawn from the main, there are still many in which supplies for all purposes are obtained from the cistern. In many cases this leaves much to be desired, both as regards situation and accessibility, and despite the fact that a by-law of the Council requires that the apparatus shall be emptied and cleansed every six months, it cannot be doubted but that in many houses no such step is taken. During the year 55 notices were served in regard to defects in and necessity for cleansing cisterns.

*Water Supply in Dwelling Houses.*—The certificates granted under Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, in respect of new and rebuilt premises numbered four. The number in 1930 was 10.

In 11 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 all cases.

#### DRAINAGE.

There have been few changes in regard to work in this connection during the last five years. Duties in connection with drainage in the portion of the Borough north of Marylebone Road, which were allotted to Inspector Cook in 1929 have been in his hands ever since, duties in the southern half being performed by Inspector Draper. Engaged exclusively in drainage work, these officers between them in 1931 made 4,309 inspections.

The total number of plans deposited was 374 in respect of 470 premises, as against 380 and 461 respectively in 1930.

The number relating to new buildings was 28. The number deposited in 1930 was 41.

In the case of old buildings, the number of plans received was 346. In 1930 the total number was 339.

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

Now that the new by-laws (1930) of the London County Council with regard to sanitary conveniences are in operation the number of such cases is diminishing, provision having been made for accepting as compliance a number of arrangements which were definitely outside the provisions of the earlier by-laws.

In two cases it was discovered that drainage work had been executed improperly and without notice to the Sanitary Authority as required by the By-laws. In one case the defendant was cautioned, in the other legal proceedings were taken and the defendant was fined £2 10s. with £3 3s. costs.

*Combined Drainage.*—Orders under seal as to combined drainage were issued in respect of 34 premises. The number in 1930 was 46.

*Sewer Emanations.*—At intervals during 1930 and to an extent also in previous years, especially in the early summer months, a number of complaints were received with regard to nuisance from smells issuing from sewer ventilators in the roadway. These complaints in 1931, it is interesting to note, were not renewed, the steps taken by the London County Council of closing a large number of the sewer ventilating openings apparently having abated the nuisance.

#### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the table at page 14 summarizing the work carried out by the district inspectors, figures indicating the number of defects in water closets remedied and of water closets erected are set out.

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

One of the great difficulties experienced from time to time is in regard to finding a suitable place for a convenience and a position in which there will be complete compliance with the requirements of the regulations in respect of water-closets. This is particularly the case in relation to closets in basements and in the more over-crowded business and shopping portions of the Borough. All plans showing proposals to construct water-closets are most carefully scrutinised, but as already noted, the 1930 by-laws having considerably modified the requirements so far as situation is concerned, the need for granting special approval now less frequently arises. Particularly by allowing of the introduction of closets in bathrooms entered directly from rooms used exclusively as sleeping or dressing-rooms they have met a demand that has been increasing for some time and that caused considerable administrative difficulties.

*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 use of 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, 1932, and the amount of increase or decrease as compared with the previous year.

	1932			1931			Increase			Decrease		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Oxford Circus—Men's Department	798	8	1	865	7	4	—	—	—	66	19	3
† " Women's "	1,693	1	1	1,642	11	5	50	9	8	—	—	—
Gt. Portland Street—Men's "	205	15	8	233	5	7	—	—	—	27	9	11
* " Women's "	224	1	1	245	13	3	—	—	—	21	12	2
Marylebone Road—Men's "	274	19	8	313	0	2	—	—	—	38	0	6
* " Women's "	355	19	1	360	7	0	—	—	—	4	7	11
Foley Street—Men only "	131	0	7	145	7	1	—	—	—	14	6	6
St. John's Wood Road—Men only	101	11	0	108	4	10	—	—	—	6	13	10
Barrett Street—Men only "	220	11	11	247	11	9	—	—	—	26	19	10
Salisbury Street—												
Men's Department	72	14	7	74	16	10	—	—	—	2	2	3
† " Women's "	107	17	0	111	19	5	—	—	—	4	2	5
	£4,185	19	9	4,348	4	8	50	9	8	212	14	7

\* One free urinette provided.

† Two free urinettes provided.

## SCAVENGING.

*Refuse Collection.*—The collection of house refuse in the Borough is under the jurisdiction of the Highways Committee of the Council and under the control of the Borough Engineer, Mr. James Gair, to whom I am indebted for the information given here. The system of collection is continually under revision and changes are made from time to time with a view of more efficient working. All premises in the Borough now receive at least a twice weekly collection. In addition, over a great portion of the Borough a daily collection is made, and in certain streets in which refuse collecting vehicles are prohibited by the Ministry of Transport during certain hours, collection is carried out from the kerb within the hours prescribed. This naturally entails a greater concentration of collecting vehicles in certain parts of the Borough and still further increases the number of calls made per annum. Considerable increase continues in the number of large premises, such as blocks of flats, hotels, etc., where the "container" system of collection is in operation. This method provides for the provision of special containers, which are purchased by the owners of properties. Collection is made daily with the exception of Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday and Bank Holidays. The containers are removed bodily from the premises and conveyed to the Council's Wharf, where they are emptied and cleansed and disinfected before being returned to the premises. This method, obviously more hygienic, is also quicker and less noisy in working and far more satisfactory than refuse bin collection.

The Council have decided to purchase a complete new fleet of house refuse collecting vehicles, spread over a period of three years, and it is anticipated that the first quota will be obtained during the year 1932. It is hoped that the acquisition of these vehicles will enable the house refuse collection to be carried out in a more efficient and hygienic manner than previously.

*Refuse Disposal.*—With regard to disposal, the whole of the refuse collected in the Borough is taken to the Council's Wharf at Paddington and there discharged into a collecting pit. From this it is taken by means of an electric crane into a screen having a graded mesh which separates the large and small material. The larger material passes along a picking belt and from this is extracted saleable material, such as waste paper, rags, bones, scrap metal, etc., the latter finding a ready sale. The fine ashes and breeze obtained by screening is, during the winter months, disposed of to brickmakers and others, so that practically none of this material is dumped on to the Shoot. The residue from the picking belt is conveyed to a Woodall-Duckham refuse destructor, which is mechanically fed, and clinkered. It had been the intention of the Committee to extend this system but pending a definite decision as to the steps to be taken to regularise or consolidate the collection of refuse in London as a whole on the lines of the Dawes' report or otherwise, further action has been postponed. The system now obtaining for disposal of refuse at the Council's Wharf practically eliminates the need for the conveyance of crude refuse to the Council's Shoot at Northolt, where, in any case, all material which is dumped is carefully covered and so dealt with as to conform to the Ministry of Health's regulations for controlled tipping.

*Street Sweepings.*—Street sweepings are collected by means of special vans and conveyed to the Council's Wharf. Here the greater part is passed through a pulveriser and is disposed of to market gardeners, etc., for use as a fertiliser, the remainder being conveyed to the Council's Shoot and used for covering the surface of the dump. During the year a new fleet of motor vehicles was purchased and put into commission. These replaced the old horse-drawn vehicles and together with the use of improved orderly barrows has enabled the system of street sweeping to be reorganised. The Borough has been divided into beats and each sweeper is given a definite length of public way for which he is entirely responsible. This system applies also to the sweeping gangs employed at night. Each of the orderly barrows carries two galvanized refuse bins into which the sweepings are placed by the man in charge. Periodical calls are made during the day at prearranged collecting spots and the contents of the bins are loaded into vans and conveyed to the Wharf as shown above. When the fleet of motors is complete, it is the intention entirely to dispense with horse-drawn vehicles and

the contents of the barrows will then be emptied direct from the barrows into the collecting vehicles, all of which are specially constructed and are fitted with covers to prevent the blowing of refuse over the public streets. The cleansing of the Borough is being gradually extended on the beat system so that in the near future the whole will be dealt with by this method rather than by sweeping gangs. The result will be that each thoroughfare will receive closer and more constant attention.

*Generally.*—New plant is being installed at the Council's Shoot at Northolt to deal with refuse unloaded there, and the whole question of collection, disposal and dumping is constantly under supervision with a view of avoiding nuisance. Every precaution is taken to ensure that the whole service is carried out in a satisfactory and efficient manner and in such a way as to give as little annoyance as possible when dealing with objectionable material of this nature. Offals of various descriptions such as green offal, fish offal, refuse from petrol interceptors at garages, etc., are collected by the Council, a charge being made for this service as well as for the removal of other trade refuse. The effect of this has been to improve the general cleanliness of the Borough. Fish offal is disposed of to Contractors and green offal is treated in the same way as street sweepings.

*Statistical.*—The following figures will give some idea of the tonnages dealt with.

House Refuse collected during the year ending	
31st March, 1932	44,308 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons.
Street Sweepings collected during the year ending	
31st March, 1932	7,999 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons.

In addition, a sum of approximately £1,600 was received for the removal of Trade Refuse, Green and Fish Offal and for the cleansing of petrol interceptors.

#### REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

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. The following figures with regard to action taken as to the provision of dustbins, etc., are of interest :—

Dustholes and ashpits abolished	198
Premises where approved type metal dustbins have been provided in lieu of dustholes	201
Metal dustbins provided by owners in place of dustholes	467
Defective bins replaced by owners	460
Total number of new metal dustbins provided during the year	927

During the year the inspectors made 3,803 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, 68 notices were served. Remedies in each case were carried out, legal proceedings not being necessary in any instance.

*The Crown Estate.*—All that has been said above applies only to that part of the Borough—the bulk, of course—for which the Council is responsible. In the part constituting the "Crown Estate," which comprises a large number of properties encircling Regent's Park and includes certain premises in Marylebone Road and Park Road, the responsibility for collection, removal and disposal of the refuse is still in the hands of the Crown authorities. From the appearance particularly of the vehicles in use, the opinion one has formed is that the arrangements in operation at the moment are still those which might have been devised half a century or more ago. No attempt has been made to bring the methods into line with those which the Borough Council, through the Highways Committee, is endeavouring to

perfect in the health interests of the inhabitants. The hope is still entertained, however, that before the time for making another survey report arrives, some arrangement whereby improvements may be obtained will have been made.

*Removal of Offensive Refuse.*—Owing to the number of hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, and large private establishments in the borough, considerable quantities of food refuse (hog wash) are collected by pig-feeders daily, and close watch is necessary in order to ensure that the requirements of the bye-laws relating to removal of offensive refuse, as to hours of removal, provision of proper receptacles, etc., are complied with. During the year a number of warnings with regard to these matters were issued.

### 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, an assistant medical officer of health, who acts also as public vaccinator (Dr. H. Allen Bulman), 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 engaged exclusively in tuberculosis work), one chief and five assistant clerks and an office youth, with, in addition, at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, a sister and a clerk dispenser, and at the Salisbury Street Welfare Centre a clerk dispenser. The following list gives information with regard to qualifications, etc., of each of these officers as required by the Ministry of Health:—

*Medical Officer of Health and Administrative Medical Officer—Tuberculosis, and Maternity and Child Welfare:* \*Charles Porter, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health:* H. Allen Bulman, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Tuberculosis Purposes:* \*J. Donaldson Saner, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), D.P.H.

*Public Analyst (Part time):* J. F. F. Rowland, B.A., A.I.C.

\*\**Bacteriologist (Part time):* A. G. R. Foulerton, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. \*\*\*K. H. Whittingham, O.B.E., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., R.C.P.S.

*Public Vaccinator:* Dr. H. Allen Bulman.

*Vaccination Officer:* G. H. Bassett.

#### \**District Sanitary Inspectors.*

T. A. Cartledge, M.S.M. (a, b, d).  
H. E. P. Corline (b, d).  
T. W. Forbes (b, d).  
E. Lumley (a, b).  
H. E. Scoble (c, d).  
E. E. Willis, M.M. (a, b, d).  
A. S. Wilson (a, b, d).

#### \**Drainage Inspectors.*

F. C. Cook (b, d).  
W. H. Draper (a, b, d).

#### \**Food Inspector.*

G. Smith (Senior Sanitary Inspector) (a, b, d).

#### *Disinfectors.*

J. C. Kendall.  
J. Overton.

#### \**Outdoor Superintendent.*

P. H. Hill (a, b, d).

#### *Clerks:*

H. E. Curtis (Chief).  
A. H. James.

W. J. Howe.

G. W. Matthews.

(died 13th Sept., 1931).

H. G. E. Brown, appointed 1st Oct., 1931.

C. D. Turbayne.

R. G. Turner.

#### \**Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis Clerk.*

Miss J. Jones.

- \**Women Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors.*  
 †Miss D. Chabot (*b, e, f*).  
 ††Miss D. T. Connell.  
 Miss C. E. Durant (*b, e, h*).  
 Miss N. C. Stokes, R.R.C.  
 (*b, e, f, g, h*).
- \**Health Visitors.*  
 Miss C. Hale (*e, f*).  
 Miss E. D. Mann (*e, f, g, h*).  
 Miss K. Stewart (*e*).
- \**Tuberculosis Visitors.*  
 Miss F. A. Baker (*b*).  
 Miss S. Kenion (*e, f, g, h*).
- \**Tuberculosis Clerk—Dispenser.*  
 Miss M. T. Challis.
- \**Officers to whose salary contribution is made under the Public Health Acts or by Exchequer grants.*  
*a* Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate.  
*b* Certificate Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board (London).  
*c* Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.  
*d* Meat and other Foods Certificate.  
*e* Health Visitors Diploma.  
*f* Central Midwives Board Certificate.  
*g* Certificate of State Registration for Nurses.  
*h* Three or Four Years' Hospital General Training Certificate.  
 \*\*Died 2nd February, 1931.  
 \*\*\* Appointed 19th March, 1931.  
 † Appointed 1st October, 1931  
 †† Appointed temporarily 9th November, 1932.  
 ‡ Resigned November, 1931.
- Maternity and Child Welfare.*  
*Clerk-Dispenser.*  
 Miss G. M. Courtney.
- Cleansing of Persons—Baths & Shelter.*  
 Miss L. Kilgallin (Matron).
- Mortuary Keeper.*  
 Mrs. H. Spears.
- \**Tuberculosis Dispensary.*  
 E. D. Marston (Caretaker).
- Messenger.*  
 J. Eatwell.

## 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 2,600, as against 2,335 in 1930. 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 workers of the St. Marylebone Health Society, members of the Children's Care Committee, neighbours and others. In respect of nuisances, 84 statutory notices were issued, the figure being 79 in 1930.

Of these notices, 58 related to ordinary nuisances (dirt, dampness, etc.), 8 to verminous rooms, 8 to drains, 3 to insufficient w.c. accommodation, and 7 to insufficient dustbins.

The 8 notices respecting verminous rooms were served under powers granted by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1922, and referred to 20 rooms. The number of notices in 1930 was 9.

In 2,516 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 1 instance there was failure to carry out works after receipt of statutory notice and legal proceedings were instituted.

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

The total inspections made for 1931 by each inspector, and the number of



nuisances of various kinds detected and remedied, are set out in the following table :—

	Districts.						Borough
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	
Houses damp, dirty or dilapidated remedied ...	157	170	238	138	171	61	985
Doors, windows, floors, ceilings sash cords, etc., repaired ...	272	64	70	52	104	30	592
Overcrowding abated ...	—	4	5	2	—	1	12
Illegal occupation of underground rooms dealt with ...	—	1	2	5	3	2	13
Water closet defects remedied...	134	73	172	121	142	94	736
Water closets erected ...	—	3	4	2	12	30	51
Urinal defects remedied ...	6	2	—	7	1	3	19
Soilpipes and ventilating shafts repaired or renewed ...	—	2	—	—	9	2	13
Yard defects remedied ...	69	35	108	89	82	12	395
Waste pipe defects remedied ...	50	6	16	9	58	16	155
Water cistern defects remedied	25	1	1	11	16	1	55
Rubbish, manure, etc., accumulations removed ...	3	14	55	17	39	30	158
Dung or dust receptacles repaired or renewed ...	12	16	23	16	48	12	127
Drains relaid or amended ...	37	25	17	5	31	17	132
Drains cleared ...	3	7	11	3	17	3	44
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed ...	14	11	12	9	18	22	86
Water supply to houses reinstated ...	1	2	2	3	1	2	11
Roofs and gutters repaired ...	43	49	53	30	35	13	223
Area defects remedied ...	12	1	23	71	24	6	137
Wash-house defects remedied...	110	32	100	56	51	7	356
Animal nuisances abated ...	2	1	6	4	3	—	16
Basement defects remedied ...	—	9	2	12	24	—	47
Stables cleansed or repaired ...	3	—	1	—	2	2	8
Water supply laid on to upper storeys of house ...	3	2	4	2	—	—	11
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	399	95	278	56	58	26	712
Verminous rooms cleansed ...	68	56	201	62	64	30	481
Workshops dirty, overcrowded, unventilated or defective, remedied ...	1	1	2	21	18	31	74

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH NUISANCES.

The only summons issued during the year had reference to a failure to comply with a statutory notice and is detailed below :—

Premises.	Offence. (Proceedings taken under the Public Health (London) Act 1891, etc.)	Result.
3, Stalbridge Street.	Failure to comply with a statutory notice to execute certain sanitary requirements.	Order made for work to be executed withing 28 days.

#### Smoke Nuisances.

During the year 1931, 262 observations were made and 17 complaints were received and dealt with. In each case the attention of the offender was drawn to the matter. In no case was it necessary to institute proceedings in court.

## RAT REPRESSION.

Though activity in this connection continues unabated, the number of complaints received varies little year by year. In 1930 it reached 60, and in 1931, 74. The investigation of these complaints necessitated the inspection of 82 premises, 33 of which were used for business purposes (5 of these for the preparation or storage of food), the remaining 49 being private or tenement houses. In 35 of the cases investigated the infestation was directly attributable to defects in the drainage system, 20 being disused single drains of buildings recently demolished. The nuisance disappeared when the drains were sealed off, and in the other 15 cases the repair or reconstruction of the drainage system led to the desired result. In every instance all advice and assistance was given to the owner or occupier by Inspector Willis, who acted as Rat Officer, and secured excellent results from the methods advocated.

The following report submitted to the Public Health Committee on the 1931 Rat Week held in the Borough contains a certain amount of information that may be found interesting.

“ In accordance with the suggestion of the Ministry of Agriculture, National Rat Week (the thirteenth of the series), was held in St. Marylebone during the week commencing Monday, November 2nd, 1931, the action taken following more or less that of previous years.

The general public were notified of the importance of rat and mouse destruction by means of special posters and leaflets displayed and distributed throughout the district, and considerable prominence was also given to the subject in the daily and local press.

Owners and occupiers of premises known to be infested with rats were supplied with the latest bait recipes, and received from the Inspector specially detailed for the work advice and guidance as to the 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 within the Borough, drawing their attention to, among other things, the menace to health which the presence of rats constitutes, and their responsibilities under the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The sewers, which are regularly baited, received additional attention during the week, and a greatly increased number of barium carbonate baits were laid. Close co-operation with neighbouring boroughs was also again secured in this direction.

The several railway companies having stations, etc., in the Borough, showed great activity in connection with their embankments, sidings and warehouses, and the occupiers of the larger open spaces all took part in the campaign.

While St. Marylebone may be less affected by the rat nuisance than other districts, constant vigilance is necessary on the part of the local authority and of all occupiers of lands and premises in order to keep the numbers down. Although there is no slackening of effort by the Council at any period of the year, Rat Week serves a most useful purpose in affording an opportunity of carrying out propaganda on the rat problem in the Borough and securing concerted action throughout the district with a view to the destruction of rats and mice.”

## PIGEONS.

In relation to the nuisance caused by these birds, the Borough Council was not given what may be called an official position until after the coming into operation of Sec. 52 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1927. In this section the Council was empowered to seize and destroy, sell, or otherwise dispose of, or cause to be seized, etc., house doves or pigeons in excessive numbers, if they believe them to be without an owner. Ten complaints were received from churches and other institutions, and as much assistance as possible was given by the inspector (Mr. Willis) in charge of this work to reduce the nuisance.

## FOULING OF FOOTWAYS BY DOGS.

In enforcing the provisions of the bye-law with regard to this matter, great assistance was obtained during the year from the police, the only prosecution undertaken being on the report of a police officer. In this case the defendant, who pleaded guilty, was fined £1. Including this case the total number of prosecutions since the bye-law came into operation in 1928 is 5, the amount of fines imposed being £2 10s. 0d.

## 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 under the Housing Acts, are not registered.

	Number of premises				Number of inspections 1931	Number of notices 1931	Number of prosecutions, 1931
	On register at end of 1930	Added in 1931	Re-moved in 1931	On register at end of 1931			
<i>A. Business Premises</i>							
Milk premises ... ..	113	16	6	123	311	7	—
Slaughterhouses ... ..	1	—	—	1	58	—	—
Offensive trade premises ...	2	1	1	3	60	—	—
Ice cream premises ... ..	72	4	—	76	130	6	—
Butter and Margarine Manu- facturers and Dealers ...	16	—	—	16	33	—	—
Bakehouses ... ..	54	—	—	54	108	7	—
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	24	1	—	25	79	3	—
Fish Curers ... ..	5	1	—	6	80	4	—
<i>B. Habitations</i>							
Houses let in lodgings ...	1,055	—	—	1,055	7,874	1,053	—
Common lodging houses ...	4	—	—	4	—	—	—

## A.—BUSINESS PREMISES.

*Milk Premises.*—The number of premises upon which milk is sold is 123. This is 10 more than in 1930, 16 having been added and 6 removed.

*Slaughter Houses.*—At the moment the only slaughter house in the Borough is that at 32a, Union Street, W.1, which is held by Mr. E. J. Barclay, of 70, Great Titchfield Street, W.1.

No conditions are attached to the licence and the amount of slaughtering now done is comparatively small: during the year only 30 sheep, 6 lambs and one bullock were dealt with.

Humane killers, in accordance with the requirements of the L.C.C. by-laws, are being used in this slaughter house, and apparently with complete success.

*Offensive Trades.*—At the end of 1931 there were three premises only within the Borough upon which trades classed as offensive were carried on, the business in each case being that of tripe boiling.

The Food Inspector made 60 visits, but no cause of complaint was found.

*Ice Cream Premises.*—Since the coming into operation of the provisions of sec. 29 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1928, requiring the registration of such places, the number of persons in the trade has greatly diminished. The actual number of premises included in the register at the end of 1931 was 78, 6 more than in 1930.

Regular inspections were made throughout 1931, and in 6 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 "*Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.*"

At the end of the year there were on the registers 13 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 1931 the number of bakehouses on the register was 54, 49 being underground bakehouses. The provisions with regard to registration are contained in the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and so far as underground premises are concerned, only premises used prior to the passing of the Act were eligible for registration, which was to be completed before 1904. All the underground bakehouses now in use were registered at this time. Premises underground are rarely satisfactory, but as there was no time limit fixed and the Act contains no requirement as to application for renewal, all that can be done is to exercise a close supervision in order to see that the places are kept in as good condition as possible.

During the year 108 visits were paid and 7 notices with regard to defects were 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 25 and by fish curers 6.

Notices calling for periodical lime-washing, etc., of such premises is 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, of course, dressmaking, millinery and tailoring in all its branches, but in a number of places other trades are carried on.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops and workplaces during the year was 3,014, 270 by the women and 2,744 by the men inspectors. The complaints received numbered 127.

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)
<b>Factories</b> .. .. . (Including Factory Laundries)	189	33	—
<b>Workshops</b> .. .. . (Including Workshop Laundries)	1,688	181	—
<b>Workplaces</b> .. .. . (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	1,137	14	—
<b>Total</b> ... .. .	3,014	178	—

## 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 ... ..	59	59	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	29	28	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	11	11	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	2	2	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	48	48	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ... ..	16	16	—
	unsuitable or defective ...	52	52	—
	not separate for sexes ...	22	22	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)...	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	7	7	—	—
Other offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ... .. .	246	245	—	—

### 3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.											OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110							
NATURE OF WORK.  (1)	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occu- piers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.			Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S 110)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110)					
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Instances.							Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S 110)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110)
	Lists. (2)	Outworkers. Con- trac- tors. (3)	Work- men. (4)	Lists. (5)	Outworkers. Con- trac- tors. (6)	Work- men. (7)															
Wearing Apparel—																					
(1) Making, etc. ...	63	186	923	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
TOTAL ...	63	186	923	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year (1)	Number (2)
Dressmaking, Millinery, Laundry, Cabinet Making, &c. ...	3,338
Coffee Shops, &c. ... ..	346
Bakehouses ... ..	54
Total number of workshops on Register ... ..	3,738

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	Number (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ... ..	5
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5). {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	127
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	127
Other ... ..	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	—
In use at the end of the year ... ..	49

## RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are no premises within the district where rag flock is manufactured, used in the making of mattresses, &c., or sold.

## 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 separately. To some extent as a result of housing shortage, a very large proportion of the houses in the Borough are of course so let, and under by-laws made by the London County Council under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1925, 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.

Under these a new register is being formed, and during the year in connection with this and for purposes of supervision, some 7,874 visits were paid to the 1,055 houses on the old list. The number of intimation notices served was 1,053, relating to cleansing and other defects. Except in 37 cases, where statutory notices were issued, all of these notices were complied with without the necessity for further proceedings arising.

In all tenement buildings the provision of lighting arrangements in staircases called for by Sec. 61 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1927, has now been made and appears to be working satisfactorily.

*Common Lodging Houses.*—The following table contains all the necessary particulars with regard to the licensed premises of this class in the Borough. On account of the war and the reduction in the number of lodgers, one or two of the lodging houses were shut down and will not again be used in this way. Of those still on the list special reference may be made to "Portman House" in which accommodation is provided for women only. Houses for women are badly needed, but very difficult to find; houses so well arranged and conducted as "Portman House" are rare indeed. Established many years ago by Miss Meredith Brown, this was one of the first of its kind and under the management of Miss Ellen Homewood must have done an incalculable amount of good and conferred great benefit on large numbers of women. Towards the end of the year arrangements were made for the transference of the premises and all its activities to the Church Army under whom there is every indication work no less valuable and splendid will be carried on.

SITUATION, ETC., OF LICENSED COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Address.	Registered Owner.	Registered number of Occupants.
54, Bell Street ... ..	Eliza Crew ... ..	52 men
2, Burne Street and Lisson Street ...	Edward J. Higgins ... ..	499 men
29, Circus Street ... ..	Catherine Wren ... ..	86 men
"Portman House" (late Shaftesbury Institute), Harrow and Daventry Streets, Lisson Grove ...	Ellen Homewood ... ..	102 women
		637 men
		102 women
	Total ...	739

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

*Underground rooms.*—The year 1931 saw little improvement in conditions so far as underground rooms are concerned. On account of difficulty in obtaining other accommodation it is often impossible to deal with cases that should be dealt with. Actually during the year action was taken in respect of 13 in which the occupation was definitely illegal and discontinuance secured.

New regulations for the control of underground rooms occupied for sleeping purposes were prepared and submitted to the Minister of Health for approval, which, however, had not been received before the year ended.

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 already cooked or is prepared for sale is very large. At the end of 1931 there were 346, this number including: restaurant, dining room and coffee shop kitchens, 201; tea-rooms and pastry-cooks, 90; hotel kitchens, 24; fried fish shops, 25; and fish-curiers, 6. In addition, there were a number of shops in which sausages were manufactured, and meat, ham, &c., cooked and sold only over the counter.



None of these premises is, or is required to be, registered, and apart from fish-curing and fish-frying premises, which are required to be in compliance with certain requirements contained in by-laws of the London County Council, none of them is subject to any very special provisions. Any individual, in short, may take any sort of premises, and proceed to cook and prepare food for sale; no notice to the local authority is required, and unless complaint is received, or infection or suspicious illness occurs, or the premises are visited by an inspector, the fact that they are so used may never be discovered.

That this is so appears to be at least unsatisfactory. On account of changed conditions the amount of home cooking done is steadily diminishing, and more and more the cook-shop, the restaurant, and the cooked-food shop are being resorted to. In the poorer quarters of the Borough the extent to which the fried fish shop, for example, is depended upon may be judged from the number of children making purchases during the school dinner hour, and the number of adult and child customers in the evenings. In the evenings, too, the busiest shops in the main thoroughfares are those where cooked foods are retailed over the counter.

Legislation, which did not foresee these changes, contains no provision for dealing properly with the premises, and the Legislature has made no attempt to obtain control over them. Such places as the law, as it now stands, requires to be registered or licensed are mainly those in which *uncooked* food is dealt with, *e.g.*, slaughter-houses, cowsheds, milk shops, etc.

Having regard to the changes, the law should be extended in order to provide for registration of the premises in which such articles as sausages are made or food is prepared or cooked also. Before establishing a food manufacturing business, a restaurant or eating rooms of any description, a cook-shop or a cooked-food shop, it should be necessary for application for registration to be made to the local authority, and registration should not be granted until the premises had been inspected and passed as suitable.

All this has been said many times before, and during the year the London County Council at the suggestion of the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee undertook the preparation of a Bill for submission to Parliament containing a number of clauses dealing with this and certain allied questions.

As a matter of routine, a number of restaurants, food premises, etc., are visited each week by the Food Inspector, and any matters discovered at these inspections are dealt with at once. In 1931, the total number of inspections was 672, the number of notices served being 20. If and when registration is made compulsory, the work of supervision and control will be greatly simplified, though it is just possible that at first, at least, it might entail an increase in work. The matter is, however, of sufficient importance from the public health point of view to warrant it. Just as from this point of view also, the suggestion that there should be registration of restaurants and cooked-foods shops, even of all premises in which food is prepared for sale is warranted.

*Food Stalls.*—Under the by-laws with regard to registration of street traders under the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1927, food stalls, in common with other stalls, must be registered. The Committee actually responsible is the Highways Committee, who co-operate in the closest possible manner with the Public Health Committee and endeavour to limit the number of traders to whom registration is granted. Wherever possible, the Committee refuse to allot space for stalls from which food is to be sold, and in each case full enquiries are made and investigations of storage accommodation carried out. Where improvements are required and are possible, these are called for. If the conditions are unsatisfactory and irremediable, this is made a ground for refusal of registration. All food stalls are inspected daily by officers of the Public Health Department, a special feature being made of inspections over each week-end. Stalls from which meat is retailed though they must comply with certain requirements laid down in the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1925, are not registered.

## FOOD.

### A.—MILK SUPPLY.

*Analysis of milk.*—The quarterly returns as to milk samples are as follows:—1st Quarter, 54; 2nd Quarter, 55; 3rd Quarter, 49; 4th Quarter, 53, making a

total for the year of 211. No sample was found to be adulterated. As this is the first occasion on which such a report has been submitted, perhaps it should be specially noted, and congratulation offered both to the consumer and to those engaged in the trade within the Borough.

*Bacteriological Examination of Milk.*—With a view to testing the purity of milk from the bacteriological point of view, 10 samples were taken and submitted to 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.

In addition to these samples, 35 of certified milk were taken and submitted to bacteriological examination. The reports were almost invariably satisfactory and, in accordance with the usual arrangement, were forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

*Dairies, Milkshops, etc.*—Frequent inspections of milk premises were made with the object of discovering whether or not the requirements of the regulations as to cleanliness, etc., under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were being complied with. In no case was it necessary to take action.

*The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.*—Under this Order 48 applications were received from 15 dealers in the Borough for licences to sell milk as "Certified" Milk; Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested Milk; or "Pasteurised" Milk. As the milk in each case was obtained from a producer licensed under the Order and the premises of the applicants were found to be satisfactory, licences were granted as appropriate, the numbers being 12 in respect of "Certified" Milk, 12 for Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested Milk, 22 "Pasteurised" Milk, 1 Grade "A," 1 Grade "A" Bottlers, and 1 Pasteurising Licence. In accordance with the instruction of the Ministry 35 samples were taken during the year and submitted to the Council's Bacteriologist. Copies of the reports made were duly forwarded to the Ministry.

*Milk (Mothers and Children) Scheme.*—During 1931, there has been practically no change in the methods adopted in relation to the supply of milk to mothers and children. Up to 31st March, 1932, the amount expended was £444 0s. 0d., as against £314 7s. 11d. in the year ended 31st March, 1931. The actual number of cases dealt with was 295, and the number of orders issued 1,539, which were larger figures than those for 1930, when the cases numbered 234 and the orders 1,116.

The number of instances in which the supply was granted absolutely free, having regard to the total number of cases and circumstances generally, is comparatively small. The amount contributed in individual cases varies considerably, but from the very beginning what the amount should be has always been very carefully assessed, the size of the family and the family earnings and circumstances being taken into consideration. In every case formal application is required to be made by the individual whether recommended by the Medical Officer of a consultation or seeking assistance personally.

Following receipt of the application, enquiries are made by the Health Visitors and on their report and the information provided in the application, assessment is made by the Medical Officer of Health.

The period for which the grant is made varies, but is usually four weeks, and at the end of this period the case is again considered and alterations made in the amount ordered, and the contribution charged if necessary.

The system, it may be said, has worked with absolute smoothness and has done a very great deal of good. Here and there an individual not quite deserving may have received assistance, but on the whole the efforts of the officers to make a just assessment have been helped rather than hindered.

## B.—FOODS OTHER THAN MILK.

The main duties in relation to food protection generally in 1931, as for some years past, have been carried out by Inspector Smith, who made inspections of premises in which food is sold, stored or prepared, and acted as Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1925, continue to work smoothly so far as the provisions relating to butchers' shops and to stalls and the slaughtering of animals are concerned, the butchers endeavouring to comply as completely as possible with the requirements. On the whole it may be claimed that as a result of the operation of the regulations there has been real improvement so far as regards exposure of meat, and that in the matter of protection from contamination conditions are very much better than they were when the regulations came into operation.

*Food Inspection.*—The work of food inspection receives year by year adequate attention. During 1931, as formerly, the special Saturday night and Sunday inspections in market streets, etc., were made, and in carrying them out Inspector Smith received the assistance of other members of the staff having the necessary qualifications and experience.

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

Amongst the articles dealt with in this way were :—

### UN SOUND AND DISEASED FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR 1931.

<i>Meat—</i>			<i>Fruit—</i>		
Beef ... ..	72 lbs.		Apples ... ..	4 barrels	
Mutton... ..	68 „		Pears ... ..	2 baskets	
Bacon ... ..	5 cwt. 1 qr. 6 lbs.		Tomatoes ... ..	2 boxes	
<i>Poultry—</i>			<i>Miscellaneous (Tinned Goods, etc.).</i>		
Ducks ... ..	3		Corned Beef ... ..	396	
<i>Fish—</i>			Hams. Gammons, etc.	166	
Wet—Cod Fillet	12 lbs.		Chicken ... ..	48	
Skate ... ..	2 stone		Brawn ... ..	81	
Roe ... ..	3 „		Tongues ... ..	35	
Haddock ... ..	2 „		Veal ... ..	9	
			Pork and Stuffing	15	
			Chicken and Ham Roll	24	
			Sausages ... ..	62	
			Cream ... ..		

*Food Premises.*—The points of importance in relation to food premises generally, *i.e.*, slaughterhouses, bakehouses, etc., have already been defined, and here it is unnecessary to say more than that during the year these places were kept under regular supervision. Numerous visits were paid and inspections both of the premises and contents carried out.

## C.—FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The total number of samples taken under this Act in 1931 was 1,108, the figure for 1930 being 1,103.

Of this number 2 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 0.17 per cent., which is lower than that for 1930, when it was 1.2.

The method adopted in connection with the taking of samples and described in former reports, it has not been found necessary to alter.

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

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

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 :—

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST, 1931.

The number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act and submitted for analysis, was 1,108. The following is a complete list of the articles sampled :—

ANALYSES									
		Number Examined				Number Adulterated, etc.			
No.	Article	Formal	Informal	Private	Total	Formal	Informal	Private	Total
1	Bacon ... ..	—	1	—	1				
2	Bread ... ..	—	2	—	2				
3	Butter ... ..	44	131	—	175				
4	Cakes ... ..	—	3	—	3				
5	Candied Peel ... ..	—	6	—	6				
6	Cheese ... ..	—	56	—	56				
7	„ Cream ... ..	—	8	—	8				
8	Chocolates ... ..	—	—	1	1				
9	Cocoa ... ..	—	27	—	27				
10	Coffee ... ..	—	51	—	51				
11	Condensed Milk ... ..	1	17	—	18				
12	Cornflour... ..	—	2	—	2				
13	Cream ... ..	21	—	—	21				
14	„ Tinned ... ..	—	11	—	11				
15	Currants ... ..	—	4	—	4				
16	Curry ... ..	—	1	—	1				
17	Custard Powder ... ..	—	1	—	1				
18	Dripping ... ..	—	13	—	13				
19	Eucalyptus Oil ... ..	—	2	—	2				
20	Fish Paste ... ..	—	5	—	5				
21	Flour ... ..	—	1	—	1				
22	Glucose ... ..	—	2	—	2				
23	Gregory Powder ... ..	—	1	—	1				
24	Honey ... ..	—	18	—	18				
25	Jam ... ..	—	25	—	25				
26	Jelly ... ..	—	3	—	3				
27	Lard ... ..	—	83	—	83				
28	Lemonade Powder ... ..	—	3	—	3				
29	Liquorice Powder ... ..	—	3	—	3				
30	Margarine ... ..	—	30	—	30				
31	Marmalade ... ..	—	17	—	17				
32	Medicine ... ..	—	1	—	1				
33	Milk ... ..	163	47	1	211				
34	Mincemeat ... ..	—	1	—	1				
35	Mustard ... ..	—	27	—	27		1		1
36	Oatmeal ... ..	—	4	—	4				
37	Ointment ... ..	—	8	—	8				
38	Ointment, Boric ... ..	—	16	—	16				
39	„ Mercuric ... ..	—	1	—	1				
40	„ Sulphur ... ..	—	3	—	3				
41	Olive Oil ... ..	—	5	—	5				
42	Paste, Fish ... ..	—	7	—	7				
43	„ Meat ... ..	—	12	—	12				
44	Peas, Tinned ... ..	—	9	—	9				
45	Pepper ... ..	—	20	—	20				
46	Pickles ... ..	—	2	—	2				
47	Raisins ... ..	—	8	—	8				
48	Ridge's Food ... ..	—	1	—	1				
49	Roll and Butter ... ..	—	12	—	12				
	Carried forward ... ..	229	711	2	942		1		1

## ANALYSES

No.	Article	Number Examined				Number Adulterated, etc.			
		Formal	Informal	Private	Total	Formal	Informal	Private	Total
	Brought forward...	229	711	2	942		1		1
50	Salmon—Tinned ...	—	7	—	7				
51	Sauce ...	—	6	—	6		1		1
52	„ Tomato ...	—	3	—	3				
53	Sausages ...	—	11	—	11				
54	„ Beef ...	—	3	—	3				
55	„ Pork ...	—	2	—	2				
56	„ Pork and Veal ...	—	1	—	1				
57	Self Raising Flour ...	—	1	—	1				
58	Sherbert ...	—	2	—	2				
59	Shredded Suet ...	—	3	—	3				
60	Spirits of Nitre ...	—	1	—	1				
61	Sugar ...	—	44	—	44				
62	Sultanas ...	—	16	—	16				
63	Sweets ...	—	6	—	6				
64	Tartaric Acid ...	—	2	—	2				
65	Tea ...	—	47	—	47				
66	Tincture of Quinine ...	—	3	—	3				
67	Tripe ...	—	2	—	2				
68	Whisky ...	—	1	—	1				
69	Wine, Black Elder ...	—	1	—	1				
70	„ Ginger ...	—	1	—	1				
71	„ Orange ...	—	1	—	1				
72	„ Raisin ...	—	1	—	1				
73	„ Ruby ...	—	1	—	1				
	Total ...	229	877	2	1108		2		2

## Adulterated Samples, etc.

Serial Number	Article	Whether Formal, Informal, or Private	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
646	Sauce ...	Informal	Contains 27 parts of sulphur dioxide per million.	
1018	Mustard ...	Informal	Contains not less than 5 per cent. of added starch.	

The sum paid in respect of each analysis was 12s. 6d. per sample.

The Public Analyst (Mr. J. F. F. Rowland) comments, as follows, with regard to various articles examined:—

*Milk.*—For the first time on record in this Borough not one of the samples (211) taken during the year was found to be adulterated. This is most satisfactory from every point of view and particularly so from that of the public.

The average composition of the milks taken during the year varies but little from that of the previous two years. The figures for this year are given below and also those for the years 1929 and 1930.

Year.	Sp: Gr:	Total Solids.	Fat.	Solids not Fat.
1929	1031.4	12.34	3.62	8.72
1930	1031.0	12.20	3.59	8.61
1931	1031.4	12.20	3.50	8.70

*Creams.*—Next to milk itself, cream is one of the most important articles of dairy produce, so the practice adopted in previous years is again followed and the figures obtained for both loose and tinned creams are given not only for 1931 but also for the four previous years :—

Year.	Loose Creams.	Tinned Creams.
1927	51.4	25.6
1928	42.33	28.73
1929	47.39	29.92
1930	49.63	29.46
1931	50.3	28.3

The numbers of loose creams taken during the year was 21, while the tinned creams numbered 11 for the same period. Eleven samples spread over a year are not sufficient upon which to base a very dogmatic opinion on the quality of the tinned variety but the general tendency seems to be a continued falling off in fat content as compared with that of the year 1929.

I have stressed the disparity in quality between these two classes continuously, chiefly for the reason that medical men frequently recommend cream for the weak, sickly, or convalescent, and as the public are not aware of the great difference in quality between the tinned and the loose, the tinned is often selected because it can be obtained at most shops while the loose can only be obtained at a dairy, and a family may be making a financial sacrifice for an invalid under the impression that the tinned is equal in quality to the loose. If every tin bore a label stating the percentage amount of fat present, purchasers would then know exactly what quality was being supplied.

*Jams.*—Owing to the agreement reached in October, 1930, between a joint committee of Public Analysts and the representatives of the Jam Section of the Food Manufacturers the interests of the public have received a long overdue but very definite measure of protection.

The Manufacturers have agreed to fix two standards for all jams made by members of the Federation. These are to be First Quality Jams and Second Quality Jams; also they agree to have every sample properly labelled with its standard, at the same time guaranteeing quality and purity. In addition they have undertaken not to manufacture any jam of quality below the Second Standard.

For the moment, however, it is the public itself who can make most effective use of the means available for their protection by seeing that whenever jam is bought it should bear the label of guarantee of purity and standard which the Food Manufacturers' Federation now issue.—(Signed) J. F. F. ROWLAND.

## STATISTICAL.

### BIRTHS.

*Registration.*—The number of births registered during 1931 was 1,067,\* being 180 more than in 1930. Of the children born, 551 were boys and 516 girls. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 11.4, as against 12.1 in 1930.

\* This figure is exclusive of births occurring in the Borough to persons usually non-resident therein, but includes 264 births which occurred outside the district, and which have been transferred as belonging to St. Marylebone :—

Legitimate Males	..	..	..	..	..	128
"    Females	..	..	..	..	..	100
Illegitimate Males	..	..	..	..	..	22
"    Females	..	..	..	..	..	14

The accompanying table contains a comparison of the rates in the several registration sub-districts and the Borough as a whole for 1931, with those of each of the five previous years :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
All Souls ... ..	9.0	9.0	9.7	9.4	10.1	8.9
St. Mary ... ..	10.1	10.6	10.7	9.7	10.4	13.2
Christ Church... ..	18.0	19.1	16.4	15.8	14.1	14.4
St. John ... ..	12.6	12.6	13.2	12.3	13.8	11.9
The Borough ... ..	12.7	13.2	12.6	11.9	12.1	11.4

*Notifications.*—The total number of notifications received during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was 3,514; live births, 3,312; still births, 202. The total notifications in 1930 was 3,530. The provisions of the Act are now very generally known, and the necessity for notifying is not less well recognised than that for registration. Failures to notify within 36 hours of birth, as required, were comparatively few. In such cases as there was failure, a perfectly reasonable explanation was forthcoming, and it was not considered necessary to take proceedings against any of the parties.

The main sources of the notifications are set out below. In some cases duplicate notifications, from different sources, were received with regard to the same birth.

	No.	Per cent.
From parents ... ..	21	0.6
„ doctors ... ..	154	4.4
„ midwives ... ..	639	18.2
„ other persons ... ..	270	7.7
„ hospitals, etc. ... ..	2,430	69.1
	3,514	100.0

Of the total births notified, 202 referred to still-births (120 males and 82 females): 2,202 took place at Queen Charlotte's Hospital; 79 at Middlesex Hospital; 166 at the St. Marylebone Home; and 918 were born at home. Of those notified as having occurred in St. Marylebone, 2,133 belong to other Boroughs. Of the 202 still-births only 42 (19 males and 23 females) were to St. Marylebone mothers.

### DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

The number of deaths registered in 1931 was 1,225. This figure is inclusive of persons who, though normally resident in the Borough, died in institutions outside, but, exclusive of persons who, though they died in St. Marylebone, were ordinarily resident in other parts of England or Wales. Deaths of persons ordinarily resident outside the borders of England and Wales are included in the St. Marylebone figures, if they occur in the Borough.

The corrected death-rate\* per thousand for the year was 12.3.

In the previous year, the rate was 10.6 and the number of deaths 1,171.

\*By a "corrected death rate" is meant one which has been treated in such a way, raised or lowered in a certain ratio, as to be comparable with the death rates similarly treated of other districts. That "correction" is necessary is due to the fact that differences in death rates in various areas are not entirely dependent upon the sanitary conditions existing in these areas, but also on the constitution (age and sex) of the population. A population consisting of aged persons would show more deaths than one consisting entirely of young and vigorous adults; a population made up of a large number of males and a small number of females has more deaths and a higher death rate than one in which the females outnumber the males. The death rates of such populations are not comparable the one with the other nor with those of populations differently constituted. To overcome this difficulty the Registrar General issues a "factor for correction" for each district which represents the number of times which the actual death rate of each must be raised in order to permit of its examination side by side with the rates of other districts. The "factor for correction" in the case of St. Marylebone in 1931 is 0.944, and the corrected death rate is obtained by multiplying with this figure the number of deaths per 1,000, calculated from the total deaths and the population estimated to the middle of the year.

The following short table shows the death-rates in the several registration sub-districts in 1931, and compares them with those of the years onward from 1925 :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
All Souls ... ..	9.2	9.6	9.7	9.9	13.3	10.2	10.8
St. Mary ... ..	12.5	13.6	14.2	12.0	13.8	11.5	12.4
Christ Church ... ..	12.9	13.6	12.6	13.4	15.8	11.8	13.1
St. John ... ..	12.5	14.3	11.9	12.8	13.8	12.1	12.6
The Borough ... ..	11.0	11.9	11.3	11.1	13.2	10.6	12.3

District births and deaths for the year ended 2nd January, 1932, are given in the following table. A further table giving the vital statistics of separate localities for 1931, and the ten preceding years, will be found amongst the Ministry of Health Tables on page 76.

Sub-District.	Population estimated to middle of 1931.	Births.			Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
All Souls ... ..	21,425	98	92	190	123	121	244
St. Mary ... ..	24,574	129	106	235	148	183	331
Christ Church ... ..	28,374	204	205	409	202	192	394
St. John ... ..	19,087	120	113	233	132	124	256
The Borough ... ..	93,460	551	516	1,067	605	619	1,225

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 1931. For purposes of comparison the table for 1930 is reproduced.

The considerable increase in the number of deaths amongst the aged, particularly in the March quarter, will be noted, as well as the fact that except in the last quarter of the year the number of infant deaths showed a slight reduction.

## 1931.

	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	Total
Infants under 1 year ... ..	20	17	12	21	70
Persons of 65 years and upwards ... ..	196	137	106	150	592

## 1930.

	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	Total
Infants under 1 year ... ..	25	20	16	16	77
Persons of 65 years and upwards ... ..	158	116	122	130	526



## DEATHS IN RELATION TO AGE.

The percentage relation of each group to the total number of deaths in 1931 is shown below :—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	5.7 per cent.
1 and „ 2 years	...	...	...	...	0.6 „
2 „ „ 5 „	...	...	...	...	1.0 „
5 „ „ 15 „	...	...	...	...	1.7 „
15 „ „ 25 „	...	...	...	...	3.4 „
25 „ „ 45 „	...	...	...	...	9.8 „
45 „ „ 65 „	...	...	...	...	29.5 „
65 „ upwards	...	...	...	...	48.3 „

Of the total, 161 at death were aged between 65 and 70 ; 269 between 70 and 80 ; 144 between 80 and 90 ; and 18 between 90 and 100.

The age distribution of the deaths that occurred in 1931 is shown in the following table, which gives also, for the purpose of comparison, the figures for each age group in each of the five preceding years.

Age Periods	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards	At all Ages
1926	111	33	26	31	45	156	405	549	1,356
1927	81	27	22	18	37	138	391	548	1,292
1928	105	37	17	21	34	123	367	534	1,238
1929	95	36	17	25	44	145	449	642	1,455
1930	77	25	17	24	38	133	331	526	1,171
1931	70	7	11	21	42	120	362	592	1,225

*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 77.

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 919.

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 1931 was 70, and the number of births in that year 1,067. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 65.

The course which the rate has taken is graphically shown in the chart on page 33, 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 and generally improving the life and health chances of infants and children are described in a separate section of the 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 32 in which, in addition to the causes of death, are shown the distribution of the deaths according to age and locality.

So far as age and causation are concerned, conditions vary little year by year. In 1931, as in other years, the greatest number of deaths occurred in the early weeks of life. Of the babies, 18 were less than one month old when they died and 29 less than three months. The figures for 1930 were 29 and 40.

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 26 in 1930, and 20 in 1931. Diarrhœa and enteritis (7 and 8) accounted for 14 in 1930 and 11 in 1931. Respiratory diseases, the third of the main causes, took 14 in 1930 and in 1931, 24.

Amongst the other causes of death, those which call for mention are the commoner infectious diseases, which together led to 2 deaths among infants, the particular disease being diphtheria. No death was stated to be due to over-laying or to measles, and only 1 to meningitis.

In the following table information supplementary to that in the large table is given with regard to deaths in 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 26 deaths amongst infants. In 1930 the figure was 27.

Sub-District.	Under 1 week.	1 and under 2 weeks.	2 and under 3 weeks.	3 and under 4 weeks.	Total under one month.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Totals.
All Souls ...	3	—	1	—	4	4	3	3	1	15
St. Mary ...	3	1	—	—	4	1	5	2	1	13
Christ Church ...	7	—	—	—	7	3	9	4	3	26
St. John ...	2	—	1	—	3	3	6	2	2	16
Totals ...	15	1	2	—	18	11	23	11	7	70

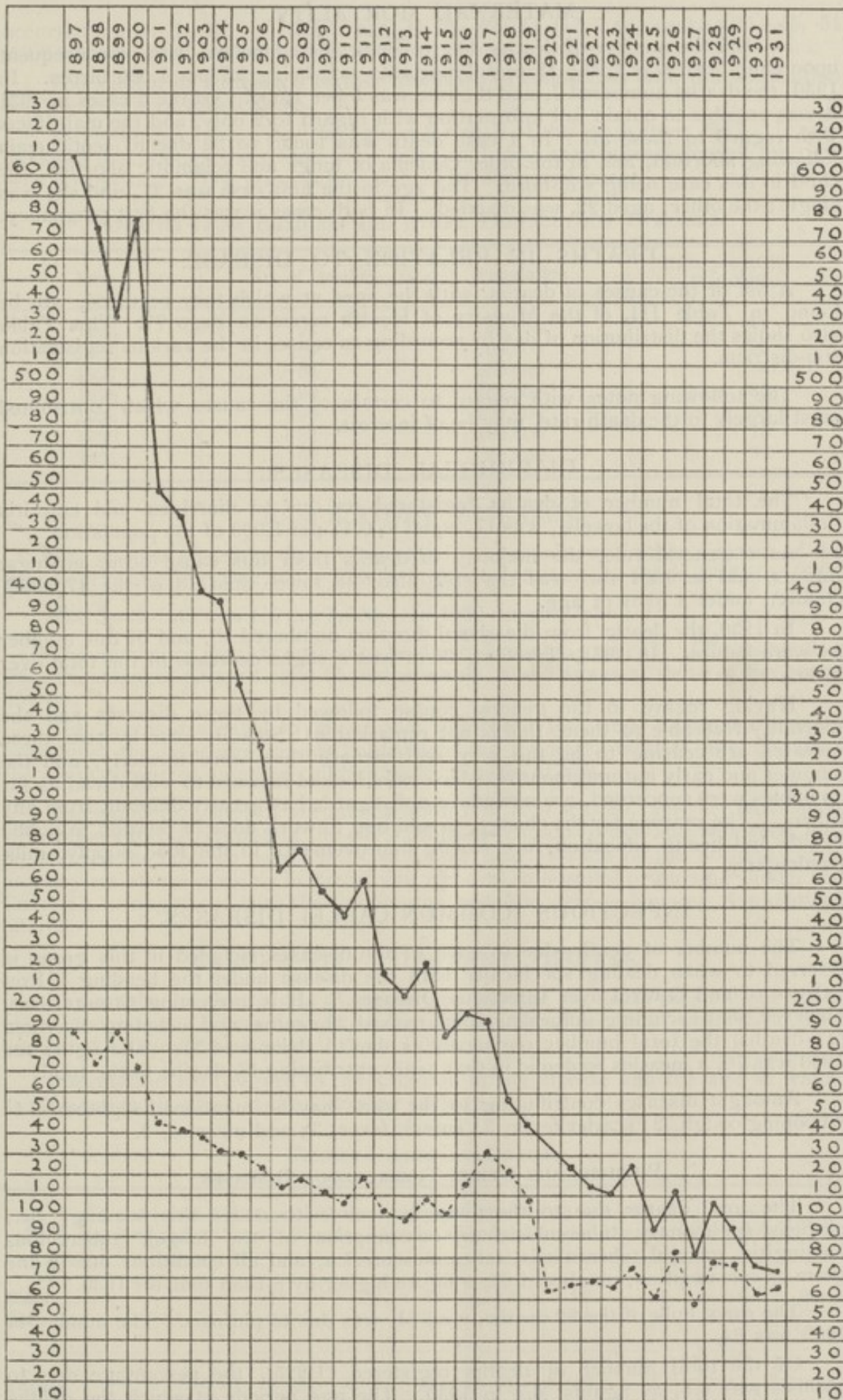
TABLE I.

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

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1 and under 2 Weeks	2 and under 3 Weeks	3 and under 4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1 and under 3 Months	3 and under 6 Months	6 and under 9 Months	9 and under 12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year	All Souls	St. Mary	Christ Church	St. John	TOTAL
1	Small-Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Chicken-Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	2
7	Diarrhoea... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Enteritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	1	11	2	3	2	4	11
9	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
10	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Congenital Malformation ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	4	1	1	2	—	4
13	Premature Birth ...	7	1	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	11	3	4	2	2	11
14	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	5
15	Atelectasis ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
16	Injury at Birth ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	3
17	Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Syphilis ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2
19	Rickets ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
21	Convulsions ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Gastritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Laryngitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Bronchitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	5	1	1	2	1	5
25	Pneumonia (all forms)	1	—	1	—	2	3	8	4	2	19	4	3	8	4	19
26	Suffocation, Overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Other Causes ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	—	3	1	5
Totals ...		15	1	2	—	18	11	23	11	7	70	15	13	26	16	70

Nett Births in the Year	{	Legitimate,	M.	F.	Nett Deaths in the Year	{	Legitimate Infants,	M.	F.	Nett Stillbirths in the Year	{	Legitimate Infants,	M.	F.
		Illegitimate,	67	53			Illegitimate Infants,	21	6			Illegitimate Infants,	6	5
Total ...		551	516	Total ...		54	16	Total ...		19	23			
		<u>1,067</u>				<u>70</u>				<u>42</u>				

INFANTILE MORTALITY FIGURES.



1067  
7  
B.

—●—●—●—●— Number of deaths of children under one year of age.  
 - - -●- - -●- - -●- - -●- - - Rate per 1,000 registered births.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

In 1931 the number of deaths due to conditions connected with or consequent upon child-birth was 3, the Maternal mortality rate being 2.7 per 1,000 births. In 1930, the deaths numbered 7, and the rate was 5 per 1,000. Of the 3 cases in 1931 it was possible to obtain full information with regard to 2 only, and the main facts with regard to these are: In 1 case death was found to be due to septicaemia following abortion, and in the other Oedema of lungs and eclamptic abortion, the child in this case being still-born. The age in the first case was 27, and she was single; the other, aged 22, was married. In both cases it was the first pregnancy.

## 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 77. This Table also shows the distribution of deaths according to causes 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 0.17 per 1,000 of the population.

As a general rule, the majority of deaths from this cause occur amongst infants, and in 1931 this was the case also, no fewer than 13 of the 17 being children under 1 year of age.

In 1930, the deaths from diarrhoeal diseases numbered 18, and of this number 14 were babies. In 1931, therefore, there was a slight decrease in the total over 1930.

Having regard to the general course followed by these diseases and the mortality traceable to them, this is not remarkable. Steadily year by year these diseases are ceasing to be the very real menace they were formerly, and the summer and early autumn months, which were looked forward to with dread as far as babies were concerned, are nowadays not regarded as greatly different from any others. The reasons for the change, in addition to work done in relation to public health and health education, are chiefly improvements in the food supply, milk particularly.

### INFECTIOUS (COMMUNICABLE) DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to each of the diseases included in this group is referred to when dealing specifically with the disease under the heading "Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases." It is interesting to note here, however, that excluding influenza, which caused 28 deaths, and including diarrhoea (17 deaths) the total number registered as due to them was 31. The figure for 1930 was 70, a measles epidemic in that year contributing 35 deaths to the total.

Amongst diseases contributing to the total may be mentioned diphtheria 4; whooping cough, 2; scarlet fever, 3; enteric fever, 3; and measles, 2.

### 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 92, a figure higher by 8 than that for 1930.

The great bulk of the 92 deaths, viz., 81, was due to phthisis. The number in 1930 was 84.

Of the total number of deaths registered (1,225), the percentage due to phthisis was 6.6, as against 6.4 in 1930. The age periods at which the deaths

occurred were: 5—15 1, (1.2 per cent.); 15—25, 11 (13.5 per cent.); 25—45, 31 (38.2 per cent.); 45—65, 32 (39.2 per cent.); 65 and over, 6 (7.4 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 1925. It may 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.

#### DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Year	No. of Deaths	Population	Rate per 1,000 of Population
1925	93	106,100	'81
1926	109	105,800	'95
1927	94	103,500	'90
1928	92	104,000	'82
1929	98	102,400	'89
1930	84	102,400	'76
1931	92	93,460	'92

#### RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the organs of respiration was 166. This is higher by 33 than the figure (133) for 1930.

The death-rate was 1.6 per 1,000. In 1930 the rate was 1.2.

The number of deaths certified to be due to bronchitis was 41. Of this number 25 were amongst persons aged 65 and upwards, and 9 amongst those of the group 45—65.

The deaths traceable to pneumonia numbered 106, and, as in the case of bronchitis, the later age groups contributed the greatest numbers, though 22 of the deaths occurred amongst children under 2 years of age.

The number of cases of pneumonia notified in 1931 was 80. Further particulars with regard to distribution of the cases, both in relation to age and residence, will be found in the table on page 78. Visits were paid to each of the notified cases, and any assistance possible in the way of removal to hospital or nursing (under the Council's arrangement with the Paddington and Marylebone Nursing Association) offered.

#### CANCER OR MALIGNANT DISEASE.

The number of deaths due to cancer was 189 and the death-rate 1.9 per 1,000 of the population. These figures are higher than those for 1930, when the deaths numbered 170 and the rate was 1.5 per 1,000.

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

#### CANCER : AGES AT DEATH.

Ages	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards	Totals
Males ...	—	—	1	—	4	13	22	28	16	84
Females	1	—	2	—	7	18	26	26	25	105
Totals...	1	—	3	—	11	31	48	54	41	189

## CANCER.—SITUATION OF THE DISEASE.

Parts of the body affected.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Face, Tongue, Jaw ... ..	6	3	9
Throat, Neck, Gullet ... ..	14	7	21
Stomach ... ..	3	4	7
Intestines ... ..	31	29	60
Liver ... ..	2	5	7
Breast ... ..	—	20	20
Uterus and Generative Organs ...	9	21	30
Various ... ..	19	16	35
Totals ... ..	84	105	189

The fact, commonly accepted, that the number of deaths certified as due to cancer is showing a definite tendency to increase receives confirmation from these figures. No reason, generally acceptable, to account for this has as yet been put forward, nor has any theory to account for the occurrence of the disease, to which the medical profession as a whole can subscribe, been submitted. One point upon which there is general agreement, however, is with regard to the importance, advisability and advantage of early treatment. Of the accuracy of the advice, now so widely given that there should never be any delay in seeking an authoritative opinion in any case of doubt and in securing treatment, there can be no question.

## ACCIDENT, SUICIDE AND MANSLAUGHTER.

Accidental or violent deaths during 1931 numbered 83. Of these 25 were due to suicide. There were no recorded deaths of babies certified as resulting from suffocation (overlaying).

## 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 78.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the past six years :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Smallpox ... ..	2	—	30	3	6	2
Diphtheria ... ..	193	160	177	180	271	154
Erysipelas ... ..	41	36	67	40	61	55
Scarlet Fever ... ..	121	178	223	237	226	258
Enteric Fever ... ..	9	5	13	5	9	9
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	2	12	10	6	6	3
Continued Fever ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	12	1	3	4	8	11
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	9	35	32	19	25	22
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	2	2	—	3	4	5
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	151	155	139	147	141	145
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	30	35	22	26	20	17
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	3	—	2	2	1
Polio-Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	7	12	7	3	16	10
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	3	3	3	3	2	—
Pneumonia ... ..	86	45	44	92	42	80
Malaria ... ..	3	3	1	2	1	—
Dysentery ... ..	2	1	2	1	—	—
Totals ... ..	674	686	775	773	840	772

The total number of notifications coming to hand was 772. The bulk of the notifications related to diphtheria and scarlet fever, which contributed 154 and 258 respectively to the total. Other diseases in respect of which considerable numbers of notifications were received were tuberculosis (162), erysipelas (55), and pneumonia (80).

In 1930 the number of cases notified was 840.

The notification rate (proportion to population of notified cases of infectious diseases) in 1931 was 8.3 per 1,000, as against 8.2 in 1930.

*Isolation of Cases.*—As the following table shows, the number of cases removed was as high as usual. In no case was compulsion necessary in order to ensure removal to hospital:—

Diphtheria ... ..	154	or 100.0	per cent. of the cases notified.		
Erysipelas ... ..	25	„ 46.0	„	„	„
Scarlet Fever ... ..	250	„ 97.0	„	„	„
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	11	„ 92.0	„	„	„
Puerperal Fever ... ..	10	„ 91.0	„	„	„
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	17	„ 77.0	„	„	„
Tuberculosis ... ..	68	„ 42.0	„	„	„
Pneumonia ... ..	38	„ 47.0	„	„	„
Smallpox ... ..	2	„ 100.0	„	„	„
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	„ 70.0	„	„	„
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	„ 100.0	„	„	„
Cerebro-spinal Fever	5	„ 100.0	„	„	„

The cost of carrying out the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the various regulations with regard to notifications was £72 16s. 6d., equal to 15s. 7d. per 1,000 of the population.

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

Year	Amounts paid to Medical Practitioners			...	Cost per 1,000 of Population		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1926	49	1	6	...	0	9	3
1927	51	14	0	...	0	10	0
1928	56	16	0	...	0	10	11
1929	55	4	0	...	0	10	9
1930	61	13	0	...	0	12	0
1931	72	16	0	...	0	15	7

*Discharge Notices.*—The number of certificates received from the hospital authorities regarding the return of patients sent to hospital with infectious diseases was 350, and referred to 465 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.

The number of cases notified was 154, the number in 1930 being 271. Of the cases 4 died, and the case mortality rate was 2.6 per cent.





### SCARLET FEVER.

The notifications of this disease numbered 258. That there is a liability for scarlet fever to show epidemic tendencies at intervals of five years, more or less, is well known.

The highest number of cases reported in any one week it may be noted was 13.

The total deaths from scarlet fever numbered 3, and the number of deaths per cent. of the cases was 1.2.

The districts to suffer most from this disease were Christ Church and St. Mary. In the former there were 143 cases and in the latter 46. In all Souls there were 35 and in St. John 34.

As usual, the majority of the patients were children of school age, the age group, 5—15, giving over one-half (158) of the total. Of the remainder 69 were aged between 1 and 5 years, and 42 over 15 years of age.

Though it seemed probable that many of the children notified acquired their infection in school, it was only in 15 instances that a definite connection could be made out.

Defects in sanitation to the number of 19 were discovered. All these were want of cleanliness, etc. The nuisances were remedied after the service of notice in each case.

### ENTERIC FEVER AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.

The notifications of Enteric Fever numbered 9. There were 3 deaths. Of Paratyphoid Fever there were 3 cases. All the patients recovered. In none of the cases was any information obtainable indicating that the source of infection arose within the Borough.

### CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Five cases of this disease were notified during the year.

### ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

There were no cases of this disease notified.

### POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

No cases of this disease were notified.

### POLIO-MYELITIS.

There was 1 case of this disease notified during the year.

### ERYSIPELAS.

The notifications of erysipelas numbered 55, and there were no deaths. Most of the cases were notified from the St. Charles Hospital and the General Hospitals, and 25 patients were treated in one or other of these institutions.

### PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

The number of cases of Puerperal Fever notified, viz., 11, was above the average of the last few years. Three of the patients died. Particulars of these cases are given under the heading Maternal Mortality.

In each case a visit was paid by one of the Health Visitors and assistance and advice as was suitable and possible offered.

The Puerperal Pyrexia cases notified during the year numbered 22; most of the notifications received came from institutions where, of course, the precautions taken would naturally result in the detection of any signs indicating the occurrence of pyrexia (fever) in the early stages of the lying-in period. No application was made for the services of a consultant or any other of the facilities the Council is empowered to provide under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations. The number notified in 1930 was 25.

#### MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

Though these conditions are not now notifiable, 1,251 cases were reported: 8 voluntarily by doctors and parents and 121 by school teachers. There were 2 deaths.

The course adopted in relation to the notified cases was the same as in the previous year. Practically every case was visited by the Health Visitors, particular attention being given to such as occurred in tenement houses. Under an agreement entered into between the Council and the Paddington and Marylebone Nursing Association, the services of a Nurse were obtained in cases in which the attack was severe.

#### WHOOPIING COUGH.

Most of the information obtained with regard to this disease is derived from the death returns, and during 1930 the number of deaths registered as due to whooping cough was 2, the same number as in 1930.

#### GLANDERS AND ANTHRAX.

No cases were notified during the year.

#### SMALL POX.

In spite of the fact that there has been a fairly considerable prevalence of small pox of the milder variety throughout the metropolis annually for some years the Borough has remained remarkably free. In 1931, the number of notifications received was 2. In both instances the infection was of the mild type and both the patients recovered. Active steps to guard against spread of infection were taken, including the vaccination or revaccination of contacts and were uniformly successful.

*Vaccination.*—The usual table has been prepared by the Vaccination Officer and will be found on page 79, while the following statement gives some information with regard to the work done and the results obtained by Dr. Bulman during 1931, the first full year he has held the post of Public Vaccinator.

Number of visits paid	...	...	...	...	1,658
Number of vaccinations—					
Primary	...	...	...	...	502
Re-vaccinations	...	...	...	...	54
				—	556
Number of successful vaccinations	...	...	...	...	550
Number of unsuccessful vaccinations	...	...	...	...	6
Number of refusals	...	...	...	...	5

#### 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 1931. During the year in certain of the schools, one or more classrooms were closed on account of measles.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS, 1931.			Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Chicken- pox	Measles	All other Diseases
All Souls, Foley Street	...	...	35	8	4	16	11	1
Barrett Street	...	...	—	5	—	—	—	—
Barrow Hill Road	...	...	5	10	19	55	38	18
Bell Street	...	...	41	22	15	40	4	4
Blandford Square	...	...	6	—	—	—	—	—
Capland Street	...	...	48	15	22	18	3	21
Catholic, Richmond Street	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Christ Church, Cosway Street	...	...	33	11	5	1	—	1
Convent (St Edward's), Little Union Place	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosway Street (L.C.C.)	...	...	56	29	16	47	5	32
Emmanuel, Aberdeen Place	...	...	7	3	6	—	—	4
Emmanuel, North Street	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gatetorth Street	...	...	15	8	3	—	6	—
Hampden Gurney	...	...	4	1	—	1	4	—
Homer Row, Catholic	...	...	—	2	—	3	—	3
L.C.C. Grove Road	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewish, Hanway Street	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polytechnic, Regent Street	...	...	—	1	1	—	—	—
St. James's, Marylebone Lane	...	...	—	—	—	4	—	1
St. Luke's, Nutford Place	...	...	2	2	—	5	1	—
St. Mark's, Violet Hill	...	...	5	4	9	49	7	21
St. Marylebone Central, High Street	...	...	32	10	25	113	15	3
St. Marylebone Grammar	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	1
St. Mary's (Western) York Street	...	...	11	8	1	1	3	1
St. Paul's Bentinck, Rossmore Road	...	...	23	4	1	17	5	6
St. Paul's, Broadley Terrace	...	...	24	—	4	27	8	3
St. Thomas', Orchard Street	...	...	5	—	—	13	—	—
St. Vincent, Wigmore Street	...	...	7	5	—	36	—	1
Upper Marylebone Street	...	...	25	10	4	25	9	19
Schools in other Boroughs	...	...	4	3	1	6	1	3
TOTALS			388	161	137	477	121	143

#### 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 1931. The total number of cases notified was 10, as against 16 in 1930. Visits were paid to notified cases by the Health Visitors, and in 3 cases arrangements were made for one of the nurses of the Paddington and Marylebone Nursing Association to attend and apply treatment. In this connection 33 visits were made. In bad cases removal to hospital is carried out, special arrangements having been provided at St. Margaret's Hospital for receiving and dealing with children suffering from this condition.

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

Notified	Cases Treated		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	At Home	At Hospital				
10	6	4	10	—	—	—

## INFLUENZA.

This disease showed some epidemic tendencies during the year, though correct information as to the number of cases was, of course, unobtainable. The deaths certified as due to Influenza numbered 28, as against 8 in 1930.

## PNEUMONIA.

Figures with regard to notification and information as to methods of prevention, etc., adopted in relation to this disease will be found on pages 35 and 78.

The services of the nurses were requisitioned in 33 cases and 463 visits were paid. The number of deaths certified as due to all forms of this disease was 106.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

In all 162 notifications were received, 145 relating to pulmonary tuberculosis, the remainder (17) to cases in which structures other than the lungs were affected.

The table given on page 47 contains the information required by the Ministry of Health with regard to notifications.

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 : —

1. Total number of deaths from tuberculosis in the Borough	...	92
2. The number of cases unnotified or notified at death	... ..	36
3. The number of cases notified within a month of death	... ..	18
4. The number of cases notified within three months of death	... ..	4
5. The number of cases notified within six months of death...	... ..	5

*Treatment of Tuberculosis.*—Of the cases notified 197 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 65 were insured persons; of those 38 were admitted to sanatorium or hospital treatment, and 14 to St. Charles' Hospital. Non-insured persons numbered 97, of whom 42 (13 being children) received sanatorium treatment and 19 were admitted to St. Charles' Hospital and St. Mary Abbots Hospital. Nurses were sent in to 8 cases and 321 visits were paid.

*Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.*—In no case was it necessary for action to be taken under these regulations, which empower the Council to call upon a person suffering from tuberculosis engaged in the milk trade to discontinue such employment.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE 28th DECEMBER, 1930, TO THE  
2ND JANUARY, 1932.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Age Periods.	Notifications on Form A.												Notifications on Form B.				Notifications on Form C.				
	Number of Primary Notifications.											Total Notifi- cations on Form A.	No. of Primary Notifications.			Total Notifi- cations on Form B.	Poor Law Insti- tutions.	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 up- wards.		Total Primary Notifi- cations.	Under 5	5 to 10				10 to 15	Total Primary Notifi- cations.	
Pulmonary																					
Males	—	—	1	3	8	11	11	19	14	8	4	79	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	50
" Females	—	—	—	—	9	7	24	12	8	4	2	66	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	51
Non-Pulmonary																					
Males	—	1	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
" Females	—	1	1	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Totals ...	—	2	5	5	18	22	39	31	22	12	6	162	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	117

## PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

PART I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 28th December, 1930, to the 2nd January, 1932, in the area of the County, County Borough, or Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone (to which this Return relates).

Age Periods	Formal Notifications.												Total Notifications.
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis.												
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total all ages.	
Pulmonary, Males ...	—	—	1	3	8	11	11	19	14	8	4	79	93
„ Females	—	—	—	—	9	7	24	12	8	4	2	66	72
Non-pulmonary Males	—	1	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	9
„ Females	—	1	1	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	9	10

## SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

PART II.—New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age periods.	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total.
Pulmonary, Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	5	2	2	17
„ Females	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	6	—	2	1	17
Non-pulmonary males	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	9
„ Females	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	5

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained should be stated below :—

Source of information.	No. of cases.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns { from local Registrars ... ..	18	10
{ transferable deaths from Registrar General	7	—
Posthumous Notifications ... ..	1	—
“ Transfers ” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	8	4
Other sources if any (specified) ... ..	—	—

## PART III.—NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1931, on the Registers of Notifications kept	Pulmonary.			Non-pulmonary.			Total cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
by { District Medical Officer or Health in the County The Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough or Metropolitan Borough }	360	238	598	87	70	157	755
Number of cases removed from the Register(s) during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—							
(1) Withdrawal of Notification ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Recovery from the disease ...	3	2	5	1	1	2	7
(3) Death ... ..	47	44	91	9	6	15	106
(4) Removed from district ... ..	32	39	71	8	9	17	88

*Prevention of Tuberculosis.*—As is in general the case the Dispensary continued to prove most valuable, the members of the staff rendering excellent service in relation to preventive work.

Particulars with regard to patients dealt with during the year are shown in tables at pages 47/49, while the following short table summarises the information as to visits paid by Dr. Saner and the staff of the Dispensary:—

No. of visits by Tuberculosis Officer ...	New, 40	...	Old, 78
No. of cases at Dispensary ...	New, 386	...	Old, 1,572
No. of attendances at Dispensary ...	2,822		
No. of visits by Miss Baker ...	... First visits, 133	...	... Re-visits, 1,730
No. of visits by Miss Kenion ...	... First visits, 90	...	... Re-visits, 1,163
No. of Committee Meetings attended ...	23		

The Tuberculosis Care Committee continued to meet fortnightly throughout the year, Dr. Saner, Miss Baker and Miss Kenion attending and assisting in every way possible. The representatives of the Council on this Committee were: Councillor Dr. C. A. Fuller and Councillors G. B. Ramsay and Mrs. E. M. Shirley. In addition to the Council's representatives this Committee includes:—

NAME.	REPRESENTS.
Morris, Sir Francis (Chairman) ... ..	Public Assistance Committee.
Broadbent, Miss M. E. (Hon. Secretary)	Invalid Children's Aid Association.
Sykes, Dr. A. W. ... ..	Divisional School Medical Officer to the London County Council.
Marriott, Miss K. ... ..	London County Council and School Care Committee.
McWilliam, Miss M. ... ..	Charity Organization Society
Higgin, Miss E. ... ..	Portland Town Association.
Lazarus, Miss O. ... ..	Central Jewish Synagogue.
Wetherall, Miss ... ..	St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.
Hawthorn, Mrs. ... ..	Margaret Street Hospital.
Hastings, Mrs. Somerville	The Working Classes.
Bennett, Miss A. M.	Paddington & St. Marylebone District Nursing Association.
Bowen, Miss E. A. (M.B.E.) ... ..	War Pension Committee and United Services Fund.
Price, Miss H. M. ... ..	Middlesex Hospital.
Lesser, Mr. H. E. ... ..	London Insurance Committee.



The following extract from a report by the Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Donaldson Saner) contains reference to a number of points that may be of interest :—

“ The statistics of the year will be found in the tables set forth on the special forms issued by the Ministry of Health. These forms vary slightly from those issued for the previous five years. The use of the word “ cured ” is done away with and “ recovered ” substituted. The columns are divided so as to show those patients who remain on the Dispensary Register on December 31st and those patients who have been crossed off as having been transferred to other districts, lost sight of through removal and no address left, and those who are deceased. The Form for surgical cases is similarly split up.

During the year 173 cases have been sent for or returned from Sanatorium treatment through the London County Council. 194 Progress reports have been forwarded to the London County Council of those patients who have received public treatment. Of those patients, 80 are now working at their original occupation ; 1 at a new occupation ; 6 were fit for work but unable to obtain employment ; 7 doing light work ; 69 failed to attend for reasons of their own, 25 of whom were reported to be in good health and working full time, 2 marked as recovered, 2 getting about not fit for work, 1 as worse ; 8 transferred to other districts ; 14 as unfit and 4 deceased. These reports cover Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases.

The Care Committee, meeting fortnightly throughout the year, had 324 cases brought to their notice. Six children were recommended to the Invalid Children's Aid Association direct, 6 adults referred to the Charity Organisation Society, 10 were dealt with by the Public Assistance Committee of the London County Council. The School Care Committee with two children and 8 families came under the London County Council Contact Scheme. Miss Bowen looked after the Ex-Service men and families.

The X-ray department of the Middlesex Hospital has been used frequently for diagnosis in doubtful cases and surgical cases sent there for diagnosis or preliminary treatment. Some cases of children whose signs and symptoms point to a rheumatic diathesis have been referred to the Western General Dispensary. The clinics for minor ailments have also been used for cases which need attention and for temporary skin complaints such as Impetigo.”

*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 801, as against 776 in 1930. Of these, 154 were found to contain the bacillus of consumption, while the remainder were free.

*Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*—Eleven of the total notifications—17 as against 20 in 1930—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 51.

## TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing the work carried out in connection with the St. Marylebone Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year 1931.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	45	38	4	1	3	3	5	4	48	41	9	5	103
* (b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	14	7	29
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	50	14	16	118
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	1	6
* (b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	11
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	29	27	30	102
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—													
(a) Recovered ...													
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	88	60	59	268
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	187	153	35	21	26	23	33	26	213	181	68	47	509
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	39	30	81
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st... ..			550										
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ... ..													27
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ... ..			60										
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ... ..													28
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ... ..		2,822											
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ... ..													175
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—													
(a) Personal ... ..				12									
(b) Other ... ..				107									118
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ... ..			1,987										
10. Number of:—													
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ... ..													242
(b) X-ray examinations made ... .. in connection with Dispensary work													39
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ... ..			Nil										
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ... ..													218

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment):

Provided by the Council, One.

Provided by Voluntary Bodies, One. Margaret St. Dispensary, Margaret St., W.1

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1931 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates		Previous to 1926				1926				1927				1928				1929				1930				1931												
		Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. plus																
		Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Class T.B. minus.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).							
Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	F.	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Children		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	11	10	4	6	20	3	3	2	1	6	2	5	3	3	11	5	1	5	2	8	—	12	8	4	24	5	9	8	3	20	19	20	8	7	35	
	F.	4	5	4	2	11	2	2	—	—	2	3	1	4	3	8	1	3	4	1	8	11	4	6	1	11	6	5	2	1	8	26	6	11	—	17		
	Children		17	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
Condition not ascertained during the year ...			7	4	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	3	4	2	—	6	5	4	1	—	5	3	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...			51	24	8	8	40	12	5	2	1	8	9	10	7	6	23	14	8	11	3	22	22	21	15	5	41	22	17	10	5	32	53	26	19	7	52	
Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Children		11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...			56	46	7	2	55	21	11	5	4	20	21	12	5	1	18	20	14	2	1	17	16	15	3	—	18	9	3	2	1	6	3	1	1	1	3	
Dead	Adults	M.	1	4	6	27	37	1	1	5	21	27	2	—	1	18	19	1	—	2	16	18	1	1	—	6	7	—	2	9	11	—	—	—	1	1		
	F.	1	2	3	13	18	—	—	—	10	10	3	—	1	12	13	—	—	1	17	18	—	1	1	—	10	11	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	2	2		
	Children		1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total written off Dispensary Register ...			86	52	16	42	110	23	12	10	35	57	26	12	7	31	50	21	14	5	35	54	18	17	3	18	38	11	3	4	14	21	3	1	1	4	6	
GRAND TOTALS ...			137	76	24	50	150	35	17	12	36	65	35	22	14	37	73	35	21	16	38	76	40	38	18	23	79	33	20	14	19	53	56	27	20	11	58	

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1931 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates			Previous to 1926					1926					1927					1928					1929					1930					1931						
			Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.		
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults	M.	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
			F.	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		Children		4	1	—	4	9	—	—	4	4	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Disease not Arrested	Adults	M.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	1	2	9	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
			F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	6	3	1	2	1	7	1	1	1	—	3		
	Children		5	—	—	3	8	3	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	3	2	1	—	2	5	2	—	—	3	5	2	—	—	3	5	4	2	—	4	10			
	Condition not ascertained during the year ...		4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December ...		18	1	1	9	28	4	—	—	5	9	3	2	—	2	7	5	1	—	3	9	11	1	3	8	23	5	2	2	5	14	6	4	3	5	18		
	Transferred to Pulmonary		1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
			F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Children		1	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...		15	4	1	5	25	1	1	1	—	3	3	—	1	4	1	—	—	3	4	1	—	2	1	4	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1		
	Dead	Adults	M.	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Children			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Total written off Dispensary Register ...		18	6	1	7	32	1	1	1	1	4	3	—	1	4	1	—	—	3	4	2	—	2	1	5	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	1			
	GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary) ...		36	7	2	16	61	5	1	1	6	13	6	2	—	3	11	6	1	—	6	13	13	1	5	9	28	7	2	2	6	17	7	4	3	5	19		

*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 1931 the total number certified as due to this cause was 81, the death-rate being 0.8 per 1,000. In 1930 the deaths numbered 75, the death rate being 0.7 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 6 years 1926-1931.

## DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

1926—1931.

Year	Estimated Population	All Ages	Sub-Districts			
			All Souls	St. Mary	Christ Church	St. John
1926	105,800	94	12	25	40	17
1927	103,500	76	20	21	25	10
1928	104,000	86	10	28	36	12
1929	102,400	89	20	31	28	10
1930	102,400	75	17	23	23	12
1931	93,460	81	19	21	26	15

The distribution of the 81 deaths was as follows:—In Poor Law Institutions, 40; in general and other hospitals, 13; and at home, 28.

Of those who died 36 were insured (28 males and 8 females), and 45 uninsured (17 males and 28 females).

As it may be useful for statistical purposes it may be mentioned that while the deaths numbered 81, the notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 145.

The following table prepared at the request of the Ministry of Health contains information with regard to age and sex distribution of all forms of tuberculosis that may be found interesting.

Age Periods	*NEW CASES				ALL DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—10	1	—	4	1	—	—	1	1
10—15	3	—	2	2	1	—	—	1
15—20	8	10	1	—	1	3	—	—
20—25	11	10	1	5	2	5	1	—
25—35	14	28	2	4	6	8	—	1
35—45	24	18	—	—	10	7	—	—
45—55	19	8	2	—	11	7	2	—
55—65	10	6	3	—	10	4	1	1
65 and upwards	6	3	—	1	4	2	—	1
Totals ...	96	83	17	14	45	36	6	5

\*Including all cases known otherwise than by notification.

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

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDING 2ND JANUARY, 1932.

Localisation of Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.								Total cases notified in each Locality.					Number of cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.					Cases Isolated at Home
	At all Ages.	At ages—years.							All Souls	St. Mary	Christ Church	St. John	Totals	All Souls	St. Mary	Christ Church	St. John	Totals	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards											
Lungs ... ..	145	—	—	4	35	66	34	6	33	40	54	18	145	14	16	19	8	57	88
Glands ... ..	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	3
Knee ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Peritoneum ... ..	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	1
Spine ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Abdomen ... ..	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	—
Meninges ... ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	—
Skin ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cheek ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Kidney ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Hip ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fallopian tubes ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ... ..	162	—	2	10	40	70	34	6	39	44	61	18	162	19	18	23	8	68	94

## DISINFECTION.

The work done in this connection during 1931 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 ...	203	5	1	4	5	218
Mattresses ...	1,042	18	4	24	72	1,160
Bolsters ...	378	8	1	4	25	416
Pillows ...	2,348	34	11	16	293	2,702
Sheets ...	809	15	3	18	5	850
Blankets ...	1,989	27	5	484	16	2,521
Sundries ...	10,500	113	5	136	68	10,822
Totals ...	17,269	220	30	686	484	18,689

In 1930 the number of articles disinfected was 16,483.

The number of journeys made by the disinfecting vans during the year ended December, 1931, was :—

January ...	94	August ...	89
February ...	84	September ...	100
March ...	95	October ...	89
April ...	74	November ...	86
May ...	94	December ...	84
June ...	92		
July ...	87		
			<u>1,068</u>

The number of journeys made during 1930 was 1,132.

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

## REASONS FOR DISINFECTION.

	Compulsorily Notifiable Diseases.	Phthisis.	Measles.	Other causes.	Total.
January ...	60	6	1	15	82
February ...	47	6	3	4	60
March ...	49	6	6	5	66
April ...	63	2	3	4	72
May ...	58	2	2	8	70
June ...	82	13	1	7	103
July ...	66	6	2	12	86
August ...	66	3	—	5	74
September ...	53	—	—	2	55
October ...	60	12	—	9	81
November ...	52	5	—	3	60
December ...	72	23	—	7	102
Totals ...	728	84	18	81	911

The number of rooms disinfected in 1930 was 1,132.

At the request of the Public Libraries Committee, whose rule requires that on the occurrence of a case of infectious disease in any house in which there is a library book, information must be given to the librarian, arrangements were made to receive and disinfect the volumes. The number dealt with during the year was 258.

The arrangements referred to in previous reports for placing a spraying apparatus and a supply of "Fluid D" at the disposal of owners and occupiers of premises infested with vermin continued in operation. The sprayers were in great demand and satisfactory results were obtained.

#### 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 1931 and annually since 1921 :—

1931	ADULTS			CHILDREN		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January ...	258	72	330	65	144	209
February ...	255	55	310	107	231	338
March ...	221	64	285	105	257	362
April ...	207	63	270	45	104	149
May ...	200	64	264	69	165	234
June ...	234	66	300	140	370	510
July ...	247	61	308	124	222	346
August ...	201	62	263	12	55	67
September ...	232	59	291	120	240	360
October ...	263	67	330	60	198	258
November ...	232	50	282	127	235	362
December ...	245	51	296	30	133	163
Totals ...	2,795	734	3,529	1,004	2,354	3,358

#### CLEANSING STATION ATTENDANCES, 1921-1931.

Year.	ADULTS			CHILDREN		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1921 ...	3,486	1,287	4,773	715	2,802	3,517
1922 ...	2,936	1,063	3,999	429	2,876	3,305
1923 ...	2,907	993	3,900	305	2,528	2,833
1924 ...	3,306	1,081	4,387	373	2,543	2,916
1925 ...	2,969	1,009	3,978	196	2,317	2,513
1926 ...	2,803	848	3,651	451	2,522	2,973
1927 ...	2,578	857	3,435	531	2,193	2,724
1928 ...	2,803	831	3,634	520	1,784	2,304
1929 ...	2,662	818	3,480	606	1,890	2,496
1930 ...	2,691	781	3,472	992	2,343	3,335
1931 ...	2,795	734	3,529	1,104	2,354	2,358

The total attendances since the Baths were opened in 1898 number 267,017 (adults, 188,596 ; children, 78,421).

It will be noted that there was a considerable number of school children cleansed during 1931, and this is accounted for by the activity of the School Nurses. Of the number, 3,260 children were sent from schools in the Borough, but not all



of them were resident here. The cost of cleansing these children was borne by the London County Council, who paid the Borough Council the sum of £283 8s. for this service.

#### 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.

	1931.		
	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Typhoid fever . . . . .	4	46	50
Diphtheria . . . . .	152	2,815	2,967
Phthisis . . . . .	154	647	801
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>3,818</b>

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme in St. Marylebone is made up of 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. The Council, who made a grant of £1,000 in 1931 to the Society, 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 The Home of the St. Marylebone Female Protection Society, which for financial and other reasons unfortunately had to abandon its very useful work towards the end of the year; St. Agatha's Home, and the Home of the Little Company of Mary, where unmarried mothers particularly are provided for, both before and after the birth of their child.

The following summaries, the second of which (Form M.C.W. 96 revised) is prepared at the request of the Ministry, give a number of details with regard to the arrangements under the scheme and afford some indication of the work done during 1931. It will be noted that at the end of the year there were available eight 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, as is shown in the accompanying time-table, 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 also a minor ailment treatment centre for school children. Here in addition there is a Light Clinic and a massage clinic which were established in 1927, and are open on two days per week.

The following statements contain so much information with regard to the scheme and the work done that they will probably be found useful. Both are required to be made by the Ministry of Health, the first to show the arrangements made for maternity and child welfare by the Council and by Voluntary Associations providing maternity and child welfare services in respect of which the Council pay contributions under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, or otherwise; and the second to give particulars of the work done during the year 1931.

STATEMENT SHOWING ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR MATERNITY AND  
CHILD WELFARE.

1. Population of the area served by the Council, 93,460.
2. Number of births notified in that area during the year under the Notifications of Births Act, 1907, as adjusted by any transferred notifications :—
  - (a) Live births, 1,335; (b) Still births, 46; (c) Total, 1,381; (d) By midwives, 522; (e) By doctors and parents, 175; (f) By hospitals, 265; (g) By matrons of Nursing Homes and transferred notifications, 419.
3. Health Visiting.
  - (i) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year : (a) by the Council, 6; (b) by Voluntary Associations, 2.
  - (ii) Equivalent of whole time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at infant welfare centres) :—
    - (a) in the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council, 5; (b) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations, 1.
  - (iii) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—(a) To expectant mothers, first visits, 405; total visits, 522. (b) To children under 1 year of age, first visits, 973; total visits, 7,657. (c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, total visits, 6,052.
4. Infant Welfare Centres.
  - (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council, one. Opened 24th March, 1931. (Three year old pre-school clinic.)
  - (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations, 7.
  - (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year : (i) By children under 1 year of age, 12,788; (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 15,287 + 104 (3 year olds).
  - (d) Average attendance of children per session at all Centres during the year, 22.07.
  - (e) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year : (i) Children under 1 year of age, 1,092; (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 323 + 104 (3 year olds).
  - (f) Percentage of total notified births represented by the number in (e) (i), 79.07.
5. Ante-natal clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises) :—
  - (a) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council, nil.
  - (b) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations, 4.
  - (c) Total number of attendances by expectant mothers at all Clinics during the year, 19,254.\*
  - (d) Average attendance of expectant mothers per session at all Clinics during the year, 41.5.\*
  - (e) Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinics during the year, 3,601.\*

- (f) Percentage of total notified births represented by the number in (e), 102.\*

\*These figures apply to all mothers attending the clinics at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, etc. The figure for Marylebone residents is not obtainable.

6, 7, 8, 9. \* \* \* \* \*

#### 10. Day Nurseries.

- (a) Number of day nurseries : (i) provided by the Council, nil ; (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, 3.
- (b) Number of places for children under 5 years of age in the nurseries : (i) provided by the Council, nil ; (ii) provided by Voluntary Associations, 105.
- (c) Total number of attendances of children at these nurseries during the year : (i) whole day, 13,145 ; (ii) half-day, 1,898.

#### 11. Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council.	Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Council.	Number of cases removed to hospitals or nursing homes.
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	10	9	3	4
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	2	—
(3) Puerperal Fever ... ..	11	10	—	9
(4) Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	22	11	—	19
(5) Measles and German Measles (in children under 5 years of age) ...		104	—	—
(6) Whooping Cough (in children under 5 years of age) ... ..	Not Notifiable	61	—	—
(7) Epidemic Diarrhoea (in children under 5 years of age) ... ..		—	1	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (in children under 5 years of age) ... ..	1	1	—	1

#### 12. Home Nursing.

- (a) Number of nurses employed at the end of the year for the nursing of expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing, or the nursing of puerperal fever : (i) by the Council, nil ; (ii) by Voluntary Associations, the time of  $\frac{1}{2}$  nurses.
- (b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses, 58.

#### 13. Midwives.

- (a) Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year, 22.
- (b) Number (i) employed by the Council, nil ; (ii) subsidised by the Council, nil ; (iii) employed by Voluntary Associations, nil.

#### 14. Maternal deaths.

- (a) Number of women who died in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare during the year (i) from sepsis, 1 ; (ii) from other causes, 2.
- (b) Number of these cases which died : (i) at home, nil ; (ii) in institutions, 2.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, MATERNITY CLINICS, DAY NURSERIES,  
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION CLINIC, AND CLINIC FOR PRE-SCHOOL  
CHILDREN.

30, Marylebone Lane, W. 1—					
Tuesday,	10	a.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Thursday,	2	p.m.	...	...	" "
"	2	"	...	...	Maternity Clinic.
Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street, W. 1—					
Monday and	9	a.m.	...	..	Maternity Clinic.
"	1.30	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Wednesday,	1.30	..	...	...	Toddlers (2—5 years).
Thursday,	1.30	..	...	...	Infant Consultation.
"	9	a.m.	...	...	Maternity Clinic.
Friday,	2	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Cosway Street, N.W. 1—					
Tuesday,	1	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Thursday,	2	"	...	...	Needlework Class.
Friday,	10	a.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Queen Charlotte's Hospital, 12, Harcourt Street, W. 1—					
Daily,	9	a.m.	...	...	Maternity Clinic.
Wednesday,	2	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
14, Salisbury Street, Lisson Grove, N.W. 8—					
Monday,	2	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Tuesday,	9.30	a.m.	...	...	Light Clinic.
Do.	10	"	...	...	Massage Clinic.
Do.	2	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Wednesday,	2	"	...	...	Maternity Clinic.
"	2	"	...	...	Needlework Class.
Thursday,	2	"	...	...	Toddlers (2—5 years).
Friday,	9.30	a.m.	...	...	Light Clinic.
Do.	10	"	...	...	Massage Clinic.
Do.	2	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Mansergh Woodall Club, 24, Hill Road, N.W. 8—					
Tuesday,	2	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Western General Dispensary, Cosway Street, N.W. 1—					
Monday,	2	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Thursday,	10	a.m.	...	...	" "
Church Army Dispensary, Bryanston Square, W. 1—					
Tuesday,	2.15	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
12, Salisbury Street,					
Wednesday,	2.30	p.m.	...	...	Dental Clinic.
113, Marylebone Road—					
Monday,	2	p.m.	...	...	Diphtheria Prevention Schick Testing, etc.
Thursday	2	"	...	...	Ditto
Wednesday	2	"	...	...	Pre School children.

DAY NURSERIES OR CRECHES—

The Crossley Day Nursery, Barrow Hill Road, N.W. 8.

The Portman Day Nursery, Exeter Street, Lisson Grove, N.W. 8.

*Health Visitors.*—There are six health visitors. A health visitor appointed by the Health Society is responsible mainly for work amongst pre-school children. Three of the women give whole time to health visiting, and three are part-time health visitors, holding appointments also as sanitary inspectors. The Borough for the purposes of health visiting is divided into five districts, and in 1931 the health visitors made 9,838 visits to children and 522 visits to mothers. Children are visited up to school age.

*Centres.*—There are in all eight centres, all “voluntary,” at which consultations are held. Four 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, 30, Marylebone Lane. An ante-natal clinic is held once weekly, and an infant consultation twice weekly, both under medical supervision. One of the Health Visitors acts as superintendent. Children attend up to school age.—(3) 24, *Hill Road*. Infant consultations under medical supervision are held weekly. One of the Health Visitors acts as Superintendent, and a nurse is employed three days a week by the Health Society for the purpose of visiting.—(4) *Western Centre*. Temporarily held at Western General Dispensary, Cosway Street. Infant Consultations under medical supervision are held weekly. There are also classes for needlework. 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 Queen Charlotte’s Hospital, and Middlesex Hospital, which has a paid health visitor in addition. All the consultations are open to other than St. Marylebone babies, who, however, constitute the bulk of those attending. At the hospital, as at Queen Charlotte’s, there are ante-natal clinics particularly for hospital patients.

*Ante-Natal Work.*—There are three 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.

*Massage Clinics* are held weekly at Salisbury Street, Marylebone Lane, and Queen Charlotte’s Hospital.

*Schick Testing, etc., Clinics*—As already indicated arrangements for holding clinics of this kind are made at 113, Marylebone Road. The clinic was held twice weekly throughout the year and, as the figures given elsewhere show, was largely used.

*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. By 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, having regard to the large amount of accommodation available 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 1931 was 2,447; the total births numbering 3,514. The midwives residing in the borough registered as intending to practise in the administrative County of London, number 22. Two conduct maternity homes which are registered by the London County Council. By an arrangement with the Paddington and Marylebone Nursing Association all women in the borough attended by externs of St. Mary’s Hospital, are provided with nursing attention by the Association. During the year 39 cases were dealt with under the arrangement, and 624 visits were paid, the services of the nurses being greatly appreciated by the patients.

*Work done during 1931.*—The following table gives some idea of the work done at the various centres during the year. Full details of the method adopted in relation to the granting of orders for milk under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, are given elsewhere. The total number of orders issued is shown in the table.

## II.

STATEMENT SHOWING WORK AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS AND ANTE-NATAL CLINIC CENTRES DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

CENTRE.	No. 24 Hill Road.	No. 14 Salisbury Street.	Queen Charlotte's Hospl.	Cosway Street.	No. 30 Marylebone Lane.	The Middlesex Hospl.	The Westn. Genl. Dispy.
No. of consultations held:—							
Infants ...	82	146	64	89	94	149	92
Toddlers ...	20	50	—	10	—	53	91
Maternity ...	—	50	305	—	12	97	—
Massage ...	—	84	68	—	8	—	—
Light ...	—	85	—	—	26	—	—
No. of attendances of mothers at clinic:—							
Ante-natal ...	—	240	15,328	—	14	3,672	—
Post-natal ...	—	452	16	—	—	168	—
No. of attendances of babies ...	1,127	2,933	1,514	1,260	1,125	4,373	186
No. of attendances of children over 1 years	1,118	2,966	933	1,283	838	3,402	1,049
No. of attendances at light Clinic—							
Infants ...	—	93	—	—	19	—	—
Toddlers ...	—	2,538	—	—	32	—	—
No. of attendances at massage Clinic—							
Infants ...	—	33	115	—	10	—	—
Toddlers ..	—	962	163	—	3	—	—
No. of orders issued for milk, etc. ...	61	623	82	186	94	168	1
No. of home visits ...	2,318	3,141	153	1,132	454	2,886	—
No. of new cases:—							
Infants ...	113	201	156	81	73	327	87
Toddlers ...	14	37	6	21	4	28	122
Ante-natal...	—	60	2,951	—	4	586	—
Post-natal ...	—	52	14	—	—	168	—
Massage ...	—	51	18	—	10	—	—
Light ...	—	52	—	—	14	—	—

Day Nurseries—Attendances during the year.

The Crossley, Barrow Hill Road ...	5,178
The Portman, Exeter Street ...	7,199

*Dental Clinic, 12 Salisbury Street.*

Attendances during the year : Mothers, 874 ; Children 104

Advice and treatment given in 639 cases—extractions under gas 339.

*Home Helps.*—Home helps were provided by request in 1931 in 5 cases only, the total amount expended during the financial year to 31st March, 1932, being £6 8s.

## 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. The report of the Mortuary Keeper (Mrs. Spears) is as follows :—

### REPORT OF MORTUARY KEEPER.

Number of bodies deposited from 1st January to 31st December, 1931.

1931.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	For burial only.	For inquests.	TOTAL.	No. of P.M.'s held.	No. of courts held.	No. of Infectious cases.
January . . .	7	12	19	18	1	19	6	—	—
February . . .	8	8	16	14	2	16	7	—	—
March . . .	6	14	20	19	1	20	9	—	—
April . . .	3	4	7	7	—	7	3	—	—
May . . .	6	2	8	6	2	8	4	—	—
June . . .	8	7	15	11	4	15	7	—	—
July . . .	5	3	8	7	1	8	4	—	—
August . . .	6	1	7	6	1	7	4	—	—
September . . .	8	7	15	11	4	15	3	3	—
October . . .	7	7	14	13	1	14	6	—	—
November . . .	5	2	7	7	—	7	3	—	—
December . . .	6	8	14	12	2	14	8	—	—
<b>Totals . . .</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>

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 the 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.

Nursing homes in the Borough number 55, but with these registration under the Nursing Homes (Registration) Act, 1927, being in the hands of the London County Council, the Borough Council, whose officers could very easily and efficiently carry out the duties involved, have no concern whatever.

(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.

The information asked for by the Ministry with regard to housing is contained in the following statement. The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, so far as regards the provisions of Section 2 (2), and the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923, Section 18 (1) relating to certificates as to suitability for occupation of houses, were not taken advantage of during the year, no application being received.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—		
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...		1,859
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...		10,296
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	639 houses and 373 tenements	
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...		3,472
(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-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...		1,311
2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—		
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...		1,260
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—		
A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...		Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners ...		Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...		Nil
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... ..		51
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners ... ..		51
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...		Nil
C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..		Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..		Nil
D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...		Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...		Nil



## E.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(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

## F.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... ..	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... ..	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	Nil

NOTE.—Sections 11 to 15 of the Housing Act, 1925, have been repealed by the Housing Act, 1930, but the proviso to Section 64 of the Act of 1930 continues in force any Closing Orders and Demolition Orders made before the operation of the Act (15th August, 1930), and houses subject to those Orders must continue to be dealt with under the relative provisions of the Act of 1925.

In the report for 1930, which was a " Survey " report, a considerable amount of space was devoted to a discussion with regard to the housing conditions within the Borough. During 1931, speaking generally, very little change occurred and anything now said would be largely repetition of statements made in the report of last year. As to progress it may be noted that by the end of the year part of the Carlisle Street area, on the north side of North Street, had been cleared and though no accommodation had actually been got ready for families de-housed and temporarily accommodated elsewhere, two blocks were well on the way to completion.

During the year the survey of housing in St. John's Wood, particularly in what has been named the Henry Street area, was completed. The following is the report submitted to and adopted by the Public Health Committee and referred by them to the Housing Committee :—

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

## HOUSING—ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

I have now completed the survey in St. John's Wood of the area to which the general name of Henry Street area may be applied, and herewith I submit summaries relating to particular parts of this area, these parts being the same as in the report submitted by you in 1926 and printed in the Housing Memorandum (small blue book). The information, it will be noted, in addition to being partly general, is more or less detailed with regard to the conditions relating to occupation of the houses, extent of overcrowding, etc.

As a result of my investigations I do not find any reason for submitting any different recommendation from that already given, viz., that in the meantime the question of making a clearance or improvement scheme by the Borough Council might remain in abeyance.

Speaking generally, although there are exceptions, the bulk of the persons occupying the houses are of a good working-class type, and the houses, so far as they are concerned, are kept in a good condition. There are exceptions, but these are comparatively few, in which the tenants, as a result of carelessness or poverty or for other reasons, maintain the houses in bad condition, and in a few instances even have permitted the places to become almost of the type found in what are commonly called slums. These cases are, however, extremely few, and as a result of the house-to-house inspection which has been made, marked improvement, even in these, has been obtained.

In other directions, as a result of the investigations and the service of notices and of personal appeal to the landlords, quite considerable alterations have been carried out. These improvements, in the case of one of the blocks, have resulted in the formation of a large open space and the providing of greatly improved lighting and ventilation to a number of premises. The actual number of notices that have been served during the course of the inspections is noted in the summaries, but apart from these, as indicated, there has been a great deal of informal communication with the owners.

In response to an enquiry as to proposals for future development of the property, I have received a letter from the agents from which it appears quite certain that at the earliest possible opportunity steps will be taken, and that it is mainly legislative difficulties which are holding up advance. In the meantime the owners are prepared to exercise a careful supervision of the properties, and to carry out a considerable amount of work in maintaining the premises in a habitable condition. Close supervision, of course, is also kept by the Public Health Department, and wherever necessary, notices are served or communications sent with regard to matters calling for attention. It will presumably be the desire of the Public Health Committee that this supervision should be maintained, and to instruct me accordingly.

The Housing Committee of the Council naturally being interested in the inspections which have been made and the results that have been obtained, the Public Health Committee no doubt will consider it proper to give instructions for a copy of the summaries and this note to be sent to that Committee.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES PORTER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

#### HOUSING CONDITIONS—PORTLAND TOWN, HENRY STREET AREA, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

(NOTE.—The areas referred to below are as set out in the Memorandum on Housing (small blue book), dated July, 1926.

##### AREA No. 1.

###### *Boundaries.*

This area has a frontage of dwelling-houses and other buildings in Henry Street, Upper William Street, Barrow Hill Road and Charlbert Street, and contains a small court, Henry Place, entered by a passageway 9 feet wide between Nos. 75 and 77, Henry Street.

###### *Area Measurements.*

The total superficial area is approximately 76,263 square feet, and the total uncovered yard and garden space is approximately 22,980 square feet.

*Light and Ventilation.*

Nos. 7 and 8, Henry Place are of the single type of house with through ventilation provided only by means of an opening staircase skylight, and in a number of the houses in Barrow Hill Road the lighting of the ground floor back rooms is impeded by the two storey back addition buildings. Generally, the lighting and ventilation of the houses are satisfactory.

*General Conditions.*

In Henry Street between Charlbert Street and Henry Place there are two unoccupied derelict premises and several occupied premises in a worn-out condition. A number of the latter were unoccupied and derelict in the year 1919, but owing to the shortage of housing accommodation the owners were persuaded to make them habitable and to open them for occupation.

In Henry Place, Upper William Street and Barrow Hill Road the premises are generally in a fair state of repair.

*Dampness.*

There is a tendency to dampness in the walls of some of the ground floor rooms but steps are being taken to remedy the defect by re-rendering the inside surfaces of the walls with waterproof cement compo and by the repair of exterior pointing and rendering when necessary.

*Sites not Concreted.*

In every instance it is probable that the sites of the house are not protected by a layer of concrete.

*Under-Floor Ventilation.*

In most houses satisfactory means of ventilation to the space under the ground floor is provided by means of gratings in the front and back walls.

*Drains.*

In 22 premises the drains have been reconstructed since 1901, and in two instances notices to reconstruct the drains have been served. Generally the drains are adequate.

*Water-Closets.*

A satisfactory water-closet is provided to each house in the area.

*Refuse.*

One or more sanitary bustbins are provided to each house for the storage of domestic refuse.

*Vermin.*

Out of a total of 347 rooms, 28 were found to be bug-infested.

*Cooking Accommodation.*

In each tenement a gas cooker or range is provided for cooking purposes.

*Food Storage.*

Properly ventilated food cupboards are not provided in the tenement houses.

*Water Supply.*

A drinking water supply direct from the main is available in each tenement.

45 notices have been served requiring the owner to repair defective floors, cooking ranges, windows, roofs, yard paving, to remedy dampness in the walls of ground floor rooms, to provide ventilating gratings to the space under the ground floor rooms and to deal with verminous rooms and rooms in need of cleansing and repair. Assistance and advice have also been given to a number of tenants in regard to methods to be employed to cleanse verminous articles of furniture.

## AREA NO. 1.

Total premises ... ..	65
Total dwelling houses ... ..	61
Premises used for dwelling and business (included in total dwelling houses) ... ..	16
Used for business only ... ..	2
Derelict ... ..	2
Number of owner occupiers ... ..	3
Total number of living and sleeping rooms ... ..	347
Number of separate tenements ... ..	133
Number of adults ... ..	340
Number of children under 14 ... ..	112
Total population ... ..	452
Population per room for area ... ..	1.3

*Analysis of Tenements.*

	No.	Adults.	Children under 14.	Total Population.
1 room ... ..	21	30	6	36
2 room ... ..	60	135	53	188
3 room ... ..	24	67	24	91
4 room ... ..	16	53	16	69
5 room ... ..	6	26	7	33
6 room ... ..	5	21	4	25
7 room ... ..	—	—	—	—
8 room ... ..	1	8	2	10
TOTALS ... ..	133	340	112	452

## AREA No. 2.

*Boundaries.*

This long rectangular-shaped area includes the houses on both sides of Townshend Cottages and a frontage of houses in Henry Street in addition to a few houses at each end in Charlbert Street and Townshend Road.

*Area Measurements.*

The total superficial area is approximately 94,284 square feet, and the total uncovered space is approximately 30,356 square feet.

*Lighting and Ventilation.*

Eleven of the houses in Townshend Cottages are of the type known as single houses without through ventilation. Generally the lighting and ventilation of the houses throughout the area are satisfactory.

Seven of the houses in Henry Street have basement rooms used for dwelling purposes. In three instances they are also used for sleeping purposes.

*General Conditions.*

The houses are in a structurally sound condition, and are kept in a fair state of repair, although minor defects due to age and wear are constantly recurring.

*Dampness.*

Owing to the absence of horizontal damp courses there is a tendency to dampness in the lower storeys of the houses. In the instances discovered during inspections action has been taken to ensure the protection of the walls by means of a waterproof coating of cement or other suitable materials.

*Sites not Concreted.*

Except in houses where wooden floors in the lower storeys have been replaced by concrete, it is probable that the house sites are unprotected by a layer of concrete.

In one case on the north-west side of Townshend Cottages (No. 8) the site was recently uncovered in one room in preparation for re-flooring and was discovered to consist of soft wet earth. As all these houses abut on the gardens at the rear of St. John's Wood Terrace, and it is likely that the sites are in a similarly wet condition, the owners should be required to provide a protecting concrete layer to each house.

*Under-Floor Ventilation.*

In most houses the space under the ground floor is ventilated by means of gratings in the front and rear walls.

*Drains.*

In 36 premises the drains have been reconstructed since 1901. Generally the drains are adequate.

*Water-Closets.*

A satisfactory water-closet is provided to each house in the area.

*Refuse.*

One or more sanitary dustbins are provided to each house for the storage of domestic refuse.

*Vermin.*

Out of a total of 405 rooms only 23 were found to be bug-infested.

*Cooking Accommodation.*

In each tenement a gas cooker or range is provided for cooking purposes.

*Food Storage.*

Properly ventilated food cupboards are not provided by the owners for the storage of food.

*Water Supply.*

A drinking water supply direct from the main is available to each tenement. Service of notices for defects discovered is continuing.

## AREA NO. 2.

Total premises ... ..	100
Total dwelling houses ... ..	93
Premises used for dwelling and business (included in total dwelling houses) ... ..	23
Used for business only ... ..	7
Derelict ... ..	—
Number of owner occupiers ... ..	—
Total number of living and sleeping rooms ... ..	405
Number of separate tenements ... ..	159
Number of adults ... ..	423
Number of children under 14 ... ..	145
Total population ... ..	568
Population per room for area ... ..	1.4

*Analysis of Tenements.*

	No.	Adults.	Children under 14.	Total Population.
1 room ... ..	38	44	9	53
2 room ... ..	49	115	69	184
3 room ... ..	36	116	31	147
4 room ... ..	23	92	21	113
5 room ... ..	10	43	15	58
6 room ... ..	2	9	—	9
7 room ... ..	1	4	—	4
8 room ... ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	159	423	145	568

## AREA No. 3.

*Boundaries.*

This wedge-shaped area has a frontage of terrace houses in Henry Street, Townshend Road, Frederick Street, and Eamont Street, and contains three courts, Beckett's Place and Tucker's Place entered from Frederick Street, and Eamont Place entered from Eamont Street, in addition to a large garage entered from No. 18, Eamont Street, and a building used as a coal and wood store entered from No. 41, Henry Street.

*Area Measurements.*

The total superficial area is approximately 89,700 square feet, and the total uncovered garden and yard space is approximately 32,626 square feet.

*Lighting and Ventilation.*

The lighting and ventilation of the houses on the frontages generally are satisfactory although in some instances in Henry Street, Townshend Road and Frederick Street the lighting of the rear ground floor rooms is impeded by back addition buildings. The houses in Beckett's Place back on to the houses on the east side of Tucker's Place, and the two are separated by very small yards. In front of Beckett's Place, however, there is a large open space used as a garden, and between the two sides of Tucker's Place there are long forecourts. The houses on the west side of Tucker's Place have similar small yards, three of which back on to the small yards of the houses in Eamont Place, and five on to the rear wall of the garage at No. 18, Eamont Street. No. 1A, Tucker's Place, consisting of a builder's store on the ground floor with dwelling rooms above, has a forecourt only. The houses in Eamont Place are separated from the rear yard wall of premises in Eamont Street by a narrow court approached from Eamont Street.

*General Condition.*

With few exceptions the houses in the area have been inconveniently occupied for many years by more families than they were intended to accommodate and the consequent wear and tear to such parts as windows, doors and stairs has been excessive, although structurally the houses remain generally sound.

*Dampness.*

Owing to the absence of horizontal damp courses, there is a tendency to dampness in the walls of the ground floor rooms. In the instances discovered during the survey the walls have been re-rendered inside with damp-proof Portland cement and sand and external rendering or pointing has been made good where necessary.

*Sites not Concreted.*

Except in the few cases where wooden floors have been replaced by concrete it is probable that the sites of the houses are not protected by a layer of concrete.

*Under-Floor Ventilation.*

In most instances satisfactory means of ventilation to the space under the ground floor is provided by means of gratings in the front and rear walls.

*Drains.*

The drains of the houses are generally adequate, and in many instances of modern design. In 31 premises the drains have been reconstructed since 1901, the total number of dwelling houses being 87.

*Water-Closets.*

Two of the tenement houses in the area are provided with two water-closets, the remainder having one only for the use of the numerous occupants. Of the latter, six houses have more than twelve occupants over seven years of age.

*Refuse.*

One or more sanitary dustbins are provided to each house for the storage of domestic refuse.

*Vermin.*

During the recent survey of 475 rooms, 37 were found to be more or less bug-infested. In every instance action has been taken by the owners and occupiers to render them free.

*Cooking Accommodation and Food Storage.*

In most tenements satisfactory cooking accommodation in the shape of a gas cooker or cooking range is provided, but properly ventilated food cupboards are generally lacking.

*Water Supply.*

A drinking water supply direct from the main is available to each tenement.

In consequence of representation to the owners a large building used as a wood and coal store at the rear of Nos. 35, 37, 39 and 41, Henry Street has been demolished and considerable improvement in the lighting and ventilation of the rooms at the rear have been gained. A small dilapidated building used as a stable and store at the rear of No. 34, Frederick Street has also been demolished and the space thrown open to Tucker's Place, and, in addition, the badly ventilated rooms on the first floor of No. 1A, Tucker's Place have been vacated and the premises are now used as a builder's store.

87 notices have been served requiring the owner to repair defective floors, cooking ranges, windows, roofs, yard paving, to remedy dampness in the walls of ground floor rooms, to provide ventilating gratings to the space under the ground floor rooms, and to deal with verminous rooms and rooms in need of cleansing and repair. Assistance and advice have been given to tenants in regard to methods to be employed to cleanse verminous articles of furniture.

## AREA NO. 3.

Total premises ... ..	89
Total dwelling houses ... ..	87
Premises used for dwelling and business (included in total dwelling houses) ... ..	20
Used for business only ... ..	1
Derelict ... ..	1
Number of owner occupiers ... ..	—
Total number of living and sleeping rooms ... ..	475
Number of separate tenements ... ..	188
Number of adults ... ..	512
Number of children under 14 ... ..	161
Total population ... ..	673
Population per room for area ... ..	1.4

*Analysis of Tenements.*

	No.	Adults.	Children under 14.	Total Population.
1 room ... ..	35	47	18	65
2 room ... ..	69	159	75	234
3 room ... ..	46	135	36	171
4 room ... ..	31	140	32	172
5 room ... ..	2	8	—	8
6 room ... ..	5	23	—	23
7 room ... ..	—	—	—	—
8 room ... ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	188	512	161	673

## AREA No. 4.

*Boundaries.*

This area has a frontage of terrace houses in Eamont Street, Frederick Street and Charlbert Street, and contains a large interior space partly covered by stables and workshops.

*Area Measurements.*

The total superficial area is approximately 57,600 square feet, and the total interior uncovered garden and yard space is approximately 20,300 square feet.

The north-west corner of the area is occupied by No. 53a, Henry Street, a Mission Hall and School House, the property of St. Stephen's Church, Avenue Road, and the De Walden Institute.

No. 53a, Henry Street, let to two families (total 6 persons), is a brick built dwelling house of three storeys above ground, containing 9 rooms and a basement scullery. The ground floor back room and basement kitchen are dark and hemmed in by adjoining buildings. Generally the premises are in a fair condition.

The School House is a brick built premises of three storeys containing eleven rooms used for living and sleeping purposes by five families of nine adults and four children under fourteen years of age, in addition to two large rooms at the rear used for meetings by Boy Scouts and boys from the Parish Hall and Mission. Generally the premises are in fair condition.

The De Walden Institute, which was built in the year 1897, contains well designed accommodation for the caretaker and his family, in addition to club rooms, a billiard room, and rooms used for public and other meetings. The first floor is occupied during the daytime by the London School of Opera.

The superficial area, less School, Mission, Institute and 53a, Henry Street, is 41,440 square feet approximately. Yard and garden space of the reduced area is approximately 17,277 square feet.

*Lighting and Ventilation.*

The lighting and ventilation are satisfactory at the front and rear of the dwelling houses, except in the case of No. 35, Eamont Street, close at the rear of which is a two-storeyed builder's workshop and store, and No. 33, Eamont Street, at the rear of which is a one-storeyed building used as a store.

*Dampness.*

Owing to the absence of horizontal damp courses, there is a tendency to dampness in the walls of the ground floor rooms, but in the instances discovered the walls have been re-rendered inside with waterproof cement and sand, and, where necessary, the exterior pointing and rendering have been repaired.



*Sites not Concreted.*

In every instance it is probable that the sites of the houses are unprotected by a layer of concrete.

*Under-Floor Ventilation.*

Satisfactory means of ventilation to the space under the ground floor is provided by means of iron gratings in the front and rear walls.

*Drains.*

The drains of the houses are generally adequate and in many instances of modern design. In 15 cases the drains have been reconstructed since 1901.

*Water-Closets.*

Two houses in the area (53a, Henry Street and 36-38, Charlbert Street) are provided with two water-closets, the remainder having only one. In none of the houses are there more than twelve occupants over seven years of age.

*Refuse.*

One or more sanitary dustbins are provided to each house for the storage of domestic refuse.

*Vermin.*

Out of a total of 186 rooms, nine were found to be bug-infested. (Prompt action by the owners and occupiers has been taken in every instance to render them free).

*Cooking Accommodation.*

Cooking accommodation in the shape of a range or gas cooker is provided to each tenant with two or three exceptions.

*Food Storage Accommodation.*

Ventilated food cupboards provided by the owners are generally lacking throughout this area. In a few instances the tenants have food safes hanging on staircase walls or in the yards.

*Water Supply.*

A drinking water supply direct from the main is available to each tenement.

30 notices have been served directing the attention of the owner to minor structural defects and want of cleanliness as in Area No. 3, and representation to the owners resulted in the improvement of the lighting and ventilation of the ground floor back room at No. 22, Charlbert Street through the removal of an obstructive roof structure.

## AREA NO. 4.

Total premises ... ..	45
Total dwelling houses ... ..	38
Premises used for dwelling and business (included in total dwelling houses) ... ..	4
Used for business only ... ..	3
Derelict ... ..	3
Number of owner occupiers ... ..	—
Total number of living and sleeping rooms ... ..	186
Number of separate tenements ... ..	75
Number of adults ... ..	177
Number of children under 14 ... ..	46
Total population ... ..	223
Population per room for area ... ..	1.2

*Analysis of Tenements.*

	No.	Adults.	Children under 14.	Total population.
1 room ... ..	24	35	11	46
2 room ... ..	19	41	13	54
3 room ... ..	10	27	5	32
4 room ... ..	18	58	16	74
5 room ... ..	2	6	1	7
6 room ... ..	2	10	—	10
7 room ... ..	—	—	—	—
8 room ... ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	75	177	46	223

## AREA No. 5.

*Boundaries.*

This area has a frontage of eight houses in Frederick Street, two in Eamont Street, and a rear boundary of six stables in Eamont Mews. It occupies about one-third of an island site bounded by Albert Road, Charlbert Street, Frederick Street and Eamont Street, with a superior type of house in Albert Road and Charlbert Street.

*Area Measurements.*

The total superficial area is approximately 11,875 square feet, and the total uncovered space including yards and Eamont Mews is approximately 4,617 square feet.

*Lighting and Ventilation.*

The lighting and ventilation of the dwellings are generally satisfactory.

*General Conditions.*

No. 5, Frederick Street is unoccupied, and No. 6, Frederick Street is unoccupied and derelict. The remainder of the houses in Frederick Street and Eamont Street and the stables in Eamont Mews are in fair state of repair.

*Dampness.*

In some of the houses in the area there are indications of dampness in the ground floor rooms.

*Sites not Concreted.*

Except in the case of No. 3, Eamont Street, and No. 8, Frederick Street, the basement of which is concreted, the sites of the houses are not protected by a layer of concrete.

*Under-Floor Ventilation.*

Ventilation to the space under the floors of occupied rooms is provided by means of gratings in the front and rear walls.

*Drains.*

In three premises the drains have been reconstructed since 1901. Generally the drains are adequate.

*Water-Closets.*

A water-closet is provided to each of the occupied houses in the area.

*Refuse.*

One or more sanitary dustbins are provided to each house for the storage of domestic refuse.

*Vermin.*

Out of the total of 56 rooms, 9 were found to be bug-infested.

*Food Storage.*

Properly ventilated food cupboards are lacking throughout the houses in the area.

*Water Supply.*

A drinking water supply direct from the main is available to each tenement.

## AREA NO. 5.

Total premises ... ..	16
Total dwelling houses ... ..	8
Premises used for dwelling and business (included in total dwelling houses) ... ..	1
Used for business only ... ..	6
Derelict ... ..	1
Number of owner occupiers ... ..	—
Total number of living and sleeping rooms ... ..	56
Number of separate tenements ... ..	16
Number of adults ... ..	52
Number of children under 14 ... ..	21
Total population ... ..	73
Population per room for area ... ..	1.3

*Analysis of Tenements.*

	No.	Adults.	Children under 14.	Total population.
1 room ... ..	1	1	—	1
2 room ... ..	4	11	4	15
3 room ... ..	6	19	11	30
4 room ... ..	2	11	1	12
5 room ... ..	3	10	5	15
6 room ... ..	—	—	—	—
7 room ... ..	—	—	—	—
8 room ... ..	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>73</b>

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

Milk Premises ... ..	123
Slaughterhouses ... ..	1
Offensive Trades ... ..	3
Ice Cream Premises ... ..	76
Bakehouses ... ..	54
Restaurant, Dining Room and Coffee Shop Kitchens ... ..	201
Hotel Kitchens ... ..	24
Pastrycooks and Tea Rooms ... ..	90
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	25
Fish Curers ... ..	6
Houses Let in Lodgings ... ..	1,055
Workshops and Workplaces ... ..	3,863

Total ... .. 5,021

## SMOKE NUISANCES.

Number of Observations... ..	262	Number of Nuisances and Com- plaints ... ..	17
Number of Intimation Notices served ... ..	4	Number of Summonses ... ..	Nil
Number of Statutory Notices served ... ..	Nil	Number of Convictions ... ..	Nil
		Amount of Penalty and Costs imposed in each case ... ..	Nil

## HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Number of Houses inspected—		Number of Representations by Medical Officer or other person ... ..	Nil
(a) On account of complaints or illness (P.H. Act) ...	1,859	Number of Houses included in such representations ... ..	Nil
(b) House-to-house (Housing Consolidated Regula- tions, 1925) ... ..	639	Number of Closing Orders made	Nil
Tenements in blocks ...	373	Number of Closing Orders deter- mined ( <i>i.e.</i> , Houses made fit)	Nil
Total	<u>1,012</u>	Number of Demolition Orders...	Nil
Number of Notices served—		Number of Houses demolished—	
(a) Under P.H. Act :—		(a) In pursuance of Orders...	Nil
(1) Intimation ... ..	1,260	(b) Voluntarily ... ..	80
(2) Statutory ... ..	51	Total Number of Houses in the borough ... ..	19,764
(b) Under Housing Act ...	Nil	Number of Houses occupied by the Working Classes ... ..	8,543
Number of Houses repaired or nuisances remedied under P.H. Act, 1891 ... ..	1,311	Number of Houses registered under the new Bye-laws as to Houses Let in Lodgings ...	Nil
Number of Houses repaired under Section 3 of Housing Act, 1925—		Number of Inspections made of such Houses ... ..	Nil
(a) By Owners ... ..	Nil	Number of Prosecutions	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil		
Number of Houses closed on Notice by Owner that they could not be made fit ... ..	Nil		
Number of Houses for the Work- ing Classes—			
(a) Erected during year ...	13		
(b) In course of erection ...	60		

## MORTUARY.

Number of bodies received ... ..	150
Number of Infectious bodies received ... ..	Nil

## CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of persons cleansed ... ..	2,795	734	1,004	2,343	6,887

## BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register at end of 1931 ... ..	54
Number above ground ... ..	5
Number underground ... ..	49
Number of Inspections ... ..	108
Number of Notices ... ..	7
Number of Prosecutions ... ..	Nil

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

Number on Register at end of 1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672
Number of Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

## HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections	...	...	Houses	...	...	...	...	...	639
			Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	873
Number of Notices issued	...	...	Intimations	...	...	...	...	...	541
			Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	28
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

## HOUSE REFUSE.

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,803
Number of Old Brick Receptacles abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of New Metal Receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Number of Notices issued. Intimations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Number of Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

## WATER SUPPLY.

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

Number of Premises where water has been provided to Upper Storeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

## OVERCROWDING.

Number of Dwelling Rooms overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

## UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

Number dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number of Notices served under P. H. (L.) Act, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Number of Notices served under the Housing Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

## CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms cleansed after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	911
Number of rooms cleansed from vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481
Number of articles...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,627
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

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

Number of Persons accommodated during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
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## DRAINAGE.

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,309
Number of drainage plans deposited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374
Number relating to new buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
"          "    old buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346

## SALE OF FOOD.

Number of Premises used other than Ice Cream Premises, Milk Shops and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	790

## SANITARY OFFICERS.

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

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND OTHER TABLES.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.  
DURING 1931 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected No.	Nett.		No.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			No.	Rate.					No.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	No.	Rate
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	15'9	1,638	15'5	905	718	115	68'0	1,451	13'7
1923	105,400	3,601	1,668	15'8	1,468	13'9	827	594	111	66'0	1,235	11'7
1924	105,300	3,432	1,531	14'5	1,686	15'9	936	688	123	78'0	1,436	13'6
1925	106,100	3,418	1,496	14'1	1,472	13'8	873	658	94	63'0	1,257	11'0
1926	105,800	3,220	1,359	12'7	1,325	12'4	748	740	111	81'6	1,356	11'9
1927	103,500	3,521	1,374	13'2	1,375	13'2	781	621	81	59'0	1,262	11'3
1928	104,000	3,662	1,317	12'6	1,335	12'8	787	690	105	79'0	1,238	11'1
1929	102,400	3,526	1,233	11'9	1,465	14'3	821	804	93	77'0	1,455	13'2
1930	102,400	3,162	1,247	12'1	1,373	13'3	831	618	77	62'0	1 171	10'6
1931	93,460	3,134	1,067	11'4	1,411	14'3	826	640	70	65'0	1,225	12'4

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

" " " 1931, 97,620

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

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

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1931 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.
1921 ...	105,200	1,939	1,355	128	26,184	390	268	29	28,709	445	345	21	32,445	720	455	55	17,862	384	287	23
1922 ...	105,200	1,879	1,451	115	25,202	318	286	18	26,943	405	415	21	32,747	673	459	50	20,308	283	291	26
1923 ...	105,400	1,668	1,235	111	25,258	323	226	14	26,992	340	333	18	32,806	643	410	52	20,344	362	266	27
1924 ...	105,300	1,531	1,486	123	25,233	280	245	22	26,967	336	422	30	32,775	629	472	55	20,325	286	297	16
1925 ...	106,100	1,496	1,257	94	25,425	265	234	10	27,172	348	339	19	33,024	593	426	56	20,479	290	258	9
1926 ...	105,800	1,359	1,356	111	25,353	230	244	17	27,095	276	369	25	32,931	594	450	53	20,421	259	293	16
1927 ...	103,500	1,374	1,262	81	24,794	225	241	14	26,509	282	377	17	32,218	615	406	37	19,979	252	238	13
1928 ...	104,000	1,317	1,238	105	24,915	232	248	21	26,638	285	299	17	32,371	533	434	46	20,076	313	257	21
1929 ...	102,400	1,233	1,455	95	24,532	233	327	21	26,228	254	362	19	31,873	503	504	43	19,767	243	262	12
1930 ...	102,400	1,247	1,171	77	24,532	249	250	16	26,228	273	302	20	31,873	452	379	27	19,767	273	240	14
Averages of Years 1921 to 1930	104,530	1,484	1,322	104	25,143	275	257	18	26,948	324	356	20	32,505	594	439	47	19,932	293	268	18
1931 ...	93,460	1,067	1,225	70	21,421	190	244	15	24,574	235	331	13	28,374	409	394	26	19,087	233	256	16

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.

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	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
2	Measles	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
3	Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
4	Whooping Cough	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
5	Diphtheria	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
6	Influenza	28	—	—	1	1	—	5	8	13	5	4	11	8	5	28
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	81	—	—	—	1	11	31	32	6	14	19	21	26	15	81
10	Other Tuberculous diseases	11	1	—	—	3	1	1	4	1	14	3	3	1	4	11
11	Syphilis	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	6
12	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	—	2	5	4	1	12
13	Cancer, Malignant Disease	189	—	—	1	—	3	11	79	95	264	39	52	66	32	189
14	Diabetes	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	—	4	5	—	9
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	42	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	25	36	9	6	10	17	42
16	Heart Disease	253	—	—	—	1	4	12	62	174	88	46	69	77	61	253
17	Aneurism	18	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	9	4	4	6	5	3	18
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	38	12	10	11	12	10	43
19	Bronchitis	41	4	—	1	—	—	2	9	25	13	8	15	15	3	41
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	106	17	5	—	2	5	8	26	43	68	15	27	43	21	106
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	19	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	11	19	4	3	9	3	19
22	Peptic Ulcer	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	24	2	5	3	4	14
23	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	17	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	4	5	4	4	17
24	Appendicitis	8	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	28	3	3	1	1	8
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	8	3	4	3	—	10
26	Other Diseases of the Liver, etc.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	5
27	Other Digestive Diseases	39	2	—	—	2	—	3	16	16	22	11	8	12	8	39
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	35	—	—	—	—	2	3	7	23	34	11	13	7	4	35
29	Puerperal Sepsis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
30	Other Puerperal Causes	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	18	1	1	—	—	2
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	18	16	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	55	4	5	6	3	18
32	Senility	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	15	3	7	3	6	19
33	Suicide	25	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	8	12	5	8	7	5	25
34	Other Violence	58	6	—	—	3	5	5	16	23	25	11	13	20	14	58
35	Other defined Diseases	102	6	2	2	4	4	14	26	44	127	20	23	37	22	102
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			123	121	148	184	202	193	133	121	606	619				
	Totals	1225	70	7	11	21	42	120	362	592	919	244	332	395	254	1225



TABLE IV.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDING 2ND JANUARY, 1932.

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.	
		—1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—											
Smallpox . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Cholera . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria, including Membranous.	154	4	12	16	10	11	45	25	10	16	3	2	—	39	40	60	15	154	38	40	60	15	153	1
Croup . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas . . . . .	55	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	5	23	18	12	21	15	7	55	3	1	6	1	25	30
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	258	4	9	18	11	27	106	41	11	25	4	2	—	35	46	143	34	258	34	44	141	31	250	8
Typhus Fever . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever . . . . .	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	1	1	4	3	9	1	1	3	3	8	1
Paratyphoid Fever . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	3	—
Relapsing Fever . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	11	3	4	3	—	10	1
Puerperal Pyrexia . . . . .	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	4	—	—	5	6	—	—	22	3	5	5	4	17	5
Plague . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanders . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farcy . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever . . . . .	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	5	—	3	1	1	5	—
Tuberculosis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary . . . . .	145	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	17	53	31	34	6	33	40	54	18	145	14	16	19	8	57	88
Non-Pulmonary . . . . .	17	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	1	8	—	—	—	6	4	7	—	17	5	2	4	—	11	6
Acute Poliomyelitis . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Polio-Encephalitis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum . . . . .	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	3	10	2	—	2	3	7	3
Encephalitis Lethargica . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia . . . . .	80	8	4	3	1	2	8	1	3	13	13	15	9	13	12	39	16	80	6	4	19	9	38	42
Malaria . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>185</b>

TABLE V.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDING 2ND JANUARY, 1932.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.													Total number of cases removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
	At all ages.	At Ages—years.													
		—1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—		
Smallpox . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Diphtheria including Membranous Croup . . . . .	154	4	12	16	10	11	45	25	10	16	3	2	—	153	4
Erysipelas . . . . .	55	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	5	23	18	25	—
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	258	4	9	18	11	27	106	41	11	25	4	2	—	250	3
Enteric Fever . . . . .	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	8	3
Paratyphoid Fever . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	—
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	1	—	—	10	1
Puerperal Pyrexia . . . . .	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	4	—	—	17	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever . . . . .	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	5	—
Tuberculosis— Pulmonary . . . . .	145	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	17	53	31	34	6	57	81
Non-Pulmonary . . . . .	17	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	1	8	—	—	—	11	11
Acute Poliomyelitis . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum . . . . .	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Pneumonia . . . . .	80	8	4	3	1	2	8	1	3	13	13	5 1	9	38	31
Totals	772	29	25	38	23	41	166	77	51	146	66	77	33	587	134

## VACCINATION RETURNS.

RETURN FOR 1930.

RETURN made to the Borough Council and Ministry of Health on the 9th February, 1932, by Mr. George H. Bassett, Vaccination Officer of the Borough of St. Marylebone, respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered in St. Marylebone, from 1st January to 31st December, 1930, 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., 1930	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1932, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz.:					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1932, remained un-entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1932, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return)	Number of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of children under 14 years received during the calendar year 1931	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of the birth of the children to which they relate during the calendar year 1931
		Col. I. Success-fully Vaccin-ated	Col. II.		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Certificates of Con-scientious Objection have been received	Col. V. Dead, Unvac-cinated	Post-ponement by Medi-cal 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 Vaccin-ation	Had Small-Pox								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. North Marylebone	479	298	6	—	88	27	2	15	8	35	} 2,229	} 375
2. St. Mary ... ..	2,274	1,564	2	—	250	106	13	293	23	23		
3. All Souls ... ..	407	288	3	—	27	13	6	54	6	10		
Total ... ..	3,160	2,150	11	—	365	146	21	362	37	68	2,229	375

Dated 6th February, 1932.

(Signed) GEORGE H. BASSETT, Vaccination Officer.