

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

**Contributors**

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Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

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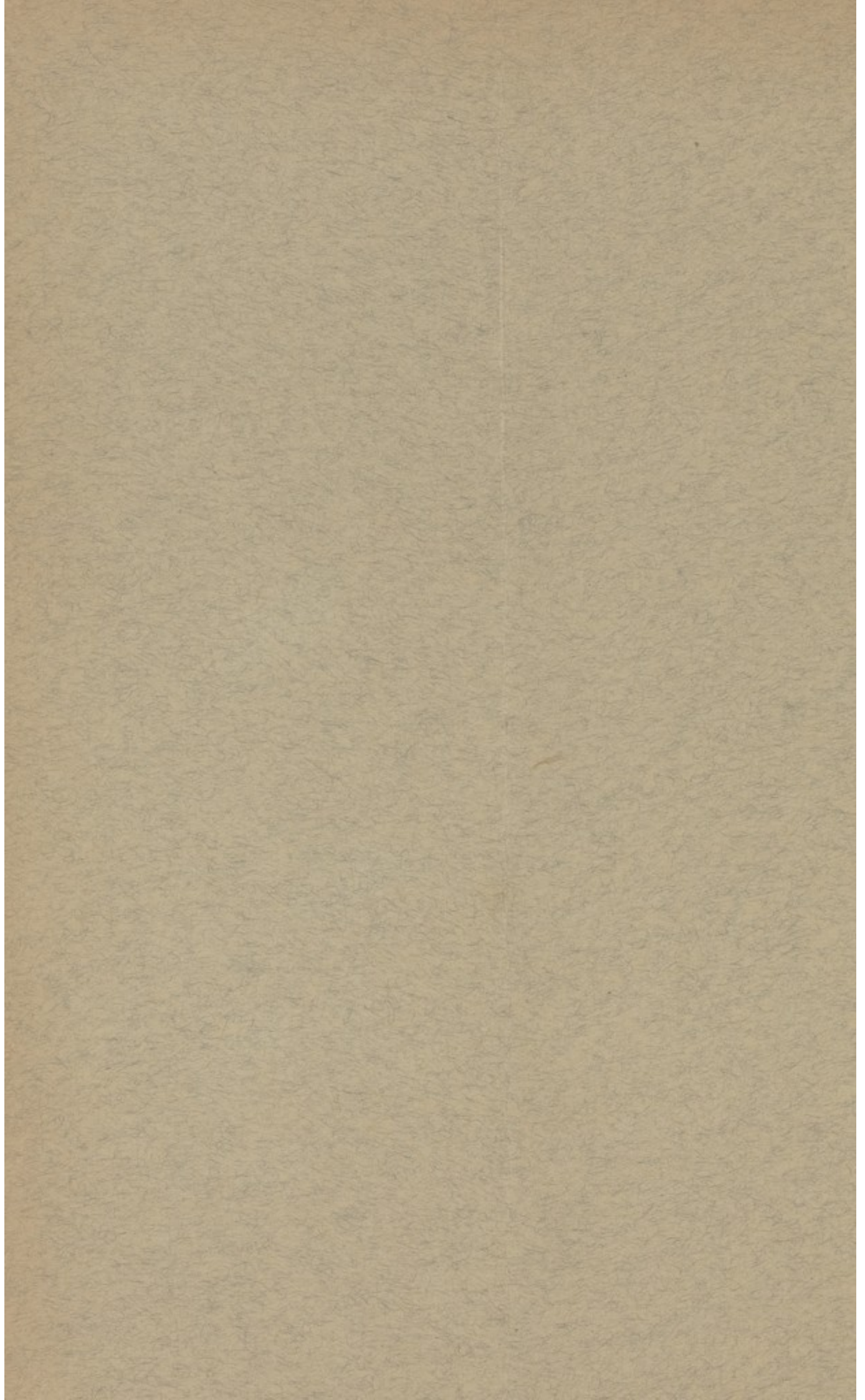
**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
FOR THE YEAR 1933

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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Microscopic Examination of the Sputum

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FOR THE YEAR 1911

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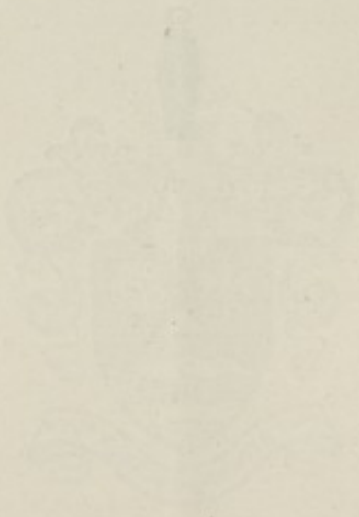
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London, E.C.

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

6th June, 1934.

*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 1933.

Relating to a "non-survey" year it consists merely of a record of the happenings of the year. The same kindness, help and support that I have always received came during the year from the Public Health Committee and the chairman, Mr. Councillor G. B. Ramsay. These things I very greatly appreciate, and for them I express here 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.

To the staff as to the Public Health Committee and the Council also no doubt it was a source of great satisfaction that following the survey of the public health services of the Council conducted on his behalf during the year by members of the staff of the Ministry, the Minister of Health should have found himself in a position to commend the Council upon the standard of efficiency and progress maintained in the Borough. In particular it was gratifying not only to the officers concerned but to the staff as a whole to learn that the Minister had expressed himself as "glad to learn of the excellent work which is being done in the immunisation of children and those in charge of them against diphtheria. In the Maternity and Child Welfare services he notes with appreciation the satisfactory co-ordination of the work of the voluntary organisations and hospitals with that of the Municipal staff, and the increased attention which has recently been given to the supervision of the health of children between the ages of 1 and 5."

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES PORTER,

*Medical Officer of Health,*

## **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

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

**1933.**

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman JOHN FETTES, J.P.).

### **ALDERMEN.**

G. B. BROOKS.

A. C. RICKATSON, J.P.

### **COUNCILLORS.**

REV. MICHAEL ADLER, D.S.O., B.A.

H. JONES.

F. V. CULLEN, F.S.I.

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

DR. C. A. FULLER.

P. O'CONNELL.

DR. H. D. HALDIN-DAVIS.

DR. E. CURNOW PLUMMER.

MRS. M. G. HARRIS.

G. B. RAMSAY (Chairman).

DR. ELIZABETH JACOBS.

MRS. E. M. SHIRLEY.

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## GENERAL STATISTICS.

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

Population (1921). 104,173. (1931) 97,620 (estimated 1933) 94,080.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 18,507; (1931), 17,575.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1933) according to Rate Books, 17,508.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1931), 27,352.

Rateable value. £3,246,569.

Sum represented by a penny rate. £12,510.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births—

	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate ...	802	435	367	} Birth Rate, 9·71
Illegitimate ...	114	61	53	

Still Births, 36. Rate per 1,000 total births, 39.

Deaths, 1,224. Death Rate, 12·2.

Percentages of total deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, 11·7.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—from sepsis, 3; other causes, 7.

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

Legitimate ...	54.	Illegitimate ...	61.	Total 56.
----------------	-----	------------------	-----	-----------

Deaths from Measles (all ages), nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), 6.

Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age), 12.

## POPULATION.

The population estimated to the middle of 1933 by the Registrar-General is shown below and is that used in calculating the various rates given in this report. For information the estimated population of each of the Wards is also set out and for comparison the figures for 1932 and the Census of 1931.

	Year.	The Borough.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.
Census ... ..	1931	96,620	22,380	25,667	29,636	19,937
Estimated to middle of ... }	1931	93,460	21,421	24,574	28,374	19,087
„ „ „ }	1933	94,080	21,564	24,734	28,570	19,212

## 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, etc. 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 Councils 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 eighteen premises. The reason for discontinuing the supply was in all cases the non-payment of rate.

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 43 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 ten. The number in 1931 was four.

In 25 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 22 cases, and after service of Statutory Notices in the remaining 3.

## DRAINAGE.

There have been few changes in regard to work in this direction 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 1933 made 4,315 inspections.

The total number of plans deposited was 510 in respect of 662 premises, as against 380 and 442 respectively in 1932.

The number relating to new buildings was 47. The number deposited in 1932 was 21.

In the case of old buildings, the number of plans received was 463. In 1932 the total number was 359.

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.

Since the new by-laws (1930) of the London County Council with regard to sanitary conveniences have been in operation the number of such cases has greatly diminished and further reduction will follow when the amended code relating to drainage is approved.

*Proceedings.*—In one case it was discovered that drainage work had been executed improperly and without notice to the Sanitary Authority as required by the By-laws. Legal proceedings were taken and the defendant was fined £3 0s. 0d. No costs were granted.

*Combined Drainage.*—Orders under seal as to combined drainage were issued in respect of 49 premises. The number in 1932 was 56.

#### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the table at page 60, summarising 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 bath-rooms 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. The fact that partly as a result of the introduction of these provisions the erection of the first hotel in the metropolis, if not in the country to provide each bedroom with *en suite* a bath-room containing all the sanitary conveniences (The Cumberland Hotel at Marble Arch, opened during the year) may be noted.

*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.

## 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. 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.

During the year progress was made in the direction of providing the new fleet of house refuse collecting vehicles. These are entirely enclosed and are end loading, steps being fitted to facilitate entry, and as a result refuse collection is being 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 on the Canal at Paddington Basin 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 are, during the winter months, disposed of to brickmakers and others. The residue from the picking belt is conveyed to a series of furnaces and a Woodall-Duckham refuse destructor, the latter being mechanically fed, and clinkered. The steam produced is used to generate electric current for lighting, heating and power at the wharf. In this way the quantity of crude refuse to be conveyed to the Council's Shoot at Northolt, where it is carefully covered and so dealt with as to reduce risk of nuisance, is greatly diminished. In consequence of complaints received in regard to the emanations from the two existing chimney shafts the Council have decided to have erected a new 200 feet shaft and this is in course of construction. This new shaft will take the emanations from the two destructor plants.

The question of refuse disposal in London as a whole is now being considered by a special Sub-Committee set up by the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee, of which St. Marylebone forms part of Group 1 of the North-West District.

It is anticipated that the report of this Sub-Committee will shortly be issued. Since the issue of the "Dawes" report on London Cleansing in 1928, when it was suggested that a Central Authority should be set up to deal with London refuse as a whole, practically no forward move has been made. The terms of reference to the Sub-Committee referred to above are to examine and report upon the existing methods, etc., of the Metropolitan Boroughs and to suggest the most satisfactory and efficient method of dealing with disposal of refuse on scientific lines. The Committee has now completed its inspections and it is hoped that the publication of the report will be productive of such action being taken as will prevent further stagnation and will give a strong lead to the Metropolitan Borough Councils for institution of methods of disposal which will be scientific, sanitary and economical.

*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. 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 lorries and conveyed to the Wharf as shown above, the collecting vehicles being specially constructed and fitted with covers to prevent the blowing of refuse over the public streets.

*Generally.*—New plant has been 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 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 ended 31st March, 1934 ... ..	46,014 tons.
Street Sweepings and Gully Refuse collected during the year ended 31st March, 1934 ...	8,413 tons.

In addition, a sum of approximately £1,300 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.

During the year approved type metal dustbins have been provided at 154 premises at the request of the department, while 1,142 visits were made by Inspector Hill, who gives part time to this work.

*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. Attempts have been made recently 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.

*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, 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)*: ††L. E. H. Whitby, C.V.O., M.C., M.A., M.D., B.Ch., F.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. †K. H. Whittingham, O.B.E., M.B., B.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).

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.

*\*Women Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors.*

Miss C. E. Durant (b, e, h).

Miss N. C. Stokes, R.R.C. (b, e, f, g, h).

*\*Health Visitors.*

Miss D. T. Connell (e)

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.

† Resigned 31st January, 1933.

†† Appointed 1st February, 1933.

*\*Outdoor Superintendent.*

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

*Clerks.*

H. E. Curtis (Chief).

A. H. James.

W. J. Howe.

H. G. E. Brown.

C. D. Turbayne.

R. G. Turner.

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

Miss J. Jones.

*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.*

E. W. Broughton.

## 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 2,631, as against 2,598 in 1931. 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, 129 statutory notices were issued, the figure being 81 in 1932.

Of these notices, 85 related to ordinary nuisances (dirt, dampness, etc.), 18 to verminous rooms, 9 to drains, 3 to insufficient w.c. accommodation, 8 to insufficient dustbins, 3 to underground rooms and 3 for the provision of water supply to the upper storeys of tenement houses.

The 18 notices respecting verminous rooms were served under powers granted by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1922, and referred to 33 rooms. The number of notices in 1932 was 12.

In 2,502 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 no instance was it necessary to institute legal proceedings to enforce compliance with the statutory notices.

The total inspections made in 1933 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 ...	170	249	274	184	103	64	1044
Doors, windows, floors, ceilings sash cords, etc., repaired ...	172	56	81	43	55	20	427
Overcrowding abated ...	—	4	13	5	4	—	26
Illegal occupation of underground rooms dealt with ...	—	3	36	18	6	—	63
Water closet defects remedied	172	68	202	89	62	54	447
Water closet erected ...	—	3	3	7	3	11	27
Urinal defects remedied ...	—	—	4	5	4	—	13
Soilpipes and ventilating shafts repaired or renewed ...	4	6	—	—	8	1	19
Yard defects remedied ...	66	19	90	78	32	4	289
Waste pipe defects remedied ...	35	7	30	25	17	21	135
Water cistern defects remedied	17	2	11	4	5	4	43
Rubbish, manure, etc., accumulations removed ...	11	22	50	58	21	9	171
Dung or dust receptacles repaired or renewed ...	15	20	52	19	22	13	141
Drains relaid or amended ...	43	8	38	—	12	1	102
Drains cleared ...	4	7	7	4	8	3	33
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed ...	10	9	10	4	11	1	45
Water supply to houses reinstated ...	1	1	2	—	2	1	7
Roofs and gutters repaired ...	46	59	24	28	13	3	173
Area defects remedied ...	15	—	24	38	15	—	92
Wash-house defects remedied ...	79	30	90	47	37	2	285
Animal nuisances abated ...	1	1	5	5	5	2	19
Basement defects remedied ...	36	—	8	3	12	2	61
Stables cleansed or repaired ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Water supply laid on to upper storeys of house ...	6	5	8	—	6	—	25
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	228	64	165	76	35	9	577
Verminous rooms cleansed ...	71	148	288	142	47	33	739

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH NUISANCES.

No summonses were issued during the year.

##### *Smoke Nuisances.*

During the year 1933, 420 observations were made and 19 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.

Complaints as to fumes from furnaces burning oil-fuel were fewer than in 1932. As a result of frequent observations and co-operation with the owners of the property, the trouble in practically every case was greatly mitigated.

#### RAT REPRESSION.

Though activity in this connection continues unabated, the number of complaints received varies little year by year. In 1930 it reached 60, in 1931, 74, in 1932, 52, and in 1933, 49. The investigation of these complaints necessitated the inspection of 119 premises, 42 of which were found to be rat infested. Included in this latter number were 12 business premises (5 of these for the preparation or storage of food), the remaining 30 being private or tenement houses. In 14 of the



cases investigated the infestation was directly attributable to defects in the drainage system, and the nuisance disappeared when repair or reconstruction was carried out. 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 1933 Rat Week held in the Borough contains a certain amount of information that may be found interesting.

“ National Rat Week (the fifteenth of the series) was, at the suggestion of the Ministry of Agriculture, held in the Borough during the week commencing Monday, November 6th, 1933, the Ministry once more urging upon all local authorities responsible for the execution and enforcement of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, the desirability of making a special effort during that week to secure concerted action with a view to the destruction of rats and mice.

Arrangements similar to those of previous years were made with the object of bringing to the notice of the inhabitants the importance of the matter and the fact that rats and mice are responsible for an immense loss to the country each year both directly, in the destruction of foodstuffs and other materials, and indirectly as the agents and carriers of disease germs.

Suitable posters were displayed and leaflets distributed throughout the district, and reference was also made to the subject in the columns of the daily and local press. In addition, circulars were again sent to owners and occupiers of food premises of all kinds; to property agents, and to the large business houses and institutions in St. Marylebone, drawing attention to the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, and indicating methods to be adopted in complying with the requirements. On this occasion also, the opportunity was taken of sending with the circular a copy of a new leaflet on the destruction of rats and mice, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture; and in each case an offer was made to arrange for the Inspector who has the matter specially in hand to call and give all possible advice and assistance on the question.

The authorities concerned with the various tube and railway stations, sidings, warehouses, etc., power stations and open spaces in the Borough all made a prompt response to the appeal to increase activities in the way of rat destructive measures, and co-operated with the Department by arranging joint inspections by their representatives and the Council's Inspector, and in other ways.

The sewers, as usual, received additional attention, the baits normally laid down being greatly increased in number during the period, and neighbouring Boroughs also co-operated in this connection.

No serious instance of rat infestation was met with during the course of the work, and it is gratifying to be able to record that, mainly as a result of the propaganda carried on by the Council, not only during Rat Week but continuously throughout the year, the public generally show an active interest in dealing with this important health and economic problem.”

#### 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. Seven complaints were made in 1933 as against ten in 1932, relating to business premises (in one case), public buildings (three), and private dwellings (three). As in other years, 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 from the police, 10 prosecutions undertaken being on the reports of police officers. In all cases the defendant pleaded guilty, and the fines amounted to £2 5s. 0d. In three cases service of the summons was not made. Including these cases the total number of prosecutions since the bye-law came into operation in 1928, is 28, the amount of fines imposed being £13 0s. 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 1933	Number of notices 1933	Number of prosecutions, 1933
	On register at end of 1932	Added in 1933	Re-moved in 1933	On register at end of 1933			
<i>A. Business Premises</i>							
Milk premises ... ..	135	25	19	141	250	7	—
Slaughterhouses ... ..	2	—	1	1	25	—	—
Poultry Do. ... ..	1	—	—	1	20	—	—
Offensive trade premises ...	2	—	—	2	46	—	—
Ice cream premises ... ..	—	—	—	78	126	5	—
Butter and Margarine Manu- facturers and Dealers ...	16	—	—	16	36	—	—
Bakehouses ... ..	56	—	—	56	105	6	—
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	25	—	—	25	63	5	—
Fish Curers ... ..	6	—	—	6	60	3	—
<i>B. Habitations</i>							
Houses let in lodgings ...	1,055	—	—	1,055	8,589	1,182	—
Common lodging houses ...	4	—	1	3	96	9	—

A.—BUSINESS PREMISES.

*Milk Premises.*—The number of premises upon which milk is sold is 141. This is 6 more than in 1932, 25 having been added and 19 removed.

*Slaughter Houses.*—At the moment the only slaughter house in the Borough is that at the Zoological Society's premises in Regent's Park, that at 32a, Union Street, W.1, which was held by Mr. E. J. Barclay, of 70, Great Titchfield Street, W.1, having been closed down.

The slaughtering done at the premises registered is for the food of the animals in the Gardens and humane killers are used.

*Offensive Trades.*—At the end of 1933 there were only two premises within the Borough upon which trades classed as offensive were carried on, the business in one being that of tripe boiling and the other the slaughter of poultry.

The Food Inspector made 46 visits, but no cause of complaint was found.

*Premises used for Food Preparation.*—The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932 under Sec. 5, gives powers to the Borough Council to register all premises used for the sale or the manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream or other similar commodity intended for sale or for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food intended for sale, and the Council have authorised the Public Health Committee to administer the powers given under the Act. By the end of 1933, 89 premises had been registered for the preparation or manufacture of foods (other than ice cream) intended for sale.

*Ice Cream Premises.*—These are required to be registered under Section 5 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932. The actual number of premises included in the register at the end of 1933 was 84, 6 more than in 1932.

Regular inspections were made throughout 1933, and in 5 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 1933 the number of bakehouses on the register was 56, 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 105 visits were paid and 6 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, and were issued, and regular visits of inspection made and action taken where necessary to have any defects noted remedied.

#### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories are increasing in the Borough by the introduction of small electric motors in tailors' and dressmaking establishments. The number of workshops, many of them domestic workshops, is considerable however, 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 2,543; 190 by the women and 2,353 by the men inspectors. The complaints received numbered 36.

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

## 1.—INSPECTION.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories .. .. . (Including Factory Laundries)	250	24	—
Workshops .. .. . (Including Workshop Laundries)	1,339	53	—
Workplaces .. .. . (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	954	12	—
Total ... .. .	2,543	89	—

## 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 ... ..	46	46	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	10	10	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	9	9	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	10	10	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	35	35	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...	11	11	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective ...	34	34	—	—
{ not separate for sexes ...	11	11	—	—
<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) ... ..	8	8	—	—
Other offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	174	174	—	—

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 (8)	Prosecutions.		Instances. (11)	Notices served. (12)	Prosecutions. (13)	Instances. (14)	Orders made (S 110) (15)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110) (16)
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists. (9)	Failing to send lists. (10)						
	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. ...	64	191	875	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	64	191	875	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year (1)	Number (2)
Dressmaking, Millinery, Laundry, Cabinet Making, &c.	2,014
Coffee Shops, &c. ... ..	378
Bakehouses ... ..	56
Total number of workshops on Register ... ..	2,448

## 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) ... ..	1
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).	36
{ Notified by H.M. Inspector	
{ Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	36
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. Frequent inspections have been made but in no instance has the use of flock for repairs been discovered.

## 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 8,589 visits were paid to the 1,055 houses carried over from the old list. The number of intimation notices served was 1,182, relating to cleansing and other defects. Except in 59 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.*—By the Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933, of the Ministry of Health made under Section 64 of the Local Government Act, 1929, the powers and duties of the London County Council in connection with Common Lodging Houses were transferred to the Borough Councils as from 1st April, 1933. At this date four premises of this class were in existence in the Borough and applications for renewal of their licences were invited. Three new licenses were in fact granted as from 1st June, 1933, but an application in respect of the fourth Common Lodging House at 29, Circus Street was withdrawn and the premises shut down. Of those still on the list which are shown on the table below, 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, and now under that of the Church Army, has done and is doing an incalculable amount of good conferring great benefit on large numbers of women.

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 ... ..	514 men
"Portman House" (late Shaftesbury Institute), Harrow and Daventry Streets, Lisson Grove ...	The Rev. Prebendary Wilson Carlile, C.H., D.D. ... ..	102 women
		566 men 102 women
	Total ...	668

During the year 96 visits were paid to Common Lodging Houses by officers of the department and the premises are periodically inspected by a Fire Inspector (Mr. M. W. A. Davey) specially appointed for the purpose.

*Underground rooms.*—The year 1933 saw some improvement in conditions so far as underground rooms are concerned; but on account of difficulty in obtaining other accommodation it is often impossible to deal with cases that should be dealt with. During the year, however, the number occupied was still further reduced, action taken in respect of 63 in which the occupation was definitely illegal, securing discontinuance of occupation.

Regulations for the control of underground rooms occupied for sleeping purposes were in operation throughout the year, and assisted considerably in securing improvement of conditions in a number of cases.

## 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 1933 there were 378, this number including: restaurant, dining room and coffee shop kitchens, 220; tea-rooms and pastry-cooks, 101; hotel kitchens, 26; fried fish shops, 25; and fish-curers, 6.

As already explained legal provision has now been made for registration of premises in which ice cream is prepared or sold and certain articles of food are manufactured or prepared. At present the requirement does not apply to cook-shops or cooked-food shops, but in time the difficulties with which the procedure is supposed to be surrounded in the case of such establishments may be met.

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 1933, the total number of inspections was 430, the number of notices served being 14.

*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 the number of milk samples taken are as follows:—1st Quarter, 46; 2nd Quarter, 45; 3rd Quarter, 42; 4th Quarter, 20, making a total for the year of 153. No sample was found to be adulterated.

*Bacteriological Examination of Milk.*—With a view to testing the purity of milk from the bacteriological point of view, 12 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, 18 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 49 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 10 in respect of "Certified" Milk, 15 for Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested Milk, 22 "Pasteurised" Milk, and 2 Grade "A" (Pasteurised). In accordance with the instruction of the Ministry 18 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 1933 there has been no change in the methods adopted in relation to the supply of milk to mothers and children. Up to 31st March, 1934, the amount expended was £921 8s. 7d., as against £778 1s 2d. in the year ended 31st March, 1933. The actual number of cases dealt with was 392, and the number of orders issued 2,283, which were larger figures than those for 1932, when the cases numbered 388 and the orders 2,183.

The number of instances in which the supply was granted absolutely free, having regard to the total number of cases and circumstances generally, though comparatively small, on account of the economic situation, was larger in 1933 than in previous years. 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 and of Mrs. Councillor Harris, who has given most valuable help as representative of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, 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 1933, 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 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 1933, 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:—

UNSOUND AND DISEASED FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED DURING THE  
YEAR 1933.

<i>Meat—</i>				<i>Miscellaneous (Tinned Goods, etc.).</i>			
Beef ... ..	...	78 lbs.		Corned Beef ... ..	...	482 tins	
Mutton ... ..	...	24 "		Briskets of Beef ... ..	...	16 "	
Bacon ... ..	...	7 qr. 3 lbs.		Hams, Gammons, etc. ... ..	...	130 "	
Pigs Pluck (Cysts).	...	—		Brawn ... ..	...	110 "	
<i>Fish—</i>				Tongues ... ..	...	47 "	
Shell—Mussels	...	3 bags		Veal ... ..	...	4 "	
Smoked Fillets	...	15 boxes		Pork and Stuffing ... ..	...	11 "	
Kippers ... ..	...	16 "		Pork (Tinned) ... ..	...	4 "	
<i>Fruit &amp; Vegetables—</i>				Chicken and Ham Roll	...	16 "	
Apples ... ..	...	6 barrels		Chicken and Tongue ... ..	...	7 "	
Bananas ... ..	...	1 box		Sausages ... ..	...	27 "	
Dates ... ..	...	9 cases		Cream ... ..	...	235 "	
Savoys ... ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ Railway					
		Truck					

*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. The necessity for inspecting premises used for the preparation of cooked and other foods intended for sale preliminary to registration led to a considerable increase in work and also to the detection of a certain number definitely unsuitable or requiring alteration or amendment before registration could be made.

*Bacteriological examination.*—During the year, apart from milk samples, 3 samples of ice cream and 1 sample of dried peas were examined bacteriologically. All were found to be satisfactory.

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

The total number of samples taken under this Act in 1933 was 1,012, the figure for 1932 being 1,102.

Of this number 5 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 0.50. In 1932 it was 0.54.

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, 1933.

The number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act and submitted for analysis, was 1,012. The following is a complete list of the articles sampled :—

ANALYSES

No.	Article	Number Examined				Number Adulterated, etc.			
		Formal	Informal	Private	Total	Formal	Informal	Private	Total
1	Apples ... ..	—	2	—	2				
2	Beans, Tinned ... ..	—	—	1	1			1	1
3	Bread ... ..	—	5	—	5				
4	Butter ... ..	109	174	—	283				
5	Candied Peel ... ..	—	3	—	3				
6	Cheese ... ..	—	24	—	24				
7	Cocoa ... ..	1	24	—	25		1		1
8	Cod Liver Oil ... ..	—	3	—	3				
9	Coffee ... ..	—	27	—	27				
10	Cream ... ..	26	—	—	26				
11	„ Tinned ... ..	—	6	—	6				
12	Currants ... ..	—	5	—	5				
13	Curry Powder ... ..	—	3	—	3				
14	Dripping ... ..	—	2	—	2				
15	Fish Paste ... ..	—	3	—	3				
16	Flour, Self Raising ... ..	—	1	—	1				
17	Gin ... ..	—	1	—	1				
18	Ground Ginger ... ..	—	2	—	2				
19	Herbs, Mixed ... ..	—	2	—	2				
20	Honey ... ..	—	18	—	18				
21	Ice Cream ... ..	—	1	—	1				
22	Jam ... ..	—	40	—	40				
23	Lard ... ..	—	71	—	71				
24	Lemonade Powder ... ..	—	5	—	5				
25	Margarine ... ..	—	19	—	19				
26	Marmalade ... ..	—	33	—	33				
27	Milk ... ..	141	12	—	153				
28	Milk, Condensed ... ..	—	20	—	20				
29	Mince-meat ... ..	—	3	—	3				
30	Mint ... ..	—	2	—	2				
31	Mustard ... ..	1	24	—	25	1	1		2
32	Ointment, Boric ... ..	—	12	—	12				
33	Olive Oil ... ..	—	5	—	5				
34	Onions, Pickled ... ..	—	2	—	2				
35	Paraffin, Liquid Medicinal ... ..	—	1	—	1				
36	Paste, Meat ... ..	—	14	—	14				
37	Pears ... ..	—	2	—	2				
38	Peas, Tinned ... ..	—	8	—	8				
39	Pepper ... ..	—	20	—	20				
40	Pickles ... ..	—	2	—	2				
41	Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture of ... ..	—	4	—	4				
42	Raisins ... ..	—	5	—	5				
43	Roll and Butter ... ..	—	13	—	13				
44	Salmon—Tinned ... ..	—	5	—	5				
45	Sardines ... ..	—	4	—	4				
46	Sauce, Tomato ... ..	—	2	—	2				
47	Sausages, Beef ... ..	—	12	—	12				
48	„ Pork ... ..	—	11	—	11				
	Carried forward ... ..	278	657	1	936	1	2	1	4

## ANALYSES

No.	Article	Number Examined				Number Adulterated, etc.			
		Formal	Informal	Private	Total	Formal	Informal	Private	Total
	Brought forward...	278	657	1	936	1	2	1	4
49	Sodium, Bicarbonate ...	—	3	—	3				
50	Spice, Mixed ...	—	4	—	4				
51	Sugar ...	—	25	—	25				
52	Sultanas ...	—	4	—	4				
53	Syrup, Golden ..	—	1	—	1				
54	Tea ...	—	27	—	27				
55	Tomato Ketchup ...	—	2	—	2				
56	Treacle, Black ...	—	2	—	2				
57	Whiskey ...	1	4	—	5		1		1
58	Wine, Orange ...	—	1	—	1				
59	„ Raisin ...	—	2	—	2				
	Total ...	279	732	1	1012	1	3	1	5

## Adulterated Samples, etc.

Serial Number	Article	Whether Formal, Informal, or Private	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
47	Tinned Beans ...	Private ...	Methylene Blue present as colouring matter, and, in addition, the contents of the tin were distinctly acid in reaction, while the lining of the tin was of such thinness that the acid liquid could easily cause corrosive action. In this particular tin 0.5 grains per lb. of tin had been dissolved, but it is quite conceivable that in other similar tins the action might be of a much more serious nature.	The Beans were of Italian origin.
152	Cocoa ...	Informal	7.0 % of added starch grains.	
308	Mustard ...	Informal	Contains 13.0 % of added starch grains.	
383	Mustard ...	Formal ...	Contains 13.5 % of added starch grains.	Legal proceedings were taken in this case. No fine was imposed but £3 3s. 0d. costs were awarded to the Council.
756	Whisky ...	Informal	Sample consisted of 98.76 parts whisky 35 degrees under proof and 1.24 parts of water.	The sample had undergone no change which would interfere with the analysis.

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.*—The samples examined numbered 153, all of which were free from adulteration and of good quality. Compared with previous years the average composition was as follows :—

	Sp. Gr.	Total Solids.	Fat.	Solids not Fat.
1931	1031.4	12.2	3.5	8.70
1932	1031.3	12.2	3.57	8.63
1933	1031.4	12.2	3.50	8.70

*Cream.*—26 samples of loose cream were examined, together with 6 samples of tinned cream. The average fat composition of each was as follows :—

Loose Cream.	Tinned Cream.
Fat = 48.1%	Fat = 22.6%

None of the tinned creams had any notification of the percentage of fat content on its label.

*Beans, Tinned.*—One private sample was examined; this contained methylene blue as colouring matter. This is not one of the dyes the use of which in foods is prohibited in England but its presence is most undesirable.

The sample was marked acid in reaction and 0.5 grain of tin per lb. of beans had been dissolved. Considerable intestinal irritation was stated to have occurred to those who had partaken of the contents of a similar tin. The beans were of Continental origin.

*Mustard.*—25 samples were examined, of which two contained added starch grains to the extent of 13.0 and 13.5% respectively.

*Cocoa.*—25 samples were taken during the year, of which one contained 7.0% of added starch grains.

*Whisky.*—Of the 5 samples examined one consisted of 98.76 parts of whisky 35 degrees under proof and 1.24 parts of water.

*Other samples.*—These call for no particular comment, as in every instance each sample fulfilled the legal or implied standard of its kind.

## STATISTICAL.

### BIRTHS.

*Registration.*—The number of births registered during 1933 was 916,\* being 139 less than in 1932. Of the children born, 496 were boys and 420 girls. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 9.71, as against 10.97 in 1932.

The accompanying table contains a comparison of the rates in the several registration sub-districts and the Borough as a whole for 1933, with those of each of the five previous years :—

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
All Souls ... ..	9.7	9.4	10.1	8.9	8.5	7.0
St. Mary ... ..	10.7	9.7	10.4	13.2	11.2	7.8
Christ Church... ..	16.4	15.8	14.1	14.4	13.5	12.7
St. John ... ..	13.2	12.3	13.8	11.9	9.1	11.0
The Borough ... ..	12.6	11.9	12.1	11.4	10.9	9.7

\* This figure is exclusive of births occurring in the Borough to persons usually non-resident therein, but includes 251 births which occurred outside the district, and which have been transferred as belonging to St. Marylebone :—

Legitimate Males .. ..	98
"    Females .. ..	107
Illegitimate Males .. ..	20
"    Females .. ..	26

Total .. .. 251

*Notifications.*—The total number of notifications received during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was 3,277; live births, 3,094; still births, 183. The total notifications in 1932 was 3,332. 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 ... ..	10	0.3
„ doctors ... ..	102	3.3
„ midwives ... ..	280	8.6
„ other persons ... ..	57	1.4
„ hospitals, etc. ... ..	2,828	86.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,277	100.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of the total births notified, 183 referred to still-births (111 males and 72 females); 2,094 took place at Queen Charlotte's Hospital; 90 at Middlesex Hospital; 99 at the St. Marylebone Home; and 449 were born at home. Of those notified as having occurred in St. Marylebone 2,317 belong to other Boroughs. Of the 183 still-births 36 (19 males and 17 females) were to St. Marylebone mothers.

#### DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

The number of deaths registered in 1933 was 1,224. 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 12.2.

In the previous year, the rate was 12.4 and the number of deaths 1,265.

The following short table shows the death-rates in the several registration sub-districts in 1933, and compares them with those of the years onward from 1927:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
All Souls ... ..	9.7	9.9	13.3	10.2	10.8	12.8	10.5
St. Mary ... ..	14.2	12.0	13.8	11.5	12.4	11.4	12.7
Christ Church ... ..	12.6	13.4	15.8	11.8	13.1	14.1	14.2
St. John ... ..	11.9	12.8	13.8	12.1	12.6	12.8	12.1
The Borough ... ..	11.3	11.1	13.2	10.6	12.3	12.4	12.2

\*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 1933 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.

District births and deaths for the year ended 30th December, 1933, are given in the following table. A further table giving the vital statistics of separate localities for 1933, and the ten preceding years, will be found amongst the Ministry of Health Tables on page 64.

Sub-District.	Population estimated to middle of 1933.	Births.			Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
All Souls ...	21,564	79	72	151	124	117	241
St. Mary ...	24,734	106	86	192	149	185	334
Christ Church ...	28,570	189	173	362	205	208	408
St. John ...	19,212	122	89	211	105	136	241
The Borough ...	94,080	496	420	916	583	641	1,224

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 1933. For purposes of comparison the table for 1932 is reproduced.

1933.

	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	Total
Infants under 1 year ...	14	13	10	14	51
Persons of 65 years and upwards ...	185	127	113	178	603

1932.

	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	Total
Infants under 1 year ...	29	22	20	21	92
Persons of 65 years and upwards ...	213	135	121	128	597

*Causes of and ages at Death.*—General information with regard to the deaths which occurred in the Borough during the year, mainly as to causes and the ages at which death took place, is given in Table III. of the Ministry of Health series at page 65.

This same table gives the number of deaths from various specified causes which occurred in institutions, in hospitals, nursing homes, etc. In each of the groups all deaths, whether of residents or non-residents, are included, which accounts for the fact that the total comes up to 992.

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 1933 was 51, and the number of births in that year 916. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 56.

In 1932 the figure was 87 per 1,000 births and this being phenomenally high gave rise to a considerable amount of comment. The following report prepared for the Public Health Committee explanatory of some of the variations that occur, contains some interesting information and has been thought worth reproducing.

"The Medical Officer of Health draws attention to the fact that the infantile mortality rate during the month of November, 1933, was 44 per 1,000 live births, and points out that statistics relating to short periods are of little value for comparative purposes, and only to a limited extent serve as a guide to what the rate for the complete year might be. Indeed, the rate for 1933, though it may be a little lower than that for 1932, may quite conceivably be just as high. There are great difficulties generally in comparing the rates experienced in various boroughs throughout the metropolis because of the influences exerted on the infantile mortality rate particularly by local circumstances. In the case of St. Marylebone, where the number of births is so very steadily falling and is in general so low, a very slight variation in the number of deaths of infants under one year of age makes a difference that might almost be described as 'enormous' in the total rate. One death, for example, actually represents over 1 per 1,000 in the total death rate. The Borough is unfavourably placed, statistically at any rate, in this way, but also in other ways, since on account of the presence of large Maternity Hospitals, nursing homes and homes for unmarried expectant mothers, the number of deaths amongst illegitimate children—always high—affects the infantile mortality rate. Moreover, many of the women concerned, although they actually are not St. Marylebone residents, give an address in St. Marylebone as their home address, and therefore in the event of the death of the infant this is recorded in the St. Marylebone statistics. Similarly, if the domicile of the mother is outside the borders of England and Wales the death is counted as a St. Marylebone death. Another cause of increase in the Borough infantile mortality rate arises because of the fact that a considerable portion of the Grand Union Canal passes through the Borough, and, unfortunately, from time to time unwanted infants are disposed of by drowning or are abandoned in the neighbourhood of the canal. In 1932 there were three such deaths which were included as deaths of infants in the Borough, making an addition of over 3 per 1,000 to the non-preventable infantile mortality rate. During 1932 a number of deaths were put down as due to gastritis. This is a condition which is always much more prevalent when the weather in the late summer and early autumn is particularly warm. The conditions in 1933 were favourable to the occurrence of gastritis, and it was in spite of the increased efforts made at the welfare centres and by the health visitors and the Public Health Department generally to assist the mothers, that a somewhat larger number than usual of such cases were lost."

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 A.) will be found on page 30, 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 1933, as in other years, the greatest number of deaths occurred in the early weeks of life. Of the babies, 20 were less than one month old when they died and 28 less than three months. Having regard to the decrease in the death-rate from 87 to 56, these figures are important and may be compared with the corresponding figures for 1932, 32 and 46 respectively.

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 33 in 1932, and 13 in 1933. Diarrhoea and enteritis (7 and 8) accounted for 32 in 1932 and 14 in 1933. Respiratory diseases took 5 in 1932 and 9 in 1933.

Amongst the other causes of death, mention may be made of whooping cough and injury at birth which accounted for 4 and 3 respectively. Again this year, "overlying" does not appear on the list of death-causes.

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 20 deaths amongst infants. In 1932 the figure was 36.



TABLE A.

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	1	1	4	1	2	1	—	4
7	Diarrhoea... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
8	Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	3	—	13	—	2	7	4	13
9	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
12	Congenital Malformation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Premature Birth ...	9	—	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	11	—	3	5	3	11
14	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2
15	Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
16	Injury at Birth ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	3
17	Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
21	Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
25	Pneumonia ( <i>all forms</i> )	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	1	8	1	3	2	2	8
26	Suffocation, Overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Other Causes ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	5	1	—	1	3	5
Totals ...		18	—	2	—	20	8	12	8	3	51	5	12	20	14	51

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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.
		485	367			23	21			17	16
	{ Illegitimate,	61	58		{ Illegitimate Infants,	2	5		{ Illegitimate Infants,	1	2
Total ...		496	420	Total ...		25	26	Total ...		18	18
		916				51				36	

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

In 1933 the number of deaths due to conditions connected with or consequent upon child-birth was 10, the Maternal mortality rate being 10.5 per 1,000 births. These are the highest figures for a number of years, those for 1932, for example, being as follows: Deaths 4 and death-rate 3.8 per 1,000 births. The main facts with regard to the 1933 deaths are: In two cases death was due to puerperal septicaemia, the ages being 31 and 43, one of these instances following the birth of twins. Two, ages 27 and 29, died of septic abortion. One death was found to be due to puerperal toxæmia and another to anæmia and operative shock. Both these women were 30 years of age. A seventh case was that of a woman of 28 years who died of chronic endocarditis and myocarditis, pregnancy being terminated by abdominal hysterectomy. The eighth death was of a woman 37 years of age, and was due to cardiac failure, the child being still-born. The remaining two deaths were attributed to hæmorrhage, one following miscarriage. The ages were 34 and 26. All but one of these women were married.

## DEATHS IN RELATION TO DISEASE.

A list of the causes of deaths, with the ages at which they occurred, will be found in Table III. of the Ministry of Health series on page 65. This Table also shows the distribution of deaths according to 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 diarrhœa and enteritis (inflammation of the bowels), was 14, equal to 0.14 per 1,000 of the population.

As a general rule, the majority of deaths from this cause occur amongst infants, and in 1933 this was the case also, no fewer than 12 of the 14 being children under 1 year of age.

In 1932, the deaths from diarrhœal diseases numbered 29, and of this number 24 were babies.

## 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 41 deaths, and including diarrhœa (14 deaths) the total number registered as due to them was 22. Of these deaths, 6 were caused by whooping cough. No death was caused by scarlet fever and only one by diphtheria. In 1932, 64 deaths were due to infectious diseases excluding influenza, which caused 35 deaths. The figure in 1931 was 31.

### 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 68, a figure lower by 7 than that for 1932.

The great bulk of the 68 deaths, viz., 56, was due to phthisis. The number in 1932 was 67.

Of the total number of deaths registered (1,224), the percentage due to phthisis was 4.6, as against 6.0 in 1932. The age periods at which the deaths occurred were: 15—25, 4 (7%); 25—45, 24 (43%); 45—65, 24 (43%); 65 and over, 4 (7%).

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

## RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the organs of respiration was 135. This is higher by 10 than the figure (125) for 1932.

The death-rate was 1.35 per 1,000. In 1932 the rate was 1.25.

The number of deaths certified to be due to bronchitis was 33. Of this number 17 were amongst persons aged 65 and upwards, and 9 amongst those of the group 45—65.

The deaths traceable to pneumonia numbered 83, and, as in the case of bronchitis, the later age groups contributed the greatest numbers.

The number of cases of pneumonia notified in 1933 was 74. Further particulars with regard to distribution of the cases, both in relation to age and residence, will be found in the table on page 66. Visits were paid to each of the notified cases, when not already in a Hospital or other Institution, 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 195 and the death-rate 1.95 per 1,000 of the population. These figures are slightly higher than those for 1932, when the deaths numbered 179 and the rate was 1.75 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	under 1	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 ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	10	24	30	15	82
Females	—	—	—	—	2	11	21	24	32	23	113
Totals...	—	—	—	—	4	12	31	48	62	38	195

## CANCER.—SITUATION OF THE DISEASE.

Parts of the body affected.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Face, Tongue, Jaw ... ..	1	—	1
Throat, Neck, Gullet ... ..	13	7	20
Stomach ... ..	15	10	25
Intestines ... ..	20	35	55
Liver ... ..	10	11	21
Breast ... ..	—	17	17
Uterus and Generative Organs ...	8	18	26
Various ... ..	15	15	30
Totals ...	82	113	195

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 1933 numbered 58. Of these 19 were due to suicide. There were no recorded deaths of babies certified as resulting from suffocation (overlying).

## 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 66.

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

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Smallpox ... ..	30	3	6	2	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	177	180	271	154	83	78
Erysipelas ... ..	67	40	61	55	55	76
Scarlet Fever ... ..	223	237	226	258	192	198
Enteric Fever ... ..	13	5	9	9	3	7
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	10	6	6	3	4	2
Continued Fever ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	3	4	8	11	5	8
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	32	19	25	22	26	17
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... ..	—	3	4	5	2	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ... ..	139	147	141	145	140	148
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) ... ..	22	26	20	17	23	16
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	2	2	1	1	—
Polio-Encephalitis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	7	3	16	10	8	6
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	3	3	2	—	—	1
Pneumonia ... ..	44	92	42	80	77	74
Malaria ... ..	1	2	1	—	1	—
Dysentery ... ..	2	1	—	—	2	1
Totals ... ..	775	773	840	772	622	633

## DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

There were only 78 cases of diphtheria notified during 1933, 1 death resulting. In 1932 the figures were much the same : 83 cases and 1 death being returned.

The number of cases per thousand of the population was 0.8 in 1933.

The cases were more or less evenly distributed, as usual, throughout the borough, and only in a few instances was it possible to determine accurately the source of infection. In 5 cases the source appeared to be a member of the family previously infected ; in 2 cases infection was counted to have been acquired in school, and in 5 cases in an institution.

The number of swabs from doubtful cases submitted for bacteriological examination was 654, a positive result being returned in 74 instances.

Of the registration districts, that contributing the largest number of cases, naturally, since in respect of child population it is the largest, was Christ Church, with 37. In All Souls the number was 9, in St. Mary 26, and in St. John 6.

As usual, the age groups 1—5 and 5—15 were those most affected, 31 of the cases falling into the former and 25 in the latter group.

No application for a free supply of antitoxin under the Diphtheria Antitoxin (London) Order, 1910, was received.

The nuisances detected during the course of investigating the notified cases were : Dirty premises, etc., 5. These were all remedied after service of notices.

*Diphtheria Immunization.*—The Schick Testing and Diphtheria Immunization Clinic opened at the beginning of 1928, continued to operate under Dr. Bulman at 113, Marylebone Road.

The following table and summary give details of the work of the clinic during the year.

						Children under 5.	Children over 5.	Adults.	Total.
Tested	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	49	50
	Positive	...	...	...	...	—	—	35	35
	Negative	...	...	...	...	—	1	14	15
	Not reported	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Inoculated without Schick Test	...	...	...	...	...	127	105	1	233
Injections—1st	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	35	35
	2nd	...	...	...	...	106	96	38	240
	3rd	...	...	...	...	90	89	32	211
	4th	...	...	...	...	15	9	26	50
	5th	...	...	...	...	12	9	21	42
Retested	...	...	...	...	...	91	93	25	209
Completely immunised	...	...	...	...	...	76	76	24	176
Positive after retest	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	5	24
Not reported	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Additional Injections	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10	15

#### SUMMARY.

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Total Number of New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284
"	"	under 5	...	...	...	...	...	127
"	"	over 5	...	...	...	...	...	106
"	"	Adults	...	...	...	...	...	51
Number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,281
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

#### SCARLET FEVER.

Notifications of this disease numbered 198, the highest number of cases reported in any one week being 10. There were no deaths from scarlet fever during 1933.

The districts to suffer most from the disease were Christ Church and St. Mary. In the former there were 69 cases and in the latter 60. In All Souls there were 48 and in St. John 21.

As usual, the majority of the patients were children of school age, the age group, 5—15, giving nearly one-half (95) of the total. Of the remainder, 57 were aged under 5 years, and 46 over 15 years of age.

Though it seemed probable that many of the children notified acquired their infection in school, it was only in 24 instances that a definite connection could be made out.

Defects in sanitation to the number of 10 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 7. There were no deaths. Of Paratyphoid Fever there were 2 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.

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

## ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

One case of this disease was notified.

## POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS AND POLIO-MYELITIS.

These diseases were entirely absent from the Borough during the year.

## ERYSIPELAS.

The notifications of erysipelas numbered 76, and there were no deaths. Most of the cases were notified from the St. Charles' Hospital and the General Hospitals, and 55 patients were treated in such institutions.

## PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

The number of cases of Puerperal Fever notified was 8. Particulars of the 3 patients who died of these conditions 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 17; 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, 1926. The number notified in 1932 was 26.

## MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

These diseases showed no epidemic tendency during 1933. Although they are not now notifiable, 12 cases were reported voluntarily by doctors and parents and 87 notices of cases and contacts were received from school teachers. There were no 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 1933 the number of deaths registered as due to whooping cough was 6. There were 14 deaths from the disease in 1932.

## 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, there being no cases since 1931, when there were two.

*Vaccination.*—The usual table has been prepared by the Vaccination Officer and will be found on page 68. The following statement gives some information with regard to the work done and the results obtained by Dr. Bulman during 1933.

Number of visits paid	...	...	...	...	1,426
Number of vaccinations—					
Primary	...	...	...	...	597
Re-vaccinations	...	...	...	...	163
					700
Number of successful vaccinations	...	...	...	...	657
Number of unsuccessful vaccinations	...	...	...	...	43
Number of refusals	...	...	...	...	6

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS.

The accompanying table shows the number of cases and contacts of measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox and the notifiable infectious diseases reported from Schools during 1933.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS, 1933. (CASES and CONTACTS)				Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Chicken- pox	Measles	All other Diseases
All Souls, Foley Street	...	...	...	36	—	—	4	—	60
Barrett Street	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barrow Hill Road	...	...	...	16	13	2	45	1	86
Bell Street	...	...	...	16	11	1	1	1	10
Capland Street	...	...	...	17	13	8	6	15	46
Catholic, Richmond Street	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Christ Church, Cosway Street	...	...	...	16	—	—	2	—	30
Convent (St. Edward's), Little Union Place	...	...	...	4	2	—	—	6	8
Cosway Street (L.C.C.)	...	...	...	46	12	6	5	12	31
Emmanuel, Aberdeen Place	...	...	...	4	—	7	5	2	69
Gateforth Street	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampden Gurney	...	...	...	8	6	6	4	2	2
Homer Row, Catholic	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	—	20
Jewish, Hanway Street	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polytechnic, Regent Street	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regent's Park Central	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	95
St. James's, Marylebone Lane	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Luke's, Nutford Place	...	...	...	6	4	1	1	—	3
St. Mark's, Violet Hill	...	...	...	11	—	8	2	4	118
St. Marylebone Central, High Street	...	...	...	41	12	25	8	12	11
St. Marylebone Grammar	...	...	...	4	—	—	4	7	—
St. Mary's (Western) York Street	...	...	...	18	4	8	5	—	18
St. Paul's Bentinck, Rossmore Road	...	...	...	24	18	4	12	21	54
St. Thomas', Orchard Street	...	...	...	2	—	—	6	—	20
St. Vincent, Wigmore Street	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Marylebone Street	...	...	...	9	2	—	4	4	94
Schools in other Boroughs	...	...	...	6	9	3	—	—	4
TOTALS				284	108	79	114	87	779

## 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 1933. The total number of cases notified was 6, as against 8 in 1932. Visits were paid to notified cases by the Health Visitors, and in 5 cases arrangements were made for one of the nurses of the Paddington and Marylebone Nursing Association to attend and apply treatment. In this connection 156 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				
6	1	5	6	—	—	—

## INFLUENZA.

This disease seemed to be slightly more prevalent than in 1932, though correct information as to the number of cases was, of course, unobtainable. The deaths certified as due to Influenza numbered 41, as against 35 in the previous year.

## 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 32 and 66.

The services of the nurses were requisitioned in 21 cases and 388 visits were paid. The number of deaths certified as due to all forms of this disease was 83.

## FOOD POISONING.

Section 7 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, under which conditions due to food poisoning or suspected to be due to food poisoning became compulsorily notifiable, came into operation at the end of August of that year.

By the close of the year 1932, 17 such cases had been reported but there has since been a falling-off in the number of notifications received, the total for the year 1933 being only 13. In 9 instances some form of fish, either fresh or tinned, was the food suspected, whilst in the other cases pork, cheese and egg and milk came under suspicion. In no case was it necessary to remove the patient to hospital and all fully recovered within the course of a few days.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

In all 164 notifications were received, 148 relating to pulmonary tuberculosis, the remainder (16) to cases in which structures other than the lungs were affected.

The table given on page 39 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	...	68
2. The number of cases unnotified or notified at death	... ..	23
3. The number of cases notified within a month of death	... ..	10
4. The number of cases notified within three months of death	... ..	8
5. The number of cases notified within six months of death...	... ..	4

*Treatment of Tuberculosis.*—Of the cases notified 230 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 105 were insured persons; of those 85 were admitted to sanatorium or hospital treatment, 30 to St. Charles' Hospital and 8 to St. Mary Abbots' Hospital. Non-insured persons numbered 59, of whom 30 (5 being children) received sanatorium treatment. Twelve were admitted to St. Charles' Hospital and 1 St. Mary Abbots' Hospital. Nurses were sent in to 6 cases and 84 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 1ST JANUARY, 1933, TO THE  
31ST DECEMBER 1933.

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	—	—	4	12	14	19	18	18	6	92	109	—	—	—	—	—	46	66
„ Females	1	1	—	—	5	9	23	8	4	3	2	56	62	—	—	—	—	—	19	34
Non-Pulmonary Males	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
„ Females	—	—	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals ...	1	3	1	1	12	24	40	29	24	21	8	164	187	—	—	—	—	—	66	104

## PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

PART I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1933, to the 31st December, 1933, in the area of the Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

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	—	—	4	12	14	19	18	18	6	92	109
„ Females	1	1	—	—	5	9	23	8	4	3	2	56	62
Non-pulmonary Males	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	5	5
„ Females	—	—	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	—	—	11	11

## 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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	3	—	11
„ Females	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	1	2	1	13
Non-pulmonary males	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	9
„ Females	—	—	4	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	8

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 ... ..	8	3
„ { transferable deaths from Registrar General	5	4
Posthumous Notifications ... ..	—	2
“ Transfers ” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	10	8
Other sources if any (specified) Form 11 ... ..	1	—

PART III.—NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1933, on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the Metropolitan Borough	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary			Total cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	486	269	705	85	86	171	876
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 ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
(3) Death ... ..	42	21	63	8	5	13	76
(4) Removed from district ... ..	29	28	57	9	6	15	72

*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 the table at page 42, 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, 50	...	Old, 72
No. of cases at Dispensary ... ..	New, 354	...	Old, 1,583
No. of attendances at Dispensary ...	2,949		
No. of visits by Miss Baker ... ..	...First visits, 113	...	Re-visits, 1,599
No. of visits by Miss Kenion ... ..	...First visits, 84	...	Re-visits, 1,095
No. of Committee Meetings attended ...	24		

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: Councillors G. B. Ramsay, Mrs. M. G. Harris 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.
Sikes, 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.
Ruddock, Mrs. C. ... ..	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 note by Dr. Saner upon the work of the year is of interest :—

“ For the statistics of the work for 1933, see tables on pages 42 to 44. These figures, it may be noted, do not indicate all the work carried out at the Dispensary, showing only the number of new patients examined during the year and their grouping, along with the regrouping of those in previous years. Each year's patients are kept separately—for instance, those patients who came under treatment in 1926 remain in the table headed 1926 and their grouping according to their condition is brought up to the end of 1933—so that it is known how many remain inactive and how many are still active, indicated by the TB— and TB+ columns. These tables show, too, how many have been crossed off the books as recovered, lost sight of or dead. The whole of the tables therefore show a complete record from 1926 and of those patients who came under treatment previous to 1926 but not in their several years. TB— means those patients who are not infectious; TB+ those who are.

181 reports following an examination have been sent to the L.C.C. of those patients who have had at any time Institutional treatment under their scheme. Out of these we find 54 men and 47 women are working full time, 16 men and 9 women are unfit for work, 11 children are back at ordinary school, 35 men, women and children have left the district, 7 patients are fit for work but cannot obtain it.

The Care Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Francis Morris, and the Honorary Secretaryship of Miss Broadbent, has met fortnightly during the year and have had 356 patients under consideration, some more than once, for various reasons, *e.g.*, for assessment, clothing, dentures, work and nourishment and convalescence. The Charity Organization Society, Portland Town Association and the Invalid Children's Aid Association have assisted and the United Services' Fund has helped the ex-Service man and his family.

85 patients have been sent for Sanatorium treatment—73 to hospital, 16 of whom were transferred to Sanatorium.

195 sputa have been examined at the Dispensary, but this number does not include those sputa sent by the practitioners to the Town Hall.

Special attention is given to the examination of contacts, *i.e.*, those who have been living in close connection with positive cases, but to get them to attend for examination is not always so easy as it sounds.”

*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 231, as against 623 in 1932. Of these, 23 were found to contain the bacillus of consumption, while the remainder were free.

*Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*—Nine of the total notifications—16 as against 23 in 1932—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 46.

## TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing the work carried out in connection with the St. Marylebone Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year 1933.

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 ...	70	38	1	1	4	3	1	2	74	41	2	3	120
* (b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	39	19	24	107
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	4
* (b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	34	23	25	97
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—													
(a) Recovered ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	1	1	5	8
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	82	81	82	292
D.—NUMBER OF CASES ON Dispensary Register on December 31st:—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous	217	145	29	23	24	25	32	21	241	170	61	44	516
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	5	14
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st... ..	615			2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ... ..	20								
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	109			4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ... ..	30								
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	2,949			6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ... ..	183								
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal ... .. (b) Other ... ..	18 101			8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations ... ..	120								
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 ... .. (b) X-ray examinations made ... in connection with Dispensary work	195 40								
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 ... ..	245								

(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

\* i.e., remaining undiagnosed on 31st December.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.  
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1933 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.				1932.				1933.															
	Class T.B. minus.		Class T.B. plus.		Class T.B. minus.		Class T.B. plus.		Class T.B. minus.		Class T.B. plus.		Class T.B. minus.		Class T.B. plus.		Class T.B. minus.		Class T.B. plus.		Class T.B. minus.		Class T.B. plus.		Class T.B. minus.		Class T.B. plus.		Class T.B. minus.		Class T.B. plus.																	
	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Total (Class T.B. plus).																
Disease Arrested	Adults		M.	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																
	Children		F.	10	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																
Disease not Arrested	Adults		M.	7	3	4	9	16	—	4	1	5	2	3	1	5	9	3	—	3	1	9	6	3	18	3	6	4	1	11	9	11	8	1	20	8	10	13	5	23	22	16	18	8	42			
	Children		F.	2	4	2	2	8	1	—	1	1	3	1	3	2	6	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	1	9	3	2	2	4	10	3	11	2	17	12	5	1	2	9	16	5	15	2	22			
Condition not ascertained during the year	Children			6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	3	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	1					
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December				39	11	6	11	28	4	2	4	2	8	8	8	4	7	19	7	3	4	—	7	10	14	10	4	23	12	8	6	1	15	25	14	19	4	37	23	15	15	8	38	41	22	33	10	65
Discharged as Recovered	Adults		M.	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	Children		F.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	Children			11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dead	Adults		M.	1	4	6	28	38	1	1	5	20	26	2	—	1	18	19	1	—	2	20	22	1	1	—	10	11	1	—	3	14	17	1	3	3	9	15	1	1	1	8	10	—	—	—	5	5
	Children		F.	1	2	3	14	19	—	—	—	10	10	3	—	1	13	14	—	—	1	19	20	1	2	—	—	11	13	1	1	—	5	6	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	2
Total written off Dispensary Register	Children			1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS	...			136	72	24	55	151	35	15	14	36	65	38	21	13	39	73	35	20	14	42	76	39	38	16	28	33	20	13	22	55	55	22	24	18	64	31	18	18	19	55	45	25	38	18	81	



*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 1933 the total number certified as due to this cause was 56, the death-rate being 0.16 per 1,000. In 1932 the deaths numbered 67, 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 5 years 1929-1933.

## DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

1929—1933.

Year	Estimated Population	All Ages	Sub-Districts			
			All Souls	St. Mary	Christ Church	St. John
1929	102,400	89	20	31	28	10
1930	102,400	75	17	23	23	12
1931	93,460	81	19	21	26	15
1932	96,430	67	15	18	23	11
1933	94,080	56	4	17	23	12

The distribution of the 56 deaths was as follows:—In Poor Law Institutions, 30; in general and other hospitals, 9; and at home, 17.

Of those who died 36 were insured (27 males and 9 females), and 20 uninsured (12 males and 8 females).

As it may be useful for statistical purposes it may be mentioned that while the deaths numbered 56, the notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 148.

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	—
1—5	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—
5—10	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	1
10—15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
15—20	4	5	2	3	—	1	—	—
20—25	12	11	—	4	1	2	—	1
25—35	18	28	3	2	10	6	1	—
35—45	19	10	1	2	6	2	1	—
45—55	22	5	2	1	10	3	1	—
55—65	21	5	2	1	10	2	1	1
65 and upwards	6	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
Totals ...	103	69	14	19	39	17	7	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 31st DECEMBER, 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 ... ..	148	1	2	—	30	64	43	8	23	57	39	29	148	10	22	11	14	57	91
Spine ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Peritoneum ... ..	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	—
Glands ... ..	8	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	1	4	3	—	8	1	3	2	—	6	2
Testicle ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Knee... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meninges ... ..	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	—
Larynx ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	<b>164</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>97</b>

## DISINFECTION.

The work done in this connection during 1933 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 of the articles disinfected are shown hereunder ;—

	Compulsorily Notifiable Diseases.	Phthisis.	Measles.	Vermin.	Other Causes.	Total.
Totals ...	3,600	277	394	372	2,104	6,747

The number of journeys made by the disinfecting vans during the year ended December, 1932, was :—

January ...	100	August ...	92
February ...	86	September ...	92
March ...	90	October ...	95
April ...	73	November ...	99
May ...	93	December ...	85
June ...	86		
July ...	90		
			<u>1,081</u>

The number of journeys made during 1932 was 1,102.

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

	Compulsorily Notifiable Diseases.	Phthisis.	Measles.	Other causes.	Total.
Totals ...	370	58	40	162	630

The number of rooms disinfected in 1932 was 722.

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 170.

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 VERMINOUS PERSONS.

The numbers of Adults and School Children using the Baths originally provided under the Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897, during the year 1933 were 2,907 and 2,899 respectively.

## 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.

DISEASE SUSPECTED.	1933.		
	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Typhoid fever . . . . .	1	—	1
Diphtheria . . . . .	48	606	654
Phthisis . . . . .	28	208	231
Totals . . . . .	72	814	886

## 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 1933 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 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 1933. 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 1933.

STATEMENT SHOWING ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR MATERNITY AND  
CHILD WELFARE.

1. Population of the area served by the Council, 94,080.
  
2. Number of births notified in that area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, as adjusted by any transferred notifications :—
  - (a) Live Births, 888 ; (b) Still births, 36 ; (c) Total 924 ; (d) By midwives, 343 ; (e) By doctors and parents, 112 ; (f) By hospitals, 236 ; (g) By matrons of Nursing Homes and transferred notifications, 233.
  
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, 414 ; total visits, 548. (b) To children under 1 year of age, first visits, 854 ; total visits, 5,422. (c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, total visits, 6,136.
  
4. Infant Welfare Centres.
  - (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council, one. (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, 8,907 ; (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 10,545 + 84 (3 year olds).
  - (d) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year : (i) Children under 1 year of age, 598 ; (ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 139 + 84 (3 year olds).
  
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, 2,390.
  - (d) Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinics during the year, 627.
  - (e) Percentage of total notified births represented by the number in (d), 67.8.

### 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, 93.
- (c) Total number of attendances of children at these nurseries during the year, 16,326.

### 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 ... ..	6	6	5	5
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	1	—
(3) Puerperal Fever ... ..	8	8	—	8
(4) Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	17	14	1	16
(5) Measles and German Measles (in children under 5 years of age) ...	Not Notifiable	54	4	—
(6) Whooping Cough (in children under 5 years of age) ... ..		62	—	—
(7) Epidemic Diarrhœa (in children under 5 years of age) ... ..		24	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (in children under 5 years of age) ... ..		—	—	—

### 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 1½ nurses.
- (b) Total number of cases attended during the year by these nurses, 55.

### 13. Midwives.

- (a) Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year, 16.
- (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, 3 ; (ii) from other causes, 7.
- (b) Number of these cases which died : (i) at home, nil ; (ii) in institutions, 10.

### INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

By the Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933, of the Ministry of Health made under Sec. 64 of the Local Government Act, 1929, the powers and duties of the London County Council in connection with Infant Life Protection were transferred to the Borough Council as from 1st April, 1933.

The provisions to be administered are comprised in Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part V of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, together with the provisions in the Second and Fourth Schedules to that Act which relate to Part I of the Children Act, 1908.

The transferred powers provide for the reception of notices given by persons who undertake for reward the nursing and maintenance in a dwelling of infants and the inspection of premises by infant protection visitors or other persons appointed by the Council for that purpose; fixing the number of infants to be kept in a dwelling in which any infant is received for reward; applications to a court or justice for an order directing the removal of an infant to a place of safety.

The Health Visitors were appointed Infant Protection Visitors and the following Table, which supplements the information asked for by the Ministry of Health, shows the number of foster mothers and foster children in the Borough, together with the work in connection therewith carried out by the Health Visitors:—

No. of foster mothers on register at 1st April, 1933	...	14
No. of foster mothers on register at 31st December, 1933...	...	16
No. of foster children on register at 1st April, 1933	...	14
No. of foster children on register at 31st December, 1933...	...	18
No. of foster mothers added to register	... ..	4
No. of foster children returned to parents	... ..	5
No. of foster children removed to Institutions	... ..	1
No. of foster children adopted...	... ..	1
No. of inspections	... ..	199

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	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,	1.30	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.
Monday,	2	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Wednesday,	2	"	...	...	Ditto
14, Salisbury Street, Lisson Grove, N.W. 8—					
Monday,	2	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Tuesday,	9.30	a.m.	...	...	Light Clinic.
"	10	"	...	...	Massage Clinic.
"	2	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Wednesday,	2	"	...	...	Maternity Clinic.
"	2	"	...	...	Needlework Class.
Thursday,	1.30	"	...	...	Toddlers (2—5 years).
Friday,	9.30	a.m.	...	...	Light Clinic.
"	10	"	...	...	Massage Clinic.
"	2	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
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.
118, Marylebone Road—					
Monday,	2	p.m.	...	...	Diphtheria Prevention Schick Testing, etc.
Thursday	2	"	...	...	Ditto
Wednesday	2	"	...	...	3 year old Clinic.
DAY NURSERIES—					
The Crossley Day Nursery, Barrow Hill Road, N.W. 8.					
The Portman Day Nursery, 115, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.					
The St. Vincent de Paul, 111, Wigmore Street, W. 1.					

*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 six districts, and in 1933 the health visitors made 8,374 visits to children and 548 visits to mothers. Children are visited up to school age, and thereafter for special purposes, e.g., measles, scabies &c. These necessitated 155 visits to children over 5 years of age in 1933.

*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*. Formerly held at Western General Dispensary, Cosway Street. Since October, 1933, has been accommodated at 113, Marylebone Road. 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 and there is a system of co-operation with the Middlesex and Queen Charlotte’s Hospitals.



The statement set out below shows the work of the Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics held at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Salisbury Street, during the year, 1933:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
No. of Sessions ... ..	4	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	50
New Ante-natal cases ... ..	9	5	14	7	4	6	1	10	2	8	7	1	74
New Post-natal cases ... ..	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	2	—	3	3	—	15
Attendances Ante-natal ... ..	28	29	35	33	41	22	20	24	19	18	27	18	314
Attendances Post-natal ... ..	28	34	45	16	25	17	14	14	18	24	26	10	271
Total attendances ... ..	56	63	80	49	66	39	34	38	37	42	53	28	585
Transferred to St. Mary's Hospital ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Transferred to Queen Charlotte's Hospital ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Put on special diet ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pads and belts provided ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Transferred to St. Marylebone Home ... ..	—	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	15
High blood pressure, put on special diet... ..	—	—	4	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
X-ray examinations ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	5
Epilepsy ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hydramnics ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
St. Charles Hospital for Cæsarian Section (2nd baby) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Appendix and ? T.B. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sent to Royal Free Hospital for diagnosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Undernourished ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Threatened miscarriage ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

*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.

### THREE-YEAR-OLD PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC.

This clinic, established in an experimental kind of way in the early part of 1931, has continued to grow in importance and favour. The object of its initiation under Dr. Bulman was to endeavour to make touch before they entered school with children who had never attended any clinic or welfare centre and to find out something with regard to their condition for their own benefit and for the information of the School Medical Officer.

To this end children who would attain the age of three years in the various months of the year were picked out of the register, care being taken to confirm that they were still alive and had not been in attendance at the centres. To the parents of those thought suitable for approach a note in the following form was sent:—

Dear Mr. and Mrs. ....

Three years ago in ..... I had a notification about the birth of your little one and this letter is an invitation to you to visit the Borough Council's clinic provided for the medical examination of little children just before they start on school life.

It is a great advantage for anyone to be medically examined from time to time but in childhood the advantage is greatest of all, because the chances of putting right anything that may unfortunately be wrong are so very much greater in the early years. As you know, arrangements are made for medical inspection in school and experience shows that the more the school doctor knows about a child's health in early days, the greater the amount of good that can be done or care that can be taken.

The Council's clinic, though it is held at No. 113, Marylebone Road (two doors from the Town Hall), is attached to my department and is open on Wednesday afternoons at 2 o'clock, and if you will bring your little one up next Wednesday, Dr. Bulman will make the examination and have a chat with you and give you any advice or suggestions that he thinks necessary.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES PORTER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Thereafter a visit was paid to the house to renew the invitation and to explain more fully the objects, etc. Clinics are held once a month and speaking generally have been well attended.

The following table gives information with regard to number of attendances, and other matters.

Of the 84 children who were examined during 1933, 39 needed treatment for one or more conditions. The following is a summary of the conditions found:—

Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	...	...	...	...	14
Dental caries	...	...	...	...	15
Chronic bronchitis	...	...	...	...	7
Incontinence of urine	...	...	...	...	2
Recommended for circumcision	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	3
Squint	...	...	...	...	3
Signs of old rickets...	...	...	...	...	3
Mentally backward	...	...	...	...	3
Infantile paralysis	...	...	...	...	1

These children were sent to the appropriate clinics at the Middlesex Hospital.

*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 has 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 1933 was 2,283; the total births numbering 3,277. The midwives residing in the borough registered as intending to practise in the administrative County of London, number 21. 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 37 cases were dealt with under the arrangement, and 603 visits were paid, the services of the nurses being greatly appreciated by the patients.

*Work done during 1933.*—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 numbers of orders issued is shown in the table.

STATEMENT SHOWING WORK AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS AND ANTE-NATAL CLINIC CENTRES DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

CENTRE	No. 24 Hill Road	No. 14 Salisbury Street	Queen Charlotte's Hospl.	113 Marylebone Road	No. 30 Marylebone Lane	The Middlesex Hospl.	The Westn. Genl. Dispy.
No. of consultations held :-							
Infants ...	72	147	100	93	88	152	92
Toddlers ...	24	51	—	10	—	52	—
Maternity ...	—	49	309	—	21	96	—
Massage ...	—	86	80	—	—	—	—
Light ...	—	68	—	—	25	—	—
No. of attendances of mothers at clinic:—							
Ante-natal ...	—	306	15,793 (1,509)	—	26	3,461 (549)	—
Post-natal ...	—	278	67 (4)	—	—	105 (9)	—
No. of attendances of babies... ..	1,336	2,407	2,989 (1,120)	1,156	887	4,134 (1,684)	120
No. of attendances of children over one year ...	1,023	2,552	1,140 (587)	1,353	769	3,572 (1,148)	279
No. of attendances at Light Clinic—							
Infants ...	—	105	—	—	5	—	—
Toddlers ...	—	1,603	—	—	69	—	—
No. of attendances at Massage Clinic—							
Infants ...	—	73	68 (14)	—	—	—	—
Toddlers ...	—	1,039	174 (123)	—	—	—	—
No. of orders issued for milk, etc. ...	340	853	202	367	166	300	—
No. of home visits ... ..	2,372	3,193	324	1,219	607	2,977	—
No. of new cases—							
Infants ...	94	161	226 (63)	66	49	294 (95)	70
Toddlers ...	28	42	4 (1)	6	13	29 (18)	31
Ante-natal... ..	—	71	3,220 (333)	—	8	538 (98)	—
Post-natal ...	—	37	40 (2)	—	—	105 (15)	—
Massage—							
Infants ...	—	9	19 (7)	—	—	—	—
Toddlers ...	—	40	12 (5)	—	—	—	—
Light—							
Infants ...	—	10	—	—	1	—	—
Toddlers ...	—	36	—	—	4	—	—

*Day Nurseries.—Attendances during the year.*

The Crossley, Barrow Hill Road.—Whole day, 5,412; half-day, 712.

The Portman.—Whole day, 4,411; half-day, 798.

St. Vincent de Paul, 111, Wigmore Street.—Whole day, 3,825; half-day, 1.168.

*Dental Clinic, 12, Salisbury Street.*

Attendances during the year.—Mothers, 651; children, 83.

Advice and treatment given in 473 cases. Extractions under gas, 261.

*Home Helps.*—Home helps were provided by request in 1933 in 3 cases only, the total amount expended during the financial year to 31st March, 1934, being £3 10s. 0d.

## 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, 1933, was:—

1932.	Males.	Females	TOTAL.	For burial only.	For inquests.	TOTAL.	No. of P.M.'s held.	No. of courts held.	No. of In- fectious cases.
Totals	81	95	176	172	4	176	56	—	—

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 56, 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) Acts, so far as regards the provisions 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) ...	2,316
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	10,955
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925) ...	430 houses and 309 tenements
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2,108
(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 ...	1,489
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 ...	1,457
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... ..	32
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners ...	32
(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

As to progress it may be noted that during the year considerable advance in the direction of improving housing conditions within the Borough has been made. Particularly is this so in the Carlisle Street area, where a third block has been completed and occupied, and the erection of two further blocks commenced.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

Common Lodging Houses (Licensed) ... ..	3
Slaughterhouses (Licensed) ... ..	1
Premises used for Preparation of Food (Registered) ... ..	89
Ice Cream Premises (Registered) ... ..	84
Purveyors of Milk (Registered) ... ..	141
Offensive Trades (Registered) ... ..	2
Bakehouses ... ..	56
Restaurant, Dining Room and Coffee Shop Kitchens ... ..	220
Hotel Kitchens ... ..	26
Pastrycooks and Tea Rooms ... ..	101
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	25
Fish Curers ... ..	6
Workshops and Workplaces... ..	1,055
Houses Let in Lodgings ... ..	2,014
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,823</b>

### SMOKE NUISANCES.

Number of Observations ... ..	428	Number of Nuisances and Complaints ... ..	19
Number of Intimation Notices served ... ..	6	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) ... ..	2,316	Number of Houses included in such representations ... ..	Nil
(b) House-to-house (Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925) ... ..	430	Number of Closing Orders made	Nil
Tenements in blocks ... ..	309	Number of Closing Orders determined ( <i>i.e.</i> , Houses made fit) ... ..	Nil
Number of Notices served—		Number of Demolition Orders... ..	Nil
(a) Under P.H. Act :—		Number of Houses demolished—	
(1) Intimation ... ..	1,457	(a) In pursuance of Orders ... ..	Nil
(2) Statutory ... ..	32	(b) Voluntarily ... ..	Nil
(b) Under Housing Act ... ..	Nil	Total Number of Houses in the borough ... ..	17,508
Number of Houses repaired or nuisances remedied under P.H. Act, 1891 ... ..	1,489	Number of Houses occupied by the Working Classes... ..	8,596

Number of Houses repaired under Section 3 of Housing Act, 1925—	Number of Houses registered under the new Bye-laws as to Houses Let in Lodgings ...	Nil	Nil
(a) By Owners ...	Number of Inspections made of such Houses ...	Nil	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Number of Prosecutions ...	Nil	Nil
Number of Houses closed on Notice by Owner that they could not be made fit ...		Nil	
Number of Houses for the Working Classes—			
(a) Erected during year (flats)	63		
(b) In course of erection ...	178		

## MORTUARY.

Number of bodies received ...	176
Number of Infectious bodies received ...	Nil

## CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Number of persons cleansed ...	2,256	651	698
			2,201
			5,806

## BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register at end of 1933 ...	56
Number above ground ...	7
Number underground ...	49
Number of Inspections ...	105
Number of Notices ...	7
Number of Prosecutions ...	Nil

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

Number on Register at end of 1933 ...	378
Number of Inspections ...	430
Number of Notices ...	14
Number of Prosecutions ...	Nil

## HOUSE REFUSE.

Number of Inspections ...	1,142
Number of Old Brick Receptacles abolished ...	Nil
Number of New Metal Receptacles provided ...	154
Number of Notices issued. Intimations... ..	154
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 ...	25
Number of Statutory Notices served ...	3
Number of Prosecutions ...	Nil

## OVERCROWDING.

Number of Dwelling Rooms overcrowded ...	26
Number remedied ...	26
Number of Prosecutions ...	Nil

## UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

Number dealt with ...	63
Number of Notices served under P.H. (L.) Act, 1891 ...	63
Number of Notices served under the Housing Act, 1925 ...	
Number of Prosecutions ...	Nil



## CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms cleansed after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	722
Number of rooms cleansed from vermin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	739
Number of articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,747
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

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

Number of Persons accommodated during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## DRAINAGE.

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,315
Number of drainage plans deposited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510
Number relating to new buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
,,          ,, old buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463

## SALE OF FOOD.

Number of Premises used other than Ice Cream Premises, Milk Shops and Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642

## 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 1933 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected No.	Nett.		No.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			No.	Rate.					No.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	No.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1923	105,400	3,601	1,668	15·8	1,468	13·9	827	594	111	66·0	1,235	11·7
1924	105,800	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	12·3
1932	96,430	2,952	1,055	10·9	1,444	14·3	859	680	92	87·2	1,265	12·4
1933	94,080	2,881	916	9·7	1,411	14·1	840	653	51	56·0	1,224	12·2

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 1933 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.
1923 ...	105,400	1,668	1,285	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
1931 ...	93,460	1,067	1,225	70	21,421	190	244	15	24,574	235	331	13	23,374	409	394	26	19,087	233	256	16
1932 ...	96,430	1,055	1,265	92	22,103	186	251	18	25,349	283	306	19	29,278	407	440	36	19,700	179	268	19
Averages of Years 1923 to 1932	102,479	1,335	1,290	96	24,357	241	251	17	26,375	291	344	20	31,752	538	431	43	19,994	269	263	16
1933 ...	94,080	916	1,224	51	21,564	151	241	5	24,734	192	334	12	28,570	362	408	20	19,212	211	241	51

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

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1933.

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
2	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
3	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
4	Whooping Cough	6	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	—	6				
5	Diphtheria	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1				
6	Influenza	41	1	—	—	—	1	6	16	17	—	—	20	9	10	10	12	41				
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1				
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—				
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	56	—	—	—	—	4	24	24	4	—	—	6	4	17	23	12	56				
10	Other Tuberculous diseases	12	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	18	4	1	6	1	12				
11	Syphilis	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	2	—	—	6	3	2	3	4	12				
12	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	1	8				
13	Cancer, Malignant Disease	195	—	—	—	—	—	16	79	100	—	—	239	47	45	70	33	195				
14	Diabetes	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	10	2	3	4	5	14				
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	35	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	24	—	—	36	5	13	8	9	35				
16	Heart Disease	317	—	—	—	2	—	6	71	237	—	—	121	60	94	104	59	317				
17	Aneurysm	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	—	1	2	4	3	2	11				
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	25	—	—	9	14	15	10	11	50				
19	Bronchitis	33	1	—	—	—	1	5	9	17	—	—	26	6	5	17	5	33				
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	83	4	2	—	1	2	7	32	35	—	—	56	13	22	34	14	83				
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	19	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	7	—	—	13	2	5	5	7	19				
22	Peptic Ulcer	18	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	2	—	—	35	3	4	9	2	18				
23	Diarrhœa, etc.	14	12	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	1	2	8	3	14				
24	Appendicitis	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	29	—	—	1	3	4				
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	—	—	11	2	4	2	2	10				
26	Other Diseases of the Liver, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	2	1	—	3				
27	Other Digestive Diseases	25	1	—	—	—	1	9	7	7	—	—	24	11	4	7	3	25				
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	37	—	1	1	—	1	3	12	20	—	—	31	8	10	9	10	37				
29	Puerperal Sepsis	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3				
30	Other Puerperal Causes	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	4	3	7				
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	21	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	70	1	4	8	8	21				
32	Senility	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	22	5	7	6	4	22				
33	Suicide	19	—	—	—	—	1	8	10	2	—	—	15	6	5	8	—	19				
34	Other Violence	39	2	2	2	2	3	8	4	16	—	—	40	9	13	11	6	39				
35	Other defined Diseases	108	6	1	4	3	5	14	34	41	—	—	112	19	39	30	20	110				
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
													M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
													124	117	150	184	206	202	105	136	585	639
	Totals	1224	51	8	12	12	22	135	381	608	988	241	334	408	241	1224						

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TABLE V.  
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

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 . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria including Membranous Croup . . . . .	78	3	8	8	7	5	15	10	2	14	3	3	—	77	1
Erysipelas . . . . .	76	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	18	8	31	13	55	—
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	198	2	12	20	10	13	63	32	10	26	5	5	—	186	—
Enteric Fever . . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	4	—
Paratyphoid Fever . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—	8	3
Puerperal Pyrexia . . . . .	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	2	—	—	16	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis— Pulmonary . . . . .	148	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	58	26	43	9	57	56
Non-Pulmonary . . . . .	16	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	6	2	1	1	10	12
Encephalitis Lethargica . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum . . . . .	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Pneumonia . . . . .	74	2	4	2	2	2	10	3	2	11	10	18	8	46	83*
Dysentery . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	633	16	26	33	19	20	90	49	29	158	59	103	31	468	156

\* NOTE.—This figure is for all forms of pneumonia, including Acute Primary Pneumonia and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, which alone are notifiable

## VACCINATION RETURNS.

RETURN FOR 1932.

RETURN made to the Borough Council and Ministry of Health on the 9th February, 1934, 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, 1932, 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 December, 1932.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1934, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1934, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1934, 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 1933.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Con- scientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer ir- respective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during the calendar year 1933.
		Col. I.	Col. II.		Col. IV.	Col. V.	Post- pone- ment by Medi- cal Certi- cate.	Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached and Cases not having been found.			
		Suc- cess- fully Vaccin- ated.	Insus- cep- tible of Vaccin- ation.	Had Small- Pox.	Number in respect of whom Certificates of Con- scientious Objection have been received.	Dead. Unvac- cinated						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. North Marylebone	395	275	4	—	60	15	—	8	27	6	2,116	374
2. St. Mary ... ..	2,198	1,533	8	—	239	76	4	309	26	3		
3. All Souls ... ..	359	231	11	—	23	9	5	72	4	4		
Total ... ..	2,952	2,039	23	—	322	100	9	389	57	13	2,116	374

Dated 9th February, 1934.

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