

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

Contributors

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Borough of St. Marylebone.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1936.

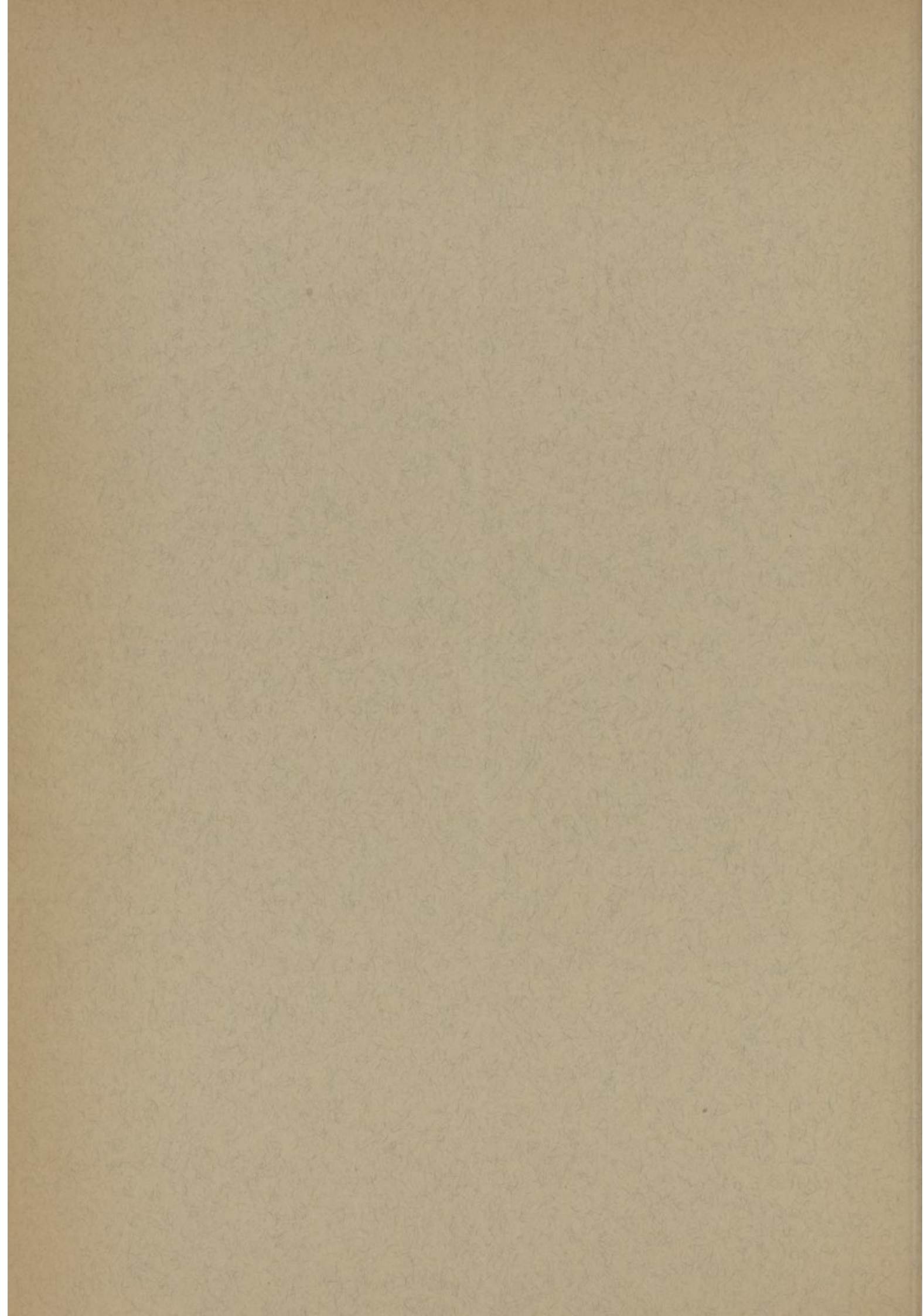
**Including the Report of the Public Analyst and the
Report on Factories and Workshops.**

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

Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.



LONDON :
VAIL & CO., LTD., OGLE STREET, W.1



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
ST. MARYLEBONE, W.1.
22nd June, 1937.

*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 the following report on the Health of the Borough of St. Marylebone during the year 1936, which in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health, like its predecessors of the last few years, is an "ordinary report" and does not enter deeply into detail of the year's happenings. At the same time, however, it contains sufficient to show that good and valuable work was done. In relation to Public Health generally in the metropolis, 1936 was noteworthy for the coming into operation on 1st October, of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. During the year steps were taken in the direction of providing a suitable building for the conduct of infant welfare and other clinics serving the northern part of the borough. This building will be known as Health Centre No. 2 and will house various clinics for school children as well as a cleansing station. Progress was also made in connection with the planning of Health Centre No. 1 which will form part of the building to be erected on the site adjoining and to the west of the Town Hall. Only two changes took place in the staff in 1936. Miss Stokes, who had been a Health Visitor since 1st August, 1910, retired on 31st December, 1936, and in her place the Council appointed Miss Dupont. Miss Kendall also filled another vacancy in the staff of Health Visitors. The whole staff during the year have done most excellent work, shouldering the extra duties and responsibilities imposed upon them and in carrying out the overcrowding surveys under the Housing Act with the utmost willingness. Their help in this and other connections was of the greatest value and I desire to express here my thanks and appreciation to all of them. To the Public Health Committee, and its Chairman, Councillor Dr. Fuller, who has occupied this important position on a number of occasions, I am particularly grateful for the unfailing support they gave me and the kindness and consideration they have always shown me.

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 Maternity
and Child Welfare purposes.)*

1936.

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor R. STILES ALLEN, J.P.)

ALDERMEN.

G. B. BROOKS. J. FETTES, J.P. A. C. RICKATSON, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

REV. MICHAEL ADLER, D.S.O., B.A.	H. JONES.
F. Y. BRIGHT.	CAPT. GERALD LOWRY.
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MRS. E. B. DAVIS.	G. B. RAMSAY.
DR. C. A. FULLER (Chairman).	MRS. E. M. SHIRLEY.
MRS. C. Q. HENRIQUES.	H. NORMAN TOOMEY.
DR. ELIZABETH JACOBS.	

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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 1936) 92,400.
 Number of inhabited houses (1921) 18,507; (1931) 17,575.
 Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1936) according to Rate Books, 19,420.
 Number of families or separate occupiers (1931) 27,352
 Rateable value. £3,440,588
 Sum represented by a penny rate. £13,069.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births—

Live Births—				Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	...			781	405	376	} Birth Rate, 9.8 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.
Illegitimate	...			125	56	69	
Still Births,	...	...	...		32		} Rate per 1,000 total births, ... 34
Deaths,	...	...	...	1,169			
							} Death Rate, ... 12.5 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Percentage of total deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, 10.2.

Deaths from Puerperal causes :

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total births
Puerperal Sepsis ...	nil	—
Other Puerperal causes ...	2	2.1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—		
All infants per 1,000 live births ...	...	75
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ...	...	64
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ...	...	144

Deaths from Cancer, 195.

Deaths from Measles, 8.

Deaths from Whooping Cough, 5.

Deaths from Diarrhoea, (under 2 years) 22.

POPULATION.

The population estimated to the middle of 1936 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 estimated figures for 1931 and of the Census of 1931.

	Year.	The Borough.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.
Census ...	1931	97,620	22,380	25,667	29,636	19,937
Estimated to middle of ...	1931	93,460	21,422	24,575	28,375	19,088
"	1936	92,400	21,165	24,285	28,150	18,800

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 Council or from other bodies. In order, however, to comply with the requirements of the Ministry, and to assist in obtaining uniformity in reports, each of the more important matters is dealt with as fully as possible.

WATER.

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

Water Supply cut off.—In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Section 49 (1), the Metropolitan Water Board reported that the water had been cut off in seventeen premises. The reason for discontinuing the supply was in sixteen cases the non-payment of rate, the other being by request of owner.

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 28 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 twelve. The number in 1935 was twelve.

In 15 instances intimation notices were served, calling for the provision of a supply of water to the upper storeys of tenement houses, as required by Section 78 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907. The supply was provided after receipt of the intimation notice in all cases.

DRAINAGE.

There have been few changes in regard to work in this 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 1936 made 3,376 inspections.

The total number of plans deposited was 500 in respect of 630 premises, as against 540 and 743 respectively in 1935.

The number relating to new buildings was 70. The number deposited in 1935 was 65.

In the case of old buildings, the number of plans received was 430. In 1935 the total number was 475.

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 1930 by-laws of the London County Council with regard to sanitary conveniences and the amended code relating to drainage have been in operation the number of such cases has greatly diminished.

Proceedings.—In no case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year.

Combined Drainage.—Orders under seal as to combined drainage were issued in respect of 51 premises. The number in 1935 was 41.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In the table at page 13, 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 bathrooms entered directly from rooms used exclusively as sleeping or dressing-rooms they have met a demand that has been increasing for some time and that formerly caused considerable administrative difficulties.

Public Sanitary Conveniences.—The usual supervision was exercised over the public conveniences during the year, Inspector Hill, the outdoor superintendent, visiting those provided for the use of males; the women inspectors, especially Miss Baker, supervising those provided for females.

Reports and comparative statements as to receipts for use of the underground conveniences were regularly submitted to and considered by the Public Health Committee.

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 receive at least a twice weekly collection. In addition, over a great portion of the Borough a daily collection is made. In those streets in which refuse collecting vehicles are prohibited by the Ministry of Transport during certain hours and in certain streets prescribed by the Council, collection is carried out from the kerb within stated hours. This naturally entails a greater concentration of collecting vehicles in certain parts of the Borough in the early hours of the day. Increase continues in the number of large premises, such as blocks of flats, hotels, etc., using the "container" system of collection. 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, conveyed to the Council's Wharf (where they are emptied, cleansed and disinfected) and 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.

In conjunction with it, in blocks of flats particularly, the use of dust chutes is possible, and though occasionally complaints are received that blockage is caused by bulky articles, *e.g.*, cardboard boxes forced into them, or that empty meat cans give rise to noise, it may be said that actually real serious nuisance need not and does not arise if the ducts are properly constructed and looked after. In fact fears originally entertained that they might prove to be unhygienic and objectionable have been found to be groundless. On the contrary, more particularly where labour and economy are considerations, it may be claimed for the dust chute that it is extremely convenient and has many advantages over portable dust-bins.

The fleet of house refuse collecting vehicles in use consists of entirely enclosed, end loading motor vans, steps being fitted to facilitate entry. As a result refuse collection is carried out in a most efficient and hygienic manner.

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 it is extracted saleable material, such as waste paper, rags, bones, scrap metal, etc., the latter finding a ready sale. A magnetic separator is installed to deal with the tin and metal output. 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. Unscreened refuse is conveyed by canal barges to the Borough Council's shoot at Northolt, where it is carefully covered in accordance with the regulations for controlled tipping issued by the Ministry of Health and the requirements of the Middlesex County Council and the Ealing Borough Council, pursuant to the Middlesex County Council Act, to reduce risk of nuisance. A 200 feet chimney shaft at the council's Wharf at Paddington takes the emanations from the two destructor plants, resulting in the elimination of complaints regarding smoke. The Council also has under consideration a scheme for constructing an incineration plant to deal with the whole of the refuse collected.

A special Sub-Committee set up by the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee 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, issued its report and made certain recommendations. These have generally been incorporated in the conditions governing the use of the Wharves and the Shoot.

Street Sweepings.—Street sweepings are collected by means of special vans and conveyed to the Council's Wharf, treated, loaded into boats and 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 pre-arranged collecting spots and the contents of the bins are loaded into lorries and conveyed to the Wharf as shown above. The collecting vehicles are specially constructed and fitted with covers to prevent the blowing of refuse over the public streets.

Generally.—The whole question of collection, disposal and dumping is constantly under supervision with a view of avoiding any possibility of 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, 1937	... ..	50,367 tons.
Street Sweepings and Gully Refuse collected		
during the year ended 31st March, 1937	...	8,516 tons.

A sum of approximately £3,100 was obtained from the sale of by-products (ashes, breeze, waste paper, metals, tins, rags, etc.).

In addition, approximately £1,103 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 140 premises at the request of the department, while 1,043 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.

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.—Information with regard to the staff of the department is contained in the following statement. For the purposes of survey under the provisions relating to overcrowding a number of temporary assistants were appointed and continued to act until the completion of that part of the survey with which they were specially concerned. Excluding these, the staff of the Department consisted of 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 and another on housing), 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.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Public Vaccinator : H. Allen Bulman, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health : *B. W. Anderson, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare Purposes : W. H. S. Wallace, M.D., B.S., 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.

Vaccination Officer : G. H. Bassett.

**Food Inspector.*

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

**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).

**Temporary Sanitary Inspector.*

V. A. Bignell (a, d).

Disinfectors.

C. J. Kendall.

J. Overton.

**Woman Sanitary Inspector.*

Miss M. McA. Sharp (c, e, f, g, h).

**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 M. I. Kendall (c, e, f, g, h).

Miss E. D. Mann (e, f, g, h).

Miss M. C. Stewart (e, f).

**Temporary Health Visitor.*

†† Miss H. K. Dupont (e, f, g).

* 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.

† Retired 31st December, 1936.

§ Appointed 1st May, 1936.

†† „ 8th June, 1936.

Part-Time Health Visitors.

Miss L. Donnell (b, h).

Miss L. M. Hazel (h).

**Tuberculosis Visitors.*

Miss F. A. Baker (b).

Miss S. Kenion (e, f, g, h).

**Tuberculosis Clerk-Dispenser.*

Miss M. T. Challis.

**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. Courtenay.

Cleansing of Persons Baths & Shelter.

Miss L. Kilgallin (Matron).

Mortuary Keeper.

Mrs. H. Spears.

**Tuberculosis Dispensary.*

E. D. Marston (Caretaker).

Messenger.

E. W. Broughton.

SWIMMING BATHS.

At the Public Baths, in Marylebone Road, there are four swimming baths, viz. : large first class, small first class, second class and children's baths.

The water from the two first class baths is dealt with by a filtration plant and that in the second class and children's baths is treated chemically. Samples, taken periodically, have, under bacteriological examination in the case of filtered water, yielded very satisfactory results, thereby showing the undoubted merits of the filtration system applied to swimming bath water.

THE SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Under this Act, the Borough Council as Sanitary Authority is responsible for the inspection of shops and warehouses in connection with (1) the provision of suitable and adequate sanitary accommodation for the workpeople, (2) the provision of proper ventilation, and (3) the maintenance of reasonable temperature.

During the period under review 110 shops were inspected. In 19 instances notices were served in respect of contravention of the Act and in all cases the defects were remedied, a considerable amount of work, calling in some cases for a degree of reconstruction of premises, being done.

NUISANCES.

In the following summary some idea of the amount of work involved in dealing with 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 2,531, as against 2,473 in 1935. 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, 22 statutory notices were issued, the figure being 53 in 1935.

Of these notices, 6 related to ordinary nuisances (dirt, dampness, etc.), 3 to verminous rooms, 4 to insufficient w.c. accommodation, 6 to defective drains, and 3 under the Shops Act, 1934.

The 3 notices respecting verminous rooms were served under powers granted by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1922, and referred to 6 rooms. The number of notices in 1935 was 12.

In 2,509 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.

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

Nature of Nuisance	Districts.						Borough
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	
Houses damp, dirty or dilapidated remedied ...	141	260	116	109	141	36	803
Doors, windows, floors, ceilings sash cords, grates and flues etc., repaired ...	110	212	92	41	83	3	541
Verminous rooms ...	38	143	264	37	42	74	598
Dirty and verminous furniture and bedding cleansed ...	—	39	230	22	25	2	318
Overcrowding abated ...	—	38	3	3	—	—	44
Underground rooms (illegal occupation) dealt with ...	—	—	1	6	—	—	7
Water closet defects remedied	49	66	61	56	23	45	300
Insufficient and unsuitable water closet accommodation remedied ...	6	9	14	21	12	27	89
Urinal defects remedied ...	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
Drains and water closet stoppages cleared ...	4	11	23	5	15	8	66
Drains relaid or amended ...	7	3	4	6	11	1	32
Soilpipes and ventilating shafts repaired or renewed ...	6	1	7	3	4	2	23
Waste pipe defects remedied ...	7	12	13	5	11	2	50
Yard defects remedied ...	26	5	30	34	21	1	117
Wash-house defects remedied ...	30	63	19	51	18	1	182
Area defects remedied ...	1	4	4	29	14	1	53
Basement defects remedied ...	1	2	—	2	6	—	11
Roof gutters, roofs repaired ...	31	27	50	23	21	3	155
Water supply to houses re-instated ...	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
Water supply laid on to upper storeys ...	—	—	3	3	8	1	15
Water cistern defects remedied	—	6	6	12	—	4	28
Dung or dust receptacles repaired or renewed ...	4	11	26	17	12	7	77
Rubbish, manure, etc., accumulations removed ...	16	17	56	25	28	14	156
Workshops, dirty ...	—	—	—	8	12	7	27
" overcrowded ...	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
" insufficiently ventilated ...	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Animal nuisances abated ...	—	3	—	6	5	1	15
Rats and mice infestation ...	3	1	3	12	3	1	23
Bakehouses dirty ...	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Smoke nuisances ...	—	2	—	3	4	1	10
Shop insufficiently ventilated or heated ...	2	11	17	9	—	3	42
Miscellaneous ...	93	11	20	43	19	3	189

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH NUISANCES.

In only two cases was it found necessary to institute proceedings in Court in this connection, these being for failure to comply with Statutory Notices to carry out certain cleansing works. In one case the summons was withdrawn upon completion of the work, and in the other an Order was made for the work to be executed within 28 days. In the latter instance two guineas costs was awarded.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

During the year 1936, 162 observations were made and 10 complaints were received and dealt with. In each case the attention of the offender was drawn to the matter.

As a result of frequent observations and co-operation with the owners of the property, the trouble arising from fumes from furnaces burning oil-fuel has been almost entirely eliminated, and there was no complaint of nuisance from this source.

RAT REPRESSION.

Though activity in this connection continues unabated, the number of complaints received varies little year by year. In 1931 it reached 74, in 1932, 52, in 1933, 49, in 1934, 44, in 1935, 45, and in 1936, 42. The investigation of these complaints necessitated the inspection of 45 premises, 9 of which were found to be rat infested. Included in this latter number were 6 business premises (3 of these for the preparation or storage of food), the remaining 3 being 2 private or tenement houses and 1 vacant site. In 2 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 1936 National Rat Week, contains a certain amount of information that may be found interesting :

" For the past 18 years a "Rat week" has been held annually in the Borough, at the suggestion of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, during the early part of November, with the object of focussing public attention on the need for concerted action in order to secure the destruction of rats and mice.

National Rat Week in 1936 was held from November 2nd to 7th, and, as on previous occasions, the Council, as the local authority responsible for the execution and enforcement of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, sought, with marked success, the co-operation of neighbouring authorities and of owners and occupiers of property within the Borough in an endeavour to direct special attention to the problem during that week.

In other years I have reported in detail to the Committee—and through the Committee to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries—on the steps taken by the Department in this connection, and as experience has shown action on lines such as those described to be the most suitable in an area such as ours, it was taken again this year. I propose, therefore, on this occasion to refer only to one or two points that call for special mention.

Publicity.—The Press has always given prominence to National Rat Week, and this year proved no exception in this respect. Daily, weekly and local papers all devoted space to articles—sometimes illustrated, sometimes poetic—on the rat. A poster of striking design was exhibited throughout the Borough, and copies of the latest booklet on "Rats and How to Exterminate Them" (issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries) were distributed to ratepayers likely to be concerned.

Baits and Traps.—Prolonged experiments with traps of the break-back type having shown these to be the most satisfactory, it has been decided to use them in greater numbers in the sewers and to reduce considerably the amounts previously expended on baits of various kinds. The results obtained, being obvious, have created greater enthusiasm amongst the men engaged in the work, and the superiority of the trap over the poison bait has been demonstrated in other ways. In addition, it conceivably provides a more humane method of destruction,

Enquiries.—As usually happens during Rat Week, many enquiries for information were received in the Department, and the Inspector (Mr. Willis) who devotes special attention to this branch of the Council's work was able to offer advice and guidance in a number of cases, though it may be added that no serious instance of rat infestation was encountered during the week."

PIGEONS.

In relation to the nuisances 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. Three complaints were made in 1936, as against ten in 1935, relating to private dwellings. As in other years, as much assistance as possible was given by the inspector in charge of this work to reduce the nuisance.

VERMIN DISINFESTATION.

The arrangements made last year for dealing with bugs in the Council's flats were continued, and during the year under review, new blocks of flats in private ownership were dealt with. Of 216 flats containing 521 rooms, vermin were found in 126, comprising 296 rooms. In 72 of these cases where the infestation was serious, the whole of the furniture and effects were removed and treated with hydrogen cyanide, and whilst the furniture was away the rooms were thoroughly sprayed with insecticide. In the remaining 54 cases, where the infestation was not so gross, tenants were instructed and encouraged to cleanse their rooms and furniture, insecticide being provided and sprayers loaned by the Council.

The routine "following-up" work of the 303 London County Council and Borough Council flats was continued. Rooms and effects in 96 flats shewed evidence of new infestation or re-infestation. For the greater part the infestation was slight, and at the end of the year only 38 of these showed signs of bugs.

A block of 60 flats on the London County Council estate was occupied in December, 1935. The furniture and effects of all the families were removed, treated with cyanide and delivered to the new homes. During the re-inspection this year, in 17 of these flats live bugs were found. In 12, second-hand articles showing signs of vermin were discovered. At the last re-inspection, live bugs (very few) were found in only 3 of these flats.

Many fluid insecticides have been used with some degree of success in tenement houses, but their construction and age render all spraying and treatment difficult and expensive. Excellent results have been obtained in good class houses and flats with the use of ethylene oxide.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

The number of Adults and School Children using the Baths, originally provided under the Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897, during the period 1st January to 23rd June, 1936 was 1,134 and 1,273 respectively. During the month of June the building at No. 27, Grove Road, which housed the Shelter and Cleansing of Persons Baths, was demolished to make room for a new Health Centre, on the same site, comprising maternity and child welfare, massage, artificial sunlight, orthopaedic, minor ailments and dental clinics; cleansing of persons baths; and shelter for dispossessed persons. At the end of the year the work of reconstruction was in hand and the new building will be ready for occupation towards the end of 1937. While re-building operations are in progress, arrangements have been made for adults to attend the cleansing stations in neighbouring boroughs. In the case of school children a temporary centre has been provided by the London County Council at Emmanuel School, Aberdeen Place.

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, 22 prosecutions undertaken being on the reports of police officers and one on the report of the cleansing officer. In 21 cases the defendant pleaded guilty, and fines imposed amounted to £9 15s. 0d. and in one instance ten shillings costs was allowed. In one case the summons was not served. Including these cases the total number of prosecutions since the bye-law came into operation in 1928 is 87, the amount of fines imposed being £34 8s. 0d.

WIRELESS LOUDSPEAKERS, ETC.

During the year, four complaints were received relating to nuisance from wireless loudspeakers, gramophones and similar instruments. In two instances abatement of the nuisance was secured without the service of formal notice. In the remaining two cases notice was served in accordance with the bye-law made by the Council under Section 38 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1934, signed in each case, as required, by not less than three householders residing within hearing of the instrument. In both these cases also abatement of the nuisance followed.

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.

	Number of premises				Number of inspections 1936	Number of notices 1936	Number of prosecutions, 1936
	On register at end of 1935	Added in 1936	Re-moved in 1936	On register at end of 1936			
<i>A. Business Premises</i>							
Milk premises	150	12	3	159	261	4	—
Slaughterhouses	1	—	—	1	16	—	—
Offensive trade premises ...	1	—	—	1	20	—	—
Purveyors of Sausages, etc. ...	90	4	1	93	194	4	—
Ice cream premises	93	7	—	100	120	8	—
Butter and Margarine Manu- facturers and Dealers	22	—	—	22	61	—	—
Bakehouses	57	—	3	54	106	3	—
Fried Fish Shops	25	—	—	25	52	4	—
Fish Curers	6	—	—	6	38	—	—
<i>B. Habitations</i>							
Houses let in lodgings ...	1,055	—	—	1,055	8,693	1,018	—
Common lodging houses ...	2	—	—	2	38	—	—

A.—BUSINESS PREMISES.

Milk Premises.—The number of premises upon which milk is sold is 159.

Slaughter Houses.—At the moment the only slaughter house in the Borough is that at the Zoological Society's premises in Regent's Park.

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

Offensive Trades.—At the end of 1936 only one premises within the Borough carried on a trade classed as offensive, that being the slaughter of poultry.

The Food Inspector made 20 visits, but no cause of complaint was found.

Premises used for Food Preparation.—The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, in 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. At the end of 1936, 93 premises were 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 1936 was 100, 7 more than in 1935.

Regular inspections were made throughout 1936, and in 8 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 19 dealers in margarine, 1 wholesale dealer in milk-blended butter and 2 butter manufacturers. All the registered premises were frequently visited.

Bakehouses.—At the end of 1936 the number of bakehouses on the register was 54, 45 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 that 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 106 visits were paid and 3 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.

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 are 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.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

On the 1st May, 1936 certain provisions of this Act, repealing Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, came into operation. The new Act provides, *inter alia*, that no person other than a registered pharmacist shall retail to the public and substance included in Part I of the Poisons List, and that persons retailing to the public the substances specified in Part II of the Poisons List shall be either registered pharmacists or persons registered for the purpose by the Borough Council. Part II of the Poisons List comprises, amongst other things,

those substances to which Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, had applied (ammonia, carbolic disinfectants, sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids and salts of lemon) and a number of substances used in agriculture and horticulture and also certain dyes.

The Council authorised the Public Health Committee to administer the powers provided in the Act. Notice of the new requirements was given in the local press and in many instances shopkeepers who were known previously to have been selling the substances specified were communicated with. By the end of the year the number of traders whose names had been placed on the List was 112.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories are increasing in the Borough largely as a result of 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 2,025. The complaints received numbered 53.

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		
	Inspec- tions (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecu- tions (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	261	38	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	1,097	68	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	667	24	—
Total	2,025	130	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions (5)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	21	21	—	—
Want of ventilation	5	5	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	16	16	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...	6	6	—	—
{ unsuitable or				
{ defective ...	20	20	—	—
{ not separate				
{ for sexes ...	25	25	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101)...	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary re- quirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	3	3	—	—
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total	98	98	—	—

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.		OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110			
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occu- piers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S 110)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110)
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.										
(1)	(2)	Con- trac- tors.	Work- men.	(5)	Con- trac- tors.	Work- men.	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, etc. ...	71	290	819	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	71	290	819	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year (1)	Number (2)
Dressmaking, Millinery, Laundry, Cabinet Making, &c.	1,781
Coffee Shops, &c.	469
Bakehouses	54
Total number of workshops on Register	2,304

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). { Notified by H.M. Inspector	53
{ Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	53
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	45

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 were originally called "Houses let in Lodgings" and "Common Lodging Houses." Rooms underground, though they are not definitely registered, are under necessity 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, cleansing, etc. During the year some 8,693 visits were paid to the 1,055 houses carried over from the old register. The number of intimation notices served was 1,018, relating to cleansing and other defects. Except in 8 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.

SITUATION, ETC., OF LICENSED COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Address.	Registered Owner.	Registered number of Occupants.
2, Burne Street and Lisson Street ...	The Salvation Army Trustee Company ...	436 men
"Portman House" (late Shaftesbury Institute), Harrow and Daventry Streets, Lisson Grove ...	The Rev. Prebendary Wilson Carlile, C.H., D.D. ...	100 women
	Total ...	536

During 1936, 38 visits were paid to Common Lodging Houses by officers of the department. In addition the premises were periodically inspected by a Fire Inspector (Mr. M. W. A. Davey) specially appointed for the purpose.

Underground rooms.—The year 1936 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 105 in which the occupation was definitely illegal securing discontinuance of occupation.

Regulations as to underground rooms 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 1936 there were 408, this number including restaurant, dining room and coffee shop kitchens, 225; tea-rooms and pastry-cookshops 120; hotel kitchens, 32; 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 cookshops 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 1936, the total number of inspections was 436, the number of notices served being 10.

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.

FOOD.

A.—MILK SUPPLY.

Analysis of milk.—The quarterly returns as to the number of milk samples taken are as follows;—1st Quarter, 63; 2nd Quarter, 62; 3rd Quarter, 43; 4th Quarter, 51, making a total for the year of 219. One 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, 37 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) Orders.—Under these Orders 60 applications were received from 22 dealers in the Borough for licences. As the milk in each case was obtained from a producer licenced under the Order and the premises of the applicants were found to be satisfactory, licences were granted as appropriate, the numbers being 11 in respect of "Certified" milk, 13 for Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk, 25 for "Pasteurised" Milk, and 2 for Grade "A" (Pasteurised) Milk. Seven supplementary licences were issued. In addition there were granted 1 pasteurising licence, 1 bottling licence for Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk and 1 bottling licence for Grade "A" milk.

Dealers in designated milks were informed of the changes introduced by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, by means of the following letter issued on the instructions of the Public Health Committee on 19th May, 1936:—

"The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 comes into operation on the 1st June, 1936, and revokes the Milk (Special Designations) Orders of 1923 and 1934. The new Order provides for three grades of milk—"Tuberculin Tested", "Accredited" and "Pasteurised".

"*Tuberculin Tested*" will replace the existing designations "Certified" and "Grade A (tuberculin tested)". It will be the only designation for raw milk from tuberculin tested cows. "Tuberculin Tested" milk may, if desired, be pasteurised subject to the conditions of the Order and, where this is done, it must be sold as "Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)". In regard to raw milk of this grade it is prescribed that, until 31st December, 1936, it must be so produced that a sample taken at any time before delivery to the consumer shall not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per millilitre; after that date it must satisfy a prescribed methylene blue reduction test for cleanliness. At all dates it must contain no coliform bacillus in one hundredth of a millilitre. If pasteurised it must not contain more than 30,000 bacteria per millilitre. If it is bottled on the farm the word " (Certified) " may be added to its description.

"*Accredited*" milk will replace the present "Grade A" milk. It will be raw milk from cows which are regularly inspected by a veterinary surgeon but which are not tuberculin tested. It will be subject to the same bacteriological test as "Tuberculin Tested" milk. As will be gathered from the designation, it will indicate that milk sold as "Accredited" comes from the herds of producers enrolled under the Accredited Producers Scheme initiated by the Milk Marketing Board. Where "Accredited" milk is bottled on the farm, the words "Farm Bottled" may be added to the description.

"*Pasteurised*" milk will, as at present, be milk which has been held at a temperature of 145°–150°F. for thirty minutes. The designation is applicable both where "Accredited" milk and where ungraded milk is pasteurised in accordance with the requirements of the Order.

In drawing attention to the change of designations, it is pointed out that after the 1st June, 1936, the abolished designations must not be used, except that, in order that present stocks may be utilised, caps and labels complying with the Orders of 1923 and 1934 may be used until the 31st December, 1936.

Fresh licences will not be necessary when the new Order comes into force on the 1st June, 1936. The licence or licences at present held will be regarded as covering those designations which replace the grades in respect of which the licence or licences were originally granted. These will continue to operate until the 31st December, 1936. When licences are granted for the year 1937 the new designations will, of course, be used."

Milk (Mothers and Children) Scheme.—During 1936 there has been no change in the methods adopted in relation to the supply of milk to mothers and children. Up to 31st March, 1937, the amount expended was £784 11s. 10d., as against £792 14s. 5d. in the year ended 31st March, 1936. The actual number of cases dealt with was 352, and the number of orders issued 2,190, which were slightly larger figures than those for 1935, when the cases numbered 340 and the orders 2,080.

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, was approximately the same as in 1935. 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 Councillor Mrs. Davis, 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.

Milk for School Children Scheme.—The scheme for the provision of milk to school children under the auspices of the Milk Marketing Board which came into operation on 1st October, 1934, has worked with absolute smoothness and greatly to the benefit of the children taking advantage of the provision. In two cases the Council's Bacteriologist reported adversely in regard to samples and appropriate action was taken. Subsequent samples from the suppliers concerned were found to be satisfactory.

B.—FOODS OTHER THAN MILK.

The main duties in relation to food protection generally in 1936, 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 the closest attention. During 1936, as formerly, the special Saturday night and Sunday inspections in market streets, etc., were made, and in carrying them out Inspector Smith received the assistance of other members of the staff having the necessary qualifications and experience.

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

Amongst the articles dealt with in this way were :—

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR 1936.

<i>Meat—</i>				Grapes	5 Boxes
Beef	20	Stone		Potatoes	14 cwt.
Lamb	10	"		Asparagus	12 Bundles
Pork	4	"		Brussels tops	30 cwt.
Mutton	7	"		Rape	7 Mats
<i>Poultry—</i>				<i>Miscellaneous (Tinned Goods, etc.).</i>	
Turkey	17	"		Corned Beef	19 tins
Chicken	1	"		Chicken and Ham Roll	4 "
<i>Fish—</i>				Brawn	21 "
Skate	5	Stone		Pork and stuffing...	2 "
Lemon Soles	4	"		Lunch Sausage	2 "
Kippers	5	Boxes		Briskets of Beef	2 "
Crabs	1	Case		Jellied Veal	9 "
Prawns	7	lbs.		Ox Tongues	12 "
Winkles	1½	Bushels		Hams	112 "
Escallops	9	Dozen		Hocks	7 "
<i>Fruit & Vegetables—</i>				Lunch Tongues	5 "
Apples	1	barrel		Cream	7 "
Pears	34	Boxes		Salad Cream	14 bottles

Food Premises.—The points of importance in relation to food premises generally 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, preliminary to registration, premises used for the preparation of cooked and other foods intended for sale 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, 4 samples of ice cream 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 1936 was 1,067, the figure for 1935 being 1,065. The sum paid in respect of each analysis was 12s. 6d.

Of this number four 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 0.4 as against 0.1 in 1935.

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 "informal" 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, 1936.

The number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act and submitted for analysis, was 1,067. 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	Almond, Essence of ...	—	2	—	2				
2	Apricots ...	—	1	—	1				
3	Aspirin ...	—	1	—	1				
4	Beans ...	—	2	—	2				
5	Butter ...	103	188	—	291				
6	Butter and Rolls ...	—	15	—	15				
7	Butter Scotch ...	—	1	—	1				
8	Candied Peel ...	—	3	—	3				
9	Cochineal ...	—	2	—	2				
10	Cheese ...	—	31	—	31				
11	Cherries Glacé ...	—	4	—	4				
12	Cinnamon, Essence of ...	—	3	—	3				
13	Cocoa ...	—	26	—	26				
14	Coffee ...	—	20	—	20				
15	Cream (Ice) ...	—	1	—	1				
16	Cream (Loose) ...	10	15	—	25				
17	Cream (Tinned) ...	—	10	—	10				
18	Currants ...	—	7	—	7				
19	Dripping ...	—	2	—	2				
20	Fish Paste ...	—	4	—	4				
21	Flour ...	—	1	—	1				
22	Gin ...	—	4	—	4				
23	Ginger (Ground) ...	—	2	—	2				
24	Glycerin and Thymol ...	—	2	—	2				
25	Gregory Powder ...	—	3	—	3				
26	Grey Powder ...	—	2	—	2				
27	Herbs ...	—	2	—	2				
28	Honey ...	—	12	—	12				
29	Iodine (Tincture of) ...	—	9	—	9				
30	Jam ...	—	30	—	30				
31	Jelly (Bramble) ...	—	1	—	1				
32	Lard ...	—	53	—	53				
33	Lemon Barley Water ...	—	2	—	2				
34	Lemon (Essence) ...	—	3	—	3				
35	Lemon Powder ...	—	3	—	3				
36	Lemonade Powder ...	—	8	—	8				
37	Liquorice Powder ...	—	1	—	1				
38	Margarine ...	—	14	—	14				
39	Marmalade ...	—	17	—	17				
40	Meat Paste ...	—	6	—	6				
41	Milk ...	119	100	—	219		1		1
42	Milk (Condensed) ...	—	18	—	18				
43	Mincemeat ...	—	1	—	1				
44	Mustard ...	—	15	—	15				
45	Oil (Cod Liver) ...	—	1	—	1				
46	Ointment, (Boric) ...	—	16	—	16				
47	Olive Oil ...	—	2	—	2				
48	Paraffin (Liquid) ...	—	22	—	22				
49	Parrish's Food ...	—	5	—	5				
50	Peas (Tinned) ...	—	13	—	13				
51	Pepper ...	—	10	—	10				
52	Pills (Blaud's with Cascara) ...	—	2	—	2				
53	Raisins ...	—	7	—	7				
54	Raisin Wine ...	—	1	—	1				
55	Rice ...	—	4	—	4				
56	Salmon (Tinned) ...	—	1	—	1				
Carried forward...		232	731	—	963		1		1

ANALYSES.

No.	Article.	Number Examined.				Number Adulterated, etc.			
		Formal	Informal	Private	Total	Formal	Informal	Private	Total
	Brought forward ...	232	731	—	963		1		1
57	Sardines	—	30	—	30		1		1
58	Sausages (Pork)... ..	—	6	—	6				
59	Sild (Tinned)	—	2	—	2				
60	Soda (Bicarbonate of)	—	4	—	4				
61	Sodium Bicarbonate	—	2	—	2				
62	Sugar	—	4	—	4				
63	Sugar (Barbadoes)	—	2	—	2				
64	Sugar Corn	—	1	—	1				
65	Sugar (Demerara)	—	1	—	1				
66	Sugar (Granulated)	—	2	—	2				
67	Sultanas	—	7	—	7				
68	Sweets	—	2	—	2				
69	Tart (Apple)	—	1	—	1		1		1
70	Tart (Blackcurrant)	—	1	—	1		1		1
71	Tart (Gooseberry)	—	1	—	1				
72	Tea	—	20	—	20				
73	Toffee	—	5	—	5				
74	Tongue (Tinned)	—	1	—	1				
75	Vanilla (Essence of)	—	2	—	2				
76	Vermouth	—	4	—	4				
77	Whisky	—	4	—	4				
78	Witch Hazel	—	2	—	2				
	Total	232	835	—	1,067		4		4

Adulterated Samples, etc.

The Public Analyst (Mr. J. F. F. Rowland) comments, as follows, with regard to the samples found to be adulterated:—

Serial Number	Article	Whether Formal, Informal, or Private	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
312	Milk	Informal	The sample was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 26·7 per cent.	The milk had undergone no change which could interfere with the analysis.
525	Apple Tart	Informal	The fruit of this tart contained 0·4 grains of tin per lb. of fruit	The sample had undergone no change which could interfere with the analysis.
531	Black Currant Tart	Informal	The fruit of this tart contained 1·1 grains of tin per lb. of fruit	The sample had undergone no change which could interfere with the analysis.
843	Sardines (Sild)	Informal	4·2 grains of tin per lb.	

Milk.—Out of 219 samples analysed one only was found to be adulterated. This is the first example of an adulterated milk since May 18th, 1934.

The average composition of the milk examined during the year as well as that of the two years preceding was as follows :—

Year.	Sp. Gr.	Total Solids.	Fat.	Solids not Fat.
1934 ...	1031.5	12.17	3.56	8.61
1935 ...	1031.0	12.07	3.47	8.60
1936 ...	1031.3	12.29	3.60	8.69

Cream.—During the year 25 loose creams were examined, the amount of fat ranging from 45.0–53.5%, the average being 48.53%. The Tinned Creams numbered 10, and their fats ranged from a minimum of 22.0 to a maximum of 29.0%, giving an average of 24.66% being almost exactly half the value obtained for the loose creams. No preservative was present in any one of the samples examined, either loose or tinned.

During the year 1936 a total of 4 samples was found to be adulterated. Of these the sample of milk was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 26.7% but contained no added water. On investigation it was found that the milk from which this sample was taken had not been properly mixed before sampling.

Fruit Tart.—The fact that some sugars contain tin may possibly explain the reason why two of the three samples of fruit tart also contained tin. It is much to be regretted that in the preparation of such a widely used food as Demerara or Barbadoes sugar it is still found necessary to use tin compounds. In this Borough the presence of tin in sugars was first reported on in September 1929, nearly 8 years ago.

Sardines.—The contents of one of the tins of sardines contained no less than 4.2 grains of tin per pound. This is more than twice the maximum amount usually looked upon as permissible.

Drugs.—All the samples examined during the year conformed to the limits laid down in the British Pharmacopœia and no special comment is necessary.

STATISTICAL.

BIRTHS.

Registration.—The number of births registered during 1936 was 906,* being 10 more than in 1935. Of the children born, 461 were boys and 445 girls. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 9.78, as against 9.72 in 1935.

The accompanying table contains a comparison of the rates in the several registration sub-districts and the Borough as a whole for 1936, with those of each of the five previous years :—

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
All Souls ...	8.9	8.5	7.0	6.8	8.5	8.3
St. Mary ...	13.2	11.2	7.8	8.7	8.3	8.1
Christ Church ...	14.4	13.5	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.9
St. John ...	11.9	9.1	11.0	7.2	8.9	8.0
The Borough ...	11.4	10.9	9.7	9.0	9.7	9.8

* This figure is exclusive of births occurring in the Borough to persons usually non-resident therein, but includes 261 births which occurred outside the district, and which have been transferred as belonging to St. Marylebone :—

Legitimate Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	109
.. Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Illegitimate Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	25
.. Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	261

Notifications.—The total number of notifications received during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was 4,071; live births, 3,863; still births, 208. The total notifications in 1935 was 3,776. The provisions of the Act are now very generally known, and the necessity for notifying is not less well recognised than that for registration. Actually in 1936, failure to notify within 36 hours of birth, as required, did not occur, but in general when there is failure, a perfectly reasonable explanation is forthcoming, and proceedings against any of the parties are unnecessary.

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.

From Parents	...	...	...	6
,, doctors	...	...	...	89
,, midwives	...	...	...	237
,, hospitals, nursing homes, etc.				3,739
				<hr/> 4,071 <hr/>

Of the total births notified, 208 referred to still-births (124 males and 84 females); 2,138 took place at Queen Charlotte's Hospital; 561 at Middlesex Hospital; 122 at the St. Marylebone Home; and 406 were born at home. Of those notified as having occurred in St. Marylebone 3,133 belong to other Boroughs. Of the 208 still-births 31 (20 males and 11 females) were to St Marylebone mothers.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

The number of deaths registered in 1936 was 1,169. 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 12.5.

In the previous year, the rate was 11.7 and the number of deaths 1,094.

The following short table shows the death-rates in the several registration sub-districts in 1936, and compares them with those of the preceding 5 years.

			1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
All Souls	...	...	10.8	12.8	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.9
St. Mary	...	...	12.4	11.4	12.7	12.1	10.9	12.2
Christ Church	...	...	13.1	14.1	14.2	13.8	12.9	13.5
St. John	...	...	12.6	12.8	12.1	13.3	11.8	12.2
The Borough	...	...	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.6	11.7	12.5

*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 1936 is 0.99, 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 31st December, 1936 are given in the following table. A further table giving the vital statistics of separate localities for 1936, and the ten preceding years, will be found amongst the Ministry of Health Tables on Page 65.

Sub-District.	Population estimated to middle of 1936.	Births.			Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
All Souls ...	21,165	85	90	175	123	131	254
St. Mary ...	24,285	108	112	220	142	158	300
Christ Church ...	28,150	192	170	362	188	195	383
St. John ...	18,800	76	73	149	103	129	232
The Borough ...	92,400	461	445	906	556	613	1,169

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 1936. For purposes of comparison the table for 1935 is reproduced.

1936.

	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Total
Infants under 1 year ...	20	17	15	16	68
Persons of 65 years and up- wards	190	143	106	146	585

1935.

	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	Total
Infants under 1 year ...	15	14	9	12	50
Persons of 65 years and up- wards	144	159	129	156	588

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 66.

This same table gives the number of deaths from various specified causes which occurred in institutions, in hospitals, nursing homes, etc. In each of the groups all deaths, whether of residents or non-residents, are included, which accounts for the fact that the total comes up to 1,137.

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 1936 was 68 and the number of births in that year 906. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 75.

The number of legitimate births was 781 and the deaths amongst these numbered 50, giving a rate of 64. Amongst the 125 illegitimate births there were 18 deaths, the rate being 144.

In 1935 the death rate for all infants per 1,000 live births was 56.

The means adopted in the Borough with a view to reducing this rate 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 33, in which, in addition to the causes of death, are shown the distribution of the deaths according to age and locality.

So far as age and causation are concerned, conditions vary little year by year. In 1936, as in other years, the greatest number of deaths occurred in the early weeks of life. Of the babies, 16 were less than one month old when they died and 28 less than three months. The corresponding figures for 1935 were 23 and 32 respectively.

The outstanding causes of death and the proportions traceable to them were those usually noted. Diarrhoea and enteritis, which head the list, (numbers 7 and 8 in the table) accounted for 22 in 1936 and 7 in 1935. Prematurity (12, 13 and 14), caused 15 in 1936, and 17 in 1935. Respiratory diseases took 8 in 1936 and 3 in 1935. The considerable increase in the number of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis is noteworthy though search has failed to show any particular reason for it.

Amongst the other causes of death, mention may be made of whooping cough and measles which accounted for 3 and 2 respectively. Injury at birth caused 5 deaths and there was one case of "overlying".

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 probably most neglect of ordinary hygienic precautions, is again at the head of the list with 32 deaths amongst infants. In 1935 the figure was 20. Of the 32 deaths 10 were credited to diarrhoea and enteritis, nearly 50 per cent of the total for the borough.

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	—	2	—	3
4	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	1	—	1	1	3
7	Diarrhoea...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
8	Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	7	5	21	6	3	9	3	21
9	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Congenital Malformation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	2	1	3
13	Premature Birth ...	4	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	6	—	2	4	—	6
14	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	6	1	3	1	1	6
15	Atelectasis ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2
16	Injury at Birth ...	4	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	2	—	5
17	Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
19	Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
25	Pneumonia (<i>all forms</i>)	1	1	—	2	4	1	2	—	—	7	—	1	4	2	7
26	Suffocation, Overlying	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
27	Other Causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	8	1	2	5	—	8
Totals ...		11	1	—	4	16	12	20	12	8	68	15	12	32	9	68

Nett Births in the Year	Legitimate,	M. 405	F. 376
	Illegitimate,	56	69
Total ...		461	445
		906	

Nett Deaths in the Year	Legitimate Infants,	M. 26	F. 24
	Illegitimate Infants,	9	9
Total ...		35	33
		68	

Nett Stillbirths in the Year	Legitimate Infants,	M. 14	F. 8
	Illegitimate Infants,	4	1
Total ...		18	9
		27	

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

In 1936 the number of deaths due to conditions connected with or consequent upon child-birth was 2, the Maternal mortality rate being 2.2 per 1,000 births. In 1935 there were 2 deaths, the death-rate also being 2.2 per 1,000 births.

With regard to the 1936 deaths it may be noted that both occurred in nursing homes, one of the women being 26 and the other 32.

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

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

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.

The total number of deaths registered as due to diarrhoea and enteritis (inflammation of the bowels), was 25, equal to 0.27 per 1,000 of the population.

As a general rule, the majority of deaths from this cause occur amongst infants, and in 1936 this was the case also, no fewer than 22 of the 25 being children under 1 year of age.

In 1935, the deaths from diarrhoeal diseases numbered 18, and of this number 17 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 14 deaths, and including diarrhoea etc., (25 deaths) the total number registered as due to them was 49. Of these deaths, 1 was caused by paratyphoid fever, 1 by scarlet fever, 6 by diphtheria. Two deaths were attributed to encephalitis lethargica and one to cerebro-spinal fever, whilst whooping cough and measles accounted for 5 and 8 respectively. In 1935, 26 deaths were due to infectious diseases excluding influenza, which caused 9 deaths. The figure in 1934 was 37.

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 69, 72 being recorded in 1935.

The great bulk of the 69 deaths, viz., 62, was due to phthisis. The number in 1935 was 63.

Of the total number of deaths registered (1,169), the percentage due to phthisis was 5.2, as against 5.8 in 1935. The age periods at which the deaths occurred were: 5—15, 1 (1.6%); 15—25, 9 (14.7%); 25—45, 21 (34.5%); 45—65, 23 (37.7%); 65 and over, 7 (11.5%).

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 114. This is higher by 42 than the figure (72) for 1935,

The death-rate was 1.23 per thousand. In 1935 the rate was 0.78.

The number of deaths certified to be due to bronchitis was 33. Of this number 21 were amongst persons aged 65 and upwards, and 9 amongst those of the group 45-65. Three were under 45.

The deaths traceable to pneumonia numbered 72 and, as in the case of bronchitis, the later age groups contributed the greatest numbers.

The number of cases of pneumonia notified in 1936 was 66. Further particulars with regard to distribution of the cases, both in relation to age and residence, will be found in the table on page 67. 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 St. Marylebone Nursing Association) offered.

CANCER OR MALIGNANT DISEASE.

The number of deaths due to cancer was 195 and the death-rate 2.11 per 1,000 of the population. The figures for 1935, were 181, and 1.95 per 1,000 respectively.

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	Total
Males ...	—	—	—	—	2	4	20	24	26	12	88
Females	—	—	—	—	2	5	20	32	34	14	107
Totals...	—	—	—	—	4	9	40	56	60	26	195

CANCER.—SITUATION OF THE DISEASE.

Parts of the body affected.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Face, Tongue, Jaw	12	1	13
Throat, Neck, Gullet	19	2	21
Stomach	14	11	25
Intestines	14	16	30
Liver	5	11	16
Breast	—	29	29
Uterus and Generative Organs ...	6	25	31
Various	18	12	30
Totals ...	88	107	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 1936 numbered 66. Of these 22 were due to suicide. There was one recorded death of a baby 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 67.

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

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Smallpox	2	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	154	83	78	104	119	121
Erysipelas	55	55	76	59	35	28
Scarlet Fever	258	192	198	212	155	141
Enteric Fever	9	3	7	3	3	5
Paratyphoid Fever	3	4	2	1	3	3
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	11	5	8	3	10	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	22	26	17	18	36	28
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	5	2	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	145	140	148	132	93	107
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	17	23	16	25	19	23
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—	3	2
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	8	6	8	10	7
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	80	77	74	70	33	66
Malaria	—	1	—	1	1	—
Dysentery	—	2	1	2	3	1
Totals	772	622	633	639	525	538

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

There were 121 cases of diphtheria notified during 1936, 6 deaths resulting. In 1935 there were 119 cases and 2 deaths.

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 12 cases infection was counted to have been acquired in school, and in 9 cases in an institution.

The number of swabs from doubtful cases submitted for bacteriological examination was 860, a positive result being returned in 79 instances.

Of the registration districts, that contributing the largest number of cases was All Souls with 51. In Christ Church the number was 37, in St. Mary 19 and in St. John 14.

The age group 5—15 was most affected, 61 of the cases falling into this group.

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

The nuisances detected during the course of investigating the notified cases were: Dirty premises, etc., 4. These were all remedied after service of notices.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—The Schick Testing and Diphtheria Immunisation 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.

Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,517
New cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	828
Schick negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Completely immunised (3 injections but not retested)	...	...	...	...	...	...	404
Retested	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Positive after retest	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

SCARLET FEVER.

Notifications of this disease numbered 141, the highest number of cases reported in any one week being 7. There was one death from scarlet fever during 1936. In 1935 there were 155 notifications, no deaths resulting.

The districts to suffer most from the disease were All Souls and Christ Church. In the former there were 44 cases and in the latter 43. St. Mary and St. John each reported 27.

As usual, the majority of the patients were children, 98 being under 15 years of age. Of the remainder, 32 were in the age group 15-35 and 11 were over 35 years of age.

Though it seemed probable that many of the children notified acquired their infection in school, it was only in 12 instances that a definite connection could be made out.

Defects in sanitation to the number of 5 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.

Five notifications of Enteric Fever and three of Paratyphoid Fever were received. There was one death. 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. The patient died.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA, POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS AND POLIO-MYELITIS.

No notification of Encephalitis Lethargica was received during the year, but two deaths of long standing cases were registered. One case of Polio-Encephalitis and two cases of Polio-Myelitis were notified during 1936. There were no deaths.

ERYSIPELAS.

The notifications of erysipelas numbered 28, and there were no deaths. Most of the cases were notified from St. Charles' Hospital and the General Hospitals, and 23 patients were treated in such institutions.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

The number of cases of Puerperal Fever notified was 4. In each case, other than where the notification was in respect of a non-resident in-patient of an institution, a visit was paid by one of the Health Visitors and assistance and advice as were suitable and possible offered. No death was recorded. Particulars of the 2 deaths attributed to other puerperal conditions are given under the heading "Maternal Mortality."

The Puerperal Pyrexia cases notified during the year numbered 28; 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 1935 was 36.

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

These diseases showed an epidemic tendency during the first eight months of 1936, and although they are not now notifiable, 40 cases were reported voluntarily by doctors and parents and 741 notices of cases and contacts were received from school teachers. There were 8 deaths.

The course adopted in relation to the reported cases was the same as in previous years. Practically every case was visited by the Health Visitors, particular attention being given to such as occurred in tenement houses. The services of a Nurse, under the agreement between the Council and the Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association, were obtained in 33 cases.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Most of the information obtained with regard to this disease is derived from notices received from school teachers, who reported 85 cases and contacts. There were 5 deaths. In 1935 the number of deaths registered as due to whooping cough was 4.

GLANDERS AND ANTHRAX.

No cases were notified during the year.

SMALL POX.

There have been no cases of this disease in the Borough.

Vaccination.—The usual table has been prepared by the Vaccination Officer and will be found on page 69. The following statement gives some information with regard to the work done and the results obtained by Dr. Bulman during 1936.

Number of visits paid	...	...	...	...	1,380
Number of vaccinations—					
Primary	...	...	...	...	447
Re-vaccinations	...	...	...	...	96
					543
Number of successful vaccinations	...	...	...	...	493
Number of unsuccessful vaccinations	...	...	...	...	50

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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

Disease Suspected.					Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	79	781	860
Pnthisis	...	...	...	...	25	191	216
TOTALS...					104	974	1,078

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 1936.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS, 1936. (CASES and CONTACTS)				Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Chicken- pox	Measles	All other Diseases
All Souls, Foley Street	...	...	...	18	60	1	3	56	24
Barrett Street	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Barrow Hill Road	...	...	...	8	6	14	5	35	7
Bell Street	...	...	...	13	7	—	13	17	11
Capland Street	...	...	...	12	2	—	13	81	64
Catholic, Richmond Street	...	...	...	2	—	—	5	—	1
Christ Church, Cosway Street	...	...	...	1	9	—	3	68	—
Convent (St. Edward's), Little Union Place	...	...	...	—	5	1	6	14	5
Cosway Street (L.C.C.)	...	...	...	11	12	3	16	80	4
Emmanuel, Aberdeen Place	...	...	...	1	2	—	8	76	45
Gateforth Street	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	—
Hampden Gurney	...	...	...	5	1	—	4	75	5
Homer Row, Catholic	...	...	...	5	1	—	1	15	—
Jewish, Hanway Street	...	...	...	—	3	—	—	—	—
Polytechnic, Regent Street	...	...	...	—	1	—	1	1	—
Regent's Park Central	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	1	1
St. James's, Marylebone Lane	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	—	1
St. Luke's, Nutford Place	...	...	...	—	3	8	2	2	3
St. Mark's, Violet Hill	...	...	...	1	4	—	6	9	32
St. Marylebone Central, High Street	...	...	...	15	11	29	10	30	6
St. Marylebone Grammar	...	...	...	—	—	3	8	16	5
St. Mary's (Western) York Street	...	...	...	6	1	2	1	21	3
St. Paul's Bentinck, Rossmore Road	...	...	...	11	10	—	1	52	4
St. Thomas', Orchard Street	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	7	—
St. Vincent, Wigmore Street	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Marylebone Street	...	...	...	19	29	23	5	24	20
Schools in other Boroughs	...	...	...	4	10	1	13	60	10
TOTALS	...	...	...	136	182	85	125	741	251

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This disease—inflammation of the eyes in newly-born children—was first made notifiable (by order of the London County Council) in 1911. The total number of cases notified in 1936 was 7 as against 10 in the previous year. Visits were paid to notified cases by the Health Visitors, but in no case was it found necessary to make arrangements for a nurse from the Paddington and St. Marylebone Nursing Association to attend and apply treatment. 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	Removed etc.
	At Home	At Hospital					
7	2	5	4	—	—	—	3

INFLUENZA.

This disease was rather more prevalent than in 1935, though correct information as to the number of cases was, of course, unobtainable. The district nurses paid 203 visits to 19 cases. The deaths certified as due to Influenza numbered 14 as against 9 in the previous year.

PNEUMONIA.

Figures with regard to notification, etc., in relation to this disease will be found on pages 36 and 67.

The services of the nurses were requisitioned in 27 cases and 493 visits were paid. The number of deaths certified as due to all forms of this disease was 72.

FOOD POISONING.

Only four notifications of food-poisoning or suspected food-poisoning were received under Section 7 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932. Enquiries were made into each case. Sausages, fish and pork pies each came under suspicion, but no definite evidence as to the responsibility of these articles was obtainable. In one case the patient was treated in hospital. All quickly recovered.

TUBERCULOSIS.

In all, 130 notifications were received, 107 relating to pulmonary tuberculosis, the remainder (23) to cases in which structures other than the lungs were affected.

The table given on page 41 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, in some instances, 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	...	70
2. The number of cases unnotified or notified at death	...	19
3. The number of cases notified within a month of death	...	4
4. The number of cases notified within three months of death	...	4
5. The number of cases notified within six months of death	...	3

Treatment of Tuberculosis.—Of the cases notified, 283 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 78 were insured persons and were admitted and re-admitted from time to time during the year to sanatoria and hospitals for treatment, the total admissions numbering 108. Non-insured persons numbered 52, the total admissions for these patients being 57, including 13 children. Nurses were sent in to 12 cases and 215 home visits were paid.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Thirteen of the total notifications—23 as against 19 in 1935—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 47.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

PART I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1936, to the 31st December, 1936, in the area of the Metropolitan Borough of St. Marylebone.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications.												Total Notifi- cations.
	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 ...	—	—	2	1	5	7	10	8	14	13	4	64	71
„ Females	—	—	1	—	10	7	18	5	—	2	—	43	46
Non-pulmonary, Males	—	—	2	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	8	8
„ Females	—	1	2	2	5	3	1	—	—	1	—	15	16

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 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	3	4	2	14
„ Females	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	10
Non-pulmonary, Males	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
„ Females	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3

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

SOURCE OF INFORMATION.		No. of cases.	
		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns {	from local Registrars	2	—
	transferable deaths from Registrar General	8	4
Posthumous Notifications		5	2
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths)		9	1
Other sources (if any)		—	—

PART III.—NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary			Total cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1936, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health.	370	202	572	64	73	137	709
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of:—							
(1) Withdrawal of Notification ...	1	4	5	2	2	4	9
(2) Recovery from the disease ...	6	9	15	8	5	13	28
(3) Death	49	20	69	6	9	15	84
(4) Removed from district	99	68	167	19	17	36	203

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 tables at pages 44 and 45, while the following short table summarises the information as to visits paid by Dr. Anderson and the staff of the Dispensary:—

No. of visits by Tuberculosis Officer ...	New, 49	...	Old, 191
No. of cases at Dispensary	New, 341	...	Old, 399
No. of attendances at Dispensary ...	2,311		
No. of Contacts	New, 126	...	Old, 115
No. of visits by Miss Baker	First visits, 85	...	Re-visits, 2,137
No. of visits by Miss Kenion	First visits, 69	...	Re-visits, 1,624
No. of Committee Meetings attended ...	24		
No. of visits to St. Charles' Hospital by Dr. Anderson	85		

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

NAME.	REPRESENTS.
Bennett, Councillor J. (Chairman) ...	Charity Organisation Society.
Broadbent, Miss M. E. (Hon. Secretary)	Invalid Children's Aid Association.
Baldwin, Mrs.	The Working Classes.
Bell, Miss	London County Council and School Care Committee.
Bennett, Miss A. M.	Paddington & St. Marylebone District Nursing Association.
Bowen, Miss E. A. (M.B.E.)	War Pensions Committee & United Services Fund.
Davis, Councillor Mrs. E. (appointed 2nd March, 1936)	Public Assistance Committee.
Fenn, Miss D. M.	Margaret Street Hospital.
Higgin, Miss E.	Registration.
Lazarus, Miss O.	Central Jewish Synagogue.
Lesser, Mr. H. E.	London Insurance Committee.
Price, Miss H. M.	Middlesex Hospital.
Simpson, Dr. R. H.	Divisional School Medical Officer to the London County Council.
Wetherall, Miss	St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

The following note by Dr. Anderson upon the work of the year is of interest :

"The statistics for the year 1936 will be found in the tables in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

During the year, 185 patients received institutional treatment, 121 being sent to general hospital and 64 admitted direct to sanatorium. Some of the cases sent to hospital were admitted more than once during the year, the actual number of admissions being 142. Of 121 cases treated in general hospital, 45 were later transferred to sanatorium, making the total number of persons receiving sanatorium treatment 109. There were 113 discharges, 54 from hospital and 59 from sanatorium, while 4 were transferred back from sanatorium to hospital.

Out of the 158 progress reports on patients who have had sanatorium treatment through the London County Council, 52 men, 41 women, and 12 children are working or at school; 6 are fit but have no work, 15 are unfit, 12 have been transferred to other districts, and 11 lost sight of. Six declined to attend, and 3 have to be reported as having died.

The Care Committee under the Honorary Secretaryship of Miss Broadbent met fortnightly and 403 cases were reviewed. Persons requiring help to get food, clothing, fresh employment, etc., were referred to the different agencies in St. Marylebone most capable of dealing with their requirements. In a few cases articles of clothing, grants or pocket money and for payment of arrears of insurance were made from the Dispensary Fund to patients in sanatorium who could not otherwise obtain help. The amount that can be given in this way is necessarily limited by the smallness of the fund at the Committee's disposal. Miss Bowen continued her excellent work for the ex-service men and their families.

The work of the Dispensary has been considerably helped since April by a grant from the Borough Council for the supply of extra nourishment to necessitous cases. It was considered advisable to limit the supply of extra nourishment to the giving of milk; this has proved valuable and has been appreciated. Persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief are dealt with by the Public Assistance Committee, who also supply extra nourishment on receipt of a request by the Tuberculosis Officer. In no case was this request refused, and actually at present all patients in receipt of outdoor relief who attend the Dispensary are getting this additional help.

The number of X-ray examinations has increased greatly. It is now considered necessary to X-ray practically every new case attending the Dispensary for diagnostic purposes, whether the patient is sent by an outside doctor or applies for examination. It is also necessary to re-X-ray cases at intervals, if an efficient check is to be kept on their progress. Adolescent and adult contacts are automatically X-rayed and, in some cases, re-X-rayed at intervals.

The wide use of X-rays not only increases the efficiency with which the Dispensary can deal with cases, but the additional expenditure is justified by the fact that by this method alone can the really early case be detected.

The re-housing of tuberculous persons continues to be a problem. While some have been placed in better and larger dwellings, there are still many who live under entirely unsatisfactory conditions. Preference is given to such cases by the London County Council, and they can, after a varying interval, be re-housed on one of the London County Council estates. Unfortunately the majority have to refuse this offer, either because the nature of their employment compels them to live centrally, or because the family income will not allow of paying rent plus travelling expenses. At present there does not appear to be any prospect of a solution of this as of many other largely economic difficulties."

TUBERCULOSIS.

Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1936 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.				PULMONARY										NON-PULMONARY									
				Previous to 1936					1936					Previous to 1936					1936				
				Class T.B. plus					Class T.B. plus					Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other organs	Peripheral glands	Total	Bones and joints	Abdominal	Other organs	Peripheral glands	Total
				Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)										
(a) Remaining on Dispensary register on 31st December	Disease arrested	Adults	M.	6	7	8	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	9	2	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	7	—	—	—	—	—
		Children		16	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	7	16	—	—	—	—	—
	Disease not arrested	Adults	M.	10	19	32	20	71	9	8	15	3	26	4	—	1	—	5	3	—	—	—	3
			F.	14	9	16	13	38	15	3	10	4	17	2	—	3	—	5	2	1	1	2	6
		Children		9	1	1	2	4	5	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	2	9	—	2	—	2	4
	Condition not ascertained during the year			17	7	6	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	—
	Total on dispensary register at 31st December, 1936			81	47	67	39	153	29	11	25	7	43	24	9	6	17	56	6	3	1	4	13
	Discharged as recovered	Adults	M.	9	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	15	8	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
		Children		21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	15	23	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Not now on dispensary register and reasons for removal therefrom	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from dispensary register			357	216	101	29	346	8	4	2	1	7	61	12	11	35	119	—	—	—	2	2
	Dead	Adults	M.	14	16	33	207	256	1	1	3	9	13	6	2	3	1	12	—	—	—	—	—
			F.	11	9	9	112	130	—	—	—	5	5	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
		Children		5	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	2
	Total written off dispensary register			432	251	144	351	746	9	5	5	15	25	86	18	16	51	171	1	—	1	2	4
	GRAND TOTALS			513	298	211	390	899	38	16	30	22	68	110	27	22	68	227	6	3	2	6	17

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing the work carried out in connection with the St. Marylebone Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year 1936.

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 ...	49	38	1	—	4	7	2	4	53	45	3	4	105	
* (b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	47	15	7	94	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	2	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	7	2	2	13	
* (b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	37	20	29	109	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—														
(a) Recovered	2	6	4	1	2	1	2	2	4	7	6	3	20	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	85	42	38	218	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	158	109	24	15	15	21	20	13	173	130	44	28	375	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	3	10	
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st... ..			419		2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years								30	
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"			99		4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)								56	
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)			2,311		6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December								125	
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—					8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations)								237	
(a) Personal			13											
(b) Other			79											
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes			2,749		10. Number of:—									
					(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined								172	
					(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work...								353	
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								195	
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

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 1936 the total number certified as due to this cause was 62, the death-rate being 0.67 per 1000. In 1935 the deaths numbered 63, the death-rate being 0.68 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 1932-1936.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.

1932—1936.

Year	Estimated Population	All Ages	Sub-Districts			
			All Souls	St. Mary	Christ Church	St. John
1932	96,480	67	15	18	23	11
1933	94,080	56	4	17	23	12
1934	92,820	62	9	13	32	8
1935	92,200	63	12	16	23	12
1936	92,400	62	7	16	32	7

The distribution of the 62 deaths was as follows:—In general and other hospitals, 42, and at home, 20.

Of those who died 40 were insured (35 males and 5 females), and 22 uninsured (12 males and 10 females).

As it may be useful for statistical purposes it may be mentioned that while the deaths numbered 62, the notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 107.

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—5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5—10	3	2	2	3	—	—	—	1
10—15	1	—	2	2	—	2	1	—
15—20	5	11	1	5	1	3	—	—
20—25	7	8	1	3	5	—	—	—
25—35	12	19	3	1	8	2	1	—
35—45	10	7	1	1	7	3	—	1
45—55	17	2	—	—	7	2	—	—
55—65	17	3	—	1	14	2	—	—
65 and upwards	6	1	2	1	6	—	1	2
Totals ...	78	53	12	18	48	14	3	5
					62			

*Including all cases known otherwise than by notification.

The table on page 47, 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 ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Localisation of Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.								Total cases notified in each Locality					Number of cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.					Cases Iso- lated 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	107	—	—	4	29	41	29	4	25	27	42	13	107	14	13	16	2	45	62
Glands	9	—	—	3	5	1	—	—	2	2	4	1	9	1	2	—	—	3	6
Peritoneum ...	4	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	4	1	2	—	—	3	1
Ankle	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Meninges	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	2	—
Spine	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	2	2
Kidney	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sacro-iliac joint ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tibia and fibula ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
TOTALS	130	—	1	10	39	46	30	4	32	34	49	15	130	20	17	18	3	58	72

DISINFECTION.

The work done in this connection during 1936 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 is shown hereunder :—

	Compulsorily Notifiable Diseases.	Phthisis.	Measles.	Vermin.	Other Causes.	Total.
Totals ...	4,827	237	425	3,270	3,747	12,506

The number of journeys made by the disinfecting vans during the year ended December, 1936, was:—

January ...	...	...	...	111	August ...	...	...	...	93
February ...	...	...	...	106	September ...	...	...	...	111
March ...	...	...	...	115	October ...	...	...	...	104
April ...	...	...	...	116	November ...	...	...	...	132
May ...	...	...	...	121	December ...	...	...	...	114
June ...	...	...	...	105					
July ...	...	...	...	96					
									<u>1,324</u>

The number of journeys made during 1935 was 1,219.

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

	Compulsorily Notifiable Diseases.	Phthisis.	Measles.	Vermin	Other causes.	Total.
Totals ...	398	66	97	598	163	1,322

The number of rooms disinfected in 1935 was 994

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 662.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The fact that during the year the St. Marylebone General Dispensary ceased to conduct an infant consultation following the transference of its activities to the premises of the Western General Dispensary, Cosway Street, with which it became amalgamated, is one that should not pass unnoticed here. The claim that the first infant consultation in this country was first established at this dispensary is well founded and generally conceded. There can be no doubt that the success that attended the work done at this clinic, for which Dr. Eric Pritchard was in the main responsible, provided a great stimulus to others and was the

means of bringing about the general setting up of Infant Welfare Centres and schemes not only in the metropolis but in this and other countries. From the initiation of the scheme in St. Marylebone the centre at Marylebone Lane had been a part and it was with great regret that the Borough Council found itself unable to find a place for a further centre conducted on the premises of the amalgamated Dispensaries (the St. Marylebone and Western General Dispensary) at Cosway Street, the needs of the area being already most adequately met by the Council's own clinics at 113, Marylebone Road and 14, Salisbury Street and those at Queen Charlotte's Hospital and the Church Army.

The following extract from a statement required by the Ministry of Health showing the arrangements made 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, contains much useful information on the work of this section. Tables on pages 55 and 57 give further particulars of the work done at the various clinic centres during the year.

STATEMENT SHOWING ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Number of births notified in the area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, as adjusted by any transferred notifications: (a) Live births, 907; (b) Still births, 31; (c) Total,* 938; (d) By midwives, 237; (e) By doctors and parents, 95; (f) By hospitals, 255; (g) By Nursing Homes, 74; (h) Inward transfers, 277.*

Health Visiting.

- (i) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year: (a) by the Council, 8; (b) by Voluntary Associations, nil.
- (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, 6; (b) in the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations, nil.
- (iii) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors:—(a) To expectant mothers, first visits,† 258; total visits, 538. (b) To children under 1 year of age, first visits,† 609; total visits, 5,496. (c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, total visits, 9,023

*The total of the figures given under (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) agree with the figure under (c).

†Excluding cases which are known to have previously been visited in another district.

Infant Welfare Centres.

- (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council, four (including a three year old pre-school clinic).
- (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations, 4 (one was closed down at the end of June and another at the end of October, 1936).
- (c) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year: (i) By children under 1 year of age, 10,689 (7,625 St. Marylebone residents); (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 10,311 (7,611 St. Marylebone residents).

- (d) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were : (i) Under 1 year of age,* 812 (536 St. Marylebone residents); (ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 214 (197 St. Marylebone residents).
- (e) Total number of children who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were : (i) Under 1 year of age, 621 (368 St. Marylebone residents); (ii) over 1 year of age, 1,315 (781 St. Marylebone residents).
- (f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i), 59%.

Ante-natal clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises) :—

	Ante Natal.	Post Natal.
(a) Number of Clinics† provided and maintained by the Council	1	1
(b) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations,	3 ||	3 ||
(c) Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year.	24051 (1868)‡	863 (180)‡
(d) Total number of women who attended at all Clinics during the year,	4262 (426)‡	510 (121)‡
(e) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number in (d),	45%	—

*Excluding children who are known to have previously attended a Centre in another district.

†Including Ante-natal Clinics provided at institutions transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.

|| One closed down at end of October, 1936.

‡ Figures in brackets refer to St. Marylebone mothers.

Supply of Milk and Food.

- (a) Arrangements made for this service are indicated by "Yes" or "No" in each space in the following table :—

Terms of supply.	Milk.			Meals supplied at Dining Centres			Other Food.		
	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children under 5 years of age.	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children under 5 years of age.	Expectant Mothers.	Nursing Mothers.	Children under 5 years of age.
Free, or at less than cost price, in necessitous cases	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
At cost price in other cases (e.g., sale of dried milk at Centres)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

- (b) Total quantity of milk supplied during the year to expectant and nursing mothers and young children :—

		Liquid	Dried
		gallons	pounds
(i) by the Council	...	6895½	5440
(ii) by Voluntary Associations	...	—	—

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, 18,237.

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.
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	7	4	5
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal Fever	4	4	—	4
(4) Puerperal Pyrexia	28	10	—	27
(5) Measles and German Measles (in children under 5 years of age) ...	Not Notifiable	239	25	—
(6) Whooping Cough (in children under 5 years of age)		80	4	—
(7) Epidemic Diarrhoea (in children under 5 years of age)		14	—	—
(8) Poliomyelitis (in children under 5 years of age)		—	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Vision unimpaired	4
Removed from district	3
	<hr/> 7 <hr/>

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, 69.

Home Helps.

Number of cases in which Home Helps have been provided during the year, nil.

Midwives.

- (a) Number practising in the area served by the Council for maternity and child welfare at the end of the year, 22.
- (b) Number (i) employed by the Council, nil; (ii) subsidised by the Council, nil; (iii) employed by Voluntary Associations, nil.
- (c) Number of cases during the year in which the Council paid or contributed to the fee of a midwife, nil.

Administration of Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part V of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.

- (a) Number of persons on the Register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year, 6.
- (b) Number of children on the Register : (i) at the end of the year, 7; (ii) who died during the year, nil; (iii) on whom inquests were held during the year, nil; (iv) returned to parents during the year, 8; (v) removed to institutions during the year, 1; (vi) adopted during the year, nil.
- (c) Number of Infant Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were: (i) Health Visitors, 6; (ii) Female, other than Health Visitors, nil; (iii) Male, nil.
- (d) Number of persons (in addition to or in lieu of Visitors under (c) above) or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2) of the Act of 1908, nil.
- (e) Proceedings taken during the year: No. of cases, nil; Act and Section under which proceedings were taken, nil.
- (f) Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year: (i) under (a) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908, nil; (ii) under (b) of Section 3 of the Act of 1908, nil; (iii) under (c) of section 3 of the Act of 1908, nil.
- (g) Number of orders obtained during the year under Section 67 of the Act of 1932: (i) from a court of summary jurisdiction, nil; (ii) from a single justice, nil.
- (h) Number of inspections, 244.

Health Visitors and Home Visits.—There are four whole-time, one temporary and five part-time Health Visitors employed by the Council, whose duties include the carrying out of periodic visits to the homes of children of from 18 months to 5 years of age. Children of from 18 months to 2 years are visited every 3 months and those from 2 to 5 years every 6 months. At these visits the Health Visitors make enquiries into the health of the children and persuade the mothers to attend the clinic, or otherwise obtain treatment of any illness or defect that may be present. Many of the children of from 3 to 5 years attend school, but routine visits are still made to the homes of these children.

The number of visits paid in 1936 by Health Visitors to children between the ages of 1 to 5 years was 9,023.

Clinics.—There are 3 Infant Welfare Centres provided and maintained by the Council at which children of from 18 months to 5 years are seen,

At the Welfare Centre, 14, Salisbury Street, a special "Toddlers' Clinic" is held once a week. The mothers are encouraged to bring their children to this clinic once a month. Regular visits are carried out by the Health Visitor to encourage them to attend, and cards are sent to the mothers to remind them of the date of the clinic when their children should next be seen. Children of from 18 months to 5 years are also seen at any of the other consultations held at the centre if it is more convenient for the mothers to attend then.

At the Welfare centres at 113, Marylebone Road and 24, Hill Road, children of from 18 months to 5 years may be seen at the ordinary clinics held twice a week.

In addition to these centres, consultations are held weekly at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, Church Army Dispensary, and at the Western General Dispensary (until closed down in June for rebuilding operations), and the St. Marylebone General Dispensary at 30, Marylebone Lane (until the premises were closed in October, 1936). All these clinics are chiefly attended by infants, but children up to the age of 5 years are also seen. At the Middlesex Hospital a special clinic for toddlers is held once a week. All the consultations are open to other than St. Marylebone babies.

At 113, Marylebone Road, a special clinic is held for children of 3 years old. This clinic, which was established experimentally in 1931, has grown in importance. The object of its initiation under Dr. Bulman, was to endeavour to make touch, before they entered school, with children who had never attended a clinic or welfare centre, and find out something with regard to their condition for their own benefit and for the information of the School Medical Officer. To this end all children who have reached the age of 3 years are found from a register, and unless they are already in attendance at a clinic, an invitation is sent and they are visited specially, if they have not been recently visited as part of the Health Visitor's routine visit, and attendance at the clinic advised. Figures with regard to the work done in 1936 are given on page 56.

Treatment of Minor Ailments.—Children suffering from minor ailments and dental defects are treated at the London County Council clinics at 12, Salisbury Street. The co-operation between the two clinics has worked very satisfactorily. Special clinics for massage and artificial sunlight are held at 14, Salisbury Street.

Children requiring hospital treatment are referred to hospitals and dispensaries in the borough. Special arrangements have been made with Middlesex Hospital and the Western General Dispensary.

Day Nurseries.—There are 3 Day Nurseries in the borough provided by Voluntary Associations, as follows:—

Crossley Day Nursery, 38, Barrow Hill Road
Portman Day Nursery, 115, Marylebone Road
St. Vincent de Paul, 111, Wigmore Street

There is some shortage of accommodation at the Portman Day Nursery, chiefly for children under 18 months.

When the new premises of this Day Nursery are complete the accommodation for children of all ages should be adequate, though the possibility of making further provision in the Southern half of the borough is in mind.

The arrangements for home visits, clinics, treatment of defects found, and the provision of Day Nurseries for children of from 18 months to 5 years in the borough are therefore adequate and satisfactory for the needs of the area.

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

14, Salisbury Street, N.W.8—

Monday,	2	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Tuesday,	9.30	a.m.	...	...	Light Clinic.
"	10	"	...	...	Massage Clinic.
Wednesday,	10	"	...	...	Maternity Clinic.
"	2	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
"	2.30	"	...	...	Dental Clinic.
Thursday	9.30	a.m.	...	...	Light Clinic.
"	10	"	...	...	Massage Clinic.
"	2	p.m.	...	...	Toddlers (2—5 years).

24, Hill Road, N.W.8—

Tuesday,	2	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Friday,	10	a.m.	...	...	Toddlers (2—5 years).

113, Marylebone Road, N.W.1—

Tuesday,	10	a.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Thursday,	2	p.m.	...	...	Needlework Class.
Friday,	2	"	...	...	Infant Consultation.

Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street, W.1—

Monday	9	a.m.	...	...	Maternity Clinic.
"	1.30	p.m.	...	...	Infant Consultation (No Doctor).
Tuesday,	1.30	"	...	...	Infant Consultation.
Wednesday	1.30	"	...	...	Ante-natal talks and sewing class.
Thursday,	9	a.m.	...	...	Maternity Clinic.
"	1.30	p.m.	...	...	Toddlers (2—5 years)
Friday,	1.30	"	...	...	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	p.m.	...	...	Ditto

Church Army Dispensary, Little Harcourt Street, W.1.

Tuesday,	2.15	p.m.	Infant Consultation.
----------	------	------	-----	-----	----------------------

113, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—

Monday,	2	p.m.	...	...	Diphtheria Immunisation.
Thursday	2	"	...	...	"
Wednesday	2	"	...	...	3 year old Clinic.

DAY NURSERIES—

The Crossley Day Nursery, 38, Barrow Hill Road, N.W.8.

The Portman Day Nursery, 115, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.

The St. Vincent de Paul Day Nursery, 111, Wigmore Street, W.1.

STATEMENT SHOWING WORK OF THE ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS HELD AT THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, SALISBURY STREET, DURING 1936 :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
No. of Sessions	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	53
New Ante-natal cases	14	12	12	5	15	6	18	8	10	7	8	8	118
New Post-natal cases	3	3	1	2	—	2	4	—	—	1	1	2	19
Attendances Ante-natal	20	28	27	26	27	28	24	32	34	27	27	33	333
Attendances Post-natal	3	2	3	11	—	2	—	1	4	2	6	4	38
Total attendances	40	45	43	44	42	38	41	41	48	37	42	47	508
Transferred to Queen Charlotte's Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Transferred to St. Charles Hospital... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Transferred to St. Marylebone Home	3	6	15	4	6	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	40
Transferred to St. Mary Abbots Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	14
Transferred to other Hospitals	1	1	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Put on special diet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pads and belts provided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
High blood pressure	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Low blood pressure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X-ray examinations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Referred to Dental clinic	3	8	5	2	5	2	—	—	4	1	2	1	33
Urine Tests	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Undernourished	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Miscarriage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threatened miscarriage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases referred by—													
Hospitals	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Midwives	—	—	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 twice weekly at Salisbury Street.

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.—Of the 93 children who were examined during 1936, 45 needed treatment for one or more conditions. The following is a summary of the conditions found :—

Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	...	...	...	...	14
Dental caries	...	...	...	...	28
Chronic bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3
Squint	...	...	...	...	4
Mentally backward...	...	...	...	...	3
Undernourished and flabby	...	...	...	...	8
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	2
Recommended for circumcision	...	...	...	...	2

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 to Middlesex Hospital.

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 until September, 1936, in the Labour Wards at the St. Marylebone Home, Marylebone Road. The number of births notified from these institutions during 1936 was 2,821; the total births numbering 4,071. The midwives residing in the borough registered as intending to practise in the administrative County of London, number 22. Two conduct maternity homes which are registered by the London County Council. By an arrangement with the Paddington and St. 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 28 cases were dealt with under the arrangement, and 462 visits were paid, the services of the nurses being greatly appreciated by the patients.

With regard to the Labour Wards at the St. Marylebone Home, it may be added that the decision of the London County Council to close them in September, 1936, was learned with great regret not only by the Borough Council but by large numbers of women in the Borough. The alternative accommodation provided at St. Mary Abbots Hospital, it is understood, is merely temporary pending the opening of modern Labour Wards at Paddington Hospital.

Work done during 1936.—The following table gives some idea of the work done at the various centres during the year. Full details of the method adopted in relation to the granting of orders for milk under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, are given elsewhere. The total number of orders issued is shown in the table.

STATEMENT SHOWING WORK AT INFANT CONSULTATIONS AND
ANTE-NATAL CLINIC CENTRES DURING THE 52 WEEKS
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

CENTRE	No. 24 Hill Road	No. 14 Salis- bury Street	No. 113 Mary- lebone Road	Queen Charlotte's Hospl.	The Middlesex Hospl.	No. 30 Mary- lebone Lane	The Westn Genl. Dispy.
No. of consulta- tions held :-						Closed down : Oct.	June
Infants ...	80	101	94	105	150	71	48
Toddlers ...	8	52	1	—	53	—	—
Maternity ...	—	53	—	381	135	13	—
Massage ...	—	92	—	38	—	—	—
Light ...	—	65	—	—	—	15	—
No. of attend- ances of mothers at clinic:—							
Ante-natal ...	—	451	—	18,188 (840)	5,382 (547)	39	—
Post-natal ...	—	57	—	344 (54)	460 (67)	2	—
No. of attend- ances of babies... ..	1,380	1,645	1,461	1,720 (1,074)	3,682 (1,265)	680	62
No. of attend- ances of children over one year ...	714	1,888	765	1,133 (522)	2,974 (925)	858	100
No. of attend- ances at Light Clinic—							
Infants ...	—	22	—	—	—	15	—
Toddlers ...	—	940	—	—	—	18	—
No. of attend- ances at Mas- sage Clinic—							
Infants ...	—	20	—	2 (1)	—	—	—
Toddlers ...	—	783	—	45 (5)	—	—	—
No. of orders issued for milk	209	773	318	194	337	119	—
No. of home visits	1,533	1,875	947	191	2,989	239	—
No. of new cases—							
Infants ...	102	109	103	99 (63)	216 (76)	48	35
Toddlers ...	13	20	25	12 (4)	19 (10)	22	10
Ante-natal...	—	118	—	3,071 (200)	742 (81)	6	—
Post-natal ...	—	19	—	266 (43)	371 (48)	—	—
Massage—							
Infants ...	—	4	—	2 (1)	—	—	—
Toddlers ...	—	45	—	4 (1)	—	—	—
Light—							
Infants ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Toddlers ...	—	47	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—Figures in brackets refer to St. Marylebone residents attending Queen Charlotte's Hospital and Middlesex Hospital.

Day Nurseries.—Attendances during the year.

The Crossley, Barrow Hill Road.—Whole day, 4,702; half-day, 1,212.

The Portman, 115, Marylebone Road.—Whole day, 5,136; half-day, 656.

St. Vincent de Paul, 111, Wigmore Street.—Whole day, 5,343; half-day, 1,188.

Dental Clinic, 12, Salisbury Street.

Attendances during the year.—Mothers, 763; children, 77.

Advice and treatment given in 585 cases. Extractions under gas, 255.

Home Helps.—There were no requests for home helps during 1936.

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, 1936, was:—

1936.	Males.	Females	TOTAL.	For burial only.	For inquests.	TOTAL.	No. of P.M.'s held.	No. of courts held.	No. of Infectious cases.
Totals.	43	47	90	90	—	90	46	—	—

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) ...	3,330
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	12,322
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925) ...	} 316 houses and 611 tenements
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	
(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... ..	1,215
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	1,205
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	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	10
(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	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, and Section 84 of the Housing Act, 1935	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	105
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	1
4. Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding :—	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1,582
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	1,582
(iii) Number of persons (equivalent) dwelling therein	7,189
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year (result of survey)	1,619
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	37
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	217

Clearance and Improvement Schemes.—As to progress in this connection it may be noted that during the year advance continued in the direction of improving housing conditions within the Borough. Particularly is this so in the Carlisle Street area, the reconstruction of which was brought nearer to completion during the year.

The following Table, supplied by the Housing Officer, gives particulars of the various areas dealt with by the London County Council, the Borough Council, and the St. Marylebone Housing Association :—

Situation.	Area (Approximate) Acres.	Estimated cost of rehousing.	No. of persons involved.	Position.
*Richmond Street ...	1.01	£ 31,000	349	Clearance Order confirmed by the Minister of Health 27th June, 1935. The London County Council are now negotiating for acquisition of the various properties included in the Area.
*Providence Place and Sun Cottages.	0.46	10,500	122	Sites cleared in accordance with Clearance Order confirmed by Minister of Health, 19th June, 1935.
*Tucker's Place, Becketts' Place and Eamont Place.	0.5 0.31	12,500	145	} Sites cleared in accordance with Clearance Order confirmed by Minister of Health, 19th June, 1935.
†Henry Place ...		8,500	97	
*Vine Cottages ...	0.03	1,400	17	} Clearance Order made by the London County Council, 14th May, 1935. Public Local Inquiry held 18th November, 1935. Confirmed by Minister of Health 30th January, 1936.
†Little Grove Street...	0.23	6,000	69	
†Byron Street ...	0.34	9,500	112	
*Harrow Street ... (Together with certain additional lands.)	2.71	120,000	1,096	} Clearance Order made by London County Council 19th November, 1935. Public Local Inquiry held 15th June, 1936. Clearance Order made by the London County Council 2nd February, 1937.
*Princess Street ...	2.496	74,000	655	
Salisbury Street ...	0.903	50,000	306	Estate erected by St. Marylebone Housing Association, Ltd.
Wilcove Place ...	1.05	15,000	269	Estate erected by St. Marylebone Housing Association, Ltd. Financial assistance given by the London County Council and the Borough Council.
Carlisle Street ...	7.55	410,000	2,777	Clearance under London County Council (Carlisle Street Improvement) Order, 1927.
Fisherton Street ...	1.845	114,000	659	Site presented to Borough Council by Lord Portman. Displacements and building operations from 1919 to 1927. 112 flats built under Housing, etc., Act, 1919, and 18 flats under Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924.
*Hatton Street ...	0.495	—	—	Compulsory Purchase Order made by London County Council, 1st December, 1936. Public Local Inquiry held 19th March, 1937.

* Included in Borough Council's proposals.

† Represented by London County Council.

In addition, the Borough Council are the owners of Crawford Place Dwellings, which were constructed in 1902 at an approximate cost of £18,000, and comprise 52 flats and provide housing accommodation for 182 persons.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

Premises.	No. at 31st December, 1936.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Prosecutions.
Common lodging houses	2	38	Nil.
Seamen's lodging houses	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Cowsheds (licensed)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Slaughterhouses (licensed)	1	16	Nil.
Other offensive trades	1	20	Nil.
Milkshops	159	261	Nil.
Ice Cream premises	100	120	Nil.
Purveyors of Sausages, etc.	93	194	Nil.
Restaurants and eating houses	377	436	Nil.
Registered foster mothers	6	} 244	Nil.
Nurse children kept	7		

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Number of Observations	162	Number of Complaints... ..	10
Number of Intimation Notices served	10	Number of Legal Proceedings	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.

1. Total number of houses and flats in the borough 19,420
2. Number of houses occupied by the working classes 8,579

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

3. No. of houses inspected on account of complaints or illness... .. 3,330
4. Number of statutory notices served 10
5. Number of houses repaired or nuisances remedied 1,205

HOUSING ACTS (1925-35).

6. Number of houses inspected—house to house (Housing Consolidated Regs., 1925) Houses 316
Tenements 611

7. (a) Number of houses included in representations by the Borough Medical Officer under Section 1 of Housing Act, 1930...	Nil
(b) Number of houses demolished following representation by Borough Medical Officer under Section 1 of Housing Act, 1930	Nil
8 Number of houses repaired under Sections 17 and 18 of Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(a) by owners ...	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners...	Nil
9. Number of houses demolished :	
(a) in pursuance of orders under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930 ...	2
(b) Voluntarily ...	Nil
10. Number of houses (wholly or in part) the subject of Closing Orders (excluding underground rooms) ...	Nil
11. Number of Closing Orders determined (i.e., houses made fit) ...	Nil
12. Number of houses in accepted schemes for redevelopment or reconditioning by owners under Part V of the Housing Act, 1935 ...	Nil
13. Number of certificates of fitness issued under Section 55 of Housing Act, 1935 ...	Nil
14. Number of houses erected by the Borough Council for working classes during year ...	Nil
15. HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.	
Number in Borough ...	1,055
Number of inspections ...	8,693
Number of prosecutions...	Nil
Number of complaints remedied under the By-laws (not included under any other heading)...	Nil
16. UNDERGROUND ROOMS.	
Number occupied but unfit under Section 18 of Housing Act, 1925, as modified by Section 84 of Housing Act, 1935 ...	790
Number closed or modified occupation approved under Section 84, Housing Act, 1935 ...	105
17. OVERCROWDING (HOUSING ACT, 1935).	
Number of houses inspected under Section 1 of Housing Act, 1935 ...	16,009
Number of families found to be living in overcrowded conditions, Section 1 of Housing Act, 1935 ...	1,619
Number of overcrowded families who have obtained alternative accommodation...	7

MORTUARY.

Number of bodies received ...	90
Number of Infectious bodies received ...	Nil

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register at end of 1936 ...	54
Number above ground ...	9
Number underground ...	45
Number of Inspections ...	106
Number of Notices ...	3
Number of Prosecutions ...	Nil

HOUSE REFUSE.

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,043
Number of Old Brick Receptacles abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of New Metal Receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Number of Notices issued. Intimations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Number of Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	561
Number of rooms disinfected (vermin)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598
Number of articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,324
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

*CLEANSING OF PERSONS ACT, 1897.

			Adults		Children		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Total.
Number of Persons cleansed	...	...	912	222	399	874	2,407

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

Number of Persons accommodated during the year	2
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

*The Cleansing of Persons Baths and Shelter were closed down on 18th June, 1936, for demolition in connection with the development of the site of 27, Grove Road.

DRAINAGE.

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,376
Number of drainage plans deposited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Number relating to new buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
" " old buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432

SANITARY OFFICERS.

Number of Sanitary Inspectors (Whole-time)	...	...	Male 10	Female 1
" " " (Temporary)	...	...	Male 1	Female Nil
" " " (Part-time)	...	...	Male Nil	Female 2
" Health Visitors	Whole-time 4	Part-time 5	Temporary 1	
" 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 1936 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
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	3,632	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	98,460	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
1934	92,320	3,007	833	9·0	1,462	15·6	885	594	51	61·0	1,171	12·6
1935	92,200	3,397	896	9·7	1,401	15·0	927	620	50	56·0	1,094	11·7
1936	92,400	3,624	906	9·8	1,544	16·5	1,045	670	68	75·1	1,169	12·5

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), 1 473 acres.

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1936 AND THE TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES		THE WHOLE BOROUGH				ALL SOULS				ST. MARY				CHRIST CHURCH				ST. JOHN			
YEAR		Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all Ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births registered	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 year
		a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
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	26,688	285	299	17	32,371	533	434	46	20,076	267	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	21,422	190	244	15	24,575	235	331	13	28,375	409	394	26	19,088	233	256	16
1932	...	96,430	1,055	1,265	92	22,103	186	251	18	25,349	233	306	19	29,278	407	440	36	19,700	179	268	19
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	14
1934	...	92,320	833	1,171	51	21,188	145	233	10	24,309	201	297	11	27,999	351	388	24	18,824	136	253	6
1935	...	92,200	896	1,094	50	21,159	181	240	10	24,275	203	268	10	27,969	345	363	20	18,797	167	223	10
Averages of Years 1926 to 1935		98,659	1,129	1,246	78	23,156	202	252	15	25,594	248	324	16	30,346	457	417	33	19,583	222	253	14
1936	...	92,400	906	1,169	68	21,165	175	254	15	24,285	220	300	12	28,150	362	383	32	18,800	149	232	9

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 1936.

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 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 and under 7.	7 and under 8.						
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
2	Measles	8	2	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	1	8
3	Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4	Whooping Cough	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	5
5	Diphtheria	6	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	6
6	Influenza	14	—	—	1	—	2	1	8	—	4	2	4	4	4	14
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	2
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	62	—	—	—	2	9	21	23	7	14	7	16	32	7	62
10	Other Tuberculous diseases	8	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	4	12	2	2	2	2	8
11	Syphilis	7	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	2	1	2	2	7
12	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	2	—	3
13	Cancer, Malignant Disease	195	—	—	—	—	—	13	96	86	328	44	48	60	43	195
14	Diabetes	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	14	2	2	2	4	10
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	41	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	27	72	8	13	12	8	41
16	Heart Disease	326	—	1	—	2	2	11	58	252	137	62	99	106	59	326
17	Aneurysm	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	2	2	3	2	9
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	58	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	38	22	18	15	15	10	58
19	Bronchitis	33	2	—	—	—	—	1	9	21	12	7	8	12	6	33
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	72	6	—	1	2	—	8	25	30	67	16	15	30	11	72
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	9	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	17	2	1	3	3	9
22	Peptic Ulcer	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	3	45	3	3	3	3	12
23	Diarrhœa, etc.	25	22	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	6	4	11	4	25
24	Appendicitis	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	21	4	2	3	3	12
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	4	2	1	3	1	7
26	Other Diseases of the Liver, etc.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	7	1	1	2	1	5
27	Other Digestive Diseases	33	—	1	1	—	—	3	16	12	51	12	6	7	8	33
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	10	51	5	4	5	5	19
29	Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Other Puerperal Causes	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	20	1	—	—	1	2
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	3	5	5	2	15
32	Senility	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	2	2	2	1	7
33	Suicide	22	—	—	—	—	4	8	8	2	10	3	6	5	8	22
34	Other Violence	44	6	—	—	1	—	11	8	18	37	10	12	11	11	44
35	Other defined Diseases	95	8	—	—	3	1	20	27	36	107	17	23	34	21	95
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		1169	68	5	12	14	21	117	347	585	1137	254	300	383	232	1169

TABLE IV.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE 53 WEEKS ENDED 2ND JANUARY, 1937.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.														Total cases notified in each locality.					Number of cases removed to Hospital from each locality.					Cases isolated at home.
	At all ages.	At Ages—years.													All Souls.	St. Mary	Christ Church	St. John.	Totals.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church	St. John.	Totals.	
		—1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—												
Smallpox . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup . . .	121	2	3	6	8	14	46	15	5	16	4	1	1	51	19	37	14	121	51	19	37	14	121	—	—
Erysipelas . . .	28	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	5	8	6	12	5	5	28	5	9	5	4	23	5	5
Scarlet Fever . . .	141	—	8	9	10	12	42	17	10	22	7	3	1	44	27	43	27	141	42	22	43	23	130	11	—
Typhus Fever . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	2	1	1	1	5	2	—	1	1	4	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever . . .	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Relapsing Fever . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia . . .	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	6	1	—	1	18	7	2	28	1	18	6	2	27	1	—
Plague . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanders . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farcy . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis—																									
Pulmonary . . .	107	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	15	42	13	29	4	25	27	42	13	107	14	13	16	2	45	62	—
Non-Pulmonary . . .	23	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	6	8	1	1	—	7	7	7	2	23	6	4	2	1	13	10	—
Acute Poliomyelitis . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Polio-Encephalitis . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum . . .	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	7	1	1	2	1	5	2	—
Encephalitis Lethargica . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia . . .	66	2	2	2	—	4	4	3	2	14	4	15	14	17	20	19	10	66	16	16	15	7	54	12	—
Malaria . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Totals	538	11	14	17	20	30	100	41	41	135	43	58	28	156	136	166	80	538	139	105	129	60	433	105	—

TABLE V.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE 53 WEEKS ENDED 2ND JANUARY, 1937.

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 .	121	2	3	6	8	14	46	15	5	16	4	1	1	121	6
Erysipelas . . .	28	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	5	8	28	—
Scarlet Fever . . .	141	—	8	9	10	12	42	17	10	22	7	3	1	130	1
Enteric Fever . . .	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	4	1
Paratyphoid Fever . . .	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	
Puerperal Fever . . .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Puerperal Pyrexia . . .	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	6	1	—	27	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary . . .	107	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	15	42	13	29	4	45	62
Non-Pulmonary . . .	23	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	6	8	1	1	—	13	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum . . .	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Pneumonia . . .	66	2	2	2	—	4	4	3	2	14	4	15	14	54	72 st
Malaria . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Polio Encephalitis . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	538	11	14	17	20	30	100	41	41	135	43	58	28	433	151

* NOTE.—This figure is for all forms of pneumonia, including Acute Primary Pneumonia and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia

VACCINATION RETURNS.

RETURN FOR 1935.

RETURN made to the Borough Council and Ministry of Health on the 11th February, 1937, 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, 1935, 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, 1935.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1937, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1937, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1937, 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 1936.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during the calendar year 1936.
		Col. I.	Col. II.		Col. IV.	Col. V.	Post-ponement by Medical Certificate.	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	305	204	2	—	59	7	5	8	15	5	2,420	610
2. St. Mary ...	2,252	1,391	3	—	376	94	11	301	73	3		
3. All Souls ...	840	551	10	—	85	16	6	148	22	2		
Total ...	3,397	2,146	15	—	520	117	22	457	110	10	2,420	610

Dated 11th February, 1937.

(Signed) GEORGE H. BASSETT, Vaccination Officer.

