

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

Contributors

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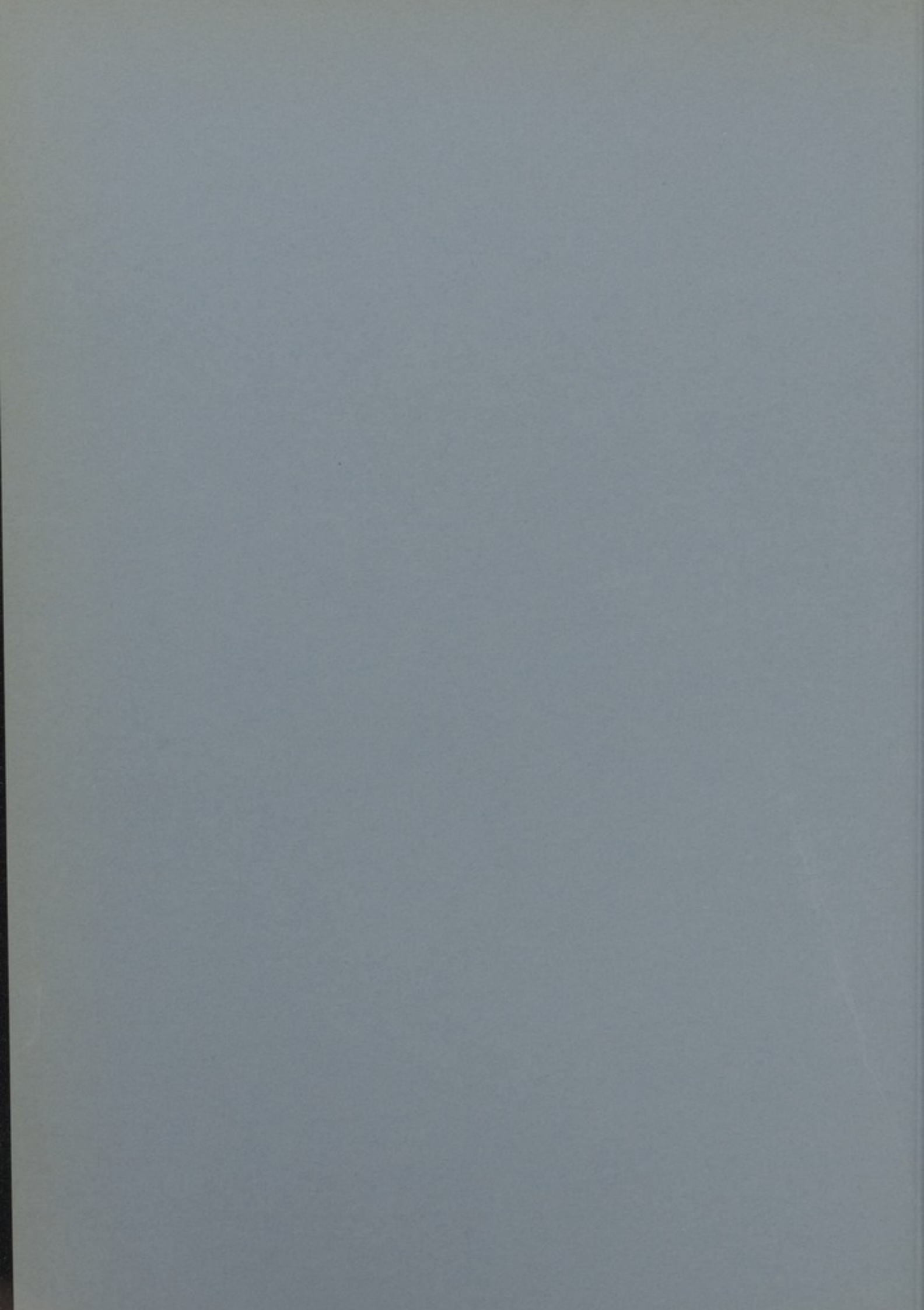
Borough of St. Marylebone.



REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1939

H. A. BULMAN, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

London :
Freame, Manning & Co., Ltd. (T.U.), 12a, Lee High Road, Lewisham



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
ST. MARYLEBONE, W.1.

*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 1939. My responsibility for the information it contains extends from the 16th March, 1939, to the end of the year. Before that period the work of the Department was in the hands of my distinguished predecessor, Dr. Charles Porter. In accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health, the report is brief in view of paper shortage. The more important matters are, however, dealt with as fully as possible. During the year continued progress was made in the erection of the Town Hall Extension, in which the Public Health Department, including Health Centre No. 1, will be housed.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman (Councillor Dr. Fuller) and members of the Public Health Committee for the kindness and consideration they showed me and the help they gave me during the year. To the staff of the Department I offer thanks and credit for the splendid work they have done and for the many additional responsibilities they have cheerfully undertaken as a result of the War.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. A. BULMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

*(who are also the Committee appointed for Maternity
and Child Welfare purposes.)*

1939.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

COUNCILLOR A. DOUGLAS WAITE, J.P., F.A.I.

ALDERMEN.

R. STILES ALLEN, D.L.

J. FETTES, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

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

DR. ELIZABETH JACOBS.

MISS M. T. BARRY.

ROBERT S. LAZARUS (*resigned May, 1939*)

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

CAPT. GERALD LOWRY.

MRS. E. B. DAVIS.

MISS JOYCE C. MARSH.

DR. C. A. FULLER (Chairman).

G. B. RAMSAY.

CAPT. C. L. HARGREAVES.

T. W. ROBINSON, A.C.A. (*from June, 1939*)

MRS. M. G. HARRIS.

H. NORMAN TOOMEY, L.D.S., R.C.S.

MRS. M. C. Q. HENRIQUES.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Medical Officer of Health, Vaccination Officer, and Medical Referee for Cremation (until 15th March, 1939) : *Charles Porter, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law.*

Medical Officer of Health (from 1st June, 1939), Public Vaccinator, and Medical Referee for Cremation (from 16th March, 1939) : H. Allen Bulman, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

*Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health : *Murdoch MacGregor, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 6th March, 1939)*

Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare Purposes, and (from 16th March, 1939) Deputy Medical Referee for Cremation : 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.

Dental Surgeon (Part time): J. Arthur Smith, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Chiropodist (Part time): Miss Margaret Percy, M.L.I.Ch.

Clerical Staff.

A. H. James (Chief Clerk and, from 16th March, 1939, Acting Vaccination Officer).

H. G. E. Brown.

C. D. Turbayne.

D. H. Drewell, mobilised 1st Sept., 1939.

H. J. Payne, died 1st March, 1939.

R. G. Turner, mobilised 1st Sept., 1939.

S. P. Fleming.

M. Kelly.

C. N. F. Downs (from 27th March, 1939).

Miss S. L. Pritchard.

One Temporary Male Clerk.

†Miss K. M. M. Kelleher (from 1st February, 1939).

†Miss B. Wray (from 27th February, 1939).

†One temporary Male Clerk.

†Two temporary Shorthand-Typists.

**Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis Clerk.*

Miss J. Jones.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clerk-Dispenser.

Miss G. M. Courtenay.

**Tuberculosis Clerk-Dispenser.*

Miss M. T. Challis, mobilised 3rd Sept., 1939.

**Food Inspector.*

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

**District Sanitary Inspectors.*

V. A. Bignell (c, d, e).

T. A. Cartledge (a, b, d).

H. E. P. Corline (b, d).

T. W. Forbes (b, d).

H. E. Scoble (c, d)—seconded for Civil Defence duties.

E. E. Willis (a, b, d).

A. S. Wilson (a, b, d)—seconded for Civil Defence duties.

H. Ridler (c, d)—temporary (until 31st May, 1939).

**District Sanitary Inspectors—contd.*

J. W. Chanell (c, d)—temporary (from 12th June, 1939 to 12th October, 1939): mobilised.

M. F. G. Randall (c)—temporary (from 19th June, 1939).

J. Calderbank (c, d)—temporary (from 17th October, 1939).

**Drainage Inspectors.*

F. C. Cook (b, d).

W. H. Draper (a, b, d).

**Outdoor Superintendent.*

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

**Woman Sanitary Inspector.*

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

**Woman Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitor.*

Miss C. E. Durant (b, f, i).

Health Visitors.

Miss F. H. M. Chapman (c, f, g, h, i).

Miss D. T. Connell (f, g).

Miss M. I. Kendall (c, f, g, h, i).

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

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

Part-time Health Visitors.

Miss L. J. Donnell (b, f, i).

Miss L. M. Hazell (i).

**Tuberculosis Visitors.*

Miss S. Kenion (c, f, g, h, i).

Miss P. K. Pepler (c, f, g, h, i).

Matron-Housekeeper, Health Centre No. 2.

Miss L. Kilgallin.

Mortuary Keeper.

Mrs. H. Spears.

**Tuberculosis Dispensary Caretaker.*

E. D. Marston.

Streets Nuisance Inspector (Temporary).

D. Telford—mobilised 26th Aug., 1939.

Disinfectors.

J. Overton—retired 4th November, 1939.

W. J. Jones—leading Disinfectors from 6th November, 1939.

Messenger.

E. W. Broughton.

* Officers to whose salary contribution is made under the Public Health Acts or by Exchequer grants.

† For civil defence duties.

a Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate.

b Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board (London).

c Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

d Meat and other Foods Certificate.

e Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

f Health Visitors Diploma.

g Central Midwives Board Certificate.

h Certificate of State Registration for Nurses.

i Three or Four Years' Hospital General Training Certificate.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

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

Resident population: 1921 census—104,173; 1931 census—97,620.

Registrar-General's estimate of

(a) resident population, mid. 1939—89,160.

(b) average population appropriate to the calculation of death rates—82,040.

Number of inhabited houses: 1921—18,507; 1931—17,575.

Number of inhabited houses and flats (end of 1939) according to Rate Books, 20,548.

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

Rateable value, £3,641,529.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £13,974.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF INDUSTRIES.

During recent years St. Marylebone has become increasingly important as a commercial centre, particularly in the southern part of the Borough bounded by Oxford Street. The chief industry is tailoring, dressmaking and millinery. The Borough is still, however, mainly a residential area occupied to a great extent by the professional classes, as indicated by the fact that 44 per cent. males and 30 per cent. females are engaged in one or other of the occupations in the group which includes commerce and finance, the learned professions, and public administration.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The extent of unemployment in the Borough is shown in Table 1, supplied by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

TABLE 1.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES ON THE DATES INDICATED.

		Males (aged 16—64).	Females (aged 16—64).	TOTAL (aged 16—64).
1939	{ 16th January ...	2,555	569	3,124
	{ 17th April... ..	2,156	524	2,680
	{ 10th July	1,615	425	2,040
1938	{ 17th January ...	2,327	429	2,756
	{ 4th April... ..	2,116	433	2,549
	{ 18th July	1,637	368	2,005
	{ 17th October ...	1,840	500	2,340

Figures subsequent to July, 1939, are not available as the compilation of unemployment statistics under local authority areas was suspended at the outbreak of hostilities.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births—			Total	M.	F.	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident pop- ulation, mid-1939
Legitimate	...	...	750	336	414	
Illegitimate	...	...	87	41	46	9.06
Stillbirths	...	...	...	32	...	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 37
Deaths (all ages)	...	...	...	1,046	...	
Deaths from Puerperal causes—					Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	—	...
Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	1	1.22
Total	...	...	...	...	1	1.22

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births ...	60.64
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	48.54
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	160.92
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)...	139
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	—
* Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	10

The various causes contributing to the mortality of the Borough are referred to later in this section of the report. There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year which calls for comment.

NOTEWORTHY CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

The Ministry of Health require information as to any causes of sickness or invalidity which have been specially noteworthy in the area during the year; any conditions of occupation or environment which appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health; and any *evidence*, statistical or otherwise, that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults. There is nothing to report in respect of any of the questions raised by the Ministry under this head.

POPULATION.

The population at the middle of 1939, and the average population for that year, as estimated by the Registrar-General, are shown in Table 2, and these figures are used in calculating the various rates given in this report. For information, the estimated population of each of the Sub-Districts is also set out and for comparison the Census and estimated figures for 1931.

TABLE 2.

Basis	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
„	1939	89,160	20,230	23,445	27,115	18,370
Estimated average for year ...	1939	82,040	18,610	21,570	24,950	16,910

BIRTHS.

Registration.—The number of births registered during 1939 was 837, being 35 more than in 1938. Of the children born, 377 were boys and 460 girls. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 9.06 as against 8.84 in 1938.

Table 3 contains a comparison of the rates in the several registration sub-districts and the Borough as a whole for 1939, with those of each of the five previous years.

TABLE 3.

Sub-District	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
All Souls ...	6.8	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.6	8.7
St. Mary ...	8.7	8.3	8.1	7.2	6.0	7.3
Christ Church	12.5	12.3	12.9	11.9	10.8	10.9
St. John ...	7.2	8.9	8.0	9.9	9.1	10.6
The Borough	9.0	9.7	9.8	9.3	8.8	9.06

District births for the year ended 31st December, 1939, are given in Table 4. Vital statistics of separate localities for 1939, and the ten preceding years, will be found in Table 11 on page 14.

TABLE 4.

Sub-District.	Population estimated to middle of 1939.	Births.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
All Souls	20,230	79	96	175
St. Mary	23,445	78	94	172
Christ Church	27,115	132	163	295
St. John	18,370	88	107	195
The Borough	89,160	377	460	837

Notification.—The total number of notifications received during the year, under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, Section 255, was 3,177; live births, 3,030; stillbirths, 147. The total notifications in 1938 was 3,980. 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	4
„ doctors	43
„ midwives	139
„ hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	2,991
	<hr/> 3,177 <hr/>

Of the total births notified, 1,824 took place at Queen Charlotte's Hospital; 400 at Middlesex Hospital; 174 at Paddington Hospital; and 240 were born at home. Of those notified as having occurred in St. Marylebone, 2,087 belonged to other Boroughs. Of the 147 stillbirths (73 males and 74 females) notified direct to the Department, 21 (10 males and 11 females) were to St. Marylebone mothers. In addition, information from other sources received through the Registrar-General brought the total number of stillbirths allocated to St. Marylebone to 32 (19 males and 13 females).

DEATHS.

Registration.—The number of deaths registered in 1939 was 1,046. 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 12.62.

In the previous year, the rate was 11.0 and the number of deaths 1,008.

Table 5 shows the death-rates in the several registration sub-districts in 1939, and compares them with those of the preceding five years.

*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 1939 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 estimated average population for the year.

TABLE 5.

Sub-District	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
All Souls	10.9	11.2	11.9	11.4	9.6	10.0
St. Mary	12.1	10.9	12.2	12.6	12.6	14.7
Christ Church	13.8	12.9	13.5	14.4	10.1	12.5
St. John	13.3	11.8	12.2	12.8	12.1	12.7
The Borough... ..	12.6	11.7	12.5	12.98	11.0	12.62

District deaths for the year ended 31st December, 1939, are given in Table 6. Vital statistics of separate localities for 1939, and the ten preceding years, will be found in Table 11 on page 14.

TABLE 6.

Sub-District.	Estimated average population, 1939.	Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
All Souls... ..	18,610	96	97	193
St. Mary	21,570	159	162	321
Christ Church	24,950	158	157	315
St. John... ..	16,910	111	106	217
The Borough	82,040	524	522	1,046

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 12, on page 15.

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 831.

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 1939 was 49 and the number of births allocated by the Registrar-General for the calculation of infantile and maternal mortality rates in that year, 808. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 60.64.

The Registrar-General's figure for legitimate births was 721 and the deaths amongst legitimate infants numbered 35, giving a rate of 48.54. There were 87 illegitimate births and 14 deaths, the rate being 160.92.

In 1938 the death-rate for all infants per 1,000 live births was 60.

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.

Table 7 shows, in addition to the causes of infantile mortality, the distribution of the deaths according to age and locality.

TABLE 7.

INFANTILE MORTALITY. Nett Deaths from Stated Causes at various ages under One Year, and in Sub-Districts.

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1 and under 2 Weeks.	2 and under 3 Weeks.	3 and under 4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1 and under 3 Months.	3 and under 6 Months.	6 and under 9 Months.	9 and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.	TOTAL
1	Small-Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Chicken-Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1
7	Diarrhœa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	1	1	10	3	2	4	1	10
9	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Congenital Malformation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Premature Birth ...	11	2	1	—	14	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
14	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	20	4	9	3	4	20
15	Atelectasis ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
16	Injury at Birth ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	3
17	Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
18	Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
23	Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
25	Pneumonia (all forms)	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	—	3	1	5
26	Suffocation, Overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Other Causes ...	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	1	1	4
Totals ...		18	2	1	1	22	12	8	3	4	49	12	12	17	8	49

Nett Births in the Year {
 Legitimate, M. 336 F. 414
 Illegitimate, 41 46
 Total ... 377 460
 837

Nett Deaths in the Year {
 Legitimate Infants, M. 18 F. 17
 Illegitimate Infants, 8 6
 Total ... 26 23
 49

Nett Stillbirths in the Year {
 Legitimate Infants, M. 12 F. 12
 Illegitimate Infants, 7 1
 Total ... 19 13
 32

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

In 1939 the number of deaths due to conditions connected with or consequent upon child-birth was 1, the maternal mortality rate being 1.22 per 1,000 births. The death occurred in a nursing home, the age of the mother being 26 years. Twins survived. As is usual in these cases a careful investigation into the circumstances of the death was made and a report submitted to the Ministry of Health. In 1938 there were 2 deaths, the death rate being 2.41 per 1,000 births.

DEATHS IN RELATION TO DISEASE.

A list of the causes of deaths, with the ages at which they occurred, will be found in Table 12 on page 15. 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.

Diarrhœal Diseases.—The total number of deaths registered as due to diarrhœa and enteritis (inflammation of the bowels), was 10, giving a rate of 0.12 per 1,000 of the population.

As a general rule, the majority of deaths from this cause occur amongst infants, and in 1939 this was the case also, all being children under one year of age.

In 1938, the number of deaths from diarrhœal diseases was 12. Of these, 8 were babies.

Infectious (Communicable) Diseases.—Excluding influenza, which caused 14 deaths, and including diarrhœa, etc. (10 deaths) the total number registered as due to infectious diseases was 13. Of these deaths, 1 was caused by whooping cough and 2 by cerebro-spinal fever. In 1938, 18 deaths were caused by infectious diseases, excluding influenza which caused 10 deaths.

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 62, 44 being recorded in 1938.

The great bulk of the 62 deaths, viz., 57, giving a death-rate of 0.69 per 1,000 of the population, was due to phthisis. The number in 1938 was 34, with a death-rate of 0.38.

The age periods at which the deaths in 1939 occurred were : 1—5, nil ; 5—15, 1 (2%) ; 15—25, 12 (20%) ; 25—45, 20 (35%) ; 45—65, 14 (25%) ; 65 and over, 10 (18%).

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 94. This is lower by 8 than the figure (102) for 1938.

The death-rate was 1.14 per thousand. In 1938 the rate was 1.12.

The number of deaths certified to be due to bronchitis was 27. Of this number 18 were amongst persons aged 65 and upwards, and 8 amongst those of the group 45-65.

The deaths traceable to pneumonia numbered 60 and, as in the case of bronchitis, the later age-groups contributed the greatest numbers. Five were infants of under one year of age.

Cancer or Malignant Disease.—The number of deaths due to cancer was 139 and the death-rate 1.69 per 1,000 of the population. The figures for 1938 were 180 and 1.98 per 1,000 respectively.

Information with regard to the age at which death occurred and the situation of the disease is given in Tables 8 and 9.

TABLE 8.
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 ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	10	15	20	14	62
Females...	—	—	—	1	3	6	12	17	18	20	77
Totals...	—	—	—	2	4	7	22	32	38	34	139

TABLE 9.
CANCER: SITUATION OF THE DISEASE.

Parts of the body affected.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Face, Tongue, Jaw	6	2	8
Throat, Neck, Gullet... ..	6	3	9
Stomach	13	10	23
Intestines	11	12	23
Liver	2	3	5
Breast	1	20	21
Uterus and Generative Organs ...	3	12	15
Various	20	15	35
Totals	62	77	139

TABLE 10.
VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1939 AND TEN 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			
		Uncor-rected	Nett		No.	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Resi-dents 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
1929	102,400	3,526	1,233	11.9	1,465	14.3	821	804	93	77.0	1,455	13.2
1930	102,400	3,162	1,247	12.1	1,373	13.3	831	618	77	62.0	1,171	10.6
1931	93,460	3,134	1,067	11.4	1,411	14.3	826	640	70	65.0	1,225	12.3
1932	96,430	2,952	1,055	10.9	1,444	14.3	859	680	92	87.2	1,265	12.4
1933	94,080	2,881	916	9.7	1,411	14.1	840	653	51	56.0	1,224	12.2
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
1937	92,110	3,339	859	9.3	1,461	15.8	948	689	63	73.3	1,202	13.0
1938	90,680	3,520	802	8.8	1,312	14.3	917	613	48	60.0	1,008	11.0
1939	*89,160	2,829	837	9.1	1,191	14.4	775	630	49	60.6	1,046	12.6

*The estimated average population appropriate to the calculation of death-rates for the year 1939 was 82,040.

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), 1,427.8 acres.

" " (including area covered by water), 1,473 acres.

TABLE 11.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES FOR 1939 AND TEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	THE WHOLE BOROUGH.				ALL SOULS.				ST. MARY.				CHRIST CHURCH.				ST. JOHN.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
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	283	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
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
1937 ...	92,110	859	1,202	63	21,100	168	243	7	24,210	173	307	14	28,060	333	410	32	18,740	185	242	10
1938 ...	90,680	802	1,008	48	20,774	158	199	9	23,837	142	301	13	27,625	299	285	16	18,444	203	223	10
Averages of Years 1929 to 1938.	94,848	981	1,198	67	21,954	184	248	13	24,803	218	311	14	28,977	382	395	28	19,114	198	244	12
1939 ...	*89,160	837	1,046	49	20,230	175	193	12	23,445	172	321	12	27,115	295	315	17	18,370	195	217	8

*The estimated average population appropriate to the calculation of death-rates for the year 1939 was 82,040.

TABLE 12.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1939.

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the district.									Total Deaths, whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.	Total.
		All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.						
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
5	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Influenza	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	8	5	3	5	2	4	14
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	57	—	—	—	1	12	20	14	10	7	11	13	25	8	57
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	10	2	1	2	—	5
11	Syphilis	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	6
12	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis... ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	1	3	—	5
13	Cancer, Malignant Disease	139	—	—	—	—	2	11	54	72	223	28	43	39	29	139
14	Diabetes	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	16	2	3	7	2	14
15	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	54	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	39	20	12	15	18	9	54
16	Heart Disease	312	—	—	—	—	—	7	86	219	64	48	98	87	79	312
17	Aneurysm	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	1	2	2	2	7
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	54	53	12	24	19	17	72
19	Bronchitis	27	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	18	9	5	8	10	4	27
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	60	5	—	1	—	2	3	12	37	26	7	18	23	12	60
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	10	2	1	3	1	7
22	Peptic Ulcer	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	2	1	3	1	7
23	Diarrhoea, etc.	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	2	10
24	Appendicitis	12	1	—	—	—	2	1	6	2	9	4	3	3	2	12
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	6	1	1	—	1	3
26	Other Diseases of the Liver, etc....	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	6	2	2	3	1	8
27	Other Digestive Diseases... ..	21	1	—	1	—	—	3	3	13	33	4	7	6	4	21
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	19	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	9	33	5	4	7	3	19
29	Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
30	Other Puerperal Causes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	1
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	26	25	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	88	7	8	7	4	26
32	Senility	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	14	3	6	4	4	17
33	Suicide	26	—	—	—	—	3	11	8	4	17	5	8	8	5	26
34	Other Violence	38	2	—	—	1	5	2	6	22	17	8	15	9	6	38
35	Other defined Diseases	76	3	—	—	3	5	9	14	42	127	13	28	19	16	76
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...		1,046	49	—	2	5	35	84	274	597	831	193	321	315	217	1,046

MORTUARY.

Seventy-eight bodies (43 males, 35 females) were deposited, and 40 post-mortem examinations carried out at the mortuary during the year.

CREMATORIUM.

One hundred and six certificates authorising cremation at the St. Marylebone Crematorium, Finchley, were issued—86 by the Medical Referee and 20 by the Deputy Medical Referee.

TRANSPORTATION OF BODIES ABROAD.

In certain cases where bodies are transported overseas, the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which death has taken place is called upon to furnish to the shipping company a certificate to the effect that the body is not infectious and that it has not been exposed to infection. During 1939 one such certificate was issued in respect of a body transported to Italy.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

STAFF.

Information as required by the Ministry of Health with regard to the staff of the department is contained in a statement on page 5. During the year a number of changes took place. After nearly 30 years' service with the Council, Dr. Charles Porter retired from the office of Medical Officer of Health, and the Council placed on record their appreciation of his skilled administration in the Borough during that period. Dr. Porter had raised the local health services to a high level, and enjoyed a reputation in the world of preventive medicine which extended far beyond the area which he had served with such distinction. At the outbreak of hostilities three members of the permanent staff were called to the Colours: Miss Challis (Clerk-Dispenser), to serve with a Voluntary Aid Detachment; Mr. Drewell (Second Class Clerk) with the Lincolnshire Regiment, and Mr. Turner (Second Class Clerk) with a Sanitary Company of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Of the temporary staff, Mr. Chanell (Sanitary Inspector) was mobilised with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in October, and Mr. Telford (Streets Nuisance Inspector) rejoined the Police Reserve in August. The death of Mr. Payne (Second Class Clerk) is recorded with great regret. Mr. Overton (Leading Disinfector) having reached the age-limit, retired as from the 4th November, after 27 years' service with the Council.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Dr. L. E. H. Whitby, C.V.O., M.C., continues to act as the Council's Bacteriologist. The work is carried out in the Bland Sutton Institute of Pathology at the Middlesex Hospital, and details of investigations in relation to (a) the water of the Council's swimming pools, (b) milk, ice cream and other foods, and (c) infectious disease, are set forth under the appropriate headings of this report at pages 25, 29, 31 and 43.

Mr. J. F. F. Rowland, B.A., A.I.C., is the Public Analyst for the Borough, and his laboratory is situated at No. 133, Gloucester Place, N.W.1. A report on the work done during 1939, together with a statement of food and drugs analysed, will be found on pages 31—34.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The efficient ambulance service of the London County Council is available in the Borough for the conveyance of persons suffering from infectious disease, for cases of accident, sudden illness and for maternity cases. The ambulances of the County Council may also be utilised, on payment, for private and non-infectious cases.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association continue to provide adequate nursing services in the home under an arrangement made with the Council. The number of cases of measles nursed fell from 38 in 1938 to one in 1939. Influenza cases nursed numbered 31 as against 10 in the previous year. Table 13 gives full particulars of the work carried out in 1939.

TABLE 13.
HOME NURSING SERVICE.

	No. of cases nursed.	No. of visits paid.
Maternity	9	180
Influenza	31	191
Pneumonia	8	88
Tuberculosis	3	53
Measles or German measles	1	1

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Under this heading a description is required of any developments or changes in regard to treatment centres and clinics, including clinics solely for diagnosis or consultation.

The Council has three health centres :—

No. 1. Accommodated temporarily at the Old Baths Establishment, No. 181, Marylebone Road, pending transfer to the new building in course of erection on a site adjoining the Town Hall. This centre comprises a tuberculosis dispensary, maternity and child welfare clinics and a diphtheria immunisation clinic.

No. 2. A new building at No. 217, Lisson Grove with provision for maternity and child welfare clinics and auxiliary services of various kinds, including dental treatment, chiropody, child guidance, light therapy and massage.

No. 3. A new and smaller centre at No. 21a, Paddington Street, providing ante-natal and child welfare clinics. (This centre was closed permanently at the end of July, 1939).

In addition, consultations held at the Middlesex and Queen Charlotte's Hospitals form part of the Council's maternity and child welfare scheme.

HOSPITALS : PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY.

Hospital accommodation 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. St. Marylebone is fortunate in the number of voluntary hospitals and dispensaries of various kinds that are situated within its boundaries, and to these cases from the welfare centres are referred as and when necessary. Queen Charlotte's and the Middlesex Hospitals are available for ante-natal and complicated maternity cases.

Nursing homes in the Borough number 35.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There were no developments or changes in the maternity and child welfare services apart from those occasioned by the war. From September, owing to the evacuation of mothers and young children, only three of the five welfare centres were in use as these were found to be sufficient to meet the demands made upon the services. The clinics at Health Centres Nos. 1 and 3 were therefore closed down for several months. With the return of the great majority of mothers and children from the reception areas towards the end of the year it became necessary to provide a normal service and all the centres were brought fully into use again. Table 14 gives an account of the work done during 1939. In addition to the centres named in this table, consultations are held weekly at the Church Army Dispensary and the St. Marylebone and Western General Dispensary.

No. of cases treated		No. of cases referred to other hospitals	
Maternity	151	Maternity	151
Child Welfare	151	Child Welfare	151
Tuberculosis	151	Tuberculosis	151
Diphtheria	151	Diphtheria	151
Immunisation	151	Immunisation	151
Other	151	Other	151
Total	151	Total	151

TABLE 14.

STATEMENT SHOWING WORK OF THE INFANT CONSULTATIONS AND OTHER CLINICS.

Centre.	Health Centre No. 1.	Health Centre No. 2.	Health Centre No. 3.	Queen Charlotte's Hospital.	The Middlesex Hospital.
No. of Consultations held :—					
Infants	57	190	57	99	122
Toddlers	—	21	—	—	35
Maternity	—	49	16	556	175
Massage	—	68	—	—	—
Light	—	79	—	—	—
No. of attendances of mothers at clinic :—					
Ante-natal	—	480	67	14,819 (481)	3,302 (389)
Post-natal	—	39	12	1,806 (19)	216 (7)
No. of attendances of babies	882	2,611	484	1,623 (872)	2,727 (972)
No. of attendances of children over one year	720	2,653	562	808 (608)	2,053 (538)
No. of attendances at Light Clinic :—					
Infants	—	60	—	—	—
Toddlers	—	1,301	—	—	—
No. of attendances at Massage Clinic :—					
Infants	—	16	—	—	—
Toddlers	—	986	—	—	—
No. of Orders issued for milk	561	1,130	144	248	252
No. of Home visits ...	577	3,099	245	192	2,421
No. of new cases :—					
Infants	70	188	29	111 (53)	137 (54)
Toddlers	12	38	27	—	6 (2)
Ante-natal	—	128	20	2,090 (104)	409 (36)
Post-natal	—	15	3	1,085 (21)	158 (7)
Massage					
Infants	—	1	—	—	—
Toddlers	—	45	—	—	—
Light					
Infants	—	4	—	—	—
Toddlers	—	51	—	—	—

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

Health Visitors and Home Visits.

There are five whole-time and three part-time health visitors employed by the Council, whose duties include the carrying out of periodic visits to the homes of children from birth 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 during the year by all health visitors was as follows : (a) to expectant mothers, first visits, 341, total visits, 632 ; (b) to children under 1 year of age, first visits, 514, total visits, 4,202 ; (c) to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, total visits, 5,018.

During the summer one of the health visitors (Miss Kendall) visited Canada and the United States and took part in a public health educational tour which included visits to hospitals, health centres and clinics of various kinds.

Supply of Milk and Food.

The quantity of milk supplied free or at a reduced price under the Council's scheme to expectant and nursing mothers and young children was 8,806 gallons (liquid) and 1,996 pounds (dried). The amount expended was £1,289 9s. 3d., as against £973 14s. 1d. in 1938. The number of cases dealt with was 478, and the number of orders issued 2,914, showing an increase over the figures for 1938, when the cases numbered 377 and the orders 2,325.

There is also an arrangement for supplying dinners at certain voluntary centres but no advantage was taken of this service during 1939.

Day Nurseries.

The three day nurseries in the Borough were evacuated on the outbreak of war : the Portman (St. Marylebone Health Society) from new premises at Nos. 12-18, Salisbury Street to Limpsfield, Surrey ; the Crossley (St. Marylebone Health Society) from No. 38, Barrow Hill Road to Watlington, Oxfordshire ; and St. Vincent's Crèche (Convent of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul) from No. 14 Blandford Street to Taplow, Buckinghamshire. In their temporary quarters in the country the nurseries are carrying on their valuable work with marked success and with undoubted benefit to the health of the children.

Home Helps.

Home helps were provided in three cases during the year.

Convalescent Home.

During the first eight months of the year, 18 mothers, 17 babies and 3 toddlers were admitted to the accommodation maintained by the Council at the Zachary Merton Convalescent Home, Rustington, Sussex. On the 24th August the Home closed down and the premises were used for other purposes.

Child Life Protection.

In connection with the administration of Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by Part V of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, six health visitors acted as infant protection visitors and made a total of 155 inspections. During 1939 two foster mothers left the Borough, and in the latter part of the year six children were evacuated under the Government scheme. The number of persons on the register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year was four, and the children in their care numbered four.

Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Children suffering from minor ailments were treated at the London County Council clinic at Health Centre No. 2.

Dental Clinic.

By arrangement certain sessions at the Dental Clinic of the London County Council are set aside for the inspection and treatment of mothers and children under the maternity and child welfare scheme of the Borough Council. Table 15 contains statistics for the period January to July inclusive. The clinic was closed during the remainder of the year.

TABLE 15.

Attendances—mothers...	...	...	...	...	188
„ children...	...	...	...	...	66
Cases receiving advice and treatment	...	...	...	...	178
Extractions under gas—mothers	...	...	...	...	63
„ „ children	...	...	...	...	13
Dentures provided at cost price—full	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ „ „ partial	...	...	...	...	3

Foot Clinic.

This clinic remained open for the first seven months of the year only and during this period 45 new cases (mothers 33, children 12) were dealt with, the total number of attendances being 335 (mothers 303, children 32).

Child Guidance Clinic.

Twenty-three new cases (with a total of 118 attendances) were investigated and treated. The clinic was closed for the last five months of the year.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

Cases requiring orthopaedic treatment are referred by the medical officers at the welfare centres to the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, which is situated in the Borough.

Maternity Cases.

Accommodation for maternity cases is available within the borough at Queen Charlotte's Hospital and the Middlesex Hospital, and also at the Paddington Hospital of the London County Council. The number of births notified from these institutions during 1939 was 1,824, 400 and 174 respectively, the total births notified in the Borough from all sources numbering 3,177.

To secure the closer linking up of the maternity and child welfare services of the London County Council with those of the Borough Council, arrangements have been made for the Borough Council's two Assistant Medical Officers of Health to be associated, in an honorary capacity, with the Paddington Hospital.

Obstetric Services.

The emergency obstetric service of the London County Council (the so-called "Maternity Flying Squad") and a panel of four local obstetric consultants are available for any doctor in the area needing assistance in difficulties or complications arising during pregnancy or at or after confinement.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

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, 1936, section 98 (1), the Metropolitan Water Board reported that the water had been cut off in 5 occupied premises. The reason for discontinuing the supply was in all cases the non-payment of rate.

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

Water Supply in Dwelling Houses.

The certificates granted under section 95 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, in respect of new and rebuilt premises numbered three. The number in 1938 was 17.

In 13 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 95 (5) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. The supply was provided in 10 cases after receipt of the intimation notice. In the three remaining instances the service of a statutory notice was necessary to secure compliance with the requirements. A bye-law of the Council requires that storage cisterns shall be emptied and cleansed every six months. During the year 18 notices were served in regard to defects in and necessity for cleansing cisterns.

Private Wells and Borings.

Early in the year, at the request of the Minister of Health, an investigation was made into the possibility of pollution from disused wells or borings of water. Of 39 private wells discovered in the Borough, only 14 were found to be in actual use. No evidence of pollution in connection with any of the borings (in use or abandoned) was obtained. In the case of those still used for drinking or domestic purposes, chemical and bacteriological examinations yielded satisfactory results. In a few instances, where the waters were used only for industrial or other non-domestic purposes, certain features not entirely satisfactory were discovered, but in no case could the water be described as a bad one.

DRAINAGE.

The number of drainage plans of new premises deposited and approved during the year was 27 (northern district 8; southern district 19), and of old buildings, 185 (northern district 79; southern district 106). Inspections made by the Drainage Inspectors numbered 2,246 (northern district 1,122; southern district 1,124).

Combined Drainage.

Orders under seal as to combined drainage were issued in respect of 8 premises.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In Table 16 on page 24, 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. The water-closet is, of course, the only type of closet in general use, though it may be mentioned that, in connection with air-raid shelters, chemical closets are commonly being installed.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The usual supervision was exercised over the 15 public conveniences (11 for men, 4 for women). Inspector Hill, the outdoor superintendent, visited those

provided for the use of males ; the women inspectors, especially Miss Pepler, supervising those provided for females. During the year one free water-closet was made available at certain of the men's conveniences.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Refuse collection and disposal and street cleansing are under the jurisdiction of the Cleansing Committee and the scheme is administered by the Cleansing Superintendent (Mr. Stanley G. Martin, M.J.Inst.C.E., M.R.San.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.).

Refuse Collection.

All premises in the Borough receive at least a twice-weekly collection, although a great proportion are visited daily, including over 60 streets scheduled for "kerb" collection during statutory hours.

During the year 79 intimation notices and 12 statutory notices were served by the Sanitary Authority in respect of defective bins. All were complied with.

The "container" system for business premises, hotels, etc., introduced in 1925, has extended yearly and over 230 containers are now in use. These are purchased by the owners or occupiers concerned, and are collected daily by specially designed vehicles and emptied, cleansed and disinfected before return. Immediately plans of new buildings in the Borough are deposited, the architects concerned are urged to introduce containers in suitable cases.

The fleet of vehicles used for normal collections consists of totally enclosed inside-loading petrol-driven lorries with steps fitted to facilitate entry.

Street Cleansing.

The "beat" system, with each sweeper responsible for a definite section, is in operation for both day and night gangs, who are provided with pneumatic-tired orderly barrows with two galvanised bins, fitted with lids, for the reception of sweepings, which are collected periodically at pre-arranged points by specially designed side-loading and covered collecting lorries.

Gully cleansing is carried out by means of three entirely enclosed mechanically-operated gully machines.

Disposal.

All house and trade refuse, street sweepings and gully slop are conveyed to the Council's Wharf and discharged into contractors' boats at the canal side for disposal.

Statistics.

The tonnages dealt with during 1939 were :—

House and trade refuse	...	...	43,690 tons.
Street sweepings and gully slop	...	...	6,650 "

A sum of approximately £972 was obtained from the sale of by-products (ashes, breeze, wastepaper, rags, metals and tins).

In addition, approximately £1,076 was received for the removal of trade refuse, green and fish offal and for the cleansing of petrol interceptors.

Offensive Refuse.

Owing to the number of hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, and large private establishments in the borough, considerable quantities of food refuse (hogwash) 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.

Complaints.

The total number of complaints received was 1,387, as against 2,291 in 1938. 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 various organisations, occupiers of premises, neighbours and others.

Intimation Notices.

In 771 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.

Statutory Notices.

Statutory notices were issued in 198 instances. Of this number, 150 related to one block of tenement buildings (Huntsworth Terrace). The notices referred to such matters as dirt, dampness, verminous rooms, insufficient water-closet accommodation, inadequate staircase lighting, and to other defects and conditions.

Details of the various nuisances detected and remedied, to the total number of 2,202, are set out in Table 16.

TABLE 16.

Nature of Nuisance.	Districts.						The Borough.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	
Houses damp, dirty or dilapidated remedied	32	72	117	42	82	49	394
Doors, windows, floors, ceilings, sash cords, grates and flues, etc. repaired... ..	23	101	57	18	51	17	267
Verminous rooms	3	15	264	8	14	11	315
Dirty and verminous furniture and bedding cleansed	4	—	15	5	—	5	29
Overcrowding abated	18	5	79	3	—	2	107
Underground rooms (illegal occupation) dealt with	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Water closet defects remedied	19	47	68	19	25	15	193
Insufficient and unsuitable water closet accommodation remedied	12	3	5	8	10	1	39
Urinal defects remedied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drains and water closet stoppages cleared	6	10	19	10	12	5	62
Drains relaid or amended	—	2	2	4	10	1	19
Soilpipes and ventilating shafts repaired or renewed	—	5	2	3	4	2	16
Waste pipe defects remedied... ..	1	12	18	7	7	5	50
Yard defects remedied	2	12	49	19	15	5	102
Wash-house defects remedied... ..	14	12	29	15	12	4	86
Area defects remedied... ..	—	8	1	—	—	—	9
Basement defects remedied	—	8	1	4	—	—	13
Roofs and gutters repaired	15	37	52	20	15	26	165
Water supply to houses reinstated	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Water supply laid on to upper storeys	—	—	4	1	5	3	13
Water cistern defects remedied	4	2	3	—	—	13	22
Dung or dust receptacles repaired or renewed	8	15	9	12	7	9	60
Rubbish, manure, etc., accumulations removed	3	22	21	11	8	13	78
Animal nuisances abated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rats and mice infestation	—	2	3	7	5	8	25
Bakehouses dirty	—	—	1	—	2	1	4
Smoke nuisances	—	—	2	2	—	3	7
Shops insufficiently ventilated or heated	—	2	3	3	9	8	25
Miscellaneous	—	17	16	25	17	22	97

SHOPS.

During the period under review 223 shops were inspected. In 25 instances informal notices were served in respect of contraventions of the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, and in 22 cases the defects were remedied without the need for further action. Statutory notices were served in three instances before compliance with the requirements was obtained.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year, 218 observations were made and 31 complaints were received and dealt with. In each case the attention of the offender was drawn to the matter. Six intimation notices were issued, but in no instance was the service of a statutory notice or the institution of legal proceedings called for.

SWIMMING BATHS.

The Public Baths Establishment in Seymour Place contains two swimming pools, slipper baths, laundries, and a squash rackets court. The water of the swimming pools is treated by modern filtration and purification plant. Samples, taken periodically, have, under bacteriological examination, yielded entirely satisfactory results.

There are two privately owned swimming pools in the Borough; one at the Middlesex Hospital for the use of the staff; and one at the Polytechnic in Regent Street, available only to members of the Institute.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

As in previous years a considerable amount of work was carried out in 1939 in connection with disinfection. Much of it had reference to the removal of furniture and bedding from old houses to new flats. In addition, the routine following-up of old cases of infestation was actively pursued.

Particulars of the action taken for the eradication of bed bugs are set out below :

Number of Council houses found to be infested	...	...	...	32
Number of other houses found to be infested	...	...	...	141
Number of Council houses disinfested	...	...	...	32
Number of other houses disinfested	...	...	...	141

The methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs and for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses were described in the report for 1938.

The Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Buildings) Regulations, 1938, made by the Secretary of State under section 1 of the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act, 1937, came into force on the 1st February, 1939. The regulations prescribe detailed precautions to be taken by persons undertaking the fumigation of premises by hydrogen cyanide and aim at preventing a repetition of the unfortunate accidents associated with the use of this agent. Later in the year, in view of representations made to the Home Secretary that the regulations were not working satisfactorily, the Home Office intimated that an inquiry would be held to ascertain if any amendments were necessary.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

The numbers of adults and school children using the cleansing station during 1939 were 577 (438 males, 139 females) and 2,413 (717 boys, 1,696 girls) respectively.

SHELTER.

During 1939 there was no occasion for the occupation of the shelter for the special purpose for which it was provided under section 195 (4) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

RAT REPRESSION.

Thirty-two complaints were received in 1939, necessitating the inspection of 53 premises, 25 of which were found to be rat infested. Included in this latter number were 5 business premises (4 of these for the preparation or storage of food), 17 private or tenement houses and 3 vacant sites. In 3 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.

PIGEONS.

Eight complaints of nuisance from pigeons (six relating to private dwellings and two to public buildings) were made in 1939. As in other years, as much assistance as possible was given by the inspector in charge of this work to reduce the nuisance.

FOULING OF FOOTWAYS BY DOGS.

As a result of the carrying out of close and routine observations by the temporary streets nuisance inspector, breach of the bye-law was detected in 14 cases, in 10 of which, following prosecution, convictions were secured and penalties imposed.

In their efforts to deal with this most objectionable nuisance the Council received great assistance from the police, 5 prosecutions undertaken being on the reports of police officers.

The total number of prosecutions since the bye-law came into operation in 1928 is 292, the amount of fines imposed being £104 16s. 6d.

NOISE.

During the year 35 complaints of noise were received, fourteen relating to street hawking, seven to street musicians, seven to wireless loudspeakers, gramophones and similar instruments, two to children, two to dogs, two to building operations, and one to a motor vehicle.

In securing attention to the several provisions relating to noise nuisances, the temporary streets nuisance inspector rendered valuable assistance, and also co-operated with the police in regard to a number of the complaints received. In two instances of nuisance caused by wireless loudspeakers the issue of a notice was necessary to obtain a remedy.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Traders whose names were on the Council's list of persons entitled to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List numbered 111 at the end of 1939. Inspections of all premises were carried out during the year, and in no instance was there failure to comply with the requirements which apply to the sale of poisons by a listed seller of Part II poisons.

FACTORIES.

The number of registered factories at the end of the year was 1,318. In addition there were 340 restaurants, tea rooms, coffee shops, etc., and 40 bakehouses (29 underground). Frequent inspections were carried out, and defects were remedied in 56 instances (want of cleanliness 16; overcrowding 2; unreasonable temperature 1; inadequate ventilation 9; insufficient or unsuitable sanitary conveniences 28). Outworkers' lists were received from 76 employers relating to 232 contractors and 696 workpeople.

RAG FLOCK.

There are no premises within the district where rag flock is manufactured, used in the making of mattresses, etc., or sold. Frequent inspections have been made but in no instance has the use of flock for repairs been discovered.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

The total number of houses and flats in the Borough at the end of 1939 was 20,548, the number occupied by the working classes being 8,438.

The information asked for by the Ministry of Health with regard to housing is contained in the following statement.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	1,624
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	7,321
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Amendment Regulations, 1932 ...	198 houses and tenements.
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	831
(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...	602

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ...	731
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3. Action under Statutory Powers :—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(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...	198
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ...	48
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(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 ...	Nil
(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ...	34
(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, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	543
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	543
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	2,604

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	107
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	407
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report :—	

Towards the end of the year there was a considerable number of vacant tenements as a result of the war, and overcrowding was further reduced temporarily by the evacuation of school children.

CLEARANCE AND IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

In view of the outbreak of hostilities and the necessity of conserving all available housing accommodation, the Minister of Health decided that the holding of inquiries into slum clearance orders should be deferred and that no further steps should be taken for the time being in connection with orders already confirmed by the Minister. Action in respect of individual demolition orders and re-development schemes was also postponed, and building operations to provide relief for overcrowded areas suffered considerable curtailment as a result of the war. It may, however, be noted that during the year the St. Marylebone Housing Association made a further contribution to modern housing accommodation in the Borough for persons of limited means by the erection of fourteen flats in Allitsen Road, St. John's Wood, at a cost of £14,480.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Included under this head are all ordinary tenement houses in which the rooms or floors are let out separately. A considerable proportion of the houses in the Borough are so let, and under revised bye-laws made by the London County Council under Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1936, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1939, all houses which are occupied, or are of a type suitable for occupation, by persons of the working classes and let in lodgings or 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 3,291 visits were paid to the 1,605 houses of the tenement type. The number of intimation notices served was 423, relating to cleansing and other defects. Except in 49 cases, where statutory notices were issued, all of these notices were complied with without the necessity for further proceedings arising.

In all tenement houses the provision of artificial lighting arrangements in staircases is called for by the bye-laws. During 1939, 5 intimation notices and 5 statutory notices were served in regard to this matter, and all were complied with.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

During 1939, 47 visits were paid by officers of the department to the two lodging houses in the Borough: one, registered for 436 men, owned by the Salvation Army and situated at No. 2, Burne Street and premises in Lisson Street; the other, accommodating 100 women, conducted by the Church Army at Portman House, Daventry Street and Harrow Street. In addition, the premises were periodically inspected by a Fire Inspector specially appointed for the purpose. Apart from minor matters calling for attention, no action was found to be necessary in respect of either of the common lodging houses.

RENT RESTRICTION ACTS.

No applications under these Acts for certificates as to suitability for occupation of houses were received during the year.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Analysis of Milk.

The quarterly returns as to the number of milk samples taken are as follow : 1st Quarter, 22 ; 2nd Quarter, 44 ; 3rd Quarter, 14 ; 4th Quarter, 30, making a total for the year of 110. No sample was found to be adulterated.

The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, made by the Minister of Agriculture under section 23 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are a re-enactment of earlier regulations and their object is to provide, as heretofore, that a sample of milk containing less than 3 per cent. of milk-fat or less than 8.5 per cent. of milk-solids other than milk-fat shall "until the contrary is proved" be held to be "not genuine" because of abstraction of the constituents named or the addition of water. A sample of separated milk containing less than 8.7 per cent. of milk-solids other than milk-fat is to be similarly regarded. The new regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1939.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

With a view of testing the purity of milk from the bacteriological point of view, 20 samples were taken and submitted to the Council's bacteriologist for examination. In the case of one sample of pasteurised milk, the bacterial content was found to be in excess of the legal limit, and the matter was taken up with the pasteurising firm concerned.

Dairies, Milkshops, etc.

There are 190 premises upon which milk is sold. During the year 210 inspections 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.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

During the year 48 applications were received from 23 milk purveyors for licences under the Order. As in each case all relevant requirements had been complied with, appropriate licences were granted as follows : 1 pasteurising, 24 dealers and 5 supplementary in the case of pasteurised milk ; 1 bottling, 15 dealers and 2 supplementary in respect of tuberculin tested milk.

Milk for School Children Scheme.

In no case was an adverse report received from the Council's bacteriologist in regard to samples taken in connection with the scheme for the provision of milk to school children.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Food Inspection.

The work of food protection receives year by year the closest attention. As for some years past, the main duties 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, and, from the 1st October, 1939, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. During 1939, 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.

Unsound Food.

On a great many occasions the inspector was called by vendors to examine articles of food, and to accept surrender of such as were unsound or unwholesome or unfit for food. Table 17 contains a list of the articles dealt with in this way.

TABLE 17.
UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

<i>Meat—</i>				<i>Tinned Goods—</i>			
Beef	...	...	256 lbs.	Corned Beef	...	131	tins
Mutton	...	...	68 "	Ham	...	22	"
Pork	...	...	20 "	Canned Pork	...	13	"
Calf	...	...	1	Gammons	...	7	"
Pigs Heads	...	...	4	Brawn	...	26	"
Pigs Plucks	...	6 cwt.	7 lbs.	Veal	...	22	"
Lambs Livers	...	...	50 "	Ox Tongue	...	5	"
Lambs Brains	...	...	180 "	Sausages	...	2	"
Ox Livers	...	...	123 "	Plums	...	480	"
Beef Caul Fat	...	...	6 cwts.	Pears	...	432	"
				Strawberries	...	80	"
				Tomato Puree	...	5	"
				Condensed Milk	...	36	"
<i>Fish—</i>				<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Cod Fillets	...	...	10 stone	Bacon	...	19	cwts.
Sprats	...	...	2 kits	Chickens	...	140	lbs.
Herring	...	...	5 boxes	Rabbits	...	35	lbs.
Kippers	...	...	4 "	Cucumbers	...	56	boxes
Mackerel	...	...	2 "				
Haddock	...	...	2 "				

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

These regulations continue to work smoothly. Frequent inspections were made, but in no case was action found to be necessary.

Slaughterhouses.

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. Eight inspections were made in 1939.

Slaughtermen.

Three licences to slaughter or stun animals, granted to skilled slaughtermen pursuant to section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, were renewed during the year.

Offensive Businesses.

There was only one premises within the Borough where a business classed as offensive was carried on, that being the slaughter of poultry. The food inspector made 10 visits, but no cause for complaint was found.

Premises used for Food Preparation.

At the end of 1939, 105 premises were registered for the preparation or manufacture of foods (other than ice cream) intended for sale, and 221 inspections were made by the food inspector.

Ice Cream Premises.

The number of premises included in the register at the end of 1939 was 70. Throughout the year, 150 inspections were made, and in 3 cases notices were served in respect of uncleanly conditions.

Butter, Margarine, etc., Premises.

At the end of the year there were on the register 16 dealers in margarine, 1 wholesale dealer in milk-blended butter and 2 butter manufacturers. Fifty-one visits were paid to the registered premises during 1939.

Bakehouses.

At the end of 1939 the number of bakehouses on the register was 40, 29 being underground bakehouses. During the year 92 inspections were made and 4 notices with regard to defects were served.

Fried Fish Vendors and Fish Curers.

The number of premises in the Borough used by vendors of fried fish is 14 and by fish curers 3. Notices calling for periodical lime-washing, etc., of such premises, as required by the bye-laws of the London County Council, were issued quarterly, and during the year 60 inspections of fried fish shops and 32 inspections of fish curers' premises were made by the food inspector. In the case of the fried fish shops, 2 notices were served and complied with.

Restaurants, Tea-rooms, etc.

At the end of 1939 there were 340 premises in the Borough in which meals are provided or food is sold already cooked or is prepared for sale. This number includes restaurant and dining room kitchens, 208 ; tea-rooms and pastry-cookshops, 98 ; and hotel kitchens, 34. During the year the total number of inspections was 406, the number of notices served being 8.

Food Stalls.

All food stalls are inspected daily by officers of the Public Health Department, a special feature being made of inspections over each week-end.

Bacteriological Examinations.

During the year, apart from milk samples, one sample of ice cream and one of cooked sausage were examined bacteriologically. Both were found to be satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The total number of samples taken in 1939 under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and, since 1st October, 1939, the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was 1,005, the figure for 1938 being 1,067. The sum paid in respect of each analysis was 12s. 6d.

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.

" Table 18 contains a complete list of the articles submitted for analysis during 1939, while Table 19 give details of those samples found to be adulterated.

TABLE 18.

STATEMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS ANALYSED.

No.	ARTICLE.	NUMBER EXAMINED.				NUMBER ADULTERATED OR OTHERWISE GIVING RISE TO IRREGULARITY.			
		Formal.	Informal.	Private.	TOTAL.	Formal.	Informal.	Private.	TOTAL.
1	Almonds, Ground ...	—	3	—	3				
2	Arrowroot ...	—	2	—	2				
3	Asparagus ...	—	1	—	1				
4	Baking Powder ...	—	4	—	4				
5	Bramble Jelly ...	—	2	—	2				
6	Butter ...	38	113	—	151				
7	Butter and Bread ...	—	2	—	2				
8	Butter and Roll... ..	—	66	—	66				
9	Camphorated Oil ...	—	2	—	2				
10	Candied Peel ...	—	2	—	2				
11	Capsules, Halibut Liver Oil ...	—	1	—	1				
12	Carrots ...	—	1	—	1				
13	Castor Oil ...	—	1	—	1				
14	Cheese ...	—	34	—	34				
15	Chocolate Sponge ...	—	1	—	1				
16	Cinnamon, Essence of ...	—	3	—	3				
17	Citric Acid ...	—	2	—	2				
18	Cocoa ...	—	13	—	13				
19	Cod Liver Oil ...	—	1	—	1				
20	Coffee ...	—	33	—	33				
21	Cooking Fat ...	—	1	—	1				
22	Cornflour ...	—	4	—	4				
23	Cream, Loose ...	10	2	—	12				
24	Cream, Tinned ...	—	19	—	19				
25	Cream Cheese ...	—	3	—	3				
26	Currants ...	—	10	—	10				
27	Custard Powder... ..	—	2	—	2				
28	Dripping ...	—	4	—	4				
29	Epsom Salts ...	—	2	—	2				
30	Flour ...	—	1	—	1				
31	Flour, Self-Raising ...	—	8	—	8				
32	Ginger Beer ...	—	1	—	1				
33	Ginger, Ground ...	—	2	—	2				
34	Glace Cherries ...	—	4	—	4				
35	Glycerine and Thymol ...	—	6	—	6				
36	Golden Syrup ...	—	5	—	5				
37	Gregory Powder ...	—	5	—	5				
38	Herbs, Mixed ...	—	2	—	2				
39	Honey ...	—	22	—	22				
40	Icing Sugar ...	—	2	—	2				
41	Iodine, Tincture of ...	—	6	—	6				
42	Jam ...	—	31	—	31				
43	Lard ...	—	44	—	44				
44	Lemonade ...	—	1	—	1				
45	Lemonade Powder ...	—	8	—	8				
46	Liquorice Powder ...	—	4	—	4				
47	Margarine ...	—	36	—	36				
48	Marmalade ...	—	20	—	20				
49	Milk ...	51	59	—	110				
50	Milk, Condensed ...	—	31	—	31				
51	Mincemeat ...	—	4	—	4				
52	Mint, Dried ...	—	2	—	2				
53	Mixed Spice ...	—	5	—	5				
54	Mustard ...	—	27	—	27				
55	Ointment, Boric ...	—	14	—	14				
56	Ointment, Iodine ...	—	2	—	2				
57	Ointment, Zinc ...	—	3	—	3				
58	Olive Oil ...	—	8	—	8				
59	Paste, Fish ...	—	6	—	6				
60	Paste, Meat ...	—	7	—	7				
61	Peas, Tinned ...	—	9	—	9				
62	Pepper ...	—	11	—	11				
Carried forward ...		99	730	—	829	—	—	—	—

No.	ARTICLE.	NUMBER EXAMINED.				NUMBER ADULTERATED OR OTHERWISE GIVING RISE TO IRREGULARITY.			
		Formal.	Informal.	Private.	TOTAL.	Formal.	Informal.	Private.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward	99	730	—	829	—	—	—	—
63	Pickles	—	3	—	3				
64	Pills, Blaud's	—	1	—	1				
65	Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture of	—	2	—	2				
66	Raisins	—	15	—	15				
67	Rice	—	16	—	16				
68	Rice, Ground	—	15	—	15				
69	Sago	—	2	—	2				
70	Salmon, Tinned	—	2	—	2				
71	Sal Volatile	—	1	—	1				
72	Sardines	—	11	—	11				
73	Sauce	—	6	—	6				
74	Sausages, Pork	—	28	—	28				
75	Sponge Cake	—	2	—	2				
76	Soda, Bicarbonate of	—	4	—	4				
77	Suet, Shredded	—	7	—	7				
78	Sugar, Granulated	—	1	—	1				
79	Sultanas	—	13	—	13				
80	Sweets	—	2	—	2				
81	Tapioca	—	2	—	2				
82	Tartaric Acid	—	10	—	10				
83	Tea	—	18	—	18				
84	Vermouth	—	1	—	1				
85	Vinegar	—	10	—	10				
86	Witch Hazel	—	2	—	2				
87	Wine, Orange	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	2
	TOTAL	100	905	—	1,005	1	1	—	2

TABLE 19.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES, ETC.

Serial Number.	Article.	Whether Formal, Informal or Private.	Nature of adulteration or irregularity.	Observations.
689	Orange Wine	Informal	Consisted of sugar 25.8%, phosphoric acid 0.6%, made up to 100% with water and contained no detectable orange constituent.	Formal sample (see serial number 795) taken.
795	Orange Wine	Formal	Consisted of sugar 26.0%, phosphoric acid 0.45%, citric acid 0.1%, water 73.45%.	Legal proceedings were taken. Vendors pleaded a warranty and case against them was dismissed. Action against the manufacturers was not proceeded with.

Milk.

During the year 110 samples were examined; none was found to be adulterated. As will be seen from the following figures the composition of the milks examined remains remarkably constant and varies but little from year to year :—

Year.	Sp. Gr.	Total Solids.	Fat.	Solids not Fat.
1937 ...	1031.5	12.36%	3.62%	8.74%
1938 ...	1031.5	12.24%	3.52%	8.72%
1939 ...	1031.6	12.26%	3.51%	8.75%

Cream.

The fat content of the twelve loose creams examined varied from 25.7% to 46.3%, with an average value of 41.5%. All were genuine. Nineteen tinned creams were analysed, the fat content ranging from 20.7% to 24.6%, with an average value of 22.6%. All these tinned samples contained tin, the amount of which varied from 0.075 to 0.9 grains of tin per lb., with an average amount of 0.39 grains of tin per lb.

Butter.

During the year 151 samples were examined; all were genuine. So also were the butters on the 68 samples of bread and butter or roll and butter taken during the same period.

Preservatives.

In no instance was any preservative found in any sample in which it was not specifically allowed by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1939, and in those instances in which preservative was found it was present only in nature and amount which conformed with these Regulations.

Drugs.

All the samples examined conformed to the standards laid down for them in the British Pharmacopœia."

ARTIFICIAL CREAM.

Under the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, and, since the 1st October, 1939, the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the Council are required to keep a register of all premises where artificial cream is manufactured, sold or exposed or kept for sale for human consumption. At the end of the year four premises appeared on the register, and in no instance was action under the statutes called for.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 and 1927.

During the year 31 samples of condensed milk were examined and all were found to comply with the regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 and 1927.

No samples of dried milk were taken during 1939.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 to 1939.

The public analyst devotes special attention to investigations for the detection of the presence of preservatives in food. During the year it was not found necessary to take any action under the provisions relating to this matter. Amending regulations which came into force in October, 1939, made provision (i) that the direct addition of sodium or potassium nitrite to bacon, ham or cooked pickled meat should not be prohibited by the principal regulations issued in 1925; and (ii) that the total amount of nitrites which might be contained in cooked pickled meat other than bacon and ham should not exceed in all two hundred parts per million, including both nitrites derived from any added sodium, or potassium nitrate (salpetre), and nitrites added directly.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Under this section of the report the Minister of Health requires information with regard to the prevalence of notifiable infectious diseases during the year.

Table 20 gives a list of diseases which were notifiable in St. Marylebone during the year under review.

TABLE 20.
LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Smallpox	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica
Cholera	Polio-Encephalitis
Diphtheria	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Membranous Croup	Tuberculosis
Erysipelas	Malaria *
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	Induced Malaria
Typhus Fever	Dysentery *
Typhoid Fever	Acute Primary Pneumonia
Paratyphoid Fever	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia
Enteric Fever	Plague
Relapsing Fever	Glanders
Continued Fever	Anthrax
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Farcy
Puerperal Fever	Food Poisoning
Puerperal Pyrexia	Measles
Acute Poliomyelitis	Whooping Cough

* A Medical Practitioner is not required to notify cases of Malaria, or Dysentery, if the case has already, to his knowledge, been notified within the period of 6 months immediately preceding the date on which he first became aware of it.

Table 21 shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the past six years :—

TABLE 21.
INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	104	119	121	108	93	42
Erysipelas	59	35	28	47	35	23
Scarlet Fever	212	155	141	121	88	43
Enteric Fever	3	3	5	5	8	5
Paratyphoid Fever... ..	1	3	3	4	3	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	3	10	4	13	3	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	18	36	28	34	18	12
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	1	3	4	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)... ..	132	93	107	117	105	92
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	25	19	23	17	24	12
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	3	2	2	4	1
Polio-Encephalitis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	10	7	10	4	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	70	33	66	61	24	20
Malaria	1	1	—	1	2	—
Dysentery	2	3	1	6	16	2
Measles	—	—	—	—	3	17
Whooping Cough } from 1st October, 1938.	—	—	—	—	17	114
Totals	639	525	538	549	451	399

Table 22 shows, with regard to the infections, the total number of notifications received, the age distribution, the number of cases notified from each of the four registration districts, and the total deaths during 1939.

TABLE 22.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1939.

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.	Total deaths.
	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	42	1	4	5	5	4	9	2	3	8	—	1	—	10	8	16	8	42	10	8	16	7	41	1	—	—
Erysipelas	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	6	8	5	10	3	5	23	3	8	1	3	15	8	—	—
Scarlet Fever...	43	1	2	1	1	1	11	4	5	14	2	1	—	10	13	13	7	43	10	11	13	6	40	3	—	—
Typhus Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	—	4	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	2	—	—	1	6	2	2	11	1	5	2	2	10	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	3	4	4	1	12	3	4	2	1	10	2	—	—
Plague... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farcy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary	92	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	11	39	17	14	6	21	22	37	12	92	7	10	8	7	32	60	57	—
Non-Pulmonary ...	12	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	6	—	2	3	6	1	12	2	2	4	1	9	3	5	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	9	4	5	5	5	5	20	3	2	2	4	11	9	60*	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Measles	17	—	2	1	1	1	4	2	3	2	—	1	—	2	8	4	3	17	1	4	2	1	8	9	—	—
Whooping Cough	114	17	16	23	15	15	21	3	1	1	2	—	—	13	34	50	17	114	5	11	18	6	40	74	1	—
Totals	399	25	24	31	24	21	49	15	25	94	33	39	19	73	116	144	66	399	46	67	70	41	224	175	125	—

* This figure is for all forms of pneumonia, including acute primary pneumonia and acute influenzal pneumonia which alone are notifiable.

DIPHTHERIA.

Immunisation.

Except for the five months July to November inclusive, the Schick Testing and Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic continued to operate at Health Centre No. 1 (temporary premises, No. 181, Marylebone Road) and at the Middlesex Hospital. T.A.F. (Toxoid-Antitoxin-Floccules in suspension) was the only diphtheria prophylactic employed. Table 23 gives details of the work carried out.

TABLE 23.

WORK OF THE DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION CLINICS.

	Pre-school children.	School children.	Adults.	Totals.
Attendances	497	117	141	755
New cases	116	28	55	199
Schick negative	—	1	3	4
Completely immunised (three injections but not retested)	92	26	27	145
Retested... ..	89	17	8	114
Positive after retest	2	—	—	2

Antitoxin.

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

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

On the 23rd October, 1939, the County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1938, were amended by Provisional Regulations made by the Minister of Health requiring *all* cases of measles and whooping cough to be notified (whereas, under the 1938 Regulations, notification was not required in certain cases if a similar illness occurring in the same house had been notified within the previous two months), and fixing the fee payable to a medical practitioner for each certificate at one shilling.

VACCINATION.

Table 24, prepared by the Vaccination Officer, contains the vaccination return relating to the year 1938. The following statement gives some information with regard to the work done and the results obtained during 1939 :—

Number of visits paid	1,116
Number of vaccinations—	
Primary	881
Re-vaccinations... ..	26
	—
	907
Number of successful vaccinations...	737
Number of unsuccessful vaccinations	84
Awaiting inspection	86

TABLE 24.

VACCINATION RETURN—1938.

RETURN made to the Borough Council and Ministry of Health on the 12th February, 1940, by Dr. H. A. Bulman, Vaccination Officer of the Borough of St. Marylebone, respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered in St. Marylebone from 1st January, 1938, to 31st December, 1938, 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 1938.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1940, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the " Vaccination Register " (Birth List Sheets), viz. :					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1940, re- mained unentered in the " Vaccination Register " on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1940, 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).	Total num- ber of Cer- tificates and copies of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of children under 14 received during the calendar year 1939.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Con- scientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irre- spective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during the calendar year 1939.
		Col. I. Suc- cess- fully Vaccin- ated.	Col. II.		Col. IV. Number in respect of whom Statutory Declara- tions of Con- scientious Objection have been received.	Col. V. Died un- vacci- nated.	Post- pone- ment by Medi- cal Certifi- cate.	Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached; and Cases not having been found.			
			Insus- cep- tible of Vaccin- ation.	Had Small- Pox.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 •	11	12	13
1. All Souls	1,188	737	10	—	148	25	1	210	53	4	1,912	510
2. St. Mary	2,091	1,130	6	—	365	83	—	448	55	4		
3. North Marylebone	229	141	2	—	46	10	2	11	12	5		
Total	3,508	2,008	18	—	559	118	3	669	120	13	1,912	510

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The number of cases of this disease notified in 1939 was 5. Four cases were treated at home and one in hospital. Vision was unimpaired in four cases. In the remaining instance the child left the district.

FOOD POISONING.

There were no notifications of food poisoning during 1939.

RHEUMATISM AND ARTHRITIS.

On the 7th January, 1939, a new department was opened at the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, No. 60, Grove End Road, for the reception of women suffering from rheumatism and arthritis, and the Council decided to contribute towards the cost of carrying on the work on condition that accommodation was made available for St. Marylebone patients recommended for admission by their medical attendant. Up to the 31st August, 1939, when the unit closed down, one woman had been received into the hospital for treatment.

BLINDNESS.

No action was taken under section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, the London County Council undertaking the welfare of blind persons in the County of London by means of their scheme formulated under the Blind Persons Acts, 1920 and 1938.

Under an arrangement with the London County Council the borough council has undertaken that provision for blind children up to the age of five years shall be made by the child welfare centres, and that home visiting in such cases shall be carried out by the health visitors. Where the home conditions are unsuitable for a blind child, arrangements are made for its reception into an approved institution. Only in very exceptional circumstances, however, is a blind child removed from its own home. No case came to the knowledge of the Department during 1939.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the Milk Trade.

Provision is made in the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, designed to secure that no person suffering from respiratory tuberculosis who is in an infectious condition shall be engaged in any form of dairy work involving the milking of cows, the treatment of milk or the handling of milk containers. During the year no case occurred which called for attention under the regulations.

Compulsory Removal of Tuberculous Patients to Hospital.

No action was required during 1939 under section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, which relates to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis: New Cases and Mortality.

Table 25, prepared at the request of the Ministry of Health, contains information with regard to age and sex distribution of all forms of tuberculosis.

TABLE 25.
TUBERCULOSIS : NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Age Periods.	*NEW CASES.				†DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 ...	2	3	1	1	—	1	—	—
15—25 ...	15	18	—	—	6	6	—	1
25—35 ...	15	14	—	4	4	4	1	2
35—45 ...	12	6	—	—	9	3	—	—
45—55 ...	5	3	4	2	2	2	—	—
55—65 ...	7	1	—	1	9	1	1	—
65 and upwards ...	5	4	—	—	6	4	—	—
Totals ...	62	49	7	8	36	21	2	3

* Including all *primary* notifications and also any other new cases of tuberculosis which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

† Excluding, in respect of the first three quarters, deaths occurring in the district amongst temporary residents, which were transferred to another district, but including deaths occurring outside the district amongst persons normally resident in the district. Subject to this, the figures in the table relate to the total deaths in the district during the year.

Tuberculosis Notifications.

Table 26 gives information regarding notifications and the localisation of the disease. The total number of cases of tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1939, on the register of notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health was 555, two more than at the end of the previous year.

From time to time reference is made to the difficulty associated with the obtaining of notifications sufficiently early, and the following figures are of interest in this connection :—

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Total number of deaths from tuberculosis in the borough | ... | 62 |
| 2. Number of cases unnotified or notified at death | ... | 12 |
| 3. Number of cases notified within a month of death | ... | 5 |
| 4. Number of cases notified within three months of death | ... | 6 |
| 5. Number of cases notified within six months of death | ... | 3 |

Ten cases of tuberculosis were unnotified at death. The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths was therefore 1 : 6.

The institution of proceedings was not called for in regard to any case of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

There was no evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the Borough.

TABLE 26.
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS—LOCALISATION OF DISEASE.

Localisation of disease.				Cases notified in whole district.								Total cases notified in each locality.					Number of cases removed to hospital from each locality.					Cases isolated at home.
				At all Ages.	At ages—years.							All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.	Totals.	All Souls.	St. Mary.	Christ Church.	St. John.	Totals.	
					Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.											
Lungs	...	...	...	92	—	1	4	25	42	14	6	21	22	37	12	92	7	10	8	7	32	60
Glands	...	...	...	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	2
Kidney	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	2	1	—	3	—
Meninges	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Hip	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Elbow	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Neck	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Spine	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Miliary	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ...				104	1	2	6	25	44	20	6	23	25	43	13	104	9	12	12	8	41	63

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

Of the cases notified, admissions to hospital and sanatorium numbered 201, and during the year every effort was made to obtain admission to sanatoria of cases deemed suitable for such treatment.

The London County Council continued the arrangement whereby the Borough Tuberculosis Officer is deemed to be an honorary consultant for tuberculosis in the general hospitals under the County Council's control. The hospital attended by the Tuberculosis Officer for this purpose is St. Charles', Ladbroke Grove, North Kensington, W.10, to which the majority of St. Marylebone patients for hospital treatment are admitted.

Extra Nourishment for Tuberculous Persons.

Under arrangements made by the Council and sanctioned by the Minister of Health under section 219 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, milk was supplied to tuberculous persons under the tuberculosis dispensary scheme. The number of orders issued during the year was 253, the amount expended being £111 4s. 8d.

Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The dispensary continued to occupy temporary accommodation at the Old Baths Establishment, Marylebone Road, pending the erection of Health Centre No. 1 (of which the dispensary will form part) on a portion of the site adjoining the Town Hall, and except for a lessening of activities during August and September the work proceeded on practically a normal basis throughout 1939.

Particulars with regard to patients dealt with during the year are shown in Table 25, while the following short table summarises the information as to visits, etc., paid by the Tuberculosis Officer and other members of the dispensary staff:—

No. of cases at dispensary	New, 273	Old, 310
No. of attendances at dispensary ... ..	...	1,762
No. of contacts	New, 97	Old, 90
No. of home visits by Tuberculosis Officer	New, 25	Old, 128
No. of hospital visits by Tuberculosis Officer	...	53
No. of home visits by Tuberculosis Visitors—		
	First visits, 125	Re-visits, 1,564
No. of Care Committee meetings held ... ..	...	16

In addition to the Borough Council's dispensary there is another—the Margaret Street Dispensary—which is provided by a voluntary body and also possesses facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Military Training and Tuberculosis.

From June onwards, at the request of the Ministry of Health, the Tuberculosis Officer provided, for the information of medical boards established under the Military Training Act, 1939, a specialist opinion regarding men called up who were either known to him as patients or were referred to him because of some doubt as to their respiratory condition.

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The Committee, under the chairmanship of Councillor J. Bennett, continued to meet during the greater part of the year, and dealt with a total of 336 cases.

DISINFECTION.

During the year 572 rooms and 21,555 articles (including 266 books) were disinfected.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Table 27 shows the number of specimens examined for the purposes of diagnosis, and indicates also the organisms in relation to which the examinations were made.

TABLE 27.

Examination.	Positive.	Negative.	Suspicious.	TOTAL.
Throat and Nasal swabs (for B. diphtheriæ and hæmolytic streptococci)	9	291	3	303
Sputa (for tubercle bacilli)	9	137	—	146
Fæces (for typhoid)	—	1	—	1
Widal test (for typhoid)	—	2	—	2
Urine (for typhoid)	—	1	—	1
Smears (for gonococcus)	—	2	—	2
Swab (for Vincent's organisms)	—	1	—	1
Totals	18	435	3	456

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