

[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 1940

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 1940. In view of paper shortage the report is brief, but contains all necessary statistical and other information on essential matters. Health conditions continued to be satisfactory and there are no untoward happenings to record in this respect. The increase in the death rate is partly accounted for by deaths due to enemy action which are included in the classification of deaths under "Other violent causes." A note on the civil defence activities of the Department is, for the first time, included in this report. An outstanding feature of the year was the completion of the Town Hall Extension, in which the Public Health Department, including Health Centre No. 1, is now housed. The offices were transferred from the Town Hall to the new building on the 20th April, 1940, and Health Centre No. 1 (which comprises maternity and child welfare and various auxiliary clinics and a tuberculosis dispensary) removed from temporary accommodation at the Old Baths Establishment, Marylebone Road, to its new quarters on the 24th April, 1940.

My grateful thanks are due to the Chairman (Councillor Dr. C. A. Fuller) and members of the Public Health Committee for the kindness, consideration and encouragement they gave me throughout the year. To the staff my obligations are too numerous to mention individually, but to every member I acknowledge my great indebtedness. War conditions have made new and unprecedented demands on the Department, and these additional burdens and responsibilities, involving duty by night as well as by day, have been shouldered with commendable willingness, resourcefulness and efficiency. I desire also to express appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by the Local Medical War Committee through whose co-operation the services of a large number of medical practitioners in the Borough have been made available for various branches of the Council's civil defence scheme. Other organisations—notably the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association—who have been closely connected with the local casualty services since their inception have been unsparing in the help they have given to the Council, and to these bodies my gratitude is warmly extended. Finally, tribute must be paid to the citizens of the Borough. By their co-operation and by the courage and fortitude they have displayed, often under the most trying circumstances, the work of the Department has been assisted in many ways, difficulties have been surmounted, and a fuller use of the manifold services provided by the Council in war-time made possible.

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.)

1940.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

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

COUNCILLOR DOUGLAS TIMINS, J.P., O.B.E., M.A. (from November, 1940).

ALDERMEN.

R. STILES ALLEN, D.L.

J. FETTES, J.P.

(resigned April, 1940).

COUNCILLORS.

REV. MICHAEL ADLER, D.S.O., B.A.
(resigned July, 1940).

DR. ELIZABETH JACOBS.

CAPT. GERALD LOWRY.

MISS M. BARRY.

MISS JOYCE MARSH.

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

G. B. RAMSAY.

MRS. E. B. DAVIS.

T. W. ROBINSON, A.C.A.

DR. C. A. FULLER (Chairman).

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

L. W. HAMMOND (from April, 1940).

CAPT. ROBERT WHITNEY, M.B.E.

CAPT. C. HARGREAVES.

(from October, 1940).

MRS. M. G. HARRIS.

MRS. CARR Q. HENRIQUES.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health, Vaccination Officer, and Medical Referee for Cremation:

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.L.O., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare purposes, and

Deputy Medical Referee for Cremation: W. H. S. Wallace, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Vaccinators.

North Marylebone District: C. R. McClure, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Mobilised
29th January, 1940.

Deputy—J. L. Boyd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

South Marylebone District: J. L. Boyd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Queen Charlotte's Hospital: W. H. S. Wallace, M.D., D.P.H.

Middlesex Hospital: L. E. H. Whitby, C.V.O., M.C., M.A., M.D.,
F.R.C.P., D.P.H. Mobilised September, 1939.

Deputy—C. J. C. Britton, M.D., 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.,
F.R.C.P., D.P.H. Mobilised September, 1939.

Acting Bacteriologist (Part time): C. J. C. Britton, M.D., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeon (Part time): J. Arthur Smith, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), resigned 31st
May, 1940.

Leslie J. Godden, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)—from 4th June, 1940.

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

Clerical Staff.

A. H. James (Chief Clerk).
 H. G. E. Brown.
 C. D. Turbayne.
 D. H. Drewell, mobilised 1st Sept., 1939.
 R. G. Turner, mobilised 1st Sept., 1939.
 S. P. Fleming.
 M. Kelly, joined Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, 17th April, 1940.
 C. N. F. Downs.
 J. H. Manning—temporary (from 30th April, 1940).
 Miss S. L. Pritchard.
 One Temporary Male Clerk.
 †Miss K. M. M. Kelleher.
 †Miss B. Wray.
 †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.
 Miss I. M. L. Bell—temporary (resigned 17th August, 1940).
 Miss F. L. Brown—temporary (from 19th August, 1940).

**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; retired 31st July, 1940.
 M. F. G. Randall (c)—temporary.

* 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.

**District Sanitary Inspectors—contd.*

J. Calderbank (c, d)—temporary (transferred to permanent staff 1st November, 1940).

**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. M. Oldfield (f, g, h, i)—temporary (from 12th August, 1940).

Miss M. C. Stewart (f, g)—resigned 31st July, 1940.

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—retired 14th May, 1940.

Mrs. E. E. Spears (from 8th July, 1940).

Mortuary Keeper.

Mrs. E. E. Spears (until 7th July, 1940).

Mr. F. Bushnall (from 8th July, 1940).

**Tuberculosis Dispensary Caretaker.*

E. D. Marston.

Disinfectors.

W. J. Jones.

F. Payne.

Messenger.

E. W. Broughton—joined Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, 28th June, 1940.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

The war imposed upon the Public Health Department numerous additional and unfamiliar tasks, and in 1940 these increased in number and variety. During the course of the year many of these duties took on a closer relationship to the public health, more particularly in connection with the new problems created by large numbers of the inhabitants resorting to public air-raid shelters. For this reason alone it is not inappropriate that a brief note of this side of the Department's work should be included in a report on the health of the Borough. The following list gives some indication of the more important of these war-time activities :—

- First aid posts—fixed and mobile.
- Anti-gas cleansing centres.
- Stretcher party organisation.
- Food decontamination.
- Emergency mortuaries.
- Air-raid shelter sanitation.
- Medical aid posts at shelters.
- Vermin disinfestation of shelters and bedding.
- Diphtheria immunisation in shelters.
- Typhoid fever inoculation.
- Examination, for chest conditions, of recruits for H.M. Forces.
- Damaged foodstuffs disposal.
- Medical supervision of rest centres and hostels.
- Maternity and child welfare for refugees.
- Emergency water supply distribution.
- Private water supply examinations.
- Contaminated water purification.
- War-damaged property inspections.
- Damaged drainage investigations.
- Evacuation of young children, expectant mothers and infirm and aged persons.
- Refuges for children lost in air raids.
- Health and war-time propaganda in shelters and elsewhere.
- Report and Control Centre duties.

The great amount of administrative work associated with these functions, together with the recruitment of personnel for the casualty services, arrangements for training in first-aid for the whole of the Council's Civil Defence organisation, and the provision and maintenance of transport, stores and equipment for the services generally, have been carried out by the permanent officers of the Department with the assistance of temporary clerical staff.

From time to time it has been found necessary, in the light of experience under working conditions, to modify or extend certain services. During the year several such changes took place, and improvements in the organisation and development of the branches of Civil Defence for which the Department is responsible were effected.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough : (a) exclusive of area covered by water, 1,427.8 acres ; (b) including area covered by water, 1,473 acres.

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

Registrar-General's estimate of civilian population : 1940—62,240.

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, £3,537,820.

Sum represented by a penny rate (1939), £13,974.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF INDUSTRIES.

St. Marylebone is mainly a residential area occupied to a great extent by the professional classes. Hotel and catering businesses constitute the largest single industry, while the chief trades, carried on almost entirely in the southern part of the Borough, are tailoring, dressmaking and millinery.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The compilation of unemployment statistics under local authority areas was suspended by the Ministry of Labour and National Service at the outbreak of hostilities. Consequently, it is not possible to give information, included in previous reports, as to the number of insured persons resident in the Borough recorded at employment exchanges as unemployed. During the year under review, however, there was a considerable improvement in the employment situation in London generally and this resulted in an exceptionally heavy fall in the number of persons registered for employment at the local and other exchanges of the Ministry.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births—	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	449	235	214	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population 8.52
Illegitimate	81	36	45	
Stillbirths ... ..	...	15		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 27
Deaths (all ages) ... ..	...	1,223		
				Death Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population 18.07

Deaths from Puerperal causes—	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other Puerperal causes	1	1.98
Total	1	1.98

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births	67.07
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	60.68
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	100.00
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	155
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	4

The various causes contributing to the mortality of the Borough are referred to later in this section of the report. Apart from deaths due to enemy action, 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 civilian population of the Borough for the year 1940, as estimated by the Registrar-General, is 62,240, and this figure is used in calculating the various rates given in this report. Owing to abnormal fluctuations in movements of population throughout the Borough as a result of the war, and the consequent inability to present figures with any degree of accuracy, it has been decided reluctantly to discontinue for the time being certain tables of vital statistics, relating to the four sub-districts of St. Marylebone, which have been a feature of these reports for many years. For information, the sub-district populations at the last census year (1931) were as follow: All Souls, 22,380; St. Mary, 25,667; Christ Church, 29,636; St. John, 19,937; giving a total population of 97,620 for the Borough for that year.

BIRTHS.

Registration.—The number of births registered during 1940 was 530, being 307 less than in 1939. Of the children born, 271 (235 legitimate; 36 illegitimate) were boys and 259 (214 legitimate; 45 illegitimate) girls. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 8.52 as against 9.06 in 1939.

Notification.—The total number of notifications received during the year, under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, Section 255, was 1,838; live births, 1,767; stillbirths, 71. The total notifications in 1939 was 3,177. 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	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ midwives	...	...	...	...	...	88
„ hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1,735
						<hr/> 1,838 <hr/>

Of the total births notified, 984 took place at Queen Charlotte's Hospital; 320 at Middlesex Hospital; 163 at Paddington Hospital; and 120 were born at home. Of those notified as having occurred in St. Marylebone, 1,366 belonged to other Boroughs. Of the 71 stillbirths (39 males and 32 females) notified direct to the Department, 7 (5 males and 2 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 15—10 males (8 legitimate; 2 illegitimate) and 5 females (3 legitimate; 2 illegitimate).

MARRIAGES.

The total number of marriages in the Borough during the year was 1,495, being 410 below the number for 1939, and 4 above the average for the last 10 years. The rate for persons married in 1940 was therefore 48 per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population.

DEATHS.

Registration.—The number of deaths registered in 1940 was 1,223. 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.

Applying the Registrar-General's areal comparability factor (1939) of 0.92, the corrected death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 18.07.

In the previous year, the rate was 12.62 and the number of deaths 1,046.

Causes of and ages at Death.—Information with regard to the deaths which occurred in the Borough during the year, mainly as to causes, the ages at which death took place, and the distribution of the deaths among the several Registration Sub-districts, is given in Table 5, on page 14. This Table conforms to the new classification of deaths by cause, which is based upon the Fifth Decennial Revision by the International Commission, and is to be used, on the authority of the Registrar-General, during the ten-year period commencing 1st January, 1940. It will be noted that deaths from road traffic accidents are shown separately for the first time.

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 609.

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 1940 was 33 and the number of births allocated by the Registrar-General for the calculation of infantile and maternal mortality rates in that year, 492. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 67.07.

The Registrar-General's figure for legitimate births was 412 and the deaths amongst legitimate infants numbered 25, giving a rate of 60.68. There were 80 illegitimate births and 8 deaths, the rate being 100.00.

In 1939 the death-rate for all infants per 1,000 live births was 60.64.

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

TABLE 1.

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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Diarrhoea ...	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	4	1	1	1	1	4
8	Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
12	Congenital Malformation ...	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5	—	3	1	1	5
13	Premature Birth ...	8	—	—	1	9	1	—	—	—	10	2	3	3	2	10
14	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
15	Atelectasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Injury at Birth ...	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	3
17	Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Rickets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Meningitis (not tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
21	Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Gastritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Laryngitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
25	Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	4	—	2	2	—	4
26	Suffocation, overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Other Causes ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	2
Totals ...		15	—	2	5	22	5	4	2	—	33	4	13	12	4	33

Nett Births in the Year	Legitimate,	M. 215	F. 197	Nett Deaths in the Year	Legitimate Infants,	M. 15	F. 10	Nett Stillbirths in the Year	Legitimate Infants,	M. 7	F. 3
	Illegitimate,	35	45		Illegitimate Infants,	4	4		Illegitimate Infants,	2	2
	Total ...	250	242		Total ...	19	14		Total ...	9	5
492				33				14			

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

In 1940 the number of deaths due to conditions connected with or consequent upon child-birth was 1, the maternal mortality rate being 1.98 per 1,000 births. The death occurred at home, the age of the mother being 32 years. The child 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 1939 there was 1 death, the death-rate being 1.22 per 1,000 births.

DEATHS IN RELATION TO DISEASE.

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

Diarrhoeal Diseases.—The total number of deaths registered as due to diarrhoea and enteritis (inflammation of the bowels), was 4, giving a rate of 0.06 per 1,000 of the population.

As a general rule, the majority of deaths from this cause occur amongst infants, and in 1940 this was the case also, all being children under one year of age.

In 1939, the number of deaths from diarrhoeal diseases was 10. All were babies.

Infectious (Communicable) Diseases.—Excluding influenza, which caused 11 deaths, and including diarrhoea, etc. (4 deaths) the total number registered as due to infectious diseases was 11. Of these deaths, 1 was caused by diphtheria, 1 by measles, and 5 by cerebro-spinal fever. In 1939, 13 deaths were caused by infectious diseases, excluding influenza which caused 14 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 42, 62 being recorded in 1939.

The great bulk of the 42 deaths, viz., 34, giving a death-rate of 0.67 per 1,000 of the population, was due to phthisis. The number in 1939 was 57, with a death-rate of 0.69.

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 171. This is higher by 77 than the figure (94) for 1939.

The death-rate was 2.75 per thousand. In 1939 the rate was 1.14.

The number of deaths certified to be due to bronchitis was 88. Of this number 70 were amongst persons aged 65 and upwards, and 17 amongst those of the group 45-65.

The deaths traceable to pneumonia numbered 65 and, as in the case of bronchitis, the later age-groups contributed the greatest numbers. Four were infants of under one year of age.

Cancer or Malignant Disease.—The number of deaths due to cancer was 155 and the death-rate 2.49 per 1,000 of the population. The figures for 1939 were 139 and 1.69 per 1,000 respectively.

Information with regard to the age at which death occurred and the situation of the disease is given in Tables 2 and 3.

TABLE 2.
CANCER : AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Under 1.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Tota .
Males ...	—	—	—	5	32	42	79
Females	—	—	—	6	37	33	76
Totals ...	—	—	—	11	69	75	155

TABLE 3.
CANCER : SITUATION OF THE DISEASE.

Parts of the body affected.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	12	—	12
Uterus	—	6	6
Stomach and Duodenum	15	9	24
Breast	—	21	21
Other sites	52	40	92
Totals	79	76	155

TABLE 4.
VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1940 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
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
1940	†62,240	1,616	530	8.5	1,036	15.3	521	708	33	67.1	1,223	18.1

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

† Estimated civilian population.

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

" " 1931, 97,620.

TABLE 5.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1940.

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett deaths at the sub-joined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the Borough.								Deaths 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	Resi- dents						Non- residents
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	Cerebro-spinal fever	5	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	5	
3	Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	Diphtheria	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system... ..	34	—	—	—	—	9	11	11	3	—	2	6	6	18	34	
7	Other forms of tuberculosis ...	8	1	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	8	
8	Syphilitic disease	12	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	1	—	2	5	3	12	
9	Influenza	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	1	2	1	5	2	11	
10	Measles	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
11	Acute poliomyelitis and polio- encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	Acute infectious encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13M	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males only) ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	—	9	1	8	2	1	12	
13F	Cancer of uterus	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	12	1	1	1	3	6	
14	Cancer of stomach and duo- denum	24	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	11	2	15	1	6	9	24	
15	Cancer of breast	21	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	8	—	7	5	4	10	21	
16	Cancer of all other sites	92	—	—	—	—	—	7	39	46	6	76	19	19	37	92	
17	Diabetes	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	1	1	2	2	7	
18	Intra-cranial vascular lesions ...	72	—	—	—	—	1	1	17	53	—	20	11	28	20	72	
19	Heart disease	285	—	—	—	—	—	4	43	238	18	71	42	125	78	285	
20	Other diseases of the circulatory system... ..	37	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	25	2	9	7	10	12	37	
21	Bronchitis	88	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	70	3	3	15	26	24	88	
22	Pneumonia	65	4	—	—	1	1	4	8	47	4	18	13	29	14	65	
23	Other respiratory diseases ...	18	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	11	—	1	4	4	5	18	
24	Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	22	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	10	4	6	4	6	6	22	
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	
26	Appendicitis	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	2	8	1	—	2	6	
27	Other digestive diseases ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	8	4	15	2	6	9	19	
28	Nephritis	25	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	14	2	12	4	7	10	25	
29	Puerperal and post - abortive sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30	Other maternal causes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	
31	Premature birth	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	37	2	3	3	10	
32	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease ...	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	4	2	8	
33	Suicide	19	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	4	8	6	6	4	4	19	
34	Road traffic accidents	10	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	2	4	1	3	5	10	
35	Other violent causes	217	3	1	4	10	26	59	62	52	23	112	50	67	74	217	
36	All other causes	83	2	—	—	—	5	6	14	56	3	59	8	30	31	83	
Totals		1,223	33	2	6	11	47	130	307	687	92	517	211	417	388	207	1,223

MORTUARY.

Forty-one bodies (26 males, 15 females) were deposited, and 12 post-mortem examinations carried out at the mortuary during the year. From the 18th October, 1940, when the premises were destroyed by enemy action, accommodation for the bodies of St. Marylebone residents was secured, through the courtesy of the Paddington Borough Council, at the Public Mortuary, St. Philip's Place, Paddington Green, W.2. Temporary living quarters for the Mortuary Keeper were provided in a cottage at No. 7, Elm Tree Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8, as from the 20th November, 1940.

CREMATORIUM.

One hundred and sixty-two certificates authorising cremation at the St. Marylebone Crematorium, Finchley, were issued—134 by the Medical Referee and 28 by the Deputy Medical Referee.

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 and two retirements are recorded. Miss C. M. L. Kilgallin, having reached the age limit, retired on the 14th May, 1940, after 44 years' service with the Council, the greater part of it as Matron of the old Shelter House and Cleansing of Persons Baths at what was formerly No. 27, Grove Road, upon the site of which Health Centre No. 2 was erected in 1937, Miss Kilgallin being appointed the first Matron-Housekeeper. After 43 years in the local government service (30 with the St. Marylebone Borough Council), Mr. A. S. Wilson, Sanitary Inspector, retired for health reasons as from the 31st July, 1940. To both these officers the Council expressed their appreciation of the long period of devoted service which they had rendered in connection with the public health work of the Borough.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Dr. L. E. H. Whitby, C.V.O., M.C., is the Council's Bacteriologist, but during his absence on military duties, Dr. C. J. C. Britton, Assistant Pathologist, Middlesex Hospital, has acted in that capacity. 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 1940, together with a statement of food and drugs analysed, will be found on pages 30—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. Table 6 gives full particulars of the work carried out in 1940.

TABLE 6.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

Condition.						No. of cases nursed.	No. of visits paid.
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	22	347
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	15	76
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	9	130
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	6	81
Measles or German measles	...	...	...	...	...	3	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	18	144

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 two health centres :—

No. 1. Accommodated temporarily at the Old Baths Establishment, No. 181, Marylebone Road, during the early part of the year. On the 24th April, 1940, the Centre was transferred to the new Town Hall Extension, and comprises a tuberculosis dispensary (with X-ray plant), maternity and child welfare and various auxiliary clinics, and a diphtheria immunisation clinic.

No. 2. At No. 217, Lisson Grove, with provision for maternity and child welfare clinics and auxiliary services of various kinds, including dental treatment, light therapy and massage.

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.

There are no municipal hospitals in the Borough. St. Marylebone is, however, fortunate in the number of voluntary hospitals and dispensaries of various kinds situated within its boundaries, and to these cases from the welfare centres are referred as and when necessary. The Middlesex Hospital is available for ante-natal and complicated maternity cases and so also was Queen Charlotte's Hospital until the 19th September, 1940, when the in-patients were transferred from the old Marylebone Road building to the new hospital in Goldhawk Road, Hammersmith.

Nursing homes in the Borough number 35.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A normal service was provided throughout the year and full advantage was taken of the facilities available at all centres, at each of which a health visitor acts as superintendent. Table 7 gives an account of the work done during 1940. In addition to the centres named in this table, consultations are held weekly at the St. Marylebone and Western General Dispensary.

TABLE 7.

WORK OF THE INFANT CONSULTATIONS AND OTHER CLINICS.

Centre.	Health Centre No. 1.	Health Centre No. 2.	Queen Charlotte's Hospital.	The Middlesex Hospital.
No. of Consultations held :—				
Infants	140	204	105	158
Toddlers	—	—	—	43
Maternity	33	51	347	167
Massage	26	71	—	—
Light	28	54	—	—
No. of attendances of mothers at clinic :—				
Ante-natal	108	439	9,841 (527)	2,983 (216)
Post-natal	3	16	855 (70)	106 (1)
No. of attendances of babies ...	1,514	1,739	1,142 (702)	1,581 (685)
No. of attendances of children over one year	1,302	1,852	517 (327)	1,838 (598)
No. of attendances at Light Clinic:				
Infants	62	6	—	—
Toddlers	420	332	—	—
No. of attendances at Massage Clinic :—				
Infants	12	—	—	—
Toddlers	118	563	—	—
No. of Orders issued for milk ...	349	598	162	85
No. of Home Visits	976	1,923	104	2,343
No. of new cases :—				
Infants	83	123	72 (34)	115 (35)
Toddlers	55	40	4 (4)	21 (8)
Ante-natal	40	101	1,688 (102)	363 (32)
Post-natal	1	14	626 (43)	32 (—)
Massage				
Infants	3	—	—	—
Toddlers	39	18	—	—
Light				
Infants	14	2	—	—
Toddlers	54	12	—	—

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 four 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, 249, total visits, 426 ; (b) to children under 1 year of age, first visits, 228, total visits, 1,854 ; (c) to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, total visits, 3,575.

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 3,905½ gallons (liquid) and 1,502 pounds (dried). The amount expended was £728 17s. 9d., as against £1,289 9s. 3d. in 1939. The number of cases dealt with was 205, and the number of orders issued 1,095, showing a decrease over the figures for 1939, when the cases numbered 478 and the orders 2,914. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that, as from the 1st August, 1940, the National Milk Scheme, administered by the Ministry of Food through Milk Officers attached to local Food Offices, came into operation.

Under this scheme, one pint of milk daily is made available to all expectant and nursing mothers and young children, normally at a price of 2d. per pint, but in necessitous cases free of charge, and there is no obligation on the part of mothers or children to attend a maternity and child welfare centre. The Milk Officer received the full co-operation of the Public Health Department in the inauguration of the new scheme and in ensuring its subsequent smooth working. Later, when national dried milk became available, the Milk Officer was assisted by the Department in organising its distribution to mothers and children.

The Food Executive Officer has kindly provided the following information as to milk supplied under the National Scheme from its inception (1st August, 1940) to the 29th December, 1940 :—

<i>Liquid Milk.</i>				<i>Dried Milk.</i>			
Free ... ..	...	5,309½	gallons.	Free ... ..	...	70	cartons.
At 2d. per pint	...	8,454½	„	At 1½d. per *carton...	...	54	„
Total ...	...	13,763½	„	Total ...	...	124	„

* Contains 1½ lbs., equivalent to approximately 8 pints of liquid milk.

The Council's arrangements for the supply of milk under maternity and child welfare powers remain in force to meet the needs of those who, on medical grounds, require the milk provided under the national scheme to be supplemented or replaced by a modified milk product.

The Council have also made arrangements for the supply of dinners at certain voluntary centres to expectant and nursing mothers and young children but no advantage was taken of this service during 1940. Mention should, however, be made of the communal feeding centres which have been established in various parts of the Borough since the outbreak of war and to which large numbers of the inhabitants, in general, resort.

Clothing, etc.

During the winter months particularly, mothers and children evacuated from the Borough were supplied with clothing and footwear despatched from a depot established by the Department. Reception authorities were invited to send lists of their requirements, and parcels were sent to all areas from which requests for assistance were received.

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.

No home helps were provided during the year.

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 child protection visitors and made a total of 65 inspections. 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.

Minor Ailments.

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

Dental Treatment.

By arrangement, certain sessions at the Dental Clinic of the London County Council at Health Centre No. 2 are set aside for the inspection and treatment of mothers and children under the maternity and child welfare scheme of the Borough Council. Table 8 contains statistics for the year 1940.

TABLE 8.
WORK OF THE DENTAL CLINIC.

Attendances—mothers...	...	...	...	...	455
" children...	...	...	...	...	100
Cases receiving advice and treatment	...	...	...	...	417
Extractions under gas—mothers	...	...	...	...	119
" " " children	...	...	...	...	17
Dentures provided at cost price—full	...	...	...	...	7
" " " " " partial	...	...	...	...	7

Actinotherapy.

At Health Centre No. 1, transferred to the new Town Hall Extension, the installation of the artificial sunlight equipment, consisting of 12 wall lamps and 1 centralised lamp, with control cabinets in an adjoining room, was completed on the 22nd May, 1940. Table 7 shows the number of children who received treatment during the remainder of the year.

Child Guidance.

Early in the year the Dorset Clinic for the psychological treatment of children was established at No. 18, Dorset Square, N.W.1, by a voluntary organisation closely in touch with the London County Council. The clinic was conducted by Dr. R. L. Moody, a well-known psychologist, and afforded facilities similar to those provided at the child guidance clinic which functioned at Health Centre No. 2 until the outbreak of war. The Borough Council were invited to refer to the clinic from the infant welfare centres any difficult or maladjusted children or those with behaviour problems who would be likely to benefit from the specialised treatment available. Unfortunately, the premises were damaged by enemy action, but during the few months that the clinic was able to remain open, advantage of the offer was taken in two cases.

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 was available within the borough at Queen Charlotte's Hospital (until 19th September, 1940) and the Middlesex Hospital, and also at the Paddington Hospital of the London County Council.

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.

During the very cold weather in January and February, 29 written complaints and a large number of verbal complaints were received regarding absence of water, mainly as a result of burst pipes. Stand-pipes were erected by the Metropolitan Water Board in various parts of the Borough, and a normal service was resumed as soon as the numerous repairs were carried out. During the remainder of the year complaints were few and all were dealt with satisfactorily.

In October and November it was found necessary, owing to damaged mains as a result of enemy action, to assist the Water Board by arranging for emergency supplies to be drawn from the nearest available point and transported in the Council's vehicles to the areas affected, where the water was made conveniently accessible to residents needing it.

Water Supply cut off.

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, section 98 (1), the Metropolitan Water Board are required to notify the local authority of instances where water has been cut off in occupied premises. No such notification was received during 1940.

Water Supply in Dwelling Houses.

One certificate was granted under section 95 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, in respect of a new block of flats which included a rebuilt public house. The number in 1939 was 3.

In 4 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 all cases after receipt of an intimation notice. A bye-law of the Council requires that storage cisterns shall be emptied and cleansed every six months. During the year 9 notices were served in regard to defects in cisterns and the need for cleansing.

DRAINAGE.

The number of drainage plans of new premises deposited and approved during the year was 13 (northern district, 7; southern district, 6), and of old buildings, 46 (northern district, 18; southern district, 28). Inspections made by the Drainage Inspectors numbered 1,022 (northern district, 371; southern district, 651).

Combined Drainage.

Orders under seal as to combined drainage were issued in respect of 2 premises.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In Table 9 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. Chemical closets were commonly installed in public air-raised shelters when these were first constructed, but this type of sanitary convenience has now largely been replaced by the water-closet.

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 Sharp, supervising those provided for females. Two of the men's public conveniences, closed at the outbreak of war, were re-opened on the 1st January, 1940.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

House refuse and salvage collections, refuse 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 and Salvage Collections.

All premises in the Borough are visited at least twice weekly, the first call being made for the collection of house refuse, and the second for salvage to be used for war purposes. Much valuable raw material has been obtained in this way. In addition, at premises in over sixty streets scheduled for collection from the "kerb" a thrice-weekly collection of house refuse and salvage is carried out.

During the year 35 intimation notices and 4 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, and are collected on alternate days 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 day gangs, who are provided with pneumatic-tyred 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. Night cleansing is performed if and when required.

Gully cleansing is carried out by means of three entirely enclosed mechanically-operated gully emptying 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 1940 were :—

House and trade refuse	...	...	27,511½ tons.
Salvage materials	...	...	1,407¾ „
Street sweepings and gulley slop	...	...	3,797¾ „

A sum of £4,449 18s. 1d. was obtained from the sale of salvage materials.

In addition, £824 1s. 0d. 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, more particularly as to the provision of proper receptacles, etc., are complied with.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

Complaints.

The total number of complaints received was 1,298 as against 1,387 in 1939. Details of the various nuisances detected and remedied, to the total number of 1,850, are set out in Table 9.

TABLE 9.
NUISANCES DETECTED AND REMEDIED.

Nature of Nuisance.	Districts.						The Borough.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	
Houses damp, dirty or dilapidated remedied	18	66	124	39	73	52	372
Doors, windows, floors, ceilings, sash cords, grates and flues, etc., repaired... ..	10	56	41	29	54	24	214
Verminous rooms disinfested	3	20	26	17	8	18	92
Dirty and verminous furniture and bedding cleansed	—	—	7	14	8	17	46
Overcrowding abated	—	3	18	—	2	—	23
Underground rooms (illegal occupation) dealt with	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Water closet defects remedied	7	46	76	16	18	28	191
Insufficient and unsuitable water closet accommodation remedied	—	1	17	1	11	2	32
Urinal defects remedied	4	—	—	—	1	—	5
Drains and water closet stoppages cleared	1	5	3	8	13	19	49
Drains relaid or amended	1	5	3	1	8	3	21
Soilpipes and ventilating shafts repaired or renewed	—	9	5	—	5	6	25
Waste pipe defects remedied... ..	5	14	6	4	3	11	43
Yard defects remedied	3	14	52	12	12	9	102
Wash-house defects remedied	2	8	46	13	10	6	85
Area defects remedied... ..	—	5	35	5	1	7	53
Basement defects remedied	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roofs and gutters repaired	10	33	65	17	21	47	193
Water supply to houses reinstated	1	5	1	—	7	3	17
Water supply laid on to upper storeys	—	3	—	—	—	1	4
Water cistern defects remedied	—	1	—	1	5	2	9
Dung or dust receptacles repaired or renewed	—	12	4	4	4	11	35
Rubbish, manure, etc., accumulations removed	—	24	11	15	15	31	96
Animal nuisances abated	—	—	3	—	—	2	5
Rats and mice infestations dealt with	1	3	8	4	5	14	35
Bakehouses cleansed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smoke nuisances abated	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
Shops (insufficiently ventilated or heated) dealt with	—	—	6	3	4	1	14
Miscellaneous	5	20	12	2	23	19	81

Intimation Notices.

In 323 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 130 instances. Of this number, 112 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 water supply, and to other defects and conditions

Legal Proceedings.

During the year legal proceedings in connection with nuisances were instituted in respect of alleged infringements of the relative provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, London County Council Bye-laws and the Bye-laws of the St. Marylebone Borough Council, eleven separate premises being involved. The total number of summonses served was 111, and 45 abatement orders, three closing orders and one prohibition order, were obtained. The total fines imposed amounted to £56 and the costs awarded were £102 2s. 6d.

SHOPS.

During the period under review 111 shops were inspected. Fourteen informal notices, served in respect of contraventions of the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, were complied with.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year, 119 observations were made and 13 complaints were received and dealt with. In each case the attention of the offender was drawn to the matter. Seven 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.

Six Council houses and 86 other houses where bugs were found were disinfested.

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

The numbers of adults and school children using the cleansing station during 1940 were 582 (387 males, 195 females) and 1,976 (690 boys, 1,286 girls) respectively.

SHELTER.

During 1940 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.

Forty-six complaints were received in 1940, necessitating the inspection of 98 premises, 35 of which were found to be rat infested. Included in this latter number were 13 business premises (5 of these for the preparation or storage of food), 20 private or tenement houses and 2 vacant sites. In 5 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.

PIGS, HENS AND RABBITS.

Under a Defence Regulation (No. 62B) the keeping of pigs, hens and rabbits is permitted on any land, notwithstanding any term to the contrary in any lease, tenancy or contract, provided that health is not prejudiced or nuisance caused.

PIGEONS.

Five complaints of nuisance from these birds (four relating to private dwellings and one to a public building) were dealt with in 1940. The small number of complaints received may be attributed to a reduction in the pigeon population which, owing to the conservation of foodstuffs generally, may have migrated to other districts where natural food supplies are more readily obtainable.

FOULING OF FOOTWAYS BY DOGS.

Breaches of the bye-law were detected by police officers in 5 cases, in 3 of which, following prosecution, convictions were secured and penalties imposed.

The total number of prosecutions since the bye-law came into operation in 1928 is 295, the amount of fines imposed being £108 19s. 0d.

NOISE.

During the year 18 complaints of noise were received, six relating to wireless loudspeakers, gramophones and similar instruments, two to machinery, two to dustbins, one to dogs, one to cats, one to a cockerel, one to street hawking, one to building operations, one to a bakery, one to a sawmill, and one to tenants of a flat.

The issue of 7 notices was necessary to obtain a remedy of nuisance caused by wireless loudspeakers at 4 premises. In carrying out investigations into a number of complaints of disturbance from this cause it was claimed by the owners of certain types of factory, more particularly where girls are employed, that production is materially increased by the provision of broadcast music and that, indeed, the workers demand it as a relief from the monotony of watching machines or carrying out work of a repetitive nature.

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 104 at the end of 1940. 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 1,213. In addition there were 288 restaurants, tea rooms, coffee shops, etc., and 34 bakehouses (25 underground). Frequent inspections were carried out, and defects were remedied in 46 instances (want of cleanliness 13; overcrowding 2; unreasonable temperature 11; inadequate ventilation 5; insufficient or unsuitable sanitary conveniences 15). Outworkers' lists were received from 67 employers relating to 100 contractors and 461 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. Reliable figures for the year under review are not available.

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) ...	1,253
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	3,435
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Amendment Regulations, 1932 ...	457
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,369
(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 ...	447

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 ...	579
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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 ...	130
(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 ...	Nil
(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 ...	8
(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 :—

It is not possible to give dependable statistics under this heading. There is, however, no doubt that, as a result of evacuation and other factors, overcrowding was considerably reduced during 1940.

HOUSING IN WAR-TIME.

Since the outbreak of hostilities no steps have been taken by the Borough Council in regard to the provision of new housing accommodation or the making of clearance orders under the Housing Act, 1936. To conserve all available housing accommodation no orders have been made for the demolition of houses but 8 closing orders were made in respect of premises deemed to be unfit for human habitation.

The Lilestone Housing Estate, erected by the London County Council, and the Wilcove Place and Salisbury Street Estates, built by the St. Marylebone Housing Association, suffered considerable damage as the result of enemy action. Families displaced from these estates and from other damaged working-class property were rehoused in flats and houses requisitioned under the Defence (Emergency) Regulations, 1939.

A separate department of the Council was established to deal with all questions relating to the effects of war damage and the finding of alternative accommodation for persons whose homes had been destroyed. Hostels have been established to provide temporary refuge for these persons, pending the allocation of more permanent accommodation, and the Council have arranged for the medical supervision of these hostels and of the rest centres established by the London County Council.

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 4,041 visits were paid to the 1,426 houses of the tenement type. The number of intimation notices served was 291, relating to cleansing and other defects. Except in 121 cases, where statutory notices were issued, all of these notices were complied with without the necessity for further proceedings arising.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

During 1940, 37 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, 26 ; 2nd Quarter, 55 ; 3rd Quarter, 23 ; 4th Quarter, 23, making a total for the year of 127. One sample was found to be adulterated.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

With a view of testing the purity of milk from the bacteriological point of view, 16 samples were taken and submitted to the Council's bacteriologist for examination. All were found to comply with the Ministry of Health standard.

Dairies, Milkshops, etc.

There are 162 premises upon which milk is sold. During the year 201 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 36 applications under the Orders were received from 17 milk purveyors and licences were granted as follows : 1 pasteurising, 19 dealers and 3 supplementary in the case of pasteurised milk ; 1 bottling, 11 dealers and 1 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 continues to receive 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 Act, 1938. During 1940, 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 10 contains a list of the articles dealt with in this way.

TABLE 10.
UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

<i>Meat—</i>				<i>Tinned Goods (cont.)—</i>			
Beef	...	...	234 lbs.	Sausages	...	...	48 lbs.
Lamb	...	...	60 "	Casserole Steak	...	...	38 tins
Pork	...	...	19 "	Jellied Veal	...	...	14 "
Pigs Heads	...	...	836	Ham	...	...	11 "
Pork Trimmings	...	...	120 lbs.	Meat Roll	...	...	3 "
Pigs Kidneys	...	...	3½ cwt.	Peas	...	...	203 "
Pigs Livers	...	...	2½ "	Cream	...	...	15 "
Pigs Plucks	...	...	6	Runner Beans	...	...	10 "
Ox Sweetbreads	...	...	27 lbs.	Tongue	...	...	6 "
<i>Fish—</i>				Spinach	...	...	9 "
Cod	...	...	15 stone	Beetroot	...	...	2 "
Cod Fillets	...	...	7½ cwt.	Baked Beans	...	...	2 "
Haddock	...	...	10 stone	<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Plaice	...	...	21 lbs.	Bacon	...	3 tons, 16 cwt., 2 qrs.	
Herring	...	...	4 boxes	Eggs	...	...	139
Eels	...	...	1 box	Chickens	...	...	38
<i>Tinned Goods—</i>				Raisins	...	...	4 boxes
Corned Beef	...	...	42 tins	Sultanas	...	...	1 box
Boiled Beef	...	...	23 "	Dried Pears	...	...	2 boxes
Brisket Beef	...	...	11 "	Mushrooms	...	...	1 box
Brawn	...	...	12 tins	Tomatoes	...	...	7 bundles

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.

The only slaughterhouse 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. Six inspections were made in 1940.

Slaughtermen.

Two 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 12 visits, but no cause for complaint was found.

Premises used for Food Preparation.

At the end of 1940, 108 premises were registered for the preparation or manufacture of foods (other than ice cream) intended for sale, and 180 inspections were made by the food inspector.

Ice Cream Premises.

The number of premises included in the register at the end of 1940 was 71.

Throughout the year, 90 inspections were made, and in 4 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. Thirty-one visits were paid to the registered premises during 1940.

Bakehouses.

At the end of 1940 the number of bakehouses on the register was 34, 25 being underground bakehouses. During the year 86 inspections were made and 2 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 10 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 30 inspections of fried fish shops and 15 inspections of fish curers' premises were made by the food inspector.

Restaurants, Tea-Rooms, etc.

At the end of 1940 there were 288 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, 200 ; tea-rooms and pastry-cookshops, 61 ; and hotel kitchens, 27. During the year the total number of inspections was 301, the number of notices served being 6.

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 roast beef were examined bacteriologically. Both were found to be satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The total number of samples taken in 1940 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was 931, the figure for 1939 being 1,005. 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 11 contains a complete list of the articles submitted for analysis during 1940, while Table 12 gives details of a sample found to be adulterated.

TABLE 11.

FOOD AND DRUGS ANALYSED.

No.	ARTICLE.	NUMBER EXAMINED.				NUMBER ADULTERATED OR OTHER- WISE GIVING RISE TO IRREGULARITY.			
		Formal.	Informal.	Private.	TOTAL.	Formal.	Informal.	Private.	TOTAL.
1	Almond Essence ...	—	1	—	1				
2	Almonds, Ground ...	—	8	—	8				
3	Bicarbonate of Soda ...	—	7	—	7				
4	Blancmange Powder ...	—	2	—	2				
5	Blaud's Pills ...	—	2	—	2				
6	Boric Ointment ...	—	10	—	10				
7	Brandy ...	—	1	—	1				
8	Butter ...	53	6	—	59				
9	Butter and Bread ...	—	1	—	1				
10	Butter and Roll... ..	1	103	—	104				
11	Camphorated Oil ...	—	3	—	3				
12	Candied Peel ...	—	3	—	3				
13	Castor Oil ...	—	1	—	1				
14	Cheese ...	—	38	—	38				
15	Cinnamon, Essence of ...	—	2	—	2				
16	Cocoa ...	—	18	—	18				
17	Coffee ...	—	34	—	34				
18	"Cookeen" ...	—	1	—	1				
19	Cornflour... ..	—	4	—	4				
20	Cream, loose ...	14	—	—	14				
21	Cream, tinned ...	—	6	—	6				
22	Currants ...	—	12	—	12				
23	Custard Powder... ..	—	5	—	5				
24	Dripping... ..	—	17	—	17				
25	Epsom Salts ...	—	2	—	2				
26	Fat, Cooking ...	1	3	—	4				
27	Fish Paste ...	—	6	—	6				
28	Flour, Self-raising ...	—	27	—	27				
29	Friar's Balsam ...	—	1	—	1				
30	Fruit, Dried ...	—	2	—	2				
31	Ginger, Ground ...	—	2	—	2				
32	Halibut Liver Oil ...	—	1	—	1				
33	Honey ...	—	16	—	16				
34	Iodine, Tincture of ...	—	6	—	6				
35	Jam ...	—	33	—	33				
36	Jelly ...	—	7	—	7				
37	Lard ...	1	27	—	28				
38	"Lardex"... ..	—	2	—	2				
39	Lemon Curd ...	—	3	—	3				
40	Lemon Essence ...	—	3	—	3				
41	Lemonade Powder ...	—	2	—	2				
42	Margarine ...	1	47	—	48				
43	Marmalade ...	—	28	—	28				
44	Meat Paste ...	—	6	—	6				
45	Mercuric Ointment ...	—	2	—	2				
46	Milk ...	87	40	—	127	1	—	—	1
47	Milk, Condensed ...	—	9	—	9				
48	Milk, Dried ...	—	5	—	5				
49	Mincemeat ...	—	3	—	3				
50	Mint, Dried ...	—	1	—	1				
51	Mint Sauce ...	—	1	—	1				
52	Mustard ...	—	19	—	19				
53	Mustard, French ...	—	2	—	2				
54	Oatmeal ...	—	4	—	4				
55	Olive Oil... ..	—	14	—	14				
56	Paraffin, Liquid... ..	—	2	—	2				
57	Pearl Barley ...	—	2	—	2				
58	Peas, Tinned ...	—	8	—	8				
59	Pepper ...	—	14	—	14				
60	Pickle, Mustard... ..	—	5	—	5				
61	Pineapple Curd ...	—	1	—	1				
Carried forward ...		158	641	—	799	1	—	—	1

No.	ARTICLE.	NUMBER EXAMINED.				NUMBER ADULTERATED OR OTHERWISE GIVING RISE TO IRREGULARITY.			
		Formal.	Informal.	Private.	TOTAL.	Formal.	Informal.	Private.	TOTAL.
	Brought forward	158	641	—	799	1	—	—	1
62	Raisins	—	9	—	9				
63	Rennet	—	1	—	1				
64	Rice	—	19	—	19				
65	Rice Flour	—	1	—	1				
66	Rice, Ground	—	4	—	4				
67	Sardines	—	5	—	5				
68	Sausages	—	13	—	13				
69	Sauce, Tomato	—	4	—	4				
70	Spice, Mixed	—	2	—	2				
71	Sponge Cake	—	2	—	2				
72	Suet, Shredded	—	12	—	12				
73	Sultanas	—	19	—	19				
74	Syrup, Golden	—	5	—	5				
75	Tapioca	—	2	—	2				
76	Tartar, Cream of	—	2	—	2				
77	Tartaric Acid	—	8	—	8				
78	Tea	—	7	—	7				
79	Treacle, Black	—	2	—	2				
80	"Trex"	—	1	—	1				
81	Vinegar, Malt	—	14	—	14				
	TOTAL	158	773	—	931	1	—	—	1

TABLE 12.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES, ETC.

Serial Number.	Article.	Whether Formal, Informal or Private.	Nature of adulteration or irregularity.	Observations.
288	Milk	Formal	13.3% deficient in milk fat.	Legal proceedings instituted. Summons withdrawn on technical irregularity. Council awarded £3 3s. 0d. costs.

Milk.

During the year 127 samples were examined, of which one was found to be adulterated. This adulterated sample was 13.3% deficient in milk fat. The average composition of the milks for the last three years is given below. As will be seen, the figures for 1940 (which do not include those of the adulterated sample) are distinctly below the averages of the previous two years: indeed, until 1940 the figures remained practically constant for several years.

Year.	Sp. Gr.	Total Solids	Fat.	Solids not Fat.
1938	1031.5	12.24%	3.52%	8.72%
1939	1031.6	12.26%	3.51%	8.75%
1940	1031.3	11.94%	3.37%	8.57%

Cream.

The fat content of the 14 loose creams examined varied from 39.7% to 47.6%, giving an average value of 43.77%. Six tinned creams were analysed, the fat content ranging from 22.5% to 26.3%, with an average value of 24.12%. All these tinned

samples contained tin, the amount of which varied from 0.08 to 0.9 grain of tin per lb., with an average amount of 0.31 grain of tin per lb.

Butter.

During the year 59 samples were examined, all of which were genuine and contained neither preservative nor colouring matter.

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 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 statute called for.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 and 1927

During the year 9 samples of condensed milk were examined and all were found to comply with the regulations. The Condensed Milk (Milk Content) Order, 1940, issued by the Ministry of Food, permitted the reduction of the content of full-cream unsweetened condensed milk to 7.8% milk fat and 25.5% solids not fat to allow the importation of American unsweetened condensed milk.

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

Five samples of dried milk were taken during 1940, and in no case was there contravention of the regulations.

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. It was not found necessary to take any action under the provisions relating to this matter. Under Orders made during the year the addition of borax to bacon and to margarine was permitted subject to the issue of a licence by the Ministry of Food.

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

TABLE 13.
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 14 shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the past six years :—

TABLE 14.
INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	119	121	108	93	42	25
Erysipelas	35	28	47	35	23	26
Scarlet Fever	155	141	121	88	43	33
Enteric Fever	3	5	5	8	5	2
Paratyphoid Fever... ..	3	3	4	3	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	10	4	13	3	11	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	36	28	34	18	12	8
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	3	4	—	12
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)... ..	93	107	117	105	92	99
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	19	23	17	24	12	14
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	2	2	4	1	1
Polio-Encephalitis	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	7	10	4	5	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	33	66	61	24	20	31
Malaria	1	—	1	2	—	1
Dysentery	3	1	6	16	2	17
Measles	—	—	—	3	17	120
Whooping Cough { from 1st October, 1938.	—	—	—	17	114	10
Totals	525	538	549	451	399	407

Table 15 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 1940.

TABLE 15.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1940.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.														Cases notified in each locality.					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	25	—	—	3	1	2	4	3	4	7	—	—	1	8	6	10	1	25	8	6	10	1	25	—	1	
Erysipelas	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	12	6	2	26	4	11	3	1	19	7	—	
Scarlet Fever	33	2	1	4	4	2	5	1	3	8	1	1	1	4	6	16	7	33	2	5	16	4	27	6	—	
Typhus Fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric Fever... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	3	—	5	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	1	4	2	1	8	1	3	2	—	6	2	—	
Plague... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Farcy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	12	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	1	4	4	3	12	1	4	4	3	12	—	5	
Tuberculosis—																										
Pulmonary	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	40	25	20	3	27	30	30	12	99	15	16	8	3	42	57	34	
Non-Pulmonary	14	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	5	2	1	1	6	5	1	2	14	4	3	1	2	10	4	8	
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	31	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	6	9	10	9	11	9	2	31	4	5	7	1	17	14	65*	
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Dysentery	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	12	1	—	—	16	—	1	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	
Measles	120	8	18	21	13	20	16	4	5	11	2	2	—	14	13	87	6	120	8	4	63	1	76	44	1	
Whooping Cough	10	3	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	4	—	10	3	—	—	—	3	7	—	
Totals	407	19	24	32	19	26	30	10	25	101	44	52	25	98	95	174	40	407	52	59	118	19	248	159	114	

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

IMMUNISATION.

Diphtheria.—The Schick Testing and Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic continued to operate at Health Centre No. 1 and at the Middlesex Hospital. T.A.F. (Toxoid-Antitoxin-Floccules in suspension) was the only diphtheria prophylactic employed. Table 16 gives details of the work carried out during the year.

TABLE 16.

WORK OF THE DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION CLINICS.

	Pre-school children.	School children.	Adults.	Totals.
Attendances	551	53	105	709
New cases	170	17	41	228
Schick negative	—	1	1	2
Completely immunised (three injections but not retested)	120	13	27	160
Retested	62	8	—	70
Positive after retest	2	1	—	3

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

Typhoid Fever.

A special municipal clinic offering inoculations against this disease free of charge to all was opened towards the end of the year. The supply of typhoid vaccine to medical practitioners in the Borough was also authorised.

Influenza.

The personnel of certain branches of the Council's Civil Defence Service received inoculations against influenza during the autumn of 1940.

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. The County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Amendment Regulations, 1940, dated 9th February, 1940, superseded and have the same effect as the Provisional Regulations.

VACCINATION.

Table 17, prepared by the Vaccination Officer, contains the vaccination return relating to the year 1939. The following statement gives some information with regard to the work done and the results obtained during 1940 :—

Number of vaccinations—

Primary	435
Re-vaccinations...	34
	—
Number of successful vaccinations...	335
Number of unsuccessful vaccinations	83
Awaiting inspection	51

TABLE 17.

VACCINATION RETURN—1939.

RETURN made to the Borough Council and Ministry of Health on the 13th February, 1941, 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, 1939, to 31st December, 1939, 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 1939.	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1941, in Columns I, II, IV and V of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz.:					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1941, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1941, 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 number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of children under 14 received during the calendar year 1940.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during the calendar year 1940.
		Col. I.	Col. II.		Col. IV.	Col. V.	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.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. All Souls	866	488	4	—	96	22	1	188	62	5	1,158	275
2. St. Mary	1,770	895	4	—	291	87	4	437	50	2		
3. North Marylebone	175	92	1	—	26	6	1	15	26	8		
Total	2,811	1,475	9	—	413	115	6	640	138	15	1,158	275

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The number of cases of this disease notified in 1940 was 3. All were treated in hospital, and in no case was vision impaired.

DYSENTERY.

Sixteen cases of sonné dysentery occurred amongst the nursing staff of the Middlesex Hospital. The outbreak was mild in character and all the patients recovered. The source of the infection was not definitely ascertained.

FOOD POISONING.

Three notifications of food poisoning were received during the year. Various foodstuffs came under suspicion but no definite evidence as to the responsibility of these articles was obtainable. All those affected recovered.

BLINDNESS.

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 1940.

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 1940 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 18, prepared at the request of the Ministry of Health, contains information with regard to age and sex distribution of all forms of tuberculosis.

TABLE 18.
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
1—5 ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—15 ...	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
15—25 ...	9	17	1	1	2	5	—	1
25—35 ...	16	17	2	2	2	2	1	1
35—45 ...	15	15	2	—	6	3	—	2
45—55 ...	8	5	1	1	3	2	1	—
55—65 ...	10	1	—	—	6	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	3	1	1	—	2	1	1	—
Totals ...	62	59	9	7	21	13	3	5

Tuberculosis Notifications.

Table 19 gives information regarding notifications and the localisation of the disease. The total number of cases of tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1940, on the register of notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health was 546, nine less 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 ... 42
2. Number of cases unnotified or notified at death ... 7
3. Number of cases notified within a month of death ... 4
4. Number of cases notified within three months of death... —
5. Number of cases notified within six months of death ... 3

Seven 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 19.
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	99	—	—	2	23	51	20	3	27	30	30	12	99	15	16	8	3	42	57
Kidney	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	1
Sternum	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Glands	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	2	1
Spine	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Genito-urinary	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Foot	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Peritoneum	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Finger	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTALS	113	—	2	5	24	58	21	3	34	34	31	14	113	20	18	9	5	52	61

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

Admissions to hospital and sanatoria during the year numbered 175, and every effort was made to obtain institutional treatment for all suitable cases.

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.

Artificial Pneumothorax Therapy.

This form of treatment, for which patients were previously referred to hospital, was, with the installation of the X-ray plant, commenced in the Council's Dispensary on the 20th July, 1940. Eighteen patients were dealt with and a total number of 136 refills were given between that date and the end of the year. These facilities have been fully appreciated not only by the dispensary staff but by the patients in the great saving of time effected in securing treatment. The expense involved in making provision for refills to be given in hospital has also been avoided.

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 351, the amount expended being £126 2s. 5d.

Prevention of Tuberculosis.

On the 24th April, 1940, the dispensary removed from temporary accommodation at the Old Baths Establishment, Marylebone Road, to the new Health Centre forming part of the Town Hall Extension. The work proceeded on practically a normal basis throughout 1940.

Particulars with regard to patients dealt with during the year are shown in Table 18, 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, 276	...	Old, 364
No. of attendances at dispensary ... ..	...	...	1,926
No. of contacts	New, 86	...	Old, 25
No. of home visits by Tuberculosis Officer	New, 11	...	Old, 119
No. of hospital visits by Tuberculosis Officer	...	...	53
No. of home visits by Tuberculosis Visitors—			
First visits,	93	...	Re-visits, 1,264

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.

X-Ray Examinations.

The new plant installed in the basement of the Town Hall Extension as part of the Council's Dispensary Service was brought into use on the 13th June, 1940, and during the remainder of the year 373 examinations were made. The advantages of having radiological facilities on the premises have been appreciated by the staff, and loss of working time to patients has been reduced to a minimum. The apparatus

has proved invaluable in diagnosis and supervision and may also be considered an excellent investment financially as it is no longer necessary to incur expenditure in sending patients to hospital for X-ray investigation.

Military Training and Tuberculosis.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, the Tuberculosis Officer continued to provide, 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, held 13 meetings in 1940 and dealt with a total of 338 cases.

DISINFECTION.

During the year 737 rooms and 25,007 articles (including 262 books) were disinfected.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Table 20 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 20.

WORK OF THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Examination.	Positive.	Negative.	Suspicious.	TOTAL.
Throat and Nasal swabs (for B. diphtheriae and haemolytic streptococci)	8	143	—	151
Sputa (for tubercle bacilli)... ..	15	98	—	113
Urine (for typhoid)	—	1	—	1
Smears (for gonococcus)	1	3	—	4
Smear (for anthrax)... ..	—	1	—	1
Swabs (for cerebro-spinal meningitis)	—	2	—	2
Totals	24	248	—	272

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

War conditions have brought to the inhabitants of the Borough a greater appreciation of the numerous services which the local authority has provided for their benefit and well-being. Circumstances arising out of the war have also presented additional opportunities for drawing the attention of the public to the various health services available. In addition to the usual channels through which publicity has been obtained, air-raid shelters have been utilised for the exhibition of posters dealing with subjects of public health importance, including immunisation against diphtheria and typhoid fever and vermin repression. By this means alone, large numbers of people, not easily reached otherwise, have been made aware of the many facilities which the Public Health Department is anxious to place at their disposal.

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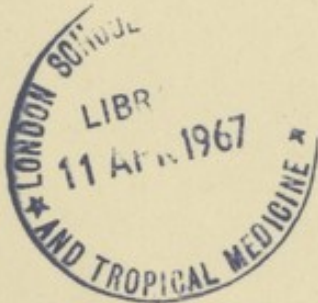
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