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

Contributors

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

Sanitary Condition of St. Pancras,

MIDDLESEX.

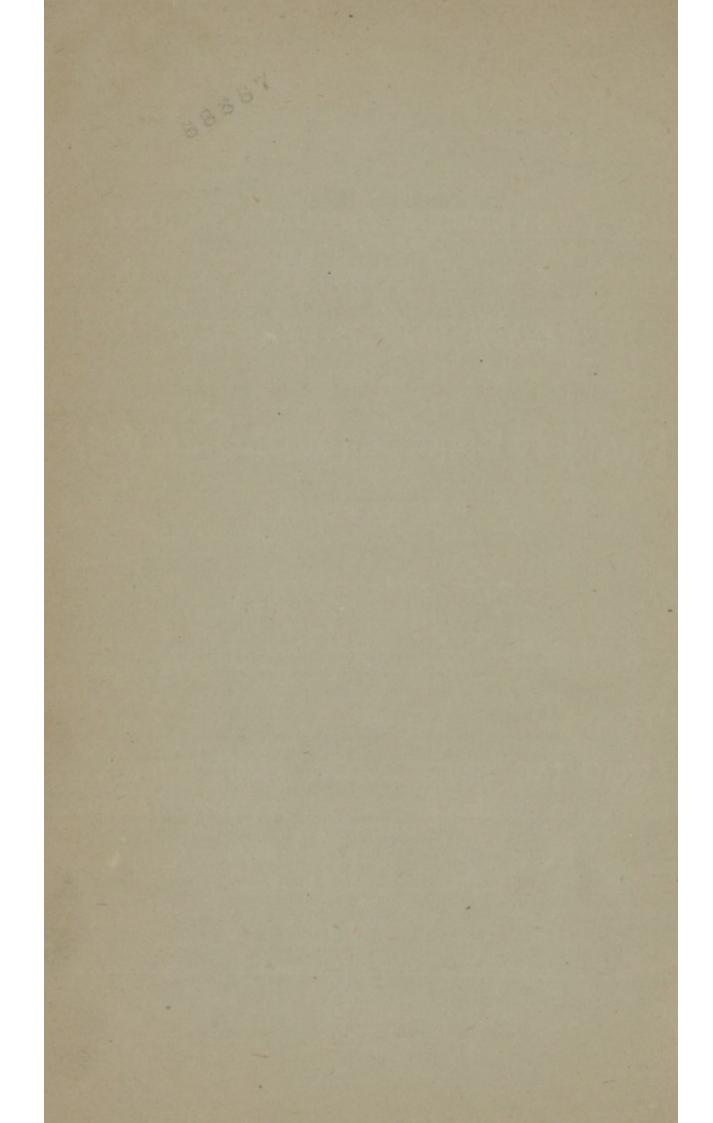
REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1872,

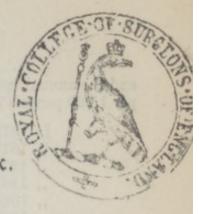
BY

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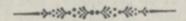
St. Panonas, Middlesex.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

Being the Report for the Year 1872.



TO THE VESTRYMEN OF ST. PANCRAS.

In the year 1872, 7,913 births were registered in the Parish of St. Pancras; or, more correctly 7,891 births during the fifty-two weeks ending on the 28th December, 1872. The number of births of males largely exceeded those of females; the ratio being 4,073 males to 3,818 females; or 107 boys to 100 girls. During the fifty-two weeks the births exceeded those of the fifty-two weeks of 1871 by 353.

Correction must be made, however, for children born of pauper non-parishioners in the Strand Union Workhouse. Deducting the children born in that institution the births were 7,830 during the fifty-two weeks, or 7,852 for the year of 365 days.

Assuming the average population during the year to have been 224,000, the birth-rate was 35·1 per 1,000 persons living. In 1871 the birth-rate was 33·8 per 1,000.

4,930 deaths were registered during the fifty-two weeks, and 4,928 during the year of 365 days. From this number, 4,928, must be deducted 104 deaths in the Strand Union Workhouse, and 64 deaths in Highgate Infirmary of non-parishioners; and there must be added 7 deaths in Homerton Fever Hospital. The corrected number of deaths is thus reduced to 4,767. These numbers compare very favourably with those registered in 1871, when the actual mortality of parishioners was 5,598.

Concisely stated, the deaths in 1872 were 831 less than in 1871;

and the annual rates of mortality were respectively 21.28 and 25.19 per 1,000 persons living.

In	1872	the	death-rate	was	21.28	per	1,000.
,,	1871		,,		25.19	*	"
,,	1870		,,		24.15		"
27	1869		,,		22.81		,,
,,	1868		"		22.50		"
"	1867		"		24.25		22
,,	1866		"		24.45		"
"	1865		"		24.80		"
"	1864		"		26.03		"
"	1863		"		23.28		"
"	1862		"		21.80		,, -
22	1861		"		23.00		33

It will be observed that the mortality in 1872 was the lowest of the last dozen years. This is remarkable, seeing that it followed on the very high mortality of 1871, when the death-rate was higher than during any one of the last dozen years, excepting 1864.

In the metropolis, as a whole, the annual rate of mortality in the year under review was 21.40 per 1,000; and in the north district, of which St. Paneras is a part, it was 22.9 per 1,000. The death-rate in this parish was hence 0.12 per 1,000 below the metropolitan average, and 1.6 per 1,000 below that of the North Registration District.

MORTALITY AT VARIOUS SEASONS.

The following table will be found useful, as showing when a diminished rate of mortality began to be felt:—

			Annual Rate of Mortality.
First Quarter	(January to March)	-	24.17
Second ,,	(April to June) -	-	22.53
Third ,,	(July to September)	-	22.09
Fourth ,,	(October to December)	-	19.14

The progressive diminution in the rate of mortality is thus strikingly manifested.

MORTALITY IN THE SEVERAL SUB-DISTRICTS AND IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

In every Sub-district there was a lower death-rate than during 1871; the diminution being greatest in the southern part of the parish. Also there were fewer deaths in 1872 than in 1871 in every one of the registered public institutions within the parish, viz.:— Highgate Infirmary, St. Paneras Workhouse, Strand Union Workhouse, University College Hospital, and the Royal Free Hospital.

MORTALITY AT VARIOUS AGES.

For the fifty-two weeks the deaths were-

				In 1872.	In 1871.
Under 1 y	rears of age	-	-	1,291	1,295
0 - 5	,,	-	-	1,986	2,154
5 — 60	"	-	-	1,851	2,093
Above 60	"	-		1,093	1,183

exclusive of deaths of parishioners in extra Parochial Institutions, which were far more numerous in 1871 than in 1872.

The deaths of children under one year of age formed 16.4 per cent. of the registered births.

MORTALITY FROM VARIOUS DISEASES.

The annual rates of mortality from the undermentioned diseases in the year 1872, were as follows:—

		London. 1872.	St. Pancras. 1872.	St. Pancras. 1871.
Small Pox	-	0.53	0.26	3.42
Diarrhœa and Cholera	-	1.19	1.05	1.06
Continued Fevers -	-	0.40	0.35	0.50
Scarlet Fevers -	-	0.27	0.31	0.43
Diphtheria	-	0.08	0.07	0.17
Hooping Cough -	-	0.98	1.16	0.71
Measles	-	0.51	0.47	0.47
Phthisis, Tabes, Atrop Scrofulous Diseases	phy }	3.43	4.38	4.48
Bronchitis, Pneumor and Asthma -	nia, }	3.57	3.56	4.06

These deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, viz., Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Hooping Cough, the Continued Fevers, and Bowel Fluxes, formed 16.7 per cent. of the total mortality, as compared with 26.1 per cent. in the year 1871. In the metropolis, as a whole, the corresponding per centage for 1872 was 17.9 per 1,000.

We are now in a position to state how the lessened mortality of 1872 came about. If to the actual rate of mortality during this year we add the diminished rates of mortality from zymotic diseases, tubercular diseases, and inflammatory affections of the lungs, as compared with 1871, figures are obtained (24-89) which approximate closely to those which express the annual rate of mortality during the year 1871. Hence the favourable death-rate of 1872 was due,—firstly, to the little prevalence of zymotic diseases; and, secondly, to the small fatality from tubercular diseases and inflammatory lung affections.

Tested by every method, the vital statistics of 1872 for St. Pancras show the good effects of sanitary improvements and precautionary sanitary measures: there was a lowered death-rate among persons of all ages from infectious diseases, from diarrheal complaints, from phthisis, and from children under five years of age from all causes.

St. Pancras Parish (and indeed London generally) exhibited a more favourable rate of mortality than the following large towns: Liverpool, Edinburgh, Manchester, Salford, Glasgow, Dublin, Hull, Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol, Portsmouth, Norwich, Wolverhampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Bradford, Oldham, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Sunderland.

The year 1872 was characterised in this parish by the little prevalence of epidemic disease. Small Pox was almost non-existent among us. Scarlet Fever had comparatively few victims, and the same may be said of Diphtheria. Measles and Hooping Cough were rather more prevalent—the latter constituting our chief zymotic disease. Typhus and Enteric (Typhoid) Fevers were less prevalent than usual, and relapsing fever was entirely absent. Summer and autumn diarrheea also killed fewer victims than usual.

The Disinfecting Chamber continues to do good service and is an invaluable adjunct, not only during greater but also during minor prevalence of epidemic diseases.

METEOROLOGY.

The Meteorology of the year 1872 was so peculiar, and, no doubt, influenced to so considerable an extent the mortality of the year, that it is worthy of a detailed notice.

January was a wet and tempestuous month, the rainfall being about three times as great as the average of this month. There were no severe frosts.

During February the temperature was, as a rule, above the average of the month. Though the number of rainy days was not great, the depth of rainfall was excessive.

In March, about three weeks of variable weather was succeeded by a week of bitterly cold weather. The end of the month was tempestuous and warm. The rainfall was a little above the average.

April was characterised by great alternations in temperature, excessive rainfall, and electrical disturbances.

May was cold, ungenial, and stormy. Vegetation was retarded and destroyed in many parts of England by frigid polar winds, snow, sleet, and thunder storms. The rainfall was excessive.

June was a variable and stormy month. It is not often that (as in this month) England is visited by a storm accompanied by sleet in June. The rainfall was large.

The Meteorology of July has been aptly described as "one grand prolonged series of demonstrations of the powers of elemental electricity." Sultry days, humid winds, and thunder storms characterised this month. Again the rainfall was excessive.

In August the temperature was unusually low, thunder storms prevailed, and the rainfall was large.

Disastrous thunder storms also characterised September, and excessive fluctuations of temperature.

October was a rough and squally month, with about twice the average rainfall.

November was a boisterous, rainy, stormy month; but fogs were very little prevalent.

December was a fearfully tempestuous month, with a rainfall that was simply prodigious.

The year 1872 was hence characterised by an enormous rainfall, innumerable thunder storms, much wind, and great alternations of temperature and meteorological conditions generally.

VACCINATION.

I am indebted to Mr. Tom Adams for the interesting table relative to Vaccination. It exhibits in a clear form the state of the parish with regard to Vaccination, more expecially of infants, and embraces returns not only of public, but also of private Vaccination, showing how satisfactorily the new Vaccination arrangements are working, as far as regards the amount of Vaccination done.

I have made repeated visits to the Vaccination stations, and have always met with a goodly number of well Vaccinated children, each child having seldom less than four good vesicles. There is no doubt, too, that the new arrangements for public Vaccinations ensure at all times an abundant supply of good lymph for arm to arm Vaccination, so that it is rarely necessary to Vaccinate from lymph preserved in sealed tubes or on points.

SANITARY LEGISLATION OF 1872.

The chief Sanitary Act of the Session of Parliament of 1872, was the "Public Health Act, 1872." The Act affects the metropolis by only one of its provisions, and in this manner. The 20th section constitutes bodies, termed port sanitary authorities, to whom are assigned the powers, rights, duties, capacities, liabilities, and obligations under the Sanitary Acts; and, further, the corporation of the City of London is made to be the port sanitary authority for the port of London.

It may be expected that this clause of the Act will prove of great value in preventing the introduction of contagious and infectious disease, and especially cholera, into this metropolis and into this parish. It is too little borne in mind how closely this parish is connected with the port of London by the Regent's Canal; and how we are thus exposed, by vessels coming up the canal, to the invasion of epidemic disease.

An Act (35 & 36 Vict. cap. 61) was passed to prevent the nuisance

and annoyance arising from the use of steam whistles and steam trumpets, and requiring the sanction of the Vestry to the use of such instruments. A few applications were made under the Act and were referred to the Sanitary Committee, who, deeming some of the whistles a nuisance, were averse to the granting of such sanction. The Vestry, however, overruled the decision of the Committee, and granted its sanction in every case to the use of the whistles.

Another Act, though nominally placed under the administration of the Metropolitan Board of Works, has, in consequence of the acknowledged incapacity of the Board to carry out its provisions, been referred to the Sanitary Officers by the Vestry. I refer to "The Infant Life Protection Act, 1872;" a well intentioned, but, as I believe, totally inefficient Act for the prevention of unlicensed babyfarming.

The most important Sanitary Act of the Session, is the Act to Amend the Law for the Prevention of Adulteration of Food, of Drink, and of Drugs.

The Act of 1860 for preventing the Adulteration of Articles of Food or Drink—the provisions of which had been extended with great stringency to drugs by the Pharmacy Act, 1868, was found to be quite inoperative. It is hoped and expected that the new Act will not likewise prove a failure.

As the law now stands:-

- 1. It is quasi-imperative on every local authority (whose jurisdiction collectively extends over the whole kingdom) to appoint a competent analyst, and inspectors to procure samples for analysis. You have done your Sanitary Officers the honour of electing them your officers under the Adulteration Acts.
- 2. Adulteration of two kinds is made illegal; firstly, the admixture of an eatable or drinkable with a substance injurious to health or poisonous; secondly, the fraudulent admixture of an article of food or drink in order to increase its weight or bulk. It would appear that the admixture must be wilful. In one respect, at least, the definitions of adulteration are defective: the facing of inferior articles (as e.g. tea) with substances not injurious to health, with the view of giving a false appearance to an inferior article, does not appear to be an adulteration. Nor does the Act forbid this most unwarrantable procedure-the admixture of good article (say cocoa) with many time its bulk of comparatively worthless matter (as e.g. potatoe-starch), and enclosure of the whole in a gorgeous wrapper, bearing in all cases utterly valueless certificates of some analyst as to the quality of some sample other than the one actually sold; provided that any words, however misleading, be placed on the wrapper stating the article is not the unmixed article; and I need hardly say, that the vendor always avers that the article has been improved by the manipulation practised.
 - 3. All admixtures of drugs are deemed adulterations; and

rightly so, for any tampering with drugs, on the due administration of which life itself may depend, is a heinous offence. Pharmaceutical chemists, moreover, are bound to know the quality of the articles in which they deal, and have, in the British Pharmacopæia, an authoritative standard of purity and quality laid down for the most important drugs and chemicals, accompanied by directions for testing as to purity and quality. These gentlemen are therefore placed in a different category from the ordinary trader.

4. The mixer as well as the vendor of an adulterated article is liable to punishment.

Though the Act is crudely drawn and bears the marks of the haste in which it passed through parliament, its intentions are admirable—to protect the public health against injurious adulteration; and to protect the public against frauds on their pockets. I trust that the great care and discretion which the Vestry and its Committees have taken in putting the Act in force, so as duly to enforce it without hardship to the trading community will produce excellent results.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

In my last annual report, I drew attention to a Bill introduced into the Session of Parliament of 1872, for the perpetuation of private Slaughter-houses. I regret that the Bill, thrown out last Session has been re-introduced in the present Session. The question has also been taken up by the Butcher's Trade Society, which has issued a placard urging the public to petition in favour of the Bill. In this document great stress is laid upon the high price of meat, which, it is alleged, would be raised by the abolition of private Slaughter-houses; whilst the Sanitary aspects of the question are (perhaps on account of the difficulty of meeting them) ignored,—except that it is stated the public Abattoirs would be gigantic nuisances. I regret that the Society should be so apparently ill-informed as to some of the facts of the case.

I must assert my conviction that many of the small ill-constructed Slaughter-houses in this parish, are sources of great annoyance to a neighbourhood and cause serious nuisances. There are 87 slaughter-houses in this parish, and it is impossible for two general Sanitary Inspectors to do more than make periodical visits to them. It would require one inspector's whole time to give them the amount of attention which they require. Vested interests have alone prevented many of these places being abolished; and the year 1874 has been looked forward to as the time at which they would legally cease to exist.

One of the great evils connected with private Slaughter-houses is the facilities they afford for the slaughter of diseased animals, as no efficient inspection can be made of the animals before they are slaughtered. Diseased animals cannot well be slaughtered in public Abattoirs without detection. In opposition to the statements of the Butcher's Trade Society, the following facts are well-known:—

In Edinburgh, which, since the year 1851, has had no private Slaughter-houses, and only one public Abattoir, it is stated on excellent authority, that the system is found to be very advantageous to trade, and a great boon to both butchers and consumers. The poor are benefited by the abolition of a nuisance, the sale of less unsound food, and the cheapening of the meat supply in consequence of all butchers competing on an equal footing.

In Cardiff the system has worked well, and a large source of profit arising from the sale of the flesh of diseased animals has been abolished.

In Glasgow, where three public Slaughter-houses were established in 1850 and private Slaughter-houses abolished, no inconvenience resulted or has since resulted; the price of meat was not affected by the change; less of unsound food is now sold; and the result has been satisfactory to both butchers and consumers.

In Paris the abolition of private Slaughter-houses did not enhance the price of meat; whilst in Berlin the price of meat has been lessened by a similar change of system.

It appears to be assumed that the passing of the Bill in question would leave matters as they are now; but this is, I believe, a mistake. At present the Statute of 1844 prevents the opening of new Slaughterhouses, except where these are situated at a distance of at least 40 feet from a public way, and 50 feet from a dwelling-house; and in addition the Magistrate's license is required. Were the Statute of 1844 repealed, as the Bill proposes, nothing but the Magistrate's license would be required, and there would be nothing to prevent Slaughter-houses springing up everywhere in close proximity to dwellings.

I would remind the Vestry that odd views are sometimes entertained as to the kind of place fitted for the slaughter of animals for food. The Sanitary Committee has been asked more than once during the last three years to sanction the use of cellars, beneath dwelling-houses in crowded localities, as Slaughter-houses; and one enterprising individual seemed surprised that a photographer's hut, with access only through a dwelling in close preximity, and up a set of wooden steps, was not deemed suitable for the purpose.

Since the above was written the Bill has been withdrawn and referred to a Select Committee.

COW-HOUSES.

At the October Petty Sessions, held at the Vestry Hall in October last year, 82 applications for licenses to keep cows were made.

Of these 10 were refused-

5 owing to infringements of previous licenses.

2 as being for unfit places.

2 being opposed by inhabitants.

1 being dirty when visited by Justices.

Five were granted for a less number of cows than before, owing to infringements; and in two cases licenses for increased numbers were given.

SANITARY WORKS.

Tables are appended, as usual, kindly furnished, the one by Mr. Worrell, Chief Clerk in the Department of Works; the other by Mr. Leach, Clerk in the Sanitary Department, assisted by the Sanitary Inspectors, giving details as to the amount of Sewer work done, nuisances abated, unsound food seized, &c., during the past year.

I desire to acknowledge the cordial manner in which the officers in the Sanitary Department have assisted me in carrying out my duties during the year under notice.

GAS.

The average illuminating power of the Gas supplied by the Imperial Company, as tested by Letheby's photometer, according to the requirements of the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860, was 14.4 standard sperm candles. The highest illuminating power observed was 16.4 candles, and the lowest 12.6 candles.

The average illuminating power was a trifle less than during the preceding year, and the fluctuations were greater; the maximum illuminating power observed being greater, and the minimum less in 1872 than in 1871.

Sulphur in various forms fluctuated from 18.4 to 39.9 grains per 100 cubic feet; the average amount present having been 24.5 grains. During the previous year (1871) the amount was less and the fluctuations not so great. Ammonia was invariably present though never in excessive quantities. Sulphuretted hydrogen was never detected in the Gas supplied at the testing station, 10, Edward Street.

On the whole, the Gas supplied in 1872 was not quite so good as during 1871; but the inferiority was only slight. It is to be feared that with the continued high price of coals, but little improvement in the quality of the Gas can be expected.

THOS. STEVENSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT, 10, Edward Street, Hampstead Road, n.w. April 9th, 1873.

 ${\tt FIRST~QUARTER,~1872}.$ Register of Births and Deaths in the Sub-Districts and Public Institutions, for the thirteen Weeks ending March 30th, 1872.

1634	68198	(Saint Pancras Workhouse) (Kentish Town) (Highgate Infirmary)	370	305 {	40 166 33	65 173 26	6 91	13 158	65 67 14	15	15	6	1		30		1	4		5 3	7 33 	7 37 18	16 91 5
171	18066	{Camden Town }	131	100 {	41	46	18	33	19		2			2	8		1	2		1	7	9	26
184	38562	Somers Town	178	205	98	97	55	93	43	10	9	***	1	1	12	1		6	1	2	16	25	53
155	29216	{ Gray's Inn Road } Royal Free Hospital }	107	117	65 14	73	38	61 2	32	3	8	1	1	1	15			1	1	1	14	15 2	30
145	29360	University College Hospital Strand Union	123	109 {	25 12	11 10	1	1	5 12		***	3								1	1	5	5
245	00000	(Tottenham Court)	100	100	71	75	40	65	34	2	3	10			12		1	4		1	11	15	32
427	38192	Regent's Park	Males 161	Females 153	Males 95	Females 106	44	86	44	5	4	12	1	1	15	Children 2	Adults.	3		3	20	24	42
Area in Acres.	Popu- lation in 1871.	LOCALITIES.		атня,	From	ATHS all causes	From all causes under 1 year of age.	From all causes under 5 years of age.	E. @	From Small Pox.	From Measles.	From Scarlatina.	From Diphtheria.	From Croup.	From Hooping Cough	Cholera, and Dysentery.		phus, and fevers.	200		From Tabes, Hydrocephalus, and Scrofula.		From Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Asthma.

SECOND QUARTER, 1872.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Sub-Districts and Public Institutions, for the thirteen Weeks ending June 29th, 1872.

300 3	29360	Regent's Park	Males 186	Females 169	Males		under e.	under ge.	s over	Pox.	easles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	roup.	Cough.	end Shidren		yphus, id, and g Fevers.	uerperal er.	rysipelas yoemia.	Hydrocephalus, and Scrofula.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, monia, and Asthma.
145 99	29360	(Tottenham Court .:)		-	95	Females 89	46	83	33	1	1	7	2	3	12	3	***	***	1		16	17	27
145 29	29360	1		(53	75	29	58	28	4	12	5	***	2	7	2	2	4			6	12	22
220 20		University College Hospital	96	116}	31	19	3	4	4		***			***				1	***	3		9	6
		(Strand Union)		(18	11	1	0	16	***					***			***			1	5	2
155 29	29216	(Gray's Inn Road)	105	100	72	61	37	69	32		10	3		1	10		***	2	***	1	11	13	26
155 23		Royal Free Hospital	125	125 {	29	5	1	1	5	***		1			***					***		2	2
184 38	8562	Somers Town	140	170	82	89	42	77	23	3	5	2	1	1	20	2		6		***	15	20	31
171 180	8066	(Camden Town)	101	704	40	55	21	47	13		2		1	1	5	2		2		2	7	11	19
1/1 18	8000	Saint Pancras Workhouse)	131	104	40	31	10	18	50		***		***						***	1	9	5	9
1634 681	20100	(Kentish Town)	040	200	145	155	86	151	58	9	17	2	1		25	2		5	1	1	22	39	38
1034 68	8198	(Highgate Infirmary)	346	316 {	40	33			17				***		***				***	3		30	11
2716 2213	1594	Totals	1024	1000	645	623	276	508	279	17	47	20	5	8	79	11	2	20	2	11	87	163	193

THIRD QUARTER, 1872.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Sub-Districts and Public Institutions, for the thirteen weeks ending 28th September, 1872.

Area in Acres.	Population in 1871.	LOCALITIES.		THS.	From	ATHS all causes	ll can	all causes years of a	From all causes over 60 years of age.	From Small Pox.	From Measles.	From Scarlatina.	From Diphtheria.	From Croup.	From Hooping Cough	Cholera, and Dysentery.		From Typhus, Typhoid, and Relapsing Fevers.	From Puerperal Fever.	From Erysipelas and Pyœmia.	de la	From Phthisis.	From Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Asthma.
427	38192	Regent's Park	Males 167	Females 154	Males 90	Females 79	67	91	30		1			2	15	Children 21	5		1	1	16	14	16
300	200	Tottenham Court	1	(69	54	47	70	14		1	5	***		2	17	3	3		1	16	16	17
145	29360	University College Hospital	130	91 }	33	22	4	7	5		***				***		***	2		***	3	12	2
-		(Strand Union)	38	(11	13	3	4	12	***			***			1	1			***		7	3
155	29216	(Gray's Inn Road)	91	107	71	65	51	77	24		4	***			11	22	3	4	***	1	13	10	15
155	29216	Royal Free Hospital 5	91	10,5	18	8	1	1				***	***		***					2		2	3
184	38562	Somers Town	178	144	87	88	57	108	35	1	4	1			4	36	3	2	2		13	12	24
171	18066	Camden Town	104	88 {	48	38	39	49	7	***			1	1	4	19				1	5	7	4
-1/1	10000	Saint Pancras Workhouse	102	000	22	24	14	14	23	***			***	***							7	1	4
1634	68198	Kentish Town	334	298 {	178	151	150	191	44	5	5	5	2		15	74	1	4	1	2	21	34	19
1034	09198	Highgate Infirmary 5	00%	- 200	33	31	***		20													18	3
2716	221594	Totals	1004	882	660	573	451	612	214	6	15	11	3	3	51	190	16	15	4	8	94	133	110

FOURTH QUARTER, 1872.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Sub-Districts and Public Institutions, for the thirteen Weeks ending 28th December, 1872.

Area in Acres.	Population in 1871.	LOCALITIES.	BIF	THS.	From	ATHS all causes	1 year of age.	all causes years of a	all causes years of a	From Small Pox.	From Measles.	From Scarlatina.	From Diphtheria.	From Croup.	From Hooping Cough	the sail	hœa,	From Typhus, Typhoid, and Relapsing Fevers.	Fen	From Erysipelas and Pycemia.	From Tabes, Hydrocephalus, and Scrofula.	From Phthisis.	From Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Asthma.
427	38192	Regent's Park	Males 163	Females 175	Males 66	Females 66	40	48	41			1			3	Children	Adults.	3	1		8	10	29
110		Tottenham Court	300	(37	60	25	26	25	***		1		1	1	1		2	***	1	8	12	19
145	29360	University College Hospital	110	106	32	10	2	5	5			***		***	***		***	***	***	1	1	8	4
		Strand Union	1.00	(12	17	3	2	10				***		***			***		***	1	8	4
155	29216	Gray's Inn Road	126	104	54	63	31	43	28			1	***	***	5	2	1	2	1	***	12	15	16
100	23210	Royal Free Hospital 5	120	104	16	9		2	2		***	1	***		1					2		4.	2
184	38562	Somers Town	157	136	94	85	54	73	34	***	***	2		4,41	8	4		3	1		14	32	32
171	18066	Camden Town	98	90 {	33	32	19	24	12			1			3	1		1		1	5	12	19
1/1	10000	Saint Pancras Workhouse 5	30	200	35	28	11	16	40	***					1		***				7	2	9
1634	68198	(Kentish Town)	320	338 {	123	131	84	111	48	***	2	1	3	2	15			3	1	2	24	25	49
1001	00100	Highgate Infirmary	040	300 {	40	36			16					***			1	1			2	20	6
2716	221594	Totals	974	949	542	537	269	350	261	0	2	8	3	3	37	8	2	15	4	7	82	148	189

SUMMARY OF THE FOUR QUARTERS, 1872.

Register of Births and Deaths in the Sub-Districts and Public Institutions, for the Fifty-two Weeks ending 28th December, 1872.

Area in Acres.	Population in 1871.	LOCALITIES.		THS.	From a	ATHS all causes	all cause year of a	all cause ears of a	From all causes over 60 years of age.	From Small Pox.	From Measles.	From Scarlatina.	From Diphtheria.	From Croup.	From Hooping Cough	Cholera, and Dysentery.		From Typhus, Typhoid, and Relapsing Fevers.	From Puerperal Fever.	From Erysipelas and Pyœmia.	Hydrocephalus, and Scrofula.	From Phthisis.	From Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Asthma.
427	38192	Regent's Park	Males 677	Females 651	Males 346	Females 340	197	308	148	6	6	20	3	6	45	Children 26	Adults 5	6	2	4	60	65	114
10		(Tottenham Court)	100	(230	264	141	219	101	6	16	21		3	22	20	6	13	1	3	41	55	90
145	29360	University College Hospital	459	422 }	121	62	10	20	19			3	1					4	1	5	5	36	14
. 100	1	Strand Union	19	(53	51	8	7	50			***				1	1			***	3	25	14
155	29216	Gray's Inn Road	450	451 {	262	262	157	250	116	3	22	5	1	2	41	24	4	9	1	3	50	53	87
100	20210	Royal Free Hospital 5	2500	301	77	30	3	6	11			2		***	.1				2	4	***	10	10
184	38562	Somers Town	653	655	361	359	226	351	135	14	18	5	2	2	44	43	3	17	3	2	58	89	140
171	18066	Camden Town ?	464	382 {	162	171	97	153	- 51		4		2	4	20	22	1	5	1	5	24	39	68
1/1	10000	Saint Pancras Workhouse 5	20.8	302	137	148	41	61	178						1					3	30	15	38
1634	68198	(Kentish Town)	1370	1257	612	610	411	611	-217	29	39	14	7	2	85	76	2	16	4	10	100	135	197
1034	03135	Highgate Infirmary	1070	1237	146	126			67			***	***				1	1		6	2	86	25
2716	221594	Totals	4073	3818	2507	2423	1291	1986	1093	58	105	70	16	19	259	212	23	71	15	45	373	608	797

RETURN shewing the Works executed, and Improvements effected in the Parish of St. Pancras, under the supervision of the Sanitary Officers during the year ending December 31st, 1872.

- Chicago -	ri.			s, &c.		1	Drains.		Wa	ter Clo	sets.	Recer	ter otacle.	Dust	Bins.	5	pre-	ls	ted.		1	
Name of Sanitary Inspector.	Overcrowdings abated.	Bakehouses cleansed.	Cesspools abolished.	Houses, Rooms, Yards, &c. cleansed and repaired.	Paving repaired.	New.	Trapped.	Repaired and cleansed.	New Water Closets erected.	Repaired and cleansed.	Water laid on.	New.	Repaired.	New.	Repaired.	Domestic water supply provided.	Refuse removed from pre- mises.	Pigs and other animals removed.	Smoke nuisances abated.	Manure removed.	Dung Pits abolished.	TOTAL.
J. Hartley	4	15	5	133	47	10	80	40	1	48	51	1	38	6	10	2	18	2		8		519
W. Rouch	3	8	4	69	41	9	75	77	4	57	87	3	24	5	4	5	11	13		7		506
Total	7	23	9	202	88	19	155	117	5	105	138	4	62	11	14	7	29	15		15		1025

RETURN to be made on or before the 7th of February, 1873, by Mr. Adams, Vaccination Officer of the Parish of St. Pancras, respecting the Vaccination of Children whose births were registered in his district from 1st January to 30th June, 1872, inclusive.

Registration Sub-Districts	Number of Births returned in the Birth List Sheets		er of these Bi ery, 1873, in to (Birth List &	THE REAL PROPERTY.		January, 18 Vaccination	nese Births, whi 73, remained un Register on eport Book) of	nentered in the	Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1873, neither duly entered
comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	as registered from 1st January to 30th June, 1872.	Successfully	tible of	Had Small Pox	Dead Unvacci- nated	Postponement by Medical Certificate	Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised	Removal to Places unknown, or which cannot be reached; and Cases not having been found	in the Vaccination Register, nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book
Gray's Inn Road	479	388	2	0	28	2	7	49	3
Somers Town	696	567	4	1	43	5	18	56	2
Tottenham Court Road	439	338	1	1	89	0	5	54	1
Camden Town	444	377	1	0	30	1	5	30	0
Regent's Park	670	551	1	0	58	2	12	45	1
Kentish Town	1342	1120	4	0	79	2	21	116	0
TOTAL	4070	3341	13	2	277	12	68	350	7

Dated February 5th, 1873.

Signed,

Tom Adams, Vaccination Officer.

743 Notices have been served during the year, of which 537 were primary and 206 final.

It has been necessary in 17 cases to enforce compliance with Notices by Police Court proceedings.

The market places are frequently visited, and 86 seizures of stale and unsound fish, fruit, vegetables, and other articles of food exposed for sale, were made during the year.

There were among the articles seized-

FISH.

- 8 kits, 131 pads, 3 turns, and 1 trunk of plaice.
- 1 kit, 1 pad and 11 cod fish.
- 6 boxes, 8 baskets, 1 barrel, 2 kits, and 200 salt herrings.
- 1 trunk of mixed fish.
- 7 boxes, 7 pads, and 36 mackerel.
- 2 trunks and 39 pairs of soles.
- 2 pads and 2 trunks of skate.
- 20 boxes of haddocks.
- 1 bag of mussels.
- 1 basket of shrimps.

MEAT.

2 hams, 1 box; and 122 unpacked rabbits.

VEGETABLES.

4 bushels and 1 crate of brocoli, 11 barrels of onions.

FRUIT.

565 cocoa nuts, 8 boxes of figs, 46 boxes of cherries.

9 bkts. of strawberries, 9 boxes of pears, 2 boxes of grapes.