

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

Contributors

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FIFTY - SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

VITAL AND SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras.



REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1912

“ Preventive measures are
always invidious, because when
most successful the necessity
for them is least apparent.”

—*Captain Cook.*



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MAP OF THE
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
OF
ST. PANCRAS

DIVIDED INTO
DIVISIONS and SUB-DIVISIONS

REVISED 1909

The Divisions correspond with the Registration Sub-Districts of the Registrar General
The Sub-Divisions are the Municipal Polling Districts

(The Parliamentary Boundary of the Borough was not altered by the London Government Act 1899, but the Municipal Boundary was then adjusted to the boundary line shown.)

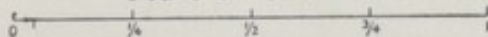
N = North Division W = West Division
E = East S = South

Boundary of Divisions
Sub Divisions



SUB-DIVISIONS	Wards
N 1. HIGHGATE	
2. ST JOHN'S PARK	1
3. GOSPEL OAK	
4. GRAFTON	
5. MAITLAND PARK	2
E 1. BARTHOLOMEW	
2. CAMDEN SQUARE	3
3. COLLEGE	
4. OAKLEY SQUARE	
5. OSSULSTON	6
W 1. CASTLE	
2. CHALK FARM	4
3. MORNINGTON	
4. REGENT'S PARK	5
5. EUSTON	
S 1. ARGYLE	
2. MECKLENBURGH	8
3. BURTON	
4. ENOSLEIGH	
5. WHITFIELD	7

Scale of One Mile



Stanford's Geog. Atlas, London

St. Pancras Borough Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1912.

CHAIRMAN.

Councillor GEORGE BLOUNT (Ward 5.)

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

Councillor Cornish Arthur Coggan (Ward 1.)

EX-OFFICIO.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR.

Alderman David Davies, J.P.

ALDERMEN.

KNIGHT, WILLIAM STANLEY
MACBEAN.
McGREGOR, DONALD.

MATTHEWS, WILLIAM HENRY, J.P.
REGNART, SIR HORATIO GRECE,
J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Ward.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | BEATON, DR. ROBERT MILNE, J.P. |
| 2 | BROWN, HENRY JOSEPH. |
| 3 | BULLOCK REV. EDWARD, M.A. |
| 4 | CARTER, HARRY JAMES. |
| 3 | CREMIN, DR. WILLIAM. |
| 7 | FISHER, GEORGE OAKLEY. |
| 2 | GARDNER, GEORGE. |
| 1 | GRANT, GEORGE ALEXANDER. |
| 8 | GROOM, HENRY. |
| 2 | HIGGINS, JOHN. |
| 3 | IDRIS, MRS. EVELINE TREVENA WILLIAMS. |
| 5 | KELLIE, DR. KENNETH HARRISON ALLOA. |
| 8 | PARAMORE, DR. RICHARD. |
| 7 | SWIFT, MANSELL JAMES. |
| 4 | VOSPER, DR. PERCY. |
| 5 | WASHINGTON, ALFRED CHARLES. |
| 5 | WILLIAMS, CHARLES. |
| 6 | WOFFENDALE, REV. ZEPHANIAH BANKS. |

St. Pancras Borough Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF, 1912.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*JOHN FREDERICK JOSEPH SYKES, M.D., D.Sc.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

JOHN KEAR COLWELL, F.I.C.

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Wards.	Divisions and Sub-Divisions. N.=North, E.=East, W.=West, S.=South.	Inspectors.
1	N. 1 (Highgate)	G. Rackham
	N. 2 (St. John's Park)	W. L. Brown
	N. 3 (Gospel Oak)	
2	N. 4 (Grafton)	B. H. Thompson
	N. 5 (Maitland Park)	
3	E. 1 (Bartholomew)	C. H. Johnston
	E. 2 (Camden Square)	
	E. 3 (College)	
	E. 4 (Oakley Square)	W. G. Auger
6	(Also Food Inspector for College and Oakley Square Sub-Divisions)	
	E. 5 (Ossulston)	R. E. James
4	W. 1 (Castle)	H. G. West
	W. 2 (Chalk Farm)	
	W. 3 (Mornington)	J. I. Lonnon
5	W. 4 (Regent's Park)	G. W. Adkins
	W. 5 (Euston)	
8	S. 1 (Argyle)	E. G. Holmes
	S. 2 (Mecklenburgh)	A. H. Walker
	S. 3 (Burton)	E. J. Dillon
7	S. 4 (Endsleigh)	J. Landen
	S. 5 (Whitfield)	

SANITARY INSPECTOR OF WORKPLACES WHERE WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED
AND FOR THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

MARY ELIZABETH BIBBY, B.A.

SANITARY INSPECTOR AND HEALTH VISITOR FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFANT
MORTALITY AND FOR THE CLEANSING OF CHILDREN.

CELIA SMITH.

* Dr. Sykes died on the 28th January, 1913.



SANITARY INSPECTORS OF FOOD.

JOSEPH OSBORNE (S. & W.). HARRY ROBERT CHILD (N. & E.).
 WALTER GEORGE AUGER (E. 3 & 4) and District Inspector of E. 4.

CARETAKER OF MORTUARIES, &c.

SAMUEL NICHOLAS DAVY.

DISINFECTORS.

RICHARD CARR AKERS, Foreman.
 HENRY CATCH, Disinfector and Fumigator.
 JOSEPH ROOTS, Assistant and Driver.
 THOMAS BARTHOLOMEW, Stoker and General Assistant.

**ATTENDANT AT CONTACT SHELTER, PERSONAL CLEANSING HOUSE (WOMEN'S)
AND CHILDREN'S BATHS.**

MRS. ALICE OAKEY [and Assistant].

RESIDENT CARETAKER AT GOLDINGTON BUILDINGS.

WALTER BROWN.

RESIDENT CARETAKER AT FLAXMAN TERRACE.

JOHN EVANS.

RESIDENT CARETAKER AT PROSPECT TERRACE.

ALEXANDER HUGH REID.

PROSPECT TERRACE BATHS.

A. SMITH, Male Attendant.

MRS. REID, Female „

CLERICAL STAFF.

<i>Chief Clerk</i>	..	ALFRED POWEL COKE, <i>Barrister-at-Law.</i>
<i>First Clerk</i>	..	HARRY RICHES.
<i>Second Clerk</i>	..	ALFRED GEORGE CAPEL.
<i>Clerk</i>	.. ..	PERCY CHARLES TAYLOR.
<i>Clerk</i>	.. ..	HENRY FRANK MULLIS.
<i>Clerk</i>	.. ..	GEORGE NETHERTON COVE.
<i>Junior Clerk</i>	..	PERCY WILLIAM POTTIER.
<i>Boy Clerk</i>	..	JOSEPH BERNARD MOLLOY.

Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Being the Report for the Year 1912.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

The following is the Fifty-Seventh Annual Report upon the Vital and Sanitary Condition of the Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras.

Although the Registration District of St. Pancras has remained practically the same area since 1856, except for a few adjustments of boundary described in the Report for the year 1900, the changes in the areas of the Registration Sub-Districts since the last-mentioned date have been great.

Changes were made in 1900, at the census of 1901, and again in 1906, when the two southern Sub-Districts were amalgamated. So that now the four Registration Sub-Districts of St. Pancras, except for slight deviations of the outer boundary, coincide with the four Parliamentary Divisions.

CENSUS.

The following tables give the results of the Census of 1911, and the comparative figures of that of 1901, so far as they are available.

Registration District and Sub-Districts, with their constituent Civil Parish ;
Area; Houses and Population, 1901 and 1911; and Separate Occupiers, 1911.

(The Registration District is co-extensive with the Civil Parish.)

Registration District and Sub-Districts and Civil Parish.	Area in Statute Acres.		Houses.			Families or Separate Occupiers.	Population.					
	Land and Inland Water.	Inland Water only.	Inhabited.	Inhabited.	Building.		Persons.		Males.		Females.	
							1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
ST. PANCRAS ...	2694.4	38.5	23715	22246	28	52994	235317	218387	114305	106728	121012	111659
West	612.7	—	6478	—	—	14525	60562	58275	28767	28722	30684	29553
South	296.7	—	4844	—	—	10259	55707	45255	27795	22957	27912	22298
East	632.3	—	5771	—	—	14068	60320	57451	28892	27706	31428	29745
North	1152.5	—	6622	—	—	14142	58728	57406	28851	27343	30988	30063

CENSUS 1901.

Institutions.—Persons enumerated in Workhouse Establishments and in
Hospitals, &c.

Number of District and Sub-District.	Registration District and Sub-District.	Civil Parish.	Institution.	Special Inmates (Patients, Paupers, Lunatics, &c.)			Officials and their Families.		
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
8	St. Pancras—								
1	Regent's Park	St. Pancras	St. Saviour's Hospital for Cancer...	22	—	22	20	2	18
			Boys' Home, Industrial School ...	136	136	—	7	4	3
2	Tottenham Court Road	..	Workhouse Infirmary, Central Lon-						
			don Sick Asylum ...	244	134	110	39	4	35
			University College Hospital ...	161	89	72	79	12	67
			Home Hospital, Fitzroy Square ...	22	12	10	31	2	29
			Metropolitan Throat and Ear Hos-						
			pital ...	4	4	—	4	—	4
			London Skin Hospital ...	7	4	3	3	1	2
			Oxygen Home ...	17	7	10	9	1	8
			Medical and Surgical Home ...	—	—	—	4	—	4
			St. Patrick's Home for Boys, In-						
			dustrial School ...	52	52	—	6	3	3
3	Gray's Inn Lane	..	Central London Ophthalmic Hos-						
			pital ...	21	12	9	9	1	8
			Central London Throat and Ear						
			Hospital ...	6	2	4	8	1	7
			British Hospital for Diseases of the						
			Skin ...	5	—	5	2	—	2
			Royal Free Hospital... ..	122	76	46	66	11	55
4	Somers Town	..	New Hospital for Women ...	38	—	38	32	1	31
			London Temperance Hospital ...	76	34	42	61	5	56
5	Camden Town	..	Workhouse ...	2166	879	1287	110	17	93
			North-West London Hospital ...	45	21	24	29	4	25
6	Kentish Town	..	Workhouse Infirmary ...	470	246	224	85	6	79
			Casual Wards... ..	16	12	4	5	3	2

CENSUS 1911.

Institutions.—Persons enumerated in Workhouse Establishments and in Hospitals, &c.

Registration Sub-District.	Civil Parish.	Institution.	Special Inmates (Patients, Paupers, Lunatics, &c.)			Officials and their Families.		
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
West ... {	St. Pancras	St. Saviour's Hospital for Cancer ...	17	...	17	19	2	17
		Boys' Home, Industrial School ...	135	135	...	10	4	6
South ... {	"	Workhouse Infirmary, Central London Sick Asylum ...	239	184	55	43	3	40
		University College Hospital ...	272	134	138	109	14	95
		Home Hospital, Fitzroy Square ...	25	11	14	34	2	32
		Metropolitan Throat and Ear Hospital ...	1	1	...	4	...	4
		London Skin Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		St. Luke's Hostel, Fitzroy Square...	12	4	8	18	2	16
		Medical and Surgical Homes ...	8	5	3	17	1	16
		Central London Ophthalmic Hospital ...	17	7	10	10	1	9
East ... {	"	Central London Throat and Ear Hospital ...	19	9	10	8	1	7
		Royal Free Hospital ...	151	85	66	74	7	67
		New Hospital for Women ...	58	1	57	46	1	45
		London Temperance Hospital ...	84	42	42	59	3	56
North ... {	"	Workhouse ...	1638	774	864	94	23	61
		North-West London Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Workhouse Infirmary ...	611	319	292	104	8	96
		Casual Wards ...	12	9	3	5	3	2
North ... {	"	St. Margaret's Home...	43	7	26	9	...	9

CENSUS, 1901.

Aggregate number of Marriages, Births and Deaths registered in each Registration District during the intercensal period, 1891—1901; increase or decrease of population compared with difference between Births and Deaths.

NOTE.—The last two columns of this Table show how the increase or decrease of population in each District is the result of the difference between births and deaths and the balance of migration. For comparative purposes the value of the figures in these two columns is, however, seriously affected by the deaths occurring in large hospitals situated in certain Districts.

Registration Districts.	* Population.		Registered from 1st April 1891 to 31st March, 1901.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Population.	Excess of Births over Deaths (+) or of Deaths over Births (—).	Gain (+) or Loss (—) by Migration.
	1891.	1901.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.			
ST. PANCRAS ..	234379	234912	22063	69202	48305	+ 533	+ 20397	— 20364

* The Population shown in this Table, both for 1891 and 1901, are of those of the Districts as they existed in 1891, and throughout the period during which the Births and Deaths were registered. The Populations of the Districts as altered on 1st April, 1901, in consequence of changes in the areas of Parishes or Unions under the provisions of the London Government Act, 1899, are given in Table 12. —Extract from Table 12.—Population, 1891, 234,749; Population, 1901, 235,317.

CENSUS, 1911.

Registration Districts.	Population.		Registered from 1st April, 1901 to 31st March, 1911.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Population.	Excess of Births over Deaths (+) or of Deaths over Births (-).	Gain (+) or Loss (-) by Migration.
	1901.	1911.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.			
ST. PANCRAS ...	235317	218387	20818	58128	38464	- 16930	+ 19664	- 36594

CENSUS, 1901.

Ages of Persons, Males and Females, in the Borough of St. Pancras.

All Ages	Under 1 year	1—	2—	3—	4—	Under 5 years	5—	10—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—
Persons, 235,317	5400	4761	4795	4701	4475	24132	21873	12493	4086	4163	4125	4109	4255	4515	4509
Males, 114,305	2656	2413	2364	2314	2210	11987	10893	6239	2024	2033	2059	2049	2044	2186	2282
Females, 121,012	2744	2348	2431	2387	2265	12145	10980	6254	2062	2135	2066	2060	2211	2329	2227

20—	21—	25—	30—	35—	40—	45—	50—	55—	60—	65—	70—	75—	80—	85—	90—	95—	100 & upwards
4751	20357	23788	20081	16985	14456	12347	10137	7685	6417	4261	2999	1644	835	233	64	10	2
2341	10037	11605	9815	8295	7149	5959	4831	3632	2861	1798	1171	580	287	78	26	3	1
2410	10320	12183	10266	8690	7307	6348	5306	4053	3556	2463	1828	1064	548	155	38	7	1

CENSUS, 1911.

Ages of Persons, Males and Females, in the Borough of St. Pancras.

All Ages.	Under 1 year	1—	2—	3—	4—	Under 5 years	5—	10—	13—	14—	15—	16—	17—	18—	19—
Persons, 218,387	4755	4181	4362	4339	4113	21750	4018	3733	10892	3448	7607	3622	3650	3835	4046
Males, 106,728	2370	2112	2131	2215	2058	10886	2010	1866	5437	1711	1789	1722	1784	1883	2122
Females, 111,659	2385	2069	2231	2124	2055	10864	2008	1867	5455	1737	1818	1900	1866	1552	1924

20—	25—	30—	35—	40—	45—	50—	55—	60—	65—	70—	75—	80—	85—	90—	95—	100 & upwards
21240	21709	18875	16449	14404	12274	10219	8272	6176	4763	3067	1737	787	268	80	8	1
10269	10567	9507	8148	7089	6036	4971	3989	2894	2133	1194	672	258	88	31	5	—
10971	11142	9368	8301	7315	6238	5248	4283	3282	2630	1873	1065	529	180	49	3	1

CENSUS, 1901.

Metropolitan Borough.	Area in Statute Acres.	Houses. 1901.				Population.			
		In-habited.	Uninhabited.		Build-ing.	1891.	1901.		
			In Occupation.	Not in Occupation.		* Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ST. PANCRAS Civil Parish.	2694.4	23715	1009	541	21	234749	235317	114305	121012
St. Pancras, Ward No. 1 ...	—	4225	61	66	11	—	35998	17023	18975
„ 2 ...	—	2397	49	22	1	—	23841	11828	12013
„ 3 ...	—	4071	143	83	4	—	35511	16842	18669
„ 4 ...	—	2952	47	57	—	—	25064	12261	12803
„ 5 ...	—	3526	212	144	2	—	34387	16506	17881
„ 6 ...	—	1700	71	36	2	—	24809	12050	12759
„ 7 ...	—	1647	265	42	1	—	21258	10683	10575
„ 8 ...	—	3197	161	91	—	—	34449	17112	17337

* NOTE.—By the London Government Act, 1899, and by Orders in Council in conformity with the provisions of the Act, the Administrative County of London, exclusive of the City of London, was divided into the twenty-eight Metropolitan Boroughs. Owing to the complicated changes thus effected the population of the several wards of the Metropolitan Boroughs at the Census of 1891, cannot be given.

CENSUS, 1911.

Metropolitan Borough.	Area in Statute Acres.	Houses, 1911.		Population.			
		In-habited.	Building.	1901.	1911.		
				Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ST. PANCRAS Civil Parish	2694.4	22246	28	235317	218387	106728	111659
St. Pancras, Ward No. 1 ...	—	—	—	35998	35540	16495	19045
„ 2 ...	—	—	—	23841	21866	10848	11018
„ 3 ...	—	—	—	35511	34728	16578	18150
„ 4 ...	—	—	—	25064	26394	13375	13019
„ 5 ...	—	—	—	34387	31881	15347	16534
„ 6 ...	—	—	—	24809	22723	11128	11595
„ 7 ...	—	—	—	21258	18130	9185	8945
„ 8 ...	—	—	—	34449	27125	13772	13353

CENSUS, 1901.

Parliamentary Borough and Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Houses, 1901.				Population.				
		In- habited.	Uninhabited.		Build- ing.	1891.	1901.			
			In Occupation.	Not in Occupation.		Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
ST. PANCRAS.										
1. North Div.	2671·8	{	6580	107	86	12	59233	59375	28570	30805
2. East ..			5770	214	119	6	60666	60276	28891	31385
3. West ..			6490	262	204	2	60704	59766	29032	30734
4. South ..			4796	421	103	2	53776	55495	27637	27858

* NOTE.—The Parliamentary Divisions were unaltered in area at the Census of 1901.

CENSUS, 1911.

Parliamentary Borough and Divisions.	Area in Statute Acres.	Houses, 1911.		Population.			
		In- habited.	Building.	1901.	1911.		
				Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
ST. PANCRAS.							
1. North Division ...	2664	—	—	59375	58026	27632	30394
2. East ..				60276	57402	27703	29699
3. West ..				59766	57582	28446	29136
4. South ..				55495	45598	23194	22404

CENSUS, 1911.

	Average number of persons per Inhabited Building.		Average number of persons per family.		
			1901.	1911.	
	1901.	1911.	All Dwellings.	All Dwellings.	Ordinary Dwelling House.
London	7.93	7.89	4.45	4.37	4.24
Battersea	7.20	6.90	4.33	4.24	4.21
Bermondsey	8.27	8.41	4.50	4.49	4.43
Bethnal Green	9.26	9.39	4.60	4.62	4.50
Camberwell	7.07	7.15	4.55	4.45	4.33
Chelsea	8.55	8.85	4.23	4.17	3.95
Deptford	6.98	6.80	4.48	4.37	4.31
Finsbury	10.93	11.52	4.21	4.14	3.97
Fulham	7.41	7.70	4.27	4.21	4.21
Greenwich	6.73	6.52	4.86	4.64	4.38
Hackney	7.16	7.16	4.49	4.40	4.29
Hammersmith	7.39	7.54	4.35	4.27	4.10
Hampstead	7.26	7.14	4.82	4.59	4.61
Holborn	12.63	13.15	4.31	4.47	4.34
Islington	8.67	8.90	4.23	4.10	3.96
Kensington	7.98	8.05	4.61	4.49	4.41
Lambeth	7.27	7.52	4.26	4.21	4.11
Lewisham	5.60	5.60	4.60	4.35	4.32
Paddington	8.14	8.54	4.28	4.20	4.16
Poplar	7.47	7.70	4.72	4.62	4.51
St. Marylebone	9.85	9.86	4.22	4.15	4.04
St. Pancras	9.92	9.82	4.13	4.12	3.85
Shoreditch	9.31	9.66	4.39	4.49	4.31
Southwark	9.88	10.48	4.31	4.32	4.07
Stepney	9.49	9.59	4.89	4.91	4.61
Stoke Newington	6.64	6.78	4.33	4.17	4.11
Wandsworth	6.14	6.43	4.66	4.44	4.38
Westminster	9.96	9.14	4.43	4.45	4.13
Woolwich	6.48	5.73	4.77	4.58	4.27
City of London	6.97	7.06	5.04	4.92	3.82

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR SAINT PANCRAS, 1912.

(Extracted from the *Monthly Returns of the Meteorological Office.*)

DEDUCED FROM OBSERVATIONS AT CAMDEN SQUARE, N.W., UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF H. ROBERT MILL, D.SC., L.L.D.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Baro- meter.	{ Mean Pressure at 32° F. at Station Level* (Bar 110 ft. above M.S.L.)											
	29·835	29·569	29·602	30·049	29·863	29·718	29·811	29·639	30·043	29·824	29·879	29·818
Air Temperature.	{ Mean of { Maximum A.											
	44·2	48·8	53·3	61·1	68·2	69·6	75·0	66·6	62·4	55·9	48·6	50·8
	{ Minimum B.											
	36·1	38·1	40·6	39·9	48·3	51·1	55·4	50·5	46·7	39·8	38·8	40·1
	{ Mean of A. and B.											
	40·2	43·5	47·0	50·5	58·2	60·4	65·2	58·6	54·6	47·9	43·7	45·5
	{ Difference from Average †											
	+1·6	+3·5	+4·0	+2·0	+3·9	—0·5	+0·8	—4·7	—3·9	—2·2	—0·2	+6·0
Humidity...	92	88	84	73	71	73	72	77	77	91	88	90
Earth Temperature at 4 ft. depth	45·4	42·7	45·1	47·1	51·8	55·1	58·4	58·2	56·1	51·7	48·6	46·5
Bright Sunshine.	{ Total Observed (Daily mean) ... ..Hours											
	0·64	0·89	2·95	7·29	5·27	5·75	4·35	3·44	3·74	2·85	0·79	0·66
	{ Per cent. of total possible											
	8	9	25	53	34	35	27	24	30	27	9	9
	{ Difference from Average †Hours											
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rain and other forms of Precipita- tion.	{ Number of Days											
	17	20	20	3	9	19	12	25	6	15	16	1
	{ Total Fall ... ..Inches											
	4·08	1·71	2·84	0·01	1·08	3·23	1·44	4·89	2·14	2·03	1·59	2·80
	{ Difference from Average †											
	+2·21	+0·08	+1·18	—1·64	—0·67	+0·94	—1·13	+2·50	—0·03	—0·71	—0·77	+0·75

* The hours of observation are 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., local time.

† The averages used are obtained from observations extending over 35 years for Rainfall and Temperature and 25 years for Sunshine.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Births and Deaths.—The number of births and deaths occurring in Public Institutions during 1912 was as below :—

Registra- tion Sub- Districts.	Number of Inmates.	St. Pancras Institutions.	No. of Beds.	Daily Average No. of Inmates	DEATHS.			BIRTHS.
					Parish- ioners.	Non- Parish- ioners.	Total.	
St. Pancras: West ...	112	St. Saviour's Hospital for Ladies of Limited Means	27	15	...	3	3	...
		London Temperance Hospital ..	100	86	85	36	121	...
		Homes of Hope... ..	18	11	...	...	...	41
		Central London Sick Asylum...	267	247	1	146	147	...
		University College Hospital ...	305	278	103	165	268	144
		Home Hospitals	20	6	1	20	21	...
		Medical and Surgical Homes ...	8	7	1	6	7	...
		Metropolitan Throat and Ear Hospital	13	4	...	...	...	...
South ...	722	London Skin Hospital	0	0	...	...	...	...
		Oxygen Home	0	0	...	...	...	...
		Central London Ophthalmic Hospital... ..	26	17	...	...	...	...
		Central London Throat and Ear Hospital	30	24	3	13	16	...
		Royal Free Hospital	165	139	36	117	153	5
		Mount Vernon Hospital (O.P.D.)	No	beds	...	...	...	...
		New Hospital for Women ...	66	58	3	21	24	...
East ...	1854	Workhouse	1583	1390	66	5	71	105
		Infirmery (South)	400	406	297	28	325	...
		North West London Hospital ..	} No	beds	...	...	...	...
		O.P.D. of Hampstead Gen. Hos.						
North ..	625	St. Margaret's Home	60	35	...	...	...	...
		Infirmery (North)	542	590	370	6	376	...
Totals in Institutions within the Borough ...			3630	3313	966	566	1532	295
" " without the Borough...			...	2400	605	...	605	457
Totals			3630	5713	1571	566	2137	752

INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.—It is estimated that about 500 of the daily average number of inmates in certain of the above-mentioned Institutions in the Borough are persons not resident in the Borough.

INSTITUTIONS WITHOUT THE BOROUGH.—Of certain Public Institutions situated outside the boundaries of St. Pancras, the daily average numbers of inmates belonging to St. Pancras housed by them, corrected to the end of 1911, are as follows:—

St. Anne's Home, Streatham, a branch of St. Pancras Workhouse...	370
Lunatic Asylums	1119
Imbecile and Idiot Asylums	711
Fever and Small-pox Hospitals	200
Total population ...	<u>2400</u>

In addition there are—

Leavesden Schools, near Watford	532	} The Children at these Institutions are part of the population of the localities in which they are situated.
Boarded out	45	
In Hospitals, R.C. Schools, Training Ships, &c., about	328	

POPULATION.

The figures of the 1911 census have been taken as a basis, and the 2,400 inmates of extra Borough Institutions have been added to the Sub-Districts in proportion to the population, as the deaths amongst these inmates are included in the statistics in the year, and 500 non-residents in the hospitals in the Borough have been omitted as their deaths are also omitted.

West	59,672
South	45,320
East	57,047
North	58,314
	<u>220,353</u>

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages celebrated in St. Pancras during the year was 2237, being 177 more than in the previous year, and 161 more than the annual average of the *previous* ten years.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year was 5008, being 127 less than in the preceding year, and 399 less than the annual average during the preceding decennium. The Registrar-General has also transferred to St. Pancras 457 births occurring outside St. Pancras, and transferred to other Boroughs 98 births occurring in St. Pancras, a difference of 359. The Total number of births in St. Pancras, thus corrected, stands at 5367.

The births in public institutions having been redistributed according to population, the number of births and the birth-rate of each of the Sub-Districts and the District were as follows:—

Sub-District.	Number of Births Registered.	Number of Births Transferred by Registrar-General.	Total Registered Births.	Birth Rate.
West	1223	97	1320	22·1
South	989	74	1063	23·4
East	1489	93	1582	27·7
North	1307	95	1402	24·0
St. Pancras ..	5008	359	5367	24·4
London	—	—	110353	24·5

DEATHS.

During the year 1912 the corrected total number of deaths from all causes at all ages was 3,157, being 199 less than during the preceding year and 559 below the annual average of the preceding ten years. Per 1000 of the population, the death-rate was 14·3, compared with 14·1 in the previous year, and an annual average of 15·7 in the preceding decennium.

The total number of deaths and the death-rates in the Sub-Districts are set out below, 83 deaths from all causes not referable to any particular Sub-District being distributed according to population:—

Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths.	Death-Rate.
West	866	14·5
South	668	14·7
East	868	15·2
North	755	12·9
St. Pancras	3157	*14·3
London	61100	13·6

* As compared to England and Wales for sex and age distribution, the factor of correction for St. Pancras is 0·9971, which makes the death-rate so corrected 14·2 per 1000 of population per annum.

AGES AT DEATH.

Under one year of age the number of deaths and the proportion per 1000 births and per cent. of total deaths were as follows :—

Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths under 1 year.	Per 1000 Births.	Per cent. of Deaths at all Ages.
West	127	96.2	14.6
South	88	82.8	13.2
East	150	94.9	17.3
North	107	76.3	14.2
St. Pancras	472	88.0	14.9
London	10056	91.1	16.4

Under five years of age the number of deaths and the proportion per 1000 births and per cent. of total deaths were as follows :—

Sub-Districts.	Number of Deaths under 5 years.	Per 1000 Births.	Per cent. of Deaths at all Ages.
West	199	157.9	23.0
South	138	129.8	20.6
East	250	158.0	28.8
North	173	123.4	22.9
St. Pancras	760	141.6	24.0
London	—	—	—

ST. PANCRAS.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1912.
Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			0-1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	Total 0-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	Total 3-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	Total 6-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total 9-12 Months.	Total.
All causes	{ Certified	...	133	25	28	17	203	43	36	282	25	20	19	64	16	13	20	49	28	25	24	77	472
	{ Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	6	2	1	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	7	13
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	1	3	4	3	2	...	5	1	3	4	8	21
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6
Enteritis	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	2	2	9	1	4	2	7	1	1	1	3	1	4	...	5	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	4	1	2	1	4	11
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2
Congenital Malformations	...	...	5	4	1	3	13	4	...	17	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	21
Premature Birth	...	...	72	7	10	4	93	2	2	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	...	12	4	4	1	21	12	8	41	3	8	3	14	4	...	1	5	1	2	...	3	63
Atelectasis	...	...	6	...	1	...	7	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Injury at Birth	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	1	5	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	9
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	1	4
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	3	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	8
Convulsions	...	...	1	3	3	2	9	2	1	12	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	6	1	...	1	2	21
Gastritis	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	7
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	3	1	5	8	9	22	4	4	2	10	1	2	4	7	8	4	6	18	57
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	2	2	2	3	7	13
Suffocation (overlying)	...	...	8	2	2	1	13	2	2	17	2	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	22
Other Causes	...	...	18	2	2	1	23	6	3	32	4	...	2	6	...	...	1	1	5	3	3	11	50
Totals	...	...	133	25	28	17	203	43	36	282	25	20	19	64	16	13	20	49	28	25	24	77	472

Births in the year	Legitimate...	5132	Population estimated to the middle of 1912	...	220,353
	Illegitimate	235	Excluding non-residents in Hospitals	...	500
			Including inmates of extra Borough Institutions...	...	2400
Deaths from all causes at all ages			...	3157.	
(Excluding non-residents and including residents dying outside the Borough.)					

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.
Small-pox.	Small-pox.
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Scarlet Fever.
Diphtheria or Membranous Croup.	Diphtheria.
Typhus Fever.	Typhus Fever,
Typhoid or Enteric Fever.	Enteric Fever.
Continuous Fever.	Continued Fever.
Relapsing Fever.	Measles.
Puerperal Fever.	Whooping Cough.
Cholera.	Diarrhœa
Erysipelas.	Dysentery.
Plague.	
Chicken-pox.	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	
Polio-Myelitis.	

At the end of the Report, in Table 7c, will be found set out the number of deaths, under 5 years of age and 5 years upwards from each of the notifiable infectious diseases in the respective Registration Sub-Districts and the entire District of St. Pancras. In Table 8, in a similar manner, the deaths from the non-notifiable "*principal* zymotic diseases" will be found set out. From these two Tables the mortality of the respective diseases and of each of the groups have been obtained, as shown in Tables Nos. 9A and 9B and Tables Nos. 10A and 10B, and are compared as follows:—

Phthisis.—This disease, the type of the tubercular group of diseases, was the cause of 326 deaths, compared to 330 deaths in 1911, 297 in 1910, and 374 in the year previous to that. The incidence of this disease in the Sub-Districts was as follows:—

Sub-Districts.	Number.	Per 1000 Population.	Per cent. of Total deaths.
West	109	1·83	12·6
South	78	1·72	11·6
East	69	1·21	7·9
North	70	1·20	9·2
St. Pancras ..	326	1·48	10·3
London	6069	1·35	9·9

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.—These diseases, as typical of the respiratory group of diseases, caused 543 deaths, compared to 560 in 1911, 630 in 1910, and 732 in 1909; the incidence in the Sub-Districts being as follows:—

Sub-Districts.				Number.	Per 1000 Population.	Per cent. of Total Deaths.
West	..	..	..	141	2·36	16·3
South	..	..	..	117	2·58	17·5
East	..	..	..	161	2·82	18·6
North	..	..	..	124	2·03	16·4
St. Pancras..				543	2·46	17·2
London				—	—	—

The Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—The number of deaths from this group of diseases in the Sub-Districts and the proportions per 1,000 of population and per cent. of total deaths were as follows:—

Sub-Districts.				Number.	Per 1000 Population.	Per cent. of Total Deaths.
West	..	..	..	20	0·33	2·3
South	..	..	..	10	0·22	1·5
East	..	..	..	8	0·14	0·9
North	..	..	..	10	0·17	1·3
St. Pancras..				48	0·21	1·5
London				—	—	—

The Principal Zymotic Diseases.—The number of deaths from this group of diseases in the Sub-Districts and the proportion per 1000 of population and per cent. of total deaths were as follows:—

Sub-Districts.	Number.	Per 1000 Population.	Per cent. of Total Deaths.
West	54	0.90	6.2
South	44	0.97	6.5
East	71	1.24	8.1
North	50	0.85	6.6
St. Pancras	219	0.99	6.9
London .. .. .	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

Throwing the Birth and Death-Rates of the Sub-Districts in the foregoing tables into one table, we obtain this result:—

Sub-Districts.	Birth Rate.	Total Death Rate from all causes.	Death Rates from				Death Rate per 1000 Births.	
			Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.
West ..	22.1	14.5	1.83	2.36	0.33	0.90	96.2	157.9
South ..	23.4	14.7	1.72	2.58	0.22	0.97	82.8	129.8
East ..	27.7	15.2	1.21	2.82	0.14	1.24	94.9	158.0
North ..	24.0	12.9	1.20	2.03	0.17	0.85	76.3	123.4
St. Pancras	24.4	14.3	1.48	2.46	0.21	0.99	88.0	141.6

ANNUAL BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING 1912.

Localities.	Annual Rates per 1000 living.		Infant Mortality : Annual Death Rate of Infants under one year per 1000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths from all causes.	
England and Wales	23.8	13.3	95
95 great towns	24.9	14.6	101
146 smaller towns	23.8	13.0	98
Rural England and Wales (<i>i.e.</i> , less 241 towns)	22.5	12.1	86

THE ANNUAL DEATH RATES for the Year 1912, according to the Registrar-General's Return, were in the seven largest County Boroughs and Metropolitan Boroughs at the Census of 1911 as follows:—

County Boroughs.	Estimated Population, 1912.	Death Rate per 1000.	Infantile Mortality, per 1000 Births.	Metropolitan Boroughs.	Estimated Population, 1912.	Death Rate per 1000.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births.
Birmingham	850,947	14.1	112	Islington ...	326,398	14.3	87
Liverpool ...	752,055	18.1	125	Wandsworth	321,881	10.2	76
Manchester	723,550	16.0	121	Lambeth ...	297,550	13.3	86
Sheffield ...	460,649	14.2	103	Stepney ...	277,315	15.2	105
Leeds ...	447,724	14.2	101	Camberwell	261,591	12.9	83
Bristol ...	359,401	13.3	103	Hackney ...	222,986	12.1	80
West Ham...	291,901	14.1	104	St. Pancras	216,145	14.6	88

THE ANNUAL DEATH RATES for the Year 1912, according to the Registrar-General's Return, were in the seven smallest County Boroughs and Metropolitan Boroughs at the Census of 1911 as follows:—

County Boroughs.	Estimated Population, 1912.	Death Rate per 1000.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births.	Metropolitan Boroughs.	Estimated Population, 1912.	Death Rate per 1000.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births.
Gloucester ...	50,310	13.5	103	London (City)	18,695	13.6	91
Dudley...	51,390	14.4	116	Holborn ...	48,026	15.3	80
Swindon ...	51,512	10.3	76	Stoke Newington	50,581	12.1	72
Aberdare ...	51,819	13.7	115	Chelsea ...	65,397	14.6	68
Barnsley ...	51,876	14.0	100	Hampstead ...	85,966	9.8	62
Wakefield ...	51,942	13.6	90	Finsbury ...	86,130	18.8	114
Stockton ...	52,244	15.0	91	Greenwich ...	95,994	13.1	84

London, Death Rate: 13.6. Highest—Finsbury, 18.8.
Lowest—Hampstead, 9.8.

The Annual Death Rates during the Year 1912, according to the Medical Officer of Health, were as follows:—

Uncertified Deaths in St. Pancras 2

ST. PANCRAS—Estimated Population, 220,353. Corrected Number of Births, 5,367.

Corrected number of Deaths, 3,157. Number of Deaths under 1 year, 472.

Birth Rate, 24.4. Death Rate, 14.3. Infantile Mortality Rate, 88.

LONDON—Estimated Population, 4,519,754. Number of Births, 110,353.

Corrected number of Deaths, 61,100. Number of Deaths under 1 year, 10,056.

Birth Rate, 24.5. Death Rate, 13.6. Infantile Mortality Rate, 91.

The Number of Dangerous Infectious Diseases notified and the Notification Rate during the year were as follows:—

ST. PANCRAS—Estimated Population, 220,353. Cases notified 1,411

Notification Rate per 1000 population 6.4

LONDON—Estimated Population, 4,519,754. Cases notified... .. 23,611

Notification Rate per 1000 population 5.2

INFLUENZA.

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA (including a few doubtful cases) during the years 1889 to 1912, inclusive, in St. Pancras.

Year.	0—1.	1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—35.	35—45.	45—55.	55—65.	65—75.	75—85.	85 and upwards.	Total Deaths under 5 years.	Total Deaths at all ages.
1889 ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
1890 ..	4	2	2	2	5	12	7	3	5	4	4	6	50
1891 ..	6	10	2	5	17	25	26	35	24	19	2	16	171
1892 ..	4	10	1	5	8	13	25	29	34	23	1	14	153
1893 ..	5	2	1	4	8	11	12	9	12	4	1	7	69
1894 ..	3	..	3	4	4	6	8	3	12	4	2	3	49
1895 ..	4	6	3	6	5	11	15	24	26	12	3	10	115
1896 ..	..	2	..	1	1	4	3	4	2	2	1	2	20
1897 ..	..	2	..	2	3	3	6	6	5	1	1	2	29
1898 ..	..	..	1	4	1	4	9	17	21	23	2	..	82
1899 ..	3	2	..	4	3	8	15	9	16	9	1	5	70
1900 ..	1	3	2	2	12	13	22	29	28	19	6	4	137
1901 ..	1	..	..	..	2	5	3	3	2	8	1	1	25
1902 ..	2	3	..	1	4	3	8	7	14	8	1	5	51
1903 ..	..	1	..	1	4	1	5	2	2	5	1	1	22
1904 ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	7	6	..	1	22
1905 ..	1	1	..	1	..	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	14
1906 ..	1	2	2	..	1	1	4	6	4	11	9	3	41
1907 ..	..	2	2	2	2	1	6	8	7	5	1	2	36
1908 ..	..	6	..	..	..	4	6	5	18	22	12	6	73
1909 ..	..	1	..	..	2	2	6	11	16	14	7	1	59
1910 ..	..	..	..	2	..	4	3	..	6	4	1	..	20
1911 ..	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	5	..	2	1	1	15
1912 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	2	1	2	..	14

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Violence was the cause of 161 deaths during the year; in the three preceding years the numbers were 130, 163 and 156.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

There were 2 uncertified deaths registered in St. Pancras in 1912; in 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908 and 1907, the numbers were 0, 0, 1, 1, 0.

INQUESTS HELD.

In the Coroner's Court—General cases	..	..	..	383
„ „ Poor Law cases	..	..	..	31
Elsewhere in St. Pancras	..	..	..	—
				<hr/> 414 <hr/>

PUBLIC MORTUARIES.

Number of bodies deposited in the General Mortuary	..	..	418
„ „ „ Infectious „	..	..	10
			<hr/> 428 <hr/>

THE PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY

Notification of Births.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, came into operation on 9th March, 1908. Primarily, the duty of notifying a birth to the Medical Officer of Health devolves upon the father of the child if he be resident in the house at the time of the occurrence; secondarily, upon any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of or within six hours after the birth. The notice must be given by posting a prepaid letter or post card within 36 hours after the birth, or by delivery of a written notice of the birth at the office of the Medical Officer of Health within the same time. The local authority must supply, without charge, addressed and stamped post cards containing the form of notice to any medical practitioner or midwife residing or practising in their area who applies for the same. The notification is in addition to and not in substitution for the requirements of the Act relating to the registration of births, and it applies to any child born after the expiration of the 28th week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead. Liability to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings is incurred by any person who fails to give notice of a birth unless there is reasonable ground to believe that notice has been duly given by some other person.

ACTION TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

During the year the action taken with regard to the prevention of the mortality of suckling infants is summarised as follows:—

BIRTHS.	W.	S.	E.	N.	Total.
Births (excluding still-births) registered (majority within 2 months)	1223	989	1489	1307	5008
Births (including still-births*) notified within 36 hours	1138	940	1417	1165	4660
*Still-births	38	29	35	21	123
Of the total births registered the illegitimate numbered	25	79	98	21	223

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.	W.	S.	E.	N.	Total.
(a) Notified by—Fathers	437	123	456	630	1646
Mothers	11	4	21	13	49
Other persons	245	342	265	117	969
Professional Assistants	126	59	209	...	394
Midwives	174	127	101	289	691
Doctors	100	87	208	56	451
Workhouse... ..	...	...	105	...	105
Homes of Hope ... ..	...	41	...	...	41
Hospitals ... ..	...	143	...	...	143
Not stated	45	14	52	60	171
	1138	940	1417	1165	4460
(b) Attended by—Doctors	445	345	542	559	1891
Midwives	263	458	278	604	1598
Professional Assistants	430	137	602	2	1171
	1138	940	1417	1165	4660

Advice Cards sent to cases notified within 36 hours (on day of receipt of notification)	4537
„ „ „ registered (but not notified) on receipts of Registrars' Returns	615
Cautionary letters sent to cases registered but not notified	615
Visits.—Total number	1064
Inquiries made (at first visit)	366
Additional visits	698
*Of these—Infants “not known” at address given	2
„ „ “removed” from	5 { 0 at first visit 5 at 12th month visit.
Extra Visits to Hospitals, Doctors, Midwives, Nurses, Crèches, Workhouse, Infirmary, Relieving Officers, Distress Committee, School for Mothers, Charity Organisation Society, etc., etc.	490

BIRTHS.	1910.					1911.					1912.				
	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Year	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Year	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Year
Births (excluding still-births) registered (majority within 2 months)	1344	1415	1333	1293	5385	1311	1282	1279	1263	5135	1322	1242	1277	1167	5008
Births (including still-births) notified within 36 hours	1129	1286	1124	1192	4731	1160	1198	1104	1226	4688	1227	1142	1135	1156	4660
Still-births...	34	31	26	39	130	28	33	35	38	134	25	28	37	33	123
Of the total births registered the illegitimate numbered	43	55	52	74	224	57	59	42	55	213	58	57	65	43	223
NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.															
(a) Notified by—Fathers	351	412	360	302	1425	404	421	389	287	1501	412	437	393	404	1646
Mothers	10	25	22	23	80	30	16	16	8	70	11	15	18	5	49
Other Persons	337	363	378	308	1386	317	338	271	223	1149	245	239	242	243	969
Professional Assistants	11	14	24	184	233	13	21	63	297	394	178	66	63	87	394
Midwives	267	279	184	196	926	217	224	174	217	832	158	163	166	204	691
Doctors	86	100	79	111	376	102	123	133	122	480	122	101	117	111	451
Workhouse	27	39	24	26	116	18	27	23	19	87	26	23	34	22	105
Home of Hope	3	7	6	8	24	2	5	1	9	17	7	9	13	12	41
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	39	37	29	143
Not stated	37	47	47	34	165	57	23	34	44	158	30	50	52	39	171
	1129	1286	1124	1192	4731	1160	1198	1104	1226	4688	1227	1142	1135	1156	4660
(b) Attended by—Doctors	304	350	313	385	1352	498	519	494	483	1994	512	460	467	452	1891
Midwives	378	397	345	356	1476	392	407	381	414	1594	391	409	377	421	1598
Professional Assistants	331	385	311	330	1357	270	272	229	329	1100	324	273	291	283	1171
Not stated	116	154	155	121	546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1129	1286	1124	1192	4731	1160	1198	1104	1226	4688	1227	1142	1135	1156	4660
Advice Cards sent to cases notified within 36 hours (on day of receipt of notification)	1129	1286	1098	1153	4666	1132	1165	1069	1188	4554	1202	1114	1098	1123	4537
Advice Cards sent to cases registered (but not notified) on receipt of Registrars' Returns	215	260	235	212	922	177	180	185	159	701	147	172	169	127	615
Cautionary letters sent to cases registered but not notified	215	260	235	212	922	177	180	185	159	701	147	172	169	127	615
Visits—Total number	46	638	796	823	2403	533	660	792	328	2313	466	218	224	156	1064
Inquiries made (at first visit)	39	443	378	205	1065	134	255	289	86	764	174	44	86	62	366
„ (after 12th month)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Additional visits*	7	195	347	460	1009	399	405	503	242	1549	292	174	138	94	698
*Of these—Infants “not known” at address given	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2
„ “removed” from “at 1st visit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ “at 12th month visit	1	12	7	2	22	2	4	3	1	10	...	...	3	2	5
Extra Visits to Hospitals, Doctors, Midwives, Nurses, Crèches, Workhouse, Infirmary, Relieving Officers, Distress Committee, School for Mothers, Charity Organization Society, &c., &c.	78	72	71	158	379	97	117	125	134	473	152	111	82	145	490

RESULTS OF THE ACTION TAKEN.

During the year 1912, of 5008 live-births registered, 4660, or 93·1 per cent., were notified within 36 hours, and, in addition, 123 still-births. The sending of cautionary letters in cases where there has been omission to notify is having the effect of bringing the notifications in earlier.

The effect upon the infantile mortality has been as follows:—

In 1904 = 151·6 deaths of infants per 1000 births.

„ 1905 = 135·7	„	„	„
„ 1906 = 131·1	„	„	„
„ 1907 = 113·8	„	„	„
„ 1908 = 115·0	„	„	„
„ 1909 = 108·8	„	„	„
„ 1910 = 107·8	„	„	„
„ 1911 = 121·3 (112·1)*	„	„	„
„ 1912 = 94·3 (88·0)*	„	„	„

The Position of St. Pancras.

When it is called to mind what a large proportion of infant mortality is caused by summer diarrhœa and other diseases due to improper feeding in the hot weather, it is apparent that the principal test of the value of a system of saving infant life by breast-feeding is the total mortality in the third, or summer quarter of the year. The prevalence of measles exerts its main effect in the second and fourth quarters, and cold in the presence of poverty, which connotes insufficient clothing and warming in the first or winter quarter of the year, and prematurity, more or less, all the year round.

The Quarterly and Annual position of St. Pancras, compared to London Boroughs and the 95 large towns, for the years 1904 to 1912, in regard to Infant Mortality:—

29 London Boroughs.				1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Year.
1904	..	..	..	22nd	11th	25th	15th	19th
1905	..	..	..	24th	12th	18th	21st	19th
1906	..	..	..	25th	19th	13th	17th	13th
1907	..	..	..	6th	25th	20th	12th	9th
1908	..	..	..	27th	16th	12th	14th	13th
1909	..	..	..	20th	12th	18th	18th	12th
1910	..	..	..	11th	25th	18th	22nd	16th
1911	..	..	..	13th	13th	11th	22nd	9th
1912	..	..	..	20th	14th	23rd	14th	16th

* The figure in brackets is the corrected figure (see note on next page).

THE ST. PANCRAS PREVENTIVE SCHEME.

The St. Pancras preventive scheme of infantile mortality is briefly as follows:—

1. Notification of Births.—From these are selected the most suitable cases to visit, commencing with the poorest houses in the poorest streets.

2. Advice Cards to Mothers.—A copy of the Advice Card is sent to the mother of every newly-born child as soon as the birth is notified. Supplies of these cards are also sent to the medical practitioners, hospitals, dispensaries, and midwives for distribution.

3. Medical Advice.—In cases where mothers are suffering from disease they are referred to doctors, hospitals, and dispensaries, and where mothers are in need of extra food and milk to continue breast-feeding they are referred to religious and charitable organisations, and especially the St. Pancras Schools for Mothers.

During the year, as previously, the work of the Woman Inspector in advising expectant mothers and in correcting defective and improper feeding has been supplemented by assistance received from a number of lady voluntary visitors. The St. Pancras Mothers' and Infants' Society, supported by voluntary contributions and voluntary workers, with its SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS at No. 1, Amptill Square, supplements the municipal work, and is doing a great good in the southern part of the Borough.

In 1911 a North St. Pancras School for Mothers was started by a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, who obtained the use of a large room at 4, Rhyl Street, Malden Road, Kentish Town. This new School is doing excellent work and increasing rapidly.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN INSPECTOR AND HEALTH VISITOR.

Report of the work done for the Prevention of INFANT MORTALITY in the Borough of St. Pancras during the year 1912.

The work has been done on the same lines as in previous years, though the numbers of infants visited have been somewhat smaller than usual, owing to the diminution of help from qualified voluntary visitors during the past year. This is to be partially accounted for by the increased number of Boroughs which have made use of the services of newly qualified unpaid workers in this way, and partly by the decrease in the number of educated women who are entering the Public Health Service.

In June of this year the London County Council scheme for the cleansing of children came into operation at the St. Pancras Cleansing Station. Since that date there has been a large increase in the clerical and visiting work connected with the cleansing of school children. The result has been a considerable curtailing of the infant work. Fortunately, owing to the cold summer, there was no epidemic of infantile diarrhoea, so there was no necessity for a special Infant Mortality Inquiry as in 1911.

I have again to record the invaluable help I have had in the co-operation of the two St. Pancras Schools for Mothers, and also from the various philanthropic and charitable bodies working in the Borough. These have been of the greatest assistance in dealing with difficult and necessitous cases.

The clerical work in connection with the Notification of Births Act has been done on the same lines as in previous years. Advice cards are sent to each mother on the receipt of the Birth Notification. Comparisons are made weekly between the Notified and Registered Births, and cautionary letters sent to those fathers who have failed to comply with the Notification of Births Act. Complete indices are also kept of all births and deaths of infants occurring in the Borough. The subjoined table A shows the proportion of breast-fed, mixed-fed and hand-fed infants in those cases inquired into during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Eighteen notifications of this disease have been received. All these were being nursed at home when the first inquiry was made. Three were afterwards admitted to hospital. In four cases Queen's or other district nurses were called in, while 11 mothers were taught how to carry out the doctor's instructions themselves. I have in every case made the inquiry on the day of the receipt of the notification, and have afterwards kept the case under observation, paying 57 re-visits, and arranging for the disinfection of the clothing and bedding on the patient's recovery or removal to hospital. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a diminution in the number of these cases, only 18 having been notified during the entire year, as compared with 26 during 9½ months in 1911.

It will be seen by the accompanying table that all these notifications were received during the first four weeks of the infant's life, and 13 out of 18 during the first fortnight. The proportion of doctors and midwives attending at these confinements may therefore be of interest, and is set out below :—

Doctors' cases	6	} 18
Midwives ..	..	..	..	10
Confinements in hospital	..	..	..	2

It may be noted that there has been no case of *Ophthalmia Neonatorum* notified this year where a Professional Assistant—*i.e.*, a Medical Student attached to one of the Medical Schools situated in or near the Borough—has attended at the confinement.

It is necessary to again emphasize the need for more instruction to be given to the untrained nurse or relation who attends the mother and infant in the intervals between the visits of the doctor or midwife. The trouble with the infant's eyes can often be traced to this source.

The London County Council arranges courses of instruction for nurses of this kind during the winter months, and it is very desirable that these classes should be more widely known and taken advantage of.

Puerperal Fever. -- There have been 20 cases of Puerperal Fever notified in St. Pancras during 1912.

The proportion of Doctors, Midwives, and Professional Assistants attending these confinements were as follows:—

Doctors' cases	8	} 20
Midwives' cases	..	..	4
Professional Assistants' cases	..	..	7
Confinement in hospital	..	..	1

Fourteen cases were removed to hospital or infirmary, 12 recovered, 8 died. In every case I made an inquiry on the day of the receipt of the notification, and arranged for the disinfection of the patient's bed on her removal or recovery.

With regard to Puerperal Fever and Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases, we have co-operated with the lady Inspectors of the London County Council with good effect.

Although there has been a great reduction in the number of deaths due to Epidemic Diarrhoea, and some reduction in those due to Respiratory Diseases, further work remains to be done. The percentage of deaths due to prematurity and debility is still large, and we are carefully considering this problem as occasion permits, in order to suggest any further possible action for the prevention of mortality from these causes.

CELIA SMITH.

TABLE A.

Mode of feeding of living infants visited during the year 1912, representing the actual number of infants visited, and the mode of feeding at the time of inquiry—that is at the particular month of age stated.

				UNDER 1 MONTH.				MONTHS.												TOTAL INFANTS.
				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12		
Breast-fed	..	..	..	14	48	68	66	83	23	2	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	310
Mixed-fed	..	..	..	1	2	5	5	16	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	34
Hand-fed	..	..	..	4	7	10	5	6	5	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	44
Total in each period				19	57	83	76	105	29	4	2	2	2	4	1	2	2	..	388	

TABLE B.

Feeding of infants suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum on first inquiry
(day of receipt of Notification).

	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	TOTAL INFANTS.
Breast-fed	4	8	—	1	13
Mixed-fed	—	—	—	—	—
Hand-fed	—	1	3	1	5
	4	9	3	2	18

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

§ 1.—SEARCH AND DIAGNOSIS.

Search.—An epoch-marking impetus has been given of recent years to personal hygiene and preventive medicine by the method of search.

In inquiring into any infectious disease it is ascertained whether there are any other persons in the house unwell, and, if so, they are advised to seek medical advice forthwith.

In cases of consumption the health-visitor or nurse searches out contacts, suspects, and susceptible persons and sends them to be medically examined as to their condition and to have their symptoms or disease diagnosed.

A systematic search is now made amongst school children for any defects or diseases present, and the search being conducted by medical practitioners the examination and diagnosis are made at the same time.

Bacteriological Tests.—When cases of suspected infectious diseases occur there is sometimes considerable difficulty and delay in making an exact medical diagnosis in certain types of the diseases. Here bacteriological and additional clinical examinations are brought to bear upon doubtful types, and to check or confirm the diagnosis. The number of specimens of secretion, blood and sputum submitted to bacteriological tests during the year in suspected cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid, or Enteric Fever, and Tuberculosis, and the results of examination were as follows:—

	Bacillus found.	Doubtful.	Bacillus not found.	Total.
Diphtheria (Secretion)	127	..	190	317
	Reaction obtained.	Doubtful.	Reaction not obtained.	Total.
Typhoid (Blood) ..	15	..	10	25
	Bacillus Found.	Doubtful.	Bacillus not found.	Total.
Tuberculosis (Sputum)	37	..	109	146

Swabs of the secretion of the throat or nose are taken in three sets of circumstances for bacteriological examination—

1. In order to verify the diagnosis of diphtheria at the earliest moment.
2. In order to ascertain that a patient is free from diphtheria bacilli before release from isolation.
3. In order to obtain information whether apparently healthy contacts are harbouring diphtheria bacilli in the throat or nose.

Infectious diseases fall into several categories—

- (a) Compulsorily certifiable diseases.
- (b) Temporarily certifiable diseases, *e.g.*, chicken-pox when small-pox is present.
- (c) Non-certifiable diseases--
 - (i) Communicable Diseases notifiable by School Teachers, *e.g.*, measles, whooping-cough, mumps, tonsilitis.
 - (ii) Communicable Disorders notifiable by School Teachers, *e.g.*, ophthalmia (blight), ringworm, impetigo, scabies, pediculosis.
 - (iii) Suspicious Symptoms, *e.g.*, sore throat, feverish cold, whooping, vomiting, diarrhoea, rash, &c.

§ 2.—NOTIFICATION AND DISEASES.

The annual number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases certified since the commencement of notification are shown in the following table :—

Diseases.	1889 2 mos	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Small-pox ...	...	5	1	31	112	95	14	5	2	2	...	7	238	314	28	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	123	636	621	1279	2465	1255	1053	1067	913	970	858	650	971	1200	647	840	987	791	851	957	774	681	445	598
Diphtheria ...	58	437	298	432	732	491	522	458	506	473	548	580	898	781	489	332	278	271	337	292	312	259	416	550
Membranous Croup	...	...	...	...	...	11	16	9	6	13	11	5	6	9	6	7	4	4	8	4	3	3	3	...
Typhus Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	34	137	217	119	163	188	144	198	213	217	240	356	181	188	83	135	72	96	54	60	50	61	66	29
Fever, Simple and Continued...	1	7	4	3	5	2	3	1	7	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	9	8	27	24	11	17	19	14	17	13	9	13	12	5	9	10	10	4	8	15	14	16	20
Erysipelas ...	70	373	370	426	678	470	408	366	393	324	305	227	243	253	222	251	228	231	188	153	160	186	201	190
Cholera ...	...	2	9	5	5	1	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox (part of year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	1260	16	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	6	10	7	3
Polio-Myelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	18
Totals ...	288	1606	1528	2322	4184	2525	2178	2123	2057	2022	1976	1835	2731	4019	1496	1984	1580	1403	1448	1482	1320	1215	1380	1411

The number of cases of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases certified during the year 1912 and the Sub-Districts in which they occurred are shown in the following table:—

Population, 1911 ..	West. 59672	South. 45320	East. 57047	North. 58314	Total. 220353
<i>Diseases.</i>					
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox (when small-pox prevails) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever ..	159	118	169	152	598
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	187	156	96	111	550
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid or Enteric Fever ..	4	9	8	8	29
Continued Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	7	6	3	4	20
Erysipelas	31	47	68	44	190
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-Myelitis	2	..	..	1	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	1	1	1	..	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	4	7	2	5	18
Totals	395	344	347	325	1411

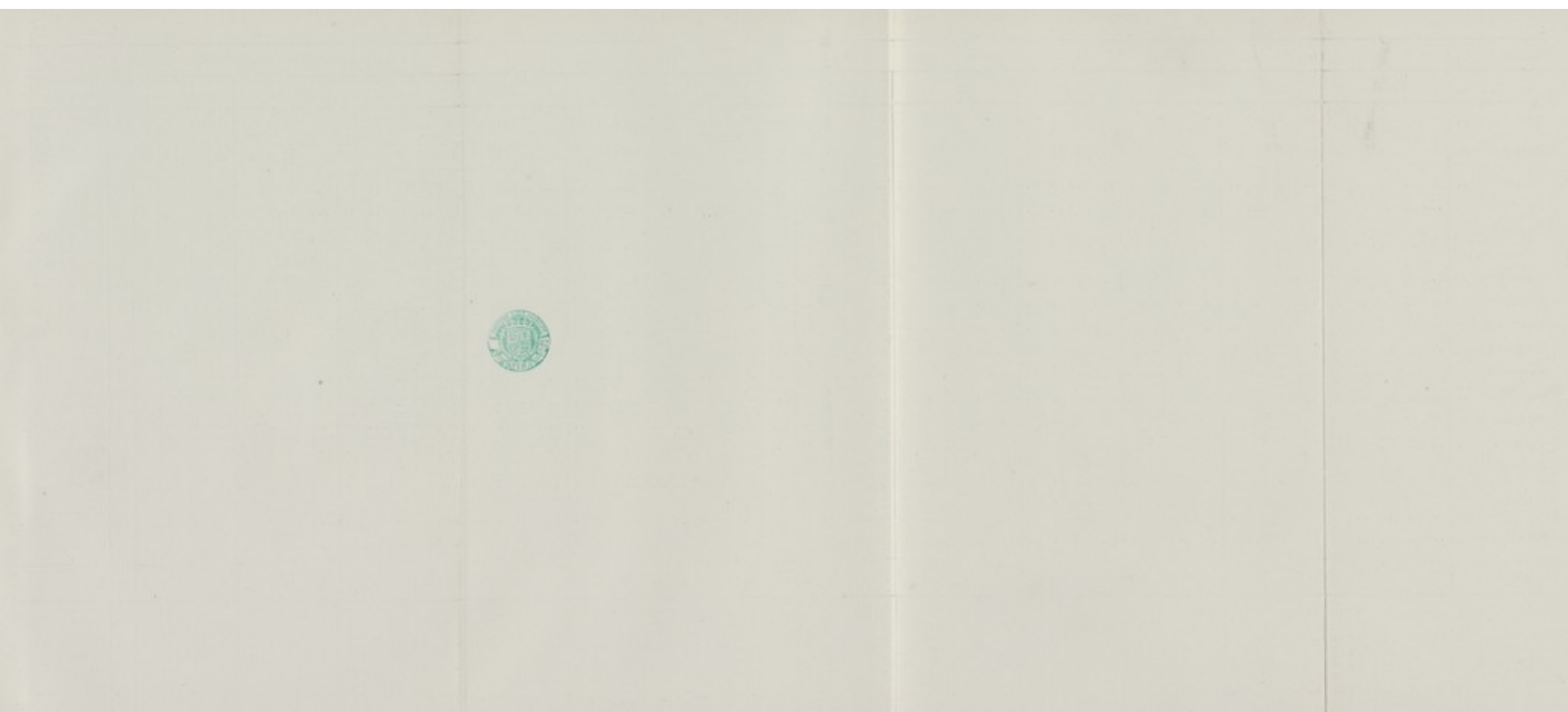
The Case-fatality.—The following table gives the number of deaths from the Notifiable Infectious Diseases in the Sub-Districts of St. Pancras:—

Population, 1911 ..	West. 59672	South. 45320	East. 57047	North. 58314	Total. 220353
<i>Diseases.</i>					
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever ..	2	..	..	3	5
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	13	6	4	3	26
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid or Enteric Fever ..	..	1	..	1	2
Continued Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	2	3	2	1	8
Erysipelas	3	..	2	2	7
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-Myelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	20	10	8	10	48

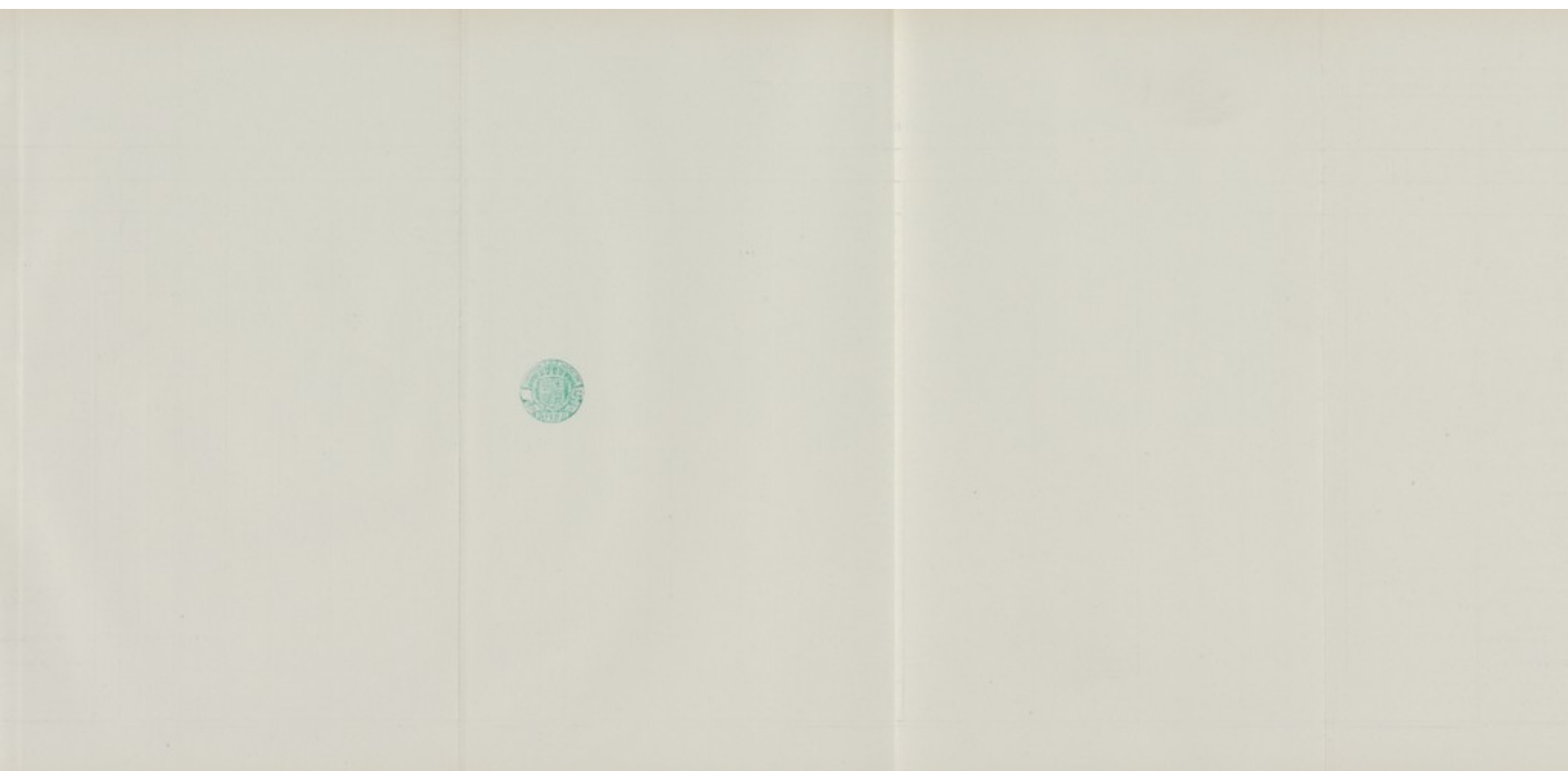
From the preceding tables the Case-fatality of each of the diseases in 1912 appears as follows:—

	Cases.	Attack rate per 1000 Population.	Deaths.	Fatality per cent.
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox (when Small-pox prevails) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina	598	2·71	5	0·08
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	550	2·50	26	4·73
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid or Enteric Fever ..	29	0·13	2	6·89
Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	20	0·09	8	40·00
Erysipelas	190	0·86	7	3·68
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..
Polio-Myelitis	3	0·01	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	3	0·01	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	18	0·08	..	..
Totals	1411	6·40	48	3·40

Seasonal Variation.—The annexed tables of the Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified, and of the number fatal, during each week in the past year show the seasonal variation in prevalence and virulence of those diseases.



B. WEEKLY NUMBER OF CERTIFIED DEATHS FROM THE DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1912.



WEEKLY NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS CASES CERTIFIED TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE YEAR 1912

*Number of Cases of Infectious Disease Notified in the several Boroughs of the
Administrative County of London during the Year 1912.*

Boroughs.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1912.	Small-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Plague.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Anthrax.	Glanders.	Hydrophobia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Polio-myelitis.
WEST.																		
Paddington ...	142,362	...	269	254	...	15	...	...	11	...	117	...	7	...	...	...	31	6
Kensington ...	171,746	...	304	180	...	15	2	...	8	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	22	1
Hammersmith ...	122,750	...	333	176	...	11	...	...	7	...	102	...	2	...	...	...	17	2
Fulham ...	155,402	...	485	233	...	26	...	...	30	...	115	...	2	1	...	...	13	5
Chelsea ...	65,397	...	126	89	...	10	...	...	7	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
City of Westminster	157,248	...	238	160	...	17	...	...	19	...	92	...	3	...	...	...	13	6
NORTH.																		
St. Marylebone ...	116,155	...	259	149	...	11	...	...	5	...	89	...	1	...	...	...	19	3
Hampstead ...	85,966	...	108	161	...	10	...	...	3	...	44	...	1	...	...	...	5	2
St. Pancras ...	216,145	...	597	550	...	29	...	...	20	...	189	...	3	...	...	...	18	3
Islington ...	326,398	...	811	517	...	49	...	...	16	...	186	...	13	...	...	...	32	11
Stoke Newington	50,581	...	90	55	...	3	...	...	3	...	33	...	1	...	...	...	1	5
Hackney ...	222,986	...	515	252	...	27	...	...	27	...	210	...	7	...	...	...	22	8
CENTRAL.																		
Holborn ...	48,026	...	114	89	...	12	...	...	...	...	47	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Finsbury ...	86,130	...	157	144	1	8	...	...	12	...	144	...	1	...	...	...	7	3
City of London ...	18,695	...	33	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
EAST.																		
Shoreditch ...	110,430	...	153	139	1	14	...	...	8	...	148	...	5	...	...	...	20	...
Bethnal Green ...	127,985	...	283	220	...	30	...	...	16	...	192	...	6	...	...	...	28	7
Stepney ...	277,315	...	929	363	...	56	1	...	31	...	342	...	11	...	...	...	48	12
Poplar ...	161,597	1	314	253	...	36	...	...	20	...	198	...	6	...	...	...	35	5
SOUTH.																		
Southwark ...	190,017	...	501	283	...	39	...	...	18	...	265	...	8	...	...	...	74	6
Bermondsey ...	125,260	...	419	218	1	37	...	...	19	...	164	...	4	...	...	...	44	7
Lambeth ...	297,550	...	596	336	...	61	...	...	25	...	223	...	7	...	...	...	78	9
Battersea ...	167,589	...	462	232	...	21	...	...	7	...	133	...	2	...	...	...	28	2
Wandsworth ...	321,881	...	812	428	...	69	2	...	29	...	207	...	3	...	...	...	35	5
Camberwell ...	261,591	...	634	318	...	29	1	...	17	...	216	...	5	...	...	...	30	11
Deptford ...	109,377	...	404	169	...	9	1	...	8	...	191	...	4	...	...	...	27	4
Greenwich ...	95,994	...	439	254	...	11	...	...	5	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	20	2
Lewisham ...	165,249	...	457	436	...	26	...	...	7	...	103	...	1	...	...	...	5	2
Woolwich ...	121,932	3	472	424	...	20	...	...	3	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	20	3
Port of London...	...	*1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Administrative County of London	4,519,754	5	11315	7101	3	704	7	...	381	...	4098	...	105	1	...	...	700	132

* This was subsequently found not to be Small-pox.

SECONDARY NOTIFICATIONS.

The secondary notification of infectious diseases has grown to considerable proportions. A Daily List of Notifications is sent to:—

1. The Metropolitan Asylums Board.
2. The St. Pancras Public Library.
3. The Day Schools attended by infected children.
4. The Day Schools attended by contacts.
5. The Sunday Schools attended by infected children.
6. The Sunday Schools attended by contacts.
7. Certain workplaces attended by contacts.

8. In small-pox cases to the Vaccination Officers.
9. In small-pox cases to the Public Vaccinator.
10. During June, July, and September (holiday time) to the Children's Country Holiday Fund, when lists of over 1000 children at one time are sometimes sent to be checked.

In addition to these Notifications, Certificates of Disinfection have also to be provided in order that other persons in the family and the house may resume attendance at school, workplaces, &c.

Notification of Erysipelas.

Year.	Population of St. Pancras.	Number of Cases Notified.	Morbidity per 1000 Persons.	Number of Deaths.	Fatality per 1000 Cases.
1891	234,379 enumerated	370	1·6	12	32·4
1892	234,473 estimated ..	426	1·8	9	21·1
1893	234,567	678	2·9	36	53·1
1894	234,661	470	2·0	14	31·9
1895	234,755	408	1·7	11	26·9
1896	234,849	366	1·6	13	35·5
1897	234,943	393	1·7	13	33·1
1898	235,037	324	1·4	10	30·9
Mean of 8 years.	234,708	429	1·8	15	34·9
*1899	235,131 estimated ..	305	1·3	16	52·5
1900	235,224 estimated ..	227	1·0	8	35·2
1901	235,317 enumerated	243	1·0	10	41·2
1902	237,054 estimated ..	253	1·0	8	33·6
1903	237,032	222	0·9	11	49·6
1904	237,088	251	1·1	17	67·7
1905	237,150	228	1·0	17	74·6
1906	237,149	231	0·97	21	90·9
1907	237,173	188	0·79	11	58·5
1908	237,158	156	0·66	7	44·9
1909	237,247	160	0·67	10	62·5
1910	237,178	186	0·78	7	37·6
1911	237,129	201	0·84	10	49·7
1912	220,333	190	0·86	7	36·8
Mean of 13 years	235,558	210	0·89	11	52·5

* N.B.—This year is not included in either series because it was a transition year.

Erysipelas—proposed removal from list of notifiable diseases.—A communication was received from the Stepney Borough Council stating that they had considered the question of the notification of cases of erysipelas, and had decided to ask the Local Government Board to promote legislation to amend the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, by removing erysipelas from the list of notifiable diseases in Section 55 (8), and asking this Authority to take similar action.

They were advised that erysipelas had not for some time past been regarded by the medical profession as a disease which was liable to spread by contagion or infection, and that, although in their Borough disinfection was carried out, yet in certain Metropolitan Boroughs this practice had been abandoned; also that if notification were discontinued, there would be, obviously, a saving to the rates of the notification fees and other expenses.

Your Council were not in agreement with the opinion of the Stepney Council as they believed the notification of erysipelas in the past has had a very beneficial effect in lessening the disease and its fatality.

The average number of cases of this disease notified in St. Pancras during the past ten years has been 201 per annum, and the deaths have averaged 11 per annum.

Notification is considered valuable, as it results in an inspection of the premises with the possibility of the service of notices for the abatement of nuisances, and the cleansing and disinfection of bedding, &c. Dirt, effluvia, and overcrowding are predisposing causes of this as well as other diseases, and in the absence of notification proper steps could not be taken by the Sanitary Authority to remove as far as possible these causes of the disease.

For these reasons the Stepney Borough Council and the Local Government Board were informed that this Authority did not favour steps being taken to remove erysipelas from the list of notifiable diseases.

This matter was considered by the Metropolitan Branch of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health in 1906, and it was decided that it was undesirable to take any steps to remove erysipelas from the list of notifiable diseases.

DIPHTHERIA.

An outbreak of Diphtheria occurred at the Foundling Hospital, Guilford Street, W.C. The last serious epidemic which was an outbreak of Typhoid occurred in 1891. Previous to that period there used to be outbreaks of various kinds of diseases once or twice a year. Subsequent to that period there has been no serious outbreak until the present. This may reasonably be attributed to the fact that formerly the infirmary was on the top floor of the west wing of the building, and after the Typhoid outbreak the Governors were advised to build a separate infirmary. With this infirmary the procedure is to examine the children in the wards or classes, and if any abnormality of health presents itself to send such as are affected to the Infirmary. If in the Infirmary a definite disease of an infectious or notifiable nature develops, the children are promptly sent to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, so that for notifiable infectious diseases the hospital infirmary acts as a quarantine station and provides a duplicate stage of protection.

The present epidemic of Diphtheria commenced with a single case on the 17th August. On the 25th August, two further cases occurred, and so at intervals of one or two days cases continued to occur until the 8th September; then there were intervals of six days, four days, two days, and one day, and the last three cases occurred on the 21st September. The total number of cases was 54, of which only 4 were girls, all the rest being boys, the disease evidently spreading by personal infection from certain boys in ward 1, thence to wards 2, 3, and 4, the cases being more numerous in the two former wards, and less numerous in the two latter wards, towards the end of the epidemic. Of the 54 cases, in no less than 38, the diphtheria bacillus was found but there were no patches in the throat; in 10 cases the diphtheria bacillus was found in conjunction with patches in the throat; and in 6 cases there were patches of membrane in the throat, but no bacteriological examination was made before removal of the patient to hospital. There seems little doubt that the prompt removal of diphtheria bacilli carriers to the Asylums Board Hospital, and disinfection carried out by the Foundling Hospital Authorities after each case, put an end to the epidemic. In addition to the resident officers and the household servants, there are about 350 inmates in the institution, of whom about one half are boys and one half girls.

In the course of examining the drainage, it was found that certain openings into the drain for surface water had been enclosed, or built in, or surrounded by building, and the architect and surveyor to the estate was advised that these openings should be placed outside the building, and the surface drainage has been diverted for this purpose. In any case, the specific diphtheria bacillus is not conveyed by sewer gas or drain air. There is no reason to think that the condition of the drainage was the cause of the outbreak, since the weather of August was cold, wet, and gloomy enough to lower the vitality of the children and to produce relaxed throats.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Extract from Rules and Regulations in regard to Infectious Diseases affecting children attending the Council's Public Elementary, Day Special, and Day Industrial Schools. Adopted 12th July, 1910, and 7th May, 1912.

DIPHTHERIA.

Rules for Guidance

Immediately diphtheria appears in a school great attention should be directed to all children who are suffering from sore throat or sore nose, especially those in the same class in which the patient sat, and those who are likely to have been in any way associated with the patient. Special instructions to exclude all children suffering from these symptoms will be sent to the school by the school medical officer when diphtheria threatens in any class, together with a supply of cards (M.O. 35) to be distributed to the children so excluded. Children examined by the school doctor and found to be harbouring diphtheria bacilli will also be excluded. Any child excluded under any of the above circumstances must not be allowed to return to school within four weeks unless a medical certificate has been produced to the effect that a culture has been taken and that no diphtheria bacilli have been found. Forms M.O. 95 are supplied for this

purpose. Particulars in regard to all children so excluded must be reported on form 84. In the event of the required medical certificate not being submitted within four weeks head teachers are to communicate with the school medical officer for instructions as to re-admission of the children.

PROPOSED COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF LEPROSY.

On the 28th February, 1912, the Council informed the Local Government Board that they were of opinion that leprosy should be made a notifiable disease for the purpose of controlling the movements and habits of the patients, but that before passing the necessary resolution to effect this, as they are empowered to do by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Council would be glad to receive the views of the Board on the subject.

A communication, in reply, was received from the Board, stating that they had the matter under consideration, but would be glad to be informed what action the Council contemplate should be taken in the event of cases of leprosy being made compulsorily notifiable.

On the 12th June, 1912, the Local Government Board were informed that the action the Council contemplate should be taken in the event of cases of leprosy being made notifiable by Local Government Board Order is as follows:—

- 1.—To localise and ascertain history of cases.
- 2.—To observe whether number is increasing or decreasing.
- 3.—To ascertain whether a case is of (a) close or (b) open type.
 - (a) If of close type no special precautions would be necessary.
 - (b) If of open type, to obtain medical opinion as to any precautions to be taken in the home, and if the patient be seriously ill to provide proper segregation and nursing.
- 4.—Not to put any enactment into force which imposes a penalty or restricts the occupation of a patient.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on the 20th March, 1913, the President of the Local Government Board stated—"There are only a few cases of leprosy in this country, and so far as I am aware, the disease is not spreading here. I am advised that measures for the compulsory segregation of persons suffering from leprosy in this country would not be justified at present. I may add that the whole question is under the careful consideration of my Department."

CONSUMPTION (PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS).

Deaths from Consumption.

The number of deaths in St. Pancras from the pulmonary form of Tuberculosis during each of the last ten years, at several ages, has been as follows :—

Tuberculosis Phthisis, Pulmonary Phthisis, and Phthisis.

Year.	Under 5.	5—15.	15—65.	Over 65.	Total.
1903	5	7	390	24	426
1904	10	15	397	18	440
1905	13	10	313	17	353
1906	13	12	359	17	401
1907	8	5	340	23	376
1908	14	5	329	14	362
1909	15	5	339	15	374
1910	4	4	266	23	297
1911	2	6	301	21	330
1912	4	6	295	21	326

During the past year the following have been the number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis at several ages of life :—

Tubercular Diseases, 1912.	AGES.				Total.
	Under 5.	5—15.	15—65.	65 and upwards.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	4	242	17	266
Phthisis (not defined as Tuberculosis)	1	—	48	3	52
Acute Phthisis	—	2	5	1	8
„ Miliary Tuberculosis	8	2	5	1	16
Tuberculous Meningitis	31	6	2	—	39
Tabes Mesenterica	—	—	—	—	—
Other Peritoneal and Intestinal Tubercle	6	1	3	—	10
Tuberculosis of Spinal Column	—	1	1	—	2
„ Joints	—	1	1	1	3
Lupus	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	—	—	3	—	3
Disseminated Tuberculosis	—	—	2	—	2

CONSUMPTION (PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS).

During the year the following action has been taken in regard to consumption :—

NOTIFICATIONS OF DISEASE (CERTIFICATES). (Private and Public Cases other than Poor Law).					W.	S.	E.	N.	Total.
Sputum examined	...	...	...	...	25	23	44	54	146
Medical certificates received	...	...	...	...	279	200	237	213	929
Cases notified by School Officers	...	...	...	...	4	6	11	10	31
Other cases not medically certified	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	—	6
Advice papers sent	...	...	...	...	286	208	249	213	966
Inquiry made	...	...	...	...	286	208	249	223	966
By request {	Segregation provided	...	...	...	48	31	19	39	137
	Disinfection done	...	...	...	18	17	13	24	72
	Sanitary Inspection made	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—

POOR LAW NOTIFICATIONS OF DISEASE (Certificates, etc., received, not Cases).					W.	S.	E.	N.	No Home.	Total.
Sputum examined	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Certificates received	...	...	...	...	173	159	165	232	77	806
Advice papers sent	...	...	...	...	173	159	165	232	—	729
Inquiry made	...	...	...	...	153	141	131	171	—	596
By request {	Segregation provided	...	...	...	137	126	115	150	67	595
	Disinfection done	...	...	...	10	8	9	22	—	48
	Sanitary Inspection made	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Poor Law Cases. Notices of Removal from	Private Address.	Workhouse.	South Infirmary.	North Infirmary.	Central London Sick Asylum.	No Home.	Without St. Pancras.	Casual Wards.	Total.
Private address to ...	—	135	53	159	1	—	9	—	357
Workhouse to ...	3	—	50	165	—	—	1	—	219
South Infirmary to ...	9	4	—	50	—	—	—	—	63
North Infirmary to ...	69	16	4	—	—	1	4	—	94
Central London Sick Asylum to ...	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	7
No home to ...	—	60	8	3	1	—	—	—	72
Without St. Pancras to ...	16	2	—	—	141	—	—	—	159
Casual Wards to... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	102	218	115	378	143	1	15	—	972

N.B.—The same patient may have been removed to and fro several times, hence the above represents removals and not Patients.

Report of the Chief Clerk upon the Administrative Measures in St. Pancras in relation to Tuberculosis.

It is desirable in the first instance to indicate the course of events relating to this subject from the time of the passing of the National Insurance Act, 1911.

The National Insurance Act, 1911—Section 8 (1) provides that:—

“Subject to the provisions of this Act, the benefits conferred by this part of this Act upon insured persons are * * * (b) Treatment in sanatoria or other institutions or otherwise when suffering from tuberculosis, or such other diseases as the Local Government Board, with the approval of the Treasury may appoint (in this Act called ‘sanatorium benefit’).”

Section 16 (1) provides that:—

“For the purpose of administering sanatorium benefit, Insurance Committees shall make arrangements, to the satisfaction of the Insurance Commissioners—(a) With a view to providing treatment for insured persons suffering from tuberculosis or any other such disease as aforesaid in sanatoria and other institutions, with persons or local authorities (other than poor law authorities) having the management of sanatoria or other institutions approved by the Local Government Board, which treatment it shall be lawful for a local authority to provide as respects insured persons resident outside as well as respects those resident within their area; and (b) With a view to providing treatment for such persons otherwise than in sanatoria or other

institutions, with persons and local authorities (other than poor law authorities) undertaking such treatment in a manner approved by the Local Government Board, which treatment (including the appointment of officers for the purpose) it shall be lawful for a local authority, if so authorised by the Local Government Board, to undertake."

Section 16 (2) specifies the sums payable out of the insurance fund and out of moneys provided by Parliament for the purpose of defraying the expenses of sanatorium benefit.

Section 17 provides that if the Insurance Committee thinks fit, similar treatment may be extended to the dependants of insured persons, or to any class of such dependants.

If the amount available for defraying the expenses of sanatorium benefit is insufficient to provide for the treatment of insured persons and such dependants, the deficit may, with the sanction of the Treasury and of the Local Authority, be made up in equal shares out of moneys provided by Parliament and out of the rates.

Under section 64 (4) an Insurance Committee, with the consent of the Insurance Commissioners, may enter into agreements with any person or authority (other than a poor law authority), that, in consideration of the provision of treatment in a sanatorium or other institution or otherwise for persons recommended by the Committee for sanatorium benefit, the Committee will make annual or other payments, subject to such conditions and for such period as may be agreed, towards the maintenance of the institution or provision of treatment.

Under section 64 (1) of the Act, and section 16 (1) (b) of the Finance Act, 1911, a *capital* sum of £1,500,000 is available "for the purposes of the provision of or making grants in aid to sanatoria and other institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis or such other diseases as the Local Government Board with the approval of the Treasury may appoint," which grants shall be distributed by the Local Government Board with the consent of the Treasury after the latter has consulted the Insurance Commissioners. The sum mentioned is to be apportioned between England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, in proportion to the respective populations as ascertained by the census of 1911.

If any such grant is made to a County Council, the Local Government Board may authorise the County Council to provide, manage and maintain sanatoria and other institutions, and any expenses incurred, so far as not defrayed out of the grant, will be defrayed out of the county fund.

Report of Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis—In April, 1912, a Departmental Committee which had been appointed "to report at an early date upon the consideration of general policy in respect of the problem of tuberculosis in the United Kingdom in its preventive, curative and other aspects, which should guide the Government and local bodies in making or aiding provision for the treatment of tuberculosis in sanatoria or other institutions or otherwise," issued an interim report in view of the coming into force of the National Insurance Act, 1911. They recommended that for the prevention, detection and treatment of the disease, existing public health administration should be supplemented by

the establishment and equipment of two units linked up to the general public health and medical work carried on by the Medical Officers of Health (1) the tuberculosis dispensary, and (2) sanatoria, hospitals, etc.

The principal recommendations of the Departmental Committee are to the following effect:—

- “That with a view to encouraging the early provision and equipment of tuberculosis dispensaries, capital grants should be made up to four-fifths of the amount required, provided that this sum should generally not exceed £1 per 750 population, or an average of £240 per dispensary.”
- “That for the provision of the additional sanatorium beds for adults required at the outset, capital grants should be made up to three-fifths of the cost per bed, provided that the total sum does not exceed an average of £90 per bed.”
- “That grants should be made for beds other than sanatorium beds.”
- “That schemes dealing with the whole population should be drawn up by the councils of counties and county boroughs, or by combinations of these bodies, at the earliest possible date, on the lines recommended in the report, with due regard to the incidence of the disease and the special conditions and circumstances of the area.”
- “That the early establishment in working order of an adequate number of tuberculosis dispensaries is essential.”
- “That so far as possible grants in aid of tuberculosis dispensaries should only be given when such institutions will eventually form constituent parts of complete schemes.”
- “That, in framing complete schemes, regard should be had to all the existing available authorities, organisations and institutions with a view to avoiding waste by overlapping, and to obtaining their co-operation and inclusion within the schemes proposed.”
- “That special regard should be given to securing the co-operation of medical practitioners in the schemes, particularly in the relation to the early detection of the disease and its domiciliary and dispensary treatment.”
- “That special attention should be paid to securing suitably qualified and experienced medical practitioners for the senior appointments in connection with institutions established, as the ultimate result obtained by the treatment recommended must depend to a great extent upon their medical and administrative qualifications.”
- “That in erecting or adapting institutions, local authorities and other bodies should avoid pretentious and extravagant buildings, and should aim rather at providing institutions of a simple and inexpensive character.”

“That, as regards London, it should be considered whether some of the sanatoria and hospitals required should not be provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and whether dispensaries should not be provided by the metropolitan borough councils.”

Action taken by the Government—The Local Government Board in a circular letter, dated 14th May, 1912, called attention to the report of the Departmental Committee, and stated that they agreed generally with the findings of the Committee, including the financial recommendations in regard to the distribution of the capital grant. The Board suggested that the council of each county and county borough should forthwith take the matter into serious consideration, and by conference and consultation with the other councils, determine what action they should take. As a first step in formulating a scheme, the Board suggested that the Medical Officer of Health should be asked to submit a report setting out the existing means for the treatment of tuberculosis within the county or county borough, whether in the hands of local authorities or otherwise, and his estimate of the needs of the area generally.

It was followed by a further circular letter, dated 6th July, 1912, addressed to county councils, and county borough councils, dealing with provisional arrangements for the treatment of insured persons recommended for sanatorium benefit, and urging that complete schemes relating to the whole population, and not only to insured persons, should be prepared in conference with the insurance committees and sanitary authorities, the unit area for such schemes to be generally the county or county borough.

On the 27th July, 1912, a further letter was sent by the Board to county councils, sanitary authorities and insurance committees in England and Wales relative to the domiciliary treatment of insured tuberculous persons and enclosing copy of an Order under Section 16 (1) (b) of the National Insurance Act.

In this letter the Board observe that when the provision for combating this disease which has been recommended by the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis is complete, a dispensary with an expert consulting officer will be available in every area as part of the general public health organisation. The Order provides that the consulting officer of a dispensary approved by the Board shall be the consulting officer for the purpose of the regulations, and that until such officer has been appointed, the Medical Officer of Health of the county or county borough shall act in that capacity, outside London, and in the Metropolis, the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Authority.

Article II. of the Order provides that the treatment shall be carried out under the care and direction of a Medical Practitioner subject to the following conditions, and to such other conditions as the Board from time to time approve, that is to say:—

- (1) That the Medical Practitioner attend each patient at such intervals as may be necessary in the interest of the patient.
- (2) That the Medical Practitioner give the patient such instructions as are required as to his mode of living, diet, rest and work, and as to precautions necessary to protect the patient against re-infection.

- (3) That the Medical Practitioner keep on a card or sheet, in the form set out in the Schedule, a continuous record of the clinical history of the illness of each patient and particulars of the treatment given to the patient under his direction.
- (4) That the Medical Practitioner submit the said card or sheet to the Consulting Officer at such times as may be arranged between them.
- (5) That the Medical Practitioner prepare and transmit to the Consulting Officer at such times as may be arranged between them, not being less often than once in three months, a report in regard to each patient, giving particulars as to :—
 - (a) the progress of the patient ;
 - (b) whether the conditions under which the patient is living and receiving the treatment are satisfactory ;
 - (c) the behaviour of the patient in carrying out instructions given to him ; and
 - (d) whether in the opinion of the Medical Practitioner any form of institutional treatment has become desirable.
- (6) That the Medical Practitioner confer with the Consulting Officer at such times and in such circumstances as may be arranged between them in regard to patients under the care of the Medical Practitioner.
- (7) That the Medical Practitioner from time to time inform the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in which the patient resides of any circumstances known to the Medical Practitioner which may affect adversely the sanitary conditions under which the patient is living, and in respect to which action by the Medical Officer of Health or of the Sanitary Authority would, in the opinion of the Medical Practitioner, be necessary or desirable.

On the 6th December, 1912, a further circular letter was issued by the Local Government Board with reference to schemes for institutional treatment of tuberculosis.

A copy of a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. Henry Hobhouse, on the subject of the representations made on behalf of the County Council's Association in regard to the financial arrangements, was appended.

Under "Preventive Measures" it states that the "The Board wish to emphasise the fact that it is the duty of the Medical Officer of Health of the sanitary district, upon the receipt of a notification under the tuberculosis regulations, either himself or through an officer acting under his instructions, to make such enquiries and take such steps as may appear to him necessary or desirable for preventing the spread of infection and for removing conditions favourable to infection. These enquiries will necessarily include investigation into sources of infection, search for contacts, and inquiry into housing conditions."

Under "Finance" and in regard to *maintenance* grants it states that the National Insurance Act requires Insurance Committees to make arrangements for insured persons to receive treatment, and empowers them to extend their arrangements so as to include also the dependants, or any class of dependants, of insured persons. The Act also provides that any estimated excess of expenditure over income may be met as to half by the Local Authority and as to the other half from the Exchequer in cases where the expenditure has been sanctioned by the Local Authority and the Treasury. It has now been decided that the Exchequer will definitely pay half of the deficiency in all cases where the Local Authority has accepted the like responsibility. It has, however, been represented that it would be a great advantage in the interests of the community as a whole, if schemes could be undertaken which would cover not only insured persons, and their dependants, (who together form the great bulk of the population), but also those who fall within neither category. The Government are willing, therefore, that in this case, also, the Exchequer should, under the conditions described below, bear half of any deficiency. The intention is that the amount of the annual grant should be one-half of the total net cost incurred within reasonable limits, after deducting the amounts received from the Insurance Committees out of the moneys available under the Act for sanatorium benefit, and any sums received in respect of the treatment of non-insured persons or otherwise.

The National Insurance Act requires that Insurance Committees should be primarily responsible for seeing that insured persons, and any class of the dependants of insured persons to whom they have extended sanatorium benefit, receive the appropriate treatment, and this responsibility necessarily remains under the system now proposed. Subject, however, to this responsibility, it is competent to the Insurance Committees to enter into arrangements with the Local Authorities for providing institutional treatment and to pay over the sums available under the Act for the purposes of such treatment.

The Council, on the 5th February, 1913, informed the London County Council that the grant for the maintenance of the St. Pancras Tuberculosis Dispensary should be allotted to the Council direct.

Sanatorium Benefit.—By the Insurance Act provision is made to give what is known as sanatorium benefit to insured persons suffering from tuberculosis (not pulmonary tuberculosis alone), but these persons are not entitled to such benefit unless the Insurance Committee recommends the case (Section 16 (3)). Dependants of insured persons may also receive this benefit if the Insurance Committee think proper (Section 17 (1)). It is not necessarily treatment in a sanatorium. It may be given in one of the following forms:—(a) At home (domiciliary treatment); (b) At a dispensary; (c) As an out-patient of a hospital; (d) In a hospital; (e) In a sanatorium. The Insurance Committee itself has no power to provide the treatment, it can only make arrangements with other bodies or persons to give it. There is no legal obligation on local authorities to build sanatoria or dispensaries, but in order to obtain a share of the capital sum of a million and a half provided by the Finance Act, 1911, local authorities have to satisfy the Local Government Board as to the suitability of their schemes. Apart from the above mentioned sum, the Insurance Act (Section 16 (2)) provides a sum of 1s. 3d. per insured person for defraying the expenses of sanatorium benefit, but since January last, in

accordance with an arrangement made by the Treasury, this amount has been depleted to the extent of 6d. per head, which has been allocated to the panel doctors. In London this represents a sum of about £36,000 per annum. One penny per head has also been earmarked for administration expenses, leaving only 8d. per head out of the original 1s. 3d. provided by the Act. According to the Press, the London Insurance Committee report that the amount remaining is inadequate for dispensary and out-patient hospital treatment, the provisions of drugs and accessories, and administration expenses, and that the Committee had made representations to the Treasury on this inadequacy. The Treasury replied regretting that they saw no prospect of making arrangements whereby domiciliary treatment of insured persons suffering from tuberculosis could be provided for out of funds other than those appropriated under the National Insurance Act, 1911, for the purposes of sanatorium benefit, and that, pending the putting into operation of the provisions of Section 17 of the Act or the adoption of a general scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis on the lines proposed in the recent Local Government Board circular, it will be necessary that the expenditure of the Insurance Committee in respect of all forms of treatment, including domiciliary, should be kept within the amount available under sub-section (c) of Section 16.

It has been previously pointed out that under Section 17 the Treasury and the Local Authority may, if they think fit, meet the deficiency in equal shares.

Domiciliary Treatment—Reference has already been made to the Order of the Local Government Board with regard to the domiciliary treatment of insured tuberculous persons.

The following important communication, dated the 28th September, 1912, was addressed to the Acting Clerk of the London Insurance Committee by the National Health Insurance Commission (England):—

“In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, relating to the temporary scheme of your Committee for the administration of sanatorium benefit, I am directed by the National Health Insurance Commission (England) to point out that their letter of the 16th ultimo had reference to the supply of medicines and accessories of treatment for insured persons recommended for sanatorium benefit. Under Section 16 of the National Insurance Act an Insurance Committee is required to make arrangements with persons or local authorities (other than poor law authorities) undertaking the treatment of tuberculosis, with a view to providing treatment for insured persons suffering from tuberculosis, and in such cases the medicines, etc., must be supplied by the persons or local authorities undertaking the treatment. Section 15 (5) of the Act to which you call attention deals solely with the administration of medical benefit.

In reply to your second enquiry I am to state that your Committee are not themselves empowered to supply any beds, special forms of food, and other accessories of treatment direct, but that arrangements may be made for the provision of any such accessories as may be ordered for the patient in the course of the treatment by the persons or local authorities undertaking the treatment.”

On the 15th January, 1913, a further letter on the same subject was received from the Clerk of the London Insurance Committee:—

“With reference to previous correspondence on the question of supplying food to insured persons, I am directed to draw your attention to the National Health Insurance Commissioners’ letter of the 28th September, 1912 (a copy of which was sent to you) from which you will note that the Committee themselves have no power to supply beds, special forms of food and other accessories of treatment direct to persons receiving sanatorium benefit under the provisions of the National Insurance Act. The Committee are, however, now advised that they may make arrangements for the supply to insured persons receiving home treatment as their patients of such special food or extra nourishment as may be recommended as part of that treatment by the medical practitioner attending the case.

In these circumstances they propose for the present to accept liability for *reasonable* expenditure incurred by medical practitioners who have already undertaken domiciliary treatment of their patients in ordering articles forming part of, or which are strictly ancillary to that treatment. It must, however, be carefully borne in mind that no account for unreasonable expenditure will be passed and that the Committee have no power to arrange for the provision of ordinary food, etc., to necessitous insured persons who are in an impecunious position. The Poor Law Authority is charged with that power.”

It will be remembered that there was no waiting period provided for sanatorium benefit; it took effect from the commencement of the Act, namely the 15th July, 1912. From this date it was the practice of the London Insurance Committee, in those cases which were recommended for domiciliary treatment, to communicate with the Medical Officer of Health asking him to arrange for such treatment, the result of which was to co-ordinate home treatment with the Public Health Department, but since the middle of January, 1913, when the panel system came into operation, the Public Health Department receives no information from the Insurance Committee of the cases which are being treated at home, the patients being referred direct to their panel doctors.

Local Control—Each applicant for sanatorium benefit is required to fill up a form and to be examined by his panel doctor. In cases where the applicant is an inmate of an institution, the form may be signed by the Medical Superintendent of the institution concerned. The following note appears on the form:—

“No person is entitled to receive sanatorium benefit unless recommended by the Insurance Committee. The Committee are not prepared to accept liability for the maintenance of insured persons who enter institutions without the previous sanction of the Committee. A person applying for sanatorium benefit must produce his or her contribution card and insurance book and such other evidence as may be required by the Insurance Committee. Sanatorium benefit may, at the discretion of the Committee, take the form of treatment in a sanatorium, hospital, dispensary or the patient’s home.”

The form is then sent to the Insurance Committee and subsequently the patient is examined by the Committee's expert medical adviser who recommends the kind of treatment that should be given.

The attention of your Committee was directed to the unsatisfactory manner in which certain cases of insured persons in St. Pancras suffering from tuberculosis have been dealt with by the London Insurance Committee. Your Committee felt that the delays and failures result from the fact that central control is insisted upon, and no local discretionary powers allowed, and were of opinion that the District Committees should have granted to them adequate authority to arrange for the treatment of all cases residing in their districts in order to avoid the delay of sending the applications to the Central Committee and waiting for decisions to be arrived at. It is obvious that better results will be obtained if the District Committees are allowed to deal at first hand with local cases, as by enquiries and visitation, if necessary, they will be aware of the actual circumstances and needs thereof. The clear intention of the Act was to dissociate insured persons from the Poor Law, but owing to the delay in obtaining institutional treatment several St. Pancras cases have availed themselves of the Infirmary.

It was the opinion of your Committee that the applications for sanatorium benefit should be made to the District Insurance Committee and the patients examined by the Tuberculosis Officer at the Dispensary, and then, if necessary, those patients recommended for treatment in a sanatorium could be seen by the medical referee of the Central Committee.

With a view to obtaining this result the Council, on the 19th March, 1913, passed the following resolution:—

“That representations be made to the Insurance Commissioners and the London Insurance Committee urging that powers be given to the District Committees to arrange for the treatment of all cases of insured persons suffering from tuberculosis who are resident in their districts.”

On the 1st April, 1913, a reply was received from the London Insurance Committee stating that they do not at present see their way to agree that powers should be delegated to the District Insurance Committees as proposed.

Action taken by the Borough Council—St. Pancras Dispensary.—An application was made to your Committee on behalf of the St. Pancras Dispensary asking the Borough Council to apply to the Local Government Board for their approval of the tuberculosis department of the dispensary as an institution to serve the needs of the Borough under the National Insurance Act, 1911, and to make a grant in aid thereof. A deputation attended before your Committee on the 19th June, 1912, for the purpose of supporting the application and explained the position of the institution and the scheme at present working and being further developed.

The St. Pancras Dispensary was established in 1810 as the “St. Pancras and Northern Dispensary,” and has been at work in the Borough ever since that date—102 years since. It has some half-dozen departments, and amongst them a general medical department, in which during the past four years all the contacts, suspects, and persons suspected of tuberculosis sent by the Borough Council have been examined, diagnosed, and reported upon, with the approval of

the Governors. This tuberculosis dispensary or department has grown to sufficient importance to separate it from the general medical department and to be constituted a department of its own, and an expert diagnostician (a specialist in tuberculosis) has been appointed head of the department. This has necessitated the dispensary removing from 126, Euston Road, N.W., to 39, Oakley Square, N.W., where the premises are much larger and more convenient. They are admirably suited and centrally situated for the purpose of a tuberculosis dispensary or department for the Borough. The new department is being fitted with the latest and most scientific appliances for the diagnosis of tuberculosis, and the premises are being altered, adapted, repaired, and decorated at considerable expense.

The expense of developing this tuberculosis dispensary or department has practically exhausted the funds of the general dispensary. The capital expenditure incurred, and to be incurred is approximately £1,000, and the annual maintenance will probably amount to not very much less, a considerable portion of which will have to be specially allocated to the tuberculosis dispensary or department of the institution. The deputation also urged that a great deal of trouble and expense would be saved in adapting and adopting the existing institution, which has been doing the work for the last four years, than in establishing a new and rival institution.

A. The St. Pancras Dispensary consists of the following Departments :—

General Medical.
General Surgical.
Maternity.
Diseases of Women and Children.
Diseases of the Throat, Nose & Ear.
Diseases of the Eye.
Dentistry and Diseases of the Teeth.
Tuberculosis and Diseases of the Chest.

- (1) The Tuberculosis Department is managed by a special Committee of Management, which will be re-organised, and upon which will sit representatives of the Dispensary, the Borough Council, the General Practitioners of the Borough, and local cognate institutions, the proportions to be approved by the Local Government Board.
- (2) The Officers of the Tuberculosis Department will consist of the Tuberculosis Officer, who will conduct the consultations, the Resident Medical Officer (who will act as assistant to the Tuberculosis Officer and under his instructions when necessary during part of the time), the Chemical, Pathological and Clerical Assistant (who will also keep the records of the Department and copies of the Medical Practitioners' Reports), the Nurse (whose whole time will be devoted to the patients), and the Housekeeper (part of whose time will be given to the care of the part of the house occupied by the staff of the Tuberculosis Department). The proportions of the salaries of these various officers to be approved by the Local Government Board.

- (3) The portions of the premises at 39, Oakley Square to be occupied and used wholly or partly by the Tuberculosis Department will be :—

wholly the first floor, consisting of waiting room, consulting room, dressing room, and laboratory.

partly the rest of the building.

- (4) The funds of the Tuberculosis Department, both capital and maintenance, will be kept separate and distinct from the general fund of the Dispensary, and will be under the control of the Special Committee of Management.

B. The organisation of the Borough Scheme is as follows :—

- (1) Search, (2) Examination and Diagnosis, (3) Notification, (4) Treatment, (a) Domiciliary, at home or at surgery, (b) Dispensary, (c) Institutional, sanatorium, hospital, or incuratorium.

- (1) The *search* will be made in this manner. The contacts, suspects, and susceptible persons will be sent or brought by medical practitioners, midwives, nurses, health visitors, sanitary inspectors and others to the St. Pancras Dispensary.

- (2) A thorough *examination* of each patient sent to the Dispensary will be made by the Tuberculosis Officer, who will record his diagnosis and when necessary will refer the patient to a medical practitioner on the Roll for notification and treatment.

(N.B. Copies of the Roll of all medical men and women practising in the Borough are displayed on the walls of the Dispensary).

- (3) The *treatment* at home will be conducted by the medical practitioner chosen by the patient; if treatment in an institution be required this will be provided on the certificate of the medical attendant and Tuberculosis Officer.

(N.B. The stabling attached to No. 39, Oakley Square forms part of the premises under the lease; it is at present sub-let, but could be re-occupied at short notice and the Dispensary extended over the site of the stables when desired.)

Your Committee, after questioning the members of the deputation on many points, were satisfied that the Tuberculosis Dispensary was being conducted in such a manner as to meet the needs of the Borough, and on the 24th July, 1912, the Council decided to apply to the Local Government Board for a capital grant for the extension and equipment of the Institution. The subsequent correspondence is so important that it is reproduced in full.

On the 25th October, 1912, the Board replied as follows :—

“ The Board have received a report made by their Inspector, Dr. Coutts, after a visit paid by him to the Institution on the 30th August

last, and it appears to them that the proposed arrangements for staffing the dispensary need further consideration. As at present advised, they are disposed to consider that, in addition to a part-time Consulting Officer, a Medical Officer will be required who possesses special qualifications for the treatment of tuberculosis, and who will give the whole of his time to the work of the tuberculosis dispensary. The Board also wish to be informed whether the time given by the Consulting Officer to the work of the tuberculosis dispensary will be sufficient to admit of his examining all persons who attend at the dispensary.

I am further to state that in the Board's view the tuberculosis dispensary should be a centre for treatment as well as diagnosis, and they would wish to receive an assurance that provision will be made at the dispensary for the treatment of all cases which can properly be treated at that institution.

I am also to state that before further considering the question of making a grant the Board would require to be satisfied (1) that suitable arrangements have been made for co-ordinating the work of the tuberculosis dispensary with the preventive work of the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough and (2) that the Borough Council will be adequately represented on the Committee of Management, the Medical Officer of Health being *ex-officio* a member.

I am to add that as a condition of making a capital grant towards the cost of the tuberculosis dispensary the Board would require the authorities of the dispensary and the Borough Council to enter into an agreement providing that the tuberculosis dispensary should be handed over to the Borough Council and maintained by them to the satisfaction of the Board in the event of the authorities of the dispensary failing to do so.

As regards the estimated cost of the dispensary, shown in the statement enclosed with Dr. Sykes' letter of the 27th ult., the Board desire to be informed on what ground it is considered equitable to charge to the tuberculosis dispensary two-thirds of the total cost, and, in the case of the X ray apparatus and the laboratory fittings, the whole cost.

The Board gather from a comparison of the statements as to capital cost and to cost of maintenance that the lease of the premises has been purchased for £750 out of borrowed moneys, provision being included in the maintenance estimate for the repayment of this sum in apparently 30 years, and if such is the case they would be glad to be informed why a capital grant is required towards the cost of acquiring the lease. In this connection I am to draw attention to the Financial recommendations on page 27 of the Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis, and especially to paragraph 1 under "Capital" as to the amount of capital grants available for dispensaries."

The following reply was directed to be sent by the Council on the 18th December, 1912:--

"The Council is informed that the St. Pancras Dispensary offer the following replies for the purpose of complying with the requirements of your Board, as expressed in your letter of the 25th October last.

The Consulting Physician (a specialist in tuberculosis of years' experience), as at present arranged, will attend at the dispensary to examine patients suffering from tuberculosis who may present themselves, and any suspects, contacts, or susceptible persons who may be sent to him. If necessary the consultations can be extended or increased.

The Resident Medical Officer will be a whole time officer. The existing Resident Medical Officer in addition to his University qualifications is acquainted with the methods of Dr. Philip's Dispensary at Edinburgh, had charge of the consumptive patients when resident at the Nottingham General Hospital, has taken the Special Tuberculin course at the Brompton Hospital, and also the Special Post Graduate course in Tuberculosis at the same Hospital, for the last nine months he has seen all the consumptive cases sent to the St. Pancras Dispensary, and is now assisting the physician in the preparation and use of tuberculin.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary will be a centre and clearing house for the diagnosis and treatment of all cases of tuberculosis. The records of domiciliary treatment by general practitioners will be kept there in accordance with the Order of the Board, and provision will be made for the treatment at the Dispensary of cases which can be properly treated there.

With regard to co-ordinating the management and work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary (1) The Tuberculosis Dispensary will continue to pursue the practice followed during the last four years of medically examining all suspects, contacts, and susceptible persons sent to the Institution by medical practitioners or by the Medical Officer of Health, and to report upon such persons as to whether they are suffering from tuberculosis or from any other of the various causes of similar early symptoms. The records of the Institution will be at all times open to the inspection of the Medical Officer of Health, and such written information as he may require he will be furnished with. It is now proposed with the approval of the Board to constitute the Committee of Management in the following number and proportions, namely, the Committee to consist of 18 members, one-third representative of the original St. Pancras Dispensary, one-third representative of the Borough Council, one-sixth representative of the local medical practitioners, and one sixth representative of local cognate institutions, that is, the Ranyard Nurses, St Pancras Public Welfare Association, St. Pancras School for Mothers, and in addition the Medical Officer of Health and Woman Inspector *ex-officio*.

With regard to the finance of the Institution, the original St. Pancras Dispensary is prepared to enter into an agreement with the Borough Council that the Tuberculosis Department should be handed over to the Borough Council and maintained by them to the satisfaction of the Board in the event of the Committee of Management failing to maintain the Tuberculosis Department to the satisfaction of the Board, provided that the Local Government Board and the Borough Council re-imburse the original St. Pancras Dispensary for the proportion of capital expenditure disbursed by the original St. Pancras Dispensary for the establishment and equipment of the Tuberculosis Department. The Capital Expenditure

apparently amounts to £468 13s. 4d., and it is expected that four-fifths of this will be re-imbursed by the Local Government Board.

As regards the estimated cost of the Dispensary, shown in the statement enclosed with Dr. Sykes' letter of the 27th September last, the grounds on which it is considered equitable to charge the Tuberculosis Dispensary with two-thirds of the total cost are that the expenses of the new premises and the equipment have been incurred specially for the purpose of providing the Tuberculosis Department with an up-to-date establishment and organisation which were not necessary for the original Dispensary, and because it was thought that the Board would not be satisfied with anything less complete or efficient. It was not contemplated originally that the X ray apparatus and the laboratory fittings should be used for any other purposes than for tuberculosis, but with the approval of the Board, if so used they could also be apportioned as to two thirds of the cost instead of the whole cost. For the simplification and uniformity of the Capital Amount, the whole amount apportioned to the Tuberculosis Department might then be reduced to two-thirds, so that the total proportion would then stand at £1,218 13s. 4d. In the Maintenance Account the cost of an "Annual Sinking Fund" has been so entered in error, and should have been entered in the form of "Rental," as the lease was not purchased with borrowed money, but with cash derived from the sale of securities, and if it is to remain entirely the property of the original St. Pancras Dispensary the sum of £750 should be deducted from the original capital expenditure of £1218 13s. 4d. and it would then stand at £468 13s. 4d.

The last sentence of the Board's letter refers to the Financial recommendations in the penultimate group of paragraphs of the Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis. There, under the head of Capital the first paragraph recommends that Capital grants should be made up to *four-fifths* of the amount required. With a view to arriving at a practical adjustment of the Capital Expenditure it appears that if the Board would indicate the amount that they would be prepared to contribute, the Committee of the St. Pancras Dispensary could ascertain what amount would still be available for Capital Expenditure, as the original St. Pancras Dispensary is coming to the end of its resources and incurring debts beyond them in order to finance the Tuberculosis Dispensary, facilitate the working of the National Insurance Act, and assist the Local Government Board and the Borough Council in providing for sufferers from Tuberculosis.

I am to add, on behalf of the Council, and in reply to the fifth paragraph of your letter of the 25th October last, that the Borough Council is prepared to enter into an agreement with the authorities of the dispensary that the tuberculosis dispensary should be handed over to the Borough Council and maintained by them to the satisfaction of the Board in the event of the authorities of the dispensary failing to do so provided that satisfactory terms and conditions can be arranged."

The Local Government Board replied to the following effect on the 28th January, 1913 :—

“As regards the medical staff of the dispensary I am to state that the Board are willing to accept the proposals contained in your letter on the understanding that if at any time the Board are advised that the staff proposed is not adequate to discharge satisfactorily the work of the tuberculosis dispensary, such alterations or additions will be made as may be necessary.

With regard to the management of the dispensary I am to state that the Board assent to the proposal that the Borough Council of St. Pancras should appoint one-third of the Committee of Management, with the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough an *ex-officio* member.

As regards the financial arrangements to be made in the event of the tuberculosis dispensary being handed over to the Borough Council I am to state that the Board could not undertake to reimburse the dispensary authorities any portion of the capital cost of the tuberculosis dispensary beyond the grant which the Board are now prepared to make. This grant will, subject to the consent of the Treasury, and to a satisfactory agreement being made with the Borough Council, amount to £375.

The dispensary authorities should negotiate with the Borough Council as to the precise conditions on which the tuberculosis dispensary would be handed over in the event of the authorities failing to maintain it to the satisfaction of the Board, and the Board will need to be satisfied that any agreement which may be made in this matter will be legally enforceable.”

It will be seen from the correspondence that the Local Government Board stipulated that an agreement should be entered into between the Dispensary Authorities and the Council as to the precise conditions on which the Tuberculosis Dispensary would be handed over to the Council in the event of the Authorities failing to maintain it to the satisfaction of the Board; also that the agreement would be legally enforceable.

The Trustees of the Dispensary submitted a draft agreement, which was carefully considered by the Council's Solicitors, Messrs. Davenport, Cunliffe and Blake, and amendments were made which brought it into agreement with the conditions made by the Council. A copy of this agreement as amended was submitted to the Local Government Board, and a reply was received, dated the 27th February, 1913, stating that the Board would be prepared to accept the agreement in the form proposed.

The agreement as finally approved by the Council on the 19th March, 1913, reads as follows :—

AN AGREEMENT made the 11th day of April, 1913, BETWEEN ADOLPHUS EDWARD BRIDGER, of Foley Lodge, 5, Langham Street, Portland Place, in the County of London, Gentleman, JOHN POLAND, of Home Cottage, Seal, in the County of Kent, Gentleman, and HERBERT PETER BODKIN, of 23, Gordon Street, Gordon Square, in the County of London, Solicitor, Trustees of the St. Pancras Dispensary, 39, Oakley Square, St. Pancras, London (hereinafter called the Trustees), of the one part, and THE COUNCIL OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. PANCRAS, in the

Administrative County of London (hereinafter called the Council) of the other part WHEREAS the St. Pancras Dispensary was instituted in the year 1810 with the object of affording to poor persons medical and surgical attendance and medicine and for other purposes, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations, and is managed by a Committee appointed annually by the Governors, AND WHEREAS the Committee of the St. Pancras Dispensary have recently purchased for £700 the lease of 39, Oakley Square aforesaid, and such lease is now vested in the Trustees for the residue of a term of 99 years from Lady-day, 1855. at a rent of £23, AND WHEREAS the said Committee have opened a department for the treatment of tuberculosis cases at 39, Oakley Square aforesaid, and have provided for the same certain fixtures, fittings, and apparatus, AND WHEREAS the Committee have, under the National Insurance Act, 1911, applied to the Local Government Board for a capital grant towards the cost of such department, but the said Board require as a condition precedent to making such grant that the Trustees and the Borough Council shall enter into the agreement hereinafter set out, NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED between the Trustees and the Council as follows:—

I. If at any time during the currency of the said lease the said Board shall, in writing, express to the Committee of the Dispensary their dissatisfaction with the manner in which the said tuberculosis department is being carried on, the Trustees will report to the Borough Council such expression of dissatisfaction, and will, on being requested so to do by the Council, and upon a resolution of the Committee to that effect, transfer to the Council such department and all the fixtures, fittings, and apparatus as then existing, and used in connection therewith, and the premises in which the said tuberculosis department shall be carried on upon the terms and conditions following, that is to say:—

(a) Such request of the Borough Council shall be in writing under the hand of the Town Clerk for the time being, and shall embody the written expression of dissatisfaction as received from the Local Government Board, and shall be communicated to the Committee by service of the same upon their Secretary for the time being, or by letter addressed to him and forwarded by registered post, and shall state the date within a period not exceeding three months, on which they intend to take over the said department to the intent that from such date the Borough Council shall maintain the said department in accordance with the National Insurance Act, 1911.

(b) Upon a resolution of the Committee authorising it the transfer shall be carried out by the Trustees granting to the Borough Council an underlease of so much of the premises, 39, Oakley Square aforesaid, as shall for the time being be set apart or used for the said tuberculosis department for the residue of the term granted by the

said lease except the last two days thereof, at such rent and on such proper terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Trustees and the Council, of which underlease the Council shall execute a counterpart.

- (c) The Borough Council shall take over the department as a going concern, with the staff employed in working the same, subject to the terms of the several engagements entered into by them with the Committee, and shall purchase and pay the Trustees for the fixtures, fittings, and apparatus as then existing, and used in connection with the department, at such price as may be agreed upon between the Trustees and the Council.
- (d) Any dispute or failure to agree upon any of the foregoing terms of transfer shall be settled by arbitration under the Arbitration Act, 1889.

II. This Agreement as regards the Trustees is provisional only, and shall not bind the Dispensary unless and until confirmed by resolutions of the Committee and the Trustees.

On the 16th April, 1913, the Council appointed the following representatives on the Committee of Management of the Tuberculosis Dispensary :—

Councillors G. Blount, Dr. K. H. A. Kellie, A. Davis, A. H. Edwards, G. Gardner, and the Rev. Z. B. Woffendale.

Notification.—The compulsory notification of pulmonary tuberculosis has been progressive, and has come about in the following stages :—(1) the Regulations of 1908 which required Poor Law cases of pulmonary tuberculosis to be notified ; (2) the Regulations of 1911, which required hospital cases of pulmonary tuberculosis to be notified ; and (3) the further Regulations of 1911, which required all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis to be notified.

During the past year 1,772 certificates were received under these Regulations, including 806 from the Poor Law. The number of deaths was 326, as compared with 330, 297, and 374 during the three preceding years respectively.

On the 20th December, 1912, the Local Government Board issued a further series of Regulations which consolidate and amend those above mentioned. These Regulations came into force on the 1st February, 1913, and apply to non-pulmonary as well as to pulmonary tuberculosis. During 1912 the number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 399.

Compulsory notification has therefore proceeded by stages to its completion.

Borough Scheme.—The St. Pancras scheme for the control, treatment, and prevention of tuberculosis works out thus :—

- 1.—All cases diagnosed are medically certified to the Medical Officer of Health.
- 2.—To all cases certified a card of advice is sent.

- 3.—Any person can apply to the Officers of the Public Health Department for advice and as to the available means of assistance.
- 4.—The families of cases certified are visited for the purpose of inquiry and advice, where necessary, by the Woman Inspector or her assistant.
- 5.—Contacts, suspects, and susceptibles are given introduction cards to the St. Pancras Dispensary for the purpose of medical examination, diagnosis, and report.
- 6.—The treatment of patients is referred to (a) Medical Practitioners, (b) Poor Law Authorities, (c) Hospitals and Public Dispensaries, (d) Private Dispensaries, Clubs, &c., and (e) to various Philanthropic Agencies.

Provision for isolation of advanced cases of Consumption. The Council have on previous occasions urged that the Metropolitan Asylums Board should provide sanatoria and hospital accommodation for consumptives, and on the 13th July, 1910, they resolved that a representation be made to the Metropolitan Asylums Board urging them to take immediate steps to provide a central home for incurable consumptive cases.

In reply to this representation a communication was received from the Metropolitan Asylums Board on the 19th July, 1910, pointing out that the Managers had no power without the consent of the Local Government Board to make provision for sanatoria for consumptives, and that although the subject had been frequently discussed, and several communications had been addressed to the Local Government Board on the matter, the Managers had hitherto received from the Board no official indication of the view they took thereon.

Your Committee again considered the serious disability under which London is endeavouring to combat tuberculosis, having regard to the fact that there are no means of isolating far advanced cases. It is well known that these cases are the most infectious and the most difficult to nurse, and to prevent the spread of infection, accommodation for such cases is the most urgent of all. If such accommodation were provided, the difficulty experienced in dealing with the worst cases of this disease would vanish, inasmuch as, if the consulting officer certified that a case was unfit for a sanatorium, and the medical attendant or consulting officer certified that it was fit for an "incurable" institution and urgently required to be removed thereto, insured persons in an advanced stage of consumption would feel that they had been provided with a sanatorium for incurables to which they could be removed by the Medical Officer of Health, if without proper lodging or accommodation for their disease.

In regard to the statement made by the Metropolitan Asylums Board that they have no power to make provision for cases of consumption without the consent of the Local Government Board, since then, on the 18th February, 1911, the Local Government Board made an Order by which they directed that the Asylums Board might, with their consent in writing, appropriate any of the fever or small-pox hospitals, or any part thereof, for the reception and treatment of such classes of poor persons as may be specified in the said

consent, and on the 30th May, 1911, and the 9th and 20th August, 1912, made further Orders, under Section 80 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, enabling the Metropolitan Asylums Board to receive persons into their hospitals, not being paupers, suffering from measles, whooping-cough and puerperal fever respectively.

It only requires the extension of this policy to tuberculosis to overcome the grave difficulty standing in the way of treatment of advanced cases of the disease. If the Metropolitan Asylums Board would resolve to receive cases of tuberculosis, and if the Local Government Board would consent to such reception, limited as they might think fit to certain type or classes of cases as, for instance, advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, and would make an Order under Section 80 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, admitting non-pauper cases, it would then follow that the Borough Councils could, through their Medical Officers of Health, obtain the removal to the hospitals of the Asylums Board of both insured and uninsured persons in the advanced stages of the disease who were without proper lodging or accommodation adequate for their treatment and the protection of their families and the community. Thus, the most infectious form of tuberculosis would have the same advantage as other forms of infectious diseases in having proper provision made for its isolation and treatment, and uninsured as well as insured persons could be protected from infecting other persons, both insured and uninsured.

Feeling strongly the urgent need for steps to be taken in this direction representations were made on the 30th October, 1912 (*a*) to the Local Government Board asking them to make an Order authorising the admission of advanced cases of consumption into the Metropolitan Asylums Board hospitals, and (*b*) to the Metropolitan Asylums Board asking them to agree to the admission of such cases into their hospitals.

The following replies were received, viz.:—

From the Local Government Board, dated 18th January, 1913, stating that the suggestions of the Borough Council have been noted for consideration; and

From the Metropolitan Asylums Board, dated 1st April, 1913, stating that it is understood that the whole question of the provision by the Board of accommodation for cases of Tuberculosis is now under consideration by the Government Departments concerned, and that the views expressed by the Borough Council have been duly noted.

A. POWEL COKE,

Chief Clerk.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN INSPECTOR

Upon the work done in St. Pancras during the year 1912 in connection with the prevention of Consumption.

THE NUMBERS.

During the year 1912, the total number of cases notified as suffering from Consumption was 1196. During the previous year the corresponding number was 1015. These figures are of interest, in view of the fact that notification of all classes of consumptive patients became compulsory at the beginning of the year 1912.

A table giving details as to the composition of this total appears elsewhere. We may note here in addition some figures of more special interest. The "Homeless" were fifty in number. Sixteen men and two women were notified from Common Lodging Houses, while sixty-one men came from Rowton Houses. We had thus a total of 129 persons known to be pronounced or advanced cases who were without any provision for adequate care, apart from their intermittent stay in Poor Law Institutions. One of the women is probably a typical case. When first notified several years ago she was a respectable dressmakers' worker, living at a private address. After a considerable interval she was notified as living at a Common Lodging House. When last notified she appeared among the homeless.

At the beginning of the present year a Special Inquiry was made in order to ascertain how many of those notified during 1912 remained at the same address. Only 426 were found, and of these 128 were stated to be persons insured under the National Insurance Act. It is significant of the uncertain circumstances and advanced state of disease of those notified that so few were found still resident at the addresses originally notified.

I desire here specially to mention the useful work done in connection with this Inquiry by Miss Mary Giles, who was appointed to give temporary help. She proved a most valuable assistant, and was well received, both by the patients and by our many friends among the voluntary workers of the Borough.

THE PATIENTS.

As has been noted in previous years the patients are for the most part respectable and industrious persons, whose illness is due to no fault of their own. In only twenty-one cases was the patients' home so dirty or uncared for as to call for special comment on the part of the visitor. Many patients were found working far beyond safe limits to maintain their homes, or to care for their families. In sixty-three cases the investigation papers contain notes as to the inadequacy of the patients' food supply. No points of special interest emerge as to the connection of industrial conditions with the disease, except that a postman, a coal-porter, and a stoker complained of dusty conditions; a newspaper tricycle boy of undue muscular strain; a bandsman of the lung strain involved in blowing his instrument; two basement workers of

want of light and air; and a jeweller of the effect of his stooping position in a badly ventilated room.

In four cases babies were found boarded-out with, or adopted by, consumptive patients, and efforts were made to remove these infants from the infected surroundings. Perhaps the most hopeless family visited was one in which out of twenty-five children, thirteen had died, and most of those remaining at home appeared to be tuberculous. There is greater readiness to take reasonable precautions for the avoidance of infection, but such precautions as the separate room, and even the separate bed, are beyond the means of most of our poor patients. Some attempt was made to effect segregation by arranging the sleepers head to feet in the same bed.

In two cases children sent up as suspects to the Dispensary were found to be suffering only from ill-health, resulting from pediculosis capitis. It is not generally recognised by the mothers that actual ill-health results from dirty and unwholesome conditions of this kind, and our visitors are careful to explain this to the mothers visited.

In many cases the patients have been delicate from childhood, or from early infancy.

Some patients retard their possible improvement, and endanger their families by leaving Infirmary or Hospital too soon, or by lack of perseverance as out-door patients.

Some who would remain away indefinitely, in hope of cure, return home to die when hope is no longer possible.

In 95 cases it was stated that no previous case of tuberculosis had occurred in the family. In 116 cases previous instances of the disease had occurred, or existed, in the families of the notified patients.

THE DISPENSARY.

This Institution has been of enormous value. It is impossible to speak too warmly of the ready co-operation, both of the Committee and of the Staff, with the work of the Public Health Department, or of the consideration shown to every patient and contact sent. The usefulness of alliance with the General Dispensary is continually apparent, for, on the one hand, the possession of tuberculosis by no means connotes the lack of every other physical ill, and, on the other hand, the general patients are a hunting ground for the special tuberculosis work. We have sent contacts and suspects in fair numbers, although not to the extent originally contemplated, and we find a very pleasing readiness to take advantage of help which involves neither label nor stigma. Owing to lack of funds, and to various delays and impediments, less has been done than was hoped and expected in the earlier days of our alliance, but even under all these difficulties, it has been evident that the Dispensary is one of the most valuable adjuncts to Public Health work which could possibly be desired.

The Borough Council addressed a communication to the London Insurance Committee, drawing attention to the small number of cases sent by that Committee to the Dispensary.

INSURED PATIENTS.

Persons insured under the National Insurance Act were permitted to apply for Sanatorium Benefit immediately after the Act came into force.

During the latter part of the year 1912, therefore, considerable time was occupied both in dealing with individual cases of peculiar difficulty, and in trying to organize some mode of co-ordinating the work of the local Insurance Sub-Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health, ex-officio, was a member, with the work of the Public Health Department. Twenty-nine special cases were dealt with by the Committee. During this period the London Insurance Committee sent certain cases away to Sanatoria, and decided to award to other cases treatment in their own homes. The cases dealt with at home were usually referred to the Medical Officer of Health, who was requested to arrange for the domiciliary treatment desired by the Committee.

In the hope of providing a model for true Sanatorium treatment at home we devised, and in one case carried successfully into operation, a scheme which it may be of interest to place on record.

The scheme involved the close co-operation of the agents concerned in the care of the tuberculous insured persons. It assumed that every local Medical Practitioner treating an insured person was upon the Visiting Staff of the Borough Dispensary, and that the Borough Dispensary was regarded as an essential factor in the work of the Public Health Department. On receipt of the request from the Insurance Committee to arrange domiciliary treatment, the patient was visited by an Inspector of the Public Health Department to ascertain what individual doctor was preferred by the patient, and what were the patient's general circumstances and needs. The doctor selected by the patient was then requested to undertake the care of the patient, and on consenting to do so he drew up, usually in collaboration with the Inspector to whom the case was known, a list of necessities which he considered essential to the patient's progress. This list, with an estimate of the probable cost, was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health to the Insurance Committee. If approved, the necessities prescribed were obtained and supplied to the patient through the Dispensary Nurse, who visited the patient daily to give any nursing attention necessary, and to carry out any instructions of the doctor, and who brought up to the Inspector, and if necessary to the Medical Officer of Health, accounts, reports, and any special difficulties arising out of the patient's condition or the general needs of the family. It was hoped, by the establishment of an Invalid Kitchen, and by various frugal devices within the powers of the Dispensary, to arrive in time at a thoroughly efficient mode of treatment, at a very reasonable cost. The scheme worked perfectly in actual fact, but owing to financial difficulties it had to be abandoned.

The plan of working through local doctors, approached by the Medical Officer of Health, generally worked extremely well. In practically every case I saw and explained the situation to the doctor concerned. In no case was there any resentment aroused by the intervention of the Public Health Authority. In every case the medical practitioner was most kindly ready to help me with advice and information of the greatest use to my plans for the general care of the families. Had it been possible to continue this friendly co-operation of the medical profession with the Public Health Department, and with the Dispensary there can be no doubt that we should have attained results beyond all expectation. It is among the many disappointments of 1913 that this work has been wholly discontinued. No scheme, whether for dealing with insured or non-insured patients (a purely arbitrary decision from the Public Health point of view) can be satisfactory if the aim is merely the provision of medical advice and drugs. Consumption is not purely a medical matter, and on the frank recognition of the problem as one of medico-psycho-sociology depends much of the success of any measures devised, more particularly those which apply to the ignorant, the poor, and the helpless, who claim special care from such a Department as our own.

DECENTRALIZATION.

As is mentioned in the Report upon Administrative Measures in relation to tuberculosis by the Chief Clerk of the Department, the Borough Council has commented upon the difficulties arising from central control of Sanatorium Benefit. How great and how real those difficulties have been can only be realized by those in intimate connection with individual cases. On the one hand the Central Authority is apt to make its decision without full knowledge of the whole circumstances of the patient. On the other hand the forms issued, and portions of the letters addressed to insured persons are puzzling to the less educated among our people. Both in visiting in the homes and at the Town Hall we have continual requests for help to hasten the action of the London Insurance Committee, to obtain the provision of supplementary necessities, to explain the forms, and help in their filling in, and to interpret the phraseology of the communications.

The introduction of an additional Authority into the Tuberculosis question, which is essentially a Public Health matter, seems gravely to have complicated an already intricate and difficult subject.

OUR NEEDS.

First, and as a condition of effective work in other directions, we need liberal help, both in money and personal service for our Dispensary.

We need, in connection with the Dispensary, a system resembling that of the Sick Room Helps, so ably organized by Mrs. Model, in Whitechapel, to help in the care of the homes and children of our patients.

We want an open air School for the pre-tuberculous, and a Day Hospital for the definitely notified cases among children.

Further provision for advanced cases is imperatively needed.

Sanatorium accommodation for the non-insured, now very difficult to obtain, is a further crying necessity.

An effective system of after care for returned Sanatorium patients is essential if the work done in the Sanatorium is not to be entirely wasted. To touch the affairs of a consumptive in any way is usually to involve oneself in responsibilities extending over a long period, and both individuals and authorities should recognize this.

Co-ORDINATION.

Co-ordination is the word of the moment. In St. Pancras we have always aimed at making the Town Hall an informal centre for work which touches health matters, and we have been helped in the kindest way by individuals, and by Associations throughout the Borough. Effective, as distinguished from theoretical, co-ordination can only be brought about by inducing some person to take much trouble in understanding and in communicating with the various persons and Societies concerned.

I am more particularly indebted to the Public Welfare Association, the Organiser, and many members of Care Committees, the Secretary and many members of the Juvenile Advisory Committee, Poor Law Guardians, Schools for Mothers, and Nursery Schools. I hope also to establish a friendly connection with the treatment centre for School Children.

There are many others to whom my warmest gratitude is due.

M. E. BIBBY.

GLANDERS.

In Part VI. (Legislation) of the Annual Report for 1907 the London Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, dated 12th September, 1907, as to the Notification of Glanders in Horses was quoted, and also the Regulations of the London County Council thereunder.

In Part III. (Infectious Diseases) of the same Annual Report paragraphs relating to human glanders were quoted, and it was explained that in future, by the Order, a Veterinary Inspector must report the existence of glanders to the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough as well as to the County Council.

During the year 1912, the Veterinary Inspector reported 6 outbreaks of glanders in horses in various stables in the Borough.

§ 3.—ISOLATION AND EXCLUSION.

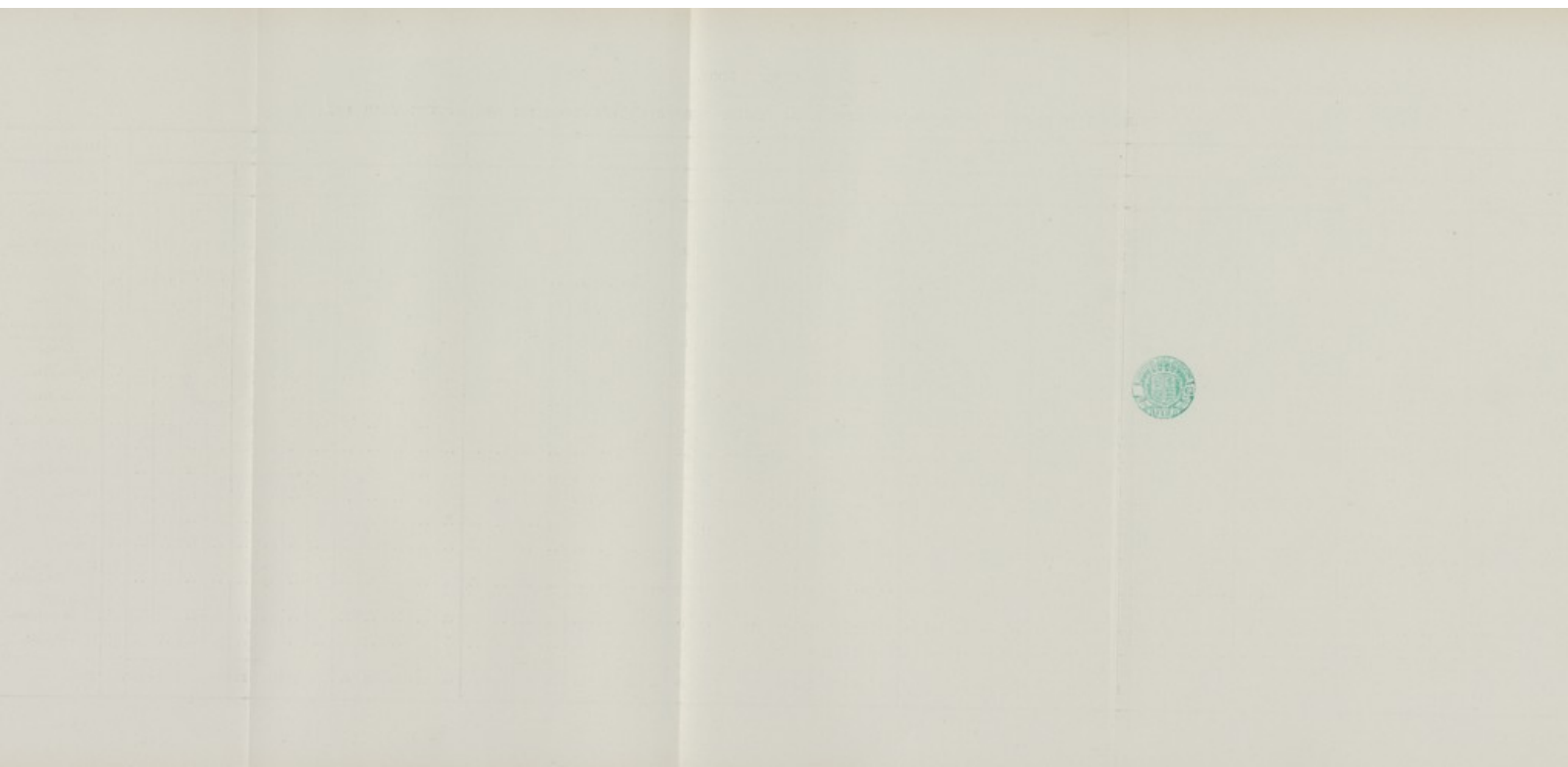
The cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases removed to hospital, and the Sub-Districts from whence they were removed, are recorded in the following table :—

Diseases.	West.	South.	East.	North.	Total.
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox (when Small-pox prevails) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina and Scarlet Fever	156	115	166	147	584
Diphtheria	183	155	94	108	540
Membranous Croup }					
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	4	7	8	5	24
Continued Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	4	3	3	3	13
Erysipelas	7	3	10	8	28
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	1	..	3
Polio-Myelitis	1	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	1	..	..	1
Totals	356	285	282	271	1194

The number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases removed to hospital in each week of the year were as stated in the attached table.

SAINT PANCRAS, LONDON.

C. WEEKLY NUMBER OF CASES OF "THE DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES" REMOVED FOR ISOLATION DURING THE YEAR 1912



HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR PUERPERAL FEVER.

On the 15th December, 1909, your Council asked the Metropolitan Asylums Board to consider the necessity for providing hospital accommodation for puerperal septic diseases. On the 16th July, 1910, the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board resolved to inform the Local Government Board that they were prepared to make arrangements for the reception of certified cases of Puerperal Fever into their hospitals. On the 29th November, 1911, your Council resolved to ask the St. Pancras Board of Guardians to press upon their representatives at the Metropolitan Asylums Board the desirability of urging the Local Government Board to give their consent to the provision of accommodation for Puerperal Fever cases in the Asylum Board's hospitals. On the 20th May, 1912, the Clerk of the Metropolitan Asylums Board stated that the Board had not yet received the consent of the Local Government Board. On the 5th June your Council made representations upon the subject to the Local Government Board and the Members of Parliament representing the Borough.

The number of Puerperal Fever cases notified during the four years, 1908 — 1911, was as follows :—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Mean.
St. Pancras ..	8	15	14	16	13
London ..	228	287	292	302	277

The reason for the apparent increase is due to the notification at an earlier stage of the symptoms of the disease, and from the preventive point of view, a great advance in the possibilities of early treatment and saving of life. In London, of less than 300 cases a year, only a proportion would require hospital treatment, but in these cases it would be urgent, and putting this proportion as high as a half, say 150, each case lasting say a month to six weeks, then a provision of two dozen beds would cover the requirements of the Metropolis. It is the extreme urgency of this disease in small dwellings, and not the magnitude of its prevalence that calls for hospital provision.

Questions were addressed to the President of the Local Government Board by Captain H. M. Jessel, M.P., and Mr. Felix Cassel, K.C., M.P., to which the following reply was given :—

“The question of further extending the functions of the Metropolitan Asylums Board in various directions, including that referred to in the question, has been and still is engaging my attention. Recently the Managers have, under my authority, made arrangements for the reception of cases of measles and whooping cough. Cases of this kind were not previously received by the Managers. In addition 9,000 sick and weakly children have been treated by the Managers at two hospitals formerly used for infectious cases. The Hon. Member is, no doubt, aware that the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis have raised the question whether the Managers should not be empowered to provide sanatorium beds for London. I hope that satisfactory arrangements will shortly be carried through for dealing with cases of puerperal fever.”

On the 20th August, 1912, the Local Government Board issued an Order under Section 80 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, prescribing regulations and restrictions under which non-pauper cases of puerperal fever may be received into the hospitals provided by the Board of Management of the Metropolitan Asylum District. The Order provides that such non-pauper cases shall be received into hospitals of the Board of Management only when there is room available beyond the requirements of pauper cases of puerperal fever. These cases may only be admitted upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health of the locality in which the person is residing, and the recommendation must be accompanied by such information respecting the circumstances of the case as the Board of Management require.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

On the 9th August, 1912, the Local Government Board made an Order under Section 80 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, prescribing regulations and restrictions under which non-pauper cases of whooping cough may be received into the hospitals provided by the Board of Management of the Metropolitan Asylum District. Similar conditions attach to the admission of these cases to the hospitals as are referred to in the Order relating to puerperal fever.

EXCLUSION OF CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL ON ACCOUNT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND DISORDERS.

School Notifications of Exclusion (Patients, Contacts and Suspects),
Year 1912.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Year 1912.
A. Compulsorily Certifiable Diseases.					
Small-pox ... ..	...	..	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	178	183	185	194	740
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	383	206	109	98	796
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	5	1	14	4	24
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-Myelitis ... ..	...	...	2	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	2	1	3	2	8
B. Temporarily Certifiable Diseases.					
Chicken-pox (when Small-pox prevails)	294	306	120	271	991
C. Non-certifiable Diseases.					
Measles	87	1376	369	119	1951
Whooping Cough	208	144	73	54	479
Mumps	212	95	25	17	349
Tonsillitis	1	..	4	3	8
D. Suspicious Symptoms.					
Sore Throat	9	27	15	17	68
Feverish Cold ... ..	...	...	...	...	..
Whooping ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Vomiting ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Rash, Eczema, etc.	10	15	9	10	44
Etc.	3	10	2	2	17
E. Communicable Disorders.					
Ophthalmia	51	69	41	50	211
Ringworm	48	61	38	41	188
Impetigo	11	19	31	16	77
Scabies	12	15	15	11	53
Pediculosis Corporis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
„ Capitis ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Totals	1514	2529	1055	910	6008

§ 4.—DISINFECTION AND CLEANSING.

DISINFECTING STATION.

I.—*Disinfection*—Rooms fumigated and sprayed and articles disinfected and destroyed during the year:—

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms Contents Disinfected or Destroyed.	No. of Rooms Sprayed and Fumigated.	No. of Rooms Stripped and Cleansed by Council.
Small-pox	This only applies to Small-pox.
Scarlet Fever	596	577	625	627	
Diphtheria	438	433	474	470	
Membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	33	33	33	...	
Erysipelas	126	126	126	...	
Puerperal Fever	19	19	19	...	
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	2	2	2	
Consumption	120	120	111	93	
Measles	14	14	14	4	
Cancer	18	18	18	1	
Polio-Myelitis	3	3	3	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	9	9	...	
Other Diseases	38	38	38	3	
Totals	1416	1392	1472	1201	...

Destroyed	ARTICLES	Disinfected	Destroyed	ARTICLES	Disinfected
22	Beds	1184	...	Silks	...
24	Mattresses	827	...	Satins	...
12	Palliasses	154	...	Velvets	...
6	Bolsters	991	2	Hats	80
21	Pillows	2774	...	Bonnets	1
7	Sheets	1694	...	Gloves	12
8	Blankets	2650	...	Boots and Shoes	221
2	Counterpanes	1469	...	Other Leather Goods	14
40	Wearing apparel	3319	1	Furs	13
...	Rugs and Mats	168	...	Skin Rugs & Mats	14
13	Cushions	493	...	Braces and Garters	106
1	Carpets	38	1	Other Elastic Goods	5
...	Covers	549	...	Toys	10
1	Curtains	411	19	Books	96
18	Sundries	480	...	Sundries	9
175		17201	23		581

CONTACT SHELTER.

Number of families, and of persons in families, in contact with Infectious Disease, sheltered, cleansed and disinfected.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Children under 10.	Dwelling Place.	District.	Disease.	Length of stay.
1912.							Hours
Jan. 6th...	—	1	—	Leverton Street ...	North...	Puerperal Fever ...	2 to 3
" 25th...	—	1	—	Drummond Street ...	West ...	" " " "	"
Mar. 5th...	—	1	—	Stanley Buildings ...	East ...	Scarlet Fever ...	"
" 12th...	—	1	—	Grafton Road ...	North...	Puerperal Fever ...	"
" 22nd...	—	1	—	Whitfield Street ...	South...	" " " "	"
" 25th...	1	—	—	Stanhope Street ...	West ...	Diphtheria...	"
May 7th...	—	1	—	Prince of Wales Road	" ...	Puerperal Fever ...	"
" 17th ...	—	1	—	Aldenharn Street ...	East ...	" " " "	"
June 8th...	—	1	—	Fleet Road ...	North...	" " " "	"
" 26th...	—	1	—	Arlington Road ...	West ...	" " " "	"
July 30th...	—	1	—	Wakefield Mews ...	South...	" " " "	"
Aug. 24th...	1	—	—	Prince of Wales Cres.	West ...	Scarlet Fever ...	"
" 26th...	1	—	—	Seaton Street .	" ...	*Chicken pox ...	"
" " " "	—	1	—	" " " "	" ...	" " " "	"
" " " "	—	—	1	" " " "	" ...	" " " "	"
Oct. 8th...	—	1	—	St. Anne's Gardens...	" ...	Scarlet Fever ...	"
" 29th...	—	1	—	Clarendon Street ...	East ...	Puerperal " ...	"
" 30th ...	—	1	—	Cleveland Street ...	South...	" " " "	"
Nov. 25th...	—	1	—	Rhyl Street ...	North...	Scarlet " ...	"
Dec. 14th .	—	1	—	Stanley Buildings ...	East ...	" " " "	"
" 23rd ...	1	—	—	Maitland Park Road	North...	Diphtheria ...	"
" " " "	—	1	—	Carlton Road ...	" ...	Puerperal Fever ...	"

* Originally certified as "Small pox." but afterwards found to be "Chicken pox."

CLEANSING STATION.

1.—*Personal Cleansing*.—The number of cleansings of the body and disinfesting of the clothing of persons applying at the Cleansing Station for Adults and the Children's Baths:—

Slept previous night at	Vermin.	ADULTS.			CHILDREN.					Sum Total
		Males.	Females.	Total.	10 to 15.		5-10	Under 5.	Total.	
					M.	F.				
Private Addresses	Phthiriasis—Pediculi—Head	..	...	...	2	68	23	1	94	94
	" —Body	46	2	48	132	30	62	3	227	275
	" —Both	...	...	...	431	1044	904	2	2381	2381
Rowton Houses	Phthiriasis—Pediculi—Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" —Body	164	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	164
	" —Both	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Lodging Houses	Phthiriasis—Pediculi—Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" —Body	782	5	787	...	...	...	...	...	787
	" —Both	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Salvation Army Shelter	Phthiriasis—Pediculi—Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" —Body	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" —Both	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In the open	Phthiriasis—Pediculi—Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" —Body	265	16	281	...	...	...	...	...	281
	" —Both	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Phthiriasis—Pediculi—Head	...	...	...	2	68	23	1	94	94
	" —Body	1257	23	1280	132	30	62	3	227	1507
	" —Both	..	1	1	431	1044	904	2	2381	2382
	Doubtful ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	5	5
	Scabies—Acari ...	6	5	11	4	72	37	2	115	126
	Totals	1263	29	1292	570	1216	1028	8	2822	4114

Bedfellows also cleansed and disinfested :—

Vermin.	AGES.				Total.
	15 and over.	10—15.	5—10.	Under 5.	
Phthiriasis—Pediculi—Head	...	1	1	...	2
„ —Body	...	12	23	...	35
„ —Both	...	128	411	10	549
Doubtful...	1	...	1
Scabies—Acari	...	22	29	4	55
Totals	...	163	465	14	642

B.—Cleansing of Dwelling Places and Contents.

(a) Number of rooms infested with vermin caused to be stripped and cleansed, 306.

(b) Number of articles in an unwholesome condition removed from dwelling places to the Cleansing Station for purification or destruction, 285.

ARTICLES.	Purified.	Des- troyed.	Total.	ARTICLES.	Purified.	Des- troyed.	Total
Beds ...	24	5	29	Silks ..	...	...	...
Mattresses ...	17	2	19	Satins ...	...	...	...
Palliassees ...	18	2	20	Velvets ...	...	...	...
Bolsters ...	24	2	26	Hats ...	...	...	...
Pillows ...	44	1	45	Bonnets ...	...	1	1
Sheets ...	28	...	28	Gloves ...	...	...	...
Blankets ...	43	4	47	Boots and Shoes...	...	...	...
Counterpanes ...	20	1	21	Other Leather Goods	...	...	...
Wearing Apparel	1	7	8	Furs ...	...	...	...
Rugs and Mats...	...	...	...	Skin Rugs and Mats	...	...	...
Cushions ...	3	2	5	Braces and Garters	...	...	...
Carpets ...	1	1	2	Other Elastic Goods	...	...	...
Covers ...	21	...	21	Toys ...	...	...	...
Curtains ...	1	...	1	Books ...	...	...	...
Sundries ...	1	11	12	Sundries ...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Some rooms stripped and cleansed had no contents or none in a condition requiring removal, and some contents were removed from rooms that did not require to be stripped and cleansed.

THE CLEANSING OF CHILDREN.

During the year the baths were used by 1,292 adults (males, 1,263; females, 29). The children bathed numbered 2,822. Bedfellows of children to the number of 642 were also cleansed. The addresses given by the male adults included Rowton Houses, 164; Common Lodging Houses, 787; and 281 stated that they had slept in the open on the night previous to making application.

The children resorting to the baths from the schools in the Borough have received a considerable amount of attention during the year, and numerous visits have been paid to their homes by the Woman Inspector.

The statutory powers of the Council for dealing with the cleansing of verminous persons are briefly as follows :—

The Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897, empowers the Borough Council to expend money in providing a cleansing station. The General Powers Act, 1904, enables the Borough Council to deal with the homes. The General Powers Act, 1907, confers compulsory powers on the County Council for the removal of verminous school children and verminous inmates of common lodging houses to cleansing stations. The Children Act, 1908, enlarges the powers with regard to school children, and compels the Borough Council to permit the use of their cleansing station by the local education authority for the cleansing of school children upon an agreed payment.

On the 20th May, 1912, an agreement was entered into with the London County Council, renewable at the end of one year upon terms, for the cleansing of verminous school children who may be sent by the County Council to this Authority's Cleansing Station upon a payment of 2s. in respect of each child, to cover a period of one calendar month from the date upon which the first cleansing takes place irrespective of the number of baths required before the child could be regarded as cleansed. Up to the 31st March, 1913, the sum of £84 12s. 0d. has been received from the County Council.

On the 3rd July, 1912, your Council informed the County Council, in answer to their enquiry, whether it would be possible for arrangements to be made whereby verminous children attending schools within a mile radius of the Station may be cleansed, that so far as possible, after the children residing in the Borough and those attending schools in the Borough had been cleansed, this Authority were prepared to cleanse verminous children attending schools outside the Borough within a radius of one mile of the Station upon payment of 1s. per attendance.

Subsequently a reply was received from the Education Officer of the London County Council stating that the Committee of the County Council who had considered the subject were advised that the agreement entered into between the two Authorities required the Borough Council to cleanse *any* school children who may be sent to such Station by the County Council upon payment of 2s. in respect of each child to cover a period of one calendar month, provided that they were in attendance at public elementary schools maintained by the County Council, and hoping that the Borough Council would raise no objection to cleansing, at the rate referred to in the Agreement, all school children requiring such treatment who attended schools within a mile radius of the Station.

In regard to this further communication your Council pointed out that the agreement between the Borough Council and the County Council never contemplated the question of cleansing children from outside the Borough. It was obvious that the interpretation placed upon the agreement by the County Council's Committee would entitle the County Council to send all the school children in London to the St. Pancras Cleansing Station, which would be unreasonable, and, therefore, could never have been intended by either party. This new interpretation arose since the County Council gave instructions to limit the cleansing area to within a radius of a mile from the Station. In further proof of the fact that children outside St. Pancras were never intended to be included in the original agreement, the arrangement shortly afterwards

entered into by the Borough Council with the County Council in respect of the cleansing of inmates of common lodging houses specially provided for the cleansing of inmates of houses *outside* the Borough at the charge of 1s. per attendance, and it was upon this last arrangement that your Committee based their proposal in regard to cleansing children from *outside* the Borough.

Since the agreement was made between the Authorities and the mile radius arrangement was adopted by the County Council, it was ascertained that in North St. Pancras the following schools were treated as outside the mile radius, namely,—Carlton Road, St. Dominic's, Fortess Road, Burghley Road, Mansfield Road, and St. Anne's, Brookfield, and only the following North St. Pancras schools were treated as inside the mile radius, and their children brought to the Cleansing Station, namely,—Falkland Road, Holmes Road, Wilkin Street, and Rhyl Street Schools. Your Council were strongly of opinion that the verminous children from *all* the schools in St. Pancras should be brought to the St. Pancras Cleansing Station, and if necessary by conveyance, and passed the following resolutions on the 30th October:—

- (a) That this Authority do not agree to children from outside St. Pancras being admitted to their Cleansing Station on the same terms as those who are resident within the Borough, and they adhere to their previous decision that such children should only be dealt with after the children in St. Pancras have been attended to, and that the rate of payment in respect of the children attending schools outside the Borough within a mile radius of the Cleansing Station should be 1s. per attendance.
- (b) The Borough Council strongly desire that the children from the whole of the Borough who require cleansing should be cleansed at the St. Pancras Cleansing Station, and are of opinion that if the distance of any part of St. Pancras is considered sufficiently far to require it, the County Council should provide means of conveying children who may need cleansing to the Station.

The subject has not been further pursued by the County Council so that at present the verminous school children cleansed are (1) those residing in and attending schools in the Borough and their bed-fellows; (2) those attending schools in the Borough and residing outside, but in these cases the bed-fellows are not cleansed at the Station.

Cleansing of Inmates of Common Lodging Houses Outside St. Pancras.—On the 17th January, 1912, your Council reported in regard to the arrangement made with the London County Council for the cleansing of persons at this Authority's Cleansing Station sent from common lodging houses in other Boroughs, and recommended that the County Council be asked to agree that the cleansing of such persons who presented themselves at the Cleansing Station might be there and then carried out, and the payment of 1s. per attendance be made upon notification being received from the Borough Council's Officers that the cleansing had taken place. This recommendation was made in order to obviate the necessity of refusing persons admission to the Cleansing Station until they had obtained an order from the Lodging

House Inspector of the County Council, as it was found that when persons were informed that they would have to obtain this they did not return for cleansing.

A communication was received from the County Council, in reply, stating that, after very careful consideration of all the facts, they were prepared, so far as the Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras was concerned, to adopt for the next six months, as an experiment, the undermentioned variation of the scheme of cleansing hitherto in vogue, viz. :—

“ The Borough Council to cleanse forthwith any applicant who claims to
 “ be an inmate of a common lodging house, and the Council will, on
 “ the receipt of a claim from the Borough Council, pay 1s. for each
 “ person cleansed who can be identified as coming from a common
 “ lodging house situated outside the Borough, the names and
 “ addresses of the persons to be supplied to the Council immediately
 “ the cleansing has been carried out.”

As the proposal of the County Council ensured payment for persons cleansed only when identified as coming from lodging houses situated outside the Borough, your Council considered it necessary for the persons attending to produce some evidence which would so identify them, and they, therefore, suggested that the admission cards in use at the Station be supplied to the Superintendents of common lodging houses adjoining the Borough, so that they might give them to any of the inmates of their lodging houses who desired to come to St. Pancras for cleansing.

The County Council were therefore informed, on the 24th April, that if the suggested use of these cards be agreed to, this Authority were prepared to carry out the proposed experiment.

Subsequently a reply was received from the County Council stating that, to meet the wishes of this Authority, they had arranged for keepers and deputies of common lodging houses outside St. Pancras to be supplied with vouchers, signed by their Inspector, authorising the bearer to be cleansed, and for the Inspector to call at the Council's cleansing station each week for the purpose of obtaining particulars of those persons from common lodging houses outside the Borough who had been cleansed. A payment of 1s. per person so cleansed to be made by the County Council.

This proposal was agreed to, and the County Council were so informed on the 12th June. The sum of £5 8s. 0d. has been received in respect of this work up to the 31st March, 1913.

5.—**VACCINATION.**—The following are the Returns kindly supplied by the Clerk to the Guardians:—

Return respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered in the Parish of Saint Pancras, from 1st January to 31st December, 1911, inclusive.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officers' Districts.	Number of "Births returned in Birth List Sheets" as Registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1911.	Number of these births duly entered by the 31st January, 1912, in columns 1, 2, 4 and 5, of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz.:					Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1912, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register," on account (as shown by Report Book) of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1912, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this return), nor tempor- arily accounted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9, & 10 of this Return).	Total number of Certificates of successful primary Vaccination at all ages, received during each of the calendar years 1912 and 1913.	
		Column 1.	Column 2.		Column 4.	Column 5.					1912.	1913.
		"Success- fully Vaccinated"	"Insuscepti- ble of Vacci- nation."	"Had Small- pox."	Number in respect of whom Certi- ficates of Conscien- tious Objec- tion have been received.	"Dead Unvacci- nated."	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removal to Places un- known 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. North St. Pancras ...	1342	559	10	...	286	99	28	5	195	160	685	
2. East St. Pancras ...	1479	586	1	...	206	114	30	21	244	277	750	
3. West St. Pancras ...	1304	701	7	...	175	117	18	13	256	17	643	
4. South St. Pancras ...	1014	507	3	...	100	92	10	22	266	14	494	
Total	5139	2353	21	...	767	422	86	61	961	468	2572	
North and East Districts (Mr. S. A. Broomhead)	2821	1145	11	...	492	213	58	26	439	437	1435	
West and South Districts (Mr. A. E. Wolfe)	2318	1208	10	...	275	209	28	35	522	31	1137	
Total	5139	2353	21	...	767	422	86	61	961	468	2572	

SAINT PANCRAS—RETURNS FOR THE SIX MONTHS, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1911.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Registration Sub-Districts.	Number of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Had Small-pox.	Number of conscientious objections.	Dead unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removals to places known and Vaccination Officer apprised.	Removals to places unknown and unvaccinated.	Numbers not accounted for in previous columns.
1. North St. Pancras ..	696	311	8	—	180	42	34	5	93	23
2. West St. Pancras ..	622	270	4	—	82	61	28	9	122	46
3. East St. Pancras ..	714	299	1	—	129	59	28	8	128	62
4. South St. Pancras ..	516	218	2	—	52	45	26	27	104	42
Total	2548	1098	15	—	443	207	116	49	447	173

SAINT PANCRAS—RETURNS FOR THE SIX MONTHS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1912.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Registration Sub-District.	Number of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insuscep- tible.	Had Small-pox.	Number of con- scientious objections.	Dead un- vaccinated.	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate.	Removals to places known and Vaccination Officer apprised.	Removals to places unknown and un- vaccinated.	Numbers not accounted for in previous columns.	
1. North St. Pancras . .	696	294	—	—	215	33	31	6	99	18	
2. West St. Pancras . .	614	253	—	—	99	30	30	12	145	45	2
3. East St. Pancras . .	747	356	1	—	128	58	37	7	130	30	
4. South St. Pancras . .	513	220	—	—	59	24	31	25	121	33	
Totals	2570	1123	1	—	501	145	129	50	495	126	

IV.—SANITATION.

§1.—INSPECTIONS.

The following were the total number of inspections and re-inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1912, as extracted from the detailed tables at the end of this Report:—

Inspector.					Area.	Inspections.	Re-inspections.	Total.
1.	Rackham	...	...	...	N. 1	1112	2269	3381
2.	Brown	...	...	...	N. 2, 3	1299	2400	3699
3.	Thompson	...	...	...	N. 4, 5	1173	2758	3931
4.	Johnston	...	...	...	E. 1, 2, 3	1635	2125	3780
5.	Auger	...	...	...	E. 4	748	1367	2115
6.	James	...	...	...	E. 5	1378	2106	3484
7.	West	...	...	...	W. 1, 2	1306	2924	4230
8.	Lonnon	...	...	...	W. 3, 4	1437	1944	3381
9.	Adkins	...	...	...	W. 5	1255	2530	3785
10.	Holmes	...	...	...	S. 1, 2	1312	2305	3617
11.	Walker	...	...	...	S. 3	1293	2740	4033
12.	Dillon	...	...	...	S. 4	1344	2186	3530
13.	{ Landen	...	...	...	S. 5	1851	1691	3542
	{ „ (Special	...	...	...	E. 4	—	561	561
14.	Auger	{ Food and Food premises	{	{	E. 3, 4	1108	3	1111
15.	Child				N. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 E. 1, 2, 5	3963	—	3963
16.	Osborne				W. & S.	3723	—	3723
17.	Bibby	{ Women	{	{	—	1216	1	1217
18.	Smith				—	2117	—	2117
Totals					—	29290	29910	59200

The following were the details of the inspections and re-inspections made during the year 1912 :—

Duties and Premises.		Inspections.	Re-inspections after Intimation Notices.	Total.
Dwelling Places.	Infectious Diseases—Inquiry, removal, disinfection, &c ...	1860	822	2182
	" " Sanitary inspection after, &c. ...	1230	1479	2709
	Complaints	2727	7843	10570
	Drainage—Under Notice. Plans, supervision, &c. ...	387	5559	5946
	" Voluntary. " " ...	663	5923	6586
	" New Buildings. " " ...	66	1856	1922
	(Weekly) Yards of Mews and Stables... (170 on List)	5247	33	5280
	House-to-house Inspections	301	390	691
	Tenement Streets - Inquiries as to occupation of houses ...	91	21	112
	" " Mensuration for Registration	4	...	4
	" " Inscription	12	...	12
	Periodical Inspections—			
	(Half-yearly) Registered tenement houses (2358 Registered)	2424	5396	7820
	" Inscribed dwellings ... (207 Inscribed)	84	436	520
	(Quarterly) Closed underground dwellings (435 on Register)	131	30	161
	" Common lodging-houses ... (8 Registered)	...	...	...
	(Weekly) Canal boat dwellings [Wharves] (31 on Register)	76	...	76
	(Half-yearly) Day schools [Woman] (40 on Register)	...	...	...
Work Places [Women].	" Factories " (107 ")	1	1	2
	" Workshops " (404 { ")	7	...	7
	" Work places " ( { " )	...	...	...
	" Domestic workshops .. (71 " )	...	...	...
	" Home work places .. (273 " )	...	...	...
	" Laundries " (74 ")	4	...	4
	" Restaurant kitchens .. (158 " )	...	...	...
	(Half-yearly) Factories [Man] (408 ")	37	27	64
	" Workshops " (1314 { ")	269	86	355
	" Work places " ({ ")	1	31	32
Work Places [Men].	" Bakehouses " (167 ")	286	321	607
	" Restaurant kitchens .. (175 ")	99	22	121
	(Weekly) Smoke Shafts " (343 ")	600	110	710
	(Fortnightly) Cowsheds ... (6 Licensed)	104	2	106
	" Dairies ... (413 Regd.)	150	...	150
	(Quarterly) Milkshops ... ({)	900	...	900
	" Ice Cream Premises ... (491 on List)	302	...	302
	(Weekly) Slaughter-houses ... (17 Licensed)	555	...	555
	" Food Makers' Premises* ... (204 on List)	768	...	768
	(Alternate Daily) Marketing Places ... (39 ")	4941	...	4941
Food Places.	Unfit Food—Seizure, condemnation, destruction, &c. ...	198	...	198
	Adulterated Food—Samples, transit, &c. ...	750	...	750
	(Quarterly) Effluvia Businesses [M] ... (14 on Register)	7	...	7
	" Fried Fish Shops ... (80 ")	125	18	143
	" Rag and Bone Stores ... (38 ")	28	...	28
	" Offensive Trades [M] ... (2 Sanctioned)	3	...	3
	Railway Nuisances	1	...	1
	Legal Proceedings—(1) Services of Notices... ..	20	...	20
	" " (2) Applications and Summonses	58	...	58
	" " (3) Hearings and Adjournments	56	...	56
Special Places.	Other Duties not included in above	3716	4	3720
	Total	29290	29910	59200

* Where Tripe, Sausages, Extract of Meat, &c., are prepared.

INTIMATIONS *as to Nuisances served by Sanitary Inspectors during 1912.*

Schedule of Nuisances.					Totals.
1	Part of the house in a dirty condition	..	..	..	510
2	" " damp	..	..	..	100
3	Roof defective	..	..	..	287
4	Guttering defective	..	..	..	42
5	Water fittings defective	..	..	..	181
6	Water-closet apartment with absence of external ventilation	..	..	..	61
7	" " so foul as to be a nuisance or dangerous to health	..	..	..	47
8	Water-closet basin foul	..	..	..	103
9	" " defective	..	..	..	84
10	" " choked	..	..	..	149
11	Urinal in a foul condition	..	..	..	4
12	Privy in a foul condition	..	..	..	—
13	Soil pipe defective	..	..	..	36
14	" unventilated	..	..	..	52
15	" improperly ventilated	..	..	..	8
16	Absence of waste pipe to sink, lavatory, or bath	..	..	..	4
17	Waste pipe of sink, lavatory, or bath connected with drain	..	..	..	23
18	" " " defective	..	..	..	52
19	" " " foul	..	..	..	21
20	Inlet of drain improperly trapped	..	..	..	32
21	Drain defective	..	..	..	285
22	" stopped	..	..	..	141
23	" ventilating pipe defective	..	..	..	29
24	Rain-water pipe in direct communication with drain	..	..	..	35
25	" " defective	..	..	..	67
26	Unpaved condition of roadway	..	..	..	—
27	Undrained	..	..	..	—
28	Area or part unpaved	..	..	..	10
29	" undrained	..	..	..	3
30	Yard or space unpaved	..	..	..	4
31	" " undrained	..	..	..	4
32	Defective condition of washhouse paving	..	..	..	75
33	Dust-bin defective	..	..	..	255
34	" in an improper position	..	..	..	1
35	Accumulation of stagnant water which is a nuisance dangerous to health	..	..	..	34
36	Accumulation or deposit which is a nuisance dangerous to health..	..	..	..	179
37	Animals kept in such a manner as to be a nuisance dangerous to health	..	..	..	25
38	Part of the house so overcrowded as to be dangerous to health	..	..	..	117
39	Space below floor in basement or ground floor insufficiently ventilated	..	..	..	23
40	Issuing of black smoke in such a quantity as to be a nuisance	..	..	..	9
41	Discharging smoke in such a manner as to cause part of a building to be a nuisance dangerous to health	..	..	..	8
42	Tent, van, shed, or similar structure used as a human habitation which is in such a state as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates	..	..	..	—
43	Other Nuisances	..	..	..	192
Total					3292

*INTIMATIONS as to Breaches of Statutes and Statutory By-laws served by the
Sanitary Inspectors during 1912.*

Breaches of Statutes and Statutory By-laws.		Totals.
1	An occupied house without a proper and sufficient supply of water	20
2	Water supply used for domestic purposes connected with cistern which is used for flushing the water-closet	2
3	Water-closet not supplied with a sufficient quantity of water for securing its effective action	180
4	Tank, cistern or other receptacle for storing of water used or likely to be used for man for drinking purposes—dirty condition of ..	38
5	Tank, cistern or other receptacle for storing water used, or likely to be used, by man for drinking purposes—absence of proper cover to	29
6	Tank, cistern or other receptacle for storing water used, or likely to be used, by man for drinking purposes placed in an improper position	5
7	Animals so kept as to be likely to pollute water supply ..	—
8	Offensive matters not deposited in manure receptacle ..	—
9	Manure not removed at proper intervals ..	2
10	Manure, absence of proper receptacle for ..	3
11	Manure receptacle not properly constructed ..	—
12	Sufficient drain to stables or cowshed—absence of a ..	—
13	Receptacle for house refuse—absence of a proper ..	268
14	Receptacle for house refuse—absence of a proper cover for ..	19
15	Yard or open space unpaved	13
16	„ paving defective	158
17	Insufficient water-closet accommodation to “lodging-house” ..	80
18	A furnace improperly constructed or negligently used ..	—
19	Effluvia arising from premises used for trade, business, or manufacture which is a nuisance dangerous to the inhabitants of the district	—
20	Offensive matters suffered to run out of trade premises into an uncovered place	—
21	Dairies and cowsheds—breach of By-laws as to ..	—
22	Slaughterhouses—breach of By-laws as to ..	—
23	Steam whistle—use of a, without authority ..	—
24	Parts of houses infested with vermin requiring stripping, purifying and cleansing	306
25	Articles in an unwholesome condition requiring to be purified or destroyed	5
26	Failing to deposit plans before commencing work ..	12
27	Work carried out contrary to London County Council By-laws ..	29
28	Other Breaches	40
Total		1209

INTIMATIONS as to Breaches of By-laws and Breaches of Statutes served by the
Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1912.

Registered Tenement Houses—Breaches of By-laws.					Totals.
1	Overcrowding	..	..	..	53
2	Inadequate water supply	..	..	..	—
3	Contaminated water supply	..	..	..	—
4	Foul closet, basin or trap	..	..	..	57
5	Want of means of ventilation	..	..	..	266
6	Want of annual cleansing	..	..	..	369
7	Want of cleansing of the part or parts of premises used in common	..	..	..	375
8	“ “ “ in sole use	..	..	..	49
9	“ “ “ room or part of dwelling	..	..	..	3
10	Animals improperly kept	..	..	..	4
11	Other breaches	..	..	..	—
Total					1176

Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces – Breaches of Statutes.					Totals.
1	Want of cleanliness	..	..	..	62
2	Want of ventilation	..	..	..	3
3	Want of air space, overcrowding	..	..	..	—
4	Sanitary accommodation, absent or insufficient	..	..	..	3
5	“ “ unsuitable or defective	..	..	..	5
6	“ “ not separate for sexes	..	..	..	5
7	Want of drainage of floors	..	..	..	1
8	Other nuisances	..	..	..	5
9	Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse	..	..	..	—
10	Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses	..	..	..	13
11	Failure as regards list of outworkers	..	..	..	—
12	Giving out work to be done in premises which are unwholesome	..	..	..	—
13	“ “ “ infected	..	..	..	—
14	Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-pox	..	..	..	—
15	Other contraventions	..	..	..	2
Total					99

CLERICAL WORK.

From 1st January 1912, to 31st December, 1912, inclusive.

No. of Complaints received (communications)	...	...	1992
No. of Certificates of Dangerous Infectious Diseases received	...	...	1411
No. of Notices of Voluntary Drain-work received	...	...	238
No. of Letters, etc., despatched	...	...	2474
No. of Notices of Intention to Register	...	...	16
No. of Notices of Registration	...	...	16
No. of Sets of Advisory Notices as to Infectious Diseases forwarded	...	...	1411
No. of Statutory Notices requiring disinfection	...	...	1411
No. of Certificates of disinfection completed by Sanitary Authority	...	...	1295
No. of Certificates of Infectious Disease sent to School Teachers	...	...	1900
No. of Intimation Notices issued	...	...	3893
No. of Statutory Notices of intention to proceed served	...	...	1044
No. of Statutory Notices requiring stripping for vermin	...	...	131
No. of Statutory Notices requiring purification of articles	...	...	—
No. of Warning Notices of intention to summons sent	...	...	128
No. of Summonses Applied for	...	...	58
No. of Hearings and Adjournments	...	...	52
No. of Meetings of Council	...	...	15
No. of Meetings of Public Health Committee and Sub-Committees held	...	...	40

STAFF.

No change has taken place in the staff since the previous report.

§ 2.—OPEN SPACES AND ATMOSPHERE.

Public Open Spaces.—The parks, gardens, and other open spaces secured against building operations in and adjoining St. Pancras, together with their situation, approximate area, and the authority under which they are maintained, are enumerated in the following table:—

Sub-Districts.	Density of Persons per acre, Census 1901.*	Garden or Open Space.	Area.			Maintaining Authority.
			A.	R.	P.	
North St. Pancras	59	Parliament Fields & Hampstead Heath	507	1	0	London County Council
"	..	Waterlow Park ..	29	0	0	" "
"	..	Highgate Cemetery	38	0	0	Cemetery Company
"	..	Pond Square, etc., Highgate	0	3	28	St. Pancras Borough Council
"	..	Lismore Circus ..	0	2	27	" "
West St. Pancras	87	Primrose Hill and Regent's Park ..	400	0	0	H.M. Government
"	181	St. James's Gardens	2	2	31	St. Pancras Borough Council
East St. Pancras	90	St. Martin's Gardens	1	3	0	" "
"	..	College Gardens ..	0	0	17	" "
"	..	St. Pancras Gardens	5	1	0	" "
South St. Pancras	183	Whitefield Gardens	0	2	0	London County Council
"	178	St. George's Gardens	2	2	0	St. Pancras Borough Council
"	..	St. Andrew's Gardens	1	1	0	" "

* The 1911 Census figures are not yet available.

Mr. W. N. Blair, M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer, compiled the following table, from which it is seen that more than one-fourth of St. Pancras is public or semi-public open space and railways.

PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS.

Land in the Occupation of the Railway Companies, exclusive of railways in tunnels.

	Acre.
Midland Railway Depôts and Stations	117
Great Northern " " " " " "	69
L. & N.-W. " " " " " "	65
Open Railways (not included in the Depôts and Stations) ..	47
	<hr/> 296

Public Parks and Open Spaces, etc.

Waterlow Park	29
Parliament Hill (within St. Pancras)	194
College Green	20
Lismore Circus	66
Primrose Hill (within St. Pancras)	15
Regent's Park (within St. Pancras)	75
St. Andrew's Gardens	1.25
St. George's " " " " " "	2.50
St. James's " " " " " "	2.66
St. Martin's " " " " " "	1.75
St. Pancras " (exclusive of Infirmary and Coroner's Court) ..	5.25
Highgate Cemetery (new)	20.25
" " (old)	17.50
Pond Square .. ..	.80
Whitefield Gardens .. ..	.50
	<hr/> 366

Gardens and Squares.

Rochester Square	1.08
Camden Square	2.07
Goldington Crescent .. ..	.50
Mornington Crescent	2.84
Oakley Square	1.75
Harrington Square	1
Amphill Square	1
Argyle Square .. ..	.80
Clarence Gardens .. ..	.70
Munster Square .. ..	.46
Euston Square	2.20
Endsleigh Gardens	2.40
Gordon Square	2.30
Tavistock Square	2.30
Cartwright Gardens (Burton Crescent)	1.45
Regent Square .. ..	.70
Mecklenburgh Square	2.50
Fitzroy Square .. ..	.75
St. George's Square .. ..	.43
	<hr/> 26

688

Total area of St. Pancras, 2,604 acres. Census, 1911.

The following information has been obtained by the Town Clerk, Mr. C. H. F. Barrett.

The following Squares, &c., within the Borough are maintained by the inhabitants of such out of rates leviable as additional items of the General Rate by the Borough Council upon the precept served by a Committee elected by the inhabitants of each square, &c.: - Amptill Square, Brunswick Square, Camden Gardens, Clarence Gardens, Fitzroy Square, Gordon Square, Harrington Square, Mecklenburgh Square, Mornington Crescent, Munster Square, Oakley Square, Regent's Square, Rochester Terrace, &c., and Tavistock Square.

The following Public Gardens are maintained by the Borough Council out of the General Rate, namely:—

St. Andrew's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, by Wells Street.
 St. George's Gardens, Wakefield Street.
 St. James's Gardens, Hampstead Road.
 St. Martin's Gardens, Camden Street.
 St. Pancras Gardens, Pancras Road.
 Lismore Circus Gardens, Gospel Oak.
 Pond Square Garden, Highgate.
 College Garden, Great College Street.

Cartwright Gardens (Burton Crescent) is now maintained by the Borough Council out of an agreed annual amount paid to them by the Skinners' Company.

The undermentioned Open Spaces, the whole or part of which are situated in the Borough, are maintained by the London County Council, viz., Hampstead Heath, Parliament Hill Fields, Waterlow Park, and Whitefield Gardens, Tottenham Court Road.

Regent's Park and Primrose Hill Park, portion of which are in St. Pancras, are maintained by the Crown.

The Borough Council have no control over the undermentioned Squares and Open Spaces situated in the Borough:—

Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Road. Owned by the estate of the late Thomas Cubitt.

Euston Square, Euston Road. Owned by the London and North-Western Railway Company.

Goldington Crescent Garden. The freeholders are the Duke of Bedford and the Brewers' Company, and the Garden is leased to the occupiers of the houses in the Crescent.

Argyle Square Garden, King's Cross. Owned by the proprietors of the Battle Bridge Estate, whose agent is A. J. Dryland, Esq., No. 2, Guildhall Chambers, E.C.

The Highgate Road Open Spaces are owned by Lord Dartmouth and others.

Camden Square Garden is owned by the Marquis of Camden.

The Crescent, Camden Road, is looked after by a Committee of the adjoining residents, the Secretary of which is Mr. Corderoy, of No. 167, Camden Road.

Leighton Crescent is controlled by a Committee of the adjoining residents, and the Secretary is Mr. Blunton, of No. 6, Leighton Crescent, N.W.

The Crescent, Euston Street, is owned by the London and North-Western Railway Company.

The enclosed Gardens adjoining Regent's Park Terrace and Maitland Park Villas are owned by adjoining owners of land, and are maintained by them.

ATMOSPHERE.

Smoke.—In the Annual Report for 1902 the enactments dealing with smoke were set out in full.

There are 343 smoke shafts on the Register ; 600 observations of these were taken, and 110 re-inspections were made after notices served. These observations or inspections and re-inspections occupy a considerable amount of time, as the intervals between stoking are of considerable duration—at least twenty minutes, and often twice as long.

The Inspectors are now instructed to limit their observation of a chimney to half an hour, and only to prolong it beyond this period so long as a nuisance is actually being committed. (*See Minutes of Public Health Committee of 30th January, 1907.*)

Effluvia.—Of various businesses and places producing effluvia or offensive emanations there are 132 on the Registers, and of these 163 inspections and 18 re-inspections were made. (*See also under the head of Nuisances § (9).*)

§ 3.—DWELLINGS.

(a) *House-to-House Inquiries and Inspections*.—(i) For the purpose of ascertaining the mode of sub-letting 301 inquiries and 390 re-visits were made as to the occupation of houses in tenemented streets. (ii) When the mode of sub-letting appears to be such as to necessitate periodical supervision of the sanitary condition of a house, a complete inquiry is made into the mode of occupation of each room of the house. (iii) When it has been decided to register a tenement house, each room is measured as to its dimensions and capacity and recorded in the Register. The forms in which the reports as to these matters are made were quoted in the Annual Report for 1904.

(b) *Tenement Houses*.—During the year 91 inspections and 21 re-inspections were made for the purpose of measuring tenement or lodging houses which it had been decided to register, and at the end of the year 2358 houses were upon the Register. Of these houses 2424 periodical half-yearly inspections were made, and 5396 re-inspections after the service of notices ; also of the 207 dwellings entered in the Register of Inscribed Dwellings, 84 inspections were made, and 436 re-inspections after the service of notices.

The following is a record relating to registered tenement houses :—

On Register in 1911	..	..	..	..	2353
Registered during 1912	..	..	..	..	11
					<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	2364
Ceased to be registered houses in 1912	..	..	..	..	6
On Register at end of 1912	..	..	..	..	2358
					<hr/>

By-laws relating to Tenement Houses.—The question of the amendment of the By-laws of this Authority relating to houses let in lodgings was again under consideration.

It has formed the subject of prolonged negotiations in the past with the Local Government Board and the London County Council, but has remained unsettled owing to the difficulty experienced in arriving at a satisfactory exemption clause. The Local Government Board suggested a clause fixing a limit of rental under which a house should be registerable, but this was found to be impracticable in St. Pancras having regard to the varying conditions of occupation in different parts of the Borough, and the proposal made by this Council to have an exemption clause fixing a limit to the degree of sub-letting (*i.e.*, number of rooms in the separate dwellings) which should make the house registerable was not acceptable to the Board. The chief difficulty experienced in the case of exemption has been found to be that the desire to exclude houses which do not require regulation from the operation of the By-laws was apt to lead to the adoption of a clause which exempted houses particularly requiring regulation.

The Local Government Board appointed an Inspector to hold a Local Inquiry in the Borough in regard to the amendment of the Council's Tenement House By-laws, and the Inquiry was held in the Town Hall on the 15th and 22nd September, 1908.

Sir Shirley Murphy, the late Medical Officer to the London County Council, who was under examination at the Inquiry, was asked whether he was prepared to suggest for the consideration of the Board that no exemption or limitation clause should be inserted in the Tenement House By-laws, when he replied: "Yes, I think that is the best solution because it would then give the Borough Council all the powers they needed to deal with the houses that specially require regulation. They would not be hampered or limited by anything in the By-laws, and, further, it would preserve for the London County Council that position that is given it by the Act of Parliament, but which is lost in some degree, and very often in a very material degree, if exemptions are put in. Of course, in the application of sanitary laws there must be the exercise of discretion, and I do not, myself, see why the Borough Council of St. Pancras should not accept the responsibility of exercising that discretion, and so long as the regulations are administered in a *bona-fide* way, as we have every reason to hope they would be, then no difficulty would arise. I will not be invidious by speaking of St. Pancras, but take the position of the County Council with regard to the districts of London generally. If a sanitary authority under those circumstances be lax in its administration it would preserve for the County Council the power of intervention which Parliament obviously intended it should exercise if necessity arose."

This view against the advisability of including an exemption clause in the By-laws commended itself to your Public Health Committee, and they were of opinion that the present By-laws did not in that respect require amendment.

The London County Council subsequently called attention to Section 16 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, which extends the power of making By-laws with respect to lodging houses for the working classes, and

stated that they were advised that the Section referred to reverses, in effect, the decision of the Divisional Court in 1909 in *Arlidge v. Islington Borough Council* (73 J.P., 301), so far as that decision applies to lodging houses intended for the working classes.

With reference to the *Arlidge* case, the Divisional Court held that the Islington By-law as to cleansing made under Section 94 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, was unreasonable, and, therefore, void, as it cast upon landlords an obligation which they might not be able to obey without committing a breach of the peace or trespass. The provisions of Section 16 of the Act of 1909, however, do not validate By-laws made under Section 94 of the Act of 1891 if made before the Act of 1909 came into force.

The County Council stated that it was, therefore, necessary that any By-laws made before the Act of 1909 became law should be remade in order to make them effective with regard to the landlords of lodging houses intended for the working classes, and suggested the desirability of the Borough Council remaking their present By-laws under Section 94 of the Act of 1891, and proposed that in doing so it might be considered desirable to include a requirement for the separation of the sexes in sleeping rooms.

Were it not for the passing of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, it might be necessary to remake the By-laws, but inasmuch as the effect of the Town Planning Act will be to call for periodical inspection of the class of houses which would, amongst others, be included on the Register of Houses Let in Lodgings, it did not appear to your Council necessary to amend the By-laws in question, as it was anticipated that the inspections carried out under the Town Planning Act would very largely supersede inspection under the powers conferred by the Tenement House By-laws.

For these reasons your Council informed the London County Council on the 15th May, 1912, that this Authority did not consider it necessary to take action to amend the By-laws relating to Tenement Houses.

Inspections under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.—Consideration was given as to the procedure to be adopted in carrying out the obligations imposed upon the Council under this Act in regard to the inspection of houses in the Borough.

Under Section 17 of the Act it is enacted that it shall be the duty of every local authority to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their district with a view to ascertaining whether any dwelling house therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. In connection with this provision the Local Government Board made Regulations (dated 2nd September, 1910), known as the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, in which it is provided that the local authority shall, as part of their procedure, make provision for a thorough inspection, to be carried out from time to time according to the varying needs or circumstances, of the dwelling houses or localities in the district of the local authority, and shall cause to be prepared from time to time by the Medical Officer of Health a list, or lists of dwelling houses the early inspection of which is in his opinion desirable.

The list or lists may, if thought fit, relate to the dwelling houses within a defined area of the district without specifying each house separately therein. The Officer making the inspection of any dwelling house shall examine the state thereof in relation to the following matters, viz.:—

1. The arrangements for preventing the contamination of the water supply.
2. Closet accommodation.
3. Drainage.
4. The condition of the dwelling house in regard to light, the free circulation of air, dampness, and cleanliness.
5. The paving, drainage, and sanitary condition of any yard or outhouses belonging to or occupied with the dwelling house.
6. The arrangements for the deposit of refuse and ashes.
7. The existence of any room which would in pursuance of Sub-section 7 of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 be a dwelling house so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.
8. Any defects in other matters which may tend to render the dwelling house dangerous or injurious to the health of an inhabitant.

Records of such inspection are to be prepared under the direction and supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

In considering as to the carrying out of these matters, your Council had their attention directed by the Medical Officer of Health to the fact that there were about 2,365 houses in the Borough on the Register of Houses Let in Lodgings which, in addition to the houses on the Inscribed List, were already periodically inspected, and he proposed that the whole of the houses in the streets in which the majority of the registered and the inscribed houses were situated should be taken as those areas which should be selected for inspection under the provisions of the Town Planning Act.

He had selected the streets in that manner for inclusion in the list, and there were found to be 3,834 houses therein.

In regard to the inspection of the drainage of the houses as required by the Regulations, your Council were of opinion that the word "drainage" therein could not reasonably be interpreted to mean the testing of all the drains of every house every six months, but to refer to the general inspection of its conditions which would only lead to testing if there were nuisances suggesting obvious defects or some complaint made revealing obvious nuisance.

The following arrangements for carrying out the duties above referred to were approved and adopted by the Borough Council on the 15th May, 1912:—

- (a) That the whole of the houses in the streets in which the majority of the houses are at present registered or inscribed for the purpose of half-yearly inspection, as drawn up by the Medical Officer of Health, be adopted as the areas to be inspected half-yearly, or as nearly so as possible, by the Sanitary Inspectors.

- (b) That the results of these inspections be recorded on a case paper for each separate house.
- (c) That a model case paper containing the particulars required by the Local Government Board be drawn up by the Medical Officer of Health and be adopted and printed for the use of the department.
- (d) That from the case papers reports be prepared periodically for the information of the Public Health Committee, the Council, and the Local Government Board.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

Number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909.	The number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health to be unfit for human habitation:	The number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders.	The number of closing orders made.	The number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders.	The number of dwelling-houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.
245	—	—	—	245	—

The general character of the defects found to exist—Cleansing of rooms.

For the purpose of periodical inspection a list of Inscribed Dwellings is also kept. This list includes—

1.—*Cottages* of one, two, three, or more rooms occupied by one family and which cannot be registered, *e.g.* Equity Buildings.

2.—*Dwellings over Stables* which require periodical inspection, but cannot be registered, *e.g.*, Wakefield Mews.

3.—*Houses in certain areas* represented under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, some of which are registerable and some not, *e.g.*, Chapel Grove, and Eastnor Place areas.

4.—*Tenement Houses let in separate dwellings*, but in which the dwellings are not separately assessed, or, if separately assessed, in which the dwellings do not differ in arrangement or construction from those in an ordinary tenement house, but which houses, it may be contended, are not registerable as a whole.

5.—*Working Class Flats* habitually overcrowded or kept in an insanitary condition.

(c) *Underground Dwellings*.—At the end of the year there were on the Register 435 underground rooms which had been illegally occupied as dwellings, and have been ordered to be closed, and of which 131 inspections have been made and 30 re-inspections after notices served. Time is allowed to the occupants of these rooms to find rooms elsewhere, and during the time allowed the illegally occupied rooms are kept under observation, and the number vacated or otherwise occupied ascertained and reported. The houses in which these dwellings are found are added to the register of registered tenement houses.

(d) *Common Lodging Houses*.—There are 8 registered Common Lodging Houses in St. Pancras, and these are supervised by the London County Council. Rowton Houses are not so registered; of these there are in St. Pancras one at the southern end of King's Cross Road, in South St. Pancras, and another at the northern end of Arlington Road, in West St. Pancras.

(e) *Canal Boat Dwelling*s.—During the year 76 visits of inspection were paid to the 31 wharves on the Regent's Canal.

(f) *Working Class Flats*.—A list of the principal of these and the accommodation provided will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

THE INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1903.

Buildings.	Tenements.				With- drawn.	Separate Houses.	NOTES.
Year 1912.	No. comprised therein.	No. for which Certificates were					
		Granted.	Refused.	Deferred.			
13	300	185	4	71	—	—	—

The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, now provides also for the exemption of common lodging houses for the working classes from inhabited house duty by section 35.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

Goldington Buildings.—Your Public Health Committee considered as to the increase in the loss of rent by empties at Goldington Buildings.

These Buildings were opened for the reception of tenants in June, 1904. Excluding the first nine months when they were only partially occupied, the following figures show the loss from empties:—

Year ended.	£	s.	d.	
31st March, 1906	53	8	0	equal to 3½ per cent.
„ 1907	122	11	0	„ 8 „
„ 1908	26	3	0	„ 2 „
„ 1909	111	12	0	„ 7·4 „
„ 1910	102	13	0	„ 6·8 „
„ 1911	127	4	6	„ 8·4 „
„ 1912	193	6	9	„ 12·8 „
1st April, 1912, to)				
30th Sept., 1912 {	111	16	6	„ 14·2 „

The high percentage of empties is due to a large extent to the fewness in the number of two-room flats, as the experience at Goldington Buildings, Flaxman Terrace, and Prospect Terrace is that tenants can nearly always be found for two-room flats, but not so readily in the case of three-room flats. At Goldington Buildings there are only 2 two-room flats as compared with 48 three-room flats; while at Flaxman Terrace the proportion is 36 to 48, and at Prospect Terrace 34 to 36, respectively.

It was felt that the flats would let better if the rents were lowered, and your Public Health Committee recommended that the scale of weekly rentals at Goldington Buildings fixed by the Council on the 20th April, 1904, be varied by the rents of the undermentioned flats being reduced as follows:—

Flats of three rooms.

Seven on ground floor	..	..	from 11s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per week.
Eight on first	„	..	„ 12s. 0d. „ 11s. 6d. „
Nine on second	„	..	„ 11s. 3d. „ 10s. 9d. „

Flats of four rooms.

One on second floor	..	..	from 15s. 0d. to 14s. 0d. per week.
One on third	„	..	„ 14s. 6d. „ 13s. 6d. „

These alterations were approved by your Council on the 18th December, 1912.

The following tables gives the accommodation at Goldington Buildings with the old and the revised rentals, the former being shown in brackets:—

ROOMS IN FLATS.

Floor.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Total Number of Flats.
Ground	1	1	8 (including Caretaker's flat and office)	—	10
First ..	1	1	8	—	10
Second	—	—	9	1	10
Third ..	—	—	9	1	10
Fourth	—	—	7	1	8
Fifth ..	—	—	7	1	8
Total ..	2	2	48	4	56

WEEKLY RENTALS.

Floor.	Rent of each of One-Room Flats.				Rent of each of Two-Room Flats.				Rent of each of Three-Room Flats.				Rent of each of Four-Room Flats.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ground.	(4	6)	4	6	(7	0)	7	0	(11	3)	10	6	—	—	—	—
First ..	(5	0)	5	0	(8	0)	8	0	(12	0)	11	6	—	—	—	—
Second .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11	3)	10	9	(15	0)	14	0
Third ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10	6)	10	6	(14	6)	13	6
Fourth .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9	9)	9	9	(12	6)	12	6
Fifth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9	6)	9	6	(12	0)	12	0

It is very satisfactory to report that during the first quarter of 1913 there was a marked decrease in the number of empty flats; in fact at the end of the quarter the Buildings were fully occupied.

Flaxman Terrace. These flats continue to let exceedingly well. During the year the loss from empties only amounted to £9 10s. 6d. (equal to 46 per cent.) out of a gross rental of £2,067. The sum of £16 4s. 0d. was also received for the use of the perambulator and bicycle sheds.

Prospect Terrace. These flats also continue to let well. The loss from empties only amounted to £10 16s. 6d. (equal to 62 per cent.) out of a gross rental of £1758 5s. 6d. A sum of £10 4s. 2d. was also received for the use of the sheds, and £203 4s 11d. from the baths, as compared with £190 7s. 4d. for the previous year.

There is a credit balance of £211 6s. 5½d. on the Goldington Buildings Account, £700 9s. 8½d. on the Flaxman Terrace Account, and £318 7s. 11½d. on the Prospect Terrace Account, making a total of £1230 4s. 1½d. now standing to the credit of the Repairs Funds at 31st March, 1913.

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

Underground Dwellings.—These are controlled under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Sections 96, 97 and 98.

Underground Sleeping Rooms.—On the 20th December, 1911, your Council submitted for approval to the Local Government Board a series of draft regulations made under Section 17 (7) of the Housing and Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, as to underground rooms habitually used for sleeping purposes.

Section 17 (7) reads as follows:—

A room habitually used as a sleeping place, the surface of the floor of which is more than three feet below the surface of the part of the street adjoining or nearest to the room, shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a dwelling house so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, if the room either—

- (a) is not on an average at least seven feet in height from floor to ceiling; or
- (b) does not comply with such regulations as the local authority, with the consent of the Local Government Board, may prescribe for securing the proper ventilation and lighting of such rooms, and the protection thereof against dampness, effluvia, or exhalation: Provided that if the local authority, after being required to do so by the Local Government Board, fail to make such regulation or such regulations as the Board approve, the Board may themselves make them, and the regulations so made shall have effect as if they had been made by the local authority with the consent of the Board.

Provided that a closing order made in respect of a room to which this sub-section applies shall not prevent the room being used for purposes other than those of a sleeping place; and that, if the occupier of the room

after notice of an order has been served upon him fails to comply with the order, an order to comply therewith may, on summary conviction, be made against him :

A communication was subsequently received from the Local Government Board acknowledging the receipt of these draft regulations, and stating that a series of regulations in strict accordance therewith could, if the Council so desired, be submitted to the Board for their consent. It was, however, pointed out that the Board had caused inspection to be made of a number of rooms in Metropolitan areas coming within the provisions of section 17 (7) of the Housing and Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, and upon the information obtained they had further considered the form which it was advisable the regulations under the section should take. They were advised that regulations for securing light and ventilation which were based primarily on the height of the room above the surface of the ground and on the width of the area in front of the room did not afford in all circumstances a satisfactory working rule, and they had prepared a series of regulations with a view to removing this objection. The Board forwarded a copy of these regulations for the consideration of the Council.

Your Council decided that the amended regulations submitted by the Local Government Board should be accepted, and they were approved and adopted on the 5th February, 1913.

The regulations are as follows :—

EVERY room habitually used as a sleeping place, the surface of the floor of which is more than three feet below the surface of the part of the street adjoining or nearest to the room shall comply with the following regulations namely :—

1. THE subsoil of the site of the room shall be effectually drained by means of a subsoil drain properly trapped and ventilated wherever the dampness of the site renders such a precaution necessary.
2. EVERY drain passing under the room other than a drain for the drainage of the subsoil of the site of the room shall be gas-tight and water-tight.
3. THE room shall be effectually protected against the rising of any effluvium or exhalation by means of a layer of asphalte or of good concrete at least six inches thick or four inches thick if properly grouted laid upon the ground of the site of the entire room or in some equally effectual manner.
4. THE space, if any, beneath the floor of the room shall be provided with adequate means of ventilation.
5. (i) EVERY wall of the room shall be provided with a proper horizontal damp-proof course which if the floor of the room be formed of woodwork shall be beneath the level of the lowest timbers or woodwork of such floor, and in every other case shall be not less than one inch below the level of the upper surface of such floor.
- (ii) No part of any wall of the room shall where it is practicable to avoid it be in contact with the ground or earth. Provided that

where any wall of the room is in contact with the ground or earth such wall or such part thereof as is so in contact shall unless constructed as a hollow wall have an efficient vertical damp-proof course extending from the base thereof to a height of at least six inches above the surface of such ground or earth.

6. UNLESS the room is provided with a fireplace and a flue properly constructed and properly connected with such fireplace, it shall be provided with special and adequate means of ventilation by one or more suitably placed apertures or air shafts.

7. AN area or open space properly paved with impervious material and effectually drained by means of a properly trapped gully shall adjoin the room and extend either throughout the entire length of one side thereof or at least throughout the entire width of any window or windows required by these regulations and (except where the area of such windows shall be of not less extent than one-seventh of the floor area of the room) for three feet on both sides of such window or windows.

SUCH area or open space shall be not less than two feet wide in every part thereof and shall be open upwards from a level three inches below the level of the damp-proof course in the adjoining wall of the room.

PROVIDED (a) that where a bay window in the room having side lights overlooks such area the width thereof in front of such window may be one foot at the least and (b) that any steps necessary for access to any part of the building comprising the room may be placed in or over such area if they are so placed as not to be over or across any window of the room required by the regulation in that behalf.

8. (i) THE room shall be effectually lighted by means of one or more windows opening directly into the external air.

(ii) EVERY such window shall be so constructed that one-half at the least may be opened and that the opening may extend to the top of the window.

(iii) THE total area of such window or windows clear of the sash frames shall be equal at the least to one-eighth of the floor area of the room, and a portion of such total area equal in extent to at least one-tenth of such floor area shall be so situated that a line making an angle of 30 degrees with a horizontal plane can be drawn upwards from any point thereon in a vertical plane at right angles to the plane of the window so as not to intersect within a distance of ten feet measured horizontally from the window of any wall of any area adjoining the room or any other wall or any kerb or other obstruction except an open fence. For the purposes of this paragraph a bay window having side lights shall be assumed to be equivalent to a flat window of the same area and of the same height in relation to the room and situated at a distance from the outside area wall equal to the mean width of the area.

- (iv) In estimating the area of a window or windows for the purpose of this regulation no account shall be taken of any part of any such window which is above the mean level of the ceiling of the room.
- (v) ANY such window or windows shall overlook the area or open space provided in pursuance of the regulation in that behalf.

THE COMMON SEAL OF THE Council of the Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras was affixed hereto this 17th day of March, 1913.

By Order,
C. BARRETT,
Town Clerk.

L.S.

THE CONSENT of the Local Government Board is hereby given to the foregoing Regulations this 2nd day of April, 1913.

H. C. MONRO,
Secretary.

L.S.

Acting on behalf of the said Board under the authority of their General Order dated the 26th day of May, 1877.

§ 4.—SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education having decided to relieve Local Authorities from the obligation to provide school places for children under the age of five years, the age at which compulsory school attendance begins, many authorities are ceasing to admit school children from three to five years of age.

Infectious Diseases as concerning schools is dealt with in Part III., § 3, Isolation and Exclusion.

§ 5.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories.—The Men Inspectors had 408 and the Women Inspectors 107 factories upon the Registers for periodical inspection as to water service, sanitary conveniences, drainage, and nuisances. During the year 37 and 1 inspections of factories respectively were made, and 27 and 1 re-inspections after notices served.

Workshops.—The Men Inspectors had 1314 (apart from bakehouses) and the Woman Inspector 404 workshops apart from laundries) on the Registers for periodical inspection. During the year 270 and 7 inspections respectively of these premises were made, and 117 and 0 re-inspections after notices.

Workplaces.—These include restaurant kitchens, cab and omnibus yards, laundries and domestic workshops and home workplaces.

Domestic Workshops and Home Workplaces.—The Woman Inspector has 71 of these on the Register, of which 0 inspections were made. These places vary in number from year to year, and according to the season of year.

Laundries.—On the Register are 74 laundries, at which the Woman Inspector made 4 inspections.

Restaurant Kitchens.—Of these the Men Inspectors had 175 and the Woman Inspector 158 on the Registers. At the former 99 inspections and 0 re-inspections were made, and at the latter 22 inspections and 0 re-inspections.

Bakehouses.—At the commencement of the year there were 167 workshop-bakehouses. Of these, and of the five factory bakehouses and the three bakehouses in hotels, 286 inspections and 321 re-inspections were made.

Offensive Trade and Effluvia Businesses.—These are dealt with under the section relating to Nuisances.

Tabular Statements.—The following is a tabular statement of the work of the Men Inspectors in the form desired by the Factory Department of the Home Office :—

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. PANCRAS, 1912.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Excluding inspections made by the Woman Sanitary Inspector, for which see appendix to her report.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	64	3	} Nil.
Workshops	387	46	
Workplaces (Restaurant Kitchens) ..	121	47	
Total	572	96	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H. M. Inspectors.			
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>						
Want of cleanliness	61	61	} Nil.			
Want of ventilation	3	3				
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..		
Want of drainage of floors	1	1				
Other nuisances	5	5				
Sanitary ac-	{	Insufficient.. ..			3	3
commodation		Unsuitable or defective			5	5
		Not separate for sexes			3	3
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>						
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)			}	
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ..	13	13				
Other offences	2	2				
Total	96	96		

3.—HOME WORK.

This is dealt with by the Women Inspector (see her Report).

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

For List of Workshops-Bakehouses see Appendix at end of Annual Report.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
<i>Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—</i>	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) .. .. .	..
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) .. .	7
Other	7
<i>Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—</i>	
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .	..
In use at the end of the year	132

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF WORKPLACES WHERE WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED.

During the year 1912 the general pressure of the work of our Section of the Department has been so great, and the special claims of the Tuberculosis problem have been so insistent, that very little inspection of workplaces where women are employed has been done. Unless the development of our Tuberculosis scheme relieves me very considerably of special duties I shall be compelled to ask for some assistance in order to carry out the duties for which I was originally appointed. The work of our part of the Public Health Department has grown enormously, both in extent and complexity, since my appointment eleven years ago, and the organisation and co-ordination which are essential to the frictionless running of our machinery, occupy a very large portion of my time.

Very few complaints as to the condition of womens' workplaces were received during the year. Although this may indicate that their general condition is not markedly bad, which I believe to be the case, it is very desirable that inspection should be resumed with as little delay as possible. Quite apart from the discovery of contraventions of the law, inspection is important as keeping both employers and employed in touch with the official who has special interest in the health of employed women and girls.

I have sent out the usual reminders to actual and possible employers of outworkers with a view to their duly sending in the required lists. I have also distributed the names and addresses of outworkers to their respective Boroughs when not resident in St. Pancras.

With a view to obtaining information as to any special need for my intervention I have joined the voluntary and the official Committees formed for the care of the employment of young persons, and have found reason to believe that this connection has been reciprocally helpful.

The close connection of other social problems with that of industrial employment is, perhaps, a sufficient reason for temporary neglect of the direct, in favour of the indirect, care of our industrially employed women, but I am exceedingly anxious to take such steps as shall ensure that routine inspection is resumed with the least delay possible.

M. E. BIBBY.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	2	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	11	3	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—
Total	13	3	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts* :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	—	—	—	—
	unsuitable or defective	—	—	—
	not separate for sexes	2	2	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total	3	3	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK, 1	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.									Outwork in unwholesome premises, Sec. 108.			Outwork in infected premises, Sections 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occu- piers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecu- tions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Sending Twice in the year.			Sending Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.						
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.										
		Con- tractors.	Work- men.		Con- tractors.	Work- men.									
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) making, etc. ...	36	68	131	12	16	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) cleaning and washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cables and chains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchor and grapnels ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags and boxes ...	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ...	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	38	68	136	13	16	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number (2)
Ordinary Workshops	404
Workshop Laundries	74
Domestic Workshops	71
Total number of workshops on Register ..	549

5.—Other Matters.

Class (1)	Number (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) ..	Notified by H.M. Inspector .. 1
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector 1
Other	—
Underground bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	—

§ 6.—WATER SUPPLY AND WATER SERVICE.**METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.**

Number of Notices as to houses from which water has been cut off :—

1.—Demolition	51
2.—Empty	8
3.—Leakage	2
4.—Non-payment of Rates	11
5.—No statement	1
6.—By request	8
	—
	81
	—

Water Supply to Tenement Houses.—Under Part IV., § 3 (b), of the Annual Reports for 1907 and 1908 reference was made to Section 78 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, empowering the Sanitary Authority to require water to be supplied on the storey or one of the storeys in which the rooms or lodgings in the separate occupation of each family are situate in a tenement house.

7.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Drainage Register.—The following is an analysis of the Drainage Register during 1912 :—

Total number of Applications and Plans		758
Number of Applications without Plans ..	276	}
Number of Plans ..	482	
Plans—Old Buildings under Notice ..	194	
Plans—Old Buildings, Voluntary ..	238	
Plans—New Buildings and additions ..	50	482

Drain Tests.—The following table represents the results of Tests applied to Drains during 1912 :—

		After In- fectious Disease.	Upon Com- plaint.	Upon systematic Inspection	Old Buildings.		New Buildings at com- pletion of work.	Total.
					At com- mence- ment of work.	At com- pletion of work.		
By Grenade.	1. Defects found ...	133	101	1	...	24	...	259
	2. No result ...	825	185	16	...	45	...	1071
	3. Total... ..	958	286	17	...	69	...	1330
By Exposure by the De- partment.	1. Defects found ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. No result ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Total... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Smoke.	1. Defects localised ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	2. No result ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	3. Total ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
By Water.	1. Not found water-tight	...	...	...	...	93	18	111
	2. Found water-tight ...	...	...	...	...	1132	265	1397
	3. Total ...	...	...	...	...	1225	283	1508
Sum Total ...		133	101	1	...	118	18	371
		825	185	16	...	1181	265	2472
		958	286	17	...	1299	283	2842

§ 8.—STORAGE AND REMOVAL OF OFFENSIVE MATTERS. CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING.

The substitution of mechanical for horse traction is rapidly reducing the amount of horse droppings in the roadways and the amount of manure stored in mews, and incidentally the number of flies.

§ 9.—NUISANCES, &c.

Offensive Trades.—The two licensed noxious trade premises in St. Pancras have been regularly inspected, and the tallow-melting works in Tudor Place have been kept under continual observation.

Effluvia Businesses.—In addition to the above businesses producing offensive effluvia, the businesses of a vendor of fried fish, a fish-curer, and a rag and bone dealer have been brought under control by Section 10, Part II., Sanitary Provisions, of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1898. By this section the County Council may make by-laws for regulating the conduct of these businesses, and with respect to the premises, utensils, and appliances used in connection with these businesses, and it is the duty of the Borough Councils to enforce these by-laws. The framing of these by-laws is still under consideration.

Smoke.—During the year the usual observations of smoke shafts were made by the Inspectors, and re-inspections made after notices served.

The Inspectors limit their observations of a chimney to half an hour, and only prolong the observation beyond this period so long as a nuisance is actually being committed.

§ 10.—SUMMONSES.

UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891 (EXCEPT IN RESPECT OF FOOD).

Situation of Property.	Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
9, Chitty Street ..	Drain defective ..	Fined 1s. Costs £1 3s.
30, 33, 34 and 40, Little Clarendon Street	Failing to provide proper dustbins	Summonses withdrawn. Dust receptacles supplied pending adjourned hearing
32, Little Clarendon Street	" "	Fined £2. Costs £1 1s.
46, " "	" "	" £2. " 2s.
7, Bridgewater Street ..	Failing to cleanse part of	" £1. " 2s.
37, Crowndale Road ..	" ventilate soilpipe	" £2. " 12s. 6d.

UNDER THE METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACT, 1855, SEC. 202.

Situation.	Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
11, Litcham Street ..	Failing to ventilate drain	Fined 5s. Costs 2s.

UNDER THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS ACT) 1904.

Situation.	Offence.	Result of Proceedings
62, Stibbington Street	Failure to strip and cleanse part of	Fined £5. Costs 10s. 6d.
64, "	"	£5. " 10s. 6d.
68, "	"	£5. " 10s. 6d.
70, "	"	£5. " 10s. 6d.
7, Bridgewater Street	"	£2. " 2s. 0d.
15, Wilson Street	"	£2. " 2s. 0d.

V.—FOOD.

§ 1.—FOOD PREMISES.

Food Inspection.—As usual, the places where food is prepared and sold have been frequently inspected and the stock examined, and with few exceptions have been found satisfactory.

The cowhouses and slaughterhouses have also been regularly visited. A large number of animals were killed and dressed at the slaughterhouses during the course of the inspections, the carcasses and organs being subsequently carefully examined with a view to the detection of disease.

The markets and market streets have been specially inspected on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings during the four summer months from June to September.

Councillor C. A. Coggan and the Chief Clerk attended the annual meeting of the London County Council on the 28th October, 1912, for the licensing of slaughterhouses and cowhouses.

Your Council received a report from their representatives that the County Council's Public Health Committee, upon receiving objections from their Inspector, refused to renew a slaughterhouse license at No. 10, Charlotte Mews, in this Borough, the reason of the objection being that guts were kept upon the premises contrary to the provisions of the by-laws regulating the conduct of the business of a slaughterer of cattle. An appeal was, however, made by the applicants to the County Council on the 19th November, 1912, when the decision of their Public Health Committee was reversed and the license in question renewed.

Objection was also raised by the County Council to the renewal of the slaughterhouse license at No. 3, Prince of Wales Crescent, on the ground that the premises were unsuitable for the purpose, but at the adjourned meeting of

the Committee it was decided to renew the license after hearing the views of this Authority.

In the first-mentioned case attention was called to the fact that, although the County Council's Inspector found a breach of the by-laws at the slaughter-house, no notice thereof was given to this Authority, as is always done in respect of nuisances found on other premises. If an intimation of an infringement had been received, a notice could have been promptly served in regard thereto.

The County Council were therefore asked, on the 27th November, that in future in all cases where breaches of the by-laws were found to exist in this Borough, information be forthwith forwarded to the Borough Council so that inquiries may be made, and, if necessary, notices served in respect thereof. This practice has since been adopted.

SUMMONSES.—MILK PREMISES.

UNDER THE DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885;
AMENDING ORDER, 1886.

Situation.	Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
38, Gough Street . .	Unlawfully carrying on the business of a Dairyman without being registered	Fined £2. Costs £1 3s. 0d.

SUMMONSES.—ICE CREAM PREMISES.

UNDER THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1902.

Situation.	Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
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Nil.

SUMMONSES.—FOOD PREMISES.

UNDER THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1908, SEC. 8.

Situation.	Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
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Nil.

§ 2.—UNWHOLESOME FOOD.
FOOD DESTROYED.

The following food, unfit for human consumption, was destroyed during the year:—

Date.	Division and Sub-Division.	Description of Article.	Action taken.
1912.			
Jan. 2..	East—College ..	1 ox liver	Removal requested
" 9..	" —Bartholomew..	2 pairs of bullock's lungs	"
" 9..	" —College ..	1 Ox liver	"
" 16..	" —" ..	1 "	"
" 22..	" —Ossulston ..	16 boxes of kippers ..	"
Feb. 1..	" —Bartholomew..	2 bullock's livers. . .	"
" 1..	" —" ..	1 pair of bullock's lungs..	"
" 12..	" —College ..	1 bullock's liver	"
" 12..	" —" ..	1 pair of bullock's lungs..	"
" 13..	" —Bartholomew..	1 bullock's liver	"
" 15..	" —" ..	1 "	"
" 22..	" —Ossulston ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. of fresh haddocks..	"
Mar. 1..	" —Bartholomew..	1 bullock's liver	"
" 13..	" —College ..	Fore quarter, lungs and head of an ox	"
" 26..	" —Bartholomew..	1 bullock's liver	"
April 1..	North—Grafton ..	11 tins of condensed milk	"
" 1..	East—College ..	Head and tongue of heifer	"
" 2..	" —" ..	1 ox liver	"
" 2..	North—Highgate ..	1 pig's carcase and organs	"
" 2..	" —" ..	1 " liver	"
" 11..	West—Regent's Park	3 boxes of oranges ..	"
May 7..	East—Bartholomew..	1 bullock's liver	"
" 31..	" —Ossulston ..	8 tins of condensed milk..	"
June 12..	" —" ..	9 tins of tomatoes ..	"
" 12..	" —" ..	1 tin of apricots	"
" 13..	" —" ..	1 trunk of small uncured Haddocks	"
" 23..	West—Euston ..	3 pieces of mutton ..	Seized and condemned
July 3..	North — St. John's Park	6 lbs. of cherries.. ..	"
" 15	West—Euston ..	6 rabbits	Removal requested
Aug. 8..	East - Ossulston ..	101 cases and 9 bags of onions	"
Sept. 9..	West Regent's Park	24 lbs. of plums	"
Oct. 8..	East - Bartholomew	1 bullock's liver	"
" 28..	North—Highgate ..	1 trunk of mixed fish ..	"
Nov. 2..	East—College ..	1 trunk of haddocks ..	"
Dec. 14..	" —Ossulston ..	1 case of eggs	"

SUMMONSES.—UNFIT FOOD.

UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891, IN RESPECT OF FOOD.

Situation.	Offence.	Result of proceedings.
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Nil.

§ 3.—ADULTERATED FOOD.

Analysis.—Samples taken under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts:—

Articles of food of which samples have been taken.	Total number of samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	381	347	34
Butter.. ..	183	155	28
Lard	40	40	..
Pepper	8	8	..
Mustard	8	8	..
Rice	9	9	..
Coffee	28	24	4
Jam	9	9	..
Flower of Sulphur	1	1	..
Arrowroot	1	1	..
Cheese	4	4	..
Camphorated Oil	10	10	..
Glycerine	4	4	..
Demerara Sugar	17	12	5
Margarine	11	11	..
Cream	7	2	5
Cod Liver Oil	7	7	..
Olive Oil	7	7	..
Cocoa	13	13	..
Oatmeal	1	1	..
Jelly	1	1	..
	750	674	76

Milk Sampling Analysis.—An analysis of the Inspectors' Sampling Books and of the Quarterly Returns of the Public Analyst (omitting samples sent direct to him and not through the Public Health Department) show the following circumstances and results as regards milk :—

Stage of Sale.	Place.	Reason.	Number of Milk samples examined.	Result of Analysis.		Prose- cutions.
				Genuine.	Adulter- ated.	
On sale to public	In street	Periodical— Week-day	18	17	1	..
		„ Early Morning	3	3	..	..
		„ Sunday ..	84	80	4	2
„	In shop	By request ..	..	..	..	..
		Periodical— Week-day	172	156	16	5
		„ Sunday ..	17	11	6	2
On delivery	At shop	Consecutive ..	2	2	..	..
		By request ..	..	..	..	..
		Periodical ..	..	..	..	..
	At Railway Depôt or Station	Consecutive ..	..	..	..	..
		By request ..	..	..	..	..
		Periodical ..	54	52	2	2
„	At Railway Depôt or Station	Consecutive ..	..	..	..	..
		By request ..	31	26	5	3
		Totals.. ..	381	347	34	14

Analysis of Foods for Adulteration.—During the year 1912, 750 samples were taken for submission to the Public Analyst for examination, of which 381 were samples of milk and 183 samples of butter; 674 were certified as genuine, and 76, or 10·1 per cent., as adulterated. In 46 cases summonses were issued, with the result that penalties were inflicted amounting to £85 19s. 0d., and costs £33 2s. 0d., which have been recovered and paid to this authority.

The following table shows the number of samples analysed during the last nine years, and the number and percentage of adulterated samples :—

Year.	Number of samples analysed.	Number of samples adulterated.	Percentage of adulteration.
1904	750	130	17·3
1905	750	96	12·8
1906	750	145	19·3
1907	750	126	16·8
1908	750	117	15·6
1909	750	95	12·7
1910	750	67	8·9
1911	750	86	11·4
1912	750	76	10·1

Notice to vendors of samples.—Your Council considered as to the advisability of vendors being informed when no proceedings are intended to be taken in regard to samples of food purchased under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and passed the following resolution on the 30th October, 1912:—That in future, in all cases where samples are taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the vendors be informed, so soon as the Public Health Committee have decided to take no action thereon, that they need not keep the third portion of the samples any longer.

Sale of Milk with Added Water.—A communication was received from the Stepney Borough Council, forwarding copy of a report upon the result of legal proceedings which were instituted against a milkman in their Borough for selling milk adulterated with water,—the case being dismissed inasmuch as the purchaser admitted to the Magistrate that she knew she was getting milk and water.

The Stepney Council pointed out that the report emphasises the fact that it is a good defence in legal proceedings if the milkman declares to the purchaser that the article sold is milk and water, and that this is frequently done if the milkman recognises or suspects the Inspector or his agent. Considering the time had arrived when the sale of milk with added water for human food should be prohibited by Statute, they asked the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture to take the necessary steps to insert a provision to that effect in the proposed Milk Bill.

Your Council concurred with this opinion, and a similar representation was made to the Local Government Board and the Board of Agriculture on the 3rd July, 1912.

Summonses.—Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—Adulteration.

No. of Sample.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Result of Proceedings.	
			Penalty.	Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8	Butter	Foreign Fat (Fat other than the Fat of Butter), 25 per cent.	0 10 0	0 12 6
21	"	" " " 83 per cent.	2 0 0	0 12 6
19	"	" " " 84 "	3 0 0	0 12 6
33	"	" " " 40 "	1 0 0	0 12 6
53	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat 9.3 per cent.	Nil.	0 12 6
64	Butter	Foreign Fat (Fat other than the Fat of Butter), 85 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
68	"	" " " 78 per cent.	1 0 0	2 2 0
98	"	Admixture of water, 6.4 per cent. (in excess of standard, 16 per cent.)	Nil.	0 12 6
170	"	Admixture of water, 6.7 per cent. (in excess of standard, 16 per cent.)	0 10 0	0 12 6
171	"	Foreign Fat (Fat other than the Fat of Butter), 25 per cent.	2 0 0	0 12 6
172	"	" " " 84 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
175	"	" " " 80 "	1 0 0	0 12 6
215	"	" " " 80 "	10 0 0	0 12 6
218	"	" " " 86 "	5 0 0	0 12 6
191	Coffee	Admixture of Chicory, 25 per cent.	Nil.	1 1 0
222	Butter	Foreign Fat (Fat other than the Fat of Butter) 30 per cent.	3 0 0	0 12 6
262	"	" " " 80 per cent.	20 0 0	0 12 6
260	"	" " " 86 "	4 0 0	0 12 6
267	"	" " " 78 "	1 0 0	0 12 6
266	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat, 20.6 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
314	"	" " 12 per cent.	{ Dismissed. Warrant de- fence suc- cessfully pleaded.	
303	Coffee	Admixture of Chicory, 25 per cent.	2 0 0	0 12 6
236	Milk	Added Water, 9.8 per cent.	{ Dismissed. Warrant de- fence suc- cessfully pleaded.	
276	Demerara	Dyed White Sugar Crystals, 100 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
308	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat, 7 per cent.	2 0 0	1 3 6
255	Butter	Foreign Fat (Fat other than the Fat of Butter), 20 per cent.	{ Dismissed. Sample in- sufficient for Analyst to make a complete analysis.	
331	Milk	Added Water, 6.5 per cent.	{ Dismissed. Magistrate satisfied that milk was as drawn from cow.	
350	Coffee	Admixture of Chicory, 45 per cent.	0 1 0	0 12 6
406	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat, 6.6 per cent.	0 7 6	0 12 6
407	Demerara	Dyed White Sugar Crystals, 100 per cent.	0 10 0	0 12 6
359	Milk	Added Water, 17.8 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
370	"	Deficient in Milk Fat, 10 per cent.	Nil.	3 3 0
368	"	" " 25.6 "	8 0 0	1 3 0
401	"	" " 6.6 "	1 0 0	0 12 6
396	Butter	Foreign Fat (Fat other than the Fat of Butter) 89 per cent.	5 0 0	0 12 6
386	"	" " " 86 per cent.	1 0 0	0 14 6
392	"	" " " 85 "	Nil.	0 12 6
426	Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat, 13 per cent.	Nil.	0 12 6
559	Butter	Foreign Fat (Fat other than the Fat of Butter) 80 per cent.	0 10 0	0 12 6
589	"	" " " 85 per cent.	1 0 0	0 12 6
95	"	" " " 84 "	1 0 0	0 12 6
699	"	" " " 35 "	2 0 0	0 12 6
669	Milk	Added Water, 8.9 per cent.	0 10 6	0 2 0
696	Coffee	Admixture of Chicory, 35 per cent.	2 0 0	0 12 6
732	Demerara	Dyed White Sugar Crystals, 100 per cent.	Nil.	0 12 6
733	"	" " "	Nil.	0 12 6

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I submit herewith my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1912.

Markets.—The market streets, costermongers' barrows, stalls, fish shops, and curing premises have been inspected daily, 2,058 inspections being made. The following articles of food have been destroyed, the same being unsound or diseased, and unfit for human food:—

Oranges, 3 boxes.

Rabbits, 6.

Plums, 24 lbs.

Food Makers.—I have made 376 inspections where food is prepared, such as sausage polonies, pies, &c., and have found all the ingredients used sound, wholesome, and fit for food, and the premises generally in a clean and sanitary condition.

Ice Cream Makers.—117 inspections have been made by me, and I have not found it necessary to report to the Committee any cases for prosecution.

Slaughter-houses.—I have made 230 inspections of the slaughter-houses in my district, and have not found any diseased or unsound animals; the premises have been kept clean, and the London County Council By-laws properly observed by the holders of licenses.

Cowsheds.—There are two licensed cowsheds in my district, registered for 43 cows. 29 inspections have been made, the animals kept clean, and the London County Council's By-laws observed.

Milkshops and Dairies.—I have made 330 inspections of the above-named places during the year, and there have not been any prosecutions for infringement of the By-laws. It is very difficult to get the keepers of small general shops to use any precautions to protect the milk from contamination, and I find it useless calling their attention to the danger. They seem to treat the matter as of no importance, and as official "busybodyism" if you do speak about it.

Food and Drugs Act.—I have submitted 325 articles of food to the Public Analyst, of which 27 were adulterated.

Legal Proceedings.—I have attended at the Police Courts 22 times in connection with my duties as Food Inspector.

I am, Sir, Yours obediently,

J. OSBORNE,

Food Inspector.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

I submit herewith my Annual Report under the above Acts, 1877 and 1884.

During the year ending 31st December, 1912, I made 64 inspections, and found the regulations carried out by the owners and occupiers. In no case has it been necessary to serve notices. There has not come under my notice any cases of infectious disease or other illness, and all the requirements of the Acts have been fairly well observed.

I am Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. OSBORNE,

Canal Boats Inspector.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I beg to submit my report for the year 1912.

I made 613 visits to the market streets, 64 visits to premises where food is in course of preparation for sale, and took 100 samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

I made 88 visits to the licensed slaughter-houses, where I saw the following animals killed and dressed, viz. :—

164 Sheep
36 Bullocks.
2 Lambs.

and re-examined the following :—

38 carcasses of Mutton
7 „ Beef.

146 inspections of cowsheds, milkshops and dairies, were made.

I had the following food destroyed by fire at the Council's Dust Destructor :—

1 Ox liver.	Flukes
1 „	Abscess
1 „	Flukes
Fore quarter, lungs and head of an Ox.	Tuberculous
Head and tongue of a Heifer.	„
1 Ox liver	Flukes
1 trunk of uncured Haddocks	Decomposed
1 „ mixed Fish	„

I am, Yours obediently,

W. G. AUGER,

Food Inspector.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I beg to report on my work in the Northern and Eastern Divisions of the Borough for the year ended December 31st, 1912, as Inspector of Food and Food places.

Markets.—I made 2,010 inspections of the various market places including butchers, pork butchers, fishmongers, and greengrocer's shops and stalls, and made applications when necessary to the magistrates sitting at the Police Courts to condemn and order to destroy certain unsound food.

The following articles were removed and destroyed, being unfit for the food of man, in cases where the food was not seized it was removed at the request of the owners in writing under Sub-section 8 of section 47 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891:—

5 tons 6 cwt. 2 qrs. of onions.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. of haddocks.
 1 case of eggs.
 3 pieces of mutton.
 19 tins of condensed milk.
 9 tins of tomatoes.
 1 tin of apricots.
 6 lbs. of cherries.

Foodmakers.—I made 325 visits to the premises where sausages, tripe, &c., are made and found the premises generally satisfactory, utensils clean, and the food sound.

Licensed Slaughter-houses.—There are 4 slaughter-houses in my district, I made 237 inspections, and generally found the premises clean and kept in accordance with the bye-laws. During these visits I saw 441 sheep, 72 bullocks, 105 pigs, 50 lambs and calves killed and dressed, and such organs as on examination were found to be diseased I had removed and destroyed; the owners signed the unsound food form under Sub-section 8 of Section 47 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

The following table shows the number of animals and organs found to be diseased, nature of diseases, etc.:—

No.	Description of Carcase.	Disease.	Where affected.	How disposed of.
1	Pig ..	Tuberculosis. .	Carcase and Organs	Destroyed by burning at the Dust Destructor.
1	„ ..	Abscess ..	Liver ..	„ ..
6	Oxen ..	Flukes ..	Livers ..	„ ..
3	„ ..	Abscess ..	„ ..	„ ..
2	„ ..	Tuberculosis..	Lungs ..	„ ..
1	Ox ..	Abscess ..	„ ..	„ ..
2	Oxen ..	Echinococcus Cysts	„ ..	„ ..

Licensed Cowsheds.—I paid 46 visits to the cowsheds and found them satisfactory, and the Byelaws generally observed.

Milkshops.—I made 575 inspections of milkshops, and with few exceptions found the milk vessels clean, but there are shops where milk ought not to be sold. During these visits I found 17 persons selling milk without being registered in accordance with the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—I obtained 325 samples of food and drugs, and submitted them to the Public Analyst for analysis under these Acts, 33 of which were adulterated, 17 being butters and 11 milks. Of the samples of milk 30 were taken promiscuously at the St. Pancras (M.R.), Kentish Town (M.R.), and King's Cross (G.N.R.) Stations, and only one was found to be adulterated, and that too small for prosecution, while 25 samples were taken at the request of the consignor, and 5 of them adulterated.

Ice Cream Makers.—I made 161 inspections of ice cream makers' premises and barrows, and on 11 occasions found breaches of the by-laws as to dirty utensils, etc. In some cases the proprietors were cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.

During the year I attended before the Magistrates at the different Police Courts 47 times in the discharge of my duties.

HARRY R. CHILD,
Inspector of Food and Food Places.

VI.—LEGISLATION.

In the Annual Report for 1909, under Part IV.—Sanitation, § 1.—Inspection, and paragraph "Staff" a list of General and Special Acts, Orders, By-laws and Regulations, passed since 1888 to 1909 inclusive, affecting Public Health, was given.

§ 1.—GENERAL ACTS.

During the year no General Act of Parliament of Public Health or Sanitary importance became law.

§ 2 LOCAL ACTS.

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1912, contained no provisions affecting public health.

§ 3 ORDERS.

On the 26th July, 1912, the Local Government Board issued an Order under section 16 (1) (b) of the National Insurance Act, prescribing the manner of domiciliary treatment of insured persons suffering from tuberculosis.

On the 9th and 20th August, 1912, the Local Government Board made Orders for the admission of non-pauper cases of Whooping Cough and Puerperal Fever respectively into the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

§ 4.—BY-LAWS.

No new By-laws were made during the year.

§ 5.—REGULATIONS.

Milk and Cream Regulations.—On the 6th August, 1912, a circular communication was received from the Local Government Board enclosing a copy of "The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912."

The regulations are designed to secure that no preservative shall be added to milk, or to cream containing less than 35 per cent. by weight of milk-fat, at any stage from the place of production to that of delivery to the purchaser. In the case of cream containing over 35 per cent. of milk-fat, the addition of boric acid, borax, or a mixture of these preservative substances, or of hydrogen peroxide, is not prohibited by the Regulations, but it is subject to a system of declaration which is required to be followed by all persons dealing with such cream for the purpose of sale for human consumption. By this system it is intended that preserved cream as an article of commerce shall in all stages be differentiated from cream to which no preservative has been added. The addition of any thickening substance to cream or preserved cream is also prohibited.

It is provided that before the local authority institute proceedings against any person for contravention of these Regulations, the authority shall afford him an opportunity of furnishing an explanation, and shall duly consider such explanation and all the circumstances of the case.

Skimmed or Separated Milk.—On the 20th August, 1912, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries forwarded a copy of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1912. These Regulations amend the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, in so far as they relate to skimmed or separated milk, and replace the limit of 9 per cent. of total milk-solids, on which, under Article 3 of those Regulations, a presumption that the milk is not genuine is based, by a limit of 8·7 per cent. of milk-solids other than milk-fat.

§ 6. —LEGAL DECISIONS.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

(Before Lord Alverstone, C.J., Channell and Avory, J.J.)

Spiers and Pond, Limited v. Green.

77 J.P. 11.

Public Health—Milk—carrying on the trade of purveyor—Refreshment buffet—Occasional sales—Necessity for registration—Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, Art. 6 (1).

The appellants were summoned for carrying on the trade of a purveyor of milk without being registered as such in accordance with the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, as amended by subsequent Order of 1886. It was proved that the appellants were occupiers of a refreshment buffet at Farringdon Street Station, and sold there articles of food and drink, including milk. The sale of milk by the appellants was extremely small, amounting to about three or four glasses per week—the takings for milk being about 4d. out of £50 a week, and no milk was sold for consumption off the premises.

Held that the appellants were not carrying on “the trade of a purveyor of milk” within the meaning of the Order, and that, therefore, they did not require to be registered.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

Williams v. Friend.

107 L.T.R. 93.

Upon a summons under Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1875, the appellant was convicted of unlawfully selling to the prejudice of the purchaser an article of food—to wit, cream—not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser.

The appellant was the proprietor of a shop, where he carried on the business of a dairyman. On the 27th June, 1911, one B., who was an assistant to the respondent, an inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, went to the appellant's premises, and demanded and purchased half a pint of cream, for which he paid. Nothing was said by the appellant when the sale was made. Before he was supplied with the cream, the said B. saw and read a notice which was exhibited in a conspicuous position in the appellant's shop, and which was to the effect that all cream sold at that establishment contained a small portion of boron preservative, not exceeding one-half of 1 per cent., to keep it sweet and wholesome. The cream sold contained a smaller proportion of preservative than that specified in the notice. There was no medical or chemical evidence before the Justices beyond the certificate of the Public Analyst. It was contended that the sale of the cream was to the prejudice of the purchaser, and that the onus was upon the appellant to show the added preservative was not injurious to health.

Held (allowing the appeal), that the sale was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

(Before LORD ALVERSTONE, C.J., HAMILTON and BANKES, J.J.)

Dairy Supply Company, Limited, (apps.) v. Houghton (resp.)

106 L. T. R. 220.

Adulteration—Milk—False warranty—Reason to believe that statements therein were true—Power of Court to draw inferences of fact—Supreme Court of Judicature (Procedure) Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 16), s. 2—Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 51), s. 20, sub-sect. 6.

The appellants, who were wholesale dealers in milk purchased from farmers in the country, were summoned under sect. 20, sub-sect. 6, of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, for giving a false warranty in writing to a retail dealer named J., who purchased the milk from them. A sample of the milk sold by J. was found to be deficient in milk fat, and J. proved that he purchased it with a warranty from the appellants. The milk from which this sample was taken was supplied to the appellants under a warranty from the farmer who supplied it, and the particular consignment bore a ticket warranting the milk to be pure. No sample was taken by the appellants of this particular consignment, and nothing was done to it before it was sent to the dealer, but the appellants had from time to time taken samples of the milk sent by the particular farmer, who was a registered milk seller, and it was always found to be up to the standard. The appellants also took various precautions to insure that the milk supplied to them was pure, and upon the day in question they took samples of many consignments of milk, but none of the milk supplied by the particular farmer. On these facts the appellants were convicted for giving a false warranty to J., and this conviction was affirmed by the quarter sessions and a case stated.

Held, that upon a case stated by the Court of Quarter Sessions the High Court has power under sect. 2 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Procedure)

Act, 1894, to draw any inferences of fact which might have been drawn by the Quarter Sessions, and that the proper inference to be drawn from the facts was that the appellants had proved that when they gave the warrant to J. they had reason to believe that the statements therein were true, and were therefore protected under sect. 20, sub-sect. 6, of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

(Before LORD ALVERSTONE, C.J., CHANNELL and AVORY, J.J.)

Ross v. Helm.

77 J. P. 13.

Sale of food and drugs—Whiskey—Prejudice of purchaser—Purchase by Inspector—Evidence of appointment—Necessity of proof of appointment—Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 63), s. 6.

On an information by the appellant, an Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, against the respondent for selling to the prejudice of the appellant whiskey which was not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, the appellant stated in evidence that he was an Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act. After the close of the case for the prosecution, it was objected that the appellant had not produced his appointment, and that it was necessary for him to prove that he was a duly authorised officer. The Justices upheld the objection and dismissed the information.

Held, that the case must be remitted to the Justices to be heard and determined, *per curiam* on the ground that there was evidence before the Justices that the appellant was an inspector, and, per Channell and Avory, J.J., on the ground that it was not necessary for the appellant to prove that he was an inspector, as the prosecution was under s. 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

(Before RIDLEY, LORD COLERIDGE, and PHILLIMORE, J.J.)

Rex v. Local Government Board; ex parte Arlidge.

77 J. P. 131.

Housing and Town Planning—Closing Order—Refusal to determine—Appeal to Local Government Board—Right of appellant to be heard—Local Government Board Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 70), s. 5—Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 44), ss. 17 (6), 39 (1).

By s. 17 (6) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, if a local authority refuse to determine a closing order the owner may appeal to the Local Government Board, and by s. 39 (1) on any such appeal the Board may make such order in the matter as they think equitable.

Held, that the Local Government Board are not bound, before determining an appeal, to hear the appellant personally.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

(Before SWINFEN EADY, J.)

Adams v. Ursell.

108 L. T. R. 292.

Nuisance—Fried Fish Shop—Injunction.

The plaintiff in 1907 purchased H. House where he practised as a veterinary surgeon. The defendant entered into possession of the adjoining house in November, 1912, and started the business of selling fried fish there, which he cooked from 11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., causing (it was alleged) a smell pervading every part of the plaintiff's house which was so unbearable he had to keep all his windows closed. The defendant alleged that he had the most up-to-date ranges. He lived in a manufacturing town and the premises were in the lowest part of the town and had been used as a pork butcher and bacon curer's shop.

Held, applying the definition in *Walter v. Selfe* (4 De G. & Sm., at p. 322), that a common law nuisance had been proved which must be restrained by injunction till trial of the action.

Gwynne v. Clarke.

77 J. P., 173.

(Before His Honour JUDGE JOHNSTON, K.C.)

Local Government—Public Health—Infectious Disease—Pulmonary Consumption—Liability for infection—Lodger in Boarding-house—Warranty or misrepresentation.

A person who, knowing that he is suffering from an infectious disease, succeeds in gaining admission as a lodger to the house of another person, by either falsely representing that he is not suffering from any infectious disease, or by warranting that he is not suffering from some particular infectious disease, renders himself liable in damages, the amount depending upon the actual loss which reasonably followed from the false representation or the breach of warranty.

In a common law action the degree of infectiousness of pulmonary tuberculosis is one of fact in each particular case.

A person suffering at the time from pulmonary tuberculosis came to a boarding-house to take lodgings. The landlady required a statement as to whether he was suffering from tuberculosis, and she was assured by a friend of his in his presence that he was not, but was just recovering from congestion of the lungs. She made no further inquiries and was satisfied with that assurance.

Held (following the principle laid down in *Heilbut Symons & Co. v. Buckleton* (1913) A.C. p. 64) that there was evidence of an intention on the part of the parties that there should be a contractual liability in respect of the accuracy of the statement and that the landlady was entitled to recover damages from the executor of the consumptive in respect of breach of warranty.

VII.—REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

IN ADDITION TO ANNUAL, QUARTERLY, AND WEEKLY REPORTS.

Date of Report.	Date of Committee, and page of the Minutes.	SUBJECT.
1912. October 2nd	1912. Vol. 10. Oct. 2nd p. 160.	In regard to outbreak of Diphtheria at Foundling Hospital.

VIII.—APPENDIX.

(A) STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.

ST. PANCRAS SANITARY DISTRICT.

Table showing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the year 1912 and 10 years preceding.

GROSS NUMBERS.

The Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages.	Total Registered Births.	Corrected No. of Deaths.			Deaths of Parish-ioners in Public In-stitutions.
					Total All Ages.	Under One Year.	Under Five Years.	
1912	220,353	22,246	2237	5367	3157	472	760	1571
1911	237,129	..	2060	5555	3356	623	970	1596
1910	237,178	..	2000	5385	3267	580	939	1556
1909	237,247	..	1993	5238	3521	570	868	1625
1908	237,158	..	1973	5546	3555	638	955	1682
1907	237,173	..	2130	5484	3552	624	1015	1541
1906	237,149	..	2103	5744	3747	753	1162	1648
1905	237,150	..	2117	5801	3728	787	1183	1575
1904	237,088	..	2093	6116	4129	927	1399	1577
1903	237,032	..	2095	6339	3829	847	1346	1460
1902	237,054	23,715	2197	6452	4482	950	1519	1741
Average of 10 years 1902 to 1911.	..	..	2076	5766	3716	730	1136	1601

NOTES.

1. Population at Census 1901, 237,115.
2. Average number of persons in each house in 1911, 9·8.
3. Area of District in acres, 2694.

TABLE 2.

ST. PANCRAS SANITARY DISTRICT.

Table showing the Annual Birth and Death Rates, Death Rates of Children, and Proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions in a Thousand Deaths for the year 1912 and 10 years preceding.

In the Year.	Birth Rate per 1000 of Population.	Corrected Death Rate per 1000 of the Population.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 of Registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 1 year per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Children under 5 years per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Parishioners in Public Institutions per 1000 of Total Deaths.
1912	24.4	14.3	88.0	149.6	240.8	497.7
1911	23.4	14.1	112.1	185.6	289.1	475.6
1910	22.7	13.8	107.8	177.5	287.4	476.3
1909	22.1	14.8	108.8	161.9	246.7	461.7
1908	23.4	15.0	115.0	179.4	268.6	473.3
1907	23.1	15.0	113.8	175.7	285.7	431.0
1906	24.2	15.8	131.1	201.0	310.2	440.0
1905	24.5	15.7	135.8	211.1	317.4	422.5
1904	25.8	17.4	151.6	224.5	338.9	382.0
1903	26.7	16.2	133.6	221.5	351.6	381.4
1902	27.2	18.9	147.2	212.0	339.0	388.5
Average of 10 years 1902 to 1911.	24.3	15.7	125.7	195.0	303.4	433.2

TABLE 3A.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES FOR THE YEAR 1912.

NOTE.—The Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in Public Institutions situated in the Borough are excluded, and the Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions situated beyond the limits of the Borough are included.

Cause of Death.	AGES.													Totals.	Total under 5 years.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards.		
1. <i>General Diseases.</i>															
1. Enteric Fever ...						1			1					2	
2. Typhus ...															
3. Relapsing Fever ...															
4. Malaria ...															
5. Small Pox—															
(a) Vaccinated ...															
(b) Not Vaccinated ...															
(c) Doubtful ...															
6. Measles ...	13	43	34	4										94	90
7. Scarlet Fever ...		1	2	2										5	3
8. Whooping Cough ...	21	17	7	2										47	45
9. (a) Diphtheria ...	1	5	11	9										26	17
(b) Croup ...		1												1	1
10. Influenza ...						1	1	3	4	2	1	2		14	
11. Miliary Fever ...															
12. Asiatic Cholera ...															
13. Cholera Nostras ...															
14. Dysentery ...															
15. Plague ...															
16. Yellow Fever ...															
17. Leprosy ...															
18. Erysipelas ...						1		1		5				7	
19. (a) Mumps ...															
(b) German Measles ...															
(c) Varicella ...	1													1	1
(d) Other Epidemic Diseases ...															
20. (a) Pyæmia ...	1													1	1
(b) Septicæmia ...	1		1		1	1	2		5	2	2	2		17	2
(c) Vaccinia ...															
21. Glanders ...															
22. Anthrax (Splenic Fever) ...															
23. Rabies ...															
24. Tetanus ...															
25. Mycoses ...															
26. Pellagra ...															
27. Beri-Beri ...															
28. (a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...		2	1	1	3	33	45	72	49	43	16	1		266	3
(b) Phthisis (not defined as Tuberculosis) ...			1			5	7	17	10	9	3			52	1
29. (a) Acute Phthisis ...				1	1	1	2	1	1			1		8	
(b) Acute Miliary Tuberculosis ...	2	1	5	2			1		1	3	1			16	8
30. Tuberculous Meningitis ...	11	8	12	4	2	2								39	31
31. (a) Tabes Mesenterica ...															
(b) Other peritoneal and intestinal tubercle ...	3		3	1			2		1					10	6
32. Tuberculosis of Spinal Column ...				1		1								2	
33. Tuberculosis of Joints ...				1		1					1			3	
34. (a) Lupus ...															
(b) Scrofula ...															
(c) Tuberculosis of other Organs ...							1		2					3	
35. Disseminated Tuberculosis ...						1		1						2	
36. Rickets, Softening of Bones ...	4	3												7	7
37. Syphilis ...	9	2					1	2	1					15	11
38. Other Venereal Diseases ...															
39. Cancer of the Buccal Cavity ...								2	6	3	7	3		21	
40. " Stomach, Liver, &c. ...							1	8	9	17	20	8	1	64	
41. " Peritoneum, Intestines, and rectum ...							2	1	6	16	19	5		49	
42. " Female Genital Organs ...						1	1	5	6	10	7	4		34	
43. " Breast ...							1	2	7	3	11	2		26	
44. " Skin ...											3			3	
45. Cancer of other or unspecified Organs ...				1		3	2	3	8	17	13	3		50	
46. Other Tumours (situation undefined) ...				1				1				2		4	
47. Rheumatic Fever ...				1	1				2	1				5	

TABLE 3A.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES FOR THE YEAR 1912—*continued*.

Cause of Death.	AGES														Totals	Total under 5 years.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards				
1. General Diseases—con.																
48. (a) Chronic Rheumatism ...					1		1	1	1		2	1	7			
(b) Osteo-Arthritis ...									2			1	3			
(c) Gout ...																
49. Scurvy ...																
50. Diabetes ...							2	3	6	6	1		18			
51. Exophthalmic Goitre ...																
52. Addison's Disease ...								1	2				3			
53. Leucocythæmia Lymphadenoma ...																
54. Anæmia, Chlorosis ...								1	3	3	1		8			
55. (a) Diabetes insipidus ...								1					1			
(b) Purpura ...							1						1			
(c) Hæmophilia ...																
(d) Other General Diseases ...							1	1					2			
56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic) ...							4	5	1	2			12			
57. (a) Occupational Lead Poisoning ...					1					1			2			
(b) Non-occupational Lead Poisoning ...																
58. Other Chronic Occupational Poisonings ...																
59. Other Chronic Poisonings ...																
2.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																
60. Encephalitis ...	3		1					1					5	4		
61. (a) Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...														1	1	
(b) Posterior Basil Meningitis ...	1															
(c) Meningitis, other forms ...	7	6	2	3	4	1	2		1				26	15		
62. Locomotor Ataxy ...								1	1	2	2	1	7			
63. Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord ...	1							1		2	6	1	11	1		
64. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy ...	4				1	1	4	7	17	29	30	11	2	106	4	
65. Softening of Brain ...								1	4	3	4	1	13			
66. Paralysis without specified cause ...								1	2	1	1	3	4	12		
67. General Paralysis of the Insane ...								4	9	10	4		27			
68. Other forms of Mental Alienation ...								1	3	3	2	3	12			
69. Epilepsy ...				1		1	3	5	2	1	6	1	20			
70. Convulsions (Non-puerperal; 5 years and over) ...																
71. Infantile Convulsions (under 5 years) ...	21	5	1										27	27		
72. Chorea ...																
73. Hysteria, Neuralgia, Neuritis ...								3	2	2		1	8			
74. Other Diseases of the Nervous System, ...				1		2	2		1	1	2	1	10			
75. Diseases of the Eyes and Annexa ...																
76. (a) Mastoid Disease ...				1		1							2			
(b) Other Diseases of the Ears ...			1	1			2	1					5	1		
3. Diseases of the Circulatory System.																
77. Pericarditis ...				1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	13			
78. Acute Myocarditis and Endocarditis ...				2	3	5	1	2	1	5	2	1	22			
79. (a) Valvular Disease ...					1	4	9	15	14	22	20	6	91			
(b) Fatty Degeneration of the Heart ...								1	7	11	9	12	40			
(c) Other Organic Disease of the Heart ...					2		5	9	13	19	25	12	86			
80. Angina Pectoris ...							1			1	2		4			
81. (a) Aneurysm ...							1	3	3	1	2	1	11			
(b) Arterial Sclerosis ...								1	1	5	5	1	14			
(c) Other Diseases of Arteries ...											1	1	2			
82. (a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis ...							1	1	5	3	5	5	21			
(b) Other Embolism and Thrombosis ...							4			1	1		6			
83. Diseases of the Veins (Varices, Hæmorrhoids, Phlebitis, etc.) ...											1		1			
84. (a) Status Lymphaticus ...							1						1			
(b) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System ...	2									1			3		2	
85. Hæmorrhage; other Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	1							1	3		5	1	11	1		
4. Diseases of the Respiratory System.																
86. Diseases of the Nasal Fossæ ...																
87. Diseases of the Larynx ...	1		1				1	1	1		1		6	2		
88. Diseases of the Thyroid Body ...							1					1	2			

TABLE 3A.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES FOR THE YEAR 1912—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	AGES.														Totals.	Total under 5 years.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards			
4. Diseases of the Respiratory System—con.																
89 & 90. Bronchitis	42	19	16	...	...	...	2	14	28	42	75	55	24	317	77
91. Broncho-Pneumonia	15	21	9	2	1	...	1	1	1	3	4	2	...	60	45	
92. (a) Lobar Pneumonia	5	1	2	1	...	4	3	6	3	11	4	2	...	42	8	
(b) Pneumonia (type not stated)	8	5	6	2	...	...	12	6	17	13	13	6	1	89	19
93. Pleurisy	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	3	3	2	2	...	17	2	
94. Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	5	1	3	18	3
95. Gangrene of the Lung... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
96. Asthma ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	...	7	...
97. Pulmonary Emphysema ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	...
98. (a) Fibroid Disease of the Lung ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
(b) Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	4	...
5. Diseases of the Digestive System.																
99. (a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100. Diseases of Pharynx, Tonsillitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
101. Disease of Oesophagus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102. Perforating Ulcer of Stomach ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	2	1	...	10	...
103. (a) Inflammation of Stomach	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	10	5
(b) Other Diseases of Stomach	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	10	3
104 & 105. (a) Infective Enteritis	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
(b) Diarrhoea (not returned as infective)	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	8
(c) Enteritis (not returned as infective)	12	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	17	12
(d) Gastro-Enteritis (not returned as infective)	8	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10
(e) Dyspepsia (under 2 years of age)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
(f) Colic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Ulceration of Intestines .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	5	...
(h) Duodenal Ulcer ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...
106. Aukylotomiasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107. Other Intestinal Parasites ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108. Appendicitis ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	...
109. (a) Hernia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	...	9	1
(b) Intestinal Obstruction	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	2	12	4
110. Other Diseases of the Intestines ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
111. Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112. Hydatid of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113. (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (not returned as alcoholic) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	18	15	3	1	...	50	...
(b) Cirrhosis of the Liver (returned as alcoholic) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
(c) Diseases formerly classed to "Other Diseases of Liver and Gall Bladder" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
114. Biliary Calculi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	...
115. Other Diseases of the Liver... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	2
116. Diseases of the Spleen ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117. Peritonitis (cause unstated)	1	...	2	2	...	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	13	3
118. Other Diseases of the Digestive System ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...
6. Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																
119. Acute Nephritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	9	4	6	2	2	30	...
120. Bright's Disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	14	9	16	27	8	2	80	...
121. Chyluria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122. Other Diseases of the Kidney and Annexa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	5	...
123. Calculi of the Urinary Passages ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...
124. Diseases of the Bladder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	...
125. Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	7	...
126. Diseases of the Prostate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	7	...
127. Non-Venereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
128. Uterine Hæmorrhage (Non-puerperal) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129. Uterine Tumour (Non-cancerous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130. Other Diseases of the Uterus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131. Ovarian cyst, Tumour (Non-Cancerous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132. Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
133. Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Non-cancerous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 3A.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES FOR THE YEAR 1912—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	AGES.														Totals.	Total under 5 years.
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards			
7. The Puerperal State.																
134. Accidents of Pregnancy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
135. Puerperal Hæmorrhage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
136. Other Accidents of Childbirth	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
137. Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
138. „ Albuminuria and Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
139. „ Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolism and sudden death ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140. „ Insanity ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141. „ Diseases of the Breast ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																
142. (a) Senile Gangrene ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	8	...
(b) Gangrene (other types) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
143. Carbuncle, Boil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
144. Phlegmon, Acute Abscess	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	11	3
145. Diseases of the integumentary System	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1
9. Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																
146. Diseases of the Bones ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...
147. Diseases of the Joints ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148. Amputations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149. Other Diseases of Locomotor System ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10. Malformations.																
150. Congenital Malformations	21	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
11. Diseases of Early Infancy.																
151. (a) Premature Birth	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	97
(b) Infantile Debility, Icterus, and Sclerema	66	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	67
152. Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
153. Lack of Care ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Old Age.																
154. (a) Senile Dementia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...
(b) Senile Decay ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	54	99	56	213	...	...
13. Affections Produced by External Causes.																
155 to 163. Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	8	8	1	2	...	31	...
164. Poisoning by Food ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
165. Other Acute Poisonings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166. Conflagration ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	16	10
167. Burns (Conflagration excepted) ... ..	...	3	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
168. Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted)	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	24	23
169. Accidental Drowning	1	1	...	2	...	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	2
170 to 176. Injuries	3	2	6	4	1	10	8	10	7	9	6	1	67	11	...	
177. Starvation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...
178. Excessive Cold ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
179. Effects of Heat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
180. Lightning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
181. Electricity (Lightning excepted) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182 to 184. Homicide	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	3
185. Fractures (cause not specified) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
186. Other Violence ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ill-defined Causes.																
187. Dropsy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	6	...	...
188. (a) Syncope (aged 1 year and under 70) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	7	5	5	...	23	...	...
(b) sudden death (not otherwise defined) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
189. (a) Heart Failure (aged 1 year and under 70) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...
(b) Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus (aged 1 year and under 70) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
(c) Teething ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Other ill-defined Deaths ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
(f) Cause not specified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 3B.

Summary of Diseases.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES.....	951	Brought forward.....	2504
II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE	292	Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	25
III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	326	„ Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.....	7
IV.— „ RESPIRATORY „	571	Malformations	23
V.— „ DIGESTIVE „	202	Diseases of Early Infancy	184
VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA	143	Old Age.....	218
VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.....	19	Affections produced by External Causes	161
		Ill-defined Causes	35
Carried forward...	2504	Total.....	3157

Summary of Ages.

	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 and upwards	Totals.	Total under 5 years.
General Diseases	67	83	77	31	8	52	78	125	127	142	120	36	5	951	227
Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense	37	11	5	7	5	6	19	34	42	47	56	21	2	292	53
Diseases of the Circulatory System.....	3	...	..	3	7	11	25	34	49	70	80	41	3	326	3
Diseases of the Respiratory System	75	47	34	8	1	6	23	24	60	78	107	70	23	571	156
Diseases of the Digestive System.....	52	5	3	5	4	7	15	24	30	26	21	8	2	202	60
Non-Venerel Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa .....	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	22	21	27	42	14	5	143	...
The Puerperal State	1	...	...	..	...	8	5	4	...	...	...	1	...	19	1
Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.....	3	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	2	3	8	4	2	25	4
Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...
Malformations	21	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
Diseases of Early Infancy.....	183	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	184
Old Age .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	54	102	58	218	...
Affections produced by External Causes	30	6	13	9	1	1	21	18	20	18	14	9	1	161	49
Ill-defined Causes .....	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	5	10	7	9	2	...	35	...
Totals	472	154	134	64	27	100	195	301	361	424	511	308	106	3157	760

TABLE 4.

ST. PANCRAS SANITARY DISTRICT.

Showing the number of Deaths at all ages in 1912 from certain groups of Diseases, and proportion of 1,000 of Population and to 1,000 Deaths from all causes.

Divisions.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1000 of Population at all ages.	Deaths per 1000 of Total Deaths at all ages.
1. Principal Zymotic Diseases	219	0.99	69.4
2. Respiratory Diseases ..	571	2.59	180.9
3. Tubercular Diseases ..	401	1.82	127.0

NOTES.

1. Includes Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Typhus, Enteric (or Typhoid) and Simple and Continued Fevers, and Diarrhœa, Enteritis and Dysentery.

2. Includes Laryngitis, Asthma, Emphysema, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and other diseases of the Respiratory System.

3. Includes Phthisis, Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Tabes, and other Tubercular Diseases.

TABLE 5A.
ST. PANCRAS SANITARY DISTRICT.

Showing the Number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases in the 10 years 1902 to 1911 and in the year 1912.

Disease.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Number of Deaths, Annual Average of 10 years 1902-11.	Number of Deaths in 1912.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 total Deaths in 10 years 1902-11.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 total Deaths in 1912.
Small-pox	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.2	..	2.2	..
Measles	111	189	125	77	96	91	46	102	143	113	109.3	94	29.4	29.78
Scarlet Fever	48	23	27	27	32	26	20	17	17	10	24.7	5	6.7	1.58
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	106	39	40	26	22	28	23	28	20	37	36.9	26	9.9	8.24
Whooping Cough	109	86	79	80	68	76	67	27	92	48	73.2	47	16.7	14.89
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	44	13	17	8	13	4	10	6	4	7	12.6	2	3.4	.63
Simple Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	83	80	173	141	163	55	87	46	51	94	97.3	45	26.2	14.25
TOTALS	583	430	461	359	394	280	253	226	327	309	362.2	219	97.5	69.4

TABLE 5B.
ST. PANCRAS SANITARY DISTRICT.

Showing the Number of Deaths from the Notifiable Infectious Diseases in the 10 years 1902 to 1911, and in the year 1912.

Disease.	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Number of Deaths, Annual Average of 10 years 1902-11	Number of Deaths in 1912.	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 total Deaths in 10 years 1902-11	Proportion of Deaths to 1000 total Deaths in 1912.
Small pox ..	82	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.2	..	2.20	..
Searlet Fever ..	48	23	27	27	32	26	20	17	17	10	24.7	5	6.66	1.58
Diphtheria	103	39	37	25	21	27	22	28	20	37	35.9	26	9.66	8.24
Membranous Croup ..	3	..	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1.0	..	.27	..
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	44	13	17	8	13	4	10	6	4	7	12.6	2	3.40	.63
Fever, Simple & Continued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	5	1	5	5	7	1	2	7	4	10	4.7	8	1.27	2.54
Erysipelas	8	11	17	17	21	11	7	10	7	10	11.9	7	3.20	2.22
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.1	..	.02	..
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.2	..	.05	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	9	4	2.0	..	.54	..
TOTALS	295	87	106	83	95	72	63	72	62	78	101.3	48	27.27	15.20

TABLE 5C.

SAINT PANCRAS.

MORBIDITY—Cases per 1000 population.										FATALITY—Deaths per 1000 cases.									
Year.	Population.	Small-pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.		Typhus Fever.		Enteric, and Simple or Continued Fever.		Relapsing Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Cholera.		Erysipelas.	
		Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.	Morbidity.	Fatality.
1891	234379 enumerated	—	—	2·6	51·5	1·3	268·5	—	—	0·9	126·7	—	—	0·03	875·1	0·04	555·7	1·6	32·4
1892	234473 estimated	0·1	64·5	5·5	52·4	1·8	263·9	—	—	0·5	213·1	—	—	0·1	444·4	0·02	—	1·8	21·1
1893	234567 „	0·5	80·3	10·5	41·0	3·1	271·9	—	—	0·7	142·9	—	—	0·1	500·0	0·02	400·1	2·9	53·1
1894	234661 „	0·4	84·2	5·3	35·1	2·1	247·1	—	—	0·8	210·5	—	—	0·05	636·3	—	—	2·0	31·9
1895	234755 „	0·06	71·4	4·5	48·2	2·3	243·5	—	—	0·6	190·5	—	—	0·07	706·0	—	—	1·7	26·9
1896	234849 „	0·02	—	4·5	34·7	2·0	212·0	—	—	0·8	145·7	—	—	0·08	263·1	—	—	1·6	35·5
1897	234943 „	0·01	—	4·0	26·3	2·2	218·8	—	—	0·9	172·7	—	—	0·06	428·6	0·01	666·6	1·7	33·1
1898	235037 „	0·01	—	4·1	52·6	2·1	201·6	—	—	0·9	191·8	—	—	0·07	352·9	0·02	750·0	1·4	30·9
1899	235131 „	—	—	3·6	29·1	2·4	198·6	—	—	1·0	179·2	—	—	0·05	769·2	—	—	1·3	52·5
1900	235224 „	0·03	—	2·8	15·4	2·5	121·4	—	—	1·5	176·5	—	—	0·03	333·3	—	—	1·0	35·2
1901	235317 enumerated	1·0	172·3	4·1	34·0	3·8	120·6	—	—	0·8	171·3	—	—	0·05	384·6	—	—	1·0	41·2
1902	237054 estimated	1·3	261·2	5·1	40·0	3·3	134·2	—	—	0·8	215·6	—	—	0·05	416·7	—	—	1·0	33·6
1903	237032 „	0·1	—	2·7	35·5	2·1	78·8	—	—	0·4	156·7	—	—	0·02	200·0	—	—	0·9	49·6
1904	237088 „	0·01	—	3·5	32·2	1·4	118·0	—	—	0·6	125·9	—	—	0·04	555·7	—	—	1·1	67·7
1905	237150 „	—	—	4·7	27·4	1·2	92·2	—	—	0·3	111·1	—	—	0·04	500·0	—	—	1·0	74·6
1906	237149 „	—	—	3·3	40·5	1·2	80·0	—	—	0·4	135·4	—	—	0·04	700·0	—	—	1·0	90·9
1907	237173 „	—	—	3·6	30·6	1·4	81·2	—	—	0·2	74·0	—	—	0·01	250·0	—	—	0·8	58·6
1908	237158 „	—	—	4·0	20·9	1·2	77·7	—	—	0·2	166·7	—	—	0·03	250·0	—	—	0·6	44·9
1909	237247 „	—	—	3·3	22·0	1·3	88·9	—	—	0·2	120·0	—	—	0·06	467·0	—	—	0·7	62·5
1910	237178 „	—	—	3·0	24·9	1·1	76·3	—	—	0·3	65·6	—	—	0·06	285·7	0·00	37·6	0·8	37·6
1911	220353 enumerated	—	—	2·0	22·4	1·7	88·3	—	—	0·3	106·0	—	—	0·06	625·0	—	—	0·8	49·7
1912	220353 estimated	—	—	2·7	8·36	2·5	47·3	—	—	0·2	69·0	—	—	0·09	400·0	—	—	0·9	36·8

TABLE 6B.—ST. PANCRA'S REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE CERTIFIED NOTIFICATIONS, *classified according to diseases and ages, occurring during the year 1912.*

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. Non-Residents in Public Institutions within the District are excluded. Residents in Public Institutions without the District are included.	AT ALL AGES.	AT AGES—YEARS.						
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.								
1. Variola or Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chicken-pox (when Small-pox prevails)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	593	7	185	244	95	42	25	..
4. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	550	14	163	213	109	27	24	..
5. Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Enteric or Typhoid Fever	29	..	..	2	..	7	19	1
7. Fever, Simple or Continued .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Puerperal Fever	20	..	..	..	..	8	12	..
10. Erysipelas	190	4	10	7	2	17	129	21
11. Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Anthrax .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Glanders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Hydrophobia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
17. Polio-Myelitis	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
18. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	1411	44	362	467	206	101	209	22
Phthisis	1196	2	12	39	56	153	889	45

TABLE 7A.—ST. PANCRAS REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, CERTIFIED NOTIFICATIONS, *classified according to diseases, ages, and localities, occurring during the year 1912.*

<div> <div>Non-Residents in Public Institutions are excluded.</div> <div>Residents in Public Institutions without the District are included.</div> </div>	WEST.			SOUTH.			EAST.			NORTH.			No ADDRESS.			TOTALS.			TOTALS. ALL AGES.
	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	
1. Variola or Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chicken-pox (when Small-pox prevails)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Scarletina or Scarlet Fever	61	88	10	37	67	14	48	102	19	46	82	24	..	..	..	192	339	67	598
4. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	65	107	15	32	111	13	35	50	11	45	54	12	..	..	..	177	322	51	550
5. Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Enteric or Typhoid Fever .. ..	..	1	3	..	1	8	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	2	27	29
7. Fever, Simple or Continued .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Puerperal Fever .. .. .	..	..	7	..	..	6	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
10. Erysipelas	6	1	24	2	3	42	5	2	61	1	3	40	..	..	..	14	9	167	190
11. Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Anthrax .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Glanders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Hydrophobia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
17. Polio-Myelitis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
18. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	18
Total Notifiable Infectious Diseases..	139	197	59	79	182	83	91	154	102	97	140	88	..	..	..	406	673	332	1411
	395			344			347			325			..			1411			
Phthisis	4	19	318	3	25	239	6	23	245	1	27	223	..	1	62	14	95	1087	1196
	341			267			274			251			63			1196			

TABLE 7B.—ST. PANCRA'S REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, AMBULANCE REMOVALS, *classified according to diseases, ages, and localities, occurring during the year 1912.*

<div> <div>Non-Residents in Public Institutions are excluded.</div> <div>Residents in Public Institutions without the District are included.</div> </div>	WEST.			SOUTH.			EAST.			NORTH.			No ADDRESS.			TOTALS.			TOTALS. ALL AGES
	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	
1. Variola or Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chicken-pox (when Small-pox prevails)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	61	85	10	37	64	14	48	99	19	44	79	24	..	..	..	190	327	67	584
4. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup..	65	106	12	31	111	13	34	49	11	45	52	11	..	..	..	175	318	47	540
5. Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Enteric or Typhoid Fever .. ..	..	1	3	..	1	6	..	..	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	22	24
7. Fever, Simple or Continued .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Puerperal Fever, .. .. .	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	13	13
10. Erysipelas	2	1	4	..	..	3	..	..	10	1	1	6	..	..	..	3	2	23	28
11. Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Anthrax .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Glanders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Hydrophobia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.. ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
17. Polio-Myelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
18. Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total Notifiable Infectious Diseases..	130	193	33	70	176	39	83	148	51	90	132	49	..	..	..	373	649	172	1194
	356			285			282			271			..			1194			

TABLE 7C.—ST. PANCRA'S REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE CERTIFIED DEATHS, *classified according to diseases, ages, and localities, occurring during the year 1912.*

Non-Residents in Public Institutions are excluded. Residents in Public Institutions without the District are included.	WEST.			SOUTH.			EAST.			NORTH.			No ADDRESS.			TOTALS			TOTALS. ALL AGES.
	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 up.	
1. Variola or Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chicken-pox (when Small-pox prevails)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Scarletina or Scarlet Fever ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5
4. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	8	5	..	4	2	..	3	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	17	9	..	26
5. Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
7. Fever, Simple or Continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Puerperal Fever .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
10. Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
11. Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Anthrax .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Glanders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Hydrophobia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Polio-Myelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Notifiable Infectious Diseases..	10	5	5	4	2	4	3	1	4	3	3	4	..	..	..	20	11	17	48
	20			10			8			10			..			48			
Phthisis	1	1	103	..	2	74	3	..	63	..	3	63	..	..	13	4	6	316	326
	105			76			66			66			13			326			

TABLE 8.—ST. PANCRAS REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT.

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, *classified according to diseases, ages, and localities, occurring during the year 1912.*

{ Non-Residents in Public Institutions are excluded. Residents in Public Institutions without the District are included. }		AGES.	WEST.	SOUTH.	EAST.	NORTH.	NO ADDRESS.	TOTALS.	TOTALS ALL AGES.
DISEASES.									
Notifiable Infectious Diseases ..	{	Under 5 ..	10	4	3	3	..	20	48
		5 and under 15	5	2	1	3	..	11	
		15 and upwards	5	4	4	4	..	17	
Phthisis	{	Under 5 ..	1	..	3	4	326
		5 and under 15	1	2	..	3	..	6	
		15 and upwards	103	74	63	63	13	316	
Measles	{	Under 5 ..	23	11	31	23	2	90	94
		5 and under 15	1	..	2	1	..	4	
		15 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	{	Under 5 ..	6	14	20	5	..	45	47
		5 and under 15	..	..	2	..	..	2
		15 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	{	Under 5 ..	5	9	12	9	..	35	45
		5 and under 15	..	..	..	2	..	2
		15 and upwards	2	3	..	2	1	8	
Rheumatic Fever	{	Under 5	5
		5 and under 15	..	1	1	..	..	2
		15 and upwards	1	..	..	2	..	3
Influenza	{	Under 5	14
		5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15 and upwards	5	2	3	4	..	14	
Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy ..	{	Under 5 ..	43	25	54	32	..	154	543
		5 and under 15	5	..	1	1	1	8	
		15 and upwards	90	91	104	87	9	381	
Heart Disease	{	Under 5	282
		5 and under 15	2	1	5	2	..	10	
		15 and upwards	75	41	71	77	8	272	
Injuries	{	Under 5 ..	11	12	19	6	1	49	161
		5 and under 15	5	3	..	2	..	10	
		15 and upwards	25	29	27	20	1	102	
All other Diseases	{	Under 5 ..	98	63	105	93	3	363	1592
		5 and under 15	7	6	11	12	..	36	
		15 and upwards	312	256	305	276	44	1193	
Total Deaths	{	Under 5 ..	197	138	248	171	6	760	3157
		5 and under 15	26	15	23	26	1	91	
		15 and upwards	618	500	577	535	76	2306	
		All ages ..	841	653	848	732	83	3157	

TABLE 9A.

ST. PANCRAS SUB-DISTRICTS.

Table showing the Number of Deaths from the principal Zymotic and certain other Diseases in the Sub-Districts for the year 1912. Deaths not referable to any certain Sub-District being redistributed proportionately to the population.

Sub-Districts.			Population, 1912.	Varicella, Small-pox.	Scarlatina, Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Fever, Simple and Continued.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Total Zymotic Diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total Deaths from all causes at all Ages.
West	..	..	59672	..	2	13	..	..	..	25	6	8	54	1	5	109	141	79	42	435	866
South	..	..	45320	..	..	6	..	1	..	11	14	12	44	1	2	78	117	44	44	338	668
East	..	..	57047	..	..	4	..	..	..	33	22	12	71	1	3	69	161	78	46	439	868
North	..	..	58314	..	3	3	..	1	..	25	5	13	50	2	4	70	124	81	29	395	755
St. Pancras	..	..	220353	..	5	26	..	2	..	94	47	45	219	5	14	326	543	282	161	1607	3157
London	..	..	4519754	1	159	452	117			1799	970	..	..	..	..	6069	..	..	2644	..	61100

TABLE 9B.

ST. PANCRAS SUB-DISTRICTS.

Table showing the **proportion** of Deaths from the principal Zymotic and certain other Diseases to 1000 POPULATION in the Sub-Districts for the year 1912.

Sub-Districts.	Population, 1912.	Scarlatina, Scarlet Fever.	Varicella, Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Fever, Simple and Continued.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Total Zymotic Diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total Deaths from all causes at all ages.
West	59672	..	0.03	0.21	..	..	..	0.41	0.10	0.13	0.90	0.02	0.08	1.83	2.36	1.32	0.70	7.29	14.5
South	45320	..	..	0.13	..	0.02	..	0.24	0.30	0.26	0.97	0.02	0.04	1.72	2.58	0.97	0.97	7.46	14.7
East	57047	..	..	0.07	..	..	..	0.58	0.38	0.21	1.24	0.02	0.05	1.21	2.82	1.37	0.81	7.70	15.2
North	58314	..	0.05	0.05	..	0.02	..	0.43	0.09	0.22	0.85	0.03	0.07	1.20	2.03	1.39	0.49	6.77	12.9
St. Pancras ..	220353	..	0.02	0.11	..	0.01	..	0.42	0.21	0.20	0.99	0.02	0.06	1.48	2.46	1.28	0.73	7.28	14.3
London	4519754	..	0.04	0.10	0.03			0.40	0.22	..	..	..	..	1.35	..	..	0.59	..	13.6

TABLE 10A.

ST. PANCRAS SUB-DISTRICTS.

Table showing the Number of Deaths from the Notifiable Infectious Diseases, the number of Deaths at various Ages, and the number of Births in the Sub-Districts for the year 1912; Births and Deaths not referable to any certain Sub-District being redistributed proportionately to the population.

Sub-Districts.	Population, 1912.	Variola, Small-pox.	Scarlatina, Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Fever, Simple and Continued.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Plague.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Total Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Total Deaths under 1 Year of Age.	Total Deaths under 5 Years of Age.	Total Deaths under 10 Years of Age.	Deaths at 10 and under 65 Years of Age.	Deaths at 65 Years of Age and upwards.	Total Deaths at all Ages and from all causes.	Total Registered Births.	Per 1000 Births.
																						Deaths under 1 year.
West ..	59672	..	2	13	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	20	127	199	218	411	237	866	1320	96.2
South ..	45320	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	10	88	138	149	324	195	668	1063	82.8
East ..	57047	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	8	156	250	266	350	252	868	1582	94.9
North ..	58314	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	10	107	173	191	323	241	755	1462	76.0
St. Pancras	220353	..	5	26	..	2	..	..	8	..	7	..	..	48	472	760	824	1408	925	3157	5367	88.0
London ..	1519754	..	159	452	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10056	..	..	..	..	61100	110353	91.1

TABLE 10B.

ST. PANCRAS SUB-DISTRICTS.

Table showing the **proportion** of Deaths from the Notifiable Infectious Diseases, and the proportion of Deaths at various Ages, and the proportion of Births to 1000 POPULATION in the Sub-Districts for the year 1912.

Sub-Districts.	Population, 1912.	Varicella, Small-pox.	Scarlatina, Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Fever, Simple and Continued.	Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Plague.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Total Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Total Deaths under 1 Year of Age.	Total Deaths under 5 Years of Age.	Total Deaths under 10 Years of Age.	Deaths at 10 and under 65 Years of Age.	Deaths at 65 Years of Age and upwards.	Total Deaths at all Ages and from all causes.	Total Registered Births.
West	59672	..	0.03	0.21	..	..	..	..	0.03	..	0.05	..	..	0.33	2.13	3.33	3.65	6.89	3.97	14.5	22.1
South	45320	..	..	0.13	..	0.02	..	..	0.06	..	..	..	..	0.22	1.94	3.04	3.29	7.15	4.30	14.7	23.4
East	57047	..	..	0.07	..	..	..	..	0.03	..	0.03	..	..	0.14	2.63	4.38	4.66	6.14	4.42	15.2	27.7
North	58314	..	0.05	0.05	..	0.02	..	..	0.02	..	0.04	..	..	0.17	1.83	2.97	3.28	5.54	4.13	12.9	24.0
St. Pancras ..	220353	..	0.02	0.11	..	0.01	..	..	0.03	..	0.03	..	..	0.21	2.14	3.45	3.74	6.39	4.20	14.3	24.4
London	4519754	..	0.04	0.10	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.22	..	..	..	..	13.6	24.5

Inspections during

DUTIES AND PREMISES.			N. 1. Highgate.	N. 2. St. John's Park.	N. 3. Gospel Oak.	N. 4. Grafton.	N. 5. Maitland Park.	E. 1. Bartholomew.
Work Places [M].	(Half-yearly) Factories	[M] (408 on Register)	..	..	..	3	..	..
	.. Workshops	[M] (1314 ..)	..	1	..	4	..	5
	.. Work Places	[M]	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Bakehouses	[M] (167 ..)	12	15	9	19	8	6
	.. Restaurant Kitchens [M] (175 .. )		..	..	..	7	8	..
	(Weekly) Smoke Shafts	[M] (343 ..)	..	11	23	80	3	1
Food Places.	(Fortnightly) Cowsheds	(6 Licensed)	..	..	..	..	1	..
	.. Dairies	(413 Registered)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Quarterly) Milkshops .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Ice Cream Premises	(491 on List )	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Weekly) Slaughterhouses	(17 Licensed )	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Food Makers' Premises* ..	(204 on List )	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(Alternate Daily) Marketing Places (39 ..)		7	6	7	4	6	..
	Unfit Food—Seizure, condemnation, destruction, etc. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adulterated Food—samples, transit, etc. .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Places.	(Quarterly) Effluvia Businesses [M] (14 on Register)		..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Fried Fish Shops	(80 ..)	..	3	6	15	20	3
	.. Rag and Bone Stores	(38 .. )	..	..	1	3	1	1
	.. Offensive Trades	[M] (2 sanctioned	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway Nuisances .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS: (1) Services of Notices .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. (2) Applications and Summonses .. ..			..	..	..	2	..	..
.. .. (3) Hearings and Adjournments .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..
OTHER DUTIES not included in above			8	5	4	4	12	..
TOTALS ..			1097	617	572	572	626	632

* Where Tripe, Sausages, Extract of Meat, etc., are prepared.

the Year 1912—con.

The Fair 1912—														Food Places			Work Places. Women.		Totals.
E. 2. Camden Square.	E. 3. College.	E. 4. Oakley Square.	E. 5. Osulston.	W. 1. Castle.	W. 2. Chalk Farm.	W. 3. Mornington.	W. 4. Regent's Park.	W. 5. Euston.	S. 1. Argyle.	S. 2. Mecklenburgh.	S. 3. Barton.	S. 4. Endsleigh.	S. 5. Whitfield.	E. 3 & 4.	N. & E. 1, 2, & 5.	W. & S.	M. E. B. B. C. S. Avisitors.		
..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	22	..	..	..	..	37
..	6	1	..	2	..	1	..	16	..	8	20	49	156	..	..	..	..	269
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	13	14	12	19	17	15	12	19	15	37	11	18	9	..	..	..	..	286
..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	6	..	5	54	..	..	..	..	99
2	4	..	155	2	2	10	..	127	..	7	37	56	80	..	..	..	..	600
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	25	46	29	..	104
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	126	..	150
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	575	204	..	920
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	161	117	..	302
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	137	230	..	555
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	64	325	376	..	768
1	10	..	36	..	11	10	2	8	18	18	8	74	34	613	2016	2058	..	4941	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	39	132	..	198
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	325	325	..	750
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7
..	..	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	4	7	15	23	..	..	..	125
..	2	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	28
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	2	15	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	7	24	15	..	58
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	23	20	..	56
1	9	2	12	2	5	14	37	7	2	4	53	27	8	3	165	15	1200	2117	3716
363	649	753	1384	551	750	601	865	1230	485	881	1239	1346	1850	1108	3963	1723	1216	2117	29290

the Year 1912—con.

[illegible]

* Where Tripe, Sausages, Extract of Meat, &c., are prepared.

TABLE 12A.—INTIMATIONS as to Nuisances served by the Sanitary Inspectors during the Year 1912.

A	Schedule of Nuisances.	Districts and Inspectors.	Districts and Inspectors.														Food Inspectors.		Work Places. Women.		Totals.
			N. 1. G. R.	N. 2 & 3. W. L. B.	N. 4 & 5. B. H. T.	E. 1 & 2 & 3. C. H. J.	W. 1 & 2. H. G. W.	W. 3 & 4. J. I. L.	W. 5. G. W. A.	E. 5. R. E. J.	Ward 6 (Special). J. L.	S. 4. E. J. D.	S. 5. J. L.	S. 3. A. H. W.	S. 1 & 2. E. G. H.	E. 4 & part of W. 3, W. G. A.	N. & E. H. R. C.	W. & S. J. O.	M. E. B.	C. S. & Visitors.	
1	Part of the house in a dirty condition	...	26	38	54	43	58	84	39	48	—	13	27	21	53	6	—	—	—	—	510
2	" " damp	...	22	12	12	13	11	3	3	2	—	—	5	6	9	2	—	—	—	—	100
3	Roof defective	...	31	33	17	10	22	16	22	24	17	3	17	40	25	10	—	—	—	—	287
4	Guttering defective	...	4	8	2	3	7	2	—	7	—	—	4	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	42
5	Water fittings defective	...	12	14	32	5	37	6	23	5	8	—	9	6	1	23	—	—	—	—	181
6	Water-closet apartment with absence of external ventilation	...	—	1	18	5	3	10	2	2	—	—	6	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	61
7	" " so foul as to be a nuisance or dangerous to health	...	—	—	1	2	4	6	8	4	—	3	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
8	Water-closet basin foul	...	—	2	20	7	15	4	15	10	1	—	15	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	103
9	" " defective	...	5	8	12	—	14	7	6	10	2	—	3	12	4	1	—	—	—	—	84
10	" " choked	...	5	12	18	5	13	10	27	14	—	3	8	12	7	15	—	—	—	—	149
11	Urinal in a foul condition	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
12	Privy in a foul condition	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Soil pipe defective	...	5	1	2	4	4	3	2	—	—	3	9	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	36
14	" unventilated	...	3	8	10	10	9	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	52
15	" improperly ventilated	...	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
16	Absence of waste pipe to sink, lavatory or bath	...	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
17	Waste pipe of sink, lavatory, or bath connected with drain	...	—	4	1	5	5	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	23
18	" " " " defective	...	2	10	5	2	8	5	8	1	—	4	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	52
19	" " " " " foul	...	1	4	—	—	7	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	21
20	Outlet of drain improperly trapped	...	—	1	2	10	2	8	—	6	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	32
21	Drain defective	...	10	28	31	46	59	28	18	10	3	10	13	7	14	8	—	—	—	—	285
22	" stopped	...	7	9	19	11	17	8	18	6	3	9	6	7	7	4	—	—	—	—	141
23	" ventilating pipe defective	...	3	3	7	—	5	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	29
24	Rain-water pipe in direct communication with drain	...	3	5	2	6	6	5	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	35
25	" " defective	...	4	9	10	3	10	2	8	3	1	1	2	5	4	5	—	—	—	—	67
26	Unpaved condition of roadway	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Undrained	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
28	Area or part unpaved	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
29	" undrained	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
30	Yard or space unpaved	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
31	" undrained	...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
32	Defective condition of washhouse paving	...	4	9	9	1	7	10	15	11	—	—	—	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	75
33	Dust-bin defective	...	10	15	20	8	66	11	29	25	14	1	10	6	30	10	—	—	—	—	255
34	" in an improper position	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
35	Accumulation of stagnant water which is a nuisance dangerous to health	...	—	2	4	—	3	3	1	—	1	1	8	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	34
36	Accumulation or deposit which is a nuisance dangerous to health	...	5	6	7	6	12	18	49	11	4	3	25	13	8	12	—	—	—	—	179
37	Animals kept in such a manner as to be a nuisance dangerous to health	...	—	4	5	1	—	—	9	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	25
38	Part of the house so overcrowded as to be dangerous to health	...	1	4	18	4	9	6	32	13	—	—	9	2	19	—	—	—	—	—	117
39	Space below floor in basement or ground floor insufficiently ventilated	...	4	2	8	2	—	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	23
40	Issuing of black smoke in such a quantity as to be a nuisance	...	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9
41	Discharging smoke in such a manner as to cause part of a building to be a nuisance dangerous to health	...	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
42	Tent, van, shed, or similar structure used as a human habitation which is in such a state as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	Other nuisances	...	20	20	8	14	29	12	38	7	—	8	—	9	24	3	—	—	—	—	192
	Totals	...	190	276	360	227	450	285	391	225	55	78	200	171	252	132	—	—	—	—	3292

TABLE 12B.—INTIMATIONS as to Breaches of Statutes and Statutory By-laws served by the Sanitary Inspectors during the Year 1912.

B	Breaches of Statutes and Statutory By-laws.	Districts and Inspectors.	Food Inspectors.														Work Places, Women.		TOTALS.	
			N. 1. G. R.	N. 2 & 3. W. L. R.	N. 4 & 5. B. H. T.	E. 1, 2 & 3. C. H. J.	W. 1 & 2. H. G. W.	W. 3 & 4. J. I. L.	W. 5. G. W. A.	E. 5. R. E. J.	Ward 6 (Special). J. L.	S. 4. E. J. D.	S. 5. J. I.	S. 3. A. H. W.	S. 1 & 2. E. G. H.	E. 4 & part of Wd. 3. W. G. A.	N. & E. H. R. C.	W. & S. J. O.		M. E. B. C. S. & Visitors.
1	An occupied house without a proper and sufficient supply of water ...		1	1	1	—	3	5	1	3	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	20
2	Water supply used for domestic purposes connected with cistern which is used for flushing the water-closet ...		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	Water-closet not supplied with a sufficient quantity of water for securing its effective action ...		10	15	15	18	12	19	35	7	5	5	13	10	6	10	—	—	—	180
4	Tank, cistern, or other receptacle for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking purposes—dirty condition of ...		2	4	1	1	10	8	7	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	38
5	Tank, cistern, or other receptacle for storing water used or likely to be used by man for drinking purposes—absence of a proper cover to ...		3	2	—	—	7	4	8	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	29
6	Tank, cistern, or other receptacle for storing water used or likely to be used by man for drinking purposes placed in an improper position ...		—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
7	Animals so kept as to be likely to pollute the water supply ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Offensive matters not deposited in manure receptacle ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Manure not removed at proper intervals ...		—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
10	Manure—absence of proper receptacle for ...		—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
11	Manure receptacle not properly constructed ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Sufficient drain to stables or cowshed—absence of a ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Receptacle for house refuse—absence of a proper ...		8	15	16	69	15	24	11	15	18	2	14	3	22	36	—	—	—	263
14	Receptacle for house refuse—absence of a proper cover for ...		—	—	2	—	4	6	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
15	Yard or open space unpaved ...		12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
16	„ paving defective ...		14	14	17	7	18	—	23	31	6	1	4	11	10	2	—	—	—	158
17	Insufficient water-closet accommodation to "lodging house" ...		6	12	6	1	8	9	7	12	—	3	3	7	6	—	—	—	—	80
18	A furnace improperly constructed or negligently used ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Effluvia arising from premises used for trade, business, or manufacture which is a nuisance dangerous to the inhabitants of the district ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Offensive matters suffered to run out of trade premises into an uncovered place...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	Dairies and cowsheds—breach of By-laws as to ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Slaughterhouses—breach of By-laws as to ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Steam whistle—use of a, without authority ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Parts of houses infested with vermin requiring stripping, purifying, and cleansing ...		20	4	21	15	45	12	39	27	15	8	18	31	7	44	—	—	—	306
25	Articles in an unwholesome condition requiring to be purified or destroyed ...		—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
26	Failing to deposit plans before commencing work ...		—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	12
27	Work carried out contrary to L.C.C. By-laws ...		3	1	3	3	3	—	10	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	29
28	Other breaches...		—	5	7	1	3	10	2	—	—	5	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	40
	Totals		79	77	92	116	131	103	146	99	49	30	65	64	59	99	—	—	—	1209

TABLE 12C.—INTIMATIONS as to Breaches of By-laws and Breaches of Statutes served by the Sanitary Inspectors during the Year 1912.

C	Registered Tenement Houses—Breaches of By-Laws.	Districts and Inspectors.	Food Inspectors.															Work Places. Women.		TOTAL
			N. 1. G. E.	N. 2 & 3. W. L. B.	N. 4 & 5. B. H. T.	E. 1, 2 & 3. C. H. J.	W. 1 & 2. H. G. W.	W. 3 & 4. J. I. L.	W. 5. G. W. A.	E. 5. R. E. J.	Ward 6 (Special). J. L.	S. 4. E. J. D.	S. 5. J. L.	S. 3. A. H. W.	S. 1 & 2. F. G. H.	E. 4 & part of Wd. 3, W. 5, A.	N. & E. H. R. C.	W. & S. J. O.	M. E. B. C. S. & Visitors.	
1	Overcrowding ...	...	1	—	11	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	—	5	16	5	—	—	—	53
2	Inadequate water supply ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Contaminated water supply ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Foul closet, basin or trap ...	...	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	27	5	10	2	2	4	—	—	—	57
5	Want of means of ventilation ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Want of annual cleansing ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Want of cleansing of the part or parts of premises used in common ...	...	2	9	8	4	2	—	60	1	162	35	19	96	14	62	—	—	—	266
8	" " " " in sole use ...	...	73	20	25	4	2	—	25	2	64	25	18	74	10	58	—	—	—	369
9	Want of cleansing of the room or part of the dwelling ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	29	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	49
10	Animals improperly kept ...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
11	Other breaches ...	...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Totals ...	...	80	29	49	9	18	—	102	4	307	69	146	183	48	132	—	—	—	1176

D	Factories, Workshops and Work Places—Breaches of Statutes.	Districts and Inspectors.	N. 1.	N. 2 & 2.	N. 3.	N. 4 & 5.	N. 5.	N. 6.	N. 7.	N. 8.	N. 9.	N. 10.	N. 11.	N. 12.	N. 13.	N. 14.	N. 15.	N. 16.	N. 17.	N. 18.	N. 19.	N. 20.	N. 21.	N. 22.	N. 23.	N. 24.	N. 25.	N. 26.	N. 27.	N. 28.	N. 29.	N. 30.	N. 31.	N. 32.	N. 33.	N. 34.	N. 35.	N. 36.	N. 37.	N. 38.	N. 39.	N. 40.	N. 41.	N. 42.	N. 43.	N. 44.	N. 45.	N. 46.	N. 47.	N. 48.	N. 49.	N. 50.	N. 51.	N. 52.	N. 53.	N. 54.	N. 55.	N. 56.	N. 57.	N. 58.	N. 59.	N. 60.	N. 61.	N. 62.	N. 63.	N. 64.	N. 65.	N. 66.	N. 67.	N. 68.	N. 69.	N. 70.	N. 71.	N. 72.	N. 73.	N. 74.	N. 75.	N. 76.	N. 77.	N. 78.	N. 79.	N. 80.	N. 81.	N. 82.	N. 83.	N. 84.	N. 85.	N. 86.	N. 87.	N. 88.	N. 89.	N. 90.	N. 91.	N. 92.	N. 93.	N. 94.	N. 95.	N. 96.	N. 97.	N. 98.	N. 99.	N. 100.	N. 101.	N. 102.	N. 103.	N. 104.	N. 105.	N. 106.	N. 107.	N. 108.	N. 109.	N. 110.	N. 111.	N. 112.	N. 113.	N. 114.	N. 115.	N. 116.	N. 117.	N. 118.	N. 119.	N. 120.	N. 121.	N. 122.	N. 123.	N. 124.	N. 125.	N. 126.	N. 127.	N. 128.	N. 129.	N. 130.	N. 131.	N. 132.	N. 133.	N. 134.	N. 135.	N. 136.	N. 137.	N. 138.	N. 139.	N. 140.	N. 141.	N. 142.	N. 143.	N. 144.	N. 145.	N. 146.	N. 147.	N. 148.	N. 149.	N. 150.	N. 151.	N. 152.	N. 153.	N. 154.	N. 155.	N. 156.	N. 157.	N. 158.	N. 159.	N. 160.	N. 161.	N. 162.	N. 163.	N. 164.	N. 165.	N. 166.	N. 167.	N. 168.	N. 169.	N. 170.	N. 171.	N. 172.	N. 173.	N. 174.	N. 175.	N. 176.	N. 177.	N. 178.	N. 179.	N. 180.	N. 181.	N. 182.	N. 183.	N. 184.	N. 185.	N. 186.	N. 187.	N. 188.	N. 189.	N. 190.	N. 191.	N. 192.	N. 193.	N. 194.	N. 195.	N. 196.	N. 197.	N. 198.	N. 199.	N. 200.	N. 201.	N. 202.	N. 203.	N. 204.	N. 205.	N. 206.	N. 207.	N. 208.	N. 209.	N. 210.	N. 211.	N. 212.	N. 213.	N. 214.	N. 215.	N. 216.	N. 217.	N. 218.	N. 219.	N. 220.	N. 221.	N. 222.	N. 223.	N. 224.	N. 225.	N. 226.	N. 227.	N. 228.	N. 229.	N. 230.	N. 231.	N. 232.	N. 233.	N. 234.	N. 235.	N. 236.	N. 237.	N. 238.	N. 239.	N. 240.	N. 241.	N. 242.	N. 243.	N. 244.	N. 245.	N. 246.	N. 247.	N. 248.	N. 249.	N. 250.	N. 251.	N. 252.	N. 253.	N. 254.	N. 255.	N. 256.	N. 257.	N. 258.	N. 259.	N. 260.	N. 261.	N. 262.	N. 263.	N. 264.	N. 265.	N. 266.	N. 267.	N. 268.	N. 269.	N. 270.	N. 271.	N. 272.	N. 273.	N. 274.	N. 275.	N. 276.	N. 277.	N. 278.	N. 279.	N. 280.	N. 281.	N. 282.	N. 283.	N. 284.	N. 285.	N. 286.	N. 287.	N. 288.	N. 289.	N. 290.	N. 291.	N. 292.	N. 293.	N. 294.	N. 295.	N. 296.	N. 297.	N. 298.	N. 299.	N. 300.	N. 301.	N. 302.	N. 303.	N. 304.	N. 305.	N. 306.	N. 307.	N. 308.	N. 309.	N. 310.	N. 311.	N. 312.	N. 313.	N. 314.	N. 315.	N. 316.	N. 317.	N. 318.	N. 319.	N. 320.	N. 321.	N. 322.	N. 323.	N. 324.	N. 325.	N. 326.	N. 327.	N. 328.	N. 329.	N. 330.	N. 331.	N. 332.	N. 333.	N. 334.	N. 335.	N. 336.	N. 337.	N. 338.	N. 339.	N. 340.	N. 341.	N. 342.	N. 343.	N. 344.	N. 345.	N. 346.	N. 347.	N. 348.	N. 349.	N. 350.	N. 351.	N. 352.	N. 353.	N. 354.	N. 355.	N. 356.	N. 357.	N. 358.	N. 359.	N. 360.	N. 361.	N. 362.	N. 363.	N. 364.	N. 365.	N. 366.	N. 367.	N. 368.	N. 369.	N. 370.	N. 371.	N. 372.	N. 373.	N. 374.	N. 375.	N. 376.	N. 377.	N. 378.	N. 379.	N. 380.	N. 381.	N. 382.	N. 383.	N. 384.	N. 385.	N. 386.	N. 387.	N. 388.	N. 389.	N. 390.	N. 391.	N. 392.	N. 393.	N. 394.	N. 395.	N. 396.	N. 397.	N. 398.	N. 399.	N. 400.	N. 401.	N. 402.	N. 403.	N. 404.	N. 405.	N. 406.	N. 407.	N. 408.	N. 409.	N. 410.	N. 411.	N. 412.	N. 413.	N. 414.	N. 415.	N. 416.	N. 417.	N. 418.	N. 419.	N. 420.	N. 421.	N. 422.	N. 423.	N. 424.	N. 425.	N. 426.	N. 427.	N. 428.	N. 429.	N. 430.	N. 431.	N. 432.	N. 433.	N. 434.	N. 435.	N. 436.	N. 437.	N. 438.	N. 439.	N. 440.	N. 441.	N. 442.	N. 443.	N. 444.	N. 445.	N. 446.	N. 447.	N. 448.	N. 449.	N. 450.	N. 451.	N. 452.	N. 453.	N. 454.	N. 455.	N. 456.	N. 457.	N. 458.	N. 459.	N. 460.	N. 461.	N. 462.	N. 463.	N. 464.	N. 465.	N. 466.	N. 467.	N. 468.	N. 469.	N. 470.	N. 471.	N. 472.	N. 473.	N. 474.	N. 475.	N. 476.	N. 477.	N. 478.	N. 479.	N. 480.	N. 481.	N. 482.	N. 483.	N. 484.	N. 485.	N. 486.	N. 487.	N. 488.	N. 489.	N. 490.	N. 491.	N. 492.	N. 493.	N. 494.	N. 495.	N. 496.	N. 497.	N. 498.	N. 499.	N. 500.	N. 501.	N. 502.	N. 503.	N. 504.	N. 505.	N. 506.	N. 507.	N. 508.	N. 509.	N. 510.	N. 511.	N. 512.	N. 513.	N. 514.	N. 515.	N. 516.	N. 517.	N. 518.	N. 519.	N. 520.	N. 521.	N. 522.	N. 523.	N. 524.	N. 525.	N. 526.	N. 527.	N. 528.	N. 529.	N. 530.	N. 531.	N. 532.	N. 533.	N. 534.	N. 535.	N. 536.	N. 537.	N. 538.	N. 539.	N. 540.	N. 541.	N. 542.	N. 543.	N. 544.	N. 545.	N. 546.	N. 547.	N. 548.	N. 549.	N. 550.	N. 551.	N. 552.	N. 553.	N. 554.	N. 555.	N. 556.	N. 557.	N. 558.	N. 559.	N. 560.	N. 561.	N. 562.	N. 563.	N. 564.	N. 565.	N. 566.	N. 567.	N. 568.	N. 569.	N. 570.	N. 571.	N. 572.	N. 573.	N. 574.	N. 575.	N. 576.	N. 577.	N. 578.	N. 579.	N. 580.	N. 581.	N. 582.	N. 583.	N. 584.	N. 585.	N. 586.	N. 587.	N. 588.	N. 589.	N. 590.	N. 591.	N. 592.	N. 593.	N. 594.	N. 595.	N. 596.	N. 597.	N. 598.	N. 599.	N. 600.	N. 601.	N. 602.	N. 603.	N. 604.	N. 605.	N. 606.	N. 607.	N. 608.	N. 609.	N. 610.	N. 611.	N. 612.	N. 613.	N. 614.	N. 615.	N. 616.	N. 617.	N. 618.	N. 619.	N. 620.	N. 621.	N. 622.	N. 623.	N. 624.	N. 625.	N. 626.	N. 627.	N. 628.	N. 629.	N. 630.	N. 631.	N. 632.	N. 633.	N. 634.	N. 635.	N. 636.	N. 637.	N. 638.	N. 639.	N. 640.	N. 641.	N. 642.	N. 643.	N. 644.	N. 645.	N. 646.	N. 647.	N. 648.	N. 649.	N. 650.	N. 651.	N. 652.	N. 653.	N. 654.	N. 655.	N. 656.	N. 657.	N. 658.	N. 659.	N. 660.	N. 661.	N. 662.	N. 663.	N. 664.	N. 665.	N. 666.	N. 667.	N. 668.	N. 669.	N. 670.	N. 671.	N. 672.	N. 673.	N. 674.	N. 675.	N. 676.	N. 677.	N. 678.	N. 679.	N. 680.	N. 681.	N. 682.	N. 683.	N. 684.	N. 685.	N. 686.	N. 687.	N. 688.	N. 689.	N. 690.	N. 691.	N. 692.	N. 693.	N. 694.	N. 695.	N. 696.	N. 697.	N. 698.	N. 699.	N. 700.	N. 701.	N. 702.	N. 703.	N. 704.	N. 705.	N. 706.	N. 707.	N. 708.	N. 709.	N. 710.	N. 711.	N. 712.	N. 713.	N. 714.	N. 715.	N. 716.	N. 717.	N. 718.	N. 719.	N. 720.	N. 721.	N. 722.	N. 723.	N. 724.	N. 725.	N. 726.	N. 727.	N. 728.	N. 729.	N. 730.	N. 731.	N. 732.	N. 733.	N. 734.	N. 735.	N. 736.	N. 737.	N. 738.	N. 739.	N. 740.	N. 741.	N. 742.	N. 743.	N. 744.	N. 745.	N. 746.	N. 747.	N. 748.	N. 749.	N. 750.	N. 751.	N. 752.	N. 753.	N. 754.	N. 755.	N. 756.	N. 757.	N. 758.	N. 759.	N. 760.	N. 761.	N. 762.	N. 763.	N. 764.	N. 765.	N. 766.	N. 767.	N. 768.	N. 769.	N. 770.	N. 771.	N. 772.	N. 773.	N. 774.	N. 775.	N. 776.	N. 777.	N. 778.	N. 779.	N. 780.	N. 781.	N. 782.	N. 783.	N. 784.	N. 785.	N. 786.	N. 787.	N. 788.	N. 789.	N. 790.	N. 791.	N. 792.	N. 793.	N. 794.	N. 795.	N. 796.	N. 797.	N. 798.	N. 799.	N. 800.	N. 801.	N. 802.	N. 803.	N. 804.	N. 805.	N. 806.	N. 807.	N. 808.	N. 809.	N. 810.	N. 811.	N. 812.	N. 813.	N. 814.	N. 815.	N. 816.	N. 817.	N. 818.	N. 819.	N. 820.	N. 821.	N. 822.	N. 823.	N. 824.	N. 825.	N. 826.	N. 827.	N. 828.	N. 829.	N. 830.	N. 831.	N. 832.	N. 833.	N. 834.	N. 835.	N. 836.	N. 837.	N. 838.	N. 839.	N. 840.	N. 841.	N. 842.	N. 843.	N. 844.	N. 845.	N. 846.	N. 847.	N. 848.	N. 849.	N. 850.	N. 851.	N. 852.	N. 853.	N. 854.	N. 855.	N. 856.	N. 857.	N. 858.	N. 859.	N. 860.	N. 861.	N. 862.	N. 863.	N. 864.	N. 865.	N. 866.	N. 867.	N. 868.	N. 869.	N. 870.	N. 871.	N. 872.	N. 873.	N. 874.	N. 875.	N. 876.	N. 877.	N. 878.	N. 879.	N. 880.	N. 881.	N. 882.	N. 883.	N. 884.	N. 885.	N. 886.	N. 887.	N. 888.	N. 889.	N. 890.	N. 891.	N. 892.	N. 893.	N. 894.	N. 895.	N. 896.	N. 897.	N. 898.	N. 899.	N. 900.	N. 901.	N. 902.	N. 903.	N. 904.	N. 905.	N. 906.	N. 907.	N. 908.	N. 909.	N. 910.	N. 911.	N. 912.	N. 913.	N. 914.	N. 915.	N. 916.	N. 917.	N. 918.	N. 919.	N. 920.	N. 921.	N. 922.	N. 923.	N. 924.	N. 925.	N. 926.	N. 927.	N. 928.	N. 929.	N. 930.	N. 931.	N. 932.	N. 933.	N. 934.	N. 935.	N. 936.	N. 937.	N. 938.	N. 939.	N. 940.	N. 941.	N. 942.	N. 943.	N. 944.	N. 945.	N. 946.	N. 947.	N. 948.	N. 949.	N. 950.	N. 951.	N. 952.	N. 953.	N. 954.	N. 955.	N. 956.	N. 957.	N. 958.	N. 959.	N. 960.	N. 961.	N. 962.	N. 963.	N. 964.	N. 965.	N. 966.	N. 967.	N. 968.	N. 969.	N. 970.	N. 971.	N. 972.	N. 973.	N. 974.	N. 975.	N. 976.	N. 977.	N. 978.	N. 979.	N. 980.	N. 981.	N. 982.	N. 983.	N. 984.	N. 985.	N. 986.	N. 987.	N. 988.	N. 989.	N. 990.	N. 991.	N. 992.	N. 993.	N. 994.	N. 995.	N. 996.	N. 997.	N. 998.	N. 999.	N. 1000.	N. 1001.	N. 1002.	N. 1003.	N. 1004.	N. 1005.	N. 1006.	N. 1007.	N. 1008.	N. 1009.	N. 1010.	N. 1011.	N. 1012.	N. 1013.	N. 1014.	N. 1015.	N. 1016.	N. 1017.	N. 1018.	N. 1019.	N. 1020.	N. 1021.	N. 1022.	N. 1023.	N. 1024.	N. 1025.	N. 1026.	N. 1027.	N. 1028.	N. 1029.	N. 1030.	N. 1031.	N. 1032.	N. 1033.	N. 1034.	N. 1035.	N. 1036.	N. 1037.	N. 1038.	N. 1039.	N. 1040.	N. 1041.	N. 1042.	N. 1043.	N. 1044.	N. 1045.	N. 1046.	N. 1047.	N. 1048.	N. 1049.	N. 1050.	N. 1051.	N. 1052.	N. 1053.	N. 1054.	N. 1055.	N. 1056.	N. 1057.	N. 1058.	N. 1059.	N. 1060.	N. 1061.	N. 1062.	N. 1063.	N. 1064.	N. 1065.	N. 1066.	N. 1067.	N. 1068.	N. 1069.	N. 1070.	N. 1071.	N. 1072.	N. 1073.	N. 1074.	N. 1075.	N. 1076.	N. 1077.	N. 1078.	N. 1079.	N. 1080.	N. 1081.	N. 1082.	N. 1083.	N. 1084.	N. 1085.	N. 1086.	N. 1087.	N. 1088.	N. 1089.	N. 1090.	N. 1091.	N. 1092.	N. 1093.	N. 1094.	N. 1095.	N. 1096.	N. 1097.	N. 1098.	N. 1099.	N. 1100.	N. 1101.	N. 1102.	N. 1103.	N. 1104.	N. 1105.	N. 1106.	N. 1107.	N. 1108.	N. 1109.	N. 1110.	N. 1111.	N. 1112.	N. 1113.	N. 1114.	N. 1115.	N. 1116.	N. 1117.	N. 1118.	N. 1119.	N. 1120.	N. 1121.	N. 1122.	N. 1123.	N. 1124.	N. 1125.	N. 1126.	N. 1127.	N. 1128.	N. 1129.	N. 1130.	N. 1131.	N. 1132.	N. 1133.	N. 1134.	N. 1135.	N. 1136.	N. 1137.	N. 1138.	N. 1139.	N. 1140.	N. 1141.	N. 1142.	N. 1143.	N. 1144.	N. 1145.	N. 1146.	N. 1147.	N. 1148.	N. 1149.	N. 1150.	N. 1151.	N. 1152.	N. 1153.	N. 1154.	N. 1155.	N. 1156.	N. 1157.	N. 1158.	N. 1159.	N. 1160.	N. 1161.	N. 1162.	N. 1163.	N. 1164.	N. 1165.	N. 1166.	N. 1167.	N. 1168.	N. 1169.	N. 1170.	N. 1171.	N. 1172.	N. 1173.	N. 1174.	N. 1175.	N. 1176.	N. 1177.	N. 1178.	N. 1179.	N. 1180.	N. 1181.	N. 1182.	N. 1183.	N. 1184.	N. 1185.	N. 1186.	N. 1187.	N. 1188.	N. 1189.	N. 1190.	N. 1191.	N. 1192.	N. 1193.	N. 1194.	N. 1195.	N. 1196.	N. 1197.	N. 1198.	N. 1199.	N. 1200.	N. 1201.	N. 1202.	N. 1203.	N. 1204.	N. 1205.	N. 1206.	N. 1207.	N. 1208.	N. 1209.	N. 1210.	N. 1211.	N. 1212.	N. 1213.	N. 1214.	N. 1215.	N. 1216.	N. 1217.	N. 1218.	N. 1219.	N. 1220.	N. 1221.	N
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(B) REFERENCE LISTS.

LIST I.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON, 1912.

Buildings constructed in separate and more or less severed dwellings of less than five rooms, let at weekly rentals, and self-contained or associated as to appurtenances.

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Minimum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclosed.		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash-house.		
N. 1	SOMERSET HOUSE, 31, Dartmouth Park Hill (1 house)	Mrs. Osmond, 10, Falkland Road, Kentish Town	1876	31	..	..	1	7	..	8	Street door. Not locked	Inside	Enclosed	Independent	1	1	1	7/- to 8/6	4 rooms. Scullery used for washing.
N. 1	CHURCHILL HOUSE, 11, Churchill Road (1 house)	Mr. Atchley, 5, Wyndham Crescent	1881	32	..	..	..	8	..	8	Street door. Not locked at night	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	In kitchen		8/6 to 9/-	4 rooms. Sink and copper in kitchen. W.C. opens into kitchen. No resident caretaker.
E. 1	ARTIZANS' DWELLINGS, Great College Street and Rochester Place (8 houses)	The Leasehold Investment Company, 37, Norfolk Street, Strand; R. Stone, Esq., Managing Director	1885	306	..	99	36	..	..	135	Street door. Closed at night by Superintendent	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	6/8 to 11/-	Superintendent resides in one of the houses. Sculleries not included as rooms.
E. 1	CLARENCE BUILDINGS, Great College Street and Kentish Town Road (18 houses)	Mr. Toye, at the Buildings	1886	501	..	109	81	10	..	200	Ditto	Ditto	Open at rear	Ditto	1	1	1	7/6 to 13/-	Ditto.
E. 3	KING HOUSE and QUEEN HOUSE, King Street (2 houses)	Mr. Longland, Holly Lodge, Bounds Green Road, Wood Green	1892	48	..	..	16	..	..	16	Street door. Always on the latch	Ditto	Enclosed	Ditto	1	1	1	9/6 to 11/6	No resident caretaker. Sculleries not included as rooms.
E. 3	YORK HOUSE, King Street (1 house)	Ditto	1895	32	..	..	..	8	..	8	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	13/-	Ditto.
E. 3	GOLDINGTON BUILDINGS (5 blocks)	St. Pancras Boro' Council	1904	166	2	2	48	4	..	56	Gate on latch by caretaker	Ditto	Open	Ditto	1	1	1	5/- to 15/-	—

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Minimum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms. or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclos'd		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash-house.		
E. 4	PANCRAS SQUARE Pancras Road (5 staircases. Balconies)	Metropolitan Association of Industrial Dwellings; Ed. H. Merston, Esq., Sec., Pancras Square, N.W.	1847	285	..	18	83	..	..	101	Gate closed at night by Superintendent	Outside	..	Independent	1	1	All	5/6 to 9/6	Centre blocks have 1 w.c. to each tenement. At wings of block 1 w.c. to every two tenements. Superintendent resides in one of the buildings.
E. 5	OSSULSTON HOUSES, Ossulston Street (4 houses)	Hampden House, Ltd.	1884	210	..	..	70	..	..	70	Gates to staircases closed at night by Superintendent	Inside	Open	Ditto	1	1	1	8/6 to 9/-	Sculleries not included as rooms. Caretaker of Hampden House performs duties as to lighting, &c.
E. 5	STANLEY BUILDINGS, Pancras Road (5 staircases)	Improved Industrial Dwellings Co., 37, Finsbury Square, E.C.; Jas. Moore, Esq., Sec.	1865	244	..	50	48	..	..	98	Gates to stairs. Always open	Outside	..	Ditto	1	1	1	6/- to 8/-	Superintendent resides in one of the buildings. Sculleries not included as rooms.
E. 5	POLYGON BUILDINGS, Clarendon Square (12 houses)	Midland Railway Co.	1894	576	96	96	96	..	..	288	Gates to courtyards always open. Doors to buildings closed at night by caretakers	Inside	Enclosed.	Ditto	2	1 on each floor six dwellings	All (on roof)	2/6 to 7/6	Two caretakers reside in one or other of buildings, one for each pair of blocks. Company's servants given preference.
E. 5	166, OSSULSTON STREET (1 staircase and balconies)	Mrs. Wark, The Old Hall, Highgate	1880	24	..	12	..	..	..	12	No street door or gate	Outside	..	Not severed. Every two dwellings within one outer door and closed lobby	4	Tap and sink in kitchen	All (on roof)	6/6 to 7/-	Dwellings of two rooms, with one entrance from closed lobby common to 2 dwellings with 1 outer door opening on to outside stone staircase. No resident caretaker.

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings, Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Minimum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms. or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclos'd		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash-house.		
E. 5	PHENIX BUILDINGS, Phoenix Street	Hampden House, Ltd.	1901	28	..	5	6	..	..	11	Street door closed at night by tenants	Inside	Enclosed	Independent	2	1	All	7/6 to 10/6	Caretaker from Hampden House performs duties as to lighting, &c. No dust shoots. Galvanised bins in yard.
E. 5	WELLESLEY BUILDINGS, Seymour Street	London County Council (Housing Department)	1901	180	..	60	20	..	..	80	Gates open all night. Outer door closed at 11 p.m. by caretaker	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	7/- to 10/6	Resident Caretaker at No. 23. No dust shoots. Galvanised bins in courtyard.
E. 5	SEYMOUR BUILDINGS	Ditto	1902	128	2	48	10	..	..	60	No door, railings outside	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	4/6 to 9/-	Caretaker resides at 23, Wellesley Buildings. No dust shoots. Galvanised bins in courtyard.
E. 5	SOMERSET BUILDINGS	Ditto	1902	109	..	16	19	5	..	40	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	7/6 to 11/-	Ditto.
E. 5	CULROSS BUILDINGS, Battle Bridge Road (5 houses)	Great Northern Railway Co.	1892	128	..	16	..	24	..	40	No street door	Outside	..	Ditto	1	1	1	4/6 to 8/6	All Railway Company's men. Superintendent resides in one of the buildings.
W.1	58, CROSSLAND ROAD	Mr. Peacey, 114, Park Street, N.W.	About 1878	8	..	4	..	..	..	4	Street door	Inside	Open at rear	Ditto	1	1	1	5/- to 6/-	Two dwellings have each a scullery and wash-house and two have tap and sink in kitchen, and these two have w.c. opening into unventilated lobby of bedroom and kitchen. No caretaker.

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Minimum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclos'd		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash-house.		
W.3	MORNINGTON BUILDINGS, Mornington Road	London and North-Western Railway Co.	1901	232	...	...	8	52	...	60	Street door. Closed by tenants	Inside	Enclosed	Independent	1	1	1	9/9 to 11/9	—
W.3	STALBRIDGE HOUSE, 231 and 233, Hampstead Road	Ditto	1908	50	...	10	10	...	...	20	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	9/6 to 13/-	—
W.3	2, 4, 6, and 8, DELANCEY STREET	Farebrother, Ellis and Co., Fleet Street	1908	36	...	...	12	...	...	12	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	3	7/6 to 12/-	—
W.3	56, MORNINGTON ROAD	Mr. T. D. Peacy, 114, Park Street	1912	12	...	...	4	...	...	4	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	4	10/- to 15/-	—
W.5	HAMPSTEAD HOUSE, William Street (1 house)	Mr. H. Hooke, 93, Hampstead Road	1897	35	...	...	5	5	...	10	Street door. Shut at night by caretaker	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	...	1	12/- to 16/-	Caretaker on premises.
S.1	DERBY BUILDINGS, Britannia Street and Wicklow Street (4 staircases)	Improved Industrial Dwellings Co., 33, Finsbury Square	1867	494	...	...	70	71	...	141	No street doors	Outside	...	Independent	1	1	1	5/9 to 9/-	Notice up as to trespassers. Superintendent lives at No. 28.
S.1	STANLEY HOUSE, St. Chad's Place (1 house)	Mr. L. H. Ball, 1, Lower Charles Street, Clerkenwell	1889	32	...	13	2	...	...	15	Street door. Lock constantly broken by tenants	Inside	Enclosed	Ditto	3	Tap and sink in kitchen	All (one on each floor)	5/- to 7/-	Scullery consists of a tap and sink in kitchen and living room. Caretaker resides in No. 2.
S.1	GARFIELD HOUSE, 5, Leeke Street (1 house)	Messrs. Foster, 79, to 82, Fore Street	1887	16	...	2	...	3	...	5	Street door. Closed by tenants	Inside	Enclosed	Not severed. Every room opens on to landings of staircase	All	All	All	3/6 to 6/6	A combined scullery and washhouse with a sink and copper on first floor. Three w.c.'s for general use on the second floor. No resident caretaker.

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Minimum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms. or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclos'd		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash-house.		
S. 1	WHIDBORNE BUILDINGS, Whidborne Street (4 staircases)	East End Dwellings Co., 24, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn; Superintendent, Midhope Buildings, Midhope Street, St. Pancras	1892-3	254	55	56	29	...	...	140	Street gate of courtyard always open	Outside	...	Independent	2 to 4	4 to 8	All	2/9 to 9/-	Sculleries consist of sinks and taps on balconies. Washhouses in a separate building.
S. 1	FERRIS HOUSE, Whidborne Street (1 house)	East End Dwellings Co.; T. Wilkinson, Esq., Sec., 24, Old Sq., Lincoln's Inn	1892	8	...	1	2	...	...	3	Street door closed at night by tenants	Inside	Enclosed	Not severed Every room opens on to landings of staircase	1	1	1	2/6 to 8/3	W.C., scullery, and washhouse, and each of 3 habitable rooms open separately on to landing of each floor.
S. 1	MIDHOPE BUILDINGS, Midhope Street (4 staircases)	Ditto	1892	235	25	105	...	...	...	130	Street gate of courtyard always open	Outside	..	Independent	2 to 4	4 to 8	All	2/- to 6/- and 1/-	Sculleries consist of taps and sinks on balconies. Washhouse in a separate building. Superintendent of estate resides in these buildings.
S. 1	CHARLWOOD HOUSE, Midhope Street (1 staircase)	Ditto	1893	82	...	8	6	12	...	26	Street gate of staircase lock'd at night by Assist. Superintendent	Ditto	Enclosed	Ditto	1	1	1	7/6 to 8/6	Notice up as to trespassers. Sculleries not included as rooms.
S. 1	KELLETT HOUSE, Tankerton Street (1 staircase)	Ditto	1893	68	...	...	12	8	...	20	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	10/6 to 12/-	Notice up as to trespassers. Sculleries not included as rooms.

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Minimum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms, or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclosed.		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash-house.		
S. 1	TANKERTON HOUSE, Tankerton Street (1 staircase)	East End Dwellings Co., T. Wilkinson, Esq., Sec., 24, Old Sq., Lincoln's Inn	1891	60	...	...	20	...	...	20	Street gate of staircase lock'd at night by Assist. Superintendent	Outside	Enclosed	Independent	1	1	1	7/- to 8/-	Notice up as to trespassers.
S. 1	LOXHAM HOUSE, Loxham Street (1 staircase)	Ditto	1891	30	...	..	10	...	...	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	9/6 to 10/6	Notice up as to trespassers.
S. 1	LUCAS HOUSE, Lucas Place (1 staircase)	Ditto	1892	24	..	12	..	..	..	12	Street gate closed by tenants	Ditto	Ditto	Independent	1	4	1	8/- to 8/6	Each dwelling has an open space enclosed by a fence and gate in front of the outer door.
S. 1	CROMER HOUSE, Cromer Street (1 staircase)	Ditto	1892	64	..	8	6	..	5 sets of 6 rooms	19	Street gate closed by Assistant Superintendent	Ditto	Ditto	Independent	1	1	1	7/6 to 11/6	Dwellings constructed back to back.
S. 1	5, 7, 9, and 11, WICKLOW STREET (4 houses)	Miss Gee, 6, Longridge Road, Earl's Court, S.W.	1893	60	3	25	1	1	..	30	Street doors always open or ajar	Inside	Enclosed door at rear opening on to balcony	Ditto	2	1 Tap and hopper head on each balcony	2 in basement	4/- to 8/-	Tower at rear, one half w.c. and one half balcony, with tap and gully. Back yard of each house used as a drying ground. Caretaker resides at No. 7.

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Minimum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms, or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclos'd		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash-house.		
S. 2	BARHAM HOUSE, H and del Street	Dairy Supply Co., 28 & 32, Museum Street, W.C.	1902	30	..	6	6	..	..	12	Street door closed at night	Inside	En-closed	Independent	1	1	..	7/- to 12/-	Common washhouse on roof.
S. 2	PROSPECT TERRACE DWELLINGS	St. Pancras Borough Council	1910	180	..	34	36	1	..	71	Street door closed by tenants	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	7/- to 12/-	—
S. 2	SEYMOUR HOUSES, Compton Street Nos. 1-70	London Housing Society, Ltd., 49, Euston Road	1912	160	4	42	24	..	..	70	Iron gates closed by caretaker	Ditto	Open	All independent	1	1	..	7/- to 17/6	Lift for passengers
S. 2	KENILWORTH HOUSE, Kenton Street	Mr. A. Croker, 1, Kenilworth House	1903	35	..	..	5	5	..	10	Street door, key for each tenant	Ditto	Ditto	Independent	1	1	..	10/- to 15/6	Washhouse and bath-rooms in common.
S. 2	IVANHOE HOUSE, Kenton Street	Ditto	1903	35	..	..	5	5	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	Do.	Ditto.
S. 2	WAVERLEY HOUSE, Nos. 1 to 10	Ditto	1906	40	..	..	..	10	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	17/6 to 23/-	Scullery and washhouse combined. Rent from £46 to £60, paid some cases monthly and quarterly and weekly.
S. 2	WAVERLEY HOUSE, Nos. 11 to 20	Ditto	1906	40	..	..	..	10	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	Do.	
S. 2	ROBSART HOUSE, Nos. 1 to 10	Ditto	1907	40	..	..	..	10	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	Do.	
S. 2	ROBSART HOUSE, Nos. 11 to 20	Ditto	1907	40	..	..	..	10	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	Do.	
S. 2	ABERDEEN HOUSE, Nos. 1 to 10	Ditto	1909	40	..	..	..	10	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	..
S. 2	ABERDEEN HOUSE, Nos. 11 to 20	Ditto	1909	40	..	..	..	10	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	..

LIST I.—*con.*Buildings constructed in separate and severed dwellings—*continued.*

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings, Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Minimum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms, or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclosed		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash-house.		
S. 3	32, 34, and 36, BIDBOROUGH STREET (Tonbridge House)	Mr. Conway, 26, Blandford Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick	1900	23	..	..	7	3	..	10	Street door closed by tenants	Inside	Enclosed	Independent	1	2	All	11/6 to 17/6	Caretaker resides on premises.
S. 3	MARCHMONT HOUSE, Marchmont Street	Mr. T. Willis, 31, Leinster Terrace, W.	1894	12	..	..	..	3	..	3	Street door key for each tenant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	21/-	—
S. 3	TONBRIDGE HOUSE, Tonbridge Street	East End Dwellings Co., Ltd., T. Wilkinson, Esq., Sec., 24, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn	1904	245	..	..	73	5	1	79	No gate ..	Ditto	Open	Ditto	1	1	..	11/- to 13/6	There is one washhouse on each landing
S. 3	THANET HOUSES, Nos. 1 to 24	London Housing Society, Ltd., 49, Euston Road	1910	48	3	18	3	..	..	24	Street door key for each tenant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	5/6 to 12/6	—
S. 3	THANET HOUSES, Nos. 25 to 42	Ditto	1910	48	..	6	12	..	..	18	ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	5/- to 12/6	—
S. 3	THANET HOUSES, Nos. 43 to 66	Ditto	1911	53	1	17	6	..	..	24	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	5/- to 12/6	—
S. 3	SANDWICH HOUSES, Nos. 1 to 18	Ditto	1910	48	..	6	12	..	..	18	ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	6/6 to 11/9	—
S. 3	SANDWICH HOUSES, Nos. 19 to 42	Ditto	1911	54	..	18	6	..	..	24	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	6/6 to 11/9	—

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Mini- mum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms. or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclos'd		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash- house.		
S. 3	SANDWICH HOUSES, Nos. 43 to 66	London Housing Society, Ltd., 49, Euston Road	1911	53	1	17	6	..	..	21	Street door key for each tenant	Inside	En- closed	Independent	1	1	..	5/- to 12/6	—
S. 3	SINCLAIR HOUSE, Hastings Street, Nos. 1 to 25	Ditto	1911	53	3	16	6	..	..	25	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	6/6 to 11/9	—
S. 3	SINCLAIR HOUSE, Nos. 26 to 49	Ditto	1911	56	..	18	6	..	..	24	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	6/6 to 11/9	—
S. 3	SOMERSET TERRACE, Duke's Road (1 staircase)	Francis House, Esq., 3, Abchurch Yard, E.C.	1889	67	..	12	9	4	..	25	Street doors closed at night	Outside	..	Independent	1	1	All (on roof)	10/- to 21/-	Washhouse locked; ev- ery tenant has key on application to care- taker. Staircases, glazed tiles. No dust shoots; dust pails kept under sinks and gene- ral portable bins in yard. Common court- yard. Caretaker resi- dent in one of the buildings.
S. 3	ENDSLEIGH TERRACE, Duke's Road (2 staircases)	Ditto	1889	60	..	..	20	..	..	20	Ditto	Inside	En- closed	Ditto	1	1	Do.	10/- to 13/-	
S. 3	FLAXMAN TERRACE, Cartwright Gardens	St. Pancras Borough Council	1903	216	..	36	48	..	..	84	Street door closed by tenants	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	6/- to 12/6	—
S. 3	HASTINGS HOUSES, Hastings Street	East End Dwell- ings Co., 24, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn	1909	172	2	36	26	5	..	69	..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	1	5/- to 11/9	—

LIST I.—*con.*Buildings constructed in separate and severed dwellings—*continued.*

1 Division and Sub-Division.	2 Name and Situation, and Number of Houses.	3 Name and Address of Owner.	4 When Opened.	5 Total Number of Rooms.	6 Dwellings of					7 Total Number of Dwellings.	8 Street Door or Gate, when shut, and by whom.	9 Common Stair.		10 Inter-Communication of Rooms in Dwellings. Is this Independent of the Common Stair?	11 How many Dwellings use each appurtenance.			12 Weekly Rental, Mini- mum and Maximum.	Remarks.
					1 Room.	2 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms, or more.			Outside or Inside.	Open or Enclos'd		W.C.	Scullery.	Wash- house.		
S. 3	RASHLEIGH HOUSE, Thanet Street	London Housing Society, Ltd., 49, Euston Road	1912	134	3	49	11	..	..	63	Iron gates closed by caretaker	Inside	Open	Independent	1	1	..	6/6 to 12/-	..
S. 3	KNOLLY'S HOME, Compton Street	Ditto	1912	110	..	16	26	..	..	42	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	1	..	10/6 to 14/-	Passenger lift to each floor
S. 5	PERCY BUILDINGS, Whitfield Street (1 house)	R. Perkins, Esq., 2, Cambridge Place, Regent's Park	1883	22	1	1	1	..	..	12	Street door generally closed at night by one of the tenants	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	4	..	All (on roof)	7/- to 9/-	W.C.: a tap and sink in room. No resident caretaker.
S. 5	10, TOTTENHAM STREET	Mr. Nokes, 12, Tot- tenham Street	1892	23	..	1	7	..	..	8	Street door closed by caretaker	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	..	All	6/- to 12/6	Caretaker resident in one of the dwellings. Tap and sink on each land- ing.
S. 5	12, TOTTENHAM STREET	Ditto	1892	24	2	2	6	..	..	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	3	All	5/ to 14/-	Ditto.

LIST II.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Situation.	Authorised	Accommodation.			Notes.
	Number of Lodgers.	Males.	Females.	Married couples (persons.)	
NORTH DIVISION.					
(4, Grafton)					
15, Litcham Street	33	33	..	..
16, " " 	23	23	..	..
EAST DIVISION.					
(2, Camden Square)					
60, King's Road 	36	..	36	..	
WEST DIVISION.					
(1, Castle)					
104, Harwood Street ..	30	30	..	..
SOUTH DIVISION.					
(1, Argyle)					
322, Gray's Inn Road ..	57	57	..	..
(4, Endsleigh)					
1 to 8, Whitfield Place ..	239	239	..	..
(5, Whitfield)					
Bennett Chambers,	77	..	77	..	Unlicensed.
9, Charlotte Place }					
27, 28-29, Percy Street ..	228	228	..	..

LIST III. ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

LICENSED COWHOUSES.

Registered No.	Situation of Licensed Premises.	Name of Licensee.	Registered amount of breathing space in cubic feet.	No. of Cows Licensed for.
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NORTH DIVISION.

2993	12, South Grove	Charles Edward Davies and Alfred Joseph Marriet	16,065	25
7204	8, Bassett Street	Jane Watkin	14,469	24
3024	Fitzroy Farm	George Ward	8,795	14

EAST DIVISION.

1582	51, Bayham Street	John Evans & Son	20,160	28
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WEST DIVISION.

2671	96, Little Albany Street ..	Robert John Newman Nichols	24,491	24
549	50, William Street.. ..	David James	12,267	19

LIST IV.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

LICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Registered No.	Situation.	Name of Licensee.	Remarks.
NORTH DIVISION.			
223	61, High Street, Highgate	George Atkins ..	Pigs only
231	317, Kentish Town Road	George Fredk. Kimber	
224	80, Leighton Road ..	Lidstone, Ltd.	
EAST DIVISION.			
252	12, Crowndale Road ..	Frank Hooper	Small Cattle only
304 _B	114, Great College Street	Sylvanus Webber	
304 _A	206 & 208, Kentish Town Road	Charles Matthew Knight	
249	166, Great College Street	Sylvanus Webber	
WEST DIVISION.			
242	10, Chalk Farm Road ..	Walter Whitlam	Large Cattle to be received before 8 a.m. Small Cattle only
267	11, Hampstead Road ..	Tompkins Bros., Ltd.	
266	157, High Street (adjoining)	Lidstone, Ltd.	
273	65, Osnaburgh Street ..	Percy William Bragg	
262	75, Park Street	Lidstone, Ltd. . . .	
239	3, Prince of Wales Crescent	Ernest Robert Vincett	
260	10, Delancey Street (yard in)	Robert Joyce	
SOUTH DIVISION.			
296	10, Charlotte Mews ..	Walker Bros.	Small Cattle only
303	147, King's Cross Road ..	Thomas Griffiths ..	

LIST V.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

THE PRINCIPAL MARKET STREETS.

EAST DIVISION.

{ Chapel Street
 { Chalton Street
 { Churchway
 Midland Railway, Ossulston Street
 Kentish Town Road (part of)
 High Street (part of)
 Seymour Street
 Murray Street
 York Road
 Brecknock Road
 Camden Road
 Great College Street
 King Street
 Pratt Street
 Torriano Avenue

WEST DIVISION.

{ Eden Street
 { Seaton Street
 { Hampstead Road
 { Drummond Street
 { High Street (part of)
 { William Street
 { Osnaburgh Street
 Wellington Street

NORTH DIVISION.

Malden Road
 Queen's Crescent
 Kentish Town Road (part of)
 Fortess Road
 Highgate Road

SOUTH DIVISION.

{ Little Goodge Street
 { Charlotte Street
 { Tottenham Court Road
 King's Cross Road
 Gray's Inn Road
 Cromer Street
 Judd Street
 { Leigh Street
 { Compton Street
 { Marchmont Street
 Cleveland Street

BAKEHOUSES, end of 1912.

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.	Underground Baking Rooms—U.	Baked B—Bread. C—Confectionery b—Biscuits.	As to Certificate and date when granted or refused, and other notes.
NORTH DIVISION.								
1.—Highgate.								
14	1	134, Fortress Road ..	Karl Bass ..	Level ..	8ft. 2in. above	..	B. C.	Certificate granted 21st Sept., 1904. Do. 5th April, 1905. Do. 23rd Nov., 1904 (closed)
9	2	49, Leverton Street ..	E. G. Moir & Son ..	Level ..	8ft. 6in. "	..	B. C.	
16	3	60, Chetwynd Road ..	R. M. Boswell ..	Level ..	8ft. "	..	B. C.	
92	4	121, Dartmouth Park Hill	John Leister ..	7ft. 6in. below	Level "	U.	B.	
58	5	151, " "	H. Palmer ..	6ft. 6in. "	Level "	U.	B.	
83	6	9, Retcar Street ..	" ..	7ft. 3in. "	6ft. below "	U.	B.	
13	7	4, South Grove ..	Horseley & Son ..	One level ..	8ft. 3in. above	..	B. C.	
164	7a	" " "	" " "	One 8ft. 6in. below	10in. below ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 1st June, 1904.
88	8	37, York Rise ..	Stacey Spells ..	7ft. 6in. below	1ft. 1in. above	U.	B.	Do. 23rd Nov., 1904.
2.—St. John's Park.								
126	9	99, Brecknock Road ..	A. Sconce ..	8ft. below ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. do.
145	10	68, Falkland Road ..	L. J. L. Sparke ..	8ft. " "	6in. below ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 27th July, 1904.
125	11	47, Fortress Road ..	Carl Werner ..	8ft. 6in. below	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 5th April, 1905. Disused. Now hairdressers.
36	12	7, Willow Walk ..	F. Lister ..	One 6ft. "	2ft. 3in. above	U.	B. C.	Certificate refused 13th July, 1904.
50	12a	11, Fortress Road ..	" ..	One 2ft. "	5ft. 3in. "	..	B.	
—	12b	163, Fortress Road ..	A. Jenkins ..	Level ..	9ft. 6in. "	..	C. b.	
3.—Gospel Oak.								
94	13	101, Allcroft Road ..	Anton Bleser ..	7ft. 6in. below	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 13th July, 1904.
22	14	108, Carlton Street ..	Peter Schneider ..	Level ..	7ft. 6in. above	..	B.	
21	15	55, Haverstock Road ..	Leopold Orth ..	Level ..	7ft. 6in. "	..	B.	
23	16	63, Highgate Road ..	J. Davidson ..	Level ..	7ft. 6in. "	..	B. C.	
51	17	141, " "	Francis Paterson ..	6ft. below ..	1ft. 6in. "	U.	B. C.	Do. 23rd Nov., 1904.
27	18	2, Lamble Street ..	" ..	Level ..	7ft. 2in. "	..	B.	Not in use.
6	19	10, Lismore Circus ..	" ..	Level ..	9ft. 6in. "	..	B. C.	Do. Now a furniture shop.
8	20	66, Mansfield Road ..	Joachim Peter ..	Level ..	9ft. "	..	B. C.	
162	21	163, Queen's Crescent ..	Richard Filby & Son ..	8ft. 6in. below	6in. below ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 2nd Nov., 1904.
55	22	167, " "	A. Dahms ..	6ft. 6in. "	1ft. 6in. above	U.	B. C.	
110	23	37, Wellesley Road ..	W. Restorick ..	7ft. 6in. "	6in. below	U.	B.	Do. 23rd Nov. 1904.

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.	Underground Baking Rooms—U.	Baked B—Bread. C—Confectionery b—Biscuits.	As to Certificate and date when granted or refused, and other notes.	
NORTH DIVISION— <i>con.</i>									
4.— <i>Grafton.</i>									
17	24	160, Weedington Road ..	F. Hook	Level ..	8ft. above ..	..	B. C.	Certificate granted 13th July, 1904.
20	25	10, Dalby Street	W. Brenner	Level ..	7ft. 6in. above ..	..	B. C.	
35	26	46, Grafton Road	A. Portwood	2ft. below ..	5ft. 6in. ..	..	B.	
93	27	265, Kentish Town Road ..	Rose Konig	7ft. 6in. below ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.		
10	28	321, " "	James B. Storey ..	Level ..	8ft. 6in. above ..	..	B. C.	
15	29	385, " "	A. Zwanziger	Level ..	8ft. 2in. ..	..	B. C.	
49	30	13, Warden Road	Ernest Boger	5ft. 6in. below ..	1ft. 4in. ..	U.	B.		Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
48	31	70, Weedington Road ..	W. Restorick	6ft. 6in. ..	2ft. 2in. ..	U.	B.		Do. 27th July, 1904.
5.— <i>Maitland Park.</i>									
39	32	29, Malden Road	Christopher Vogel ..	2ft. 9in. below ..	4ft. 9in. above ..	..	B.	Certificate granted 27th July, 1904 Do. 2nd Nov., 1904 Do. 13th July, 1904
175	33	53, " "	Lutz Bros.	8ft. 6in. ..	1ft. 3in. below ..	U.	B. C.		
112	34	110, " "	N. Liell	7ft. 6in. ..	9in. ..	U.	B. C.		
155	35	143, " "	F. Franz	8ft. 6in. ..	Level ..	U.	B.		
38	36	160, Prince of Wales Road ..	Abrendt Bros.	2ft. 6in. ..	5ft. above ..	..	B. C.	
146	37	72, Queen's Crescent	K. Menton	8ft. ..	6in. below ..	U.	B. C.		Do. 12th Oct., 1904
66	38	69, Weedington Road ..	John Sondenheimer ..	7ft. ..	Level ..	U.	B.		Do. do.
WEST DIVISION.									
1.— <i>Castle.</i>									
53	39	54, Castle Road	M. Aurbon	6ft. 5in. below ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 5th April, 1905.	
172	40	19, Chalk Farm Road ..	Chadney & Macdonald ..	9ft. ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 14th Dec., 1904.	
118	41	48, " "	J. K. Jung	7ft. 9in. ..	3in. below ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 22nd Feb., 1905.	
25	42	76, " " .. ..	.. ..	Level ..	7ft. 6in. above ..	..	B. C.	Now a printers.
19	43	87, " " .. ..	.. ..	Level ..	7ft. 10in. ..	..	B.	Empty.
26	44	36, Harwood Street	W. Riddle	Level ..	7ft. 6in. ..	..	B. C.	Certificate refused 1st Feb., 1905. Bakehouse now closed.
73	45	108, " "	Letitia Streeton ..	7ft. below ..	Level ..	U.	B.		
152	46	51, Hawley Road	C. Viet	8ft. 3in. below ..	3in. below ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 22nd June, 1904.	
105	47	81, Kentish Town Road ..	C. Thorp	7ft. 6in. below ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 21st Sept., 1904.	
11	48	143, " " .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	Demolished.
133	49	151, " "	H. Reiff	8ft. below ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 15th Mar., 1905.	
106	50	22, Leybourne Road ..	P. Schmidt	7ft. 6in. below ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 11th Jan., 1905.	
86	51	63, Prince of Wales Crescent ..	W. Bishop	7ft. 5in. ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 27th July, 1904.	
—	51A	7, " "	Letitia Streeton ..	Level ..	9ft. 9in. above ..	..	B.	

LIST VI.—*con.*BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above for below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.	Underground Baking Rooms—U.	Baked B—Bread. C—Confectionery b—Biscuits.	As to Certificate and date when granted or refused, and other notes.
WEST DIVISION— <i>con.</i>								
2.— <i>Chalk Farm.</i>								
62	52	211, High Street .. ..	.. .. .	7ft. below ..	3ft. 6in. above	U.	B.	Certificate granted 27th July, 1904. (Demolished)
54	53	237,	E. Petzfold	6ft. 6in. below	2ft. ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 5th April, 1905.
53	54	253,	A. Doig	4ft. below ..	3ft. 9in. ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 27th July, 1904.
29	55	20, Park Street	G. H. Rees	Level ..	7ft. ..	..	B. C.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
182	56	31, Princess Road ..	W. G. Bates	10ft. below ..	1ft. 3in. below	U.	B. C.	Do. 13th July, 1904.
72	57	109, Regent's Park Road	R. Paine	7ft.	Level ..	U.	B. C.	(Not used for baking)
132	58	164,	Edwin George Moore	8ft.	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 21st Sept., 1904. (Not used for baking.)
148	59	40, St. George's Road ..	Philip Beischer ..	8ft.	1ft. below ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
181	60	79, Gloucester Road ..	Carl Schlager ..	9ft. 8in. below	8in.	U.	B.	Do. 13th July, 1904.
3.— <i>Mornington.</i>								
46	61	28, Arlington Road ..	M. Natus	4ft. 9in. below	4ft. 3in. above	U.	B.	Do. 21st Sept., 1904. (Now builders's yard).
59	62	171,	P. Lunken	6ft. 6in. ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 11th Jan., 1905.
3	63	128-142, Albert Street ..	W. & G. Buszard ..	Level ..	10ft. above ..	..	B. C. b.	Not in use, now a general shop.
32	64	24, Cumberland Market ..	.. .. .	1ft. below ..	6ft. 9in. above	..	..	Certificate granted 21st Sept., 1904.
121	65	40, Delancey Street ..	J. Lines	7ft. 10in. below	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 14th Dec., 1904.
163	66	43, High Street	Mrs. A. Coral	8ft. 7in. ..	6in. below ..	U.	B. C.	..
7	67	125,	J. J. Smith	Level ..	7ft. 10in. above	..	B. C.	..
18	67A	125, .. ..	.. .. .	.. ..	9ft. ..	..	B. C.	..
44	68	183, .. ..	.. .. .	4ft. 6in. below	4ft. 6in. ..	U.	B. C.	Not in use, now a tailor's shop.
77	69	182, Stanhope Street ..	J. Foltyniewicz ..	7ft. 3in. ..	1ft. ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 11th Jan., 1905.
—	69A	Southampton Yard, Mornington Crescent	J. Zeller	Level ..	9ft. ..	..	B.	..
147	89	219, Seymour Street ..	E. H. Junker	8ft.	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
4.— <i>Regent's Park.</i>								
173	70	80, Albany Street ..	.. .. .	9ft. below ..	Level ..	..	..	Not in use, now a bookseller's.
174	71	115,	James Crabb	9ft.	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 12th Oct., 1904.
56	72	186,	J. Drury & Co. ..	6ft. 9in. below	9in. above ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
74	73	4, Cumberland Street ..	F. Finnimore	7ft. below ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 22nd June, 1904.
151	74	9, Munster Square ..	John Werner	8ft. 3in. below	6in. above ..	U.	B.	Do. 12th Oct., 1904.
134	75	45, Osnaburgh Street ..	W. Gas	8ft.	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
169	76	84,	J. Mulford	8ft. 9in. ..	1 ft. above ..	U.	B.	Do. do.
136	77	52, Robert Street ..	Philip Herrman ..	8ft.	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 12th Oct., 1904.
154	78	77,	Robert Todd	8ft. 6in. ..	6in. above ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 23rd Nov., 1904.

LIST VI.—*con.*BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.	Underground Baking Rooms—U.	Baked B—Bread. C—Confectionery b—Biscuits.	As to Certificate and date when granted or refused, and other notes.
WEST DIVISION— <i>con.</i>								
5.— <i>Euston.</i>								
80	79	191, Drummond Street ..	John Herrning ..	7ft. 3in. below	6in. above ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 2nd Nov., 1904.
57	80	33, Edward Street ..	F. G. Warren ..	8ft. 6in. ..	"	U.	B.	Do. 21st Sept., 1904.
107	81	79, Euston Street ..	J. Young ..	7ft. 6in. ..	"	U.	B.	Do. 27th July, 1904.
108	82	30, Exmouth Street ..	F. A. Thielemann ..	7ft. 6in. ..	"	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
38	83	37, Hampstead Road ..	S. E. Pierce ..	8ft. ..	"	U.	B. C. b.	Do. 5th April, 1905. (Empty).
122	84	87,	W. Steel ..	7ft. 10in. ..	"	U.	B. C.	Do. 14th Dec., 1904.
47	85	133,	Adam Hahn ..	5ft. 5in. ..	1ft. 8in. above	U.	B. C.	Do. 27th July, 1904.
135	86	10, Melton Street ..	H. Lagna ..	8ft. ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 13th July, 1904.
179	87	39, Robert Street ..	"	9ft. ..	3ft. below ..	" ..	" ..	Not in use, now a hairdressers.
52	88	6, Seaton Street ..	S. Skelton ..	6ft. ..	1ft. above ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 21st Sept., 1904.
166	90	72, Stanhope Street ..	K. Naumann ..	8ft. 6in. ..	2ft. below ..	U.	B.	Do. 15th March, 1905.
EAST DIVISION.								
1.— <i>Bartholomew.</i>								
89	91	277, Great College Street	C. Henkes ..	7ft. 6in. ..	6in. above ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
37	92	82, Oseney Crescent ..	H. Govey ..	2ft. 6in. ..	5ft. 6in. ..	" ..	B.	
67	93	81, Peckwater Street ..	A. Portwood (and 46, Grafton Road)	7ft. ..	Level ..	U.	" ..	Certificate refused 1st Feb., 1905. Not in use, bread and confectionery only sold.
95	94	88, Torriano Avenue ..	A. Snelling ..	7ft. 6in. ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 22nd June, 1904.
63	95	102,	A. Norton ..	7ft. ..	1ft. 3in. above	U.	B. C.	Do. 24th May, 1905.
2.— <i>Camden Square.</i>								
161	96	106, Camden Road ..	"	8ft. 6in. ..	3in. below ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 23rd Nov., 1904. (Not in use.)
128	97	1, Camden Park Road ..	W. C. Schneider ..	8ft. ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
97	98	20, Canteloves Road ..	Charles Cardnell ..	7ft. 6in. ..	"	U.	B.	Do. do.
68	99	164, Great College Street	Mrs. Giesel ..	7ft. ..	"	U.	B. C.	Do. 12th Oct., 1904.
57	100	121, King's Road ..	E. C. Chapman ..	6ft. 6in. ..	6in. above ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 14th Dec., 1904.
127	101	1, Murray Street ..	"	8ft. ..	Level ..	" ..	" ..	Not in use, now a laundry.
153	102	179, York Road ..	Mrs. A. E. Carpenter	8ft. 6in. ..	1ft. above ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 1st June, 1904.

LIST VI.—*con.*BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.	Underground Baking Rooms—U.	Baked B—Bread. C—Confectionery b—Biscuits.	As to Certificate and date when granted or refused, and other notes.
EAST DIVISION—con.								
3.—College.								
28	103	10, Crowndale Road ..	M. Backhaus. . .	Level ..	7ft. above ..	..	B.	Certificate granted 1st June, 1904. Do. 14th Dec., 1904. Do. do. Do. 2nd Nov., 1904. Certificate refused 1st Feb., 1904. New level baking room constructed. Certificate granted 13th July, 1904.
30	104	84, Great College Street .	E. J. Thorne ..	Level ..	9ft. " ..	..	B.C.	
96	105	155, " " ..	H. Weigand ..	7ft. 6in. below	Level ..	U.	B.C.	
41	106	12, Hamilton Street ..	F. Klage ..	4ft. " ..	6ft. above ..	U.	B.	
65	100	4, King Street ..	P. Werner ..	7ft. " ..	3in. " ..	U.	B.C.	
124	108	31, " " ..	J. Weber ..	7ft. 10in. ..	6in. below ..	U.	B.	
111	109	42, " " ..	J. W. Roake ..	7ft. 6in. " ..	6in. " ..	U.	B.	
—	109A	42, " " ..	J. W. Roake ..	Level ..	9ft. 4in. above	..	B.	
40	110	16, Pratt Street ..	J. Roos ..	4ft. 6in. below	3ft. 6in. " ..	U.	B.	
24	111	34, " " ..	A. Ragg ..	Level ..	7ft. 6in. " ..	..	B.	
4.—Oakley Square.								
93	112	66, Clarendon Street ..	.. ..	7ft. 6in. below	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904. (Bakehouse closed).
129	113	17, Crowndale Road ..	W. Davie ..	8ft. " ..	Level ..	U.	..	Certificate granted 21st Sept., 1904. (Premises demolished). Certificate granted 23rd Nov., 1904. Do. 2nd Nov., 1904. Do. 12th Oct., 1904.
99	114	38, Eversholt Street ..	.. ..	7ft. 6in. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.C.	
100	115	20, Stibbington Street ..	J. Honing ..	7ft. 6in. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.	
82	116	45, " " ..	J. Lohr ..	7ft. 3in. " ..	3in. below ..	U.	B.	
101	117	116, " " ..	Camillo Ferraro ..	7ft. 6in. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 12th Oct., 1904.
5.—Ossulston.								
130	118	10, Chalton Street ..	Mrs. M. Zeigler ..	8ft. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.C.	Do. 14th Dec., 1904. (Now a general shop).
102	119	27, " " ..	R. & C. Green ..	7ft. 6in. " ..	Level ..	U.	C.	Do. 1st June, 1905.
71	120	38, " " ..	J. K. Jung ..	7ft. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 22nd June, 1904.
103	121	88, " " ..	C. Feucht ..	7ft. 6in. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 14th Dec., 1904.
104	122	3, Chapel Street ..	James Davies ..	7ft. 6in. " ..	Level ..	U.	Eels & Meat Pies	An Eating House.
64	123	13, " " ..	.. ..	7ft. " ..	6in. above ..	U.	..	Now a Florist's.
69	124	2, Charrington Street ..	.. ..	7ft. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Bakehouse disused, now a builder's.
70	126	57½, " " ..	M. Jones ..	7ft. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 21st Sept., 1904. (Now a Chandler's Shop.)
4	125	1, Chenies Place ..	H. Jacobs ..	Level ..	11ft. above	..	B.C.	Dining Rooms. Certificate granted 12th Oct., 1904. Certificate refused 15th Mar., 1905. (Now a private house.) Certificate granted 23rd Nov., 1904. Now a Marine Store. Certificate granted 22nd Feb., 1905.
5	127	35, Churchway ..	.. ..	Level ..	10ft. 3in. " ..	..	B.	
79	128	8, Drummond Street ..	Jacob H. Lievertz ..	7ft. 3in. below	Level ..	U.	Dinners	
156	129	37, Ossulston Street ..	.. ..	8ft. 6in. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.	
131	130	164, " " ..	T. Higgins ..	8ft. below ..	Level ..	U.	B.	
34	131	18, Phoenix Street ..	.. ..	2ft. " ..	5ft. 6in. above	..	B.	Now a Marine Store. Certificate granted 22nd Feb., 1905.
171	132	38, Seymour Street ..	A. Bartelmeh ..	9ft. " ..	Level ..	U.	B.C.	

LIST VI.—*con.*BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.	Underground Baking Rooms—U.	Baked B—Bread. C—Confectionery b—Biscuits.	As to Certificate and date when granted or refused, and other notes.
SOUTH DIVISION.								
1.—Argyle.								
2	133	36, Acton Street	—	10ft. above..	19ft. above..	..	..	Not in use. Now a private house. Certificate granted 24th May, 1905. Certificate refused 1st Feb., 1905. Baking room not in use, shop still open.
178	134	84, Cromer Street	Aichroth & Co. ..	8ft. below	Level ..	U.	B.	
119	135	296, Gray's Inn Road ..	—	7ft. 9in. "	3in. below ..	U.	..	
33	136	312, " " ..	J. Measures	2ft. "	7ft. above ..	..	B. C.	Certificate granted 1st Feb., 1905.
176	137	125, King's Cross Road ..	Lot Vickers	9ft. "	4in. " "	U.	B.	
31	138	151, " " ..	T. W. Davey	1ft. "	7ft. " "	..	B	
75	139	163, " " ..	W. H. Maundrell ..	7ft. "	Level " "	U.	B. C.	
140	140	39, Manchester Street ..	L. J. Sage	8ft. "	" " "	U.	B. C.	
2.—Mecklenburgh.								
142	141	38, Coram Street	John Dunsbier ..	8ft. "	" " "	U.	B. C.	Do. 23rd Nov. 1904.
143	142	4, Gough Street	A. Pitt	8ft. "	3in. below ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
147	143	83, Gray's Inn Road ..	Mrs. E. Davidson ..	8ft. "	6in. " "	U.	B. C.	Do. 15th Mar., 1906.
113	144	238, " " ..	Herbert Tilbury, jr. .	7ft. 6in. "	1ft. " "	..	B. C.	Disused. Level bakehouse constructed.
109	145	274, " " ..	George Covell ..	7ft. 6in. "	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 13th July, 1904.
42	146	63, Kenton Street ..	—	4ft. "	4ft. 4in. above	U.	B.	Certificate refused 5th April, 1905. (Demolished, now flats).
167	147	27, King's Cross Road ..	Henry Snowley ..	8ft. 8in. "	4in. below ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 23rd Nov., 1904.
76	148	14, Mount Pleasant ..	Miss H. Engelmann ..	7ft. "	4in. " "	U.	B.	Do. 15th Mar., 1905.
87	149	35, Sidmouth Street ..	W. Inglis	7ft. 6in. "	1ft. 6in. above	U.	B.	(Now general shop). Do. 5th April, 1905.
3.—Burton.								
91	150	42, Compton Street ..	W. Wagner & Sons ..	7ft. 6in. "	2in. " "	U	B.	Certificate refused 5th April, 1905.
158	151	54, " " ..	H. Loss	8ft. 6in. "	Level " "	U.	B.	Reconstructed 1906. Now above ground.
180	152	1, Cromer Street ..	John Measures ..	9ft. 4in. "	1ft. 2in. below	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 1st Feb., 1905.
144	153	4, Hastings Street ..	—	8ft. "	4in. " "	U.	B.	Certificate refused 5th April, 1905. (Demolished).
61	154	76, Judd Street ..	C. Werner	6ft. 10in. "	10in. above .	U.	B. C.	Do. do. (Bakehouse disused).
168	155	135, " " ..	—	8ft. 9in. "	6in. below	U.	..	Certificate refused 5th April 1905.
170	155A	135, " " ..	—	8ft. 9in. "	1ft. 9in. "	U.	..	(Demolished.)
120	156	29, Leigh Street ..	—	7ft. 9in. "	11in. " "	U.	..	Certificate refused 5th April, 1905. (Demolished).
177	157	92, Marchmont Street ..	—	9ft. "	6in. " "	U.	B. C.	Certificate refused 5th April, 1905. (Demolished).
139	158	8, Woburn Buildings ..	—	8ft. "	Level ..	U.	B. C.	(Demolished).
—	185d	4, Sinclair House, Thanet Street	George Fabel ..	" "	" "	..	B. C.	Now a chandler's shop.

LIST VI.—*con.*BAKEHOUSES—*continued.*

No. on Diagram.	Consecutive No.	Situations, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions.	Name of Occupier.	Distance of floor above or below ground level.	Distance of ceiling above or below ground level.	Underground Baking Rooms—U.	Baked B—Bread C—Confectionery b—Biscuits.	As to Certificate and date when granted or refused, and other notes.
SOUTH DIVISION— <i>con.</i>								
4.— <i>Endsleigh.</i>								
141	159	134, Cleveland Street ..	George Zoller ..	8ft. below	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 23rd Nov. 1904.
175	160	26, Fitzroy Street ..	J. Zeller ..	9ft. ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 11th Jan., 1905.
149	161	47, " ..	J. Drury ..	8ft. 2in. ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 22nd Feb., 1905.
159	162	24, Gower Place ..	—	8ft. 6in. ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 14th Dec., 1904.
Baking room and oven in Gower Street disused.								
71	163	49, " ..	—	7ft. 3in. ..	9in. above ..	..	..	Not in use. Now a tea-house.
1	164	Grafton Street ..	James Shoolbred & Co.	Top floor ..	..	..	B. C.	
114	165	66, " ..	H. Scheel ..	7ft. 8in. below	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Certificate granted 2nd Nov., 1904.
150	166	94, Huntley Street ..	—	8ft. 2in. ..	1ft. below ..	U.	..	Certificate refused 5th April, 1905. (Demolished.)
160	167	117, Tottenham Court Rd.	F. Legg ..	8ft. 6in. ..	2in. ..	U.	C.	Do. 15th Mar., 1905.
85	168	15c, Warren Street ..	W. Wermann ..	7ft. 4in. ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 23rd Nov., 1904.
5.— <i>Whitfield.</i>								
117	169	33, Charlotte Street ..	A. Vandenhaute ..	7ft. 9in. ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 13th July, 1904.
81	170	16, Goudge Street ..	N. Graff ..	7ft. 3in. ..	Level ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 22nd June, 1904.
123	171	46, " ..	M. Passerieu ..	7ft. 10in. ..	4in. below ..	U.	B.	Do. 2nd Nov., 1904.
12	172	10 & 11, Little Howland St.	Fietta Bros. ..	Level ..	8ft. 6in. above	..	C.	
84	173	17, Tottenham Court Rd.	Veglio & Co. ..	7ft. 3in. ..	9in. ..	U.	C.	Do. 11th Jan., 1905.
115	174	33, " ..	—	7ft. 8in. ..	10in. ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 23rd Nov., 1904.
45	175	75, " ..	Charles Sneider ..	4ft. 6in. ..	4ft. 3in. ..	U.	B. C.	Do. 27th July, 1904.
90	176	50, Tottenham Street ..	—	7ft. 6in. ..	6in. ..	U.	..	Not in use. Now a general shop.
116	177	89, Whitfield Street ..	J. Bauer ..	7ft. 9in. ..	3in. ..	U.	B.	Certificate granted 21st Sept., 1904.
60	178	21, Windmill Street ..	Charles Schneider ..	6ft. 8in. ..	Level ..	U.	B.	Do. 11th Jan., 1905.

Bakehouses which are also Non-Textile Factories using machinery.

—	128-142, Albert Street ..	W. & G. Buszard ..	Level ..	10ft. above ..	..	B. C. b.	
179	21, Camden Road ..	The Aerated Bread Company, Limited	Level ..	Various heights above	..	..	Not in use.
180	72, Crowndale Road ..	G. H. Kemp ..	2ft. below ..	10ft. above ..	..	..
181	142, Kentish Town Road ..	A. A. Hodges ..	Level ..	10ft. ..	..	..
—	61, Weedington Road ..	W. Pearson ..	Level ..	12ft. ..	..	..
181d	Southampton Yard, Mornington Crescent	J. Zeller ..	Level ..	9ft. ..	..	B.	

Bakehouses at Hotels.

182	Euston Hotel (L. & N.W.R.)	L. & N. W. Railway	12ft. below	3ft. below	..	..	Certificate granted 5th April, 1905.
183	Midland Grand (M.R.) ..	Midland Railway ..	10ft. ..	12ft. above	..	..	Do. 11th Jan., 1905.
184	Great Northern (G.N.R.)	Gt. Northern Railway	7ft 9in. ..	2ft. 6in. ..	..	..	Certificate refused 1st Feb., 1905. Bakehouse not now used.

LIST VII. ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

NOXIOUS TRADES.

Registered No.	Situation of Premises.	Name of Occupier.	Trade.
11	160, Kentish Town Road	Hales, Thomas Charles	Tripe Boiler.
6A	Tudor Place	Brand, Lewis	Tallow Melter.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

NORTH.

1.—HIGHGATE.

149, Dartmouth Park Hill.

2.—ST. JOHN'S PARK.

3, Dartmouth Park Hill.

13, Fortress Road.

3, Fortress Road.

126, Fortress Road.

3.—GOSPEL OAK.

36, Hanover Street.

16, Rochford Street.

119, Highgate Road.

37, Lismore Road.

13, Lismore Circus.

54, Wellesley Road.

4.—GRAFTON.

2, Dalby Street.

164, Weedington Road.

86, Grafton Road.

1, Raglan Place.

5.—MAITLAND PARK.

119, Malden Road.

63, Weedington Road.

47, Rhyl Street.

33, Malden Road.

116, Malden Road.

51, Weedington Road.

6, Malden Road.

EAST.

1.—BARTHOLOMEW.

31, Brecknock Road.

69, Torriano Avenue.

188, Kentish Town Road.

59, Torriano Avenue.

144, Kentish Town Road.

214, Kentish Town Road.

2.—CAMDEN SQUARE.

195, Great College Street.

23, York Road.

23, Little Randolph Street.

5, Murray Street.

3.—COLLEGE.

86, Great College Street.

29, King Street.

14, Crowndale Road.

83, Bayham Street.

85, King Street.

4.—OAKLEY SQUARE.

31, Sidney Street.

34, Stibbington Street.

33, Johnson Street.

5.—OSSULSTON.

98, Chalton Street.

22, Phoenix Street.

36, Drummond Street.

62, Churchway.

112, Seymour Street.

73, Chalton Street.

19, Lancing Street.

84, Chalton Street.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.—*con.*

WEST.

1.—CASTLE.

1, Castle Road.	10, Grange Road.
81, Chalk Farm Road.	133, Kentish Town Road.
13, Ferdinand Street.	18, Grange Road.
11, Kentish Town Road.	

2.—CHALK FARM.

46, St. George's Road.	210, High Street.
4, Wellington Street.	59, Regent's Park Road.

3.—MORNINGTON.

25, High Street.	159, High Street.
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4.—REGENT'S PARK.

2, Cumberland Street.	94, Osnaburgh Street.
62, Osnaburgh Street.	

5.—EUSTON.

107, Drummond Street.	99, Euston Street.
144, Drummond Street.	14, Stanhope Street.

SOUTH.

1.—ARGYLE.

135, King's Cross Road.	97, King's Cross Road.
195, King's Cross Road.	

2.—MECKLENBURGH.

3.—BURTON.

97, Cromer Street.	219, Gray's Inn Road.
7, Cromer Street.	

4.—ENDSLEIGH.

138, Cleveland Street.	131, Whitfield Street.
94A, Cleveland Street.	333, Euston Road.
	319, Euston Road.

5.—WHITFIELD.

18, Tottenham Street.	27, Little Goodge Street.
8, Tottenham Court Road.	

FISH-SMOKING PLACES.
NORTH DIVISION.

2.—ST. JOHN'S PARK.

3, Dartmouth Park Hill.		126, Fortress Road.
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4.—GRAFTON.

164, Weedington Road.

5.—MAITLAND PARK.

66, Queen's Crescent.

EAST DIVISION.

1.—BARTHOLOMEW.

31, Brecknock Road.

4.—OAKLEY SQUARE.

30, Sidney Street.

5.—OSSULSTON.

70, Churchway.

WEST DIVISION.

2.—CHALK FARM.

27, Chalk Farm Road.		2 and 4, Kelly Street.
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3.—MORNINGTON.

141, High Street.		103, High Street.		53, High Street.
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5.—EUSRON.

111, Hampstead Road.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3.—BURTON.

84, Marchmont Street.

LIST X.

ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

RAG AND BONE STORES.

SITUATION.			NAME OF OCCUPIER.
NORTH DIVISION.			
109, Dartmouth Park Hill	..	..	Arthur Patey
14, Lambale Street	..	..	Harriet Hayward
56, Litcham Street	..	..	Annie Marshall
13, Rochford Street	..	..	John Baker
74, Weedington Road	..	..	Oliver Churley
85, Marsden Street	..	..	Edward James Knightley
15, Hanover Street	..	..	Robert King
46, Wellesley Road	..	..	Jane C. Baker
1, Dalby Street	..	..	Alice Payne
50, Wilkin Street	..	..	Oliver Churley
WEST DIVISION.			
1A, James Street	..	..	Henry Mather
55, Cobourg Street	..	..	Richard Twitchin
11, Grange Road	..	..	John Senior
1, Kingstown Street	..	..	Edwin Messeder
41, Little Albany Street	..	..	Philip Wolstenholme
3, Powlett Place	..	..	Alfred Smith
37, Redhill Street	..	..	George Sack
19, Seaton Street	..	..	Benjamin Harris
8, Underhill Street	..	..	James Webster
31, Ferdinand Street	..	..	Ralph Robins
98, Euston Street	..	..	Joseph Atkinson
72, William Street	..	..	Albert Philip Scagell
2, Wellington Street	..	..	George Cox
30, Hartland Road	..	..	Frederick W. Richardson
3, Buck Street	..	..	Henry Graham
EAST DIVISION.			
1, Drummond Crescent	..	..	Empty
17, Drummond Street	..	..	William Andrews
54, Little Clarendon Street	..	..	William Doll
31, Stibbington Street	..	..	John Duker
2, Little Randolph Street	..	..	Arthur Churley
81, Peckwater Street	..	..	Thomas James Gregory
25, King Street	..	..	Joseph Jacobs
SOUTH DIVISION.			
1, Sandwich Street	..	..	Joseph Atkinson
19, Warren Street	..	..	Elizabeth Cox
24, Warren Street	..	..	Joseph Atkinson
48, Cromer Street	..	..	Joseph Atkinson
5, Cromer Street	..	..	Morris Rees & Co.

