

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

Contributors

St. Pancras (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Sowden, G.

Publication/Creation

[1925]

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Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1924.

G. SOWDEN, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

Barrister-at-Law.

Hamilton Borough of Saint George

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1924.

S. HAYDEN, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Registrar-General

Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.

REPORT

OF THE

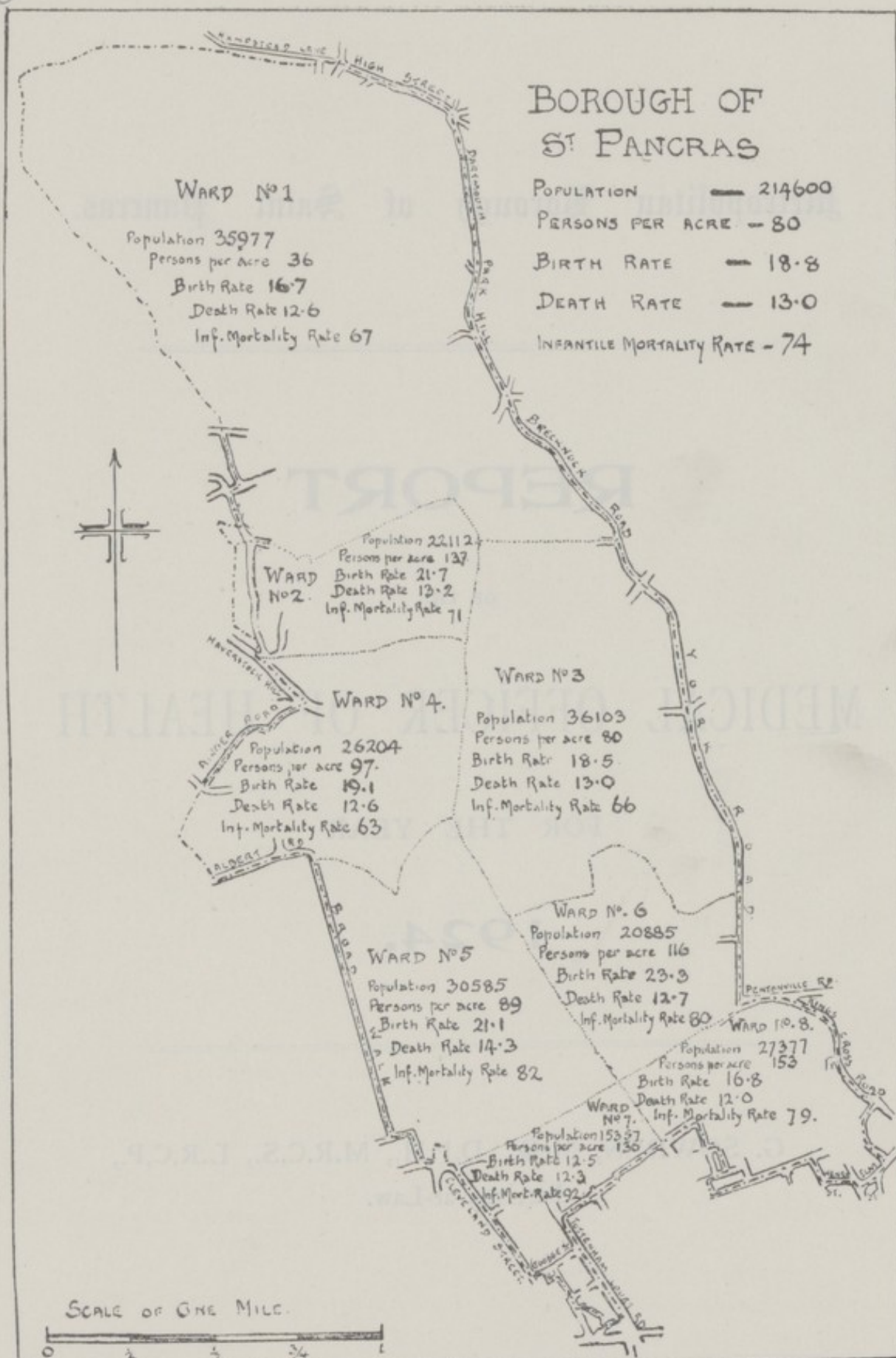
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1924.

G. SOWDEN, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Barrister-at-Law.

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Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

November, 1923, to October, 1924.

CHAIRMAN.

Councillor DR. EDWARD ANDREW GREGG (Ward 5).

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

Councillor MANSELL JAMES SWIFT (Ward 7).

EX-OFFICIO.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Councillor RUPERT FREDERICK WILLIAM FINCHAM,
J.P.).

ALDERMEN.

COSBURN, Major GEORGE FREDERICK, J.P., M.A.B.
DAVIES, DAVID, J.P., L.C.C.
DAVIS, ABRAHAM, J.P.
JOHNSON, JOB, J.P.

COUNCILLORS.

Ward

3 ALLAN, MRS. ISABELLA MENZIES.
4 ALLISTON, MRS. EVELYN.
2 BLAND, MRS. VIOLET.
2 BROWN, PERCIVAL GEORGE EDWARD.
1 CAUNT, CHARLES GEORGE.
8 CROSBY, MISS ADA, M.B.E.
5 ESCOTT, ARTHUR, M.A.B.
8 EVANS, EVAN.
6 FRENCH, ALEXANDER GEORGE.
1 KEMPTON, THOMAS.
5 KENT, MISS BEATRICE.
4 LLOYD-TAYLOR, WILLIAM, J.P.
3 MORRELL, REV. ROGER CONYERS, M.A.
3 NICHOLLS, HENRY.
6 PERRY, JAMES.
7 PORTER, HENRY THOMAS.
1 SOLOMON, ALFRED, J.P.
8 TOWERS, GEORGE ANDREW.

November, 1924, to October, 1925.

CHAIRMAN.

Councillor MANSELL JAMES SWIFT (Ward 7).

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

Councillor ALFRED SOLOMON, J.P. (Ward 1).

EX-OFFICIO.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Councillor FREDERICK BROWN GURNEY, F.A.I., J.P.).

ALDERMEN.

COSBURN, Major GEORGE FREDERICK, J.P., M.A.B.
DAVIES, DAVID, J.P., L.C.C.
JOHNSON, JOB, J.P.
ROLLES, HARRY.

COUNCILLORS.

Ward

3 ALLAN, MRS. ISABELLA MENZIES.
4 ALLISTON, MRS. EVELYN.
2 BLAND, MRS. VIOLET.
2 BROWN, PERCIVAL GEORGE EDWARD.
8 CAMPION, JOHN SISSONS.
8 CROSBY, MISS ADA, M.B.E.
8 EVANS, EVAN.
6 FRENCH, ALEXANDER GEORGE.
5 GREGG, DR. EDWARD ANDREW.
1 KEMPTON, THOMAS.
5 KENT, MISS BEATRICE.
4 LLOYD-TAYLOR, WILLIAM, J.P.
3 MORRELL, REV. ROGER CONYERS, M.A.
3 NICHOLLS, HENRY.
6 PERRY, JAMES.
5 SAUNDERS, EDWARD JOHN.
8 TOWERS, GEORGE ANDREW.
5 WILLIAMS, LT.-COL. CHARLES.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

AT END OF 1924.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

G. SOWDEN, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICERS.

N. M. DONNELLY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

J. A. STRUTHERS, B.A. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

J. KEAR COLWELL, F.I.C.

SANITARY INSPECTORS AND HEALTH VISITORS.

Inspectors of Food and Food Places.

§W. G. AUGER.

§H. R. CHILD.

Inspector of Workshops and Factories.

‡B. H. THOMPSON.

District Inspectors.

§G. RACKHAM.

‡G. W. ADKINS.

‡§J. I. LONNON.

‡R. C. AKERS.

‡§W. L. BROWN.

‡M. JAFFA.

§E. M. DILLON.

‡§S. W. CAPEL.

‡§A. H. WALKER.

‡H. K. NIXON.

‡§R. E. JAMES.

Senior Woman Sanitary Inspector.

‡Miss M. E. BIBBY, B.A. (Lond.).

Women Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors.

‡Miss C. SMITH.

‡Miss V. K. BLAXLAND.

‡§Miss F. A. ANDERSON.

‡‡Miss J. A. J. CAMMAN.

‡§Mrs. A. HUNTER.

‡Miss A. HOLLAND.

CLERICAL STAFF.

<i>Chief Clerk</i>	..	A. POWELL COKE, <i>Barrister-at-Law.</i>
<i>First Clerk</i>	..	A. G. CAPEL.
<i>Second Clerk</i>	..	A. CARPENTER.
<i>Clerk</i>	..	G. N. COVE (<i>attached to the Estates Dept.</i>).
"	..	T. H. HAGUE.
"	..	MISS A. ANDREWS.
<i>Junior Clerk</i>	..	S. W. BARKER.
"	..	W. C. MANSFIELD.
<i>Temporary Clerk</i>	..	L. HIGGINS.
"	..	J. B. RICHARDS.

Temporary Milk Enquiry Officer—H. G. WEST.‡

§ Cert. Municipal and County Engineers.

‡ Cert. San. Insp. Examination Board.

San. Insp. Cert. Royal San. Inst.

‡ Cert. Meat and other Foods.

|| Health Visitor's Certificate.

† C.M.B.

BOROUGH COUNCIL STAFF AT THE CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Medical Officers.

No. of Consultations
per month

DR. MARGARET E. ALDEN	..	..	5
DR. CHAS. H. A. ALDERTON	..	..	4
DR. B. MARION COCKERELL	..	..	15
DR. A. GERTRUDE GROGAN	..	..	8
DR. J. FINCH HAINES	..	..	8
DR. JANIE LORIMER HAWTHORNE	..	..	8
DR. ETHEL F. IREDELL	..	..	4
DR. LYDIA A. LENEY	..	..	12
DR. JESSIE S. MUIR	..	..	12
DR. BALFOUR NEILL	..	..	8
DR. J. SHERWOOD NEW	..	..	4
DR. MARGARET R. PATERSON	..	..	4
DR. MARY J. PIRRET	..	..	14
DR. FRANCIS L. PROVIS	..	..	13
DR. MURIEL RADFORD	..	..	4
DR. ALFRED R. ROCHE	..	..	4

Dental Clinic.

MRS. W. A. MURCH, L.D.S., *Dentist* .. 8DR. JAS. MAUGHAN, *Anæsthetist*.MR. SOUTHCOMB MAY, L.D.S., *Dentist at Tuberculosis Dispensary*.

(The above are part-time officers.)

Superintendents of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

¶MISS K. L. ALLFREY.	‡§MISS M. H. LANDEL JONES.
‡§MISS M. L. BLAIR.	§MISS M. MANGER.
*‡MISS G. R. BRISTOW.	‡§MISS E. M. ROBINSON.
‡§MRS. S. C. CHAPMAN.	¶MISS M. SMYTH.
‡§MRS. E. CROCKART.	§MISS M. TEMPLETON.

Assistant Visitors at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

*‡MISS J. M. ANDERSON.	‡MISS A. M. U. HARROP.
¶MISS E. B. BAGNALL.	§MRS. E. LURIE.
§MRS. E. E. BRUCE.	*‡MRS. J. LYNN.
*‡MISS M. A. CLARKE.	‡§MRS. M. A. SMITH.
‡§MISS B. M. HARRIS.	*§MISS V. B. WOODRUFF.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

Nurse Visitor, *§MISS S. A. LONG. Clerical and General Assistant,
Do. *§MISS R. ADLIS. MISS MARGARET DEED.

DISINFECTING AND CLEANSING STAFF.

Foreman of Disinfecting Station	..	..	H. CATCH.
Stoker and General Assistant	..	..	T. BARTHOLOMEW.
Assistant Disinfecter	..	..	J. STANLEY.
	..	..	A. J. DIBBEN.
Matron of Personal Cleansing Station	..	..	MRS. E. MACE.
Assistant at	..	..	MRS. A. STYLES.
	..	..	MRS. L. BLABY.
Resident Caretaker, Mortuaries and Coroner's Court	..	..	J. ROOT.

(The above are full-time officers.)

* Cert. San. Insp. Examination Board.

† San. Insp. Cert. Royal San. Inst.

‡ Health Visitor's Certificate.

§ C.M.B.

¶ Midwifery Certificate, Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
PANCRAS ROAD, N.W. 1.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ST. PANCRAS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Sixty-ninth Annual Report on the vital statistics and sanitary condition of the Borough, including particulars of the work carried out during the year by the staff of the Public Health Department.

This is the second annual report which it has been my duty to submit to the Borough Council.

The statistics for the year 1924 are somewhat less favourable than those of the preceding year.

The birth-rate again decreased. With the exception of the years which were affected by the war, this rate is the lowest hitherto recorded.

The general death-rate was slightly higher, being 13 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 12.1 in the preceding year.

The rate of infant mortality was also higher, the increase being almost entirely due to an epidemic of measles of a severe type, which occurred during the first quarter of the year.

Housing conditions continued to be unsatisfactory. During the year about 100 houses were erected in the north of the Borough; but these chiefly attracted new residents, and did little to remedy existing overcrowding.

During the year a special report was made on the re-organisation of the Health Department. A summary of this is included in the present report for purpose of reference.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the work of the staff and their loyal and willing co-operation in carrying out any duties tending to promote the work of Public Health in the Borough.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. Souden.

Medical Officer of Health.

March, 1925.

SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR 1924.

Area of Borough, 2,694 acres.

Area of various open spaces, 373 acres.

SOIL AND SITUATION.—Practically the whole of the Borough is situated on London clay. There are a few superficial deposits of gravel in the south, and lower Bagshot sands in the extreme north.

The Borough is about four miles long, extending from near Oxford Street in the south to Highgate in the north, and averages about a mile in width.

Population (1921 Census), 211,366.

Population (1924). Total, 214,600.

„ Civilian, 214,300.

Number of persons per acre, 80.

Number of inhabited houses (1921 Census), 24,660.

Number of births, 4,112; birth-rate, 18·8 per 1,000 of population.

Number of deaths, 2,848; death-rate, 13 per 1,000 of population.

Excess of births over deaths, 1,264.

Infantile mortality, 74 per 1,000 births.

Maternal mortality (deaths of women from causes associated with child-birth),
16.

Maternal death-rate, 3·9 per 1000 births.

Tuberculosis (all forms), death-rate 1·2 per 1,000 of population.

Rateable value, £1,821,364.

Sum produced by a penny rate, £7,489.

Total rainfall, 33·08 inches.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	Rate per 1,000 of Population.		Rate per 1,000 Births.
	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infant Mortality.
St. Pancras ..	18·8	13·0	74
England and Wales ..	18·8	12·2	75
105 Great Towns ..	19·4	12·3	80
County of London ..	18·7	12·1	69

Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1924.

*For the purpose of this Report, the year consists of the 53 weeks ended 3rd January, 1925.
The annual rates are corrected in order to make them comparable with those for other
(fifty-two weeks) years.*

Section 1.—VITAL STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC AND GENERAL CONDITIONS.

POPULATION AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

The population of the Borough at the Census of 1921 was 211,366. The *total* population of St. Pancras for the year 1924, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 214,600, the *civilian* population being estimated at 214,300. The latter estimate (civilian) has been used in calculating the death-rates in this report, and the former (total) in calculating the marriage and birth-rates.

For the previous year (1923) the Registrar-General estimated the population of the Borough to be 214,400, no reference being made to civilian population. This change of method is to be deprecated as tending to render comparison with other years more difficult.

I am also of opinion that, for the year 1924, the Registrar-General has somewhat under-estimated the population of the Borough, thus causing the various rates which are based on this estimate to appear unduly high.

MARRIAGES.

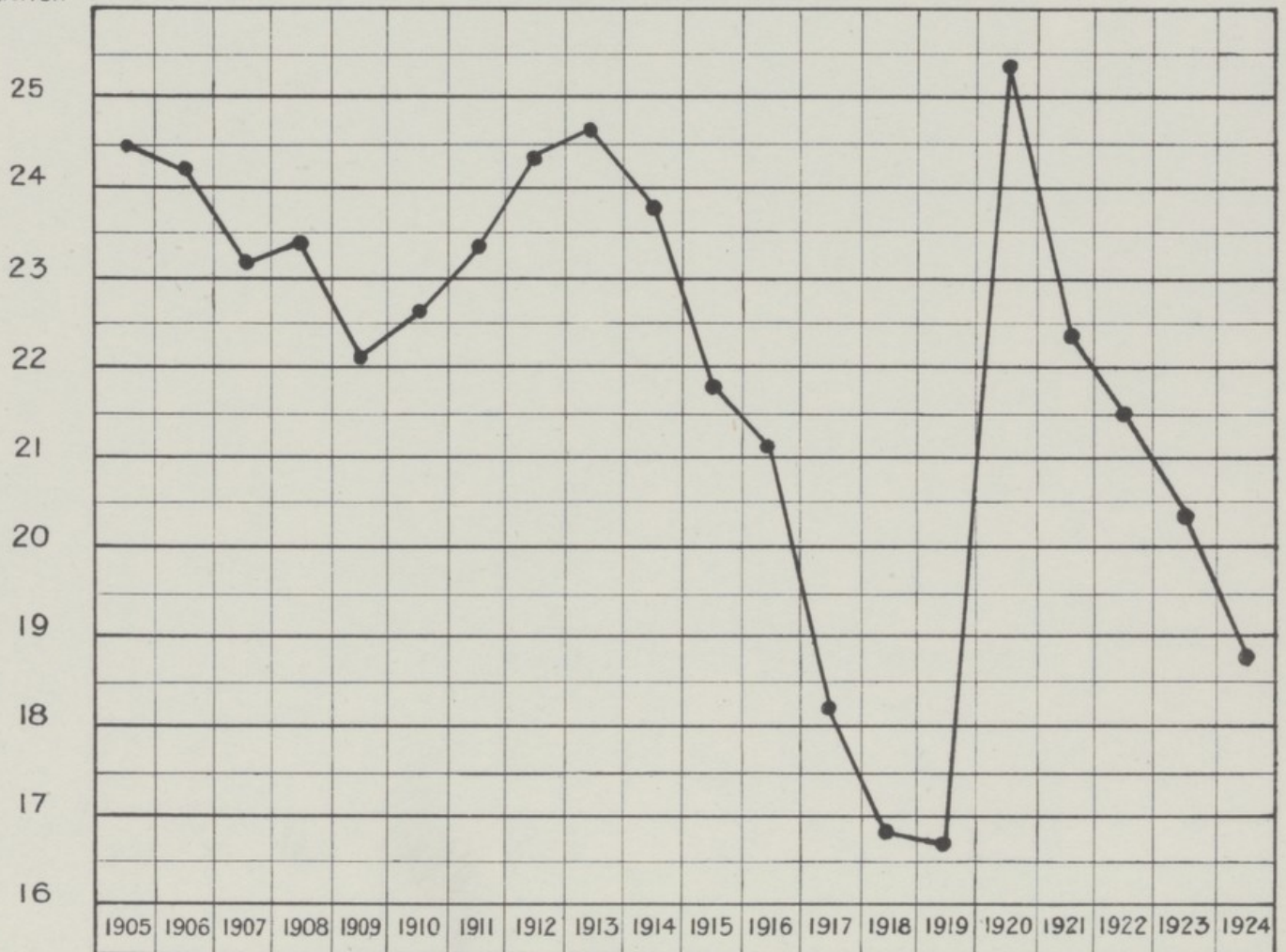
The number of marriages celebrated in 1924 was 1,836. This is equal to a rate of 8·4 per 1,000 of total population.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year belonging to St. Pancras was 4,112, making an annual birth-rate of 18·8 per 1,000 of population. The total number of births actually registered as having taken place in the Borough was 4,447. This figure has to be corrected by deducting the births of non-residents, which occurred in various public institutions in the Borough—these numbered 893, and adding the births of parishioners which occurred outside the Borough—these numbered 558. The corrected figure is therefore as stated above, 4,112.

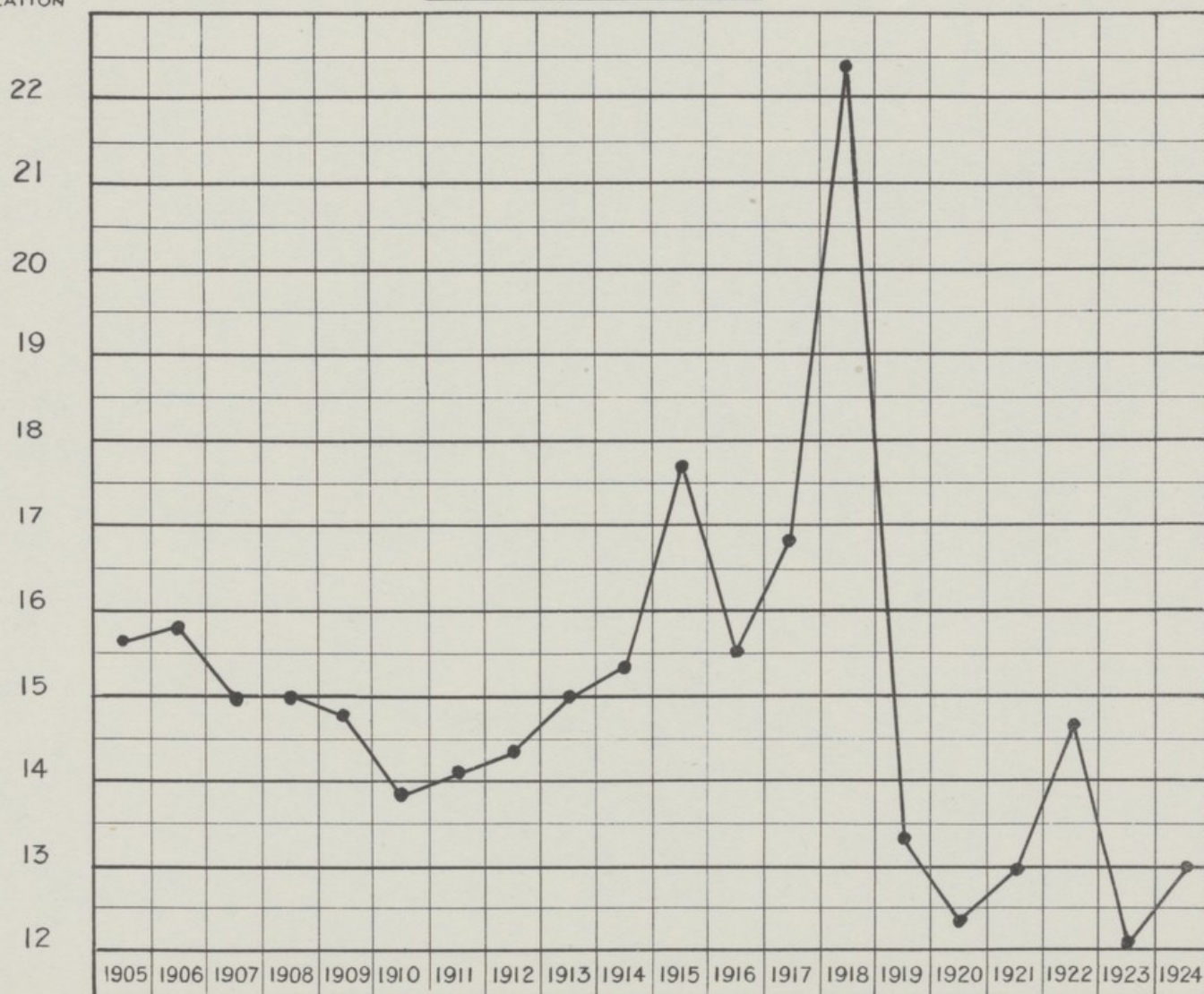
CHART SHEWING BIRTH RATE FOR THE BOROUGH DURING THE
PAST 20 YEARS.

RATE PER
1000
POPULATION



**CHART SHEWING DEATH RATE FOR THE BOROUGH DURING THE
PAST 20 YEARS.**

RATE PER
1000
POPULATION



The corresponding figures for previous years will be found in Table 1 on page 98.

The chart facing this page shows, in graphic form, the variations in the birth-rate during the past twenty years.

The following table gives the number of births and the birth-rate in each ward of the the Borough for the past year :—

Ward.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.
1	613	16·7
2	490	21·7
3	679	18·5
4	510	19·1
5	657	21·1
6	497	23·3
7	196	12·5
8	470	16·8

1269 births occurred in Public Institutions, equal to 28·5 per cent. of the total births belonging to the Borough.

Table 5, on page 105, shows for 1924 the birth-rate of England and Wales, the County of London, the Metropolitan Boroughs, and certain of the large towns having populations exceeding 125,000.

ILLEGITIMACY.

Of the 4,112 net St. Pancras births, 242 were returned as illegitimate. This equals 5·9 per cent. of the total births.

The corresponding figures for the preceding 10 years were as follows :—

Year.	Rate.	Year.	Rate.
1914	4·4 per cent.	1919	8·4 per cent.
1915	5·4 „	1920	5·6 „
1916	7·0 „	1921	5·5 „
1917	7·2 „	1922	5·6 „
1918	9·5 „	1923	5·7 „

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

4,357 notifications of births were received during the year: this includes 123 still-births and 4,234 live births, and represents 95 per cent. of the births *registered* as having taken place in the Borough. The Notification of Births Act (1907) states information with regard to the event shall be given to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of the occurrence of the birth of a child, alive or dead, which has issued forth from its mother after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy. This *notification* is in addition to, and not in substitution for, *registration* of birth, which must be carried out at a Registry Office within forty-two days of the birth.

DEATHS.

The net number of St. Pancras deaths registered during the year was 2,848; this equals an annual death-rate of 13 per 1,000 of population.

The actual number of deaths registered as having occurred in the Borough was 2,937. This figure has to be corrected by the exclusion of 640 deaths of persons who were not St. Pancras residents, and by the inclusion of 551 deaths of residents which occurred and were registered outside the Borough. The corrected figure of 2,848 is used in calculating the rates in this report.

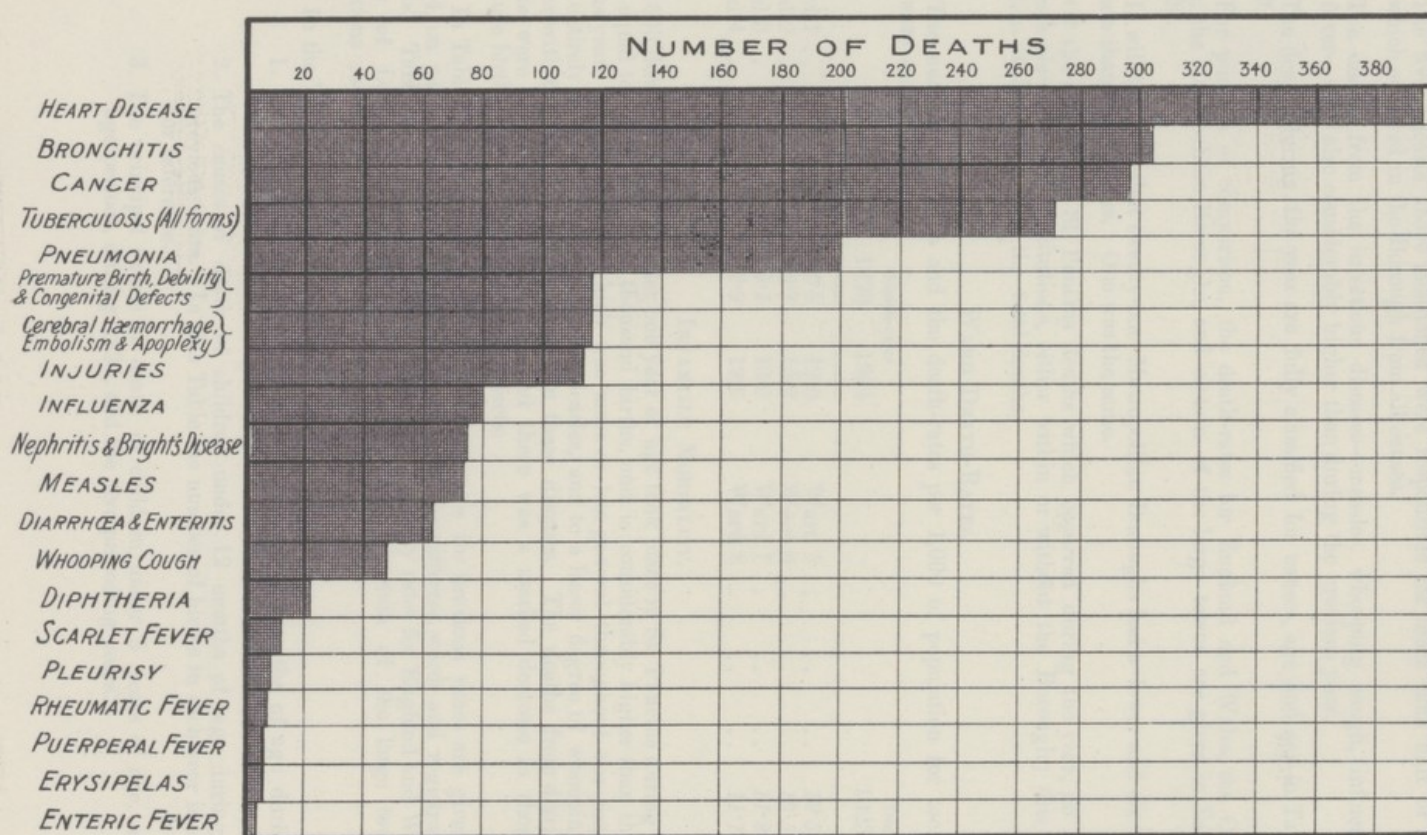
In Table 1, on page 98, will be found the corresponding figures for previous years, and the chart adjoining this page gives, in graphic form, the variation in the death-rate during the previous twenty years.

The principal causes of death during the year are stated in the following table, and, for comparison, the figures for the previous 10 years are also given:—

Diseases.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Average for 10 years.	1924
Heart Disease	358	439	375	404	389	370	442	435	461	394	407	398
Bronchitis	250	322	290	250	228	301	236	276	308	223	268	304
Cancer	251	258	267	281	269	245	299	290	302	319	278	298
Tuberculosis—all forms ..	432	500	423	444	485	341	312	304	315	272	383	271
Pneumonia	311	331	232	254	376	179	197	173	265	201	252	200
Premature Birth, Debility and Congenital Defects ..	164	187	176	144	132	162	201	149	134	134	158	118
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Em- bolism, and Apoplexy ..	141	169	119	116	131	91	98	126	120	112	122	118
Injuries	150	150	112	125	119	108	92	88	127	113	118	114
Influenza	15	35	35	21	700	260	46	57	142	24	134	80
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	112	132	103	104	98	61	95	60	67	79	91	75
Measles	53	63	42	118	75	15	65	23	107	5	57	74
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	142	114	72	97	56	68	54	98	47	61	81	63
Whooping Cough	49	52	39	27	80	7	60	38	29	28	41	46
Diphtheria and Croup ..	30	24	23	25	31	21	33	51	44	20	30	22
Scarlet Fever	19	22	8	4	7	5	11	7	20	3	11	12
Pleurisy	5	11	13	10	14	9	12	7	10	8	10	8
Rheumatic Fever	10	11	7	7	8	7	6	16	15	8	10	5
Puerperal Fever	7	5	4	5	2	9	8	4	4	9	6	4
Erysipelas	9	11	3	3	11	9	12	3	12	4	8	4
Enteric Fever	4	8	5	6	5	2	1	3	1	3	4	2

It will be noted that the deaths from heart disease, tuberculosis and pneumonia were about the average; those from cancer, though somewhat fewer than during the preceding year, exceeded the average for the past ten years; the deaths from bronchitis were more numerous, chiefly owing to the very inclement weather during the winter months.

DIAGRAM SHEWING RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS DISEASES AS CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1924.



TOTAL DEATHS IN THE BOROUGH FROM ALL CAUSES { MALES 1472
FEMALES 1376 } 2848

The five diseases above mentioned were responsible for more than half of the total deaths which occurred in the Borough from all causes.

The deaths from the infectious diseases—measles, whooping cough, influenza, and scarlet fever—were also considerably higher than during the previous year.

The deaths during the year are fully classified for causes, age and sex in Table 2 on page 99.

For purpose of comparison, the death-rates for England and Wales, the County of London, the Metropolitan Boroughs, and certain of the large towns are given in Table 5 on page 105.

It will be noted that twenty-one Metropolitan Boroughs had a lower and six a higher death-rate than St. Pancras. One was the same.

Of the total 2,848 St. Pancras deaths which occurred during the year, no less than 1,669 took place in public institutions, either within or without the Borough; this equals a proportion of 59 per cent. of the total deaths.

WARD DEATH-RATES.

The number of deaths and the death-rates per 1,000 of population for each of the wards were as follows :—

			Death-rates.					Death-rates.	
			1923	1924				1923	1924
Ward 1 ..	..	..	10·9	12·6	Ward 5 ..	..	..	12·5	14·3
Ward 2 ..	..	..	10·7	13·2	Ward 6 ..	..	..	13·4	12·7
Ward 3 ..	..	..	12·1	13·0	Ward 7 ..	..	..	11·2	12·3
Ward 4 ..	..	..	12·9	12·6	Ward 8 ..	..	..	11·7	12·0

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

303 deaths of infants under one year of age took place in St. Pancras during the year. This is equal to a rate of 74 per thousand births, and is considerably higher than that of the previous year. This increase, which was more or less general throughout the country, was almost entirely due to the prevalence of measles, and to a lesser degree of whooping cough, together with the complications arising from these diseases. The deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis were well below the average, and there was a marked decrease in those due to premature birth, debility and congenital defects.

In Table 1, on page 98, the corresponding rates for previous years are given, and in Table 4, on page 104, the figures will be found for the different wards and registration sub-districts. Table 5, on page 105, gives the infant mortality rates for England and Wales, the County of London, the Metropolitan Boroughs, and certain of the large towns with populations exceeding 125,000.

In the Tables on the next three pages are shown :—

1. The causes of death of all children under 12 months of age during 1924, classified according to age at death.
2. The causes of death of children under 12 months of age during the ten previous years. In this Table the number of births in each year is also given for reference.
3. The principal causes of death of children under 5 years of age, at various age periods, during 1924, and the five preceding years.

1924. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES
UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	15
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	7	13
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	6
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	5
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1	2	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	4
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	1	5	12
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	—	4	—	3	7	13	9	13	9	51
Lobar-pneumonia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Pneumonia (type not stated)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	6
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2	4	7	20	8	7	46
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Rickets	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying)	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	5	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	7
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	7	4	—	1	12	5	5	—	1	23
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	30	10	5	2	47	9	2	1	—	59
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	7	7	10	—	—	24
Other causes	...	...	...	...	2	—	2	—	4	—	3	2	5	14
Totals	...	...	...	...	52	22	12	10	96	48	66	43	50	303

Nett Births in the year	{ legitimate ... 3870	Nett Deaths in the year of	{ legitimate infants 268
	{ illegitimate ... 242		{ illegitimate infants 35

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE FOR 1924 AND 10 PRECEDING YEARS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Average for 10 years.	1924
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	8	17	14	30	16	4	21	7	15	1	13	15
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Whooping Cough... ..	23	24	15	14	27	2	18	18	11	8	16	13
Diphtheria and Croup	4	—	2	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Influenza	1	—	1	—	18	11	2	2	7	—	4	6
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	8	5	4	8	4	6	4	3	4	5	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	6	5	7	3	2	2	3	7	2	4	—
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	4	8	7	10	3	6	7	3	2	3	5	5
Convulsions	11	5	9	5	3	6	7	8	8	5	7	4
Laryngitis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bronchitis	17	27	17	16	17	23	27	13	21	12	19	12
Broncho-pneumonia	59	57	40	47	29	24	60	39	54	34	44	51
Lobar-pneumonia	6	3	4	4	6	1	5	1	3	1	3	3
Pneumonia (type not stated)	10	9	6	9	9	8	4	3	6	1	7	3
Diarrhoea	24	15	6	8	6	10	11	11	4	6	10	6
Enteritis	82	64	35	52	31	37	26	63	27	37	45	46
Gastritis	—	3	2	4	1	3	2	2	—	1	2	—
Syphilis	15	9	14	16	13	11	15	14	8	5	12	2
Rickets	1	1	4	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Suffocation (overlying)	18	8	9	13	6	1	2	2	5	1	7	1
Injury at Birth	3	10	4	3	2	6	5	3	3	6	5	4
Atelectasis	5	6	9	9	8	7	10	8	4	9	8	7
Congenital Malformations	23	25	34	19	17	31	33	25	31	27	27	23
Premature Birth	84	92	75	61	50	68	105	75	61	70	74	59
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	38	47	43	44	46	45	40	34	28	21	39	24
Other causes	35	48	24	20	18	24	24	18	23	15	25	14
Totals	481	497	385	402	340	336	435	360	337	272	385	303
NETT BIRTHS	5225	4754	4530	3796	3318	3824	5934	4764	4559	4348	4485	4112

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS,
AND THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS.	Number of Deaths from ALL CAUSES of children :—				Number of Deaths from DIARRHŒA and ENTERITIS.			Number of Deaths from MEASLES and WHOOPING COUGH.			Number of Deaths from BRONCHITIS and PNEUMONIA.			Number of Deaths from INJURY AT BIRTH, DEBILITY, PREMATURE BIRTH, AND CONGENITAL DEFECTS.		
		Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	Total under 5.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	Under 1 week.	Total under 4 weeks.	Total under 1 year.
1919	3824	336	73	77	486	47	5	3	6	4	8	56	23	17	82	110	157
1920	5934	435	99	91	625	37	5	2	39	50	30	96	21	9	101	141	193
1921	4764	360	81	54	495	74	8	1	25	24	11	56	19	12	75	105	145
1922	4559	337	153	128	618	31	5	1	26	60	36	84	47	33	63	87	127
1923	4348	272	67	69	408	43	9	—	9	17	6	48	25	18	85	107	133
1924	4112	303	102	110	515	52	5	1	28	46	38	69	31	11	48	76	117

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The amount of out-relief granted during the past 8 years is indicated in the following table (kindly supplied by Mr. Bernard Chapman, Clerk to the St. Pancras Guardians), which gives for half-yearly periods, the amount spent on out door relief, and the number chargeable in this respect in the middle week of each half-year:—

Half-Year ending				Amount spent in the half-year.	Numbers chargeable in the middle week of the half-year.	
				£		
Michaelmas, 1917	...	...	...	3079	871	
Lady day, 1918...	...	...	...	3382		852
Michaelmas, 1918	...	...	...	3461	771	
Lady day, 1919...	...	...	...	3814		754
Michaelmas, 1919	...	...	...	4557	823	
Lady day, 1920...	...	...	...	6146		899
Michaelmas, 1920	...	...	...	8161	1079	
Lady day, 1921...	...	...	...	13081		1660
Michaelmas, 1921	...	...	...	21400	3529	
Lady day, 1922...	...	...	...	40081		6429
Michaelmas, 1922	...	...	...	34591	6325	
Lady day, 1923...	...	...	...	34193		6425
Michaelmas, 1923	...	...	...	28312	5489	
Lady day, 1924...	...	...	...	31690		5290
Michaelmas, 1924	...	...	...	26607	4723	
Lady day, 1925...	...	...	...	26766		4319

For purposes of comparison, the number of inmates of the House are given below, the figures being also supplied by Mr. Chapman.

Date.	Numbers chargeable in St. Pancras House.		
July 1st, 1917	..	..	1074
January 1st, 1918	..	..	1058
July 1st, 1918	..	..	1027
January 1st, 1919	..	..	913
July 1st, 1919	..	..	877
January 1st, 1920	..	..	902
July 1st, 1920	..	..	908
January 1st, 1921	..	..	982
July 1st, 1921	..	..	974
January 1st, 1922	..	..	1069
July 1st, 1922	..	..	1099
January 1st, 1923	..	..	1122
July 1st, 1923	..	..	1045
January 1st, 1924	..	..	1173
July 1st, 1924	..	..	1029
January 1st, 1925	..	..	1146

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of the two hospitals of the St. Pancras Guardians, the use of the hospitals in St. Pancras is by no means confined to the residents in the Borough. They are rather London than St. Pancras institutions, especially on the in-patient side, and many of them receive patients even from beyond the metropolis. On the other hand, hospitals outside of the Borough are largely used by St. Pancras residents. The following table has been constructed

from figures kindly supplied by the secretaries of the various institutions, to show the work done by the hospitals in St. Pancras, without reference to the home addresses of the patients.

Hospitals.	Number of Beds.	Number of in-patients admitted, 1924.	Number of new out- patients treated in 1924.
ST. PANCRAS POOR LAW HOSPITALS.			
St. Pancras Hospital, King's Road	387	2310	—
Highgate Hospital, Dartmouth Park Hill	554	2541	—
METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD HOSPITAL.			
St. Margaret's Hospital, Leighton Road (for ophthalmia neonatorum)	58	299	—
VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.			
University College Hospital, Gower Street	353	5141	72157
Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road	240	3608	41837
Royal Free Hospital Maternity Home, Endsleigh Street	33	597	416
London Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road	120	1022	12066
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, Euston Road	75	1497	10447
West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Regent's Park	76	541	4987
Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Endsleigh Gardens	58	576	—
Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road	43	880	10748
Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, Judd Street	40	614	13728
Metropolitan Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Fitzroy Square	22	591	2617
St. Saviour's Hospital, Osnaburgh Street	21	164	—
North-West London, Bayham Street	—	—	¶
St. Pancras Dispensary, Oakley Square	—	—	2780§
London Skin Hospital, Fitzroy Square	—	—	2266
Western Skin Hospital, Hampstead Road	—	—	1720
British Dentists' Hospital, Camden Road	—	—	562

§ Not including the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary (*see* page 46), but including the clinic for mothers and young children (*see* page 26).

¶ Information not to hand.

HEALTH WEEK.

During the week beginning October 5th, arrangements were made to bring before the inhabitants of the Borough matters relating to individual and communal health. In order to awaken general interest in this subject, it was considered necessary for the propaganda to be in several forms. To many, instruction through the senses of sight and touch is more effective than through the ear alone. In the more thoughtful the latter may suffice. The following programme was therefore arranged:—

- 1.—An Exhibition in the Town Hall, at which, throughout the week, demonstrations were given of Infant Welfare Consultations, Massage, Home Nursing (by the staff of the local Nursing Association), a Nursery School, Food Demonstration by the

Inspectors (illustrating sound and unsound food, diseased meat, &c.), Artificial Sunlight treatment by the Sunlight League, free distribution of health literature not only at the Exhibition, but this was also kindly undertaken by many prominent business firms in the Borough. A demonstration of the uses of electricity in the home with special reference to smoke abatement, &c., &c.

2. — A Cinema performance with lecture, given in association with the National Council for Combating Venereal Disease.
3. — Lectures, on various health subjects, by well-known authorities, were given every evening in the Town Hall.
4. — A special meeting to which all the Medical Practitioners in the Borough were invited in order to discuss with the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, the Tuberculosis Officer, &c., matters of Public Health of mutual interest, and to promote good feeling and co-operation in any necessary administrative procedures.

The Exhibition was opened by His Worship the Mayor, Councillor R. F. W. Fincham, F.C.A., J.P., and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor Dr. Gregg, also spoke. The response on the part of the public was good; the Exhibition, Lectures, &c., were very well attended, and considerable interest was shown.

Section II.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The statistics for the year in regard to births and deaths of infants will be found on pages 10, 11 and 13 to 16 of this report.

The Borough scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare includes the following activities:—

- (a) The dispatch by post of cards of advice to the individual mothers immediately after the receipt of the notification of birth required by law.
- (b) The home visitation of expectant and nursing mothers and babies by the Council's staff of health visitors, who work (a) from the Town Hall and (b) from the Centres.
- (c) The provision and maintenance of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. These Centres are partly maintained on a voluntary basis; but the whole of the professional staff (medical officers and health visitors) are paid and controlled by the Council, who also pay the rent, rates and taxes of the Centre premises.
- (d) The provision of a clinic for ailing mothers and young children, the expenses being borne partly by municipal and partly by voluntary funds.
- (e) The provision of a municipal dental clinic for mothers and young children.
- (f) The subsidisation of a Home for ailing young children.
- (g) The supply of milk, free or at reduced price, for necessitous mothers (nursing or expectant) and young children; and the subsidisation of a voluntary fund for the provision of dinners for nursing and expectant mothers.
- (h) The subsidisation of a voluntary fund for the provision of Home Helps.
- (i) The subsidisation of the three voluntary Day Nurseries in the Borough.

- (j) The subsidisation of voluntary agencies providing, either free or at a reduced rate, in hospital or at home, midwifery attendance for necessitous St. Pancras women.
- (k) The payment for the home nursing of sick infants in certain cases.
- (l) A Centre for Artificial Sunlight treatment.

The work done in 1924 in connection with the scheme will now be referred to in detail :—

ADVICE CARDS.—Besides the posting of cards of advice to the mothers of all infants whose births have been notified, cards of advice to expectant mothers have been distributed through University College Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, the Maternity Nursing Association, and other agencies.

HOME VISITING.—This has been done by the health visitors at the Town Hall and by the Council's staff of health visitors at the Centres, who visit the mothers attending the Centres, and also such notified births as are referred to them by the Medical Officer of Health.

The Town Hall health visitors, six in number, give approximately half of their time to this work. These ladies in 1924 made 1404 visits to 348 infants (apart from visits made to cases of measles and for other special purposes). They also made 449 visits to 255 expectant mothers.

The Council's visitors at the Infant Welfare Centres numbered 20 full-time workers, who divide their time between the necessary work in the Centres and home visiting. In addition there was one full-time voluntary (unpaid) trained worker at the Caversham Road Centre, and two part-time trained volunteers (unpaid) at Chalton Street, in addition to two visitors (working in neighbouring boroughs as well as St. Pancras) at the University College Hospital Centre, whose salaries were paid by the hospital, and not by the Council.

In 1924 the Council's staff at the various Centres made 40,793 visits to 3,438 children, and 3,782 visits to 1,458 expectant mothers; the trained workers not paid by the Council made 11,687 visits to 785 children, and 390 visits to 208 expectant mothers.

The visiting work is set out in detail on the next page, and is summarised in the following statement :—

	No. of Expectant Mothers Visited.	Total Visits to Expectant Mothers.	No. of Children Visited.	Total Visits to Children.
Town Hall health visitors	255	449	348	1404
Staff at Centres paid by the Council ...	1458	3782	3438	40793
Trained staff at Centres not paid by Council	208	390	785	11687
Total visits by all trained workers ...	1921	4621	4571	53884
Total visits in 3 previous years were—				
1923	2084	4953	5401	52759
1922	2342	4770	6194	50347
1921	2547	5730	7280	53547

CENTRE.	ATTENDANCES AT CONSULTATIONS.								VISITS BY TRAINED VISITORS.								CONSULTATIONS.				Number of Trained Visitors.	
	Expectant Mothers.		Children.						Expectant Mothers.				Children.				Infants.		Expectant Mothers.			
	New cases.	Total attendances.	New cases.			Total attendances.			First visits.		Total visits.		First visits.		Total visits.							
			Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Total.	Visitors paid by Borough Council.	Trained workers not paid by Borough Council.	Visitors paid by Borough Council.	Trained workers not paid by Borough Council.	Visitors paid by Borough Council.	Trained workers not paid by Borough Council.	Visitors paid by Borough Council.	Trained workers not paid by Borough Council.						
																	Per month.	Total.	Per month.	Total.	Whole time.	Part time.
Town Hall, Health Visitors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	—	449	—	348	—	1404	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Pancras School for Mothers— Amphill Square ...	175	588	301	36	337	3991	3047(1)	7038	367	—	916	—	627	—	12768	—	23 (2)	273(3)	4	48	4	—
Chalton Street ...	64	141	195	32	227	2534	2291	4825	244	—	490	61(4)	347	—	4484	2286(5)	12	150	2(6)	20	2	2(7)
North St. Pancras School for Mothers, Queen's Crescent	110	306	317	32	349	4266	3375	7641	71	—	296	—	493	—	5239	— (8)	18(9)	219	4 (10)	35	3	—
South Highgate Centre	3	12	63	14	77	1206	728	1934	15	—	52	—	130	—	1136	—	8	97	—	—	1	—
Grafton Road Centre ...	65	223	200	51	251	3037	1645	4682	139	—	427	—	391	12	5277	977	13	157	1	10	2	—
Mary Ward Settlement School for Mothers	20	107	101	29	130	1614	1529	3143	63	—	168	—	240	—	2310	—	12	144	—	—	1	—
Camden Town Centre, Camden Road	70	264	320	38	358	3689	1756	5445	212	—	490	—	561	—	2699	—	16	214(11)	4(10)	38	3	—
(12) Berkeley Road Centre	—	—	20	3	23	412	171	583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	33	—	—	—	—
Argyle Square Centre...	21	33	126	14	140	1212	467	1679	95	—	270	—	216	—	1881	—	5	60	1	11	1	—
Caversham Road Centre	97	461	288	16	304	4276	1397	5673	90	—	435	6	164	194	2818	2045	12	142	4	49	2(13)	—
(14) Maternity Nursing Association, Oakley Square	133	155	167	4	171	2393	1620	4013	—	208	—	323	212	151	1713	779	8	96	1	12	1	—
University College Hospital	1760	3334	—	—	752	—	—	3255	—	—	—	—	—	428	—	5600	8	101	4	49	—	—(15)
Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road ...	216	653	76	40	116	509	361	870	162	—	238	—	57	—	468	—	8	103	8	103	—	2
Marlborough Maternity Section	416	2376	—	—	88	—	—	511	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	48	8	96	—	—
Totals	3150	8653	—	—	3323	—	—	51292	1713	208	4231	390	3786	785	42197	11687	151	1837	41	471	20	—

(1) Including 744 at voluntary consultations. (2) Including 3 per month held voluntarily. (3) Including 33 held voluntarily. (4) In addition to 8 visits by untrained voluntary workers. (5) In addition to 161 visits by untrained voluntary workers. (6) August to December, 1 only. (7) Voluntary trained workers. (8) 458 visits were made by unqualified students. (9) Including 2 per month held voluntarily. (10) August to December, 2 only. (11) Including 21 special "toddlers" sessions held by Assistant M.O.H. (12) Centre closed from 3rd September. (13) In addition to 1 full-time trained voluntary worker. (14) Year ended 31st March, 1925. (15) Paid by hospital, and not by Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

These are 13 in number. Each Centre is managed by a Committee, the members of which not only give valuable help at the various consultations, but also provide additional funds for the maintenance of many other useful and very necessary activities associated with the work of each Centre. The Council has representatives on each committee, and each committee sends one representative to the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. The Centres at University College Hospital, the Royal Free Hospital and its Marlborough Maternity Section are not subsidised by the Council.

The table on page 21 gives statistics concerning the work of all the Centres during 1924. It will be seen that 1,837 infant consultations and 471 ante-natal consultations were held during the year. The children who attended for the first time numbered 3,323.

The total attendances of all children were 51,292, compared with 55,265 in 1923, and 51,426 in 1922.

The total attendances of expectant mothers numbered 8,653, as compared with 6,389 and 6,033 in the two preceding years.

Details concerning the work, together with some of the special activities of the individual Centres, are given in the following paragraphs :—

ST. PANCRAS SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS, 1, AMPHILL SQUARE.

In addition to the consultations provided by the Council, the Medical Officers have held voluntary consultations for children from two to five years of age. At these 744 attendances were made.

Classes for Mothers.

At infant care classes there were 571 attendances; ante-natal care, 252 attendances; and at needlework, etc., classes, 619 attendances.

Dinners for Mothers and Children.

These are supplied at a very small charge for necessitous cases. 2,072 dinners were supplied to nursing and expectant mothers, and 1,892 to young children.

Observation Day Nursery.

This is for children needing special care. There were 1,611 attendances during the year, of which 792 were made by infants under one year of age, and 819 by children over one year.

Massage Clinic.

91 consultations were held, at which 897 attendances were recorded.

Dental Clinic.

This also is provided out of funds from voluntary sources. The Dental Surgeon is Mr. George Thomson, L.D.S. During the year 34 consultations were held, at which 367 attendances were made. Details of the work done are given in the following table :—

				Mothers.	Children.
Extractions with anæsthetics	..	..	..	45	10
" without anæsthetics	..	..	..	3	5
Fillings	..	..	..	55	85
Scalings	..	..	..	21	—
Impressions and fitting dentures, etc.	..	..	..	34	—
Examinations	..	..	..	25	84
				—	—
Totals	..	..	..	183	184
				—	—

Interviews with mothers by the Superintendent other than at clinics or classes numbered 5,398.

Holidays were also provided for 15 mothers and 22 children.

ARGYLE SQUARE CENTRE.

This continues to make good progress, the number of new cases, both as regards children and expectant mothers, being higher than in the preceding year. In addition to the consultations, classes for mothers have been held.

BERKELEY ROAD CENTRE.

This was opened in February, 1923, as a branch of the Camden Road Centre. The attendances have not been sufficient to justify its continuance, and the Council decided to close it as from September 3rd, 1924. The mothers and children living in this area now attend the Camden Road Centre.

CAMDEN ROAD CENTRE.

Some re-arrangement of the infant consultations was made during the year, and the ante-natal consultations since August have been held on alternate weeks instead of weekly. Miss Allfrey has been in charge since November 3rd in place of Miss Bristow, who was transferred to South Highgate. Consultations for children from two to five years of age have been held, and classes for mothers every other Wednesday.

CAVERSHAM ROAD CENTRE.

In addition to the work performed by staff paid by the Borough Council, a considerable number of visits were made by trained workers paid out of voluntary funds. A number of additional consultations have also been held, the cost of which was similarly defrayed. Interviews with mothers by the Superintendent averaged about 100 weekly.

CHALTON STREET CENTRE.

Various classes were held, at which 537 attendances were made.

1,133 dinners were provided for nursing and expectant mothers.

Massage Clinic.—91 consultations were held, at which 512 attendances were recorded.

58 children were referred to the Borough Clinic for dental treatment.

Holidays, either at the sea or in the country, were provided for 33 mothers and 52 children.

National Mothercraft Competition, 1924.—Out of 94 competing Centres in this competition, the Chalton Street Centre obtained the most marks for all classes, getting honours in each class, and 72 out of 72 possible marks for the whole. This Centre also received special distinction for the mothers' records, and were asked to supply a set for exhibition.

GRAFTON ROAD CENTRE.

A voluntary consultation for older children has been held since February. A trained voluntary worker gives half-time service at this Centre.

Owing to continued ill-health, the Superintendent, Miss May, tendered her resignation in June. This was accepted by the Council with regret. Mrs. Chapman was appointed to fill the vacancy and commenced duty on 18th August.

MARY WARD SETTLEMENT SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS.

The additional activities at this Centre include massage clinics, at which 125 attendances were made, work classes, savings bank, etc. Country holidays, of two weeks' duration, were provided free for 12 mothers with 1 or 2 children.

NORTH ST. PANCRAS SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS, QUEEN'S CRESCENT.

Two voluntary consultations for older children were given each month by Dr. J. Finch Haines. A "health talk" for young mothers was given twice monthly by the Superintendent. The attendances at these numbered 437. Interviews with mothers by the Superintendent, other than at classes or clinics, numbered 7,928. These are a popular feature at this Centre.

A holiday scheme was also arranged, by which mothers were sent away, either free of charge or assisted according to their needs.

OAKLEY SQUARE CENTRE.

The Superintendent holds a monthly meeting for mothers. The average attendance at the children's consultations and ante-natal clinics continued to be very good.

Holidays.—32 mothers, 30 babies and 13 children were sent away for two weeks' holiday out of funds raised by members of the Voluntary Committee.

SOUTH HIGHGATE CENTRE.

The attendances here again show a decrease as compared with previous years. A class for mothers was held twice monthly.

During the year three cookery demonstrations were given by Miss Petty ("The Pudding Lady").

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

Very successful results having recently been reported from the above treatment in connection with cases of anæmia, debility, rickets, surgical tuberculosis, etc., it appeared to be desirable that the benefit of this form of treatment should be available for St. Pancras children who were suffering from these diseases.

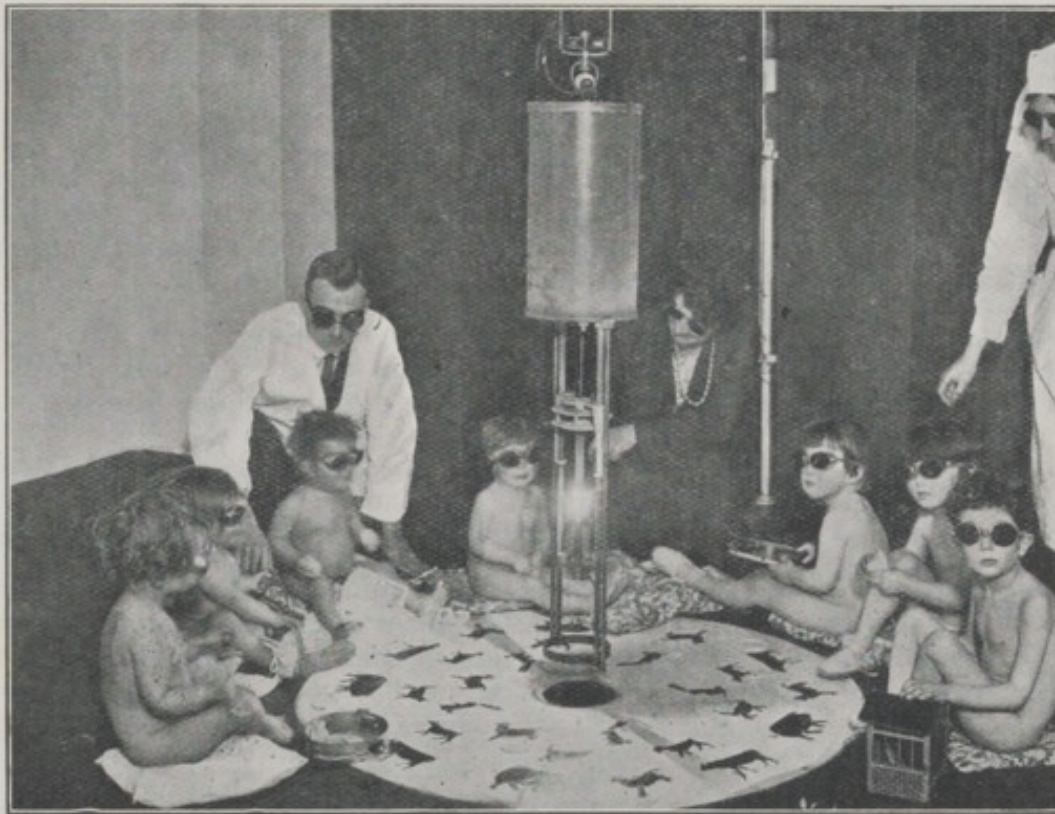
It was ascertained that the Committee of the "Save the Children Fund" might be willing to present to the Borough Council a lamp suitable for this treatment. As a result of inquiries which were made, a letter was received from the Committee of this Fund in November, definitely offering a lamp to be used for suitable children attending the various welfare centres in the Borough. The Council accepted this generous offer, agreed to provide the necessary supply of electricity, etc., and decided to instal the lamp at the South Highgate Centre in Raydon Street. These premises could readily be adapted for the purpose, and Dr. Beaumont, who is experienced in this work, and whose residence is near, generously offered his services free, for a period of six months, to supervise the work.

The treatment was not commenced until early in the present year (1925), when the Centre was opened by His Worship The Mayor, Councillor F. B. Gurney, F.A.I., J.P.

At the opening ceremony, which was well attended by Members of the Borough Council, representatives of the Committee of the Centre, Medical Practitioners, etc., speeches were made by Sir Alfred Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., and Professor Leonard Hill, F.R.S., M.B., both of whom spoke in the highest terms as to the value of this treatment.

The lamp, which is now working regularly on three days per week, is a Westminster Eidinow, that is a carbon arc type with a long flame rich in heat, visible and ultra-violet rays. The results obtained at the time of writing are very encouraging, and will be fully reported next year.

The illustration below shews a number of children undergoing treatment:—



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THE BOROUGH COUNCIL'S DENTAL CLINIC, 40, ARGYLE SQUARE.—At this, dental treatment is provided for the mothers and children attending the various Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

No charge is made for extractions, fillings or scalings; but the patients are required to contribute what they can reasonably afford towards the cost of dentures.

Consultations have been held twice weekly, and the work done is summarised in the following table:—

Number of Clinics	..	..	..	..	96
„ with nitrous oxide anaesthesia	..	..	..	..	24
„ of new cases (mothers)	..	..	..	221	366
„ „ (children)	..	..	..	145	
Total number of attendances (mothers)	..	..	..	1284	1757
„ „ (children)	..	..	..	473	
Number of attendances for extractions under nitrous oxide	..	..	..	..	306
„ „ „ local anaesthesia	..	..	..	..	118
„ „ when fillings and dressings were done	..	..	..	..	300
„ „ „ scalings were done	..	..	..	..	67
„ „ for impressions, fitting dentures, &c.	..	..	..	..	490
„ „ „ examinations and advice	..	..	..	..	477
Actual number of fillings and dressings	..	..	..	..	434

During the year 83 patients were fitted with dentures. The total cost of these was £284 6s., of which £176 3s. 6d. was paid by the mothers themselves, £36 by the Borough

Council, £46 by the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, and £9 10s. by the Hospital Saturday Fund. Besides these sums, £16 12s. 6d. was raised by Voluntary Societies (mostly through the C.O.S.) towards helping necessitous cases; nine mothers paid the whole cost of two dentures themselves, *i.e.*, £4 each, and seven mothers paid for one denture, *i.e.*, £2 each. One mother paid £6 6s. for a special set of dentures. In addition to these payments for new dentures, the mothers paid £5 for repairs and additions to old dentures.

The Dentist (Mrs. Murch, L.D.S.) and her staff are to be congratulated on the above record of valuable work. That this Clinic is appreciated is shewn by the steadily increasing number of attendances, in fact the numbers now are too great to be dealt with at the two weekly consultations, which must therefore be increased during the coming year.

Dental treatment is also provided at the voluntary clinic at the St. Pancras School for Mothers (*see page 22*). The Centres held in connection with the University College and Royal Free Hospitals are also able to refer cases to their own dental departments.

CLINIC FOR SICK MOTHERS, AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.—A weekly clinic is held by Dr. F. L. Provis at the St. Pancras Dispensary, 39, Oakley Square. To this patients are referred from the Town Hall, from the welfare centres, by the health visitors, etc.

During 1924 new cases under five years of age numbered 312, ailing mothers 37, and expectant mothers (new cases) 59. The total attendances at this clinic were 1236 of children under five, 152 of ailing mothers, and 95 of expectant mothers. The corresponding figures for the Dispensary as a whole (including Dr. Provis' clinic, but not the tuberculosis department) were:—children under five: new cases, 898; attendances, 3593; ailing mothers and expectant mothers: new cases, 107; attendances, 298.

The Dispensary Resident Medical Officer also made 1180 home visits to sick children under five.

The Medical Officer of the above-mentioned Special Clinic is paid by the Borough Council. He is assisted by a Nurse (half-time), who is paid from voluntary funds. During the year the Nurse made 1097 visits to the homes of children under five. The other work of the Dispensary amongst women and young children is supported by funds from voluntary sources, and is also subsidised by the Ministry of Health.

SUPPLY OF FOOD TO MOTHERS, AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.—The Council continued during 1924 to make grants of milk, either free or at half-price, for the use of expectant or nursing mothers and children under school age. As a rule the grants were restricted to the last three months of pregnancy, and to children under three years of age.

The scale of income in use was as follows:—

No. in. Family.	Free.	Half cost.
1	13s., after deduction of rent.	15s., after deduction of rent.
2	10s. per head, after deduction of rent.	12s. 6d. per head, after deduction of rent.
3	8s. " "	10s. " "
4	7s. " "	8s. 6d. " "
5	6s. 6d. " "	8s. " "
6	6s. " "	7s. 6d. " "

Families in receipt of less income than that indicated in the table would be entitled to receive milk. The working of the scheme has been fully indicated in previous annual reports.

The extent of the distribution of milk in 1924 is shown in the following figures:—

	Pints of Milk Granted Free.	Pints of Milk Granted Half-price.	Cost to Council.
1924.			£ s. d.
January... ..	8167	790	142 14 0
February... ..	8826	838	154 1 8
March... ..	9057	710	136 13 3
April... ..	7399	716	96 19 3
May... ..	7177	628	93 12 9
June... ..	6719	626	87 18 0
July... ..	6133	828	81 16 9
August... ..	6542	588	85 9 0
September... ..	6202	776	82 7 6
October... ..	6981	576	106 0 1
November... ..	6739	924	105 0 3½
December... ..	7203	944	111 18 6½
Total... ..	87145	8944	1284 11 1

At the end of 1923 there were 205 families in receipt of milk through the Council's scheme. 359 new families were added to the list of recipients during 1924, and at the end of 1924 there were 191 families in receipt of milk. As will be seen from the table above, there were supplied in 1924, 87,145 pints of milk free and 8,944 pints at half-price, at a cost to the Council of £1,284 11s. 1d., half of which sum is repayable by the Ministry of Health. This figure does not include the cost of administration. Cases are investigated by Mr. H. G. West, if there is any doubt as to the circumstances of the family.

DINNERS FOR NECESSITOUS EXPECTANT MOTHERS.—This work is organised by a voluntary committee, the Borough Council making an annual grant of £50. The dinners are provided at a restaurant in Prince of Wales Crescent, Kentish Town, a special room being set apart for the purpose. The mothers are recommended by the staff of the various welfare centres.

THE MAYORESS OF ST. PANCRA'S HOME FOR SICK POOR CHILDREN.—This is situated at "Avalon," 1, St. Alban's Road, and accommodates 18 children. The Borough Council makes an annual grant of £500.

Many alterations and improvements were made during the year. The premises were redecorated, additional sanitary accommodation was provided, and an external staircase for use in case of fire was erected. In order to carry out this work the house was closed from February 27th to July 1st.

Advantage was taken of this opportunity to reorganise the staff—a new matron, Miss Carruthers, with the necessary assistants, being appointed.

The cases admitted are children under 5 years of age who are either convalescent after illness, or who are weakly, badly nourished, and need good food and special care. At the beginning of the year 14 children were in residence. During the year 102 were admitted, and 15 were in residence at the end of the year. 101 were discharged during the year, after an average stay in the Home of 25½ days. Of the 101 cases discharged, 44 were in good health and 48 were much improved; 9 showed no marked improvement; but 4 of these were

discharged because of infectious diseases, the others by the temporary closing of the Home in January for redecoration, etc.

The chief conditions for which the children were admitted were—general debility and anæmia, convalescence after measles, whooping cough, bronchitis, pneumonia, tonsillitis, etc.

DAY NURSERIES.—The Council assists the three approved day nurseries in the Borough by the payment of one-quarter of the net expenditure, as approved by the Ministry of Health, after the deduction of the payments made by the mothers. The effect of this is that the total expenses are shared, as to one-half by the Ministry of Health, one quarter by the Council, and one quarter by voluntary funds. The three institutions are the Whitefield Day Nursery, 53, Whitfield Street, W. 1; the Kentish Town Day Nursery, Gospel Oak Grove, N.W. 5; and the Margaret Day Nursery, 44, Amphil Square, N.W. 1.

Particulars in regard to the day nurseries for the year ended 31st March, 1925, are as follows:—

—	Grant paid by Borough Council.	No. of Days Open.	Attendances.	Average per Day.
	£ s. d.			
Whitefield Day Nursery	202 2 11	224	6,726	30·0
Kentish T. Day Nursery	184 7 8	242	6,074	25·1
Margaret Day Nursery	171 6 5	237	4,478	18·9

HOME HELPS.—The St. Pancras Home Helps Committee provides domestic assistance for families when the mother is laid aside through sickness or child-birth. The Council make the Committee a grant of £150 per annum in respect of maternity cases.

During the past year 75 cases were assisted, 50 of these being maternity cases and 25 cases of other illness.

The following list gives the social and other agencies applying, during the year, for the services of Home Helps:—

Infant Welfare Centres	..	..	14
Town Hall Staff	..	..	37
Maternity Nursing Association	..	..	12
Medical Practitioners	..	..	5
Hospitals	..	..	4
The Mayoress	..	..	1
Maternity Home	..	..	1
District Nurses	..	..	1

75

In the majority of cases very little can be contributed towards the cost of this work by the mothers who are helped, as the illness itself diminishes the resources of the home. The subsidy of the Council is only available in connection with Maternity cases, and for all other illnesses funds must be obtained from voluntary sources. This useful and most practical work is very deserving of encouragement and support.

HOME NURSING.

As regards district nursing, the Borough comprises the whole of the district of the Central St. Pancras District Nursing Association, and large portions of the districts of the Metropolitan Nursing Association, the Hampstead District Nursing Association, and the North London Nursing Association. The associations were paid by the Council a fee of 1s. 6d. per visit for the nursing of cases of measles, whooping cough, ophthalmia neonatorum, infantile diarrhoea, influenza and pneumonia; but the bulk of their work is supported by voluntary funds. The home nursing is of very great public health importance, and the need for its extension and support from public funds is very great. The home nursing work done during 1924 in St. Pancras is indicated by the following figures:—

	No. of cases nursed.	No. of home visits paid.
Central St. Pancras District Nursing Association ..	262	3031
Metropolitan Nursing Association (St. Pancras cases) ..	163	1810
Hampstead District Nursing Association (St. Pancras cases) ..	107	1088
North London Nursing Association (St. Pancras cases)	55	408

MIDWIFERY.

The infants born in St. Pancras during 1924 are classified below (in wards and registration sub-districts) according to the manner in which the mothers were attended in their confinements:—

BIRTHS.	W.		S.		E.		N.		TOTAL.
	4	5	7	8	3	6	1	2	
A. Attended in their own homes by—									
Private Doctors	81	69	16	45	125	23	203	67	634
Private Midwives	173	18	13	32	103	13	239	235	825
Doctors from the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital	22	22	2	15	32	20	12	36	161
Medical Students from—									
University College Hospital	93	267	4	6	148	303	5	35	861
Royal Free Hospital	—	—	—	25	3	1	—	—	29
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Midwives from—									
Middlesex Hospital	—	17	33	5	—	1	—	—	56
University College Hospital	—	7	35	102	1	6	—	1	152
Maternity Nursing Associa- tion, Myddleton Square ...	—	—	—	51	—	1	—	—	52
Maternity Nursing Associa- tion, Oakley Square Branch	49	61	4	5	71	40	21	21	272
B. Attended in Institutions—									
University College Hospital ...	—	—	192	—	—	—	—	—	192
Royal Free Hospital	—	—	—	363	—	—	—	—	363
Royal Free Hospital (Marlborough Maternity Section)	—	—	539	—	—	—	—	—	539
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hos- pital	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	50
Lying-in Ward of St. Pancras House	—	—	—	—	—	167	—	—	167
Totals	418	461	838	653	483	625	484	395	4357

Some of the births in the preceding Table recorded as having taken place in St. Pancras institutions were of infants the mothers of whom were not St. Pancras residents. On the other hand, a number of St. Pancras mothers gave birth to children in institutions situated outside the Borough.

The following Tables give the number of St. Pancras women who were attended at their own homes in their confinement by the staff of the various institutions undertaking this work in the Borough, and the number of St. Pancras women who were admitted for their confinements as in-patients to these Institutions:—

Midwifery.

Attended at Home.

				Cases.
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital (doctors) ..	..	..	..	161
University College Hospital (students)	..	..	..	861
" " (midwives)	..	..	..	152
Middlesex Hospital (midwives) ..	..	..	..	56
Royal Free Hospital (students) ..	..	..	..	29
St. Bartholomew's Hospital (students)	..	..	..	4
Maternity Nursing Association (midwives)	..	..	..	324
				1587

(or 39 per cent. of the total number of births).

Admitted as In-patients.

University College Hospital ..	.	..	..	..	..	108
Royal Free Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Royal Free Hospital (Marlborough Maternity Section)	..	..	..	..	..	157
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	23
St. Pancras House ..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Middlesex Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	160
Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	173
City of London Maternity Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Queen Mary's Hospital, Hampstead ..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Other hospitals ..	..	..	..	..	..	37
						991

(or 24 per cent. of the total number of births).

It will be seen from the above tables that there are a large number of institutions available for midwifery for St. Pancras women, and that considerable use is made of them. The majority of these institutions are situated in the south of the Borough, and in this area a very large proportion of the cases accept this treatment as out-patients. In the north of the Borough the out-patient hospital service is not so available, the result being that the majority of the cases are attended by medical practitioners or midwives. The following table illustrates this :—

Cases attended at Home.

Attended by	North (Wards 1—4).	South (Wards 5—8).
Medical Practitioners ..	481	153
Midwives (Private) ..	749	76
Institutions.	550	1037

The Council subsidises the provision of midwifery for necessitous St. Pancras residents by paying a grant to institutions which attend these cases, either free or at a reduced charge. The grants are at the rate of 5s. for each approved case attended at the patient's own home, and £1 for each approved case admitted into the institution concerned.

Lists of the cases to be attended are supplied by the various institutions. Each case is investigated by the staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in whose area the patient resides. Attendance at the ante-natal clinic can thus in suitable cases be advised, and after the confinement the mother is urged to bring the baby to the Infant Consultations.

The following table gives particulars of the amounts paid to the various institutions for attending necessitous St. Pancras cases during 1924:—

GRANTS FOR MIDWIFERY ATTENDANCE (NECESSITOUS CASES).

GRANTS FOR MIDWIFERY ATTENDANCE (NECESSITIOUS CASES).				£	s.	d.
Royal Free Hospital and Marlborough Maternity Section ..	..	..	..	73	5	0
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital ..	..	..	..	47	15	0
Maternity Nursing Association ..	..	..	..	31	10	0
Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital ..	..	..	..	85	0	0
City of London Maternity Hospital ..	..	..	..	34	0	0
Middlesex Hospital ..	..	..	..	140	15	0
				£412	5	0

The corresponding grants for the two previous years were £705 and £713 5s. 0d.

The considerable reduction for 1924 is due to the investigation now made, which excludes cases not necessitous, or which are not residents of the Borough.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

Government Grants were made during the year ended March 31st, 1925, in respect of Maternity and Child Welfare, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
St. Pancras Borough Council	6684	13	9
St. Pancras School for Mothers (Amptill Square)	653	18	9
" " (Chalton Street)	158	8	8
North St. Pancras School for Mothers	90	12	2
Grafton Road Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Centre	44	17	5
* Mary Ward Settlement School for Mothers	13	14	9
Camden Town Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Centre	72	5	2
Argyle Square Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Centre	40	14	2
Caversham Road Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Centre	234	6	11
South Highgate Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Centre	45	6	3
Maternity Nursing Association (for Maternity and Child Welfare Centre)	56	2	11
* Maternity Nursing Association (for extern Midwifery and Maternity Nursing)	607	0	0
* University College Hospital (for Maternity and Child Welfare)	861	8	7
" " (for Midwifery and Nursing)	212	10	0
* Royal Free Hospital (for extern Midwifery and Maternity Nursing)	94	10	0
* " " (for Maternity and Child Welfare Centre)	245	10	0
* " " (in respect of the Marlborough Maternity Section)	1163	9	7
St. Pancras Dispensary (Infant Clinic)	254	0	0
Mayoress of St. Pancras Home for Sick Children	483	13	11
Whitefield Day Nursery	404	5	11
Kentish Town Day Nursery	368	15	4
Margaret Club and Day Nursery	342	12	10

* Including expenditure on work amongst residents outside St. Pancras.

Section III.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of the compulsorily notifiable infectious diseases that have been notified during the year is shown in the following table, where they are also classified according to ages. The figures have not been corrected for any subsequent revision of the diagnosis.

DISEASES.	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.
1. Variola or Small-pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
2. Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	759	16	270	289	113	50	21	—
3. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	623	14	198	204	112	46	48	1
4. Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Enteric or Typhoid Fever	12	—	—	1	—	5	6	—
6. Fever, Simple or Continued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Puerperal Fever	16	—	—	—	—	1	15	—
9. Erysipelas	108	6	8	3	7	13	57	14
10. Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Cerebrospinal Meningitis	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
16. Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
17. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	52	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Encephalitis Lethargica	45	1	3	5	4	8	23	1
19. Acute Primary Pneumonia	293	22	93	30	11	25	92	20
20. Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	131	6	15	18	8	12	64	8
21. Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
22. Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Measles	4332	256	2620	1287	88	53	27	1
25. German Measles	270	10	91	117	29	17	6	—
26.*Tuberculosis	Pulmonary	447	4	7	11	96	304	25
	Other Forms	119	6	28	12	23	23	1
Totals	7217	392	3332	1988	396	350	688	71

* Including all Primary Notifications made under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, on Forms "A," "B," "C" or "D," and also cases first coming under notice by means of special Death Reports.

The following table gives the number of *notifications* of the notifiable infectious diseases received in each month of the year :—

MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1924.

	1ST QUARTER.			2ND QUARTER.			3RD QUARTER.			4TH QUARTER.			Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ..	22	36	39	47	66	49	47	86	95	92	111	69	759
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	23	30	54	44	76	54	40	53	45	64	74	66	623
Enteric Fever ..	—	1	—	1	1	—	4	—	2	—	1	2	12
Puerperal Fever ..	1	1	4	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	3	2	16
Erysipelas	6	7	12	12	9	6	6	10	6	9	15	10	108
Cerebrospinal Meningitis ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Polioencephalitis and Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	6	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	5	3	52
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	2	5	13	11	3	2	1	2	3	3	45
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	37	49	29	25	22	17	23	10	9	16	35	21	293
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	19	40	37	6	5	6	1	4	—	2	8	3	131
Malaria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	171	507	1685	1011	411	160	174	54	11	22	63	63	4332
German Measles ..	5	8	7	14	32	39	46	19	16	18	20	46	270
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ..	39	42	43	38	44	39	32	43	27	26	45	29	447
Tuberculosis (Other Forms) ..	4	7	9	12	19	10	12	10	14	7	9	6	119
Totals ..	334	733	1927	1220	703	397	394	296	234	253	392	324	7217

The following Table gives the number of *deaths* from the notifiable and certain other diseases during each month of the year:—

MONTHLY NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE AND SOME OTHER DISEASES DURING 1924.

	1ST QUARTER.			2ND QUARTER.			3RD QUARTER.			4TH QUARTER.			Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Scarlet Fever ..	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	12
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	2	1	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	22
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Polioencephalitis and Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	3	13
Measles	6	2	27	19	11	1	4	3	—	—	1	—	74
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	10	25	22	14	27	23	16	15	19	12	24	20	227
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	2	4	4	6	5	3	5	5	5	1	3	1	44
Totals—Notifiable Infectious Diseases	23	33	59	47	54	34	28	26	27	17	32	29	409
Whooping Cough ..	—	1	11	6	7	1	2	5	2	4	4	3	46
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	2	1	2	5	5	5	4	10	4	7	12	6	63
Influenza	8	29	24	9	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	80

In the following table the number of notifications are set forth for the past 10 years:—

Diseases.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Variola or Small-pox	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	1	—	1
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever ..	1009	448	246	332	558	853	1713	1156	487	759
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	446	424	451	399	348	747	723	725	512	623
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	36	38	24	17	7	18	28	14	20	12
Fever, Simple or Continued ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	14	18	9	5	13	18	11	11	20	16
Erysipelas	202	120	126	121	134	126	87	118	92	108
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Meningitis ..	40	23	25	13	10	6	4	7	2	3
Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio- encephalitis	8	9	1	1	4	2	4	1	6	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	31	38	31	40	39	69	101	59	51	52
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	3	11	8	5	5	45
Acute Primary Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	86	142	242	384	286	293
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	213	108	99	189	46	131
Malaria	..	..	..	..	98	58	18	13	13	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	3	3	—
Trench Fever	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	..	1855	3681	2144	1034	3093	1149	3728	327	4332
German Measles	..	381	609	311	268	195	81	253	134	270
Chicken-pox	247	..	..	401	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis { Pulmonary ..	933	735	825	1034	799	684	546	534	440	447
{ Other Forms ..	150	138	169	203	206	132	153	148	137	119
Totals	3116	4229	6197	5022	3837	6277	4968	7349	2581	7217

The notifications of, and deaths from, the notifiable infectious diseases are classified in the following table according to their Wards and Registration Sub-Districts:—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	NOTIFICATIONS.									DEATHS.								
	West. Ward		South Ward		East. Ward		North. Ward		Whole Borough.	West. Ward		South. Ward		East. Ward		North. Ward		Whole Borough.
	4	5	7	8	3	6	1	2		4	5	7	8	3	6	1	2	
1. Variola or Small-pox	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	74	96	28	83	168	89	113	108	759	—	3	1	—	2	2	1	3	12
3. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	62	68	17	51	150	117	87	71	623	2	2	1	—	6	5	4	2	22
4. Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Enteric or Typhoid Fever	2	3	1	4	1	—	1	—	12	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
6. Fever, Simple and Continued ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Puerperal Fever	1	1	2	2	2	1	6	1	16	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	4
9. Erysipelas	4	20	4	17	17	12	21	15	108	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	4
10. Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Cerebrospinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
16. Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
17. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	8	2	8	4	10	8	7	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Encephalitis Lethargica	11	3	3	5	8	1	10	4	45	3	2	1	1	—	1	4	1	13
19. Acute Primary Pneumonia	31	42	9	38	72	46	31	24	293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	14	13	—	20	36	13	18	17	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4
23. Trench Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Measles	522	631	162	438	857	605	510	607	4332	13	7	5	13	12	10	5	9	74
25. German Measles	31	32	12	12	59	23	58	43	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. *Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	74	65	40	63	70	25	73	23	477†	29	30	15	32	35	22	34	26	227‡
„ Other Forms	11	26	4	8	22	14	24	8	119†	1	11	3	1	10	4	9	5	44

* Including all primary notifications made under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, on Forms A, B, C, or D, and also cases first coming under notice by means of Special Death Reports.

† Including 2, the home addresses of which were not known.

‡ „ 12, „ „

|| „ 3, „ „

SMALL-POX.

A case of this disease was notified on August 26th. The patient was at once removed to hospital, the premises were disinfected and all contacts vaccinated. No other cases occurred.

The patient was a widow, aged 54, stated to have been vaccinated in infancy only. The illness began on August 10th, the rash appearing on the 13th; but the nature of the complaint was not recognised until the 26th. Fortunately the patient never left her room from the first day of the illness until she was removed to hospital.

In investigating the source of infection, it was found that a young girl living in the same house had recently suffered from what had been diagnosed as "Chicken-pox." On examining this girl, it was evident, from the distribution of the rash, that she had really suffered from an attack of very mild small-pox. The primary source of infection could not be ascertained; but it was probably brought from the Midlands or North of England, where mild small-pox has been prevalent for some time. During the summer, a constant succession of visitors from these districts had been coming to London for the Wembley Exhibition, and had stayed at the house in question. It is therefore possible that the infection may have originated from this source, and this view is supported by the fact that the type of disease was similar to that prevalent in the districts mentioned.

In addition to the above, cases of small-pox occurred during the year in several Boroughs within the Metropolitan area, and contacts with these cases were kept under observation during the requisite incubation period.

VACCINATION.

The following table is drawn up from returns, kindly supplied by the Clerk to the Guardians, in respect of children whose births were registered in the Parish of St. Pancras from January 1st to December 31st, 1923 :—

VACCINATIONS.

1st January to 31st December, 1923.

	Number.					Percentage of Births registered.				
	North.	East.	West.	South.	Whole Borough	North.	East.	West.	South.	Whole Borough
Births registered	961	1264	908	1549	4682	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Dead, unvaccinated	43	77	37	61	218	4·5	6·1	4·1	3·9	4·7
Successfully vaccinated	475	664	484	868	2491	49·4	52·6	53·3	56·0	53·2
Had smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insusceptible of vaccination ...	2	3	3	2	10	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·2
Received certificate of conscientious objection	396	350	318	345	1409	41·2	27·7	35·0	22·3	30·1
Postponed by medical certificate	5	12	12	10	39	0·5	0·9	1·3	0·6	0·8
Moved to known address in other districts	10	51	6	156	223	1·0	4·0	0·7	10·1	4·8
Lost sight of by removal ...	27	95	36	99	257	2·8	7·5	4·0	6·4	5·5
Unvaccinated and not accounted for in previous columns	3	12	12	8	35	0·3	0·9	1·3	0·5	0·7

The corresponding figures for the past ten years are as follows :—

Year.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Per cent.	Conscientious Objections, and Children otherwise escaping Vaccination.	Per cent.
1914	4965	1767	35·6	1332	26·8
1915	4536	1587	35·0	1205	26·6
1916	4322	1594	36·9	1179	27·3
1917	3664	1581	43·1	1014	27·7
1918	3338	1281	38·4	932	27·9
1919	3874	1733	44·7	1155	29·8
1920	6086	2693	44·3	2118	34·8
1921	5102	2085	40·9	1934	37·9
1922	4881	2260	46·3	1775	36·4
1923	4682	2491	53·2	1444	30·8

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease was more prevalent than during the previous year, and the case mortality was also higher.

759 cases were notified during the year; but of this number 101 were subsequently reported by the hospital authorities not to be suffering from this disease. The correct number of cases was therefore 658, equal to an attack rate of 3·0 per 1,000 of population.

The number of deaths certified as being due to Scarlet Fever was 12, equal to a death-rate of 0·05 per 1,000 of population, and a case mortality of 1·82 per cent. of cases notified.

The following table gives the corresponding figures for the past 10 years, corrected for errors in diagnosis :—

Year.	No. of Notifications.	Notification rate per 1,000 population.	No. of Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	Case Mortality per cent.	Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital.
1915	900	4·1	22	0·10	2·4	96
1916	404	2·0	8	0·04	2·0	96
1917	224	1·2	4	0·02	1·8	97
1918	289	1·6	7	0·04	2·4	96
1919	516	2·3	5	0·02	1·0	96
1920	808	3·5	11	0·05	1·4	96
1921	1649	7·7	7	0·03	0·4	96
1922	1102	5·2	20	0·09	1·8	99
1923	425	2·0	3	0·01	0·7	99
1924	658	3·0	12	0·05	1·8	98

Of the 759 cases notified, 747, or 98·4 per cent., were removed to hospital.

Return Cases.—This term is applied to cases of Scarlet Fever which occur in a house within 28 days of the return from hospital of a previous case.

12 such cases occurred during the year, one of which proved fatal.

Special inquiries are made into these cases, with the object of discovering any possible source of infection.

Considerable interest has been taken in this disease during the year, owing to research work carried out in America by Drs. G. F. and G. H. Dick. These workers claim to have definitely identified a certain germ (*Streptococcus Hæmolyticus*) as the cause of the disease. They have devised a method of testing susceptibility to infection, and also a process of immunisation against the disease. Further research is being made; but there appears to be every reason to assert that the above work has definitely increased our knowledge concerning Scarlet Fever, and may ultimately lead to the introduction of methods which will give protection against infection.

DIPHTHERIA.

623 cases were notified during the year. It was subsequently found that in 118 cases the diagnosis was incorrect and these patients were not suffering from this disease. The corrected number of cases was, therefore, 505, equal to an incidence rate of 2·3 per 1,000 of population.

The number of deaths certified during the year as being due to Diphtheria was 22, equal to a death rate of 0·10 per 1000 of population, and a case mortality of 4·4 per cent. of the cases notified.

This rate of mortality is the lowest yet recorded for the Borough.

The following table gives particulars relating to the disease for the past 10 years, corrected for errors in diagnosis:—

Year.	No. of Notifications.	Notification rate per 1,000 population.	No. of Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	Case mortality per cent.	Percentage of cases removed to hospital.
1915 ...	311	1·7	24	0·11	6·3	95
1916 ...	383	1·9	23	0·12	6·0	95
1917 ...	381	2·0	25	0·13	5·5	99
1918 ...	340	1·9	31	0·17	9·1	93
1919 ...	283	1·3	21	0·09	7·4	97
1920 ...	680	2·9	33	0·14	4·8	97
1921 ...	657	3·1	51	0·24	7·8	98
1922 ...	612	2·9	44	0·21	7·2	98
1923 ...	399	1·9	20	0·09	5·0	98
1924 ...	505	2·3	22	0·10	4·4	99

Of the 623 cases notified, 616 (98·9 per cent.) were removed to hospital. 612 were admitted to Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals, and 4 cases to other hospitals.

Return Cases.—This term is applied to cases of Diphtheria occurring in the same house within 28 days of the return from hospital of a previous case.

Nine cases of this description occurred during the year. Two cases were in one house, and one in each of seven other houses. In three cases bacteriological examination showed the original patient still had diphtheria bacilli in either nose or throat.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER.

Twelve cases were notified during the year; but on further investigation three of these were found to have been incorrectly diagnosed. The actual number of cases was, therefore, nine. With the exception of the year 1919, when 7 cases only occurred, this is the lowest number recorded in any year.

Based on bacteriological examination, 5 cases were reported to be suffering from Typhoid and 4 from Paratyphoid fever.

In one case only was there a history of having consumed fish or shell-fish within the incubation period. In two instances the disease was imported, the patients having recently arrived in this country from abroad. One case had been away on holiday, and the infection was probably contracted during that period. In the other cases, no definite source of infection could be discovered. Two of the cases proved fatal.

Particulars relating to this disease during the past 10 years, corrected for errors in diagnosis, will be found in the following table :—

Year.		Cases notified.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
1915	..	16	8	31
1916	..	29	5	17
1917	..	17	5	29
1918	..	11	5	45
1919	..	7	2	29
1920	..	14	1	7
1921	..	26	2	8
1922	..	9	1	11
1923	..	14	1	7
1924	..	9	2	22

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified during the year is given in the following table in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 30th December, 1923, to the 3rd January, 1925 (inclusive).

AGE PERIODS.		Number of Notifications on Form A.													Number of Notifications on Form B.					Number of Notifications on Form C.		Number of Notifications on Form D.	
		Primary Notifications.												Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other Doctors).	Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other Doctors).	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total.		Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total.					
Pulmonary	Males ..	—	2	2	4	16	24	48	47	41	22	11	217	234	—	1	1	2	2	121	163	51	120
	Females	—	2	3	5	28	23	45	27	20	5	5	163	169	—	—	—	—	—	74	88	29	59
Non-pulmonary	Males ..	2	12	13	1	4	3	6	1	2	1	—	45	47	—	—	3	3	4	3	32	—	16
	Females	2	10	12	5	3	12	4	1	3	1	—	53	53	—	—	—	—	3	5	55	2	15
TOTALS		4	26	30	15	51	62	103	76	66	29	16	478	503	—	1	4	5	9	203	308	82	210

AGE PERIODS.		Number of Primary Notifications on Form C, included in above.												Number of Primary Notifications on Form D, included in above.											
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total.
Pulmonary	(Males..	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	5	7	1	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(Females	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	5	5	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-pulmonary	(Males..	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS		—	1	2	3	—	4	7	10	12	1	2	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Age Periods.		Cases not Notified—Information obtained from Special Death Reports.											Total.
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	
Pulmonary	(Males ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	3	5	14
	(Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	2	2	13
Non-Pulmonary	(Males ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
	(Females ...	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	7
Totals ...		2	5	—	1	2	—	3	8	6	6	8	41

It will be seen that the number of primary notifications on forms A, B, C and D, was 525. In addition to this, 41 other cases were not notified, but first came to knowledge by means of special death reports (see table). The total number of new cases during the year was therefore 566, equal to a notification rate of 2·59 per 1000 of the population. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 577 cases, with a notification rate of 2·69 per 1000.

Of the total 566 new cases, 447 were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 119 were non-pulmonary in character, equal to a notification rate of 2·05 and 0·54 respectively.

In the following table all the cases occurring during the year are classified for age and sex :—

TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS DURING 1924.

Ages.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			Other forms of Tuberculosis.			Total, all Forms.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
0—1 ..	—	—	—	4	2	6	6
1—5 ..	2	2	4	16	12	28	32
5—10 ..	3	4	7	14	12	26	33
10—15 ..	5	6	11	6	6	12	23
15—25 ..	44	52	96	7	16	23	119
25—35 ..	55	47	102	6	5	11	113
35—45 ..	55	36	91	1	2	3	94
45—55 ..	49	29	78	2	4	6	84
55—65 ..	26	7	33	2	1	3	36
65 & upwards	18	7	25	1	—	1	26
Totals ..	257	190	447	59	60	119	566

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year were 271 ; of these 227 were from pulmonary and 44 from other forms of tuberculosis. These figures are equal to a death rate of 1·24 (1·04 pulmonary, 0·20 non-pulmonary) per 1,000 of population.

In the following table these deaths are classified as regards age and sex :—

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Ages.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			Other forms of Tuberculosis.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
0—1 ..	—	—	—	2	1	3	3
1—2 ..	—	—	—	1	3	4	4
2—5 ..	—	2	2	7	3	10	12
5—10 ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
10—15 ..	2	1	3	1	2	3	6
15—25 ..	14	24	38	3	5	8	46
25—35 ..	20	21	41	—	2	2	43
35—45 ..	25	18	43	—	4	4	47
45—55 ..	38	19	57	3	2	5	62
55—65 ..	21	6	27	1	1	2	29
65 & upwards	10	5	15	1	1	2	17
Totals ..	130	97	227	19	25	44	271

In the above table it will be noted that deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption) were most numerous at the age periods from 25 to 55 years, no less than 141 deaths occurring between these ages, out of a total of 227 at all ages. This large proportion of deaths during the most useful and productive years of life is a serious loss to the community.

Although the loss of life from Tuberculosis is still very great, various remedial measures have effected a material reduction during recent years, the figures for the past 2 years, both as regards notification rates and death rates, being lower than in any previous years. This is shown in the following table, which gives these statistics for the past 10 years :—

Year.	Estimated Population.	Primary Notifications.			Deaths.			Notification Rate.			Death Rate.		
		Phthisis.	Other forms.	All forms.	Phthisis.	Other forms.	All forms.	Phthisis.	Other forms.	All forms.	Phthisis.	Other forms.	All forms.
1915 ..	218387	933	150	1083	398	102	500	4.27	0.69	4.96	1.82	0.47	2.29
1916 ..	218387	735	138	873	340	83	423	3.36	0.63	3.99	1.55	0.38	1.93
1917 ..	218387	825	169	994	353	91	444	3.78	0.77	4.55	1.62	0.42	2.03
1918 ..	218387	1034	203	1237	403	82	485	4.74	0.93	5.67	1.85	0.37	2.22
1919 ..	218387	799	206	1005	268	73	341	3.66	0.94	4.60	1.23	0.33	1.56
1920 ..	218387	684	132	816	249	63	312	3.07	0.59	3.67	1.12	0.28	1.40
1921 ..	212900	546	153	699	250	54	304	2.56	0.72	3.28	1.17	0.25	1.43
1922 ..	212500	534	148	682	257	58	315	2.51	0.70	3.21	1.21	0.27	1.48
1923 ..	214400	440	137	577	211	61	272	2.05	0.64	2.69	0.98	0.28	1.27
1924 ..	214300	447	119	566	227	44	271	2.05	0.54	2.59	1.04	0.20	1.24

The total 271 deaths which occurred during the year from all forms of tuberculosis include 41 deaths of cases which had not been notified. Of these, 27 deaths were due to Pulmonary and 14 to other forms of tuberculosis, which represent 11.9 per cent. and 31.8 per cent. respectively of the total deaths from these causes. 54 cases of tuberculosis were only notified within 1 month of death, and 20 other cases within 3 months of death. It is therefore obvious, either many patients do not seek treatment until the disease is far advanced, or that notification is in many cases unduly delayed.

In the following table the notification and death rates are classified according to sex. The figures are based on the sex population as determined at the last Census (1921):—

	Notification rates per 1,000 Males or Females Living.			Death rates per 1,000 Males or Females Living.		
	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	Total.	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	Total.
Males ...	2.50	0.57	3.07	1.26	0.18	1.45
Females ...	1.65	0.52	2.16	0.84	0.22	1.06
Both Sexes ...	2.05	0.54	2.59	1.04	0.20	1.24

The table below shows the number of notifications and the number of deaths, together with the corresponding rates for each Ward of the Borough:—

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).

No. of Ward.	Notifications.		Deaths.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1	97	2·6	43	1·2
2	31	1·4	31	1·4
3	92	2·5	46	1·3
4	85	3·2	30	1·1
5	92	3·0	41	1·3
6	40	1·9	26	1·2
7	44	2·8	18	1·2
8	71	2·5	33	1·2
No address	14	—	—	—
Totals	566	2·6	271	1·2

The following table gives details of the new cases occurring during 1924, classified according to the part of the body affected, as well as for age and sex distribution:—

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1924.

LOCATION OF DISEASE.	AGES.						TOTAL.
	0—5 years.		5—15 years.		15 years and upwards.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	2	8	10	247	178	447
Bones and Joints ..	4	2	7	3	5	8	29
Meninges ..	8	6	—	—	1	—	15
Glands ..	5	3	10	14	5	9	46
Abdominal ..	1	1	2	—	2	7	13
Genito-Urinary ..	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
General ..	1	1	1	1	—	1	5
Other Organs ..	1	1	—	—	2	2	6
<i>Total—Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis</i> ..	20	14	20	18	19	28	119
Total—all forms of Tuberculosis ..	22	16	28	28	266	206	566

HOME VISITS AND INQUIRIES.

This is carried out, both as regards notified cases and contacts, by women inspectors of the Town Hall staff and by two nurses attached to the dispensaries. From the Town Hall each of the six women inspectors investigates cases and contacts in the area of the Borough allotted to her. The nurse at the St. Pancras Dispensary devotes to home visiting in Wards 1—6 so much of her time as is available, chiefly for special inquiries required by the Tuberculosis Officer.

The nurse at the joint Holborn and St. Pancras Dispensary (which is at University College Hospital) devotes half of her time to St. Pancras cases in Wards 7—8. The visiting work carried out by the above staff during the year in connection with tuberculosis was as follows:—

Visits by Tuberculosis Officers	244
Women inspectors—(a) First visits	760
(b) Subsequent visits	3,297
Visits by Dispensary Nurses	1,107
	— 5,408
Attendance of women inspectors at dispensaries ..	471
Other visits of women inspectors for various purposes ..	208
Number of cases in which disinfection was carried out ..	127

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

There are three dispensaries, situated as follows:—

39, Oakley Square, N.W.1.

132, Malden Road, N.W.5.

University College Hospital, W.1.

The two first mentioned are for patients residing in the six wards of the Borough north of Euston Road (Census population, 169,276). The staff consists of the Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Donnelly), a nurse, and a clerical and general assistant, all full-time officers.

In this area the cases of tuberculosis notified during the year numbered 437 (332 pulmonary, 105 non-pulmonary), which represent attack rates of 1.9 and 0.6 respectively per 1000 of the population. The deaths in this area registered as being due to tuberculosis numbered 217 (177 pulmonary, 40 non-pulmonary), representing death rates of 1.01 and 0.23 respectively per 1000 of population.

The dispensary at University College Hospital is a joint one serving the two wards of St. Pancras south of the Euston Road (Census population, 42,090), and the whole of the Borough of Holborn. The staff here consists of a part-time Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Hilton, January to September; Dr. Struthers, October to December), and a full-time nurse who devotes half of her time to St. Pancras cases.

In this area of St. Pancras (Wards 7 and 8), the cases of tuberculosis notified during the year numbered 115 (103 pulmonary, 12 non-pulmonary), representing attack rates of 2.37 and 0.27 respectively per 1000 of population.

The deaths in this area registered as being due to tuberculosis numbered 51 (47 pulmonary, 4 non-pulmonary), representing death rates of 1.08 and 0.09 respectively per 1000 of population.

The following table gives a summary of the work done at the three dispensaries during the year:—

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

	Tuberculosis Dispensary at St. Pancras Dispensary, 39, Oakley Square.							Branch Tuberculosis Dispensary at 132, Malden Road.							Tuberculosis Dispensary at University College Hospital.						
	Adults.		Under 15		Total.	Contacts included in Total.	Insured Persons included in Total.	Adults.		Under 15		Total.	Contacts included in Total.	Insured Persons included in Total.	Adults.		Under 15		Total.	Contacts included in Total.	Insured Persons included in Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.			
Under observation January 1st pending diagnosis ...	15	37	24	9	85	28	26	7	5	6	6	24	7	4	4	2	1	2	9	4	2
Examined for first time during the year ...	160	177	106	113	556	219	206	29	49	37	40	155	76	47	56	55	25	21	157	49	58
Total ...	175	214	130	122	641	247	232	36	54	43	46	179	83	51	60	57	26	23	166	53	60
Found to be suffering from :—																					
Tuberculosis { Pulmonary ...	86	69	1	1	157	13	100	12	17	0	3	32	6	18	32	17	1	2	52	1	27
Non-pulmonary ...	8	3	4	6	21	0	7	4	1	2	1	8	3	3	4	5	3	—	12	1	5
Not suffering from Tuberculosis ...	53	93	89	100	335	206	75	11	22	29	31	93	54	17	20	33	22	21	96	51	25
Under observation on December 31st pending diagnosis ...	20	36	29	8	93	19	39	7	6	9	8	30	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis ...	8	13	7	7	35	9	11	2	8	3	3	16	4	6	4	2	0	0	6	0	3
		39, Oakley Square.		132, Malden Road.		University College Hospital.				39, Oakley Square.		132, Malden Road.		University College Hospital.							
Patients under supervision (excluding persons under observation or domiciliary treatment) on 31st December ...		411		130		197		Reports received from Insurance Practitioners re insured patients under domiciliary treatment during the year ...		54		1		14							
Total number of attendances during the year—								Persons referred to affiliated hospital ...		0		0		73							
Insured ...		1525		251		529		Consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients—													
Uninsured ...		1380		622		426		Insured ...		3		1		1							
Persons placed under observation for the purpose of diagnosis during the year ...		201		77		23		Uninsured ...		0		0		0							
Cases in which the period of observation exceeded two months ...		41*		14†		0		Other visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of patients ...		195		36		8							
Insured persons under domiciliary treatment on December 31st ...		141		12		136		Visits by Dispensary Nurses to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes ...		352		86		669							
								Specimens of sputum examined for dispensary purposes ...		881		173		130							

* 34 due to non-attendance.

† 9 due to non-attendance.

The following reports have been furnished by the Tuberculosis Officers giving particulars concerning the clinical duties carried out by them at the dispensaries under their charge and in their respective areas :—

REPORT BY DR. N. M. DONNELLY.—WARDS 1 TO 6.

Year.	Wards 1—6.		Oakley Square.		Malden Road.		Total Attendances.		Home Visits.		Sputa Examd.
	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Contacts included in new cases.	New Cases.	Contacts included in new cases.	Oakley Square.	Malden Road.	T.O.	Nurse.	
1921	541	229	462	133	62	24	2886	439	187	296	990
1922	514	250	475	139	91	36	3675	587	193	423	987
1923	432	216	619	278	164	75	3050	703	141	457	891
1924	437	217	556	219	155	76	2905	873	231	438	1054

The Oakley Square and Malden Road Dispensaries deal with cases of tuberculosis in Wards 1 to 6. In the above table, for the years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, the Notifications and Deaths in Wards 1 to 6, new cases seen at dispensaries and total attendances, etc., is given. This shows that, though the notifications and deaths have fallen, the number of new cases seen at dispensaries has increased. It will be seen that the new cases for 1924 are below those for 1923. This decrease is due almost entirely to the decrease in the number of contacts examined during the year. In 1922 and 1923 an endeavour was made to obtain better results in this important branch of the work, *i.e.*, the examination of contacts, by trying to induce all contacts of notified cases to attend for examination at the dispensary; but in 1924 visitors were instructed to advise contacts to be examined by their own panel or private doctor if they had one; if not, to attend at the dispensary for examination.

As regards total attendances, these are shown not to have increased since 1921 proportionately with the new cases. The reason for this is that, since 1921, it has also been endeavoured to limit treatment at the dispensaries to those requiring some special treatment, or to those who had no panel doctor and were unable to obtain adequate treatment otherwise. The number on treatment at the dispensaries in 1924 is 73 greater than that for 1923.

With reference to cases put on observation at the dispensary, it is considered more satisfactory to put on a period of observation all cases which, especially if they are "contacts," are not in good health, even though there are no definite signs of Tuberculosis present. This number is increasing, and is about 100 more for 1924 than for 1923. Many of these doubtful cases are referred for X-ray examination, a note being sent to the radiographer on the clinical findings. Fifty-one such cases were sent for X-ray report in 1924. A definite decision is generally arrived at in two months. Of 55 cases, which were during the year over two months on observation, the cause in 43 of these was non-attendance or irregular attendance on the part of the patient. In many cases this is probably due to the clearing up of some suspicious condition present when the child or person comes first to the dispensary, so that re-attendance is not considered necessary. Such irregular attenders are visited when they do not come at the time fixed, to ascertain the cause and try to secure re-attendance.

The number of Insured patients under Domiciliary Treatment is increased by 52 over the 1923 figure, and the number of reports received from Insurance Practitioners in respect of these patients is increased by 30. As a rule reports are required three monthly from practitioners,

but, as many of the patients keep under regular supervision at the dispensary, reports are not asked for in these cases.

Cases doubtful, even after a period of observation at the dispensary, are, if it seems advisable, referred to the London County Council for observation in hospital. During 1924, 8 cases were referred for observation, and 5 found to be tubercular.

Under the heading "Consultations" are classed only consultations with the doctor at the home of the patient. As almost all the doubtful cases are fit to get about, they are generally referred by the doctor to the dispensary. This accounts for the small number of entries here.

Visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes of patients are 90 over those in 1923.

Sputum examinations are 163 over those for 1923.

Nurses' visits are 142 more than in 1923.

There is a large amount of dispensary work not included in this return. A copy of all the notifications in this area is sent each week to the Tuberculosis Officer. These notifications may be those of cases under practitioners or attending hospital out-patient departments, or may be notifications of cases under treatment in hospitals. The Health Visitors from the Public Health Department visit at the homes to ascertain the circumstances, report on sanitary conditions, give advice to patient and those in contact with him, and take steps as regards disinfection and the prevention of infection in others. Inquiry is made as to whether the patient is receiving the necessary treatment, or if the patient's doctor wishes him to attend at the dispensary. Any doubt in this matter is dealt with by writing the doctor and asking if he wishes to consult with the Tuberculosis Officer *re* the form of treatment most suitable to the circumstances of the case. If the patient is in hospital a report is asked for, and forwarded to the London County Council if the doctor in charge of the case wishes to recommend the case for institutional treatment. From these inquiries, if it is ascertained that patient's attendance is desired, he is instructed to attend. No bar is placed on the attendance of any patient at the dispensary where tuberculosis is suspected. Such cases come of their own accord, or may be referred by School Medical Officers, Health Visitors, or social workers.

In the year 1924, 177 recommendations were made to the London County Council for institutional treatment. These included second recommendations and patients of other years. Progress reports are furnished yearly on cases which have had institutional treatment, and 306 of these were furnished in 1924.

406 reports were made to the Ministry of Pensions on cases sent for opinion as to diagnosis or treatment.

Re Co-operation with Practitioners.—A report is made on every case referred for opinion, stating in full the patient's condition, if he is recommended for institutional treatment, and again a full report is made on his condition on discharge, when he goes back again under his own doctor. 161 reports were made on insured cases, and 355 letters or other reports about cases.

Co-operation with School Medical Service.—Cases referred for opinion by the School Medical Officer are reported on. 211 school cards have been made out for school contacts of notified cases, and a report made on the child's condition if it has been seen at the dispensary. If not seen, the card is so marked and sent to the School Medical Officer, so that these children can be specially observed at school. Every year the Divisional School Medical Officer goes over these cases with the Tuberculosis Officer for further consideration. Reference of cases is made to the School Care Committee or clinic for the treatment of teeth, eyes, ears, nose and throat.

Children not definitely tubercular, but in a poor state of health, are, if considered advisable, referred to the Invalid Children's Aid Association for convalescent treatment. During 1924, 20 children were referred for such treatment.

Cases of lupus are sent to the London Hospital for Finsen Light treatment, payment being made by the Borough Council at a fixed rate for each exposure. Five cases were under this treatment during 1924.

A number of cases considered suitable for Pneumothorax treatment have been receiving this at Brompton Hospital, payment at a fixed rate per "refill" being made also in these cases by the Borough Council. Eight were receiving this form of treatment in the year.

Recommendations are made to the Medical Officer of Health for grants for extra nourishment from the special fund for this purpose in the case of patients who are likely to derive permanent benefit from it, and whose circumstances seem to require it. Such cases are those who are out of work and awaiting institutional treatment, or who, after a period of institutional treatment, require it to maintain their condition till re-employed. Fifty-two cases were recommended during the year.

Recommendations are also made for the provision of extra bed or bedding, and reports made *re* sanitary conditions observed as needing attention on visits of Tuberculosis Officer at the homes of patients.

Under the Borough Council Scheme for treatment, dental treatment is given to patients in need of it and dentures supplied. In the case of insured patients, part of the cost is borne by approved societies if dental benefit is accorded to their members. The remainder of the cost, or part thereof, is borne by the Council. The Care Committee assist by advising the Medical Officer of Health as to the capacity of the patient to contribute to the cost. In 1924, fifty-two cases were sent for dental treatment, and dentures supplied in ten cases.

Reference to the Care Committee.—All notified cases whose conditions are such as seem to require it are, if willing, referred to the Care Committee to deal with such circumstances as fall within its province. The Sub-Committee of the Care Committee meets weekly and is attended by the Tuberculosis Officer. In cases of urgency letters are given to be taken at once to the Hon. Secretary.

To assist in the very difficult task of obtaining employment for the tuberculous patient who is fit for it, letters are given to the local employment exchange, stating what the patient's occupation was, whether he is now considered fit for it, and if not, suitable occupations are suggested. To overcome the reluctance of employers to take, or of others to work with, tuberculous patients, a certificate is given *re* freedom from infection. If the patient cannot be certified as definitely non-infectious, a "conditional" certificate is given, stating under what conditions he is not likely to be infectious. 18 cases were referred during the year to the Exchanges.

REPORT BY DR. STRUTHERS.—WARDS 7 AND 8.

Report of the Tuberculosis Dispensary (University College Hospital) for the year 1924.

The following report follows the lines suggested in Memorandum 37/T of the Ministry of Health:—

Close co-operation has been maintained with the Local Authorities. Frequent consultations take place between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough, and at the end of the month the latter is furnished by the former with reports of the work done in the dispensary. Numerous reports and returns have also been prepared for the London County Council and other Authorities.

Many of the children seen at the dispensary have been sent by the Medical Officers of school clinics and child welfare centres for further opinion. On the other hand, use has been made of the arrangements whereby the School Medical Service keep under observation children referred to them, either as unexamined contacts (*vide infra*) or as being in an unsatisfactory state of health.

Close co-operation has also been maintained, both with the local medical practitioners and with the Hospital, and it is from these sources that the majority of patients have come. Full advantage has been taken of the valuable facilities offered by the Hospital for the diagnosis of obscure cases, particularly in the matter of X-ray work, laryngoscopy and pathological investigations. It is also a great help to have at hand an institution to which tuberculous patients can be referred for treatment of non-tuberculous ailments to which they may be subject, the treatment of which adds so much to their welfare. The dispensary is also used by the Hospital as a channel for furnishing the various reports sent to the County Councils concerning in-patients who come under their scheme for the institutional treatment of Tuberculosis.

Patients referred to the dispensary from the out-patient department of the Hospital are put in touch with the Tuberculosis Officer of their district and arrangements for their removal to sanatoria, etc., thus facilitated.

Special mention must be made of the help given by the Tuberculosis Care Committee, and the organisation which it represents, in the amelioration of home conditions and in assisting the families of those who have gone to sanatoria, and in other matters, which, though not strictly medical, are of the greatest importance in treatment.

All patients attending the dispensary are visited periodically by the dispensary nurse and reports made.

Every effort has been made, through the agency of the dispensary nurse and otherwise, to get into touch with contacts; but in this matter considerable difficulty has been experienced, not only in securing primary examination, but in following the subsequent history of the individuals concerned.

The arrangements under the heading of General Supervision, include :—

1. Periodic examination at the dispensary, when advice is given as to mode of life and prevention of infection.
2. The supply of medicine to non-insured patients.
3. The supervision of home conditions by the dispensary nurse.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

All cases recommended for institutional treatment are dealt with by the London County Council. Patients admitted to sanatoria are usually early or moderately early cases, and there is little or no delay in their admission.

For advanced cases the accommodation is not so adequate, and it is regrettable that the number of these who have been refused admission has increased during the past few years. This is a grave defect, which should be promptly remedied, for these advanced and generally highly infectious cases constitute a serious risk to others, especially children, living under the conditions of close contact so prevalent at the present time.

A number of these advanced cases are referred to poor law institutions. Some patients decline to accept this form of accommodation, and for these we endeavour to find vacancies in homes for the dying or other similar institutions. Failing this, these cases must remain at home.

The following table gives the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during each of the past three years, and the number and percentage of those refused institutional treatment:—

Year.	Notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Number refused Institutional Treatment.	Percentage of cases Notified.
1922 ..	534	18	3 per cent.
1923 ..	440	24	5 "
1924 ..	447	46	10.3 "

The necessity for increasing institutional accommodation for advanced cases will probably be better appreciated from the following particulars concerning the 71 persons whose death, from pulmonary tuberculosis, occurred in their own homes.

The number of persons in the families of these 71 cases was 297, and the number of rooms occupied by these 297 persons was only 205.

In some of the cases the conditions were even more unsatisfactory. For instance, in nine of the above cases the number of persons in the families, including the patients, totalled 70, and these were all living in 21 rooms.

A very valuable step was taken by the Borough Council during the past year in the provision of beds and bedding to be lent to tuberculous patients who were compelled to share a bed with another or other persons. These have proved of great value. They are much appreciated by those to whom they are lent, and should tend to limit the spread of infection.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The functions of this Committee were indicated in a circular issued by the Ministry of Health to be as follows:—"The primary duty of the Committee should be to consider the economic position of the family of every patient suffering from tuberculosis as soon as he comes within the purview of the dispensary scheme, and to render such advice and assistance as the circumstances of the case dictate, with a view to enabling the family to adjust their circumstances to the new conditions, to maintain their economic independence, and to derive the fullest possible advantage from the medical treatment prescribed. Certain kinds of assistance may be needed in particular cases, viz., additional food, change of air, clothing, better home conditions, more suitable occupation; the provision of financial or other assistance, when necessary, for the family of a patient who is under treatment in a residential institution, or temporarily for a patient and his family on his return home from such an institution. Where the necessity for financial assistance arises, it can be better provided through the agency of existing charitable or public organisations than from a fund administered by the Care Committee, and in such cases it should be the function of the Care Committee to bring the family into touch with the appropriate organisation. A subsidiary but important function is to undertake, on behalf of the London County Council, the assessment of charges made in respect of residential treatment afforded to children and to adults whose income exceeds a certain figure. It is important, however, to secure that the activities of Care Committees are not absorbed by the routine work falling under this head to the detriment of the main functions which are mentioned above."

Although the Ministry of Health is of opinion that it is neither necessary nor desirable that Care Committees should be in possession of funds, in practice it is difficult, if not impossible, to carry out all the duties enumerated without having some funds available.

The following particulars concerning the work of the Committee and cases dealt with have been supplied by the Hon. Secretary, Miss Bibby:—

THE ST. PANCRAS TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

Report of the Hon. Secretary on the Work for the year ended 31st December, 1924.

The work of the Committee during the year 1924 proceeded generally on the lines laid down by the Ministry of Health in Circular 308. Its activities and its possibilities have, however, been limited by lack of adequate clerical assistance and by lack of money, so that there is no great record of achievement to present and no sufficiently satisfactory statistical account for review.

The Committee has met on five occasions; the Sub-Committee on thirty-seven occasions during the year 1924.

The Sub-Committee, which meets weekly, except at times of holiday or for special reasons, deals mainly with questions of assessment. When desirable it makes special reports and recommendations to the parent Committee.

The parent Committee has been asked to deal with the wider questions and problems relating to the work, including the suitability of the provision made for various classes of cases, the consideration of special problems, and the consideration of needed new developments. Recommendations to the Borough Council have been made as to:—

The provision of accommodation for advanced cases.

The urgent need for additional housing.

The payment of nurses for patients in their own homes.

The provision of extra beds and bedding for patients in their own homes.

The Borough Council complied with the request of the Committee as to beds, etc., and the provision has proved of great value.

The Committee organised a Conference on the Care of Advanced Cases of Tuberculosis, held at the St. Pancras Town Hall on 24th July, 1924. Representatives of all the Care Committees of London were invited to attend. There was a general agreement as to the need for further provision for the care of advanced cases; but no specific resolutions were put forward, as it was hoped to continue the Conference at a later date.

Since Care Committees are requested by the London County Council to recommend as to the payments to be made by or on behalf of patients receiving residential institutional treatment, much time is occupied in inquiring into and considering the financial circumstances of such persons. Inquiry of this kind must, obviously, be made with great care if injury to the patient as to his employment and living arrangements is to be avoided, so that assessment is frequently made on unchecked information. The County Council (having less complete knowledge of the patients than the Care Committee) make the final decision.

During 1924, 141 cases were considered as to assessment, and 87 cases in other connections. Cases were referred for assistance to:—

The Charity Organization Society.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association.

The British Red Cross.

The Invalid Kitchens of London.

The St. Pancras Home Helps Committee.

The King's Roll Committee of the Labour Exchange.

Spero Leather Workers.

Theatrical Ladies' Guild.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

In certain approved cases, extra nourishment is provided by the Borough Council.

There are, however, other cases for which this provision is not available. The difficulties dealt with have included:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Employment. | 5. The provision of open-air school accommodation. |
| 2. Housing. | 6. Provision for advanced cases. |
| 3. Unsuitability for such help as is available. | 7. Provision of medical care for non-pauper non-panel patients in their own homes. |
| 4. Difficulties of character and mentality which unfit the patient for the full utilization of help provided. | |

The one completely satisfactory section of the Committee's work has been the Children's Section, which has been entirely in the hands of Mrs. Philipson. Twenty-seven children were sent away under the London County Council scheme. Two were referred to the I.C.A.A. for special care. The Committee is deeply indebted to Mrs. Philipson, who, in addition to the work for the children, has undertaken the whole of the collection of the adults' payments, and has given to the Committee in every direction assistance of which it is impossible to speak too cordially.

In the latter part of the year, Miss Lawrence gave valuable help in clerical work and in visiting, but was unable to continue.

The emergency provision of clothing for patients who have not any suitable equipment is of importance. The cases of urgency so far arising have been met in part by the help of private friends and by Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. It is hoped later to establish a needlework guild for the Committee.

Among many pressing needs are:—

1. Means of subsidizing the earnings of partially recovered patients.
2. Further provision of employment specially adapted for patients.
3. Further provision of tenement workshops of hygienic construction for such patients.
4. Living accommodation for cases in crowded homes, or for those without adequate attention who are not yet hospital cases.
5. More complete assistance to recovery for pneumonia and pleurisy patients by way of preventive work.
6. Some provision for medical care in the patient's own home for the necessitous who have no panel doctor, and, though not "destitute," are unable to pay ordinary medical fees, when too ill to attend the dispensary.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Sixteen cases were notified during the year. Two of these were non-residents, who had come to homes in the Borough for their confinements. Four deaths occurred from this cause, one of these being a non-resident.

As the result of an inquest, one other death was recorded of a case which had not been notified. There were therefore 15 St. Pancras cases, with three deaths. This equals an incidence rate of 3.6 per 1,000 births and a case mortality of 20 per cent. Of the 14 notified cases, 5 were primiparæ (women who had not previously had children) and 9 were multiparæ. Five cases followed the birth of dead or premature children, and 9 were after the birth of living children. Four cases were attended in their confinements by doctors, 6 by midwives, 3 by students, and 1 case was unattended at the birth.

All the patients were admitted to hospitals. Twelve of the confinements took place in the patients' own home, two were in institutions.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Fifty-two cases were notified or otherwise discovered during the year. This equals an attack rate of 12·6 per 1,000 births. One child died owing to coincident bronchitis. Of the 52 cases, 27 were regarded as slight, 21 of moderate severity, and 4 were grave. Eighteen cases were admitted to the special hospital provided for this disease—St. Margaret's, Leighton Road; 20 were treated at home with the help of a visiting nurse, and 14 attended the out-patient department of hospitals. In 2 cases, the sight of both eyes was permanently affected. Thirty-five of the cases had been born at home, and 17 in Institutions.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

(CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.)

Three cases were notified, but on further investigation, two of these were found to have been incorrectly diagnosed. There was therefore only one definite case, and this proved fatal.

The following table gives the number of cases (corrected for errors in diagnosis) notified each year since 1912, when the disease first became compulsorily notifiable:—

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.	Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
1913	3	2	67	1919	8	7	87
1914	3	2	67	1920	5	3	60
1915	38	21	55	1921	4	3	75
1916	20	12	60	1922	6	6	100
1917	21	16	76	1923	2	2	100
1918	9	8	89	1924	1	1	100

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOENCEPHALITIS.

Six cases of poliomyelitis and one of polioencephalitis were either notified or otherwise discovered during the year. It was subsequently found that one case of poliomyelitis had been incorrectly diagnosed, and was not suffering from this disease. The case of polioencephalitis proved fatal, and one case of poliomyelitis died, being complicated by broncho-pneumonia.

These affections are important, owing to the fact that long-continued treatment is necessary in order to limit, as far as possible, permanent crippling and physical deformity. During the year the Ministry of Health had under consideration the lack of facilities for dealing adequately with the after-effects of these and other "crippling" diseases, and desired information as to the prevalence of these conditions.

A special inquiry was therefore made at all the Infant Welfare Centres as to the number of cases in attendance who were suffering from "crippling" diseases, and the following were found:—

Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)	16 cases.
Paralysis (other forms) ..	6 "
Talipes and other deformities ..	25 "
Rickets (mild and severe) ..	71 "

From the information obtained, it has appeared to be necessary to make more adequate arrangements for the residential treatment of such cases, and the London County Council has now arranged for suitable cases to be admitted to Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, where beds will be available early in the year (1925).

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

This is commonly termed "Sleepy Sickness;" but it is quite a different disease to the tropical illness known as "Sleeping Sickness." The popular term is therefore an unfortunate one, and tends to confuse the two diseases. Forty-five cases were notified during the year; but on further investigation six of these were found to have been incorrectly diagnosed. Two recovered cases were discovered which had not been notified. The corrected number of cases was therefore forty-one.

Thirteen deaths were registered during the year as being due to this disease. Two of these were of cases notified in 1920, and the patients had been chronic invalids during these four years. Another case had improved for a time, moved to an adjoining Borough and died here. This death, though not registered in St. Pancras, is included for calculating case mortality. One fatal case included in the above had not been notified, but the notification has since been received. Another case notified late in 1924 died early in 1925, this death will not appear in the death returns until next year, but is included for calculating case mortality.

Up to the present time, therefore, of the 41 cases which occurred during the year, 13 have proved fatal, which equals a case mortality of 31.7 per cent.

This disease is becoming a very serious problem. It is markedly increasing in prevalence, it is accompanied by a high death-rate, and, what is even more serious, many of those who recover, suffer from physical weakness or mental or moral degeneration, and these very distressing after effects may gradually develop long after apparent recovery. Inquiries have recently been made concerning the 29 cases which recovered last year, and their present condition is as follows: 12 are quite well, 9 still complain of either headaches, eye trouble, etc., 1 has left the Borough, and 7 are mentally defective.

PNEUMONIA.

During the year, 293 cases of acute primary pneumonia, and 131 of acute influenzal pneumonia, were notified.

Pneumonia, in various forms, is a frequent complication of other diseases; but when occurring in this way is not notifiable.

All notified cases are visited, and, if requested by the Medical Attendant, a nurse is supplied to necessitous cases, the cost being defrayed by the Borough Council.

During the year, 152 cases were undertaken at the Council's expense, 2358 nursing visits being paid.

Of the 293 cases of acute primary pneumonia, 147 were treated in their own homes and 146 in hospitals. Of the hospital cases, 94 were admitted to the St. Pancras Hospital (Poor Law) and 52 to voluntary hospitals.

With regard to the 131 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia, 85 were treated at home and 46 were admitted to hospitals. Of the hospital cases, 25 were treated in the St. Pancras Hospital and 21 in voluntary hospitals.

With regard to deaths from pneumonia, the following were registered during the year: 112 attributed to broncho-pneumonia, 50 to lobar-pneumonia, and 38 to pneumonia, type not stated.

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

These diseases are compulsorily notifiable in St. Pancras under the Metropolitan Boroughs of Lambeth and St. Pancras (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920. All

cases are notifiable by parents or guardians; but only the first case occurring in a house, etc., during an outbreak, is notifiable by the medical practitioner in attendance, an interval of two months since the previous case constituting an outbreak.

From 1916 to 1919, these diseases were compulsorily notifiable throughout England and Wales; but at the end of 1919 notification was abandoned by order of the Ministry of Health. In a few districts, St. Pancras being one, notification was retained by means of special regulations.

During recent years measles has tended to be prevalent in alternate years. In 1923, the number of cases was remarkably few; it was therefore anticipated that an epidemic would occur in 1924. The disease is highly infectious, and, when occurring in a house, children unprotected by a previous attack seldom escape. The outbreak was severe in type and was the cause of many deaths in young children, these deaths being chiefly due to its common complications—bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia. The great increase in infant mortality during the past year was chiefly due to this epidemic of measles.

During the year, 4,332 cases of measles and 270 of German measles were notified or discovered. This represents an incidence rate of 19·8 per 1,000 of population for measles and 1·2 for German measles. Seventy-four deaths were registered as being due to measles, 69 being of children under five years of age. This equals a death-rate of 0·34 per 1,000 of population, and a case mortality of 1·7 per cent. of cases notified. There were no deaths from German measles.

The cases were notified or reported as follows:—

			Measles.	German Measles.
Notified by medical practitioners	..	..	3307	262
„ parents and guardians	..	..	593	5
Discovered otherwise	..	..	432	3
			<u>4332</u>	<u>270</u>

Further statistical facts in regard to the disease will be found on pages 32 to 36.

All cases where it was considered necessary were attended by a visiting nurse once or twice a day. During the year, 408 cases of measles were nursed, 3,371 nursing visits being made.

The number of cases notified, the deaths, and the case mortality per cent. for the nine years during which measles has been notifiable, will be found in the following table:—

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
1916	1885	42	2·2
1917	3681	118	3·2
1918	2144	75	3·5
1919	1034	15	1·5
1920	3093	65	2·1
1921	1149	23	2·0
1922	3728	107	2·9
1923	327	5	1·5
1924	4332	74	1·7

OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Malaria.—One case was notified. The disease had originally been contracted in Salonika during the War. Arrangements were made for the adequate treatment of the case.

Dysentery.—No cases were notified; but information was received concerning a "carrier case" who had been accidentally discovered whilst under treatment for another illness. A bacteriological examination of the fæces revealed the presence of the germs which cause this disease (Flexner bacilli).

This form of dysentery, common in some parts of the world, was seldom seen in this country before the Great War. Since then cases have occurred, chiefly due to infection carried by persons who have served abroad.

The patient in the present instance was a child, and the source of infection could not be discovered. The father had served in the air force, but had not been abroad, neither had another soldier staying in the same house.

The patient was referred to hospital for treatment. Four deaths were recorded as being due to Dysentery; but this does not relate to the tropical forms of Amoebic or Bacillary dysentery, but the more chronic form common in elderly persons.

No cases of typhus, cholera, plague, anthrax, glanders, or hydrophobia were notified.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were 46 deaths from this disease during the year, and of this number 43 were of children under five years of age.

Of the total 46 deaths, 22 were of males and 24 females. It is a curious fact, for which no explanation is forthcoming, that whooping cough is the one cause of death which kills more girls than boys.

The following table gives the number of deaths from Whooping Cough during the past ten years:—

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1915	52	1920	60
1916	39	1921	38
1917	27	1922	29
1918	80	1923	28
1919	7	1924	46

Of the total 406 deaths in the past 10 years, 171 were of males and 235 of females.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

Sixty-three deaths were recorded during the year from the above causes. Of these 58 were of children under 5 years of age, and of this number 52 were under 1 year. Deaths from these diseases are more numerous in summer and early autumn, especially if the weather is hot and dry, and flies very numerous. Young infants are the principal victims, especially if artificially fed, the infection being due to food contamination by flies. Breast fed babies suffer to a much less extent.

The following table gives particulars concerning the mortality from the above causes at different age periods, and the total rates of infant mortality from all causes during the past 10 years:—

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.

Year.			Births Registered.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.				Infantile Mortality— from all Causes— per 1000 Births.
				All Ages.	Under 5.	Under 1.	Deaths under 1 per 1000 Births.	
1915	...	...	4754	114	107	79	17	105
1916	...	...	4530	72	56	41	9	85
1917	...	...	3796	97	80	61	16	106
1918	...	...	3318	56	47	37	11	102
1919	...	...	3824	68	55	47	12	88
1920	...	...	5934	54	44	37	6	73
1921	...	...	4764	98	83	74	16	76
1922	...	...	4559	47	37	31	7	74
1923	...	...	4348	61	52	43	10	63
1924	...	...	4112	63	58	52	13	74

INFLUENZA.

Since the serious epidemic of 1918, there have been several small recurrences, but none so extensive in distribution or so severe in character.

During the past year one of these small recurrences occurred, and 80 deaths were recorded from this disease—more than three times the number of the preceding year.

The following table gives the number of deaths from Influenza during the past seven years:—

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1918	700	1922	142
1919	260	1923	24
1920	46	1924	80
1921	57		

SYPHILIS.

In the following table are given the age and sex distribution of deaths certified during 1924 as due to (a) declared syphilis, (b) locomotor ataxy and general paralysis of the insane, which are late manifestations of the disease, and (c) aortic aneurysm, which many authorities now consider to be frequently caused by it:—

	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 up.	Total Males.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 up.	Total Females.	Total Persons.
Syphilis	1	1	—	—	2	3	2	2	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	15
Locomotor ataxy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
General paralysis of the insane	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	5	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	22
Aortic aneurysm	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6

CANCER.

298 deaths were registered as being due to this cause, as compared with 319 and 302 in the two preceding years.

This is equal to a death-rate of 1·36 per 1,000 of civil population.

The sex distribution of the deaths and death-rates is shown in the following table :—

Sex.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1,000 males or females living (based on estimated civil population 1924).
Males ..	133	1·29
Females ..	165	1·43
Both Sexes ..	298	1·36

The deaths registered during the past ten years as being due to Cancer are set out in the following table :—

Sex.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Average for 10 years.	1924
Males ..	127	120	125	135	125	114	150	140	157	159	135	133
Females ..	140	138	142	146	144	131	149	150	145	160	145	165
Both Sexes	267	258	267	281	269	245	299	290	302	319	280	298

A special enquiry was made during 1924 concerning the deaths which had occurred from Cancer of the Breast during the previous year.

39 such cases had been registered. No information could be obtained concerning 8 cases, the relatives having left the Borough. Of the remaining 31 cases, 23 were operated upon, and 8 had no operation. Two of the former died during the operation and are excluded. This gives 21 operation cases for consideration. 12 of these were operated upon within 1 year of the growth being noticed. The average duration of life after operation was 2 years and 10 months.

The remaining 9 cases were operated upon more than 1 year after the growth was first noticed; the average duration of life after operation in these cases was 1 year and 5 months.

Of the 8 cases not operated upon, one lived 10 years, another 8 years, and another 5 years after the growth was first noticed. These were elderly women, who probably had what is termed Atrophic Scirrhus, a form in which the disease lasts many years without much extension. In the remaining 5 cases not operated upon, the average duration of life after the growth was first noticed was 1 year only.

Section IV.—OTHER SERVICES.

DISINFECTING AND CLEANSING STATION.

DISINFECTION.

The work done during the year by the disinfecting staff is shown in the following table:—

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms Contents Disinfected or Destroyed.	No. of Rooms Sprayed and Fumigated.
Small-pox	1	1	4	2
Scarlet Fever	708	701	730	729
Diphtheria	558	542	559	559
Enteric Fever	10	10	10	1
Erysipelas	68	68	68	2
Puerperal Fever	13	13	13	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	19	19	21	17
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	3	3	3	3
Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	—
Tuberculosis	127	125	132	97
Measles	44	44	47	37
Vermin and Scabies ...	47	45	52	33
Other Diseases (not notifiable)	165	165	168	34
Totals	1764	1737	1808	1514

Below is shown the number of articles disinfected or destroyed during the year on account of infectious disease or verminous condition:—

	Infectious Disease.		Verminous.	
	Destroyed.	Disinfected.	Destroyed.	Disinfected.
Beds, mattresses and paliasses	59	1691	10	23
Bolsters and pillows	16	3477	10	32
Sheets, blankets and counterpanes	11	5170	2	36
Rugs, mats, cushions, carpets, covers and curtains	13	2311	1	5
Wearing apparel	6	748	—	2
Books	—	191	—	—
Sundries	8	370	3	2
Totals	113	13958	26	100

The tables above are exclusive of the disinfection of the clothing of persons attending the cleansing station for vermin or scabies.

The following table shows the number of persons cleansed and disinfected after having been in contact with infectious disease :—

			Males.	Females.	Children under 10.
Small-pox	..	..	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever	..	..	—	2	—

CLEANSING STATION.

The amount of work done here during the year is indicated in the following table. The figures represent the number of attendances. At each attendance the person receives a bath, and his or her clothes are stoved.

		Men.	Women.	Children under 15.	Total.
St. Pancras Cases	{ Vermin ..	1088	31	3769	*4888
	{ Scabies ..	11	7	603	621
Cases from outside	{ Vermin ..	32	3	739	774
St. Pancras	{ Scabies ..	2	—	133	135
	Vermin ..	1120	34	4508	5662
	Scabies ..	13	7	736	756
	Totals ..	1133	41	5244	6418

* Includes 568 males and 8 females who had no home address.

THE MORTUARY.

This is an old building and very inadequate as regards accommodation. The post-mortem room is small and its fittings antiquated in type, insanitary and defective. These conditions tend to make the duties which have to be performed there even more difficult and unpleasant. Early in the year a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the matter, and the following recommendations have been approved :—The present viewing room to be used as a post-mortem room, the floor to be relaid, the walls enamelled, and the lighting and ventilation improved. Two new post-mortem tables of modern type to be provided, together with hand-basin, sinks, etc., and a constant supply of hot water from the boiler of the disinfecting station, which is near. The adjoining room to be used as a viewing room and made to communicate with the post-mortem room by means of folding doors; the old post-mortem room to be used as a mortuary for the reception of infectious cases.

The work of carrying out the above very necessary improvements is now in progress, and should be completed early in the year.

INQUESTS.

260 inquests were held during the year. In the following table will be found the causes of death, as certified by the Coroner; they are also further classified into age-periods:—

Causes.	Under 1 year.	1—5 years.	5—15 years.	15—25 years.	25—65 years.	65 and over.	Totals.
<i>Natural—</i>							
Heart Disease ...	2	—	—	1	26	27	56
Pneumonia ...	8	3	—	—	6	2	19
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	—	—	—	1	3	2	6
Tuberculosis ...	—	1	1	—	3	1	6
Cancer ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other causes ...	5	—	1	—	12	10	28
<i>Accidents—</i>							
Street Vehicles ...	—	5	8	2	14	9	38
Burns and Scalds ...	—	5	—	1	2	2	10
Railway ...	—	—	—	2	10	—	12
Other causes* ...	5	1	3	5	21	11	46
<i>Suicides†</i> ...	—	—	—	1	21	5	27
<i>Murder</i> ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
<i>Manslaughter...</i> ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Open Verdict</i> ...	1	—	—	—	3	—	4
Totals ...	21	16	14	13	125	71	260

* Includes 2 cases of coal gas poisoning.

† „ 8 cases „ „

Section V.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

Inspections.—Altogether 68,577 inspections were made in 1924 by the staff of Inspectors and Visitors. These consisted of 35,546 initial inspections and 33,031 re-inspections.

Of these inspections, 38,871 were made by the District Sanitary Inspectors, 7,369 by the Sanitary Inspectors of Food and Food places, 3,606 by the Sanitary Inspector of Factories and Workshops, and 18,731 by the Women Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors.

The inspections made by each individual Inspector and Visitor are shown in Table 10, on page 111.

The work of the various classes of Inspectors and Visitors is set out in Tables 7, 8 and 9, on pages 107 to 110.

The inspections dealt with above are exclusive of the visits made by the Council's staff at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (*see page 21*), and by the staff of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries (*see page 47*); nor do they include the work of the disinfecting staff (*see page 61*).

Notices served and result of service.—3,587 intimation notices (comprising 8,419 items) were served by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1924. These were made up as follows:—

	District Inspectors.	Factory and Workshop Inspector.	Food Inspectors.	Women Inspectors.	Total.
In respect of Nuisances	5631	—	1	—	5632
In respect of the Tenement House By-laws	639	—	—	—	639
In respect of Breaches of Statutes in Factories, Workshops and Work-places	—	471	—	—	471
In respect of other Breaches of Statutes and By-laws	1671	—	6	—	1677
Totals	7941	471	7	—	8419

These intimations are classified in Tables 11, 12, 13 and 14, on pages 112 and 113.

1,646 Statutory notices (comprising 2,621 items) were served during 1924 and the early part of 1925, following non-compliance with these intimation notices. These are also classified in Tables 11, 12, 13 and 14, on pages 112 and 113.

The following prosecutions were undertaken during the year in respect of general sanitary work:—

SUMMONSES.

Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (except in respect of Food).

Situation of Property.	Offence.	Date of Hearing of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
117, Stanhope Street ...	Walls and ceilings of ground floor front room, staircase, passage, walls of washhouse, yard, area, top front and back rooms, dirty; roofs and washhouse paving defective; inlet of drain improperly trapped; w.c. improperly constructed; absence of a proper receptacle for house refuse	Jan. 11th...	Fined £1, costs £2.
81, Chalton Street ...	Roofs and guttering defective	„ 29th...	Withdrawn—work being carried out.
152, Seymour Street ...	Walls and ceilings dirty; basement front and ground floor front and back rooms	Feb. 12th...	Costs £1 3s.—Order to abate nuisance within 28 days.
154, „ ...	Roof, guttering and rainwater pipe defective	„ 12th...	Do.
154, „ ...	Absence of proper portable metal dust bin ...	„ 12th...	Fined 10s.
156, „ ...	Walls and ceilings dirty; roof defective ...	„ 12th	Costs £1 3s.—Order to abate nuisance within 28 days.
160, „ ...	Absence of proper portable metal dust bin ...	„ 12th...	Fined 10s.
160, „ ...	Water fittings in water-closet defective ...	„ 12th...	Costs £1 3s.—Order to abate nuisance within 14 days.
11, Sidmouth Street ...	Drain defective and rainwater pipe in direct communication with drain	„ 12th...	Costs £1 3s.—Order to abate nuisance within 28 days.
24, Barclay Street ...	Walls and ceilings dirty, and roof defective ...	„ 12th...	Costs £1 3s.—Order to abate nuisance within 21 days.
10B, Gospel Oak Grove ...	Roof and rainwater pipe defective	„ 22nd...	Costs £2 2s.—Order to abate nuisance within 14 days.

Situation of Property.	Offence.	Date of Hearing of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
160, Seymour Street ...	Water-closet without proper door and fastenings	Feb. 12th ...	Fined 10s.
10a, Gospel Oak Grove ...	Failing to comply with nuisance order ...	April 4th...	Fined £8, costs £2. In default, 51 days' imprisonment.
239, Gray's Inn Road ...	Absence of proper and sufficient supply of water	" 16th...	Fined 1s., costs £2 2s.
152, Seymour Street ...	Failing to comply with nuisance order ...	" 22nd...	Do.
24, Werrington Street ...	Failing to provide and maintain sufficient water-closet accommodation	" 8th...	Fined £2, costs £3 3s.
34, Regent's Park Road...	Walls of kitchen and bathroom damp ...	May 14th...	Costs £1 3s.—Order to abate nuisance within 28 days.
22, Barclay Street ...	Walls and ceilings dirty	" 13th...	Fined 10s., costs £1 5s.—Order to abate nuisance within 28 days.
19, Carlton Road...	Walls of basement room damp	Sept. 26th...	Costs £2 2s.—Order to abate nuisance within 14 days.
55, Fitzroy Road...	Soil pipe and drain defective	Oct. 9th...	Costs £1 3s.—Order to abate nuisance within 28 days.
53, Leighton Road ...	Insufficient supply of water	Sept. 26th...	Costs £2 2s.—Withdrawn, notice complied with.
114, Seymour Street ...	Absence of proper and sufficient supply of water	Oct. 13th...	Costs £1 1s.—Order to abate nuisance within 14 days.
110, " ...	Roof defective and walls damp	" 13th...	Do.
182, " ...	Absence of proper and sufficient supply of water	Nov. 13th...	Fined £1, costs £2 2s.
30, Sidney Street... ..	Insufficient water-closet accommodation ...	" 13th...	Fined £3 3s., costs £2 2s.
23, Barclay Street ...	Absence of proper and sufficient supply of water; walls and ceiling dirty; roof defective	Dec. 10th...	Costs 10s.—Order to abate nuisance within 28 days.
46, " ...	Absence of proper and sufficient supply of water; walls and ceiling dirty; rooms damp; roof and stove defective; space below ground floor insufficiently ventilated	" 10th...	Costs 10s.— do.
47, " ...	Absence of proper and sufficient supply of water; roof and dust bin defective, and sink waste untrapped	" 10th...	Costs 10s.— do.
48, " ...	Absence of proper and sufficient supply of water; rooms damp; roof defective; space below ground floor insufficiently ventilated	" 10th ..	Costs 10s.— do.
24, " ...	Absence of proper and sufficient supply of water; walls and ceilings dirty	" 10th...	Costs 10s.— do.
97, Aldenham Street ...	Absence of proper and sufficient supply of water; area paving defective	" 30th...	Costs 4s.— do.
99, " ...	Rooms damp; vent pipe and fresh air inlet defective; space below basement unventilated	" 30th...	Costs 4s.— do.
99, " ...	Yard improperly paved	" 30th...	Costs 10s.—
99, " ...	Insufficient water-closet accommodation ...	" 30th...	Costs 10s.—
97, " ...	Do.	" 30th...	Costs 10s.—

Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1922.

Situation of Property.	Offence.	Date of Hearing of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
156, Seymour Street ...	Rooms verminous	Feb. 12th ...	Fined 10s.
152, " ...	"	" 13th ...	Do.
46, Barclay Street ...	"	Dec. 10th ...	Do.
47, " ...	"	" 10th ...	Do.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades.—There are two licensed premises for such trades in St. Pancras, viz., a tripe-dresser's in Kentish Town Road, and a tallow-melter's in Tudor Place. Eighty-seven visits were made to these premises in 1924.

REGISTERED TENEMENT HOUSES.

At the end of 1924 there were 2,365 such houses on the Register. Statistics as to the inspection of these and other houses will be found in Tables Nos. 7 and 12, on pages 107 and 112.

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

During the period of stringency in housing accommodation which has followed the war, a large number of underground rooms, the use of which for sleeping purposes had in former years been effectually forbidden under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, have again become occupied as sleeping places. Except in a very few cases, it has not been found possible to secure the discontinuance of their use for this purpose. The reason for this is that the occupants have no place to go to in the event of their being ejected from the rooms in question.

There has been a similar difficulty in dealing with cases of overcrowding, the families concerned being often unable to obtain more accommodation.

SMOKE PREVENTION.

During the year 719 observations of smoke shafts were made. There were no prosecutions.

CONSTRUCTIONAL DRAIN WORK.

The sanitary inspectors have the duty of supervising all work upon drains, including construction, reconstruction and repairs. During the year the following work has been done under this heading :—

			First inspections.	Consequent re-inspections.
Drainage work done under notice	..	..	348	3884
Voluntary drainage work	..	..	881	3298
Drains of new buildings	..	..	171	2364
			1400	9546

Drainage Register.—The following is an analysis of the Drainage Register during 1924 :—

Plans deposited—Old Buildings under Notice	..	..	..	106
" " Old Buildings, Voluntary	..	..	..	181
" " New Buildings and Additions	..	..	..	57
				344
Applications without Plans	..	..	..	177
Total number of Applications and Plans	..	..	..	521

WATER SERVICE.

The following notices have been received during the year from the Metropolitan Water Board as to houses from which water has been cut off :—

1.—Empty	..	..	..	..	1
2.—Non-payment of Rates	..	..	..	..	4
					5

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

During the year Inspector Auger examined 10 canal boats, which were registered for the occupation of 24 adults and 9 children, and were occupied by 19 adults and 7 children. No notices were served.

A weekly inspection of the canal and wharves has been made, and the absence of a greater number of boats inspected is due to the small number of registered boats using the canal.

THE RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

No samples of rag flock were taken during 1924.

RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

New by-laws made by the London County Council for regulating the business of the above were sanctioned by the Ministry of Health in September, 1923. Some portions were not to take effect until the expiration of a period of 12 months from the above date, and therefore came into force during the past year.

Special visits were made to all persons engaged in this business, and their attention was drawn to the new regulations.

The following table gives the names and addresses of all rag and bone dealers at present trading in the Borough :—

Name.	Address.
Mr. Andrews ..	17, Drummond Street, n.w. 1.
Mr. John T. Bowling ..	116, Whitfield Street, w. 1.
Mr. W. Budd ..	41, Little Albany Street, n.w. 1.
Mr. A. Churley ..	2, Little Randolph Street, n.w. 1.
Mr. O. R. Churly ..	74, Weedington Road, n.w. 5.
Mr. Cotier ..	8, Murray Street, n.w. 1.
Mr. H. Cox ..	19, Warren Street, w. 1.
Mrs. Davis ..	31, Ferdinand Street, n.w. 1.
Mr. Disley ..	107, Drummond Street, n.w. 1.
Mr. J. A. Duker ..	31, Stibbington Street, n.w. 1.
Mr. A. J. Gregory ..	81, Peckwater Street, n.w. 5.
Mr. B. W. Harris ..	11, Stanhope Street, n.w. 1.
Do. ..	103, Stanhope Street, n.w. 1.
Mr. Hillier ..	2, James Street, n.w. 1.
Mrs. Hobbs ..	3, Buck Street, n.w. 1.
Mr. A. Hyam ..	92, Cleveland Street, w. 1.
Mr. Hyams ..	25, King Street, n.w. 1.
Mr. James Jones ..	153, Whitfield Street, w. 1.
Mr. T. Kidd ..	88, Osnaburgh Street, n.w.
Mr. Charles Marshall ..	56, Litcham Street, n.w. 5.

Mr. Messenger	1, Kingstown Street, n.w. 1.
Mr. Phillips	109, Dartmouth Park Hill, n. 19.
Miss Ralph	98, Euston Street, n.w. 1.
Mr. T. Scagell	72, William Street, n.w. 1.
Messrs. Sear & Court	9, Fitzroy Mews, w. 1.
Mrs. E. Shell	91, Ossulston Street, n.w. 1.
Mr. Smith	62, Hawley Road, n.w. 5.
Mr. A. Sprules	25, Brecknock Road, n. 19.
Mr. Marcel Walter	35, Tottenham Street, w. 1.
Mrs. M. Whitmarsh	1, Dalby Street, n.w. 5.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1923.

During the year 122 applications were received from tenants for certificates under this Act, and in 121 cases certificates were granted specifying the works required to be executed to put the dwelling houses into a reasonable state of repair.

In accordance with Section 5 of the Act, 22 applications were made by landlords for the "release" of certificates previously granted to their tenants, the necessary work to the premises having been carried out.

The nature of the work specified on the certificates embraced such items as repairing, cleansing, and decorating the walls and ceilings, and, in addition, many items not ordinarily dealt with by the sanitary inspectors, *e.g.*, repair of chimney flues, stoves, mantel boards, staircase rails and balusters, door furniture, window fasteners, floor boards, cupboard doors, etc.

In the majority of cases where an examination of premises by an inspector for the purpose of issuing a certificate under the Act was made, opportunity was also taken of serving, where applicable, Intimation Notices on the owners for the abatement of nuisances or for remedying breaches under the Public Health (London) Act, the London County Council (General Powers) Acts, By-laws, etc.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

The following five tables are those asked for by the Home Secretary:—

1.—INSPECTIONS MADE BY MALE AND FEMALE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (including factory laundries and bakehouses)	822	184	—
Workshops (including workshop laundries and bakehouses)	1422	237	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	359	50	—
Total	3603	471	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspectors. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts* :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	131	131	Nil.	Nil.
Want of ventilation	5	5		
Overcrowding	3	3		
Want of drainage of floors	1	1		
Other nuisances	82	82		
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient.	16	16		
Unsuitable or defective	35	35		
Not separate for sexes	13	13		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)	—	—	Nil.	Nil.
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ..	104	104		
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	81	81		
Total	471	471	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 & 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

The only matter to report under this heading is the receipt of the following lists of outworkers for employers sending twice in the year:—18 in respect of the making, etc., of wearing apparel, comprising the names of 53 outworkers (contractors) and 82 outworkers (workmen).

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (Sec. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Bakehouses	114
Restaurant kitchens	392
Laundries	29
Domestic workshops	—
Other workshops where women are employed	453
Other workshops	816
Total number of workshops on Register ..	1804

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	Number. (2)
<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)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	56
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	56
In regard to workshops where protected persons have been found to be employed (Public Health (London) Act, 1891, section 27)	19
Underground bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	87

The number of factories, workshops and workplaces added to and removed from the register during 1924 was as follows :—

	Added to Register.	Removed from Register.	On Register at end of 1924.
Bakehouses—			
Workshop	—	6	114
Factory	4	—	46
Laundries—			
Workshop	—	1	29
Factory	—	—	12
Restaurant kitchens	6	17	392
Other workshops where women are employed	47	33	453
Other workshops	34	33	816
Other factories	30	17	737

The number of inspections that were made during 1924 were as follows:--

	Factory and Workshop Inspector.		Woman Sanitary Inspector.		Total.	
	Inspections.	Re-inspections.	Inspections.	Re-inspections.	Inspections.	Re-inspections.
Bakehouses..	325	225	—	—	325	225
Restaurant kitchens ..	59	233	—	—	59	233
Laundries ..	8	6	—	—	8	6
Domestic workshops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other work-shops ..	390	1737	1	—	391	1737
Other work-places ..	25	42	1	—	26	42
Other factories	134	417	—	—	134	417
Total ..	941	2660	2	—	943	2660

Bakehouses and restaurant kitchens are also referred to in Section VI. (page 80).

SCHOOLS.

The medical inspection and treatment of children in Elementary Schools in St. Pancras is carried out by the London County Council independently of the Borough Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly furnished me with particulars of medical inspections of school children in St. Pancras during 1924. They are classified in the following Tables:—

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ST. PANCRAS, 1924.

COMPLAINT.	Boys.						Girls.					
	Entrants.		Age 8.		Age 12.		Entrants.		Age 8.		Age 12.	
Number examined	1759		1315		1648		1594		1350		1623	
	Cases. *		Cases. *		Cases. *		Cases. *		Cases. *		Cases. *	
Malnutrition	9	9	9	8	9	8	14	9	12	11	4	4
Skin disease... ..	28	23	13	10	18	13	12	7	11	8	19	12
Defective teeth	—	376	—	262	—	225	—	382	—	274	—	222
Enlarged tonsils (only)	109	30	78	16	72	19	121	48	131	39	87	22
Adenoids (only)	105	55	35	20	20	9	70	29	32	13	8	4
Tonsils and adenoids (together)... ..	143	69	41	24	18	9	117 *	43	52	27	14	11
Other nose and throat defects	19	9	12	10	8	8	16	10	16	12	9	6
Enlarged glands	180	3	85	3	98	3	151	1	101	—	88	4
Eye disease	51	44	23	16	21	13	34	25	33	24	11	8
Defective vision	Not tested		— 147		— 207		Not tested		— 168		— 224	
Otorrhœa	41	31	15	11	18	16	33	23	17	14	19	15
Other ear disease	4	3	4	1	6	4	5	—	5	4	7	5
Defective hearing	8	3	10	5	13	8	2	1	12	2	9	5
Speech defects	5	1	5	2	6	3	2	—	1	—	—	—
Heart defects	23	5	15	3	30	10	24	2	26	5	41	17
Anæmia	44	29	28	22	47	30	30	21	32	25	29	21
Lung defects (non-tuberculous)... ..	67	34	32	15	14	4	68	35	28	12	8	1
Defects of nervous system	5	—	11	4	3	1	4	1	9	3	4	—
Phthisis	2	1	9	2	4	2	10	6	2	—	6	2
Other tubercular disease	—	—	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	3	2
Rickets	18	14	4	1	4	1	9	7	4	1	2	1
Spinal deformities	—	—	6	4	6	3	—	—	11	5	21	16
Other deformities	7	3	3	1	22	2	2	—	6	1	10	—
Other defects	44	28	24	12	21	13	57	35	36	22	46	27
Number of children noted for treatment	631		496		524		588		541		541	

NOTE.—Defects, however slight, are included under "Cases." Those severe enough to require treatment are shown under *.

BOROUGH OF ST. PANCRAS, 1924.

DEGREE OF CLEANLINESS, NUTRITION, CONDITION OF TEETH, AND ACUITY OF VISION.

Age Group.	Number examined.	Clothing and Boots.			Nutrition.				Cleanliness of Head.			Cleanliness of Body.			Teeth.			Vision.		
		Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Good.	Average.	Below normal.	Bad.	Clean.	Nits only.	Pediculi.	Clean.	Dirty.	Pediculi.	All sound.	Less than four decayed.	Four or more decayed.	6/6 in both eyes.	6/9 in either or both eyes.	6/12 or worse in either eye.
Entrants—																				
Boys...	1759	1193	564	2	309	1427	22	1	1699	56	4	1712	43	4	874	656	229	Not	tested	
Girls...	1594	1089	504	1	321	1247	26	—	1455	122	17	1566	27	1	779	599	216	„	„	
Age 8—																				
Boys...	1315	775	533	7	170	1116	28	1	1278	36	1	1298	13	4	684	495	136	628	405	255
Girls...	1350	860	486	4	200	1120	30	—	1180	156	14	1323	22	—	731	485	134	688	377	261
Age 12—																				
Boys...	1648	1043	596	9	208	1403	37	—	1606	41	1	1608	40	—	1043	537	68	1035	307	304
Girls...	1623	1131	487	5	317	1270	26	—	1422	187	14	1604	17	2	1070	511	42	914	325	366
Total	9289	6091	3170	28	1525	7583	179	2	8640	598	51	9116	162	11	5181	3283	825	3265	1414	1186
% St. Pancras		65.6	34.1	0.3	16.4	81.7	1.9		93.0	6.4	0.6	98.2	1.7	0.1	55.8	35.3	8.9	55.7	24.1	20.2
% London		58.6	40.0	1.4	19.7	74.1	6.2		89.7	9.6	0.7	95.2	4.6	0.2	62.1	29.4	8.5	50.9	29.4	19.7

Feeding of School Children.

The County Medical Officer has also kindly furnished the following particulars in regard to the feeding of school children in St. Pancras during the year ended 31st March, 1925 :—

	Weekly average Number of children fed.	Number of meals provided.			Cod Liver Oil and Malt.	
		Dinners.	Breakfasts.	Milk.		
<i>Ordinary Schools.</i>						
(a) Necessitous ...	213	13120	—	27376	960	
(b) Non-necessitous ...	464	7924	—	76375	2888	
<i>Special Schools.</i>						
(a) Necessitous ...	75	12539	—	2605	199	
(b) Non-necessitous ...	313	53767	—	14482	—	
Totals ...	1065	87350	—	120838	3947	

The schools were closed for normal holidays during the following periods :—

Easter—17th to 28th April, 1924.

Whitsuntide—9th and 10th June, 1924.

Summer—24th July to 25th August, 1924, inclusive.

Autumn—27th and 28th October, 1924.

Christmas—19th December, 1924, to 5th January, 1925, inclusive.

ST. PANCRAS SCHOOL CLINICS.

The following interesting account of the valuable work carried out on behalf of school children at the three Treatment Centres in St. Pancras has been supplied by Dr. A. R. Roche, the Secretary-Superintendent.

This work is not only curative, but, as will be seen from the report, is also preventive. The benefit to the general health and physical well-being as a result of the attention given to dental defects, ear, eye, nose and throat, etc., troubles is enormous, and, as Dr. Roche observes, "as regards the volume of work done, the numbers speak for themselves."

SCHOOL TREATMENT CENTRES.

It gives me great pleasure to accede to the request of the Medical Officer of Health for a brief account of the activities of the School Treatment Centres in the Borough. As is probably well known, this work is done by voluntary agencies under agreement with the London County Council. The school doctors, appointed by the Council, periodically inspect the children in the schools, and those needing treatment are either referred, at the option of the parents, to their own doctors, or to the School Treatment Centres.

In this Borough there are three Centres: the Highgate New Town Clinic, Chester Road, the St. Pancras Centre in Prince of Wales Road, and the Lancing Street Centre in Churchway, Euston Road. The Highgate New Town Clinic has its own Committee, and the two other Centres are managed by the St. Pancras Medical Service. The writer of this short statement acts as Secretary and Superintendent to both bodies.

To tabulate the number of cases dealt with during the school year, April 1st, 1924, to March 31st, 1925 :—

	Dental Cases.	Aural Cases.	Ophthalmic Cases.	Minor Ailment Cases.	Operations.
Highgate New Town Clinic	1153	517	418	968 15210 attendances	1691
St. Pancras Centre ...	1919	589	964	1245 25819 attendances	Operated on at Highgate
Lancing Street Centre ...	1274	339	Nil.	1040 25136 attendances	Operated on at Highgate

In addition to these numbers, 3,749 cases of verminous heads were dealt with at the St. Pancras Centre, 700 home visits were paid in connection with the St. Pancras Centre, and 759 in connection with Lancing Street.

To deal a little more in detail with the features of the work and how it is done.

Each of these Centres is staffed by doctors and dentists appointed by their respective Committees, and approved by the Council as specially qualified for the work they undertake. The nursing is done by County Council Nurses, or by the Nurses of the Camden Town District Nursing Association, who, under an agreement, do the necessary nursing connected with the minor ailment departments at the St. Pancras and Lancing Street Centres. The management of the Centres is vested in the Committees acting through their Secretary, subject to the approval of the Council, who, under the agreements, provide the necessary funds.

To the uninitiated, the whole scheme may seem somewhat cumbersome; but years of experience have proved that in practice it works smoothly, efficiently and economically.

As regards the volume of work done the numbers speak for themselves. The need and nature of the dental and ophthalmic work is obvious. In the minor ailment departments many skin complaints, minor injuries, and such like every-day troubles, are seen by the doctors and attended to by the nurses until cured. As an off-shoot of this work, at St. Pancras Centre we have two women specially trained for the work under the supervision of a nurse, devoting their whole time to cleansing and treating the heads of children infected with vermin. Any one who knows how prevalent this trouble is in the schools, and how much unpleasantness and ill-health is caused by it, will appreciate how valuable this work is.

I should like specially to refer to the Aural work. Children with affections of the ear, throat and nose are seen at all three Centres, and those cases requiring operations are dealt with by the surgeons who are treating them at Highgate New Town Clinic. I have alluded before to this Clinic, and I should like once more to say how fortunate the Borough is in having such an institution within its boundaries. It is not only a model of what a school treatment centre should be; but it is the prototype of an operating centre in connection with this work. It is visited by medical officers of health and others interested in such work from all parts of the world. In fact, its popularity and renown have become almost an embarrassment to its management. It was built by Mr. and Mrs. Kolmstamm as a war memorial to their two sons, and Mr. Kolmstamm most generously defrays the financial deficit on the annual working. But it is only fair to say that he feels amply compensated by the pleasure and happiness he derives from the success that has attended his gift.

As an operating centre, at the present time it serves St. Pancras, Islington, Hampstead and Holborn; but it has become so popular with parents and Care Committees, that every contributory centre has long lists of cases awaiting admission, and it is clear that its watershed area will have to be reduced.

The children come between 9 and 10 in the morning, are bathed and prepared for operation, and are admitted to the wards. They are operated on early in the afternoon, and remain in the wards two nights. In the event of any untoward symptoms arising they are kept in longer. During the past year nearly 1,700 cases have been operated on, and, although some have caused anxiety, we have had no fatalities.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the County Council and their officials for their reasonable and harmonious co-operation, the school teachers for their helpful appreciation, the doctors and dentists for their skilful work, and the nurses for their sympathetic and devoted attention to the children—including in this category the work of the St. Pancras District Nurses.

June, 1925.

A. R. ROCHE,

Secretary to the St. Pancras Public Medical Service and
the Highgate New Town Clinic.

Section VI.—FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

Almost the whole of the milk supply of the Borough is derived from farms in the Provinces and is brought into London by train. During the year some samples were taken early in the morning at railway stations, from various churns, immediately on arrival.

These were examined for obvious (macroscopic) dirt, in order to ascertain if the general conditions at the farms of origin could be assumed to be fairly satisfactory.

The report of the bacteriologist stated that as regards visible "dirt" the samples "appeared to be very clean." The quantity of dirt in the different samples being from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ parts only in 100,000 of milk. The "dirt" examined microscopically was found to consist chiefly of soil, faecal material, hairs, etc.

In November, a customer noticing a deposit in a bottle of milk delivered at his house reported the matter. A sample was taken which, on analysis, was found to contain "some pus, blood, and many bacteria, probably indicating an abscess in the udder of at least one cow." It was then ascertained that the milk was a "mixed milk" obtained from eight different sources in the counties of Cheshire, Derby and Leicester. Samples from each source were therefore taken at the station before being mixed, in order to trace the source of contamination. This was discovered, the supply of milk stopped, and the local authority informed. An examination of the herd was made by a veterinary surgeon, and a cow with a diseased udder was discovered.

During the year, samples of "Certified Milk" were regularly submitted to bacteriological examination. "Certified Milk" is milk produced under conditions licensed by the Ministry of Health, and should attain the highest standard of purity. On one occasion, a sample was found to contain organisms of intestinal origin (*Bacillus Coli*) above the permissible limit, and the case was reported to the Ministry of Health.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

Cowsheds.—At the end of 1924 there were two licensed cowsheds in the Borough. They are registered for 43 cows, but were occupied by 7.

Milkshops and Dairies.—37 applications for registration under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, in respect of milkshops, were considered during 1924, of which 18 were acceded to and 19 refused. Ten applications in respect of itinerant vendors were also considered, of which 7 were acceded to and 3 refused.

The figures in regard to the registration of milkshops are set out below:—

Number of purveyors of milk at retail milkshops on register at end of 1923	213
Deduct number of purveyors removed from register during 1924	20
Add number of purveyors added to register by resolution of Council during 1924	18
Number of purveyors of milk at retail milkshops on register at end of 1924	211

At the end of 1924, there were on the register, in addition to these 211 retail milkshops and 2 cowsheds (which are attached to retail milkshops included in the 211), one person in respect of premises where only a wholesale milk trade is done, and 12 itinerant vendors without retail milkshops.

Legal proceedings were taken in the following cases against vendors carrying on the trade of purveyors of milk without being registered:—

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885-6.

Address where offence committed.	Offence.	Date of Hearing	Penalty.	Costs.
South Grove	Carrying on trade or business of a purveyor of milk without being registered	Feb 12th	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. —
130, Seymour Street	Do. do.	Mar. 18th	0 10 0	—
57A, Charrington Street	Do. do.	Mar. 20th	0 2 0	—

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

The special designations, under which milk may be sold, comprise the following:—“Certified,” “Grade A (tuberculin tested),” “Grade A,” and “Pasteurised.”

The order states the conditions which must be complied with before a licence can be granted in connection with the production, distribution and sale of such milk. Any such licence is valid for not more than one year and expires on December 31st in each year.

During 1924, the following licences for the Sale of Graded Milk were granted:—

Date of Licence.	Name and Address of Licensee.	Grades of milk in respect of which Licence is granted.	St. Pancras Address at which graded milk will be sold.
5th February	Manor Farm Dairy Co., Ltd., 39, High Road, N. 2	“Pasteurised”	Supplementary licence to sell in St. Pancras.
Do.	Lord Rayleigh's Dairies, Ltd., 12, Gt. Russell Street, W.C. 1	“Certified”	Do.
Do.	Do.	“Grade A Tuberculin tested”	Do.
Do.	Welfords & Premier Dairies, Ltd., 233, Seven Sisters Road, N. 4	“Certified”	Do.
Do.	Welford & Sons, Ltd., Elgin Avenue, W. 9	Do.	63, Park Street.
Do.	Do.	Do.	69, Albany Street.
Do.	Manor Farm Dairy Co., Ltd., 39, High Road, N. 2	“Grade A”	26, High Street, Highgate.
Do.	Belgravia Dairy Co., Ltd., 4-6, Exhibition Road, S.W. 7	“Certified”	177, Albany Street.
Do.	Vicarage Farm Dairy Co., Ltd., 277 & 279, Kentish Town Road, N.W. 5	“Grade A”	277 & 279, Kentish Town Road.
Do.	Do.	“Certified”	Do.
Do.	Do.	“Pasteurised”	Do.
Do.	Marshall's Dairies, Ltd., 19, Tudor Place, W. 1	“Grade A Tuberculin tested”	19, Tudor Place.
Do.	J. R. Mills & Sons, 23, Francis Street, W.C. 1	“Grade A”	23, Francis Street.
Do.	Express Dairy Co., Ltd., 26-30, Tavistock Place, W.C. 1	“Certified”	12, South Grove.
Do.	Do.	“Grade A Tuberculin tested”	Do.
Do.	Do.	“Certified”	26, Tavistock Place.
Do.	Do.	“Grade A Tuberculin tested”	Do.
Do.	E. Jones, 137, King's Cross Road, W.C. 1	“Certified”	137, King's Cross Road.
Do.	J. Evans, 35, Southampton Street, W. 1	“Grade A”	35, Southampton Street.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917.

The following is the Report of the Administration in connection with the above regulations asked for by the Ministry of Health :—

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1924.

1. *Milk, and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

—	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	348	—
Cream	9	2

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b), and action taken under Regulations in regard to it :—

- A. 206. Cream. 0·119 per cent. of boron trioxide, equal to 0·211 per cent. of boric acid.
C. 221. Cream. 0·094 per cent. of boron trioxide, equal to 0·166 per cent. of boric acid.

In the above cases an explanation was asked of and furnished (by letter) by the vendors, and a warning letter addressed to the vendors by order of the Public Health Committee. No legal proceedings were instituted.

2. *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the labels as to Preservatives were correct :—

(i) Correct statements made	...	...	...	...	11
(ii) Statements incorrect	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	11
(iii) Percentage of preservative found in each sample: Boric acid, 0·198, 0·236, 0·236, 0·211, 0·298, 0·335, 0·273, 0·285, 0·211, 0·285, 0·260.	Percentage stated on statutory label: 0·4.				

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :—

(i) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	11
(ii) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	11

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V (1) and the proviso in Article V (2) of the Regulations have not been observed: None.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken: None.

3. *Thickening Substances.*—Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found: None.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.

Under these regulations, which came into force on November 1st, 1923, every tin of condensed milk must comply with certain rules as to labelling. Standards of composition are also laid down, both as regards fat and total milk solids. The equivalent quantity of milk or skimmed milk contained in the tin must also be stated.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.

These came into force on May 1st, 1924. All packages must be labelled in a prescribed manner; certain percentages of milk fat are specified, as in the following table:—

Description.	Percentage of Milk Fat.
Dried Full-Cream Milk	26
Dried $\frac{3}{4}$ -Cream Milk	20
Dried $\frac{1}{2}$ -Cream Milk	14
Dried $\frac{1}{4}$ -Cream Milk	8

Dried Skimmed Milk must be marked "unfit for babies," and the partly-skimmed varieties must be marked "should not be used for babies except under medical advice."

The above regulations are to be enforced by the Borough Council.

(b) OTHER FOODS.

The Food Inspectors have kept under regular inspection food exposed or deposited for sale in slaughter-houses, shops (especially butchers', cooked meat, and fishmongers' shops), stalls, and market places.

During the year the unsound food, set out below, was voluntarily surrendered by the owners to the Food Inspectors, and destroyed as trade refuse. On one occasion a seizure of unsound food was made.

UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

Apples, 1 bushel	Liver (Pig's), 1
Bananas, 1 truck	Milk, 5 tins
Beef, 10 lbs.	Mussels, 1 bag
„ (corned), 7 lbs.	Onions, 10 cases and 20 bags
Bacon, 176 lbs.	Oranges, 20 boxes
Cheeses, 1200	Peas, 95 bags
Cherries, 23 bushels	Pears, 58 baskets and 3 barrels
Cucumbers (pickled), $\frac{1}{3}$ rd cask	„ 3 tins
Dabs, 4 cases and 4 stone	Peaches, 2 tins
Dates, 1 parcel of boxes	Pigs' Carcases, etc., 9 cwt., 1 qr., 7 lbs.
Ducks, 10	Potatoes, 38 bags
Greens, 11 trucks and 56 bags	Salmon, 2 tins
Grapes, 85 boxes	Skate, 2 boxes and 3 cwt., 3 qrs., 7 lbs.
Haddocks, 4 cases	Strawberries, 9 tubs
Herrings, 1 case	Tomatoes, 10 boxes
Kidneys, 1 cwt., 2 qrs., 21 lbs.	Whelks, 1 bag
Kippers, 25 boxes	Whiting, 1 box
Liver (Bullock's), 1	

SEIZED.

Beef, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Steak, 3 ozs.
Mutton, 3 lbs.	Veal, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Details in regard to the work of the Food Inspectors are shown in Table No. 8, on pages 8 and 9.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

At the end of 1924 there were 6 licensed slaughter-houses (private) in the Borough. Structurally they do not conform to a high standard of excellence. These are kept under periodical inspection by the Food Inspectors, who made 140 inspections in this connection in 1924.

FRIED FISH AND FISH CURING PREMISES.

In 1924 there were 83 fried fish vendors' premises in the Borough, at 4 of which fish curing was also carried on. There were 18 fish curers' premises, including these 4. 390 visits were made by the Food Inspectors to the premises during the year.

ICE-CREAM PREMISES.

In 1924, 324 ice-cream premises were known to the department; 402 visits were paid to them by the Food Inspectors during the year.

BAKEHOUSES AND RESTAURANT KITCHENS.

At the end of 1924 there were 160 bakehouses on the register, including 46 factory bakehouses. Forty of these bakehouses were not in use. 118 of the 160 were underground bakehouses, of which 41 were factory bakehouses, and 32 not in use.

At the end of the year 392 restaurant kitchens were on the register.

Bakehouses and restaurant kitchens are visited by the Factory and Workshop Inspector and further particulars in regard to the work will be found on pages 68 to 71.

(c)—SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

750 samples have been taken under these Acts, and 704 of these proved to be genuine and 46, or 6.1 per cent., adulterated. The details are given in the following table:—

Articles of food of which samples have been taken.	Total number of samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Arrowroot	1	1	—
Bacon	7	4	3
Brawn	2	2	—
Butter	156	156	—
Cocoa	28	28	—
Coffee	28	28	—
Cream	9	7	2
Do. (Preserved)	11	11	—
Custard Powder	5	5	—
Dripping	11	11	—
Fish Paste	2	—	2
Flour (Self-Raising)	15	15	—
Jelly Crystals	1	1	—
Lard	14	14	—
Margarine	10	10	—
Milk	348	317	31
Milk, Dried	5	5	—
Mustard	21	20	1
Oatmeal	1	1	—
Pepper	21	21	—
Prescriptions (L.I.P.)	6	6	—
Rice	8	8	—
Salad Oil	1	1	—
Sausages	7	5	2
Suet	1	1	—
Sugar	1	1	—
Vinegar	20	18	2
Vinegar (Malt)	10	7	3
Total	750	704	46

NOTE.—The 750 include two informal samples of milk,

Prosecutions were undertaken in respect of 32 of the 46 samples which were reported as being adulterated. These are set out in the following table:—

SUMMONSES.
Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

No. of Sample.	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Date of Hearing of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.	
				Penalty.	Costs.
C. 8	Milk	Deficient in milk fat, 8.3 per cent.	Mar. 7th	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 1 1 0
C. 7	"	" 8.6 "	"	1 0 0	1 1 0
A. 23	"	Added water, 11.3 per cent.	Mar. 18th	Dismissed.	Warranty proved.
C. 19	"	" 3.5 "	"	3 0 0	1 1 0
C. 18	"	" 9.6 "	"	3 0 0	1 1 0
C. 20	"	" 10.8 "	"	3 0 0	1 1 0
C. 88	"	Deficient in milk fat, 9.0 per cent.	May 16th	2 0 0	—
A. 84	"	Added water, 5.5 per cent.	" 22nd	2 0 0	1 11 6
A. 85	"	" 12.7 "	"	2 0 0	1 11 6
A. 151	"	" 4.7 "	July 10th	—	1 1 0
A. 148	"	" 5.0 "	"	—	2 2 0
A. 145	"	Deficient in milk fat, 15.0 per cent.	"	—	3 3 0
A. 161	"	" 26.6 "	July 8th	2 0 0	0 10 6
C. 161	"	" 13.0 "	" 11th	Dismissed.	Warranty proved.
C. 159	"	" 8.6 "	"	"	"
C. 160	"	" 3.3 "	"	"	"
C. 172	Malt vinegar	Vinegar other than malt vinegar, 100 per cent.	July 18th	2 0 0	0 10 6
C. 174	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid, 25 per cent.	"	1 0 0	0 10 6
C. 179	Milk	Deficient in milk fat, 5 per cent.	July 22nd	Dismissed.	Warranty proved.
A. 177	Malt vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid, 8.5 per cent.	July 29th	3 0 0	—
A. 180	Vinegar	" 7.0 "	"	2 0 0	—
C. 188	Milk	Deficient in milk fat, 13.0 per cent.	Aug. 20th	1 0 0	1 10 6
C. 190	"	" 7.0 "	"	1 0 0	—
C. 198	"	" 20.0 "	"	5 0 0	—
C. 192	Malt vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid, 14.5 per cent.	"	2 0 0	—
C. 333*	Milk	Added water, 4.7 per cent.	Dec. 23rd	Two months' hard labour, without option of fine.	Warranty proved.
C. 183	"	Deficient in milk fat, 23.6 per cent.	Jan. 6th	Dismissed.	Warranty proved.
C. 178	"	" 5.0 "	"	"	"
C. 176	"	" 19.0 "	"	"	"
C. 343	"	" 9.3 "	Jan. 8th	"	"
A. 331	Bacon	Admixture of boric acid, 15.61 grains per lb.	" 6th	Adjourned	sine die.
A. 330	"	" 19.95 "	"	"	"

* Summons also taken for wilfully obstructing an Inspector in the course of his duties—withdrawn.

Wholesale Dealers in Margarine.—No certificates of registration under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were issued during the year.

Section VII.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

In consequence of a special report submitted to the Council, some reorganisation of the work of the department has been made during the year. The areas and duties of the Inspectors were somewhat modified; a concentration of the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries was agreed to be adopted. The Berkeley Road Welfare Centre was closed, and some rearrangement made in certain consultations at other centres. The conditions governing the Council's contributions to institutions undertaking midwifery attendance for necessitous cases were more clearly defined. A summary of these and other matters dealt with will be found in the following report:—

SUMMARY OF REPORT ON THE REORGANISATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ETC., TOGETHER WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

General.

1.—We have considered the proposals of the Medical Officer of Health as to economies that can be effected in the administration of the work of the Public Health Department.

It is important to note that we “do not suggest that any part of the work at present done in the Department should be discontinued, the suggestions made tending to economy being obtained as a result of reorganisation only, and not by the omission of any useful work.”

Male Sanitary Inspectors.

2.—The Medical Officer of Health has suggested that inquiries into infectious diseases should be carried out by the male sanitary staff, as was the practice prior to the war. Dr. Sowden, in support of his suggestion, reports as follows:—

“At present certain of the women inspectors inquire into the illness, and the male inspectors investigate the drains and sanitary condition of the house concerned. This dual visiting is unnecessary, and not desirable from the householder's point of view. This proposal, whilst not appreciably increasing the work of the male inspectors, will result in a further advantage in epidemic times; during these periods three or four women inspectors are overwhelmed by the large number of cases, but when these are divided amongst the twelve male inspectors the situation is far more manageable.”

With regard to the districts of the male inspectors, the Medical Officer of Health points out that the building of property in the Highgate district has increased during recent years, and building is now taking place upon the Holly Lodge Estate, Highgate. Dr. Sowden suggests that the boundaries of the inspectors' districts should be revised, chiefly with a view to the lessening in size of the Highgate district, which is at present too large in comparison with the other districts.

We recommend—

(a) That in future the male sanitary inspectors inquire into cases of infectious diseases, with the exception of tuberculosis, puerperal fever, and ophthalmia in babies—the latter cases to be inquired into, as at present, by the women staff.

(b) That the Medical Officer of Health be authorised to revise the boundaries of the districts of the male sanitary inspectors.

Women Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors.

3.—With reference to the work done by the women staff, the Medical Officer of Health advises that Miss Bibby is fully occupied and should continue her present duties, as he finds her services of the utmost value. As regards the work which should be done by the rest of the women inspectors, Dr. Sowden considers that it should comprise the following:—Visiting cases of tuberculosis, puerperal fever and ophthalmia in babies. The inspection of outworkers and home work where women are employed has not been carried out of late years, and Dr. Sowden considers such inspections important and advises that they should be resumed. Dr. Sowden states that the foregoing duties are essentially suitable for women visitors, and suggests that the present practice of their each carrying out visits all over the Borough in respect of one type of health work, which involves overlapping, should be discontinued, and all visiting duties in Wards 1 to 4 should be carried out by one section of the women staff, and similar duties in Wards 5 to 8 by another section.

We have discussed this matter very fully with the Medical Officer of Health, who, in the first instance, suggested that two women for each half of the Borough would be sufficient for the duties referred to. Upon reconsideration, and in view of the fact that the women inspectors could also carry out temporary duties which are often required at the maternity and child welfare centres, and so save the expense of engaging temporary health visitors (there being three of these at the present time), we are of opinion that, in addition to Miss Bibby, the present six women inspectors, who have been in the Council's service for periods of from six to thirteen years, should be utilised, three for each half of the Borough. It should be mentioned that Miss C. Smith supervises the Council's Dental Clinic, and Dr. Sowden suggests that she should retain this work as well as taking her part in the visiting duties.

There are two vacant positions on the women sanitary staff which have not been filled, one vacancy that occurred about a year ago and the other quite recently. By the adoption of the foregoing proposals it will be unnecessary to fill these vacancies.

We recommend—

(a) That Miss M. E. Bibby be designated as Senior Woman Sanitary Inspector, her duties to be such as may be assigned by the Medical Officer of Health.

(b) That the duties as proposed in the foregoing report be allocated to the women sanitary inspectors and health visitors as may be arranged by the Medical Officer of Health, and that Miss C. Smith do retain her present duties in connection with the Council's Dental Clinic.

Tuberculosis.

4.—The report of the Medical Officer of Health on this subject is as follows:—

“This clinical work is at present done at three dispensaries: Oakley Square, Malden Road and University College Hospital. I suggest that all patients should be seen at the dispensary in Oakley Square. The dispensary at University College Hospital is a joint one with the Borough of Holborn, and I understand that this Authority does not propose to continue the arrangement. The question, therefore, of other accommodation must be considered. With regard to Malden Road, patients are seen there on Wednesday afternoon and Friday evening only, the numbers are small, and all patients have to come to Oakley Square to bring their sputum for examination, and also have to come there to obtain their medicine. It would, therefore, seem to be in the interest of the patients to examine them at Oakley Square, and so avoid the additional journeys. The present Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Donnelly, deals with all cases at Oakley Square and Malden Road; but he would not be able to see the additional cases transferred from University College Hospital. The Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Hilton, at University College Hospital, gives half-time service only, and this includes both Holborn and St. Pancras cases. The services of a quarter-time officer, therefore, would be sufficient for St. Pancras cases. If we had the services of a Male Assistant Medical Officer of Health who was experienced in tuberculosis work, that officer could easily give the quarter time necessary, as the work at present done by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health by no means fully occupies that officer. By this reorganisation a further saving of from £500 to £600 per annum would be effected. Another advantage would also result during the period of annual leave: one officer could act as *locum tenens* for the other during that period and effect an additional economy.”

We are of opinion that the dispensary treatment of tuberculosis for the whole of the Borough can very well be concentrated at the St. Pancras Dispensary, 39, Oakley Square, where the Council have the full-time use of a part of the premises.

It will be necessary, if these proposals are adopted, for a further report to be submitted by the Medical Officer of Health at a later date in regard to the staffing under the altered conditions.

We recommend—

(a) That the necessary arrangements be made for the dispensary treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis to be carried out for the whole of the area of St. Pancras at the St. Pancras Dispensary, 39, Oakley Square.

(b) That the agreement with the University College Hospital for the dispensary treatment of tuberculosis be not renewed after 31st March, 1925.

(c) That six months' notice be given for the determination of the agreement as to the occupation by the Council of a part of 132, Malden Road.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

5.—The Medical Officer of Health was requested to report as to the possibility of the present maternity and child welfare consultations being held at four centres in the Borough, and as to whether it would be a better plan to engage two full-time medical officers to conduct the consultations, instead of the present system of engaging part-time doctors. Dr. Sowden reports upon this question as follows:—

“This suggestion would not be practicable on the terms expressed in the above resolution.

At present, 147 consultations are held each month. Of these, 123 are taken by general practitioners, and 24 per month by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Churchill. A full-time medical officer could undertake one consultation each morning and afternoon on five days a week. This would equal 40 per month, and the two officers suggested could, therefore, do 80 consultations per month, but as 147 are actually held, this would leave 67 consultations not provided for. The services of four full-time officers would be necessary to continue the present work, and this would leave room for some extension. Three officers would be inadequate. As to cost, four full-time medical officers at £600 per annum would be £2,400. If all the work were done by general practitioners, at 1½ guineas per consultation, the cost would be £2,546. As the latter, however, provide and pay for their own *locum tenens* during illness and holidays, the difference in cost is not great. A great disadvantage to the idea of four centres for the whole of the Borough, would be the longer distances the mothers and infants would have to travel; also, difficulty might be experienced in obtaining suitable premises in the four districts decided upon.”

We are not prepared to advise the appointment of full-time medical officers to conduct the consultations, as the adoption of that policy would prevent the co-operation of local medical practitioners in the Council's maternity and child welfare work, which is found most desirable and valuable. For the reasons given by Dr. Sowden, we are not in favour of reducing the number of centres to four.

We are making suggestions in the following paragraphs for lessening the number of clinics now held; but we wish to strongly emphasise the fact that, by the adoption of our recommendations, there will be no diminution whatever in the service available for mothers and children.

Berkeley Road Centre.

6.—The Medical Officer of Health states that the attendances at the Berkeley Road Centre are very small, there being an average of only twelve attendances per clinic, and he suggests that the cases could be seen at the Camden Road Centre, 62, Camden Road, as was previously done.

The Berkeley Road Centre was established for the purpose of serving directly the Primrose Hill district of Ward 4, and for staff purposes it was attached to the Camden Town Centre. We are of opinion that the Centre has not justified its existence for separate consultations, and agree that the work should be transferred to Camden Road.

We recommend—

That the work of the Berkeley Road Centre be transferred to the Camden Road Centre, and that the agreement for the use of the schoolroom be determined.

Grafton Road Centre.

7.—There is a vacancy at this Centre for a Medical Officer, caused by the death of Dr. J. Sherwood New. A temporary arrangement has been made for Dr. P. Ruth Elliott to continue the Friday clinics that were held by Dr. New. When the question of filling the vacancy was before the Council on 16th April, 1924, it was adjourned pending consideration as to the Berkeley Road Clinic.

We recommend—

That in the event of the work of the Berkeley Road Centre being transferred, as recommended in the preceding paragraph, Dr. Charles H. A. Alderton be appointed to the vacancy for a Medical Officer at the Grafton Road Centre, on the usual terms and conditions relating to the appointment.

Ante-natal work.

8.—The report of the Medical Officer of Health with regard to the ante-natal clinics held in the Borough is as follows:—

“The average attendance at many of the Centres would certainly point to economy being possible here. The following figures give the average attendances at some of the Centres during the past three months:—

Centre.	Number of consultations monthly.	Average number of cases seen.	Time occupied.
Oakley Square	1	18	1½ hours.
Chalton Street	2	6	2 ”
Queen's Crescent	4	5	2 ”
Amphill Square	4	9	2-2½ ”
Camden Road	4	8	1½-2 ”
Caversham Road	4	8	2 ”

I would suggest that at Chalton Street one ante-natal consultation per month be held instead of two, and that at Queen's Crescent and Camden Road two ante-natal consultations per month be held instead of four. This would effect a saving of about £90, with no loss of efficiency.”

We recommend—

That the foregoing proposals of the Medical Officer of Health be approved and adopted.

Midwifery Grants.

9.—We have considered the following report of the Medical Officer of Health on this subject:—

"In 1918 the Council decided to grant 10s. for each case admitted to Hospital, *if the patient was necessitous and if either a reduced or no charge was made.* In December, 1920, the contribution of the Council was increased to £1. No amount was fixed as to what constituted a 'reduced fee,' and for some time past this contribution of £1 has been paid for every St. Pancras case admitted to Hospital." That this universal contribution is not justified is evident from the figures placed before us.

"In cases of midwifery attended at home, a grant of 5s. is paid by the Council to the Hospital or institution attending the case. This also was for necessitous cases, or where a reduced or no fee is charged. In these cases the matter has drifted, and the 5s. is now paid for every case. The following table shows the total payments made since 1919:—

YEAR.	COST.			
	Intern at 10s.			Extern at 5s.
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
1919 ..	146	10	0	87 0 0
1920* ..	155	0	0	160 10 0
1921 ..	—			144 10 0
1922 ..	—			164 5 0
1923 ..	—			136 5 0

* Payment for intern cases increased from 10s. to £1 per case in December, 1920.

"I suggest that, in future, the contribution of the Council should be based on definite figures, and I advise that for each in-patient the contribution should only be paid where the patient pays less than £3, and for every out-patient case the contribution should only be made where the patient pays less than £1, and this should only apply to cases definitely recommended from the Welfare Centres, or by the Town Hall staff, and after reference to the Medical Officer of Health."

The result of our enquiries into this matter reveals the fact that there has been considerable laxity in dealing with the accounts for midwifery grants, so that the amounts paid to Hospitals and Institutions for their services have been in excess of what they should have been.

We recommend—

That the proposals of the Medical Officer of Health in regard to the system of paying midwifery grants be approved and adopted, and that, in future, such accounts be submitted to the Public Health (Audit) Sub-Committee.

Compulsory Notification of Measles.

10.—The Medical Officer of Health has reported fully on this subject. He states:—

"Measles was made notifiable throughout the country from 1916 to the end of 1919, and, after four years' trial, was abandoned by the Ministry of Health. It is generally conceded that the results obtained do not justify the expenditure, and the figures for St. Pancras support this view. If notification was not in force, the majority of the cases would still be known through the schools and maternity and child welfare centres. Nurses, etc., could then be supplied where their service were needed."

When the Ministry of Health decided to withdraw their general order respecting the compulsory notification of measles, local authorities were permitted to make their own local

orders, which the Borough Council did for the year 1920, as they considered that notification was a useful adjunct to their measles work.

The cost to the Council for measles notification fees for the past seven years is as follows:—1917, £147 19s.; 1918, £91 4s.; 1919, £74 5s.; 1920, £99 2s.; 1921, £54 8s.; 1922, £253 15s.; 1923, £108 11s.; or on an average of £118 9s. per annum. From April, 1922, the expense of nursing in necessitous cases was undertaken by the Council, which had previously been paid for out of voluntary funds. The cost of this during 1922 was £185 16s. 6d., and in 1923 was £59 2s. There is at present a severe epidemic of measles prevailing, and the expenditure already, for a period of three months, is over £330, which includes notification and nursing fees.

In considering this matter, it has been urged that measles is a dangerous disease, its mortality amongst children being greater than the mortality from all other infectious diseases put together, and notification does tend to impress upon the public the importance of taking the greatest care in nursing measles. On the other hand, statistics show that the death rate from measles in the non-notifiable years is very little larger than in the notifiable years.

We recommend—

That the compulsory notification of measles be continued.

Clerical Staff, Public Health Department.

11.—In 1914, the male permanent clerical staff consisted of a Chief Clerk and seven other clerks, and at the present time there is the same number, but three of them are temporary clerks. These are Mr. L. Higgins, 41 years of age, who has been temporarily engaged since October, 1919; Mr. J. B. Richards, 62 years of age, who has been in this Department since 1923; but has been in the temporary service of different departments of the Council since November, 1914; and Mr. J. Brooks, 24 years of age, who has been temporarily engaged since 24th January, 1924.

In addition to the above, the Department has also the part services of Mr. G. N. Cove, a permanent clerk, who is attached to the Estates Department, which has the first claim on his time. It follows that any development of the Council's housing schemes, *e.g.*, Somers Town, would probably result in the whole of his services being required for housing work.

The Health Department also has the temporary services of Mr. H. G. West as Milk Enquiry officer, and should at any time the milk scheme be abandoned, his services would no longer be required, and it is desirable that his appointment should remain a temporary one.

There are two women clerks working with the Women Inspectors and Health Visitors:—Miss A. Andrews (permanent), and Miss G. Wood (temporary). The Medical Officer of Health considers that the retention of Miss Andrews will be adequate at present for the needs of the women's department, so that the services of the temporary clerk can be dispensed with.

With regard to the three male temporary clerks, we are satisfied that, for the necessities of the Department, three clerks are required. As far back as October, 1920, the Public Health Committee recommended the permanent appointment of Mr. L. Higgins, who is a very competent clerk, and we think this recommendation should be sent forward again. In reference to Mr. J. B. Richards, we feel that, as he is 62 years of age and has already been for ten years in the temporary service of the Council, he should be retained; but as soon as a temporary position in another Department is available, he should be transferred, and then a permanent junior clerk appointed in his place. As regards Mr. J. Brooks, who has been engaged temporarily for three months, we consider that his services should be replaced by the appointment of a permanent junior clerk. We further consider that the services of Miss G. Wood should now be dispensed with.

We recommend accordingly.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

12.—We requested the Medical Officer of Health to report fully upon the position and duties of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

After careful consideration, we have come to the conclusion that, having regard to the duties at present allocated to the position, it is not necessary to continue such office. The principal duty of this officer is to conduct consultations at the Council's maternity and child welfare centres. Under the reorganisation proposals which we have submitted in regard to the Public Health Department, the general duties of the position of Assistant Medical Officer of Health will become practically negligible, and it will be a substantial economy for the consultations now conducted by this officer to be performed by medical officers separately paid for each clinic.

We are of opinion that the present co-operation of local medical practitioners in taking consultations at the centres is valuable, and the extension of that co-operation desirable. Their practical interest and experience in the Council's maternity and child welfare work is thus obtained, and has the advantage of influencing the attendance of expectant and nursing mothers at the clinics.

We recommend—

That the Council be advised to arrange for the consultations at the maternity and child welfare centres, now conducted by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, to be carried out by medical officers, at a fee of 1½ guineas per consultation, and to determine the appointment of Dr. Stella Churchill as Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

THE STAFF.

The names of the staff of the Public Health Department at the end of 1924 will be found on pages 6 and 7.

The following changes occurred during the year:—

- Dr. J. A. Struthers, appointed Tuberculosis Officer (part time) at the University College Hospital Dispensary, in place of Dr. R. Hilton, resigned.
- Dr. Stella Churchill, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, appointment terminated.
- Miss G. Wood and Mr. J. Brooks, Temporary Clerks, appointments terminated.
- Miss D. M. Parnell, Sanitary Inspector, resigned.
- Mr. W. C. Mansfield, appointed Junior Clerk.
- Miss R. Aldis appointed as Nurse at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, University College Hospital, in place of Miss E. C. Ballard, resigned.

STAFF AT MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

- Dr. C. H. A. Alderton appointed Medical Officer, Grafton Road Centre, owing to the death of Dr. J. Sherwood New.
- Dr. Margaret E. Alden resigned one of her consultations at the Caversham Road Centre. Her successor, Dr. Amy Hodgson, is being remunerated from funds provided from voluntary sources.
- Miss M. L. Blair promoted Superintendent at Argyle Square Centre, in place of Miss Mullock Jones, resigned.
- Miss E. M. Robinson promoted Superintendent, Mary Ward Centre, September 1st, 1924.
- Miss K. L. Allfrey, Superintendent, transferred to Camden Road Centre.
- Miss G. Bristow, Superintendent, transferred to South Highgate Centre.
- Mrs. S. C. Chapman promoted Superintendent at Grafton Road Centre, in place of Miss E. L. May, resigned.

Miss J. M. Anderson appointed Health Visitor.

Miss E. B. Bagnell " "

Miss V. B. Woodruff " "

Miss L. Auger, Health Visitor, resigned.

Mrs. E. Perryman engaged as whole-time cleaner, Argyle Square Centre.

The following held temporary appointments as Health Visitors during the year :—

Miss Rodwell. Miss D. Landray. Mrs. H. Parsons.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

The Borough Council has an arrangement with the Bacteriologist of University College for the examination, at the expense of the Council, of material sent by medical practitioners in connection with suspected (St. Pancras) cases of diphtheria, typhoid fever and tuberculosis. The following specimens were examined during the year :—

Nature of Specimen.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheriæ Bacilli 	135	727	862
Blood, <i>re</i> Typhoid Fever 	1	11	12
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli 	48	348	396

Examinations of sputum in connection with cases attending the tuberculosis dispensaries is carried out by the staff at the dispensaries.

Facilities for the examination of cerebrospinal fluid in suspected cases of cerebrospinal fever, encephalitis lethargica, &c., are available to the Medical Officer of Health through the London County Council laboratory, and for the examination of blood in suspected malaria through the Ministry of Health.

The chemical work of the Public Analyst (Mr. J. Kear Colwell, F.I.C.) in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is given on page 80.

Section VIII.—HOUSING.

During the year ended December 31st, 1924, 108 houses were erected in the Borough. These were all on the Holly Lodge Estate in Ward 1.

79 certificates were issued under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, Section 48, stating that a proper and sufficient supply of water for sanitary and domestic purposes had been provided, showing that this number of houses had been occupied.

The building of these houses has chiefly attracted new residents to the Borough, and has done practically nothing to remedy the overcrowding which is still so prevalent.

Cases have been discovered during the year where as many as six, seven, and in one case, nine persons were living in one room.

The London County Council now gives special consideration with regard to vacancies occurring in any of their blocks of dwellings to cases recommended by the Borough Medical Officers of Health, and these extreme cases are reported for preferential treatment.

Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1924 (as required by the Ministry of Health):—

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	108
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919 or 1923—	
(i) By Local Authority	Nil.
(ii) By other bodies or persons	Nil.

1. *Unfit dwelling-houses.*

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2238
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	628
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1564

2. *Remedy of defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	Nil.
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—	
(a) By owners	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3234
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—	
(a) By owners	3234
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil.

WORK OF THE ESTATES COMMITTEE.

The following summary of the principal matters dealt with by the Estates Committee during the past year has been prepared by Mr. A. Powell Coke, Clerk to the Committee.

The Committee controls 478 dwellings, chiefly consisting of flats, in different parts of the Borough. Flats seldom become empty, and no difficulty is experienced in filling the vacancies from the waiting list.

BROOKFIELD ESTATE.

The Estate comprises 202 tenancies, which have been fully occupied throughout the year. The gross weekly rents range from 12s. 10d. to 28s. 4d., according to the number of rooms and position.

Certain of the trees which were planted when the Estate was completed failed to survive and have since been replaced. The grass plots in front of the flats and the privet hedges throughout the Estate are well established, and whilst they need considerable attention to keep them in good condition, it is generally agreed that the labour involved is well repaid by adding to the amenities of the Estate.

Further applications were received from tenants for permission to instal wireless receiving sets, and 80 aerials have been erected on the Estate.

UNA HOUSE.

This scheme comprises 64 flats, and the present gross rents vary from 13s. 2d. to 20s. 9d. weekly, according to the accommodation.

One of the deletions made by the Ministry of Health in this scheme was the provision of lead aprons over the windows, with the result that considerable trouble has been experienced by rain driving in over the window heads, particularly on the top floors. Experiments were carried out, with the result that the whole of the openings to the top floor windows and certain others have since been fitted with drips to throw off the water.

An offer was received for the purchase of the piece of freehold land adjoining Una House, with a frontage in Grafton Mews, on which it was originally intended to erect a crèche to serve the needs of the neighbourhood, but the proposal was abandoned owing to the heavy capital cost and the difficulty of obtaining the sanction of the Ministry of Health. The land was part of the site acquired for a public library, the major portion of which was utilised in erecting the flats, and was placed by the Education and Public Libraries Committee under the control of the Estates Committee and laid out with shrubs and grass in order to preserve the amenities of the buildings. The Committee decided not to entertain the offer, as, if the land was used for commercial purposes, it would probably be a source of annoyance to the tenants whose flats overlook the ground.

FINAL ACCOUNTS, ASSISTED HOUSING SCHEMES.

The final statements of accounts have been completed during the year.

Una House.—With reference to Una House, the original amount of the contract was £76,001 14s. 0d. In consequence principally of the increase in wages and the cost of materials during the course of construction (provided under the contract), the final account of the contractors, Messrs. Chessums, Ltd., was agreed at £82,153 9s. 6d., with the approval of the Ministry of Health, which was an excess over the contract of £6,151 15s. 6d. The cost of the work done by the Council direct amounted to £472 14s. 11d., bringing the total cost of the buildings to £82,626 4s. 5d.

There were certain items included in the above sum of £82,626 4s. 5d., amounting to £350 1s. 8d., which the Ministry stated could not rank for financial assistance, such expenditure being for additional painting of pipes, ornamental rainwater heads, office

equipment, etc., and it was finally decided by the Council that the sum of £122 15s. 5d., part thereof, be paid out of the repairs fund connected with the buildings, and the balance of £227 6s. 3d. out of the rates.

Brookfield.—In regard to the contract for the buildings on the Brookfield Estate (exclusive of the block of 12 flats comprising Chester House, under a separate contract), the original amount of the contract for the erection of 190 tenements and the construction of roads and sewers by Mr. Albert Monk, Contractor, was £242,547. The expenditure paid direct by the Council, otherwise than by contract, amounted to £1,833 12s. 1d., making a total estimated expenditure for the whole of the works of £244,380 12s. 1d. As in the case of Una House, the contract provided for any increase or decrease in the prices of materials and the claims for wages that might be affected during the course of the contract. The result has been that these prices (unlike Una House) decreased during that period to a rather large extent, the Ministry of Health ultimately agreeing to a total payment to the Contractor of £216,949 8s. 4d. By these figures there was a saving of £25,597 11s. 8d. as compared with the contract price, and this contrasts with a loss of £6,151 15s. 6d. in respect of Una House.

Included in the total cost of these works, the Ministry of Health, in the first instance, expressed the view that certain items of expenditure, amounting to £1,391 16s. 7d. (which by negotiations were afterwards reduced to £553 13s. 5d.), could not be regarded as ranking for financial assistance. The latter amount was in respect of £460 for gas services in excess of approved amounts per house, and £93 13s. 5d. for time switches and office furniture. It was decided by the Council that this latter amount should be paid out of the repairs fund, and the former amount of £460 out of the rates.

Chester House.—In regard to the block of flats known as Chester House, which was erected by Messrs. J. W. Falkner & Sons, the original amount of the contract was £11,239; but in consequence of the increase in wages and cost of materials, the final amount payable to the contractors, and agreed to by the Ministry of Health, amounted to £13,414 3s. 6d., an excess of £2,175 3s. 6d. over the contract sum. The Ministry intimated that certain items of expenditure (in respect of garden work, alterations to living-room cupboards, etc.), amounting to £215 17s. 3d., subsequently reduced upon negotiations to £119 1s. 1d., could not rank for financial assistance. It was therefore decided to meet the expenditure partly out of the repairs fund and partly out of the rates.

GOLDINGTON BUILDINGS, FLAXMAN TERRACE, PROSPECT TERRACE.

At Goldington Buildings there are 56 flats, and the weekly rentals range from 6s. 3d. to 19s. 7d. At Flaxman Terrace there are 84 flats, with rents varying from 8s. 4d. to 17s. 5d. Prospect Terrace contains 70 flats, and the rents vary from 9s. 9d. to 16s. 9d.

SOMERS TOWN.

Wolcot Street.—The negotiations were continued with the Ministry of Health in regard to the Council's proposals, which originated in 1919, for improving the unhealthy conditions existing in the Wolcot Street area. It is satisfactory to report that the sanction of the Ministry has now been received. The Order confirming the Scheme is as follows:—

HOUSING ACTS, 1890 TO 1924.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SAINT PANCRAS.

SAINT PANCRAS (Somers Town Improvement Scheme) ORDER, 1925.

WHEREAS the Metropolitan Borough Council of Saint Pancras (hereinafter referred to as "the Council") have caused a Scheme, dated the 29th August, 1921 (hereinafter referred to as "the Scheme"), to be prepared under Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act of 1890"), for the improvement of the area therein described

and, having served notice of the Scheme in manner provided by the Housing Acts, 1890 to 1919, did on the 29th August, 1921, petition the Minister of Health (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") for an Order sanctioning the Scheme;

And whereas the Minister has caused a Local Inquiry to be held and is satisfied that the carrying into effect of the Scheme, subject to certain conditions and modifications, would be beneficial to the health of the inhabitants of the buildings comprised in the area described in the Scheme and of the neighbouring dwelling-houses:

NOW THEREFORE, the Minister, in the exercise of his powers under the Housing Acts, 1890 to 1924, hereby makes the following Order:—

1. The Minister sanctions the Scheme as modified and set out in the Schedule hereto.
2. The Minister approves of the Council themselves undertaking the execution of the Scheme.
3. The provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts, as modified by the Housing Acts, 1890 to 1924, in relation to schemes under Parts I and II of the Act of 1890, and by the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919, shall be incorporated with this Order.
4. For the purpose of determining the amount of any reduction of compensation to be made under the First Schedule to the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919, any plans showing the proposed re-housing of persons of the working classes or the laying out of open spaces prepared by the Council and approved by the Minister before the date at which the compensation is determined shall be deemed to be incorporated in and form part of the Scheme.
5. The Council may, subject to the provisions of Section 46 (2) of the Act of 1890, borrow for the purpose of defraying any expenses incurred by them in connection with the Scheme, so far as such expenses are expenses properly chargeable to capital.
6. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to constitute an approval of the Scheme by the Minister for the purpose of the Local Authorities (Assisted Housing Schemes) Regulations, 1919, or of any Regulations amending or extending those Regulations.
7. This Order may be cited as "The Saint Pancras (Somers Town Improvement Scheme) Order, 1925," and shall come into operation on the date hereof.

SCHEDULE.

Scheme made by the Metropolitan Borough Council of Saint Pancras under Part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, for the improvement of the Somers Town area as modified and sanctioned by the Minister of Health.

1. The lands coloured pink and blue on the Map, which lands are situate in the Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras, shall constitute the area to which this Scheme applies (hereinafter called "the area").
 2. The lands coloured pink are included in the area on account of the sanitary condition of the premises thereon or of those premises being dangerous or injurious to health, and the lands coloured blue are so included for the purpose only of making the Scheme efficient.
 3. The lands constituting the area, or any of them, may for the purposes of this Scheme be taken either by agreement or compulsorily.
 4. After obtaining possession of the lands included in the area, the Council shall, except so far as the Minister may otherwise direct, demolish all the buildings in the area:
- Provided that they shall not demolish any occupied house in the area until accommodation for a number of persons equivalent to the number of working class occupants of such house is available in new dwellings to be erected by the Council in pursuance of this Scheme, unless the Council are satisfied that suitable alternative accommodation for such occupants is available elsewhere.
5. The lands in the area shall, subject to the provision of any necessary streets and approaches, be used for the purposes of re-housing.
 6. The Council shall provide on the cleared area, and in accordance with plans to be approved by the Minister, dwellings suitable for the accommodation of 309 persons of the working classes.
 7. All lands upon which dwellings shall be erected in pursuance of the last preceding clause shall, for a period of 25 years from the date of the Order of the Minister sanctioning this Scheme,

be appropriated for the purpose of dwellings for persons of the working classes, except so far as the Minister may dispense with such appropriation, and every conveyance, demise or lease of any of these lands shall be indorsed with notice of this provision.

8. The Council may, with the consent of and in accordance with plans to be approved by the Minister, lay out and construct new streets and widen existing streets in the area and close or divert any highways in the area, and any lands ceasing to be or to form part of a highway under the provisions of this clause shall vest in the Council.

9. In this Scheme the expression "the Map" means the map prepared in duplicate and sealed with the official seal of the Minister and marked "Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras (Somers Town) Improvement Scheme, 1921, Map showing area of Scheme." One duplicate of the said Map is deposited in the Office of the Minister and the other in the Offices of the Council.

10. This Scheme may be cited as "The St. Pancras (Somers Town) Improvement Scheme, 1921."

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Health, this Second day of May, in the year One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

L.S.

F. L. TURNER,

Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Health.

A copy of the Order has been served on the owners and lessees of the property proposed to be acquired under the Scheme, and the Council's Solicitors instructed to take all necessary steps to complete the purchase of the various interests after agreement with the District Valuer. The Council's Architect has also been instructed to prepare the working drawings for the proposed new buildings, which will comprise 40 two-room flats and 30 three-room flats, exclusive of scullery, bathroom, w.c., etc. The lay-out also provides for a possible extension of the Scheme by incorporating certain property in Clarendon Street, abutting on Wolcot Street.

Ossulston Street.—An official representation, under Part I of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, was made to the London County Council by the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. G. Sowden), with regard to the unhealthy area known as Ossulston Street. This area is bounded by Hampden Street on the north, Ossulston Street on the east, Chalton Street on the west, and Euston Road on the south. The County Council, being satisfied that the conditions prevailing within the area could only be remedied by clearance and reconstruction, decided, on the 10th February, 1925, to make an Improvement Scheme. The execution of the Scheme, as proposed, which comprises about eight acres, will, it is assumed, involve the displacement of about 2,700 persons, and it is proposed that re-housing accommodation for no fewer than that number shall be provided within the area.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Redecorations.—During the past year, the Council decided that such decorations and repairs as may be required should be carried out under the direct supervision of the Housing Superintendent, who was authorised to engage, as far as possible, the services of the caretakers and such casual labour as may be necessary. In accordance with that instruction, a programme of work was drawn up, under which the whole of the dwellings would be redecorated systematically, regard being had to the money set aside in the repairs funds, which is a fixed sum, and which cannot be diverted or used for any other purpose. The scheme is working satisfactorily, and a considerable amount of work has been done.

Consultations with the London County Council.—A communication was received from the London County Council in regard to the desirability of arrangements being made whereby Metropolitan Borough Councils could be given further opportunities for discussing with the Central Authority matters relating to the housing of the working classes. It was pointed out that to proceed by way of deputation was a somewhat cumbersome method, involving a con-

siderable loss of time, and a certain formality which prevented discussion of details essential to the good understanding of the questions raised. It was therefore suggested that informal meetings should take place between members and officials representing Borough Councils and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Housing Committee of the County Council. The Estates Committee appointed their Chairman and Deputy-Chairman (or, in their absence, either Councillors Mrs. Alliston or Miss Kent), together with the appropriate officials, to confer with the representatives of the County Council as and when required.

London County Council Dwellings.—A letter was received from the London County Council in reference to the arrangements in force for selecting tenants for houses and flats provided on their various estates, in regard to which they were desirous of establishing some relation between their own operations and the requirements of the Metropolitan Borough Councils. It was proposed, as an experiment for 12 months, to apportion among the Metropolitan Boroughs a certain number of new houses, based upon existing conditions of overcrowding according to the census of 1921, and to allocate to the residents in each Borough a definite proportion, not exceeding in the aggregate 50 per cent., of the new accommodation to be provided. The offer of the County Council was accepted, and cases of special hardship have been referred to them.

Allotments.—Negotiations were concluded with the Kenwood Preservation Council, which resulted in the conveyance to the Borough Council of the triangular field, about 1·3 acres in extent, at Fitzroy Park, for providing allotments, so long as the same shall continue to be used for such purpose, and thereafter as an open space within the meaning of the Open Spaces Act, 1906. The number of allotments on this land is 27.

With regard to the allotments at Fitzroy Farm, 13 in number, a notice was received from the owner of the land terminating on the 5th April, 1925, the Council's tenancy.

There are still 21 allotments under cultivation at Millfield Lane; but as the land has been conveyed by the Kenwood Preservation Council to the London County Council as an open space for public purposes, in pursuance of the Open Spaces Act, 1906, the plot-holders have been given notice to give up possession in September, 1925; but negotiations are proceeding with a view to an extension of time.

STAFF.

The administrative work in connection with the Committee (Chairman: Councillor W. C. Wood, Deputy-Chairman: Councillor R. J. Smerdon) is carried out by Mr. A. P. Coke, the Clerk to the Committee, who is assisted by Mr. G. N. Cove and the Housing Superintendent, Mr. L. Barnard. The resident caretakers at the several blocks of buildings are as follows:—Prospect Terrace, Mr. H. A. Reid; Brookfield Estate, Mr. H. J. Ambrose; Flaxman Terrace, Mr. C. Hanson; Una House, Mr. J. F. Clegg; Goldington Buildings, Mr. G. S. Tunbridge.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT OF ST. PANCRAS DURING 1924 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Civil Population.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
			Un-corrected Number.	Nett		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
				Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1914	218387	—	4945	5225	23·9	3386	15·5	721	677	481	92	3342	15·3
1915	218387	200322	4458	4754	21·8*	3523	17·6†	672	692	497	105	3543	17·7†
1916	214135	196813	4310	4530	21·2*	2991	15·2†	565	619	385	85	3045	15·5†
1917	208006	186600	3635	3796	18·2*	3099	16·6†	608	718	402	106	3142	16·8†
1918	196883	175716	3339	3318	16·8*	3789	21·5†	626	751	340	102	3914	22·3†
1919	228585	219434	3804	3824	16·7*	3104	14·1†	670	496	336	88	2930	13·4†
1920	228980	228178	6191	5934	25·4*	3007	12·9†	713	601	435	73	2895	12·4†
1921	212900	—	5099	4764	22·4	2836	13·3	651	593	360	76	2778	13·0
1922	212500	—	4865	4559	21·5	3219	15·1	715	603	337	74	3107	14·6
1923	214400	—	4654	4348	20·3	2735	12·8	634	484	272	63	2585	12·1
1924	214600	214300	4447	4112	18·8*	2937	13·4†	640	551	303	74	2848	13·0†

Area of district in acres (land and inland water), 2694·4; total population at all ages, 211,366; number of inhabited houses, 24,660; average number of persons per house, 8·57; at Census, 1921.

* Based on total population.

† Based on civil population.

TABLE No. 2. DEATHS REGISTERED FROM ALL CAUSES FOR THE YEAR 1924.

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.												
				0	1	2	Total under 5	5	10	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85 and upwards.																
				to 1	to 2	to 5		to 10	to 15	to 25	to 35	to 45	to 55	to 65	to 75	to 85																	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	PERS- ONS											
1.—General Diseases.																																	
1. Enteric Fever											1	1									1	1	2										
2. Typhus Fever																																	
3. Relapsing Fever																																	
4. Malaria																																	
5. Small Pox—																																	
(a) Vaccinated																																	
(b) Not Vaccinated																																	
(c) Doubtful																																	
6. Measles				7	8	14	13	10	17	31	38	2	1					1				33	41	74									
7. Scarlet Fever						1	1	2	6	3	7	1			1							5	7	12									
8. Whooping Cough				6	7	11	8	4	7	21	22	1	1		1							22	24	46									
9. (a) Diphtheria							1	9	7	9	8	2	1		1							11	11	22									
(b) Croup																																	
10. Influenza				2	4	3	2	2	1	7	7			2	1	4	2	1	3	9	4	5	8	5	8	4	7	2	1	38	42	80	
11. Miliary Fever																																	
12. Asiatic Cholera																																	
13. Cholera Nostras																																	
14. Dysentery																			1	1			1	1				2	2	4			
15. Plague																																	
16. Yellow Fever																																	
17. Leprosy																																	
18. Erysipelas				2		1				3						1									1				4		4		
19. (a) Mumps								1		1														1					2		2		
(b) German Measles																																	
(c) Varicella																																	
(d) Other Epidemic Diseases																																	
20. (a) Pyæmia												1									1			1				2	1	3			
(b) Septicæmia														1		2			2	1				1			4	3	7				
(c) Vaccinia																																	
21. Glanders																																	
22. Anthrax (Splenic Fever)																																	
23. Rabies																																	
24. Tetanus																					1							1		1			
25. Mycoses																						1							1		1		
26. Pellagra																																	
27. Beri-beri																																	
28. (a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis								2		2		2	1	14	22	20	18	24	18	36	18	21	6	10	4			1	27	90	217		
(b) Phthisis (not defined as tuberculous)											1			2			3	1		2	1							3	7	10			
29. (a) Acute Phthisis															1				2	3								3	5	8			
(b) Acute Miliary Tuberculosis							1	1		1	1			1	1							1						2	3	5			
30. Tuberculous Meningitis				2	1	1	2	4	3	7	6					1							1					8	8	16			
31. (a) Tabes Mesenterica							1		1																			1		1			
(b) Other peritoneal & intestinal tubercle							1		1					2					1			1						1	4	5			
32. Tuberculosis of Spinal Column												1	1	1	1					1								2	3	5			
33. Tuberculosis of Joints... .. .																																	
34. (a) Lupus																																	
(b) Scrofula																																	
(c) Tuberculosis of other Organs											1											1						1	1	2			
35. Disseminated Tuberculosis																1												1	1	2			
36. Rickets, Softening of Bones																													1	1			
37. Syphilis				1	1	1			2	1					2		1	3	1	2		2			1			11	4	15			
38. Other Venereal Diseases																			2		4	1	7		2		1						
39. Cancer of the Buccal Cavity																												16	1	17			
40. " Stomach, Liver, &c.																1	4	1	5	5	21	9	13	15	11	5		1	54	37	91		
41. " Peritoneum, Intestines, and Rectum																				2	3	2	7	12	7	6	4	7		3	21	32	53
42. " Female Genital Organs																				6	18		17		5		1			47	47		
43. " Breast																				2	10		9		4		2		1	28	28		
44. " Skin																					2		3		2				7		7		
45. Cancer of other or unspecified Organs												2	1	2			1	4	7	2	10	2	9	6	4	4		1	35	20	55		
46. Other Tumours (situation undefined)																																	
47. Rheumatic Fever												2						1				1	1						4	1	5		
48. (a) Chronic Rheumatism																								1						1	1		
(b) Osteo-Arthritis																								1		1	2		2	2	4		
(c) Gout																																	

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE No. 3.

Summary of Ages.

	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	Total under 5 years.	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.
General Diseases	41	60	80	181	11	13	57	64	82	148	161	122	57	11	907
Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense	13	1	6	20	6	1	8	2	18	42	47	45	22	1	212
Diseases of the Circulatory System	1	1	3	5	2	8	12	8	27	64	96	148	105	30	505
Diseases of the Respiratory System	71	31	11	113	3	3	3	10	25	54	87	127	108	32	565
Diseases of the Digestive System	56	6	3	65	4	2	4	6	12	23	25	19	13	4	177
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	7	19	25	26	13	4	101
The Puerperal State	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	16
Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	5	5	2	16
Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion ..	—	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Malformations	23	—	—	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Diseases of Early Infancy	94	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94
Old Age	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	19	53	31	110
Affections produced by External Causes	3	3	5	11	8	6	8	8	19	12	19	15	6	2	114
Ill-defined Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	303	102	110	515	36	35	97	110	198	365	467	526	332	117	2848

TABLE No. 4.

TOTAL BIRTHS, TOTAL DEATHS, INFANTILE DEATHS, AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, *with corresponding rates for each Ward.*

Population.—The estimated population for the year is distributed amongst the Wards and Sub-Districts in the same proportion as at the 1921 Census.

Births.—Outward transfers are excluded, and then births in St. Pancras institutions are classified according to home address, and inward transfers distributed amongst the Wards and Sub-Districts in proportion to their respective populations.

Deaths.—Outward transfers are excluded, and then deaths in public institutions and inward transfers are classified according to home address.

Wards.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths under 1 year.		Deaths, Tuberculosis (all forms).	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1	613	16·7	462	12·6	41	67	43	1·2
2	490	21·7	296	13·2	35	71	31	1·4
3	679	18·5	478	13·0	45	66	46	1·3
4	510	19·1	336	12·6	32	63	30	1·1
5	657	21·1	444	14·3	54	82	41	1·3
6	497	23·3	271	12·7	40	80	26	1·2
7	196	12·5	193	12·3	18	92	18	1·2
8	470	16·8	335	12·0	37	79	33	1·2
No Address	—	—	33	—	1	—	3	—
Total ..	4112	18·8	2848	13·0	303	74	271	1·2

TABLE No. 5.—Showing the Birth rates, Death rates, and Infantile Mortality rates of England and Wales and certain of the large Towns, and of London and the Metropolitan Boroughs for 1924. (53 weeks ended 3rd January, 1925.)

	Estimated Population, Mid. 1923.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mor- tality.		Estimated Population, Mid. 1923.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate (Crude).	Infantile Mor- tality.
England and Wales ...	†38,690,000	18·8	12·2	75	County of London ...	4,564,109	18·7	12·1	69
Birmingham ...	946,400	19·6	11·5	80	<i>West.</i>				
Liverpool ...	837,600	24·4	13·3	102	Paddington ...	146,200	17·1	12·9	78
Manchester ...	752,100	19·9	13·7	97	Kensington ...	178,500	16·3	12·7	76
Sheffield ...	524,200	18·6	11·5	88	Hammersmith ...	133,600	18·0	12·1	72
Leeds ...	469,900	18·8	14·1	102	Fulham ...	161,600	18·4	11·1	72
Bristol ...	385,600	18·4	12·0	69	Chelsea ...	64,480	14·4	13·0	63
West Ham ...	314,400	25·4	11·5	69	City of Westminster ...	140,480	11·2	11·6	58
Hull ...	296,900	21·7	13·3	90	<i>North.</i>				
Bradford ...	290,800	17·0	14·7	91	St. Marylebone ...	105,400	14·6	13·1	78
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	283,800	24·3	13·1	89	Hampstead ...	87,410	13·6	11·4	52
Stoke-on-Trent ...	276,100	24·0	13·5	100	St. Pancras ...	214,400	19·0	12·9	73
Nottingham ...	269,800	19·4	12·7	84	Islington ...	336,600	20·0	12·3	66
Salford ...	241,600	19·2	14·0	119	Stoke Newington ...	52,820	16·6	11·4	56
Leicester ...	239,700	18·6	12·0	76	Hackney ...	226,400	18·7	11·2	60
Portsmouth ...	230,718	20·2	12·4	66	<i>Central.</i>				
Cardiff ...	226,200	22·0	11·8	75	Holborn ...	43,376	13·4	11·9	83
Croydon ...	193,400	18·3	11·6	55	Finsbury ...	77,230	21·6	14·1	78
Plymouth ...	193,017	18·2	13·6	78	City of London ...	13,480	7·0	11·5	115
Bolton ...	182,200	17·0	13·5	93	<i>East.</i>				
Willesden ...	168,700	15·7	10·2	76	Shoreditch ...	106,200	25·1	13·5	83
Rhondda ...	167,900	23·3	10·5	79	Bethnal Green... ..	118,700	22·3	12·2	78
Southampton ...	165,200	19·1	11·6	62	Stepney ...	253,850	21·4	12·2	75
Sunderland ...	164,000	25·7	14·6	101	Poplar ...	166,400	23·1	12·0	71
Swansea ...	161,700	21·0	11·5	80	<i>South.</i>				
Tottenham ...	151,700	16·0	10·2	74	Southwark ...	187,464	22·5	14·0	71
Birkenhead ...	151,400	21·4	11·6	91	Bermondsey ...	121,700	24·4	13·5	77
Oldham ...	147,500	16·3	13·2	105	Lambeth ...	308,500	19·2	12·5	66
East Ham ...	146,200	15·8	9·6	65	Battersea ...	170,600	18·4	11·7	62
Brighton ...	136,700	16·0	13·0	58	Wandsworth ...	336,100	14·9	11·0	56
Middlesbrough... ..	135,400	26·4	16·6	134	Camberwell ...	272,300	19·0	11·4	70
Derby... ..	132,800	19·3	11·2	61	Deptford ...	114,900	20·7	11·9	74
Leyton ...	132,800	13·0	10·0	65	Greenwich ...	102,777	20·2	11·4	74
Coventry ...	131,200	16·8	9·7	77	Lewisham ...	182,400	16·7	10·4	47
Walthamstow ...	130,000	16·1	10·0	69	Woolwich ...	140,000	18·1	10·8	65
Blackburn ...	129,000	15·6	13·8	84					
Gateshead ...	128,200	22·9	13·8	107					
Stockport ...	125,700	16·2	13·4	84					

† Estimated population to middle of 1924.

TABLE No. 6.—METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR SAINT PANCRAS, 1924.

(Deduced from observations at Camden Square, N.W. 1.)

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Barometer— Mean Pressure at 32° F. at station level (Bar. 112 ft. above M.S.L.)	29·974	30·058	29·892	29·888	29·889	30·021	29·907	29·858	29·854	29·929	30·034	29·982
Air temperature— Mean of—												
Maximum A	45·0	41·8	49·3	55·0	65·2	69·6	72·3	68·1	64·5	57·3	50·2	48·0
Minimum B	37·0	33·2	33·5	39·7	48·2	52·8	54·2	53·0	52·7	47·2	41·4	40·9
Mean of A and B	41·0	37·5	41·4	47·3	56·7	61·2	63·3	60·5	58·6	52·3	45·8	44·5
Difference from Average	+2·2	—2·5	—1·5	—1·1	+1·6	+0·2	—1·0	—2·7	0·0	+1·6	+1·5	+4·0
Humidity—Morning	91	87	82	75	71	68	70	77	83	90	88	90
Earth Temperature at 4 ft. depth	42·7	42·4	40·5	42·8	48·3	53·9	58·6	58·3	57·0	54·3	50·5	47·8
Bright Sunshine— Total Observed (daily mean)	1·43	1·67	4·97	4·72	6·47	7·16	7·56	4·84	3·52	2·32	1·24	1·14
Per cent. of total possible	17	17	42	34	42	43	47	33	28	22	14	15
Difference from average	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rain and other forms of precipitation— Number of Days	18	12	8	14	20	11	16	23	20	17	14	15
Total Fall	2·75	0·65	0·73	3·14	3·14	2·47	5·69	2·72	2·59	3·52	2·50	3·18
Difference from average	+0·91	—0·98	—1·10	+1·61	+1·38	+0·47	+3·31	+0·51	+0·79	+0·87	+0·12	+0·79

Hour of observation, 9 a.m. (Greenwich time). The readings for Bright Sunshine are those taken at Hampstead—no readings being recorded at Camden Square.

TABLE NO. 7.

Inspections and Re-inspections made by District Inspectors, by the Factory and Workshop Inspector, and by Women Inspectors in connection with certain infectious diseases during the year 1924.

DUTIES AND PREMISES.	MALE INSPECTORS.		WOMEN INSPECTORS.		TOTAL.	
	Inspections.	Re-inspections.	Inspections.	Re-inspections.	Inspections.	Re-inspections.
DISTRICT INSPECTORS.						
<i>Inspection of Dwelling Houses—</i>						
After Infectious Disease	924	1892	—	—	924	1892
Upon Complaint (whole house inspected)	686	2673	—	—	686	2673
Registered tenement houses (as such)	205	1377	—	—	205	1377
Other inscribed dwellings (as such)	52	138	—	—	52	138
Housing Act, 1909: 17 (1) First Inspection	—	4	—	—	—	4
Subsequent routine inspections	351	1495	—	—	351	1495
Other house to house inspections	20	39	—	—	20	39
Complaints (not involving the complete inspection of a dwelling house)	2917	7049	—	—	2917	7049
<i>Drainage—</i>						
Under notice. Plans, supervision, &c.	348	3884	—	—	348	3884
Voluntary. Do. do.	881	3298	—	—	881	3298
New Buildings. Do. do.	171	2364	—	—	171	2364
Yards of Mews and Stables	5251	51	—	—	5251	51
Smoke Shafts observed	683	36	—	—	683	36
<i>Regulated Trades—</i>						
Offensive trades	42	—	—	—	42	—
Rag and bone dealers	20	—	—	—	20	—
Other effluvia businesses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inspection of Market Streets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Visits to closed underground rooms	28	—	—	—	28	—
Infectious Diseases. Inquiry, removal, disinfection, &c. ..	1082	125	1897	—	2979	125
Other duties	602	183	—	—	602	183
Totals	14263	24603	1897	—	16160	24608
FACTORY AND WORKSHOP INSPECTOR.						
<i>Bakehouses—</i>						
Workshop	192	99	—	—	192	99
Factory	133	126	—	—	133	126
Restaurant kitchens	59	233	—	—	59	233
<i>Laundries—</i>						
Workshop	3	—	—	—	3	—
Factory	5	6	—	—	5	6
Other Factories	134	417	1	—	135	417
Other Workshops	390	1737	1	—	391	1737
Other Workplaces	25	42	—	—	25	42
Other Duties	5	—	—	—	5	—
Totals	946	2660	2	—	948	2660

TABLE No. 8.—*Inspections and Re-inspections and other work of the Food Inspectors during 1924.*

DUTIES AND PREMISES.	Visits and In- spections.			Re-inspections after Intimation Notices.		
	Mr. Auger.	Mr. Child.	TOTALS.	Mr. Auger.	Mr. Child.	TOTALS.
Milkshops	287	392	679	—	—	—
Dairies	230	20	250	—	—	—
Cowsheds	6	24	30	—	—	—
Other Premises of Milk Purveyors	—	28	28	1	—	1
Margarine Factories	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter Factories	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream Premises	154	248	402	1	—	1
Slaughter Houses	25	115	140	—	—	—
Premises where Prepared Meats are made (sausages, pies, tripe, cooked meat, &c.)	53	287	340	—	—	—
Butchers' Shops	31	23	54	1	—	1
Fried Fish Shops and Fish Curer's premises	145	268	413	5	—	5
Marketing Places	2212	1792	4004	—	—	—
Other Premises where Food or Drugs are sold	11	—	11	—	—	—
Other Visits	18	166	184	—	—	—
TOTAL	3173	3363	6536	8	—	8
SAMPLES, &c., TAKEN.	Formal Samples			Informal Samples		
	No. of Milk samples	„ Cream samples	„ Butter and Margarine samples	„ Other samples (specified below)—		
Arrowroot	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bacon	6	1	7	—	—	—
Brawn	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cocoa	18	10	28	—	—	—
Coffee	19	9	28	—	—	—
Custard Powder	1	4	5	—	—	—
Dripping	—	11	11	—	—	—
Fish Paste	—	2	2	—	—	—
Flour (self-raising)	15	—	15	—	—	—
Jelly Crystals	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lard	—	14	14	—	—	—
Milk (Dried)	5	—	5	—	—	—
Mustard	10	5	21	—	—	—
Oatmeal	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pepper	19	2	21	—	—	—
Prescriptions (L.I.P.)	3	3	6	—	—	—
Rice	3	5	8	—	—	—
Salad Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages	6	1	7	—	—	—
Suet	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sugar	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vinegar	20	10	30	—	—	—
TOTAL	375	373	748	—	2	2

TABLE NO. 8 (con.).—*Inspections and Re-inspections and other work of the Food Inspectors during 1924.*

DUTIES AND PREMISES.								Visits and In- spections.			Re-inspections after Intimation Notices.		
								Mr. Auger.	Mr. Child.	TOTALS.	Mr. Auger.	Mr. Child.	TOTALS.
UN SOUND FOOD.													
No. of surrenders and seizures :—								SURR	ENDE	RED.	SEIZED.		
Meat, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	—	1	1
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	15	—	—	—
Shellfish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Foods (specified below) :—													
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	17	—	—	—
Tinned Goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	22	—	—	—
TOTAL								27	37	64	—	1	1
Inspections of Registered Canal Boats								10	—	10	—	—	—

TABLE No. 9.

Visits, etc., made by Women Inspectors during 1924.

	First Visits.									Subsequent Visits.									Call made, but admission not obtained.											
	Miss Bibby.	Miss Smith.	*Miss Holland.	Mrs. Hunter.	Miss Anderson.	Miss Blaxland.	*Miss Camman.	Miss Parnell.	Miss Carmichael.	Total.	Miss Bibby.	Miss Smith.	*Miss Holland.	Mrs. Hunter.	Miss Anderson.	Miss Blaxland.	*Miss Camman.	Miss Parnell.	Miss Carmichael.	Total.	Miss Bibby.	Miss Smith.	*Miss Holland.	Mrs. Hunter.	Miss Anderson.	Miss Blaxland.	*Miss Camman.	Miss Parnell.	Miss Carmichael.	Total.
Infants	—	91	4	106	49	16	—	—	82	348	106	5	301	303	34	—	—	11	760	82	—	118	82	5	—	—	9	296	1404	
Expectant Mothers ...	—	71	17	96	5	1	9	—	76	—	37	7	18	9	1	2	—	16	90	50	—	38	4	1	1	—	10	104	449	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	5	43	2	2	15	3	—	2	76	—	9	56	—	1	6	12	—	2	86	4	1	3	—	9	6	—	23	185	
Puerperal Fever	—	2	1	39	1	4	7	—	1	55	—	—	6	4	2	1	12	—	—	25	1	—	13	—	1	—	—	15	95	
Tuberculosis—Discharged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soldiers & Sailors	—	—	17	3	5	18	4	5	—	52	—	33	—	9	258	—	35	—	335	—	3	—	—	37	—	1	—	41	428	
Do. Others	—	32	56	177	17	256	50	112	8	708	195	202	9	6	1026	807	122	4	2371	75	25	45	10	240	121	34	—	550	3629	
Measles and German	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	365	906	888	592	397	777	182	296	4403	46	28	41	53	32	65	10	16	291	32	13	13	44	37	4	11	6	160	4854	
Whooping Cough ...	—	25	66	42	18	9	30	—	20	210	6	—	9	3	3	20	—	3	44	4	4	—	2	3	9	—	—	22	276	
Scabies	—	3	18	11	—	—	7	—	—	39	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	47
Other Cases of Illness ...	—	145	452	179	93	86	188	195	37	1375	33	—	12	19	34	22	8	2	135	26	6	1	28	13	8	25	2	109	1619	
Vermineous Persons ...	—	1	5	9	3	6	12	—	3	39	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	4	49	
To Hospitals and other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voluntary Institutions	180	529	77	67	140	471	128	208	7	1807	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	9	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	1	11	1827	
Domestic Workshops ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home Workplaces ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laundries—Factory ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Workshop ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restaurant Kitchens ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Factories ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Workshops ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Workplaces ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attendances at Clinics ...	—	96	75	25	67	66	8	—	56	393	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393
Attendances at Com-	196	88	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286
mittees, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Visits and In-	31	27	308	247	3	136	153	1	128	1034	2	1	—	2	51	10	—	3	69	51	2	103	—	12	10	—	10	188	1291	
spections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	409	1480	2045	1891	995	1483	1380	703	696	11082	440	339	398	409	1447	962	175	57	4227	327	54	337	175	363	160	71	38	1525	16834	

* Exclusive of those shown in Table 7.

TABLE NO. 10.—*Total Number of Inspections and Re-inspections made by individual Inspectors and Visitors during the year 1924.*

Inspector.					Inspections.	Re-inspections.	Call made, but admission not obtained.	Total.
1.	Mr.	Rackham	...	...	559	2327	—	2886
2.	„	Lonnon	...	...	1305	1798	—	3103
3.	„	Brown	...	...	1185	2396	—	3581
4.	„	Dillon	...	...	1220	2128	—	3348
5.	„	Walker	...	...	1182	2641	—	3823
6.	„	James	...	...	1039	2493	—	3532
7.	„	Adkins	...	...	908	2127	—	3035
8.	„	Akers	...	...	2516	1555	—	3711
9.	„	Jaffa	...	...	1790	1713	—	3503
10.	„	Capel	...	...	1342	2439	—	3781
11.	„	Nixon	...	...	1503	2984	—	4487
12.	„	Thompson (Factories and Work-shops)	...	...	1020	2667	—	3687
13.	„	Auger	(Food and	{	3585	8	—	3593
14.	„	Child	Food premises)	{	3773	3	—	3776
15.	Miss	Bibby	...	...	409	—	—	409
16.	„	Smith	...	...	1480	440	327	2247
17.	„	Holland	...	...	3035	339	54	3428
18.	Mrs.	Hunter	...	...	1891	398	337	2626
19.	Miss	Anderson	...	...	995	409	175	1579
20.	„	Blaxland	...	...	1493	1447	363	3303
21.	„	Camman	...	...	2277	962	160	3399
22.	„	Parnell	...	...	703	175	71	949
23.	„	Carmichael (Temporary)	...	...	696	57	38	791
Totals					35546	31506	1525	68577

TABLE No. 11.—INTIMATIONS *as to Nuisances and Breaches of Statutes and By-laws served by the Sanitary Inspectors during 1924, and the resulting STATUTORY NOTICES in 1924 and the early part of 1925.*

Schedule of Nuisances.					Intima- tions.	Statutory Notices.
1	Part of the house in a dirty condition ...	...	...	...	1174	356
2	" " damp "	...	...	...	278	109
3	Roof defective ...	...	...	...	926	327
4	Guttering defective ...	...	...	...	202	77
5	Water fittings defective ...	...	...	...	189	51
6	Water-closet apartment with absence of external ventilation ...	...	...	...	24	7
7	" " so foul as to be a nuisance or dangerous to health	...	...	...	29	7
8	Water-closet basin foul ...	...	...	...	68	15
9	" " defective ...	...	...	...	108	34
10	" " choked ...	...	...	...	121	20
11	Urinal in a foul condition ...	...	...	...	1	—
12	Privy in a foul condition ...	...	...	...	—	—
13	Soil pipe defective ...	...	...	...	43	9
14	" unventilated ...	...	...	...	25	8
15	" improperly ventilated ...	...	...	...	10	4
16	Absence of waste pipe to sink, lavatory or bath ...	...	...	...	2	1
17	Waste pipe of sink, lavatory, or bath connected with drain ...	...	...	...	11	4
18	" " " " defective ..	...	...	...	105	34
19	" " " " " foul ...	...	...	...	55	9
20	Inlet of drain improperly trapped ...	...	...	...	9	4
21	Drain defective ...	...	...	...	194	62
22	" stopped ...	...	...	...	139	16
23	" ventilating pipe defective ...	...	...	...	93	38
24	Rain-water pipe in direct communication with drain ...	...	...	...	14	5
25	" " defective ...	...	...	...	189	58
26	Unpaved condition of roadway ...	...	...	...	—	—
27	Undrained " ...	...	...	...	—	—
28	Area or part unpaved ...	...	...	...	3	2
29	" undrained ...	...	...	...	1	1
30	Yard or space unpaved ...	...	...	...	1	1
31	" " undrained ...	...	...	...	3	—
32	Defective condition of washhouse paving ...	...	...	...	110	33
33	Dust-bin defective ...	...	...	...	370	104
34	" " in an improper position ...	...	...	...	2	1
35	Accumulation of stagnant water which is a nuisance dangerous to health	...	...	...	28	4
36	Accumulation or deposit which is a nuisance dangerous to health ...	...	...	...	129	31
37	Animals kept in such a manner as to be a nuisance dangerous to health	...	...	...	33	—
38	Part of the house so overcrowded as to be dangerous to health ..	...	...	...	25	5
39	Space below floor in basement or ground floor insufficiently ventilated	...	...	...	45	24
40	Issuing of black smoke in such a quantity as to be a nuisance ...	...	...	...	11	2
41	Discharging smoke in such a manner as to cause part of a building to be a nuisance dangerous to health ...	...	...	...	13	2
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 ...	...	...	...	849	263
Total! ...					5632	1728

TABLE No. 12.

Registered Tenement Houses—Breaches of By-Laws.							Intima- tions.	Statutory Notices.
1	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
2	Inadequate water supply	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3	Contaminated water supply	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4	Foul closet, basin or trap	...	...	...	...	...	13	6
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	...	...	...	...	...	294	120
8	" " " in sole use	...	...	...	...	...	320	114
9	Want of cleansing of the room or part of the dwelling	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
10	Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
11	Other breaches	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
Total							639	242

TABLE No. 13.

Factories, Workshops and Work Places—Breaches of Statutes.					Intimations.	Statutory Notices.
1	Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	131	28
2	Want of ventilation	...	...	...	5	—
3	Want of air space, overcrowding	...	...	...	3	—
4	Sanitary accommodation, absent or insufficient	...	...	...	16	6
5	“ “ unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	35	8
6	“ “ not separate for sexes	...	...	...	13	1
7	Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	1	—
8	Other nuisances	...	...	...	82	15
9	Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse...	...	...	...	—	—
10	Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses...	...	...	...	104	—
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	...	...	...	81	12
Total					471	70

TABLE No. 14.

Breaches of other Statutes and Statutory By-laws.		Intimations.	Statutory Notices.
1	An occupied house without a proper and sufficient supply of water	101	68
2	Water supply used for domestic purposes connected with cistern which is used for flushing the water-closet	—	—
3	Water-closet not supplied with a sufficient quantity of water for securing its effective action	182	45
4	Tank, cistern, or other receptacle for storing of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking purposes—dirty condition of	38	6
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	35	8
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	—	—
7	Animals so kept as to be likely to pollute the water supply	—	—
8	Offensive matters not deposited in manure receptacle	2	—
9	Manure not removed at proper intervals	3	—
10	Manure—absence of proper receptacle for	2	—
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	284	76
14	Receptacle for house refuse—absence of a proper cover for	4	—
15	Yard or open space unpaved	2	2
16	„ paving defective	231	98
17	Insufficient water-closet accommodation to “lodging house”	61	40
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	1	—
20	Offensive matters suffered to run out of trade premises into an uncovered place	—	—
21	Dairies and cowsheds—breach of By-laws as to	1	—
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	480	179
25	Articles in an unwholesome condition requiring to be purified or destroyed	18	4
26	Underground room illegally occupied as a dwelling	4	2
27	Name and address of Medical Officer of Health and of landlord, etc., not inscribed in rent book	38	—
28	Other breaches	190	53
Total		1677	581

