

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

Contributors

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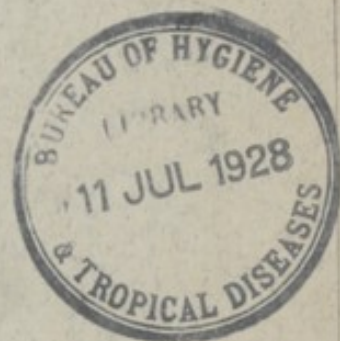
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Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.



REPORT

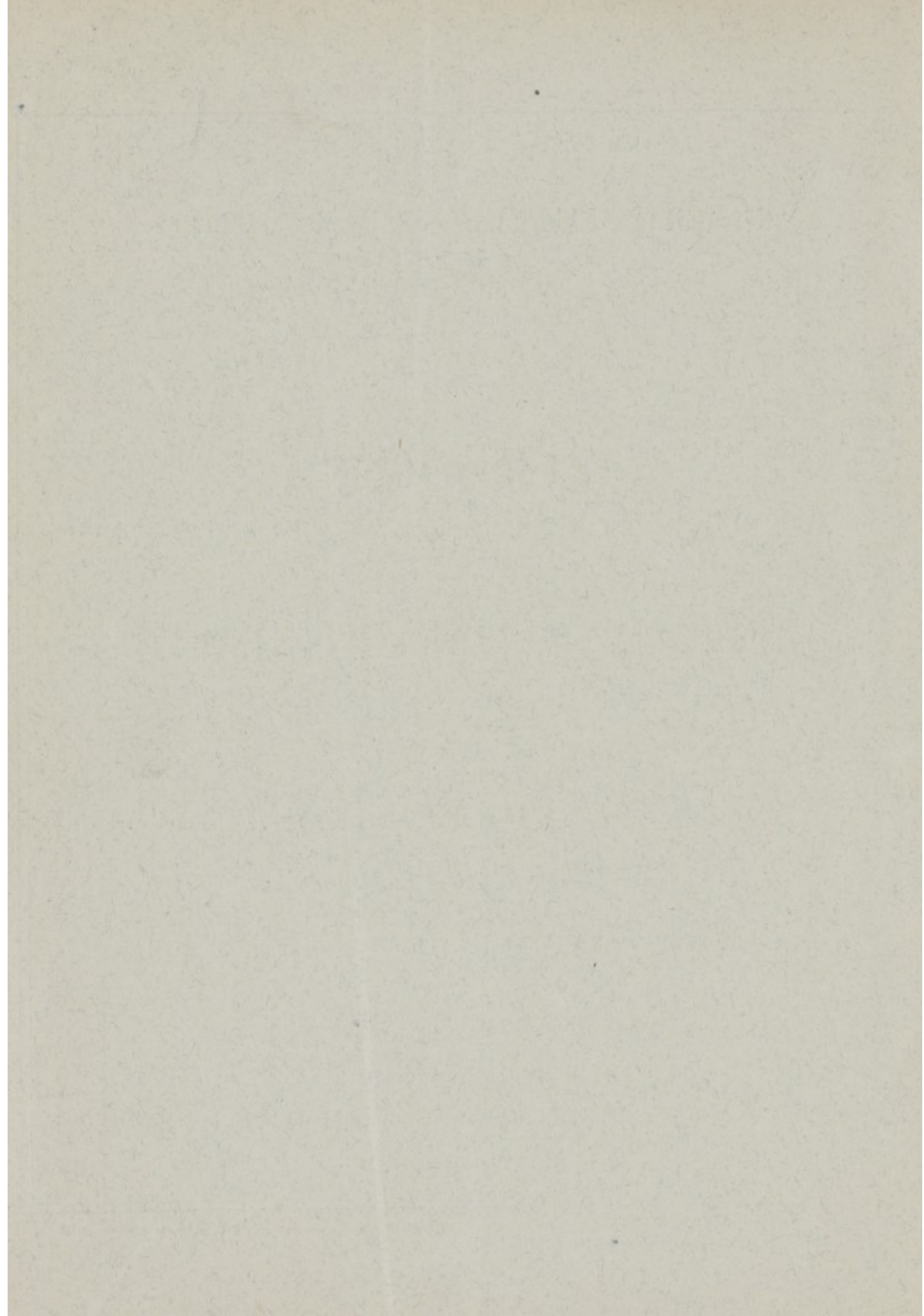
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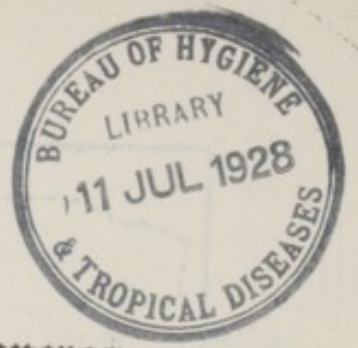
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1927.

G. SOWDEN, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Barrister-at-Law,
Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health





Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1927.

G. SOWDEN, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Barrister-at-Law,
Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health

BOROUGH OF ST PANCRAS

POPULATION 213200.

PERSONS PER ACRE 79.

BIRTH RATE 15.5.

DEATH RATE 12.3.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE. 62.

WARD N°1

Population 35743.
Persons per acre 36
Birth Rate 13.6.
Death Rate 10.9
Inf. Mort. Rate 58.

WARD N°2

Popul. 21967
Persons per acre 136
Birth Rate 15.3.
Death Rate 11.7.
Inf. Mort. R. 74

WARD N°4.

Population 26033.
Persons per acre 96
Birth Rate 15.6
Death Rate 14.0.
Inf. Mortality Rate 62.

WARD N°3

Population 35867
Persons per acre 79.
Birth Rate 16.3.
Death Rate 11.8.
Inf. Mort. Rate. 56.

WARD N°5.

Population 30385
Persons per acre 89
Birth Rate 17.6
Death Rate 13.7
Inf. Mort. Rate 62.

WARD N°6

Population 20748
Persons per acre 115.
Birth Rate 17.9
Death Rate 12.9.
Inf. Mort. R. 57.

WARD N°8.

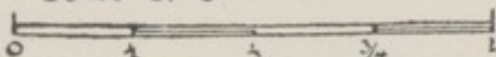
Population 27199.
Persons per acre 152
Birth Rate 14.3
Death Rate 11.9
Inf. Mortality Rate 69.

WARD N°7.

Population 15258
Persons per acre 129
Birth Rate 12.5
Death Rate 13.2
Inf. Mort. Rate 59.



SCALE OF ONE MILE.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Map of Borough, showing statistics by		Legislation in force	37
Wards	2	National Rat Week	38
Public Health Committee	5		
Staff of Public Health Department ..	6	Section III.—Sanitary Circumstances	
Introduction	8	of the Area.	
Summary of Report	10		
Section I.—Statistics, and Social		Water Supply	38
Conditions of the Area.		Drainage	38
Population and General Statistics ..	11	Refuse Collection and Disposal ..	39
Principal occupations of the inhabit-		Mortuary	39
ants of the Borough	12	Sanitary Inspections	39
Economic Conditions	12	Notices served	40
Marriages	13	Nuisances—Legal Proceedings ..	40
Births	13	Smoke Abatement	41
Illegitimacy	14	Atmospheric Pollution with Arsenical	
Notification of Births	14	dust	42
Deaths	14	Factory and Workshop Acts	43
Inquests	17	Inspections	43 & 46
Infantile Mortality	17	Defects found	44
		Home Work	44
Section II.—General Provision of		Outwork in Infected or Insanitary	
Health Services.		Premises	45
Hospital Accommodation	20	Factories, Workshops and Work-	
Institutional Provision for Unmarried		places on Register	45
Mothers	21	Other matters	45
Ambulance Facilities	21	Premises and Occupations controlled	
Clinics, Treatment Centres, &c. ..	21	by by-laws or regulations	46
Maternity and Child Welfare	22	Offensive Trades	46
Advice Cards	23	Houses Let in Lodgings	46
Home Visiting	23	Underground Rooms	46
Centres	26	Canal Boats Acts	46
In-Patient Treatment of Children		Rent and Mortgage Restrictions Act,	
under 5 years of age	28	1923	46
Artificial Light Treatment	28	Medical Examination of School	
Dental Clinic	30	Children	47
Day Nurseries	32		
Clinic for Ailing Mothers and		Section IV.—Housing.	
Children	32		
Convalescent Home Treatment ..	32	Statistics	49
Home for Sick Poor Children ..	32	Overcrowding	50
Supply of Milk to Mothers and		Housing Schemes	51
Children	33	Work of the Estates Committee ..	52
Public Health Officers of the Local			
Authority	34	Section V.—Inspection and Super-	
Professional Nursing	34	vision of Food.	
Home Helps	35		
Midwives	35	(a) Milk Supply	55
Midwifery	36	Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	55
		Bottled Milk	55
		Milk (Special Designations)	
		Order, 1923	55

CONTENTS—continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
(b) Meat and Other Foods ..	56	Malaria	67
Unsound or diseased food con-		Dysentery	67
demned and destroyed ..	57	Measles and German Measles ..	67
Slaughter-houses	57	Hospital Accommodation ..	67
Fried Fish and Fish Curing		Epidemic Jaundice	67
Premises	57	Tuberculosis—	
Ice Cream Premises	57	New Cases and Deaths	68
Bakehouses and Restaurant Kit-		Notifications	70
chens	57	Prevalence and fatality for 10 years	71
(c) Sale of Food and Drugs Acts,—		Notifications and Deaths by Wards	71
Samples taken	58	Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regu-	
Prosecutions:—		lations, 1924	71
(a) Sale of Food and Drugs		Public Health (Prevention of Tuber-	
Acts	59	culosis) Regulations, 1925 ..	72
(b) Milk and Dairies Order,		Boarding-out of Children ..	72
1926	60	Care Committee	72
(c) Public Health (Meat) Regu-		Dispensary	72
lations, 1924	60	Report by Tuberculosis Officer ..	73
Wholesale Dealers in Margarine	60	Summary of work carried out ..	74
Milk and Cream Regulations ..	60		
Section VI.—Prevalence of, and control		Section VII.—Other Services.	
over, Infectious Diseases.		Disinfecting and Cleansing Station ..	75
Notifications and Deaths from notifi-		Bacteriological Work	76
able diseases by ages	62		
Do. by Wards	63	Appendix.	
Smallpox	64	Table No. 1. Vital Statistics for 11	
Vaccination	64	years	78
Scarlet Fever	64	Do. 2. Registrar - General's	
Diphtheria	65	Short List of Causes	
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever	65	of Death	79
Puerperal Fever	65	Do. 3. Births and Deaths in	
Puerperal Pyrexia	65	Wards	81
Erysipelas	65	Do. 4. Do., certain large	
Anthrax	66	towns and Metropoli-	
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	66	tan Boroughs	82
Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-		Do. 5. Meteorology	83
encephalitis	66	Do. 6. Work carried out by	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	66	District Inspectors	84
Encephalitis Lethargica	66	Do. 7. Do.—Food Inspectors ..	85
Pneumonia	67	Do. 8. Do.—Factory & Work-	
		shop & Women In-	
		spectors	86

Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

November, 1926, to October, 1927.

CHAIRMAN.

Alderman ALFRED SOLOMON, J.P.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

Councillor EVAN EVANS.

EX-OFFICIO.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Councillor REV. R. CONYERS MORRELL M.A., J.P.).

ALDERMEN.

GREGG, DR. EDWARD ANDREW.
ROLLES, HARRY.
SWIFT, MANSELL JAMES, F.R.M.S.

COUNCILLORS.

Ward

3 ALLAN, MRS. ISABELLA MENZIES.
4 ALLISTON, MRS. EVELYN.
6 BAMBRIDGE, MRS. MARY WINIFRED.
1 BATEMAN, WILLIAM EDWARD.
2 BLAND, MRS. VIOLET.
8 CAMPION, JOHN SISSONS.
8 CROSBY, MISS ADA, M.B.E.
1 DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM.
5 ESCOTT, ARTHUR, M.A.B.
3 HEWSON, FREDERICK.
7 JENKINS, EDWIN.
4 JOHNSON, JOB, J.P.
5 KEMP, FREDERICK WILLIAM ISAAC.
6 MARTIN, ARTHUR HENRY.
7 MATHEWS, WILLIAM LEE.
5 PATERSON, MRS. LOUISA SOPHIA.
2 SALMON-BRUNSDON, MRS. ELIZABETH.
1 SPRY, WILLIAM PALMER.
5 WILLIAMS, LT.-COL. CHARLES.

November, 1927, to October, 1928.

CHAIRMAN.

Alderman ALFRED SOLOMON, J.P.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

Councillor EVAN EVANS.

EX-OFFICIO.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Councillor A. SQUIRE, J.P., F.A.I.).

ALDERMEN.

GREGG, DR. EDWARD ANDREW.
ROLLES, HARRY.
SWIFT, MANSELL JAMES, F.R.M.S.

COUNCILLORS.

Ward

3 ALLAN, MRS. ISABELLA MENZIES.
4 ALLISTON, MRS. EVELYN.
6 BAMBRIDGE, MRS. MARY WINIFRED.
2 BLAND, MRS. VIOLET.
8 CAMPION, JOHN SISSONS.
8 CROSBY, MISS ADA, M.B.E.
1 DAVIES, JOHN WILLIAM.
5 ESCOTT, ARTHUR, M.A.B.
1 GARNER, JAMES ALFRED.
1 GURNEY, FREDERICK BROWN, F.A.I.
3 HEWSON, FREDERICK.
7 JENKINS, EDWIN.
4 JOHNSON, JOB, J.P.
5 KEMP, FREDERICK WILLIAM ISAAC.
6 MARTIN, ARTHUR HENRY.
3 MORRELL, REV. R. CONYERS, M.A.
5 PATERSON, MRS. LOUISA SOPHIA.
2 SALMON-BRUNSDON, MRS. ELIZABETH.
5 WASHINGTON, ALFRED CHARLES.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

AT END OF 1927.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

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

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

(G) A. VINEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER.

(G) G. A. BACK, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

J. KEAR COLWELL, F.I.C.

(G) 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.

§H. G. WEST.

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.

A. D. CORRICK, *Chief Clerk.*

A. G. CAPEL.

(G) A. CARPENTER.

G. N. COVE (*attached to the Estates Dept.*).

J. D. HOLIDAY.

T. H. HAGUE.

(G) Miss A. ANDREWS.

W. C. MANSFIELD.

(G) H. G. AVRIL.

R. WARREN.

* 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.

** Certificate, Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

(G) Officers to whose salary contribution is made under the Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.

BOROUGH COUNCIL STAFF AT THE CENTRES AND CLINICS.

(a) Medical Officers.		No. of Consultations per month.
DR. CHAS. H. A. ALBERTON	.. ..	4
DR. H. SEARLE BAKER	.. ..	4
DR. B. MARION COCKERELL	.. ..	15
DR. A. GERTRUDE GROGAN	.. ..	4
DR. J. FINCH HAINES	.. ..	13
DR. JANIE LORIMER HAWTHORNE	.. ..	5
DR. ETHEL F. IREDELL	.. ..	4
DR. LYDIA A. LENEY	.. ..	8
DR. J. BALFOUR NEILL	.. ..	8
DR. MARTIN OLDERSHAW	.. ..	2
DR. MARGARET R. PATERSON	.. ..	4
DR. MARY J. PIRRET	.. ..	10
DR. FRANCIS L. PROVIS	.. ..	13
DR. HELEN TUROVER	.. ..	5
(g) Dental Clinic.		
MRS. W. A. MURCH, L.D.S., <i>Dentist</i>	.. ..	10
DR. JAS. MAUGHAN, <i>Anæsthetist</i>.	.. ..	2
(g) Artificial Light Clinic.		
DR. WILLIAM BEAUMONT	.. ..	12
(g) Consulting Obstetric Surgeons.		
MARTIN H. OLDERSHAW, M.D., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.		
FRANCIS L. PROVIS, M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.		
(g) Dentists at Tuberculosis Dispensary.		
MR. SOUTHCOMB MAY, L.D.S.	MR. A. J. MAURICE, L.D.S.	
(The above are part-time officers.)		
(g) Superintendents of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.		
SENIOR.		JUNIOR.
*+MISS G. R. BRISTOW.	+§MISS M. L. BLAIR.	
+§MRS. E. CROCKART.	+§MRS. S. C. CHAPMAN.	
+§MISS M. H. LANDEL JONES.	§MISS M. MANGER.	
¶MISS M. SMYTH.	+§MISS E. M. ROBINSON.	
§MISS M. TEMPLETON.		
(g) Health Visitors at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.		
§¶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.	
+MISS A. M. U. HARROP.		
(g) Tuberculosis Dispensary.		
Nurse Visitor, *§MISS S. A. LONG.	Clerical and General Assistant, MISS MARGARET DEED.	
DISINFECTING AND CLEANSING STAFF.		
Foreman of Disinfecting Station	.. ..	T. BARTHOLOMEW.
Disinfector	.. ..	A. J. DIBBEN.
Motor Driver and Disinfector	.. ..	J. STANLEY.
"	.. ..	C. BROWNE.
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.

(g) Officers to whose salary contribution is made under the Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

PANCRAS ROAD, N.W. 1.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the 72nd 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 fifth Annual Report which it has been my duty to submit to the Members of the Council.

The Minister of Health has intimated that the Reports of Medical Officers of Health for the year 1927 should be "ordinary" reports, that is, reports less detailed in character than the "Survey" Reports which are required periodically.

A summary of the principal statistics for the year 1927 will be found on page 10. These statistics will be seen to be extremely satisfactory if compared with the corresponding figures for previous years.

The principal items to which attention may be directed are as follows:—

The death rate was 12·3 per 1000 of population. With one exception, this is the lowest general death rate hitherto recorded for the Borough.

The infantile death rate was only 62 per 1000 births, as compared with 76 for the preceding year. This is without exception the lowest infantile mortality rate ever recorded in St. Pancras.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths from Cancer, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Measles and Infective Enteritis; but a slight increase in those due to Heart disease, Pneumonia, Influenza and Whooping Cough.

The birth rate again shewed a decrease, being only 15·5 per 1000 of population. This is the lowest birth rate hitherto recorded in the Borough.

As regards Wards, the highest birth rate occurred in Ward 6, the lowest in Ward 7.

Notifiable infectious diseases showed no undue prevalence. A special feature was the marked decrease in the number of cases of Diphtheria, and the number of deaths due to this disease was lower than has been recorded in any previous report.

The Housing Scheme in Somers Town initiated by the Borough Council is making rapid progress, and accommodation for a number of tenants should soon be available.

The larger scheme in this area, which is being undertaken by the London County

Council, is not progressing so rapidly as could be desired. The foundations of the first block of buildings have been commenced, but no accommodation will be available for some considerable time.

Improvements made during the year in the Public Health services of the Borough include the following:—

Increased facilities for Artificial Light Treatment.

Arrangements for the Home Nursing of Cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum.

A scheme of co-operation in ante-natal work between University College Hospital and the Council's Welfare Centres.

The payment of a grant by the Borough Council to University College Hospital in connection with the admission of certain maternity patients to the Hospital.

Re-arrangement of the Ante-Natal Consultations at the Council's Welfare Centres.

An agreement with the Royal Free Hospital for the admission of children who may be referred from the Council's Welfare Centres.

The appointment of two Consulting Obstetric Surgeons, the provision of facilities for bacteriological diagnosis and skilled nursing in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of necessitous cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Details with reference to the above matters will be found in the body of the report.

In conclusion, I have again to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the great consideration so constantly accorded to me, and to the staff of the department I must express my appreciation of their loyal co-operation and the high standard they have attained in the performance of their duties.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. Sower.

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR 1927.

Area of Borough, 2,694 acres.

Area of various open spaces, 501 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 altitude varies from 48 feet above ordnance datum, the lowest point, which is situated in the south of the Borough in the neighbourhood of Ampton Street, King's Cross Road, to 427 feet above ordnance datum, the highest point, which is in Pond Square in the extreme north of the Borough.

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 (1927) Civilian, 212,800. Total, 213,200. Number of persons per acre, 79. Number of inhabited houses (1921 Census), 24,660. Number of families or separate occupiers (1921 Census), 56,653.

Births.

Males, 1,714; females, 1,585. Total, 3,299.
Legitimate births, 3,071; illegitimate births, 228.
Birth rate, 15·5 per 1,000 of population.
Excess of births over deaths, 678.

Deaths.

Males, 1,409; females, 1,212. Total, 2,621.
Death rate, 12·3 per 1,000 of population.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

Legitimate, 56; illegitimate, 145. Total, 62 per 1,000 births.

Maternal Mortality.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth :
From Sepsis, 4; from other causes, 5.
Maternal death-rate per 1,000 births, 2·7.
Measles, deaths from (all ages), 5.
Whooping Cough " 35.
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, deaths from (under 2 years of age), 28.

Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary. Deaths, 197; death rate, 0·93 per 1,000 of population.
All forms. Deaths, 217; death rate, 1·02 per 1,000 of population.
Rateable value, £2,087,456. Sum produced by a penny rate, £8,530.
Rainfall (total) during the year (recorded at Camden Square), 33·84 inches.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	Rate per 1,000 of Population.		Rate per 1,000 Births.
	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Infant Mortality.
St. Pancras ..	15·5	12·3	62
England and Wales ..	16·7	12·3	69
107 Great Towns ..	17·1	12·2	71
County of London ..	16·1	11·9	59

Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1927.

For the purpose of this Report, the year consists of the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1927.

Section 1.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

POPULATION AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

The population of the Borough at the Census of 1921 was 211,366.

According to the estimates of the Registrar-General, during the years from 1923 to 1926 the population of St. Pancras increased from 214,400 to 216,800.

For the year 1927 the Registrar-General estimates the total population of the Borough at the low figure of 213,200.

These estimates are based upon information obtained with reference to the movement of persons to and from the Borough, allowing also for the natural increase due to the excess of births over deaths.

It is somewhat surprising to learn that, during the past twelve months, the steady increase which had occurred during the preceeding four years should have been more than obliterated.

The increase of population due to the development of the Holly Lodge Estate may have been counterbalanced by the clearance of a portion of the Somers Town Housing Site, and also by the emigration of a number of families who were living under overcrowded conditions, and who were granted accommodation at Becontree, Downham, or other places outside the Metropolis. Allowing for these various factors, I am of opinion that the Registrar-General has under-estimated the population, and therefore the death and other rates based on this estimate are caused to appear unduly high.

The figures of the Registrar-General have, however, been used throughout this report, the estimate of total population being used for calculating the marriage and birth rates and the estimate of the civilian population for calculating the death rate.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE BOROUGH.

There are no particular industries carried on in the Borough which to any extent affect the public health prejudicially.

The following table gives for each sex the principal occupations as ascertained at the last Census.

The number and percentage engaged in the various occupations mentioned are also given:—

Total Population (over 12 years of age): Males, 78,036; Females, 90,616.

MALES.

Occupation.	Number.	Percentage.
Transport Workers (Railways, &c.)	13714	18 %
Commercial and Financial (Shop Assistants, &c.) ..	7612	10 "
Personal Service (Waiters, Hairdressers, &c.) ..	5676	7 "
Metal Workers	5158	7 "
Clerks and Typists	4643	6 "
Wood and Furniture Workers	4282	5 "
Public Administration and Defence	3156	4 "
Unoccupied and Retired	9669	12 "
All other Occupations	24126	31 "
Total	78036	100 "

FEMALES.

Occupation.			Number.	Percentage.
Personal Service (Domestic, Waitresses, &c.) ..			13350	15 %
Makers of Textiles	..	..	5523	6 "
Clerks and Typists	..	..	4928	5 "
Commercial and Financial	..	..	3003	3 "
Unoccupied and Retired (married)	..	..	35263	39 "
" (unmarried)	..	..	10406	12 "
" (widowed or divorced)	..	..	6424	7 "
All other Occupations	..	..	11719	13 "
Total	..	..	90616	100 "

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The amount of out-relief granted during the past 10 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.
				£	
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
Michaelmas, 1925	...	...	...	31290	4267
Lady day, 1926	...	...	...	36061	5427
Michaelmas, 1926	...	...	...	43351	6242
Lady day, 1927	...	...	...	45159	5695
Michaelmas, 1927	...	...	...	37825	4998

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages celebrated during the year was 1,940. This is equal to a rate of 8·7 per 1,000 of total population.

The average yearly number of marriages during the preceding five years was 1,903, equal to a rate of 8·8 per 1,000 of population.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year belonging to St. Pancras was 3,299, equal to an annual birth rate of 15·5 per 1,000 of population.

This is the lowest birth rate ever recorded in the Borough. During the latter years of the great war the birth rate fell abnormally, but even during those years did not reach the low level recorded in 1927. The actual number of births registered as having taken place in the Borough during the year was 3,925. This figure has to be corrected by deducting the births of non-residents, which occurred chiefly in various public institutions in the Borough—these numbered 1,168, and adding the births belonging to St. Pancras which occurred outside the Borough—these numbered 542. The corrected figure is therefore as stated above, 3,299.

The corresponding figures for previous years will be seen in Table 1, on page 78.

The following table gives the number of births and the birth-rate in each ward of

the Borough for the past year. For comparison the figures for the previous year are also given:—

WARD BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.

Ward.	1927.		1926.	
	Births.	Birth Rate.	Births.	Birth Rate.
1	485	13·6	489	13·5
2	337	15·3	427	19·1
3	585	16·3	612	16·8
4	406	15·6	454	17·1
5	535	17·6	566	18·3
6	371	17·9	448	21·2
7	191	12·5	164	10·6
8	389	14·3	452	16·3
Borough	3299	15·5	3612	16·7

1,703 births occurred in Public Institutions, equal to 43·4 per cent. of the total births which took place in the Borough.

Table 4, on page 82, shows for 1927 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 3,299 net St. Pancras births, 228 were returned as illegitimate. This equals 6·9 per cent. of the total births.

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

Year.	Rate.	Year.	Rate.
1917	7·2 per cent.	1922	5·6 per cent.
1918	9·5 "	1923	5·7 "
1919	8·4 "	1924	5·9 "
1920	5·6 "	1925	6·3 "
1921	5·5 "	1926	6·3 "

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

3,928 notifications of births were received during the year: this includes 135 still-births and 3,793 live births, and represents 97 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 2,621; this equals an annual death rate of 12·3 per 1,000 of population.

The average yearly death rate of the Borough during the previous five years was 13·0 per 1,000 of population.

The actual number of deaths registered as having occurred in the Borough during the year 1927 was 3,034. This figure has to be corrected by the exclusion of 939 deaths which occurred in the Borough of persons who were not St. Pancras residents, and by the inclusion of 526 deaths of residents which occurred and were registered outside the Borough.

The corrected figure of 2,621 is used in calculating the death rates in this report.

In Table 1, on page 78, will be found details of the corresponding figures for previous years.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

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

Diseases.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Average for 10 years.	1927
Heart Disease	404	389	370	442	435	461	394	398	331	388	406	448
Cancer	281	269	245	299	290	302	319	298	324	301	293	292
Bronchitis	250	228	301	236	256	308	223	304	274	259	266	227
Tuberculosis—all forms ..	444	485	341	312	304	315	272	271	231	212	319	217
Pneumonia	254	376	179	197	173	265	201	200	204	155	220	207
Injuries	125	119	108	92	88	127	113	114	118	142	115	132
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism, and Apoplexy ..	116	131	91	98	126	120	112	118	123	110	114	92
Premature Birth, Debility and Congenital Defects ..	144	132	162	201	149	134	134	118	105	114	139	91
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	104	98	61	95	60	67	79	75	75	89	80	84
Influenza	21	700	260	46	57	142	24	80	41	29	140	83
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	97	56	68	54	98	47	61	63	55	63	66	35
Whooping Cough	27	80	7	60	38	29	28	46	71	24	41	35
Rheumatic Fever	7	8	7	6	16	15	8	5	18	10	10	13
Erysipelas	3	11	9	12	3	12	4	4	12	8	8	6
Diphtheria and Croup ..	25	31	21	33	51	44	20	22	34	12	29	6
Measles	118	75	15	65	23	107	5	74	3	65	55	5
Puerperal Fever	5	2	9	8	4	4	9	4	4	1	5	4
Pleurisy	10	14	9	12	7	10	8	8	16	5	10	3
Scarlet Fever	4	7	5	11	7	20	3	12	—	2	7	2
Enteric Fever	6	5	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	1	3	2

The Registrar-General's short list of deaths at different periods of life will be found in Table 2 on page 79.

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 4 on page 82.

It will be noted that 17 Metropolitan Boroughs had a lower and 11 a higher general death rate than St. Pancras,

Of the total 2,621 St. Pancras deaths which occurred during the year, no less than 1,570 took place in public institutions, either within or outside the Borough; this equals a proportion of 60 per cent. of the total deaths.

WARD DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

The number of deaths and the death rates per 1,000 of population for each of the Wards during the past year were as follows, the figures for the preceding year being also given for comparison:—

WARD DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

Ward.	1927.		1926.	
	Deaths	Death Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1	388	10·9	397	10·9
2	257	11·7	257	11·5
3	421	11·8	459	12·6
4	363	14·0	317	12·0
5	416	13·7	414	13·4
6	267	12·9	253	12·0
7	156	10·2	187	12·1
8	323	11·9	352	12·8
Homeless	30	—	44	—
Borough	2621	12·3	2680	12·4

INQUESTS.

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 ...	1	—	2	1	11	12	27
Pneumonia ...	3	1	—	—	3	3	10
Cancer ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Other causes ...	2	1	4	1	17	11	36
<i>Accidents—</i>							
Street Vehicles ...	—	4	8	1	18	9	40
Burns and Scalds ...	—	4	1	4	3	4	16
Railway ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Falls ...	—	—	2	1	7	6	16
Other causes* ...	7	1	5	6	13	8	40
<i>Suicides†</i> ...	—	—	—	3	32	4	39
<i>Murder</i> ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
<i>Manslaughter</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Open Verdict</i> ...	3	—	1	1	1	1	7
Totals ...	19	11	23	18	115	61	247

* Includes 3 cases of coal gas poisoning.

† „ 9 cases „ „

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

205 deaths of infants under 1 year of age occurred in the Borough during the year. This is equal to a rate of 62 per thousand births, as compared with a rate of 76 for the previous year. The Infantile Mortality rate for 1927 is the lowest recorded for the Borough, and an even lower rate would have been attained but for the unfortunate prevalence of whooping cough and broncho-pneumonia in the early part of the year.

The decreased mortality during 1927 was chiefly due to the absence of measles, to an improvement in the neo-natal mortality, and to a decrease in the number of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis.

In Table 1, on page 78, the corresponding rates for previous years are given, and in Table 3, on page 81, the figures will be found for the different wards. Table 4, on page 82, 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 two pages are shown :—

1. The causes of death of all children under 12 months of age during 1927, 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.

1927. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES
UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

Premature Birth	29	4	1	—	34	5	—	—	—	—
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	2	—	—	2	5	4	1	1	13
Other causes	8	—	—	—	8	2	2	2	1	15
Totals	69	9	3	4	85	34	34	19	33	205

Nett Births in the year	{ legitimate ... 3071	Nett Deaths in the year	{ legitimate infants 172
	{ illegitimate ... 228		{ illegitimate infants 33

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE FOR 1927 AND 10 PRECEDING YEARS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Average for 10 years.	1927
Measles	30	16	4	21	7	15	1	15	2	25	14	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough... ..	14	27	2	18	18	11	8	13	29	11	15	15
Diphtheria and Croup	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Erysipelas	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	1	—
Influenza	—	18	11	2	2	7	—	6	2	1	5	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	8	4	6	4	3	4	3	2	3	4	3
Abdominal Tuberculosis	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	7	3	2	2	3	7	2	—	1	1	3	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	10	3	6	7	3	2	3	5	4	3	5	2
Convulsions	5	3	6	7	8	8	5	4	4	2	5	1
Laryngitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Bronchitis	16	17	23	27	13	21	12	12	19	14	17	5
Broncho-pneumonia	47	29	24	60	39	54	34	51	34	36	41	42
Lobar-pneumonia	4	6	1	5	1	3	1	3	4	2	3	2
Pneumonia (type not stated)	9	9	8	4	3	6	1	3	—	1	4	1
Diarrhoea	8	6	10	11	11	4	6	6	9	7	8	3
Enteritis	52	31	37	26	63	27	37	46	36	38	39	24
Gastritis	4	1	3	2	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Syphilis	16	13	11	15	14	8	5	2	5	1	9	2
Rickets	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Suffocation (overlying)	13	6	1	2	2	5	1	1	4	3	4	1
Injury at Birth	3	2	6	5	3	3	6	4	7	3	4	9
Atelectasis	9	8	7	10	8	4	9	7	2	6	7	10
Congenital Malformations	19	17	31	33	25	31	27	23	20	25	25	15
Premature Birth	61	50	68	105	75	61	70	59	57	57	66	39
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	44	46	45	40	34	28	21	24	17	18	32	13
Other causes	20	18	24	24	18	23	15	14	17	15	19	15
Totals	402	340	336	435	360	337	272	303	280	274	334	205
NETT BIRTHS'	3796	3318	3824	5934	4761	4559	4348	4112	3880	3612	4215	3299

Section II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

- A. *Fever and Smallpox*.—Hospital accommodation is provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.
- B. *Tuberculosis*.—For patients suffering from this disease Institutional accommodation is provided through the London County Council.
- C. *Maternity, Children's and other Hospitals*—

The following are situated in the Borough, but with the exception of the two hospitals of the St. Pancras Guardians, the use of these hospitals is by no means confined to residents of the Borough. On the other hand, hospitals situated outside the Borough are largely used by St. Pancras residents.

Hospitals.	Number of Beds.
ST. PANCRAS POOR LAW HOSPITALS.	
St. Pancras Hospital, King's Road	353
Highgate Hospital, Dartmouth Park Hill	554
METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD HOSPITAL.	
St. Margaret's Hospital, Leighton Road (for ophthalmia neonatorum and marasmus)	65
GENERAL AND SPECIAL VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.	
University College Hospital, Gower Street { General ...	413
Obstetric ...	64
Royal Ear ...	38
Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road	266
London Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road	140
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, Euston Road*	40
West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Regent's Park	80
Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Endsleigh Gardens	58
Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road	43
Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, Judd Street	40
Metropolitan Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Fitzroy Square	22
St. Saviour's Hospital, Osnaburgh Street	21
North-West London, Bayham Street	—
St. Pancras Dispensary, Oakley Square	—
London Skin Hospital, Fitzroy Square	—
Western Skin Hospital, Hampstead Road	—
British Dentists' Hospital, Camden Road	—
London Foot Hospital, Charlotte Street	—

* Half the hospital closed for extension.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The Main Memorial Home, 49, Cartwright Gardens, W.C. 1, provides accommodation for young unmarried women expecting for the first time to become mothers. The Home is maintained by funds obtained from voluntary sources, but a grant is made by the Ministry of Health.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For infectious cases ambulances are provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

For non-infectious cases the Metropolitan Asylums Board have special ambulances.

For accident cases the London County Council provide ambulances, and those of the St. John's Ambulance Association are also available.

For Maternity cases the London Ambulance Service provided by the London County Council is available between the hours of 11 p.m. and 8 a.m.

The St. Pancras Guardians also have three motor ambulances, which may be hired when available.

CLINICS, TREATMENT CENTRES, ETC.

For purpose of reference these are given in tabular form; details concerning the work carried out will be found on succeeding pages.

Situation.	By whom provided.
<i>A. Artificial Light Clinics.</i>	
Raydon Street, South Highgate	The Borough Council.
Cromer Sunlight Centre, Cromer Street ..	A Voluntary Committee.
<i>B. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.</i>	
St. Pancras School for Mothers, Amptill Square and Chalton Street Centres	The Borough Council, with assistance from the Voluntary Committee.
North St. Pancras School for Mothers, Queen's Crescent	"
South Highgate Centre, Raydon Street ..	"
Grafton Road Centre	"
Camden Town Centre, Camden Road ..	"
Argyle Square Centre	"
Caversham Road Centre	"
Oakley Square Centre	"
University College Hospital Centre ..	The Hospital Authorities.
† Royal Free Hospital Centre	"
Cromer Welfare Centre, Cromer Street ..	A Voluntary Committee.
<i>C.—Day Nurseries.</i>	
Kentish Town Day Nursery, Gospel Oak Grove	The Voluntary Committee, with a subsidy from the Borough Council.
Margaret Day Nursery (Illegitimate children only), 44, Amptill Square	"
Whitfield Street Day Nursery, 53, Whitfield Street	"

† A grant is made by the Borough Council in respect of the Visitor's Salary.

	Situation.	By whom provided.
D.	<i>Dental Clinics.</i>	
	Argyle Square: For mothers and children who attend the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	The Borough Council.
	Amphill Square: For mothers and children who attend the Centre at 1, Amphill Square	The Voluntary Committee.
	St. Pancras Dispensary: For Tuberculosis cases	The Borough Council.
	„ „ For ordinary cases ..	The Dispensary Committee.
E.	<i>School Clinics.</i>	
	Highgate New Town: Chester Road	} Voluntary Committees working under agreement with the London County Council.
	St. Pancras Centre, Prince of Wales Road	
	Lancing Street Centre, Churchway..	
F.	<i>Tuberculosis Dispensaries.</i>	
	St. Pancras Dispensary, Oakley Square ..	The Borough Council.
	University College Hospital ..	The Hospital Authorities.
G.	<i>Venereal Disease Clinics.</i>	
	These are provided at various Voluntary Hospitals under agreements made with the London County Council. The undermentioned are situated within the Borough, but many others in the Metropolis are available for St. Pancras residents:—	
	The Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road (for women and children only).	
	University College Hospital, Gower Street (for male and female patients).	
H.	<i>Clinic for Sick Mothers and Young Children.</i>	
	St. Pancras Dispensary, 39, Oakley Square ..	Medical Officer paid by Borough Council; other expenses paid by Dispensary Committee.
I.	<i>Convalescent Homes for Sick Poor Children.</i>	
	The Mayoress of St. Pancras Home, "Avalon," St. Alban's Road	By Voluntary Committee, with grant from Borough Council. Subsidy from Borough Council.
	Invalid Children's Aid Association (for various homes)	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The statistics for the year in regard to births and deaths of infants will be found on pages 13, 14 and 17 to 19 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 visiting 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 Light treatment.
- (m) The visiting and supervision of necessitous children under 5 years of age upon discharge from the Borough Poor Law Hospitals.
- (n) The provision of convalescent home treatment by means of subsidy to voluntary agencies.
- (o) The provision of consultations with an obstetric specialist, bacteriological examination and skilled nursing in connection with necessitous cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

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.—The Council's Health Visitors at the Welfare Centres are full-time workers (18 in number), who divide their time between the necessary work at the Centres and visiting the homes of the mothers and children. In addition there was one full-time trained worker, not paid by the Council, at the Caversham Road Centre, and one part-time trained voluntary (unpaid) worker at the Chalton Street and Grafton Road Centres. There were also two trained visitors at the University College Hospital Centre, who worked in neighbouring boroughs as well as in St. Pancras, and whose salaries were paid by the hospital authorities, and not by the Council.

During 1927 the Council's staff at the various Centres made 29,422 visits to 3,007 children, and 2,039 to 900 expectant mothers; the trained workers not paid by the Council made 10,173 visits to 415 children, and 140 visits to 43 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.
Centre Staff, paid by Council...				900	2039	3007	29422
Trained Centre staff, not paid by Council				43	140	415	10173
Total of all trained workers				943	2179	3417	39595
Corresponding totals for 5 previous years—							
1926	...	...	...	1618	3651	4030	48686
1925	...	...	...	2007	4979	4542	55547
1924	...	...	...	1921	4621	4571	53884
1923	...	...	...	2084	4953	5401	52759
1922	...	...	...	2342	4770	6194	50347

CENTRE.	ATTENDANCES AT CONSULTATIONS.								VISITS BY TRAINED VISITORS.								CONSULTATIONS.				Number of 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.																		
St. Pancras School for Mothers— Ampthill Square ...	97	472	319	59	378	3642	2094	5736	150	—	201	—	624	—	4791	—	— (1)	180	— (2)	43	3
Chalton Street ...	31	69	164	11	175	2277	1715	3992	42	—	188	30	301	—	4625	1223	12	145	1	12	2
North St. Pancras School for Mothers, Queen's Crescent	88	194	304	39	343	4258	3260	7518	84	—	278	—	487	—	4302	—	18	217	— (3)	21	3
South Highgate Centre	—	—	63	10	73	1258	839	2097	20	—	47	—	95	—	1191	—	— (4)	74	—	—	1
Grafton Road Centre ...	46	105	197	42	239	2374	1590	3964	70	—	302	—	292	37	3800	839	13	159	1	12	2
Camden Town Centre, Camden Road	156	185	299	46	345	4160	2329	6489	160	—	249	—	556	—	3418	94	— (5)	226	— (6)	15	3
Argyle Square Centre...	18	45	241	35	276	2581	1439	4020	81	—	196	—	369	—	4090	—	13	162	1 (7)	6	1
Caversham Road Centre	120	676	293	32	325	4362	1405	5767	115	9	350	61	160	192	2398	3438	12	140	4	48	2
(†) Maternity Nursing Association, Oakley Square	38	42	19	2	23	400	450	850	—	34	—	49	1	—	189	94	8	25	1	3	1
University College Hospital	810	3766	—	—	537	—	—	2591	—	—	—	—	—	186	—	4485	9	101	18	208	—
Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road ...	305	1131	—	—	161	565	509	1074	178	—	228	—	117	—	618	—	12	149	— (8)	175	—
Totals ...	1709	6685	—	—	2875	—	—	44098	900	43	2039	140	3002	415	29422	10173	—	1578	—	543	18

† January to March only.

(1) January to March, 18; April to December, 14. (2) January to October, 4; November and December, 2. (3) January to October, 2; November and December, 1. (4) January to June, 8; July to December, 4. (5) January to March, 16; April to December, 20. (6) January to March, 2; April to December, 1. (7) Joint consultation at Chalton Street from July. (8) January to July, 16; August to December, 12.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

These are 10 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 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 and the Royal Free Hospital are not subsidised by the Council.

The Table on page 25 gives statistics concerning the work of all the Centres during 1927. It will be seen that 1,578 infant consultations and 543 ante-natal consultations were held during the year. The children who attended for the first time numbered 2,875.

The total attendances of all children was 44,098, as compared with 47,735 in 1926, and 49,470 in 1925.

The total attendances of expectant mothers numbered 6,685, as compared with 6,822 and 6,736 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, other activities of this centre include the following:—

Classes for Mothers.

At infant care classes there were 482 attendances; ante-natal care, 256 attendances; and at needlework, etc., classes, 594 attendances.

Dinners for Mothers and Children.

These are supplied at a very small charge for necessitous cases. 2,875 dinners were supplied to nursing and expectant mothers, and 3,241 to young children.

Observation Day Nursery.

This is for children needing special care. There were 1,723 attendances during the year, of which 910 were made by infants under one year of age, and 813 by children over one year.

Interviews with parents (other than already recorded) numbered 6,099.

Dental Clinic.

This is provided out of funds from voluntary sources. The Dental Surgeon is Mr. George Thomson, L.D.S. During the year 35 consultations were held, at which 394 attendances were made. Details of the work done are given in the following table:—

				Mothers.	Children.
Extractions with anaesthetics	..	..	..	49	15
„ without anaesthetics	..	..	..	—	6
Fillings	..	..	..	47	104
Scalings	..	..	..	22	—
Impressions and fitting dentures, etc.	..	..	..	76	—
Examinations and advice	..	..	..	26	49
				—	—
Totals	..	..	..	220	174
				—	—

CHALTON STREET CENTRE.

The additional activities of this Centre included the provision of knitting and needlework classes at which 316 attendances were recorded.

26 mothers and 37 children were sent away for a holiday.

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

During the year 19 voluntary consultations for older children ^{were} ~~was~~ held by Dr. J. Finch Haines.

"Health Talks" and "Mothercraft" classes were held twice a month, 372 attendances being recorded.

Interviews with parents by the Superintendent, other than at classes or clinics, numbered 2,745.

SOUTH HIGHGATE CENTRE.

As the Artificial Light Clinic is held at this Centre, and occupies much of the Superintendent's time, there is little opportunity for undertaking any additional work. A cookery class, however, was held each Tuesday evening during the early months of the year, the average attendance being 10. The lecturer at this class was kindly provided by the London County Council.

GRAFTON ROAD CENTRE.

67 voluntary consultations were held during the year, the Medical Officers being Dr. McKenna and Dr. Richard H. Wace.

413 dinners were supplied to nursing and expectant mothers.

11 mothers and 17 children were sent away for convalescence.

CAMDEN ROAD CENTRE.

A short series of Health lectures were given to expectant mothers during the early months of the year.

20 mothers and 21 children in need of a change were sent to the seaside for a fortnight's holiday.

ARGYLE SQUARE CENTRE.

Sewing classes were held at which the attendances numbered 198.

Interviews with parents, other than at classes or clinics, were about 600.

CAVERSHAM ROAD CENTRE.

In addition to the consultations provided by the Council, a number of others have been held, the cost of which has been defrayed out of funds from voluntary sources. The services of two qualified Health Visitors (one full-time and one part-time) was also provided from the same fund.

Classes were held in a number of subjects, the attendances being as follows:—Needlework 664, Child Study 468, Cookery 81, Hygiene 50.

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE IN-PATIENT TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

During the year an arrangement was made with the Royal Free Hospital for the admission of children from the Council's Welfare Centres, who are considered to require observation or special feeding.

A fee of thirty shillings per week is to be paid for each child admitted.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

The clinic for providing this treatment was opened in February, 1925. The patients are selected by the Medical Officers of the various Welfare Centres from the children who are in attendance under their care. Medical practitioners can also recommend suitable St. Pancras cases. The treatment is free, the cost being defrayed by the Borough Council. Three consultations, each of two hours' duration, are held weekly.

Staff.—The Medical Officer carrying out the treatment is Dr. Wm. Beaumont, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. The Superintendent of the Centre is Miss G. R. Bristow, and assistance is given at the consultations by two Health Visitors from other Centres.

Lamps, etc.—Three in number: 1 Westminster Single Arc Lamp, 2 Alpine Sun Four Arc Lamps. The current is direct, and voltage at main 220.

Cases treated.—The total number of cases treated during the year was 225.

The number of new patients being 154.

The total number of attendances was 5,861.

The number of Consultations held, 120.

Average attendance per Consultation, 49.

Average number of attendances per child, 26.

<i>Cost.</i>		£	s.	d.
Electric current	..	11	18	5
Cleaning	..	8	14	0
Consultation fees	..	190	11	6
Miscellaneous	..	3	10	9
		<u>£214</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

This clinic appears to be increasing in popularity and the results obtained are encouraging.

As compared with the previous year the total attendances show an increase of 1,278, and the average attendance per consultation increased from 40 to 49.

Medical Report on the work of the Artificial Light Clinic.

The following report on the cases treated has been supplied by Dr. Beaumont, the Medical Officer in Charge:—

“The Third Annual Report on the work of this Clinic more than ever justifies its existence, and confirms the value of the work done and the benefit to the children who have been treated.

The following types of cases have been treated :—

<i>Rickets</i>	..	..	.. 115	(a) early. (b) late or bony. (c) teething disorders. (d) looseness of ligaments and flabbiness.
<i>Bronchial Affections</i>	..	..	20	(a) idiopathic. (b) bronchial asthma. (c) congenital.
<i>Incipient Tuberculosis</i>	..	..	5	(a) alimentary. (b) congenital.
<i>Enlarged Glands of Neck</i>	..	..	6	
<i>Debility</i>	..	..	22	(a) following severe illness.
<i>Delayed Development (cause unknown)</i>	..	..	20	
<i>Nervous Instability</i>	..	..	9	(a) congenital. (b) 'only childism.'
<i>Malnutrition</i>	..	..	14	(a) poverty. (b) dietetic error.
<i>Other Causes</i>	..	..	10	(a) anæmia. (b) congenital heart. (c) St. Vitus' dance. (d) nasal catarrh.

I. Results of Treatment.

Observations recorded in previous reports have been confirmed most emphatically, and, in addition, the following fresh points are noted :—

- (i) Persistent Constipation—a not uncommon condition in children and often incident upon other conditions. After 24 treatments this has responded strikingly, and with extended treatment has resulted in a complete cure.
- (ii) Congenital Heart Disease (valvular defects). A marked improvement in the general circulation, with a less tendency to blueness and coldness of extremities.
- (iii) Asthma. All cases showed mitigation of the severity and frequency of attacks. One child, commencing an attack while at the Clinic, was immediately treated for 15 minutes and the spasm ceased.
- (iv) Teething Disorders. A curious condition was noted in many cases—the children cut several teeth after the first few treatments until the normal number of teeth were through, then progress conformed to the average.
- (v) Looseness of ligaments and lack of muscular tone. It was very noticeable how the flabby child quickly became firm and steady on its limbs.
- (vi) Nasal Catarrh. The thick purulent discharge quickly clears, and the thin watery discharge responds to about 20 treatments and nearly always completely disappears.
- (vii) Late Bony Rickets. Where there is marked genu valgum or varum very little improvement has been noted, and in these cases sunlight treatment should be merely an auxiliary treatment.

II. General Observations.

- (i) Limitation of dose. It has been found that this gives as good results and eliminates such unpleasant features as sleeplessness, and a tendency to diarrhoea, which sometimes follow an exposure of more than 15 minutes.
- (ii) Extended treatment—as many as 80 exposures. This is a definite economy, the results being more permanent, with a less tendency to relapse.
- (iii) Auxiliary treatment—Cod Liver Oil or Calc. Lact. Better and quicker results are obtained, especially in Rickets and Debility.
- (iv) General educative effect. By emphasising the importance of skin reaction the mothers realise the value of free skin action resulting from general cleanliness and suitable clothing.
- (v) Improved resistance to disease. Those children who during treatment have contracted measles in the recent epidemic have had it in a much milder form and made a quicker recovery, with not a single instance of complications.

During the past twelve months the method of following up cases has been adopted, although the response of the mothers leaves something to be desired. Cases treated during the two previous years have attended the clinic to report as to progress or relapse after cessation of treatment, and this has enabled us to note the effect on treatment resumed, where necessary, after a lapse of time.

On the whole the results shown have been most encouraging and fully justify the assertion made at the beginning of this Report."

CROMER STREET ARTIFICIAL LIGHT CENTRE.

Additional facilities for Artificial Light Treatment became available during the latter part of the year.

A Voluntary Committee having established a Welfare Centre in Cromer Street, equipped with a lamp (Mercury-Vapour) for providing this treatment, very generously offered to treat, either free or at quite nominal rates, suitable cases recommended by the Medical Officers of the Borough Council Welfare Centres.

This will be a great convenience to patients living in the South of the Borough, many of whom found the long journey to the Council's Light Clinic at Highgate somewhat arduous.

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL'S DENTAL CLINIC, 40, ARGYLE SQUARE.

At this clinic dental treatment is provided for mothers (nursing or expectant) and children who attend the various Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Borough. Consultations have been held every Monday and Wednesday, and on alternate Fridays.

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

The work done during the year is summarised in the following table, the figures for the previous year also being given for comparison:—

Work carried out at the Dental Clinic.					1927.	1926.
Number of new cases	{	Mothers			240	213
		Children			178	205
Total					418	418
Number of Attendances	{	For extractions under nitrous oxide (gas)			347	358
		" " local anæsthesia			140	117
		,, fillings and dressings			318	311
		,, scaling			42	61
		,, impressions and fitting dentures ..			465	530
		,, examination and advice			610	628
Total attendances					1922	2005
Total number of clinics held					114	110
Number of clinics with nitrous oxide anæsthesia ..					25	23

The following table shows the number and cost of the dentures supplied during the year:—

Number of Patients supplied with dentures	70.
Total cost	£224 0s. 0d.
Amount paid by mothers	£165 4s. 0d.
Amount paid by Borough Council	£21 10s. 0d.
Amount paid by various Societies	£37 6s. 0d.

14 mothers paid the entire cost of two dentures each.

23 mothers paid the entire cost of one denture each.

The Societies who made contributions towards the cost of dentures were the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, £23 15s. 0d.; the Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund, 16s.; and various other societies (chiefly through the Charity Organisation Society), £12 15s. 0d.

The general supervision of the work, arranging appointments, recording attendances and the collection of contributions, etc., continued to be efficiently carried out by Miss C. Smith, one of the Council's Women Inspectors until her illness, which unfortunately proved fatal in December. The loss of her services in connection with this work is keenly felt.

Dental treatment is also provided at the voluntary clinic, which is held at the St. Pancras School for Mothers, *see page 26.*

The Centres held in connection with the University College and Royal Free Hospitals are also able to refer cases needing dental treatment to the Dental Departments of their own Hospitals.

DAY NURSERIES.

The Council assists 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.

Particulars in regard to the day nurseries for the year ended 31st March, 1928, are as follows:—

—	Grant paid by Borough Council.	No. of Days Open.	Attendances.	Average per Day.
Whitefield Day Nursery	£ s. d. 155 1 6	237	6487	27·4
Kentish Tn. Day Nursery	132 6 7	236	8260	35·0
Margaret Day Nursery	132 8 5	252	5040	20·0

The Council also made a contribution of £100 to the Hampstead and North St. Pancras Day Nursery, 27-29, Pond Street, N.W. 3. Although this institution is situated in Hampstead, it is used to a considerable extent by St. Pancras mothers who reside in the north of the Borough.

CLINIC FOR AILING 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 1927, new cases under five years of age numbered 104, ailing mothers 17, and expectant mothers (new cases) 62. The total attendances at this clinic were 294 of children under five, 92 of ailing mothers, and 121 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, 650; attendances, 2751; ailing mothers and expectant mothers: new cases, 100; attendances, 246.

The Medical Officer of this Special Clinic is paid by the Borough Council. He is assisted by a Nurse (half-time), the cost of whose services is defrayed from voluntary funds. During the year the Nurse made 1,024 visits to the homes of children under five.

The Dispensary Resident Medical Officer also made 377 home visits to sick children under five years of age.

The cost of the other work of the Dispensary amongst women and children is defrayed out of funds from voluntary sources, and is also subsidised by the Ministry of Health.

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

(a) THE MAYORESS OF ST. PANCRAS HOME FOR SICK POOR CHILDREN.—This is situated at "Avalon," 1, St. Alban's Road, and accommodates 18 children and the necessary staff.

The Borough Council makes an annual grant of £350.

In previous years the age limit for admission was from 2 to 5 years of age, but during the past year children of 18 months have been admitted.

The children are either convalescent after illness, or are weak, badly nourished, etc., and require good food, fresh air, and special care.

A large garden is attached to the home and an outdoor playroom was provided during the year by St. Pancras Branch of the Dickens Fellowship.

The staff consists of a Matron, Assistant Matron, 3 Probationers and a domestic staff numbering 3. A laundry, equipped with electrically-driven machinery, is also attached to the home.

No children were in residence at the beginning of the year owing to an outbreak of infectious disease at the end of the previous year.

147 were admitted during the year.

The average length of stay in the Home was 26 days.

(b) Children requiring a longer period of convalescence, or who require more skilled nursing are sent to various homes by the Invalid Children's Aid Association, and a contribution towards the cost is made by the Borough Council. Under this scheme 29 children were sent away during the year.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO MOTHERS, AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

The Council continued during 1927 to make grants of milk, either free or at half-price, for the use of nursing and expectant 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 extent of the distribution of milk in 1927 is shown in the following figures:—

	Pints of Milk Granted Free.	Pints of Milk Granted Half-price.	Cost to Council.
1927.			£ s. d.
January... ..	8961	830	136 13 2
February... ..	7913	826	121 4 0
March... ..	8554	1176	133 8 5
April... ..	7739	857	102 0 6
May... ..	6813	824	94 8 3
June... ..	6355	874	92 6 0
July... ..	5965	1062	89 16 3
August... ..	5516	980	82 17 3
September... ..	5850	949	86 7 0
October... ..	6006	795	101 15 6
November... ..	6796	772	113 3 0
December... ..	7204	723	119 1 5
Totals... ..	83672	10668	1273 0 9

At the end of 1926 there were 251 families in receipt of milk through the Council's scheme. 268 new families were added to the list of recipients during 1927, and at the end of 1927 there were 203 families in receipt of milk. As will be seen from the table above,

there were supplied in 1927, 83,672 pints of milk free and 10,668 pints at half-price, at a cost to the Council of £1,273 0s. 9d., half of which sum is repayable by the Ministry of Health. This figure does not include the cost of administration. Inquiries are made by the Women Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors, if there is any doubt as to the circumstances of the families.

The scale in use was based on weekly income, as follows:—

Number in Family.	After deduction of rent.	
	FREE.	HALF COST.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	0 13 0	0 15 0
2	1 0 0	1 5 0
3	1 4 0	1 10 0
4	1 8 0	1 14 0
5	1 12 6	2 0 0
6	1 16 0	2 5 0

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.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

A complete list of these, including both whole and part-time officers, is given on pages 6 and 7.

The undermentioned changes in the staff occurred during the year:—Dr. Margaret E. Alden, Dr. Ruth Elliott and Dr. Jessie S. Muir resigned their appointments as Medical Officers at the Council's Welfare Centres. The services of Dr. Kathleen Lander were no longer required owing to a re-arrangement of Ante-Natal Consultations.

Dr. Helen Turover was appointed Medical Officer to the St. Pancras School for Mothers, Amptill Square.

Miss K. L. Allfrey, Superintendent Camden Road Centre, resigned, Miss M. Templeton being appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. E. M. Dillon, Sanitary Inspector, was absent throughout the year owing to a fractured leg. This officer has now been superannuated.

Miss C. Smith, Woman Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitor, died in December, 1927.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN NECESSITOUS HOMES.

This is provided by the staff of the following District Nursing Associations:—

Central St. Pancras, Hampstead, Metropolitan, and North London.

The Borough includes the whole of the area of the Central St. Pancras District Nursing Association and large portions of the areas of the other three Associations.

The Borough Council has an arrangement with all the above Associations for the Home Nursing, at the request of the medical practitioner in attendance, of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Infective Enteritis and Pneumonia. During the year the Council made arrangements for the home nursing of Pemphigus Neonatorum, and in connection with this a communication was received from the Minister of Health, stating that

he sanctions the proposal of the Council to make arrangements with the District Nursing Associations for the home nursing in necessitous cases of mother and child when the latter is suffering from pemphigus neonatorum, at a charge of 1s. 6d. per visit. While the cost of visits for maternity nursing (*i.e.*, till the end of the lying-in period) of the mother can rank for grant, such grant is not at present available in respect of the cost of the nursing visits to the baby suffering from pemphigus. The matter will be considered in connection with any revision of the regulations.

Since October 1, 1926, an arrangement has also been in force with the Central St. Pancras and Metropolitan District Nursing Associations for the nursing of cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. A uniform fee of 1s. 6d. per visit is paid by the Borough Council.

The following table gives the number of cases dealt with and visits made during 1927 :—

District Nursing Association.			No. of cases.	No. of visits.	Average per case.
Central St. Pancras	..	..	41	544	13·3
Metropolitan	..	..	34	549	16·1
Hampstead	..	..	9	149	16·6
North London	..	..	23	331	14·4
Total	..	..	107	1573	14·7

HOME HELPS.

This is a term used to describe women who have received a certain amount of training in domestic duties, including the care of young children. They are provided for necessitous families where the mother is incapacitated on account of sickness or child-birth.

The Borough Council makes an annual grant of £150 for use in respect of maternity cases only.

The management is in the hands of a Voluntary Committee, on which the Council is represented by two members.

During the past year the resignations were accepted of the Honorary Treasurer and Secretary. These vacancies were filled, and the Committee has recently carried out a considerable amount of useful re-organisation.

Two new Home Helps have been appointed, definite hours have been fixed, and the scope of the duties defined. The necessary supervision of their work has been secured by the appointment of a visitor (part-time) who calls at the homes, interviews the mother, and also collects payments according to the assessment which has been made.

56 cases were dealt with during 1927, 41 being maternity and 15 sickness cases.

MIDWIVES.

In the Metropolis, the supervising authority for midwives is the London County Council. According to figures supplied by that authority the number of midwives who in 1927 had notified their intention to practise in St. Pancras was 34.

Private midwives are not subsidised by the Borough Council, but a subsidy is paid for each approved necessitous case attended in the patient's home by midwives on the staff of certain hospitals and by midwives employed by the Maternity Nursing Association.

A subsidy is not given in cases where "Maternity benefit" is payable.

MIDWIFERY.

There are a large number of institutions, situated either within or near the Borough, which provide midwifery attendance either at the patient's home or by admission as in-patients.

In the following table particulars are given, for 1927, with reference to all St. Pancras women who were attended in their confinements by the staff of the various institutions :—

Institution.	Admitted as In-patients.	Attended at Home.	
		By Students.	By Midwives.
University College Hospital	320	563	127
Royal Free Hospital	120	18	..
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital	13	*131	..
St. Pancras Hospital	182	..	..
Middlesex Hospital	121	..	49
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	155	..	..
City of London Hospital.. ..	56	..	..
Royal Northern Hospital.. ..	25	..	..
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	..	2	..
Other hospitals.. ..	38	..	..
Queen Mary's Maternity Home	54	..	..
Maternity Nursing Association	..	..	296

* Attended by qualified staff.

It will be seen from the above table that full use is made of the institutional facilities which are available.

The cases admitted as in-patients represented 33 per cent. and those attended at home 36 per cent. of the total number of St. Pancras births. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the number of cases attended at home and an increase in the number of those admitted as in-patients.

The Borough Council pays a subsidy to certain hospitals for the admission of cases to their maternity wards, and also pays a subsidy for cases attended at home by midwives on the staff of certain institutions. No subsidy is paid for cases attended by medical students.

The following table gives the names of the hospitals, etc., and the amount paid during the past year :—

	£	s.	d.
Royal Free Hospital	13	0	0
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital	8	0	0
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	57	0	0
City of London Hospital	22	0	0
Middlesex Hospital	44	15	0
University College Hospital	103	15	0
Maternity Nursing Association	15	15	0
Total	£264	5	0

The corresponding grants for the previous three years were £216 5s. 0d., £275 10s. 0d. and £412 5s. 0d.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

A.—Local Acts, By Laws, and Regulations in force in the Borough :—

1. St. Pancras (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920.
2. By-laws made by the Borough Council, 1893 :—
 - (a) For the prevention of nuisances.
 - (b) With reference to w.c. cisterns.
 - (c) Relating to Mortuaries.
 - (d) For securing the cleanliness of drinking water tanks and cisterns.
3. Regulations concerning use of Post Mortem rooms, 1893.
4. By-laws made by the London County Council, but enforced by the Borough Council :—
 - (a) With reference to the removal of offensive matter, 1893.
 - (b) „ „ closets, ashpits, etc.
 - (c) „ „ offensive trades.
 - (d) „ „ drainage construction and accessories thereof.
 - (e) „ „ Rag and bone dealers, 1923.
 - (f) „ „ Houses let in lodgings, 1926.
5. London County Council (General Powers) Acts, 1893-1926.

B.—New (Public Health) legislation which came into force in 1927 :—

1. Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act.
2. Births and Deaths Registration Act.
3. Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act.
4. Coroners (Amendment) Act.
5. Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Amendment Regulations.
6. London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1927.

C.—The undermentioned Public Health legislation was enacted during 1927, but does not come into force until the following year :—

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Amendment Regulations, 1927.
Public Health (Dried Milk) Amendment Regulations, 1927.

The above-mentioned regulations are primarily designed to secure that in the labelling of condensed and dried skimmed milks greater prominence shall be given to the words "Unfit for Babies," and that those words shall also be printed on the outside of any paper or other wrapper in which tins of such milk may be enclosed.

Infectious Diseases (London) Regulations, 1927.

These will come into force on 1st January, 1928, and deal with malaria, dysentery, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, typhus fever, relapsing fever and enteric fever.

NATIONAL RAT WEEK.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries issued a notice suggesting that the above should be observed during the week commencing Monday, 31st October, 1927. This suggestion was accepted and the measures enumerated below were adopted:—

- (a) A circular was forwarded to the occupiers of all premises particularly likely to be infested—such as railway sheds and sidings, goods yards, wharves, slaughter-houses, corn chandlers, etc. Attention was also called to the necessity of abolishing refuse and rubbish heaps of all kinds.
- (b) The chemists and hardware dealers in the Borough were asked to stock, exhibit, or advertise suitable raticides, traps, etc., during the week.

Section III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

This is provided and controlled by the Metropolitan Water Board. Several industrial undertakings in the Borough have provided a private supply of good quality by means of deep wells. The Borough Council also obtains by means of a deep well a considerable supply for use at the Public Baths, Prince of Wales Road.

Under Section 49 of the Public Health (London) Act, 3 notices were received and the necessary action was taken with reference to premises in which the water supply had been cut off.

In connection with new houses, 56 certificates were issued under Section 48 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, to the effect that a proper and sufficient supply of water for sanitary and domestic purposes had been provided.

An additional supply of water was furnished to the upper floors of 233 tenement houses under powers contained in Section 78 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907.

DRAINAGE.

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 carried out:—

					Inspections.
Drainage work done under notice	..	..	..	..	3570
Voluntary drainage work	..	..	..	..	5400
Drains of new buildings	..	..	..	..	2510
					11480

Drainage Register.—The following is an analysis of the Drainage Register during 1927:—

Plans deposited—Old Buildings under Notice	..	..	..	168
“ “ Old Buildings, Voluntary	..	..	..	181
“ “ New Buildings and Additions	..	..	..	77
				426
Applications without Plans	..	..	..	269
Total number of Applications and Plans	..	..	..	695

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

A.—A weekly collection is made in all parts of the Borough with the exception of Wards 2 and 6, in which a collection is made twice weekly during the summer months.

The use of Pagefield trucks, first introduced in 1925, has very much facilitated this work.

B.—The methods of refuse disposal are :—

- (a) By combustion in the Destructor.
- (b) Removal to the country by rail or barge.

The following figures for the past year, kindly supplied by Mr. E. W. Swinstead, M.I.M. & CY. E., the Borough Engineer, give some idea of the enormous amount of refuse to be dealt with. For the purpose of comparison the figures for the previous year are also given :—

		1927.		1926.	
		Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.
Quantity of refuse collected	..	55780	4	53625	12
Quantity of refuse burnt at Destructor	..	35251	15	33349	0
Quantity put on rail	..	20436	15	20420	12
Quantity of clinker residual	..	14534	5	15866	18

It will be noted that during the past year a more efficient combustion has been secured, the quantity of clinker residual being less by 1332 tons, although the amount of refuse burnt was 1902 tons more than during the previous year.

The quantity of refuse to be disposed of has increased during recent years, and is still increasing, owing to the more extended use of gas and electric cookers. When kitchen ranges were more generally used it was possible to burn a considerable amount of refuse.

MORTUARY.

This is situated in Cambridge Street, N.W. 1. As a result of the improvements carried out during 1925 this is now a satisfactory and well-equipped building.

The following table gives particulars concerning the number of inquests held, bodies received and post-mortem examinations made during the year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inquests held ..	152	95	247
„ bodies received ..	133	87	220
„ post-mortem examinations..	96	62	158

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Inspections.—78,082 visits and inspections were made in 1927 by the Council's staff of Inspectors and Health Visitors.

Of these inspections, 41,564 were made by the District Sanitary Inspectors, 9,683 by the Inspectors of Food and Food places, 3,621 by the Inspector of Factories and Workshops, and 23,214 by the Women Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors.

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 25*), and by the staff of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries (*see page 74*); nor do they include the work of the disinfecting staff, particulars of whose work is given on page 75.

Notices served.—3,707 intimation notices were served by the Inspectors during the year. Of these 3,414 were served by the District Sanitary Inspectors, 285 by the Factory and Workshop Inspector, 2 by a Food Inspector, and 6 by the Senior Woman Sanitary Inspector.

2,002 Statutory notices were served for non-compliance with certain of the above intimation notices.

Details of the work performed by the various Inspectors and Health Visitors will be found in Tables 6, 7 and 8 on pages 84-86.

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.
68, Marsden Street ...	Drain defective ...	Jan. 13th ...	Order 28 days.
108, Weedington Road ...	Insufficient water-closet accommodation ...	Mar. 24th ...	Withdrawn—work carried out, costs £1 1s.
193, Dartmouth Park Hill ...	Failing to provide portable metal dustbin ...	„ 25th ...	Fined £1, costs £2 2s.
108, Weedington Road ...	Defective yard paving ...	„ 24th ...	Costs £1 1s.—withdrawn; work carried out.
46, Marsden Street ...	Occupied house without a proper and sufficient supply of water	„ 24th ...	Costs £2s 2s. „
11A, Kentish Town Road ...	Defective roof ...	„ 24th ...	Costs £2 2s.—Order 21 days.
67, Chalton Street ...	„	April 5th ...	Costs 10s. 6d.—Order 14 days.
115, Regent's Park Road ...	Occupied house without a proper and sufficient supply of water	May 19th ...	Costs £1 1s.—withdrawn; work carried out.
156, Arlington Road ...	Dampness of basement front room ...	„ 25th ...	Summons dismissed.
12, Hawley Mews ...	Water closet without external ventilation, soil pipe defective and sink waste connected to water-closet	July 7th ...	Costs £1 5s.—Order 28 days.
11, Dickinson Street ...	Roof, fresh air inlet and washhouse paving defective	Aug. 11th ...	Costs £6 8s.—work carried out.
4, Dunollie Place ...	Yard paving defective ...	„ 11th ...	Costs £1 13s. 6d. „
4, Dunollie Place ...	Fixing new pan and trap without giving notice	Nov. 2nd ...	Costs £2 2s.
6, Modbury Street ...	Failing to provide portable metal dustbin ...	„ 24th ...	Costs £2 2s.
5, Chaston Street ...	Dustbin and ceiling defective ...	„ 24th ...	Costs £1 1s.—Order 28 days.
6, „ ...	Guttering and water fittings defective and ceiling of ground floor front room down	„ 24th ...	Costs £1 1s. „
32, Malden Road... ..	Occupied house without a proper and sufficient supply of water upstairs	„ 24th ...	Order 14 days.
7, Litcham Sreet... ..	Failing to provide sufficient water closet accommodation	„ 24th ...	Withdrawn.
7, Queen's Mews ...	Walls and ceilings, first floor, dirty and defective drain.	Dec. 6th ...	Costs £1 5s.—Order 28 days.
78, Chalton Street ...	Roof and guttering defective ...	„ 13th ...	Costs £2 2s.—Order 7 days.
81, Harrison Street ...	Main, washhouse and water closet roofs defective.	„ 14th ...	Fined 1s., costs £1 1s.
4, Lucas Place ...	Water closet basin broken and unable to be used	„ 14th ...	Withdrawn—work carried out.
31, Harrison Street ...	Failing to provide sufficient water closet accommodation	„ 14th ...	Fined 1s., costs £1 1s.
41, „ ...	„	„ 14th ...	Fined 1s., costs £1 1s.
47, „ ...	„	„ 14th ...	Fined 1s., costs £1 1s.
51, „ ...	„	„ 14th ...	Fined 1s., costs £1 1s.
61, „ ...	„	„ 14th ...	Fined 1s., costs £1 1s.
65, „ ...	„	„ 14th ...	Fined 1s., costs £1 1s.
81, „ ...	Failing to remedy defective condition of water closet door	„ 14th ...	Fined 1s., costs £1 1s.

London County Council Bye-laws—Housing Act, 1925.

Situation of Property.	Offence.	Date of Hearing of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
23, Marsden Street ...	Failing to provide and maintain in connection with tap on staircase efficient means for carrying off waste water	June 2nd ...	Fined 1s., costs £1 11s. 6d.—work carried out.
17, " ...	" " "	" 2nd ...	Fined 1s., costs £1 11s. 6d.—work carried out.
11, Dickinson Street ...	Failing to carry out cleansing work ...	Aug. 11th ...	Costs £1 13s. 6d.—work carried out.
7, Litcham Street ...	" " " " "	Nov. 24th ...	Fined 1s.; costs £1 5s.
6, Chaston Street ...	" " " " "	" 24th ...	Fined £2.
5, " " ...	" " " " "	" 24th ...	Fined £2.
31, Harrison Street ...	" " " " "	Dec. 14th ...	Fined 1s., costs £1 1s.
47, " " ...	" " " " "	" 14th ...	Fined 1s., costs £1 1s.
63, " " ...	Failing to renew unclean or unwholesome wall coverings necessary for the effective cleansing of rooms, staircases, basement passage, water closet, washhouse and yard	" 14th ...	Fined 1s., costs £1 1s.
81, " " ...	Failing to cleanse walls of washhouse and second floor back room	" 14th ...	Fined 1s., costs £1 1s.

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

Situation of Property.	Offence.	Date of Hearing of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
11, Dickenson Street ...	Rooms verminous ...	Aug. 11th ...	Work carried out. Costs £1 13s. 6d.
41, Dickenson Street ...	Failing to strip, purify and cleanse rooms ...	Dec. 6th ...	Fined £5.

Under the London County Council Bye-laws made under the Metropolis Management Act.

Situation of Property.	Offence.	Date of Hearing Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
28, Carlton Street ...	Improperly constructing a sink... ..	June 2nd ...	Fined £2., costs £1 1s.
24, Wellington Street ...	Failing to cause a newly constructed sink waste to discharge over gully	July 7th ...	Costs £1. 1s.
234, Camden Road ...	Making addition to drain without depositing plans	Oct. 27th ...	Costs £1 4s.
32, Hillway ...	Altering pipes or other means of communicating with a sewer without depositing plans	Nov. 7th ...	Costs £2 2s.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

255 observations of chimney shafts were made during the year and 3 notices were served. There were no prosecutions.

The new Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, came into force on July 1st, 1927. The term "smoke" is now extended to include soot, ash, grit and gritty particles; the penalties for non-compliance with the Act are increased, and power is given to local authorities to make bye-laws regulating the emission of smoke. The Authority for this purpose, for the Metropolis, is the London County Council.

In connection with the above subject, a complaint was received during the year with reference to the quantity of dust, stated to contain a dangerous amount of arsenic, and which was alleged to be discharged from the shafts of the Council's Electric Light Works.

The matter was investigated, and the following special report was presented to the Public Health Committee:—

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION WITH ARSENICAL DUST.

This report is presented in consequence of a complaint which was received in June last concerning the quantity of dust stated to be discharged from the chimneys of the Council's Electric Light Works.

The complaint, which came from a business firm, stated that not only was the dust a nuisance, but that samples of it collected from the roof and yard of their premises had been analysed by their chemist, who reported that it contained arsenic to the extent of 125 parts per million. The opinion was expressed that the continued administration of arsenic which would occur by inhalation of the dust and also by the consumption of food which had been contaminated with it (when exposed in provision and other shops in the neighbourhood) might be deleterious to health.

As special appliances are installed in the Electric Light Works in order to prevent any nuisance being caused by the discharge of dust, it was unlikely that the nuisance came from the source alleged. Apart, however, from the question of dust, the presence of so much arsenic appeared to render the subject sufficiently important to warrant further investigation.

Samples of dust were, therefore, taken from the roof, rain-water gutter and chimney shaft of the Electric Light Station, from similar situations in the premises of the firm making the complaint, and also from two other factories in the vicinity. These are described in the report as factories A, B and C respectively. Samples of dust were also taken from the yard, roof and flue of the Council's Refuse Destructor which adjoins the Electric Light Works.

The samples were submitted to Mr. J. Kear Colwell, F.I.C., the Public Analyst, who reported as follows:—

1. FLUE DUST.

<i>Source of sample.</i>				<i>Arsenic ($As_2 O_3$) Parts per million.</i>	
Electric Light Works	(1)	..	..	7.0	
"	"	(2)	..	14.0	
Refuse Destructor	..	..	..	100.0	
Factory A	..	..	..	400.0	
"	B	..	..	500.0	
"	C	..	..	450.0	

2. DUST FROM RAIN WATER GUTTERS.

Electric Light Works	..	..	..	100.0
Refuse Destructor (Yard)	..	..	..	150.0
Factory A	..	..	..	200.0
"	B	..	..	150.0
"	C (Yard)	..	..	200.0

3. DUST FROM ROOF.

Electric Light Works	..	..	..	175.0
Refuse Destructor	..	..	..	50.0
Factory A	..	..	..	130.0
"	B	..	..	120.0
"	C	..	..	150.0

4. PULVERISED COAL.

Electric Light Works	..	..	..	3.0
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With reference to the quantity of arsenic present in the dust collected from the roofs, yards and rain water gutters, it must be remembered that the weather during the period of investigation was frequently wet, and therefore a certain amount of arsenic may have been dissolved out of the dust deposited in these situations. During very dry weather it is possible that a higher percentage of arsenic may be present.

As regards the source of the arsenic, it is probably derived from the coal which is used in the furnaces. Although the pulverised coal in use at the Electric Light Works at the time the samples were taken contained a very small percentage of arsenic, various kinds of coal may contain considerably larger quantities.

Enquiries were made at the factories A, B and C in order to ascertain if any other fuel or substances which might contain arsenic were burnt in the furnaces, but the results were negative.

The most important point is—does any danger to health arise owing to the presence of this amount of arsenic in furnace dust when this is discharged into the atmosphere?

The smallest fatal dose of arsenic is 2 grains. It would require more than half a pound of the flue dust obtained from factory B (which contained the highest percentage) to yield 2 grains of arsenic. It is therefore very improbable that the small quantity which may be inhaled from atmospheric dust is at all injurious.

I doubt if it is generally known that arsenic may be present in such quantity in flue dust and in the dust from factory and other chimneys.

It would be interesting to know if the analyses here recorded are unusual, and, if not, to what extent arsenic is present in flue dust, and especially in the atmospheric dust of large manufacturing towns with a larger number of factories and using various kinds of coal.

In conclusion, it might be mentioned that the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, which came into force in July last, not only prohibits the emission of smoke from factories, etc., in such quantities as to be a nuisance, but also includes in the prohibition, ash, grit and gritty particles. The provisions of this Act should therefore tend to lessen atmospheric pollution from the sources mentioned, and at the same time should further decrease any slight risk which may have existed owing to the presence of arsenic in the atmospheric dust of large towns.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

Information concerning the work carried out under the above Acts is given in the following tables in the form required 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	1744	153	—
Workshops	2744	113	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	895	25	—
Totals	5383	291	—

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	112	103	Nil.	Nil.
Want of ventilation	1	1		
Overcrowding	1	1		
Want of drainage of floors	—	—		
Other nuisances	83	74		
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient.	19	14		
Unsuitable or defective	89	79		
Not separate for sexes	26	22		
Other breaches	34	31		
<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) ..	65	58		
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork, which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	8	8		
Totals	438	391	—	—

* 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.

In certain industries specified in the Act, if work is given out by Employers or Contractors to be done by workers at home, lists containing the names and addresses of such workers must be forwarded to the Local Authority. The object of this is to prevent work being done in premises which are insanitary, or in which infectious disease is present.

The following lists were received during the year :—15 in respect of the making, etc., of wearing apparel, comprising the names of 56 outworkers (contractors) and 77 outworkers (workmen), 1 in respect of upholstering, containing the names of 3 outworkers (workmen), 2 in respect of the making of cardboard boxes, comprising the names of 10 outworkers (workmen) and 1 in respect of the making or filling of Christmas crackers, etc., comprising the names of 7 outworkers (workmen).

The following table gives the number and type of outworkers' premises in the Borough and the principal industries concerned :—

Nature of Work.	Nature of Premises.			Total.
	Factories.	Workshops.	Workplaces.	
Wearing apparel ..	8	167	222	397
Card boxes ..	—	—	3	3
Artificial flowers ..	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ..	—	3	17	20
Totals.. ..	8	170	242	420

Outwork in Infected or Insanitary Premises.

Seven instances occurred during the year and the necessary precautions were taken.

4.—LIST OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS (*Registered, Sec. 131*) AND WORKPLACES.

Nature of Work.	Factories.	Workshops.	Workplaces (including Outworkers).	Total.
Bakehouses ..	63	93	—	156
Cabinet makers ..	38	65	—	103
Coach builders ..	15	14	—	29
Dressmakers ..	25	88	12	125
Engineers ..	138	35	—	173
Foundries ..	14	6	—	20
Furniture makers ..	10	19	—	29
Furriers ..	—	13	2	15
Laundries ..	10	2	—	12
Metal workers ..	28	34	—	62
Milliners ..	—	11	7	18
Organ builders ..	6	4	—	10
Pianoforte manufacturers	37	20	—	57
Printing ..	64	11	—	75
Restaurant kitchens ..	—	—	379	379
Tailors ..	2	173	120	295
Upholsterers ..	—	36	—	36
Wood carvers ..	1	17	—	18
Others ..	461	586	226	1273
Totals ..	912	1227	746	2885

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	39
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	39
In regard to workshops where protected persons have been found to be employed (Public Health (London) Act, 1891, section 27)	41
<i>Underground bakehouses (s. 101) :—</i>	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	86

Bakehouses and restaurant kitchens are also referred to on page 57.

6.—TOTAL INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Male Inspectors.	Women Inspectors.	Total.
Factories	1552	192	1744
Workshops.. ..	1654	1090	2744
Workplaces (including Outworkers' premises)	415	1409	1824
Total	3621	2691	6312

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BY-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One only is carried on in the Borough—a tallow melter. This particular business has been in existence since the year 1780. 48 visits were made to these premises during the year, no complaints have been received, and the business is well conducted.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

By-laws dealing with these houses, made under power given by Section 6 of the Housing Act, came into force on March 5th, 1926. Particulars concerning the inspections made will be found in Table 6 on page 84.

UNDERGROUND ROOMS (HOUSING ACT, 1925, SECTION 18 (1)).

In consequence of inadequate housing accommodation, it has neither been possible nor advisable to take any action in connection with these rooms. An underground room is better than no room.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

Under the Canal Boats (Amendment) Regulations, 1925, the responsibility of maintaining a canal boat in a habitable condition is now placed upon the owner, instead of the master.

During the year Inspector Auger examined 9 canal boats, which were registered for the occupation of 23 adults and 14 children, and were actually occupied by 17 adults and 13 children.

A weekly inspection of the canal and wharves has also been made.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1923.

During the year 58 applications were received from tenants for certificates under this Act, and in 50 cases certificates were granted, specifying the work required to be executed to put the houses into a good and tenantable state of repair.

In accordance with Section 5 of the Act, 12 applications were made by landlords for a report stating that the necessary work to the premises had been carried out, and in each case the "release" certificate was granted.

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 which cannot be dealt with by the sanitary inspectors under any other Act, *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 for the purpose of issuing a certificate under the Act was made by an inspector, 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.

SCHOOLS.

The medical inspection 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 1927. They are classified in the following Tables:—

ROUTINE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ST. PANCRAS, 1927.

DEFECT.	Boys.				Girls.			
	Entrants.	Age 8.	Age 12.	Age 14.	Entrants.	Age 8.	Age 12.	Age 14.
Number examined	1800	1189	1335	1407	1660	1223	1296	1327
Malnutrition ...	Cases. * 17 16	Cases. * 18 16	Cases. * 4 3	Cases. * — —	Cases. * 20 20	Cases. * 20 20	Cases. * 5 5	Cases. * 6 6
Skin disease ...	20 15	17 15	7 7	9 8	17 14	13 9	8 7	18 14
Defective teeth ...	— 489	— 228	— 200	— 209	— 492	— 237	— 194	— 242
Enlarged tonsils	227 72	107 28	67 18	48 5	211 82	119 38	73 36	57 27
Adenoids ...	56 32	25 15	5 3	4 4	63 29	15 10	2 2	3 2
Tonsils & adenoids	136 85	21 7	8 6	5 2	145 78	44 25	10 6	11 9
Other nose and throat	19 10	17 12	9 7	10 7	17 14	7 4	8 8	7 6
Enlarged glands	111 7	56 3	32 —	11 2	93 —	27 3	14 1	5 1
Eye disease ...	62 50	12 7	7 6	7 3	43 36	23 15	9 5	16 8
Defective vision...	— —	— 129	— 170	— 132	— —	— 159	— 184	— 155
Otorrhœa ...	27 18	11 10	20 18	7 7	33 26	21 16	10 7	9 8
Other ear discharge	5 4	6 3	6 6	4 3	9 5	6 3	2 2	5 5
Defective hearing	10 6	15 6	17 6	10 6	11 6	7 3	11 4	10 9
Speech defects ...	8 1	1 —	1 —	3 1	1 —	— —	1 —	2 —
Heart defects ...	36 3	20 3	20 5	19 2	36 3	14 1	23 6	22 6
Anæmia ...	49 24	39 18	15 7	15 5	30 14	51 31	33 15	32 17
Lung defects ...	98 50	31 19	12 2	7 —	89 37	33 23	5 4	5 3
Nervous system...	12 3	10 4	1 1	— —	11 2	12 5	4 1	6 4
Phthisis ...	6 1	5 —	4 1	2 —	6 1	5 —	3 1	3 —
Other T.B. disease	1 1	1 —	1 —	1 —	2 1	— —	— —	— —
Rickets ...	10 4	2 1	4 —	2 —	3 1	2 2	1 —	1 —
Spinal deformities	4 4	7 5	7 6	8 7	2 1	8 2	8 8	16 14
Other deformities	9 6	7 3	12 7	17 2	7 4	7 2	20 10	25 6
Other defects ...	50 31	32 18	23 13	10 8	50 33	40 27	44 29	23 14
Number of children noted for treatment	746	447	412	369	731	510	459	460

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

ROUTINE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ST. PANCRAS IN 1927.

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.	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...	1800	1352	439	9	313	1440	46	1	1750	48	2	1780	20	—	931	615	254	—	—	—
Girls...	1660	1215	433	12	292	1324	44	—	1559	95	6	1632	27	1	820	598	242	—	—	—
Age 8—																				
Boys...	1189	838	345	6	109	1032	48	—	1151	36	2	1157	30	2	676	408	105	690	265	204
Girls...	1223	890	330	3	142	1034	46	1	1115	93	15	1197	26	—	681	435	107	659	320	231
Age 12—																				
Boys...	1335	996	332	7	150	1165	20	—	1302	33	—	1315	19	1	842	460	33	840	199	270
Girls...	1296	984	312	—	145	1125	25	1	1174	115	7	1278	18	—	856	409	31	787	232	275
Age 14—																				
Boys...	1407	1077	325	5	227	1159	21	—	1385	20	2	1397	10	—	924	448	35	965	177	260
Girls...	1327	1008	318	1	292	1007	28	—	1239	82	6	1311	14	2	872	409	46	851	180	292
Totals	11237	8360	2834	43	1670	9286	278	3	10675	522	40	11067	164	6	6602	3782	853	4792	1373	1532
% St. Pancras		74.4	25.2	0.4	14.9	82.6	2.5	—	95.0	4.6	0.4	98.4	1.5	0.1	58.8	33.6	7.6	62.3	17.8	19.9
% London		58.7	40.2	1.1	20.2	74.8	5.0	—	93.5	5.9	0.6	96.6	3.3	0.1	63.0	29.4	7.6	54.2	25.9	19.9

The St. Pancras School Clinics and Treatment Centres are given on Page 21.

Section IV.—HOUSING.

The following particulars concerning the number of new houses erected during the year, and details of the work carried out with reference to existing houses (under the Housing Act and Public Health Acts), are given in the following form in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health :—

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including number given separately under (b))	..	46 houses 249 flats
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—		
(i) By the 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)	.. .. .	2793
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	.. .. .	310
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.. .. .	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.. .. .	1643

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

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action (intimation only) by the Local Authority or their Officers		1556
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	.. .. .	244
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	.. .. .	234
(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 (Statutory) were served requiring defects to be remedied	.. .. .	1206
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal (Statutory) notice :—		
(a) By owners	.. .. .	992
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners..	.. .. .	Nil.

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(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.

Particulars concerning Inspection of Tenement Houses are given in Table 6 on page 84.

OVERCROWDING.

This is still prevalent. In the latter part of the year a report on "Inspection of Houses and overcrowding" was submitted to the Public Health Committee in order to give information concerning average housing conditions, as existing in tenement houses in the Borough at the present time.

The following extracts from the report give the main items of information:—

"The houses in question were inspected by the District Inspectors in accordance with the requirements of the Housing Act and the Housing Consolidated Regulations.

As the list includes a number of houses in each Ward, the conditions may be taken to represent average housing conditions in working class areas in the Borough as a whole.

The houses inspected were as follows:—

Wards ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Houses ..	156	320	180	349	40	87	3	231

The total number of houses inspected was 1,336; these contain 7,896 rooms, and are occupied by 8,861 adults and 3,565 children. The total number of occupants is therefore 12,426, which equals an average of 1·6 persons per room.

The standard with reference to overcrowding adopted by the Registrar-General includes all cases in which there are more than two persons per room.

From the above figures it would appear that no serious amount of overcrowding existed. Such a conclusion, however, would be quite erroneous, for although the average number of persons per room, taking the figures as a whole, is not excessive, in many cases individual rooms were found to be grossly overcrowded.

The following are examples:—

In 25 instances 4 persons were found to be living in 1 room.					
„ 14	„	9	„	„	2 rooms.
„ 24	„	5	„	„	1 room.
„ 5	„	11	„	„	2 rooms.
„ 6	„	6	„	„	1 room.
„ 6	„	7	„	„	1 room.

It is therefore obvious that serious overcrowding is still prevalent.

In a number of cases the sleeping accommodation was inadequate to allow of separation of the sexes for the adult members of the family.

It will be noted that of the 1,366 houses inspected, 80 families, comprising 479 persons, were living at a density of from 4 to 7 persons per room.

It is estimated that the total number of working class houses in the Borough is about 16,000. If the same percentage of overcrowding exists in these houses, it means that about 930 families, comprising over 5,500 persons, are living under similar conditions of serious overcrowding.

During the last few years a number of families living in the Borough have been provided with housing accommodation on the various Estates of the London County Council situated on the outskirts of London. This accommodation, usually, is granted only to families where the man is in regular work and is able to pay the requisite rent for the amount of accommodation considered to be necessary. During the past year 210 families, consisting of 1057 persons, and who were living in 410 rooms, were provided with accommodation. It will be noted that these were living at an average density of less than 3 persons per room.

A policy which deals only with the best type of workmen, and removes them out of London, leaves a very difficult problem to be solved by local authorities if they are to provide accommodation for the casual labourer, men frequently out of work, persons with large families and low wages, the unemployed and the unemployable. It is amongst these that overcrowding is most prevalent, and they are not in a position to pay an adequate rent for the amount of accommodation which they require.

The undermentioned are examples of the cases in question: they are numerous and present an almost insoluble problem:—

R.S.—Casual labourer (frequently out of work), has a wife and five children. One small room, about 800 cub. feet. Rent 5s. 4d. per week. Owes a considerable amount for rent, has relief from Guardians.

J.S.—Addresses envelopes, earns 30s. per week. Wife and 9 Children. Two Rooms. Rent 12s. 11d. Owes nearly a year's rent. Has relief from Guardians.

C.S.—Man (out of work), Wife and six Children (including daughters of 20 and 18 years of age), living in one room.

HOUSING SCHEMES.

1.—*Wolcot Street Area*.—Details concerning the progress of this scheme are given under "Work of the Estates Committee" (page 53).

2.—*Ossulston Street Area*.—The Foundations of the First (Central) Block of dwellings to be erected on this site by the London County Council were commenced in November and a Foundation Stone was laid by the Minister of Health (the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P.) on February 1st, 1928. The work appears to be proceeding rather slowly and accommodation on this site, therefore, will not be available for some time.

3.—*St. Pancras House Improvement Society*.—This is a Public Utility Society registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893-1913.

The objects of the Society include the conversion of houses, too large for single families, into several working class dwellings, each suitable in size and adequately equipped, and the rebuilding of derelict houses in the form of flats suitable for working class families.

The Society aims at re-housing original tenants at the original rents.

The work is extremely valuable, not only as regards the provision of suitable and much needed accommodation, but as an object lesson illustrating what can be done in the way of converting old and dilapidated buildings.

The following particulars concerning the work carried out during 1927 is from information kindly supplied by the Estate Managers and Honorary Secretaries :—

A.—*Clarendon and Gee Streets*.—This site consists of eight houses, five of which had been dealt with during 1926. During the past year the scheme of conversion into self-contained flats was completed by dealing with the three remaining houses.

The work included the repair of dilapidations, the installation of baths and sinks and connecting up to coppers to supply hot water.

B.—*Drummond Crescent Area*.—A considerable sum has been expended in general repair work. Plans were also drawn up for building eight flats on a vacant site at the corner of Drummond Crescent and Little Drummond Street. This included the demolition of two small houses, one of which, very dilapidated and structurally unsound, was a bad type of cottage, used as a tenement house. In its 7 rooms, three of them very small, were housed four families and two single tenants, totalling 23 persons.

One of the families displaced was re-housed by the St. Pancras Borough Council and the remainder by the Society.

The work of demolition and rebuilding was commenced in October and it is anticipated the new flats will be ready for occupation about the end of May, 1928.

The accommodation to be provided is as follows :—four flats each of 4 rooms, with scullery and bath room, to be let at 18s. per week, and 4 flats each containing 5 rooms, with scullery and bath room, to be let at 22s. 6d. per week.

C.—In September, 1927, the Society acquired the freehold of two blocks of premises in Somers Town, comprising 96 tenement houses. The property was in a very dilapidated condition, and during the three months to the end of the year about £230 was spent in urgent repairs and in cleaning and redecorating the worst rooms.

WORK OF THE ESTATES COMMITTEE OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL.

The following account of the principal matters dealt with during the year has been furnished by Mr. A. D. Corrick, Clerk to the Estates Committee :—

The Estates Committee is appointed by the Council to “take over, control and manage “all houses and other properties of the Council, except such as are used by any department of “the Council for its own purposes; to see that such houses and properties are kept in “tenantable condition and let at reasonable rents; to prepare schemes under the Housing of “the Working Classes Acts for the improvement or reconstruction of insanitary areas, and to “supervise the erection of houses for the working classes; and to deal with such other “matters as may be referred to the Committee by the Council.”

The dwellings controlled by the Committee comprise :—

- (a) Goldington Buildings, Great College Street (57 flats).
- (b) Flaxman Terrace Dwellings, Euston Road (84 flats).
- (c) Prospect Terrace Dwellings, Gray's Inn Road (71 flats).
- (d) Una House, Prince of Wales Road (65 flats).

- (e) The Brookfield Estate, Highgate (110 flats, 90 maisonettes and 2 houses).
- (f) 110 and 112, Leighton Road, Kentish Town.
- (g) 40, Argyle Square (the main part of the premises are used as a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and Dental Clinic, but rooms in the upper part of the house are let).
- (h) 13 and 15, Bayham Place, Camden Town.
- (i) 15, Willes Road, Kentish Town.
- (j) 24, Grafton Road Kentish Town.
- (k) 20 and 22, High Street and 3 and 5, Little King Street, Camden Town.
- (l) 5, Camden Road (the lower part is used as Electricity Showrooms, and the upper part let in rooms).
- (m) 63, Pratt Street, Camden Town.
- (n) 41 and 47, Stanhope Street, Regent's Park.
- (o) 155, 157, 159 and 161, Great College Street, Camden Town.
- (p) 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, Georgiana Street, Camden Town.

The vacancies occurring in the Council's dwellings are filled from a waiting list of applicants, which is an extensive one, and preference is given to St. Pancras families. It is worth remarking that during the year under review (1927), 58 changes of tenancies occurred in the above-mentioned premises, and the housing conditions of that number of families were accordingly improved.

SOMERS TOWN HOUSING SCHEME (WOLCOT STREET AREA).

The Borough Council have acquired the freehold and leasehold interests in several properties in Johnson Street, Wolcot Street and Clarendon Street, for the purpose of carrying out a housing scheme on this insanitary area. Eleven of the houses (21 to 28, Wolcot Street and 63, 64 and 65, Clarendon Street) have already been demolished in connection with the two blocks of working-class dwellings now being erected on the site.

The housing scheme is for the erection at present of four blocks of dwellings (Blocks A, B, C and D) with 88 separate tenements, comprising 24 two-room, 56 three-room and 8 four-room dwellings. Each tenement will, in addition, be provided with a kitchen containing a gas cooker, copper, bath, sink, larder and dresser. There will be a separate w.c. and coal bunker in lobby. A fifth block, comprising 36 dwellings, will be built later, and the total scheme will provide for 124 separate tenements.

The Council have fixed the weekly rents, inclusive of current rates and water charges, as follows:—13s. 9d. for two-room; 16s. 9d. for three-room; and 19s. for four-room tenements.

For the next section of building (Blocks C and D) the following forty properties will be demolished:—Nos. 1 to 20 and 44 to 54, Wolcot Street, 34 to 39, Johnson Street, and 38, 39 and 40, Clarendon Street.

It is anticipated that in July, 1928, Blocks A and B, comprising 44 dwellings, will be completed and ready for the occupation of families from the adjoining houses which are to be pulled down for the purpose of erecting Blocks C and D.

BROOKFIELD ESTATE FLATS AND GOLDINGTON BUILDINGS. PROVISION OF PRAM AND CYCLE SHEDS.

The Council decided to meet the need of accommodation for the storage of prams and cycles at these buildings in response to the wishes of many of the tenants. It is found that considerable damage is done to the walls, staircases and inside the flats through prams and cycles being taken up and down stairs and stored in the passages of flats, and there is a great strain, especially on the women, in having to carry prams up and down stairs. At the

other blocks of dwellings maintained by the Council provision has already been made for prams and cycles. A small weekly charge is made to the tenants using the sheds, and the following regulations have been made:—(a) A shed must not be used for any other purpose than for storing a perambulator or cycle; (b) motor cycles are prohibited; and (c) the use of a shed is entirely at the tenant's risk as regards loss or damage of the contents.

PROVISION OF BATHS, FLAXMAN TERRACE DWELLINGS.

Baths have been fitted in the sculleries of a large number of these flats under a scheme adopted by the Council, placing the matter on a satisfactory financial basis, and tenants pay an extra rent of sixpence per week for the additional convenience. Tenants have expressed their great satisfaction with the action of the Council in providing the baths.

FITZROY PARK ALLOTMENTS.

In connection with a contribution made by the Borough Council towards the purchase of Kenwood as an open space, a piece of land, about one acre in extent, abutting on Fitzroy Park, was conveyed to the Council, subject to its being retained for use as allotments or as an open space. There are 30 allotments under cultivation.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL HOUSING ESTATE.

The London County Council have placed at the disposal of the Metropolitan Borough Councils a quota of the new housing accommodation being provided at their Becontree, Downham and Watling Estates, to be utilised for bad cases of overcrowding and cases of special hardship. This scheme was initiated in January, 1925, and the number of St. Pancras families benefited to the end of 1927 is 317. There would be, in addition, a large number of St. Pancras families accommodated in County Council's dwellings from the L.C.C. ordinary waiting list.

The work involved in connection with this matter, the amount of correspondence, enquiries, interviews, etc., is considerable, but the results amply compensate for the amount of time occupied and trouble caused.

It will be of interest to record the progress being made with the development of the three housing estates to which the Borough Council nominate cases. The information is supplied by the County Council.

Becontree, Essex. On this estate, which is approximately 2,770 acres in extent, a total of about 26,000 houses can be erected. Up to 28th April, 1928, 13,673 houses had been completed, 2,222 others were in course of erection, and orders had been given to the contractors for a further 1,829 houses, the construction of which has not yet been commenced, making a total of 17,724 houses for which the County Council has so far approved capital estimates.

In regard to the Becontree Estate, the County Council are now in a position to deal with any applications received, as cottages have recently become available for letting in large numbers. Preference is given to persons residing within the County of London.

Downham, Lewisham and Bromley (522 acres). This estate is being developed by the erection of 5,932 houses, of which 3,588 have been completed.

Watling, Hendon (387 acres). The development of this estate was commenced in January, 1926. Already 2,134 houses have been completed, and 1,417 others are in course of erection. The estate when finished will comprise about 4,018 houses.

STAFF.

The administrative work in connection with the Estates Committee (Chairman:

Alderman Thomas A. Collins, J.P.; Deputy-Chairman: Councillor H. E. Capes) is carried out by Mr. A. D. Corrick, 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.

Section V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

Cowsheds.—There are now no licensed cowsheds in the Borough. The license for the one which previously existed expired in October and has not been renewed.

Dairies and Milkshops.—Thirty-one applications for registration under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders were received during the year. Of this number, 29 were granted and 2 refused.

One application in respect of an itinerant vendor was also received and granted.

The following list gives particulars as to the purveyors of milk on the register at the end of 1927:—

Number of purveyors of milk from retail milkshops on the register at the end of 1926	212
<i>Deduct</i> number removed from the register during the year 1927 ..	—32
<i>Add</i> number of purveyors registered by resolution of the Council during 1927	+ 29
Total number of purveyors of milk from retail milkshops on register at the end of 1927	209

In addition to the above, there were also on the register at the end of 1927 two persons in respect of premises where a wholesale cream trade only is done, and 14 itinerant vendors without retail milkshops.

BOTTLED MILK.

During the year 70 persons were registered to sell milk in sealed bottles. Five of this number were afterwards removed, so that at the end of the year there were 65 persons on the register.

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.

The following licences for the Sale of Graded Milk were granted in respect of 1927 :—

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.
Dec. 16th, 1926	Marshall's Dairies, Ltd., 19, Tudor Place, W. 1	"Grade A Tuberculin tested"	19, Tudor Place.
Do.	Welfords & Premier Dairies, Ltd., 233, Seven Sisters Road, N. 4	"Certified"	To sell in St. Pancras.
Do.	Manor Farm Dairy, Ltd., 39, High Road, East Finchley, N. 2	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	"Pasteurised"	25, Swain's Lane.
Do.	United Dairies (London), Ltd., 97, Elgin Avenue, W. 9	"Certified"	63, Park Street.
Do.	Do.	"Grade A Tuberculin tested"	Do.
Do.	Do.	"Pasteurised"	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	69, Albany Street.
Do.	Do.	Do.	177, Albany Street.
Do.	Do.	Do.	48, Marchmont Street.
Do.	Do.	Do.	126, Regent's Park Road.
Jan. 20th, 1927	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"	50, Gower Place.
Do.	Do.	"Grade A Tuberculin tested"	Do.
Do.	Do.	"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.	Lord Rayleigh's Dairies, Ltd., 16, Caroline Street, W.C. 1	Do.	To sell in St. Pancras.
Do.	D. Davies, 10-11, Woburn Buildings, Dukes Road, W.C. 1	"Certified"	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	10-11, Woburn Buildings, Dukes Road.
Do.	Do.	"Grade A Tuberculin tested"	Do.
Do.	Do.	"Grade A" (Bottling)	Do.
Do.	J. Evans, 35, Southampton Street, W. 1	"Certified"	35, Southampton Street.
Do.	Lincolnshire Dairies Ltd., 31, Oak Village, N.W. 5.	"Grade A"	31, Oak Village.
Feb. 17th, 1927	Welfords & Premier Dairies, Ltd., 233, Seven Sisters Road, N. 4	"Certified"	51, South Grove.
Do.	Do.	"Pasteurised"	Do.
Do.	Evan Jones, 137, King's Cross Road, W.C. 1	"Grade A"	137, King's Cross Road.
Do.	Do.	"Certified"	Do.
Do.	G. S. Daunton, 1, Guilford Street, W.C. 1	"Grade A Tuberculin tested"	1, Guilford Street.
Mar. 17th, 1927	H. J. Jenkins, 97, Kentish Town Road, N.W. 1	"Grade A"	97, Kentish Town Road.
Apl. 13th, 1927	Lincolnshire Dairies, Ltd., 31, Oak Village, N.W. 5	"Pasteurised" (Plant)	31, Oak Village.
June 16th, 1927	Stapleton & Sons, Ltd., Brooklands Farm, Stoke Newington	"Grade A Tuberculin tested"	To sell in St. Pancras.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The two special Food Inspectors have kept under regular observation food exposed or deposited for sale in slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, cooked meat shops, fishmongers' premises, stalls, market places, etc.

During the year the undermentioned unsound or diseased food was surrendered by the owners, either for destruction or to be dealt with as trade refuse. There were no seizures.

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

Apples, 13 barrels and 2 boxes	Liver, Pig's, 1
Apricots, 42 crates and 40 boxes	„ Sheep's, 2
Beef, about 25 stone	Lungs, Bullock's, 1 pair
Black Currants, 18 lbs.	Mackerel, 6
Bream, 1 box	Mussels, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel and 2 bags
Cabbages, 1 truck	Pears, 17 boats and 200 lbs.
Catfish, 2 boxes	Plaice, 2 cases
Cod, 1 trunk and 1 box	Rabbits, 150
Condensed Milk, 15 tins	Salmon, smoked, 42 lbs.
Grapes, 10 baskets	Skate, 2 cases and 2 boxes
Greengages, 21 crates	Sauerkraut, 1 barrel
Haddocks, 1 case and 4 boxes	Tomatoes, 96 boxes
Haddocks' Roe, 4 boxes.	Tongue, Bullock's, 1
Head, Bullock's, 1	„ Sheep's, 18
„ Pig's, 1	Whiting, 1 trunk
Heart, Bullock's, 1	Witches, 2 boxes
Livers, Bullocks', 10	Yeast, 10 baskets

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

At the end of 1927 there were 5 licensed slaughter-houses (private) in the Borough. Structurally they do not conform to a high standard of excellence. They are kept under periodical inspection by the Food Inspectors, who made 132 inspections during the year.

FRIED FISH AND FISH CURING PREMISES.

In 1927 there were 78 fried fish vendors' premises in the Borough, at 4 of which fish curing was also carried on. There were 21 fish curers' premises, including the 4 above mentioned. 377 visits were made by the Food Inspectors to these premises during the year.

ICE-CREAM PREMISES.

328 ice-cream premises were known to the department; 290 visits were paid to them by the Food Inspectors during the year.

BAKEHOUSES AND RESTAURANT KITCHENS.

At the end of 1927 there were 156 bakehouses on the register, including 63 factory bakehouses. 35 of these bakehouses were not in use. 115 of the 156 were underground bakehouses, of which 55 were factory bakehouses, and 29 not in use.

At the end of the year 379 restaurant kitchens were on the register.

Bakehouses and restaurant kitchens are supervised by the Factory and Workshop Inspector and further particulars in regard to them will be found on pages 44 and 45.

(c)—SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

800 samples have been taken under these Acts, of which 571 were formal and 229 informal. Of the formal, 547 proved to be genuine, and 24, or 4·2 per cent., adulterated, and of the informal, 204 were genuine and 25, or 10·9 per cent. adulterated.

Articles of food of which samples have been taken.	Total number of samples.		Genuine.		Adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Apricots (canned)	—	2	—	2	—	—
Bacon	—	4	—	4	—	—
Beans (canned)	—	2	—	1	—	1
Black pudding	—	1	—	1	—	—
Brawn	—	2	—	2	—	—
Butter	142	6	140	6	2	—
Cake	—	4	—	4	—	—
Cake flour	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cheese	—	2	—	2	—	—
Chocolates	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cocoa	8	1	8	1	—	—
Coffee	8	1	8	1	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cream	2	14	1	8	1	6
Cream (canned)	—	2	—	2	—	—
Cream (preserved)	1	7	1	6	—	1
Currants	—	3	—	3	—	—
Custard powder	2	—	2	—	—	—
Devonshire roll	—	1	—	1	—	—
Dripping	5	—	5	—	—	—
Fish paste	5	6	5	6	—	—
Flour	23	1	23	1	—	—
Fruit (mixed dried)	—	1	—	1	—	—
Fruit salad (canned)	—	4	—	4	—	—
„ (dried)	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ginger beer	—	1	—	1	—	—
Glycerine	5	—	5	—	—	—
Grapes	—	1	—	1	—	—
Herrings in tomato (canned)	—	2	—	2	—	—
Honey	—	2	—	2	—	—
Haricot beans	1	—	1	—	—	—
Jam	1	13	1	12	—	1
Jelly cream	—	1	—	1	—	—
Jelly crystals	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lard	19	—	19	—	—	—
Lemonade	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lemon curd	—	2	—	2	—	—
Lime juice	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lobster	—	1	—	1	—	—
Margarine	1	—	1	—	—	—
Macaroni	—	1	—	1	—	—
Meat cutlet	—	2	—	2	—	—
„ croquette	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ pie	—	10	—	10	—	—
Milk	309	2	295	1	14	1
„ (condensed)	—	9	—	9	—	—
Mustard	5	—	5	—	—	—
„ compound	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ pickle	—	1	—	1	—	—
Minced meat	—	1	—	1	—	—
Oatmeal	1	—	1	—	—	—
Peaches (canned)	—	1	—	1	—	—
Carried forward	541	120	524	110	17	10

Articles of food of which samples have been taken.	Total number of samples.		Genuine.		Adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Brought forward ..	541	120	524	110	17	10
Pears ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ (canned) ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ (dried) ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Polonie ..	—	3	—	3	—	—
Peas (dried) ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ (canned) ..	—	3	—	2	—	1
Peel (candied) ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pepper ..	7	—	7	—	—	—
Pine apple (canned) ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Pork and beans (canned) ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Pork pie ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Potato salad ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Prawns (canned) ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Prunes ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Raisins ..	—	4	—	4	—	—
Rice ..	4	—	4	—	—	—
Rissoles (meat) ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sardines (canned) ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sausage roll ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sausages ..	11	53	5	41	6	12
Soda water ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sponge cake ..	—	4	—	4	—	—
Steak pie ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Suet ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sugar ..	1	1	1	—	—	1
Sweets ..	—	8	—	8	—	—
Swiss roll ..	1	1	—	—	1	1
Tomatoes ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tongue ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Vinegar ..	4	—	4	—	—	—
„ (malt) ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wine (Australian) ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Salmon (canned) ..	—	8	—	8	—	—
Totals ..	571	229	547	204	24	25

Prosecutions were undertaken as regards 8 samples, which were reported as being adulterated. The results of the proceedings are stated in the following table:—

SUMMONSES.

(a) 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.
A. 5	Milk	Deficient in milk fat, 8.0 per cent.	1927, Feb. 23rd	£ s. d. Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act	£ s. d. 5 5 0
C. 46	„	„ 6.0 „	April 12th	4 0 0	2 2 0
A. 83	„	„ 12.6 „	May 4th	—	2 0 0
C. 134	„	„ 18.0 „	June 30th	3 0 0	1 1 0
C. 141	„	„ 20.6 „	„ „	4 0 0	1 1 0
C. 147	„	„ 7.0 „	„ „	1 0 0	1 1 0
C. 151	„	Added water, 3.4 per cent.	July 7th	2 0 0	2 2 0
C. 152	„	Deficient in milk fat, 6.0 per cent.	„ „	20 0 0	2 2 0

(b) MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Address where offence committed.	Offence.	Date of Hearing of Summons	Result of Proceedings.
Euston Street ..	Delivering milk in bottles which were not filled and closed on registered premises..	1927. May 4th ..	Costs 10s. 6d.
Do. ..	Do. do.	" ..	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.
Stanhope Street ..	Do. do.	May 5th ..	Costs £1 11s. 6d.
Do. ..	Do. do.	" ..	Fined £1.
Clarence Gardens ..	Do. do.	May 6th ..	Costs £1 11s. 6d.
Do. ..	Do. do.	" ..	Fined £1.
Clarence Road ..	Do. do.	June 2nd ..	" £5.
Do. ..	Do. do.	" ..	" 5s.
Prince of Wales Road	Do. do.	" ..	" £5.
Do. ..	Do. do.	" ..	" 5s.
Camden Road ..	Do. do.	" ..	" £2.
Do. ..	Do. do.	" ..	" 5s.
Hadley Street ..	Do. do.	" ..	" £2.
Cleveland Street ..	Do. do.	July 18th	Costs £2 2s.
Do. ..	Do. do.	" ..	Penalty 10s.
Cromer Street ..	Do. do.	July 19th	" £1.
Do. ..	Do. do.	" ..	" 10s.

(c) PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Address where offence committed.	Offence.	Date of Hearing of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
Chalton Street ..	Exposing meat on a stall without proper covering	1927. Dec. 1st ..	Fined 15s., costs £1 1s.

Wholesale Dealers in Margarine.—One certificate of registration under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts was issued during the year.

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

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1927.

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	311	Nil.
Cream	18	7

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

C. 224. Cream. 0.157 per cent. of boron trioxide, equal to 0.278 per cent. of boric acid.

A warning letter was addressed to the vendor by order of the Public Health Committee. No legal proceedings were instituted.

C. 23. Cream. 0.322 per cent. of boron trioxide, equal to 0.570 per cent. of boric acid. Informal sample.

- C. 67. Cream. 0.092 per cent. of boron trioxide, equal to 0.163 per cent. of boric acid. Informal sample.
- A. 65. Cream. 0.097 per cent. of boron trioxide, equal to 0.171 per cent. of boric acid. Informal sample.
- A. 70. Cream. 0.119 per cent. of boron trioxide, equal to 0.211 per cent. of boric acid. Informal sample.
- C. 28. Cream. 0.109 per cent. of boron trioxide, equal to 0.193 per cent. of boric acid. Informal sample.
- C. 44. Cream. 0.091 per cent. of boron trioxide, equal to 0.161 per cent. of boric acid. Informal sample.

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	...	...	...	...	7
(ii) Statements incorrect	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	8
(iii) Percentage of preservative found in each sample: Boric acid, 0.216, 0.057 0.211, 0.181, 0.136 ⁽²⁾ , 0.124, 0.769,					Percentage stated on statutory label: 0.4.

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

(i) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	8
(ii) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	8

(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 :—

C. 27. Preserved Cream. 0.434 per cent. of boron trioxide, equal to 0.769 per cent. of boric acid. Informal sample.

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

Section VI.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

With the exception of Scarlet Fever, all notifiable diseases were much less prevalent than during the previous year.

The following table gives the number of cases notified, the number of deaths which occurred, and the number of patients admitted to hospital during 1927. The notifications have *not* been corrected for any subsequent revision of diagnosis:—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

DISEASES.	NOTIFICATIONS.							Total all Ages.	DEATHS.							Total all Ages.	Number of Cases admitted to Hospital.
	AT AGES—YEARS.								AT AGES—YEARS.								
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 upwards.		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 upwards.		
1. Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	1	147	233	74	44	28	—	527	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	516
2. Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	5	121	156	40	33	35	—	390	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	6	388
3. Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	1	1	2	9	8	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	17
4. Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	8	14	—	22	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	21
5. Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	12	35	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
6. Erysipelas	4	2	4	1	9	70	8	98	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	60
7. Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8. Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3
9. Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
10. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
11. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	5	3	1	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	3
12. Acute Primary Pneumonia	4	35	26	6	19	80	8	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
13. Acute Influenzal Pneu- monia	3	16	7	1	19	66	9	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
14. Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
15. Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Measles	40	230	118	13	14	2	—	417	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	87
17. German Measles ..	3	25	18	6	7	1	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

* For Pneumonia deaths see Table 2 on page 79.

The notifications of, and deaths from, the notifiable infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis are classified in the following table according to the Wards in which they occurred:—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	NOTIFICATIONS.									DEATHS.								
	WARD.								Whole Borough.	WARD.								Whole Borough.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Scarletina or Scarlet Fever	120	74	95	67	54	30	21	66	527	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
2. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	58	44	110	29	64	37	17	31	390	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	6
3. Enteric or Typhoid Fever	2	1	3	2	5	2	—	6	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
4. Puerperal Fever	2	2	3	5	4	3	1	2	22	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	4
5. „ Pyrexia	9	3	8	3	7	8	4	5	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Erysipelas	15	8	16	12	13	14	6	14	98	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	6
7. Anthrax	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
9. Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio- encephalitis	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
10. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	—	5	6	10	3	5	5	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
12. Acute Primary Pneumonia	19	20	51	19	25	12	10	22	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	29	10	29	8	24	8	7	6	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Malaria	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Measles	53	19	29	35	145	42	15	79	417	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	5
17. German Measles	10	7	8	15	6	3	2	9	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	325	188	363	205	358	163	89	247	1938	2	5	5	5	7	3	2	2	31

* For Pneumonia deaths see Table 2 page 79.

SMALL-POX.

No case of this disease was notified in the Borough during the year. A number of cases were reported from time to time to have been in contact with cases of small-pox existing in other Metropolitan Boroughs or elsewhere. When possible, such persons were isolated and kept under observation until the incubation period was concluded.

VACCINATIONS.

1st January to 31st December, 1926.

	Number.					Percentage of Births registered.				
	North.	East.	West.	South.	Whole Borough	North.	East.	West.	South.	Whole Borough
Births registered ...	695	1009	782	1655	4141	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Not vaccinated ...	32	42	41	84	199	4·6	4·2	5·2	5·1	4·8
Successfully vaccinated ...	319	491	394	880	2084	45·9	48·7	50·4	53·1	50·3
Not vaccinated ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not susceptible of vaccination ...	1	1	—	3	5	0·2	0·1	—	0·2	0·1
Received certificate of conscientious objection ...	313	334	301	443	1391	45·0	33·1	38·5	26·7	33·6
Deposed by medical certificate ...	—	4	5	7	16	—	0·4	0·6	0·5	0·4
Deposed to known address in other districts ...	9	58	4	110	181	1·3	5·7	0·5	6·5	4·4
Not in sight of by removal ...	16	67	32	121	236	2·3	6·6	4·2	7·3	5·7
Vaccinated and not accounted for in previous columns	5	12	5	7	29	0·7	1·2	0·6	0·6	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.
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
1924	4398	2254	51·3	1355	30·8
1925	4121	1988	48·2	1529	37·2
1926	4141	2084	50·3	1420	34·3

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases notified was 527, as compared with 432 during the previous year. It was subsequently ascertained that 29 cases had been incorrectly diagnosed. The actual number of cases was therefore 498. Two deaths occurred; this equals a case mortality of 0·4 per cent.

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. 18 such cases occurred during the year. Three cases occurred in one house, all due to the same source of infection. Two of the suspected sources of infection were found to be suffering from nasal discharge, but the remainder showed no obvious signs of being infectious.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases notified was 390, as compared with 523 during the previous year. It was subsequently reported by the hospital authorities that 43 cases had been incorrectly diagnosed, the actual number of cases was therefore 347. Six deaths occurred, giving a case mortality of 1·7 per cent.—the lowest ever recorded in this Borough. The attack rate was 1·6 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 2·05 in 1926.

Antitoxin for the treatment of cases of this disease is supplied to medical practitioners free of charge by the Council. During the year 304 thousand units were provided.

ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

Twenty-one cases were notified and two deaths occurred, as compared with fifteen cases and one death in the previous year. On further investigation four cases were found to have been incorrectly diagnosed, the actual number of cases was therefore seventeen. Based on bacteriological examination, five cases were reported to be suffering from Typhoid and nine from Para-typhoid fever. In the remaining cases definite bacteriological information was not available. Two cases contracted the disease in France, one in America and one at Margate. Both the fatal cases contracted the disease abroad.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Twenty-two cases were notified and four deaths occurred. In addition to the above, fourteen cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia were found on further investigation to be suffering from Puerperal Fever. The total number of cases which occurred during the year was therefore thirty-six. This equals an incidence rate of 10·9 per 1,000 births and a case mortality of 11·1 per cent.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Forty-seven cases were notified during the year. On further investigation the causes of this condition were reported to be—

Puerperal Fever	..	..	14	Axillary Abscess	..	..	1
Mastitis..	..	..	6	Pneumonia	..	..	1
Influenza	..	..	6	Pleurisy	..	..	1
Doubtful	..	..	3	Pharyngitis	..	..	1
Cystitis	..	..	3	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	1
Lacerated Perineum..	..	..	1	Peritonitis	..	..	1
Pyelitis Pneumonia and Empyema	1			Paratyphoid B	..	..	1
Breast Abscess	..	..	1	Pyelitis	..	..	1
Pulmonary Embolus	..	..	1	Constipation	..	..	1
Reaction from difficult labour	..	..	1	Cold	..	..	1

ERYSIPELAS.

Ninety-eight cases were notified and 6 deaths occurred, as compared with 80 cases and 8 deaths during the previous year.

ANTHRAX.

One case of this disease was notified. It occurred in a man employed by a firm of taxidermists, who were dealing with the carcasses of two elephants, which were subsequently discovered to have died of the disease. As soon as this information was received the remains of the elephants were destroyed, and all persons who had handled them were kept under observation. The case in question developed a week later, and the patient was immediately given a dose of serum and sent to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he recovered. The elephants died at the gardens of the Zoological Society of London. It was not discovered how they became infected.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

(CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.)

Three cases were notified, and in each case the diagnosis was confirmed by bacteriological examination. One case proved fatal. The existence of two other (unnotified) cases was disclosed by death reports.

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOENCEPHALITIS.

Three cases were notified. One proved fatal in a few days, and of the other two, one was first admitted to Highgate Hospital, and both finally received treatment in the special hospitals provided by the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Thirty-eight cases were notified, which equals an incidence rate of 11·5 per 1,000 births. The services of a district nurse were provided in eleven instances. Five cases were admitted to the special hospital provided for the treatment of this disease.

The following table gives details concerning the cases in the form desired by the Ministry of Health:—

Cases.			Vision not Impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
38	27	11	37†	1	0	1*

* From other causes.

† Includes 4 cases removed from the Borough before complete recovery.

In addition to the above cases, nine cases of mild inflammation of the eye in the newly-born, not notifiable as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, were brought to notice by the London County Council or by Welfare Centres.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Nine cases were notified, but on further investigation two cases were found to have been incorrectly diagnosed. There were therefore seven genuine new cases during the year. Of these two died from the disease and one from other causes. One case has moved to an unknown address, and the remainder were found to have made fair recoveries when visited recently.

PNEUMONIA.

This disease is a frequent complication of other diseases, but when occurring in that way is not notifiable.

The notifiable forms of Pneumonia are Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia. 178 cases of the former and 121 of the latter were notified during the year. If requested by the medical attendant, a visiting nurse is supplied in necessitous cases at the cost of the Borough Council. During the year 68 cases were nursed under this arrangement, 1039 nursing visits being paid.

MALARIA.

Two cases were notified; in both instances the disease had been contracted abroad. No deaths were reported during the year.

DYSENTERY.

One case was notified, but the diagnosis was not confirmed by bacteriological examination. The patient had not been abroad and no source of infection was discovered. No deaths were reported.

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

These diseases are compulsorily notifiable in St. Pancras under Special Regulations sanctioned in 1920. All cases are notifiable by parents or guardians, but only the first case occurring in a house during an outbreak is notifiable by the medical attendant. An interval of two months since the previous case constitutes another outbreak. From 1916 to 1919, inclusive, these diseases were notifiable throughout the whole of England and Wales; but at the end of the year 1919 notification was abandoned by order of the Ministry of Health. In a few districts, St. Pancras being one, notification was retained.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

During the year a decision to abandon the previous practice of always admitting cases of scarlet fever to hospital in preference to measles was adopted. Under the new arrangement, when the incidence of infectious disease is such that the supply of beds is sufficient for all cases, medical practitioners will be able, as in the past, to secure the removal of a patient by direct application to the Metropolitan Asylums Board. During epidemic periods, however, cases of either disease will only be admitted on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health. At such periods the selection of cases for hospital will depend on whether the home conditions are suitable for treating an infectious patient, and it is designed to take into account the fact that measles has now a higher mortality rate than scarlet fever. 417 cases of Measles and 60 cases of German Measles were notified during the year, and since the incidence of Scarlet Fever was small no application of the new arrangement was necessary.

During December it became apparent that an epidemic of measles was beginning, and in accordance with the suggestion of the County Medical Officer of Health a special leaflet explaining the prevention and treatment of the disease was distributed to all schools, welfare centres and similar institutions where cases of measles were found to have occurred.

The services of a nurse were provided in all cases where this was desired by the medical attendant and 91 cases were admitted to hospital. Only five deaths were reported.

EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE.

During the latter part of November the Resident Medical Officer at the St. Pancras Dispensary reported the occurrence of four cases of jaundice in children attending one of the London County Council Schools. Two of the cases were sisters and it appeared likely that the jaundice was of the epidemic type. On further investigation by enquiry from medical

practitioners and the London County Council Schools, it was discovered that at least sixteen cases of jaundice had occurred in children residing in Wards 5, 6 and 8 during the previous 3 months. The information available indicated that the disease was mild in character and disappeared in from 4 to 14 days without the occurrence of nephritis or hæmorrhage. It has been shown that epidemics of jaundice of severe type may be due to an organism, the leptospira ictero-hæmorrhagica, which is spread by rats, and it has been suggested that even epidemics of the mild form may be due to the same cause. In the present instance, material from two cases was forwarded to Dr. Teale, of University College Hospital, in order to make a bacteriological examination, but no signs of leptospira were found.

Epidemic catarrhal jaundice has lately been the subject of a report from the Ministry of Health. It is thought that epidemics of jaundice have become more frequent in recent years, and several of these epidemics have been carefully investigated. They usually occur during November and amongst children, but up to the present no cause for them has been discovered.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of all new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease during 1927 are given in the following table in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 ..	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
1—5 ..	—	1	7	6	—	—	3	3
5—10 ..	4	3	11	14	—	—	—	—
10—15 ..	3	3	6	4	—	2	1	—
15—20 ..	16	24	8	5	3	10	1	1
20—25 ..	16	23	3	2	15	11	—	2
25—35 ..	37	36	5	6	9	20	1	—
35—45 ..	62	40	3	1	25	20	—	3
45—55 ..	48	21	4	—	35	12	1	—
55—65 ..	18	9	1	1	13	8	—	—
65 & upwards	6	7	1	2	8	6	—	—
Totals ..	211	167	49	43	108	89	8	12

The total number of Primary notifications was 397 ; in addition to these, 42 cases, which had not been notified, came to knowledge by means of special death reports, and 31 cases by transfer from other districts.

The total number of new cases during the year from all sources was therefore 470, equal to a notification rate of 2·21 per 1,000 of population.

The deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year numbered 217, equal to a death-rate of 1·02 per 1,000 of population.

The corresponding rate for the previous year was 0·98 per 1,000 of population.

It will be noted that, out of a total of 217 deaths from Tuberculosis, 42 (or nearly 20 per cent.) were of cases which either died un-notified or were notified only at death.

It is not satisfactory that so large a proportion of cases should come to knowledge only at so late a period.

In 6 instances Meningitis was stated to have been the cause of death, and this form of Tuberculosis is at times difficult to diagnose.

In a certain number of cases some misunderstanding had existed, and the medical attendant was under the impression that the case had been notified previously. Allowing for all such cases the percentage of un-notified cases remains unduly high.

In a number of instances notifications were received very soon after the death of the patient, but these were not accepted, as such notifications do not comply with the regulations.

In all cases of failure to notify, a communication is sent to the certifying practitioner asking for an explanation of the circumstances under which formal notification was not made. No case occurred in which it appeared to be desirable to institute proceedings for deliberate or wilful neglect to comply with the regulations.

Of the 42 cases dying un-notified or notified only at death, 10 occurred in Poor Law Institutions, 15 in other Institutions or Hospitals, and 17 at home.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified and those which came to knowledge by means of Death Reports and transfers from other Districts are given in the following tables:—

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 2nd January, 1927, to the 31st December, 1927 (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 ..	1	—	4	—	15	15	32	52	41	13	4	177	231	—	—	1	1	1	24	167	18	107
	{ Females	—	1	3	1	22	21	30	32	20	7	3	140	181	—	—	—	—	1	19	100	14	69
Non-pulmonary	{ Males ..	—	5	8	3	7	3	5	2	4	1	1	39	47	—	2	—	2	5	1	26	—	23
	{ Females	1	5	14	4	4	2	5	—	—	1	2	38	44	—	—	—	—	1	1	22	1	22
TOTALS		2	11	29	8	48	41	72	86	65	22	10	394	503	—	2	1	3	7	45	15	33	221

Age Periods.			Cases not Notified—Information obtained from Special Death Reports and by Transfer from other districts.											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 ...	—	—	—	2	1	1	5	10	7	5	2	33	
	Females ...	—	—	—	2	2	2	6	8	1	2	4	27	
Non-Pulmonary	Males ...	—	2	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	
	Females ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	
Totals	... ...	1	3	1	7	5	3	12	20	8	7	6	73	

The following table gives particulars as to the prevalence and fatality of this disease during the past 10 years :—

Year.	Estimated Population.	Primary Notifications.			Deaths.			Notification Rate.			Death Rate.		
		Pulmonary.	Other forms.	All forms.	Pulmonary.	Other forms.	All forms.	Pulmonary.	Other forms.	All forms.	Pulmonary.	Other forms.	All forms.
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
1925 ..	215900	389	103	492	180	51	231	1.80	0.48	2.28	0.83	0.24	1.07
1926 ..	216400	354	112	466	175	37	212	1.64	0.52	2.15	0.81	0.17	0.98
1927 ..	212800	378	92	470	197	20	217	1.78	0.43	2.21	0.93	0.09	1.02

The table below shows the number of notifications and the number of deaths, together with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of population, for each Ward of the Borough :—

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).

Ward.	Notifications.		Deaths.	
	Number.	Rate per 1000 of Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1	83	2.3	36	1.0
2	40	1.8	18	0.8
3	78	2.2	33	0.9
4	61	2.3	31	1.2
5	70	2.3	31	1.0
6	35	1.7	26	1.3
7	46	3.0	13	0.9
8	54	2.0	25	0.9
Homeless	3	—	4	—
Totals	470	2.2	217	1.0

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.

These Regulations placed various additional duties upon local Authorities, and included the compilation of a register of cases of Tuberculosis of all kinds who are residents of the Borough.

The following table gives this information for the year ended December 31st, 1927 :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
Number of cases on the Register at the commencement of the year 1927	1241	443	1684
Number of cases notified during the year	378	92	470
	1619	535	2154
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year (from death or other causes)	320	70	390
Number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year	1299	465	1764

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.
No formal action was necessary during the year under the above regulations.

BOARDING OUT OF CHILDREN FROM TUBERCULOUS HOMES.

This scheme was initiated in 1925, and provided for :—

- (a) The boarding out of children living in heavily infected and overcrowded homes, and for
- (b) The boarding out of children who were being discharged from Institutions, if the homes were unsuitable and inimical to the maintenance of health.

At a later date the scheme was further extended to include :—

- (c) "Weakly" children, living under conditions likely to subject them to infection, and children, in suitable instances, whose parents were under treatment for tuberculosis. Originally the children were sent away for a limited period. When the scheme was extended it was decided that the children, in all categories, might be kept away as long as the home conditions were unfavourable.

The arrangements are made by the Invalid Children's Aid Association, on behalf of the London County Council.

During the year 5 children have been boarded out under the scheme.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

No meeting of the full Committee was held during the year ; a small Sub-Committee has met, usually once a week, to deal with routine duties.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

This is situated at 39, Oakley Square, and forms part of the premises of the St. Pancras General Dispensary. It comprises the first floor of the building, and consists of a waiting

room, consulting room, office and lavatory. Two dressing rooms are obtained by partitioning off a portion of the waiting room. Nine consultations are held in each week, 2 in the morning, 5 in the afternoon, and 2 in the evening.

The following report on the work of the Dispensary during the year has been furnished by the Tuberculosis Officer:—

“The year of 1927 has been one of increased activity in the Tuberculosis Dispensary. The number of new cases show a marked increase, 793 as against 685. The number of attendances have risen from 4,533 to 5,094, and the number of visits of Health Visitors from 4,580 to 5,279. There have been 917 sputa examined and 55 X-ray reports obtained, as against 804 and 33 in 1926. Of the 793 new cases, 198 were Contact cases and of these 8 were found to be definitely tuberculous.

Twenty-two cases have been recommended for hospital observation previous to diagnosis, nine of these being subsequently diagnosed as tuberculous.

Two hundred and twenty-five cases have been sent up by private doctors for an opinion.

Two hundred and thirteen cases have been recommended for Institutional treatment, and of these 158 have already returned, 18 are still away, and the remainder, for various reasons, did not go away or were refused vacancies.

Of the 158 who have had Sanatorium treatment, 99 returned “Improved,” 26 “Stationary,” 9 “Worse,” 15 died, and 9 have not yet been seen since their return.

Throughout the year, the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary has continued smoothly, and close touch has been kept with local Medical Practitioners, Ministry of Pensions, British Red Cross Association, Charity Organisation Society and various charitable organisations.

The task of finding work for patients who have returned from Sanatorium fit for light, or part-time work, remains most difficult. Where possible, cases are referred to the local Labour Exchange, with suggestions as to suitable occupations, and although by this means few find employment, it is found that the majority of patients who obtain work do so by their own initiative.

It has been noticed that an increasing number of people appear to realise the main symptoms of phthisis and to seek advice early, if any of these symptoms occur; and a growing number of patients are advised to go to the Dispensary by other patients or neighbours because they appear to have symptoms of consumption. In consequence, a larger number of cases are seen for the first time in the earlier stages than were formerly. This is encouraging, as great importance is attached to the educational side of the Dispensary work.

A. VINEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.”

The following table gives a summary of the work carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year :—

	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	105	74	3	—	6	1	10	8	111	75	13	8
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	53	11	4
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	60	73	66
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	2
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	6
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	31	72	61
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as—												
(a) Cured	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	1	3	2
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	113	152	133
D.—Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	356	245	22	25	22	17	39	32	378	262	61	57
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	56	17	11
Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st 807												
Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ... 59												
Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" 212												
Died during the year 80												
Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months 25												
Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) 5094												
Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision —												
Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for—												
(a) "Light" treatment	11											
(b) Other special forms of treatment	47											
Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary ... 25												
Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—												
(a) At homes of applicants 19												
(b) Otherwise 206												
Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes 133												
Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes 5279												
Number of—												
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ... 917												
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work 55												
Number of Insured persons on Dispensary Register on 31st December 484												
Number of Insured persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December 160												
Number of Reports received during the year in respect of Insured persons:—												
(a) Form G.P. 17 —												
(b) Form G.P. 36 17												

Section VII.—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.
Scarlet Fever	509	501	527	516
Diphtheria	364	358	383	384
Enteric Fever	15	15	16	6
Erysipelas	78	78	78	2
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	13	13	13	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	3	4	5
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	2	2	2	2
Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis	177	177	185	155
Measles	13	13	15	13
Vermin and Scabies	100	100	126	82
Other Diseases	288	288	297	59
Totals	1563	1549	1652	1231

The following table gives 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 palliasses	82	1577	11	53
Bolsters and pillows	45	3376	7	47
Sheets, blankets and counterpanes	35	4680	10	50
Rugs, mats, cushions, carpets, covers and curtains	31	715	17	33
Wearing apparel	21	2024	6	—
Books	5	94	—	—
Sundries	18	316	3	1
Totals	237	12782	54	184

The tables above are exclusive of the disinfection of the clothing of persons who attended the cleansing station on account of being infested by vermin or suffering from scabies.

CLEANSING STATION.

The amount of work carried out during the year is shown in the following table. The figures represent the number of attendances. At each attendance the person receives a bath, and the clothing is disinfected :—

	Men.	Women.	Children under 15.	Total.
Vermin	1182	51	4760	*5993
Scabies	29	60	780	869
Totals ..	1211	111	5540	6862

* Includes 735 males and 9 females who had no home address.

The staff of the Disinfecting and Cleansing Station consists of a Foreman, a Disinfector and 2 Motor Drivers and Disinfectors ; a Matron of the Cleansing Station and 2 Women Assistants.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

To aid in diagnosis and to detect contact or carrier cases the Borough Council provides bacteriological diagnosis, free of charge, in connection with certain diseases.

In addition to the above, the preparation and supply of vaccines is undertaken, if desired by the medical attendant, for use in connection with cases of Puerperal Fever.

This work is performed under an arrangement made with the Council by Professor F. H. Teale, M.D., of University College Hospital.

The undermentioned examinations were made during the year :—

Nature of Specimen.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli	178	1288	1466
Blood <i>re</i> Typhoid Fever	1	11	12
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	55	451	506

Facilities for the examination of Cerebro-spinal fluid in suspected cases of Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica and Cerebro-spinal Fever are available through the London County Council's laboratory, and for the examination of blood in cases of suspected Malaria through the Ministry of Health.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT OF ST. PANCRAS DURING 1927 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.
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†
1925	216300	215900	4111	3880	17·9*	2864	13·3†	680	561	280	72	2745	12·7†
1926	216800	216400	4129	3612	16·7*	2992	13·8†	855	543	274	76	2680	12·4†
1927	213200	212800	3925	3299	15·5*	3034	14·3†	939	526	205	62	2621	12·3†

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.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S SHORT LIST OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH AT
DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF
ST. PANCRAS, 1927.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Sex.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 years and upwards.
ALL CAUSES	{	M	1407	112	35	27	35	47	148	452	32	222
		F	1213	94	15	19	15	56	155	332	252	275
1. Enteric Fever	{	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Small Pox	{	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles	{	M	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	{	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	{	M	13	4	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	22	11	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
6. Diphtheria	{	M	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		F	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Influenza	{	M	38	1	1	1	1	—	10	16	6	2
		F	45	1	—	—	—	4	6	14	11	9
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	{	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	{	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
		F	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	{	M	109	—	—	—	—	18	34	49	7	1
		F	88	—	—	—	2	21	39	20	5	1
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	{	M	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
		F	12	3	1	2	—	3	3	—	—	—
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	{	M	141	—	—	1	—	—	9	55	51	25
		F	155	—	—	—	—	—	23	71	36	25
13. Rheumatic Fever	{	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1
14. Diabetes	{	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	2
		F	16	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	6	1
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	{	M	50	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	18	10
		F	46	—	—	—	—	1	—	16	17	12

TABLE No. 2—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 years and upwards.
16. Heart Disease ...	M	240	—	—	—	2	2	12	75	85	64
	F	207	—	—	—	2	8	19	56	48	74
17. Arterio-sclerosis ...	M	76	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	27	29
	F	70	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	21	36
18. Bronchitis ...	M	134	3	1	—	—	1	8	49	41	31
	F	105	2	1	—	1	—	3	30	36	32
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	M	125	26	14	6	7	—	12	40	15	5
	F	81	20	6	3	1	1	6	17	14	13
20. Other Respiratory Diseases...	M	18	—	1	—	1	—	4	8	1	3
	F	15	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	5	3
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	M	21	—	—	—	—	2	4	13	1	1
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1
22. Diarrhœa, etc. ...	M	22	18	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
	F	13	9	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis...	M	9	—	—	—	4	—	3	2	—	—
	F	6	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—
24. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M	43	—	—	1	—	1	6	16	15	4
	F	27	—	—	—	—	1	2	12	6	6
26. Puerperal Sepsis...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	M	41	40	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Suicide ...	M	20	—	—	—	—	2	4	9	5	—
	F	13	—	—	—	—	1	7	5	—	—
30. Other Deaths from violence	M	65	3	2	6	9	8	10	15	8	4
	F	34	3	—	2	1	6	6	4	10	2
31. Other defined Diseases ...	M	200	16	5	5	6	10	25	52	40	41
	F	187	10	1	—	3	4	25	48	37	59
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Deaths under 1 year ...	M	96	16
	F	77	17

TABLE No. 3.

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 and Deaths.—Outward transfers are excluded, and then births and 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	485	13·6	388	10·9	28	58	36	1·0
2	337	15·3	257	11·7	25	74	18	0·8
3	585	16·3	421	11·8	33	56	33	0·9
4	406	15·6	363	14·0	25	62	31	1·2
5	535	17·6	416	13·7	33	62	31	1·0
6	371	17·9	267	12·9	21	57	26	1·3
7	191	12·5	156	10·2	10	52	13	0·9
8	389	14·3	323	11·9	27	69	25	0·9
Homeless	—	—	30	—	3	—	4	—
Borough	3299	15·5	2621	12·3	205	62	217	1·0

TABLE No. 4.—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 1927. (52 weeks ended 31st December, 1927.)

	Estimated Population, Mid. 1926.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mor- tality.		Estimated Population, Mid. 1926.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate (Crude).	Infantile Mor- tality.
England and Wales ...	†39,290,000	16·7	12·3	69	County of London ...	†4,605,400	16·1	11·9	59
Birmingham ...	934,300	19·2	11·8	72	<i>West.</i>				
Liverpool ...	862,600	22·2	13·5	91	Paddington ...	146,700	15·2	12·8	78
Manchester ...	752,000	18·3	13·7	82	Kensington ...	179,800	14·8	13·1	65
Sheffield ...	523,300	16·6	12·1	89	Hammersmith ...	134,400	15·4	12·5	58
Leeds ...	473,400	17·0	12·8	77	Fulham ...	164,300	14·9	11·0	67
Bristol ...	383,300	17·1	12·3	56	Chelsea ...	64,820	13·2	13·5	74
West Ham ...	315,300	21·3	10·9	60	City of Westminster ...	188,400	9·9	11·7	67
Hull ...	294,600	19·3	13·2	91	<i>North.</i>				
Bradford ...	288,700	14·9	14·4	92	St. Marylebone ...	105,800	13·0	11·5	59
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	284,700	21·8	12·3	75	Hampstead ...	87,530	11·7	11·6	49
Stoke-on-Trent ...	275,600	21·5	13·3	97	St. Pancras ...	216,400	15·2	11·9	61
Nottingham ...	268,000	17·3	13·7	82	Islington ...	339,200	17·3	12·0	55
Salford ...	247,400	16·7	12·9	75	Stoke Newington ...	53,080	13·8	11·8	64
Leicester ...	241,700	17·0	12·4	76	Hackney ...	228,500	15·5	11·3	64
Portsmouth ...	231,500	17·6	12·4	54	<i>Central.</i>				
Cardiff ...	225,600	18·8	12·3	76	Holborn ...	43,200	11·7	12·0	38
Croydon ...	205,900	16·1	11·6	53	Finsbury ...	77,550	18·6	12·8	51
Plymouth ...	187,300	17·8	13·3	58	City of London ...	13,230	8·6	11·5	96
Bolton ...	177,000	15·0	13·6	76	<i>East.</i>				
Southampton ...	169,300	17·7	12·6	62	Shoreditch ...	107,400	20·4	12·2	73
Willesden ...	165,270	13·9	10·2	65	Bethnal Green ...	119,600	19·7	11·1	57
Sunderland ...	163,800	22·6	13·5	92	Stepney ...	255,400	18·0	11·4	66
Swansea ...	163,200	18·2	12·1	82	Poplar ...	169,000	19·6	11·5	66
Rhondda ...	162,500	16·9	10·9	84	<i>South.</i>				
Birkenhead ...	158,000	18·5	11·9	92	Southwark ...	188,600	18·6	12·9	60
Tottenham ...	151,120	12·5	10·7	79	Bermondsey ...	123,100	19·6	12·6	61
East Ham ...	146,600	12·7	9·7	62	Lambeth ...	311,300	16·0	12·2	54
Oldham ...	143,000	14·6	13·9	87	Battersea ...	171,900	16·3	11·8	53
Brighton ...	139,500	14·5	13·1	52	Wandsworth ...	342,100	13·6	11·2	51
Derby... ..	136,600	17·9	12·2	66	Camberwell ...	275,400	15·4	11·1	52
Middlesbrough... ..	133,600	23·6	13·2	91	Deptford ...	115,700	16·5	11·1	58
Wolverhampton ...	131,000	19·3	11·9	85	Greenwich ...	103,300	16·2	10·7	54
Leyton ...	130,000	10·6	10·2	56	Lewisham ...	187,800	15·2	10·8	45
Coventry ...	127,800	16·7	10·7	60	Woolwich ...	141,900	15·3	10·3	43
Gateshead ...	127,700	19·7	12·8	100					
Walthamstow ...	125,500	14·3	10·4	58					
Stockport ...	125,400	14·9	12·0	71					

† Estimated population to middle of 1927.

TABLE NO. 5.—METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR SAINT PANCRAS, 1927.

(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.)	29·832	30·073	29·756	29·955	30·065	29·917	29·894	29·883	29·805	30·058	29·970	29·906
Air temperature— Mean of—												
A. Maximum	45·0	44·7	53·0	56·5	66·2	66·4	69·1	70·8	63·0	58·5	48·2	39·3
B. Minimum	36·5	36·0	40·9	41·7	46·6	50·3	56·0	55·7	50·7	45·8	39·2	33·6
Mean of A and B	40·7	40·3	46·9	49·1	56·4	58·3	62·5	63·3	56·9	52·1	43·7	36·5
Difference from Average	+1·9	+0·3	+4·0	+0·7	+1·3	—2·7	—1·8	+0·1	—1·7	+1·4	—0·6	—4·0
Humidity—Morning	91	92	85	74	70	73	80	83	87	89	91	92
Earth Temperature at 4 ft. depth	44·0	42·6	44·0	45·9	50·0	53·5	56·0	58·2	57·5	53·4	50·6	46·4
Bright Sunshine— Total Observed (daily mean) Hrs.	0·65	0·73	2·75	5·14	7·40	5·63	4·30	5·55	2·66	1·75	1·00	0·42
Per cent. of total possible	8	7	23	37	47	34	27	38	21	16	11	5
Difference from average Hrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rain and other forms of precipitation— Number of Days	17	14	17	14	10	16	17	21	16	14	15	11
Total Fall Ins.	1·78	3·34	2·57	2·02	1·29	2·50	3·24	3·97	4·77	1·29	2·60	4·17
Difference from average	—0·08	+1·69	+0·71	+0·47	—0·47	+0·79	+0·83	+1·77	+2·95	—1·34	+0·24	+1·77

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

TABLE No. 6.—*Report of Work carried out by District Inspectors for the year 1927.*

				RACKHAM.	LONNON.	BROWN.	DILLON.	WALKER.	JAMES.	ADKINS.	AKERS.	JAFFA.	CAPEL.	NIXON.	WEST.	TOTALS.
Complaints received, 2,707																
Complaints Investigated. Whole house inspected ..				5	8	42	—	26	28	112	80	32	80	104	28	545
" Part of house inspected ..				142	422	204	—	256	203	176	151	404	122	335	313	2728
" Re-inspections ..				639	828	1021	—	590	831	701	715	751	794	1367	1241	9478
Infectious Diseases	Investigations and inspections ..			136	278	185	—	135	191	390	146	153	331	269	201	2415
	Re-inspections ..			29	521	290	—	37	215	315	144	51	438	155	159	2354
Smoke Observations				2	—	2	—	60	12	33	2	118	20	6	—	255
Offensive or Regulated Trades ..				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	46	—	1	—	48
Mews and Stable Yards—Number Inspected ..				284	532	236	—	165	291	233	431	716	106	409	233	4236
Other Inspections and Re-inspections ..				70	17	7	—	19	41	131	11	18	144	16	80	554
<i>Housing Acts and Regulations, 1925.</i>																
Number of Houses Inspected	Primary Inspections ..			1	2	21	—	15	19	28	50	31	103	—	40	310
	Re-inspections ..			2	9	226	—	185	45	79	323	80	488	110	197	1744
Underground rooms illegally occupied	Inspections ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	Re-inspections ..			—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	12	—	25
<i>Houses let in Lodgings (Bye-laws, Sec. 6).</i>																
Number of Tenements Inspected	Primary Inspections ..			—	7	115	—	164	240	22	69	4	51	16	50	738
	Re-inspections ..			—	5	597	—	1293	1586	4	365	26	191	141	297	4505
<i>Drainage.</i>																
(a) Under Notice, Plans, Supervision, etc. ..				260	321	309	—	130	292	497	306	159	317	412	567	3570
(b) Voluntary, do. do. ..				300	673	379	—	272	141	882	694	964	271	328	496	5400
(c) New Buildings do. do. ..				1457	123	2	—	225	81	—	40	—	172	410	—	2510
(d) Tested after Infectious Disease, 607.																
Attendances at Police Court, etc. ..				5	—	8	—	5	19	—	10	—	6	—	13	66
<i>Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts.</i>																
Inspections				2	8	4	—	—	6	1	6	4	2	2	—	35
Re-inspections				—	—	15	—	—	10	1	2	11	5	—	2	46
TOTALS ..				3334	3751	3664	—	3877	4251	3605	3555	3568	3944	4093	3919	41564
Notices served;—																
Intimations				141	230	323	—	268	476	281	328	252	356	401	358	3414
R.R.A. (Tenants)				1	8	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	5	11	2	35
Do. Release (Owners) ..				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	—	9
TOTALS ..				142	238	327	—	268	477	281	332	252	365	416	360	3458

NOTE.—Inspector Dillon absent throughout the year owing to a fractured leg.

TABLE NO. 7.—*Inspections and other work of the Food Inspectors during 1927.*

	Mr. Auger.	Mr. Child,	Total.
Number of Visits to:—			
Milkshops	379	395	774
Dairies	3 ²	45	77
Cowsheds	—	14	14
Ice Cream Premises	110	180	290
Slaughter Houses	63	69	132
Butchers' Shops and Meat Stalls	1581	1568	3149
Prepared Meat Premises	21	241	262
Fishmongers' Shops	13	91	104
Fried Fish Shops	130	161	291
Fish Curers' premises	28	58	86
Other Premises where Food or Drugs are sold ..	69	57	126
Marketing Streets and Places	1994	1104	3098
Attendances at Police Court	10	16	26
Other Visits	167	220	387
Re-inspection after Intimation Notices	—	1	1
TOTAL	4597	4220	8817
*Number of Samples taken:—			
Formal	241	†341	582
Informal	159	70	229
TOTAL	400	411	811
UNHEALTHY FOODS.			
Surrenders:—			
Meat, &c.	10	5	15
Fish	10	3	13
Shell Fish	—	2	2
Fruit	3	6	9
Vegetables	—	1	1
Yeast	—	1	1
Condensed Milk	—	1	1
	23	19	42
Seizures	—	—	—
Canal Boats inspected	13	—	13
Notices Served	—	2	2

* See page 58.

† Including 11 samples taken for other Boroughs under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

TABLE No. 8.

Report of Work carried out by the Factory and Workshop and Women Inspectors during the year 1927.

<i>Inspections and Re-Inspections</i>	Thompson.	Bibby.	Smith.	Hunter.	Anderson.	Blaxland.	Camman.	Holland.	Totals.
Factories (including factory laundries and bake-houses)	1552	161	4	—	1	—	25	1	1744
Workshops (including workshop laundries and bakehouses)	1654	452	132	47	36	19	382	22	2744
Workplaces (including Restaurant kitchens) ...	415	15	75	66	64	42	106	112	895
Outworkers' premises	—	2	222	70	91	74	338	132	929
Measles	—	—	120	146	187	94	117	105	769
German Measles	—	—	13	45	36	2	1	12	109
Whooping Cough	—	—	60	316	212	83	52	295	1018
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	40	33	39	41	42	45	240
Puerperal Fever... ..	—	—	7	7	6	8	18	6	52
„ Pyrexia	—	—	12	8	9	9	16	15	69
Tuberculosis	—	2	1330	1256	1149	2036	1426	1865	9064
Other diseases	—	—	241	590	1137	224	252	355	2799
Infectious Disease (after care)	—	—	205	318	226	117	672	413	1951
Milk Enquiries	—	201	50	23	51	35	76	40	476
Assisting at Centres	—	—	98	68	20	52	8	4	250
Attendance at Tuberculosis Dispensary	—	3	127	108	91	144	117	109	699
Hospitals or other Institutions	—	88	302	21	9	88	52	89	649
Verminous Persons	—	—	184	160	242	206	157	273	1222
Other Visits	—	9	143	130	79	350	213	232	1156
Totals	3621	933	3365	3412	3685	3624	4070	4125	26935
<i>Notices served relating to:—</i>									
Factories	152	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	153
Workshops	110	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	113
Workplaces	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	285	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	291

