

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

Contributors

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Radford, Maitland.

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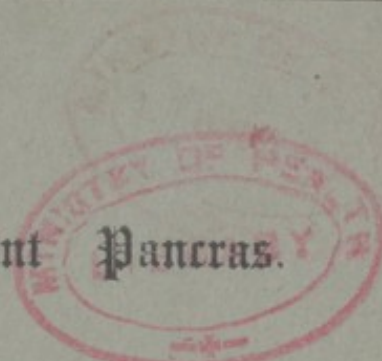
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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1938.

MAITLAND RADFORD, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

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MAITLAND RADFORD, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

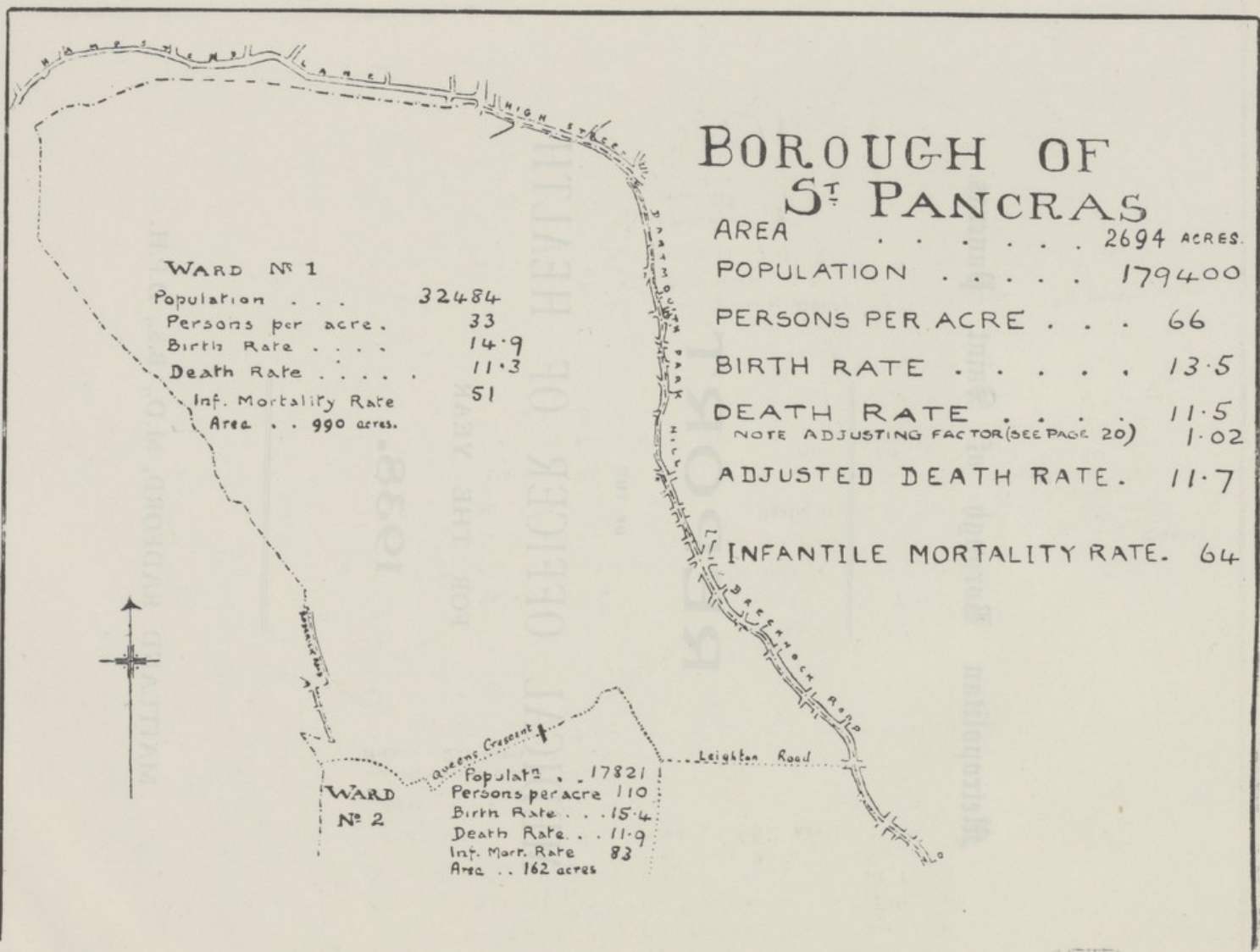
BOROUGH OF ST PANCRAS

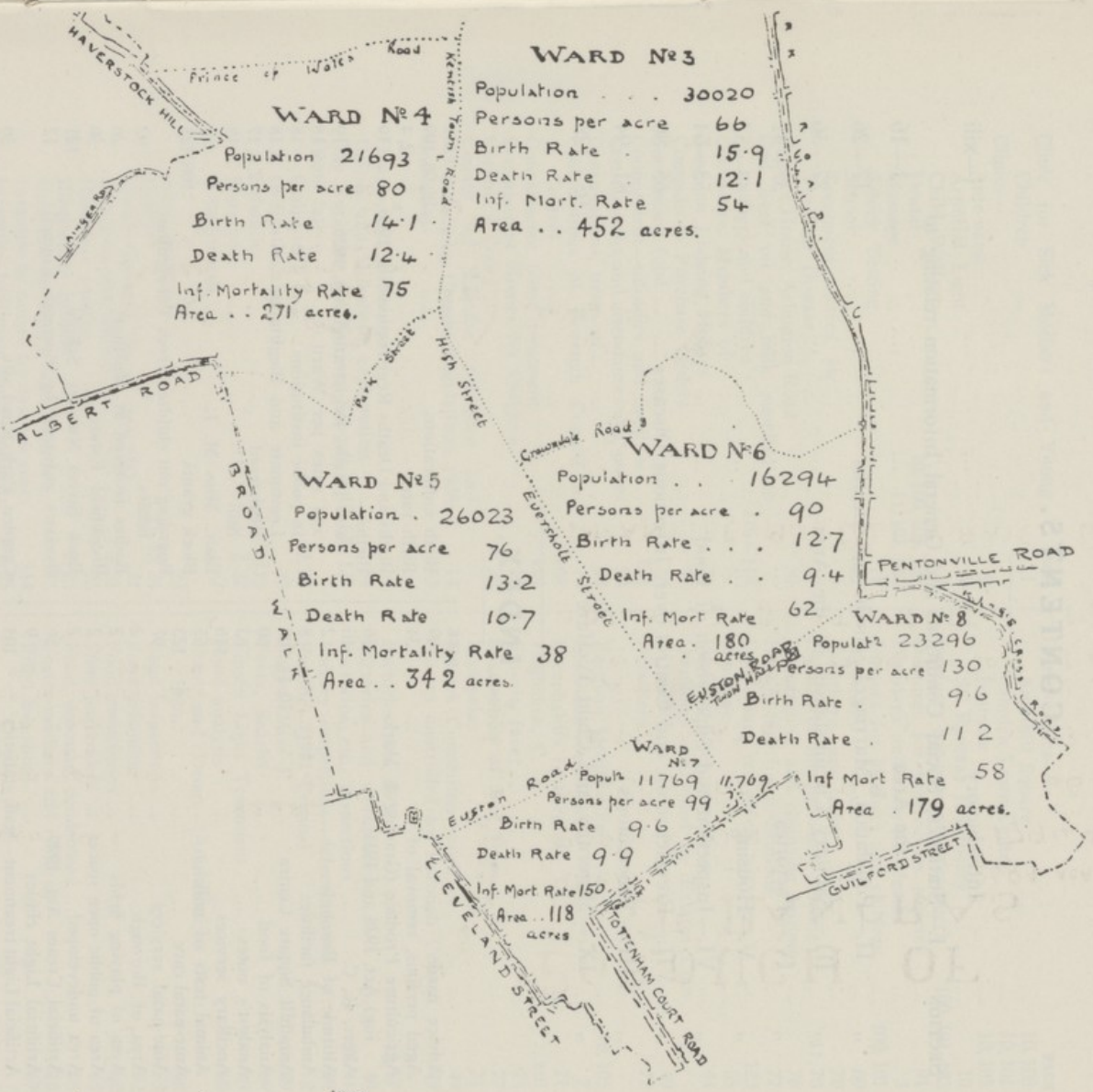
AREA 2694 ACRES.
 POPULATION 179400
 PERSONS PER ACRE 66
 BIRTH RATE 13.5
 DEATH RATE 11.5
 NOTE ADJUSTING FACTOR (SEE PAGE 20) 1.02
 ADJUSTED DEATH RATE. 11.7

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE. 64

WARD N° 1
 Population 32484
 Persons per acre 33
 Birth Rate 14.9
 Death Rate 11.3
 Inf. Mortality Rate 51
 Area 990 acres.

WARD N° 2
 Population 17821
 Persons per acre 110
 Birth Rate 15.4
 Death Rate 11.9
 Inf. Mort. Rate 83
 Area 162 acres





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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
EUSTON ROAD, N.W.1.
June, 1939.

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

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

This Report upon the sanitary circumstances and the vital statistics of the Borough is the 83rd Annual Report that has been submitted and the fifth that I have had the honour to prepare.

A summary of the principal statistics for the year 1938 is given on pages 2, 3 and 4.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population again shows a fall, the decrease being 2,500 or 1·37 per cent.

It is a matter of interest that the birth rate for the Borough has risen and is higher than for the last five years. In this respect the Borough reflects the slight upward tendency apparent in the rate for the Country as a whole.

Graphs illustrating the birth rate, death rate and infantile mortality rate during recent years will be found facing page 4.

Matters extraneous to the usual work of the Public Health Department made 1938 a difficult year for all concerned, and for this reason I wish to lay special emphasis upon my thanks to members of the Borough Council generally, to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, to the staff of the Public Health Department and to my colleagues in other Departments for their assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MAITLAND RADFORD,

Medical Officer of Health.

Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

November, 1937, to October, 1938.

CHAIRMAN.

Councillor C. H. DENYER, M.A.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

Councillor Mrs. E. DAVIES.

EX-OFFICIO.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Councillor JOHN CHARLES GERALD SPERNI,
M.I.Struct.E., J.P.).

ALDERMEN.

CROSBY, MISS ADA, M.B.E.
EVANS, EVAN.
GREGG, DR. EDWARD ANDREW, J.P.
SPRY, WILLIAM PALMER.

COUNCILLORS.

Ward

2 BELL, MRS. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE
HARRISON, J.P.
8 CHAMBERS, PERCY HENRY.
4 DAY, DR. MRS. MARY TREGELLIS.
3 DEBENHAM, MARTIN RIDLEY, B.A.
5 ESCOTT, ARTHUR, F.I.B.D.
8 EVANS, JOHN.
1 FRENCH, FREDERIC JOSEPH.
6 GREGORY, MRS. JEANETTA.
7 HUME, MRS. LYDIA GERTRUDE.
3 JACKSON, MISS STELLA, B.A.
5 KEMP, SYDNEY ALFRED.
2 MELVIN, FREDERICK GEORGE.
6 NEEDHAM, MRS. MAY.
1 PEARSON, LOUIS, B.A.
4 PYM, MRS. DIANA, B.A.
5 ROLLES, HARRY.
7 SWIFT, MANSELL JAMES, F.R.M.S.
3 TIBBLES, MRS. GLADYS.

November, 1938, to October, 1939.

CHAIRMAN.

Councillor C. H. DENYER, M.A.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

Councillor Mrs. E. DAVIES.

EX-OFFICIO.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Councillor GEORGE ALBERT WATTS, J.P.).

ALDERMEN.

CROSBY, MISS ADA, M.B.E.
EVANS, EVAN.
GREGG, DR. EDWARD ANDREW, J.P.
SPRY, WILLIAM PALMER.

COUNCILLORS.

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HARRISON, J.P.
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4 DAY, DR. MRS. MARY TREGELLIS.
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7 HUME, MRS. LYDIA GERTRUDE.
3 JACKSON, MISS STELLA, B.A.
1 JOSHUA, MISS LUCY HENRIETTA.
3 MELVIN, FREDERICK GEORGE.
6 NEEDHAM, MRS. MAY.
4 PYM, MRS. DIANA, B.A.
5 ROLLES, HARRY.
8 SEEAR, ERNEST GEORGE.
7 SWIFT, MANSELL JAMES, F.R.M.S.
3 TIBBLES, MRS. GLADYS.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
AT END OF THE YEAR 1938.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, ADMINISTRATIVE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE OFFICER, VACCINATION OFFICER, AND ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

(G) M. RADFORD, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE OFFICER.

(G) P. V. PRITCHARD, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.P., F.R.F.P.&S.

PUBLIC ANALYST.

J. KEAR COLWELL, F.I.C.

PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

DR. N. J. GOODCHILD—Ward 1. DR. A. E. TAIT—Wards 5, 6 and 7.
DR. F. L. PELLY—Ward 2. DR. C. H. ALDERTON—Ward 8.
DR. J. W. WIGG—Wards 3 and 4.

(G) **SANITARY INSPECTORS.**

Inspectors of Food and Food Places.

¶‡G. W. ADKINS. ¶‡S. W. CAPEL.

Inspectors of Factories.

‡‡‡**MISS J. A. J. CAMMAN. ‡§B. H. THOMPSON.

Housing Inspector.

*‡§¶A. H. WALKER.

Assistant Housing Inspector.

‡¶×E. W. WINCHESTER.

District Inspectors.

‡§W. L. BROWN. ‡§R. E. JAMES. ‡M. JAFFA. ×T. H. HAGUE.
×W. C. MANSFIELD. ¶×‡R. WARREN. ×W. B. DYKES. ×¶R. N. THOMAS.
×¶J. A. HOARE. ×¶J. F. WOOLVIN. ×E. F. KIRBY. ×H. E. WESTRIPP.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, BARNES HOUSE, CAMDEN ROAD, N.W.1.

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

Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors (for Tuberculosis),

A‡‡MISS S. A. LONG. ‡‡MISS A. HOLLAND.

Nurse and Sec. to Tuberculosis Care Committee, †ABC Mrs. E. BEVAN.

Clerical, etc., Assistant, MISS J. FEGAN.

Dentist (part time), MR. A. J. MAURICE, L.D.S.

CLERICAL STAFF.

A. CARPENTER, *Chief Clerk.*

G. N. COVE.	(G) W. SHACKCLOTH.
V. R. MEURICE.	J. MURPHY.
G. F. PEELING.	G. A. MITCHELL.
(G) C. W. SMITH.	P. S. THOMAS.
C. A. ENGLEADOW.	F. E. BARKER.
L. G. BERRY.	(G) MISS A. ANDREWS.
R. B. M. LAKE.	(G) Miss V. CLARK.

* Cert. Municipal and County Engineers.

§ San. Insp. Cert. Royal San. Inst.

|| Health Visitor's Certificate.

† S.C.M.

A State Registered Nurse.

B Registered Fever Nurse.

C Tuberculosis Training.

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

‡ Cert. San. Insp. Examination Board.

¶ Cert. Meat and other Foods.

+ Smoke Abatement Cert. (L.C.C.).

** Certificate, Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

× Cert. Royal San. Inst. and San. Insp. Exams. Joint Board.

BOROUGH COUNCIL STAFF AT THE CENTRES AND CLINICS.

(g) Medical Officers.	No. of Consultations per month.
DR. OLGA ALCOCK	4
DR. CHAS. H. ALBERTON	4
DR. PHYLLIS DIXON	5
DR. CYRIL ELGOOD	8
DR. HELEN GILLESPIE	5
DR. JANIE LORIMER HAWTHORNE	7
DR. T. IVOR HUGHES	5
DR. M. E. KNOWLSON	4
DR. NORA LEESMITH	12
DR. CAROLINE MEADE	8
DR. J. BALFOUR NEILL	8
DR. K. H. ODLING-SMEE	4
DR. AUDREY E. RUSSELL	8
DR. JOHN W. WIGG	4
DR. C. KITCAT	4
DR. H. BURT WHITE	4

(g) Dental Clinic (Camden Town).

R. M. UNDERWOOD, L.D.S., <i>Dentist</i>	6
DR. JAS. MAUGHAN, <i>Anæsthetist</i>	2

(g) Artificial Light Clinic.

DR. P. V. PRITCHARD	8
-----------------------------	---

(The above are part-time officers.)

(g) Superintendents of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

¶||† Miss M. L. BLAIR.	||† Mrs. E. CROCKART.
‡|| Miss G. R. BRISTOW.	**||† Miss M. MANGER.
||† Mrs. S. C. CHAPMAN.	||† Miss E. M. ROBINSON.

(g) Health Visitors at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

¶||** Miss E. B. BAGNALL.	¶|| Miss A. M. U. HARROP.
‡|| Miss V. K. BLAXLAND.	† Mrs. E. LURIE.
||† Mrs. E. E. BRUCE.	† ||‡ Mrs. J. LYNN.
||† Miss B. M. HARRIS.	

(N.B.—In addition there are four temporary Health Visitors at the Centres.)

DISINFECTING AND CLEANSING STAFF.

T. BARTHOLOMEW (Foreman).	MRS. E. MACE (Matron).
A. E. GODWIN (Stoker and Disinfector).	MRS. L. BLABY (Assistant).
J. STANLEY (Driver and Disinfector).	J. ROOT (Mortuary, etc., Caretaker).
H. PRUDAMES (Do.).	

(The above are full-time officers.)

‡ Cert. San. Insp. Examination Board.

† San. Insp. Cert. Royal San. Inst.

¶ State Registered Nurse.

|| Health Visitor's Certificate.

† S.C.M.

** Midwifery Certificate, Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

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

CHANGES IN STAFF DURING 1938.

(a) *Sanitary Inspectors and Clerical Staff.*

MR. R. C. AKERS, Sanitary Inspector, retired from the service on 31st March, his duties being taken over by Mr. J. F. WOOLVIN. Mr. C. A. ENGLDOW, Grade "A" Clerk in the Department, was promoted to the Grade "B" clerkship in place of Mr. WOOLVIN.

MR. E. W. WINCHESTER, Sanitary Inspector, was appointed Assistant Housing Inspector (a new post authorised by the Council on 25th May) as from 1st November.

MR. E. F. KIRBY (Grade "B" Clerk in the Department) was appointed to the post vacated by MR. WINCHESTER, and his duties taken over by MR. R. B. M. LAKE.

MR. H. E. WESTRIPP (Grade "B" Clerk in the Department) was appointed Sanitary Inspector (a new post authorised by the Council on 25th May) as from 1st November, and his duties were taken over by Mr. L. G. BERRY.

Three Junior Clerks, MESSRS. MITCHELL, THOMAS and BARKER commenced duty in November.

(b) *Health Visitors.*

MRS. M. ASHWOOD SMITH, Health Visitor attached to the Camden Town Centre, retired on 31st January.

MISS M. L. BAIR was promoted to the position of Superintendent at the new Kentish Town Welfare Centre, Raglan Street, in February.

(c) *Tuberculosis Dispensary Staff.*

MISS M. DEED retired in September from her position as Clerical Assistant at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, and Miss J. FEGAN was appointed in her place.

(d) *Medical Officers at Centres.*

It is regretted that DR. J. FINCH HAINES and DR. F. L. PROVIS both passed away during the year.

DR. BURT WHITE and DR. M. E. KNOWLSON were appointed during the year to the Staff of Medical Officers, to take Clinics at St. Pancras Dispensary and Camden Town Centre respectively.

Section I.

*Statistics, Social Conditions and General
Information relating to the Area.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR SAINT PANCRAS, 1938.

(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.)	29.9	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.0	30.1	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9
Air Temperature— Mean of—												
A. Maximum	47.8	46.6	60.1	56.2	61.9	71.3	71.4	73.8	68.5	57.8	55.2	45.0
B. Minimum	39.0	36.6	41.8	39.2	45.9	53.9	55.1	56.2	53.1	46.0	46.1	36.2
Mean of A and B	43.4	41.6	50.9	47.7	53.9	62.6	63.3	65.0	60.8	51.9	50.7	40.6
Difference from Average	+3.1	+1.1	+7.2	-0.6	-2.5	+1.6	-1.0	+1.3	+1.8	0.0	+6.6	-0.9
Humidity—Morning	86	84	78	66	68	63	71	81	82	83	87	91
Earth Temperature at 4 ft. depth	44.8	44.3	44.4	47.1	49.4	53.7	57.0	59.8	57.9	55.1	51.3	48.1
Bright Sunshine— Total Observed (daily mean) ... Hrs.	0.92	2.01	4.17	4.11	4.37	6.37	4.95	4.55	3.86	3.08	1.68	1.27
Per cent. of total possible	11	20	35	30	28	39	31	31	31	29	19	16
Percentage of average ... Hrs.	99	125	147	98	70	97	80	81	91	119	130	159
Rain and other forms of precipitation— Number of Days ...	21	9	4	4	11	5	13	10	15	18	15	21
Total Fall ... Ins.	2.78	0.48	0.34	0.10	1.43	0.34	1.17	1.80	2.38	2.72	2.98	3.55
Percentage of average (1881-1915) ...	149	29	19	6	81	17	49	81	131	103	126	149

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.

Total rainfall for year, 20.07 inches.

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough, 2,694 acres. Area of various public open spaces, 530 acres.
 Playing fields (private), 7 acres. Undeveloped area, 50 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.

Rainfall during the year recorded at Camden Square, 20·07 inches.

Population (1931 Census), 198,133.

Population (Registrar-General's mid-year estimate), 179,400.

Number of persons per acre, 66.

Number of inhabited houses at end of 1938 (according to Rate Books), 28,638.

Rateable Value, £2,279,863. Sum produced by a penny rate, about £9,100.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1931 Census), 56,929.

Number of persons per acre (Census year 1931), 74.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate ..	2151	1083	1068	} Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 135.
	Illegitimate ..	282	148	134	
		<hr/> 2433	<hr/> 1231	<hr/> 1202	
Stillbirths	.. ..	83	54	29	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 32·98.
					Excess of births over deaths, 370.
Deaths	.. ..	2063	1106	957	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 11·5.
					Adjusted Death rate 11·7 per 1,000 of the estimated population (<i>see page 20</i>).

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List) : —

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis	—	—
No. 30 Other puerperal causes	2	0·8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	2	0·8
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births, 64.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births, 60.

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births, 95.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages), 344.

„ Measles (all ages), 12.

„ Whooping Cough (all ages), 3.

„ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age), 42.

„ Tuberculosis (all ages)—133.

Pulmonary, 121. Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 0·67

Other forms, 12. „ „ „ 0·06

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	Rate per 1000 of Population.		Rate per 1000 Births.
	Birth rate	Death rate.	Infant Mortality.
St. Pancras ..	13·5	*11·5	64
England and Wales ..	15·1	11·6	53
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, in- cluding London ..	15·0	11·7	57
County of London ..	13·4	11·4	57

*Unadjusted.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT OF ST. PANCRAS DURING 1938 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

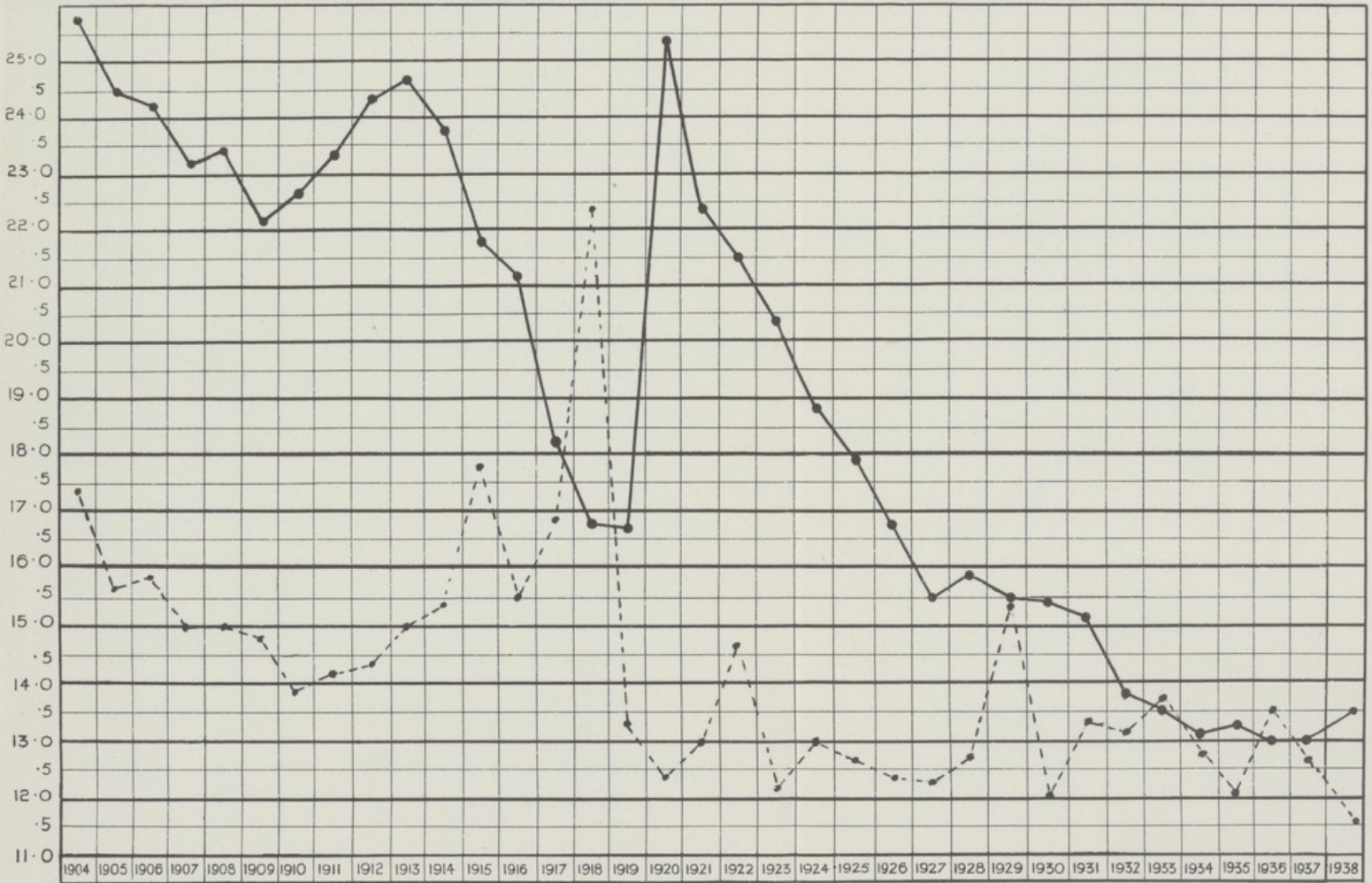
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Civil Population.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
			Un-corrected Number.	Nett		Number.	Rate per 1000.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
				Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1928	206000	205600	3980	3274	15·9*	3053	14·8†	985	550	261	80	2618	12·7†
1929	204400	203900	4231	3170	15·5*	3505	17·2†	1005	626	262	83	3126	15·3†
1930	204400	203900	4660	3208	15·4*	2928	14·1†	999	549	194	60	2478	11·9†
1931	195600	195200	4483	2955	15·1*	2979	15·3†	933	555	200	68	2601	13·3†
1932	194000	—	4224	2684	13·8	2832	14·6	937	650	186	69	2545	13·1
1933	190900	—	4208	2589	13·6	3102	16·2	1032	538	151	58	2608	13·7
1934	187540	—	4092	2449	13·1	2862	15·3	1083	629	160	65	2408	12·8
1935	185300	—	4020	2466	13·3	2523	13·6	983	679	155	63	2219	11·9
1936	183900	—	3739	2389	13·0	2794	15·1	1014	697	190	79	2478	13·5
1937	181900	—	3796	2364	13·0	2742	15·0	1035	622	154	65	2329	12·8
1938	179400	—	3841	2433	13·5	2501	13·9	1067	629	156	64	2063	11·5

Area of district in acres (land and inland water), 2,694; total population at all ages, 198,133; number of inhabited houses, 24,980; average number of persons per house, 7·93; at Census, 1931.

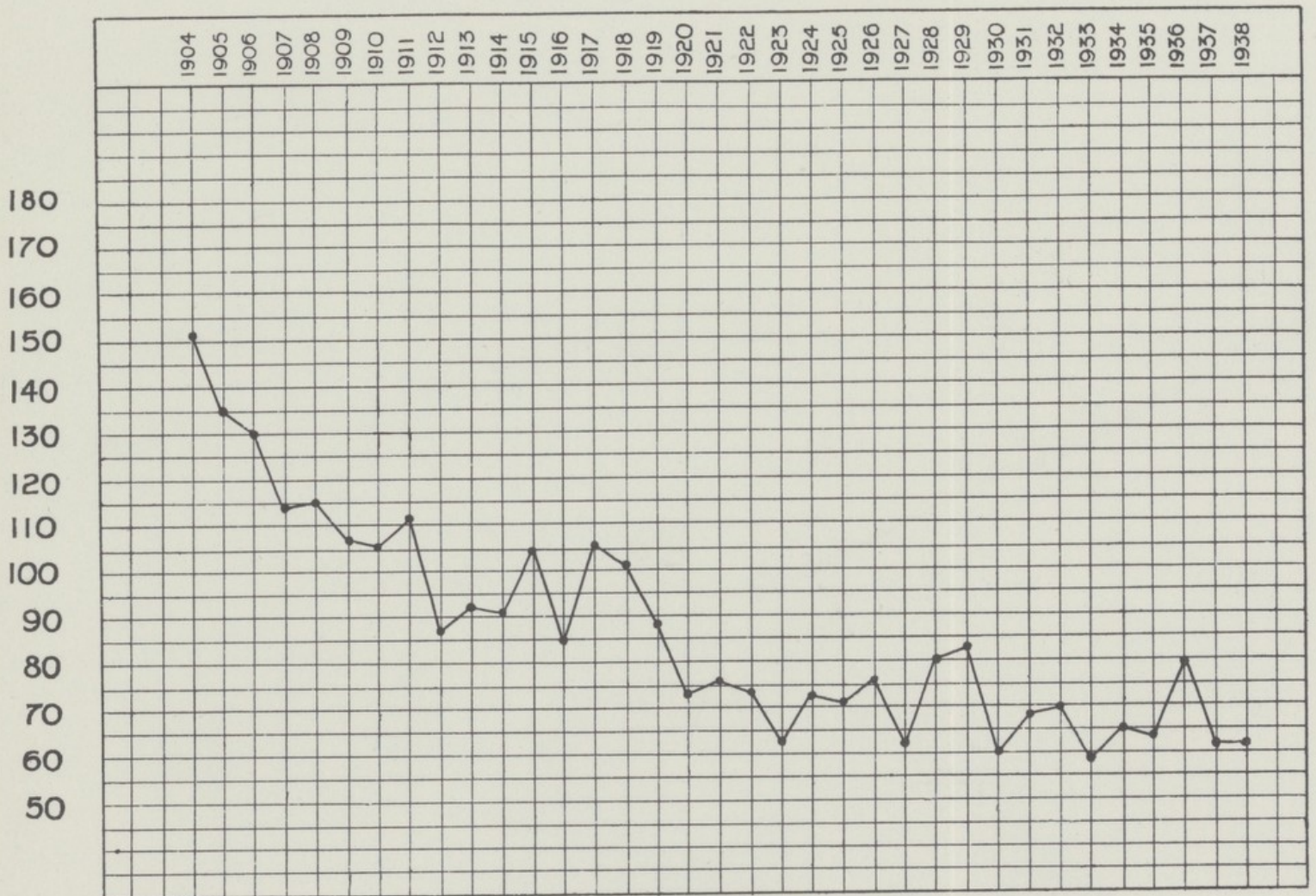
* Based on total population.

† Based on civil population.

— BIRTH RATE FOR THE BOROUGH PER 1000 POPULATION.
 --- DEATH RATE



ST. PANCRAS INFANTILE DEATHS PER 1000 REGISTERED BIRTHS.
 (CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 12 MONTHS.)



TOTAL BIRTHS, TOTAL DEATHS, INFANTILE DEATHS, AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, WITH CORRESPONDING RATES PER 1000 FOR EACH WARD.

Births and Deaths.—Outward transfers are excluded. St. Pancras births and deaths in public institutions and inward transfers are classified according to home address in the borough.

Wards.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths under 1 year.		Deaths, Tuberculosis (all forms).	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.*	No.	Rate.
1	485	14·9	369	11·3	25	51	17	0·5
2	275	15·4	212	11·9	23	83	15	0·8
3	477	15·9	365	12·1	26	54	31	1·0
4	307	14·1	269	12·4	23	75	16	0·7
5	343	13·2	279	10·7	13	38	18	0·7
6	208	12·7	153	9·4	13	62	10	0·6
7	113	9·6	117	9·9	17	150	6	0·5
8	225	9·6	261	11·2	13	58	15	0·6
Homeless	—	—	38	—	3	—	5	—
Borough	2433	13·5	2063	11·5	156	64	133	0·7

* Per 1000 live births.

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. It is of interest to note that a large number of residents are engaged in work upon the railways. This necessitates residence in the neighbourhood and is an important factor in the local housing situation.

The following table gives for each sex the principal occupations as ascertained at the 1931 Census.

The numbers and percentages engaged in the various occupations mentioned are also given:—

Total Population (over 14 years of age): Males, 75,794; Females, 85,493.

MALES.

Occupation.	Number.	Percentage.
Transport Workers (Railways, &c.)	12,705	17 %
Commercial and Financial (Shop Assistants, &c.) ..	8,771	11 „
Personal Service (Waiters, Hairdressers, &c.)	7,378	10 „
Metal Workers	4,565	6 „
Clerks and Typists	5,241	7 „
Wood and Furniture Workers	2,972	4 „
Public Administration and Defence	1,600	2 „
Unoccupied and Retired	6,360	8 „
All other Occupations	26,202	35 „
Total	75,794	100 %

FEMALES.

Occupation.	Number.	Percentage.
Personal Service (Domestic, Waitresses, &c.) ..	15,427	18 %
Makers of Textiles	5,607	7 „
Clerks and Typists	5,960	7 „
Commercial and Financial	3,248	4 „
Professional Occupations (excluding Typists) ..	2,809	3 „
Unoccupied and Retired	44,219	52 „
All other Occupations	8,223	9 „
Total	85,493	100 %

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Although many parts of St. Pancras are inhabited by persons who are in good financial circumstances, a large proportion of the Borough is working class in character.

Unemployment and irregular employment are factors which lead to under-nourishment, and are associated with inadequate housing accommodation and overcrowding, and so affect the public health adversely.

In this connection the following particulars for the past three years with reference to the amount of out-door relief granted by the Public Assistance Authority and the number of persons registered as unemployed are of interest. They have been kindly provided by Mr. B. Chapman, Local Public Assistance Officer, and the Statistics Branch of the Ministry of Labour.

Half-year ending	Average weekly No. of persons receiving out-relief.	Average weekly cost of relief.
		£
March 1936	3986	1649
September 1936	3524	1365
March 1937	3536	1499
September 1937	3086	1270
March 1938	3102	1424
September 1938	3113	1410

Number of unemployed :—

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
At January, 1936 ..	5198	1255	137	6590
At January, 1937 ..	4482	1169	143	5794
At January, 1938 ..	5453	1404	—*	6857
At January, 1939 ..	6283	1808	—*	8091

* The number of juveniles is not now published separately.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT.

AREA IV.—COMPRISING THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS OF HOLBORN, ST. PANCRAS,
ST. MARYLEBONE AND HAMPSTEAD.

Local Public Assistance Officer (Area IV.)

B. Chapman, Luxborough Street, W.1 (Tel. *Welbeck* 6896 and 6897).

Chief Relieving Officer.

J. H. Webster, 29, Marylebone Road, N.W.1 (Tel. *Welbeck* 2894 and 2895).

Relief Stations.

Address.	Telephone.	Relief districts served.
46, Iverson Road, Kilburn, N.W.6	Maida Vale 1009	1
New End, Hampstead, N.W.3	Hampstead 0949	
29, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.	Welbeck 2894-5	2 & 3
Clifton Villas, Camden Square, N.W.1.	Gulliver .. 1230	4
Relief Station, Bower Cottage, Holmes Road, N.W.5	Gulliver .. 2868	5
Clifton Villas, Camden Square, N.W.1. ..	Gulliver .. 1230	6 & 7
25, Kentish Town Road, N.W.1.	Gulliver .. 4826	8
21, Medburn Street, N.W.1.	Euston .. 1654	9
128, Albany Street, N.W.1.	Euston .. 2618	10
Old Town Hall, Pancras Road, N.W.1.	Euston .. 2392	11
89, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.	Chancery .. 8012	12
Relief Offices, 53, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1 ..	Clerkenwell 5870	13

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

London Ambulance Service (Accident and General), Headquarters, The County Hall S.E.1 provides the following services:—

- (1) For removal of infectious, non-infectious and maternity cases. (Tel. *Waterloo* 3311.)
- (2) For accident cases. (Tel. *Waterloo* 6000.)

Urgent maternity cases are removed to hospital at any hour of the day or night, free of charge, on application by a qualified medical practitioner or certified midwife, provided that a doctor or midwife accompanies the patient.

Other ambulance facilities include:—

St. John Ambulance Association, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.1. (Tel. *Clerkenwell* 6644.)

British Red Cross Society, 14, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1. (Tel. *Sloane* 5191.)

These convey pregnant women to hospitals from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

CLINICS, TREATMENT CENTRES, ETC.

For the 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.
A. Artificial Light Clinics.	
43, Raydon Street, (Child Welfare Centre), South Highgate. (Tel. <i>Archway</i> 3677.) (Mondays and Thursdays at 10 a.m.)	The Borough Council.
The Institute of Ray Therapy, 152-154, Camden Road. (Tel. <i>Gulliver</i> 3876.)	A Voluntary Committee.
A number of the hospitals in the Borough also provide this treatment.	
B. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	
Kentish Town Centre, Raglan Street, N.W.5. (Tel. <i>Gulliver</i> 1389.)	The Borough Council.
St. Pancras School for Mothers, 1, Amptill Square. (Tel. <i>Euston</i> 2972.)	The Borough Council, with assistance from the Voluntary Committee.
Somers Town Centre, Chamberlain House, Ossulston Street. (Tel. <i>Euston</i> 2380.)	" "
North St. Pancras School for Mothers, 129, Queen's Crescent. (Tel. <i>Gulliver</i> 2988.)	" "
South Highgate Centre, 43, Raydon Street. (Tel. <i>Archway</i> 3677.)	" "
Camden Town Centre, Barnes House, Camden Road. (Tel. <i>Gulliver</i> 1667.)	" "
University College Hospital Centre. (Tel. <i>Euston</i> 5050.)	The Hospital Authorities, with a subsidy from the Borough Council.
Royal Free Hospital Centre. (Tel. <i>Terminus</i> 4331.)	The Hospital Authorities.
<i>(The hours of attendance at the Council's Centres are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.)</i>	
<i>Ante-Natal Clinics are held at all the above Centres with the exception of the South Highgate Centre.</i>	
C. Day Nurseries.	
Kentish Town Day Nursery, 27, Gospel Oak Grove. (Tel. <i>Gulliver</i> 2906.)	The Voluntary Committee, with a subsidy from the Borough Council.
Margaret Club and Day Nursery (for fatherless children), 42, Phoenix Road. (Tel. <i>Euston</i> 1822.)	" "
Whitefield Day Nursery, 53, Whitfield Street. (Tel. <i>Museum</i> 5196.)	" "
*Foundling Hospital Day Nursery	" "

[*Closed temporarily from end of October. To be opened in new building now in course of construction.]

	Situation.	By whom provided.
D.	<i>Nursery Schools.</i>	
	Somers Town Nursery School, 18, Crowndale Road. (Tel. <i>Euston</i> 1958.)	A Voluntary Committee.
	Jellicoe Nursery School, 6A, Rochford Street ..	"
	Mary Ward Nursery School, 16, Burton Street ..	"
	St. Christopher's Hall, Bridgeway Street ..	The Committee of the St. Pancras House Improvement Society, Ltd.
	Trinity Presbyterian Hall, Buck Street ..	The Church Authorities.
E.	<i>Dental Clinics.</i>	
	Barnes House, Camden Road (Tel. <i>Gulliver</i> 1667.): For nursing and expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age who attend the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	The Borough Council.
	Amphill Square (Tel. <i>Euston</i> 2972): For mothers and children who attend the Centre at 1, Amphill Square	The Voluntary Committee.
	St. Pancras Dispensary (Tel. <i>Euston</i> 1882): For Tuberculosis cases	The Borough Council.
	" For ordinary cases ..	The Dispensary Committee.
	Eastman Dental (Tel. <i>Terminus</i> 4331): For nursing and expectant mothers and children; also provides in-patient treatment for tonsils and adenoid cases, cleft palate, &c.	The Committee of the Royal Free Hospital and Clinic.
F.	<i>School Clinics.</i>	
	Highgate New Town, Chester Road ; St. Pancras Centre, Prince of Wales Road ; Clarendon Square }	Voluntary Committees, working under agreement with the London County Council.
G.	<i>Tuberculosis Dispensaries.</i>	
	Barnes House, Camden Road. (Tel. <i>Gulliver</i> 2371.)	The Borough Council.
	University College Hospital. (Tel. <i>Euston</i> 5050.)	The Hospital Authorities.
H.	<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 (Tel. <i>Terminus</i> 4331) (for women and children only).	
	University College Hospital, Gower Street (Tel. <i>Euston</i> 5050) (for male and female patients).	
	A complete list giving the days and times at which the clinics are available can be obtained on application to the Medical Officer of Health.	

Situation.	By whom provided.
I. <i>Clinic for Sick Mothers and Young Children.</i> St. Pancras Dispensary, 39, Oakley Square. (Tel. Euston 1882.)	Medical Officer paid by Borough Council; other expenses paid by Dispensary Committee.
J. <i>Convalescent Homes for Sick Poor Children.</i> The Mayoress of St. Pancras Home for Sick Poor Children, "Avalon," 1, St. Alban's Road, N.W. 5. (Tel. Gulliver 2626.) Invalid Children's Aid Association (various homes)	By Voluntary Committee, with grant from Borough Council. Subsidy from Borough Council.
K. <i>Open Air Schools.</i> Holly Court, Highgate, N. 6 Euston Square, N.W. 1	London County Council. "
L. <i>Cleansing Station.</i> Camley Street, N.W. 1. (Tel. Euston 5344.)	The Borough Council (part of accommodation let to L.C.C. for cleansing of school children).
M. <i>Professional Nursing at Home.</i> North London District Nursing Association, 6 & 7, Canonbury Place, N. 1. (Tel. Canonbury 1955.) Hampstead District Nursing Association, 3, Pond Street, Hampstead, N.W. 3. (Tel. Hampstead 6406.) Metropolitan District Nursing Association, 31, Bedford Place, W.C. 1. (Tel. Museum 0352.) 14, Oakley Square, N.W. 1. (Tel. Euston 1358.)	By Voluntary Committee, with grant from Borough Council. " " "
N. <i>Massage Clinics.</i> St. Pancras School for Mothers, 1, Amptill Square. (Tel. Euston 2972.) Somers Town Welfare Centre, Chamberlain House. (Tel. Euston 2380.) Camden Town Welfare Centre, Barnes House. (Tel. Gulliver 1667.)	By Voluntary Committee. " "
O. <i>Schick Testing Clinic</i> (in connection with Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme). St. Pancras Dispensary, 39, Oakley Square. (Tel. Euston 1882.)	By the Borough Council.
P. <i>Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.</i> St. Margaret's House, 218, Camden Road, N.W. 1 (Tel. Gulliver 5250). This Rescue Home, maintained entirely by funds from voluntary sources, provides accommodation for young women and babies requiring care and supervision, and endeavours to find suitable situations for those capable of work.	

PROVISION OF INSULIN.

With the sanction of the Ministry of Health, provision of insulin for necessitous patients can be made under powers contained in Section 227 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

During the year, and with the sanction of the Ministry of Health, supplies have been provided in 12 instances, subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) The Insulin is to be issued by the Medical Officer of Health to the medical practitioner undertaking the treatment of the patient.
- (b) The name and address, age and sex of each patient to be stated.
- (c) A quarterly report is to be furnished by the medical practitioner to the Medical Officer of Health giving the following information :—
 - (1) The number of doses of Insulin administered,
 - (2) Particulars concerning any tests made of the urine or of the blood of the patient.
 - (3) The progress of the patient during the period under report.

Patients who are insured under the National Health Insurance Act are not eligible under the above scheme, as supplies of Insulin are available for them under the Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

A complete list of the above, including both whole and part time officers, is given on pages xi. and xii.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

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

1. Bye-laws made by the Borough Council :—

- (a) For the prevention of any nuisances arising from any snow, ice, salt, dust, ashes, rubbish, offal, carrion, fish or filth or other matter or thing in any street.
- (b) For preventing nuisances arising from any offensive matter running out of any manufactory, brewery, slaughterhouse, knacker's yard, butcher's shop or fishmonger's shop or dunghill into any uncovered place, whether or not surrounded by a fence or wall.
- (c) For the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises in such place or manner as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health.
- (d) As to the paving of yards and open spaces in connection with a dwelling house.
- (e) For securing the cleanliness and freedom from pollution of tanks, cisterns and other receptacles used for storing water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink for the use of man.
- (f) With respect to the keeping of water-closets supplied with sufficient water for their effective action.
- (g) Mortuaries.

2. Regulations concerning the use of Post-mortem rooms.

3. Bye-laws and Regulations made by the London County Council, but enforced by the Borough Council :—

- (a) Drainage bye-laws and deposit of drainage plans.
- (b) Closing and filling up of cesspools and privies.
- (c) Removal and disposal of house and other refuse.
- (d) Removal of fæcal and offensive matter by road.
- (e) Waterclosets, earthclosets and privies.

- (f) Ashpits and cesspools.
- (g) Receptacles for dung.
- (h) Conveyance of carcasses of dead horses through streets.
- (i) Bye-laws with respect to houses divided into separate tenements, etc.
- (j) Licensing, inspection and supervision of seamen's lodging houses.
- (k) Registration, licensing, inspection and regulation of common lodging houses.
- (l) Licensing of dairymen to use premises as cow-houses.
- (m) Licensing and inspection of slaughter-houses and knackers' yards.
- (n) Offensive trades.
- (o) Rag and bone dealers.
- (p) Humane slaughtering of animals and poultry.
- (q) Demolition of buildings.
- (r) Ice cream vendors and premises.
- (s) Duties concerned with infant life protection under Part XIII. of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.
- (t) Smoke abatement.
- (u) Fish curers and vendors of fried fish.
- (v) Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops.
- (w) Use of underground rooms for habitation.
- (x) Protection of food.

B.—Public Health Legislation either enacted or coming into force during 1938 :—

Factories Act, 1937. (Came into force 1st July, 1938.)

County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1938.

Population (Statistics) Act, 1938.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1938, Section 3 and 4.

A summary of the most important provisions contained in this new legislation is set out below :—

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The New Factories Act which came into force on the 1st July, 1938, is designed to secure safe and healthy working conditions in manufacturing and certain other operations. It is a consolidating and amending measure, and will replace the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901 and various later Acts. It follows broadly the lines of the Act of 1901, but contains many new provisions based on modern practice and also embodies a large number of changes, suggested by experience, on points of detail. One of its most important features is that it greatly reduces the permissible working hours laid down in previous Factory Acts both for women and young persons. It also regulates for the first time the working hours of some additional classes of employees under 18 connected with factories, such as errand boys and van boys.

Under Section 54, basement bakehouses lawfully in use at the 30th July, 1937, must, in the year ending 30th June, 1939, and in every fifth succeeding year thereafter, be examined by the appropriate Metropolitan Borough Councils. If, as a result of the examination, the Council are not satisfied that the bakehouse is suitable for use as regards construction, height, light, ventilation and any hygienic respect, the Borough Council may give notice in writing that the existing certificate of suitability shall cease to have effect after the expiration of a period not less than one month specified in the notice, and the basement bakehouse must cease to be used accordingly. A right of appeal is given to a court of summary jurisdiction. On the other hand, if the Borough Council are satisfied that the bakehouse is suitable they are to give notice in writing that the certificate is to continue to operate in accordance with Section 54 (2) (b) of the Act.

COUNTY OF LONDON (MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH) REGULATIONS, 1938.

These Regulations came into operation on the 1st October, 1938, and have the effect of making the provisions of Sections 192 and 193 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, applicable to Measles and Whooping Cough subject to certain modifications.

The present position is as follows:—

Every medical practitioner attending on, or called in to visit, the inmate (in this section referred to as "the patient") shall forthwith, on becoming aware that the patient is suffering from measles or whooping cough, as the case may be, send to the district medical officer of health a certificate stating the full name and the age and sex of the patient, the full address of the house, and the disease, whether measles or whooping cough, from which, in the opinion of the medical practitioner, the patient is suffering, and stating also whether the case occurs in the private practice of the practitioner or in his practice as a medical officer of a public body or institution; and where the certificate refers to the inmate of a hospital, it shall specify the place from which, and the date on which, the patient was brought to the hospital, and shall be sent to the district medical officer of health for the district in which the said place is situate:

Provided that this section shall not require any certificate—

- (a) where to the knowledge of the medical practitioner a case of measles or whooping cough as the case may be has occurred in the house and has been notified within the two months immediately preceding the date on which he first became aware of the disease in the case he is attending,
- (b) where the case is being treated in a hospital for infectious diseases, or
- (c) in the case of a person suffering from measles or whooping cough as the case may be admitted as a patient into a hospital belonging to the County Council, if at the time of his admission a copy of a certificate under this sub-section to that effect has been sent by a district medical officer of health to the County Council as in hereinafter provided.

Under these Regulations the Lambeth and St. Pancras (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920, are repealed. The effect of the new regulations in this Borough is accordingly as follows:—

Measles—the position remains unchanged so far as notification by doctors is concerned; parents and guardians are however no longer required to notify. Whooping Cough becomes notifiable. German Measles is no longer notifiable.

POPULATION (STATISTICS) ACT, 1938.

This act, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1938, imposes on Registrars of Births and Deaths the duty of obtaining certain further particulars on birth, still-birth and death registration, in addition to those already required for entry in the register. This information is required for the compilation of statistical information with respect to the social and civil conditions of the population of Great Britain. Every person registering information regarding any birth, still-birth, or death is now required to furnish the Registrar with the following particulars if within his knowledge:—

(1) *On registration of birth or still-birth—*

- (a) the age of the mother;
- (b) the date of the marriage;

- (c) the number of children of the mother by her present husband and how many of them are living ;
 - (d) the number of children of the mother by any former husband and how many of them are living.
- (2) *On registration of death*—
- (a) if the deceased was a male, whether he had been married, and, if so, whether he was married at the date of death ;
 - (b) if the deceased was a woman and had been married—
 - (i) the year in which she was married and the duration of the marriage ;
 - (ii) whether she had any children by the husband or any former husband.
 - (c) the age of the surviving spouse, if any, of the deceased.

It is provided that the additional information so supplied is not to be entered in the register, but is to be received and treated in the strictest confidence and transmitted to the Registrar-General for statistical purposes only. Any person who discloses such information in contravention of the Act is made liable to prosecution and to the penalties of imprisonment or fine or both. [Extract from Report of Town Clerk.]

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1938.

Section 3 enacts that a sanitary authority may provide, either free of charge or subject to such payment as they may in any case determine, temporary shelter or house accommodation for any persons who vacate a house or part of a house by reason of any action taken by the sanitary authority in pursuance of section 123 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, for the destruction or removal of vermin in or from that house or part of a house or any other house or part of a house in proximity thereto.

The sanitary authority may, with the consent of the Minister of Health, borrow for the purpose of the provision of shelter or house accommodation under these powers.

Under **Section 4**, the London County Council may at any time submit to the Secretary of State (after complying with such requirements as to notice as may be prescribed) a draft order determining the places in the county for the holding of inquests by coroners appointed by the County Council, and assigning an area for each of such places, and providing that any inquest shall be held at the place appointed for the area in which the death occurred or in which the body was found, unless the coroner in any case deems the circumstances to be of such an exceptional nature as to render it expedient that the inquest should be held at some other place. The Secretary of State after taking into consideration any objections to the draft order made in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed time may make the order either in the terms of the draft submitted to him, or with such modifications as he thinks fit. It shall be the duty of the coroners to comply with the provisions of any order thus made.

The Borough Council may be affected by the foregoing section as the St. Pancras Court has been very largely used for the holding of inquests on cases from adjoining Boroughs, although the latter have facilities of their own.

It is interesting to record that during the past year, 548 inquests were held in the Coroner's Court, 147 of which were in respect of St. Pancras cases, and 401 from other Boroughs. These figures are typical of the conditions which have existed since 1932. [Extract from Report of Town Clerk.]

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

In addition to the numerous leaflets which are distributed from the various Welfare Centres, Tuberculosis Dispensary, etc., an arrangement is in force, in conjunction with the Education and Public Libraries Committee, to make known the Health Facilities which

Section II.—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS

POPULATION

The total population of the Borough at the Census of 1931 was 198,133.

The Census figure of 198,133 represents a decrease in the population of the Borough of 5.2 per cent. since the Census of 1921, at which date the figure was 211,389.

The mid-year (1935) population of the Borough as estimated by the Registrar-General to be 179,400, the corresponding estimate for the previous year (1934) being 181,201.

The following figures show the estimated number of persons in each of the Wards in the Borough—

Administrative Area of St. Patrick's Metropolitan District	Census, 1931		Total	Year Estimated 1935
<u>Section II.</u>				
Ward—				
No. 1	15,267	20,283	35,550	32,454
No. 2	9,521	10,984	20,505	17,821
No. 3	15,515	17,343	32,858	29,023
No. 4	11,263	11,249	22,512	21,053
No. 5	13,737	14,004	27,741	25,023
No. 6	8,261	9,133	17,394	16,294
No. 7	9,134	8,267	17,401	14,779
No. 8	12,562	11,142	23,704	23,254
Total	94,363	103,758	198,121	179,400

MARRIAGES

Population, Marriages, Births and Deaths.

Year	Population	Marriages	Rate per 1,000
1929	197,200	1,207	6.1
1930	198,200	1,206	6.1
1931	198,133	1,207	6.1
1932	181,000	1,207	6.7
1933	179,400	1,207	6.7

BIRTHS

The number of births registered during the year belonging to St. Patrick was 2,431, equal to an annual birth rate of 13.5 per 1,000 of estimated population.

The rate for the previous year was 13.0, and the rate for 1930 was 13.0.

The actual number of births registered, as far as they took place in the Borough during the year was 2,741. This figure is corrected by deducting the births of non-residents (1,301), which occurred chiefly in the various hospitals and other institutions in the Borough, and by adding the births belonging to St. Patrick's Metropolitan District occurring outside the Borough. The corrected figure is 2,440.

Section II.—POPULATION, MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

POPULATION.

The total population of the Borough at the Census of 1931 was 198,133.

The Census figure of 198,133 represents a decrease in the population of the Borough of 6·3 per cent. since the Census of 1921, at which date the figure was 211,366.

The mid-year (1938) population of the Borough is estimated by the Registrar-General to be 179,400, the corresponding estimate for the previous year (1937) being 181,900.

The following figures shew the estimated number of persons in each of the Wards in the Borough:—

Administrative Area of St. Pancras Metropolitan Borough.	CENSUS, 1931.			Total (Estimated) 1938.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Ward—				
No. 1	15,867	20,005	35,872	32,484
No. 2	9,621	10,054	19,675	17,821
No. 3	15,615	17,543	33,158	30,020
No. 4	11,965	11,990	23,955	21,693
No. 5	13,737	15,004	28,741	26,023
No. 6	8,861	9,139	18,000	16,294
No. 7	6,155	6,867	13,022	11,769
No. 8	12,562	13,148	25,710	23,296
Total	94,383	103,750	198,133	179,400

MARRIAGES.

The following table shews the number of marriages for 1938, and for each of the preceding four years:—

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Marriages.	Marriages per 1,000 of Population.
1934	187,540	1,797	9·6
1935	185,300	2,036	10·9
1936	183,900	2,032	11·0
1937	181,900	2,000	10·9
1938	179,400	2,178	12·1

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year belonging to St. Pancras was 2,433, equal to an annual birth rate of 13·5 per 1000 of estimated population.

The rate for the previous year was 13·0, and the rate for 1936 was 13·0.

The actual number of births registered as having taken place in the Borough during the year was 3,841. This figure is corrected by deducting the births of non-residents (1,904), which occurred chiefly in the various hospitals and other institutions in the Borough, and by adding the births belonging to St. Pancras (496) which occurred outside the Borough. The corrected figure is 2,433.

The corresponding figures for previous years are given on page 4.

The following table gives the number of births and the birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population in each Ward of the Borough for the year 1938, and for comparison the figures for the previous year are also given:—

WARD BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.

Ward.	1938.		1937.	
	Births.	Birth Rate.	Births.	Birth Rate.
1	485	14·9	463	14·1
2	275	15·4	279	15·4
3	477	15·9	512	16·8
4	307	14·1	291	13·2
5	343	13·2	285	10·8
6	208	12·7	172	10·4
7	113	9·6	115	10·0
8	225	9·6	247	10·4
Borough	2433	13·5	2364	13·0

No less than 2,971 births occurred in Public Institutions in St. Pancras, equal to 77·3 per cent. of the total births which took place in the Borough.

ILLEGITIMACY.

Of the 2,433 net St. Pancras births, 282, or 11·6 per cent., were recorded as being illegitimate.

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

Year.	Rate.	Year.	Rate.
1928	7·3 per cent.	1933	8·8 per cent.
1929	7·8 "	1934	9·8 "
1930	8·4 "	1935	8·8 "
1931	8·3 "	1936	9·7 "
1932	8·0 "	1937	9·3 "

In the years before the great War the illegitimate births in the Borough were from 4 to 5 per cent. of the total births registered. During the war years the rate increased to about 9 per cent., and although a decrease then occurred, an upward tendency in the number of illegitimate births has been apparent during recent years.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The Notification of Births Acts (1907-1915) require "information with regard to the event to 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.

The notifications of births received during the year numbered 3,892; which includes 119 still-births and 3,773 live births. The figure of live births notified represents 98·2 per cent. of the births *registered* as having taken place in the Borough. This ratio affords an indication as to the efficiency of notification.

STILL BIRTHS.

The **Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926**, which came into force on 1st July, 1927, requires the birth of any still born child to be registered.

The definition of still birth for the purpose of the Act is as follows :—

Still born or still birth shall apply to any child which has issued forth from its mother after the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, and which did not at any time after being completely expelled from its mother, breathe or show any other sign of life.

For the purpose of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, a child which, whatever the period of pregnancy, breathes or shows any other sign of life after complete expulsion from the mother, is a live born child, and if it dies even within a brief period only after birth, both the birth and the death must be registered.

The fact of still birth must be certified either by the Medical Practitioner or the Midwife who was in attendance, or who has examined the child, or by declaration in a prescribed form if no Medical Practitioner or Midwife was present. If, in any of the last mentioned cases, information is given by the Registrar to the Local Authority, the Minister of Health has intimated that the Medical Officer of Health shall arrange for enquiries to be made in order that he may be satisfied that the child was really still born and that no suspicious circumstances attach to the case.

A communication has been received from the Registrar-General to the effect that as the operation of the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938, has necessitated a change in the Birth and Still-birth tabulation procedure, it is not now practicable to furnish separate records of the inward and outwards transfers of still-births.

The following table gives particulars, by sex and legitimacy, with reference to still births actually allocated to the Borough during the year:—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
Males	44	10	54
Females	22	7	29

DEATHS.

The actual number of deaths registered as having taken place in the Borough during the year was 2,501. This number is to be corrected by the exclusion of 1,067 deaths which occurred in the Borough of persons who were not St. Pancras residents, and by the inclusion of 629 deaths of residents which occurred outside the Borough.

The net number of St. Pancras deaths registered during the year was accordingly 2,063; equal to an annual death rate of 11·5 per 1000 of estimated population.

Details of the corresponding figures for previous years will be found in the table on page 4.

ADJUSTED DEATH RATE.

The following explanatory passages are quoted from a memorandum issued by the Registrar-General in March, 1935:—

“At the end of Table S.D. 24 will be found a factor (labelled C.F. 1·02) by which the crude death rate of the area should be multiplied in order to make it comparable, from a mortality point of view, with the crude death rate of the country as a whole, or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death rate of which should be similarly modified with its own factor for the purpose.”

The necessity for the application of this factor arises from the fact that the populations of all areas are not “similarly constituted as regards the proportions of their sex and age group components., and their crude death rates fail as true comparative mortality indexes in that their variations are not due to mortality alone, but arise also from differences in their population constitution, the two elements being combined in indistinguishable proportions. The factor may be said to represent the population handicap to be applied to the area.”

Applied to St. Pancras, the death rate of 11·5 per 1000 of population is adjusted by the comparability factor of 1·02 to 11·7 per 1000 of population.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The principal causes of death as furnished by the Registrar-General are set out in the following table.

Total	Male	Female
24	10	14
29	13	16



THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES PARTICULARS OF THE DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE BOROUGH, TOGETHER WITH ST. PANCRAS DEATHS IN OTHER HOSPITALS OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH :-

Table with columns: CAUSES OF DEATH, St. Pancras Hospital, Highgate Hospital, Margaret's Hospital, University College Hospital, Royal Free Hospital, National Temperance Hospital, Eliz. Garrett Anderson Hospital, West End Hospital, Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Central London Throat & Hospital, Metropolitan Ear & Hospital, St. Saviour's Hospital, Royal Ear Hospital, Hampstead General Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, Other London Hospitals, Hospitals outside London. Rows include ALL CAUSES, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Influenza, Encephalitis Lethargica, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, etc.

Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)

Erysipelas



Of the total of 2,063 St. Pancras deaths which occurred during the year, no less than 1,467 took place in public institutions ; this equals 71 per cent. of the total deaths.

As compared with the previous year there was an increase in the number of deaths due to Syphilis, Measles and Cancer, and a decrease in those attributed to Tuberculosis, Influenza, Pneumonia, Heart disease and digestive diseases.

DEATHS OF AGED PERSONS.

The corrected number of deaths of residents at 65 years of age and upwards, which occurred during the year 1938 was 1,052, which is 0·58 per cent. of the total estimated population. Of these 505 were between the ages of 65 and 75 ; 413 were between the ages of 75 and 85, and 134 were 85 years of age and upwards.

WARD DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

The number of deaths and the death rates per 1000 of estimated 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.	1938.		1937.	
	Deaths.	Death Rate. (UNADJUSTED.)	Deaths.	Death Rate. (Unadjusted.)
1	369	11·3	423	12·8
2	212	11·9	235	13·0
3	365	12·1	407	13·3
4	269	12·4	301	13·5
5	279	10·7	313	11·9
6	153	9·4	180	10·8
7	117	9·9	131	10·8
8	261	11·2	283	11·8
Homeless	38	—	56	—
Borough	2063	11·5	2329	12·8

DEATHS OF PERSONS OF UNKNOWN ADDRESSES, INCLUDED IN THE MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The following deaths have been included in the Mortality Statistics of the Borough, in accordance with the Registrar-General's rules relating to "Transferable Deaths" :—

Various Asylums	..	..	..	14
St. Pancras Hospital	..	..	..	10
Highgate Hospital	..	..	..	1
University College Hospital	..	..	..	7
St. Margaret's Hospital	..	..	..	1
Hospital for Tropical Diseases	..	..	..	3
North Wood, Kenwood	..	..	..	1
Grand Union Canal	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	38

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

The deaths from Cancer in the Borough during the year 1938 numbered 344, as compared with 337 in 1937. Particulars concerning this disease, as regards Age, Sex, Situation of Disease and Wards, are set out in the following Table :—

The following table, shows the deaths from Cancer in the Borough during 1938.

SITUATION OF DISEASE.	AGES.											TOTALS		WARDS.																No Address.				
	0-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 & up	M	F	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		M	F				
													M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
Tongue ...						4	1		1	4	2					1	1					2												
Palate ...						1	1			3							1					1												
Mouth ...							1			1						1																		
Jaw ...							1					1																						
Tonsil ...							1	3		2						1																		
Pharynx ...							2	3		5												1												
Gum ...							1			1		1																						
Esophagus ...							3	6	3	10	2	1			1		3		1			1	2							3				
Pylorus ...							1	2			3			1				1																
Stomach ...		1				8	18	18	7	3	36	19	11	3	6	3	7	3	4	2	2	5	1	2				4	1	1	1			
Rectum ...					2	1	10	16	9		18	20	2	5		2	5	4	6	3	1	2	2					1	2	1				
Liver ...				1		1	3	5	1		8	3	1	1			1		2	1		2	2						2					
Gall Bladder							1	3	1		4																							
Pancreas ...					2		4	5	2		6	7	1	1		1	1	1	1	2		1	1				1	2						
Small Intestine							1				1			1																				
Cæcum ...								1																										
Colon ...							5	8	6		6	13	1	3		1			2		1	1	2	3	1		1	1	2					
Splenic Flexure								1																										
Sigmoid Flexure						1	1	1	1		2	2	1							1									1	1				
Intestine, not stated							1		1		1		1																					
Omentum ...									1		1		1																					
Peritoneum ...							1																											
Larynx ...							1	1	2		4				1		1		1		1													
Lung ...					4	13	21	10	2		38	12	8	2	5		4	1	7	2	5		2	2				1	3	6	4			
Uterus ...					2	3	5	6			17					1		5		3		2		3								3		
Ovary ...					2	1	3	1			7		1		2					1									1					
Breast ...				1	4	6	13	8	3	2	1	36		10	1	3		6		1		11								4				
Kidney ...						2	2				4											1								2			1	
Bladder ...							2	3	2		4	3				3	2		1		1													
Prostate ...							1	5	4		10				2			1		1		2		2						2				
Penis ...							1	1			2									1														
Testicle ...					1						1																			1				
Skin ...				1			1	1	1		3	1	1				1		1											1				
Brain ...							1	2	1		2	2																						
Lymphosarcoma						1	1	1			1	2		1									1					1						
Bones ...		1					1	1			2	1					1	1	1															
Thyroid ...						1	1		1			3						1					2											
Muscles ...			1								1												1											
Soft Tissues, Thigh							1				1						1																	
All Sites ...		1	2	3	17	40	112	114	47	8	180	164	29	31	19	16	35	30	31	16	18	34	15	10	3	8	27	19	3					

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 ...	5	—	—	—	7	11	23
Pneumonia ...	3	—	1	1	10	6	21
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Cancer ...	—	—	—	—	7	5	12
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	1	4	1	6
Other causes ...	15	1	1	2	39	12	70
<i>Accidents—</i>							
Street Vehicles ...	—	4	4	5	20	17	50
Burns and Scalds ...	—	1	4	—	5	8	18
Railway ...	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
Falls ...	—	1	2	1	22	70	96
Other causes* ...	10	5	6	12	44	28	105
<i>Suicides†</i> ...	—	—	—	1	75	21	97
<i>Murder</i> ...	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
<i>Manslaughter</i> ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
<i>Open Verdict‡</i> ..	1	—	—	—	3	—	4
Totals ...	34	13	18	23	248	180	516§

† Includes 40 cases of coal gas poisoning. * Includes 3 cases of coal gas poisoning. ‡ No case of coal gas poisoning. § St. Pancras cases 113, ex-St. Pancras 403 (see also page 26).

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of St. Pancras infants under one year of age occurring during 1938 was 156 (of which 27 were of illegitimate children). This gives an Infant Mortality rate (number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births) of 64. The corresponding rate for the previous year was 65.

Further details will be found in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section (page 95).

MORTUARY AND CORONER'S COURT.

These buildings are situated in Camley Street, at the rear of St. Pancras Gardens.

The following table gives particulars concerning the number of inquests held, the number of bodies received and the post-mortem examinations made during each of the past six years :—

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Number of inquests held :—						
St. Pancras cases ..	151	128	142	125	147	113
Ex-St. Pancras cases ..	422	438	394	464	401	403
Number of bodies received :—						
St. Pancras cases ..	306	288	299	264	287	232
Ex-St. Pancras cases ..	510	525	501	502	500	521
Number of <i>post-mortem</i> examinations made :—						
St. Pancras cases ..	286	277	293	249	285	229
Ex-St. Pancras cases ..	446	492	454	453	466	506

Section III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Changes in the personnel of the Council's Inspectorial Staff are set out on page xii.

The work of the Staff is allocated as follows:—There are twelve District Inspectors, each of whom is responsible in his own district for the duties of which particulars are given in the Table on page 28. There is also one Housing Inspector and one Assistant Housing Inspector, who deal with the Borough as a whole, under the Housing Act.

Two Food Inspectors divide the Borough for the purposes of the duties detailed on page 29.

Work under the Factories Act is carried out by one male and one female inspector, and information as to the work carried out under these Acts will be found in the Table on pages 37 to 41.

Inspections.—62,379 inspections were carried out in 1922 by the Council's staff of 15 Inspectors.

Section III.

Of these inspections 1,125 were carried out by the two Inspectors of Food and Food places, and 4,000 by the two Inspectors of Licences and Workshops.

Notices served.—2,165 injunctive notices were served by the Inspectors during the year. Of these 2,154 were served by the District Sanitary Inspectors, and 11 by the Food and Workshop Inspectors.

1,276 statutory notices were served for non-compliance with certain of the above injunctive notices. There were none under the Shops Act.

Details of the work performed by the various Inspectors will be found in the following table.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Section III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Changes in the personnel of the Council's Inspectorial Staff are set out on page xiii.

The work of the Staff is allocated as follows :—There are twelve District Inspectors, each of whom is responsible in his own district for the duties of which particulars are given in the Table on page 28. There is also one Housing Inspector and one Assistant Housing Inspector, who deal with the borough as a whole, under the Housing Acts.

Two Food Inspectors divide the Borough for the purposes of the duties detailed on page 53.

Work under the Factories Act is carried out by one male and one female inspector, and information as to the work carried out under these Acts will be found in the Tables on pages 37 to 41.

Inspections.—62,279 visits and inspections were made in 1938 by the Council's staff of 18 Inspectors.

Of these inspections, 46,485 were made by the 12 District Inspectors and two Housing Inspectors, 7,727 by the two Inspectors of Food and Food places, and 8,067 by the two Inspectors of Factories and Workshops.

Notices served.—3,465 intimation notices were served by the Inspectors during the year. Of these 3,154 were served by the District Sanitary Inspectors, and 311 by the Factory and Workshop Inspectors.

1,306 Statutory notices were served for non-compliance with certain of the above intimation notices. There were none under the Shops Act.

Details of the work performed by the various Inspectors will be found in the following tables.

Inspector	No. of visits	No. of inspections	No. of notices served	Statutory notices
A. R. P. (District)	—	—	—	—
B. (District)	—	—	—	—
C. (District)	—	—	—	—
D. (District)	—	—	—	—
E. (District)	—	—	—	—
F. (District)	—	—	—	—
G. (District)	—	—	—	—
H. (District)	—	—	—	—
I. (District)	—	—	—	—
J. (District)	—	—	—	—
K. (District)	—	—	—	—
L. (District)	—	—	—	—
M. (District)	—	—	—	—
N. (District)	—	—	—	—
O. (District)	—	—	—	—
P. (District)	—	—	—	—
Q. (District)	—	—	—	—
R. (District)	—	—	—	—
S. (District)	—	—	—	—
T. (District)	—	—	—	—
U. (District)	—	—	—	—
V. (District)	—	—	—	—
W. (District)	—	—	—	—
X. (District)	—	—	—	—
Y. (District)	—	—	—	—
Z. (District)	—	—	—	—
Housing Inspector	—	—	—	—
Assistant Housing Inspector	—	—	—	—
Food Inspector	—	—	—	—
Factory and Workshop Inspector	—	—	—	—

Inspector	No. of visits	No. of inspections	No. of notices served	Statutory notices
A. R. P. (District)	—	—	—	—
B. (District)	—	—	—	—
C. (District)	—	—	—	—
D. (District)	—	—	—	—
E. (District)	—	—	—	—
F. (District)	—	—	—	—
G. (District)	—	—	—	—
H. (District)	—	—	—	—
I. (District)	—	—	—	—
J. (District)	—	—	—	—
K. (District)	—	—	—	—
L. (District)	—	—	—	—
M. (District)	—	—	—	—
N. (District)	—	—	—	—
O. (District)	—	—	—	—
P. (District)	—	—	—	—
Q. (District)	—	—	—	—
R. (District)	—	—	—	—
S. (District)	—	—	—	—
T. (District)	—	—	—	—
U. (District)	—	—	—	—
V. (District)	—	—	—	—
W. (District)	—	—	—	—
X. (District)	—	—	—	—
Y. (District)	—	—	—	—
Z. (District)	—	—	—	—
Housing Inspector	—	—	—	—
Assistant Housing Inspector	—	—	—	—
Food Inspector	—	—	—	—
Factory and Workshop Inspector	—	—	—	—

Report of Work carried out by District Inspectors for the year 1938.

Complaints received, 3,426.		BROWN.	WALKER.*	JAMES.	JAFFA.	WINCHESTER†	HAGUE.	MANSFIELD.	WARREN.	DYKES.	THOMAS.	HOGRE.	WOOLVIN.	KIRBY.‡	WESTRIPP.‡	TOTALS.
Visits in respect of:—																
On Complaint	Whole house inspected ..	—	—	12	—	—	4	9	1	23	14	3	15	1	3	85
	Do. Re-inspections ..	—	8	54	—	—	10	27	1	100	82	—	98	15	—	395
	Part of house inspected ..	418	20	350	580	313	280	284	366	290	351	367	298	60	44	4021
	Do. Re-inspections ..	1527	—	718	734	668	902	455	645	673	709	701	756	85	142	8715
Infectious Diseases	Investigations ..	171	3	133	255	103	82	169	136	91	145	114	128	14	28	1572
	Inspections ..	75	—	49	69	34	27	7	72	24	27	4	29	4	2	423
	Re-inspections ..	511	2	384	21	211	126	39	150	74	194	9	206	22	2	1951
Smoke Observations ..	3	—	7	20	1	2	28	9	1	30	13	16	6	4	140	
Offensive or Regulated Trades ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	9	—	—	47	—	—	—	61	
Mews and Stable Yards ..	280	—	355	297	267	388	418	341	134	233	297	244	31	—	3285	
Shops Act	First Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	14	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	21
	Subsequent do. ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	12	—	—	—	5	—	23
Verminous Persons ..	—	—	11	15	4	2	3	—	10	—	4	14	—	—	63	
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	First Inspections ..	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
	Subsequent do. ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	2	2	5	—	—	15
Other Inspections ..	60	—	95	388	262	90	159	412	116	200	382	356	60	94	2674	
Housing Acts and Regulations	Inspections ..	—	272	2	3	127	14	—	15	5	29	4	50	11	—	532
	Re-inspections ..	—	2555	107	13	273	120	8	33	103	39	10	108	7	—	3376
Houses let in Lodgings	Inspections ..	—	—	3	6	28	—	—	29	34	37	52	23	—	1	213
	Re-inspections ..	—	—	125	22	139	—	—	10	175	233	253	128	—	—	1085
Underground Rooms ..	244	—	495	536	990	637	982	340	293	713	302	911	36	87	6566	
Drainage	(a) Under Notice ..	331	—	347	172	55	578	361	169	173	131	161	50	1	87	2616
	(b) Voluntary ..	368	—	858	504	394	396	666	1044	488	521	829	230	73	13	6384
	(c) New Buildings ..	5	11	65	75	73	59	129	209	340	301	251	254	9	19	1800
Attendances at Police Court ..	—	—	8	—	7	6	2	9	7	7	5	2	—	—	53	
Rent Restrictions Acts ..	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	
Canal Boats Acts ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
A.R.P. Premises Inspected ..	16	—	58	19	9	71	47	8	—	53	87	18	—	—	386	
Other Visits ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	9	
TOTALS ..	4010	2871	4250	3731	3974	3806	3799	4014	3167	4054	3901	3939	441	528	46485	
Notices served:—																
Intimations ..	370	—	233	259	375	209	220	293	284	347	186	304	35	39	3154	
Rent Restrictions Acts ..	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	8	
TOTALS ..	371	—	236	260	376	209	220	293	284	348	186	305	35	39	3162	

* Housing Inspector.

† Assistant Housing Inspector. Took over duties on 1st November.

‡ Took over duties on 1st November.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

Situation of Property.	Offence.	Date of Hearing of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
12, William Street ...	Undertaking for reward the maintenance of a child under the age of nine years apart from the parents and failing to give notice thereof to the local authority.	1937. Jan. 7th ...	Costs £2.
37, James Street, N.W.1	Do. do. do.	Jan. 7th ...	Costs £2.
116, Camden Street ...	Fixing a new angle basin on staircase and a new trap and waste for a proposed new basement sink without giving notice to the Sanitary Authority as required by the drainage bye-laws of the London County Council.	Jan. 12th ...	Fine 20s. Costs £2 2s.
116, Camden Street ...	Do., do., in a manner contrary to the drainage bye-laws.	Jan. 12th ...	Fine 20s.
21, Percy Street, W.1 ...	Undertaking for reward the maintenance of a child under the age of nine years apart from the parents and failing to give notice thereof to the Local Authority.	Jan. 14th ...	Bound over in a sum of 40s. to come up for judgment if called upon within twelve months.
78, Camden Road ...	Main roof and top floor front room ceiling defective.	Jan. 18th ...	Summons withdrawn. Work completed. Costs £3 3s. paid.
41, Caversham Road ...	Basement back room walls damp ...	Feb. 24th ...	Order made to abate within 28 days. Costs £2 2s.
3, Hunter Street... ..	Fixing new sink in basement kitchen without giving notice to the Sanitary Authority as required by the drainage bye-laws of the London County Council.	Mar. 14th ...	Dismissed [under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 10s. costs by each of the Defendants.
16, Lupton Street ...	Fixing new bath, lavatory basin and waste-pipe, etc., without giving notice, etc.	Mar. 14th ...	Do. do.
110, Cleveland Street ...	Reconstructing first floor kitchen sink and waste pipe without giving notice, etc.	Mar. 18th ...	Fine 1s. Costs £2 2s.
Do. do.	Reconstructing first floor kitchen sink with a waste pipe discharging into a hopper head contrary to drainage bye-laws of the London County Council.	Mar. 18th ...	Work satisfactorily completed. Summons withdrawn.
212, Kentish Town Road	Back area paving in foul state and smelling offensively; first floor sink discharging into rain water pipe and then into a brick sump in yard about 3 feet away from yard gully; sump is partly full of offensively smelling water, sides and bottom are extremely foul; yard gully then discharges over surface of back area paving causing same to be in a foul state and smelling offensively.	Mar. 25th ...	Order made to abate within 14 days. Costs £2 2s.
14, Leighton Place ...	Moving into St. Pancras with a foster child without giving notice to the Council.	April 9th ...	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2 2s. costs.
69, Agar Grove	Failing to cleanse walls and ceilings of ground floor front room and scullery (contrary to London County Council tenement house bye-laws).	April 20th ...	Fine 15s. Costs £1 1s.
Gt. College Street ...	Being a person carrying on the business of rag and bone dealer did distribute outside the L.C.C. School in Great College Street, toys in exchange for rags (contrary to London County Council bye-laws).	April 20th ...	Fine 15s.
Do. do.	Do. do. with receptacle (alternative offence)	April 20th ...	Summons not dealt with (see above).
14, North Villas	Failing to give notice of reconstruction of water closets (contrary to L.C.C. bye-laws)	April 23rd ...	Fine 20s. Costs £1 1s.
Do. do.	Reconstructing water closets without enclosing such water closets by solid walls, etc. (contrary to London County Council bye-laws)	April 23rd ...	Fine 20s. Costs £1 1s.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936--continued.

Situation of Property.	Offence.	Date of Hearing of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
14, North Villas ...	Failing to give notice of alteration of positions of sinks (contrary to London County Council drainage bye-laws)	1938. April 23rd ...	Fine 20s. Costs £1 1s.
1, Stratford Place ...	Failing to give notice of fixing sinks bath and waste pipes (contrary to London County Council drainage bye-laws)	April 23rd ...	Fine 20s. Costs £1 1s.
Do. do. ...	Improperly connecting waste pipes to an existing rain water pipe and failing to provide proper means for ventilation of the traps of the waste water fittings (contrary to London County Council drainage bye-laws)	April 23rd ...	Fine 20s. Costs £1 1s.
131, Fortess Road ...	Walls and ceilings dirty of ground floor and basement water closets; light iron waste pipe to gully defective; waste pipe from bath in ground floor water closet stopped; waste pipe from lavatory basin in ground floor water closet defective; ground floor water closet basin stopped	May 11th ...	Summons withdrawn. Work completed and costs £1 1s. paid.
Do. do. ...	Defective window in basement water closet (contrary to London County Council bye-law)	May 11th ...	Summons withdrawn. Work completed and costs £1 1s. paid.
15, Swinton Street ...	Failing to give notice of fixing a new bath and waste pipe in ground floor back addition (contrary to L.C.C. drainage bye-laws)	June 13th ...	Summons withdrawn. Work put in order. Cost £2 2s. paid.
Do. do. ...	Improperly connecting a new bath in the ground floor back addition to a new waste pipe not constructed of prescribed materials (contrary to L.C.C. drainage bye-laws)	,, ,, ...	
Princess Road ...	Being a person carrying on the business of rag and bone dealer did distribute outside the L.C.C. Schools in Princess Road toys in exchange for rags (contrary to the L.C.C. bye-laws)	,, 29th ...	Cases unable to be proceeded with as defendant had given a false address and it had not therefore been possible to serve the Summonses.
Do. do. ...	Do. do. do. with receptacle (alternative offence)	,, ,, ...	
20, Hawley Road ...	Dustbin defective	Aug. 9th ...	Summons withdrawn. Nuisance abated. Costs £2 2s. paid.
193, Dartmouth Park Hill Flat No. 7/193, Dartmouth Park Hill	Roof defective Failing to cleanse walls and ceiling of first floor back room (contrary to L.C.C. tenement house bye-laws)	Sept. 29th ...	Summons withdrawn, work completed. Costs £2 8s. paid.
Do. do.	Do., do., walls and ceiling of second floor back room and to remedy broken sash cords of the room (contrary to L.C.C. tenement house bye-laws)	,, ,, ...	
54, Maple Street ...	Waste pipe and sink in second floor kitchen defective	Oct. 14th ...	Nuisance abated. Fine 2s. 6d. Costs £2 2s.
315, Kentish Town Road	Depositing for the purpose of preparation for sale a piece of bacon intended for food, which was unsound	,, 20th ...	Fine £10. Costs £10 10s.
3, St. Mark's Square ...	Failing to give notice of fixing a sink, bath and lavatory basin (contrary to L.C.C. drainage bye-laws)	,, ,, ...	Fine 10s. Costs 10s.
Do. Do. ...	Do. do. do. do.	,, ,, ...	Dismissed upon payment of 2s. costs.
Do. do. ...	Improperly connecting sink to a waste pipe not discharging in the open air over or into a trapped gully; and fixing a bath and lavatory basin with traps not formed and fixed so as to be capable of maintaining a water seal of at least one-and-a-half inches (contrary to L.C.C. bye-laws)	,, ,, ...	Fine 10s. Costs 10s.
Do. do. ...	Do. do. do. do.	,, ,, ...	Dismissed upon payment of 2s. costs.
35, Baynes Street ...	Taking a foster-child under the age of nine years for reward without giving notice to the Council	Nov. 10th ...	Fine 10s. Costs 10s. 6d.

Situation of Property.	Offence.	Date of Hearing of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
35, Baynes Street ...	Moving a foster-child under the age of nine years from one address in St. Pancras to another without giving notice to the Council	1938. Nov. 10th ...	Fine 10s. Costs 10s. 6d.
134, Camden Road ...	An accumulation in basement dangerous to health	.. 16th ...	Nuisance abated. Summons withdrawn. Costs £1 5s. paid.
105 Park Street ...	Failing to give notice of fixing a sink and sink waste pipe in ground floor back addition (contrary to L.C.C. drainage bye-laws)	.. 17th ...	Summons dismissed. Work put in order. Costs £2 6s. paid.
Do. do. ...	Improperly connecting a new sink in the ground floor back addition to a new waste pipe not constructed of prescribed materials (contrary to L.C.C. drainage bye-laws)	.. ..
2, Harrington Square ...	Dustbin defective, accumulation in front vault	Dec. 8th ...	Order made to abate within 14 days. Costs £2 2s.
7, Lulot Street ...	Back addition roof defective ... ..	.. ..	Order made to abate within 21 days. Costs £2 2s.
135, Gloucester Road ...	Failing to give notice of fixing new sink and waste in ground floor back room (contrary to L.C.C. drainage bye-laws)	.. 13th ...	Fine 20s. Costs £2 2s.

Housing Act, 1936.

Situation of Property.	Offence.	Date of Hearing of Summons.	Result of Proceedings.
45, Arlington Road ...	Permitting underground rooms to be used for human habitation after a Closing Order had become operative	1938. Jan. 7th ...	Rooms vacated and in course of reconstruction. Fine 40s. Costs £2 2s. (for adjournment on December 16th) and £1 1s. (for Hearing, January 7th).
80, Tavistock Place (late 11, Compton Street)...	Using the front and back underground rooms for human habitation knowing that a Closing Order on them had become operative	June 27th ...	Fined 40s. on the understanding that if the rooms were vacated within seven days the penalty would not be enforced.
216, Euston Road ...	Using front basement room for human habitation knowing that a Closing Order on it had become operative	Aug. 26th ...	Fine 10s.; Costs 20s.
54, Maple Street ...	Failing to give information required under section 168.	Oct. 14th ...	Information supplied in Court. Fine 2s. 6d.; Costs £1 1s.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Under Section 147 S.S.4 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, it is the duty of the Local Sanitary Authority to enforce the provisions of Part V of the Act, relating to Smoke Consumption.

Section 147 S.S.6 defines the expression "Smoke" as including soot, ash, grit and gritty particles.

By Section 151, the County Council has power to make by-laws regulating the emission of smoke. The by-law made on February 17th, 1931, and allowed by the Minister of Health, came into force on May 19th, 1931, and is still in force.

The bye-law states that the emission of black smoke for a period of three minutes, and, after five years from the date of confirmation of this bye-law, for a period of two minutes, in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes from any one chimney of a building, other than a private dwelling house, shall, until the contrary be proved, be presumed to be a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

During the year 140 observations of chimney shafts were made and six intimations were served. One statutory notice was served, and there were no prosecutions.

Representatives of the Council attended conferences of the National Smoke Abatement Society during the year.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY ACTS, BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two licensed premises for such trades in the Borough—a tallow melter's in Tudor Place, which has been in existence since the year 1780, and a soap boiler's in Rochester Place. 61 visits were made to these premises during the year. These trades are not subject to annual licensing, but they cannot be established anew or extended without the sanction of the Local Authority.

RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

Additional bye-laws were made in 1928 by the London County Council, under powers given by Section 9 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908.

The bye-laws provide as follows:—

1—A person carrying on the business of a rag and bone dealer shall not sell or distribute or cause or permit to be sold or distributed any article of food or any balloon or toy—

- (a) in or from any part of the premises used for or in connection with his business, or
- (b) in the course of his business while carried on from any cart, barrow or other vehicle or receptacle used for the collection or disposal of rags, bones, fat, rabbit skins, or other like articles, or
- (c) in any other way connected with his business.

2—A person carrying on the business of a rag and bone dealer who shall offend against the foregoing bye-law shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of Five Pounds. Provided nevertheless that the Court before whom any information may be laid or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may if the Court think fit adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this bye-law. There was one prosecution in respect of this bye-law during the year.

There are 21 premises in the Borough in which the business of a rag and bone dealer is carried on, and these are visited regularly by the Inspectors concerned.

SECTION 136 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

Rag Flock Premises.

The above section prohibits the sale or use, for the purpose of making any article of upholstery, cushions or bedding, of unclean flock manufactured from rags.

The expression "flock manufactured from rags" is defined in sub-section (6) of the Act as flock which has been produced wholly or partly by tearing up woven or knitted or felted materials, whether old or new, but does not include flock obtained wholly in the process of scouring and finishing newly woven or newly knitted or newly felted fabrics. In recent years rag flock has been very much less used in the upholstery trades than formerly. No samples were taken during the year under consideration.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Bye-laws dealing with these houses, made under power given by Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1925, came into force on March 5th, 1926. On the 8th June, 1931, the Minister of Health allowed the application to decontrolled houses of certain of the bye-laws which had been held in abeyance. Particulars concerning the inspections made will be found in the Table on page 28. There are some 5,166 houses on the register.

New bye-laws under Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1936, were confirmed by the Minister of Health on the 13th December, 1938, and are to come into operation on the 1st January, 1939.

LIGHTING OF STAIRCASES OF TENEMENT BUILDINGS.

Adequate means for the artificial lighting of every common staircase is required in accordance with the L.C.C. Bye-laws as to Lodging houses for the working classes. These Bye-laws are made under Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1936.

The following bye-law shall not come into operation until six months after the Rent & Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1935, or any re-enactment thereof with or without modifications relating to dwelling houses, shall have ceased to be in force:—

“Wherever practicable provide every common staircase in the lodging house with adequate means of lighting by natural light, including in the case of a new building constructed for use as a lodging house, a window or windows with a total superficies clear of the sash frames of not less than four square feet on the staircase at each storey above the ground storey opening directly into the external air.”

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Under Sections 156-166 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, the registration, licensing, and inspection of common lodging houses are the concern of the Borough Council. The licences in respect of common lodging houses expire on the 30th June. Applications for the renewal of licences have to be made by the holder 21 days prior to the licensing meeting, and notification of the date of the meeting, and of the necessity for making application, if renewal is desired, has to be sent to each holder. Any objection to the granting or the renewal of a licence is required to be made in writing at least seven days before the date of the licensing meeting.

The Borough Council decided that the Public Health Committee should act on their behalf as the Licensing Authority at the Committee meeting to be held in June, and that the necessary notices giving the day and time of the meeting should be served on the persons concerned.

The only common lodging house in the borough, at 60, King's Road (33 beds for women), was vacated on the 14th March.

Eight visits had been made up to this date, and the premises found to be satisfactory and to comply with the regulations.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The number of shops inspected during the year was 24, and the total number inspected since the coming into force of the Act is 3,535.

No notices were served and no certificates of exemption were granted.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

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

Inspections of the canal and wharves are the duty of the District Sanitary Inspectors concerned.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920-1938.

During the year seven applications were received from tenants for certificates and in every case a certificate was granted, specifying the work required to be executed in order to put the house into a good and tenantable state of repair.

In accordance with Section 5 of the Act of 1923, three applications were made by landlords for the "release" of certificates previously granted to their tenants, the necessary work to the premises having been carried out, and in each case the "release" certificate was granted.

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, Bye-laws, etc.

REMOVAL OF AGED, DISEASED OR INFIRM PERSONS.

Section 224 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, authorises the removal to a home or institution of certain aged, diseased or infirm persons living under insanitary conditions.

During the year one person was so dealt with.

Requests for action under this section were received in respect of several aged persons. With the single exception referred to it was possible either to bring about an improvement with the co-operation of the persons concerned and of relatives or to persuade the individuals to enter an institution voluntarily.

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 98 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, twelve 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 dwellings, 202 certificates were issued under Section 95 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, 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 90 tenement houses under powers contained in Section 95 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

At its meeting in January, 1938, the Public Health Committee authorised an offer of assistance being made to the owners of wells in the borough by the Public Health Department with a view to securing the purity of water obtained from this source.

The owners of wells were most willing to co-operate and the water and circumstances generally of eight wells were examined in collaboration with Mr. Kear Colwell, M.A., F.C.S., the Analyst of the borough.

At the time of writing, a report upon wells has been asked for by the Ministry of Health and information obtained in the course of the investigation just referred to has been included in this report.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

These are provided by the Borough Council at the following situations:—Prince of Wales Road, N.W.5; Whitfield Street, W.1; and Plender Street, N.W.1.

A block of 12 slipper baths, available to the public, adjoins the Council's flats at Prospect Terrace, W.C.1.

The water supply in all cases is obtained from the mains of the Metropolitan Water Board, but at the Prince of Wales Road Baths an additional supply is available from a deep well on the premises. For reasons of economy and hygiene the Council installed a water purification plant to serve the four swimming pools at these baths.

DRAINAGE.

The sanitary inspectors have the duty of supervising all work in connection with drains, including construction, reconstruction and repairs. During the year the following work has been carried out; the figures for the previous two years are also given for the purpose of comparison:—

	Inspections.	Inspections.	Inspections.
	1938.	1937.	1936.
Drainage work done under notice ..	2616	2631	2898
Voluntary drainage work	6384	7771	7466
Drains of new buildings	1800	2786	3190
Total	10800	13188	13554

Drainage Register.—The following is an analysis of the Drainage Register during 1937, the figures for the previous year being given for comparison:—

	1938.	1937.
Plans deposited—Old Buildings under Notice ..	72	74
„ „ Old Buildings, Voluntary ..	212	263
„ „ New Buildings and Additions ..	68	87
Applications without Plans	352	424
	413	436
Total number of Applications and Plans	765	860

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year 180 complaints were received with reference to nuisances caused by premises being infested by rats. Steps were taken by the service of notices on owners or occupiers, by the testing of drains, and other necessary measures to abate the nuisance.

RAT WEEK.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries issued a Circular stating that this year's "Rat Week" would commence on Monday, 1st November, and urging upon all local authorities responsible for the execution and enforcement of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, the desirability of making a special effort during that week to secure concerted action with a view to the destruction of rats and mice.

As in previous years, printed circulars on the subject and recipes for suitable poisons were sent to the occupiers of premises peculiarly liable to infestation by rats, owing to the nature of the business carried on therein, and chemists' shops and stores were requested to stock, exhibit or advertise suitable rat poisons, traps, etc.

I have to thank Mr. C. S. Bainbridge, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, for the following information :—

"It may be interesting for you to know that it is now reported to me that poison was laid down during Rat Week in 127 places throughout the sewers in this Borough, and from observations made, the whole of the poison was taken from 85 places, part from 29 places, and in 13 places the poison bait was not touched.

I have details of the actual points at which the bait was put down, if they are required."

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, and daily collections before 10 a.m. in prescribed main streets. Additional collections are also given to flats, eating houses, etc.

The use of Pagefield lorries and containers, 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.

The following figures for the past year are kindly supplied by Mr. C. S. Bainbridge, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. For the purpose of comparison the figures for the previous year are also given :—

	1938.	1937.
	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity of refuse collected ..	54925	55622
Quantity of refuse burnt at Destructor ..	28415	31288
Quantity put on rail ..	26510	24334
Quantity of clinker residual, ..	10078	10391

SECTION IV - FACTORIES.

Work reported upon in this Section is now carried out under the Factories Act, 1937, which came into force on 1st July, 1938.

The following brief report upon the Act was submitted to the Public Health Committee on 28th December.

Factories Act, 1937

1. In accordance with your instructions I beg to report briefly upon the provisions of the Act, which came into force on the 1st July last.

2. The general effect of the Act will be to increase the powers of Metropolitan Borough Councils in regard to certain matters to be referred to below, but the Act will not materially affect the number of premises on our Register.

3. The Act is a consolidating and amending measure which replaces the Factory and Workshops Act of 1901, and certain other enactments. It is to be noted that the old distinction between a factory and a workshop is abolished and that the expression "workshop" is discarded. For certain purposes a distinction is made between mechanical power is used and factories where this is not the case.

Section IV.

4. The arrangements that are made under the 1937 Act, by which certain provisions of the Public Health Acts were applied to workshops and factories were treated as factories, is now abandoned.

The operative provisions for factories, whether or not using mechanical power, are now contained in the Factories Act itself and non-mechanics retains the person responsible liable to a fine on summary conviction.

5. Under Section 141 of the Act, power is given to local authorities in which the following are carried out - (a) printing of articles, (b) filling of bottles or containers, (c) production of cinematograph films and (d) making of articles for use in the building trade. Certain factories, such as foundries, boiler power printing works, etc., previously excluded under the definition of "factory," are now to be dealt with by Local Authorities under the Act, providing that no mechanical power is used.

6. Under Section 15 a list of places where a certificate may be required than was formerly provided.

Factories.

7. A new provision is made in the Act which requires that in any workshop or factory where the temperature of the work is done during the day and night exceeds certain specified limits, namely that a temperature of less than 50° F shall not be deemed, after the first hour, to be a reasonable temperature while work is going on.

8. In Section 2 a new standard of overcrowding is introduced, namely, 40% instead of 50% cubic feet per employee. The standard now made in the definition of legal sleeping and resting places by the local authority.

9. Consideration of the Act and consequential rules and orders does not indicate that any change in this Council's administrative arrangements are called for. The matter will be kept under observation and the Committee will be informed regarding any points of interest that may arise in the course of administration.

Inspections are carried out by the local inspectors and one female inspector.

The arrangement is that the female inspector is responsible for inspecting factories and workshops in which women are employed and for all visits to industries.

SECTION IV.—FACTORIES.

Work reported upon in this Section is now carried out under the Factories Act, 1937, which came into force on 1st July, 1938.

The following brief report upon this Act was submitted to the Public Health Committee on 9th December.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. In accordance with your instructions I beg to report briefly upon the provisions of this Act, which came into force on the 1st July last.

2. The general effect of the Act will be to increase the power of Metropolitan Borough Councils in regard to certain matters to be referred to below, but the Act will not materially affect the number of premises on our Register.

3. The Act is a consolidating and amending measure which replaces the Factory and Workshops Act of 1901, and certain other enactments. It is to be noted that the old distinction between a factory and a workshop is abolished and that the expression "workshop" is discontinued. The only term now used is "factory"; for certain purposes a distinction is drawn between factories where mechanical power is used and factories where this is not used.

4. The arrangement that obtained under the 1901 Act, by which certain provisions of the Public Health Acts were applied to workshops and defaults were treated as nuisances, is now abandoned.

The operative provisions for factories, whether or not using mechanical power, are now contained in the Factories Act itself and non-observance renders the person responsible liable to a fine on summary conviction.

5. Under Section 151 of the Act, power is given to deal with premises in which the following are carried out—(a) sorting of articles, (b) filling of bottles or containers, (c) production of cinematograph films, and (d) making of articles for use in the building trade. Certain factories, such as foundries, letter press printing works, etc., previously excluded under the definition of "factory," are now to be dealt with by Local Authorities under the Act, providing that no mechanical power is used.

6. Under Section 1 a higher standard of cleanliness can be required than was formerly possible.

7. A new requirement is introduced in regard to a workroom in which a substantial proportion of the work is done sitting and does not involve serious physical effort, namely that a temperature of less than 60°F shall *not* be deemed, after the first hour, to be a reasonable temperature while work is going on.

8. In Section 2 a new standard of overcrowding is introduced, namely, 400 instead of 250 cubic feet per employee. This standard may result in the discovery of legal overcrowding and require action by the Local Authority.

9. Consideration of the Act and consequential rules and orders does not indicate that any change in this Council's administrative arrangements are called for. The matter will be kept under observation and the Committee will be informed regarding any points of interest that may arise in the course of administration.

Inspections are carried out by one male inspector and one female inspector.

The arrangement is that the female inspector is responsible for inspecting factories and restaurants in which women are employed and for all visits to outworkers.

The male inspector is responsible for factories, bakehouses and restaurants in which men are employed.

Both inspectors visit factories in which men and women are employed.

*Report of Work carried out by the Factory Inspectors
during the year 1938.*

<i>Inspections and Re-Inspections.</i>	Thompson.	Miss Camman.	Totals.
Factories (with mechanical power)	2011	801	2812
Factories (without mechanical power)	1200	453	1653
Workplaces (including restaurant kitchens)	485	1107	1592
Outworkers' premises	—	995	995
Shops Act	187	790	977
Other Visits	29	9	38
Totals	3912	4155	8067
<i>Notices served relating to:—</i>			
Factories (with mechanical power)	144	15	159
Factories (without mechanical power)	58	32	90
Workplaces	24	13	37
Others	5	20	25
Totals	231	80	311

Information concerning the work carried out under the above Act 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 (with mechanical power) ..	2970	159	—
Factories (without mechanical power) ..	1758	90	—
Workplaces (other than inspections of Outworkers' premises which are included in Part 6 of this Report) ..	2264	37	—
Totals	6992	286	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H. M. Inspectors. (4)	
Want of cleanliness (s. 1)	169	159	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (s. 4)	4	4	—	—
Overcrowding (s. 2)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (s. 6) ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	112	109	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (s. 7)—				
Insufficient	10	10	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	63	59	—	—
Not separate for sexes	6	6	—	—
Other breaches	51	49	—	—
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 54)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (Part I of 3rd Schedule)	56	53	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—
Totals	471	449	—	—

3.—OUTWORKERS AND HOME WORK.

In certain industries specified in the Act, if work is given out by Employers or Contractors to be done by workers in their own premises, 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 carried out in premises which are insanitary, or in which infectious disease is present.

Notifications of Outworkers were received as follows:—

	From Local Authorities outside St. Pancras.		From St. Pancras Employers.	
	Notifications.	Authorities Notifying.	Total Notifications.	Notifications where addresses were in St. Pancras.
In the first half of year	655	17	186	57
In the second half of year ..	605	15	200	65
Totals	1260	32	386	*122

* The remainder were forwarded to the appropriate local authorities.

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 with Mechanical Power.	Factories without Mechanical Power.	Workplaces.	
Wearing apparel ..	104	146	127	377
Bootmaking ..	1	2	60	63
Embroidery ..	6	4	32	42
Miscellaneous ..	5	2	82	89
Totals. . .	116	154	301	571

4.—LIST OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Nature of Work.	Factories with Mechanical Power.	Factories without Mechanical Power.	Workplaces (including Outworkers).	Total.
Bakehouses ..	69	78	—	147
Cabinet makers ..	56	55	—	111
Coach builders ..	19	15	1	35
Dressmakers ..	127	82	16	225
Engineers ..	223	35	—	258
Foundries ..	13	—	—	13
Furniture makers ..	14	20	—	34
Furriers ..	10	12	2	24
Laundries ..	14	—	60	74
Metal workers ..	42	34	—	76
Milliners ..	4	9	—	13
Organ builders ..	8	3	—	11
Pianoforte manufacturers ..	40	8	1	49
Printing ..	84	6	—	90
Restaurant kitchens ..	—	—	304	304
Tailors ..	59	231	109	399
Upholsterers ..	15	32	—	47
Wood carvers ..	9	9	—	18
Other occupations ..	617	472	329	1418
Totals ..	1423	1101	822	3346

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
<i>Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—</i>	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act (s. 114) ..	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factories Act (s. 9)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	10
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	10
In regard to factories where protected persons have been found to be employed (Public Health (London) Act, 1936, section 131)	1
<i>Underground bakehouses (s. 54) :—</i>	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	54

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

6.—TOTAL INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Male Inspector.	Female Inspector.		Total.
		Outworkers.	Not Outworkers.	
Factories (with mechanical power)	2153	117	817	3087
Factories (without „ „)	1238	298	520	2056
Workplaces (including restaurant kitchens)	492	622	1772	2886
Total	3883	1037	3109	8029

Section V.—HOUSING.

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

Number of new houses and flats erected during the year 1934—

(a) Total (including houses given separately under (b))	325 flats
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Act:—	
(i) By the Local Authority	132
(ii) By other bodies or persons	45

The 325 flats mentioned above as having been erected during the year comprised the following:

By the Crown Estate (Tower Hamlets)	22 flats
By the St. Pancras Housing Board:—	
Stephenson House, York Road	17 flats
Trenton House	21
Rensley House	15
Newman House	36
Faulkner House	46
	115 flats
By the London County Council (Chelsea House)	25 flats
By the St. Pancras Borough Council:—	
Gibson House, Arlington Road	56 flats
Redbrook House, Leighton Road	48
	104 flats
Total	325 flats

Section V.

Housing.

By the Crown Estate	22 flats
By the St. Pancras Housing Improvement Society, Ltd., Warrington Street	27 flats
By the London County Council	82
By the St. Pancras Borough Council:—	
Cannon House, Cannon Park Road	46 flats
Montague Gibson House, Gates' Buildings	48
	94 flats
Total	205 flats

Section V. — HOUSING.

The following particulars concerning the number of new houses and flats 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 accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health :—

Number of new houses and flats erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including number given separately under (b) ..	329 flats
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i) By the Local Authority	153
(ii) By other bodies or persons	35

The 329 flats mentioned above as having been *erected* during the year comprised the following :—

By the Crown Estate (Tintern House, Cumberland Market) ..	22 flats
By the St. Pancras House Improvement Society, Ltd. :—	
Stephenson House, York Rise	18 flats
Trevithick House	21 „
Brunel House	18 „
Newcomen House	26 „
Faraday House	36 „
	— 119 flats
By the London County Council (Chalton House) ..	35 flats
By the St. Pancras Borough Council :—	
Cobden House, Arlington Road	55 flats
Kenbrook House, Leighton Road	98 „
	— 153 flats
Total	329 flats

In addition there were *in course of erection* at the end of the year :—

By the Crown Estate	Nil.
By the St. Pancras House Improvement Society, Ltd., Werrington Street	57 flats
By the London County Council	Nil.
By the St. Pancras Borough Council :—	
Camelot House, Camden Park Road	95 flats
Montague Tibbles House, Queen's Crescent	139 „
	— 234 flats
Total	291 flats

1. *Inspection of dwelling-houses.*

Inspection—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	1253
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	8060
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ..	745
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	5206
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	8
(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	789

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

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ..	2550
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

(a)—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	208
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	170
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	Nil.

(b)—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices (Statutory) were served requiring defects to be remedied	796
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal (Statutory) notice :—	
(a) By owners	515
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	Nil.

(c)—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6

(d)—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	370
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	75

HOUSING ACT, 1936—PART IV. OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	2965
(ii) „ families dwelling therein	2965
(iii) „ persons „ „	13876
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	144
(c) (i) „ cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	*1674
(ii) „ persons concerned in such cases	7597
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	2

* 52 by London County Council; 40 by Borough Council; and 1,582 by own efforts as revealed by 1937 Survey.

One overcrowded family obtained other accommodation after service of informal notice by the Borough Council.

The vacated premises again became overcrowded,* and notices were served upon the landlord, the landlord's agent and the occupier requiring the abatement of the offence. These notices were subsequently complied with.

* Owing to the premises being re-let by the caretaker, knowledge of which was disclaimed by the agent.

(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.

A routine inspection of some 600-700 dwellings a month is being carried out in this borough with a view to ascertaining (a) the extent to which overcrowding existing at the time of the survey has been abated, and (b) the extent to which overcrowding has become established in dwellings not overcrowded at the time of the survey.

It is too soon to draw definite conclusions, but the general indication is that the number of families living under conditions of overcrowding as defined in the Housing Act, 1936, is diminishing. Satisfaction at this tendency is tempered by the knowledge that it is extremely difficult for alternative accommodation to be obtained for large families with small incomes.

Many families of this type are known to the Public Health Department to be living under conditions of gross overcrowding. They are, however, unable to afford the rents for accommodation sufficient to meet the requirements of the Housing Act. The provisions of the Act under which overcrowding established anew after the "appointed day" constitutes an offence makes it impossible unless a special certificate is given for such families to move into accommodation in which they would be less overcrowded if the new tenancy does not comply with the legal standards. In this matter a position has been established in which best may be the enemy of good.

During the year under consideration 13 cases of overcrowding established since the "appointed day" and in contravention of Section 59 of the Housing Act, 1936, came to the notice of the Public Health Department. An informal notice requiring the abatement of overcrowding was sent in twelve cases. In the remaining instance a notice in the form required by the Act was issued.

At the end of the year eight cases had been abated and the remainder were still engaging the attention of the Department.

There were no prosecutions.

A dwelling house is deemed to be overcrowded if the "permitted number" as determined in accordance with one or other of the following tables, whichever is the less, is exceeded:—

(a) Where a house consists of:—

(i) One room	..	..	2 persons
(Who must be of same sex unless under 10 years of age, or husband and wife).			
(ii) Two rooms	..	..	3 persons.
(iii) Three rooms	..	..	5 persons.
(iv) Four rooms	..	..	7½ persons.
(v) Five rooms	..	..	10 persons

With an additional two persons in respect of each room in excess of five; or

(b) The aggregate number obtained by reckoning for each room a number of persons as follows:—

(i) 110 sq. ft. or more	..	..	..	2 persons.
(ii) 90 sq. ft. but less than 110 sq. ft.	..	..	..	1½ persons.
(iii) 70 " " " " 90 "	..	..	..	1 person.
(iv) 50 " " " " 70 "	..	..	..	½ person.
(v) Less than 50 sq. ft...	..	..	..	Nil.

In making these reckonings no account is to be taken of a child under one year of age, while children between the ages of one and ten are reckoned as half units.

The "appointed day" after which the provisions of the Act relating to overcrowding were in force was fixed by the Minister of Health for 1st January, 1938.

As from that date the effect of the Act is to make overcrowding as defined above illegal in the Borough under the following circumstances:—

- (a) If a house or part of a house having become empty, is let so as to be overcrowded;
- (b) If overcrowding continues after suitable alternative accommodation has been offered.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

One of the chief problems presented by present-day housing conditions in the Borough is the overhaul and reconditioning in the light of modern standards of the many houses that are unsuitable for demolition, but do not, largely as a result of neglect and hard wear, and partly as a result of the manner in which they are now let, conform to modern standards.

Slum conditions readily establish themselves in houses of this type and every effort should be made to prevent an increase of such conditions in St. Pancras as a result of gravitation from other parts of London as extensive demolition of slum property takes place.

The Local Authority possesses powers not only to prevent slumming but to improve existing housing conditions. These powers are given under the following:—

- (a) The overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, 1936.
- (b) The Bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings, especially in regard to decontrolled houses.
- (c) Powers in relation to closure of underground rooms and parts of houses that are unfit for human habitation.
- (d) Reconditioning of houses not fit for human habitation when this can be done at reasonable cost (Section 9, Housing Act, 1936).
- (e) Demolition of such houses when reconditioning cannot be done at reasonable cost (Section 12, Housing Act, 1936).

Facilities for rehousing.

The London County Council provide facilities for rehousing accommodation upon their estates for families displaced by Metropolitan Borough Councils under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936. This arrangement provides that Borough Councils who wish to avail themselves of the facility shall pay £1 17s. 6d. per flat per annum for 40 years for each displaced family so accommodated. In the event of the family who are rehoused vacating the accommodation, the Borough Council would still be liable to continue payments for the remainder of the 40 years, but would have the right to nominate another tenant from the Borough, provided this was done within seven days of receipt of notification of the vacancy from the County Council. As from 31st December, 1938, the payments to the County Council under this arrangement have been increased to £4 10s. 0d. per flat per annum.

The following table shows the number of families accommodated under this arrangement :—

1934	..	..	..	1
1935	..	..	..	13
1936	..	..	..	8
1937	..	..	..	13
1938	..	..	..	15

UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

The following are the particulars of action taken during the year in respect of underground rooms :—

No. of Closing Orders on separate rooms or tenements for human habitation	..	..	..	..	370
No. of rooms the use of which has been discontinued for human habitation	..	..	..	..	404
No. of families accommodated elsewhere as a result of these notices by :—					
London County Council	..	..	..	..	15
St. Pancras Borough Council	..	..	..	..	51
No. of rooms vacated by own efforts or not used for human habitation by re-arrangement	..	..	..	..	188
No. of underground rooms rendered fit for human habitation (without Closing Orders)	..	..	..	..	82
No. of underground rooms rendered fit for human habitation (after Closing Orders)	..	..	..	..	75

HOUSING INSPECTOR.

The following report upon the work he has carried out during the year is submitted by Mr. Walker, Housing Inspector :—

I am pleased to report progress in the working of Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

A summarised table is given below. Mr. Winchester was appointed Assistant Housing Inspector in July, but, owing to the crisis and departmental difficulties, he was unable to put in full time till late in the year.

The work under Section 9 has generally been carried out satisfactorily, but in a few cases the lack of any definite standard is still a disadvantage, and has on occasion failed to secure work of a lasting character.

The application of this Section to unfit houses is still having a good effect on the owners of adjoining properties, and I am pleased to be able to report that many houses have been reconditioned without the service of notice by the Council; and so more work has been accomplished than is actually shown in the accompanying table.

In consequence, there has been an increase in the number of voluntary specifications submitted under Section 51, and I am pleased to report these have generally been carried out satisfactorily.

Considerable time has been given to advising house owners and builders upon making their houses to comply with the Housing Act.

SUMMARY OF WORK.

	1937.	1938.
Notices under Section 157. (Notices to Inspect)	585	539
Surveys under Housing Acts	341	272
Clearance Areas—Demolition and Closing Orders	244	267
Specifications under Section 9	172	208
Agreed Specifications	35	54
Re-inspections of above	2157	2555

PROCEEDINGS UNDER PART III, HOUSING ACT, 1936.

The following shews the position as regards Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders:—

Date.	Order.	Site.	Position at the end of the Year.
<i>Those made during the year :</i>			
5th December	Compulsory Purchase	Hampshire Street, Area 1	Submitted to Minister of Health for confirmation.
do.	do.	do. Area 2	do.
<i>Those made previously :</i>			
4th Nov., 1937	Clearance Order	Stibbington Street ..	Order operative.
do.	do.	Stucley Place ..	do.
do.	do.	Whitfield Place ..	do.

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. W. C. W. Roworth, Administrative Officer :—

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 (56 flats).
- (b) Flaxman Terrace Dwellings, Euston Road (84 flats and Caretaker's Lodge).
- (c) Prospect Terrace Dwellings, Gray's Inn Road (71 flats).
- (d) Una House, Prince of Wales Road (64 flats).
- (e) The Brookfield Estate, Highgate (113 flats, 90 maisonettes and 2 houses).
- (f) Somers Town Estate (146 flats), consisting of Aldenham House (26 flats), Wolcot House (18 flats), Johnson House (30 flats), Gladwin House (18 flats), Clarendon House (36 flats), and Morland House (18 flats).
- (g) Barnes House, Camden Road (22 flats).
- (h) Kennistoun House, Leighton Road (64 flats).
- (i) Denyer House, Highgate Road (44 flats).
- (j) Ferdinand Place Estate (111 flats), consisting of Harmood House (62 flats), Ferdinand House (31 flats), and Powlett House (18 flats).
- (k) Cobden House, Arlington Road (55 flats).
- (l) Kenbrook House, Leighton Road (98 flats).
- (m) 13 and 15, Bayham Place.
- (n) 15, Willes Road (flat over filtration plant of Prince of Wales Road Baths).
- (o) 24, Grafton Road.
- (p) 41 and 47, Stanhope Street.
- (q) 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159 and 161, Great College Street.
- (r) 9, Georgiana Street.
- (s) 67, 69 and 71, Pratt Street.
- (t) 3, James Street.
- (u) 207, Arlington Road.
- (v) Oak House and Wellington House, East Finchley.
- (w) 287 and 289, Camden High Street.

The waiting list for accommodation on the Council's Estates is restricted to persons living in the Borough in overcrowded conditions or in unfit property upon which Closing or Demolition Orders have been made by the Borough Council. During the past year there have been 66 changes of tenancies in the Council's properties.

KENBROOK HOUSE, LEIGHTON ROAD.

This estate of 98 flats was completed during the year and has been occupied by families who were displaced from clearance areas, unfit property upon which Closing or Demolition Orders had been made by the Borough Council or who were overcrowded under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936.

The weekly rentals fixed by the Council are as follows:—

		Nett.		Inclusive.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1-room flats . .	..	4	10	7	6
2 " " ..	..	9	0	12	5
3 " " ..	..	12	0	16	1
4 " " ..	..	13	0	17	10
5 " " ..	..	14	0	19	7

COBDEN HOUSE, ARLINGTON ROAD.

This estate was completed early in the year. It consists of 55 flats erected on the site of the Carlow Street area and was officially opened by His Worship the Mayor (Councillor John Sporni, J.P.) on the 1st April, 1938. The families rehoused were displaced from clearance areas, individual unfit houses upon which Closing or Demolition Orders had been made by the Borough Council, or who were overcrowded under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936.

QUEEN'S CRESCENT SCHEME.

Considerable progress was made with this scheme, which provides for the erection of 139 flats on the site of the Journeyman Tailors' Benevolent Institution.

The rents to be charged on this estate will be the same as those at Kenbrook House, Leighton Road.

The accommodation will be utilised for rehousing persons displaced from insanitary property by the Council's Orders, or for relieving overcrowding in the Borough.

CAMDEN PARK ROAD SCHEME.

This scheme provides for the erection of 95 flats, and at the end of the year satisfactory progress had been made.

It has been decided to charge the same rents on this estate as at Kenbrook House, Leighton Road.

The accommodation will be utilised for re-housing persons displaced from insanitary property upon which Orders have been made by the Council, or for relieving overcrowding in the Borough.

BROOKFIELD ESTATE.

The existing hot water system, which had been in use since the estate was occupied in 1922, has been replaced by the installation of "Ideal" boilers in the flats and maisonettes.

REVISION OF RENT SCALES.

The rent scales in force at certain of the Council's estates were modified as from 4th April, 1938.

The rents at the pre-war estates (Goldington Buildings, Flaxman Terrace and Prospect Terrace) were adjusted with the object of ultimately standardising the gross rents by charging the same rent for similar accommodation, irrespective of situation.

The following adjustments were made to the rentals on post-war estates:—

Estate.	Type of accommodation.	Weekly reduction	
		s.	d.
Somers Town ..	All flats ..	0	6
Barnes House ..	3 room flats ..	0	6
" "	4 " " ..	1	0
" "	6 " " ..	2	9
Una House ..	4 " " ..	1	0
Kennistoun House ..	2 & 3 " " ..	0	6
" "	4 " " ..	1	0

HAMPSHIRE STREET AREA.

Compulsory Purchase Orders have been made in respect of two areas in Hampshire Street and Torriano Avenue, under Part III of the Housing Act, 1936. If the Orders are confirmed by the Minister of Health, it is anticipated that approximately 108 flats could be erected on one of the sites.

The number of persons who would be displaced from the two areas is 315.

Section VI. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The work of food inspection is carried out by two inspectors, who devote the whole of their time to these duties. Particulars of the inspections and other duties carried out by these officers during the year are given in the following table—

Name of Inspector	Year		Total
	1935	1936	
	No. Insps.	No. Insps.	
Meat Inspection	217	217	434
Dairy	205	205	410
Livestock Inspection	100	100	200
Food Inspection	40	40	80
Butchers' Shops and Meat Traders	120	120	240
Prepared Meat Products	110	110	220
Refrigerated Storage	74	74	148
Food Food Shops	117	117	234
Food Counter Displays	50	50	100
Other Premises where	35	35	70
Marketing of Food	110	110	220
Attendance of Public Health	10	10	20
Other Work	10	10	20
Total	928	928	1856
	1937		1938
<p>These figures do not include extra work for the purpose of maintaining supplies.</p>			
<p>Number of Inspections</p>			
Dairy	205	205	410
Meat	217	217	434
Butcher's Shops	120	120	240
Total	547	547	1094
<p>Number of Premises</p>			
Dairy	117	117	234
Meat	120	120	240
Other	53	53	106
Total	290	290	580

Section VI.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK SUPPLY

The production, distribution and marketing of grades of the various grades of milk and under special arrangements now provided by persons concerned in the Milk and Dairies (Assignment) Act, 1931, the Milk Special Designations Order, 1936 and 1938, and the Milk Act, 1934.

There are no licensed cowsheds in the Borough.

Section VI.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The work of food inspection is carried out by two inspectors, who devote the whole of their time to these duties. Particulars of the inspections and other duties carried out by these officers during the year are given in the following table:—

	WARDS		Total.
	4, 5, 7, 8. Mr. Adkins.	1, 2, 3, 6. Mr. Capel,	
Number of Visits to:—			
Milkshops	303	313	616
Dairies	285	368	653
Ice Cream Premises	210	203	413
Slaughter Houses	10	161	171
Butchers' Shops and Meat Stalls	231	1023	1254
Prepared Meat Premises	156	212	368
Fishmongers' Shops	74	65	139
Fried Fish Shops	140	240	380
Fish Curers' Premises	19	82	101
Other Premises where Food or Drugs are sold	170	53	223
Marketing Streets and Places	2132	697	2829
Attendances at Police Court	—	23	23
Other Visits	248	309	557
TOTAL	†3978	†3749	†7727
† These visits do not include visits made for the purpose of taking samples.			
Number of Samples taken:—			
Formal	200	208	408
Informal	200	192	392
Bacteriological	30	71	101
TOTAL	430	471	901
UNSOUND FOODS.			
Surrenders:—			
Meat, &c.	1	42	43
Fruit	1	1	2
Fish	3	2	5
Bacon	2	13	15
Ham	1	1	2
Vegetables	2	3	5
Groceries	2	6	8
TOTAL	12	68	80
Seizures:—	—	1	1

MILK SUPPLY.

The production, distribution and standards of purity of the various grades of milk sold under special designations are governed by powers contained in the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938, and the Milk Act, 1934.

COWSHEDS.

There are no licensed cowsheds in the Borough.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, requires the Sanitary Authority to register *all persons* in their district carrying on the trade of cowkeeper or dairyman, and also *all premises* which are used as dairies.

The term "dairy" does not include a shop from which milk is sold only in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it is delivered to the shop. *Premises* in which milk is sold only in sealed receptacles accordingly do not require to be registered. *Persons* selling milk in such sealed receptacles must, however, be registered as *purveyors of milk*.

Section 2 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, gives the Local Authority power to refuse registration or to remove from the register any retail purveyor of milk, if they are satisfied that the public health is likely to be endangered by any act or default of such person.

Eleven applications for registration under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were granted during the year.

Nine applications in respect of itinerant vendors were also granted.

The following list gives particulars as to registrations and de-registrations during the year.

	Dairies.	Purveyors of Milk (Itinerant).	Milk in Sealed Containers.
Number on register at end of 1937 ..	191	59	238
Number removed from register during 1938	13	2	46
Number added to register during 1938 ..	11	9	43
Number on register at end of 1938 ..	189	66	235

In addition to the above, six persons (firms) were also on the register at the end of 1938 in respect of premises at which retail trade in cream is conducted.

MILK SAMPLING OUT OF OFFICE HOURS.

Requests are received from time to time from other Metropolitan Boroughs for early morning samples of milk to be taken by the Food Inspectors at railway stations within St. Pancras.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, which came into force on September 1st, 1925, provides for this duty, and Section 8 (4) of the Act states: "The Authority requiring the samples to be taken shall be liable to defray any reasonable expenses incurred, the amount whereof shall, in default of agreement, be settled by the Local Government Board [*Ministry of Health*]."

It is the practice of this Council to charge a fee of 10s. 6d. each in respect of samples taken under this section. The samples have to be taken very early in the morning, usually between 3 and 4 a.m. The number of samples taken under this arrangement during this year was one, for which purpose one visit was made. The fee was handed to the inspector concerned in accordance with a resolution of the Council.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, came into force on 1st June, 1936, and introduced certain changes in regard to the titles of and standards of purity of designated milk.

This Order comprises the following :—

“Tuberculin Tested”; “Accredited”; “Pasteurised” Milk.

Particulars as to the number of licences and the samples taken for bacteriological examination under this Order during 1938 are contained in the following table :—

Grade for which licence was issued.	No. of licences 31st Dec., 1938.	Sample		
		No. complying with standard.	No. below standard.	Total samples.
Tuberculin Tested	40	6	1	7
Accredited	5	1	—	1
Pasteurised	119	68	4	72

Unremitting care on the part of all engaged in its production and distribution is essential if the standards of purity of designated milk are to be maintained.

The licensee was communicated with regarding every sample found to be unsatisfactory, and assurances were received in every instance that appropriate steps would be taken to secure that milk sold under this Order would in future comply with the required standards.

During the year 8 samples of milk were tested for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. All were found to be satisfactory.

Upon the coming into force of the Milk Act, 1934 (in August 1935), the Milk Marketing Board made an arrangement in consultation with the London County Council for the supply of milk to the children of the County Council's schools at the reduced price of 1s. a gallon. This cheap price applies only to milk actually drunk as a beverage by children in the schools. The particulars relating to this Scheme were given in the London County Council Gazette of the 24th September, 1934, as follows :—

- 1.—Milk must be “pasteurised” milk, labelled as such.
- 2.—The borough medical officers of health will supply, on request, a list of registered sellers of pasteurised milk in their areas.
- 3.—Head teachers are asked in return to notify the borough medical officer of health of the name of the vendor whom they have chosen.
- 4.—Samples of the milk supplied will be taken from time to time by borough medical officers of health.
- 5.—Any head teacher having a point to raise as to the quality of the milk supplied is asked to communicate with the School Medical Officer. (G.P.H.I.)
- 6.—Head teachers are asked to ensure that the straws supplied for consuming the milk are not taken from the sealed wrapping until immediately before use and that they are destroyed at once after use.

Samples of milk numbering 58 were taken from schools in the Borough and submitted to bacteriological examination, the result in 57 cases being satisfactory. In the remaining instance the licensee's attention was drawn to the matter, and he subsequently gave up bottling the milk himself and obtained supplies already bottled by the wholesaler.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

The above Act, which came into force on 1st June, 1929, requires the registration of all premises in which Artificial Cream is manufactured, sold, or exposed for sale for human consumption. This requirement does not apply to premises where Artificial Cream is not supplied otherwise than in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it is delivered to those premises, nor to its manufacture solely for domestic purposes, nor to its manufacture on any premises for use in the preparation on those premises of some other article of food.

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was three.

Artificial Cream is defined in the Act as an article of food resembling Cream and containing no ingredient which is not derived from milk, except water. In actual practice it is manufactured from dried milk, butter and water in suitable proportions, and the term Re-constituted Cream would appear to be more appropriate than the word Artificial.

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., and particulars of the number of visits appear on page 53.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

A periodical inspection of butchers' shops and meat stalls is carried out under these regulations, and the number of visits paid will be found in the table on page 53.

No prosecutions were undertaken during the year in question.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Under Section 2 certain imported goods may not be exposed for sale unless they bear an indication of origin. Orders in Council have been made under this Act in regard to honey, fresh apples, currants, sultanas, rasins, eggs in shell, dried eggs, oat products, raw tomatoes, frozen and chilled salmon and trout, butter, bacon, ham, dead poultry, maize, starch, and all imported meats and offals. Such of the requirements of these Orders as are enforceable by the Borough Council were observed by the Food Inspectors in the ordinary course of their duties.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACTS, 1928 AND 1931.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has made Orders under this Act prescribing grade designations of certain agricultural produce of England and Wales to indicate the quality of the articles. Goods marked must conform to the standards laid down by the regulations. The Food Inspectors supervise in the ordinary course of their duties such of the requirements of these Regulations as are enforceable by the Borough Council.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR SALE, ETC., OF ICE CREAM AND PRESERVED FOOD.

Section 187 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, states that "any premises used or proposed to be used for the sale or the manufacture for the purpose of sale of

ice cream or other similar commodity or the storage of ice cream or other similar commodity intended for sale shall be registered by the owner or occupier thereof with the Sanitary Authority." Any person offending is liable to a penalty.

The section above mentioned does not apply to any premises used as a Hotel, Restaurant or Club.

This registration is for the purpose of information and to facilitate inspection by officers of the Borough Council. The Sanitary Authority may refuse to register any premises, or may remove from the register any premises which they consider unsuitable, but notice of such intention must be served upon the person concerned, who will have the right to appear before the authority. A right of appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction against the decision of the Sanitary Authority is provided for, with a further appeal to quarter sessions by either party.

The total number of premises on the register of the department at the end of the year was 387.

BAKEHOUSES AND RESTAURANT KITCHENS.

At the end of 1938 there were 147 bakehouses on the register, as compared with 150 at the end of 1937. These bakehouses are classified in the following table:—

	Bakehouse with mechanical power	Bakehouse without mechanical power	Not in Use.	Total.
Above ground ..	28	1	13	42
Under ground ..	48	6	51	105
				<u>147</u>

As a result of 628 inspections which were made during the year, 56 notices were served for the cleansing of walls and ceilings.

At the end of the year 304 restaurant kitchens were on the register, in respect of which 1,164 inspections were made, and 25 notices served.

Bakehouses and restaurant kitchens are supervised by the Factory Inspectors. Further particulars will be found on pages 37 to 41.

FRIED FISH AND FISH CURING PREMISES.

In 1938 there were 73 fried fish vendors' premises in the Borough, at 6 of which fish curing was also carried on. There were 21 fish curers' premises, including the 6 above mentioned. Visits made by the Food Inspectors to these premises during the year totalled 481.

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

The undermentioned unsound or diseased food was surrendered by the owners or seized for destruction or to be dealt with as trade refuse.

Surrendered.

Article	Reason for Surrender or seizure.	Remarks.
<i>Meat.</i>		
6 prs. Sheep's lungs	Parasitic	Inspection after slaughter.
1 Pig's carcass	Swine Fever	" " "
3 " lungs	Pneumonia	" " "
5 " "	Pleurisy	" " "
1 " lung	Congested	" " "
1 " heart	Pneumonia	" " "
3 " hearts	Pleurisy	" " "
16 " mesenteries	Tubercular	" " "
1 " "	Parasitic	" " "
1 " liver	Tubercular	" " "
19 " heads	"	" " "
1 " head	Abscess	" " "
½ " "	Bruised	Surrendered.
1 Bullock's liver	Tubercular	Inspection after slaughter.
7 lb. " "	Flukes	" " "
1 Bovine head	Tubercular	Surrendered.
9¼ lbs. Lamb	Abscess	"
38 lbs. Sausages	Decomposed	"
60 " Corned beef	"	"
48 " Pressed pork	Tins defective	"
25 " Ham	Decomposed	"
378 " Bacon	"	"
8¼ " "	Maggotts	Seized.
<i>Fish.</i>		
1 box Haddocks	Decomposed	Surrendered.
1 stone Cod Fillets	"	"
31 " Kippers	"	"
4 " Various	"	"
33 jars Fish paste	Blown	"
<i>Vegetables.</i>		
97 cwt. Potatoes	Chemical contamination	"
149 " "	Decomposed	"
56 lbs. Onions	"	"
<i>Fruit.</i>		
1392 lbs. Greengage plums	"	"
36 Oranges	"	"
18 tins Mixed Fruit	Blown	"
11½ cwt. Cheeses	Decomposed	"

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

This Council having passed a resolution as provided in the **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933**, extending the provisions of the Act relating to humane slaughter so as to include sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs, the requirements of the Act as to humane killing apply to all animals killed in slaughter-houses in the Borough.

These provisions apply also to Knackers' Yards, but there are none of these in St. Pancras.

There are three slaughter-houses in the Borough for which licences have been obtained, viz. :—12, Pond Square (rear of 61, Highgate High Street), 166, Great College Street and 65, Osnaburgh Street. No slaughtering takes place at the latter premises.

Particulars regarding these slaughter-houses and their inspection, for the purpose of which 171 visits were made, are contained in the following table, as required by the Ministry of Health :—

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known) ..	17	..	..	236	291
Number inspected	17	..	..	236	291
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	..	..	..	..	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1	..	..	6	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	5·9	..	..	2·5	3·4
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	..	..	..	..	..
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1	..	..	..	26
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5·9	..	..	..	8·9

REGISTRATION, ETC., OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

By the **Transfer of Powers (London) Order, 1933**, the registration, licensing, and inspection of slaughter-houses were transferred to the Borough Council. The licences expire on the 31st October in each year. Applications for the renewal of licences should be made

by the holder 14 days prior to the licensing meeting, and notification of the date of the meeting, and of the necessity for making application, if renewal is desired, should be sent to each holder. Any objection to the granting or the renewal of a licence should be made in writing at least 7 days before the date of the licensing meeting. A fee of 5s. is payable in respect of a slaughter-house licence.

The Public Health Committee have been authorised to act on behalf of the Borough Council as the Licensing Authority at the Committee meetings to be held in October, and the necessary notices giving the day and time of the meeting will be served on the persons concerned.

LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN.

Applications for licences for slaughtermen under the provisions of the **Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933**, were received from five persons in respect of the three slaughter-houses. The Council's Inspector reported in each case that, in his opinion and from personal observation of the applicant's work, he was a fit and proper person to act as a slaughterman and the licences were granted for one year ending 31st October, 1938.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Analyses of 800 samples have been made under this Act, of which 408 were formal and 392 informal. Of the formal, 398 proved to be genuine, and 10, or 2·4 per cent., adulterated; and of the informal, 384 were genuine and 8, or 2·0 per cent., adulterated.

Articles of food of which samples have been taken.	Total number of samples.		Genuine.		Adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Acid (tartaric)	—	3	—	3	—	—
Apples	—	2	—	2	—	—
Apricots (dried)	—	1	—	1	—	—
Aspirin	—	1	—	1	—	—
Beef (corned)	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ (minced)	1	2	—	1	1	1
Black pudding	—	1	—	1	—	—
Brandy	—	1	—	1	—	—
Bread	—	2	—	2	—	—
Breast of lamb	—	1	—	1	—	—
Butter	—	78	—	78	—	—
Camphor, Spirits of	—	3	—	3	—	—
Cascara Sagrada	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cheese	1	9	1	9	—	—
Cherries (glace)	—	1	—	1	—	—
Chocolate (marshmallows)	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ Roll	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cocoa	—	8	—	8	—	—
Coffee	—	8	—	8	—	—
Cornflour	—	1	—	1	—	—
Crab, dressed (canned)	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cream (artificial)	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cream	—	9	—	9	—	—
„ (canned)	—	4	—	4	—	—
„ (bottled)	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ (salad)	—	1	—	1	—	—
Crystals, Grape fruit	—	1	—	1	—	—
Currants	—	3	—	3	—	—
Dates	—	1	—	1	—	—
Dripping	—	4	—	4	—	—
Carried forward	2	152	1	151	1	1

Articles of food of which samples have been taken.	Total number of samples.		Genuine.		Adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Brought forward ..	2	152	1	151	1	1
Flour (pea) ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ (self-raising) ..	—	3	—	3	—	—
Food, Parish's ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Friar's Balsam ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Fruit (mixed) ..	—	3	—	3	—	—
„ Salad (canned) ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ginger (ground) ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Glycerine ..	—	3	—	3	—	—
„ and Borax ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ Lemon and Honey ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Honey ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Jam ..	—	5	—	5	—	—
Jelly, Red Currant ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
„ Crystals ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ Table ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lard ..	—	12	—	12	—	—
Lemon Cordial ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lemonade Powder ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Magnesium Carbonate ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Margarine ..	—	10	—	10	—	—
Marmite ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Meat Pie ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Milk ..	397	24	394	23	3	1
„ Dried, F.C. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ Condensed, S.S. ..	—	4	—	4	—	—
Mincemeat ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Minced meat ..	—	6	—	6	—	—
Mustard ..	—	3	—	3	—	—
Oatmeal ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Oats, Rolled ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Oil, Camphorated ..	—	3	—	3	—	—
„ Cod Liver ..	—	3	—	3	—	—
„ Cod Liver and Malt Extract ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ Olive ..	—	3	—	3	—	—
„ of Almonds ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ of Cloves ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ointment, Zinc ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
„ Carbolic ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ Mercury Comp. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ White precipitate ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Olives, stuffed ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Paste, Fish ..	2	9	2	9	—	—
„ „ (canned) ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ Crab and Lobster ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ Chicken and Ham ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Peas (canned) ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Peel Candied ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pepper ..	—	8	—	8	—	—
Pickles, Mustard ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pie, Meat ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Pineapple (canned) ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Powder, Lemonade ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ Seidlitz ..	—	3	—	3	—	—
„ Bismuth ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ Boracic ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Puree, Apple (canned) ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Quinine, Ammon. tinct. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Carried forward ..	402	299	397	297	5	2

Articles of food of which samples have been taken.	Total number of samples.		Genuine.		Adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Brought forward ..	402	299	397	297	5	2
Quinine, Tincture of ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Roll, Meat (canned) ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Rolls and butter ..	—	3	—	3	—	—
„ Sausage ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Salmon (canned) ..	—	3	—	3	—	—
Salts, Epsom ..	—	3	—	3	—	—
Sal Volatile.. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sardines ..	1	6	—	5	1	1
Sauce ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ Mint ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sausages ..	2	16	1	15	1	1
„ Beef ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
„ Breakfast ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ Pork ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
„ Smoked ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Soda, Bicarbonate of ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Spratts (canned) ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Suet ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sugar ..	—	15	—	15	—	—
Sultanas ..	—	4	—	4	—	—
Tapioca ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tea ..	—	4	—	4	—	—
Vinegar ..	—	7	—	7	—	—
„ Malt ..	2	3	—	1	2	2
„ Non Brewed ..	1	9	—	8	1	1
Whisky ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Wine, Ipecacuanha ..	—	3	—	3	—	—
Totals ..	408	392	398	384	10	8

SUMMONSES.

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

Article.	Offence. Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Date of Hearing.	Result of Proceedings.	
			Penalty.	Costs.
Vinegar ...	Selling as Malt Vinegar, Vinegar 100 per cent. other than Malt Vinegar	1938, 23rd April...	...	£ s. d. 1 1 0
Milk ...	Selling milk adulterated to the extent of 3·0 per cent. of added water	3rd June ...	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act	2 15 0

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MARGARINE.

No certificates of registration under the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act were issued during the year

PUBLIC HEALTH PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-1927.

All samples were examined for any contravention of these Regulations and four were found to contain proportions of preservatives contrary to the standards. These samples had been taken formally and the Committee decided to send a cautionary letter to the vendor in three cases. The fourth was subsequently prosecuted (1939).

REPORT OF THE BOROUGH ANALYST.

I have to thank Mr. J. Kear Colwell, F.I.C., the Borough Analyst, for the following notes upon the work he has carried out during the year:—

During the year 1938, 800 samples were submitted for analysis in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, 408 having been purchased with the required formalities and 392 obtained informally.

Of this total, 18 (2·25 per cent.) proved to be adulterated, 10 being samples submitted formally and 8 informally. Last year 19 (2·4 per cent.) were so certified, 10 being submitted formally and 9 informally.

The adulterated articles consisted of Milk, Meat Paste, Minced Meat, Sardines, Sausages and Vinegar.

Milk.—Four hundred and twenty-one samples of milk were examined and only four (0·95 per cent.) fell below the limits required by the Board of Agriculture Regulations—3·0 per cent. of fat and 8·50 per cent. of non-fatty solids—and were certified to be adulterated.

Three of the adulterated samples were deficient in fat, the amount in each case being at least 2·0, 3·0 and 8·9 per cent. respectively, and to the one remaining adulterated sample, water had been added to the extent of at least 3·0 per cent.

In the table given below, prepared by the Public Health Department, the results of the genuine milks are set out month by month and compared with the two previous years taken from a similar table introduced in the last Annual Report.

MONTHLY VARIATION OF CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF GENUINE MILK
DURING THE YEARS 1936, 1937 AND 1938.

Month.	Number of Samples Examined. Genuine.			Fat per cent. Average.			Non-fatty Solids per cent. Average.		
	1936	1937.	1938.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1936.	1937.	1938.
January	14	10	33	3·6	3·6	3·6	9·10	9·02	8·91
February	32	14	44	3·6	3·6	3·5	9·10	8·92	8·98
March	44	29	46	3·5	3·5	3·4	9·00	8·88	9·02
April	23	49	34	3·5	3·4	3·3	8·93	8·89	8·81
May	24	32	38	3·5	3·3	3·3	9·02	8·82	8·94
June	15	62	50	3·3	3·3	3·4	9·01	8·84	8·97
July	48	20	32	3·4	3·4	3·3	8·93	8·83	8·95
August	36	35	21	3·4	3·4	3·4	8·95	8·89	8·99
September	31	34	35	3·7	3·7	3·5	9·03	9·06	9·02
October	30	25	17	3·7	3·6	3·6	9·11	9·05	9·03
November	16	48	31	3·8	3·8	3·6	9·06	9·04	9·05
December	6	23	36	3·8	3·6	3·7	9·07	8·86	8·93
Whole Year ..	319	381	417	3·6	3·5	3·4	9·03	8·93	8·96

Although the quality of the Milk supply may be said to have been maintained, attention must be drawn to the fact that during the three years shown above, there has been a gradual fall in the average fat content. It is still well above the limit specified by the Board of Agriculture, but it must be remembered that that limit is to be regarded as the lowest amount of fat contained in genuine milk of the poorest quality and it was certainly never intended that producers should endeavour to produce milk with only 3·0 per cent. of fat. When it is considered what an important article of food milk is, especially for infants and invalids, it is necessary to emphasise the importance of a supply of good milk, such as can be obtained from properly treated and selected cows.

Meat Paste. One sample of chicken and ham paste contained sulphite preservative equal to 41 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. The Preservative Regulations do not permit its use in meat pastes.

Minced Beef. Two samples of minced beef had been preserved with 82 and 222 parts per million of sulphite preservative respectively. The use of preservative is prohibited in minced beef.

Sardines. Two samples of sardines were certified to contain seven and eight parts per million of lead respectively. The presence of this poisonous metal in sardines is still occupying the attention of Food Authorities, with the result that it is only in more or less isolated cases that an excessive quantity is found.

Sausages. Three samples of sausages sold without notice that preservatives had been added were found to contain 178, 206 and 220 parts per million of sulphite preservative and were certified accordingly. As the Preservative Regulations have been in force for a number of years there can be little excuse for the sale of sausages without notice being given of the presence of preservative, especially as reputable makers label all pounds in the proper manner and many issue additional labels to be used when the original pounds are broken up and sold in smaller quantities.

Malt Vinegar. In a recent decision it was held that the word Vinegar must be used to apply to Malt Vinegar only, and that any other vinegar must be properly described as "non-brewed," etc., at the time of sale. In three cases certificates were given that the samples contained 100 per cent. of vinegar other than malt vinegar. A non-brewed vinegar was found to be deficient in Acetic acid—the essential acid of vinegar—to the extent of at least 10·0 per cent. Vinegar should contain at least 4·0 per cent. of Acetic acid.

Legislation. The new Act to amend the Food and Drugs and other Acts mentioned in my last Report has now been passed by the Legislature and will come into force on the 1st October, 1939.

Section VII - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The international disease are compulsorily notifiable in St. Pancras:—

A. Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 and 1935:—

Small-pox (Vaccinia)	Typhus Fever
Cholera	Typhoid
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Erysipelas
Erysipelas	Relapsing
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)	Continued
	Febricidal

Section VII.

B. Under Special Regulations made by the Secretary of Health granted under powers contained in the Public Health Act:—

Plague (1909)	
Typhus (1911) Fever and other febrile diseases (1912)	
Acute Infectious Leptospira and other febrile diseases (1913)	
Paratyphoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fevers (1914, 1915)	
Relapsing Leptospira (1916, 1917)	
Tuberculosis (1918)	
Meningitis and Whooping Cough (1919)	
and the Infectious Diseases (London) Regulations, 1917, for	
Malaria	Dysentery
Acute Primary Pneumonia	Acute Infectious Prostatitis
and chronic Infectious Fever is defined to include the	

*Prevalence of, and Control over,
Infectious Diseases.*

C. Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1900 and the Public Health (London) Act, 1935:—

Foot Diseases

Section VII.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The undermentioned diseases are compulsorily notifiable in St. Pancras :—

A. Under the Public Health (London) Acts, 1891 and 1936 :—

Small-pox (Variola)	Typhus	Fever
Cholera	Typhoid	„
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Enteric	„
Erysipelas	Relapsing	„
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)	Continued	„
	Puerperal	„

B. Under Special Regulations made by the Ministry of Health granted under powers contained in the Public Health Acts :—

Plague (1900)
 Cerebro-spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis (1912)
 Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-encephalitis (1919)
 Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia (1926, 1928)
 Ophthalmia Neonatorum (1926, 1928)
 Tuberculosis (1930);
 Measles and Whooping Cough (1938).

and the Infectious Diseases (London) Regulations, 1927, for

Malaria	Dysentery
Acute Primary Pneumonia	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

and wherein Enteric Fever is defined to include the

Paratyphoid group of Fevers.

C. Under a Special Order of the London County Council in 1909 :—

Glanders	Anthrax
Hydrophobia	“ when these occur in man.”

D. Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 :—

Food Poisoning.

The following table gives the number of **cases notified**, the number of **deaths** which occurred, and the number of **patients admitted to hospital** during 1938. The notifications have *not* been corrected for any subsequent revision of diagnosis:—

DISEASES.	NOTIFICATIONS.													Total all Ages.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.	
	AT AGES—YEARS.																
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.					
1. Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Scarletina or Scarlet Fever	6	10	21	25	43	139	46	13	22	3	5	—	333	319	—	—	
3. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	10	20	28	26	28	147	39	26	40	6	1	3	374	374	8	—	
4. Erysipelas	2	1	2	—	—	3	2	5	15	8	28	20	86	66	5	—	
5. Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	7	7	2	—	
6. Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	7	7	—	—	
7. Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	31	2	—	—	37	36	—	—	
8. Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	—	2	—	13	12	5	—	
9. Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	
10. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	12	—	—	
11. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
12. Acute Influenza and Influenzal Pneumonia	1	3	—	1	2	5	—	3	6	2	12	4	39	21	6	—	
13. Acute Primary Pneumonia	11	12	5	10	4	15	4	10	33	16	35	11	166	128	5	—	
14. Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	5	4	1	—	
15. Dysentery	12	4	10	4	3	9	—	3	9	3	4	2	63	58	2	—	
16. Measles	166	242	296	324	333	847	66	14	42	7	—	—	2337	675	12	—	
17. German Measles† ..	8	28	32	28	33	148	46	9	19	4	—	—	355	72	—	—	
18. Food Poisoning.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	2	—	8	1	—	—	
19. Whooping Cough† ..	17	17	10	18	14	36	1	—	—	—	—	—	113	68	3	—	
20. Continued Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

For Pneumonia Deaths, see Tables on pages 21 and 22.

† Whooping Cough was notifiable as from 1st October, and German Measles ceased to be notifiable as from that date.

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

DISEASES.	NOTIFICATIONS.										DEATHS.									
	WARD.								No Address. Whole Borough.	WARD.							No Address. Whole Borough.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
1. Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Scarletina or Scarlet Fever	65	86	40	38	33	25	9	37	—	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	40	60	88	47	47	45	22	25	—	374	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	8
4. Erysipelas	19	8	18	9	11	8	2	11	—	86	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
5. Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
6. Puerperal Fever	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. „ Pyrexia	5	4	9	4	4	5	4	2	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	2	4	—	1	1	2	2	—	13	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
9. Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio- encephalitis	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	2	7	3	1	5	—	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
12. Acute Influenza and Influenzal Pneumonia	9	6	12	2	5	—	3	2	—	39	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	6
13. Acute Primary Pneumonia	38	29	26	21	16	10	6	20	—	166	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	5
14. Malaria	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
15. Dysentery	15	8	16	5	7	3	6	3	—	63	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
16. Measles	357	415	431	402	311	164	70	187	—	2337	1	—	3	3	1	3	1	—	—	12
17. German Measles†	34	61	85	52	43	51	17	12	—	355	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Whooping Cough†	25	30	18	15	9	9	2	5	—	113	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
20. Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	611	714	758	604	492	332	150	309	—	3970	9	3	14	7	4	5	4	5	—	51

For Pneumonia deaths, see Tables on pages 21 and 22.

† Whooping Cough was notifiable as from 1st October, and German Measles ceased to be notifiable as from that date.

SMALL-POX.

There were no cases notified in St. Pancras during 1938.

VACCINATION.

The following table gives particulars as regards vaccination in respect of children whose births were registered in the Borough of St. Pancras from 1st January to 31st December, 1937.

VACCINATIONS.

1st January to 31st December, 1937.

	Number.				Percentage of Births registered.			
	North.	South-East.	South-West.	Whole Borough	North.	South-East.	South-West.	Whole Borough
Births registered... ..	367	2053	1404	3824	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Died, unvaccinated	8	89	45	142	2·2	4·3	3·2	3·7
Successfully vaccinated	159	965	598	1722	43·3	47·0	42·6	45·0
Had smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insusceptible of vaccination	1	5	3	9	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2
Received certificate of conscientious objection	157	597	412	1166	42·8	29·0	29·3	30·5
Postponed by medical certificate	17	27	28	72	4·6	1·3	1·9	1·8
Moved to known address in other districts	2	229	243	474	0·5	11·1	17·3	12·4
Lost sight of by removal	16	118	59	193	4·4	5·7	4·2	5·0
Unvaccinated and not accounted for in previous columns	7	23	16	46	1·9	1·0	1·1	1·2

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.
1928	4019	1937	48·2	1326	33·0
1929	4223	1936	45·8	1373	32·5
1930	4598	2196	47·8	1523	33·1
1931	4499	2210	49·1	1464	32·5
1932	4263	2006	47·1	1326	31·1
1933	4202	1965	46·8	1312	31·2
1934	4101	1939	47·3	1251	30·5
1935	4045	1632	40·3	1298	32·1
1936	3678	1679	45·6	1165	31·6
1937	3824	1722	45·0	1166	30·5

Return showing the number of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by the Medical Officers of Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1938:—

Name of Institution or Vaccination District.	Name of the Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator.	Nos. of Successful Primary Vaccinations of Persons.			No. of Successful Re-vaccinations, i.e., Successful Vaccination of Persons who had been Successfully Vaccinated at some previous time.
		Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	Total.	
Ward 1	Dr. N. J. Goodchild . .	179	10	189	9
„ 2	„ F. L. Pelly	112	16	128	3
Wards 3 and 4	„ J. W. Wigg	295	15	310	7
„ 5, 6, and 7	„ A. E. Tait	224	18	242	3
Ward 8	„ C. H. Alderton	78	12	90	16
St. Pancras Hospital	„ W. Feldman	2	—	2	—
Highgate Hospital	„ C. Thackeray	3	2	5	2
	Totals	893	73	966	40

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases notified was 333, as compared with 364 cases during the previous year. It was subsequently ascertained that 23 cases were not regarded as cases of this disease. The actual number of cases was therefore 310. No death occurred.

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. There were three such cases during the year.

Multiple cases in one house—that is, several cases occurring more or less together—are not as frequent as one might expect. In nine families there were two such cases, in three families there were three, and in one family there were four.

It is recommended to the friends of patients discharged from hospital after suffering from scarlet fever:—

1. That, if practicable, for three weeks after leaving hospital, the patient should not sleep in the same bed as children who have not had scarlet fever.
2. That during this period articles used by the patient (such as cup, plate, spoon, handkerchief, towels, and toys) should be kept distinct from those used by other children.
3. That the patient should not attend school for two weeks.

The above precautions are especially important in the case of those patients who have a discharge from either nose or ears.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases notified was 374, as compared with 614 cases during the previous year. It was subsequently reported by the hospital authorities that 67 cases were not regarded as cases of this disease. The actual number of cases was therefore 307. This equals an attack rate of 1.7 per 1,000 of population. Eight deaths occurred, giving a case mortality of 2.6 per cent.

Investigation of multiple cases—that is, several cases occurring more or less together in one house—shows that in 12 families there were two such cases, in seven families three such cases, in one family four such cases, and in one family six such cases in each home.

Antitoxin for the treatment of necessitous cases of this disease is supplied to medical practitioners free of charge by the Council. During the year 98 thousand units were provided.

If, in the course of the next few weeks after leaving hospital, any alteration of voice, defect in the sight, difficulty in swallowing, or loss of power in limbs or tendency to faintness should be observed in a patient who has had diphtheria, a doctor should be consulted at once.

It is recommended to the friends of patients discharged from hospital after suffering from diphtheria :—

1. That, if practicable, for three weeks after leaving hospital, the patient should not sleep in the same bed as children who have not had diphtheria.
2. That during this period articles used by the patient (such as cup, plate, spoon, handkerchiefs, towels and toys) should be kept distinct from those used by other children.
3. That the patient should not attend school for two weeks.

The above precautions are specially important in the case of those patients who have a discharge from either nose or ears.

IMMUNIZATION SCHEME.

The following report is submitted by Dr. P. V. Pritchard, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health :—

The scheme for immunizing children against Diphtheria was put into operation in October, 1936. Certain alterations to the original arrangements were found necessary and these have been made.

Immunization is provided for children between 1 and 13 years of age whose parents are not earning more than £400 a year. The Borough Council pays the family doctor for giving the immunizing injections a fee of 7s. 6d. per case and provides him with the necessary material. After careful investigation it was decided to use toxoid-antitoxin floccules because of its reputation for a low incidence of unwanted or unspecific reactions. This T.A.F. is given in three injections at fortnightly intervals. The Council pays 4s. per set of the three doses.

The Schick test is a method of finding out whether a person is immune to Diphtheria. It may be performed in the first place to see whether the course of immunizing injections is necessary. As children between 1 and 5 are so very liable to the infection, it is recommended that they should all be immunized, and no preliminary Schick test is necessary for this age group.

After 5 years of age the incidence of the disease becomes lower and many children develop an immunity in a natural way. The preliminary test is therefore valuable to distinguish these protected children from those who have not developed the protection and who therefore require the artificial method of immunization. Schick testing three months after the last of the three injections of T.A.F. is very necessary, as a small percentage of children fail to develop a complete protection with one course of three injections. The post immunization Schick test detects these children, who are then directed to have a further course of T.A.F., and who would otherwise have been thought to be protected when such was not the case. For this reason it is most important that parents should have this post Schick examination performed. All Schick testing is done at special clinics and at suitable institutions by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as Diphtheria Immunization Officer. This officer is also responsible for the general administration of the scheme.

There are 82 Medical Practitioners on the approved panel. At the end of the year 1,474 children were reported to have received or to be in the process of receiving immunization under the scheme. During 1938 there were 795 attendances at the Schick Testing Clinics.

Diphtheria immunization is nearly 100 per cent. successful in preventing the disease in individuals. A scheme such as the one in St. Pancras aims at protecting the community. In order to reduce the liability of the community to Diphtheria infection it will be necessary for a high proportion of all susceptible children to be immunized at the earliest possible date, and for this "saturated" state to be maintained by immunizing all children directly after infancy.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

Five cases of Typhoid and two cases of Para B. Typhoid were notified during the year. One diagnosis of Typhoid was not confirmed. There were two deaths.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA AND PUERPERAL FEVER.

In 1938 there were 37 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia and seven notifications of Puerperal Fever. Further details of these diseases are given on page 125 of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

ERYSIPELAS.

86 cases were notified and five deaths occurred, as compared with 64 cases and two deaths during the previous year.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

(CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER, MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS, "SPOTTED FEVER.")

Thirteen cases were notified and five died. In all cases the diagnosis was confirmed.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOENCEPHALITIS.

Five cases were notified. There were no deaths.

This disease, the popular name for which is infantile paralysis, causes paralysis of certain muscles with resulting serious deformity. A very great deal can be done for children who have had this disease if they are placed under expert care, and if this is continued for many years after the initial illness.

Every effort is made to follow up these cases.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The number of cases notified was 22, and in addition 37 cases of mild inflammation of the eyes were reported.

All the cases recovered satisfactorily, without impairment of vision. Further particulars are given on page 115 of Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No cases were notified during the year, but two deaths occurred.

PNEUMONIA.

This disease is a frequent complication of other diseases, such as Measles. When it occurs in that manner it is not notifiable.

The notifiable forms of Pneumonia are Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia. There were 166 notifications of the former and 39 of the latter, during 1938 (as compared with 150 and 79 respectively for 1937). There were 11 deaths from these forms of Pneumonia during the year.

If requested by the medical attendant, a visiting nurse is supplied in necessitous cases at the cost of the Borough Council. In 1938, 32 cases were nursed under this arrangement and 642 nursing visits were paid.

MALARIA.

Cases of Malaria diagnosed in the Borough are notified to this Authority. Five cases were notified and there was one death.

Of the cases notified two were in-patients of the hospital for Tropical Diseases, Endsleigh Gardens, and one was an in-patient of the St. Luke's Hostel, Fitzroy Square. These were ex-St. Pancras residents. Of the other two, both St. Pancras residents, one was an in-patient of Horton Hospital.

DYSENTERY.

The same rule for the notification of Malaria (as described above) applies to Dysentery.

63 cases were notified during the year, of which two died. 58 of the cases were St. Pancras residents, and of the remaining five, four were in-patients of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases and one of the Royal Free Hospital. Bacteriological examinations were made in 44 cases in which the types were:—Sonne, 37; Amœbic, 5, and 2 Acute Bacillary. Fourteen cases were diagnosed clinically, and five were subsequently held not to be Dysentery.

FOOD POISONING.

Food Poisoning and suspected Food Poisoning were made notifiable by Section 7 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932, which came into force on July 12th, of that year.

Eight notifications were received during the year. There was no death.

MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.

Notification of these diseases in St. Pancras was compulsory until 30th September under the Metropolitan Boroughs of Lambeth and St. Pancras (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920.

Under these Regulations all cases were notifiable by parents and guardians, but only the first case occurring in an outbreak in a household or institution was notifiable by medical practitioners, an interval of two months since the last case constituting a new outbreak.

Since the coming into operation of the County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations on the 1st October, the Metropolitan Boroughs of Lambeth and St. Pancras (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920, are repealed, and German Measles has ceased to be notifiable.

Every case of Measles or German Measles which comes to the notice of this Department is visited by a Health Visitor who gives the mother advice and help as regards the patient. Where actual nursing is necessary for the case, this is arranged for by the Health Visitor and carried out by the staffs of the several nursing associations. Details as to the manner in which this work is done under a Block Grant from the Borough Council is reported on page 121. Where a medical practitioner is in attendance a card is left for him, suggesting that, if he agrees that the circumstances show the desirability of a visiting nurse, this will be carried out under his instructions on receipt of the card duly signed.

From the table on page 66 it will be seen that out of a notified total of 2,692 of these diseases (measles and German measles) 747 were removed to hospital. Home nursing was provided in 116 cases.

German Measles is generally a mild disease. There were 355 cases during the year 1938, as compared with 120 cases during 1937. There were no deaths.

Particulars of the cases, deaths and incidence and mortality rates of *Measles* are given in the following tables:—

Year	Cases of Measles		Deaths		Cases of German Measles		Deaths	
	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
1938	2,692	1.11	116	0.047	355	0.14	0	0.000
1937	1,200	0.49	120	0.050	120	0.050	0	0.000
1936	1,000	0.41	100	0.041	100	0.041	0	0.000
1935	800	0.33	80	0.033	80	0.033	0	0.000
1934	600	0.24	60	0.024	60	0.024	0	0.000
1933	400	0.16	40	0.016	40	0.016	0	0.000
1932	200	0.08	20	0.008	20	0.008	0	0.000
1931	100	0.04	10	0.004	10	0.004	0	0.000
1930	50	0.02	5	0.002	5	0.002	0	0.000
1929	25	0.01	2	0.001	2	0.001	0	0.000
1928	10	0.004	0	0.000	10	0.004	0	0.000
1927	5	0.002	0	0.000	5	0.002	0	0.000
1926	2	0.001	0	0.000	2	0.001	0	0.000
1925	1	0.000	0	0.000	1	0.000	0	0.000
1924	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1923	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1922	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1921	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1920	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1919	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1918	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1917	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1916	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1915	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1914	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1913	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1912	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1911	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1910	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1909	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1908	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1907	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1906	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1905	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1904	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1903	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1902	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1901	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
1900	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000

TABLE I.

MEASLES.

YEAR.	CASES.									DEATHS.								
	Quarter of the Year.				TOTAL.	Under 1 year.	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	Adults.	Quarter of the Year.				TOTAL.	Under 1 year.	1-5 years.	5-15 years.	Adults.
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th						1st	2nd	3rd	4th					
1938	1553	672	98	14	2337	166	1195	913	63	5	5	2	—	12	5	6	1	—
1937	26	166	171	275	638	28	331	262	17	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
1936	715	2117	132	11	2975	180	1529	1206	60	4	12	1	—	17	3	12	2	—
1935	18	30	39	33	120	23	51	36	10	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
1934	1864	1567	191	16	3638	195	2033	1307	103	10	20	2	—	32	8	23	1	—
1933	77	180	138	42	437	38	218	158	23	2	—	2	—	4	—	4	—	—
1932	749	1901	162	53	2865	135	1592	1090	48	8	16	3	—	27	6	21	—	—
1931	136	184	55	55	430	31	239	143	17	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
1930	1333	1933	172	38	3476	179	1857	1395	45	13	15	3	—	31	3	26	2	—
1929	257	241	58	35	591	28	198	284	81	5	2	—	—	7	—	4	3	—
1928	2271	1474	102	29	3876	234	2143	1425	74	47	78	2	—	127	30	87	10	—
1927	32	143	98	144	417	40	230	131	16	—	2	2	1	5	—	5	—	—
1926	2674	973	67	20	3734	260	2008	1421	45	33	30	1	1	65	25	38	2	—
1925	328	341	164	400	1233	61	454	643	75	—	—	1	2	3	2	1	—	—
1924	2363	1582	239	148	4332	256	2620	1375	81	35	31	7	1	74	15	54	3	2
1923	78	122	56	71	327	33	160	111	23	2	3	—	—	5	1	4	—	—

MEASLES.

TABLE III

Incidence Rate per 1000 population } (See Table II)
 Mortality Rate per 1000 cases.

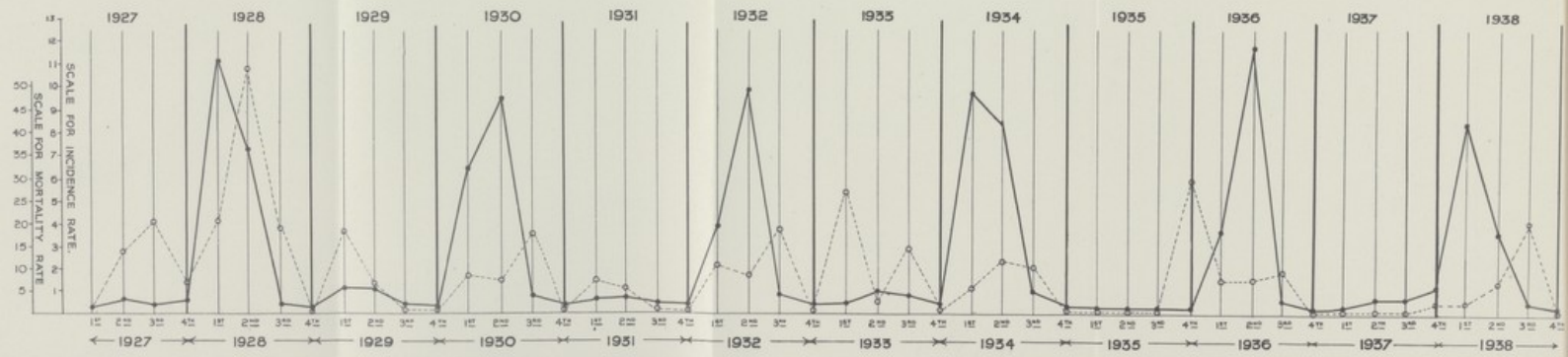


TABLE II.

MEASLES.

YEAR.	INCIDENCE RATE PER 1000 POPULATION.					MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 CASES.				
	Quarters of Year.				Total.	Quarters of Year.				Total.
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
1938 ..	8·6	3·7	·5	·1	13·0	3·2	7·4	20·4	—	5·1
1937 ..	·1	·9	·9	1·5	3·5	—	—	—	3·6	1·5
1936 ..	3·9	11·5	·7	·1	16·2	5·6	5·7	7·6	—	5·7
1935 ..	·1	·2	·2	·2	·6	—	—	—	30·3	8·3
1934 ..	9·9	8·4	1·0	·1	19·4	5·4	12·7	10·4	—	8·8
1933 ..	·4	·9	·7	·2	2·2	25·9	—	14·5	—	9·2
1932 ..	3·9	9·8	·8	·3	14·8	10·7	8·4	18·5	—	9·4
1931 ..	·7	·9	·3	·3	2·2	7·4	5·4	—	—	4·7
1930 ..	6·5	9·5	·9	·2	17·1	9·7	7·8	17·5	—	8·9
1929 ..	1·3	1·2	·3	·2	3·0	19·4	8·3	—	—	11·8
1928 ..	11·0	7·1	·5	·1	18·8	20·7	52·8	19·6	—	32·7

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Since the coming into operation of the County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations on the 1st October, Whooping Cough has been notifiable. Particulars of the Regulations are set out on page 14.

Between 1st October and 31st December, 113 cases were notified and three died.

EPIDEMIC CATARRHAL JAUNDICE.

Two outbreaks of this disease occurred during July, one at University College Hospital and the other at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital.

Owing to the insidious nature of the onset these epidemics are difficult to control. The greatest vigilance and care was exercised by the staffs of the Hospitals concerned, the advice of the officers of the Ministry of Health was readily available and arrangements were made with the London County Council whereby cases showing suspicious symptoms were at once removed to an isolation hospital without waiting for the complete clinical picture. The measures adopted proved effective, and a general spread of infection throughout these institutions was prevented.

DISINFECTING AND CLEANSING STATION.

These buildings are situated in Camley Street, at the rear of St. Pancras Gardens.

DISINFECTION.

In connection with cases of infectious disease, bedding, clothing, etc., are disinfected by steam under pressure at the Council's Disinfecting Station, Camley Street. No charge is made.

Library books and articles which would be injured by steam are disinfected by formaldehyde generated in a small chamber.

Separate motor vans are used for the collection of infected and delivery of disinfected articles.

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.
Smallpox*	1	2	1	2
Scarlet Fever	306	285	297	263
Diphtheria	357	353	348	352
Enteric Fever	8	8	8	2
Puerperal Fever	6	6	6	3
„ Pyrexia	1	1	1	—
Erysipelas	75	75	75	6
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	8	8	8	7
Measles	45	45	36	32
Pneumonia	1	1	1	—
Dysentery	30	29	29	2
Scabies	301	261	265	—
Tuberculosis	129	129	33	142
Vermin	364	362	212	295
Polio-myelitis	4	4	4	2
Encephalitis lethargica	1	1	1	—
Other Diseases (not notifiable)	487	487	482	36
Totals	2124	2057	1807	1144

* This was a suspected case of Small pox subsequently diagnosed as Erythema Multiformi.

The following table gives the number of articles disinfected or destroyed during the year on account of infectious disease or verminous conditions :—

	Infectious Disease.		Verminous.	
	Destroyed.	Disinfected.	Destroyed.	Disinfected.
Beds, mattresses and palliasses	114	2908	29	1000
Bolsters and pillows	49	5885	13	1294
Sheets, blankets and counter-panes	29	7478	—	1818
Rugs, mats, cushions, carpets, covers and curtains	27	1967	—	1106
Wearing apparel	52	3864	9	1255
Books	12	723	—	4
Sundries	28	2142	8	446
Totals	311	24967	59	6918

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.

DISINFECTION FOR INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

In addition to the disinfecting work carried out free of charge in connection with infectious disease, disinfections for other conditions are frequently performed for hospitals or private residents. A small charge is made in these cases to cover the cost.

The fees received for this work during the year ended 31st March, 1939, amounted to £127 10s. 0d.

In November, 1936, a communication was considered from the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee asking for the Council's views on the need for legislation to empower borough councils to provide temporary accommodation for persons removed from their dwellings while the premises undergo disinfection for vermin.

Such accommodation is provided under Statute in cases of infectious disease, but not at present for vermin, and the Council were of opinion that legislation should be introduced for the latter purpose also.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The following information is given in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

1. The number of houses infested was 362, and the number of rooms sprayed and fumigated was 295. In a number of cases the contents only were disinfested. Council property is dealt with by the Estates Department.

2. The methods employed for disinfection by the Public Health Department were : (a) spraying by formalin ; (b) burning of sulphur candles.

3. In cases where tenants from slum clearance areas were rehoused in the Council's flats, the beds, bedding, etc., were disinfested by steam at the Council's Disinfecting Station, and a contractor was employed to disinfest the furniture by hydrogen cyanide.

4. Disinfestation was carried out by the Local Authority except in circumstances explained in (3) above. In cases where the London County Council rehouse tenants living in verminous premises, the Borough Council undertake to disinfest the bedding and rooms.

The powers of the Local Authority for dealing with infested houses are strengthened by Section 123 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

CLEANSING.

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	1431	35	3824	5290
Scabies	360	321	3243	3924
Totals ..	1791	356	7067	*9214

* Includes 241 males and 1 female who had no home address.

The majority of the children included in the above table have been brought to the cleansing station from the public elementary schools by officers of the London County Council.

As the Education Authority, powers were conferred upon them by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1907, and the Children Act, 1908, authorising the cleansing of children whose bodies or clothing were infested with vermin, or who were in a foul or filthy condition. The necessary cleansing work is carried out by the staff of the Borough Council on behalf of the County Council. Clerical duties and general supervision are undertaken by London County Council School Nurses. Payment is made by the L.C.C. at the rate of two shillings per child in respect of verminous conditions, and one shilling per bath for those suffering from scabies.

In connection with children whose bodies or clothing are very verminous, arrangements are made for the homes to be visited by the Sanitary Inspector, as the rooms and bedding may also need disinfesting. It would obviously be useless to deal with the child and neglect the home.

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

The undermentioned examinations were made during the year:—

Nature of Specimen.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli	142	2232	2374
„ „ Hæmolytic Streptococci	8	4	12
„ „ Cerebrospinal Meningitis	—	2	2
„ „ Anthrax	—	1	1
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	18	293	311
Stools for Dysentery	8	31	39
„ „ Food Poisoning	4	7	11
„ „ Typhoid	—	4	4
Blood „ „	2	11	13
Urine for Tubercle Bacilli	—	1	1
Smoked Salmon for suspected Food Poisoning ..	—	1	1
Tinned Peas „ „ „ ..	—	2	2
	182	2589	2771

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.

Section VIII.—TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of all new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease during 1925 are given in the following table in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

Age Group	Males		Females		Total	
	No.		No.		No.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
0-4						
5-9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65-69						
70-74						
75-79						
80-84						
85-89						
90-94						
95-99						
Total						

Section VIII.

Tuberculosis.

The total number of Primary examinations was 1237 in addition to those 20 cases which had not been notified, some by knowledge by means of medical death reports, and 62 cases by transfer from other districts. The total number of new cases during the year from all sources was therefore 1259, equal to a notification rate of 2.92 per 1,000 of population, compared with 2.91 new cases during the previous year.

The death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year amounted to 1.56 equal to a death rate of 0.14 per 1,000 of population, whereas the total number of deaths in the previous year was 161.

It will be noted that out of a total of 1259 deaths from Tuberculosis, 29 (being 2.3 per cent) were of cases which were notified some 21 days.

Deaths from Tuberculosis before notification may be due (1) to the death of a person who has not acquired a further case of Tuberculosis but developed (2) to the death of

Section VIII.—TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of all **new cases** of Tuberculosis and of all **deaths** from this disease during 1938 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	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1—5 ..	1	4	1	1	—	1	—	—
5—15 ...	5	3	12	3	—	1	—	1
15—25 ...	43	36	8	10	10	9	1	1
25—35 ..	38	40	9	5	12	10	3	2
35—45 ..	31	16	2	4	12	11	—	1
45—55 ..	34	11	2	3	20	6	—	—
55—65 ..	20	4	—	—	13	3	—	—
65 & upwards	11	3	—	3	10	3	1	1
Totals ..	184	117	34	30	77	44	5	7

The total number of Primary notifications was 283 ; in addition to these, 20 cases, which had not been notified, came to knowledge by means of special death reports, and 62 cases by transfer from other districts. The total number of new cases during the year from all sources was therefore 365, equal to a notification rate of 2·03 per 1,000 of population, compared with 391 new cases during the previous year.

The deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year numbered 133, equal to a death rate of 0·74 per 1,000 of population, whereas the total number of deaths in the previous year was 162.

It will be noted that, out of a total of 133 deaths from Tuberculosis, 20 (being 15 per cent.) were of cases which were notified only at death.

Death from tuberculosis before notification may be due to :—(1) Sudden death of a person who has not consulted a doctor since tuberculosis has developed. (2) Sudden death of

a person who has been notified elsewhere but has not consulted a doctor since arrival in the Borough. (3) Difficulty in diagnosis before death. (4) The doctor being under an erroneous impression that the case has been notified in the Borough previously.

When necessary 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.

The interval elapsing between notification and death is an indication of the efficiency of notification. In the following table the deaths from tuberculosis (from January 1st to December 31st) are classified according to this interval:—

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS—1938.

Time of Notification.		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		Total.	Percentage.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1938	Discovered on Death ..	10	4	2	5	21	15·8
	Six months or less before Death ..	28	8	—	—	36	27·1
	Remainder	4	1	—	—	5	3·7
	1938 Total ..	42	13	2	5	62	46·6
1937	14	11	—	—	25	18·8	
1936	6	8	—	1	15	11·3	
1935	4	—	—	—	4	3·0	
1934	3	3	—	—	6	4·5	
1933-1929 ..	7	7	—	—	15	11·3	
Before 1929 ..	4	1	1	1	6	4·5	
Total ..	80	43	3	7	133	100	

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

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:—

AGE PERIODS.		Number of Notifications on Form A.												Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other Doctors).
		Primary Notifications.												
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total.	
Pulmonary	Males ..	1	1	2	2	16	22	32	21	22	16	9	144	161
	Females	—	4	2	1	17	15	29	12	7	2	1	93	110
Non-pulmonary	Males ..	—	1	4	5	3	5	6	1	2	—	—	27	27
	Females	—	1	—	2	5	4	2	3	3	—	2	22	23
TOTALS	.. ..	1	7	8	10	41	46	69	37	34	18	12	283	*321

* Exclusive of 22 "Lost sight of" cases returned.

Age Periods.		Information obtained from Special Death Reports, by Transfer from other districts, and by Posthumous Notifications.											Total.
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	
Pulmonary	Males ...	—	—	—	1	1	4	6	10	12	4	2	40
	Females ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	11	4	4	2	2	27
Non-pulmonary	Males ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	7
	Females ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	8
Totals	... ..	1	—	3	2	3	7	23	16	16	6	5	82

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

Year.	Estimated Population.	Notifications.			Deaths.			Notification Rate per 1000 population.			Death Rate per 1000 population.		
		Pulmonary.	Other forms.	All forms.	Pulmonary.	Other forms.	All forms.	Pulmonary.	Other forms.	All forms.	Pulmonary.	Other forms.	All forms.
1929 ..	203900	376	93	469	218	32	250	1·84	0·46	2·29	1·07	0·16	1·23
1930 ..	203900	321	76	397	165	24	189	1·54	0·36	1·91	0·79	0·12	0·91
1931 ..	195200	329	75	404	181	25	206	1·68	0·38	2·07	0·93	0·13	1·06
1932 ..	194000	324	85	409	164	25	189	1·67	0·44	2·11	0·84	0·13	0·97
1933 ..	190900	297	79	376	171	24	195	1·56	0·41	1·97	0·90	0·12	1·02
1934 ..	187540	296	49	345	157	15	172	1·58	0·26	1·84	0·84	0·08	0·92
1935 ..	185300	275	47	322	123	15	138	1·48	0·25	1·73	0·66	0·08	0·74
1936 ..	183900	311	69	380	150	14	164	1·69	0·37	2·06	0·81	0·07	0·88
1937 ..	181900	343	48	391	148	14	162	1·88	0·26	2·15	0·81	0·08	0·89
1938 ..	179400	301	64	365	121	12	133	1·67	0·35	2·03	0·67	0·06	0·74

The table below shows the number of new cases and the number of deaths, together with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of population, for each Ward of the Borough during 1938 :—

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).

Ward.	New Cases.		Deaths.	
	Number.	Rate per 1000 of Ward Population.	Number.	Rate per 1000 of Ward Population.
1	49	1·5	17	0·5
2	32	1·8	15	0·8
3	61	2·0	31	1·0
4	50	2·3	16	0·7
5	44	1·7	18	0·7
6	34	2·1	10	0·6
7	32	2·7	6	0·5
8	54	2·3	15	0·6
Homeless	9	—	5	—
Totals	365	2·03	133	0·7

In the following table are given the deaths from Tuberculosis of St. Pancras residents during 1938, the deaths in each Ward and those occurring in the Hospitals of the Borough and elsewhere.

(This table is prepared by the Registrar-General.)

	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-20 years.	20-25 years.	25-35 years.	35-45 years.	45-55 years.	55-65 years.	65-75 years.	75 yrs. upwards.	WARDS.								No address.	Total			St. Pancras Hospitals.		Other London Hospitals, Hospitals outside London.											
														I		II		III		IV			V		VI		VII		VIII		M	F	M	F	M	F	Resident.	Non-Resident.	
														M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M		F	M									F
All Forms	1	1	2	8	13	27	24	26	16	10	5	13	4	7	8	17	14	9	7	12	6	5	5	5	1	11	4	3	2	82	51	10	8	61	49	45	9		
Respiratory System ...	1	1	7	12	22	23	26	16	9	4	12	4	7	7	14	14	9	4	12	5	5	3	5	1	11	4	2	2	77	44	10	8	54	42	40	9			
Central Nervous System ...	1						2								1		1									1		2	1					2	2	1			
Intestines and Peritoneum ...																																							
Vertebral Column ...							1		1						1								1						1	1			1	1	1				
Genito Urinary System ...							2			1													1						1	1			1						
Adrenals				1			1								1		1											2				1							
Disseminated, Acute ...																																			3				
„ Not distinguished ...				1	1				1						1		1		1									1	2				2						

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

This is kept at the Dispensary. The following table gives the information for the year ended December 31st, 1938, in the prescribed form :—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
Number of cases on the Register at the commencement of the year 1938	790	190	980
Number of new cases during the year	319	68	387
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year (from death or other causes)	1109	258	1367
	325	78	403
Number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year	784	180	964

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

These regulations make it possible to require that an individual suffering from tuberculosis shall discontinue employment in the milk trade. No formal action was necessary during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. G. A. Back. Address and telephone number of Dispensary :— Barnes House, Camden Road, N.W.1. Gulliver 2371.

The following are the times of the sessions at the Dispensary :—

Monday	11 a.m. Dr. Back	..	..
Tuesday .. .. .	..	2 p.m. Dr. Back	7 p.m. Dr. Pritchard
Wednesday	11 a.m. Dr. Back	..	..
Thursday .. .. .	..	2 p.m. Dr. Back	7 p.m. Dr. Back
Friday .. .. .	..	2 p.m. Dr. Pritchard	..
Saturday	11 a.m. (School children only) Dr. Back	..	..

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

Diagnosis.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND 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	122	73	5	8	14	13	8	3	136	86	13	11	246	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	12	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	108	21	21	245	
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	89	63	64	235	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as—														
(a) Recovered ...	11	5	4	—	6	1	6	3	17	6	10	3	36	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	203	84	85	542	
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	369	225	28	30	45	41	33	23	414	266	61	53	794	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	1	—	19	
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...					797									
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...					90									
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...					186									
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...					100									
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...					3523									
6. Number of Insured persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...					328									
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—														
(a) Personal ...														7
(b) Other ...														267
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ...														71
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes ...														3623
10. Number of—														
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ...														432
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work* ...														377
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above ...														1
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December ...														428

*NOT including those made for A.P. refills.

The following is a summary, for purposes of comparison, of certain sections of the foregoing tables.

Deaths from Tuberculosis Jan. 1st-Dec. 31st		Ratio of cases on dispensary register to cases on notification register	Number per 1,000 deaths from tuberculosis in the Borough					Total attendances per case on register	Tuberculosis Officer's visits per case on register	Total consultations per case on register	Nurses' visits per case on register	X-ray examinations	
Actual	Per 1,000 inhabitants		Definitely tuberculous persons on dispensary register	T.B. + cases on dispensary register	Examinations							per 100 new cases 2nd contacts	per 100 new cases
					New cases	Adults	Children						
183	·94	·84	597	321	378	118	97	4·3	·08	·33	4·4	47·7	74·9

REPORT ON THE WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The following report on the work carried out by the Dispensary has been prepared by Dr. G. A. Back, the Tuberculosis Officer:—

New Patients and Contacts.

There has been no significant change since last year either in the number of notifications or in the number of new cases dealt with at the Dispensary.

The number of new contacts attending has decreased from 307 to 287. The total number of contacts of the 365 cases notified during the year was 537 and of these 50 per cent. had been examined at the Dispensary and 7·0 per cent. elsewhere by the end of March, 1939.

Institutional Treatment.

This is provided by the London County Council in sanatoria, special hospitals and in the tuberculosis wards of their general hospitals. Application for admission is made as a rule on the appropriate form by the Tuberculosis Officer or the resident staff of the voluntary hospitals, but in emergency patients may be admitted by application to the Medical Superintendent of Highgate Hospital. Altogether 399 applications were accepted, showing a decrease of 13 over the previous year. Of these 214 were admissions to General Hospitals, 63 to Brompton Hospital or St. George's Home for investigation of their subsequent treatment, 105 to sanatoria and 17 to various hospitals for observation for diagnosis.

The majority (137) of the admissions to the General Hospitals were admissions of destitute patients or those suffering from advanced disease and the recommendations were made by District Medical Officers, General Practitioners and Voluntary Hospitals; the remainder (55) were made by the Dispensary. Of the admissions to sanatoria and special hospitals 102 were recommended by the Dispensary and 83 from other sources.

Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.

This work is carried out at various voluntary and London County Council hospitals for patients who have been discharged from hospitals and sanatoria, at a cost to the Borough Council of 10s. 6d. per refill. During the year an arrangement was made whereby refills could be given by the Tuberculosis Officer when he visits Highgate Hospital, without charge to the Borough Council.

The number of refills, which for the past three years had averaged 583, showed an increase from 800 during 1937, to 989 during 1938. Of these, 249 were carried out at Brompton Hospital, 394 at University College Hospital, 32 at other voluntary hospitals, 99 at Colindale Hospital, 44 at Grove Park Hospital and 171 at Highgate Hospital, of which 151 were carried out by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Light Treatment.

Finsen Light Treatment for lupus is provided usually at the London Hospital and at University College Hospital at a cost to the Borough Council of 5s. per attendance. Seven attendances were made at the London Hospital and none at University College Hospital during the year.

Sanocrysin Treatment.

This may be provided, at a cost of 3s. per injection, at Brompton Hospital or the City of London Hospital, Victoria Park, to patients who are receiving refills with the concurrence of the Tuberculosis Officer. No applications for this treatment were made during the year.

X-ray examinations.

These are carried out daily at University College Hospital and on four days a week at Highgate Hospital. University College Hospital charge the Borough Council 7s. 6d. per film, screening and report. The charge is 2s. 6d. at Highgate Hospital and the work is carried out by the visiting Radiologist or by the Tuberculosis Officer when he visits the hospital. Of the 377 examinations made during the year 158 were made at Highgate Hospital by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Disinfection of Rooms. This is always advised on the admission of an infectious case to hospital or sanatorium, on change of residence and after the death of a patient. It is carried out by the Council's staff, free of charge, and during the year 142 rooms were disinfected.

Home Visits by Tuberculosis Visitors. These visits were made in order to (1) verify notifications; (ii) investigate the home conditions and report on overcrowding, sanitary defects, need for financial assistance, etc.; and (iii) give instructions in the prevention of tuberculosis and to invite contacts and patients to attend the Dispensary.

The particulars of these visits are as follows:—

		Number of visits under P.H. (Tub.) regulations.	Number of visits for Dispensary purposes.	Total Visits.
Miss Holland	.. ..	177	2192	2369
Miss Long	.. ..	136	1431	1567
				<hr/> 3936 <hr/>

Staff.—Miss Deed, who had held the post of Clerical and General Assistant at the Dispensary since 1921, retired in September, and Miss Fegan was appointed to undertake her clerical duties. Her work in the laboratory was taken over by Mrs. Bevan.

The arrangement whereby the Tuberculosis Officer visits Highgate Hospital on one afternoon a week was continued during 1938.

G. A. BACK,
Tuberculosis Officer.

ST. PANCRAS TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

*List of Members.*1.—*Representatives of the Borough Council.*

Alderman W. P. Spry.

Councillor A. E. Davies.

„ Dr. Mrs. M. T. Day.

„ A. Escott, F.I.B.D., Chairman.

„ John Evans.

„ F. J. French.

„ Mrs. J. Gregory.

„ Mrs. M. Needham.

„ Mrs. D. Pym, B.A.

„ J. A. Wright.

2. *Representatives of other bodies interested in the Welfare of Tuberculous Patients.*

Miss Ball, L.C.C. Schools Care Committee.
 Dr. Hogarth, L.C.C. (School) Divisional M.O.
 Mrs. Councillor G. Tibbles, St. Pancras Trades Union.
 Mrs. D. Gair, Federation of M. & C. W. Centres.
 Dr. J. W. Clarke, St. Pancras Medical Practitioners.
 Miss Emly, Metropolitan District Nursing Association.
 Miss Quartermain, St. Pancras District Nursing Association.
 Mr. H. E. J. Chollwill, Manager, Labour Exchange.
 Miss Piper, North London Nursing Association.
 Mr. Congdon, London Insurance Committee.
 Dr. C. L. Mason, London Panel Committee.
 Councillor A. J. Trott, J.P., Public Assistance.

Almoners of the following Hospitals :—

Royal Free Hospital.
 Middlesex Hospital.
 Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital.
 National Temperance Hospital.
 Hampstead General Hospital.
 University College Hospital.

3. *Ex-Officio Members.*

Dr. M. Radford.
 Dr. G. A. Back.
 Dr. P. V. Pritchard.
 Mrs. E. Bevan, *Secretary.*

The following report on work carried out during 1938 has been prepared by the Secretary of the Committee :—

The Care Committee held 10 meetings during the year, and the work carried out by or reported to them is indicated in the following summary.

Residential Treatment.

The financial positions of all patients accepted for institutional treatment are investigated by the Tuberculosis Visitors and classified according to whether or not financial difficulty is anticipated. The results, after approval by the Care Committee, are forwarded to the London County Council.

During the year the number of investigations reported was :—

(a) Financial difficulty anticipated .. .. .	..	..	..	149
(b) Financial difficulty not anticipated .. .. .	..	..	..	138
				287

Public Assistance.

All patients and their families who appear to be eligible are referred to the Public Assistance Department. In January, 1936, the London County Council asked that, for an experimental period, all such patients and suitable contacts who appeared to be in need of extra nourishment in addition to or in substitution for their ordinary diet, should be recommended for it by the Tuberculosis Officer. The recommendations have been renewed monthly

and reported to the Care Committee for approval. During the year 450 monthly recommendations were made in respect of 82 patients. As a rule, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk and 2 eggs were allowed to each patient daily and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of butter weekly.

Unemployment Assistance Board.

When a patient or the person on whom a patient is dependent is in receipt of unemployment assistance benefit the Unemployment Assistance Board is asked to supply extra nourishment. During the year 76 monthly recommendations were made in respect of 23 patients.

Extra Nourishment provided by the Borough Council.

The Council may provide a pint of milk and an egg daily to necessitous patients who are not in receipt of public assistance, if the recommendations of the Tuberculosis Officer are approved by the Milk Committee. The recommendations are reported to the Care Committee and during the year amounted to:—

Number of patients recommended	89
„ „ monthly recommendations	341
Total cost	£262 13s. 3d.

Provision of Clothing.

This may be provided by the Care Committee for patients awaiting admission to Sanatoria, and by the Care Committee or the London County Council (if it cannot be obtained from other sources) for patients already in a sanatorium or hospital. During the year the following numbers were supplied:—

By the Care Committee.

(a) Number of Patients	15
(b) Articles of clothing	71

By the London County Council.

(a) Number of Patients	15
(b) Articles of Clothing	79

Dental Treatment.

Financial assistance for obtaining dental treatment may be provided by the Council for suitable patients recommended by the Tuberculosis Officer and approved by the Care Committee. The figures for 1938 are:—

Number of Patients	15
Total cost of treatment	£ s. d. 46 13 6
Amount paid by Borough Council	32 9 2

Housing.

When necessary recommendations for better housing accommodation on the Borough Council and London County Council Estates are made to the Estates Department by the Tuberculosis Officer and are reported to the Care Committee. The figures for 1938 are:—

Number of families recommended	36
„ „ rehoused:—	
(a) By Borough Council	4
(b) By London County Council	6
(c) Found accommodation not on Council's Estates	9

Employment.

Patients requiring work after return from Sanatoria are given special recommendations to the Employment Exchange. The number of such patients reported to the Care Committee during the year was 23.

Provision of Beds and Bedding.

Since 1924 the Council has provided beds and bedding which are lent to tuberculous patients who would be liable otherwise to spread infection by sharing a bed with another person or persons. The Tuberculosis Visitors report periodically on the condition of the beds. The figures for 1938 are :—

Number of families provided with beds and bedding during the year	..	5
Number of families using beds or bedding on December 31st, 1938	..	5

In addition the Public Assistance Committee have been asked to provide and have provided bed and bedding in three cases.

Provision of Garden Shelter.

There is not much scope for the use of shelters for tuberculous patients. One Shelter provided by the Council at the request of the Care Committee in 1935 is still in use, and another was purchased during the year and is now in use.

Boarding out of Contacts.

Since 1925 the London County Council has made arrangements to board out for varying periods the following types of children :—

- (a) Children living in heavily infected and overcrowded homes.
- (b) Children about to be discharged from institutions where they have had treatment for tuberculosis, in cases where their homes are unsuitable.
- (c) "Weakly" children living under conditions likely to subject them to infection.
- (d) Children whose mothers are having institutional treatment for tuberculosis.

The arrangements are made by the Invalid Children's Aid Association on behalf of the London County Council, and the number accepted and reported to the Care Committee during 1938 was 15.

Handicrafts Class.

The Handicrafts Class which was formed in 1937, in conjunction with the Hampstead Tuberculosis Care Committee, was continued successfully during 1938. At the Exhibition held at the Kensington Town Hall on 23rd March, 1938, our stall attracted considerable attention, and many orders were received in consequence. Queen Mary attended the Exhibition and made a purchase at the stall.

Voluntary work of great value has been given by Mrs. Dixon, a Member of the Hampstead Tuberculosis Care Committee. Unfortunately Mr. Stephen Smith was prevented by ill-health from continuing his valuable assistance, and Mrs. Ollard was also unable to give her services after the beginning of the year. We have been fortunate in retaining the services of Mrs. Bridgman, the teacher provided by the London County Council. The success of the class is due largely to her untiring efforts and enthusiasm.

Miscellaneous.

Holidays were provided, in co-operation with the St. Pancras School for Mothers and the Charity Organisation Society, for four families of Tuberculosis patients. Fares were paid in several cases to enable relatives to visit patients undergoing residential treatment. Pocket money grants were made to fourteen patients without means while they were in Sanatorium. During the cold weather at Christmas, coal was sent to eighty-three needy patients. The Secretary of the St. Pancras Needy Fund again asked for the names of patients in poor circumstances. Twenty names were submitted, and each person received a generous parcel at Christmas. Furniture was provided for two families to enable them to obtain more suitable accommodation, and a bed was purchased for a patient discharged from Sanatorium to enable her to sleep alone. Hire purchase payments were made in two cases where the family income was temporarily reduced, and two grants were made towards the purchase of spectacles.

Seal Sales.

The Care Committee again took part in this scheme for raising funds, organised by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The proceeds up to December, 1938, are shown in the following statement: -

Table listing names and amounts under the 'Seal Sales' section.

Mr. Taylor	0 10 0
Miss Brown	0 10 0
Mr. Black	0 10 0
...	...

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Table listing names and amounts under the 'Maternity and Child Welfare' section.

...	...
...	...
...	...
...	...

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

<i>Receipts.</i>				<i>Payments.</i>				<i>Cr.</i>		
<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	By Grants:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward ..	126	18	2	Mr. Manton (towards stock for stall) ..				3	3	0
„ Victor Stevens, silver paper .	0	9	10	„ Winters (Furniture) ..				5	0	0
„ National Deposit Friendly Society Grant ..	3	3	0	Mrs. Talbot (Lino) ..				3	8	0
„ Borough Council Grant ..	25	0	0	Miss Fleming (Holiday) ..				1	10	0
„ Eleanor Palmer Charity Grant ..	21	0	0	Mrs. Grogan („) ..				1	0	0
„ Donation from Mr. Back ..	1	0	0	Francis Family(„) ..				3	15	0
„ Grant from Borough Council for Handicrafts ..	10	0	0	Mrs. Thurlow („) ..				1	0	0
„ Return of pocket money (Willoughby) ..	0	10	0	Mr. Newman (Removals) ..				1	15	0
„ Egan's National Health Insurance ..	2	5	0	„ Kennedy (Hire Purchase) ..				1	8	0
„ Refund from Mr. Lindsay ..	1	3	5	„ Roberts („) ..				2	0	0
„ Seal Sales ..	34	4	10	Miss Long for Miss Rosenwick's bed ..				1	0	0
				Miss Read (Glasses) ..				1	9	6
				Mr. Roberts(„) ..				0	12	0
				Handicrafts ..				10	0	0
				„ Pocket money:						
				Mr. Talbot ..				0	10	0
				„ Kiely ..				1	0	0
				Miss Brown ..				0	10	0
				Mr. MacAuley ..				1	0	0
				„ Stenning ..				0	10	0
				„ Willoughby ..				0	10	0
				„ Munday ..				1	10	0
				„ Michael ..				1	10	0
				„ Bullock ..				1	0	0
				„ Kellett ..				1	0	0
				„ Supple ..				0	10	0
				„ Mead ..				0	10	0
				„ Groves ..				0	10	0
				„ Curtiss ..				0	10	0
				„ Fares ..				4	7	8
				„ Haines, Repairs to surgical Boot ..				0	6	9
				„ National Health Insurance stamps ..				0	19	8
				„ Rents in advance ..				1	18	6
				„ Lindsay Loan ..				1	3	5
				„ Egan, National Health Insurance payments ..				2	10	0
				„ Sundries ..				1	10	2
				„ Clothing ..				2	17	0
				„ Seal Sale Account ..				4	14	8
				„ Lewingdon, printing ..				3	12	6
				„ Repair to Wireless and licence ..				2	0	0
				„ Facers, Coal ..				10	0	7
				„ Lindsay, Painting of Shelter ..				4	10	0
				„ Balance at Bank ..	132	17	10			
				„ „ in Hand ..	4	5	0			
								137	2	10
								£225	14	3

£225 14 3

£225 14 3

SECTION IX. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Maternity, Child and Family Welfare Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, and the immediate supervision of the work is undertaken by the District Medical Officer of Health.

The Borough is divided into seven Welfare Districts.

One of these, Ward 1, has been attached to the University College Hospital Welfare Department. This Centre is staffed by Hospital Officers and supervised by the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Officer as part of the Borough's scheme.

Ward 2, Town district, has a new Centre in Bagin Street. This is in place of the one formerly situated in Cavendish Road. It has an Voluntary Committee and is managed directly by the Council's officers. The

Section IX.

The other five districts have their own Welfare Centres, each with its own Centre Superintendent, Health Visitor, and Voluntary Committee. The welfare movement of today owes its existence to a great measure to good work in three institutions. They started the Welfare in the morning days when well-to-do Borough Council men the Welfare gave any financial support. They have carried out the work to the present advanced state. Mr. Townshend shows a special determination to see the St. Thomas School for Mothers, due in the third year, and the first Welfare Centre in an industrial suburb to be established in this country. The Centre is still attended by students of the movement from all over the world.

The superintendents and health visitors at the Centres other than the one at the Hospital are elected Officers of the Borough Council and, while working in a co-operation with the voluntary committees where they exist, are under administrative supervision from the Town Hall.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Officer is supervised by the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Officer.

The welfare work done by the Welfare Centres is a number of other institutions that render valuable assistance in connection with the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare work.

Special reference is made to the work carried out at the different hospitals, sundry services rendered by other institutions, and as to the financial contributions made by the Borough Council, and to give some idea of the nature and extent of the services in which the Council makes a contribution.

Table I.

Statistical information is given below in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

The statistics shown in the following are not included in the table for the reasons stated above in the preceding paragraph (Table I, Hospital and Industrial District Hospital).

1. Population of the area served by the Council, English Council's returns for Maternity, 1938-1940.

SECTION IX.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Medical Officer of Health is the Administrative Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, and the immediate supervision of the work is undertaken by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

The Borough is divided into seven Welfare Districts.

One of these, Ward 7, has been allocated to the University College Hospital Welfare Department. This Centre is staffed by Hospital Officers and supervised by the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Officer as part of the Borough's scheme.

Kentish Town district has a new Centre in Raglan Street. This is in place of the one formerly housed in Caversham Road. It has no Voluntary Committee and is managed directly by the Council's officers. This Centre has its own Superintendent and Health Visitors.

The other five districts continue to function as before each with its own Centre, Superintendent, Health Visitors, Voluntary Workers and Voluntary Committee. The welfare movement of to-day owes its existence in a great measure to good work of these committees. They started the Centres in the pioneering days when neither the Borough Council nor the Ministry gave any financial support. They have carried on the work to its present advanced state. St. Pancras can claim a special distinction in that the St. Pancras School for Mothers, now in its 32nd year, was the first Welfare Centre in its modern conception to be established in this country. This Centre is still attended by students of the movement from all over the world.

The superintendents and health visitors at the Centres other than the one at the Hospital are salaried officers of the Borough Council and, while working in close co-operation with the voluntary committees (where they exist), are under administrative supervision from the Town Hall.

Co-operation between the Voluntary Committees and the Council is maintained by the Maternity and Child Welfare (Advisory) Sub-Committee. Representatives of the voluntary committees and of the Public Health Committee of the Council serve on this advisory sub-committee, and to it are referred for consideration and report matters affecting maternity and child welfare work in the Borough as a whole.

In addition to these seven Welfare Centres there are a number of other associations that render valuable ancillary services in connection with the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare scheme.

Detailed information as to the work carried out at the different centres, ancillary services rendered by other associations, and as to the financial contributions made by the Borough Council, will be given later in this section, and refers only to those services to which the Council make a contribution.

TABLE I.

Statistical information is given below in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

[The following Centres in the Borough are not included in the table for the reason that grant is not paid by the Borough Council:—Royal Free Hospital and Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital.]

- 1.—Population of the area served by the Council, Registrar General's estimate for Midsummer, 1938—179,400.

2.—Number of births notified in that area during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, as adjusted by any transferred notifications :—

- (a) Live Births—2,395.
- (b) Still births—66.
- (c) Total*—2,461.
- (d) By midwives*—2,141.
- (e) By doctors and parents*—320.

*The total of the figures given under (d) and (e) should agree with the figure under (c).

3.—*Health Visiting.*

- (a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year.
 - (i) By the Council—17 (four of which are temporary).
 - (ii) By Voluntary Associations—2 (at University College Hospital Centre).
- (b) Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by the whole staff to health visiting (including attendance at infant welfare centres) :—
 - (i) In the case of Health Visitors employed by the Council—17.
 - (ii) In the case of Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Associations—1.
- (c) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—
 - (i) To expectant mothers :—
 - First visits†—1,522.
 - Total visits—3,628.
 - (ii) To children under 1 year of age :—
 - First visits†—2,386.
 - Total visits—12,886.
 - (iii) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years :—
 - Total visits—13,180.

4.—*Infant Welfare Centres.*

- (a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council—1.
- (b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council, with some assistance from Voluntary Committees—5.
- (c) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations—1 (University College Hospital).
- (d) Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :—
 - (i) By children under 1 year of age—24,626.
 - (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—15,722.
- (e) Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were :—
 - (i) Under 1 year of age*—1,592.
 - (ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years—250.

* Excluding Children who are known to have previously attended a Centre in another District.

† Excluding cases which are known to have previously been visited in another district and cases visited during the previous year.

- (f) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were:—
- (i) Under 1 year of age—1,411.
 - (ii) Over 1 year of age—2,668.
- (g) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i) 66·47 per cent.

5.—*Ante-natal Services.*

- (a) Ante-natal Clinics (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or at other premises):—
- (i) Number of Clinics‡ provided and maintained by the Council with assistance from voluntary committees—4.
 - (ii) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council, without the assistance from a voluntary committee—1.
 - (iii) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations—1.
 - (iv) Total number of attendances at all Clinics during the year—3,979.
 - (v) Total number of women who attended at the Clinics during the year—955.
- (b) Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the total numbers of women shown under 5 (a) (iv)—38·80.

‡ Including Ante-natal Clinics at institutions transferred to the Council under Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929.

The following Tables,—II on page 98 and III on page 99,— show the time table at the different centres and give statistical information as to the work for which each centre was responsible during the year.

It will be seen (Table III) that 487 ante-natal consultations were held, the number of expectant mothers was 1,066 and their total attendances were 5,080.

For the two previous years the total attendances were 4,985 and 5,189.

For the two previous years the total attendances of children were 39,993 and 39,757.

The Centres at University College Hospital and at the Royal Free Hospital, figures in respect of which are included in Table III, are in a different category from the other centres. The Borough Council is responsible for the payment of grant in respect of Ward 7. Infants attending at University College Hospital Centre and figures of the work done at this centre are included in the statistical returns made to the Ministry of Health (Table I) (see page 95).

The Royal Free Hospital receives a grant for its Welfare Department directly from the London County Council. The service given for this grant includes Welfare Clinics and home visiting by three Health Visitors. The Centre is run mainly for the babies born in the hospital or under the care of the hospital's staff or students. The work of the Centre is reported to the Town Hall weekly. It has not been allocated a definite Welfare area and it does not come within the Borough's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. Particulars of the work carried out by this Centre are given in Table III on page 99. These figures are not included in the returns made to the Ministry.

TABLE II.

The following table shows the location of the Council's various Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, together with the days and hours of consultations, and the doctors attending :—

Name of Centre.	Expectant Mothers.	Infants.	Children 2—5.
St. Pancras School for Mothers, 1, Ampt Hill Square, N.W.1	The 3rd Wednesday in each month at 10 a.m. (Dr. T. Ivor Hughes)	Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 2 p.m. (Drs. Pritchard, Gillespie and Odling-Smee)	The 1st Monday in the month at 10 a.m. (Dr. Gillespie)
Camden Town Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Barnes House, Camden Road, N.W.1	The 1st, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month at 10 a.m. (Dr. T. Ivor Hughes)	Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 2 p.m. (Drs. Russell, Elgood, Pritchard and Alderton) Wednesdays at 10 a.m. (Dr. Knowlson)	—
Kentish Town Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, N.W.5	Tuesdays, at 10 a.m. First Friday, at 2.30 p.m. (Dr. Phyllis Dixon)	Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 2 p.m. (Drs. Alcock and Meade)	Mondays at 2 p.m. (Drs. Alcock and Meade)
North St. Pancras School for Mothers, 129, Queen's Crescent, N.W.5	The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Thursdays in the month at 10.30 a.m. (Dr. Hawthorne)	Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 2 p.m. (Drs. Neill, Elgood, Hawthorne and Leesmith)	—
Somers Town Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Chamberlain House, Ossulston Street, N.W.1	The last Wednesday in the month at 10 a.m. (Dr. T. Ivor Hughes)	Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 2 p.m. (Drs. Wigg, Kitcat, Leesmith and Russell)	—
South Highgate Infant Welfare Centre, 43, Raydon Street, N.19	—	Wednesdays and Thursdays at 2 p.m. (Drs. Pritchard and Neill)	—

TABLE III.

Return of Attendances, Visits and Consultations at the various Welfare Centres in the Borough during 1938.

CENTRE.	CONSULTATIONS.				ATTENDANCES AT CONSULTATIONS.											VISITS BY TRAINED VISITORS.				Number of Visitors.	
	Children.		Expectant Mothers.		Expectant Mothers.			Children.				Expectant Mothers.		Children.		Council Staff.	Others.				
	Per month.	Total.	Per month.	Total.	No. of Birth Notifications allocated to centre.	New cases.	Total attendances.	New cases.			Total attendances.				First visits.			Total visits.	First visits.	Total visits.	
								Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-5 years.		Total.					
St. Pancras School for Mothers	14	161	1	12	385	33	97	248	22	22	292	3276	1245	777	5298	247	818	416	5624	3	—
Camden Town Centre...	21	249	2	27	518	140	435	414	58	58	530	5072	1805	1981	8858	338	639	547	5003	4	—
Kentish Town Centre...	13	162	4	52	414	131	819	334	30	48	412	4791	1214	1109	7114	261	649	439	4834	3	—
North St. Pancras School for Mothers, Queen's Crescent ...	17	202	3	35	521	126	429	378	26	34	438	5465	1364	1069	7898	295	843	559	4731	3	—
Somers Town Centre ...	16	199	1	11	372	47	176	235	37	30	302	3496	1515	1221	6232	231	424	404	3569	2	—
South Highgate Centre	9	103	—	—	141	—	—	102	20	19	141	1905	1113	1038	4056	62	161	149	1450	1	—
††Royal Free Hospital...	13	152	12	160	—	111	624	42	27	4	73	393	192	186	771	176	206	63	360	—	3
*†University College Hospital	8	102	17	200	108	478	2500	51	14	—	65	621	158	113	892	88	104	91	855	—	2
Totals	111	1330	40	487	2459	1066	5080	1804	234	215	2253	25019	8606	7494	41119	1698	3834	2668	26426	16	5

(In addition to the above, visits were made by Student visitors attached to Centres, as follows:—Camden Town 1,355; and Kentish Town 784.)

An additional visitor was also attached to the following Centres:—

North St. Pancras School for Mothers, 2 days a week; Kentish Town, 3 days a week; and South Highgate, for 1 day a week.

† See explanatory remarks regarding these two centres on page 97, 98 and 104.

* Figures in respect of children are in respect of Ward 7 only, as per scheme described on page 104. Figures in respect of mothers are in respect of the whole of the borough.

† Figures refer to St. Pancras cases only.

CENTRES.

Particulars concerning some of the special activities of those individual Centres referred to in the above table to which a definite area is assigned are given in the following paragraphs :—

St. Pancras School for Mothers, 1, Amphyll Square.

In addition to the consultations provided by the Council, interviews with parents (apart from those otherwise recorded) numbered 1,372. Other activities of this centre include the following :—

Classes for Mothers.

At Health Talk classes there were 490 attendances; and at needlework, etc., classes, 763 attendances.

Dinners for Mothers and Children.

These are supplied at a very small charge for necessitous cases. Nursing and expectant mothers were supplied with 2,848 dinners and young children with 944.

Observation Day Nursery.

This is for children attending the Centre who need special care. There were 1,578 attendances during the year, of which 392 were made by infants under one year of age, 863 by children from 1 to 2 years of age, and 323 by children from 2 to 5 years of age.

Dental Clinic.

The Dental Surgeon is Mr. George Thomson, L.D.S. During the year 46 consultations were held, at which 137 treatments were provided for mothers and 158 for children. Details of the work done are given in the following table :—

			Mothers.	Children.
Extractions with anæsthetics	..	..	23	13
" without anæsthetics	..	..	—	7
Fillings	..	..	56	81
Scalings	..	..	20	—
Impressions and fitting dentures, etc.	..	..	32	—
Examinations and advice	..	..	13	58
			—	—
Totals	..	..	144	159
			303	

This clinic is provided out of funds obtained from voluntary sources, except in so far as allowance is made in the Council's annual grant.

The Dental Surgeon submits the following observations :—

The prevention of dental caries is possible if children of 2, 3 and 4 years are regularly inspected.

The molar teeth may thus be preserved till 10 or 11 years, when they are shed to be replaced by permanent teeth.

Mothers are usually willing to accept advice as to the preservation of the temporary teeth.

Massage Clinic.

Treatments numbering 568 were given at 88 clinics by trained masseuses, the cost of whose services was not paid by the Borough Council.

Camden Town Centre, Barnes House, Camden Road.

28 mothers and 34 children were sent away on holiday, for a period of two weeks, either to the country or seaside.

Interviews with parents by the Superintendent, apart from medical consultations, numbered 2,711.

Classes for expectant mothers numbering 19 were held simultaneously with the antenatal clinics. There were 324 attendances, the average being 17 per class.

Knitting and Needlework classes and Health Talks were given, the total attendances being 960.

The services of two trained masseuses (not paid by the Borough Council) were available throughout the year, during which time 67 massage clinics were held. There were 671 attendances.

Dinners for Mothers and Children were supplied daily at the Centre to 7,402 expectant and nursing mothers and 4,838 children, at a charge of 2d. per head.

The Borough Council's Dental Clinic.

At this clinic dental treatment is provided, under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, for nursing or expectant mothers and children under five years of age who are in touch with the various Welfare Centres. Mr. R. M. Underwood, L.D.S., is the Dental Surgeon.

Consultations are held every Thursday morning for examinations, fillings, etc., and for extractions with gas on alternate Friday mornings.

No charge is made for extractions, fillings or scaling, but the patients contribute what they can reasonably afford toward 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.		1938.	1937.
Number of new cases	{ Mothers	169	142
	{ Children	154	160
Total		323	302
Number of Attendances	{ For extractions under nitrous oxide (gas)	325	295
	{ " " local anæsthesia	19	15
	{ " fillings and dressings	161	139
	{ " scaling	18	14
	{ " impressions and fitting dentures	120	182
	{ " examination and advice	543	490
Total attendances		1186	1135
Total number of clinics held		75	68
Number of clinics with nitrous oxide anæsthesia		24	28

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

	1937.	1938.
Number of Patients supplied with dentures	22	16
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total cost.	66 15 0	45 15 0
Amount paid by mothers	24 0 0	15 17 6
Amount paid by Borough Council	27 18 6	21 19 6
Amount paid by Hospital Sunday Fund	7 16 6	5 16 6
Amount paid by other sources	7 0 0	2 1 6

Kentish Town Welfare Centre.

In addition to the consultations provided by the Borough Council, 32 classes for needlework were held, at which 612 attendances were made.

North St. Pancras School for Mothers, 129, Queen's Crescent, N.W.5.

Attendances at the Sewing and Knitting classes numbered 454.

Interviews with parents by the Superintendent, other than at classes or clinics, numbered 1,735.

Two mothers and 68 children attending this Centre were referred for Artificial Light treatment, and 37 mothers and 46 children were referred to the Council's Dental Clinic for treatment.

15 mothers and 37 children were sent away on holiday or convalescence.

Somers Town Centre, Chamberlain House, Ossulston Street, N.W.1.

In addition to the consultations provided by the Borough Council, the Health Visiting Staff had 685 interviews with parents, and the Voluntary Committee arranged for knitting, &c., classes during the winter months, at which 149 attendances were recorded. 38 mothers and 46 children were sent away on holiday for a period of two or more weeks, and in addition many children benefitted by convalescent treatment at "Avalon." 709 massage treatments were given at 92 clinics by a trained voluntary masseuse. Many children are sent to the Council's Dental Clinic at Barnes House, which has proved very helpful. The clothing stall was kept well equipped by voluntary knitters. The usual stock of woollen garments was maintained, and served as a valuable educational agent, as well as being a great convenience to the mothers.

South Highgate Centre, 43, Raydon Street, N.19.

361 attendances of mothers were recorded at needlework classes. 23 mothers and 24 children were sent away on holiday, either to the country or seaside, for a period of two weeks.

Artificial Light Treatment.

The clinic maintained by the Borough Council at this Centre for the provision of this form of treatment was in regular use throughout the year, except for the period 25th June to 17th October.

The consultations, which were held on Mondays and Thursdays in each week, numbered 70, the average number of attendances at each consultation being 17.

This clinic was opened in February, 1925. The patients are selected by the Medical Officers of the various Welfare Centres, from 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.

Staff.—The Medical Officer carrying out the treatment is the Council's Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. P. V. Pritchard. The Superintendent of the Centre is Miss E. M. Robinson, who is assisted at the consultations by a Health Visitor from another Centre.

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

Cases treated.—Particulars with reference to the cases treated during 1938 are given in the following table:—

	1938.	1937.
Total number of cases treated	62	44
Total number of new cases	41	46
Total number of attendances	1171	1095
Number of Consultations held	70	69
Average attendance per Consultation.. ..	17	16
Average number of attendances per child	18·88	24·9

In addition to the Clinic provided by the Borough Council, Artificial Light Treatment is available at the Institute of Ray Therapy, Camden Road, and also at the Voluntary General Hospitals in the Borough.

University College Hospital Centre.

This Centre is responsible for maintaining the complete Welfare Service, both for clinics and home visiting, for children in Ward 7. In addition the Hospital provides Consultative and Treatment facilities for cases referred from the other Welfare Centres in the Borough. Welfare Clinics are held for ex-St. Pancras children. Under this arrangement the Hospital's Welfare Centre functions and is supervised in the same manner as the other centres in the Borough's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. The details of this scheme are as follows:—

The University College Hospital undertakes the complete service of a Welfare Centre area for Ward 7. It provides, in addition, service for the Borough, as described hereunder, and for the neighbouring Boroughs. All of these services are associated with the grant from the Borough Council under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

1.—*University College Hospital Welfare Centre for St. Pancras Mothers and Children.*

This Centre serves Ward 7 only. It carries out the usual duties of a Welfare Centre such as the holding of Welfare Clinics for children under five, the necessary home visiting as prescribed by the Medical Officer of Health or his Deputy and such auxiliary services as classes in mothercraft, massage, etc., as are from time to time found necessary and possible. The ante-natal clinics are held by the Maternity Department and are not included in the Scheme.

2.—*University College Centre for Mothers and Children living in Boroughs other than St. Pancras.*

The Hospital provides a similar but separate Service as described under item 1 in respect of the neighbouring Boroughs. The home visiting, however, is not subject to any supervision by St. Pancras officials. The Clinics are subject to the general definition of a "Satisfactory Service" as referred to herewith.

3.—*University College Hospital Welfare Centre Consultative and Treatment Clinic for St. Pancras Children.*

The Hospital provides a consultative service to which children attending any Welfare Centre in the Borough can be referred for special examination and advice if necessary, which may be followed up by in or out-patient treatment at the discretion of the Consultant.

4.—*University College Hospital Welfare Centre. Special Clinic for St. Pancras Babies born in the Hospital or under the care of Hospital Officers.*

St. Pancras babies born in University College Hospital or in the district under the care of Hospital Officers are examined when three weeks old. This is in accordance with an agreement between the Welfare and Maternity Department of the Hospital. If normal the babies are immediately discharged by the Welfare Centre for the area in which they are resident. If abnormal they are expected to continue under the care of this Clinic until normal. "Abnormal" indicates a condition which should not be dealt with at a Welfare Centre.

The following notes describe certain specific arrangements for the Administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme in St. Pancras, so far as the University College Hospital is concerned.

(a) *Home Visiting in St. Pancras.*

The Hospital's Health Visitors undertake all the usual home visiting in Ward 7, the Hospital's own Welfare Centre area.

Visiting outside the Borough is not controlled by St. Pancras officials.

Visiting in the Borough outside of Ward 7 is carried out only at the express wish of the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital's Welfare Centre. Children visited in this respect are only those attending the Hospital under items 3 and occasionally 4. This results in some overlapping by the Hospital and local Welfare Centres' respective Health Visitors which requires co-operation and exchange of information between the Centres. Therefore, unless otherwise indicated, the local Welfare Centres are responsible for visiting all babies after the 14th day.

(b) *Exchange of Information.*

Children referred under item 3 are given a letter from the Medical Officer to the Consultant and the Consultant would report back any important notes on the case..

In the case of children coming under item 4, the Hospital reports all first attendances indicating whether the baby is considered normal or abnormal. In the case of an abnormal baby clinical notes are appreciated. When the abnormal baby becomes fit for transfer the Hospital notifies the local Centre of this discharge. When required, diaries of Health Visitors, Children's Case Papers, reports on home visiting and other relevant records are sent to the Maternity and Child Welfare Officer at the Town Hall. When a child is transferred to another Centre, the case papers are sent to the Town Hall in order that they may be forwarded to the Centre serving the area into which the child has moved. This transfer may result from knowledge coming in the first place to the staff in Ward 7, in which case the papers and information are sent to the Town Hall as a routine measure without waiting for a request.

The grant made under the Maternity and Child Welfare Contributions (London) Scheme, 1937, by the Borough Council to University College Hospital for the Service outlined above is £1,150 per annum. The payment of this contribution is subject to the following conditions:—

1.—That the Borough Council are satisfied as to the efficiency of the maternity and child welfare service provided by the association in respect of which contribution is payable, and that such service is being used by a reasonable number of those persons for whom it is provided ;

2.—That no reduction or alteration of such service is made without the consent of the Borough Council ;

3.—That such service, and any premises in which it is carried on, are open to inspection at all reasonable times by an officer of the Borough Council duly authorised by the Council, and by any officer of the Ministry of Health appointed for that purpose by the Minister ;

4.—That the association sends to the Borough Council in each year a copy of the annual report of the association on the maternity and child welfare work of the previous year, together with a statement of the accounts of the association for that year relating to such work and a copy of the auditor's certificate thereon, and furnishes the Borough Council from time to time with such other information relating to the maternity and child welfare services provided by the association and the expenditure thereon as may reasonably be required.

The Eastman Dental Clinic.

This Clinic is attached to the Royal Free Hospital and is a lavishly-equipped clinic which provides dental treatment for children and for nursing and expectant mothers, and operative treatment in connection with enlarged tonsils and adenoids in children. The Dental Section is equipped with 68 chairs and complete electric units, the Surgical wing contains 32 beds for tonsil and adenoid, cleft palate, hare lip, etc., cases requiring operative treatment.

The Welfare Centre held in connection with the University College Hospital is able to refer cases needing dental treatment to the dental department of that hospital.

BOROUGH COUNCIL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Local Government Act, 1929, which came into force on April 1st, 1930, authorised the Minister of Health to make a scheme determining, in relation to voluntary associations providing maternity and child welfare services, to which of them the County Council, and to which the Metropolitan Borough Councils are to contribute. The scheme provided for the payment during the fixed grant period to the various voluntary associations of contributions of the amounts specified in the scheme. Each of the annual contributions was to be paid either in a single sum before the 30th of September in each year, or in equal quarterly or half-yearly instalments.

The associations in respect of which the County Council make contributions are principally those providing residential accommodation. The Royal Free Hospital receives grant from the L.C.C. and for this reason it has not been the practice to include figures relating to the Welfare Centre at this Hospital in the return which the Borough Council makes to the Ministry.

The scheme came into operation on April 1st, 1930, and continued in force until 31st March, 1933. An amended scheme was then prepared by the Minister of Health, coming into force on April 1st, 1933, and continuing until March 31st, 1937. A new scheme in respect of the period terminating March, 1942, came into operation on 1st April, 1937.

The associations included, particulars of the work of which have already been given, are those to which the St. Pancras Borough Council make contributions and the amounts of the Council's contributions under the old and the new schemes are given in the following table:—

These centres carry out routine M. & C. W. work in defined areas and are staffed by officers of Borough Council.	Association.	Scheme commencing 1st April, 1937, and expiring 31st March, 1942.	Scheme expiring 31st March, 1937.
		£	£
	St. Pancras School for Mothers ..	777	777
	Somers Town Welfare Centre ..	275*	275*
	North St. Pancras School for Mothers	220	136
	South Highgate Welfare Centre ..	160*	141*
	Camden Town ..	670*	560*
These associations render various ancillary services.	St. Pancras Dispensary	200	146
	University College Hospital ..	1150	890
	Whitefield Day Nursery ..	480	480
	Kentish Town ..	513	513
	Margaret Club and Day Nursery ..	†1000	750
	Mayoress of St. Pancras Home for Sick Poor Children ..	750	700
	Home Helps Committee ..	250	150

* The Borough Council provides the building in these cases and the following amounts included in the figures given here are allocations in respect of the use of building:—Camden Town, £330; Somers Town, £191; and South Highgate, £123.

† Grant increased from £760 to £1,000 in May, 1938

The payment of the above-mentioned contributions is subject to the following conditions :—

1. That the Borough Council are satisfied as to the efficiency of the maternity and child welfare service provided by the association in respect of which the contribution is payable, and that such service is being used by a reasonable number of those persons for whom it is provided ;
2. That no reduction or alteration of such service is made without the consent of the Borough Council ;
3. That such service, and any premises in which it is carried on, are open to inspection at all reasonable times by any officer of the Borough Council duly authorised by the Council, and by any officer of the Ministry of Health appointed for that purpose by the Minister ;
4. That the association sends to the Borough Council in each year a copy of the annual report of the association on the maternity and child welfare work of the previous year, together with a statement of the accounts of the association for that year relating to such work and a copy of the auditors' certificate thereon, and furnishes the Borough Council from time to time with such other information relating to the maternity and child welfare services provided by the association and the expenditure thereon as may reasonably be required.

WORK CARRIED OUT BY SUPERINTENDENTS AND HEALTH VISITORS.

Maternity and Child Welfare work is to be considered under the two main headings of CHILD WELFARE and MATERNAL CARE. In regard to each of these the duties of Superintendents and Health Visitors are divided between home visiting and supervising or rendering assistance in connection with the various activities of the centre to which they are attached.

Particulars of the work of these officers are given in the following table : —

TABLE IV.

	AMPTHILL SQUARE.			CAMDEN TOWN.									KENTISH TOWN.					QUEEN'S CRESCENT.				SOMERS TOWN.		SOUTH HIGHGATE.			UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL. (j)			TOTALS.					
	Bristow.(e)	Harrop.	Lynn.	Crockart.(a)	Blair.	Smith.(c)	Harris.(d)	Cross.(b)	O'Leary.(b)(d)	Sainsbury.(b)	Carr.(b)	Taylor.(b)	Blair.(a)	Bagnall.	Harris.(d)	Wilson.(b)	Just.(b)(d)	O'Leary.(b)(d)	Chapman.(a)	Harris.(d)	Bruce.	Lintie.	Just.(b)(d)	O'Leary.(b)(d)	Mauger.(a)	Blaxland.	Robinson.(a)	Harris.(d)	Just.(b)(d)		O'Leary.(b)(d)	Brooke.(c)	Watson.(c)	Barnes.(c)	
Maternity and Child Welfare: under 1 year:-																																			
(a) First Visits following Birth Notifications	28	185	132	12	17	15	82	162	15	33	90	5	23	143	-	150	2	37	65	-	223	197	-	-	133	192	100	1	6	9	10	59	4	2189	
(b) Other First Visits	1	19	20	1	5	3	9	22	8	5	10	-	1	14	-	21	1	3	5	-	17	9	1	-	13	20	28	-	2	1	1	7	-	247	
(c) Subsequent Visits	376	829	1068	76	94	41	363	636	102	57	211	33	45	762	-	996	21	327	247	12	960	737	11	76	546	874	312	20	22	150	130	252	14	10590	
1-2 years:-																																			
(a) First Visits	-	10	6	2	1	-	1	4	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	13	-	1	-	-	5	9	1	-	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	
(b) Subsequent Visits	273	436	470	52	48	24	161	350	80	111	186	5	31	367	17	574	24	145	41	11	468	333	10	96	377	466	180	7	27	87	32	113	5	5607	
2-5 years:-																																			
(a) First Visits	-	9	6	20	1	-	6	4	-	-	9	-	-	3	-	8	7	2	1	-	7	18	1	-	15	8	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	131	
(b) Subsequent Visits	257	751	748	82	72	39	291	553	104	164	392	29	37	442	76	339	20	172	80	26	413	380	47	224	362	540	317	16	16	147	67	145	6	7354	
Expectant Mothers:-																																			
(a) First Visits	81	113	103	30	18	12	52	114	20	27	62	3	11	118	-	111	-	21	10	2	97	91	12	83	80	151	32	1	2	27	19	61	8	1522	
(b) Subsequent Visits	89	290	192	18	9	3	64	108	12	37	60	-	-	11	164	-	153	4	56	84	2	221	185	2	54	92	101	57	-	7	25	5	9	2106	
Post Natal	-	6	2	61	-	1	1	-	-	6	45	-	-	-	18	-	74	-	3	1	-	9	-	-	1	2	21	-	-	1	3	-	-	255	
Infectious Diseases:-																																			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	5	-	-	-	2	19	-	-	20	1	-	4	-	4	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	3	5	-	2	-	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	
Puerperal Fever	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Measles	4	24	11	-	-	-	8	5	4	-	-	-	4	-	8	1	4	3	-	24	12	4	-	-	10	12	6	1	1	2	3	-	-	151	
Under 1 year	14	72	89	2	11	11	45	84	26	34	9	-	8	25	80	8	23	18	3	184	101	22	7	48	96	31	2	6	17	8	16	-	-	1100	
1-5 years	9	82	53	-	11	5	31	52	14	22	10	-	8	23	3	65	11	18	9	4	186	68	21	10	12	78	32	3	3	4	13	41	2	903	
Over 5 years	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11		
German Measles	5	10	12	2	-	4	2	8	3	6	8	1	1	4	-	7	6	1	3	-	17	11	-	1	18	7	2	-	-	2	2	2	-	145	
Under 1 year	4	15	10	-	-	1	4	30	5	11	25	1	4	3	-	5	7	2	6	-	23	9	1	8	9	8	4	-	-	1	-	7	2	205	
1-5 years	1	2	-	-	-	5	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34		
Over 5 years	-	6	9	-	-	1	11	1	6	7	6	-	6	-	9	-	11	-	-	-	20	46	-	7	9	24	9	-	-	1	2	4	-	204	
Whooping Cough	-	5	4	-	2	-	2	6	1	4	2	3	2	1	18	-	7	6	7	1	10	12	1	3	3	3	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	96	
Under 1 year	18	33	5	-	-	6	4	12	12	10	13	-	4	2	-	15	-	2	9	-	62	98	3	3	45	87	16	1	4	2	4	1	471		
1-5 years	4	67	50	-	11	2	17	35	29	39	46	-	2	21	-	43	-	10	6	8	75	100	1	31	10	22	23	-	3	15	1	3	4	678	
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Diseases	2	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	
Children and Young Persons Act, &c.:-																																			
Initial Visits to Foster Mothers	4	16	1	-	4	-	1	6	4	2	5	-	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	
Subsequent Visits	13	47	14	-	-	3	8	16	14	9	14	4	37	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	19	13	1	-	14	23	-	-	-	-	-	270	
(a) Under 1 year	8	43	28	-	1	-	10	24	2	4	29	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	-	-	-	6	25	-	-	-	-	-	297		
(b) 1-5 years	2	-	15	2	-	4	2	15	9	1	-	-	3	7	-	21	1	9	4	-	10	7	-	2	8	23	16	2	2	1	5	15	2	188	
(c) Over 5 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Other Visits	1	-	9	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	34		
Milk Enquiries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	
(a) Expectant Mothers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	1	1	5	-	8	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	43	
(b) Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		
(c) 1-3 years	14	35	-	76	2	-	13	80	9	16	19	1	23	32	-	53	-	36	48	-	12	8	-	56	5	5	4	-	-	26	1	3	-	577	
2-5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Visits	130	183	318	63	136	16	377	1495	150	263	629	37	39	568	-	926	18	271	172	35	512	770	43	252	291	197	160	8	16	153	268	252	33	8642	
TOTAL VISITS	1166	3113	3073	436	310	174	1183	2374	483	609	1392	96	216	2258	101	2786	122	902	655	70	3087	2481	140	664	1814	2778	1268	52	99	524	313	761	52	35532	
Consultations attended	194	129	131	239	19	17	157	108	14	24	70	4	151	138	-	120	1	47	224	3	170	151	1	8	193	160	166	21	29	99	95	94	8	2985	
Classes attended	59	2	-	23	1	1	4	21	-	-	-	-	26	10	-	-	-	-	35	-	32	34	-	-	-	4	31	-	-	-	-	45	44	2	375
Special Interviews at Centre	1372	-	-	2197	-	-	512	-	2	-	-	-	1017	362	24	48	-	3	1576	-	37	122	-	-	536	149	635	1	-	31	228	22	-	8874	
Ineffective Visits	130	183	318	63	136	16	377	1495	150	263	629	37	39	568	-	926	18	271	172	35	512	770	43	252	291	197	160	8	16	153	268	252	33	8642	

In addition to the above, visits were made by Student Health Visitors attached to Centres as follows: Camden Town, 1,355; Kentish Town, 784.

NOTES:—(a) Superintendent. (Miss Blair appointed Superintendent in February and took over duties on 7th March: previously at Camden Town.)

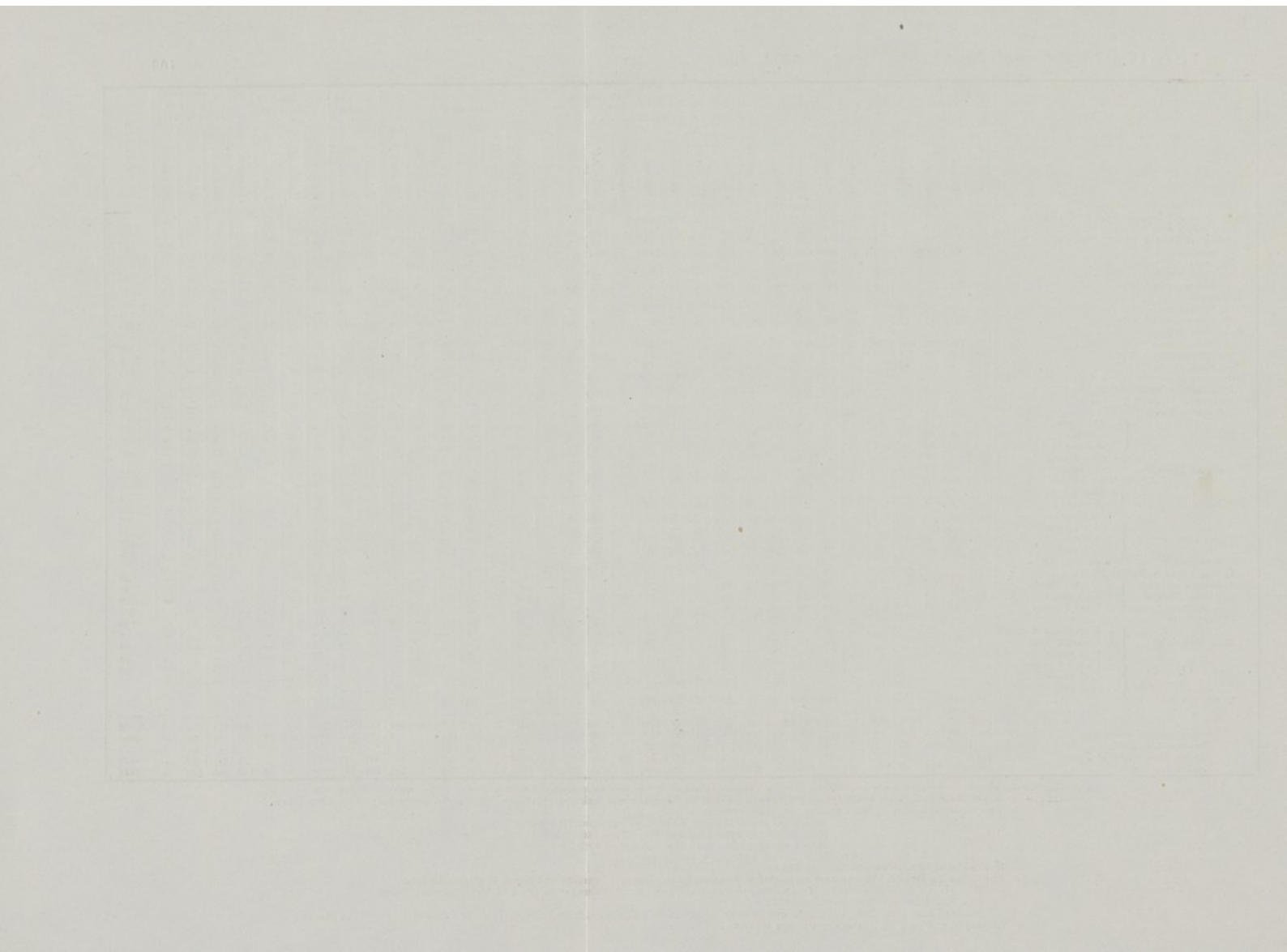
(b) Temporary full-time workers paid by Borough Council.

(i) Mrs. Just appointed 14th February; resigned 23rd April.

(ii) Miss Sainsbury appointed 2nd May—resigned 16th July.

(iii) Miss Carr appointed 23rd May—resigned 10th December.

(iv) Miss Taylor appointed 15th December.



NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907, 1915.

Under the provisions of the above Acts all births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of the event. This applies to the birth of a child, alive or dead, which has issued forth from its mother after the 28th week of pregnancy. This notification is in addition to, and not in substitution for the registration of birth.

The number of live births notified during the year was 3,773 and of still births 119. There were 282 illegitimate births. The number of registered live births was 3,841, which shows that notification is obtained in practically every case.* Early notification is necessary for an efficient Maternity and Child Welfare service. On receipt of this information the whole machinery is set in motion and a Health Visitor calls on or about the fourteenth day. Where necessary, both the mother and baby are offered the various available facilities. Cards of advice are dispatched by post to the individual mothers immediately after the receipt of the notification of birth.

*The apparent discrepancy being accounted for by the difference between the time allowed for notification and that allowed for registration.

CHILD WELFARE.

The two essentials upon which all other child welfare activities depend are home visiting and attendance at centres. Both are indispensable, but it should be borne in mind that while good routine home visiting reaches all and has the effect of filling the centres, reliance upon attendance at centres to the neglect of home visiting will do little or nothing for those children whose mothers do not yet recognise the importance of periodic inspection.

Particulars of Home Visits to and attendance at Centres of children aged 0-5 are given in the following table:—

Visits to	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Children 0-1 First ..	2454	2365	2334	2364	2386
„ 0-1 Total ..	14094	16340	13434	14395	12886
„ 1-5 Total ..	14293	16399	14341	15387	13180
<i>Attendances by</i>					
Children 0-1 ..	25107	24678	24668	24103	24626
„ 1-5 ..	14830	15818	15325	15654	15722

[See Table IV for details of work at each Centre.]

A statistical guide to the success of this work is provided by consideration of (a) the infantile mortality rate and (b) the results of the medical examination of school entrants.

Particulars regarding the medical examination of school children in St. Pancras are contained in the following tables kindly supplied by the School Medical Officer to the London County Council.

In Table V the frequency of the commoner defects found in children at various ages is given and in Table VI the children are classified in relation to clothing, nutrition, cleanliness, teeth and vision.

Table V shows that defective teeth are by far the most frequent defect from which children suffer when they enter school and that it remains the most frequent throughout school

life. Thus 35 per cent. of school entrants in St. Pancras in 1938 were found to have this condition, while 26 per cent. of children examined in school at 14 years of age had defective teeth.

Particulars of the facilities for dental treatment provided in connection with the St. Pancras Maternity and Child Welfare scheme are given on pages 100, 101 and 105.

TABLE V.

EXAMINATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ST. PANCRAS IN 1938.
Information supplied by the School Medical Officer of the L.C.C.

	Boys.								Girls.							
	Entrants.		Age 7.		Age 11.		Age 14.		Entrants.		Age 7.		Age 11.		Age 14.	
Number examined	965		721		769		904		959		737		734		865	
	Cases. *	*	Cases. *	*	Cases. *	*	Cases. *	*	Cases. *	*	Cases. *	*	Cases. *	*	Cases. *	*
Malnutrition ...	16	13	6	6	10	10	3	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	3	3
Skin disease ...	7	6	6	5	6	4	9	7	9	8	4	4	5	4	9	7
Defective teeth ...	—	336	—	223	—	185	—	234	—	343	—	226	—	172	—	231
Enlarged tonsils	158	70	62	29	24	9	11	2	149	74	75	35	22	6	14	7
Adenoids ...	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	1	—	—	1	1
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	54	19	18	6	14	—	8	1	44	13	20	4	13	2	6	3
Other nose and throat defects	7	4	7	7	1	1	—	—	4	2	2	2	1	1	5	2
Enlarged glands	20	5	18	5	8	1	6	—	24	3	6	—	8	—	1	1
Eye disease ...	25	16	9	5	9	6	1	1	42	25	13	8	7	5	3	2
Vision defects ...	—	—	—	36	—	93	—	90	—	—	—	57	—	70	—	129
Otorrhœa ...	10	8	5	4	8	6	2	—	15	6	9	7	4	4	3	2
Other ear disease	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	—	—	1	1
Defective hearing	—	—	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	6	1	2	—
Speech defects ...	4	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Heart defects ...	15	1	12	—	12	1	19	1	14	—	19	—	10	1	28	—
Anæmia ...	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lung defects ...	36	11	13	4	9	2	3	—	28	13	15	2	6	—	3	—
Nervous defects...	4	2	4	2	3	—	4	2	2	—	5	4	2	1	3	—
Phthisis ...	1	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	4	—
Other T.B. disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rickets ...	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal deformities	1	1	4	3	6	5	4	4	1	1	4	3	3	2	7	3
Other deformities	7	4	2	—	7	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	7	1	7	5
Other defects ...	13	7	16	11	13	11	9	7	22	20	12	11	16	12	16	12
Number of children noted for treatment	—	445	—	297	—	292	—	324	—	447	—	321	—	259	—	357

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

TABLE VI.
 ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ST. PANCRAS IN 1938.
 Information supplied by the School Medical Officer of the L.C.C.

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 or both eyes.
Entrants—																				
Boys...	965	692	267	6	132	792	41	—	951	14	—	959	6	—	604	248	113	—	—	—
Girls...	959	658	295	6	124	806	29	—	930	22	7	948	11	—	596	247	116	—	—	—
Age 7—																				
Boys...	721	492	224	5	51	646	24	—	706	14	1	716	5	—	487	163	71	513	140	60
Girls...	737	511	222	4	100	619	18	—	705	27	5	731	6	—	502	176	59	519	138	69
Age 11—																				
Boys ..	769	470	294	5	99	640	30	—	752	17	—	759	10	—	574	172	23	590	77	101
Girls...	734	466	266	2	128	593	13	—	686	43	5	729	5	—	557	162	15	559	92	72
Age 14—																				
Boys ...	904	599	296	9	181	698	25	—	890	14	—	893	11	—	669	220	15	678	118	107
Girls...	865	592	273	—	181	670	13	1	825	34	6	859	6	—	630	219	16	619	115	131
Total ...	6654	4480	2137	37	996	5464	193	1	6445	185	24	6594	60	—	4619	1607	428	3478	680	540
Percentage ...		67.3	32.1	0.6	15.0	82.1	2.9		96.8	2.8	0.4	99.1	0.9	—	69.4	24.2	6.4	74.0	14.5	11.5
London ...		54.6	45.1	0.3	16.2	77.2	6.6		97.7	2.0	0.3	98.7	1.2	0.1	70.2	26.3	3.5	67.8	19.0	13.2

TREATMENT OF THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILD.

During the year this Authority made arrangements with the London County Council for the treatment of the pre-school child. These children can now be referred from the Welfare Centres for attention at the School Treatment Centres. There is a Schedule of charges which varies slightly from time to time, but at the end of the 1938 was as follows:—

Operative treatment of enlarged tonsils and adenoids	..	..	17s. 1d.
Minor ailment treatment	..	..	7s. 9d.
Dental treatment	..	..	7s. 4d.
X-ray treatment of ringworm	..	..	23s. 8d.
Vision treatment (refraction and squint)	..	..	7s. 0d.

This list of charges cover the attention required and any subsequent treatment for the same complaint during a period of six months from the date of the first attendance. The list also indicates the type of cases dealt with under the Scheme.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The infantile mortality rates for previous years, and the figures for each Ward, are given in tables on pages 4 and 5 respectively.

On pages 113 and 114 tables are given which indicate:—

1. The causes of death of all children under one year of age during 1938, classified according to age at death, cause, wards and sex.
2. The causes of death of children under one year of age during the ten previous years. In this table the number of births in each year is also given for reference.

(1) DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN THE BOROUGH OF ST. PANCRAS DURING 1938.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE.										DEATHS IN EACH WARD.																No Address.		Totals.				
	Under 1 day.	1 day to 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
Measles								3	2	5					2							1	1		1							3	2
Whooping Cough ...								1		1					1																1		
Influenza							1			1					1																1		
Erysipelas																																	
Meningitis																																	
Bronchitis			1			1	1			3	1		1														1				3		
Broncho Pneumonia ...			1		1	2	6	7	6	1	22	3	1	1	2		3	2	2		1	1		2		3	1			12	10		
Lobar Pneumonia ...							1			1					1																	1	
Pneumonia (not stated)							1			1												1										1	
Enteritis					1	1	9	20	5	5	40	3	4	5	3	5	2	2	1	5	2	2	1			5				27	13		
Syphilis		1			1	2	1			1	4														2	2				2	2		
Injury at Birth		6				6				6	2		1		1	1						1								5	1		
Atelectasis		4				4				4			1		1										1		1			2	2		
Malformation		4		2		6	3		2	11	2			1		1	2			1				2	1		1		6	5			
Premature Birth		25	1		2	28	3			31	4		4	3	1	2	5	2	1	1		2	2	2	2	1		1	18	13			
Congenital Debility, Sclerema, Icterus			3			3	1			4	1								1					1	1					3	1		
Other causes		3	1			4	4	8	1	5	22	2	2		1	3	3	2	3	2		2		1				1		13	9		
Totals		43	7	2	5	57	31	37	17	14	156	18	7	13	10	14	12	13	10	9	4	8	5	8	9	11	2	2	1	96	60		

Deaths of infants not belonging to St. Pancras occurring within the Borough, are excluded.
 " " belonging " " outside " " included.
 Nett Births in the year { legitimate ... 2151
 { illegitimate ... 282
 Nett Deaths in the year { legitimate infants 129
 { illegitimate infants 27
 Death rate per 1000 births { legitimate infants ... 60
 { illegitimate ... 95
 { legitimate and illegitimate 64

(2) DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE FOR 1938 AND 10 PRECEDING YEARS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Average for 10 years.	1938
Measles	30	—	3	1	6	—	8	—	2	—	5	5
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough... ..	10	32	2	10	11	4	3	9	8	—	9	1
Diphtheria and Croup	—	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Influenza	—	5	2	1	2	1	1	—	2	2	2	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	1	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	1	4	3	8	3	6	3	—	6	2	3	—
Convulsions	1	5	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Bronchitis	9	7	7	4	3	4	4	4	2	2	5	3
Broncho-pneumonia	43	43	20	42	27	12	24	31	15	32	29	22
Lobar-pneumonia	3	4	—	3	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia (type not stated)... ..	2	1	3	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Diarrhoea	8	5	6	6	9	2	—	—	8	51	39	40
Enteritis	33	34	36	22	42	27	25	28	45			
Gastritis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	1	—
Syphilis	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	—	2	4
Ricketts	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	2	9	4	3	6	2	3	5	5	3	4	6
Atelectasis	11	7	3	4	8	7	7	2	2	4	5	4
Congenital Malformations	20	23	12	23	10	14	17	12	12	11	15	11
Premature Birth	50	46	48	43	36	37	43	42	37	29	41	31
Congenital Debility, Sclerema and Icterus	16	14	8	7	2	8	4	3	2	—	6	4
Other causes	15	18	26	15	9	19	14	13	26	14	17	22
Totals	261	262	194	200	186	151	160	155	190	154	191	156
NETT BIRTHS	3274	3170	3208	2955	2684	2589	2449	2466	2359	2364	2754	2433

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This disease is an inflammation of the eyes of newly born infants, resulting in a purulent discharge within 21 days of birth. It has been compulsorily notifiable in London since 1911. During the first few years the incidence averaged about 5 cases per 1,000 births in St. Pancras Borough. By 1920 the incidence had reached 11, and this remained the approximate figure for several years.

FORM AS DESIRED BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH.								ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.		
	Cases			Vision not Impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Births.	District Nurse in Attendance provided by Borough Council.	Cases treated in Special Hospital provided by L.C.C.
	Notified.	Treated								
		At Home.	In Hospital.							
1938	22	10	12	22	—	—	—	9.0	9	11
1937	27 ^D	16	11	23	—	1	1 ^E	11.4	11	9
1936	32 ^A	15	16	26 ^B	1	—	3 ^C	13.4	7	11
1935	23*	11	12	21 [¶]	—	—	—	9.3	7	10
1934	33	17	16	31	—	—	2 ^G	13.5	14	15
1933	42	23	19	40 [§]	—	—	2 [¶]	16.2	14	19
1932	74	56	18	73	—	—	1||	27.6	30	15
1931	45	26	19	43 [†]	—	—	—	15.2	18	14
1930	31 [‡]	23	8	30	—	—	1*	9.1	17	6
1929	36	21	15	34	1	—	1*	11.4	11	12

* Due to other causes. † Several cases removed to unknown addresses. ‡ Excluding one case, information unobtainable.
 || Died from Prematurity, Congenital Heart Disease and Gonorrhoeal Ophthalmia.

§ One moved away to unknown address.

¶ (1) Died—Prematurity. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

(2) Died—Gastro Enteritis. Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Mongolism, Imbecility.

g (1) Died—Acute Bronchitis (before eyes had recovered).

(2) Died—Prematurity. Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Gonococcal infection.

* Excluding one case brought to notice other than by notification. Three cases who moved and were not traced before complete recovery are not included.

A Including one case which came to notice after death. B One moved—unable to trace. C One Prematurity, Gonorrhoea; one Prematurity; one Prematurity, Gonorrhoea, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Jaundice of the Newborn.

D Including two cases which moved to unknown address before recovery. E Prematurity, Ophthalmia Neonatorum (Gonorrhoea).

In addition to the above, there were 37 cases of Mild Inflammation not notifiable as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Out of the 22 notifications this year, nine were of "moderate" severity, and thirteen were returned as "slight."

A purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant occurring within the specified period given above is required to be notified irrespective of the cause of this condition. Ophthalmia Neonatorum therefore is not necessarily due to a Gonococcal infection.

The purpose of this regulation is to prevent the possibility of delay in the treatment of gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis. This most serious condition is responsible for a high proportion of cases of blindness and is due to infection from the mother.

Amongst the preventive measures to be taken ante-natal examination and treatment of the mother should be included. This attention was given in all but one case.

Post-natal care should be continued in these cases until the mother is free from infection.

For particulars of visits paid in respect of this condition see Table IV (page 108).

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION — PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936, PART XIII.

The duties under the above Acts were transferred to the Borough Council on 1st April, 1933. The following statement as to the duties and the recommendations of the Public Health Committee in connection with carrying out the work were approved by the Council:—

“The duties comprise the supervision of the health and well-being of all children who are under the care of foster mothers until such children reach the age of nine years. A register of foster mothers must be kept with a list of children under their care, and the Local Authority may fix a maximum number of nurse-infants who may be kept in any dwelling. Records must also be kept with regard to removals, deaths, offences against the Act, etc. When premises are registered for the first time, a report should be obtained as regards suitability and sanitary condition. We consider it advisable that the District Sanitary Inspectors shall inspect and report on the condition of the homes for registration purposes, for the clerical staff of the Public Health Department to keep the necessary records, and for the Health Visitors at the various Welfare Centres to carry out the duties of inspecting and supervising the homes, the health and well-being of the children, to give any necessary advice, and report contraventions of the Acts.”

“Arrangements can be made for the extra work involved by the operation of the Order to be carried out without addition to the staff of the Public Health Department.”

At the end of the year there were 164 persons on the Register, of whom 108 were receiving 109 children for reward.

Particulars of visits paid will be found in Table IV (page 108).

ANCILLARY SERVICES.

The services here described are of value in that they complement the routine work of home visiting and the conduct of consultations carried on at the six Welfare Centres to which definite areas have been assigned.

Supply of Milk and Cod Liver Oil to Mothers and Children.

The Borough Council during the year continued to make grants of milk (1 pint fresh milk daily, or 1½ lb. dried milk weekly, renewable every four weeks by a doctor's certificate), either free or at reduced prices. With the approval of the Borough Council (29th June, 1938) grants of cod liver oil or cod liver oil emulsion were made on the recommendations of the Medical Officers of the Welfare Centres.

Grants were restricted to expectant or nursing mothers, children under three years of age, and, in exceptional cases, to children between three and five years of age, regard being had to the scale of income adopted by the Council.

Where a family is in receipt of relief, the application is made by the Medical Officer of the Welfare or Ante-natal Centre directly to the Public Assistance Committee on the forms provided. Where the family is not in receipt of relief, the application is considered by the Special (Milk) Sub-Committee of the Borough Council. Information is exchanged between the authorities concerned, in order to avoid overlapping.

The following procedure has been agreed upon between the Borough Council and the London County Council regarding the provision of extra nourishment to expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics at the London County Council Hospitals:—

(a) *In receipt of relief.*—Women in receipt of relief who attend the County Council's ante-natal clinics for examination and advice prior to confinement in the County Council's Hospitals should normally come under the sole supervision of the County Council during the ante-natal period, and, except in any particular case in which special arrangements have been made with the local maternity and child welfare centre, should not be required to attend the Borough Council's welfare centres for the purpose of obtaining extra nourishment, as such attendance would involve divided clinical responsibility. It is accordingly proposed that in these cases any extra nourishment required during the ante-natal period shall be supplied as relief in kind from the County Council's clinic. After confinement the nursing mothers will be referred to the Borough Council's welfare centres, with a view to any extra nourishment required being supplied through such centres. Recommendations from the welfare centres in respect of the supply of extra nourishment to nursing mothers (whether or not the mother has previously attended one of the County Council's clinics) will be dealt with in the same way as similar recommendations in respect of expectant mothers.

(b) *Not in receipt of relief.*—Expectant mothers attending ante-natal clinics attached to the London County Council's general hospitals, who are not in receipt of relief, but are nevertheless in such financial circumstances as to be unable to bear the cost of such nourishment, are supplied with extra nourishment on the certificates of the County Council's medical officers, provided that these cases come within the category of the Borough Council's scheme.

At the end of 1937 there were 232 families actually in receipt of milk under the Borough Council's scheme. During 1938, 580 new families were added to the list of recipients. By the end of that year there were 357 families receiving grants.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

The following table shows the comparative cost of grants made under the Council's Scheme during the last six years.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Milk	1086	992	1067	1028	1183	1700
Emergency ..	—	—	14	37	43	61
Cod Liver Oil ..	—	—	—	—	—	10

During the year 1938, 3,728 applications for milk were considered and grants were made in 3,590 cases. 2,542 of the applications were from unemployed as against 1,563 during the

previous year. The distribution of pints of fresh milk and pounds of dried milk for the year is shown in the following figures.

Month.	FREE.		HALF-PRICE.		COST. £ s. d.
	Pints.	†Lbs. (Dried Milk.)	Pints.	†Lbs. (Dried Milk.)	
*January	8344	246	1484	90	164 8 0
February	7700	282	1652	78	157 19 3
March	6860	270	1624	48	134 10 11
April	6216	260	1568	50	124 0 0½
*May	8356	300	2072	126	146 12 7
June	6216	192	1120	48	101 7 0
*July	7756	288	1904	102	153 2 5½
August	6356	204	980	30	116 14 2½
September	6020	204	896	72	112 16 6
*October	9156	366	952	6	168 18 0½
November	8652	318	1288	30	161 4 8½
December	8328	246	2160	54	158 4 10½
Total	89960	3176	17700	734	£1699 18 7

* 5 week months.

† 1½ lbs. of (reconstituted) dried milk powder is equivalent to 7 pints of cow's milk.

In addition to the above, emergency grants, limited to a period of fourteen days, were made in 377 cases, at a cost during the year of £60 14s. 0d.

A deduction of 7½ per cent. is made from all accounts of dairymen supplying milk under the scheme to the value of £2 or over monthly. This has reduced the total cost by £66 6s. 3d., which should be deducted from the above figures.

Grants of cod liver oil or cod liver oil emulsion were made in 212 cases at an approximate cost of £9 14s. 0d.

The scale in use in making the grants is based on weekly income and was originally drawn up by the Council in 1922. It was discontinued in April, 1928, and a new scale brought into use in consequence of a recommendation by the Minister of Health that the scale should be brought into accord with the fall in the index figure of the cost of living.

The income scales, after deduction of rent (a) as at the end of 1938, and (b) in force after January, 1939, below which a family is eligible for an allowance, are shown hereunder :—

Number in Family.	(a) AT END OF 1938 (now superseded).			(b) SCALE NOW IN FORCE.		
	Free.		Half-price.	Free.		Half-price.
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
One	0	12 0	0 13 9	0	13 6	0 15 6
Two	0	18 3	1 3 0	0	19 6	1 5 0
Three	1	2 0	1 7 6	1	5 0	1 10 0
Four	1	5 6	1 11 3	1	10 0	1 15 0
Five	1	10 0	1 16 6	1	15 0	2 0 0
Six	1	13 0	2 1 3	2	0 0	2 5 0
Seven	1	16 6	2 5 9	2	5 0	2 10 0
Eight	2	0 0	2 10 3	2	10 0	2 15 0
Nine	2	3 6	2 15 0	2	15 0	3 0 0

Statements as to income for the purpose of these applications are verified by the Health Visitors attached to the various Centres. Occasionally an enquiry is made of the employer in verification of the statement of wages.

St. Pancras Dispensary.

CLINIC FOR AILING MOTHERS, AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

A weekly clinic is held at the St. Pancras Dispensary, 39, Oakley Square (Tel. Euston 1882). Patients are referred from the Town Hall, from the Welfare Centres, and by the Health Visitors, etc., to this clinic.

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

	1938.	1937.	1936.
NEW CASES:			
Children under 5 years of age	13	19	28
Ailing Nursing Mothers	8	12	5
Ailing Expectant Mothers	15	28	29
ATTENDANCES:			
Children under 5 years of age	22	33	50
Ailing Nursing Mothers	12	34	14
Ailing Expectant Mothers	43	60	49
<i>Dispensary as a whole (including the above).</i>			
NEW CASES:			
Children under 5 years of age	453	440	534
Ailing Nursing and Expectant Mothers	23	40	34
ATTENDANCES:			
Children under 5 years of age	1638	1669	1688
Ailing Nursing and Expectant Mothers	55	94	63

The Medical Officer of this Special Clinic is paid by the Borough Council. He is assisted by a Nurse (part-time), the cost of whose services is defrayed equally by the Committee of the St. Pancras Dispensary and by the Committee of the Mayoress' Home. During the year the Nurse made 430 visits to the homes of children under five.

The Dispensary Resident Medical Officer also made numerous 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 a block grant made by the Borough Council in accordance with the scheme of 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 22 children and the necessary staff.

Dr. Pritchard is the Medical Administrator.

The age limit for admission is from 18 months to 5 years.

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 has been provided.

Close co-operation with the Council's Welfare Centres is essential if full use is to be taken of the facilities offered at this Home, and this is secured by the appointment of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health as Administrative Medical Officer to the Home.

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

The number of children admitted during the year was 151, the average length of stay in the Home being 32 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 of £1 for each approved case up to a total of £50* per annum towards the cost is made by the Borough Council. Under this scheme 40 children were sent away during the year under review.

* Increased from £36 per annum to £50 per annum, *vide* Council Minutes dated 21st December, 1938, and a maximum of 40 was allowed for the financial year ending 31st March, 1939.

Day Nurseries.

The Council assists three approved day nurseries in the Borough by the payment of block grants as approved by the Ministry of Health, and also makes a contribution to the Foundling Site Day Nursery, based on one-quarter of the expenditure incurred by the Nursery adjusted to the proportion of St. Pancras children attending.

Particulars in regard to the day nurseries for the year ended 31st December, 1938, are as follows:—

	Number of Days Open.	Attendances.	Average per Day.	No. of places for children under 5.
Whitefield Day Nursery	230	6525	28.4	40
Kentish Town Day Nursery	231	8401	36.3	45
Margaret Club and Day Nursery	270	20784	77.0	100†
Foundling Hospital Day Nursery	185*	4930	26.3	35

* Nursery closed temporarily at end of September.

† Increased from 60 as from 28th March.

Nursery Schools.

The undermentioned Nursery Schools are situated in the Borough. They provide care, facilities for play, training in good habits, and some elementary instruction for children who are too young to be admitted to the ordinary schools.

They are provided chiefly by voluntary effort, and no grant is made by the Borough Council. The work is valuable and an increase in the use of this accommodation is desirable.

Name and Situation.	Accommodation.	Average daily attendance.
Somers Town Nursery School, 18, Crowndale Road ..	46	34
Jellicoe Nursery School, 6A, Rochford Street ..	53	45
Mary Ward Nursery School, 16, Burton Street ..	30	22
St. Christopher's Nursery School, Bridgeway Street	45	32
Buck Street Nursery School	40	31

Professional nursing in Necessitous Homes.

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

Hampstead, Metropolitan and North London. (*For addresses see page 11.*)

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, Pemphigus Neonatorum, Infective Enteritis, Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

Arrangements are also in force with the Metropolitan District Nursing Association, whose headquarters are at 31, Bedford Place, W.C.1, for the home nursing of cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Payment for this nursing is included in the following block grants made by the Council :—

District Nursing Association.	Under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.	Under the Influenzal Pneumonia Regulations.	Total Block Grant.
Hampstead	£ 20	£ 10	£ 30
Metropolitan	187 10s.	62 10s.	250
North London	15	10	25
Totals	222 10s.	82 10s.	305

The following table gives the number of cases and number of visits during the past year :—

District Nursing Association.	No. of cases.	No. of visits.	Average No. of visits per case.
Hampstead	45	826	18·3
Metropolitan	120	1925	16·2
North London	3	85	28·3
Totals	168	2836	16·8

MATERNAL CARE.

Maternal care comprises ante-natal care, care at the confinement and post-natal care. It is generally agreed that early systematic and thorough ante-natal care is the most important of all means to be taken towards the reduction of maternal mortality.

It will be seen from the following Table VII., supplied by the Registrar-General, that two deaths were primarily classified as due to childbirth, and that two deaths were classified as being associated with pregnancy but not attributable thereto. The puerperal maternal mortality rate (deaths primarily classified to childbirth per 1000 births live and still) for 1938 was accordingly 0·8.

TABLE VII.

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN BOROUGH OF ST. PANCRAS IN 1938.

	AGES.							CONDI- TIONS.			WARDS.								
	15-20 years.	20-25 years.	25-30 years.	30-35 years.	35-40 years.	40-45 years.	45 years and over.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	No Address.
Puerperal hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Other accidents of childbirth"	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Associated with childbirth but not classed thereto :																			
Chronic malaria	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Empyema	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Ante-Natal Care.

As the friends of many families in the Borough, the health visitors are the natural confidants when a baby is expected. This results in a kind of informal notification of pregnancy so far as the clientele of the Welfare Centres is concerned. Reference to Table IV., on page 108 will show that during the year 3,628 visits were paid to 1,522 expectant mothers. From Table III., page 99, it will be seen that 1,066 expectant mothers made 5,080 attendances to the ante-natal clinics at the various centres included in the Council's scheme. The total number of births during the year was 2,433.

In addition to consultations held at the Centres maintained by the Borough Council are those at the General and Women's Hospitals, both in and adjacent to the Borough. Classes in Mothercraft are held at the various Centres, and also massage treatment for expectant mothers.

Provision of dinners (at some Centres), milk, and also of dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers is another facility. For particulars of this scheme see pages 100-102 and 116-119.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

In the Metropolis, the supervising authority for midwives is the London County Council. Under the Midwives Act, 1936, the London County Council have set up a Domiciliary Midwifery Service. For this purpose London has been divided into areas, each area comprising a group of Metropolitan Boroughs. Area B consists of the City of London, Finsbury, Holborn, Islington and St. Pancras. The London County Council have allocated four Midwives to serve this area. In addition, Domiciliary Midwifery Service is supplied in the Borough by the Maternity Nursing Association, and other Voluntary Hospitals. These institutions are in receipt of L.C.C. grants for the work of their midwives.

This arrangement enables every woman living in Area B, who wishes to have her confinement at home, to have the services of a L.C.C. State Certified Midwife or a fully qualified Maternity Nurse if a Doctor has been engaged. The fee asked is £1 10s. to £2, but this amount is adjusted by the L.C.C., not the midwife or maternity nurse, to meet the special circumstances of the woman.

This Scheme does not preclude Midwives, other than those referred to above, from undertaking normal private practice. During 1938 about nine Midwives practised in this manner in the Borough.

Institutional Midwifery.

There is 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. There is at present no arrangement under which midwives acting in the capacity of maternity nurses attend cases with students at the patients' homes.

A subsidy is paid by the Borough Council to certain hospitals in connection with the admission of necessitous cases to their maternity wards and also in connection with certain cases attended at home by midwives on the staffs of various hospitals and institutions.

In the following table particulars are given for 1938 with reference to all St. Pancras women who were attended in their confinements by the staffs of the various institutions :—

Institution.	Admitted as In-patients.	Attended at Home.	
		By Students.	By Midwives.
University College Hospital	282	112	39
Royal Free Hospital	66	17	..
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital	37	47	..
St. Pancras Hospital	799	..	6
Middlesex Hospital	81	..	29
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	70	..	..
City of London Hospital	28	..	..
Royal Northern Hospital	29	..	..
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	13	..	..
Other hospitals	205	..	12
Queen Mary's Maternity Home	42	..	..
Maternity Nursing Association .. ..	..	..	221
Totals ..	1652	176	307

The cases admitted as in-patients as recorded in the above table represented 67.1 per cent. of the total number of St. Pancras notified births (live and still). As compared with the previous year, there was a slight 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 staffs 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.
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital	2	0	0
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	8	0	0
City of London Hospital	6	0	0
Middlesex Hospital	23	5	0
University College Hospital	99	15	0
*Maternity Nursing Association	0	10	0
Total ..	£139	10	0

The corresponding grants for the previous three years were: £123, £124 5s. 0d. and £118 10s. 0d.

* Grants discontinued as from 31st March.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits.

In 1933 a scheme was inaugurated in the Borough by which the Welfare Centres, in co-operation with their Voluntary Committees, could supply Sterilised Maternity Outfits to expectant mothers at reduced charges. This scheme has now been extended and the Borough Council, through the Centres, supplies these outfits to necessitous women at cost price, half this price or free of charge according to the family circumstances. During 1938 fifty-eight outfits were supplied through this Scheme and fifty-four of these were given free of charge.

Home Helps.

A subsidy is paid by the Borough Council to a Voluntary Committee for the provision of Home Helps in necessitous families.

The term Home Helps is used to describe women who render domestic assistance in the homes of women who are unable to undertake their own household duties for reasons of sickness or child-birth. The usual period of this attention is two weeks.

The management is in the hands of a Voluntary Committee, on which the Council is represented by two members. Dr. Pritchard attends Committee meetings as Liaison Officer.

An annual grant of £250 is made by the Borough Council for use in respect of maternity cases only.

Four permanent "Helps" were employed throughout the year, and ten temporary "Helps" for emergency cases.

103 cases were dealt with during the year, 97 being maternity and six sickness cases.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

The Borough Council provides Consultants' services, bacteriological investigation and skilled nursing in connection with cases developing Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia. Hospital accommodation is also available for these cases.

Post-natal care.

There are no clinics devoted specially to this work. Post-natal cases are seen on occasion at the ante-natal clinics, but the time at these is generally fully occupied.

The question of further provision for post-natal care merits attention.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA AND PUERPERAL FEVER.

Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as any febrile condition other than a condition which is required to be notified as Puerperal Fever, occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage, in which a temperature of 100·4° F., or more, has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period. Puerperal Fever has not been defined in the same definite manner.

In 1938 there were 37 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia and seven notifications of Puerperal Fever. After the usual investigations had been made, some of these cases were re-allocated, and the figures finally accepted were :—

Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	31 cases
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	13 cases

The following tables have been prepared by Dr. Pritchard to bring out some interesting details concerning these cases:—

Cause of Pyrexia.	TOTAL NO. CASES NOTIFIED.	CONFINEMENT.				INFANT.			MOTHER.					
		In Institution.	At Home.			Living.	Dead Viable.	Non-Viable.	Primipara.	Unmarried.	Ante-natal attention.	Average Age.	Deaths.	
			Doctor.	Midwife.	Student.									
Ac. Primary Pneum.	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	15	—	
Cystitis ...	4	3	—	1	—	2	2	—	3	—	4	28	—	
Dental abscess ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	25	—	
Engorged Breast ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	30	—	
Incomplete Abortion ...	5*	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	29	—	
Influenza ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	22	—	
Mastitis ...	8	7	—	1	—	8	—	—	7	3	6	25	—	
Pleurisy ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	30	—	
Pyelitis ...	5	4	—	—	1	5	—	—	3	3	5	26	—	
Retained Chorion ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	33	—	
No apparent cause	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	3	24	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia.	Totals ...	31	21	—	4	1	24	2	5	20	8	24	26	—
	Percentages	—	80.8	19.2			77.4	6.5	16.1	64.5	25.8	92.3	—	—
Puerperal Fever.	Associated with Abortion	3*	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	29	—
	Other cases	10	7	—	3	—	9	1	—	4	3	8	28	—
	Totals ...	13	7	—	3	—	9	1	3	4	3	8	28	—
	Percentages	—	70	—	30	—	69.2	7.7	23.1	30.7	23.1	61.5	—	—
TOTAL ...	44*	28	—	7	1	33	3	8	24	11	32	27	—	
Percentages	—	77.8	22.2			75	6.8	18.2	54.5	25	88.9	27	—	

* Please Note.—Cases of abortion are not considered in the calculations for "Confinement" or "Ante-natal" attention in the above table. These cases were all treated in Hospital after the abortion.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR RECENT YEARS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

		1938.	1937.	1936.	1935	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.	Per
PUERPERAL FEVER.	Cases ..	13	13	15	26	18	31	42	25	33	43	
	Deaths ..	Nil	1	3	2	3	6	8	3	Nil.	5	
	Incidence	5.2	5.3	6.0	10.4	7.1	11.6	15.2	8.5	10.3	13.6	1,000 births.
	Mortality Rate .	Nil	7.7	20.0	7.7	16.7	19.4	19.0	12.0	Nil.	11.6	100 cases
	DeathRate	Nil	.4	1.2	.8	1.2	2.2	2.9	1.0	Nil.	1.6	1,000 births.
PUERPERAL PYREXIA.	Cases ..	31	31	17	17	24	37	34	37	37	53	
	Incidence	12.3	12.7	6.8	6.0	9.5	13.8	12.3	12.5	11.6	16.7	1,000 births.

The following REPORT is submitted by Dr. P. V. PRITCHARD, the Maternity and Child Welfare Officer:—

I would like to express my appreciation for the manner in which the various Voluntary Committees representing the Welfare Centres and Ancillary Services under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Borough have co-operated with me in my endeavour to carry out the wishes of the Council in maintaining and improving the high standard of our Service and in making it uniform for the whole Borough. I appreciate my position as liaison officer between these Committees and the Council, as it is this close association with the work and wishes of both parties which help me to guide the Service in the required direction.

The work of the N.S.P.C.C.'s Inspectors, Mr. Ayling and Mr. Lecore, continues to be of great assistance to this department and I wish to record how much I value their co-operation.

The difficulty of the satisfactory control of foster mothers is still an unsolved problem. The Public Health (London) Act, 1936, allows any woman, with few exceptions, to take care of foster children. There is no preliminary "Registration" of the woman or her home. She complies completely with the requirements of the Act if she gives this Authority notice of her intention to take the child or children. This fact is not sufficiently well known and it leads to much confusion and incorrect ideas about the so-called "Registered Foster Mother." The words "register" or "registered" do not appear in the relevant legislation.

We have continued our policy of training fifteen student Health Visitors a year. Generally they attend twice a week, with an occasional whole week's training. They are divided among Camden Town and Kentish Town Welfare Centres. In addition to their practical work at our Centres and at the Tuberculosis Dispensary under Dr. Back's guidance, I arrange for them to receive experience in other branches of Maternity and Child Welfare activities. The benefit is mutual, the students are taught their profession and those of us who have to train them have to keep abreast of our subjects. From the records it is noted that our students have had marked success in their examinations and their subsequent appointments.

The St. Pancras Fathers' Council has been in existence for several years. I have the honour to be the President. The objects of this movement are to encourage fathers to take a more active interest in family welfare from a Public Health point of view. This encouragement is made through meetings which take place mostly at the Queen's Crescent Welfare Centre on several evenings each month. Lectures are given on a variety of subjects and discussions are invited. The membership in St. Pancras grows but at a very slow rate. The movement deserves encouragement and support.

During the year the Council sent Miss Bagnall and Miss Harrop to the Eighteenth Winter School for Health Visitors. This "refresher course" was most valuable to the chosen persons and to their fellow workers. It brought them into contact with what is being done elsewhere and the methods and ideas which are being advocated by the leading workers in the Maternity and Child Welfare Movement.

PERCIVAL V. PRITCHARD,
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

