

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

**Contributors**

St. Pancras (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.  
Geffen, Dennis H.

**Publication/Creation**

[1954]

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/x29pdduc>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.

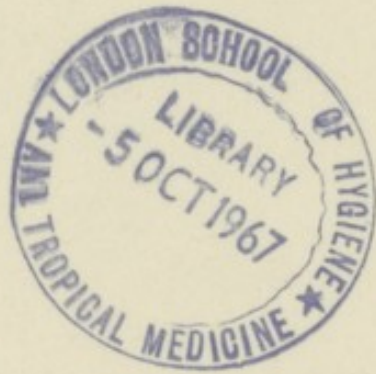


Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>















22E4



LIBRARY

STPAN 101

Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.

---

# REPORT

OF THE



# MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

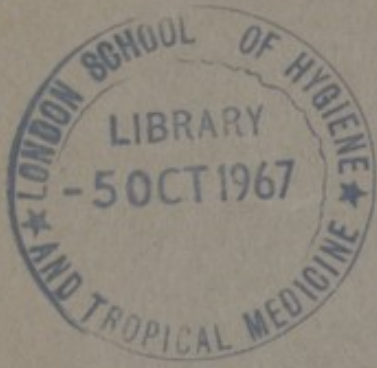
FOR THE YEAR

# 1946

---

DENNIS H. GEFFEN, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

65966



Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.

---

CONTENTS

# REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1946

---

DENNIS H. GEFFEN, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*



15

## CONTENTS.

---

INTRODUCTORY ... ..	4-10
SECTION 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION ... ..	11-14
SECTION 2.—POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS ... ..	15-21
SECTION 3.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ... ..	22-32
SECTION 4.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA ... ..	33-38
SECTION 5.—FACTORIES ... ..	39-40
SECTION 6.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD ... ..	41-45
SECTION 7.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ... ..	46-51
SECTION 8.—TUBERCULOSIS ... ..	52-62

## INDEX.

	PAGES		PAGES
Acute influenzal pneumonia .. .. .	24	Ice cream .. .. .	42
Acute primary pneumonia .. .. .	24	Infantile mortality—	
Ambulance facilities .. .. .	13	Causes, age and ward distribution ..	18
Analyst, Public .. .. .	10	Rate .. .. .	12, 16
Anterior poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	24	Causes, since 1939 .. .. .	20
Area of borough, wards, open spaces ..	11	Inspectors, district, food, factory, housing ..	8, 9
Bacteriological examinations .. .. .	32	Insulin, provision of .. .. .	12
Bakehouses .. .. .	39	Inquests .. .. .	37
Births—		Invalid Children's Aid Association .. .. .	37
Notification of .. .. .	15	Legal proceedings .. .. .	34, 35
Rates .. .. .	15	Malaria .. .. .	26
Registered live .. .. .	15	Maternal mortality .. .. .	21
Registered still .. .. .	15	Maternity and Child Welfare: members of	
Bodies received at mortuary .. .. .	37	Committee .. .. .	8
Cerebro-spinal meningitis .. .. .	24	Centres .. .. .	12
Child life protection .. .. .	50	Sessions and attendances .. .. .	47
Children, illegitimate, care of .. .. .	50	Maternity cases—provision of beds .. .. .	49
Cleansing and disinfecting station .. .. .	30	Measles .. .. .	26
Clerical staff .. .. .	9	Meat and other foods, visits made .. .. .	42
Climatological summary .. .. .	14	Midwifery grants .. .. .	48
Committees, members of .. .. .	8	Milk—	
Coroner's Court .. .. .	37	Licences granted .. .. .	42
Daily guardians .. .. .	50	Purveyors on register .. .. .	42
Day nurseries .. .. .	50	Mortuary .. .. .	37
Deaths—		Notifiable diseases, list of .. .. .	22
Classification with age distribution ..	17	Notifications of births .. .. .	15
Infantile by causes, age and ward		Notifications of infectious diseases .. .. .	23
distribution .. .. .	18	Nurseries, day .. .. .	50
Number and rate, all ages .. .. .	16	Nursing in the home .. .. .	48
Puerperal .. .. .	21	Ophthalmia neonatorum .. .. .	27
Rate, infants under 1 year of age ..	16	Population .. .. .	11, 15
From tuberculosis .. .. .	21, 52	Post-mortem examinations .. .. .	37
Dental treatment .. .. .	46	Premature infants, care of .. .. .	49
Diphtheria .. .. .	24	Public Analyst .. .. .	10
Diphtheria immunisation .. .. .	24	Public Health Committee, members of ..	8
Disinfection .. .. .	32	Puerperal fever and pyrexia .. .. .	27
District inspectors .. .. .	9	Rat extermination .. .. .	37
District nursing associations .. .. .	48	Sanitary inspectors, visits by .. .. .	33
Dysentery .. .. .	25	Scabies .. .. .	27
Encephalitis lethargica .. .. .	26	Scarlet fever .. .. .	28
Enteric or-typhoid fever .. .. .	26	Smallpox and vaccination .. .. .	28
Erysipelas .. .. .	26	Social welfare .. .. .	13
Factory inspectors, visits by .. .. .	39	Staff of Public Health Department .. .. .	8
Food inspection and supervision .. .. .	41	Statistics, vital, from 1918 .. .. .	19
Food inspectors, visits by .. .. .	41	Statistics, vital, summary of .. .. .	12
Food legislation .. .. .	43	Still births .. .. .	15
Food poisoning .. .. .	26	Tuberculosis—	
Food sampling .. .. .	41, 42	Care Committee .. .. .	60
Food summonses .. .. .	45	Deaths .. .. .	21, 52, 56
Foreword .. .. .	4	Dispensary staff .. .. .	9
Health visitors .. .. .	9	Notifications .. .. .	52, 54
" " visits by .. .. .	46	Prevalence and fatality .. .. .	55
Home helps .. .. .	49	Times of sessions .. .. .	57
Home nursing .. .. .	23	Work carried out .. .. .	58
Hospitals in the borough .. .. .	12	Typhoid or enteric fever .. .. .	26
Housing applications .. .. .	38	Vaccination .. .. .	28
		Vaccinators, Public .. .. .	10
		Verminous conditions .. .. .	31
		Water supply .. .. .	38
		Welfare centres .. .. .	12
		Whooping cough .. .. .	30



TOWN HALL,  
EUSTON ROAD, N.W.1.

*June, 1947.*

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

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In the contents of this report upon the conditions of health and sanitation in the Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras during the year 1946 will be found statistical tables and detailed information. In these opening remarks, therefore, I propose to summarise some of the matters that have received our special attention, and to give some indication of the lines upon which our work should be conducted in the future.

I have no hesitation in directing my first comment towards the environmental conditions under which the residents of the borough are living. In these days of large plans for improved services for the treatment of the sick it is very easy to lose sight of the fact that it is the food which the people eat and the houses in which they live that are of far more immediate importance than the hospitals and social services that will be provided to treat the diseases which can arise if food, housing and environment generally are inadequate or unsatisfactory. Environmental hygiene is of paramount importance in this country, which is still suffering acutely from the ravages of war. Modern warfare no longer means the enrichment of the victor at the expense of the vanquished, nor the procession of cartloads of booty before cheering crowds. To win a war is no longer sufficient, for when this is achieved problems almost as severe and grim have still to be faced if the country is to regain the amenities of pre-war days.

### *Sanitary Defects.*

The size of the problem with which we have to contend can be measured from the number of complaints of sanitary defects in houses in the borough. This number was 5,689. The number of houses in the borough is approximately 18,000. This means that in 31 per cent. of the houses in the borough there was a sanitary defect for which the residents had to seek the help of the Public Health Department to overcome a nuisance dangerous or injurious to health; and to deal with these complaints no less than 16,663 inspections were made. In nearly every case the complaint was justified and needed a remedy. Admittedly in some the sanitary defect referred to a small item amounting to inconvenience and was easily remedied, but in many the defects were acute and serious. It is sometimes difficult to appreciate a condition when large numbers are mentioned. It is easier to understand the misery that lies behind one individual complaint than the mass of suffering occasioned by 5,689. An illustration of this is easily found if one considers a frequent complaint from a tenant that his roof is leaking. This often means inability to use one or more of the few rooms available to him and his family—it means damp clothes, damp bedding and an acutely miserable existence. When one multiplies cases of this description to the extent to which they exist in this borough one gets a truer picture of the value of the work of the Sanitary Inspector and the extent to which he can and does help the public.



We have received co-operation from the majority of landlords and agents in the borough who have done their best, sometimes under most difficult circumstances, to abate sanitary defects. It would be helpful, however, if all the landlords and agents would realise the necessity of commencing, or at least preparing, to ameliorate a condition injurious to health upon receipt of an intimation notice that a sanitary defect exists. It is unfortunately true that there are cases where no action is taken until a formal notice is served, and sometimes even a summons. This represents a waste of time and money and an unnecessary continuation of miserable living conditions for the tenant. There have been no less than 50 court proceedings in connection with sanitary defects during the year, the largest number since 1927 when there were 62. Even this number will be materially exceeded in the year 1947. I regret this long list of prosecutions, for although it is an earnest of the zeal of your inspectors and a very definite indication of the Council's determination to remedy sanitary defects, it would be more pleasant to record that we were able to secure the abatement of all nuisances without once having to seek the assistance of the Court. It will be noted that in no less than 18 cases proceedings had to be taken before we could secure the remedy of so serious a nuisance as a defective roof.

### *Housing.*

Housing is still the major problem in the borough and at the time of writing this report the Housing Department had 10,451 applications for re-housing. When one realises that the number of separate occupations is about 52,708 it will be realised that over a fifth of the population is asking for alternative accommodation. During the year my department investigated 1,363 housing applications to see how serious were the conditions under which the persons were living and to secure immediate amelioration if this could be achieved by abatement of sanitary defects. Of the 1,363 investigations the following was the classification :—

A (urgent priority) ... ..	1,001
B (urgent priority—less serious) ... ..	153
C (general waiting list) ... ..	131
D (no special consideration) ... ..	78

There is no need for me to enlarge on the fact that out of 1,363 investigations, 1,001 were found to need urgent housing priority. These "A" cases include many where large families are living in one or two rooms, sometimes in a basement.

### *Food.*

Sixteen actions were undertaken in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. It will be noticed that in two cases heavy fines were imposed.

I am not satisfied that there is yet adequate supervision of the food sold, exhibited or prepared for sale in the borough. At the present moment the Council employs only two food inspectors. During the summer months they could spend a large proportion of their time dealing with the manufacture and sale of ice cream alone. When one realises the number of restaurants and premises selling food in this borough, it will be realised that with our present staff we cannot fulfil our task completely, and I hope in due course to present a report to the Committee on this subject.

### *Births and Infantile Mortality.*

The number of registered live births was 2,494. This is the highest figure recorded since 1933, when the number was 2,589. At that time, however, the population of St. Pancras was 190,900 as compared with 129,410 in 1946. The production of so many births by this reduced



population is due to a birth-rate of 19·3, as compared with 13·6 in 1933 and is, in fact, the highest rate since 1923. I think this is due to the many marriages that have occurred with the return of men and women from the Forces, and also to the fact that many married couples who did not have children during the war period have since determined that it was time to raise a family. For this reason I doubt whether the present birth-rate will be continued over a period of many years.

The infantile mortality rate for the year, which is considered as an index of the health of the population, was 38, the lowest ever recorded in St. Pancras, comparing with 44 per thousand births in 1945, which even then was a record. The rate for the country as a whole in 1946 was 43, and for London 41. Ninety-six children died before they reached the age of one year. Of these 15 died of bronchitis and pneumonia, 24 due to premature birth, 12 injury at birth, 13 enteritis, 11 atelectasis, and 8 congenital malformations.

These figures of death from individual causes enable us to assess our efforts and determine what further improvements can be obtained. Children should not contract bronchitis, pneumonia or enteritis, and injury at birth should be preventable with expert obstetric care and optimum environment in all cases. Atelectasis is a condition in which the lungs fail to expand at birth. The cause of this and possibly prematurity may be associated with inherited factors. So far we make a dividing line between deaths due to prematurity and children born dead ; but it is very possible that the causes are allied and may be associated with blood reactions of the parents. We know that under certain circumstances mating couples may produce children likely to die of hæmorrhage soon after birth, and this factor may also be responsible for the birth of a dead child. So far our knowledge is not sufficient to prevent congenital malformations, but there is reason to believe that research may make even this possible as well as the prevention of still-births and hæmorrhagic disease of the new born in the near future. An infantile mortality rate, however, of 38 in St. Pancras is good, and is an indication of what can be achieved by determination, even under adverse housing and environmental conditions ; for I have already pointed out that a large percentage of our houses have sanitary defects and that at least a fifth of our residents need rehousing, many of them urgently. Much of this low infantile mortality is, in my opinion, due to the constant attention which our health visitors give to the individual children under one year in the borough. It is easy to forget that the primary duty of a health visitor is to visit homes where there are children under five. It is these visits to the homes and concentration on special cases that, in my opinion achieve most in child health. No less than 32,000 visits were made by our health visitors during the year.

### *Infectious Disease.*

There were 66 notifications of diphtheria during the year, and two deaths. Neither of the two children who died had been immunised, and of the 45 under 15 years of age who contracted the disease we have records that only seven were immunised.

Whooping cough accounted for the death of one child out of the 497 cases notified. Intense research is now being carried out to ascertain the effect of immunisation, and the results which have been achieved give at least cause for encouragement. It is not generally considered wise to commence a scheme of mass immunisation against this disease, but comparative experimental work between districts and schools is considered advisable, and in due course the results achieved may indicate the lines on which we should proceed in order to eradicate, or at least mitigate, the effects of this distressing condition.

In the body of this report will be found figures concerning the incidence and death rate from measles for the past 20 years. The number of cases have varied considerably. There



have been as few as 85 in 1939 and as many as 3,734 in 1926. Of equal interest, however, is the mortality rate per thousand cases, for there has been an almost steady decline from a figure of 17.4 in 1926 to 1.8 in 1946.

Measles is a disease which chiefly affects children, and deaths, when they occur, affect earlier rather than later age periods. The disease tends to be most serious in children under 5. The continuous reduction, therefore, in mortality from measles can well be associated with the care which has been given by your health visitors to young sufferers from this disease. Measles is notifiable, and every case in children under 5 is visited and the parents advised by your staff.

*Conclusion.*

It is difficult in these days to separate preventive from curative medicine. The work, therefore, of a Medical Officer of Health and, in fact, the Public Health Department, is completed only by the help and active co-operation of the doctors who are practising in the borough, and I wish to take this opportunity of thanking them for their ever present assistance. It is they who first see disease in the home and advise as to the initial methods necessary to prevent its spread, and it is their co-operation and the information which they give to the Public Health Department which sets in motion the machinery we have available to improve health and retard disease.

I am deeply indebted to the Council and the Committees which I immediately serve for the courtesy, help and co-operation I have received throughout the year.

I would also like once more to refer to the work of my staff. The Health Department of your Council works as a very happy and, I trust, efficient team, the leader of which it has been a pleasure and privilege to be during 1946.

I beg to remain,

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

DENNIS H. GEFFEN,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



# Metropolitan Borough of St. Pancras.

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

*November, 1945, to October, 1946.*

Councillor Mrs. W. Paul (*Chairman*); Councillor Rev. J. Jones (*Vice-Chairman*); The Mayor (Councillor F. L. Combes); Aldermen Dr. L. F. Browne and Dr. E. A. Gregg; Councillors Dr. S. G. Dean, C. T. E. Fisher, Mrs. M. A. Foster, Miss F. L. M. Freeman, Miss E. M. Haworth, Mrs. L. G. Hume, R. Kane, Mrs. A. E. Lake, Dr. N. Malleson and R. L. Workman.

*November, 1946, to October, 1947.*

Councillor Mrs. W. Paul (*Chairman*); Councillor Rev. J. Jones (*Vice-Chairman*); The Mayor (Councillor F. W. Powe); Aldermen Dr. L. F. Browne and Dr. E. A. Gregg; Councillors Dr. S. G. Dean, Mrs. M. A. Foster, Miss F. L. M. Freeman, Mrs. J. Gregory, C. Haimes, Mrs. L. G. Hume, R. Kane, A. G. Shelley, H. B. Sheridan and R. L. Workman.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

*November, 1945, to October, 1946.*

Councillor Mrs. D. D. Naftel (*Chairman*); Councillor Mrs. A. E. Lake (*Vice-Chairman*); The Mayor (Councillor F. L. Combes); Aldermen Mrs. L. Bartlett and E. A. Minter; Councillors Mrs. L. Bryant, Miss L. M. Chivers, Mrs. K. E. Deacon, Dr. S. G. Dean, Mrs. M. A. Foster, Mrs. J. Gregory, Dr. N. Malleson, A. Morris, T. B. Moss and T. J. Redman.

*November, 1946, to October, 1947.*

Councillor Mrs. D. D. Naftel (*Chairman*); Councillor Mrs. A. E. Lake (*Vice-Chairman*); The Mayor (Councillor F. W. Powe); Aldermen Mrs. L. Bartlett and G. Horne; Councillors Mrs. L. Bryant, Miss L. M. Chivers, Mrs. K. E. Deacon, Dr. S. G. Dean, Mrs. M. A. Foster, Miss F. L. M. Freeman, Mrs. J. Gregory, Rev. J. Jones, T. B. Moss and T. J. Powney.

## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1946.

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

Dennis H. Geffen, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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

P. V. Pritchard, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

### *Inspectors of Food and Food Places.*

S. W. Capel.

R. Warren.

### *Inspectors of Factories.*

J. A. Hoare.

Miss V. K. Blaxland.

### *Housing Inspector.*

E. W. Winchester.

*District Inspectors.*

W. B. Dykes.  
C. A. Engledow.  
T. H. Hague.  
E. F. Kirby.  
W. Shackcloth.  
R. N. Thomas.

H. E. Westripp.  
G. K. Wilby.  
J. H. Willett.  
I. Williams.  
J. F. Woolvin.  
(5 vacancies.)

*Clerical Staff.*

A. Carpenter, Chief Clerk.

V. R. Meurice.  
C. W. Smith.  
W. C. Mansfield.  
G. F. Peeling.  
R. B. M. Lake.  
J. M. Murphy.  
V. J. Stanton.

G. A. Mitchell.  
P. S. Thomas.  
J. J. Wisdom.  
D. H. Smith.  
Miss B. Pinnock.  
Miss J. M. White.

*Clerical Staff (M. & C.W. Section).*

Miss A. Andrews.

Miss E. M. Foster.

**TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY***Tuberculosis Officer.*

G. A. Back, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Health Visitors (for Tuberculosis)* : Miss M. M. Gilpin, Miss W. E. Webb.

*Nurse, and Secretary to Tuberculosis Care Committee* : Mrs. E. Bevan.

*Clerical* : Miss L. M. Davison, Mrs. S. W. Gardner.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE**

S. M. Tracy, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer.

*Superintendents of Centres.*

Miss M. L. Blair (*Kentish Town*).  
Miss B. M. Harris (*Amphill Square*).

Mrs. S. C. Chapman (*Queen's Crescent*).  
Miss M. Manger (*Somers Town*).

*Health Visitors.*

Miss A. M. U. Harrop	} ( <i>Amphill Square</i> ).	Miss E. M. Boyce	} ( <i>Queen's Crescent</i> ).
Miss C. O'Leary		†Miss H. I. Hurst	
Miss H. Smith	} ( <i>Camden Town</i> ).	†Miss M. M. Wilson	} ( <i>South Highgate</i> ).
Miss B. M. L. Boxall		†Miss M. A. Clarke ( <i>Somers Town</i> ).	
Miss H. M. Upton		Miss G. E. H. Thomson	
Miss E. B. Bagnall	} ( <i>Kentish Town</i> ).	†Miss B. H. Whiting	
Mrs. B. L. Owen			

†Temporary.



DAY NURSERIES

Superintendent Matron : Miss E. M. Butler.

Clerical : Miss B. E. Elsy.

PUBLIC ANALYST

C. Harcourt Wordsworth, B.Sc.(Lond.), F.I.C.

PUBLIC VACCINATORS :

Ward 1	Dr. N. J. Goodchild.	Ward 5	} Dr. A. E. Tait.
Ward 2	Dr. F. L. Pelly.	Ward 6	
Ward 3	} Dr. J. W. Wigg.	Ward 7	
Ward 4		Ward 8	Dr. C. H. Alderton.

WATERBURY AND CHILD WELFARE

E. M. Tracy, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer

Department of Courses

Mrs. M. L. Hinde (F.R.S.P.)  
 Mrs. H. W. Hinde (F.R.S.P.)  
 Health Visitors  
 Miss A. M. F. Hinde  
 Miss C. O. Hinde  
 Miss H. Smith  
 Miss B. M. L. Hinde  
 Miss H. M. Hinde  
 Miss E. B. Hinde  
 Miss B. A. Hinde



# SECTION 1.

## General Information and Statistical Summary.

### General Statistics.

*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 in the south (in the neighbourhood of Ampton Street, King's Cross Road) to 427 feet above Ordnance datum in the north (Pond Square).

The borough is about 4 miles long, extending from Oxford Street in the south to Highgate in the north, and averages about a mile in width.

	Acres.
Area of the borough ... ..	2,694
Area of Ward 1... ..	990
Area of Ward 2... ..	162
Area of Ward 3... ..	452
Area of Ward 4... ..	271
Area of Ward 5... ..	342
Area of Ward 6... ..	180
Area of Ward 7... ..	118
Area of Ward 8... ..	179
Area of various public open spaces ... ..	530
Regent's Park and Primrose Hill ... ..	102
Parliament Hill ... ..	184
Kenwood ... ..	164
Waterlow Park ... ..	29
Disused burial grounds ... ..	31
Private square gardens ... ..	20
Area of borough highways, excluding footpaths, 28 acres (approx.)	
Total length of roads, about 90 miles.	
Population (1931 Census) ... ..	198,133
Population (Registrar General's mid-1946 estimate) ... ..	129,410
Number of persons per acre (estimated average) ... ..	48
Rateable value ... ..	£2,107,657
Product of a penny rate, about ... ..	£8,050

*Summary of Vital Statistics.*

Net registered live births	...	...	...	...	2,494
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of estimated population)	...	...	...	...	19·3
Deaths, all ages	...	...	...	...	1,717
Death rate (per 1,000 of estimated population)	...	...	...	...	13·3
Infantile deaths	...	...	...	...	96
Infantile death rate (per 1,000 live births)	...	...	...	...	38
Tuberculosis deaths	...	...	...	...	98
Tuberculosis death rate (per 1,000 of estimated population)	...	...	...	...	0·75

*Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.*

	<i>Telephone</i>
St. Pancras School for Mothers, 1, Amphil Square, N.W.1....	EUSon 2972
Camden Town Welfare Centre, Barnes House, Camden Road, N.W.1.	GULLiver 1667
Kentish Town Welfare Centre, Raglan Street, N.W.5	GULLiver 1389
North St. Pancras School for Mothers, Queen's Crescent, N.W.5	GULLiver 2988
Somers Town Welfare Centre, Chamberlain House, Ossulston Street, N.W.1	EUSon 2380
South Highgate Welfare Centre, 1, St. Alban's Road, N.W.5	GULLiver 2008
University College Hospital, Maternity and Child Welfare Department, Huntley Street, W.C.1 (for Ward 7—Children)	EUSon 5050
Tuberculosis Dispensary, Barnes House, Camden Road, N.W.1	GULLiver 2371

*Provision of Insulin.*

Provision of insulin for 17 necessitous patients was made during the year, under powers contained in Section 227 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, at a total cost to the Council of £53.

*Hospitals in the Borough.*

	<i>Telephone</i>
British Dental, 146, Camden Road, N.W.1	GUL 1977
British Functional Mental and Nervous Disorders, 72, Camden Road, N.W.1	GUL 2041
Central London Ophthalmic, Judd Street, W.C.1	EUS 2543
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, 144, Euston Road, N.W.1	EUS 2501
Hampstead General and N.W. London (Out-patients Department), Bayham Street, N.W.1	GUL 1734
Highgate, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.19	ARC 2681
London Foot, 33, Fitzroy Square, W.1	MUS 0602
London Skin, 40, Fitzroy Square, W.1	MUS 1411
Manor House (Ophthalmic), 324, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1...	TER 5121
National Temperance, Hampstead Road, N.W.1	EUS 5206
Royal Ear, Huntley Street, W.C.1	EUS 5050
Royal Free, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1	TER 4331
Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear, Gray's Inn Road W.C.1	TER 4311



	<i>Telephone</i>
St. Margaret's, Leighton Road, N.W.5 ... ..	GUL 2483
St. Pancras, Pancras Road, N.W.1 ... ..	EUS 1617
University College, Gower Street, W.C.1 ... ..	EUS 5050
West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases.—Owing to war damage of hospital premises at Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1, temporary wards have been available at Princess Louise Hospital, St. Quintin Avenue, N. Kensington, W.10.	

#### *Ambulance Facilities.*

London Ambulance Service (Accident and General). Headquarters: The County Hall, S.E.1.	
For accidents (in the home or elsewhere) or sudden illness (in streets, public places and places of employment)...	Dial 999
For maternity cases or very urgent illness in the home ... ..	WATERloo 6000
For other cases—illness, <i>infectious diseases</i> , &c. ... ..	WATERloo 3311

The following restrictions have had to be placed upon the admission of certain types of infectious disease to the London County Council hospitals, owing to the acute shortage of nursing and domestic staff:—

*Chickenpox, German Measles and Mumps.*—Patients will be admitted at the request of the Borough Medical Officer of Health only. No patient will be accepted for admission except on grounds of clinical severity or where home conditions make it impossible to retain the patient at home.

*Whooping Cough.*—Patients will be accepted direct from medical practitioners and will be admitted up to the limit of the available accommodation for this disease. In the event of beds not being available, preference will be given to younger children and children who cannot be cared for at home.

*Measles.*—No patient will be admitted except at the request of the Borough Medical Officer of Health. In the event of beds not being available, children under 3 years of age will be given preference.

*Scarlet Fever.*—This will be dealt with in the same way as chickenpox, German measles and mumps, except that some preference will be given to children under 5 years of age.

*Enteritis and Dysentery.*—Children under two years of age will be accepted direct from medical practitioners and every effort will be made to admit all such patients. Patients over 2 years of age will be dealt with in the same category as chickenpox, German measles and mumps.

#### *Social Welfare.*

L.C.C. Area III/IV—Comprises the Metropolitan Boroughs of Finsbury, Hampstead, Holborn, Islington, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras and Shoreditch.

Local Social Welfare Officer (Area III/IV)—	}	Head Office: 53, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1. Phone: CLE 5871.
G. E. Oughton.		
Area Welfare Officer—		
C. H. Osbourn.		

#### *District Welfare Officers.*

R. J. O'Connell (GUL 2868)	}	District Welfare Station, Bower Cottage, Holmes Road, N.W.5.
A. F. Whyman (GUL 2737)		
H. Williams, 29, Marylebone Road. (WEL 2894).		

*Climatological Summary, Year 1946.*

Station, Camden Square, N.W.1—Lat. 51° 33' N. Long. 0° 08' W.

	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.)	mbs. 1022.1	1016.7	1017.5	1020.3	1014.5	1015.4	1017.3	1012.0	1014.4	1019.6	1008.9	1015.7
Air Temperature—												
Mean of—												
A. Maximum .. .. . °F.	42.5	48.7	49.0	62.2	62.5	66.5	73.5	69.2	65.8	57.7	52.8	43.0
B. Minimum .. .. . °F.	34.8	39.7	35.8	43.6	45.2	51.5	56.5	54.5	53.5	47.0	43.9	33.6
Mean of A and B .. .. . °F.	38.7	44.2	42.4	52.9	53.9	59.0	65.0	61.9	59.7	52.3	48.3	38.3
Difference from average (1906–1935) .. .. . °F.	-1.6	+3.7	-1.3	+4.6	-2.5	-2.0	+0.7	-1.8	+0.7	+0.4	+4.2	-3.2
Mean relative humidity .. .. . per cent.	91	86	80	73	78	69	75	74	83	83	88	90
Earth temperature at 4 ft. depth .. .. . °F.	44.5	44.1	43.0	46.5	50.1	53.2	57.5	58.6	57.1	55.6	51.3	47.3
Bright sunshine—												
Total observed (daily mean) .. .. . Hr.	0.98	2.01	2.40	6.08	5.98	5.51	7.30	5.49	3.64	2.33	1.19	*
Percentage of possible .. .. . ..	12	20	20	45	39	33	45	38	29	22	13	*
Percentage of average .. .. . ..	105	126	85	145	96	84	119	98	65	90	92	*
Rainfall (rain-gauge level, 110 ft.)—												
Number of days precipitation .. .. . ..	10	18	6	10	14	21	9	16	19	10	18	15
Total fall .. .. . In.	1.55	2.80	1.24	1.51	2.99	3.26	2.20	3.83	3.16	1.53	3.49	1.95
Percentage of average (1881–1915) .. .. .	83	168	68	98	170	161	92	173	174	58	148	82

Hour of observation, 9 a.m. (G.M.T.). The readings for Bright Sunshine are those taken at Regent's Park—no readings being recorded at Camden Square.

Total rainfall for year, 29.51 inches.

\* No readings available for December.



## SECTION 2.

### Births and Deaths.

#### STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

##### *Population.*

The civilian population, as estimated by the Registrar-General, mid-1946, was :—129,410. Comparable estimates for preceding years are set out on page 19.

##### *Registered Live Births.*

			M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population.
Legitimate	...	...	1,134	1,063	2,197	
Illegitimate	...	...	163	134	297	
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	
			1,297	1,197	2,494	19·3
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	

Comparable figures for preceding years are set out on page 19.

##### *Registered Still Births.*

			M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.
Legitimate	...	...	27	26	53	
Illegitimate	...	...	7	4	11	
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	
			34	30	64	25·0
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	

Comparable figures for preceding seven years :—

Year.							
1939	...	...	...	...	...	60	26·7
1940	...	...	...	...	...	66	32·8
1941	...	...	...	...	...	34	23·2
1942	...	...	...	...	...	48	26·2
1943	...	...	...	...	...	47	25·0
1944	...	...	...	...	...	59	29·9
1945	...	...	...	...	...	56	27·8

##### *Notification of Births.*

Under the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915, a medical practitioner attending a woman in her confinement is required, within 36 hours, to give notice to the Medical Officer of Health of the occurrence of the birth of a child, alive or dead . . . unless he (or she) has reason

to believe that the father of the child, or some other person who either was present at the birth or who was in attendance on the mother within six hours afterwards, has already sent the notification. No fee is payable.

This notification is *in addition to*, and not in substitution for, Registration of Birth, which must be made within 42 days of the birth.

Births (live and still) notified as having taken place in St. Pancras	...	...	...	...	...	3,133
Less non-residents born in the borough	...	...	...	...	...	1,813
						1,320
Add St. Pancras residents born outside the borough	...	...	...	...	...	975
						2,295
Total St. Pancras births notified	...	...	...	...	...	2,295

56 of these were still births, leaving a net figure of 2,239 live births notified in 1946.

*Note.*—The number of notified births in any one year will necessarily differ from the number of registered births in the same year owing to the difference in time allowed for notification and registration.

#### Deaths—All Ages.

M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population
946	771	1,717	13·3

Comparable figures for preceding years are set out on page 19.

#### Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	38
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	37
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	47

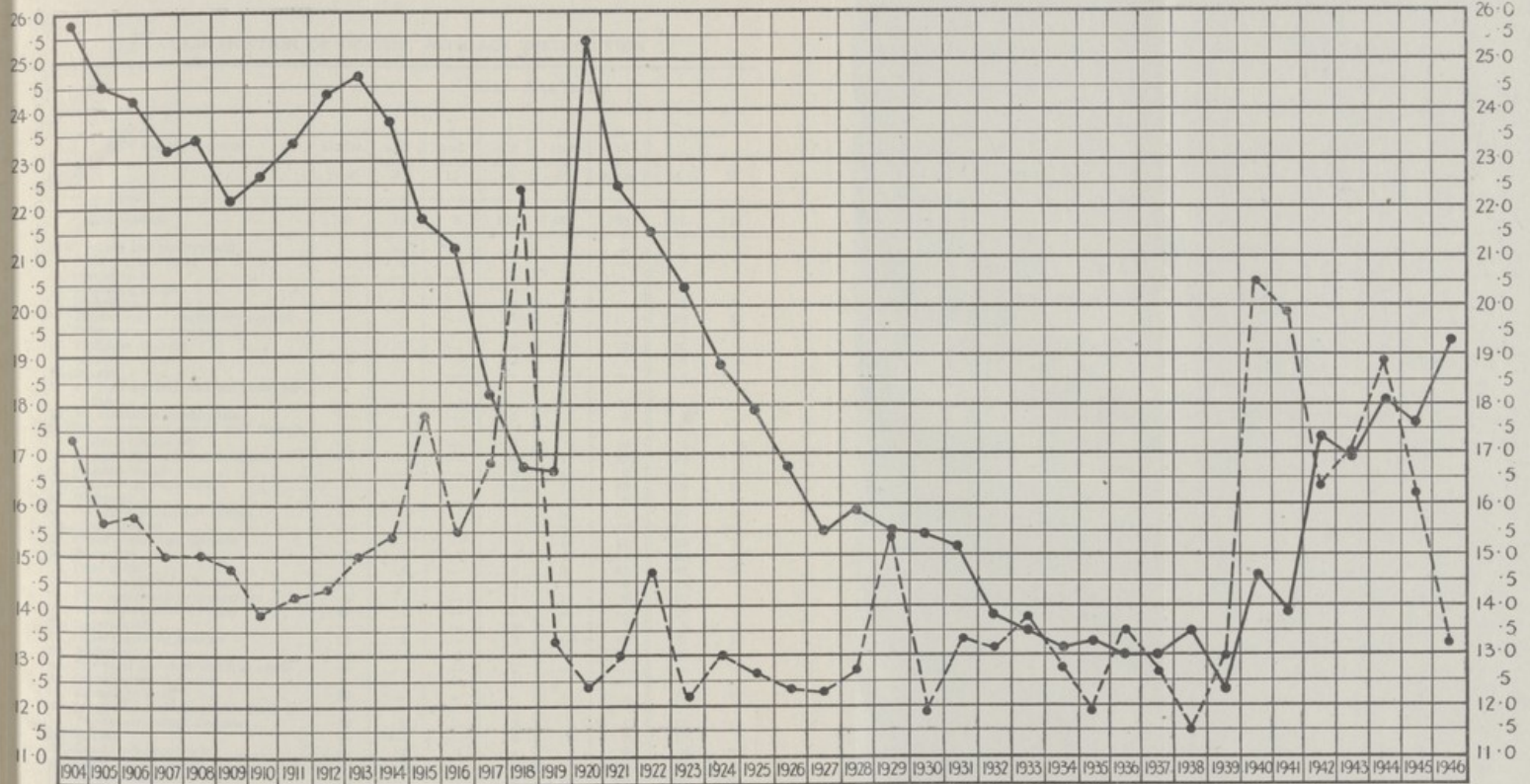
Comparable figures for preceding seven years:—

Year.	All Infants.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
1939	52	46	94
1940	56	52	86
1941	51	52	44
1942	66	59	117
1943	71	66	99
1944	64	57	105
1945	44	40	65

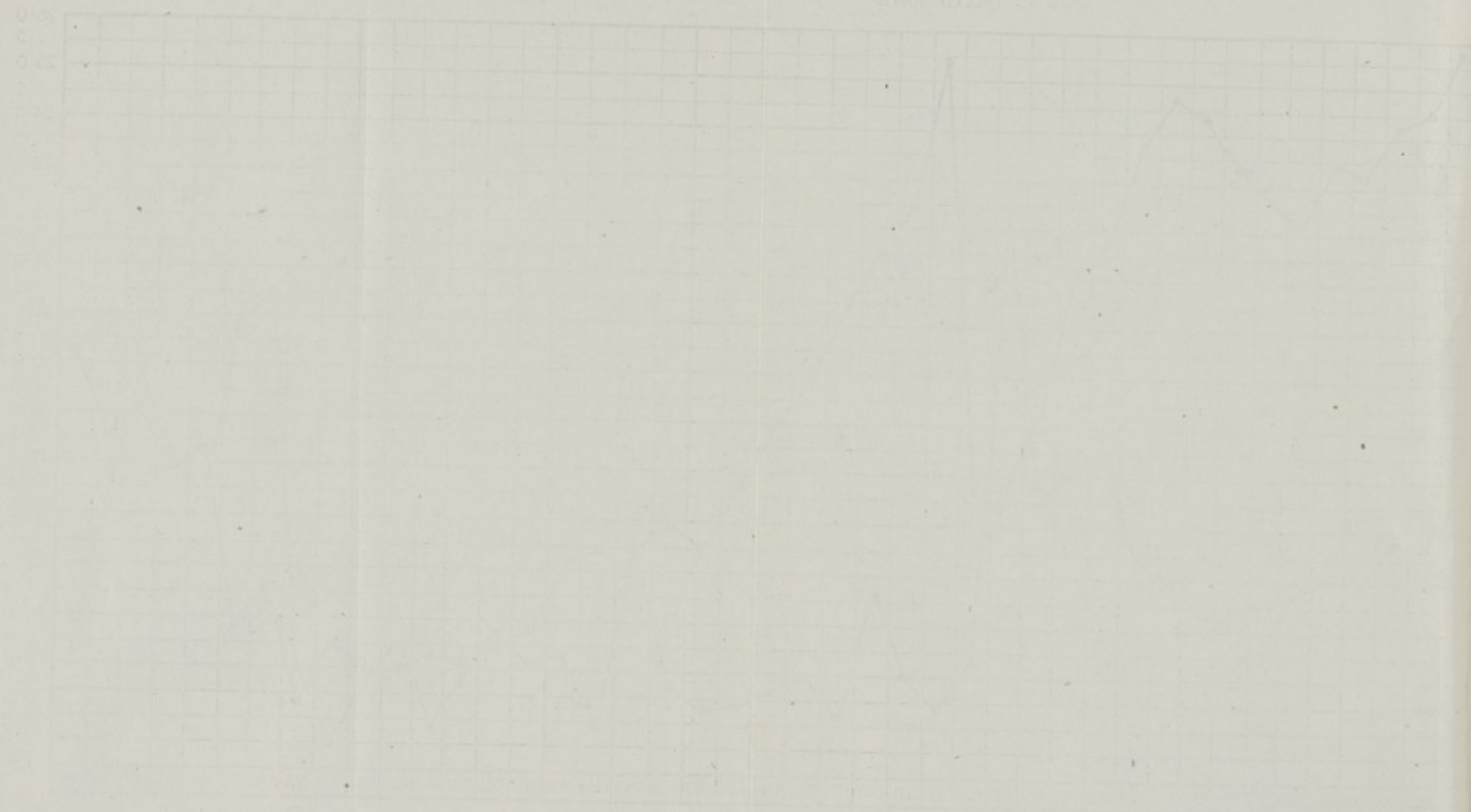
Comparable figures for preceding years are also set out on page 19.



— LIVE BIRTH RATE } FOR THE BOROUGH, PER 1,000 POPULATION.  
- - - - - DEATH RATE



LIVE BIRTH RATE  
TOTAL BIRTH RATE





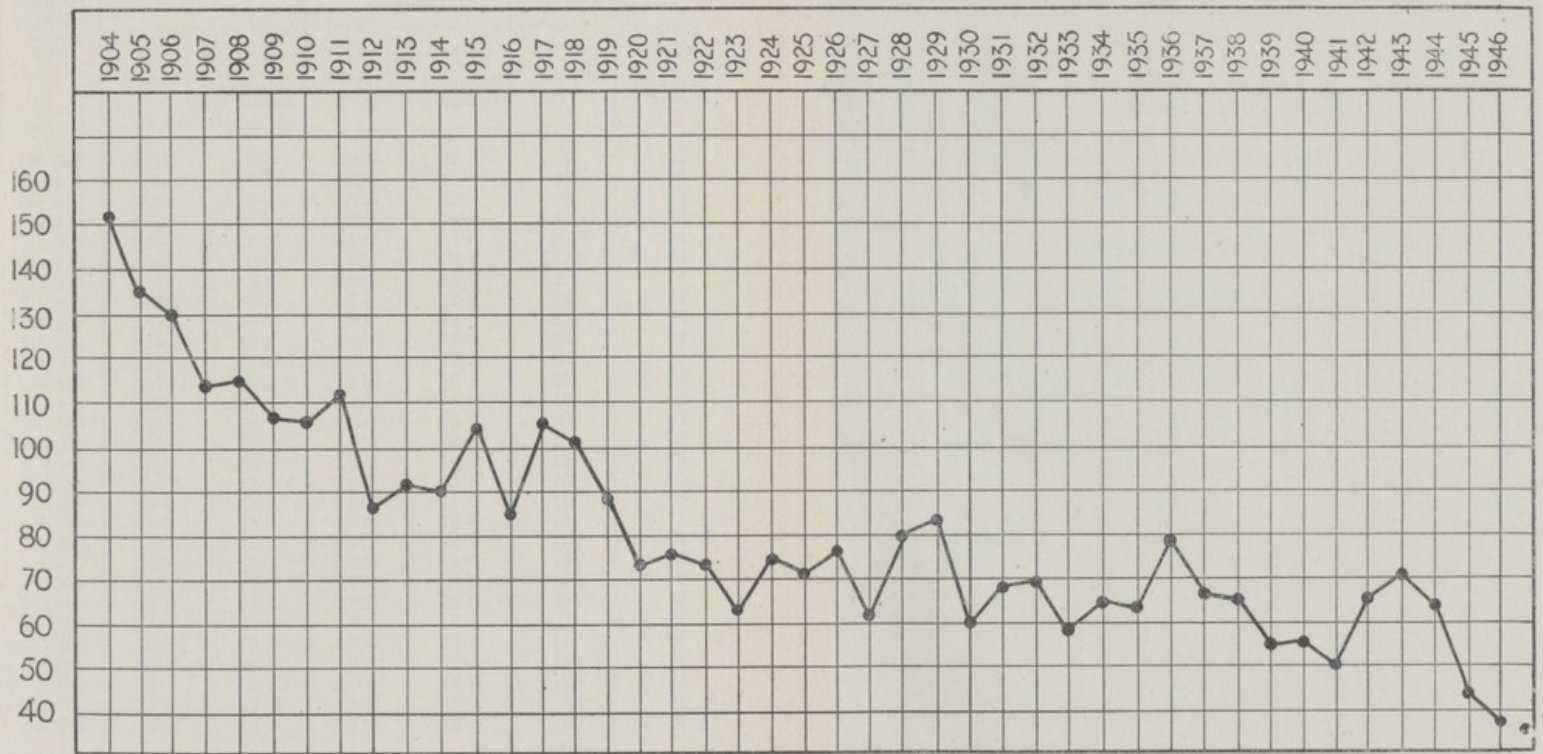
## CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS, WITH AGE DISTRIBUTION

Causes of death	AGES—BOTH SEXES							Totals	
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up- wards	M	F	
ALL CAUSES .. .. .	96	18	8	169	457	969	946	771	
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	
2. Cerebro-spinal fever .. .. .	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	
3. Scarlet fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Whooping cough .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
5. Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	—	—	—	51	30	11	59	33	
7. Other forms of tuberculosis .. .. .	1	—	—	4	1	—	5	1	
8. Syphilitic diseases .. .. .	—	—	—	6	7	2	10	5	
9. Influenza .. .. .	1	—	—	2	1	7	5	6	
10. Measles .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	
11. Ac. poliomyelitis and polioencepha- litis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12. Ac. infectious encephalitis .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	
13. Cancer—buccal cavity and Oesoph (M); Uterus (F) .. .. .	—	—	—	3	8	16	18	9	
14. Cancer—stomach and duodenum .. ..	—	—	—	4	17	27	30	18	
15. Cancer—breast .. .. .	—	—	—	4	15	6	—	25	
16. Cancer—all other sites .. .. .	—	—	—	10	72	93	108	67	
17. Diabetes .. .. .	—	—	—	1	6	5	5	7	
18. Intracranial vascular lesions .. ..	—	—	—	1	34	91	58	68	
19. Heart diseases .. .. .	—	—	—	12	80	349	210	231	
20. Other circulatory diseases .. .. .	—	—	—	1	15	41	33	24	
21. Bronchitis .. .. .	8	1	1	6	47	104	108	59	
22. Pneumonia .. .. .	7	5	—	6	31	67	62	54	
23. Other respiratory diseases .. .. .	—	—	—	3	8	6	13	4	
24. Ulcer—stomach or duodenum .. .. .	—	—	—	1	14	6	20	1	
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .. .. .	13	1	—	—	—	—	10	4	
26. Appendicitis .. .. .	—	—	—	3	1	1	3	2	
27. Other digestive diseases .. .. .	1	2	—	3	14	19	21	18	
28. Nephritis .. .. .	—	—	1	—	11	22	23	11	
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	
30. Other maternal causes .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
31. Premature birth .. .. .	24	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	
32. Congenital malformations, birth in- jury and infant diseases .. .. .	32	2	—	3	3	1	27	14	
33. Suicide .. .. .	—	—	—	8	8	2	10	8	
34. Road traffic accidents .. .. .	—	1	4	4	3	6	8	10	
35. Other violent causes .. .. .	3	3	—	8	9	32	27	28	
36. All other causes .. .. .	4	—	1	18	20	55	54	44	





ST. PANCRAS INFANTILE DEATHS PER 1,000 REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS  
(CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 12 MONTHS).







*Vital Statistics of Borough of St. Pancras during 1946 and previous Years.*

Year	Population estimated at middle of each year	Nett Registered live births belonging to the borough		Nett deaths belonging to the borough			
				At all ages		Under 1 year of age	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	Number	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	Number	Rate per 1,000 nett live births
1918	196,883	3,318	16.8	3,914	22.3	340	102
1919	228,585	3,824	16.7	2,930	13.4	336	88
1920	228,980	5,934	25.4	2,895	12.4	435	73
1921	212,900	4,764	22.4	2,778	13.0	360	76
1922	212,500	4,559	21.5	3,107	14.6	337	74
1923	214,400	4,348	20.3	2,585	12.1	272	63
1924	214,600	4,112	18.8	2,848	13.0	303	74
1925	216,300	3,880	17.9	2,745	12.7	280	72
1926	216,800	3,612	16.7	2,680	12.4	274	76
1927	213,200	3,299	15.5	2,621	12.3	205	62
1928	206,000	3,274	15.9	2,618	12.7	261	80
1929	204,400	3,170	15.5	3,126	15.3	262	83
1930	204,400	3,208	15.4	2,478	11.9	194	60
1931	195,600	2,955	15.1	2,601	13.3	200	68
1932	194,000	2,684	13.8	2,545	13.1	186	69
1933	190,900	2,589	13.6	2,608	13.7	151	58
1934	187,540	2,449	13.1	2,408	12.8	160	65
1935	185,300	2,466	13.3	2,219	11.9	155	63
1936	183,900	2,389	13.0	2,478	13.5	190	79
1937	181,900	2,364	13.0	2,317	12.7	154	65
1938	179,400	2,433	13.5	2,063	11.5	156	64
1939	167,300	2,187	12.3	2,170	13.0	114	52
1940	133,200	1,948	14.6	2,728	20.5	108	56
1941	103,770	1,434	13.8	2,055	19.8	74	51
1942	105,900	1,785	16.9	1,730	16.3	117	66
1943	108,640	1,836	16.9	1,842	17.0	130	71
1944	105,780	1,914	18.1	2,001	18.9	123	64
1945	111,400	1,957	17.6	1,806	16.2	86	44
1946	129,410	2,494	19.3	1,717	13.3	96	38

*Infantile Mortality.*

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Measles... ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Whooping cough ... ..	5	—	8	3	1	2	3	—
Influenza ... ..	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilis ... ..	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
T.B. ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ... ..	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	1
Convulsions ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ... ..	3	4	1	6	6	3	1	8
Broncho-pneumonia ... ..	13	16	—	10	10	20	—	7
Lobar pneumonia ... ..	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia (not stated) ... ..	—	1	9	1	2	1	12	—
Enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	30	29	9	23	18	20	24	13
Congenital debility, sclerema, icterus	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ... ..	8	10	7	13	10	13	6	8
Premature birth ... ..	30	17	19	27	28	25	7	24
Injury at birth ... ..	4	3	2	3	8	7	4	12
Atelectasis ... ..	2	5	4	5	8	6	13	11
Hæmorrhage from umbilicus ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inattention at birth ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lack of care of new-born ... ..	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Violence ... ..	—	9	—	3	—	6	4	3
Mikulier's disease ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal toxæmia ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Melæna neonatorum ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus gravis ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Septicæmia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bacillary dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other diseases peculiar to first year of life ... ..	—	—	—	8	—	4	2	1
Other causes ... ..	10	10	8	8	32	11	10	5
Totals ... ..	114	108	74	117	130	123	86	96



*Deaths from Puerperal Causes.*

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.		
		Sepsis.	Other causes.	Total.
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	2	0·78	} 0·78	1·56
Other maternal causes ... ..	2			

Comparable figures for preceding seven years :—

Year.	Deaths.	Total.
1939 ... ..	3	1·33
1940 ... ..	6	2·98
1941 ... ..	4	2·72
1942 ... ..	8	4·36
1943 ... ..	1	0·53
1944 ... ..	6	3·04
1945 ... ..	5	2·48

*Deaths from Tuberculosis—All ages.*

	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population.
Pulmonary ... ..	92	0·71
Other forms ... ..	6	0·04
	—	—
	98	Total ... 0·75
	—	—

Comparable figures for preceding seven years :—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Total.
1939 ... ..	130	0·77
1940 ... ..	160	1·20
1941 ... ..	123	1·18
1942 ... ..	147	1·39
1943 ... ..	117	1·08
1944 ... ..	128	1·21
1945 ... ..	127	1·14

## SECTION 3.

---

# 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 :—

- Smallpox (Variola).
- Cholera.
- Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.
- Erysipelas.
- Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina).
- Typhus Fever.
- Typhoid Fever.
- Enteric Fever.
- Relapsing Fever.
- Continued Fever.
- Puerperal Fever.

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).
- Scabies (1943).

And the Infectious Diseases (London) Regulations, 1927 for :—

- Malaria.
- Acute Primary Pneumonia.
- Dysentery.
- 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
- Hydrophobia
- Anthrax

“ when these occur in man ”.

D.—Under Section 17, Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :—

- Food Poisoning.

(For information regarding removal to hospital, see “ Ambulances,” page 13.)



*Provision of Home Nursing for Specified Diseases.*

Where home 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.

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 arranged for and carried out under his instructions on receipt of the card duly signed by him.

Details as to the manner in which this work is done under a block grant from the Borough Council, and the diseases covered, are reported in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section, page 48.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Notifications			Comparable totals for 1945
	Under 1	1 and over	Total for 1946	
Acute influenzal and primary pneumonia ... ..	6	117	123	136
Anterior poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis ... ..	—	3	3	5
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ... ..	1	8	9	8
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..	4	90	94	104
Dysentery ... ..	13	79	92	155
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ... ..	—	5	5	5
Erysipelas ... ..	—	53	53	60
Food poisoning ... ..	—	9	9	8
Malaria ... ..	—	7	7	4
Measles ... ..	74	1,041	1,115	1,025
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	33	—	33	10
Puerperal fever ... ..	—	6	6	19
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	—	47	47	34
Scabies ... ..	19	680	699	887
Scarlatina or scarlet fever ... ..	2	242	244	245
Typhus ... ..	—	—	—	2
Whooping cough ... ..	65	446	511	183

It was subsequently ascertained that the following notifications which are included in the preceding table, were not regarded as cases of the disease as originally diagnosed:—

	Under 1	Over 1	Total
Anterior poliomyelitis ... ..	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ... ..	—	2	2
Diphtheria and membranous croup ... ..	2	26	28
Dysentery ... ..	1	7	8
Enteric fever ... ..	—	1	1
Erysipelas ... ..	—	3	3
Measles ... ..	4	4	8
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	—	1	1
Scarlatina or scarlet fever ... ..	—	14	14
Whooping cough ... ..	2	12	14

## 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 80 notifications of the former and 43 of the latter, during 1946.

## ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOENCEPHALITIS.

Three cases were notified, of which one case was subsequently not confirmed. 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.

## CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

(*Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Meningococcal Meningitis, "Spotted Fever."*)

Nine cases were notified, and in all but two the diagnoses was confirmed. There were three deaths.

## DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases notified was 94, as compared with 104 during the previous year, but the diagnosis was not confirmed in 28 instances. The actual number of cases was therefore 66 (of whom 45 were under 15 years of age), which gives an attack rate of 0.51 per 1,000 of population. Two deaths occurred, giving a case mortality of 3.0 per cent.

Investigation of multiple cases—that is, several cases occurring more or less together in one house—shows that in 5 families there were two cases and in 2 families three cases. St. Margaret's Hospital Nursery had four cases, one subsequently not confirmed.

*Diphtheria Immunisation.*

The immunisation of children is carried out at the Council's Welfare Centres and Day Nurseries, by general practitioners, and also by the London County Council Medical Officers at the day schools.

The Council's Health Visitors have been in constant touch with parents of children under school age, for the purpose of securing immunisation.

During the year 2,478 children were recorded as immunised through the various channels mentioned, and the total number of St. Pancras children known to be immunised since the scheme commenced is 12,416.



The following table gives information as regards diphtheria immunisation in the borough, and shows :—

- (a) Number of registered St. Pancras births each year .. .. . Column 2.
- (b) Number of St. Pancras children born in each year who have been immunised in the borough .. .. . Horizontal totals.
- (c) Number of children immunised in the borough during each year .. Diagonal totals.
- (d) Number of children immunised, by age at time of immunisation .. Vertical columns.
- (e) Total children immunised in the borough.
- (f) Ages at 31st December, 1946.

YEAR	BIRTHS	0/1	1/2	2/3	3/4	4/5	5/6	6/7	7/8	8/9	9/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	233	AGES AT 31 <sup>ST</sup> DEC. 1946	
1923	4348																617	1	23-24
1924	4112													2	3		302	5	22-23
1925	3880												2	6	1		158	9	21-22
1926	3612											3	6	3			78	12	20-21
1927	3299										1	8	3	2			590	14	19-20
1928	3274								5		4	4	2	1	2		2694	18	18-19
1929	3170								13	14	2	2	1	6	9	12	2300	59	17-18
1930	3208								11	35	7	1	1	6	27	75	1172	173	16-17
1931	2955						23	31	17	4	1	8	27	90	20	2	1794	223	15-16
1932	2684					31	56	15	9	2	4	36	79	21	3	5	2478	261	14-15
1933	2589				35	82	27	8	4	14	18	99	20	3	19			329	13-14
1934	2449			60	93	40	14	4	33	63	118	18	5	28				476	12-13
1935	2466		43	158	46	21	7	29	153	108	27	4	48					644	11-12
1936	2389	3	113	78	24	10	53	135	150	32	8	60						666	10-11
1937	2364	8	55	40	12	79	242	171	64	10	72							753	9-10
1938	2433	4	29	20	89	359	149	65	24	100								839	8-9
1939	2187	2	14	151	404	174	61	28	101									935	7-8
1940	1948	1	108	691	183	64	65	97										1209	6-7
1941	1434	8	494	430	79	73	92											1176	5-6
1942	1785	36	442	332	189	93												1092	4-5
1943	1836	20	349	514	151													1034	3-4
1944	1914	10	836	191														1037	2-3
1945	1957	30	1216															1246	1-2
1946	2494	205																205	0-1
TOTAL CHILDREN IMMUNISED																	12416		

DYSENTERY.

92 cases were notified during the year, all of which were St. Pancras residents. Bacteriological examinations were made in 5 cases, and all other cases were diagnosed clinically. Eight were subsequently held not to be Dysentery.

## ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No cases were notified during the year, and no deaths occurred.

## ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

Five cases of Typhoid were notified during the year, of which one diagnosis was not confirmed. There were two deaths.

## ERYSIPELAS.

53 cases were notified, three subsequently not confirmed, and no deaths occurred; as compared with 60 cases and no deaths during the previous year.

## FOOD POISONING.

Food Poisoning and suspected Food Poisoning are notifiable by Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

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

## MALARIA.

Seven cases were notified and there were no deaths. All were St. Pancras residents.

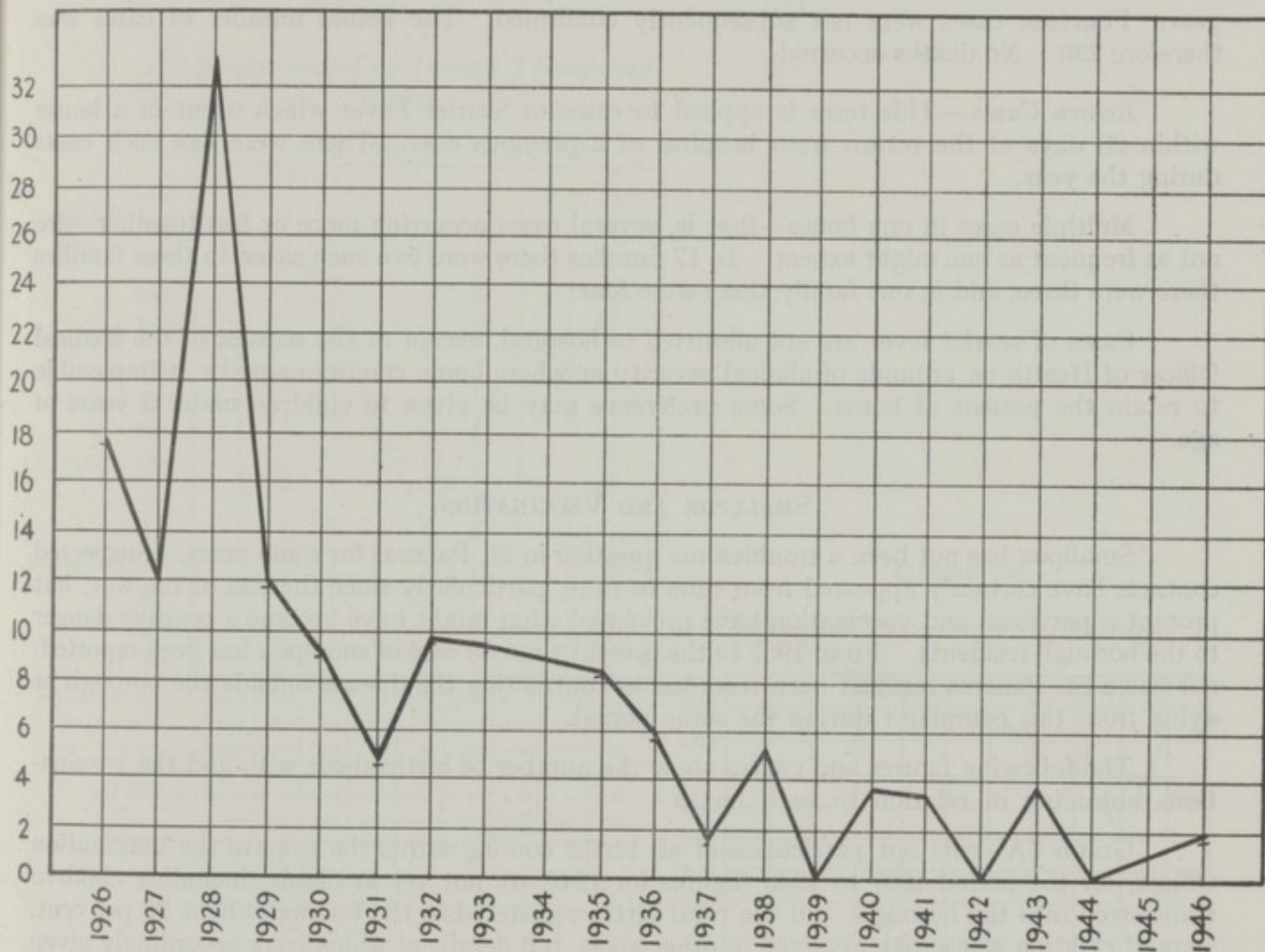
## MEASLES.

Particulars of the cases, deaths and incidence and mortality rates of Measles since 1926 are given in the following table:—

Estimated population	Year	Cases				Deaths					
		Under 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	Incidence rate per 1,000 population	Under 1 year	1-5 years	5-15 years	Adults	Total	Mortality rate per 1,000 cases
216,800	1926	260	3,474	3,734	17.2	25	38	2	—	65	17.4
213,200	1927	40	377	417	1.9	—	5	—	—	5	12.0
206,000	1928	234	3,642	3,876	18.8	30	87	10	—	127	32.7
204,400	1929	28	563	591	3.0	—	4	3	—	7	11.8
204,400	1930	179	3,297	3,476	17.1	3	26	2	—	31	8.9
195,600	1931	31	399	430	2.2	1	1	—	—	2	4.7
194,000	1932	135	2,730	2,865	14.8	6	21	—	—	27	9.4
190,900	1933	38	399	437	2.2	—	4	—	—	4	9.2
187,540	1934	195	3,443	3,638	19.4	8	23	1	—	32	8.8
185,300	1935	23	97	120	0.6	—	1	—	—	1	8.3
183,900	1936	180	2,795	2,975	16.2	3	12	2	—	17	5.7
181,900	1937	28	610	638	3.5	—	1	—	—	1	1.5
179,400	1938	166	2,171	2,337	13.0	5	6	1	—	12	5.1
167,300	1939	14	71	85	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
133,200	1940	20	265	285	2.1	—	1	—	—	1	3.5
103,770	1941	45	571	616	5.9	1	—	1	—	2	3.2
105,900	1942	91	1,401	1,492	14.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
108,640	1943	89	993	1,082	9.9	1	3	—	—	4	3.7
105,780	1944	50	748	798	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
111,400	1945	71	954	1,025	9.2	—	—	1	—	1	1.0
129,410	1946	74	1,041	1,115	8.6	1	1	—	—	2	1.8



## MEASLES—MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 CASES.



## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The number of cases notified was 33, and in addition 62 cases of mild inflammation of the eyes were reported.

24 cases recovered satisfactorily, without impairment of vision, 7 were removed from the district, and 2 were still under treatment at the end of the year.

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA AND PUERPERAL FEVER.

In 1946 there were 47 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia and six notifications of Puerperal Fever.

## SCABIES.

699 cases were notified and visited, as compared with 887 in 1945, 931 in 1944, and 546 in 1943 (for five months only).

## SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases notified was 244 as compared with 245 cases during the previous year. Fourteen cases were not subsequently confirmed. The actual number of cases was therefore 230. No deaths 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 five 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 17 families there were two such cases, in three families there were three, and in one family there were four.

Cases of scarlet fever are not admitted to hospital, except at the request of the Medical Officer of Health on grounds of clinical severity or where home conditions make it impossible to retain the patient at home. Some preference may be given to children under 5 years of age.

## SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

Smallpox has not been a troublesome question in St. Pancras for some years. Suspected contacts have certainly appeared from time to time, particularly since the end of the war, but prompt supervision and vaccination have prevented what might have become a positive danger to the borough residents. From 1937 to the present time no case of smallpox has been reported, nor has a St. Pancras resident been recorded as contracting the disease outside the borough or dying from this complaint during the same period.

The following figures and curves show the number of births dealt with and the vaccinations obtaining in relation to such births.

Graph "A" sets out particulars of all births coming within the scope of the Vaccination Officer, for the period 1937 to 1945 (figures for 1946 are not yet available) including children transferred into the borough. Of the total births registered in the borough about 26 per cent. were of children whose parents lived in other areas, full details of which were accordingly given to the vaccination officers concerned who thereafter became responsible for seeing that vaccination was carried out.

Graph "B" shows only those children who, although born outside the borough, were transferred to St. Pancras and duly dealt with here under the Vaccination Act. It will be noted that of these we secured vaccination in 80 per cent. of the children. I think it is fair to assume from this that we are securing the same high percentage in the children born in the borough who continue to reside therein. In other words, we are securing the vaccination of 80 per cent. of our children. This is an extremely high figure, and one well worth noting at a time when the law has repealed the Vaccination Acts and vaccination after the appropriate date will no longer be compulsory.

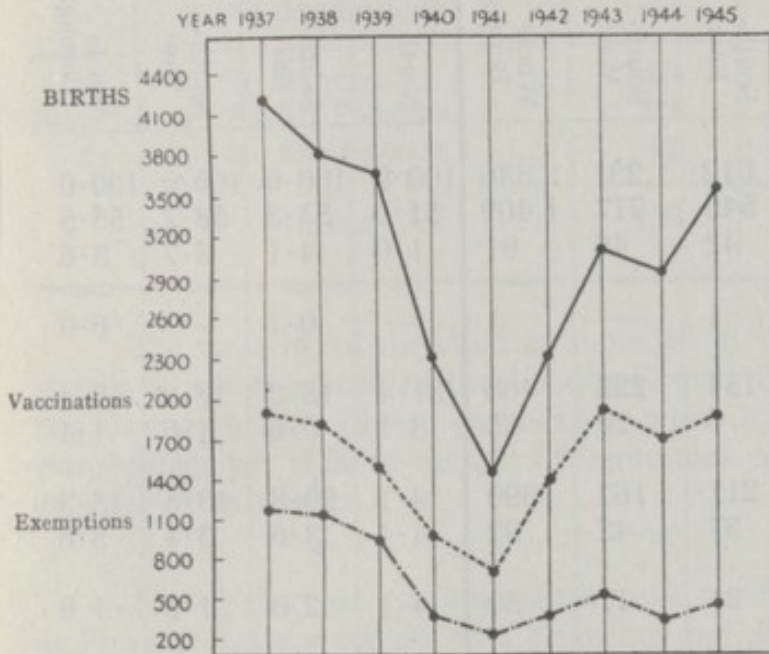
It has been argued that throughout the country generally a bigger percentage of children have been immunised against diphtheria by voluntary methods than have been protected by vaccination by compulsion. This does not apply in St. Pancras. In this respect it must be noted that the figure of 55 per cent. (*see table on page 30*) refers to all the births which occur in St. Pancras, including those of persons who came into the borough to have their children in the many hospitals in the area, and therefore does not represent the St. Pancras children vaccinated.



VACCINATION.

GRAPH A.

All Births, including Inward Transferred Births.

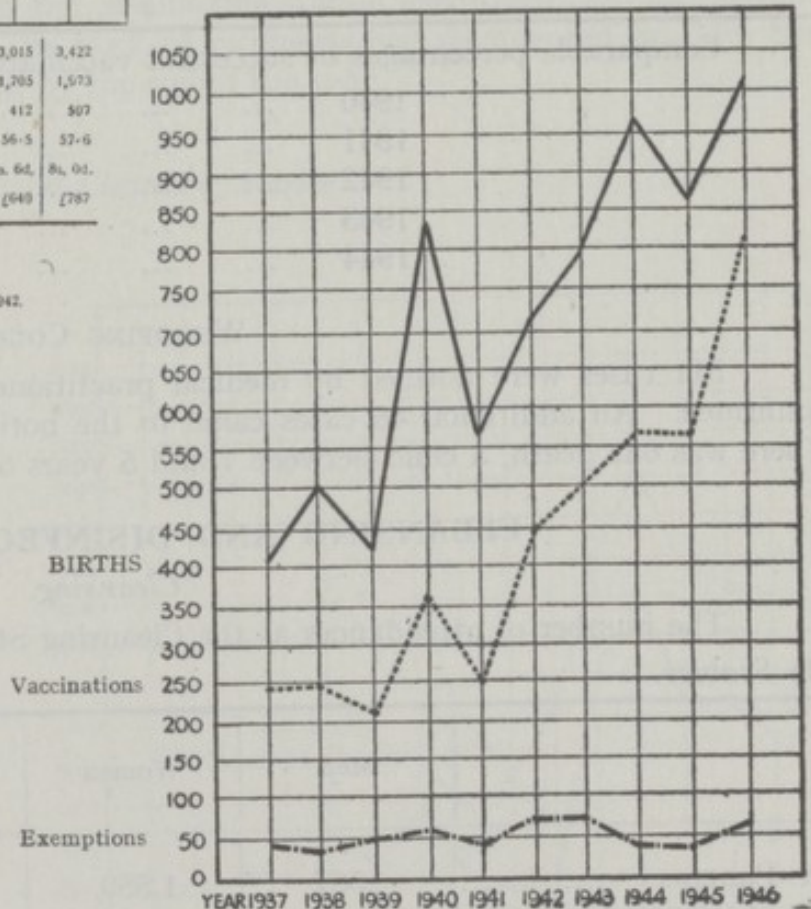


Per cent. of births vaccinated	46.5	50.3	42.4	37.4	44.4	56.6	58.6	56.5	57.6
Cost per vaccination	7s. 4d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 7d.	15s. 0d.	7s. 9d.	6s. 10d.	7s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	8s. 0d.
Total Cost*	£711	£758	£457	£499	£513	£621	£639	£640	£787

\* Registrar's Fees.  
Public Vaccinator's Fees.  
Salaries, Vaccination Officer and Clerk.  
Postage, Printing, etc.  
† Public Vaccinator's fees increased by 20 per cent. in November, 1942.

GRAPH B.

Inward Transferred Births only.



Per cent. of births vaccinated	59.8	48.6	49.6	42.0	43.0	61.6	62.6	58.6	65.1	80.0
--------------------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

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, 1945. Figures for 1946 are not yet available.

	Number				Percentage of Births registered			
	North	South-East	South-West	Whole Borough	North	South-East	South-West	Whole Borough
Births registered ... ..	293	1,012	1,231	2,536	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Successfully vaccinated ... ..	152	540	717	1,409	51·9	53·3	58·2	55·5
Died, unvaccinated ... ..	3	42	46	91	1·0	4·1	3·7	3·6
Had smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insusceptible of vaccination... ..	—	1	—	1	—	0·1	—	0·0
Received certificate of conscientious objection ... ..	92	154	222	468	31·4	15·2	18·0	18·4
Postponed by medical certificate ... ..	9	6	20	35	3·1	0·6	1·6	1·4
Moved to known address in other districts ... ..	12	211	167	390	4·1	20·8	13·5	15·3
Lost sight of by removal ... ..	13	37	42	92	4·4	3·6	3·4	3·6
Unvaccinated and not accounted for in previous columns ... ..	12	21	17	50	4·1	2·0	1·3	1·9

Comparable percentages of successful vaccinations for previous years were :—

1940	...	...	...	...	33·4
1941	...	...	...	...	43·6
1942	...	...	...	...	54·7
1943	...	...	...	...	57·2
1944	...	...	...	...	55·5

#### WHOOPING COUGH.

511 cases were notified by medical practitioners, of which 14 were not subsequently confirmed. An additional 48 cases came to the notice of the department and were visited. There was one death, a child between 1 and 5 years of age.

#### CLEANSING AND DISINFECTING STATION.

##### *Cleansing.*

The number of attendances at the Cleansing Station, Camley Street, was as follows :—

##### (1) *Scabies.*

	Men	Women	Children under 5	School-children	Total
St. Pancras ... ..	507	1,550	598	2,135	4,790
Ex St. Pancras ... ..	17	33	12	611	673
No fixed abode ... ..	2	2	—	—	4
Totals ... ..	526	1,585	610	2,746	5,467



(2) *Verminous Conditions.*

			Men	Women	Children under 5	School-children	Total
Head lice	St. Pancras ...	...	—	60	33	1,773	1,866
	Ex St. Pancras	...	—	5	4	622	631
	No fixed abode	...	—	5	—	—	5
Body lice	St. Pancras ...	...	889	7	1	—	897
	Ex St. Pancras	...	28	—	—	—	28
	No fixed abode	...	42	2	—	—	44
Totals ...			959	79	38	2,395	3,471

The majority of the children included in the above table were brought to the cleansing station by school officers of the London County Council under powers conferred upon them by the Education Act, 1944. Payment is made by the London County Council at the rate of two shillings per child in respect of verminous conditions, and one shilling per bath for those suffering from scabies.

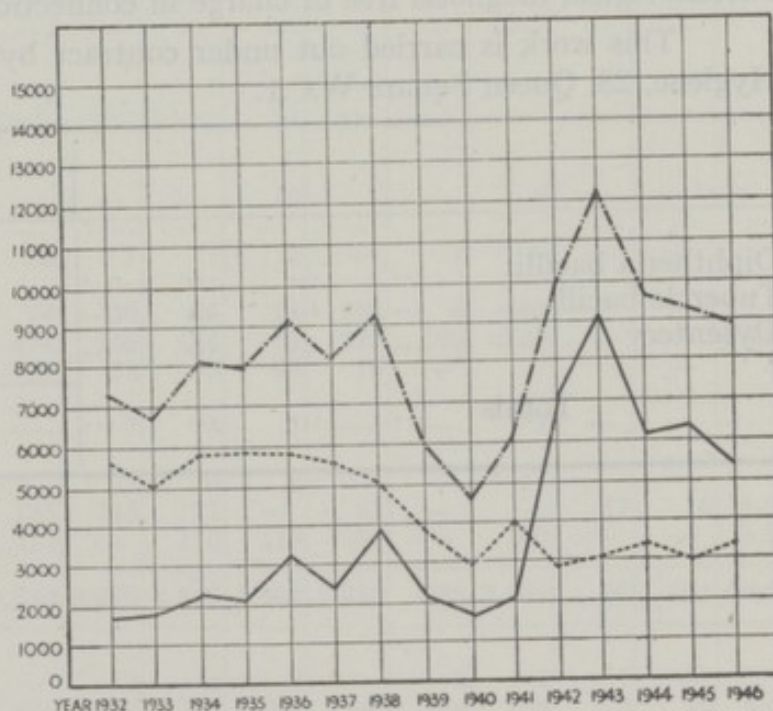
During the year the Council approved a scheme for the conversion of bomb damaged flats at Prospect Terrace for use as a cleansing and disinfecting station and to provide office accommodation for the rodent control staff. The work of reconstruction commenced in July, but contrary to expectation was not completed by the end of the year.

*Attendances at Cleansing Station.*

..... TOTAL ATTENDANCES.  
 ——— SCABIES.  
 - - - - - VERMIN.

## ATTENDANCES AT CLEANSING STATION.

Year.	Vermin and Scabies.	Scabies.	Vermin.
1932	7,282	1,706	5,576
1933	6,768	1,731	5,037
1934	8,164	2,256	5,908
1935	7,995	2,051	5,944
1936	9,090	3,197	5,893
1937	8,120	2,427	5,693
1938	9,214	3,924	5,290
1939	5,960	2,081	3,879
1940	4,593	1,591	3,002
1941	6,140	2,049	4,091
1942	9,959	7,089	2,870
1943	12,185	9,152	3,033
1944	9,587	6,171	3,416
1945	9,278	6,301	2,977
1946	8,938	5,467	3,471



*Disinfection.*

Figures set out below show the number of houses, rooms, etc., dealt with after infectious diseases or following complaints of vermin :—

	Number of Cases	Number of Houses	Sprayed and Fumigated		
			Number of Rooms and Contents	Rooms only	Contents only
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	11	11	9	2	—
Diphtheria ... ..	93	93	90	1	2
Dysentery ... ..	19	19	18	2	—
Enteric fever ... ..	3	3	3	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	32	32	30	2	—
Measles ... ..	76	76	6	7	66
Malaria ... ..	1	1	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis ... ..	3	3	3	—	—
Puerperal fever ... ..	6	6	5	—	1
Scabies ... ..	36	36	5	2	29
Scarlet fever ... ..	221	223	210	16	8
Tuberculosis ... ..	120	120	107	20	13
Vermin ... ..	447	447	33	688	58
Other diseases ... ..	236	236	15	22	211
Pneumonia ... ..	2	2	1	—	1
Whooping cough ... ..	1	1	—	—	1

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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.

This work is carried out under contract by the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, 23, Queen Square W.C.1.

	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria bacilli ... ..	31	479	510
Tubercle bacilli ... ..	6	97	103
Dysentery ... ..	2	75	77
Totals ... ..	39	651	690



## SECTION 4.

## Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Summary of Work carried out by District Sanitary Inspectors during 1946.

Complaints received, 5,689	Dykes	Engledow	Hague	Kirby	Lloyd	Shackcloth	Thomas	Trevethick	Williams	*Winchester	Woolvin	Wilby	Willett	Total
On complaint—														
Whole house inspection .. ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Part of house inspection ..	418	616	588	486	542	699	838	346	481	272	367	48	15	5,716
Part of house re-inspection ..	711	1,254	1,078	743	1,254	1,479	1,552	354	452	420	1,564	26	27	10,944
Infectious diseases—														
Investigations ..	58	53	98	52	36	107	168	64	24	26	80	3	7	776
Inspections ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	9
Reinspections ..	—	—	—	—	5	16	2	—	3	7	—	—	—	33
Smoke observations ..	—	—	42	—	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	55
Mews and stable yards ..	4	—	—	—	—	32	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	39
Protection of Food By-laws ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Pharmacy and Poisons Act—														
First inspections ..	1	5	6	—	1	5	4	—	4	3	3	—	—	32
Subsequent inspections ..	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	6
Verminous persons ..	—	—	14	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Housing applications ..	64	141	65	—	147	149	101	—	35	49	—	1	—	752
Other inspections ..	100	341	193	445	398	318	264	586	786	83	357	—	11	3,882
Housing Acts and Regulations—														
Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Re-inspections ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Houses let in lodgings ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Re-inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding Regulations—														
Inspections ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	3	—	—	19
Re-inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Underground rooms ..	1	31	10	8	3	1	1	1	—	1	9	—	—	66
Drainage—														
Under notice ..	47	40	181	51	74	30	68	24	505	6	109	—	—	1,135
Voluntary ..	190	387	563	611	474	146	184	54	275	109	545	—	—	3,538
New Buildings ..	92	20	2	22	28	38	53	95	16	—	7	—	—	373
Police Court attendances ..	22	5	3	7	—	7	5	1	—	—	7	—	—	57
Rent Restrictions Acts ..	48	—	6	3	—	7	20	2	—	—	11	—	—	97
Ineffective visits ..	180	162	—	—	135	245	171	—	81	—	—	17	10	1,001
Special Social Survey ..	—	—	174	136	212	—	110	113	169	—	100	—	—	1,014
Totals ..	1,941	3,061	3,023	2,566	3,310	3,286	3,545	1,662	2,833	985	3,169	96	101	29,578
Notices served—														
Rent Acts ..	35	1	—	—	—	2	8	2	—	2	1	1	—	52
Others ..	402	593	481	331	440	516	702	267	186	224	258	25	10	4,435

\* Housing Inspector.

Engledow } commenced  
Shackcloth } 1st March.Trevethick resigned 31st July.  
Lloyd resigned 7th December.Wilby } commenced  
Willett } 9th December.



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following prosecutions were undertaken during 1946 in respect of general sanitary work :—

*Public Health (London) Act, 1936.*

Date of Hearing	Address	Offence	Result of Proceedings, Court and Magistrate
23.1.46	1, Wesleyan Place	Main roof leaking	Work in progress. Adjourned <i>sine die</i> . Costs £2 2s. Mr. Ronald Powell, Marylebone.
4.3.46	56, Birkenhead Street	Defective grate	Work completed. Costs £3 3s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.*
4.3.46	19, Drummond Street	Ceiling damp in second floor back room. Gutting defective over second floor back room. Defective wall plaster in first floor back room. Defective window frame in third floor back room	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> for work to be completed. Costs, £3 3s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.*
30.4.46	25, Healey Street	Defective plaster to walls of attic room. An occupied house without a proper and sufficient supply of water to the tenants of first and second floors	Work completed. Summons withdrawn. Costs £3 3s. Mr. Ronald Powell, Marylebone.*
28.5.46	14, William Road	Basement front room and passage damp; waste pipe of sink at rear defective and improperly discharging over yard	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> . Work now completed and £2 2s. costs received. Mr. Ronald Powell, Clerkenwell.
4.6.46	13, Lancing Street	Ground floor and first floor walls and ceilings dirty. Main roof defective. Staircase ceiling plaster defective. Doors defective	Nuisances abated. Summons withdrawn. Costs £5 5s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.
4.6.46	14, Lancing Street	Ground floor walls and ceilings dirty	
20.6.46	121, Albert Street	Main roof defective	Nuisance abated. Summons withdrawn. Costs £2 2s. Mr. Ivan Snell, Marylebone.
25.6.46	50, Lulot Street	Back addition roof defective	Cases adjourned <i>sine die</i> for work to be completed. Costs £2 2s. Mr. Daniel Hopkins, Clerkenwell.*
25.6.46	50, Lulot Street	Ceiling plaster loose and defective, first floor back room	
2.7.46	12, Lancing Street	Roof defective and rain leaking into first floor rooms and down staircase	Case adjourned <i>sine die</i> for work to be completed. Costs £3 3s. Mr. Frank Powell, Clerkenwell.
6.8.46	27, Oakford Road	Main drain stopped	Adjourned without date, owner agreeing to execute necessary work. Costs £2 2s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.
21.8.46	21, Prince of Wales Road	Walls and ceilings of front and back rooms damp. Rain water pipe defective to W.C. apartment	Work completed. Summons withdrawn. Costs £2 2s. Mr. Ronald Powell, Marylebone.
8.8.46	9, Dunollie Place	Water supply in improper position in W.C. apartment on first floor	Work in progress. Summons adjourned without date. Costs £3 3s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.*
8.8.46	10, Dunollie Place	A tenement house without a proper and sufficient supply of water to top storey	
26.8.46	68, Lulot Street	Walls damp. Roofs leaking. Yard W.C. basin foul, and fitting leaking. Window frame defective. Wallpaper loose and hanging. Flooring defective	Work in progress. Adjourned without date. Costs £4 4s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.†

\* See also under Housing Act, 1936.

† See also under Housing Act, 1936, and L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1928.



## Public Health (London) Act, 1936—continued.

Date of Hearing	Address	Offence	Result of Proceedings, Court and Magistrate
16.9.46	16, Frideswide Place ..	Main roof defective .. .. .	Order made to abate nuisance within 28 days. Costs £6 6s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.
16.9.46	18, Bramshill Gardens ..	Main roof defective .. .. .	Work in progress. Summons adjourned without date. Costs £2. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.
16.9.46	108, Chetwynd Road ..	Roof defective over basement W.C. apartment. Ceiling and frieze paper hanging in basement back room. Ceiling plaster defective in basement W.C. apartment	Nuisances abated. Summons withdrawn. Costs £3 3s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.*
18.9.46	43, Mornington Terrace ..	Basement W.C. choked .. .. .	Nuisance abated. Summons withdrawn. Costs £3 3s. Mr. Ronald Powell, Marylebone.*
18.9.46	31, Highgate Road ..	Walls damp in ground floor back addition. Back addition roof defective	Nuisance abated. Summons withdrawn. Costs £2 2s. Mr. Ronald Powell, Marylebone.
18.9.46	3, St. Leonard's Square ..	Main roof defective .. .. .	Repairs carried out. Summons adjourned without date. Costs £3 3s. Mr. Ronald Powell, Marylebone.
18.9.46	86, Belmont Street ..	Main roof and guttering defective ..	Work in hand. Summons adjourned without date. Costs £1 1s. Mr. Ronald Powell, Marylebone.
24.9.46	43, Arlington Road ..	Dampness to walls of first floor back room	Order made to abate nuisance within 28 days. Mr. Ivan Snell, Marylebone.
15.10.46	2, Barclay Street ..	Roof defective; window displaced from wall and requires re-setting; flooring defective top floor back room; ceiling plaster defective, top floor front room	} Work in hand. Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> . Costs £8 8s. Mr. Frank Powell, Clerkenwell.*
15.10.46	19, Barclay Street ..	Roof defective; wall and ceiling plaster defective, top floor front room	
15.10.46	22, Barclay Street ..	Rainwater pipe at rear defective ..	} Work completed. Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> . Costs £2 2s. each case. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.
15.10.46	40, Barclay Street ..	Dampness in ground floor passage; roof defective; ceiling and wall plaster defective, ground floor front room; window box parting beading and sash cord defective, ground floor back room	
15.10.46	46, Barclay Street ..	Failing to cleanse from vermin the ground floor front and back rooms	} Order made to abate nuisance within 7 days. Costs £1 1s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.
11.11.46	6, Frideswide Place ..	Main roof defective .. .. .	
11.11.46	20, Frideswide Place ..	Main roof defective .. .. .	
12.11.46	61, Doynton Street ..	Main roof defective .. .. .	

\* See also under Housing Act, 1936.



*Public Health (London) Act, 1936—continued.*

Date of Hearing	Address	Offence	Result of Proceedings, Court and Magistrate
12.11.46	62, Doynton Street ..	Walls damp both ground floor front rooms ; main, back addition, wash-house and first floor half-landing roofs defective ; front eaves gutter to main roof defective ; ground floor back room flooring defective ; ground floor front (R) room ceiling plaster fallen	Order made to abate nuisances within 21 days. Costs £2 2s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.
17.12.46	1, Bertram Street ..	Main roof defective ; flush joint to first floor W.C. fitting leaking	Work completed. Summons withdrawn. Costs £2 2s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.

*Public Health (London) Act, 1936—Section 257.*

7.5.46	26, St. Anthony's Flats ..	Undertaking for reward, the care of a foster child, without giving notice to the Local Authority	Fined £1. Costs £1 1s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.
--------	----------------------------	--	--

*Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1928.  
L.C.C. Water Closet Bye-laws.*

26.8.46	68, Lulot Street .. ..	Defective yard W.C. door .. ..	†
---------	------------------------	--------------------------------	---

*Housing Act, 1936—L.C.C. Lodging-house Bye-laws.*

4.3.46	56, Birkenhead Street ..	Failing to cleanse walls and ceilings of various rooms	†
4.3.46	19, Drummond Street ..	Failing to cleanse first floor back, second floor back and third floor back rooms	†
30.4.46	25, Healey Street ..	Failing to cleanse walls and ceilings of top attic room	} †
30.4.46	25, Healey Street ..	Failing to provide and maintain efficient means for carrying off waste water from drip sink on half-landing	
25.6.46	50, Lulot Street .. ..	Failure to cleanse walls and ceilings of various rooms and to remedy defective wall plaster	†
6.8.46	29, Lady Somerset Road	Failing to keep clean the second floor front and back rooms, of which she was the occupier	Fined 10s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.
8.8.46	10, Dunollie Place ..	Failing to provide and maintain means for carrying off waste water from tap on first floor landing	†
26.8.46	68, Lulot Street .. ..	Failing to cleanse walls and ceilings of various rooms and passages	†
16.9.46	108, Chetwynd Road ..	Failing to cleanse walls and ceilings of basement back room and scullery, and to remedy defective wall plaster in scullery	†
18.9.46	43, Mornington Terrace ..	Failing to cleanse walls and ceilings of staircase	†
24.9.46	43, Arlington Road ..	Failing to cleanse walls and ceilings of passage and staircase	Fined 40s. Costs 40s. Mr. Ivan Snell, Marylebone.
15.10.46	2, Barclay Street ..	Failing to cleanse walls and ceilings of top floor front and back rooms, passage and staircase	†

† For result of proceedings see Public Health (London) Act, 1936.



*Housing Act, 1936—L.C.C. Lodging-house Bye-laws—continued.*

Date of Hearing	Address	Offence	Result of Proceedings, Court and Magistrate
15.10.46	2, Barclay Street	Failing to remedy defective inner and parting beading to window of top floor back room, defective inner-beading of right window and defective sashcords and glazing of one pane of left window to top floor front room	}† Nuisance abated. Summons withdrawn. Costs £2 2s. Mr. Paul Bennett, V.C., Marylebone.
15.10.46	63, Barclay Street	Failing to cleanse walls and ceiling of second floor back room	
28.11.46	114, Prince of Wales Road	Failing to cleanse walls and ceilings to top floor front and back rooms and to remedy defective ceiling plaster	

† For result of proceedings see Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

## RAT EXTERMINATION.

An important advance in rodent control was made during the year 1946 when the Ministry of Food agreed to increase the Government grant provided the Council undertook the systematic treatment of the Borough area by area. The preparation of the scheme and the training of staff was completed in December. A full report on the efficacy of the scheme will not be available, therefore, until 1947.

Although the Ministry of Food is the Government department responsible for the central administration of rodent control, so far as St. Pancras is concerned the extermination of rats is important not only for the preservation of food supplies but in the interests of public health. Rats can carry disease, such as the organism responsible for salmonella food poisoning, typhoid fever and dysentery, and their presence in dwelling houses causes loss of sleep and has a dangerous effect upon the nervous system, especially of women and children.

There were 834 complaints of rat infestation during the year. 660 premises were treated; 181 were business premises in respect of which receipts from occupiers amounted to approximately £375, and 479 were private dwellings where the service was free of charge.

## MORTUARY AND CORONER'S COURT.

The number of cases dealt with at the Public Mortuary, Camley Street, during the year were :—

(1) Bodies received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	858
(2) Post-mortems held :—									
(a) St. Pancras cases.									
(i) Resident and died in St. Pancras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
(ii) Resident in St. Pancras, died elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
(iii) Died in St. Pancras, resident elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
									308
(b) Ex-St. Pancras cases (both resident elsewhere and died elsewhere)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518
									826
(3) Bodies received for viewing only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
(4) Inquests held	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570

## HOUSING.

A number of re-housing applications were dealt with by having such premises inspected and the prescribed form forwarded to the London County Council.

The number of applications referred by the borough to the London County Council for information as to overcrowding was 245, and 84 on account of tuberculosis in the family.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The bulk of the water supply in the borough is provided by the Metropolitan Water Board, and this has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

Eight wells are in use in the borough, from which samples were taken during the year, the results of analyses being communicated to the owners.

Various departments of the L.M.S. Railway are supplied from a private well situated at the L.M.S. Colne Valley pumping station at Watford. Two representative samples were taken from :—

L.M.S. Clearing House, Drummond Street.  
64, Cardington Street.



## SECTION 5.

### Factories and Bakehouses.

#### FACTORIES.

Inspections are carried out by one male and one female inspector, the arrangement being that the latter is responsible for inspection of factories, restaurants, etc., in which women only are employed. Both inspectors visit buildings where men and women are employed.

Particulars of inspections and other work carried out by these officers during 1946 are given in the following table :—

	Mr. Hoare	Miss Blaxland	Totals
Number of visits to—			
Factories (with mechanical power) ...	2,064	621	2,685
Factories (without mechanical power) ...	402	333	735
Workplaces ... ..	224	281	505
Outworkers' premises ... ..	—	22	22
Restaurant kitchens ... ..	349	246	595
Scabies and verminous cases ... ..	—	1,169	1,169
Other visits ... ..	344	299	643
Special survey ... ..	36	—	36
Totals ... ..	3,419	2,971	6,390
Notices served relating to—			
Factories (with mechanical power) ... ..	180	76	256
Factories (without mechanical power) ... ..	36	40	76
Workplaces ... ..	15	8	23
Rent Restrictions Acts ... ..	2	2	4
Others ... ..	24	37	61
Totals ... ..	257	163	420

#### BAKEHOUSES.

There are now 58 bakehouses registered in the Borough, of which some 35 are underground. During the past year six bakehouses were closed down for business reasons, and the tendency appears to be for the large bakery combines to buy the smaller type of bakehouse in order to use the shop for the retail side of the business, supplying it directly from factory bakehouses situated outside the borough.

The Factories Act requires the examination every five years of all basement bakehouses in respect of which a certificate of suitability has been issued, in order to ensure the continuance

of satisfactory conditions as regards construction, height, light and ventilation. Owing to the great difficulty in securing structural alterations which would involve the use of materials now in very short supply it has not been considered desirable to carry out this examination.

After prolonged negotiations with the Ministry of Works, the occupiers of two basement bakehouses, with the support of the Borough Council, secured licences to rebuild or adapt their premises, and work on new premises, above ground, complying in all respects with modern ideas for bakehouses, is in progress. It is to be hoped that, as conditions improve, other occupiers of basement bakehouses will be encouraged to take similar action.

The Factories Act also requires the inspection of bakehouses twice yearly, in addition to the above-mentioned provision, to secure the limewashing, painting and washing down of the internal surfaces of the bakehouse. Even here great difficulty is experienced in getting the necessary work done, as the bulk of materials used for redecoration is primarily reserved for housing work.

As with many other concerns labour difficulty is experienced by the bakers in this borough, the shortage of skilled labour involving them in difficulties associated not only with the business itself but also with the local authority as regards the regular cleansing of the bakehouse. The provision of proper and adequate clothing also presents great difficulty, as the issue of industrial coupons only suffices for about one set of apron, trousers and cap, whereas it was the usual practice to use two, or even three, sets a week.

Hot water is available for ablution purposes at all times in the bakehouses in the borough, but the soap and towel rations are inadequate.

Despite all these difficulties conditions have improved in the past two years, although there is still much to be achieved before the ideals envisaged in the Factories Act, 1937, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are obtained in every bakehouse in the borough.

Year	Number of Bakeries	Number of Bakers	Total
1937	10	10	10
1938	10	10	10
1939	10	10	10
1940	10	10	10
1941	10	10	10
1942	10	10	10
1943	10	10	10
1944	10	10	10
1945	10	10	10
1946	10	10	10
1947	10	10	10
1948	10	10	10
1949	10	10	10
1950	10	10	10
1951	10	10	10
1952	10	10	10
1953	10	10	10
1954	10	10	10
1955	10	10	10
1956	10	10	10
1957	10	10	10
1958	10	10	10
1959	10	10	10
1960	10	10	10
1961	10	10	10
1962	10	10	10
1963	10	10	10
1964	10	10	10
1965	10	10	10
1966	10	10	10
1967	10	10	10
1968	10	10	10
1969	10	10	10
1970	10	10	10
1971	10	10	10
1972	10	10	10
1973	10	10	10
1974	10	10	10
1975	10	10	10
1976	10	10	10
1977	10	10	10
1978	10	10	10
1979	10	10	10
1980	10	10	10
1981	10	10	10
1982	10	10	10
1983	10	10	10
1984	10	10	10
1985	10	10	10
1986	10	10	10
1987	10	10	10
1988	10	10	10
1989	10	10	10
1990	10	10	10
1991	10	10	10
1992	10	10	10
1993	10	10	10
1994	10	10	10
1995	10	10	10
1996	10	10	10
1997	10	10	10
1998	10	10	10
1999	10	10	10
2000	10	10	10
2001	10	10	10
2002	10	10	10
2003	10	10	10
2004	10	10	10
2005	10	10	10
2006	10	10	10
2007	10	10	10
2008	10	10	10
2009	10	10	10
2010	10	10	10
2011	10	10	10
2012	10	10	10
2013	10	10	10
2014	10	10	10
2015	10	10	10
2016	10	10	10
2017	10	10	10
2018	10	10	10
2019	10	10	10
2020	10	10	10
2021	10	10	10
2022	10	10	10
2023	10	10	10
2024	10	10	10
2025	10	10	10
2026	10	10	10
2027	10	10	10
2028	10	10	10
2029	10	10	10
2030	10	10	10

BAKEHOUSES

There are now 24 bakehouses registered in the Borough of which 22 are under ground. During the past year six bakehouses were closed down as business ceased and the bakery appears to be for the large bakery companies to buy the surplus type of bakehouse in order to use the shop for the retail side of the business, supplying it from their factory bakeries situated outside the borough.

The Factories Act requires the examination twice yearly of all bakehouse bakeries in respect of which a certificate of suitability has been issued, in order to ensure the continuance



## SECTION 6.

### 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 work carried out by these officers during 1946 are given in the following table:—

	Capel	Warren	Totals
Number of visits to—			
Milkshops ... ..	54	66	120
Dairies ... ..	273	227	500
Ice cream premises ... ..	387	263	650
Slaughterhouses ... ..	2	1	3
Butchers' shops and meat stalls ... ..	321	447	768
Prepared meat premises ... ..	269	95	364
Fishmongers' shops ... ..	83	24	107
Fried fish shops ... ..	49	36	85
Fish curers' premises ... ..	13	9	22
Other premises where food and drugs are sold ... ..	347	385	732
Market streets and places ... ..	401	473	874
Meat depots ... ..	39	25	64
Railway goods yards, warehouses, etc. ... ..	55	178	233
Attendances at Police Court ... ..	20	17	37
Reinspections after Intimation Notices ... ..	1	5	6
Other visits ... ..	338	399	737
Totals ... ..	2,652	2,650	5,302
Number of samples taken—			
Formal ... ..	204	200	404
Informal ... ..	195	200	395
Bacteriological ... ..	67	72	139
Totals ... ..	466	472	938
<i>Unsound Foods.</i>			
Surrenders ... ..	218	225	443
Seizures ... ..	—	1	1

## MILK SUPPLY.

Number of purveyors on the Register at the end of the year were :—

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Itinerant purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
For sale of milk in sealed containers only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
For sale of cream and artificial cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

The Inspectors made 620 visits and 306 formal samples were taken and submitted for analysis.

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936 TO 1943.

The number of licences granted during 1946 were :—

	Licences.	Supplementary.
To sell Tuberculin Tested milk	42	5
To sell Pasteurised milk	53	8
To pasteurise milk	1	—

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(i) *Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.*

Periodical visits of inspection were made as follows :—

Meat Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Butchers' Shops and Meat Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768
Prepared Meat premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364

(ii) *Inspection of other premises where food is prepared or offered for sale.*

The Food Inspectors have continued to keep all such premises under regular and frequent observation, the following inspections being made for this purpose :—

Ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Fried fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732

## FOOD SAMPLING.

A total of 799 samples (404 formal and 395 informal) were sent for analysis, of which 9 formal and 15 informal were found to be adulterated.

## ICE CREAM.

There are 153 premises in the borough registered for the sale of ice cream. This number includes most of the manufacturers, who also sell by retail. The majority of the registered premises were in use during the year, only a few not carrying out business owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies.



There are 65 premises registered in the borough for the manufacture of ice cream, of which only 35 are at present being used for this purpose.

All these premises have been inspected by the Council's two Food Inspectors and found satisfactory.

The above figures do not include any premises used exclusively as a hotel, restaurant, etc., which sell or manufacture ice cream, as such premises are exempted from registration by Section 14 (7) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

There would be very many more applications for registration to make ice cream if it were not for the difficulty in obtaining a Food Ministry licence for the allocation of ingredients, for such licence is not granted unless it can be proved that ice cream was manufactured during the period July, 1938, to July, 1939. In the case of caterers, however, part of the catering allocation may be used for the manufacture of ice cream.

The type of premises used for manufacture varies from the small shops selling sweets or other commodities, to factories with machinery to the value of thousands of pounds.

Considerable improvements have been made during the year in the general condition of premises used for making ice cream in spite of the handicap from the difficulty in obtaining the necessary building licences. Where there were any serious defects in the premises, notices were served and the work carried out, but much more remains to be done in this respect when circumstances permit.

Fifty-six bacteriological samples of ice cream were taken during the year and 22 of these, mostly from the early samples, were reported as poor or unsatisfactory. After such premises had been visited, the adverse report discussed and advice given, marked improvement resulted and further samples have tended to prove that the fault has been discovered and rectified. It has been our experience that bad samples of ice cream, insofar as bacteriological analysis is concerned, result in most cases from faulty routine on the part of the manufacturer. This is markedly so in the case of the maker of small quantities of ice cream for sale in the small shop. Proper precautions as to personal hygiene, and in particular hand washing, the sterilisation and proper cleansing of the utensils used and of the mix which has been made, will nearly always result in a very satisfactory improvement.

The lifting of the ban on the manufacture and sale of ice cream has brought about a tremendous public demand for this article of food, and this has attracted, especially during the summer months, a number of doubtful itinerant vendors, many of whom sell inferior quality of ice cream at a high price. The absence from the streets of the well-known and reliable firms who sold ice cream before the war created favourable conditions for the poor type of vendor. It should be remembered that the peak of ice cream consumption coincides with the time of the year when there is a general increase in the demands on the services of the two food inspectors. For these reasons it is impossible to devote as much time and work to the supervision of ice cream as is necessary, and in particular the sources from which itinerant vendors obtain their supplies and the conditions under which their barrows and utensils are kept must remain largely unchecked.

During the year eight prosecutions were instituted regarding ice cream offences. In these, fines were imposed in five cases, and in the other three the defendants (itinerant vendors) did not appear and the cases were not dealt with.

#### SOME RECENT FOOD LEGISLATION.

The legislative control of food is by Acts of Parliament, the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, and the various Orders made thereunder.



The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is the main Act, consisting of over 100 sections, and is a consolidating measure incorporating a number of Acts of Parliament which formerly dealt with the public health side of food control.

The orders and regulations have been numerous, and some of them have already been revoked or amended. They contain much technical detail which necessitates prolonged study by those who have to administer them.

The following are three of the more important of these regulations and orders :—

(i) *The Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.*

These regulations give the Minister of Food power to control the composition of foods and to restrict claims or suggestions made in advertisement of the presence of vitamins or minerals. It is an offence to give or display with any food exposed for sale, or to publish, or to be party to the publication of an advertisement, which falsely describes any food, or is otherwise calculated to mislead as to its nature, substance or quality or, in particular, as to its nutritional or dietary value.

(ii) *The Labelling of Food Order, 1946.*

Under this Order the following requirements must be met :—

(a) Pre-packed articles of foods must contain the business name and address of the packer or labeller ;

(b) A statement as to the ingredients, which must be specified in the order, and the proportion in which they are used ;

(c) The ingredients forming the greatest part of the food by weight must be noted first, and so on ;

(d) The net weight of the food must be given.

(iii) *The Food Standards (General Provisions) Order, 1944.*

This order lays down the general provisions which will be applicable in relation to food standards, and already the following foods have been made subject to such standards : jam, marmalade, mincemeat, etc., self-raising flour, mustard, baking powder, golden raising flour, shredded suet, liquid coffee essences and salad cream and mayonnaise.

The above legislation is in some ways an epoch-making event and constitutes a very real step forward in the much desired improvement of our hitherto inadequate food laws.

The discerning housewife is now able to see what she is getting when purchasing pre-packed articles of food, and to appreciate the value of food in spite of imaginative and skilfully drawn up advertisements, packings and labels. To make these orders fully efficacious it is essential that the public should be educated in the knowledge of food values, including such adjuncts as vitamin and mineral content. The war made it necessary to secure that the public should be guided in this respect on account of food shortages, and it is to be hoped that the work that started during the war will be continued in peace, not only in times of restricted diet, but even when food of all kinds is freely available ; for even then knowledge and discrimination are essential to the maintenance of health. It will be realised that many of the orders are at present temporary. It is to be hoped that in due course they will be permanent and more comprehensive, and brought within the terms of one Act of Parliament which should preferably be the Food and Drugs Act of 1938. This would make for ease of administration.



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following prosecutions were undertaken during 1946 in respect of food and drugs:—

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938.*

Date of Hearing	Offence	Result of Proceedings, Court and Magistrate
6.3.46	Selling "Coffee" which contained 38 per cent. chicory	Dismissed under P. of O. Act. Costs 20s. Mr. Raphael, Clerkenwell.
30.4.46	Selling milk from which 6 per cent. of fat had been abstracted	Dismissed under P. of O. Act. Costs £2 2s. Mr. Ronald Powell, Marylebone.
9.5.46	Selling from 2, Fortess Road mustard which did not comply with the Food Standards (Mustard) (No. 2) Order, 1944, No. 275	Dismissed under P. of O. Act. Costs £3 3s. Mr. Frank Powell, Clerkenwell.
28.5.46	Selling butter adulterated by the addition of 20 per cent. of foreign fat (margarine)	Summons withdrawn on advice of Council's Solicitors in view of Warranty. £10 10s. costs paid to Council by Warrantors. Mr. Ronald Powell, Marylebone.
13.6.46	Selling Vinegar deficient in acetic acid by 10 per cent.	Dismissed under P. of O. Act. Mr. Ivan Snell, Marylebone.
24.7.46	Re 204A, Gower Street. Using unregistered premises for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	Fined 40s. Costs £2 2s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.
24.7.46	Re 41-43, King's Cross Road. Using unregistered premises for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	Fined 40s. Costs £1 1s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.
21.8.46	Re 18, Chester Terrace Mews. Using unregistered premises for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	Fined £4. Costs £1 1s. Mr. Ronald Powell, Marylebone.
21.8.46	Exposing ice-cream for sale from a vehicle which did not bear the name and address of the dealer	Fined £1. Mr. Ronald Powell, Marylebone.
18.9.46	Exposing ice-cream for sale from a vehicle which did not bear the name and address of the dealer. (Two summonses)	Summonses dismissed, the Magistrate being not satisfied that defendant was the dealer. Mr. Ronald Powell, Marylebone.
25.9.46	Selling a cake unfit for human consumption ..	Fined £30. Costs £15 15s. Mr. Bertram Reece, Clerkenwell.
25.9.46	Selling a cake unfit for human consumption ..	Case not proceeded with.
2.10.46	Giving with a drug (OPTABS eye lotion tablets) sold by defendants, a label which falsely described the drug in that the formula included in the label incorrectly described the constituent parts of such drug	Fined £10. Costs £15 15s. Mr. J. R. Sandbach, K.C., Clerkenwell.
2 10.46	Giving with the above-mentioned drug sold by defendants a label which was calculated to mislead the purchaser as to its nature, substance or quality	No separate penalty.
20.11.46	Selling bread unfit for human consumption ..	Fined £2. Costs £3 3s. Mr. J. R. Sandbach, K.C., Marylebone.

*Public Health (London) Act, 1936—L.C.C. Bye-laws for the Protection of Food.*

21.8.46	Failing to keep an ice-cream wafer-holder in a clean state	Fined £5. Costs £2 2s. Mr. Ronald Powell, Marylebone.
---------	--	---

## SECTION 7.

### Maternity and Child Welfare.

#### HEALTH VISITORS.

The number of Health Visitors employed at the end of the year—

(a) by the Council, 17.

(b) by the University College Hospital, 2 (equivalent to half of the whole time service of one Health Visitor).

The following table gives the total number of visits made by the above mentioned Health Visitors during 1945 and 1946:—

	Council's Visitors		University College Hospital Visitors		Total	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
To Expectant mothers ...	3,467	3,685	179	159	3,646	3,844
To Post natal ... ..	699	834	54	96	753	930
To Children ... ..	21,051	22,935	1,112	1,345	22,163	24,280
To Child life protection ...	304	345	98	73	402	418
To Infectious diseases, etc. ...	1,172	1,739	43	41	1,215	1,780
To Other visits ... ..	3,299	1,447	11	14	3,310	1,461
Totals ... ..	29,992	30,985	1,497	1,728	31,489	32,713

#### DENTAL TREATMENT.

	Amphill Square	Camden Town
Sessions ... ..	37	91
Attendances—		
Mothers ... ..	337	1,304
Children ... ..	102	213

The Borough Council made a contribution during the year of £123 19s. 9d. towards the total cost of £247 19s. 6d. for dentures supplied to Nursing and Expectant Mothers.



Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—Sessions and Attendances.

Centres	St. Pancras School for Mothers (Amphill Square)		Camden Town		Kentish Town		North St. Pancras School for Mothers (Queen's Crescent)		Somers Town		South Highgate		Totals for Council's Centres		University College Hospital		Grand Totals	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Ante-natal sessions .. .. .	27	45	61	78	85	91	89	90	20	43	26	50	308	397	202	203	510	600
First attendances .. .. .	125	216	243	390	215	401	310	466	108	207	112	189	1,113	1,869	459	506	1,572	2,375
Subsequent attendances .. .. .	259	774	753	1,410	738	1,397	818	1,389	206	572	317	694	3,091	6,236	2,957	3,670	6,048	9,906
Post-natal sessions .. .. .	—	—	23	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	24	—	—	23	24
Attendances .. .. .	—	—	286	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286	333	—	—	286	333
Infants sessions .. .. .	122	99	247	241	145	151	150	153	99	102	99	102	862	848	102	103	964	951
*First attendances, age 0-1 .. .. .	169	193	338	396	340	367	342	398	213	287	182	204	1,584	1,845	42	79	1,626	1,924
Subsequent attendances, age 0-1 .. .. .	1,941	2,254	3,669	4,640	4,521	5,180	4,385	4,317	2,661	3,523	2,831	3,214	20,008	23,128	329	651	20,337	23,779
*First attendances, age 1-5 .. .. .	12	35	75	83	44	47	27	37	33	45	25	35	216	282	8	20	224	302
Subsequent attendances, age 1-5 .. .. .	1,256	1,330	1,645	1,886	1,984	1,840	1,211	1,205	1,486	1,438	1,677	1,752	9,259	9,451	238	331	9,497	9,782
Total attendances .. .. .	3,378	3,812	5,727	7,005	6,889	7,434	5,965	5,957	4,393	5,293	4,715	5,205	31,067	34,706	617	1,081	31,684	35,787
Dental Clinic sessions .. .. .	32	37	83	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	128	—	—	115	128
Attendances—																		
Mothers .. .. .	237	337	833	1,304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,070	1,641	—	—	1,070	1,641
Children .. .. .	116	102	192	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	308	315	—	—	308	315
Massage sessions .. .. .	91	92	100	102	89	85	55	99	95	93	89	94	519	565	—	—	519	565
Massage attendances .. .. .	389	458	953	811	374	416	362	657	735	630	545	670	3,358	3,642	—	—	3,358	3,642
Gynæcological clinics—																		
First attendances .. .. .	—	—	—	—	112	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	164	—	—	112	164
Subsequent attendances .. .. .	—	—	—	—	312	436	—	—	—	—	—	—	312	436	—	—	312	436
Dinners—																		
Mothers .. .. .	2,204	2,809	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,204	2,809	—	—	2,204	2,809
Children .. .. .	2,376	2,467	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,376	2,467	—	—	2,376	2,467

\* Excluding transfers from other centres.

## PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN NECESSITOUS HOMES.

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

Hampstead District Nursing Association, 3, Pond Street, N.W.3.

Metropolitan District Nursing Association, 31, Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

North London (Islington) Nursing Association, 6 and 7, Canonbury Place, N.1.

The Borough Council has an arrangement with these 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, 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
	£ s.	£ s.	£
Hampstead ... ..	20 0	10 0	30
Metropolitan ... ..	187 10	62 10	250
North London ... ..	15 0	10 0	25
Totals ... ..	222 10	82 10	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
Hampstead ... ..	98	1,040
Metropolitan ... ..	122	1,120
North London ... ..	38	251
Totals ... ..	258	2,411

## MIDWIFERY GRANTS.

By arrangement with Middlesex Hospital and University College Hospital assistance is accorded to the hospital where the St. Pancras mother is accepted for her confinement and is unable to pay the sum of £3 per week. This assistance is a maximum of £1 per patient admitted to the hospital, and is granted only in approved necessitous cases. The total for 1946 was 51 cases.

An agreed sum is also paid to the University College Hospital in respect of the use of an Emergency Obstetric Unit, but there was no case during the year.



## PROVISION OF BEDS FOR MATERNITY CASES.

The London County Council has made arrangements whereby eight maternity beds are available for St. Pancras cases at the University College Hospital.

These beds are filled by cases referred to the hospital by the Borough Council, and the London County Council pay an agreed sum for their retention.

## INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

Under this scheme assistance is rendered towards the cost of convalescence of St. Pancras children under the age of 5 years, with a maximum of 70 cases per annum. The financial arrangements provide for a payment of 75 per cent. of the amount outstanding after allowing for any payments by parents. During 1946, 48 children were so assisted at a cost to the Council of £569 5s. 1d.

## HOME HELPS.

Maintenance of the Home Helps scheme for the borough is under the direct control of the Public Health Department.

Where home helps are supplied to assist women who are expectant or nursing, or in connection with the care of children under 5, the cost is borne by the local authority. Home helps may also be provided in case of sickness or for the care of elderly persons, when the full cost is recovered from the Ministry of Health.

Extreme difficulty is still experienced in obtaining women who are prepared to accept employment as home helps, and during the past year it was possible to meet the demand in only 32 cases. There were 91 applications. The rate of pay of home helps is 1s. 11d. per hour, a figure agreed by the Joint Industrial Council.

## CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

Doctors and nurses notifying births of children have been requested to inform the Medical Officer of Health of the weight of the child at birth, and in most cases they have co-operated in this respect. Prematurity to-day is not deemed to exist in accordance with the date of birth of the child as compared with expected time of confinement. What matters more is not whether a child has been born one month or two months before the expected time, but its weight at birth, and babies are considered to be premature when their birth weight is 5½ lb. or less.

Children who were designated as premature in accordance with the above were visited frequently by the Council's Health Visitors, who submitted monthly reports to the Medical Officer of Health until such time as the infant weighed 8 lb.

The following table gives particulars in respect of 1946:—

Where born	Number Born	Died in 24 hours	Died between 24 hours and 1 month	Survived
At home ... ..	34	3	4	27
In hospital ... ..	112	3	10	99
Totals ... ..	146	6	14	126



## CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

This is governed by Part XIII of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

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. The District Sanitary Inspectors inspect and report on the condition of the homes for registration purposes, the clerical staff of the Public Health Department keep the necessary records, and the Health Visitors at the various Welfare Centres carry out the duties of inspecting and supervising the homes, the health and well-being of the children, giving any necessary advice, and reporting contraventions of the Acts.

During the course of the year 15 women notified their intention to accept foster children, and these notifications were in respect of 26 children under 9 years of age received during the year, the number at the end of the year being 19.

All the Council's Health Visitors are also designated Infant Life Protection Visitors, and in the course of supervision they paid 418 visits.

One woman was prosecuted under Section 257 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, for accepting a foster child without prior notification to this authority, and was fined £1 with £1 1s. costs.

## DAILY GUARDIANS.

At the end of the year there were 8 persons having the care of children under this scheme, and the total number of visits made by the Council's Health Visitors during the year was 64.

## CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

A block grant of £217 was paid to the Standing Joint Committee in respect of five voluntary societies who make arrangements for the care of the unmarried mother and her child. In no case was the Council asked to make a contribution towards the cost of caring for an illegitimate child placed with a foster mother in the district.

## DAY NURSERIES.

There are eight day nurseries in the borough, controlled by the Council. The full cost during 1946 was borne by the Ministry of Health. The following table sets out the nurseries and the accommodation provided at each :—

Day Nursery	Accommodation
Margaret Day Nursery, 42, Phoenix Road, N.W.1	70
254-256, Camden Road, N.W.1	85
Foundling Site Day Nursery, 40, Brunswick Square, W.C.1	54
108, Hampstead Road, N.W.1	80
Kentish Town Day Nursery, 27, Gospel Oak Grove, N.W.5	55
Peckwater Street Day Nursery, Kentish Town, N.W.5	70
South Highgate Day Nursery, Chester Road, N.19	45
Regent's Park Day Nursery, 4, Prince Albert Road, N.W.1	52



It is usual to have on the rolls of each nursery 20 per cent. more children than the nursery can actually accommodate, as it is found that attendance of young children in nurseries is low owing to the incidence of minor maladies, infectious conditions and other causes of irregular attendance. There is a big demand for day nursery accommodation in the borough, and in actual fact at the end of the year there were some 490 children awaiting admission.

Primarily day nursery provision is intended for the admission of children whose mothers are working ; during the war in order to meet labour scarcity on account of military service, and during present peace conditions to meet the urgent need for labour. Day nursery accommodation must, therefore, be of such a nature as to provide for the care of children during those hours when their mothers are at work, and must be distinguished from nursery school provision which is in accord with infant school timetables. When the needs of mothers who are working have been met, excess provision may be utilised for the care of children whose mothers are lying-in or sick.

Age Group	1945-46		1944-45		Total
	Admitted	Waiting	Admitted	Waiting	
0-1 years	1	—	1	—	2
1-2 years	1	—	1	—	2
2-3 years	1	—	1	—	2
3-4 years	27	—	27	—	54
4-5 years	28	—	28	—	56
5-6 years	23	—	23	—	46
6-7 years	21	—	21	—	42
7-8 years	18	—	18	—	36
8-9 years	1	—	1	—	2
10 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—
Total	135	—	135	—	270

The total number of children waiting for admission to day nurseries during the year ended 31st March 1946 was 490. This represents an increase of 100 on the number waiting at the end of the year ended 31st March 1945. The total number of children admitted to day nurseries during the year ended 31st March 1946 was 135. This represents an increase of 100 on the number admitted during the year ended 31st March 1945. The total number of children attending day nurseries during the year ended 31st March 1946 was 135. This represents an increase of 100 on the number attending during the year ended 31st March 1945.

## SECTION 8.

### Tuberculosis.

Particulars of all new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease during 1946 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 year... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1-5 years ... ..	3	2	1	5	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ... ..	6	8	—	4	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ... ..	27	26	3	6	3	5	1	—
25-35 years ... ..	35	29	8	2	10	15	2	—
35-45 years ... ..	23	7	2	2	14	4	1	—
45-55 years ... ..	22	5	—	1	5	3	—	—
55-65 years ... ..	19	5	—	—	19	3	1	—
65 and upwards ...	1	2	1	—	8	3	—	—
Totals ... ..	137	85	15	20	59	33	5	1

The total number of Primary notifications was 257 ; in addition to these, 7 cases, which had not been notified, came to knowledge by means of special death reports, and 91 cases by transfer from other districts. The total number of new cases during the year from all sources was therefore 355, equal to a notification rate of 2·74 per 1,000 of population, compared with 337 new cases during the previous year.

The deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year numbered 98, equal to a death rate of 0·75 per 1,000 of population, whereas the total number of deaths in the previous year was 127.

It will be noted that, out of a total of 98 deaths from Tuberculosis, 5 (being 5 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 1st January to 31st December) are classified according to this interval:—

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS, 1946.\*

Time of Notification	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1946—						
Discovered on death	3	—	2	—	5	5·0
Six months or less before death ...	9	7	—	—	16	16·2
Remainder ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946 Total ...	12	7	2	—	21	21·2
1945 ...	16	11	—	1	28	28·3
1944 ...	7	7	1	—	15	15·1
1943 ...	5	2	1	—	8	8·1
1942 ...	6	—	—	—	6	6·1
1941–1937 ...	11	6	1	—	18	18·2
Before 1937 ...	2	1	—	—	3	3·0
Total ...	59	34	5	1	99	100·0

\*Note.—This table is compiled from all deaths from tuberculosis known to have occurred in St. Pancras during the year under review, but the total does not as a rule correspond exactly with the total obtained from the Registrar-General and shown in the preceding table because a few deaths may be allocated by him to the previous or subsequent year.

## 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 Notifica- tions (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	3	5	1	14	13	35	23	22	19	1	137	156	
Females ... ..	1	2	5	3	13	13	29	7	5	5	2	85	92	
Non-pulmonary—														
Males ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	2	8	2	—	—	1	15	17	
Females ... ..	—	5	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	—	—	20	20	
Totals ... ..	2	11	12	6	31	31	74	34	28	24	4	247	285*	

\* Exclusive of 33 "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 ... ..	—	2	—	1	1	9	23	9	10	4	2	61	
Females ... ..	—	—	1	2	3	3	10	2	3	—	1	25	
Non-pulmonary—													
Males ... ..	—	1	1	—	3	—	2	—	1	1	—	9	
Females ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	
Totals ... ..	—	3	2	3	7	13	36	12	14	5	3	98	



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 1,000 population			Death Rate per 1,000 population		
		Pulmonary	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary	Other forms	All forms
1937 ...	181,900	343	48	391	148	14	162	1.88	0.26	2.14	0.81	0.08	0.89
1938 ...	179,400	301	64	365	121	12	133	1.67	0.35	2.02	0.67	0.06	0.74
1939 ...	167,300	310	44	354	118	12	130	1.87	0.26	2.13	0.70	0.07	0.77
1940 ...	133,200	292	45	337	144	16	160	2.19	0.33	2.52	1.08	0.12	1.20
1941 ...	103,770	283	40	323	113	10	123	2.72	0.38	3.10	1.08	0.09	1.17
1942 ...	105,900	274	42	316	134	13	147	2.58	0.39	2.97	1.26	0.12	1.38
1943 ...	108,640	273	44	317	111	6	117	2.51	0.40	2.91	1.02	0.05	1.07
1944 ...	105,780	320	38	358	115	13	128	3.02	0.35	3.37	1.08	0.09	1.17
1945 ...	111,400	298	39	337	117	10	127	2.67	0.35	3.02	1.05	0.08	1.13
1946 ...	129,410	308	47	355	92	6	98	2.45	0.36	2.81	0.71	0.04	0.75

In the following table are given the deaths from Tuberculosis of St. Pancras residents during 1946, 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 years upwards	Wards								No address		Total		Not in Institutions		St. Pancras Hospitals		Other London Hospitals	Hospitals outside London						
														I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	M	F	M	F	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	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Forms .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	27	19	8	23	10	1	10	9	7	2	9	10	9	5	7	3	7	2	3	11	3	1	64	34	12	10	21	65	40	15
Respiratory System .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	25	18	8	22	10	1	8	9	7	2	8	10	8	5	7	3	7	2	3	10	2	1	59	33	12	10	19	50	37	14
Central Nervous System .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Intestines and Peritoneum .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vertebral Column .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Genito Urinary System .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Adrenals .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disseminated, Acute .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disseminated, not distinguished .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Bones .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Skin .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



## NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

This is kept at the Dispensary. The following table gives the information for the year ended 31st December, 1946, in the prescribed form:—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Number of cases on the Register at the commencement of the year 1946 ... ..	964	155	1,119
Number of new cases during the year ... ..	339	49	388
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year (from death or other causes)	1,303	204	1,507
Number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year ... ..	291	45	336
Number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year ... ..	1,012	159	1,171

## 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.	—	—
Tuesday ... ..	—	2 p.m.	—
Wednesday ... ..	11 a.m.	—	—
Thursday ... ..	—	2 p.m.	7 p.m. (Patients at work only)
Friday ... ..	—	2 p.m.	—
Saturday ... ..	11 a.m. (School children only)	—	—

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 .. ..	121	61	5	7	9	12	1	8	130	73	6	15	224	
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	30	2	2	63	
(c) Non-tuberculous .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	216	25	22	454	
B.—Contacts examined during the year—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	1	11	
(c) Non-tuberculous .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	89	45	40	220	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as—														
(a) Recovered .. ..	18	17	1	—	4	4	2	1	22	21	3	1	47	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	307	71	60	681	
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous .. ..	441	249	45	30	38	31	30	14	479	280	75	44	878	
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	50	9	3	100	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on 1st January	878
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years .. ..	81
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" .. ..	154
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ..	73
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) .. ..	4,514
6. Number of consultations with medical practitioners—	
(a) Personal .. ..	2
(b) Other .. ..	566

7. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) .. ..	13
8. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes .. ..	2,778
9. Number of—	
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined .. ..	580
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work* .. ..	1,237
10. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above ..	—
11. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December .. ..	397

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



## REPORT ON THE WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

*New Patients and Contacts.*

There has been a slight increase in the number of notifications since last year and the number of new cases dealt with at the Dispensary shows a definite increase due to the larger number of patients sent for diagnosis.

The number of new contacts attending has increased from 222 to 233. The total number of contacts of the 355 cases notified during the year was 631 and of these 36 per cent. had been examined at the Dispensary and 16 per cent. elsewhere by the end of March, 1947.

*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 329 applications were accepted. Of these 164 were admissions to General Hospitals, 144 to sanatoria, and 21 to various hospitals for observation for diagnosis.

*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 and by the Tuberculosis Officer when he visits Highgate Hospital, without charge to the Borough Council. The total number of refills given during the year was 2,444 and of these 338 were carried out at Brompton Hospital, 1,426 at University College Hospital, 533 at Highgate Hospital, and 147 at other hospitals.

*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. No attendances were made at the London Hospital and none at University College Hospital during the year.

*X-Ray Examinations.*

These are carried out at the Archway Hospital and at Highgate Hospital. The charge is 2s. 6d. per film and the work is carried out by the visiting Radiologist or by the Tuberculosis Officer when he visits the hospital. Of the 1,237 examinations made during the year 906 were made at Highgate Hospital by the Tuberculosis Officer. The total number of films made was 1,478.

*Home Visits by Tuberculosis Visitors.*

These visits were made in order to (i) 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 Gilpin	151	1,374	1,525
Miss Webb	157	1,404	1,561
			3,086

G. A. BACK,  
*Tuberculosis Officer.*

ST. PANCRAS TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

*List of Members.*

1.—*Representatives of the Borough Council.*

Councillor Mrs. L. Bryant.  
Councillor Mrs. K. E. Deacon.  
Councillor Miss F. L. M. Freeman.  
Councillor Mrs. J. Gregory.  
Councillor Miss E. M. Haworth.  
Councillor Mrs. G. L. Hume.  
Councillor J. H. Gore.  
Councillor Dr. N. Malleson.  
Councillor A. Morris.  
Councillor W. M. Perkins.

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

Miss Ball, L.C.C. Schools Care Committee.  
Dr. Polhill, L.C.C. (School) Divisional M.O.  
The Superintendent, Metropolitan District Nursing Association.  
The Superintendent, North London Nursing Association.  
Dr. C. L. Mason, London Panel Committee.  
Councillor A. J. Trott, J.P., Social Welfare.

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. D. H. Geffen.  
 Dr. G. A. Back.  
 Dr. P. V. Pritchard.  
 Mrs. E. Bevan, *Secretary.*

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

#### *Social Welfare.*

All patients and their families who appear to be eligible are referred to the Social Welfare 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 quarterly and reported to the Care Committee for approval. During the year 83 quarterly recommendations were made in respect of 42 patients. As a rule, 7s. 6d. per week is allowed above the usual scale.

#### *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 23 quarterly recommendations were made in respect of 10 patients.

#### *Extra Nourishment provided by the Borough Council.*

The Council may provide an allowance of 6s. per week for extra nourishment to necessitous patients who are not in receipt of social welfare on the recommendations of the Tuberculosis Officer. The recommendations are reported to the Care Committee and during the year amounted to :—

Number of patients recommended	...	...	...	...	112
Total cost	...	...	...	...	£500 0s. 3d.

#### *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 1946 were :—

Number of patients	...	...	...	...	5
Amount paid by Borough Council	...	...	...	...	£16 16s. 3d.

#### *Housing.*

When necessary recommendations for better housing accommodation on the Borough Council and London County Council Estates are made to the Housing Department by the Tuberculosis Officer and are reported to the Care Committee. The figures for 1946 were :—

Number of families recommended	...	...	...	...	128
Number of families rehoused—					
(a) By Borough Council	...	...	...	...	7
(b) By London County Council	...	...	...	...	4
(c) Found accommodation not on Council's Estates	...	...	...	...	8

*Maintenance Allowance.*

These allowances were introduced in July, 1943. The following table shows the number of new patients assessed and the type of allowance (if any) granted from 1st January to 31st December, 1946 :—

Standard Allowance only	Standard and Discretionary	Standard and Special	Standard and Discretionary and Special	Special Allowance only	Discretionary and Special only	Discretionary only	Refused Allowance	Total
80	29	—	—	18	—	—	10	*137

Comparable figures for 1945 :—

78	15	1	—	18	—	—	10	124
----	----	---	---	----	---	---	----	-----

\* In addition 1,130 re-assessments of these and previous cases have been made.

*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 1946 was 12.

*Miscellaneous.*

During the year the Care Committee incurred an expenditure of £227 13s. 3d. on clothing, coal, removals, furniture and pocket money for patients.

*Seal Sales.*

The Care Committee again took part in this scheme for raising funds and from this and other sources obtained an income of £421 7s. 0d.