

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

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Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.

ANNUAL REPORT

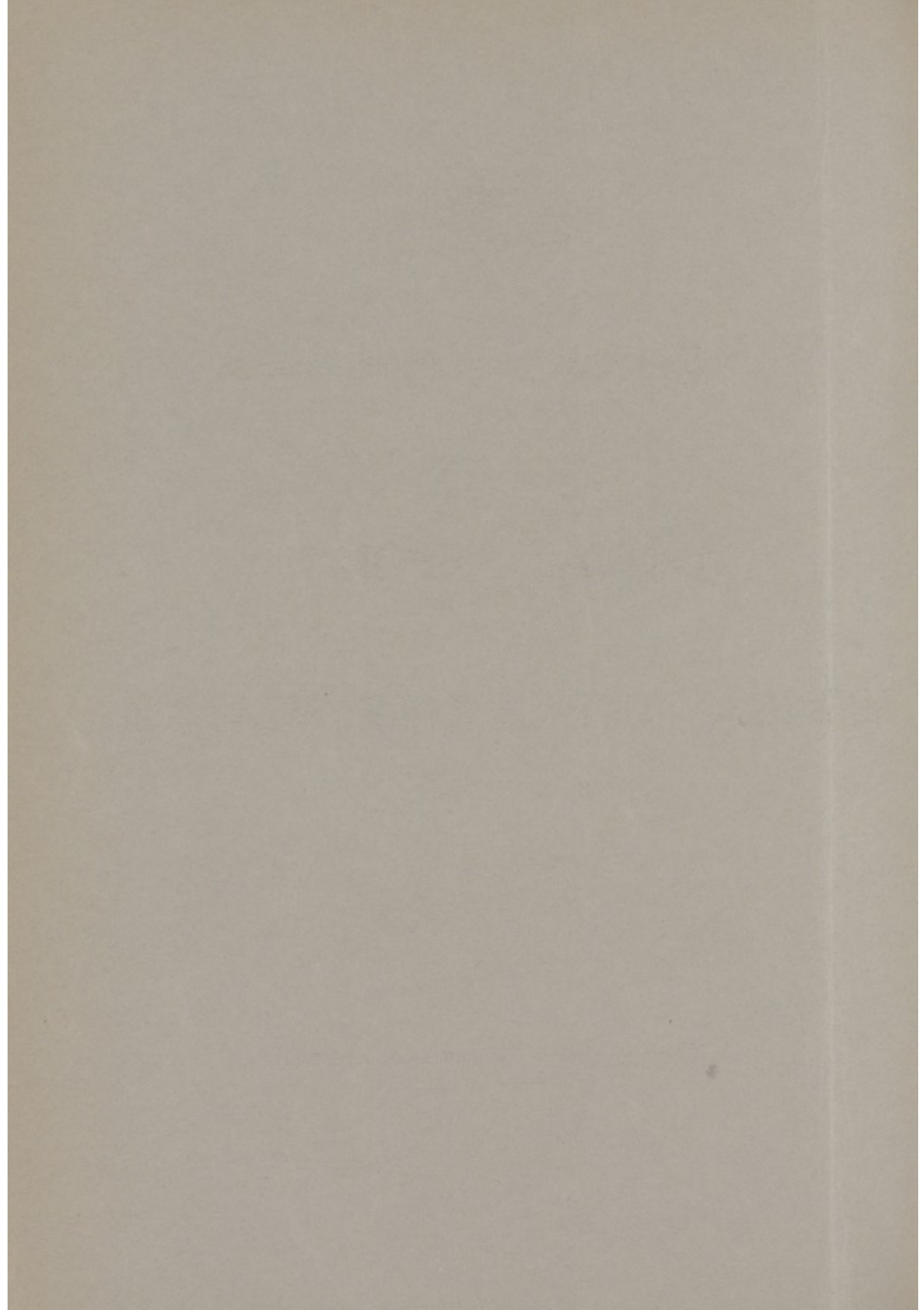
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1954

DENNIS H. GEFFEN, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.





Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
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DENNIS H. GEFFEN, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

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June, 1955

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my annual report for the year 1954.

The population in the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 136,400, which is 2,000 less than in 1953.

Registered live births were 2,168, an increase of 45 on the previous year. The birth rate was 15.9 which is the highest since 1949. It is somewhat difficult to know what influences cause a birth rate to rise or fall. Undoubtedly the fear of war and its incidence deters parents from increasing their family; e.g. in 1939 the birth rate fell to 12.3. Prosperity and wealth might be assumed to encourage parents to have children, but experience has shown that the birth rate amongst wealthy families has been lower than among those who are less well to do. Probably fashion plays an important part. Until recently a family of two seems to have been the desire of most parents. I think that there is a tendency now to have larger families. Whilst it is generally agreed that it is undesirable to have an only child, I think parents should realise that a family of one boy and one girl has some of the disadvantages of the only child family, for a daughter needs a sister and a son a brother if a proper spirit of family completeness is to be experienced, not only by the parents but also by the children.

The death rate was 9.81, the lowest that has ever been recorded in the Borough of St. Pancras and beats what was last year a previous record at 10.11.

Infantile Mortality

The number of children who died before they reached the age of 1 year was 39, giving an infantile mortality rate of 17.98, once again a record figure - the lowest ever reached in St. Pancras. This record infantile mortality rate follows the rapid fall which started in 1945, when the mortality was 44. In 1946 it was 38, and it has fallen more or less consistently until the latest figure has been reached. Of the 39 children who died, 29 failed to live more than one month, and of these, five died of congenital malformation, four of birth injuries, seven of failure of the lungs to expand and five from prematurity. It is possible that some of these deaths were due to infection, for recent research seems to show that it is far more prevalent a cause of death in early life than was originally believed.

This short summary of the vital statistics of the Borough indicates that the year was a healthy one and that the progress we have been able to report

over previous years has been maintained. The weather was in no way helpful. Rain fell on no less than 170 days. This compares with 185 days in 1951 and 111 in 1949, these recordings being the highest and lowest respectively during the last ten years. The total rainfall was 25.91 inches, which compares with 32.58 in 1951 and 17.61 in 1949. The year was a dull, rainy year.

I regret to report that the number of motor vehicle accidents which was 11 in 1953, was 23 in 1954.

Infectious Diseases

Notifications of infectious diseases were considerably less than in the previous year. Of most importance is the fact that there were only five cases of poliomyelitis notified as compared with 36 in 1953. In one of these cases the diagnosis was not confirmed.

Census 1951

As an appendix to this report there will be found a summary in so far as it applies to St. Pancras of the Registrar General's report for the County of London upon the 1951 census.

Air Pollution

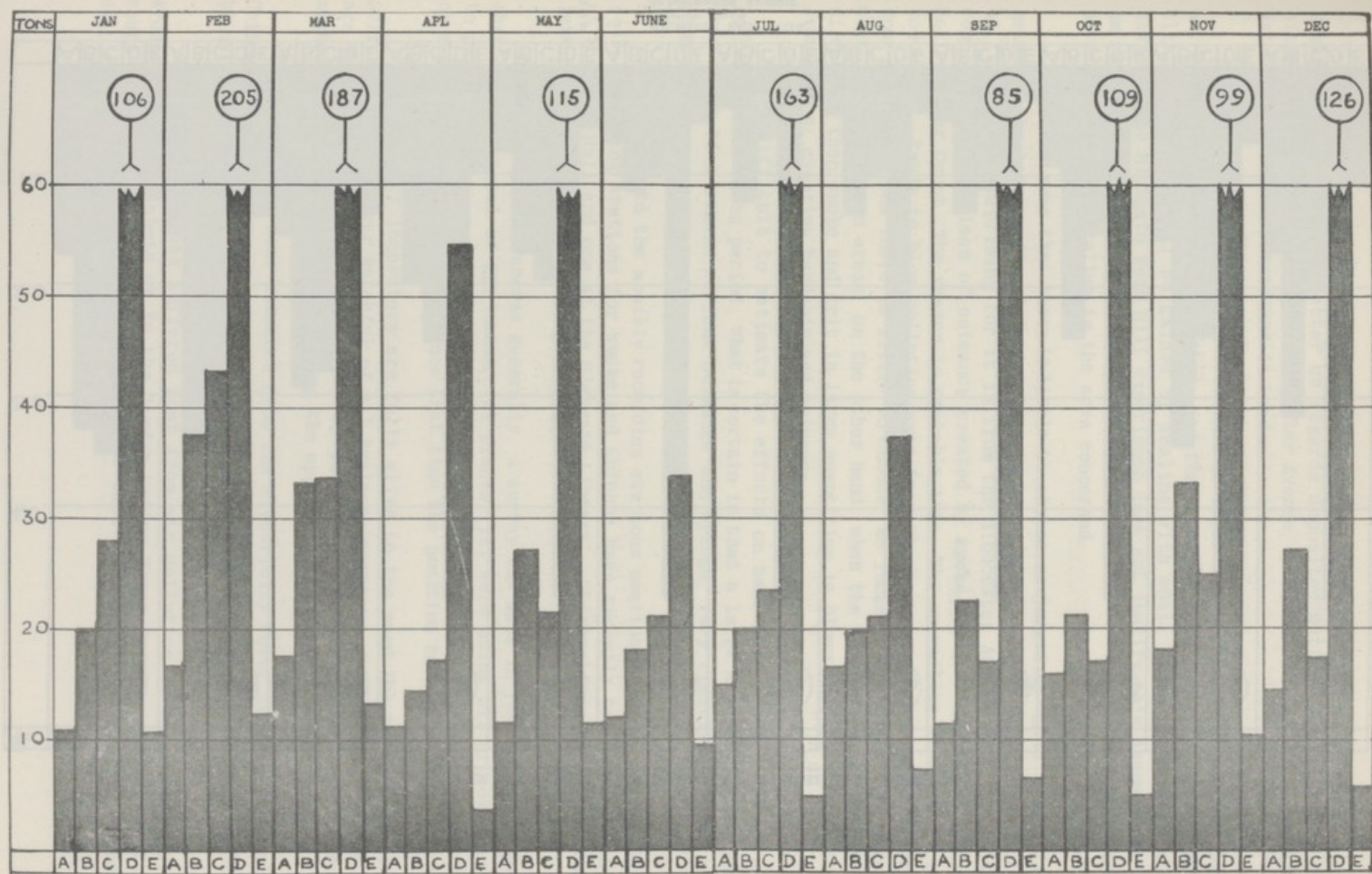
During the course of the year considerable attention has been given to the problem of atmospheric pollution.

The Borough Council was asked if it would combine with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in obtaining records of pollution throughout London. Accordingly three recording stations were set up as follows:-

- (a) Highgate West Hill
- (b) Camden Road
- (c) Gloucester Avenue

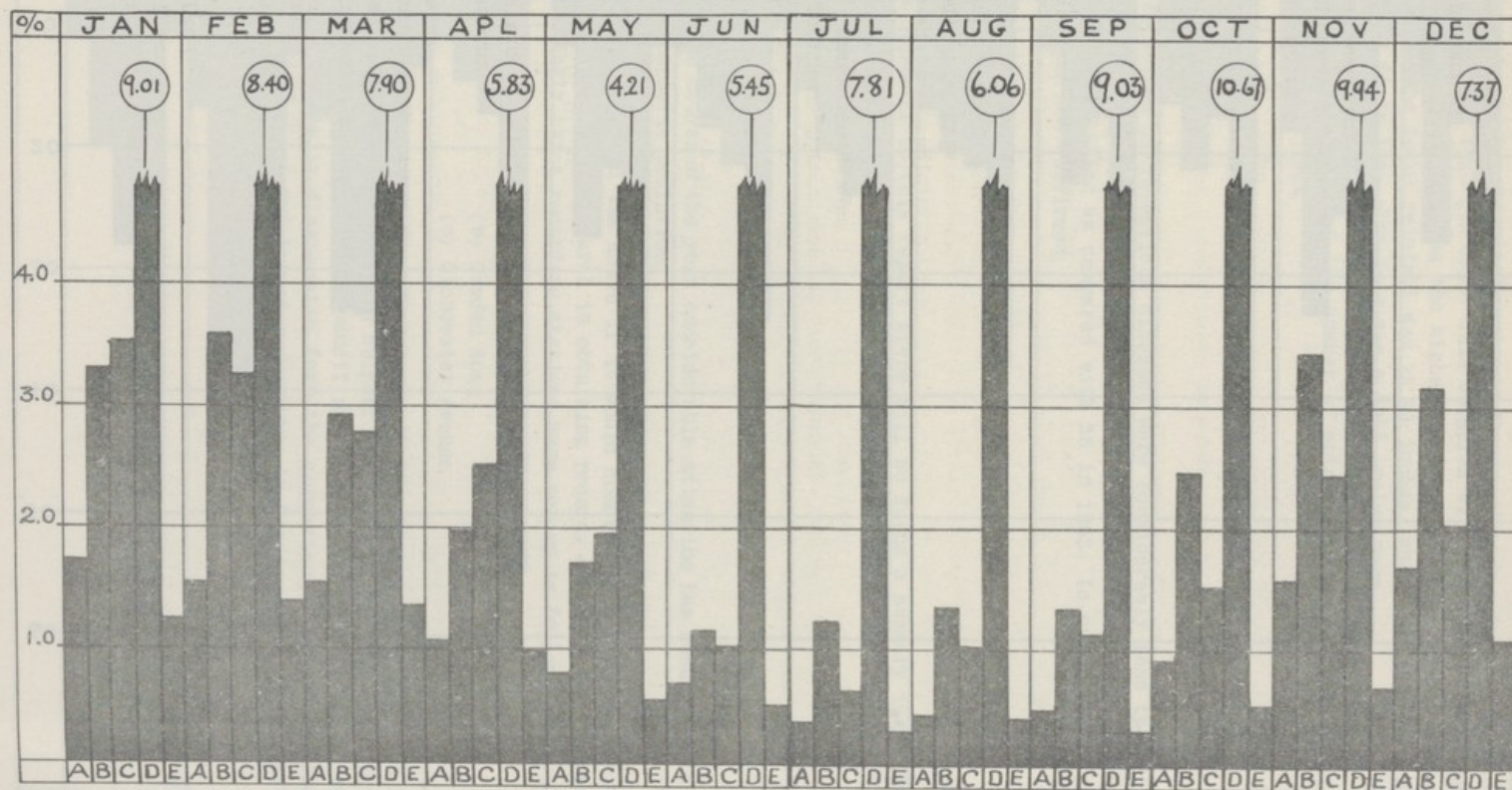
At each of these three stations recordings give an indication of the monthly amount of deposited matter and sulphur pollution in that particular area. In order that the members of the Council may have a picture of the recorded results, I show below in diagrammatic form the comparisons between the three stations and the highest and lowest recordings in London, both for deposited matter and sulphur.

DEPOSITED MATTER EXPRESSED IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE



A HIGHGATE WEST HILL
 B CAMDEN ROAD
 C GLOUCESTER AVENUE
 D HIGHEST IN LONDON
 E LOWEST IN LONDON

SULPHUR TRI-OXIDE (DAILY ESTIMATION EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE)



A ... HIGHGATE WEST HILL
 B ... CAMDEN ROAD
 C ... GLOUCESTER AVENUE
 D ... HIGHEST IN LONDON
 E ... LOWEST IN LONDON

It will be seen that throughout the year the atmosphere as recorded at Highgate West Hill was better as regards deposited matter and sulphur than either that in Camden Road or Gloucester Avenue, and that, in fact, it approximates to the lowest recordings in London.

The inference to be drawn from this is important. It has been assumed that air pollution knows no boundaries, and that, unless a large district is taken little advantage will be gained by dealing with small smoke polluted areas therein. The Highgate West Hill experience does not justify this assumption. I am satisfied that in dealing with and remedying local sources of pollution much advantage will materialise in the area concerned.

It will be seen that there is little to choose as judged by these scientific measurements between the atmospheres in Camden Road and Gloucester Avenue. This at first seems surprising for it is from the Gloucester Avenue area that most complaints have arisen of nuisance created by smoke and grit from the Camden Motive Power Depot. The reason is probably this. The prevailing wind, which is south-west, tends to blow pollution away from Gloucester Avenue, and therefore upon most occasions there is little to choose, as judged by scientific measurement, between the two areas. On the other hand, when the wind is in the opposite direction, then smoke and grit in large quantities is blown into the Gloucester Avenue area, creating hardship and nuisance.

It is difficult to estimate the effects on health of a small amount of pollution over a long period. What is certain is that a large amount of pollution in a short time causes serious nuisance and brings, very rightly, a score of complaints.

In addition to the *monthly* recording stations mentioned above, two further *daily* recording stations for smoke and sulphur have recently been set up, one at the Town Hall and one at the Highgate Library. Observations at these two latter stations commenced early in 1955.

Dealing with St. Pancras generally, a survey was made in 1953. This showed that out of a total of 222 commercial plants, 167 were using oil or coke, or, to put it in another way, 75% were using smokeless methods of obtaining power or heat. It is probable that since that time the position has improved.

Your sanitary inspectors are fully alive to the need for preventing air pollution and are ever watchful of all business premises. Complaints, however, are few, and, when observed, are very quickly remedied without recourse to methods other than that of informing the appropriate person of the nuisance.

There has been some nuisance from the Electricity Power Station in Royal College Street, but I am informed that within a short period this station may be using oil exclusively instead of coal.

The area which has suffered most from air pollution is the Gloucester Avenue area which abuts on to the Camden Motive Power Depot, and I think it would be wise to record the various steps that have been taken during 1954 to deal with this matter.

On the 8th February, a Conference was held at the Town Hall at which were present the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, the Town Clerk, the Medical Officer of Health, and the Public Relations and Publicity Officer of British Railways. The matters discussed were electrification, the enclosing of the whole depot, and the possibility of coaling, firing and servicing locomotives outside London. In addition, the possibility of using better types of coal and the conversion to diesel oil were considered.

On the 16th February a letter was received from the Public Relations Officer in which he answered as follows the questions that had been put to him.

- (1) Can the London Midland Region say whether it is likely that the main line from Euston will be electrified within the next 5, 10, 15 or 20 years or more?

Answer At the present time it is not possible to answer this question.

- (2) Can the number of engines serviced at the Camden Motive Power Depot be reduced by having this work done at a provincial depot such as Watford or Bletchley, or even further out?

Answer The answer in this case is in the negative.

- (3) Will the London Midland Region consider extending the covered accommodation at Camden Motive Power Depot, modernising the whole structure throughout and providing smoke purification apparatus?

Answer It is not possible at the present time for this to be considered, even if effective smoke purification plant could be provided at the Motive Power Depot.

- (4) Has the coaling plant at Camden Motive Power Depot been enclosed as far as practicable?

Answer The answer to this is in the affirmative.

In view of this letter, the Chief Regional Manager of the London Midland Region of British Railways was invited to attend the Public Health Committee. In reply he stated that because it was a matter affecting the whole of British Railways he considered that it would be preferable if a representative from the British Transport Commission attended, and this was accordingly arranged.

A special meeting of the Public Health Committee was convened on the 6th April for this purpose and the following conclusions were recorded.

We have given very careful consideration to the views put forward by the representative of the British Transport Commission and in our opinion it became obvious during the meeting that the only complete solution to the problem was the electrification of the railway system. No alternative method of really overcoming the nuisance was put forward although it is true to say that certain promises were made to mitigate the complaints. In our view, possible methods of dealing with the trouble are:-

- (a) Electrification.
- (b) The entire provision of diesel engines for shunting and long distance runs.

- (c) Sufficient provision of sheds to secure that all engines are fired, serviced and kept under steam in properly constructed sheds, with ducts and shafts to lead all emissions of smoke to a chimney wherein the products of combustion would be suitably washed.
- (d) The transfer of servicing to a depot outside London.

The problem is of very great gravity, and therefore, we consider that steps should be taken to bring it to the attention of the Ministry concerned, and to ask for some definite information as to the policy of electrification.

We recommend -

(a) That the Minister of Transport be asked to receive a deputation from the Council to discuss the foregoing matters; and

(b) That the Members of Parliament for the Borough be invited to accompany and support the deputation.

Appropriate letters were sent to Mr. Kenneth Robinson, M.P., and Alderman Mrs. Jeger, M.P., and to the Secretary to the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, requesting the Minister to receive a deputation.

On the 31st May, however, the Minister communicated with the Borough Council to the effect that he felt no useful purpose would be served by his receiving a deputation at that time.

On the 10th June, a letter was received from the London County Council that it would support representations made to the Minister of Transport, and, on the 28th June, a further letter was sent asking the Minister to reconsider his decision.

On the 7th July, Mr. Kenneth Robinson, M.P., in Parliament asked the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation why he had refused to receive the deputation, and the Minister's answer was to the effect that the question of electrification of the whole of the former London Midland and Scottish System was not one that could properly be discussed by the Minister with a local authority.

Following some further correspondence, Councillor Miss E.M. Haworth, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, informed members of the Borough Council at its meeting on the 28th July, that the Minister would himself visit Gloucester Avenue. This in fact he did on the 31st August.

On the 7th September, a letter was received from the Deputy Chairman of the British Transport Commission stating

- (a) that the British Transport Commission were fully alive to the conditions which have given rise to the complaints and representations from the Borough Council and the Medical Officer of Health and are most anxious to do everything in their power to mitigate the trouble;
- (b) it is inherent in the essential work performed at motive power depots in preparing steam locomotives for the work they are required to do, that smoke must be caused;

- (c) every possible reasonable expedient will be adopted to allay the complaints.
- (d) the change to other forms of motive power is not sufficiently advanced to enable the Transport Commission at this stage to make any definite statement either that steam locomotives will be withdrawn from the Camden Motive Power Depot in favour of some other type, or what period of time would be likely to elapse for any such schemes to be completed.

Since that time, the Report of the Committee on Air Pollution, under the Chairmanship of Sir Hugh Beaver, has been published, in which special reference was made to smoke caused by railways, and also the Report of the British Transport Commission upon the Modernisation and Re-Equipment of British Railways, which sets out the programme for gradually introducing other forms of motive power in place of steam.

Further correspondence has ensued in order to obtain information as to the date when electrification of the railway from Euston Station will be commenced or, alternatively, when steam locomotives will be replaced by diesel engines.

The Borough Council has set up a Special Committee on Air Pollution which had its first meeting on the 9th December, 1954.

These are some of the steps which the Borough Council and its Committees have taken to deal with the problem of air pollution and I trust it will reassure the residents of the Borough that the Council and its officers are fully alive to the nuisance which is being created, and have taken every possible step to ameliorate it.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

This Act, which came into operation on the 30th August, 1954, allows owners under certain circumstances to increase the rent of controlled property. One of the conditions of a permitted rent increase is that the house shall be in good repair and reasonably suitable for occupation.

The tenant can avoid the increase in rent if he can obtain a Certificate from the Borough Council to the effect that the premises are not in good repair and/or are not reasonably suitable for occupation having regard to the following matters:-

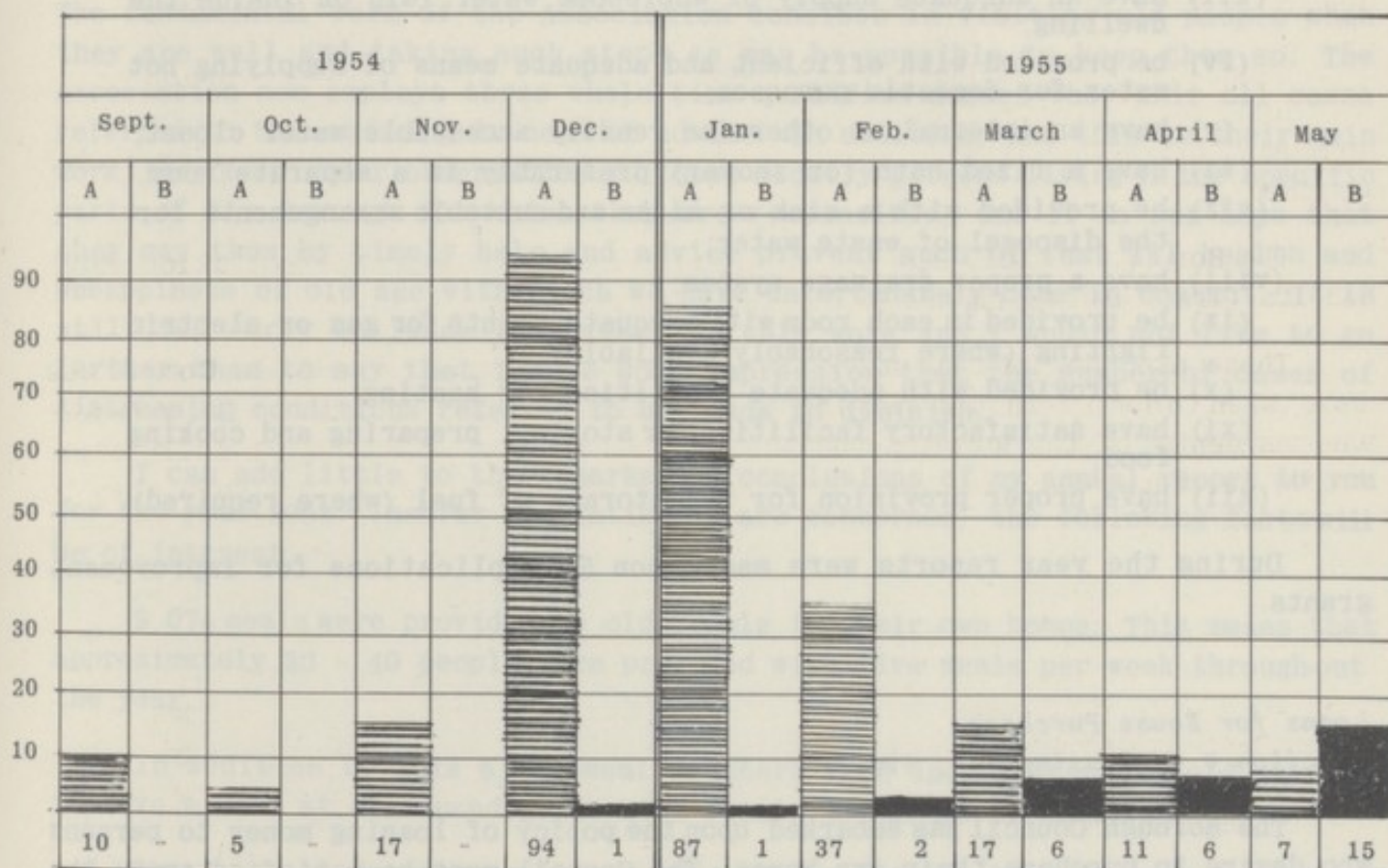
- (i) stability;
- (ii) freedom from damp;
- (iii) natural lighting;
- (iv) ventilation;
- (v) water supply;
- (vi) drainage and sanitary conveniences; and
- (vii) facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of water.

The duty of providing these Certificates falls upon the Public Health Department, and from 30th August, 1954 to the end of May 1955, 282 Certificates have been issued.

I would say immediately that the Public Health Department is not concerned in helping a landlord to put up rent, nor in assisting tenants to avoid such increase. The Department is interested purely and simply in securing improvements in property so that it is fit for human habitation and will provide homes in which adults and children can live in a healthy manner.

From a health point of view, success is measured not so much by the number of Certificates issued as by those which have been revoked, that is, houses where repairs have been carried out to meet the requirements of the Certificate.

The following diagram shows the number of Certificates applied for each month, and the number revoked.



Note: A Certificate issued B Certificate revoked

Of these 285 applications, certificates were refused in three cases.

The number of Certificates revoked is small, but it must be remembered that in a large number of instances there has not been sufficient time for the necessary work to be carried out, and, in fact, in the month of May there were more Certificates revoked than in any previous three months put together.

It must not be thought that a landlord can refuse entirely to remedy the defects set out on a Certificate of Disrepair, provided he does not increase the rent. If any defect constitutes a statutory nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 or renders the house unfit for human habitation within the meaning of the Housing Act, 1936, the normal procedure of the Public Health Department operates to remedy such defects as are considered dangerous and injurious to health.

Improvement Grants

(Section 20 - Housing Act, 1949, as amended by Section 16 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954)

In certain circumstances an owner of property can obtain from the Borough Council half the cost of improvements to a maximum of £400 per unit of accommodation. Every such application for a grant is considered by the Public Health Department in order that the Borough Council may be satisfied that these improvements conform with the appropriate by-laws and that the premises attain a standard of fitness for habitation in accordance with the twelve conditions set out in Circular 36/54, which are that the premises must -

- (i) be in a good state of repair and substantially free from damp;
- (ii) have each room properly lighted and ventilated;
- (iii) have an adequate supply of wholesome water laid on inside the dwelling;
- (iv) be provided with efficient and adequate means of supplying hot water for domestic purposes;
- (v) have an internal or otherwise readily accessible water closet;
- (vi) have a fixed bath (or shower) preferably in a separate room;
- (vii) be provided with a sink or sinks and suitable arrangements for the disposal of waste water;
- (viii) have a proper drainage system;
- (ix) be provided in each room with adequate points for gas or electric lighting (where reasonably available);
- (x) be provided with adequate facilities for heating;
- (xi) have satisfactory facilities for storing, preparing and cooking food;
- (xii) have proper provision for the storage of fuel (where required).

During the year reports were made upon 53 applications for improvement grants.

Loans for House Purchase

(Section 4 of Housing Act, 1949)

The Borough Council has embarked upon the policy of loaning money to persons who desire to purchase their own homes. The Council must be satisfied as to the value of the premises, and that such premises are, or will be made in all respects fit for human habitation. All proposals are now considered from the latter point of view by the Public Health Department.

I would say that work in connection with the issue of Certificates of Disrepair, Improvement Grants, and Reports upon houses which residents desire to purchase has been welcomed by the department. It is work for which the Sanitary Inspector is particularly skilled and well trained and the Department is glad to participate in these new branches of housing which are so important in relation to health.

Once again it is my pleasure to report on the steps which are being taken to care for aged persons living in the Borough.

The centralisation of this work is entrusted to the St. Pancras Association for the Care of the Aged, a voluntary Association consisting of members of the Council and representatives of the various voluntary agencies in the Borough. It also receives most valuable help and co-operation from the local branches of the National Assistance Board and the Home Help Service of the London County Council.

The object of the Association is to protect the health of elderly persons living in the Borough and to bring to them a sense of friendship and happiness. The fundamental work of the Association consists in visiting old people when they are well and taking such steps as may be possible to keep them so. The Association now employs three whole time qualified nurses who visit all cases referred to them as being in need of advice. In addition, and this is their main work, they keep under observation all those elderly persons living in the specific parts of the Borough for which they are responsible, and it is our hope that they may thus by timely help and advice prevent much of that ill health and unhappiness of old age with which we have unfortunately come in contact. It is still too early to judge the effect of this work and I would not like to go further than to say that I have some impression that the number of cases of distressing conditions referred to us tends to diminish.

I can add little to the remarks and conclusions of my annual report to you for the year 1953. Insofar as statistics are concerned, the following facts will be of interest.

9,074 meals were provided to old people in their own homes. This means that approximately 30 - 40 people were provided with five meals per week throughout the year.

In addition to this 6,815 meal vouchers were issued to enable old persons to have a meal at a reduced price at a local restaurant of their choice.

When schemes for the provision of meals to old people were first considered the Executive Committee of the St. Pancras Association for the Care of the Aged felt that the demand might be so heavy that it would not be within the compass of the finances of the Association to meet all the requests that would be made. This, however, has not been so. Meals in their homes are provided to those old people who are more or less bedridden or housebound, whilst assisted meals in various restaurants are for those who are unable or have not the facilities to obtain a meal in their own homes. Very few, if any, requests have been refused, and the Committee have been somewhat surprised to find how few are the old persons who have required help in this direction.

During the course of the year a wireless set was supplied to 30 old persons. At the beginning of June 1955 there were 80 wireless sets on loan and I cannot exaggerate the happiness which this side of our work has brought to the old people in the borough.

Another feature which has been most successful is the provision of chiropody treatment. Some five years ago we held one session per week. To-day there is an average of 6½. The clinics are well attended and there is a waiting list. They are held not only in the south of the borough but also in the north and the following table sets out the position.

Raglan Street	No. of clinics during 1954	94
	No. of new cases	171
	No. of re-inspections	799
	Medical clinics	2
	No. of people seen at medical clinics	28
Prospect Terrace	No. of clinics during 1954	223
	No. of new cases	116
	No. of re-inspections	2,360
	No. of medical clinics	40
	No. of people seen at medical clinics	515

It will be noted that the Deputy Medical Officer of Health attends alternate weeks at each clinic to advise on individual problems affecting the health of old persons. We now have some 500 old people receiving regular care of the feet to whom we are bringing comfort and the ability "to get about".

The scheme for the provision of holidays continued as in previous years. 136 persons were sent away for a fortnight's holiday at Margate. The average age of those who went was 72.1 years.

I have left to the last a very important aspect of the work of the St. Pancras Association for the Care of the Aged. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the hundreds of visits which have been made to old people by our voluntary visitors, a band of some 60 individuals, each of whom visits one or two old people every week, and advises me of their worries and their needs.

The Home Help Service, the District Nurses, the clubs for old people, and the various entertainments and amusements all combine to bring a sense of comfort and interest to old people, and above all, that feeling that their welfare is really in the minds of the voluntary associations and members of the Council. The Council is making a grant of no less than £4,000 to the St. Pancras Association for the Care of the Aged for the year 1955-6. In addition, during 1954 the association itself raised £195 from Alexandra Rose Day, £200 from a dance, and received subscriptions and donations amounting to £237.

Conclusion

It now remains for me to express my thanks to the Council, and in particular the Public Health Committee for the help and encouragement I have received throughout the year. I also wish to express my appreciation of the co-operation I have received from the general practitioners of the Borough, my colleagues who are Chief Officers, and every member of my department.

I would say once again that it is a pleasure and a privilege to work in a Borough and for a Council as progressive as St. Pancras.

The variety of problems which confront a Medical Officer of Health in this Borough are a challenge to his resources, his imagination and ingenuity. No Medical Officer of Health could wish for a better opportunity for research in environmental and social problems. No Medical Officer of Health could expect a more happy co-operation from both official and voluntary sources than I have received in this Borough, and for this I am deeply grateful.

It will be appreciated that I could not present this report were it not for the help of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Chief Clerk and every member of my department.

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

(as at 31st December, 1954)

The Mayor (ex-officio); Councillor Miss E.M. Haworth (Chairman) and Councillor Miss F.L.M. Freeman (Vice-Chairman); Alderman Mrs. M.A. Foster; Councillors Mrs. L.A. Arabin, T. Barker, Mrs. L. Bartlett, Mrs. L.A. Bolt, Mrs. H. Chandler, R.D. Douglas, Evan Evans, Mrs. G.S. Jones, A.P. Lawrence, J. Lawrence and F.C. Smith.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

<i>Town Clerk and Solicitor</i>	R.C.E. Austin, LL.M.
<i>Borough Treasurer and Accountant</i>	J.W. Cooke, F.I.M.T.A., A.S.A.A.
<i>Borough Engineer and Surveyor</i>	C.S. Bainbridge, M.I.C.E., F.R.I.C.S., M.I.Mun.E.
<i>Housing Manager</i>	A.W. Davey, A.I.A.S., A.I.Hsg.
<i>Borough Librarian</i>	W.A. Taylor, M.C., F.L.A.
<i>Building Surveyor and Manager</i>	A.E. Ullmer
<i>Superintendent Registrar</i>	J.M. Lander

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

St. Pancras Town Hall, Euston Road, N.W.1.

Superintendent Registrar: John M. Lander.
Deputy Superintendent Registrar: Henry J. Millichap.

St. Pancras Sub-District	Registrar	Day and Hour of Fixed Attendance
North	Edward Denis Muffett	Daily, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Monday) Tuesday) Wednesday) 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Thursday) Friday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
South-East	Alice Andrews (Miss)	Daily, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Monday) Wednesday) 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Thursday) Friday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
South-West	Stanley Western Kirkup	Daily, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Monday) Wednesday) 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Thursday) Friday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Alice K. Kimmance (Mrs.)	}	St. Pancras Town Hall, Euston Road, N.W.1.
Joseph Mahoney		
Edward Denis Muffett		

Hours of Attendance:

Daily, 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Dennis H. Geffen, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Susan M. Tracy, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Public Analyst

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

Chief Sanitary and Housing Inspector

E. W. Winchester

Deputy Chief Sanitary and Housing Inspector

W. B. Dykes

Inspectors of Food and Food Places. (3)

S.W. Capel (*Senior Food Inspector*)

R. Warren

R.N. Thomas

Inspectors of Factories. (3)

J.A. Hoare

I. Williams

Miss D.M. Richardson

District Inspectors. (14)

B.V. Cryer

H.P. Price

J.E. Davies

E.S. Rushton

C.A. Engledow

A.A. Sleet

E.W.C. George (Resigned 23.10.54)

D.H. Smith

T.H. Hague

H.E. Westripp

K.J. Lambert

R.C. Whittaker

J. Marginson

J.H. Willett

Clerical Staff. (12)

V.R. Meurice, *Chief Clerk*

C.W. Smith, *First Clerk*

A.J. Wilson

G.F. Peeling

Miss M.J. Barnes

Miss B. Pinnock

Mrs. I.E. Burgoyne

J.F.S. Dove,

W.J. Flett (H.M. Forces)

E. Driscoll

Miss S. Smith

N.L.B. Collier

J.J. Bevan (Temporary)

Health Officers. (3)

Miss A. Mackie

Miss R.W. Ventress

Miss J.M. Minns

SECTION 1

General Information and Statistical Summary

General

The borough of St. Pancras is about 4 miles long, extending from near Oxford Street in the south to Highgate in the north, and averages about a mile in width, from the Outer Circle of Regent's Park in the west to York Way in the east.

Summary of Statistics

Area of the borough	2,694 acres
Area of various public open spaces	553 acres
Population (1951 Census)	138,377
Population (Registrar General's mid-1954 estimate)	136,400
Number of persons per acre (estimated average)	51
Rateable value	£2,161,630
Product of a penny rate, about	£8,715
General rate in the £ for the year	21s.

Summary of Vital Statistics

Net registered live births	2,168
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of estimated population)	15.89
Deaths, all ages	1,338
Death rate (per 1,000 of estimated population)	9.81
Infantile deaths	39
Infantile death rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.98
Tuberculosis deaths	38
Tuberculosis death rate (per 1,000 of estimated population)	27

Marriages.

The following table shows the number of marriages which have taken place in the Borough since 1939, and the marriage rates for those years.

Year	C. of E.	R. C.	Chapels	Super- intendent Registrar's Office.	Total Marriages.	Estimated Population.	Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population
1939	741	266	76	1,346	2,429	167,300	29.04
1940	815	221	80	1,235	2,351	133,200	35.30
1941	534	185	56	792	1,567	103,770	30.20
1942	529	152	42	687	1,410	105,900	26.62
1943	445	121	33	602	1,201	108,640	22.10
1944	426	130	32	556	1,144	105,780	21.62
1945	589	175	51	695	1,510	111,400	27.10
1946	471	148	25	853	1,497	129,410	23.12
1947	405	179	32	961	1,577	136,700	23.06
1948	452	170	32	921	1,575	140,200	22.46
1949	389	221	23	934	1,567	141,330	22.17
1950	393	238	31	808	1,470	141,300	20.80
1951	429	245	54	766	1,494	139,100	21.48
1952	369	235	39	786	1,429	139,600	20.46
1953	338	252	46	794	1,430	138,400	20.66
1954	359	289	45	788	1,481	136,400	21.71

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

	Telephone
St. Pancras School for Mothers, 1, Amptill Square, N.W.1.	EUS 2972
Camden Town Welfare Centre, Barnes House, Camden Road, N.W.1.	GUL 1667
Kentish Town Welfare Centre, Raglan Street, N.W.5.	GUL 1389
Queen's Crescent Welfare Centre, Queen's Crescent, N.W.5.	GUL 2988
Somers Town Welfare Centre, Chamberlain House, Ossulston Street, N.W.1.	EUS 2380
South Highgate Welfare Centre, 1, St. Alban's Road, N.W.5.	GUL 2008
University College Hospital, Maternity and Child Welfare Department, Huntley Street, W.C.1.	EUS 5050

Tuberculosis Chest Clinic.

	Telephone
26, Margaret Street, W.1.	LAN 4112/3/4

Day Nurseries.

	Telephone
Caversham Road, N.W.5.	GUL 5769
Margaret, 42, Phoenix Road, N.W.1.	EUS 1822
254-256, Camden Road, N.W.1.	GUL 2910
Coram Gardens, 41, Brunswick Square, W.C.1.	TER 6054
1, Amptill Square, N.W.1.	EUS 3686
Kentish Town, 27, Gospel Oak Grove, N.W.5.	GUL 2906
South Highgate, Chester Road, N.19	ARC 4921
Regent's Park, 4, Prince Albert Road, N.W.1.	GUL 4037

Nursing Associations.

Telephone

North London District Nursing Association, 6 & 7, Canonbury Place, N.1. CAN 1955
 Hampstead District Nursing Association, 3, Pond Street, N.W.3 HAM 6406
 Metropolitan District Nursing Association, 18, Montague Street, W.C.1. MUS 0352
 Maternity Nursing Association, 235, Camden Road, N.7. NOR 1723

Hospitals in the Borough

Name and Address of Hospital	Telephone Number	Authority under which functioning	Number of Beds
British Hospital for Functional Mental and Nervous Disorders, 72, Camden Road, N.W.1.	GUL 2041	Paddington Group 21	None
Eastman Dental, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.	TER 8426	Teaching Hospital (26)	6
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, 144, Euston Road, N.W.1.	EUS 2501	Board of Governors, Royal Free Hospital	161
Hampstead General and N.W. London (Out-Patients' Department), Bayham Street, N.W.1.	GUL 1734	Board of Governors, Royal Free Hospital	None
Highgate Wing, Whittington, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.19	ARC 3070	Archway Group 19	343
Hostel of St. Luke (Clergy Nursing Home for Clergy of Church of England and their dependants only) 14, Fitzroy Square, W.1.	EUS 1382	Disclaimed hospital	30
Medical Rehabilitation Centre 152 Camden Road, N.W.1.	GUL 1124	Paddington Group 21	None
London Foot, 33, Fitzroy Square, W.1.	MUS 0602	Paddington Group 21	None
London Skin, 40, Fitzroy Square, W.1.	MUS 1411	Paddington Group 21	None
National Temperance, Hampstead Road N.W.1.	EUS 5206	Paddington Group 21	142
Royal Ear, Huntley Street, W.C.1	EUS 5050	Department of U.C.H.	53
Royal Free, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.	TER 6411	Teaching Hospital (3)	204
Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.	TER 4311	Teaching Hospital (16)	112
St. Saviours (Women only), 10, Osnaburgh Street, N.W.1.	EUS 2770	Disclaimed hospital	19
University College, Gower Street, W.C.1.	EUS 5050	Teaching Hospital (4)	626
University College (St. Pancras), St. Pancras Way, N.W.1.	EUS 4411	Board of Governors, U.C.H.	281
-do- for Tropical Diseases	EUS 4411	-do-	68

School Treatment Centres in St. Pancras

(By appointment only. Application in first instance to Divisional Treatment Organiser.)

Vision	Highgate New Town Clinic, Chester Road, N.19. St. Pancras Clinic, 26, Prince of Wales Road, N.W.5. Somers Town Treatment Centre, Chalton Street, N.W.1.
Dental	Highgate New Town Clinic. St. Pancras Clinic. Somers Town Treatment Centre.
Nutrition	Highgate New Town Clinic. Somers Town Treatment Centre.
Rheumatism	Hampstead General Hospital, Bayham Street, N.W.1.
Ears, Nose and Throat	Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Whittington Hospital, Highgate Wing, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.W.5.
Enuresis	Highgate New Town Clinic.
Audiology	Somers Town Treatment Centre.
Orthoptic	Somers Town Treatment Centre.
*Minor Ailments	Highgate New Town Clinic. St. Pancras Clinic. Somers Town Treatment Centre.

* Children may attend for treatment without appointment and are seen by the doctor, if necessary, on his next attendance.

Ambulance Facilities

In accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the London County Council, as the local health authority for the Administrative County of London, provides the following ambulance services free of charge:-

- (1) *Accidents* (wherever occurring) (Dial "999" (or follow the
Sudden illness (in the streets, public places { instructions given on the
or places of employment) { telephone instrument) and
{ ask for "AMBULANCE".
- (2) *Very urgent illness at home* (provided a medi- (Telephone:-
cal practitioner certifies that the case is { WATERloo 6000
one of life or death and arrangements have { CENTral 6301
been made with a hospital for the patient's { REGent 4000
admission) { RELiance 3622 or
{ NEW Cross 2645
- (3) *Maternity cases.* - Direct applications for
removal cannot be accepted for removal to
hospital *except* in emergencies occurring in
the street or other public place, when - *see*
(1) above. A doctor or midwife should apply
to the Emergency Bed Service. HOP 7181

Normally, if the expectant mother has booked
a bed at a hospital or nursing home, she is
in possession of a white card (Form L.A.S.23)
giving full instructions for summoning the
ambulance.
- (4) *Other illness.* - For the removal to and from
hospitals, etc., of sick persons, provided the
ambulance is ordered by the hospital authority,
by the Emergency Bed Service or, in certain
circumstances, by a private doctor. Application
should be in writing or by telephoning WATERloo 3311

Further particulars may be had on application to the Officer-in-Charge, London Ambulance Service, County Hall, S.E.1. Telephone enquiries relating to the ordering of ambulances to WATERloo 3311; general enquiries to WATERloo 5000, Ext. 6950.

Climatological Summary, Year 1954

Station, Camden Square, N.W.1. - Lat. 51° 33' N. Long. 0° 8' W.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Barometer												
Mean Pressure at 32°F. mbs. (reduced to M.S.L.)	1020.3	1010.5	1007.8	1024.2	1015.2	1014.1	1012.4	1011.3	1012.4	1014.1	1011.8	1013.6
Air Temperature -												
Mean of -												
A. Maximum °F	43.6	44.2	51.7	57.3	63.9	66.8	67.5	69.6	66.1	62.3	53.2	50.3
B. Minimum °F	34.2	34.4	39.0	39.4	47.6	52.5	54.5	54.4	51.4	50.6	41.6	41.1
Mean of A and B °F	38.9	39.3	45.3	48.3	55.7	59.7	61.0	62.0	58.7	56.5	47.4	45.7
Difference from average (1906-1935) °F	-2.3	-1.3	+0.7	-1.3	-0.1	-2.1	-4.0	-2.3	-1.1	+4.1	+2.4	+4.6
Mean relative humidity per cent	86	86	84	74	70	76	76	82	80	86	94	87
Earth temperature at 4 ft. depth °F	45.8	42.4	43.7	46.3	49.4	53.8	56.2	57.4	56.7	54.6	51.6	48.0
Bright sunshine -												
Total observed (daily-mean) Hr	1.54	1.43	2.72	5.29	4.29	4.70	4.31	4.26	4.91	3.01	1.70	1.18
Percentage of average	162	89	92	121	71	69	69	75	117	112	124	147
Rainfall (rain-gauge level, 110 ft.) -												
Number of days precipitation	10	15	16	5	16	16	17	15	19	15	18	8
Total fall In	1.04	2.22	2.15	0.29	1.64	3.42	3.01	3.41	1.76	2.19	3.21	1.57
Percentage of average (1881-1915)	56	133	117	19	93	169	126	154	97	83	136	65

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.

Year	Total Rainfall.	
	Days	Inches
1945	152	21.57
1946	166	29.51
1947	140	20.98
1948	146	23.48
1949	111	17.61
1950	165	24.68
1951	185	32.58
1952	162	24.26
1953	134	20.57
1954	170	25.91

S E C T I O N 2

Births and Deaths

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1954

Population

The civilian population, as estimated by the Registrar-General, mid-1954, was: - 136,400. Comparable estimates for preceding years are set out on page

Registered Live Births

	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population
Legitimate	972	975	1,947	
Illegitimate	120	101	221	
	<u>1,092</u>	<u>1,076</u>	<u>2,168</u>	<u>15.89</u>

Comparable figures for preceding years are set out on pages 13 and 14.

Registered Still Births

	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
Legitimate	18	20	38	
Illegitimate	3	4	7	
	<u>21</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>20.33</u>

Comparable figures for preceding years are set out on page 14.

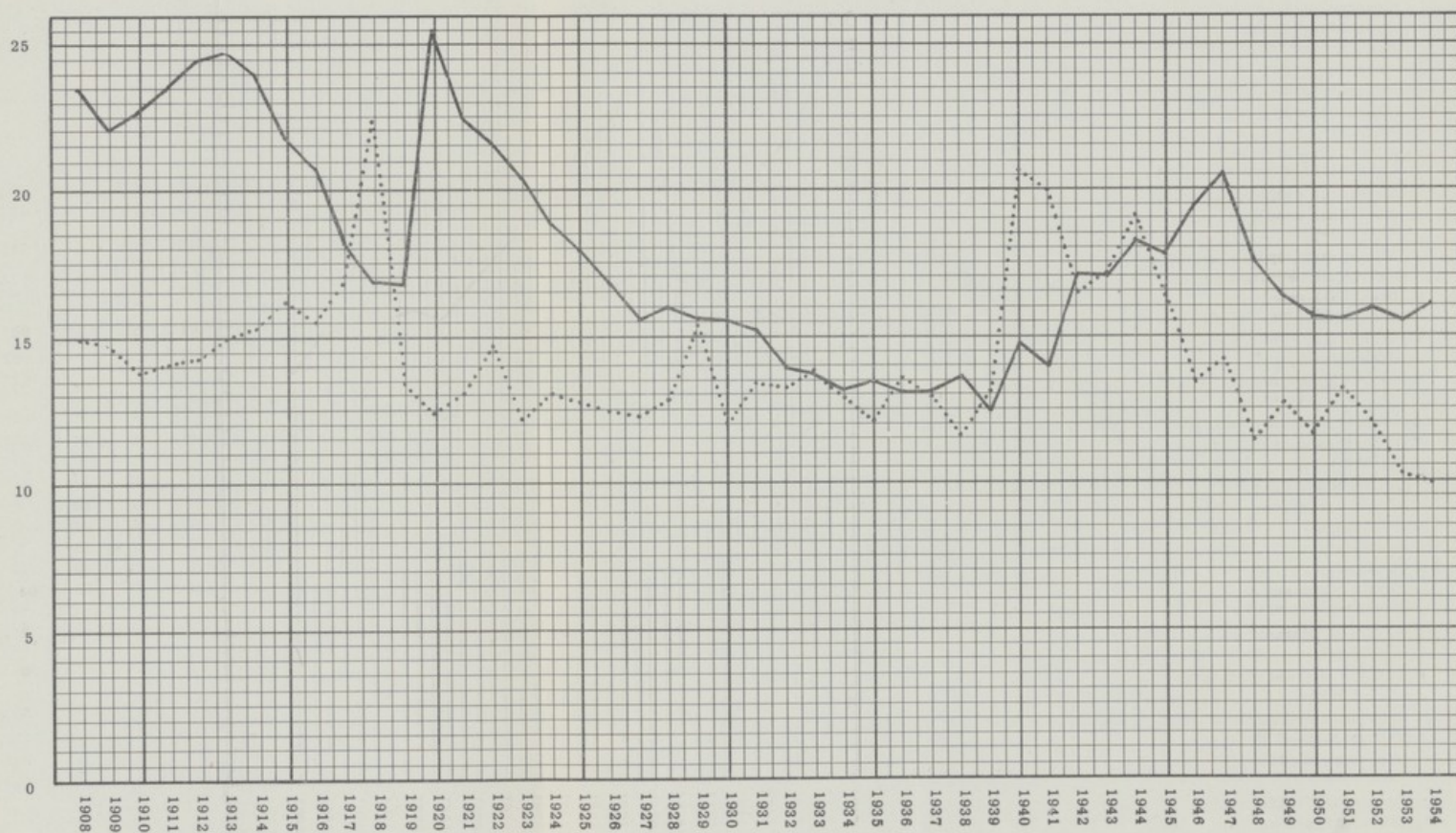
Deaths - All Ages

M.	F.	Total	Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population
737	601	1,338	9.81

Comparable figures for preceding years are set out on page 13.

— LIVE BIRTH RATE } for the Borough, per 1,000 population
 DEATH RATE

(To face page 10)



CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS, WITH AGE DISTRIBUTION - 1954

Causes of death	Ages - Both Sexes									Totals	
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75-			
	M	F									
All Causes	39	4	6	11	78	367	393	440	737	601	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	1	9	18	6	2	28	8	
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	9	1	
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	4	1	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-	-	1	8	11	7	13	14	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	7	48	25	7	71	16	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	2	9	5	4	-	20	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	-	10	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	-	-	3	13	43	51	46	80	72	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	2	
16. Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	3	6	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	-	-	3	25	39	54	46	75	
18. Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	-	8	63	82	85	139	99	
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	22	18	19	
20. Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	3	26	21	55	45	60	
21. Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	1	-	10	25	23	24	35	
22. Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	
23. Pneumonia	6	-	-	-	-	10	16	28	33	27	
24. Bronchitis	3	1	-	-	2	28	30	38	64	38	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	4	3	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	7	20	4	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	1	5	5	5	2	7	11	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
31. Congenital malformations	7	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	7	7	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	21	2	1	-	9	23	19	19	52	42	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	3	1	5	5	5	4	17	6	
34. All other accidents	-	1	-	1	2	5	8	11	18	10	
35. Suicide	-	-	-	2	6	12	4	2	18	8	
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE - 1954

from stated causes with age distribution

Cause of death	A g e											Total deaths under 1 year	
	Under 1 day	1 day to 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	M.	F.	
Thymic Enlargement	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Pneumonia	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	2	4	
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	
Meconium Ileus	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Gastro-Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Peritonitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Congenital Malformations	2	2	1	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	4	3	
Injury at Birth	3	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	
Atelectasis	6	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	4	3	
Maternal Toxaemia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Immaturity	2	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	4	1	
Infanticide	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
All Causes	16	10	3	-	-	29	2	4	4	-	23	16	

Death Rates of Infants under 1 year of age

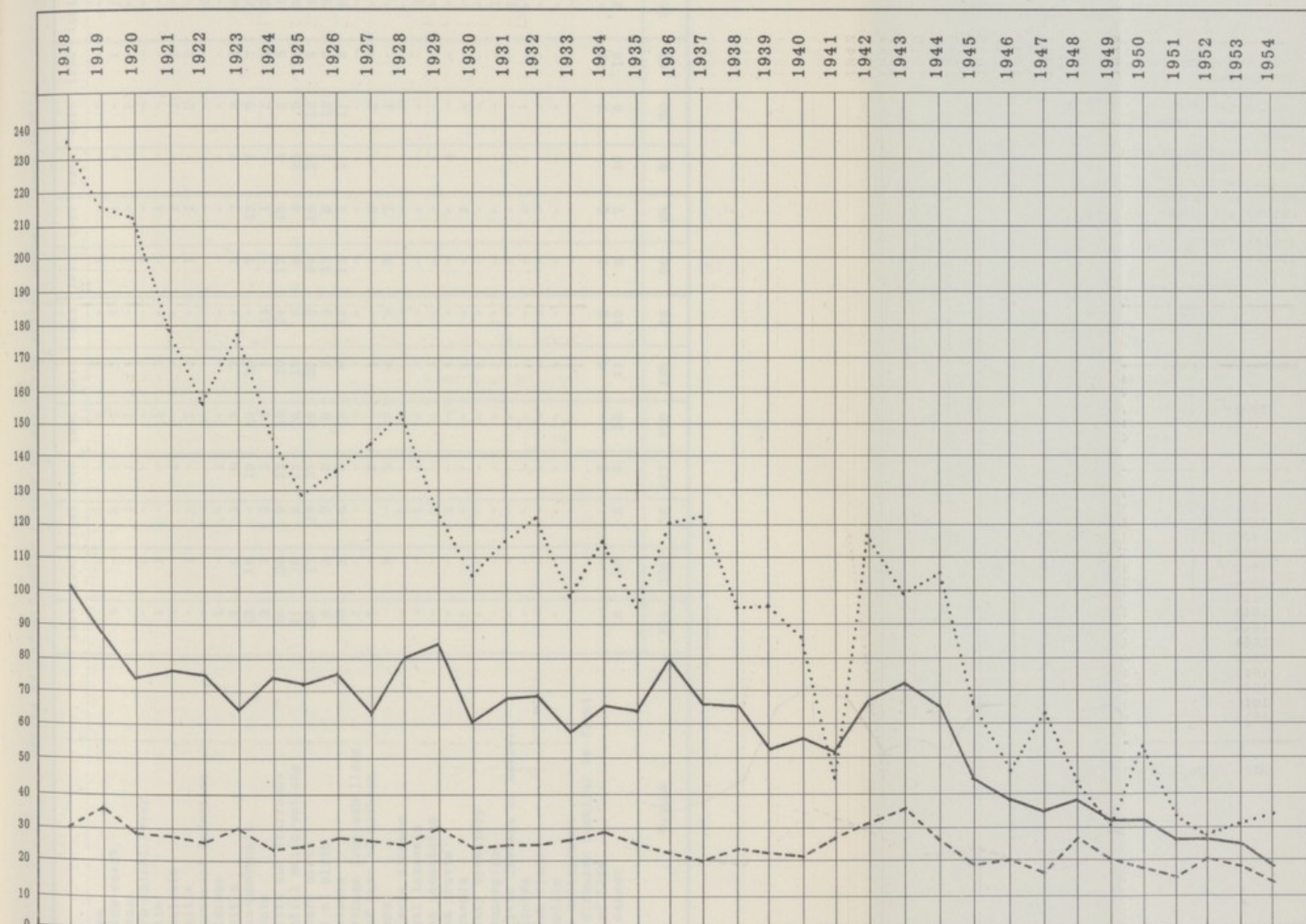
Year	Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	All infants per 1,000 live births	All infants: Death rates comparison	
				London Administrative County	England and Wales
1954	16	32	18	21	26
1953	24	30	24	25	27
1952	25	28	26	24	28
1951	25	32	26	26	30
1950	28	52	31	26	30
1949	31	30	31	29	32
1948	36	42	37	31	34
1947	30	61	34	37	41
1946	37	47	38	41	43
1945	40	65	44	43	46
1944	57	105	64	51	45
1943	66	99	71	51	49
1942	59	117	66	51	51
1941	52	44	51	58	60
1940	52	86	56	49	57
1939	46	94	52	48	51

See also tables on pages 13 and 14.

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FOR THE BOROUGH

(To face page 11)

——— INFANTILE (under the age of 12 months) } per 1,000 registered live births
 - - - - - NEO-NATAL (" " " " 4 weeks) }
 ILLEGITIMATE (" " " " 12 months) per 1,000 illegitimate live births



Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age, from stated causes, since 1939

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Measles	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	5	-	8	3	1	2	3	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Influenza	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Convulsions	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis	3	4	1	6	6	3	1	8	2	2	4	2	4	1	3	3
Broncho-pneumonia	13	16	-	10	10	20	-	7	13	7	7	7	8	-	1	-
Pneumonia	2	2	9	2	3	1	12	-	1	-	1	3	3	8	7	6
Enteritis and diarrhoea	30	29	9	23	18	20	24	13	13	4	2	5	1	4	2	1
Congenital malformations	11	10	8	13	10	13	6	8	8	13	5	11	9	9	10	7
Premature birth	30	17	19	27	28	25	7	24	15	20	12	7	4	10	4	5
Injury at birth	4	3	2	3	8	7	4	12	9	9	13	7	9	13	11	4
Atelectasis	2	5	4	5	8	6	13	11	7	21	11	8	8	8	7	7
Haemorrhage from umbilicus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lack of care of newborn	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Violence	-	9	-	3	-	6	4	3	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mikulier's disease	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternal toxæmia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Melaena neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Icterus gravis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septicaemia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bacillary dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intussusception	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Haemolytic disease of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1
Infanticide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meconium Ileus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peritonitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thymic enlargement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases peculiar to first year of life	-	-	-	8	-	4	2	1	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Other causes	10	10	8	8	32	11	10	5	7	10	5	10	2	-	5	-
Totals	114	108	74	117	130	123	86	96	95	91	70	67	56	56	52	39

Vital Statistics of Borough of St. Pancras since 1918

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		Under 4 weeks	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	Number	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	Number	Rate per 1,000 nett live births	Number	Rate per 1,000 nett live births
1918	196,883	3,318	16.8	3,914	22.3	340	102	98	30
1919	228,585	3,824	16.7	2,930	13.4	336	88	143	37
1920	228,980	5,934	25.4	2,895	12.4	435	73	171	29
1921	212,900	4,764	22.4	2,778	13.0	360	76	135	28
1922	212,500	4,559	21.5	3,107	14.6	337	74	117	26
1923	214,400	4,348	20.3	2,585	12.1	272	63	129	30
1924	214,600	4,112	18.8	2,848	13.0	303	74	96	23
1925	216,300	3,880	17.9	2,745	12.7	280	72	95	24
1926	216,800	3,612	16.7	2,680	12.4	274	76	98	27
1927	213,200	3,299	15.5	2,621	12.3	205	62	85	26
1928	206,000	3,274	15.9	2,618	12.7	261	80	82	25
1929	204,400	3,170	15.5	3,126	15.3	262	83	95	30
1930	204,400	3,208	15.4	2,478	11.9	194	60	75	23
1931	195,600	2,955	15.1	2,601	13.3	200	68	71	24
1932	194,000	2,684	13.8	2,545	13.1	186	69	64	24
1933	190,900	2,589	13.6	2,608	13.7	151	58	69	27
1934	187,540	2,449	13.1	2,408	12.8	160	65	70	29
1935	185,300	2,466	13.3	2,219	12.0	155	63	60	24
1936	183,900	2,389	13.0	2,478	13.5	190	79	52	22
1937	181,900	2,364	13.0	2,329	12.8	154	65	48	20
1938	179,400	2,433	13.5	2,063	11.5	156	64	57	23
1939	167,300	2,187	12.3	2,170	13.0	114	52	49	22
1940	133,200	1,948	14.6	2,728	20.5	108	56	41	21
1941	103,770	1,434	13.8	2,055	19.8	74	51	39	27
1942	105,900	1,785	16.9	1,730	16.3	117	66	55	31
1943	108,640	1,836	16.9	1,842	17.0	130	71	66	36
1944	105,780	1,914	18.1	2,001	18.9	123	64	52	27
1945	111,400	1,957	17.6	1,806	16.2	86	44	37	19
1946	129,410	2,494	19.3	1,717	13.3	96	38	51	20
1947	136,700	2,793	20.4	1,916	14.0	95	34	47	17
1948	140,200	2,447	17.4	1,596	11.3	91	37	65	26
1949	141,330	2,290	16.2	1,774	12.5	70	31	45	20
1950	141,300	2,188	15.5	1,630	11.5	67	31	39	18
1951	139,100	2,146	15.4	1,803	13.0	56	26	32	15
1952	139,600	2,186	15.7	1,658	11.9	56	26	43	20
1953	138,400	2,123	15.3	1,399	10.1	52	24	39	18
1954	136,400	2,168	15.9	1,338	9.81	39	18	29	13

Still Births, Illegitimate Births, and Deaths of Illegitimate Children.

Year.	Still Births.		Illegitimate Births.		Deaths of Illegitimate Children.			
	Number (Illegit- imates in brackets)	Rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	Number.	Rate per cent. of live births.	under 1 year.		Under 4 weeks.	
					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate births	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate births
1918	-	-	310	9.5	75	237	18	57
1919	-	-	302	8.4	69	216	17	53
1920	-	-	332	5.6	68	212	15	46
1921	-	-	264	5.5	46	178	15	58
1922	-	-	254	5.6	40	157	7	28
1923	-	-	247	5.7	44	177	15	60
1924	-	-	242	5.9	36	147	8	33
1925	-	-	243	6.3	31	129	10	42
1926	-	-	226	6.3	31	135	10	43
1927	-	-	228	6.9	33	142	15	65
1928	-	-	238	7.3	37	152	17	70
1929	114(17)	34.7	246	7.8	31	123	8	32
1930	103(16)	31.1	269	8.4	29	105	12	43
1931	104(13)	33.9	245	8.3	29	114	12	47
1932	78(13)	28.2	214	8.0	27	121	10	45
1933	88(15)	32.8	227	8.8	23	99	17	73
1934	77(8)	30.4	239	9.8	28	114	14	57
1935	94(11)	36.7	218	8.8	21	95	11	50
1936	103 (9)	41.3	233	9.7	28	120	12	52
1937	78(14)	31.9	221	9.3	28	121	10	43
1938	83(17)	32.9	282	11.6	27	94	9	31
1939	60 (6)	26.7	265	11.7	26	94)	Records suspended.	
1940	66(10)	32.8	197	9.8	17	86)		
1941	34 (6)	23.2	159	10.8	7	44)		
1942	48 (8)	26.2	188	10.2	22	117)		
1943	47(11)	25.0	274	14.5	27	99)		
1944	59(13)	29.9	287	14.5	30	105)		
1945	56(13)	27.8	325	16.1	21	65)		
1946	64(11)	25.0	297	11.6	14	47)		
1947	70 (8)	24.4	313	11.2	19	61)		
1948	46 (6)	18.4	281	11.5	12	42)		
1949	46 (3)	19.7	234	10.2	7	30)		
1950	37(11)	16.6	230	10.1	12	52	7	30
1951	42 (6)	19.2	219	10.2	7	32	3	14
1952	40 (6)	18.0	213	9.7	6	28	4	19
1953	37 (3)	17.3	236	11.1	7	30	6	25
1954	45 (7)	20.3	221	10.2	7	32	6	27

Maternal Mortality in Borough of St. Pancras in 1954

Cause of Death	Ages							Conditions		
	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45 and upward	Married	Single	Widowed
Haemorrhage from Premature delivery of dead foetus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Deaths from Puerperal Causes during 1954 and preceding years

Year	Sepsis	Other Causes	Total	Rate per 1,000 live and still Births		
				Sepsis	Other Causes	Total
1939	1	2	3	0.44	0.89	1.33
1940	3	3	6	1.49	1.49	2.98
1941	1	3	4	0.68	2.04	2.72
1942	5	3	8	2.73	1.63	4.36
1943	-	1	1	-	0.53	0.53
1944	2	4	6	1.01	2.03	3.04
1945	3	2	5	1.49	0.99	2.48
1946	2	2	4	0.78	0.78	1.56
1947	1	-	1	0.35	-	0.35
1948	3	-	3	1.20	-	1.20
1949	4	1	5	1.71	0.43	2.14
1950	2	1	3	0.89	0.45	1.34
1951	1	2	3	0.45	0.90	1.35
1952	1	2	3	0.45	0.90	1.35
1953	-	1	1	-	0.46	0.46
1954	-	1	1	-	0.45	0.45

Deaths from Cancer of St. Pancras Residents during 1954

Situation of Disease	Ages										Totals	
	0-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 and up	M.	F.
Lip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Tongue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	-
Fauces	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Nasopharynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Hypopharynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Pharynx	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	1
Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	7	1
Stomach	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	11	7	-	13	14
Large Intestine	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	9	6	1	12	15
Rectum	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	7	1	5	11
Gallbladder	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	3
Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	3	-	2	7
Peritoneum	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Larynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Lung and Bronchus	-	-	-	-	7	16	32	25	6	1	71	16
Mediastinum	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Breast	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	5	4	-	-	20
Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	-	-	10
Ovary	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	5	-	1	-	10
Vagina	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Vulva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	1	10	-
Kidney	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	4	2
Bladder	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	4	1	10	3
Skin	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Brain	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
Nerves of Stomach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Adrenal Gland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Jaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Femur	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bone (Not Stated)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Multiple Disseminated	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	1
Lymphatic Tissue	-	1	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	5	3
Site not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
All Sites	-	1	2	5	14	40	72	96	57	9	164	132

The following table shows the number of deaths of St. Pancras persons from certain diseases during the years 1918 to 1954:-

Year.	Cancer.	Tubercu- losis.	Heart Disease.	Pneumonia (all forms)	Bronchitis.	Population
1918	269	485	378	376	228	196,883
1919	245	341	360	179	301	228,585
1920	299	312	423	197	236	228,980
1921	290	304	411	173	276	212,900
1922	302	315	431	265	308	212,500
1923	319	272	394	201	223	214,400
1924	298	271	398	200	304	214,600
1925	324	231	381	204	274	216,300
1926	301	212	388	155	259	216,800
1927	292	217	448	207	227	213,200
1928	321	216	465	181	138	206,000
1929	297	250	603	295	255	204,400
1930	357	189	430	160	106	204,400
1931	355	206	553	203	143	195,600
1932	359	189	590	184	99	194,000
1933	354	195	656	168	100	190,900
1934	336	173	574	212	84	187,540
1935	326	139	607	156	68	185,300
1936	361	165	582	182	90	183,900
1937	337	163	579	216	81	181,900
1938	344	133	556	151	52	179,400
1939	359	130	581	146	85	167,300
1940	310	160	585	176	226	133,200
1941	260	123	414	153	129	103,770
1942	255	147	398	118	130	105,900
1943	288	117	416	141	168	108,640
1944	294	128	458	137	158	105,780
1945	323	127	399	113	145	111,400
1946	275	98	441	116	167	129,410
1947	342	105	447	149	170	136,700
1948	321	98	378	82	94	140,200
1949	344	105	453	118	127	141,330
1950	344	76	482	87	106	141,300
1951	338	73	533	118	158	139,100
1952	343	46	439	78	148	139,600
1953	266	39	422	85	149	138,400
1954	296	38	439	60	102	136,400

Deaths from Tuberculosis of St. Pancras Residents during 1954

Situation of Disease	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 and upwards		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	2	1	4	2	11	1	5	1	1	1	28	8	
Central nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Lymphatic system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
All Sites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	1	2	1	4	2	11	1	6	1	1	1	30	8	

SECTION 3

Notifiable Diseases

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

A. Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Sections 192 and 304).

Cholera
Continued Fever
Diphtheria
Enteric Fever (including typhoid and paratyphoid).
Erysipelas
Membranous Croup
Relapsing Fever
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever
Small-pox (Variola)
Typhus Fever

B. Under Regulations made by the Minister of Health under powers contained in the Public Health Act, 1936 (Sections 143-146)

Acute Encephalitis (Regulation No.2259, 1949)
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia (Regulation No.299, 1953)
Acute Poliomyelitis (Regulation No.2259, 1949)
Acute Primary Pneumonia (Regulation No.299, 1953)
Dysentery (Regulation No.299, 1953)
Leprosy (Regulation No.1036, 1951) (*See (a) below*)
Malaria (Regulation No. 299, 1953)
Measles (Regulation No.1100, 1938)
Meningococcal Infection (Regulation No.2259, 1949)
Puerperal Pyrexia (Regulation No.1081, 1951)
Scabies (Regulation No.1016, 1943) (*See (c) below*)
Tuberculosis (Regulation No.704, 1952)
Whooping Cough (Regulation No.1100, 1938)

C. Under London County Council Order - Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Sections 192 and 305).

Anthrax (1909)
Glanders (1909)
Hydrophobia (1909)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum (1910) (*See (b) below*)

D. Under Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 17, as amended by National Health Service Act, 1946, Tenth Schedule) -

Food Poisoning.

E. Under Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) - (Regulations of Local Government Board, 1900) -

Plague.

F. Under Section 66 of the Factories Act, 1937, the following conditions are notifiable to the Chief Inspector of Factories -

Poisoning due to lead, phosphorus, arsenic, mercury, carbon bisulphide, aniline, benzene, manganese.

Anthrax.

Toxic Jaundice due to the use of certain industrial preparations.

Epitheliomatous ulceration due to the use of tar and other materials.

Chrome ulceration.

Compressed air illness.

Toxic anaemia.

If the case occurs in a factory the occupier of the factory must notify both the District Factory Inspector, whose address is 324, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, and the appointed factory doctor.

(a) Notifiable to the Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health.

(b) Also Regulation No. 971 made by Minister of Health (1.10.26) amended by S.R.O. No. 419 (1928) and No. 35 (1937). Notifiable to County Medical Officer of Health for London.

(c) Scabies is not notifiable where to the knowledge of the medical practitioner a case has occurred in the house and has been notified within the 28 days immediately preceding the date on which he first became aware of the disease in the case he is attending.

Cases of Scabies and Vermin may be treated free of charge at St. Pancras Public Health Annexe, Prospect Terrace, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1 (opposite Royal Free Hospital) Telephone: TERMINUS 8567 between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. and on Saturday 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Psittacosis is not compulsorily notifiable, but information may be given to Dr. R.H. Barrett, Ministry of Health, Savile Row.

During the course of the year we received information that a canary bought from a shop in St. Pancras had died, and that the death might be due to Psittacosis a disease peculiar to canaries, parrots and other birds. This disease is infectious and can be conveyed to man from birds suffering from it.

The pet stores from which the bird had been bought were kept under close observation. Some birds were destroyed, the cages were cleansed with a strong disinfectant, and records were kept of the name and address of every purchaser of a bird. A daily check was kept on the shop and arrangements made for immediate notification should any bird suffer any further illness or any

member of the staff be absent from duty on account of sickness. No further case of parrot disease occurred amongst the remaining birds in the stores, nor was any member of the staff taken ill.

Removal to Hospital.

Removal to hospital in certain circumstances of cases of Chicken-pox, German Measles, Measles, Mumps and Scarlet Fever may be effected by telephoning to the Public Health Department (TERminus 7070).

In the case of other infectious diseases application should be made direct to the Emergency Bed Service (HOP. 7181).

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1954.

(with 1953 comparison)

Showing number of revised diagnoses

Disease	Notifications						Diagnosis Subsequently revised	
	Under 1		1 and over		Totals		1953	1954
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954		
Acute Influenzal and Acute Primary Pneumonia	4	1	99	62	103	63	2	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	35	4	36	5	14	1
Diphtheria and membranous croup	-	-	8	4	8	4	4	4
Dysentery	16	9	145	162	161	171	8	2
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	3	2	3	2	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	26	18	26	18	1	1
Food poisoning	1	2	29	78	30	80	-	-
Malaria	-	-	11	5	11	5	-	-
Measles	74	13	1,297	385	1,371	398	5	2
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	1	4	3	5	1	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	7	3	-	-	7	3	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	100	81	100	81	-	-
Scabies	-	-	45	36	45	36	-	-
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	2	1	180	85	182	86	6	4
Whooping Cough	36	14	349	94	385	108	3	1

Notifications of Infectious Diseases since 1925

	Population																													
	216,300	216,800	213,200	206,000	204,400	204,400	195,600	194,000	190,900	187,540	185,300	183,900	181,900	179,400	167,300	133,200	103,770	105,900	108,640	105,780	111,400	129,410	136,700	140,200	141,330	141,300	139,100	139,600	138,400	136,400
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Acute Influenza and Influenzal Pneumonia	76	60	121	65	208	24	79	68	111	55	44	46	79	39	31	20	38	26	44	34	136	123	97	87	112	94	121	104	103	63
Acute Primary Pneumonia	231	218	178	282	250	170	193	178	211	300	151	182	150	166	168	86	103	89	79	89	136	123	97	87	112	94	121	104	103	63
Acute Poliomyelitis	6	2	3	2	2	1	1	4	7	2	4	2	8	5	2	1	3	2	3	-	5	3	36	7	66	26	7	27	36	5
Anthrax	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	7	3	3	3	4	7	12	13	8	4	5	2	6	13	12	37	29	14	5	10	8	9	7	6	6	6	7	6	3	5
Continued Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria or Membranous Croup	704	523	300	407	374	568	334	301	363	456	440	487	614	374	157	84	118	101	99	58	104	94	41	37	11	8	12	11	8	4
Dysentery	1	2	1	5	3	1	1	4	1	30	51	57	84	63	10	2	19	54	31	56	155	92	24	61	66	44	160	84	161	171
Encephalitis Lethargica	24	11	9	8	4	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	(f)	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	16	15	21	21	16	7	13	8	5	6	7	11	10	7	6	7	12	3	2	1	5	5	2	1	-	5	3	-	3	2
Erysipelas	117	80	98	97	110	120	96	117	121	156	92	81	64	86	51	50	43	56	72	56	60	53	38	46	37	31	24	25	26	18
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	(b)	16	28	22	10	22	65	8	4	1	7	2	15	3	8	9	7	2	12	41	40	19	30	80	-
German Measles	877	143	60	83	1074	116	68	65	486	191	145	78	120	355	(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	6	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	29	51	22	16	5	1	-	-	-	1	2	4	7	1	-	1	1	-	2	11	5
Measles	1233	3734	417	3876	591	3476	430	2865	437	3638	120	2975	638	2337	85	285	616	1492	1082	798	1025	1115	902	1361	1146	1057	1993	1185	1371	398
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	37	43	38	32	36	32	45	74	42	33	23	31	26	22	23	16	19	21	12	6	10	33	23	19	19	16	7	29	7	3
Puerperal Fever	23	14	22	19	23	19	24	30	20	14	24	9	14	7	6	5	8	8	6	16	19	6	5	6	(e)	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	(a)	13	47	40	71	52	38	46	45	27	19	23	30	37	34	28	23	29	32	27	34	47	35	34	15	15	51	124	100	81
Relapsing Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	651	432	527	618	668	659	435	517	653	705	354	434	364	333	253	100	136	173	408	184	245	244	124	132	181	190	114	145	182	86
Small-pox	-	1	-	3	87	175	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(c)	113	526	45	342	480	439	575	183	511	484	363	320	432	399	257	385	108

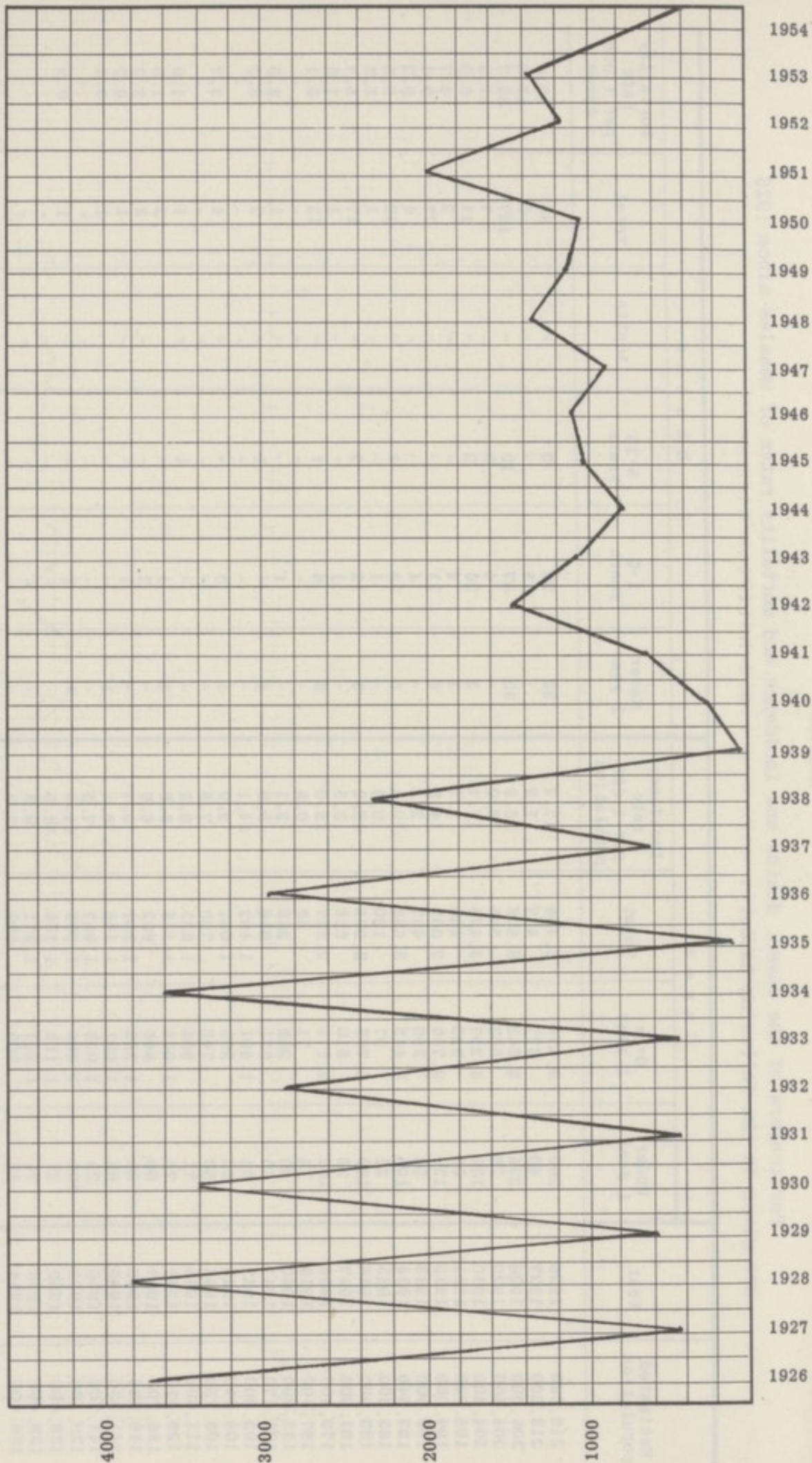
NOTES: - (a) Puerperal pyrexia notifiable from 1st October, 1926.
 (b) Food poisoning notifiable from 12th July, 1932.
 (c) Whooping cough notifiable and German measles ceased to be notifiable from 1st October, 1938.
 (d) Scabies notifiable from 1st August, 1943.
 (e) Puerperal fever ceased to be notifiable from October, 1948.
 (f) Revoked from 1st January, 1950.

Measles

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

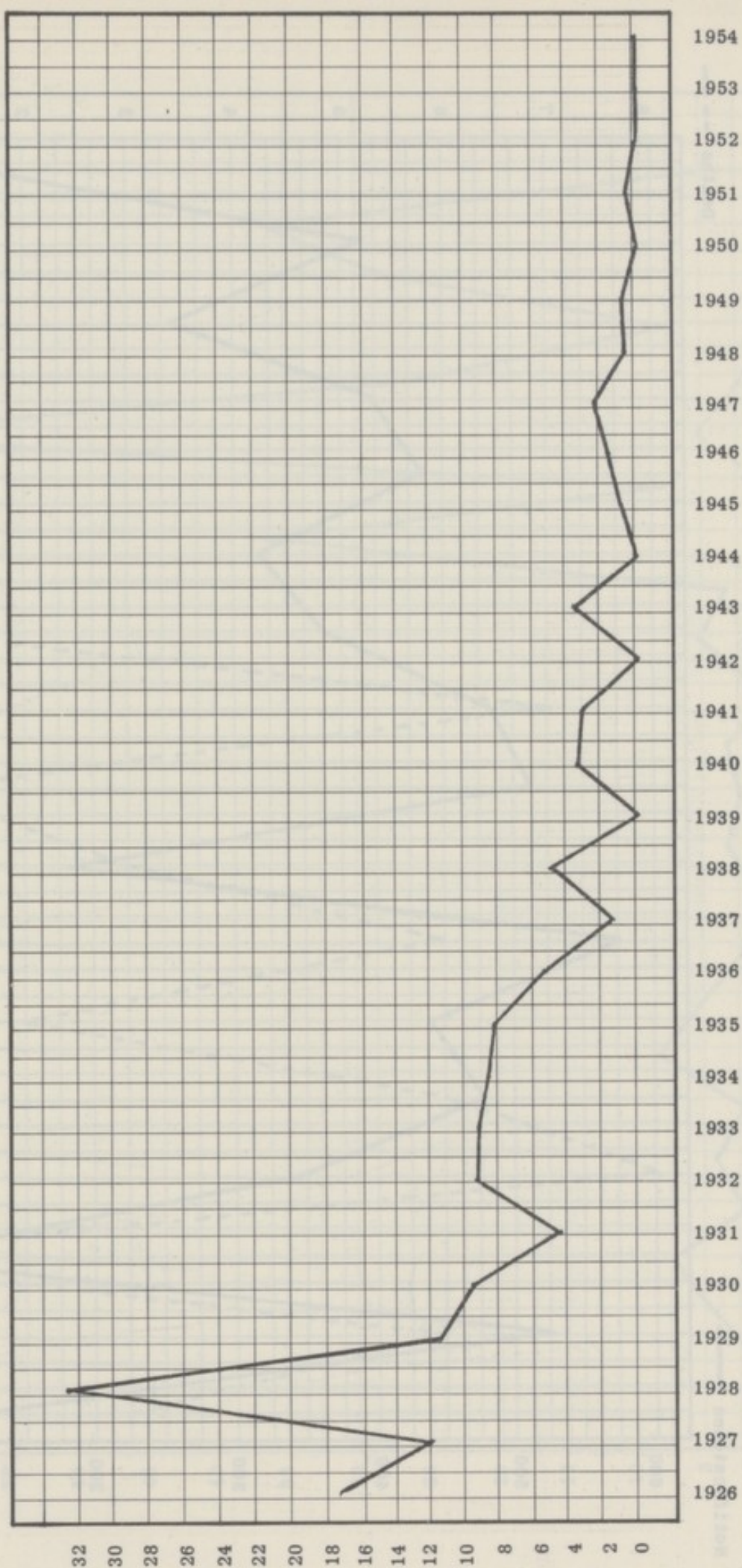
Estimated population	Year	C a s e s				D e a t h s					
		Under 1 year	Over 1 year	Total	Incidence rate per 1,000 population	Under 1 year	1-5 years	5-15 years	Adults	Total	Mortality rate per 1,000 cases
216,800	1926	260	3,474	3,734	17.2	25	38	2	-	65	17.4
213,200	1927	40	377	417	1.9	-	5	-	-	5	12.0
206,000	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
136,700	1947	56	846	902	6.6	-	2	-	-	2	2.2
140,200	1948	69	1,292	1,361	9.7	-	1	-	-	1	0.7
141,330	1949	65	1,081	1,146	8.1	1	-	-	-	1	0.8
141,300	1950	39	1,018	1,057	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
139,100	1951	104	1,889	1,993	14.3	-	1	-	-	1	0.5
139,600	1952	27	1,158	1,185	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
138,400	1953	74	1,297	1,371	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
136,400	1954	13	385	398	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-

MEASLES - ST. PANCRAS NOTIFICATIONS

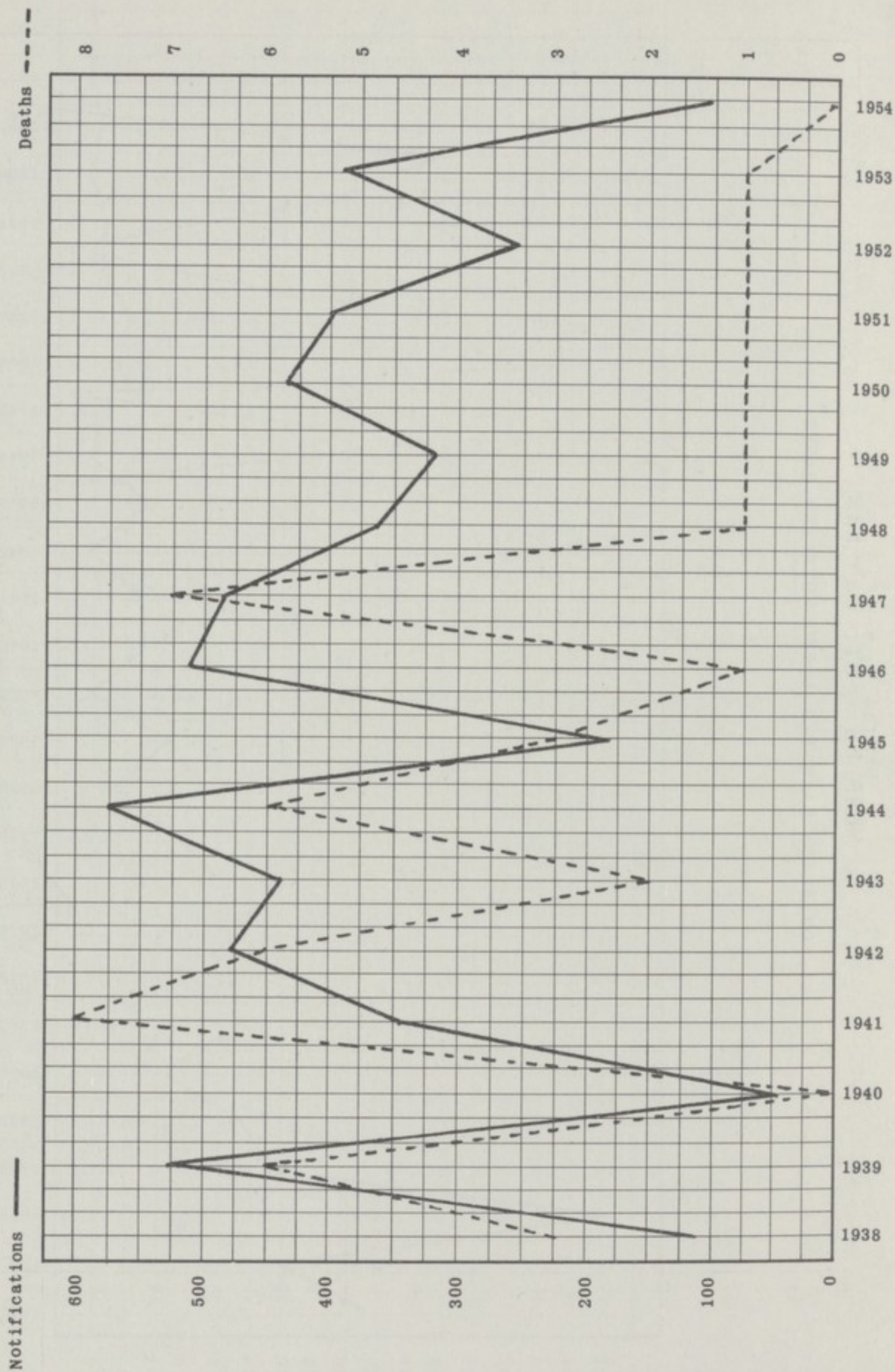


MEASLES - ST. PANCRAS

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 NOTIFIED CASES



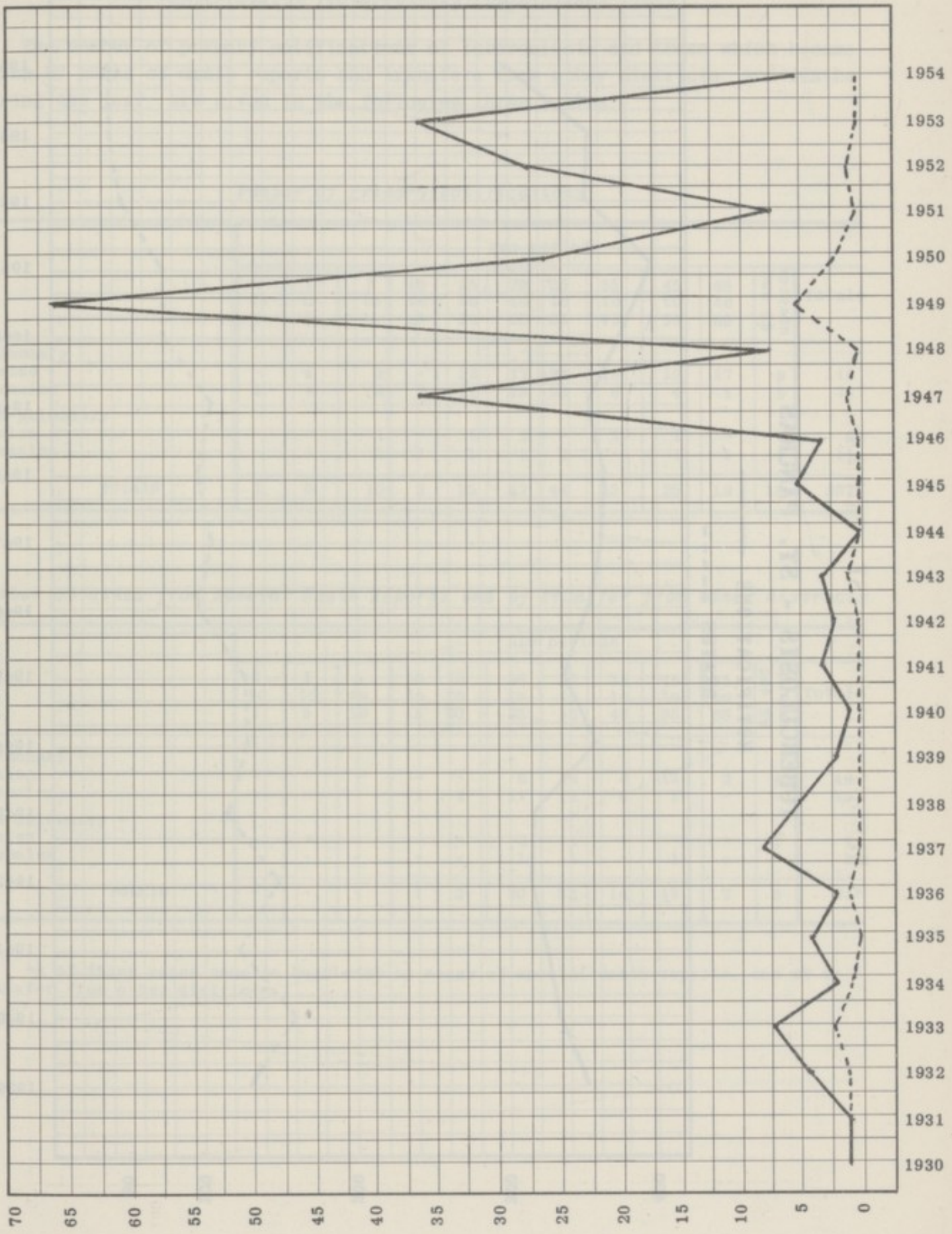
WHOOPIING COUGH - ST. PANCRAS



POLIOMYELITIS - ST. PANCRAS

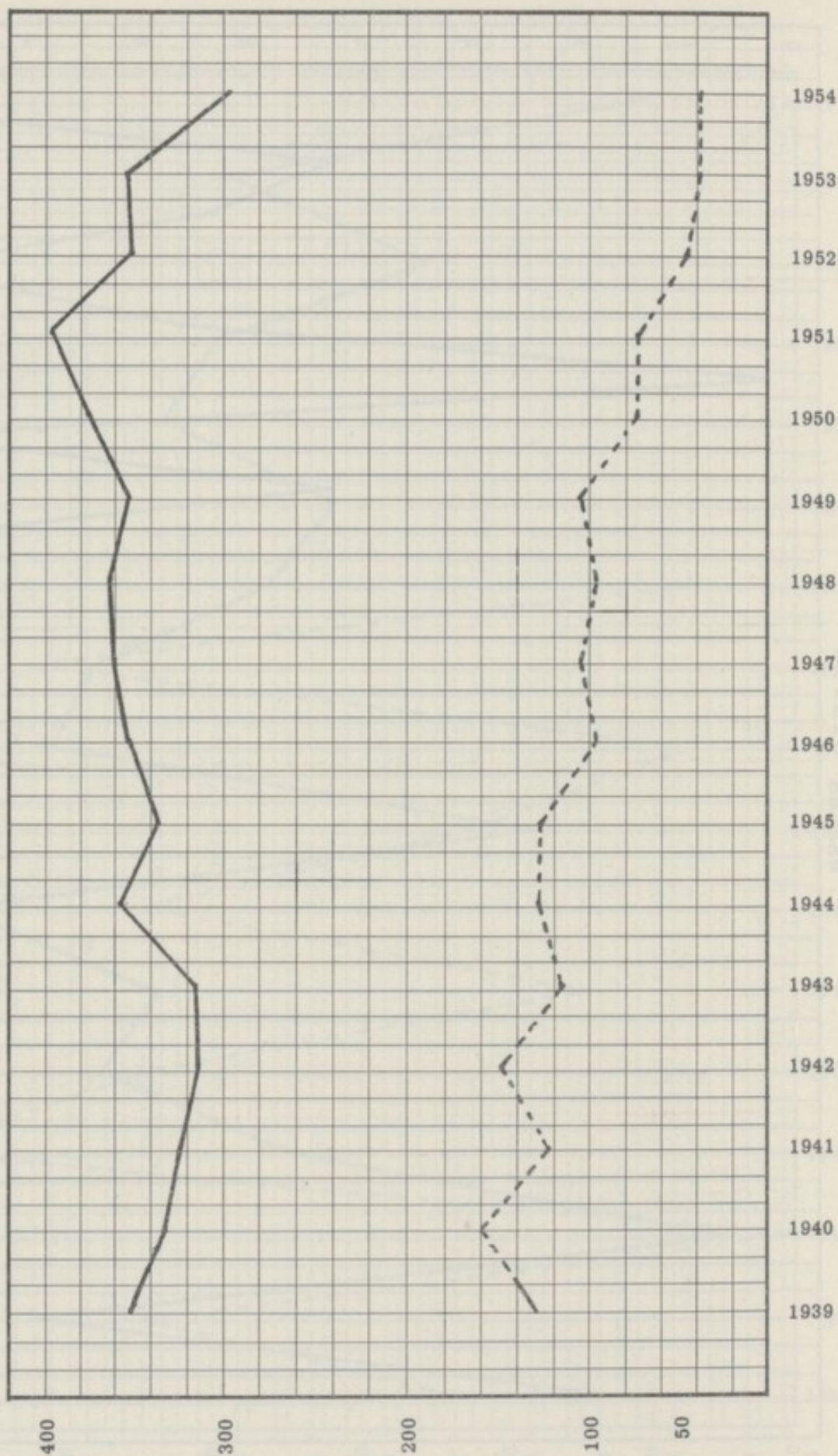
NOTIFICATIONS —

DEATHS - - - - -



TUBERCULOSIS - ST. PANCRAS

NOTIFICATIONS ———
DEATHS - - - - -



Tuberculosis

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952

The number of primary notifications of tuberculosis and those which became known by means of death reports and transfers from other districts, and deaths during the year, are given in the following three tables:-

Number of Primary Notifications

	Age periods											Totals
	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	-	4	3	-	12	17	21	16	19	17	9	118
Females	1	4	4	2	11	13	21	6	4	1	5	72
Non-pulmonary -												
Males	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	6
Females	-	1	2	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	11
Totals	1	9	10	3	25	33	44	23	25	19	15	207

Number obtained from Special Death Reports and by Transfer from other districts

	Age periods											Totals
	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	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	8	13	2	4	49
Females	-	-	-	1	2	11	14	6	1	-	-	35
Non-pulmonary -												
Males	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	4
Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Totals	-	-	-	1	2	20	32	14	15	2	5	91*

*4 of these cases came to knowledge by means of special death reports, and 87 by transfer from other districts.

Number of deaths of Tuberculous patients

	Age periods								Totals
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up	
Pulmonary -									
Males	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	6	28
Females	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	8
Non-Pulmonary -									
Males	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	1	1	9	18	9	38

The following table gives particulars of the prevalence and fatality of this disease during the past 16 years:-

Year	Estimated Population	Notifications			Notification Rate per 1,000 population			Deaths			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
1939	167,300	310	44	354	1.87	0.26	2.13	118	12	130	0.70	0.07	0.77
1940	133,200	292	45	337	2.19	0.33	2.52	144	16	160	1.08	0.12	1.20
1941	103,770	283	40	323	2.72	0.38	3.10	113	10	123	1.08	0.09	1.17
1942	105,900	274	42	316	2.58	0.39	2.97	134	13	147	1.26	0.12	1.38
1943	108,640	273	44	317	2.51	0.40	2.91	111	6	117	1.02	0.05	1.07
1944	105,780	320	38	358	3.02	0.35	3.37	115	13	128	1.08	0.09	1.17
1945	111,400	298	39	337	2.67	0.35	3.02	117	10	127	1.05	0.08	1.13
1946	129,410	308	47	355	2.45	0.36	2.81	92	6	98	0.71	0.04	0.75
1947	136,700	320	41	361	2.34	0.30	2.64	96	9	105	0.70	0.07	0.77
1948	140,200	318	45	363	2.27	0.32	2.59	90	8	98	0.64	0.06	0.70
1949	141,330	314	38	352	2.22	0.27	2.49	99	6	105	0.70	0.04	0.74
1950	141,300	344	32	376	2.43	0.23	2.66	69	7	76	0.48	0.05	0.53
1951	139,100	353	40	393	2.54	0.28	2.82	67	6	73	0.48	0.04	0.52
1952	139,600	313	36	349	2.24	0.26	2.50	43	3	46	0.31	0.02	0.33
1953	138,400	322	33	355	2.32	0.24	2.56	37	2	39	0.27	0.01	0.28
1954	136,400	274	24	298	2.01	0.17	2.18	36	2	38	0.26	0.02	0.28

Tuberculosis Register.

The following table gives a summary of the changes in the register during the year 1954:-

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Number of cases on the Register at the commencement of the year.	1,430	190	1,620
Number of new cases during the year	308	27	335
	1,738	217	1,955
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year (by death or other causes).	405	57	462
Number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year.	1,333	160	1,493

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 either by Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, or the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, 23, Queen Square, W. C. 1.

	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	-	76	76
Dysentery	63	212	275
Food Poisoning	13	12	25
Haemolytic Streptococci	10	10	20
Paratyphoid Fever	-	4	4
Pathogenic organisms	11	87	98
Tuberculosis	1	12	13
Vincent's Organisms	1	-	1
Strept. Viridans	-	-	-
Totals	99	413	512

CLEANSING AND DISINFESTING

Cleansing

The number of attendances at the Council's Public Health Annexe during the year was as follows:-

(1) Scabies

	Men	Women	Children under 5	School-children	Total 1954	Total 1953
St. Pancras	88	65	32	93	278	213
Ex St. Pancras	12	11	-	5	28	3
No fixed abode	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	100	76	32	98	306	217

(2) Verminous Conditions

	Men	Women	Children under 5	School-children	Total 1954	Total 1953
Head lice (St. Pancras	1	21	16	775	813	1,307
(Ex St. Pancras	-	-	-	-	-	-
(No fixed abode	-	-	-	-	-	-
Body lice (St. Pancras	715	6	1	-	722	748
(Ex St. Pancras	89	3	-	-	92	102
(No fixed abode	31	-	-	-	31	43
Totals	836	30	17	775	1,658	2,200

The majority of the children included in the above tables were brought 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.

Disinfesting

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

Cause	Number of Cases	Sprayed and Fumigated		
		Number of Rooms and Contents	Rooms only	Contents only
Diphtheria	7	4	3	-
Dysentery	83	25	23	38
Erysipelas	8	1	1	6
Measles	11	-	2	9
Meningococcal Infection	5	2	3	-
Other diseases	354	7	17	331
Poliomyelitis	8	5	4	-
Scabies	6	1	-	5
Scarlet fever	62	17	43	4
Tuberculosis	107	91	18	10
Vermin	538	69	586	143
Totals	1,189	222	700	546

SECTION 4

Sanitary Circumstances

Visits by District Sanitary Inspectors during 1954.

Complaints received				4800
Complaints Investigated -				
Whole house inspections	...	...		362*
Whole house re-inspections	...	...		386
Part of house inspections	...	...		4,438
Part of house re-inspections	...	...		15,445
House to House Inspections -				
Tenement house inspections	...	...		180*
Tenement house re-inspections	...	...		124
Dwelling house inspections	...	...		59*
Dwelling house re-inspections	...	...		55
Infectious Disease -				
Investigations	...	...		406
Inspection of premises	...	...		32*
Re-inspections	...	...		54
Drainage -				
(a) Under Notice. Plans, Supervision, etc.	...	...		3,909
(b) Voluntary	...	...		5,382
(c) New buildings	...	...		3,039
(d) Tested -				
(i) After infectious disease	...	...		6
(ii) For other reasons	...	...		406
Shops Acts -				
First inspections	...	...		10
Re-inspections	...	...		18
Pharmacy and Poisons -				
First inspections	...	...		61
Re-inspections	...	...		96
Public Houses -				
Inspections	...	...		19
Smoke Observations	...	...		243

Visits by District Sanitary Inspectors - Continued

Environmental Visits -

(a) Old and Infirm (Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948) -

First visits	...	...	...	8
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	10
(b) Blind persons	...	...	...	70
(c) Old Age Pensioners	...	...	...	64
(d) Tuberculous persons	...	...	...	257
(e) Housing applications	...	...	...	839

Mews and Stable Yards	...	...	...	5
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Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954

Inspections	...	...	...	107
Re-inspections	...	...	...	6

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 -

Inspections	...	...	...	121
Re-inspections	...	...	...	52

Section 12, Housing Act, 1936 -

Inspections (other than underground rooms)	...	...	...	6
Re-inspections	...	...	...	38
Underground rooms	...	...	...	249
Re-inspections	...	...	...	1,606

Section 59, Housing Act, 1936 -

Overcrowding offences	...	...	...	30
Re-visits	...	...	...	8
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	108

Other inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	2,439
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Total	...	...	...	40,753
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* Recorded as house-to-house inspections

Ineffective visits	...	...	...	4,136
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Intimation Notices Served -

(i) Housing and sanitary defects	...	...	...	3,597
(ii) Additional water supply to tenement houses (included in (i))	...	...	...	140

Number of Statutory Notices	...	...	...	1,987
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Number of Attendances at Police Court -

(a) Applications for summonses	...	...	...	5
(b) Hearings	...	...	...	99

Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954

Certificates of disrepair issued	...	...	...	87
Revocation certificates issued	...	...	...	1

The following table gives a summary of this branch of the work of the department during the past nine years.

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Number of complaints received	5,689	7,550	7,136	6,981	6,734	6,094	5,144	4,670	4,800
Number of visits	29,578	37,375	45,209	43,731	43,143	41,988	37,657	39,294	40,753
Intimation notices served	4,487	5,760	6,567	5,486	5,415	5,377	4,286	3,646	3,597
Statutory notices served	2,580	3,912	3,498	2,848	2,957	3,277	2,437	2,028	1,987
Number of Police Court proceedings	57	133	212	139	117	194	230	165	144
Costs and/or fines	55	120	162	116	92	157	154	96	107
Amount of fines	£3	£40	£166	£148	£138	£212	£296	£218	£354
Amount of costs	£86	£171	£229	£205	£156	£216	£305	£219	£265

The above police court proceedings were taken under the following statutes or regulations:-

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Public Health (London) Act, 1936	41	81	158	126	107	148	181	144	135
L.C.C. Lodging House By-laws	15	28	40	5	8	38	39	13	5
L.C.C. Water Closet By-laws	1	11	5	1	-	4	4	1	-
L.C.C. Drainage By-laws	-	10	5	2	-	3	2	5	3
Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (Vestry By-laws)	-	1	3	3	1	-	1	1	-
Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, Scabies Order, 1941	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (Rag Flock Regulations, 1912)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L.C.C. Rag and Bone Dealers Bye-law	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Act, 1936 (Sec.168)	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	1

Water

The water supply in the borough is provided by the Metropolitan Water Board as the statutory authority for London and has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

In addition, certain wells situated outside the borough are a source of supply to various points on the railway system centred on Euston Station. There are also five wells in use in the borough, four being on factory premises and one at the Council's swimming baths at Prince of Wales Road.

Four samples of water were taken during the year and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination. All proved satisfactory.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

The following applications were received during 1954 for retention or entry in the Council's list of persons entitled to sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List:-

Retentions	117
New entries	12

Closing and Demolition Orders

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year in regard to unfit basement and other rooms:-

Number of rooms reported unfit	116
Number of houses reported unfit	7
Number of rooms closed for all purposes	87
Number of houses closed for all purposes	1*
Number of houses where Demolition Orders were made	6
Number of rooms closed for human habitation, but permitted to be used for other purposes	16
Number of rooms made fit without the necessity of a Closing Order	9
Number of existing Closing Orders varied to permit of use other than human habitation	18
Number of existing Closing Orders determined	36

* 8 rooms.

Closing orders are operative upon a total of 1,255 rooms in the borough, of which bi-annual visits of inspection are made.

Overcrowding

Requests were received from the London County Council during 1954 for investigations to be made of alleged statutory overcrowding in respect of 129 applications for rehousing. Reports forwarded in reply confirmed overcrowding in 77 cases.

In addition 473 cases were referred to me by the Borough Council's Housing Department during the year and my recommendations were as follows:-

Certificate	"A"	221
"	"B"	79
"	"C"	139
"	"D"	34

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 - Care of Old Persons

Investigations were made during the year of the living conditions of 30 persons of retirement age. In no instance was it found necessary to obtain a Magistrate's Order under the Act.

The source of information and action taken are shown in the following table:-

Reported by	No. of cases	ACTION TAKEN		
		Voluntarily removed to hospital or institution	Kept under observation at home together with the provision of various types of help	Deceased
Relatives	2	1	1	-
Medical practitioners	6	3	2	1
Friends and/or neighbours	7	4	3	-
Sanitary Inspectors	1	1	-	-
Health Officers	8	2	6	-
National Assistance Board	2	-	2	-
Councillor	1	-	1	-
Vicar	1	-	1	-
Police	1	1	-	-
St. Marylebone Advice Bureau	1	-	1	-
	30	12	17	1

Section 50 - Burials

During the year 1954 the department carried out 74 burials. The gross cost was £580. 0s. 9d which represents an average of £7.16s. 9d per burial.

£529.12s. 8d was recovered (an average of £7. 3s. 2d per burial) from the following sources:-

	£	s.	d
Hospitals	170.	13.	11
Death Grants	93.	4.	6
Assurance Companies	71.	14.	10
Netherlands Embassy	9.	6.	11
Private persons	73.	8.	7
Swiss Benevolent Society	5.	0.	0
London County Council	11.	0.	7
Ministry of National Insurance	22.	8.	6
National Assistance Board	6.	11.	0
Army Pensions	3.	4.	5
Treasury Solicitor	5.	11.	6
Coroner's Officers	57.	7.	11

The net cost to the Borough Council for the year's working was thus £50. 8s. 1d, being an average of 13s. 7d per burial.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 50

Year	No. of burials	Gross Cost		Reimbursement obtained			Net cost to Council		
		Amounts	Average per burial	Amounts	Average per burial	Percentage of initial outlay	Amounts	Average per burial	Percentage of gross cost
		£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d		£ s. d	£ s. d	
1948	37	284. 6. 5	7.13. 8	156.10. 1	4. 4. 7	55.04	127.16. 4	3. 9. 1	44.96
1949	55	445. 2. 6	8. 1.10	291. 5. 0	5. 5.11	65.43	153.17. 6	2.15.11	34.57
1950	84	699.10. 0	8. 6. 6	668.17. 5	7.19. 3	95.6	30.12. 7	0. 7. 3	4.4
1951	89	767.15. 6	8.12. 6	714. 8. 1	8. 0. 6	93.09	53. 7. 5	0.12. 0	6.91
1952	74	612.11. 6	8. 5. 6	546.10. 3	7. 7. 8	89.21	66. 1. 3	0.17.10	10.79
1953	78	670.14. 9	8.12. 0	652. 1. 0	8. 7. 2	97.16	18.13. 9	0. 4.10	2.84
1954	74	580. 0. 9	7.16. 9	529.12. 8	7. 3. 2	91.31	50. 8. 1	0.13. 7	8.69
Full period	491	4,060. 1. 5	8. 5. 4	3,559. 4. 6	7. 4.11	87.66	500.16.11	1. 0. 5	12.34

MORTUARY AND CORONER'S COURT

The following table shows the routine work undertaken during the year, with, in brackets, the corresponding figures for 1953:-

	Post-Mortem Examinations	Received for Viewing or Convenience only	Total
Resident and died in St. Pancras	240 (242)	2 (-)	242 (243)
Died in St. Pancras, Resident elsewhere	102 (139)	4 (6)	106 (145)
Resident in St. Pancras, died elsewhere	37 (39)	4 (2)	41 (41)
Resident and died elsewhere	741 (689)	44 (36)	785 (725)
TOTAL	1,120 (1,109)	54 (44)	1,174 (1,154)
Inquests held at Coroner's Court			514 (489)

RODENT CONTROL

(Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949)

Details of the work carried out during the year in respect of rats and mice are given in the following table:-

	Premises		
	Private	Business	Total
Complaints received	926	182	1,108
Investigations made	2,718	248	2,966
Infestations found (Rats)	620	133	753
(Mice)	258	24	282
Treatments (Rats)	611	109	720
(Mice)	255	19	274
Advice only	12	29	41

The staff employed on this work consists of five operatives and one rodent officer working under the supervision of a sanitary inspector.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act has been in force since the 1st April, 1952, and requires that no person shall keep a pet shop unless licensed by a local authority.

Seven licences were in force during 1954 and no contraventions were reported.

BLIND PERSONS

The Public Health Department was aware at the beginning of the year of 62 blind persons living in the borough, and during the course of the year two further cases came to our notice, making 64 in all.

During the course of the year three died and three moved out of the district.

A visit was paid in every case. The environmental conditions under which they were living were satisfactory, but in three cases a notice was served to remedy a sanitary defect.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following table sets out the results of medical examinations carried out by myself and Dr. Tracy during the year:-

<i>New Entrants</i>	
Fit	82
Unfit	7
Total	89

<i>Special Examinations</i>	
Fit to resume work	3
Unfit for work	2
Unfit for heavy manual work	1
Unfit for work as a mason	1
Total	7

The total of 96 is made up as follows:-

Borough Council staff	36
Electricity Board staff	58
Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint	
Committee	1
S.P.A.C.A.	1
	96

Factories

The provisions of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 are administered by H.M. Inspector of Factories of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, in conjunction with the local sanitary authority. Close co-operation is maintained between the two, and defaults found in the course of visits to factories are notified between one and the other according to the body responsible for remedial measures.

The principal duties of the sanitary authority are the enforcement of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 of the Factories Act, 1937 insofar as non-power factories are concerned, and Section 7 only in respect of power factories.

The requirements of these sections may be summarised as follows:-

Section 1.

Every factory to be kept clean, and free from any effluvia arising from any drain, sanitary convenience or nuisance, and lays down the frequency with which cleansing must be undertaken.

Section 2

A factory shall not be so overcrowded as to cause risk of injury to health of the persons employed therein.

Section 3

Effective provision to be made for securing and maintaining a reasonable temperature in each work-room.

Section 4

Effective and suitable provision for securing and maintaining adequate ventilation of each work-room, and for rendering harmless all fumes, dust and other impurities generated in the course of any work.

Section 6

Effective drainage of floors where wet processes are carried on.

Section 7

Provision of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences, properly lighted, with separate accommodation for the sexes.

Particulars of inspections and other work carried out by the Factory Inspectors during 1954 are given in the following table:-

Number of visits -

Factories (with mechanical power)	3,708
Factories (without mechanical power)	1,787
Bakehouses	276
Restaurants	1,167
Outworkers' premises	1,766
Rag Flock Act	31
Scabies and vermin cases	132
Smoke observations	21
Water sampling	31
Public Health Annexe	172
Other visits	12
Attendances at Police Court	1
Total	9,104

Intimation Notices served relating to	Statutes under which served		
	Factories Act, 1937	Public Health (London) Act, 1936.	Food and Drugs Act, 1938.
Factories (with mechanical power)	249	42	6
Factories (without mechanical power)	39	10	-
Bakehouses	-	-	17
Restaurants and canteens	-	1	133
Totals	288	53	156
Statutory notices served	25	10	3

The following particulars are furnished in accordance with section 128(3) of the 1937 Act, with respect to matters under Part I and Part VIII :-

Part 1 of the Act

1. *Inspections, etc.*

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupier Prosecuted
(i) Non-power factories, in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	770	1,787	39	Nil
(ii) Power factories in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,694	3,708	249	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, excluding out-workers' premises	-	-	-	Nil
TOTALS	2,464	5,495	288*	Nil

*Not including 52 notices served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

2. *Cases in which defects were found.*

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of prosecutions.
			To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	30	34	1	5	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	14	12	2	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	3	2	1	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	-	1	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -					
(a) Insufficient	12	12	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	274	282	-	8	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	4	4	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	47	2	45	-	-
TOTALS	385	348	50	13	Nil

Outworkers

In certain industries, where work is given out by employers or contractors to be done by workers outside the factory, the Act requires lists of names and addresses of such workers to be submitted to the Local Authority twice a year. It is the duty of the Local Authority to carry out inspections at the addresses listed with a view to maintaining a good standard of hygiene and freedom from infectious disease.

1,766 visits of inspection were made during the year. Outwork was withdrawn in 12 instances by informal action in view of the unwholesome conditions of the premises. Informal action was also taken in 15 cases of default in sending the required lists, and the lists were subsequently obtained.

The following table sets out the nature of outwork carried out in the Borough and the numbers of outworkers employed:

Wearing apparel	490
Household linen	20
Lace, lace curtains and nets	3
Curtains and furniture hangings	9
Furniture and upholstery	7
Fur pulling	14
Artificial flowers	35
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	29
Brush making	3
Feather sorting	29
Stuffed toys	20
Basket making	12
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	35
Lampshades	54
Total	<u>760</u>

The number of outworkers in the Borough in 1952 and 1953 was 723 and 766 respectively.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act requires

- (a) the registration of premises where specified filling materials are used, and
- (b) the annual licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored.

Twenty-six premises were on the Council's register at the end of the year, and two licences were renewed in respect of storage for the year 1955.

During 1954 the Council's sanitary inspectors paid 31 visits to these premises and took 12 samples, as follows, all of which were subjected to the tests prescribed by the Regulations and found to be satisfactory:-

Cotton felt	2
Coir fibre	3
Grey hair	1
Washed flock	2
Woollen mixed felt	3
Black Algerian fibre	1

SECTION 6

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Particulars of the inspections carried out by the Council's Food Inspectors during 1954 are given in the following table:-

Number of visits to-

Milk distributors	624
Ice cream premises	431
Slaughterhouses	21
Butchers' shops	393
Prepared meat premises	448
Fishmongers' shops	182
Fried fish shops	209
Fish curers' premises	67
Other premises where food and drugs are sold	1,651
Catering establishments	386
Market streets and places	316
Railway goods yards, warehouses	86
Attendances at Police Court	15
Re-inspection after Intimation Notices	242
Other visits	398
Total	7,519*

* These visits do not include visits made for the purpose of taking samples.

Intimation notices served	30
Statutory notices served	4

MILK SUPPLY

The Number of dairies and milk distributors on the Register at the end of the year was:-

Dairies	106
Milk distributors	298
Itinerant milk distributors	36

The number of persons registered for the sale of cream and artificial cream was:- 11

(a) Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953.

(b) Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1950.

The following licences were issued at the end of the year in accordance with these Regulations in respect of the year 1955:-

	Main Licences	Supplementary Licences
Pasteurised milk	201	26
Sterilised milk	206	27
Tuberculin Tested milk	145	26

ICE-CREAM

The number of premises registered in accordance with Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as being used in respect of the storage and sale of ice-cream is 474.

FOOD SAMPLING

Chemical Examination

825 samples (139 formal and 686 informal) were taken during 1954 and sent to the Public Analyst for chemical examination of which five formal and eleven informal were found to be unsatisfactory. Details of the nature of all samples are shown in the following table:-

	Formal		Informal	
	Genuine	Unsatisfactory	Genuine	Unsatisfactory
Milk	101	1	96	-
Drugs	1	1	63	2
Sausages and meat products	9	-	99	4
Spirits	18	-	-	-
Ice-cream	-	-	46*	-
Others	5	3	371	5

The formal samples which were unsatisfactory were dealt with as follows:-

Milk	Warning letter sent.
Pepper	Legal action taken.
Natural lemon juice	Explanation accepted.
Almonds squash	Warning letter sent.
Chocolate figures	Whole consignment re-exported to country of origin.

The 46 samples of ice-cream marked * above showed a fat content as follows:-

Fat content per cent.	Number of samples	Percentage of total samples
Over 14	1	2.17
13 - 14	0	-
12 - 13	4	8.69
11 - 12	5	10.87
10 - 11	3	6.52
9 - 10	4	8.69
8 - 9	7	15.22
7 - 8	8	17.39
6 - 7	12	26.10
5 - 6	2	4.35

The figures for total solids and sugar content in each case complied with the legal standard.

Bacteriological Examination

In addition to the samples of food submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination, 300 samples were submitted to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, for bacteriological examination, as follows:-

(a) Milk

156 samples of milk were taken in the Borough to ascertain whether they complied with the appropriate regulations relating to designated milks.

The samples were subjected to the phosphatase test which indicates the efficiency of the method of heat treatment, and the methylene blue test indicating the keeping quality of the milk. All proved satisfactory.

Details of the samples are given in the following table:-

	T.T. (Past.)		Past.		Ster.		H.T.		Totals	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Hospitals	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	28	-
L.C.C. Schools and Institutions	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	64	-
Day Nurseries	3	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
Distributors	4	-	23	-	15	-	-	-	42	-
Totals	7	-	134	-	15	-	-	-	156	-

(b) Ice-cream

103 samples of ice-cream were taken by the Council's Food Inspectors during the year, mostly from manufacturers, and submitted for bacteriological examination. 93, being 90.3 per cent. reached grades 1 or 2 when subjected to the methylene blue reduction test.

The following table shows the detailed results of these examinations for the year and preceding years:-

	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954	
	Samples	%	Samples	%	Samples	%	Samples	%	Samples	%
Satisfactory - Grade I	59	44.7	86	48.31	92	59.35	101	81.45	77	74.78
Grade II	40	30.3	47	26.41	40	25.81	14	11.29	16	15.52
Unsatisfactory - Grade III	15	11.4	26	14.61	14	9.03	6	4.84	6	5.82
Grade IV	18	13.6	19	10.67	9	5.81	3	2.42	4	3.88
Totals	132	100.0	178	100.00	155	100.00	124	100.00	103	100.00

(c) Synthetic cream

20 samples of synthetic bakery filling cream were examined and reported to be satisfactory.

(d) Other commodities

21 samples of various foods were all satisfactory.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The following 6 prosecutions were undertaken during 1954 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938:-

No.	Court and Date of Hearing	Offence	Result of Proceedings	
			Fines	Costs
			£ s. d	£ s. d
1	Marlborough 6.1.54	Chocolate gateau mouldy	5. 0. 0	5. 5. 0
2	Clerkenwell 22.1.54	Malt vinegar deficient in acetic acid	-	2. 2. 0
3	Clerkenwell 10.2.54	Milk containing dirt and other substances	2. 0. 0	1. 1. 0
4	-do-	Failure to keep floor of cafe kitchen clean	1.10. 0	-
5	-do-	Failure to prevent food contamination	2. 0. 0	1. 1. 0
6	Marlborough 1.4.54	Adulterated pepper	10. 0. 0	5. 5. 0

FOOD POISONING

Food Poisoning Notifications (corrected)

1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	TOTAL
6	10	1	63	80

Outbreaks due to Identified Agents -

Outbreaks - 3 Cases - 95

Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause -

Outbreaks - 1 Cases - 4

Single Cases Notified -

Agents identified	5	} Total Cases - 21
Unknown cause	16	

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED

During the year 1954, the undermentioned unsound or diseased food was surrendered by the owners and dealt with by the Food Inspectors. Wherever possible the food was used for animal feeding.

Articles

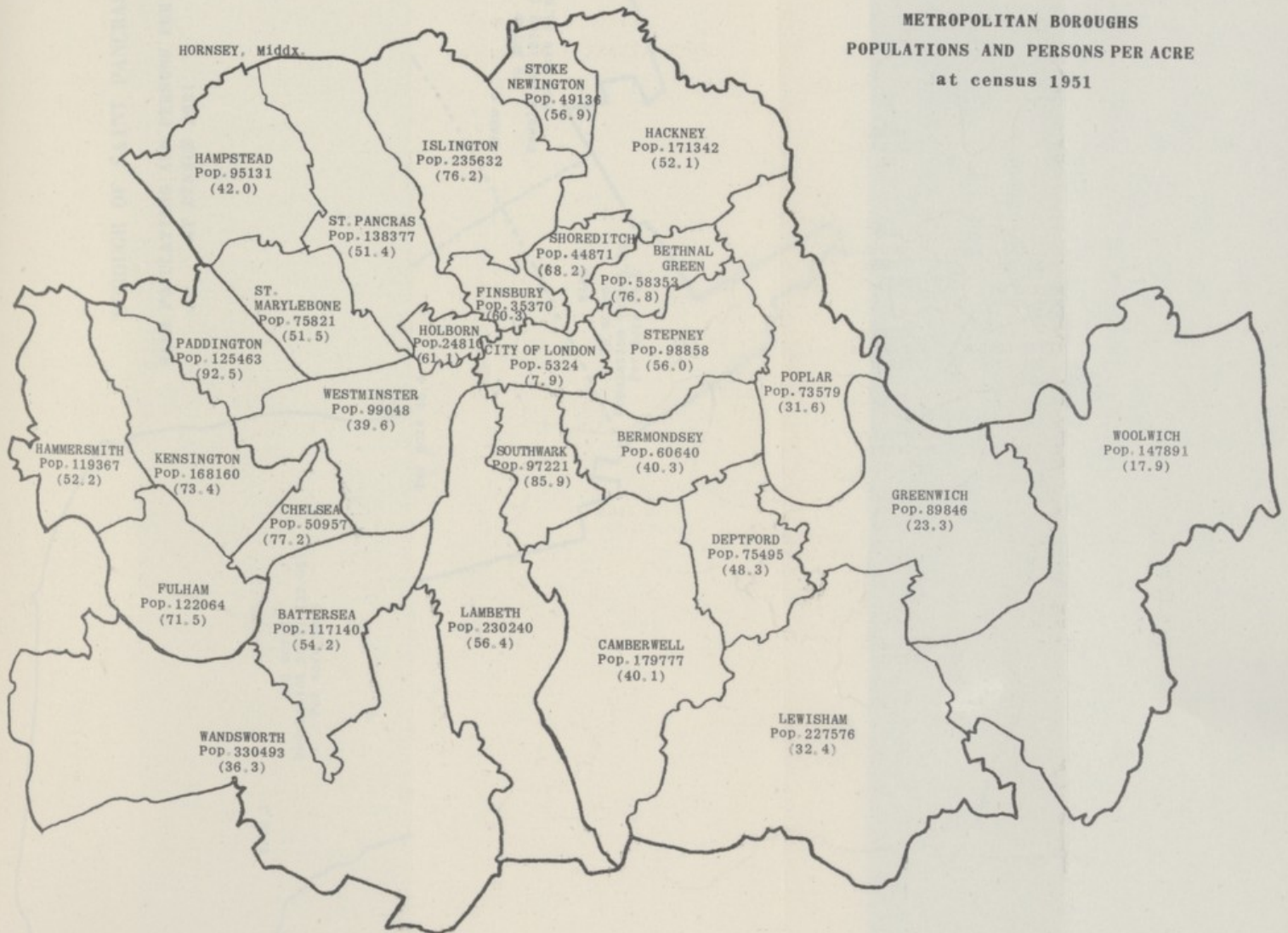
Quantities

Canned foods (miscellaneous)	14,542 tins
Meat and meat products	2 tons 13 Cwt. 41½ lb.
Canned Ham and meats	1 ton 12 Cwt. 4½ lb.
Fish	367½ stones
Fish cakes	3,500 tins; 250
Poultry and Game	128 lb.
Vegetables	11 Cwt. 48 lb.
Fruit and fruit products	3 tons 19 Cwt. 70½ lb. 6pkts.
Nuts	1 Cwt. 31 lb. 36 pkts.
Cereals & Legumes	3 Cwt. 104 lb.
Milk products	1 Cwt. 74 lb. 38 tins
Fats	22 lbs.
Eggs	2,184
Egg products	3 Cwt. 33 lb.
Flour and flour confectionery	16 Cwt. 95½ lb. 149 pkts.
Preserves	7 Cwt. 20½ lb.
Marshmallow cakes	128
Soups and powders	9½ Cwt. 702 pkts.
Sandwich spreads	3 Cwt. 4 lb.
Pickles, sauces and condiments	1 Cwt. 21 lb.
Salad cream	41 jars
Yeast	1½ Cwt.

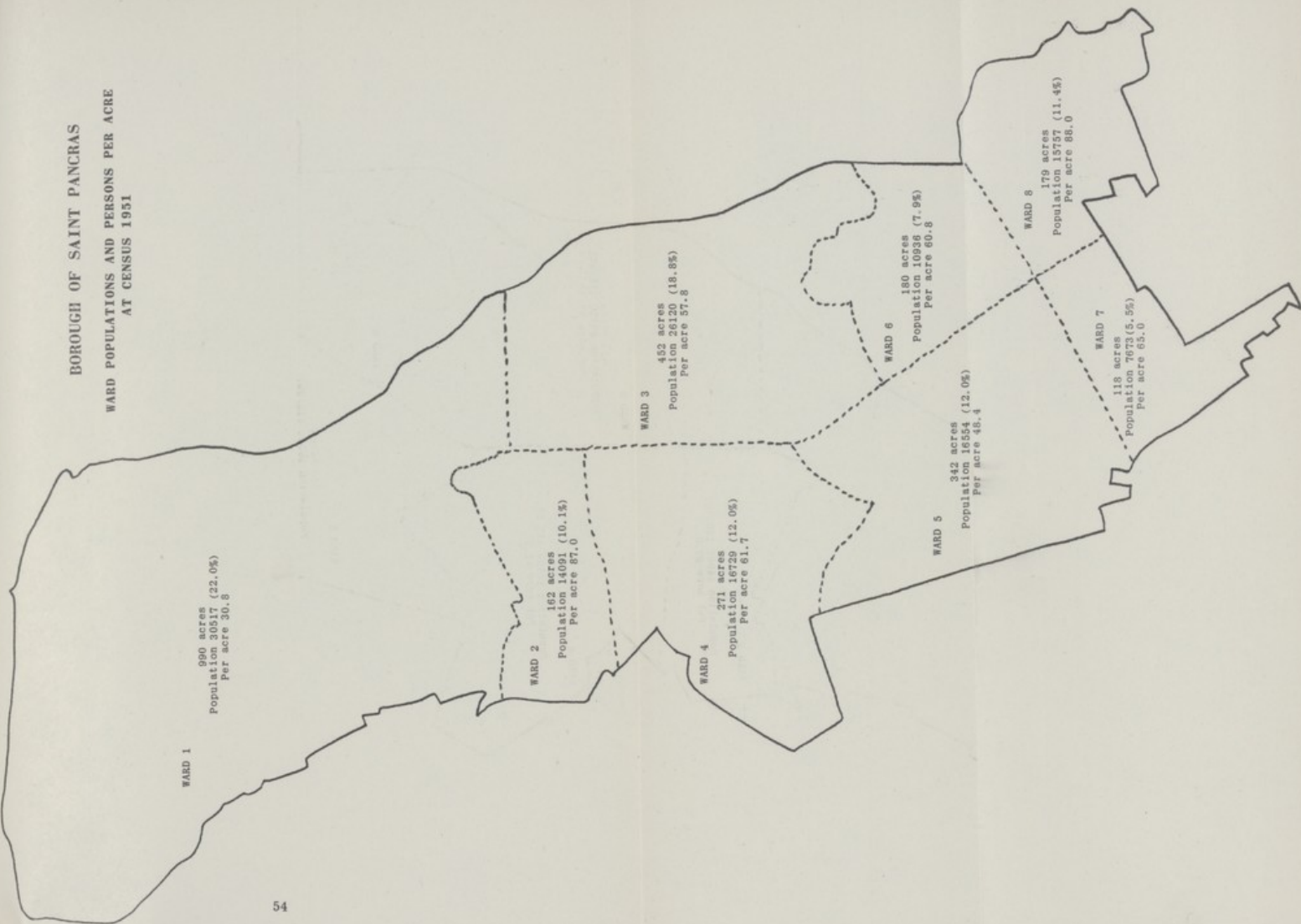
Census 1951

AS APPLICABLE TO ST. PANCRAS

METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES
POPULATIONS AND PERSONS PER ACRE
at census 1951



BOROUGH OF SAINT PANCRAS
WARD POPULATIONS AND PERSONS PER ACRE
AT CENSUS 1951



APPENDIX

The Registrar General's report for the County of London upon the 1951 census (midnight 8th-9th April) reveals that the population of St. Pancras decreased from 198,133 in 1931, to 138,377 in 1951. The figure includes only those enumerated as being in the area on census night. Excluded are normal residents who were out of the area, whilst visitors are included.

Figures of estimated population given by the Registrar General each mid-year during the inter censal period showed a steady decrease until 1938 when the figure was 179,400. From 1939 to 1941, the period of evacuation and call-up during the war, the population fell by 75,630 to 103,770. Recovery was evident in 1942 to 1943 after the cessation of the heavy bombing raids, but a fall ensued in 1944 with the advent of the V.I and V.II rockets. The return of the population was most marked during 1945 to 1946, but at the 1951 census was still 59,756 below the pre-war figure.

The male and female proportion is 47.8 per cent. and 52.2 per cent. respectively, compared with 47.6 per cent. and 52.4 per cent. in 1931. In ward 4 only is there an excess of males.

The most densely populated areas are wards 8 and 2, each of which has upwards of 20 persons per acre more than ward 7. At the other end of the scale, ward 1 has 18 per acre less than ward 5. It is interesting to note, however, that ward 1 contains 380 acres of open space (Parliament Hill and Kenwood) on the west side, which means that the population is congregated in 610 acres to the east. Primrose Hill and Regent's Park affect wards 4 and 5 respectively in a similar manner. Wards 3, 4 and 6, and to a somewhat lesser extent ward 2, have large areas of railway property which reduce the population per acre.

The area and population of each ward in both 1931 and 1951 are shown in the following table (R.G./3a):—

R.G./3a

ACREAGE AND POPULATION

Wards	Acreage (Land and Inland water)	Population				
		1931	1951			
		Total Persons	Males	Females	Total Persons	Persons per acre
1	990	35,872	13,598	16,919	30,517	30.8
2	162	19,675	6,732	7,359	14,091	87.0
3	452	33,158	12,464	13,656	26,120	57.8
4	271	23,955	8,659	8,070	16,729	61.7
5	342	28,741	8,087	8,467	16,554	48.4
6	180	18,000	5,136	5,800	10,936	60.8
7	118	13,022	3,628	4,045	7,673	65.0
8	179	25,710	7,877	7,880	15,757	88.0
Total	2,694	198,133	66,181	72,196	138,377	51.4

The following table (R.G./Eb) shows the number of private households* in St. Pancras to be 48,865, in which are 126,626 persons, or 91.5 per cent. of the population of the borough. The remaining 11,751, or 8.5 per cent., are in non-private households, as shown in table R.G.16/17/18. The rooms occupied by these private households total 136,886, which gives a density of occupation of 0.93 persons per room (or 1.08 rooms per person), and the households in turn are contained in 29,146 structurally separate dwellings^ø.

The percentage of persons living at more than two per room is 4.4 - a figure which is exceeded in the London area by only Kensington (4.6) and Paddington (5.2).

In 30,457 households (62.3 per cent.) the head of the household was married.

* The term 'household' now replaces the term 'family' used in the previous census.

Private households may be briefly described as comprising single persons living alone or groups of persons living together under a single menage in the sense of sharing the same living room or eating at the same table.

^ø A structurally separate dwelling generally comprises any room or suite of rooms intended or used for habitation, having separate access to the street or to a common landing or staircase to which the public has access.

R.G./3b

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS 1951

Wards	Private households	Population in private households	Structurally separate dwellings occupied	Rooms occupied	Density of occupation	
					Persons per room	Percentage of persons at more than 2 per room
1	11,355	29,550	6,809	35,698	0.83	3.1
2	4,861	13,899	2,465	14,109	0.99	5.9
3	9,652	25,936	4,852	27,765	0.93	4.3
4	5,696	15,325	3,290	16,431	0.93	4.8
5	6,381	15,120	3,787	15,222	0.99	5.3
6	3,360	9,812	2,701	9,290	1.06	5.3
7	2,318	4,902	1,491	5,201	0.94	5.6
8	5,242	12,082	3,751	13,170	0.92	3.3
Total	48,865	126,626	29,146	136,886	0.93	4.4

In addition to the 29,146 structurally separate dwellings mentioned above a further 942 were wholly vacant at the date of the census, making a total of 30,088. The room content of these is shown in the following table (R.G./10) together with the number of households accommodated in those occupied. It will be seen that 3,172 (10.5 per cent.) are one room dwellings, 4,534 (15.1 per cent.) two room dwellings, 9,324 (30 per cent.) 3-4 rooms, 5,183 (17 per cent.) 5-6 rooms and 7,875 (26.1 per cent.) 7 rooms and above.

There is an average of 1.6 households per dwelling.

DWELLINGS, ROOMS AND HOUSEHOLDS

	Structurally separate dwellings										No. of Rooms	
	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms	8 or 9 Rooms	10 or more Rooms	All Sizes	Occupied	Total
Dwellings occupied by												
1 private household (s)	2,844	4,252	4,540	4,164	1,583	1,069	321	375	104	19,252	61,760	62,480
2 " "	1	27	32	302	363	1,355	838	1,011	136	4,065	26,215	26,936
3 or more "	-	1	10	54	129	600	853	2,770	1,412	5,829	48,911	49,542
Total dwellings occupied	2,845	4,280	4,520	2,075	2,075	3,024	2,012	4,156	1,652	29,146	136,886	138,958
Dwellings wholly vacant:												
Furnished	254	169	83	31	20	17	2	3	3	582		1,236
Other	73	85	48	60	22	25	11	24	12	360		1,300
Total dwellings occupied and vacant	3,172	4,534	4,713	4,611	2,117	3,066	2,025	4,183	1,667	30,088	136,886	141,494
Number of private households therein	2,846	4,309	4,634	4,943	2,728	5,753	4,785	12,097	6,770	48,865		
Miscellaneous habitations and institutions housing non-private households										332		

The above includes 7 caravans comprising 7 rooms occupied by 7 households.

CONSTITUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND ROOMS OCCUPIED
(a) HOUSEHOLDS IN ALL DWELLINGS

R/G 11a

No. of persons in households	No. of Households occupying the following number of rooms									Total households	Total persons in households	Total rooms occupied	Average No. of persons per room
	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms	8 or 9 Rooms	10 or more Rooms				
1	6,692	4,420	1,713	440	97	53	16	13	2	13,446	13,446	23,477	0.57
2	1,719	5,385	4,572	1,856	410	195	55	52	11	14,255	28,510	37,791	0.75
3	402	2,601	3,382	2,384	607	260	51	57	19	9,763	29,289	30,927	0.95
4	77	1,166	1,884	2,001	615	284	66	60	16	6,169	24,676	21,972	1.12
5	16	307	649	1,040	428	194	66	58	17	2,775	13,875	11,171	1.24
6	3	97	227	502	254	144	39	36	14	1,316	7,896	5,741	1.37
7	1	32	81	217	137	108	21	33	9	639	4,473	3,044	1.47
8	-	6	19	82	65	42	13	18	4	249	1,992	1,256	1.59
9	-	1	10	42	36	30	15	12	1	147	1,323	775	1.71
10	-	-	3	20	29	24	12	11	7	106	1,146	637	1.80
Total households	8,910	14,015	12,540	8,584	2,678	1,334	354	350	100	48,865			
Total Persons	11,749	30,055	33,986	30,289	10,972	5,813	1,624	1,638	500		126,626		0.93
Rooms occupied	8,910	28,030	37,620	34,336	13,390	8,004	2,478	2,888	1,135			136,791	
Distribution per 1,000 households by rooms occupied													
1951	182	287	257	176	55	27	7	7	2	1,000			

CONSTITUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND ROOMS OCCUPIED
(b) HOUSEHOLDS IN SHARED DWELLINGS

R/G. 11b

No. of persons in household	No. of households occupying the following number of rooms									Total house- holds	Total persons in households	Total rooms occupied	Average No. of persons per room
	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms	8 or 9 Rooms	10 or more Rooms				
1	4,446	2,964	1,122	240	35	17	3	1	-	8,828	8,828	15,006	0.59
2	1,209	3,662	3,021	1,004	149	33	13	5	-	9,096	18,192	22,688	0.80
3	331	1,902	2,107	1,286	260	58	5	5	-	5,954	17,862	17,324	1.03
4	63	892	1,148	1,005	267	74	14	5	2	3,470	13,880	11,252	1.23
5	14	238	391	485	188	64	14	7	1	1,402	7,010	5,094	1.38
6	2	74	151	240	113	42	6	4	1	633	3,798	2,464	1.54
7	1	31	68	177	105	72	17	10	-	481	3,684	2,132	1.73
Total households	6,066	9,763	8,008	4,437	1,117	360	72	37	4	29,864			
Total persons	8,189	21,420	21,436	15,343	4,615	1,685	352	186	19		73,254		0.96
Rooms occupied	6,066	19,526	24,024	17,748	5,585	2,160	504	306	41			75,960	
Distribution per 1,000 households by rooms occupied 1951	203	328	268	149	37	12	2	1	0	1,000			

91.5 per cent of the population of St. Pancras are in private households, as shown in preceding tables.

The remaining 8.5 per cent are in non-private households and housed as follows:-

POPULATION IN NON-PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

R/G.16/17/18

Census 1951

Hotels and Boarding houses having-	Persons	Per cent
10-14 rooms 98)	2,489	1.8
15-24 rooms 42)		
25-49 rooms 16)		
50-99 rooms 1)		
100-199 rooms 7)		
164		
Less than 10 rooms	566	0.4
Homes and hostels	234	0.2
Hospitals and nursing homes	3,052	2.2
Homes for permanently disabled or aged	66	0.0
Police stations etc.	20	0.0
Miscellaneous communal establishments	4,871	3.6
Defence establishments	451	0.3
Campers, vagrants, etc.	2	0.0
	11,751	8.5
Private households	126,626	91.5
	138,377	100.0

The following table gives the Birthplaces of the St. Pancras population included in the 1951 census -

R/G.19/20

	Males	Females	Total
London	37,882	42,010	79,892
Rest of England	13,629	16,704	30,333
Wales	1,274	1,687	2,961
Scotland	1,898	1,545	3,443
Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic	4,131	4,112	8,243
Isle of Man	11	26	37
Channel Islands	49	55	104
Africa	488	235	723
America	307	213	520
Canada	115	103	218
Australasia	186	192	378
Europe	4,453	3,907	8,360
Oceania	1	-	1
Born at sea	10	9	19
Not stated	655	724	1,379
	65,858	72,004	137,862
Balance, being visitors to this Country			515
Total population of St Pancras			138,377

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES over 15 years of age engaged in or retired from gainful employment are divided into five social classes, shown in the following table together with the distribution of such male population.

R. G. /27

	Males 15 and over	Proportions per 1,000 total
Class 1 professional, etc.,	1,563	31
" 2 Intermediate	5,530	108
" 3 Skilled	27,670	541
" 4 Partly skilled	6,700	131
" 5 Unskilled	9,647	189
All classes	51,110	1,000

AGE AND SEX AND MARITAL CONDITION OF ST. PANCRAS POPULATION

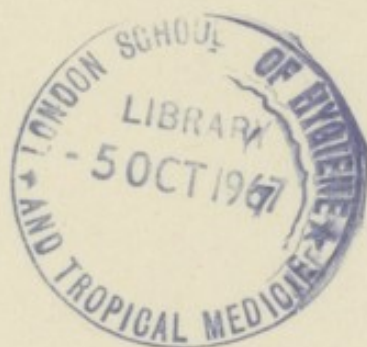
R/G. 21/23

Age last Birthday	Persons	Males					Females				
		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
0	2,086	1,059	1,059				1,027	1,027			
1	1,911	1,007	1,007				904	904			
2	1,925	984	984				941	941			
3	2,075	1,053	1,053				1,022	1,022			
4	2,188	1,129	1,129				1,059	1,059			
5	1,640	836	836				804	804			
6	1,562	827	827				735	735			
7	1,542	804	804				738	738			
8	1,556	781	781				775	775			
9	1,304	642	642				662	662			
10	1,260	603	603				657	657			
11	1,323	660	660				663	663			
12	1,360	674	674				686	686			
13	1,266	669	669				597	597			
14	1,242	634	634				608	608			
15	1,314	658	)				656	)			
16	1,362	642	)				720	)			
17	1,482	721	) 2,991	22	-	-	761	) 3,925	241	-	-
18	1,391	480	)				911	)			
19	1,630	512	)				1,118	)			
20	1,998	791	) 4,198	1,095	-	3	1,207	) 3,667	2,318	8	13
21-24	9,304	4,505	)				4,799	)			
25-29	13,072	6,654	3,012	3,604	6	32	6,418	2,074	4,228	39	77
30-34	11,342	5,736	1,686	3,952	18	80	5,606	1,329	4,028	102	147
35-39	11,473	5,821	1,352	4,319	37	113	5,652	1,217	4,122	150	163
40-44	10,732	5,425	1,211	4,037	80	97	5,307	1,264	3,623	250	170
45-49	9,893	4,872	967	3,708	103	94	5,021	1,231	3,303	346	141
50-54	9,059	4,251	765	3,242	173	71	4,808	1,100	2,980	646	82
55-59	7,876	3,533	594	2,681	216	42	4,343	950	2,395	941	57
60-64	7,105	3,123	511	2,284	300	28	3,982	839	1,910	1,200	33
65-69	5,907	2,493	417	1,681	368	27	3,414	656	1,353	1,392	13
70-74	4,560	1,899	312	1,147	426	14	2,661	449	806	1,395	11
75-79	2,818	1,113	134	615	356	8	1,705	342	355	1,005	3
80-84	1,296	448	58	208	177	5	848	160	101	586	1
85-89	427	123	4	39	80	-	304	57	31	216	-
90-94	90	19	3	4	12	-	71	19	1	51	-
95 and over	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	5	-
All ages	138,377	66,181	30,577	32,638	2,352	614	72,196	31,158	31,795	8,332	911

Summary of table R.G./21/23

AGE AND SEX AND MARITAL CONDITION OF ST. PANCRAS POPULATION

Age last Birthday	Persons	Males					Females				
		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
0-15	25,554 (18.5%)	13,020 (9.4%)	13,020	-	-	-	12,534 (9.1%)	12,534	-	-	-
16-44	63,786 (46.1%)	31,287 (22.6%)	13,792	17,029	141	325	32,499 (23.5%)	12,820	18,560	549	570
45-64	33,933 (24.5%)	15,779 (11.4%)	2,837	11,915	792	235	18,154 (13.1%)	4,120	10,588	3,133	313
65 +	15,104 (10.9%)	6,095 (4.4%)	928	3,694	1,419	54	9,009 (6.5%)	1,684	2,647	4,650	28
All ages	138,377 (100%)	66,181 (47.8%)	30,577	32,638	2,352	614	72,196 (52.2%)	31,158	31,795	8,332	911



27/67

