

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

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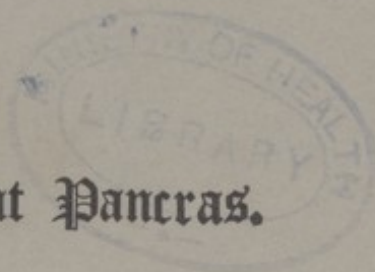
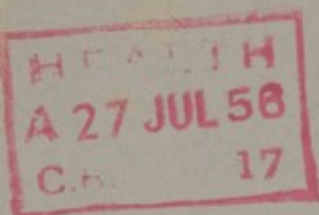
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Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.

ANNUAL REPORT

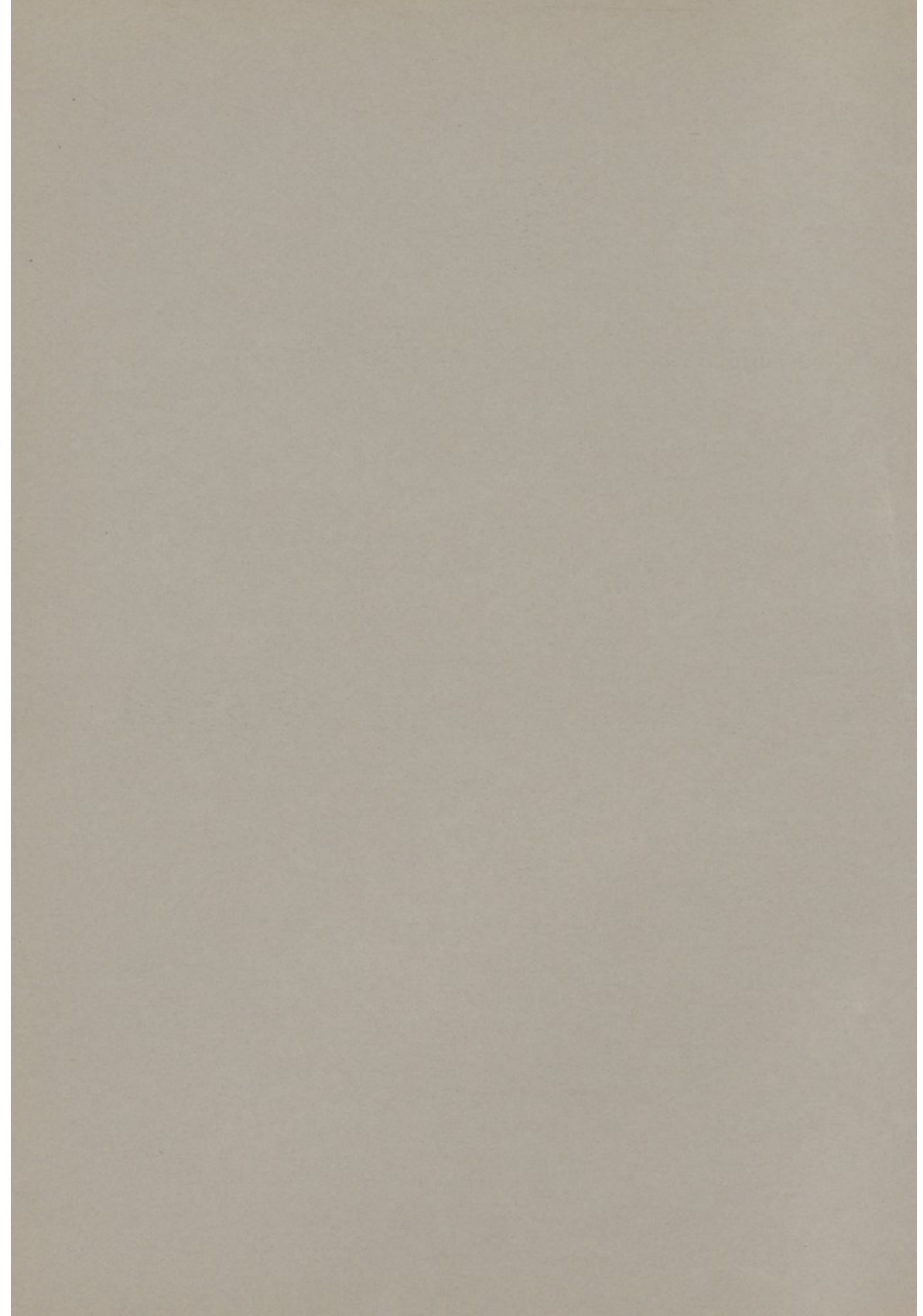
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1955

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





Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.

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DENNIS H. GEFFEN, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

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June, 1956

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 1955.

The population in the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar General, was 134,500. This compares with a population of 136,400 in the middle of 1954, which means that the number of residents in St. Pancras has fallen during the year by 1,900. The actual census figure for 1951 was 138,377, that is, 3,877 more than the present population.

Infantile deaths numbered 50 - eleven more than last year. The infantile mortality rate was 23 per thousand live births, as compared to 18 in 1954. The death rate rose from 9.8 per thousand population in 1954 to 10.7 in 1955. These two figures of death rate and infantile mortality, considered alone, are somewhat disturbing. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the population is probably ageing, and that a small number of deaths in the first year of life can influence very considerably the infantile death rate. The number of deaths in children under one year has varied during the last seven years between 39 and 70 - hence a small increase influences the rate very considerably. In 1920 the number of deaths was 435, and twenty years ago, in 1935, it was 155.

Infectious Disease (Measles)

During the course of the year, 1,618 cases of measles were notified, as compared with 398 in 1954. Not one patient died. It is interesting to consider mortality from measles over the past few years. Since 1950 there have been notified 7,622 cases, with only one death. Taking the years 1939 to 1955, inclusive, there were notified 17,529 cases, with 15 deaths. Taking individual years, in 1929 there were 3,876 notifications, with 127 deaths, and in 1926, 3,734 cases with 65 deaths.

What are the reasons for this very happy reduction in mortality from measles? It is possible that the disease itself is not as virulent as it was in past years, but I do not think this is the whole story. There is a tendency now - and a very wise one - to admit to hospital severe cases of measles or children from homes where the conditions are such that adequate care and attention is not available. Should complications arise, admission is always effected. The complications we had to cope with during the year consisted chiefly of bronchitis and broncho pneumonia, though three children had ear trouble. Probably the decrease in mortality is associated with a better understanding of the fact that measles can be a serious

condition in young children - a condition which needs special nursing and care. I think that we must thank parents and general practitioners for the happy statement that in 1955, despite over 1½ thousand cases of measles, there was not one death.

Diphtheria

Not one case of diphtheria was notified during the year. It is difficult for me to estimate the percentage of children in the Borough who have been immunised, but I am satisfied that it is very high. It is our practice during the year to co-operate with the health visitors of the London County Council, and to consider individually every child under five and to ascertain whether or not it has been immunised. I should like to express my appreciation of the work of the health visitors, through whose efforts it has been possible to secure a very high percentage of immunity to diphtheria in the children of the Borough.

Tuberculosis

The number of notified cases on the register at the end of the year was 1,578, compared with 1,493 at the end of 1954. The new notifications amounted to 323. This number of new notifications has remained more or less constant for the past fifteen years. It does not mean, however, that the fight against tuberculosis is failing; on the other hand, most of us can see a time when tuberculosis will be well controlled. General practitioners are quick now to appreciate the significance of the signs and symptoms of incipient tuberculosis, and this fact, together with mass x-ray, is bringing to our notice a large number of cases in the very early stages of the disease - stages when the condition is curable. This is reflected in the fact that there were only 34 deaths from tuberculosis during 1955. Between the years 1939 and 1949 the average number of deaths was 121. Between the years 1950 and 1955 this average number had dropped to 51. I would repeat a remark I have made previously, to the effect that many persons diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis who would have been given months to live some years ago are now being cured. Admittedly the time of cure is still prolonged, but the outlook is certainly one of optimism.*

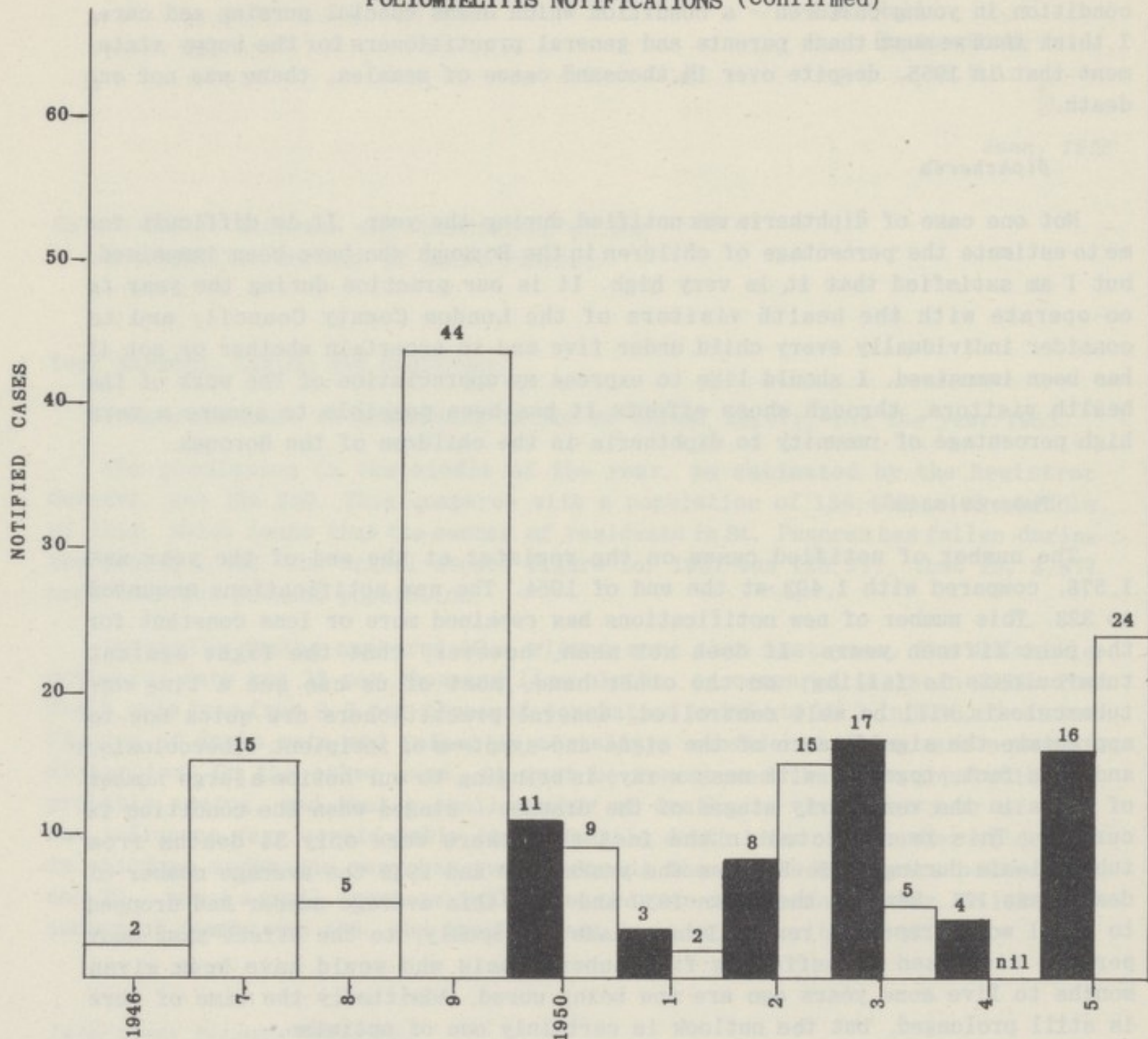
Poliomyelitis

During the year 1955 there were notified 47 cases of poliomyelitis, and in forty of these the diagnosis was confirmed. The following table and diagram show the position since 1946:-

Date	No. Notified	No. Confirmed	Paralytic	Non-paralytic
1946	3	2	-	-
1947	36	15	-	-
1948	7	5	-	-
1949	65	44 *	-	-
1950	25	20	11	9
1951	7	5	3	2
1952	27	23	8	15
1953	35	22	17	5
1954	5	4	4	-
1955	47	40	16	24

* The total 44 includes 4 cases of Polioencephalitis

POLIOMYELITIS NOTIFICATIONS (Confirmed)



It is, of course, the confirmed cases with which we are concerned, and at first sight the fact that there were forty such cases is certainly disturbing. It must be remembered, however, that poliomyelitis is only a serious disease when it is complicated by paralysis. If one could only be sure that individuals would contract a non-paralytic attack of the disease there would be little cause for worry, for such attacks result in recovery and the patient develops an immunity which usually lasts a lifetime. For this reason, second attacks of poliomyelitis, although they do occur, are rare. We are therefore most concerned with the number of paralytic cases which have occurred, as shown in black in the diagram above. (Prior to 1950 notifications do not distinguish between paralytic and non-paralytic attacks.)

It becomes obvious at once that there is considerable variation from year to year in the proportion of paralytic to non-paralytic cases. In 1955 only 16 out of the 40 cases were paralytic. The incidence of paralysis and its nature and site vary from time to time and from epidemic to epidemic. 1955 showed a large proportion of non-paralytic cases, both in St. Pancras and elsewhere. On the other hand, some few years ago the city of Copenhagen suffered from an epidemic of poliomyelitis which not only showed a large proportion of paralytic cases, but was the more serious in that those parts of the central nervous system associated with breathing were frequently affected.

As the Council will know, in America, Canada and elsewhere attempts were made during 1955 to immunise children against poliomyelitis by means of a killed vaccine, and these attempts met with very considerable success. It has been estimated that in some towns the incidence of poliomyelitis in vaccinated children has been reduced to one-fifth of that which otherwise might have occurred. In this country we are commencing immunisation during the months of May and June, 1956. We are using a vaccine which we have every reason to believe will be safe and efficacious. The last word, however, has not been said in preventing poliomyelitis by means of a killed vaccine. Trials are still being carried out to obtain immunisation by means of a live but attenuated vaccine which can be taken by mouth.

This still does not answer the question as to why some persons infected with poliomyelitis become paralysed whilst others shake the disease off as if it were no more than a cold in the head or an abdominal upset, with perhaps a little muscle stiffness. What are those factors which cause paralysis in some - or, alternatively, why is it that some persons avoid this complication? I hope that research on these lines will be carried out, for the issue is wider than that of poliomyelitis. It concerns many other diseases which are complicated by paralysis or loss of power of muscles.

During the course of the year an outbreak of infectious disease affected a group of hospitals in the Borough, and in conjunction with the staff of the hospital, every attempt was made to investigate the disease and to discover any possible cause. In due course a full report on this outbreak will be published in the medical journals, and I think it would be unwise if at this stage I did more than to refer to it. I think, however, I should inform the Council of the large amount of work that was involved by the staff of the hospital and the Public Health Department. There could not have been closer or happier co-operation, and I should like to express my gratitude to those concerned.

The disease was to some extent confined to nursing staff. It was associated with giddiness, loss of muscle power, and general malaise, and there was a tendency for relapse to occur. With few exceptions there has been recovery, and I am hopeful for the future of even those exceptions. Once again I would assure the Council that in conjunction with the staff of the hospital, both professional, technical and lay, I was able to carry out exhaustive investigations into the environmental conditions of those who contracted the disease.

Typhoid

During June a case of typhoid was diagnosed in a St. Pancras resident who had returned from a holiday abroad. This lady was associated with the hotel trade, which made it all the more important to ascertain the source of the disease and prevent its possible spread. Her story was that she had travelled to Paris by air, and thence by coach to Spain, in which country she had visited several towns. She was a member of a conducted tour. The incubation period indicated that she had contracted the disease either in Paris or in Spain.

Immediate steps were taken to ascertain the names and addresses of all the members of the party, and I then communicated with the Medical Officers of Health of the districts in which they lived. As a result, two other members of the party were diagnosed as suffering from typhoid, the type of typhoid germ being similar to that which had infected the St. Pancras resident. We were in contact with both the French and the Spanish Embassies in order that we should be able to ascertain the incidence of typhoid in the towns and districts where this coach stopped. Altogether a total of seven cases were traced who had been to Spain during this particular period - three, as set out above, in this very coach tour. At one time it had been hoped to pin-point the source of the epidemic to one particular restaurant in a town in Spain, but further evidence showed that not all the cases had eaten at this restaurant.

The Council will realise that the investigation was widespread, and I would wish to express my appreciation to the touring company and the French and Spanish Embassies, who gave every possible assistance. I also received considerable help and advice from the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratories at Colindale, to whom I am much indebted.

Mortuary and Coroner's Court

At the time of writing this report, work is proceeding upon the construction of a modern disinfecting station and mortuary. It is hoped that this will be completed before the end of 1956. Plans have also been prepared for providing the Coroner's Officers and the public with better accommodation.

Slum Clearance

One of the most important tasks which fell upon the Department during 1955 was that in connection with slum clearance. Part I of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, requires the London County Council and each Metropolitan Borough Council to submit to the Minister of Housing and Local Government a joint programme for dealing with the houses within the Borough which appear to be unfit for human habitation. This necessitated a complete inspection by our staff of the whole Borough, which was duly carried out.

The scheme which was prepared by the Public Health Department included 23 areas, consisting of 713 houses, accommodating 3,501 persons. This scheme was discussed between me and the representatives of the Public Health Department of the London County Council, in accordance with an agreement between the County and the Metropolitan Boroughs. As a result of this a programme was prepared consisting of those areas which it was hoped could be dealt with within a period

of approximately five years. This programme consists of fifteen areas, comprising 349 dwellings and housing 1,764 persons.

Further conversations took place between representatives of the County and the Borough in order that we might determine which areas should be represented by each of the two Authorities. The final decision is that eight areas, consisting of 172 dwellings and housing 726 people, shall be dealt with by the Borough, and 7 areas, comprising 177 dwellings and housing 1,038 individuals, by the County.

The programme has received the assent of the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The Council will be pleased to know that a start has been made upon the programme, and that one area, consisting of 39 houses and accommodating 241 people, has already been represented by me, and that the appropriate steps are being taken to effect the clearance of the area.

Slums are cleared not only by representation, but also by negotiations and purchase of the area and the houses thereon. In 1945 I did represent some nine areas. Discussions took place with the Ministry of Health, which was the body then responsible for slum clearance projects, and the Ministry suggested that so little time had elapsed since the end of the war, and so many owners might still be serving in His Majesty's Forces, that it might be wise to deal with these areas by negotiation and Compulsory Purchase. (Part V of the Housing Act, 1936.) This procedure was adopted, and as a result, not only have many of these areas been acquired and the occupants re-housed, but large modern blocks of flats have been erected on the sites in question.

Air Pollution

Work in connection with this matter has received the constant attention of the Public Health Department. Records are taken as follows:-

There are three stations where pollution of the atmosphere is assessed and recorded on a monthly basis, namely:

- (1) Camden Road Rehabilitation Centre, N.W.1.
- (2) St. Pelagia's Convent, Highgate West Hill, N.6.
- (3) Westminster Laboratories, adjacent to Gloucester Avenue, N.W.1.

These recordings show the amount of -

- (a) deposited matter (ash and grit) measured as tons per square mile in one month, and
- (b) sulphur dioxide, the amount being expressed as milligrams of sulphur trioxide collected per day per 100 square centimetres of standard lead peroxide.

The examination of the monthly recordings is carried out by the Public Analyst.

In addition to these, there is recording apparatus both at the Town Hall and at the Chester Road Library, where recordings are on a daily basis, as follows:-

- (a) The daily amount of smoke is measured by matching discoloured filter papers with the official standard scale of shades, and
- (b) The amount of sulphur dioxide is ascertained by the volumetric method.

Table 1

Deposit

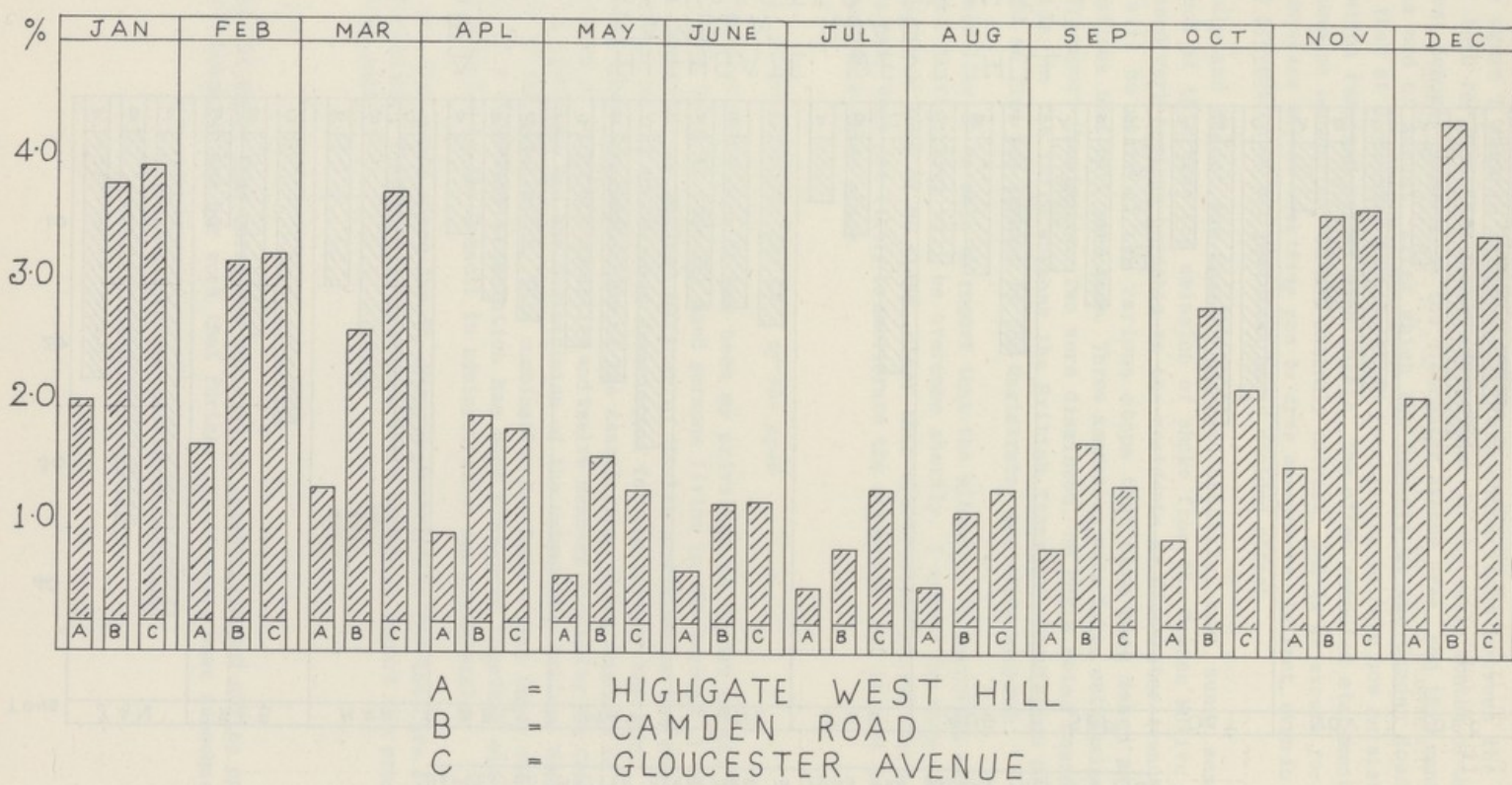
	HIGHGATE WEST HILL		CAMDEN ROAD		GLOUCESTER AVENUE	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
JAN	10.78	23.41	20.12	35.43	27.90	43.00
FEB	16.61	10.07	37.68	19.88	43.67	27.01
MAR	17.53	15.63	33.60	24.00	33.83	30.01
APL	11.00	11.34	14.27	16.68	17.16	18.36
MAY	11.47	20.57	27.11	23.27	21.47	28.70
JUNE	12.13	17.18	18.13	17.11	21.16	18.45
JULY	15.08	8.17	20.04	10.97	23.56	22.40
AUG	16.49	13.17	20.92	14.17	21.22	20.74
SEPT	11.86	13.80	22.31	16.76	16.93	13.58
OCT	14.94	11.94	21.67	26.41	19.72	24.28
NOV	18.05	8.63	32.98	16.71	24.98	23.22
DEC	14.54	13.00	27.08	26.75	17.66	24.42

Table II

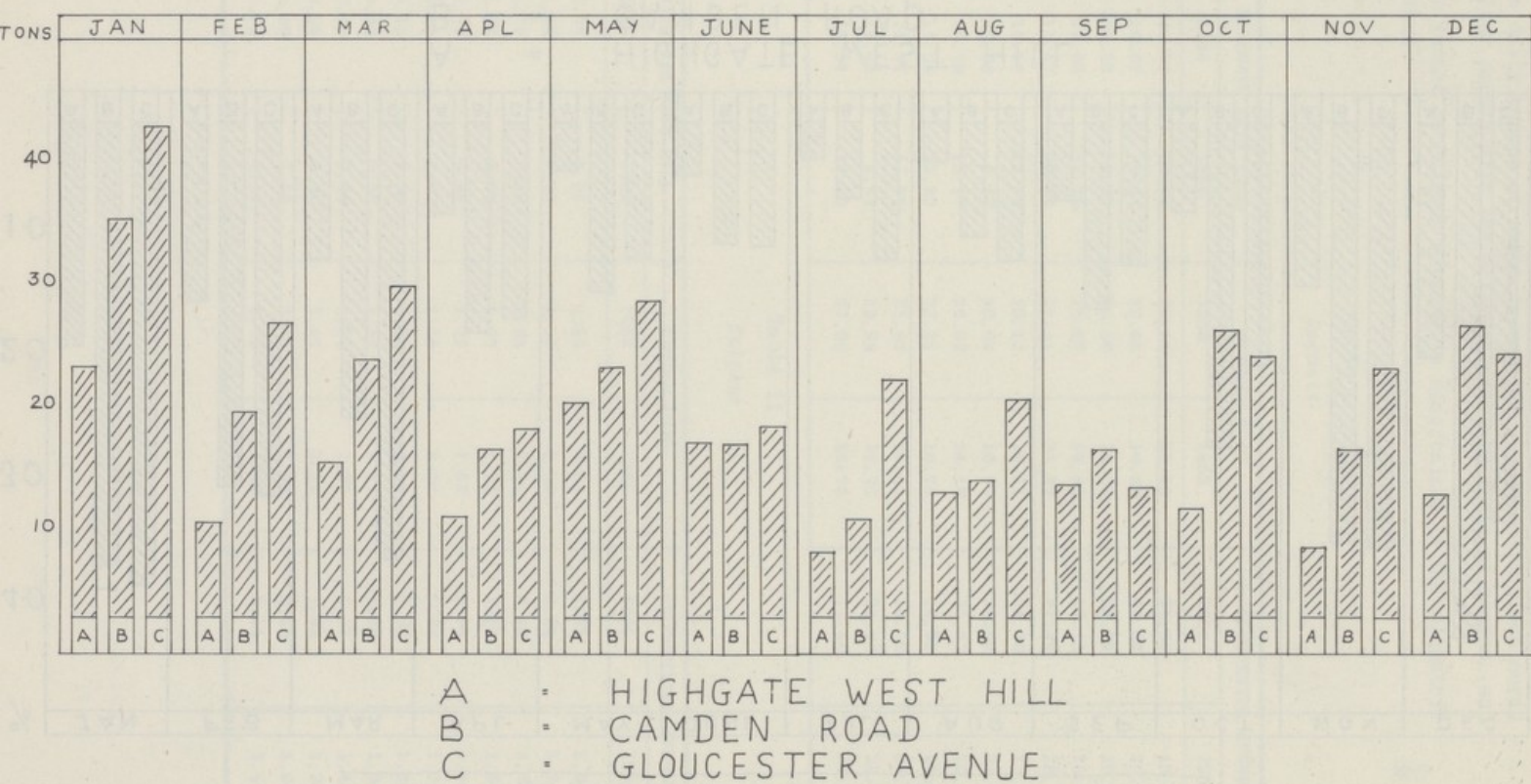
Sulphur

	HIGHGATE WEST HILL		CAMDEN ROAD		GLOUCESTER AVENUE	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
JAN	1.77	2.05	3.32	3.84	3.53	3.98
FEB	1.48	1.70	3.59	3.20	3.24	3.26
MAR	1.70	1.35	2.93	2.64	2.78	3.78
APL	1.06	0.98	1.97	1.95	2.47	1.84
MAY	0.79	0.64	1.72	1.62	1.96	1.34
JUNE	0.66	0.67	1.15	1.23	1.01	1.25
JULY	0.38	0.54	1.23	0.86	0.64	1.35
AUG	0.44	0.56	1.37	1.17	1.02	1.36
SEPT	0.49	0.87	1.34	1.75	1.13	1.40
OCT	0.93	0.96	2.47	2.87	1.52	2.20
NOV	1.59	1.56	3.43	3.63	2.45	3.68
DEC	1.69	2.14	3.18	4.40	2.11	3.46

SULPHUR TRI-OXIDE (DAILY ESTIMATION EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE) - 1955.



DEPOSITED MATTER EXPRESSED IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE - 1955.



Once again I show in diagrammatic form comparisons between the three stations, both for deposited matter and sulphur. In the early months of the year the largest deposit occurred at the Gloucester Avenue area, and this continued until the end of August, after which the deposit at the Camden Road area exceeded that at Gloucester Avenue. It is interesting to note how persistently the situation remained better at Highgate. The often repeated statement that "smoke knows no boundaries" is not entirely correct, and is no excuse for doing nothing anywhere unless something can be done everywhere. In fact, even in small areas the prevention of air pollution has a decided effect.

In July and August the Country enjoyed beautiful hot, sunny weather. During much of this time the emission of smoke from the Camden Motive Power Depot caused very serious hardship to the residents of Gloucester Avenue. The Council will be aware of the various steps that have been taken and the representations that have been made. Three summonses were taken out against the British Transport Commission. Two were dismissed, no costs being awarded to either side; to the third summons the British Transport Commission pleaded guilty, but no fine was imposed by the Magistrate, nor costs awarded.

I should like to be able to report that the situation is improving and that the present difficulties will be overcome shortly. I cannot do this. At the present moment I know of no steps, other than electrification and the use of diesel engines, that are likely to ameliorate the situation, and it must be some years before this takes place.

St. Pancras Association for the Care of the Aged

For the past few years it has been my privilege to report on the steps which are being taken to care for aged persons living in the borough. I do this in a dual capacity, as Medical Officer of Health and also as the Honorary Medical Officer to the St. Pancras Association for the Care of the Aged. These dual offices reflect the composition of the Association, which consists of eight representatives of voluntary societies and twelve members elected by the Council. The Mayor is president and the Geriatrician of the University College Hospital is a member of the Association. This combination has been a very happy one, for the spirit of a voluntary association has been preserved together with the facilities afforded by the Council in administration and organization.

It is now five years since the St. Pancras Association for the Care of the Aged was formed and I feel sure the Committee would like me to report the progress that has been made.

Nurses

In 1951 one whole time nurse was employed to investigate and advise on old people. So successful was her work that further appointments have subsequently

been made. There are now three nurses employed by the Association and authority has already been given for the appointment of a fourth. We have indeed been fortunate in the nurses who have served us and I would like to pay a tribute to the kindness they have shown in the carrying out of their duties. I use this word "kindness" deliberately for I believe that this is the quality that is most required. They are welcome and popular and tributes are received daily expressing appreciation of the services they have rendered.

It is not yet possible to employ them entirely on preventive work, that is, the routine visiting of old people who are well at the moment, and advising as to the preservation of health. Much of their time is still spent in investigating cases of hardship, both medical and social, referred to us by the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors, voluntary societies, doctors, hospital almoners, and ministers of religion. Although this work is essential, it is curative and very often directed towards circumstances which might have been prevented had we received earlier knowledge of the plight of the old persons concerned.

The number of visits paid by our nurses during the past five years is as follows:-

1951	1,461
1952	2,494
1953	3,776
1954	4,383
1955	6,120

Voluntary Visitors

The work of the nurses is augmented by visits paid by some 60 voluntary workers, each of whom makes himself or herself responsible for visits to one or two old people, weekly if possible, and reports to me when help is required.

I have placed this work of the nurses and the voluntary visitors first because I consider it to be of primary importance. The St. Pancras Association for the Care of the Aged does much to alleviate suffering and to make happier the life of old people living in the borough, but the reason for its formation was to keep old people well and cheerful in their own homes, and this is achieved basically through the services of our nurses and the voluntary visitors.

Invalid Meals

Meals are supplied to old people in their homes through the medium of the Invalid meals for London. The St. Pancras Association for the Care of the Aged makes a grant of 1s.2d for every meal so supplied. The number of meals has varied around a figure of 9,000 a year, and for the last five years is as follows:-

1951	9,335
1952	9,914
1953	9,447
1954	9,074
1955	9,396

I think it is possible that the number of meals required may be increased in the forcoming year.

Meal Vouchers

There are, however, many old people who are unable to provide meals for themselves in their own homes yet are able to go to a local restaurant. We now have arrangements with no less than 18 restaurants whereat on production of an appropriate voucher an old person can obtain the main course of a meal at a price reduced by the value of the voucher, namely 1s. This scheme has increased over the years, as is shown in the following table of the number of vouchers granted free to those who need them on the above grounds.

1951	788
1952	3,498
1953	4,136
1954	6,815
1955	6,703

Wireless

It has been the policy of the St. Pancras Association for the Care of the Aged to provide a wireless set to old persons who are to some extent housebound or are living alone. 39 such sets were supplied in 1955. The following table shows the number for each year:-

1951	22
1952	46
1953	34
1954	30
1955	39

The number of wireless sets on loan to old people at the time of writing this report is 91.

I have referred in previous reports to the value of this service. It prevents that feeling of isolation and loneliness which old persons may suffer when their mobility is limited. They feel themselves part of the community, have more to think about, and a continued interest.

We have tried during the year to get a firm to undertake the servicing of our wireless sets. In this we have been unsuccessful and have to deal with each defect individually.

Chiropody

The chiropody service has proved as popular as ever. In 1951 we held one session per week. In 1955 we were holding 17 in every fortnight. Originally the only centre we had was at Prospect Terrace. Now we have divided the borough into two and the chiropody service is available in the north at Raglan Street and in the south at Prospect Terrace.

Progress over the years is shown in the following table:-

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
No. of clinics	32	121	198	317	352
No. of new cases	136	138	215	287	282
No. of re-attendances	215	1,198	2,534	3,159	3,866
No. of medical clinics	27	52	45	42	37
No. of persons seen at medical clinics	266	521	509	543	452

Holidays

We still continue to provide a holiday of a fortnight's duration at Margate. It has been my privilege and that of some members of the Committee to visit the old people at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Greves during their holiday, and we can assure the members of the St. Pancras Association for the Care of the Aged that the old people enjoy their holiday and are thoroughly well looked after. For this we are indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Greves. The old people pay according to their means but in no case is the payment so high that the holiday-maker is left without a sufficient weekly sum of money to preserve his or her independence on his holiday and to enjoy it. During the fortnight's holiday local facilities such as deck chairs at reduced prices are available to the old people and half day outings are arranged to Canterbury Cathedral and to the hop fields.

The number of persons sent away each year was as follows:-

1951	136
1952	128
1953	134
1954	140
1955	143

This makes a total of 681 individual holidays since the beginning of the scheme.

Clothing

We have quite a moderate store of clothing which our nurses issue regularly to those old people who need help in this direction.

These are but a few of the benefits afforded by the St. Pancras Association for the Care for the Aged.

They do not tell you the whole story.

Dr. Tracy and I receive every morning a number of reports concerning old people, prepared for us by the nurses. These reports set out the age of the old persons, the conditions under which they are living and what is required to keep them healthy, happy, and, if possible, at home. The list includes:-

Home Help	Wireless
Invalid dinners	Restaurant meals
Clothes	Bedding
Voluntary visitor	Holiday
Chiropody	Fireguard

The nurse indicates which of the requirements are necessary and I can assure the Council and the Association that it is very seldom that we are unable to provide them.

It is impossible for me to name all those individuals for whose help we are indebted, for so many are concerned. The St. Pancras Association for the Care of the Aged provides a comprehensive service and it seeks to deal with all the needs of residents of retirement age. It is supplemented by environmental care for often the help of the sanitary inspector and the Housing Department must be sought. It is the centralisation of the work and its happy administration that have made it so valuable an entity in the life of the borough.

I have said that the St. Pancras Association for the Care of the Aged is a voluntary society. This is not just a form of words for the voluntary contributions have increased. In 1951 the amount of money raised was £223. 5s. 6d - no small sum for the first year of its existence. By 1955 these voluntary contributions had risen to no less than £623. The following table shows the sum received year by year.

1951	£ 223. 5s. 6d
1952	£ 311. 3s. 7d
1953	£ 557. 12s. 9d
1954	£ 673. 7s. 5d
1955	£ 623. 3s. 8d

The care of the aged is very human work and I am grateful both to the Council and the St. Pancras Association for the Care of the Aged for my participation in it.

Conclusion

It rests with me now to thank the Council, and in particular the Public Health Committee, for its unfailing courtesy and support, and to express my appreciation of the help and co-operation I have received from my colleagues and the staff of the Public Health Department. I should like, moreover, to pay a tribute to the general practitioners of the Borough and the staffs of the many hospitals situated therein. No Medical Officer of Health could have a happier relationship with his professional colleagues in the Borough in private and consultant practice than I enjoy, and for this I am deeply grateful.

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, 1955)

Ex-officio:- The Mayor and the Leader of the Council; Councillor J. Lawrence (Chairman) and Councillor Miss E. Valsler (Vice-Chairman); Alderman Mrs. M.A. Foster; Councillors Mrs. L.A. Arabin, T. Barker, Mrs. L. Bartlett, Mrs. L.A. Bolt, Mrs. H. Chandler, Evan Evans, Miss F.L.M. Freeman, Miss E.M. Haworth, Mrs. G.S. Jones, A.P. 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 K. Kimmance (Mrs)	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

J. Marginson

J.E. Davies

H.P. Price

H.R. Dawkins

E.S. Rushton

C.A. Engledow

D.H. Smith

E.W.C. George

E. Stirk

T.H. Hague

H.E. Westripp

K.J. Lambert

J.H. Willett

Clerical Staff. (12)

V.R. Meurice, *Chief Clerk*

C.W. Smith, *First Clerk*

Miss M.J. Barnes

Miss B. Pinnock

Mrs. I.E. Burgoyne

J.F.S. Dove

W.J. Flett

E. Driscoll

A.J. Teare

N.L.B. Collier

J.J. Bevan (Temporary) H.M. Forces
(2 vacancies)

Health Officers. (3)

Miss A. Mackie

Miss J.M. Minns

Miss R.W. Ventress

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-1955 estimate)	134,500
Number of persons per acre (estimated average)	50
Rateable value	£ 2,177,297
Product of a penny rate about	£ 8,675
General rate in the £ for the year	21s.

Summary of Vital Statistics

Net registered live births	2,176
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of estimated population)	16.18
Deaths, all ages	1,441
Death rate (per 1,000 of estimated population)	10.71
Infantile deaths	50
Infantile death rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.98
Tuberculosis deaths	34
Tuberculosis death rate (per 1,000 of estimated population)	.25

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
1955	345	269	62	840	1,516	134,500	22.54

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
Highgate New Town Clinic, Chester Road, N.19.	ARC 3594
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
University College Hospital, Maternity and Child Welfare Department, Huntley Street, W.C.1.	EUS 5050
*Temporarily at Lyndhurst Hall, Warden Road, N.W.5.	GUL 3735

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

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

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	165
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	338
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)	228
Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.	TER 4311	Teaching Hospital (16)	112
St. Saviours (Women only), 10, Osnaurgh Street, N.W.1.	EUS 2770	Disclaimed hospital	19
University College, Gower Street, W.C.1.	EUS 5050	Teaching Hospital (4)	623
University College (St. Pancras), St. Pancras Way, N.W.1.	EUS 4411	Board of Governors, U.C.H.	286
-do- for Tropical Diseases	EUS 6441	-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.
Ear, 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.19
Enuresis	Highgate New Town Clinic.
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 or places of employment). (instructions given on the
(telephone instrument) and
(ask for "AMBULANCE".
- (2) *Very urgent illness at home* (provided a medical practitioner certifies that the case is one of life or death and arrangements have been made with a hospital for the patient's admission). (Telephone:-
WATERloo 6000
CENTral 6301
REGent 4000
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, Headquarters, 150, Waterloo Road, S.E.1. Telephone enquiries relating to the ordering of ambulances to WATERloo 3311: general enquiries to WATERloo 5000, Ext. 6950.

Climatological Summary, Year 1955

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.)	1009.5	1005.3	1018.3	1023.4	1014.3	1016.7	1020.4	1019.7	1014.3	1015.9	1021.0	1010.0
Air Temperature -												
Mean of -												
A. Maximum °F	43.3	41.3	47.2	61.2	61.2	69.3	77.3	77.2	68.7	57.7	52.3	49.9
B. Minimum °F	34.3	32.6	33.5	43.3	45.0	52.9	57.0	58.5	52.5	44.0	42.1	38.8
Mean of A and B °F	38.8	36.9	40.3	52.3	53.1	61.1	67.1	67.9	60.6	50.9	47.2	44.3
Difference from average (1906-1935) °F	-1.4	-3.7	-4.3	+2.7	-2.7	-0.5	+2.1	+3.6	+0.8	-1.5	+2.2	+3.2
Mean relative humidity per cent.	91	89	82	78	73	80	75	83	81	87	87	89
Earth temperature at 4 ft. depth °F	44.7	43.2	40.8	44.7	49.1	53.3	57.8	60.3	59.7	55.5	51.2	47.9
Bright sunshine -												
Total observed (daily-mean) Hr	0.69	2.44	4.65	5.55	6.49	5.13	7.03	5.85	5.04	3.34	1.00	1.16
Percentage of average	53	153	157	126	107	75	113	103	121	88	73	135
Rainfall (rain-gauge level, 110ft.) -												
Number of days precipitation	16	19	10	8	19	9	3	4	12	13	12	21
Total fall In	2.48	1.61	1.14	0.43	4.49	2.29	0.23	0.95	2.34	2.79	0.57	2.03
Percentage of average (1881-1915)	133	96	62	28	255	113	10	43	129	106	24	85

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

SECTION 2

Births and Deaths

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1955

Population

The civilian population, as estimated by the Registrar-General, mid-1955, was 134,500. Comparable estimates for preceding years are set out on page 12.

Registered Live Births

	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1,000 of estimated population
Legitimate	1,018	937	1,955	
Illegitimate	110	111	221	
	<u>1,128</u>	<u>1,048</u>	<u>2,176</u>	<u>16.18</u>

Comparable figures for preceding years are set out on pages 12 and 13.

Registered Still Births

	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
Legitimate	16	10	26	
Illegitimate	2	4	6	
	<u>18</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>14.49</u>

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

Deaths - All Ages

	M.	F.	Total	Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population
	834	607	1,441	10.71

Comparable figures for preceding years are set out on page 12.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS, WITH AGE DISTRIBUTION - 1955

Causes of death	Ages - Both Sexes									
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75-	Totals	
									M	F
All Causes	50	8	7	5	76	376	430	489	834	607
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	8	11	7	5	26	5
2 Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1
3 Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	6	3
4 Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
7 Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	2
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	-	-	-	2	18	8	15	19	24
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	2	38	31	10	71	10
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	2	7	6	7	-	22
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	2	6	6	2	-	16
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	-	-	-	1	11	53	57	41	96	67
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	-	3	4
16 Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	2	6
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	-	1	-	5	27	42	45	55	65
18 Coronary disease, angina	-	-	-	-	5	67	95	80	151	96
19 Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	18	16	15
20 Other heart disease	-	-	-	-	7	19	20	48	45	49
21 Other circulatory disease	-	-	-	-	-	15	22	47	39	45
22 Influenza	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	2
23 Pneumonia	3	1	-	-	1	6	10	39	30	30
24 Bronchitis	6	1	1	-	-	31	45	49	99	34
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	-	-	-	6	8	4	16	4
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	7	14	4
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	4
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	7	9	7
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	15	18	-
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
31 Congenital malformations	3	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	5	4
32 Other defined and ill- defined diseases	36	2	1	1	12	26	24	28	69	61
33 Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	5	3
34 All other accidents	1	-	-	-	4	7	4	8	13	11
35 Suicide	-	-	-	1	9	9	5	1	13	12
36 Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE - 1955

from stated causes with age distribution

Cause of death	Age										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.
Benign Neoplasm of Thalamus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Pneumococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Bronchopneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Bronchitis	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	4	2
Lung Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Diaphragmatic	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Volvulus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Liver Abscesses	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pyelonephritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Congenital Malformations	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	1
Intracranial and Spinal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at birth	4	3	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-
Atelectasis	7	7	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	10	4
Pneumonia of Newborn	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Immaturity	5	2	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	4	4
Lack of care	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
All Causes	20	14	2	-	1	37	6	3	2	2	37	13

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
1955	20	45	23	23	25
1954	16	32	18	21	25
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 12 and 13.

Vital Statistics of St. Pancras since 1920

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
1920	228,980	5,934	25.4	2,895	12.4	435	73	171	29
1921	212,900	4,784	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	1,765	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	9.8	39	18	29	13
1955	134,500	2,176	16.2	1,441	10.7	50	23	37	17

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
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
1955	32 (6)	14.5	221	10.2	10	45	9	41

Maternal Mortality in Borough of St. Pancras in 1955

Cause of Death	Ages							Conditions		
	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45 and upward	Married	Single	Widowed
Self induced abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Deaths from Puerperal Causes during 1955 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
1955	-	1	1	-	0.45	0.45

Deaths from Cancer of St. Pancras Residents during 1955

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	-
Salivary Gland	1	.	.	1	-
Tonsil	1	.	1	.	2	-
Nasopharynx	1	.	-	1
Hypopharynx	1	.	.	.	.	-	1
Pharynx, Unspecified	1	.	.	-	1
Oesophagus	2	1	6	.	.	7	2
Stomach	2	10	8	8	10	5	19	24
Large intestine exc. rectum	1	6	8	5	1	10	11
Rectum	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	9	7	1	12	7
Liver	1	1	1	.	.	3	-
Gallbladder	1	4	.	.	.	3	2
Common Bile Duct	1	-	1
Pancreas	1	2	4	2	2	5	6
Peritoneum	1	.	.	.	-	1
Sphenoidal Sinus	1	.	.	.	-	1
Larynx	1	2	.	.	.	2	1
Lung and Bronchus	2	10	28	31	8	2	71	10
Mediastinum	1	.	.	.	.	1	-
Breast	2	4	3	6	6	1	-	22
Uterus	2	4	2	6	2	.	-	16
Ovary	.	.	.	1	4	3	1	4	2	1	-	16
Prostate	7	8	1	16	-
Testis	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3	-
Scrotum	1	.	.	.	.	1	-
Kidney	1	1	3	.	.	3	2
Bladder	6	6	4	.	11	5
Brain	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	1	.	3	3
Spinal Cord	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	-
Sternum	1	.	.	.	1	-
Connective Tissue	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	-
Multiple, Disseminated	1	.	1	2	.	1	3
Lymphatic Tissue	.	.	.	2	.	3	2	2	.	.	6	3
Haematopoietic Tissue	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	3	4
Site not stated	1	.	.	1	-
All Sites	2	-	1	6	13	49	77	109	60	15	189	143

The following table shows the number of deaths of St. Pancras persons from certain diseases during the years 1920 to 1955:-

Year	Cancer	Tubercu- losis	Heart Disease	Pneumonia (all forms)	Bronchitis	Population
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
1955	332	34	456	60	133	134,500

Deaths from Tuberculosis of St. Pancras Residents during 1955

LI

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.
Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	4	-	7	-	7	-	4	1	26	5
Peritoneum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Vertebral Column	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Adrenal Glands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
All Sites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	4	-	7	-	8	-	4	2	28	6

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 and No.1691, 1954)
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, benzine, 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.

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, 1955

(with 1954 comparison)

Showing number of revised diagnoses

Disease	Notifications						Diagnosis Subsequently revised	
	Under 1		1 and over		Totals			
	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954
Acute Influenzal and Acute Primary Pneumonia	-	1	59	62	59	63	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	46	4	47	5	7	1
Diphtheria and membranous croup	-	-	1	4	1	4	1	4
Dysentery	9	9	166	162	175	171	5	2
Encephalitis, Acute	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	6	2	6	2	1	1
Erysipelas	-	-	13	18	13	18	-	1
Food Poisoning	1	2	98	78	99	80	-	-
Malaria	-	-	6	5	6	5	-	-
Measles	60	13	1,558	385	1,618	398	8	2
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	4	4	5	5	1	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	6	3	-	-	6	3	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	53	81	53	81	-	-
Scabies	-	-	29	36	29	36	-	-
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	-	1	55	85	55	86	4	4
Whooping Cough	20	14	93	94	113	108	6	1

Notification of Infectious Diseases since 1926

	Population																															
	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	134,500		
	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	1955		
Acute Influenza and Influenzal Pneumonia	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	59	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	218	178	282	250	170	193	178	211	300	151	182	150	166	168	86	103	89	79	89)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Acute Poliomyelitis	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	47		
Anthrax	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Meningococcal infection	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	5		
Continued Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Diphtheria or Membranous Croup	523	390	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	1		
Dysentery	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	175		
Encephalitis Lethargica	11	9	8	4	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	(f)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	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	6		
Erysipelas	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	99		
German Measles	143	60	83	1074	116	68	65	486	191	145	78	120	355	(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Malaria	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	29	51	22	18	5	1	-	-	-	1	2	4	7	1	-	1	1	-	2	11	5	6		
Measles	3734	47	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	1618		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	33	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	6		
Puerperal Fever	14	22	19	23	19	2	30	20	14	24	9	14	7	6	5	8	8	6	16	19	6	5	8	(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	53		
Relapsing Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Scabies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(d)	546	931	887	699	300	138	65	48	45	52	45	36	29	
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	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	85		
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	113		

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

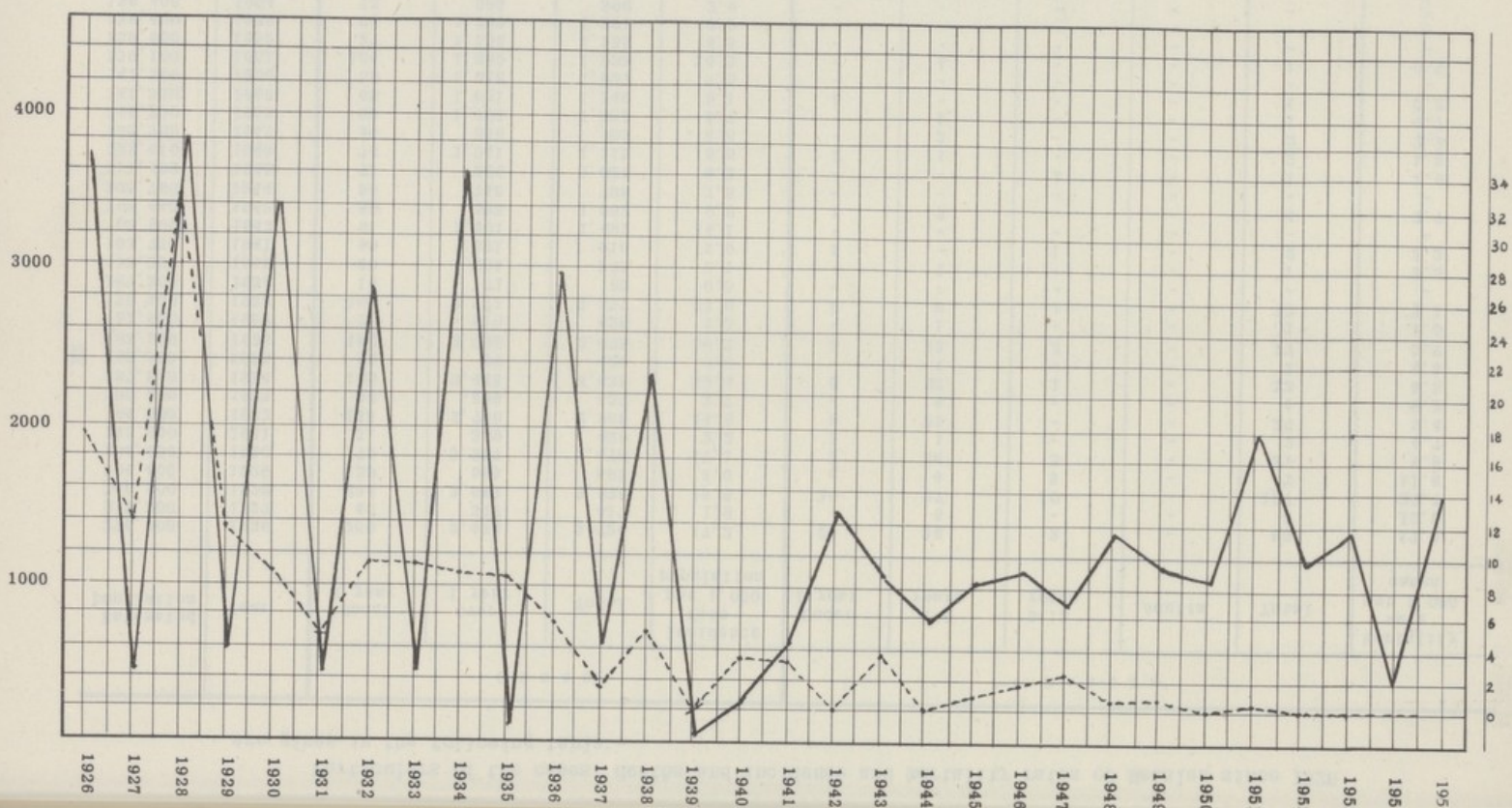
Particulars of the cases, deaths and incidence and mortality rates of Measles since 1926 are given in the following table:-

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	-	-	-	-
103,770	1941	45	571	616	5.9	1	-	1	-	2	3.5
105,900	1942	91	1,401	1,492	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
134,500	1955	60	1,558	1,618	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

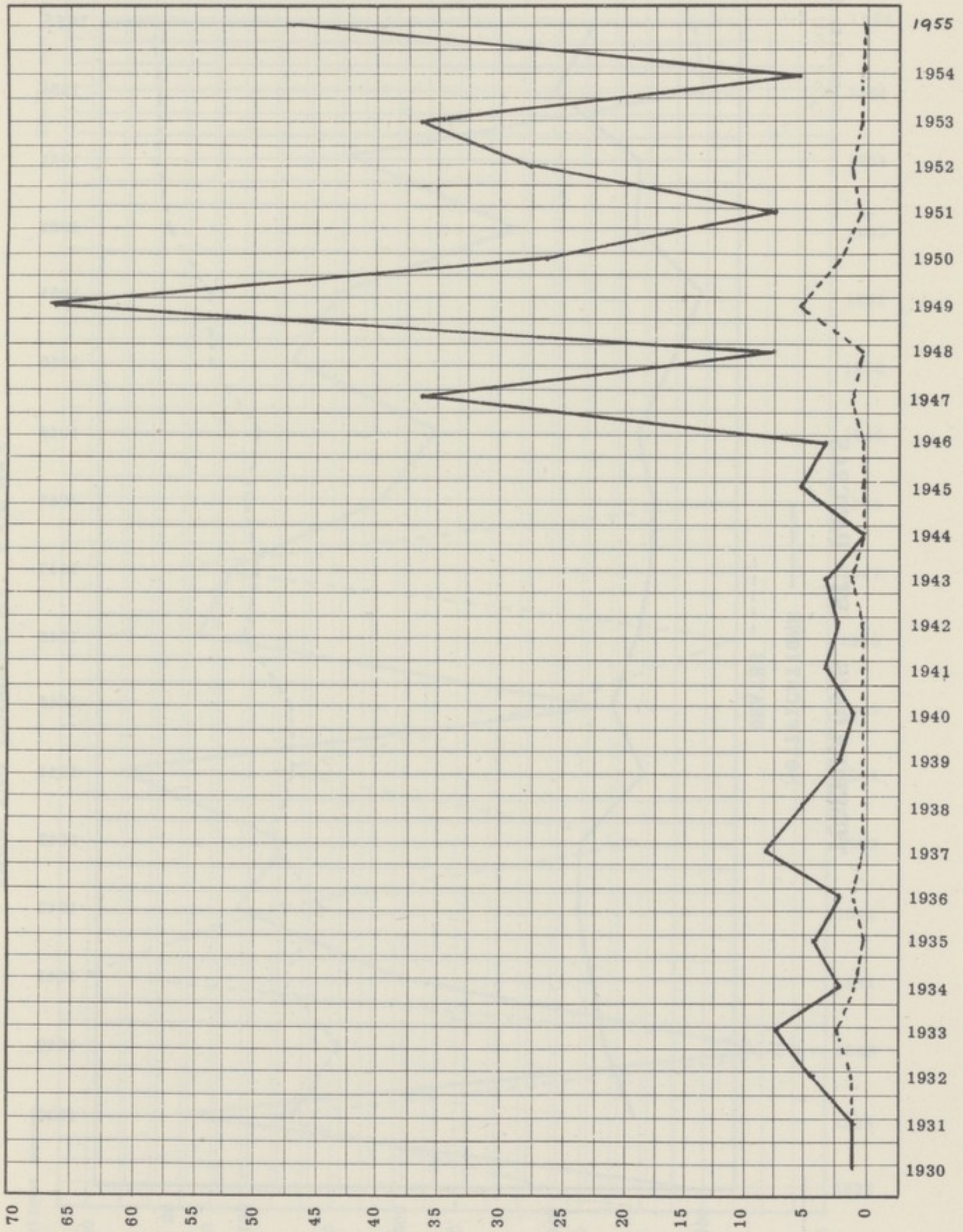
MEASLES - ST. PANCRAS

Notifications —————

Mortality Rate per
1,000 notifications



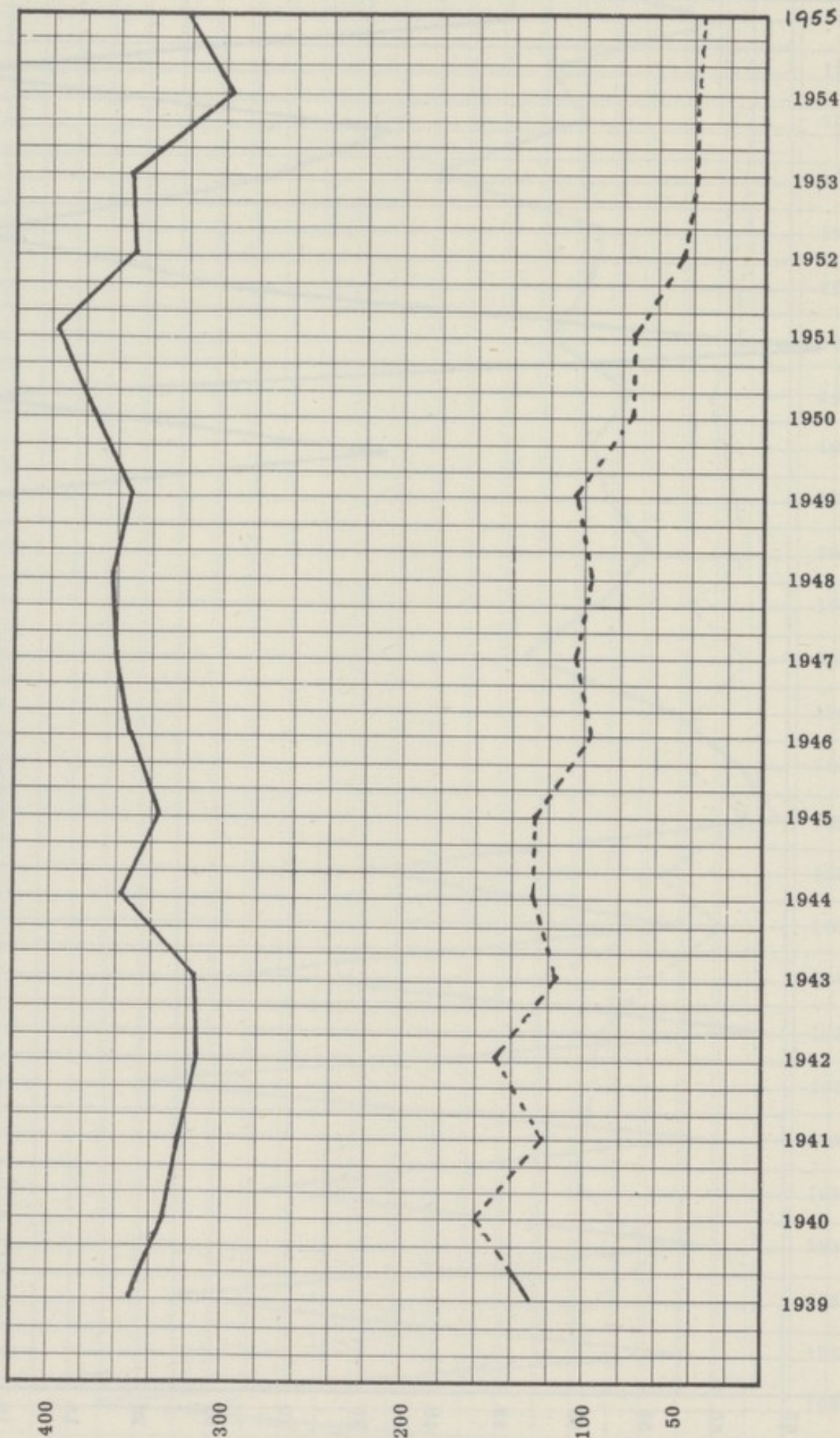
DEATHS - - - - -



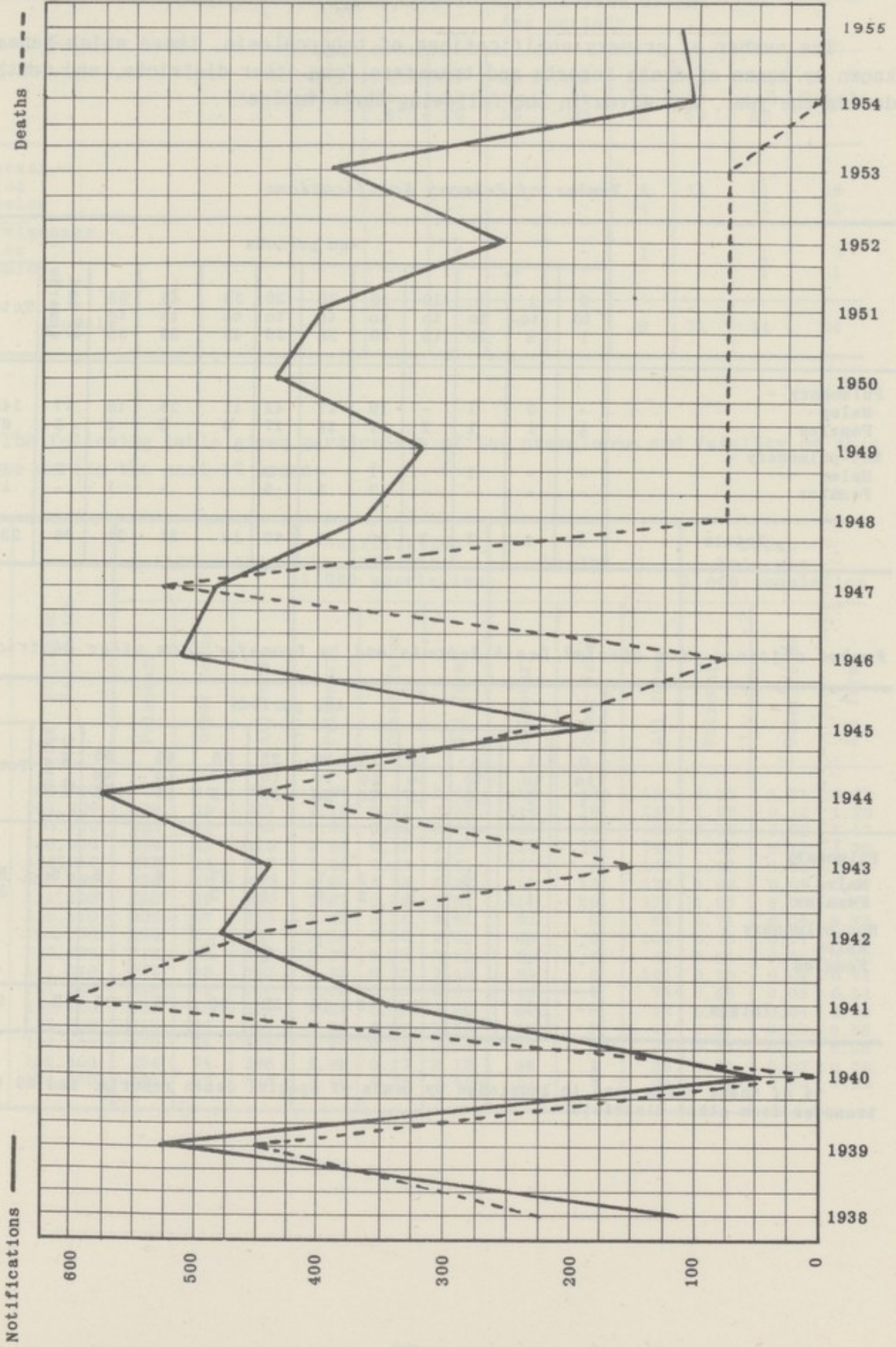
TUBERCULOSIS - ST. PANCRAS

NOTIFICATIONS —

DEATHS - - - -



WHOOPING COUGH - ST. PANCRAS



Tuberculosis

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952

The number of primary notifications of tuberculosis, 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											Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	
Pulmonary -												
Males	-	3	1	-	10	17	42	11	25	16	17	142
Females	1	1	1	2	7	16	17	6	6	4	6	67
Non-pulmonary -												
Males	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	2	9
Females	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	-	1	-	12
Totals	1	4	3	2	20	36	69	18	31	21	25	230

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

	Age periods											Total
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	
Pulmonary -												
Males	-	-	1	-	2	7	14	17	6	5	3	55
Females	-	1	-	2	3	8	15	2	-	-	-	31
Non-pulmonary -												
Males	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	4
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Totals	-	1	1	3	5	16	33	20	6	5	3	93

*4 of these cases came to knowledge by means of special death reports, and 89 by transfer from other districts.

Number of deaths of Tuberculous patients

	Age periods								
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up	Totals
Pulmonary -									
Males	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	11	26
Females	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	5
Non-Pulmonary -									
Males	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	14	34

The following table gives particulars of the prevalence and fatality of this disease during the past 17 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
1955	134,500	295	28	323	2.19	0.21	2.40	31	3	34	0.23	0.02	0.25

Tuberculosis Register

The following table gives a summary of the changes in the register during the year 1955:-

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Number of cases on the Register at the commencement of the year.	1,329	170	1,499
Number of new cases during the year	318	32	350
	1,647	202	1,849
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year (by death or other causes).	246	25	271
Number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year	1,401	177	1,578

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

	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	3	61	64
Dysentery	72	192	264
Food Poisoning	6	4	10
Haemolytic Streptococci	21	32	53
Pathogenic organisms	16	260	276
Staphylococci	1	-	1
Tuberculosis	1	8	9
Vincent's Organisms	1	-	1
Totals	121	557	678

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 1955	Total 1954
St. Pancras	136	75	35	128	374	278
Ex St. Pancras	18	-	-	2	20	28
No fixed abode	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	154	75	35	130	394	306

(2) Verminous Conditions

	Men	Women	Children under 5	School-children	Total 1955	Total 1954
(St. Pancras	-	17	31	618	666	813
Head lice (Ex St. Pancras	-	-	-	-	-	-
(No fixed abode	-	-	-	-	-	-
(St. Pancras	667	3	-	-	670	722
Body lice (Ex St. Pancras	76	-	-	-	76	92
(No fixed abode	54	-	-	-	54	31
Totals	797	20	31	618	1,466	1,658

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.

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	1	1	-	-
Dysentery	62	5	8	49
Enteric Fever	3	3	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	1
Measles	14	4	-	11
Meningococcal Infection	3	-	2	1
Other diseases	350	23	25	310
Poliomyelitis	38	25	9	4
Scabies	3	-	1	2
Scarlet Fever	23	12	7	4
Tuberculosis	75	58	14	6
Vermin	480	39	584	120
Totals	1053	170	650	508

SECTION 4

Sanitary Circumstances

Visits by District Sanitary Inspectors during 1955.

<i>Complaints received</i>			4,008
<i>Complaints Investigated -</i>			
Whole house inspections	...	...	283*
Whole house re-inspections	...	...	457
Part of house inspections	...	...	3,725
Part of house re-inspections	...	...	11,954
<i>House to House Inspections -</i>			
Tenement house inspections	...	...	118*
Tenement house re-inspections	...	...	33
Dwelling house inspections	...	...	30*
Dwelling house re-inspections	...	...	11
<i>Infectious Disease -</i>			
Investigations	...	...	381
Inspection of premises	...	...	23*
Re-inspections	...	...	58
<i>Drainage -</i>			
(a) Under Notice. Plans, Supervision, etc.	...	...	2,326
(b) Voluntary	...	...	4,134
(c) New buildings	...	...	3,003
(d) Tested -			
(i) After infectious disease	...	...	4
(ii) For other reasons	...	...	499
<i>Shops Acts -</i>			
First inspections	...	...	1
Re-inspections	...	...	11
<i>Pharmacy and Poisons -</i>			
First inspections	...	...	41
Re-inspections	...	...	104
<i>Public Houses -</i>			
Inspections	...	...	27
Smoke Observations	...	...	57

Visits by District Sanitary Inspectors - Continued

Environmental Visits -

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

First visits	8
Subsequent visits	9

(b) Blind persons	2
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(c) Old Age Pensioners	63
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(d) Tuberculous persons	212
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(e) Housing applications	547
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Mews and Stable Yards	2
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Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954

Inspections	187
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Re-inspections	520
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Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 -

Inspections	73
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Re-inspections	24
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Section 11, Housing Act, 1936 -

Inspections	3
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Re-inspections	1
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Section 12, Housing Act, 1936 -

Inspections (other than underground rooms)	5
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Re-inspections	46
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Underground rooms	213
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Re-inspections	1,365
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Section 59, Housing Act, 1936 -

Overcrowding offences	26
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Re-visits	2
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Overcrowding abated	55
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Special Survey and C.P.O. inspections	341
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Other inspections and re-inspections	2,170
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Total	33,154
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* Recorded as house-to-house inspections

Ineffective visits	3,588
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Intimation Notices Served -

(i) Housing and sanitary defects	3,122
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(ii) Additional water supply to tenement houses (included in (i))	68
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Number of Statutory Notices	1,501
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Number of Attendances at Police Court -

(a) Applications for summonses	5
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(b) Hearings	74
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Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954

Certificates of disrepair issued	101
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Revocation certificates issued	27
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The following table gives a summary of this branch of the work of the department during the past nine years.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Number of complaints received	7,550	7,136	6,981	6,734	6,094	5,144	4,670	4,800	4,008
Number of visits	37,375	45,209	43,731	43,143	41,988	37,657	39,294	40,753	33,154
Intimation notices served	5,760	6,567	5,486	5,415	5,377	4,286	3,646	3,597	3,122
Statutory notices served	3,912	3,498	2,848	2,957	3,277	2,437	2,028	1,987	1,501
Number of police court proceedings	133	212	139	117	194	230	165	144	117
Costs and/or fines	120	162	116	92	157	154	96	107	103
Amount of fines	£40	£166	£148	£138	£212	£296	£218	£354	£330
Amount of costs	£171	£229	£205	£156	£216	£305	£219	£265	£258

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

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Public Health (London) Act, 1936	81	158	126	107	148	181	144	135	110
L.C.C. Lodging House By-laws	28	40	5	8	38	39	13	5	-
L.C.C. Water Closet By-laws	11	5	1	-	4	4	1	-	-
L.C.C. Drainage By-laws	10	5	2	-	3	2	5	3	6
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 By-law	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Act, 1936 (Sec.168)	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	1	-
L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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.

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. In addition, certain wells situated outside the borough are a source of supply to various points on the railway system centred on Euston Station.

Twelve 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 1955 for retention or entry in the Council's list of persons entitled to sell poisons included in Part 11 of the Poisons List:-

Retentions	126
New entries	8

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	87
Number of rooms closed for all purposes	67
Number of rooms closed for human habitation, but permitted to be used for other purposes	11
Number of rooms made fit without the necessity of a Closing Order	12
Number of existing Closing Orders varied to permit of use other than human habitation	23
Number of existing Closing Orders determined	16

Closing orders are operative upon a total of 1,317 rooms in the borough, of which bi-annual visits of inspection are made.

OVERCROWDING

Requests were received from the London County Council during 1955 for investigations to be made of alleged statutory overcrowding in respect of 83 applications for rehousing. Reports forwarded in reply confirmed overcrowding in 56 cases.

In addition 300 cases were referred to me by the Borough Council's Housing Department during the year and my recommendations were as follows:-

Certificate A	176
" B	45
" C	64
" D	15

MORTUARY AND CORONER'S COURT

The following table shows the work undertaken during the year, with, in brackets, the corresponding figures for 1954:-

	Post-Mortem Examinations	Received for Viewing or Convenience only	Total
Resident and died in St. Pancras	243 (240)	4 (2)	247 (242)
Died in St. Pancras, Resident elsewhere	107 (102)	3 (4)	110 (106)
Resident in St. Pancras, died elsewhere	46 (37)	2 (4)	48 (41)
Resident and died elsewhere	813 (741)	32 (44)	845 (785)
	1,209 (1,120)	41 (54)	1,250 (1,174)
Inquests held at Coroner's Court			475 (534)

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	965	142	1,107
Investigations made	2,333	383	2,716
Infestations found (Rats)	630	103	733
(Mice)	268	25	293
Treatments (Rats)	626	80	706
(Mice)	303	29	332
Advice only	7	3	10

The staff employed on this work consists of one rodent officer and five operatives.

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 1955 and no contraventions were reported.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 - Care of Old Persons

Investigations were made during the year of the living conditions of 16 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	1	-	1	-
Medical practitioners	2	1	1	-
Friends and/or neighbours	1	-	1	-
Health Officers	6	-	6	-
Home Helps	1	-	1	-
Councillors	3	-	3	-
Former employer	1	1	-	-
Hospital almoner	1	1	-	-
	16	3	13	-

Section 50 - Burials

During the year 1955 the department carried out 72 burials at a gross cost of £561. 6s. 0d which represents an average of £7.16s. 0d per burial.

£587.17s. 0d was recovered from the following sources:-

	£	s.	d
Hospitals	186.	6.	11
Death Grants	143.	4.	1
Assurance Companies	68.	7.	2
National Temperance Hospital	9.	8.	6
Private persons	57.	5.	0
Westminster Bank, Ltd.	11.	11.	7
Employers	11.	5.	1
Ministry of National Insurance	5.	5.	0
National Assistance Board	4.	10.	0
Post Office Savings	27.	4.	1
Treasury Solicitor	15.	4.	11
Coroner's Officers	48.	4.	8

Full recovery of costs together with administrative charges was secured in sixty cases, and a substantial proportion in four others. In only three cases was nothing recovered.

A profit of £26.11s. 0d was thus realised on the year's working.

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. 7	0. 13. 7	8.69
1955	72	561. 6. 0	7.16. 0	587.17. 0	8. 3. 3.	104.73	Nil	-	-
Full period	563	4,621. 7. 5	8. 4. 2	4,147. 1. 6	7. 7. 4	89.74	474. 5.11	16.10	10.26

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the course of the year Dr. Tracy and I carry out a number of examinations to determine whether new entrants to the Council's service were fit for superannuation purposes. We also examine personnel for the London Electricity Board, the Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee and the Valuation Panel. During the year I have been asked on two occasions to examine persons living in the neighbourhood who were accepting positions in Borough Councils elsewhere. I have carried out these examinations for it is the usual practice for Councils to help each other in this way on a reciprocal basis.

The number of special examinations is stated as 8, but I would inform the Council that a vast amount of correspondence has to be carried out with private doctors and with hospitals to ascertain the fitness of members of the staff who have been off duty for some while. Dr. Tracy and I would like to thank the Staff Committee in particular for the kindness of its attitude in the reception of these special reports. The conditions we have to deal with cover a wide range of disease including cases of cancer, tuberculosis, diseases of the eye, surgical and medical conditions. The Committee will realise that information we receive is of course entirely confidential and we can only give to the Committee medical details provided we have the authority of the person concerned. By and large we have to confine ourselves to stating whether in our opinion the person is rightly off duty, when he is likely to return and the extent to which in future he will be able to carry out his duties. We have been aware, however, of the Staff Committee's desire to treat sick members of the staff with every kindness and consideration and this has made a somewhat difficult task easier and more pleasant.

The following table summarises the work that has been carried out during the year:-

NEW ENTRANTS

Fit	85
Unfit	4
Total	<u>89</u>

Special Examinations

Fit to resume work	1
Unfit for work	5
Unfit for work as dustman	1
Unfit for work as slater	1
Total	<u>8</u>

The Total of 97 is made up as follows:-

Borough Council staff	55
Electricity Board staff	36
Metropolitan Boroughs Standing Joint Committee	3
Valuation Panel	1
Examination for Leicester	1
Examined for Bristol	1
	<u>97</u>

BLIND PERSONS

It is the practice of the Public Health Department for Sanitary Inspectors to pay visits during the year to all St. Pancras persons known to the Public Health Department to be blind, with a view to seeing whether there are any sanitary defects which, on account of his disability, the blind person has failed to notice. Apart from this, we find these visits are welcomed by blind persons, who look upon the Sanitary Inspector as an additional friend.

At the beginning of the year there were 58 blind persons known to the Department. During 1955 seven died and five moved from the district, but we received information of eight additional persons.

The conditions under which they were living were reasonably satisfactory, and in only one case was it necessary to serve a notice.

SECTION 5

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 1955 are given in the following table:-

Number of visits -

Factories (with mechanical power)	3,303
Factories (without mechanical power)	1,404
Bakehouses	243
Restaurants	1,107
Outworkers' premises	1,618
Rag Flock Act	31
Scabies and vermin cases	101
Smoke observations	266
Water sampling	27
Public Health Annexe	151
Other visits	5
Attendances at Police Court	3
Total	8,259

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)	221	24	1
Factories (without mechanical power)	27	9	-
Bakehouses	-	1	19
Restaurants and canteens	-	1	136
Totals	248	35	156
Statutory notices served	23	7	7

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 I 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	740	1,404	27	Nil
(ii) Power factories in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,677	3,303	221	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, excluding out-workers' premises	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	2,417	4,707	248*	Nil

*Not including 33 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)	166	172	3	9	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	10	7	3	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	6	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	8	5	3	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -					
(a) Insufficient	10	10	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	127	132	-	5	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	9	10	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	29	2	27	-	-
TOTALS	365	344	36	15	Nil

Outworkers

The law in relation to outworkers is contained in the Factories Act, 1937, Sections 110 and 111.

Section 110 requires the occupier of every factory and every contractor employed by him to send to the Borough Council during the months of February and August in each year, lists showing the names and addresses of all outworkers employed by him outside the factory, and the places where they are employed. Failure to comply with this requirement renders the occupier liable to a fine not exceeding £10. The Council is required to forward the name and address of any outworker in this list whose address is not in St. Pancras to the local authority concerned.

Section 111 applies to premises where work is carried on which, in the Council's opinion, is injurious or dangerous to the health of the persons employed therein, and in such cases the Council is empowered to give notice in writing to the occupier of the factory of the circumstances. If, after the expiration of ten days, the occupier continues to give out work to those premises, he is guilty of an offence.

A Schedule to the Act states that if the occupier of a factory knowingly allows a woman or girl to be employed therein within four weeks after she has given birth to a child, he shall be liable to a fine.

If the occupier of a factory or his contractor allows wearing apparel to be made, cleaned or repaired in any place where an inmate is suffering from scarlet fever or smallpox, and cannot prove that he was unaware of the existence of the disease, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10. The Council has power to forbid work being given out to premises where an inmate is suffering from an infectious disease, and an occupier or contractor upon whom such an order has been served shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10 if he contravenes such order.

The industries contained in the list of trades in connection with outworkers are as follows:-

- (1) Making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel;
- (2) Making up, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of table linen, bed linen, or other household linen (including in the term linen, articles of cotton or cotton and linen mixtures);
- (3) Making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets;
- (4) Making of curtains and furniture hangings;
- (5) Cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work;
- (6) Making of Electro-plate;
- (7) Making of files;
- (8) Manufacture of brass and of any articles or parts of articles of brass (including in the term brass any alloy or compound of copper with zinc or tin);
- (9) Fur-pulling;

- (10) Making of iron and steel cables and chains;
- (11) Making of iron and steel anchors and grapnels;
- (12) Making of cart gear, including swivels, rings, loops, gear-buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds;
- (13) Making of locks, latches, and keys;
- (14) Making or repairing of umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, or parts thereof;
- (15) Making of artificial flowers;
- (16) Making of nets other than wire nets;
- (17) Making of tents;
- (18) Making or repairing of sacks;
- (19) Covering of racquet or tennis balls;
- (20) Making of paper bags;
- (21) Making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, card-board, chip, or similar material;
- (22) Making of brushes;
- (23) Pea-picking;
- (24) Feather sorting;
- (25) Carding, boxing, or packeting of buttons, hooks and eyes, pins, and hair pins;
- (26) Making of stuffed toys;
- (27) Making of baskets;
- (28) Manufacture of chocolates or sweets;
- (29) The making or filling of cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, or similar articles or parts of articles;
- (30) The weaving of any textile fabric;
- (31) And any processes incidental to the above;

There are two types of outworker. There are those who take in work not only for themselves but sometimes for the whole family and other individuals. Such a contracting outworker is really then a secondary factory owner and comes under supervision, not only as a person employing outworkers, but also as a factory owner. In this latter capacity the responsibilities of the Council will depend on whether he employs power or not.

The other type of outwork is that undertaken by an individual in his own home, and probably a better term here would be 'homework'. There is little but good to say for such homework. It fulfils a useful function, both for the employer and the worker, and offers some people, especially the housewife with one child, the disabled and the elderly, a chance to add to the family income and increase domestic comfort whilst working at times convenient to the out-worker. Weekly earnings vary according to the ability of the worker and the time that can be spared for the work.

There has been no evidence of overcrowding, and the conditions of the homes appear to depend not on whether the women do homework but on whether they are good housewives.

During 1955 no less than 811 people were on the register, employed in the following trades:-

Wearing apparel	530
Household linen	15
Lace, lace curtains and nets	4
Curtains and furniture hangings	11
Furniture and upholstery	12
Fur pulling	17
Artificial flowers	39
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	31
Brush making	3
Feather sorting	35
Carding of buttons	5
Toy making	27
Basket making	10
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	41
Lampshades	31

The number employed in the Borough during each year since 1950 was as follows:-

Year	Number
1950	664
1951	573
1952	723
1953	766
1954	760

The following table shows the number of visits paid in 1955 and each year for the previous five years, and a resume of the action taken.

Year	Visits	D E F A U L T S	
		* Failure to supply list	ø Premises in an unwholesome condition
1950	1,750	4	10
1951	1,601	12	11
1952	2,008	12	45
1953	2,136	13	20
1954	1,766	15	12
1955	1,618	12	17

* In these cases the lists were forthcoming after a letter from the Department.

ø In each case the factory concerned was notified that the sending of work to the premises must cease, and the outworker was told by letter that this action was being taken owing to the unwholesome conditions under which he or she was working.

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-seven 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 1956.

During 1955 the Council's sanitary inspectors paid 31 visits to these premises and took 14 samples, as follows, all of which were subjected to the tests prescribed by the Regulations and found to be satisfactory:-

Cotton felt	1
Coir fibre	3
Grey hair	2
Hair and fibre	2
Rag flock	2
Curled hair	2
Woollen mixture	1
Re-cleansed hair	1

S E C T I O N 6

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Particulars of the inspections carried out by the Council's Food Inspectors during 1955 are given in the following table:-

Number of visits to -

Milk distributors	680
Ice cream premises	427
Slaughterhouses	12
Butchers' shops	878
Prepared meat premises	531
Fishmongers' shops	147
Fried fish shops	174
Fish curers' premises	46
Other premises where food and drugs are sold	1,560
Catering establishments	850
Market streets and places	743
Railway goods yards, warehouses	87
Attendances at Police Court	10
Re-inspection after Intimation Notices	181
Other visits	910
Total	7,236*

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

Intimation notices served	47
Statutory notices served	9

MILK SUPPLY

(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 in respect of the year 1956 in accordance with these Regulations:

	Principal Licences	Supplementary Licences
Pasteurised milk	195	28
Sterilised milk	207	28
Tuberculin Tested milk	136	27
Milk distributors on the register and hold- ing the above licences	225	32

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 498.

FOOD SAMPLING

Chemical Examination

808 samples (178 formal and 630 informal) were taken during 1955 and sent to the Public Analyst for chemical examination, of which four formal and six 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	122	-	81	-
Drugs	1	-	52	-
Sausages and meat products	1	-	112	1
Spirits	48	-	-	-
Ice-cream	-	-	37*	-
Others	2	4	342	5

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

Butter (3 samples)

Warning letters sent

Butter pats (sweets)

Warning letter sent

The 37 samples of ice-cream marked * above showed a fat content as follows:-

Fat content per cent.	Number of samples	Percentage of total samples
11 - 12	1	2.7
10 - 11	3	8.1
9 - 10	11	29.7
8 - 9	9	24.4
7 - 8	6	16.2
6 - 7	7	18.9

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, 273 samples were taken by the Council's food Inspectors and submitted to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, for bacteriological examination, as follows:-

(a) Milk

127 samples were subjected to the phosphatase test which indicates the efficiency of the method of heat treatment, and the methylene blue test which indicates the keeping quality of the milk. All but one complied with the appropriate regulations relating to designated milks.

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	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
L.C.C. Schools and Institutions	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	61	-
Day Nurseries	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
Distributors	4	-	16	-	7	1	-	-	27	1
Totals	6	-	113	-	7	1	-	-	126	1

(b) Ice-cream

100 samples were taken, mostly from manufacturers, of which 93 reached grades 1 or 2 when subjected to the methylene blue test.

The following table shows the detailed results of these examinations for the year 1955 and preceding years:-

	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Samples	%	Samples	%	Samples	%	Samples	%	Samples	%
Satisfactory- Grade I	86	48.31	92	59.35	101	81.45	77	74.78	70	70
Grade II	47	26.41	40	25.81	14	11.29	16	15.52	23	23
Unsatisfactory Grade III	26	14.61	14	9.03	6	4.84	6	5.82	4	4
Grade IV	19	10.67	9	5.81	3	2.42	4	3.88	3	3
Totals	178	100.00	155	100.00	124	100.00	103	100.00	100	100.0

(c) Synthetic cream

24 samples were reported to be satisfactory.

(d) Other commodities

22 were all satisfactory.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The following 10 prosecutions were undertaken during 1955 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938:-

No.	Court and Date of Hearing	Offence	Result of Proceedings	
			Fines	Cost
1	Marylebone 17.2.55	Particles of glass in bread	£ s. d -	£ s. d 5. 5. 0
2	Marylebone 3.5.55	Mouse dirt in milk	10. 0. 0	15.15. 0
3	Clerkenwell 16.5.55	Beetle in sauerkraut	3. 0. 0	2. 2. 0
4	Clerkenwell 17.5.55	Cigarette end in cake	5. 0. 0	5. 5. 0
5	Clerkenwell 17.5.55	Accumulation of filth in room where food is prepared	5. 0. 0	-
6	Clerkenwell 17.5.55	Failure to prevent risk of contamination of food in bakehouse	5. 0. 0	-
7	Clerkenwell 17.5.55	Failure to display notice - "Washing of hands"	2. 0. 0	-
8	Clerkenwell 29.9.55	Beetle infestation in twiglets	2. 0. 0	2. 2. 0
9	Clerkenwell 29.9.55	-do-	2. 0. 0	2. 2. 0
10	Clerkenwell 10.11.55	Piece of metal in loaf of bread	5. 0. 0	-

FOOD POISONING

Food Poisoning Notifications (corrected)

1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	TOTAL
14	9	60	16	99

Outbreaks due to Identified Agents -

Outbreaks - 7 Cases - 167

Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause -

Outbreaks - 2 Cases - 37

Single Cases Notified -

Agents identified	4)	} Total Cases - 36
Unknown cause	32)	

UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED

During the year 1955, 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)	9,605 tins
Meat and meat products	1 ton 12 cwt. 41½ lb.
Canned Ham and meats	1 ton 18 cwt. 92½ lb.
Fish	403 stones 3lb.
Poultry and Game	58 lb.
Vegetables	11 chips. 20 pkts. 247 lb.
Fruit and fruit products	1 ton. 17 cwt. 16 lb.
Nuts	12 lb.
Milk products	5 cwt. 16¾ lb.
Eggs	80
Egg products	54 lb
Flour and flour confectionery	2 cwt. 30 lb.+ 327 cakes
Preserves	4 lb.
Pickles, sauces and condiments	1 cwt. 6 lb.

