

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

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Metropolitan Borough of Paddington.

REPORT

ON THE

Public Health

AND

Vital Statistics

OF THE

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.

FOR THE YEARS

1924 and 1925.

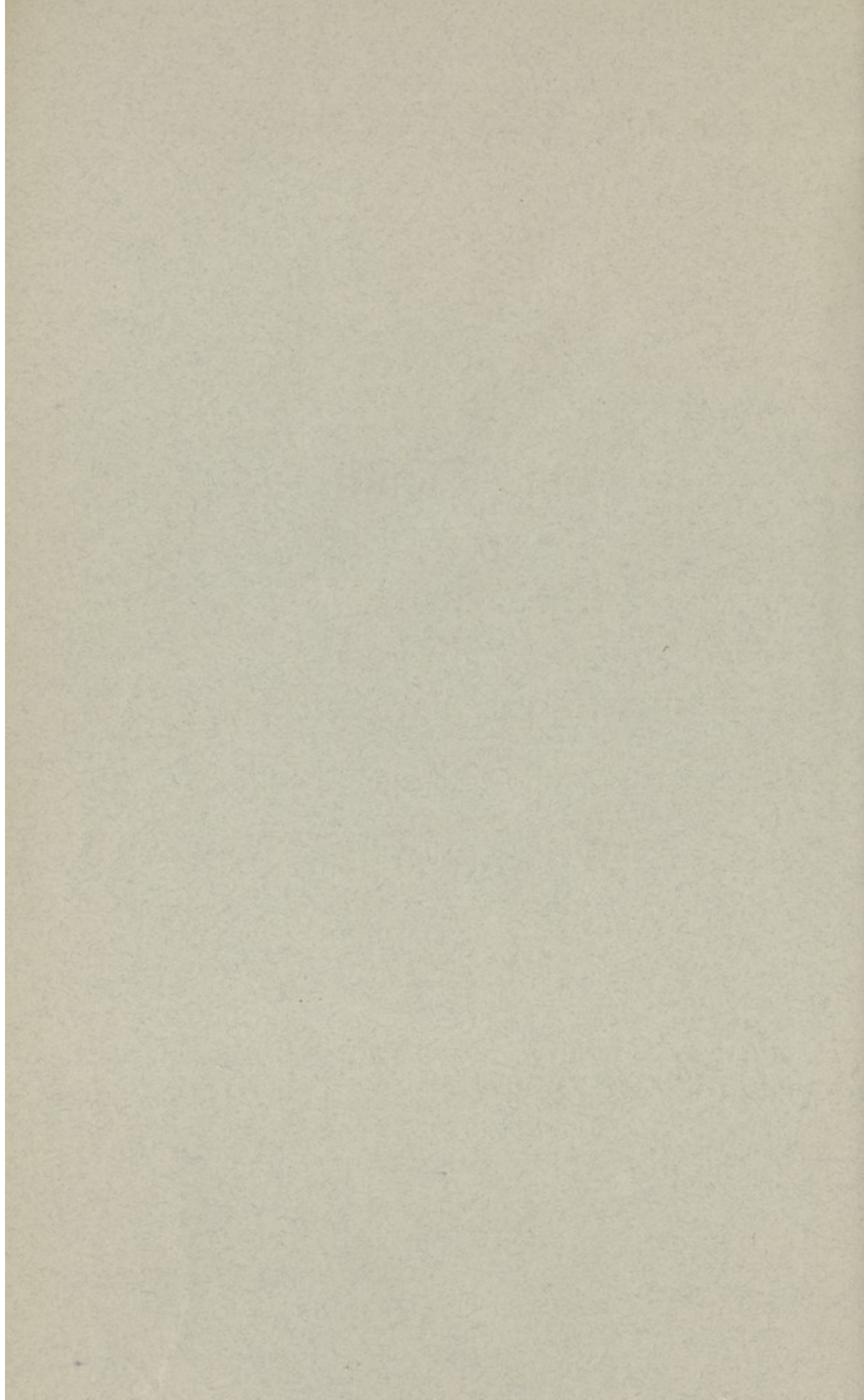
BY

GEOFFREY EUGENE OATES, M.D., B.S. (London),
M.R.C.P. (London); D.P.H. (Cambridge); Barrister-at-Law,

Medical Officer of Health.

LONDON:

WIGHTMAN & Co., LTD., PRINTERS, REGENCY STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	22	Infectious Disease, Notification of	17
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	22	" " Prevention of	39, 57
Acute Polio-encephalitis	22	Infective Enteritis	23
Acute Polio-myelitis	21	Legal Proceedings	54
Acute Primary Pneumonia	22	L.C.C. Houses	44
Administrative Work	39	Malaria	22
Annual Cleansing	44	Marriages	5
Ante-natal Consultation Centres	34, 36, 58	Maternity and Child Welfare	32-39
Anthrax	22	Maternity Nursing	36
Bacteriological Work	39	Measles	20
Bakehouses	48, 49	Meat Regulations	49
Births	5	Milk, Dried	52
" Illegitimate	6	" Grants	37
" in Institutions	6	" (Special Designations)	50
" Notification	7	Mortuary	41, 57
Birth-rates	6	Nursing	39
Canals, Canal Boats	42, 57	Office Work	57
Cancer	22	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	21
Cerebro-spinal Fever	22	Outworkers (Homework)	47, 48
Chicken-pox	20	Overcrowding	43, 45
Cholera	22	Plague	22
Combined Drainage	40	Population	5
Common Lodging Houses	44	Poultry Slaughtering	50
Compulsory Repairs	43	Pneumonia	22
Continued Fever	22	Puerperal Fever	21
Convalescent Homes	39	Rag and Bone Dealers	41
"Conversions"	43	Rats and Mice Destruction	52
Cowhouse	50	Relapsing Fever	22
Cream Regulations	52	Rent Books	45
Dairies and Milk Shops	50	Scarlet Fever	18
Day Nurseries	37, 58	Schools and Infectious Disease	39
Deaths, Causes of	7-12	Sewer Connections	41
" in Institutions	13	Slaughterhouses	49
Death-rates	13	Smallpox	20
Diarrhœa... ..	23	Smoke Control	41, 57
Diphtheria	19	Staff	39, 58
" Carrier Clinic	20	Tenement Houses	43, 45
Disinfection	39	Trade Nuisances	41, 57
District Inspectors' Work	56	Trench Fever	22
Drainage, Combined	40	Tuberculosis, Artificial Pneumothorax treat-	
" House	40	ment	30
" Reconstruction Plans	40	" Deaths' from	24
Dysentery	22	" Dental treatment	30
Erysipelas	21	" Dispensary treatment	24, 28, 58
Food Adulteration	50	" Home visiting	30
" Destroyed... ..	50	" Notification	28
" Purveyors	50	" Regulations, 1921 and 1925	30
" Supervision	49-52	" Supply of Beds and Bedding	30
Fouling of Footways by Dogs	41	Tuberculosis Care Committee	32
Glanders	22	Typhoid Fever	20
Health Visiting	33	Typhus Fever	22
Homework (Outworkers)	47, 48	Underground Rooms	43
Houses Unfit for Habitation	43	Venereal Diseases	58
Housing	43-46	Verminous Conditions	53
Hydrophobia	22	Vital Statistics	4, 5
Ice Cream	50	Water Supply	41, 57
Increase of Rent, &c., Acts	44	Whooping Cough	22
Infant Consultation Centres	34-36, 58	Workshop Supervision	47-49
Infantile Mortality,	13-16		

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, THE ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Reports for the years 1924 and 1925 as required by the Statutes and Orders applicable to my office. I took up my duties in Paddington on September 25th, 1925, and it will be evident that a great portion of these reports deals with matters of which I have no personal knowledge. To this extent the reports have been written under conditions of some difficulty, and I have been dependent on information supplied to me by officers in this department. This fact must also excuse the delay which has taken place in the issue of these reports and the scanty comment which I have had to make on the facts and figures submitted.

The Ministry of Health have asked that reports issued during the present year may be Survey Reports dealing with the previous five years as a whole, but with the best intention to comply with this request I have found it to be impracticable. A mere summary of the events and statistics of the last five years without the necessary commentary would in my opinion not be worth the time and labour involved, and I do not feel it to be within my power to offer useful criticism of the events of such an important epoch.

During the years 1924 and 1925 the health of the Borough continued to be good, but, judging from the death-rate and the infantile mortality, there was no marked improvement. The birth-rate continued to fall, and has now reached the same rate as during the war-time period. From the purely health point of view a lowered birth-rate is advantageous, but there are, of course, cogent reasons for deploring this continued decline in the number of infants born, especially in a borough such as Paddington, which contains a large proportion of the efficient and successful members of the community. The infantile mortality-rate of 72 deaths per 1,000 births reflects a great improvement on pre-war times, but shows the need for further efforts. Boroughs such as Lewisham, Woolwich and Hampstead have infantile mortality-rates of 55, and Lambeth of 45. An infantile mortality-rate of 40 should be our aim, but so far our lowest rates have been 69 in the years 1922 and 1923. An innovation which should have indirect efforts in lowering infantile mortality has been the inauguration of a system of maternity nursing of parturient mothers attended by the students of St. Mary's Hospital.

During my short period of office both I and my staff have received much support and consideration from the Council, and this has served to remove many difficulties. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the staff of the Public Health Department for the loyal help I have received from them, and other members of the Council's staff for many courtesies received.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. Oates.

M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

TOWN HALL,
PADDINGTON GREEN, W. 2.
June, 1926.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough 1,356.1 acres, including waterways 20.0 acres :

	1924	1925
Population (Registrar-General's estimate)	146,400	147,100
Density of population per acre	107	108

Census, 1921 :

Total number of buildings containing dwellings	17,153
(a) Dwellings occupied by non-private families	435
Population inhabiting the same	12,910
(b) Dwellings occupied by private families	38,320
(Including vacant census night, 938).	

Population enumerated in occupied dwellings 131,351

Occupying 141,959 rooms, averaging 1.08 persons per room, or 0.92 room per person.

	1924	1925
Marriages... ..	1,528	1,562
Births	2,505	2,337
Birth-rate	17.11*	15.88*
Deaths	1,920	1,780
Death-rate	13.11*	12.10*

Infantile Mortality :—

Deaths under 1 year	196	170
Mortality	78†	72†

Maternal Mortality :—

Deaths of women from Diseases or Accidents associated with Child-birth	6	8
Maternal mortality	2.39†	3.42†
Deaths from Phthisis	120	89
Phthisis death-rate	0.81*	0.60*
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	149	116
Tuberculosis death-rate	1.01*	0.78*
Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	141	62
Zymotic death-rate	0.96*	0.42*
Rateable Value	£1,551,861	£1,562,442
Product of a Penny Rate	£6,287	£6,325

* per 1,000 persons.

† per 1,000 births.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Metropolitan Borough of Paddington as constituted under the London Government Act, 1899, covers an area of 1,356.1 acres, including 20.0 acres of waterway. It is co-extensive with the Civil Parish and Registration District of the same name. The Borough is divided into nine wards. One of these wards, the Town Ward, is of recent formation, and for statistical purposes in the following report it is grouped as part of the Church Ward, to which it originally belonged.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Esti- mated Popula- tion.	Births.					Deaths at All Ages.						Deaths under One Year.			
		Registered Locally.	Transfers.		Nett.		Registered Locally.	Gross Mortality.	Transfers.		Nett.		Registered Locally.		Nett.	
			Out.	In.	Totals.	Rates.			Out.	In.	Totals.	Mor- tality.	Num- ber.	Mor- tality	Totals.	Mor- tality.
1913	142,229	2,832	55	242	3,019	20.87	2,071	14.33	407	315	1,979	13.68	342	121	305	101
1914	142,087	2,708	49	274	2,933	20.64	1,892	13.31	347	350	1,895	13.33	312	115	281	96
1915	131,397	2,506	59	267	2,714	20.65	2,304	17.53	370	352	2,286	17.39	343	137	319	117
1916 T	142,169	2,378	61	372	2,689	18.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	121	253	94
C	136,668	...	...	...	...	...	1,924	14.72	370	326	1,880	14.38				
1917 T	136,561	1,834	77	334	2,091	15.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	158	273	135
C	122,507	...	...	...	...	...	1,997	16.30	321	374	2,050	16.73				
1918 T	131,673	1,798	118	337	2,017	15.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	148	235	116
C	117,517	...	...	...	...	...	1,999	17.01	345	595	2,249	19.13				
1919 T	149,941	2,016	154	454	2,316	15.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	105	212	91
C	143,938	...	...	...	...	...	1,499	10.41	310	725	1,914	13.29				
1920 T	150,128	3,181	251	483	3,413	22.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	87	266	78
C	149,673	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	11.13	370	410	1,707	11.40				
1921	145,600	2,653	296	502	2,859	19.63	1,784	12.25	372	346	1,758	12.07	307	115	263	92
1922	145,300	2,557	288	462	2,731	18.79	1,929	13.27	365	324	1,888	12.99	224	88	189	69
1923	146,200	2,410	275	485	2,620	17.92	1,743	11.92	338	317	1,722	11.77	207	86	180	69
1924	146,400	2,343	284	446	2,505	17.11	2,054	14.03	475	341	1,920	13.11	232	99	196	78
1925	147,100	2,206	312	443	2,337	15.88	2,011	13.67	570	339	1,780	12.10	196	88	170	72

" T " = Total ; " C " = Civil.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough for the year 1924 was 146,400, and for the year 1925, 147,100.

The populations in the various wards have been estimated to be as shown in the following table :—

	1924.	1925.
The Borough	146,400	147,100
Wards—		
Queen's Park	15,987	16,064
Harrow Road	27,921	28,055
Maida Vale	22,429	22,535
Westbourne	24,459	24,576
Church (including Town)	25,322	25,443
Lancaster Gate, West	9,673	9,719
Lancaster Gate, East	8,282	8,322
Hyde Park	12,327	12,386

MARRIAGES.

During 1924, 1,528 marriages were solemnized in the Borough, being a rate of 20.9 persons per 1,000 of the population. In 1925 the rate was 21.2.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in the Borough during 1924 was 2,343, and, in addition, 162 occurred outside the Borough to Paddington residents in excess of those occurring in Paddington to residents of other localities, making a total of 2,505 births. The birth-rate for 1924 was therefore 17.11 births per 1,000 population.

Of the 2,505 births, 1,302 were those of males and 1,203 those of females, and of these 104 males and 101 females were illegitimate.

The Registrar-General's final figure for the nett number of births is given as 2,501, but this does not affect the figure for the birth-rate given above.

The number of births registered in the Borough during 1925 was 2,206 and, in addition, 131 occurred outside the Borough to Paddington residents in excess of those occurring in Paddington to residents of other localities, making a total of 2,337 births. The birth-rate for 1925 was therefore 15.88 births per 1,000 population.

Of the 2,337 births, 1,217 were those of males and 1,120 those of females, and of these 100 males and 80 females were illegitimate.

The following table shows the birth-rate during each of the last five years in England and Wales, in London, in Paddington and in each of the wards of the Borough:—

	1925		1924		Birth-rates.		
	No. of Births.	Birth-rates.	No. of Births.	Birth-rates.	1923	1922	1921
England and Wales	710,979	18.3	729,933	18.8	19.7	20.4	22.4
London	82,401	18.0	85,147	18.6	20.1	20.9	22.1
Paddington	2,337	15.88	2,505	17.11	17.92	18.79	19.63
<i>Wards:</i>							
Queen's Park	203	12.63	220	13.76	15.28	17.26	18.49
Harrow Road	451	16.07	447	16.01	18.36	19.88	20.23
Maida Vale	336	14.09	434	19.35	19.95	19.00	20.89
Westbourne	445	18.14	473	19.33	21.04	20.14	22.65
Church (including Town)	599	23.54	609	24.05	23.84	25.22	25.09
Lancaster Gate, West	76	7.82	81	8.37	8.69	10.10	9.56
Lancaster Gate, East	79	9.49	75	9.05	5.68	9.49	9.59
Hyde Park	148	11.94	166	13.46	13.72	15.03	14.92

The following table shows the course of the birth-rate in the Borough in the past:—

BIRTH-RATES.

PADDINGTON.

1881-1885	26.66
1886-1890	24.89
1891-1895	24.44
1896-1900	23.29
1901-1905	22.89
1906-1910	21.14
1911-1915	20.88
1916-1920	17.63
1921	19.63
1922	18.79
1923	17.92
1924	17.11
1925	15.88

Illegitimate Births.—These were, in 1925, 180 in number, or 7.70 per cent. of the total number of births. In 1924 the figures were 205 and 8.18 per cent. The proportion of illegitimate births varies remarkably in the different wards as is shown in the table below:—

RATE OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 100 TOTAL BIRTHS.

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	
	1925	1924
Queen's Park	3.94	3.18
Harrow Road	1.77	4.25
Maida Vale	10.71	9.67
Westbourne	7.41	5.91
Church (including Town)	8.34	10.34
Lancaster Gate West	18.42	13.58
Lancaster Gate East	16.45	14.66
Hyde Park	12.16	14.45

BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.—1924.

<i>Local.</i>	<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Paddington Infirmary	74 (4)	62 (8)	136 (12)
St. Mary's Hospital	202 (112)	12 (5)	214 (117)
Lock Hospital	20 (17)	59 (56)	79 (73)
Non-residents shown in ()			
<i>Outlying.</i>	<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	233	24	257
Other Lying-in Hospitals	5	2	7
Other Hospitals	18	4	22
Poor Law Institutions	5	5	10

Local.	1925.			Total.
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.		
Paddington Infirmary	84 (8)	54 (6)		138 (14)
St. Mary's Hospital	267 (131)	10 (4)		277 (135)
Lock Hospital	21 (19)	60 (56)		81 (75)

Non-residents shown in ().

Outlying.	1925.			Total.
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.		
Queen Charlotte's Hospital... ..	210	22		232
Other Lying-in Hospitals	9	4		13
Other Hospitals	36	1		37
Poor Law Institutions	8	7		15

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.—These Acts require the father of a child, if actually residing in the house where a birth takes place at the time of its occurrence, and any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after, the birth, to give notice in writing of the birth to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the child is born, in the manner provided. Notification applies in the case where a child has issued forth from its mother after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy, whether alive or dead.

In practice, it is almost always the doctor or midwife who notifies a birth, and not the father of the child.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS IN 1924.

During the year 2,330 live births were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. There were also 74 stillbirths notified. Of the 2,404 living and stillbirths notified, 45.4 per cent. were notified by Medical Practitioners, 36.9 per cent. by Midwives, 5.2 per cent. by Parents and 12.5 per cent. by other persons.

A comparison of the Notification Register with the Returns supplied by the local Registrars of Births showed that 96.6 per cent. of the births occurring within the Borough were duly notified.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS IN 1925.

During the year 2,237 live births were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. There were also 61 stillbirths notified. Of the 2,298 living and stillbirths notified, 44.9 per cent. were notified by Medical Practitioners, 37.1 per cent. by Midwives, 3.0 per cent. by Parents and 15.0 per cent. by other persons.

Of the births registered in the Borough, 96.9 per cent. were notified. Rather more than 3 per cent. of all live births are not notified in accordance with the law, and are not brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health until they come to be registered within the statutory period of six weeks. In nearly every case of default a cautionary letter was sent to the person in default, but in no instance did the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee consider it necessary to institute legal proceedings for default.

DEATHS.

Deaths in 1924.—The number of deaths that were registered during the year as having taken place in the Borough was 2,054.

Of these, 475 were of persons whose residence was not in Paddington, 395 dying in Paddington Institutions and 80 in other places in the Borough.

There were also reported to the Registrar-General 341 deaths of Paddington persons whose deaths occurred outside the Borough.

This correction gives the nett number of deaths for Paddington as 1,920, making an annual death-rate of 13.1.

The Registrar-General's final figure for the nett number of deaths is given as 1,922, but this does not affect the figure for the death-rate given above.

1924.

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH ARRANGED IN FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS.

Period ended.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whoop-Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhœa & Enteritis.
January 26th ...	7	1	—	2	4	10	24	25	27	3
February 23rd ...	12	1	5	2	26	15	15	50	40	—
March 22nd ...	28	—	1	2	14	10	22	34	31	2
April 19th ...	21	—	—	1	11	11	19	17	14	2
May 17th ...	11	—	1	1	2	18	15	14	11	—
June 14th ...	—	—	—	—	2	9	13	8	8	3
July 12th ...	2	1	—	1	1	6	17	4	4	2
August 9th ...	—	—	—	1	—	6	16	2	6	1
September 6th ...	—	—	1	2	—	8	17	3	3	4
October 4th ...	—	—	1	1	—	5	22	6	8	9
November 1st ...	—	—	—	—	5	8	13	6	11	2
„ 29th ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	22	13	9	2
December 31st ...	—	—	—	1	4	9	19	13	15	3
(4 weeks 4 days)										
Totals ...	81	3	9	14	69	120	234	195	187	33

The following tables show the deaths in 1924 classified according to sex and age, cause of death and the wards of the Borough :—

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF THE BOROUGH, 1924.

SEX-AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR WHOLE BOROUGH.

Causes of Death.	All Ages.			Deaths at Ages.																In Public Institutions.		
				0—		1—		2—		5—		15—		25—		45—		65—				
	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Enteric Fever	1	...	1	1	1
Small-pox...
Measles	81	43	38	12	5	14	13	10	19	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	15
Scarlet Fever	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Whooping-cough ...	9	4	5	1	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	14	8	6	1	...	1	...	4	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Influenza	69	30	39	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	7	1	12	7	9	26	7	4
Erysipelas... ..	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	1
Septicæmia	8	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	120	64	56	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	12	10	29	27	19	15	1	1	38	33
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	11	6	5	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	18	10	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	6	6
Syphilis	7	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	6	1
Cancer	234	110	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	12	55	55	47	57	61	55
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Inflammation & Softening of Brain	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Meningitis ...	6	2	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	84	37	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	14	8	21	39	17	7
Convulsions	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endocarditis	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	3
Heart Disease	193	79	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	38	37	39	70	17	36	...
Bronchitis... ..	195	81	114	9	6	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	18	15	45	88	27	35
Lobular (Broncho-) Pneumonia	107	47	60	25	13	5	11	6	6	1	2	...	...	...	5	6	5	4	18	30	32
Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia	31	16	15	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	6	2	6	4	7	10
Pneumonia	49	33	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	18	6	7	7	13	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs...	18	10	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	3	3	3	6	3
Diseases of Stomach ...	26	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	8	6	2	3	10	5
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	33	24	9	24	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8
Appendicitis	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	2
Obstruction of Intestines	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	2	1	4	5
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	1	...	2	3
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	66	45	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	19	10	20	9	26	6
Tumours (Non-malignant), &c., Female Genital Organs	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Puerperal Fever	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accidents and Diseases of Parturition	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Defects ...	13	6	7	6	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premature Birth	33	20	13	20	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
Developmental Diseases...	22	12	10	12	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
Old Age	48	15	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	33	5	8	...
Suicide	24	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	12	1	2	1	1
Overlaid in Bed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Violence	55	31	24	1	...	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	...	9	1	12	5	3	13	18	12	
Homicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Execution... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ill-defined Causes ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
All other Causes...	284	142	142	3	1	1	...	4	...	1	3	3	...	10	17	52	36	68	85	83	75	
ALL CAUSES	1920	946	974	121	75	29	37	34	35	24	18	28	22	99	99	312	224	299	464	465	417	
UNCERTIFIED ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF THE BOROUGH, 1924.

NUMBERS (ALL AGES) IN EACH WARD.

Causes of Death.	Queen's Park.		Harrow Road.		Maida Vale.		West-bourne.		Church.	Lancaster Gate.				Hyde Park.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		West.		East.		M.	F.
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	6	2	4	6	5	5	11	13	14	12	...	1	...	2	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
Diphtheria, Membranous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	1	...	1	1	...	1	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Influenza	3	4	7	6	3	11	6	7	5	2	1	3	3	4	2
Erysipelas... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	8	4	13	9	6	6	11	14	19	10	1	2	1	1	5
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Other Forms of Tubercu-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
losis	2	2	3	2	1	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Cancer	9	17	29	16	6	28	28	23	18	24	6	5	5	4	9
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Inflammation and Soften-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ing of Brain ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Meningitis ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	2	1	6	9	4	11	9	8	5	7	5	1	...	5	6
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Endocarditis ... ..	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease	8	12	12	25	19	14	11	20	12	19	11	6	4	9	2
Bronchitis... ..	8	14	11	23	13	15	17	21	23	31	4	...	2	3	3
Lobular (Broncho-) Pneu-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
monia	4	4	14	9	1	6	10	11	17	22	...	5	...	2	1
Lobar (Croupous) Pneu-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
monia	5	3	2	3	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	...	...	2	2
Pneumonia	3	...	8	3	2	5	9	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	4
Other Diseases of Respira-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tory Organs ... ..	...	...	1	3	2	2	3	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	1
Diseases of Stomach ... ..	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis...	...	1	5	2	2	2	8	1	8	3	...	...	...	1	...
Appendicitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Obstruction of Intestines...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
Nephritis and Bright's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease	6	5	6	4	8	...	9	1	10	5	1	1	1	3	4
Tumours (Non-malignant),	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
&c., Female Genital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents and Diseases of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Defects ... ..	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
Premature Birth... ..	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	9	4	...	1	...	2	2
Developmental Diseases...	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	2	4	5	...	...	1	...	1
Old Age	1	6	3	5	5	7	2	6	1	2	2	1	...	2	1
Suicide	2	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	9	1	2	1	2	...	1
Overlaid in Bed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Vio-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lence	2	2	4	3	2	...	4	6	8	5	4	3	2	2	5
Homicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Execution... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ill-defined Causes ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Causes... ..	19	12	25	25	29	25	19	29	26	21	8	10	6	5	10
ALL CAUSES	96	95	177	174	127	152	180	191	209	191	55	47	34	48	68
IN INSTITUTIONS	47	45	88	71	46	53	97	92	130	104	15	13	8	12	34

Deaths in 1925.—The number of deaths that were registered during the year as having taken place in the Borough was 2,011.

Of these, 570 were of persons whose residence was not in Paddington, 486 dying in Paddington Institutions and 84 in other places in the Borough.

There were also reported to the Registrar-General 339 deaths of Paddington persons whose deaths occurred outside the Borough.

This correction gives the nett number of deaths for Paddington as 1,780, making an annual death-rate of 12·10.

1925.

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH ARRANGED IN FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS.

Period ended.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis
January 31st ... (4 weeks 3 days)	—	—	2	2	5	11	13	23	17	—
February 28th ...	—	—	3	1	15	4	26	28	15	1
March 28th ...	—	—	1	1	11	4	24	20	15	3
April 25th ...	—	—	2	2	3	9	14	14	16	—
May 23rd ...	—	—	2	1	2	7	18	10	10	2
June 20th ...	—	—	1	1	1	6	9	1	3	—
July 18th ...	—	1	1	1	—	3	19	4	2	1
August 15th ...	—	—	—	—	1	8	19	1	6	2
September 12th...	—	—	—	—	—	3	26	5	3	5
October 10th ...	—	—	—	1	3	7	12	5	5	5
November 7th ...	—	—	1	—	1	5	12	8	8	1
December 5th ...	—	—	—	1	1	12	17	18	14	3
" 31st ... (26 days)	10	—	—	—	5	10	21	24	18	1
Totals ...	10	1	13	11	48	89	230	161	132	24

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF THE BOROUGH, 1925.

NUMBERS (ALL AGES) IN EACH WARD.

Causes of Death.	Queen's Park.		Harrow Road.		Maida Vale.		West-bourne.		Church.	Lancaster Gate.				Hyde Park.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		West.		East.		M.	F.
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	3	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	2	4	...	6	4	2	3	6	1	9	3	1	2	...	3 2
Erysipelas... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septicæmia ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	8	3	14	8	7	4	9	8	11	8	1	...	...	5	3
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	...	...	3	2	2	...	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer	8	17	16	14	16	28	20	27	23	19	5	7	5	5	9 11
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation and Softening of Brain ...	...	2	...	...	3	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Simple Meningitis ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	2	4	5	6	2	6	5	8	8	6	2	2	3	3	...
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endocarditis ... ..	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	...
Heart Disease	11	18	14	30	16	14	19	35	18	17	3	8	4	6	10 8
Bronchitis... ..	11	7	17	19	14	11	16	20	15	11	2	3	1	2	6 6
Lobular (Broncho)-Pneumonia ...	3	5	7	8	1	7	5	8	14	10	1	3	1	...	2 2
Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	1	6	1	6	2	5	4	2	...	3	1	...
Pneumonia	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	...	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	2
Diseases of Stomach ...	2	...	3	2	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	1	2	...	3 1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	1	2	6	1	3	...	3	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	1	...	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Obstruction of Intestines ...	...	1	1	2	2	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	1	...	...	3	2	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	1 1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	2	5	4	1	3	5	5	3	12	6	...	4	...	1	2 2
Tumours (Non-malignant), &c., Female Genital Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents and Diseases of Parturition ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Congenital Defects ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1 1
Premature Birth... ..	3	2	5	4	3	3	1	3	9	3	...	...	1	2	...
Developmental Diseases...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	5 1
Old Age	1	5	4	9	3	10	4	15	3	8	1	1	...	1	...
Suicide	4	...	1	2	...	1	2	2	5	2	1	2	...	1	1 1
Overlaid in Bed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Violence ...	2	...	7	5	8	7	2	6	13	3	...	2	2	2	1 2
Homicide ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Execution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ill-defined... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
All other Causes...	10	12	28	25	22	20	23	24	28	33	14	12	10	13	11 12
ALL CAUSES ...	83	100	147	156	134	133	145	199	202	173	45	55	37	40	64 67
IN INSTITUTIONS...	42	45	81	85	61	48	88	91	130	93	17	10	9	11	37 27

The following table shows the deaths and death-rates during each of the last five years in England and Wales, in London, in Paddington and in each of the wards of the Borough :—

	1925.		1924.		Death-rates.		
	No. of Deaths.	Death-rates.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rates.	1923.	1922.	1921.
England and Wales ...	473,006	12·2	472,715	12·2	11·6	12·8	12·1
London ...	53,594	11·7	55,887	12·2	11·4	13·5	12·5
Paddington ...	1,780	12·10	1,920	13·11	11·77	12·99	12·07
<i>Wards.</i>							
Queen's Park ...	183	11·39	191	11·94	10·71	12·03	11·19
Harrow Road ...	303	10·80	351	12·57	12·09	12·70	12·35
Maida Vale ...	267	11·84	279	12·43	12·72	13·07	12·64
Westbourne ...	344	13·99	371	15·16	12·97	14·21	14·34
Church (including Town) ...	375	14·73	400	15·79	12·69	15·51	12·46
Lancaster Gate, West ...	100	10·28	102	10·54	9·62	9·68	10·49
Lancaster Gate, East ...	77	9·25	82	9·90	9·06	10·21	7·89
Hyde Park ...	131	10·57	144	11·68	9·99	11·60	10·27

The following table shows the course of the death-rate in the Borough in the past :—

DEATH-RATES—PADDINGTON.

1881-1885 ...	16·23
1886-1890 ...	16·19
1891-1895 ...	17·17
1896-1900 ...	15·51
1901-1905 ...	15·33
1906-1910 ...	14·52
1911-1915 ...	14·06
1916-1920 ...	14·62
1921 ...	12·07
1922 ...	12·99
1923 ...	11·77
1924 ...	13·11
1925 ...	12·10

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

LOCAL.	1924.		1925.	
	Total	Non-residents.	Total	Non-residents.
Paddington Infirmary ...	563	29	544	28
St. Mary's Hospital ...	251	182	278	198
Paddington Green Children's Hospital ...	70	50	55	39
Hospital for Women and Children (Lock Hospital) ...	11	10	12	12
St. Luke's Hospital*... ..	133	124	223	209
	1,028	395	1,112	486
Deduct Non-residents ...	395		486	
	633		626	

* Opened January, 1924.

OUTLYING.	Paddington Residents.	
	1924.	1925.
Hospitals of Metropolitan Asylums Board...	29	16
Poor Law Institutions ...	31	30
Lunatic Asylums ...	56	76
Voluntary Hospitals (General) ...	77	94
" " (Special, including Sanatoria)	56	33
	249	249
Total Deaths of Paddington residents in institutions ...	882	875

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year 1924 there were 2,505 births and 196 deaths of children under the age of twelve months in the Borough. These figures give an infantile mortality-rate (deaths of infants under 12 months to each 1,000 births) of 78.

The corresponding figures for the year 1925 are 2,337 births, 170 deaths and an infantile mortality-rate of 72.

The following table gives the births and the infantile deaths and death-rates for the years 1924 and 1925 in England and Wales, in London, in the Borough and the various wards of the Borough. The infantile mortality rates for 1921, 1922 and 1923 are given for comparison.

	1925.			1924.			Infantile Mortality-rate.		
	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths of children under 1 year of age.	Infantile Mortality rate.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths of children under 1 year of age.	Infantile Mortality rate.	1923.	1922.	1921.
England and Wales ...	710,979	53,008	75	729,933	54,813	75	69	77	83
London ...	82,401	5,536	67	85,147	5,904	69	61	75	81
Paddington ...	2,337	170	72	2,505	196	78	69	69	92
Wards—									
Queen's Park ...	203	18	88	220	11	50	78	58	68
Harrow Road ...	451	30	66	447	39	87	53	50	67
Maida Vale ...	336	17	50	434	22	50	83	68	73
Westbourne ...	445	31	69	473	39	82	78	87	114
Church (including Town) ...	599	55	91	609	70	115	71	83	115
Lancaster Gate, West	76	4	52	81	4	49	36	82	130
Lancaster Gate, East	79	4	50	75	7	93	21	51	126
Hyde Park ...	148	11	74	166	4	24	59	43	71

The following table shows the changes in infantile mortality during 30 years in England and Wales, in London and in Paddington :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, 1896-1925.

Period.	England and Wales.		London.		Paddington.
1896-1900	...	156	...	162	161
1901-1905	...	138	...	139	128
1906-1910	...	117	...	114	104
1911-1915	...	109	...	110	108
1916	...	91	...	89	94
1917	...	96	...	104	135
1918	...	97	...	108	116
1919	...	89	...	85	91
1920	...	80	...	75	78
1921	...	83	...	80	92
1922	...	77	...	74	69
1923	...	69	...	60	69
1924	...	75	...	69	78
1925	...	75	...	67	72

The tables on page 15 provide analyses of the causes of deaths of infants in 1924 and 1925 according to the age at death.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN PADDINGTON.—1924.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
All Causes—											
Certified	38	7	6	6	57	40	39	33	27	196	78.24
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	10	17	6.79
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	5	1.99
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.40
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.40
Tuberculous Meningitis (30)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.40
Abdominal Tuberculosis (31)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.40
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) (61)	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	1.20
Convulsions (71)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	0.80
Laryngitis (87b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1	4	6	2	2	15	5.99
Pneumonia (all forms) (91) and (92)	1	—	1	—	2	7	9	15	8	41	16.37
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	2	1	—	3	11	10	5	4	33	13.17
Gastritis (103A)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	0.80
Rickets (36A)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth (152c)	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	1.20
Atelectasis (152b)	3	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	5	1.99
Congenital Malformations (150)	8	1	1	—	10	—	—	2	—	12	4.79
Premature Birth (151A)	21	2	2	3	28	5	—	—	—	33	13.17
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus (151b)	1	1	—	1	3	3	5	1	—	12	4.79
Other Causes	1	—	1	—	2	4	2	1	—	9	3.59
Totals	38	7	6	6	57	40	39	33	27	196	78.24

Nett Births in the Year { Legitimate 2,300.
 { Illegitimate 205.

Nett Deaths in the Year { Legitimate Infants 166.
 { Illegitimate Infants 30.

NOTE.—The numbers given in brackets after certain causes of death indicate the numbers of the corresponding headings in the Detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1909.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN PADDINGTON.—1925.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
All Causes—											
Certified	52	8	5	4	69	27	30	22	22	170	72.73
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.43
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	1.28
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	6	2.57
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	1.71
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.43
Tuberculous Meningitis (30)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.43
Abdominal Tuberculosis (31)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.43
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.43
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) (61)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.43
Convulsions (71)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis (87b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	8	3.42
Pneumonia (all forms) (91) and (92)	—	2	3	1	6	7	8	4	6	31	13.26
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	—	1	—	—	1	6	4	4	4	19	8.13
Gastritis (103A)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.43
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets (36A)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth (152c)	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.85
Atelectasis (152b)	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	1.71
Congenital Malformations (150)	4	2	1	—	7	2	1	—	—	10	4.28
Premature Birth (151A)	31	2	—	2	35	5	—	—	—	40	17.11
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus (151b)	3	—	1	1	5	2	4	—	1	12	5.13
Other Causes	7	1	—	—	8	1	8	5	2	24	10.27
Totals	52	8	5	4	69	27	30	22	22	170	72.73

Nett Births in the Year { Legitimate 2,157.
 { Illegitimate 180.

Nett Deaths in the Year { Legitimate Infants 158.
 { Illegitimate Infants 12.

NOTE.—The numbers given in brackets after certain causes of death indicate the numbers of the corresponding headings in the Detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1909.

It has been customary in previous annual reports to make a note of infantile mortality in special localities. The following is a summary of the results.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN SPECIAL AREAS.

Areas.	1925.		1924.		Infantile Mortality.				
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.
Church (and Town) Ward—									
Hall Park	92	8	87	6	87	69	45	88	81
North Wharf	67	4	66	7	59	106	95	41	111
Clarendon Street	214	27	219	35	126	160	51	116	163
Rest of Ward	226	18	237	22	79	93	89	61	86
Westbourne Ward—									
Alfred Road	120	7	116	13	58	112	69	147	134
Rest of Ward	325	25	357	26	77	73	81	66	108
Maida Vale Ward—									
Amberley Road... ..	60	4	85	5	66	59	115	91	28
Rest of Ward	276	12	349	17	43	49	76	64	81
Queen's Park Ward—									
Queen's Park	125	11	136	5	88	37	94	60	68
Rest of Ward	78	7	84	6	89	71	48	56	68
Totals for 6 Areas ...	678	61	709	71	90	100	74	96	109
Rest of Borough ...	1,659	109	1,796	125	65	70	67	58	86

The following table has been supplied by Dr. F. W. Alexander, Medical Officer of Health of Poplar :—

1925.

CITIES AND BOROUGH.	Estimated population to the middle of year.	Births. Annual rate per 1,000 persons living.	Zymotic Deaths. Annual rate per 1,000 persons living.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths of Infants under one year to 1,000 births.
LONDON	4,602,000	18.0*	?	11.7*	67*
<i>West Districts.</i>					
Paddington	147,100	15.9	0.4	12.1	72
Kensington	179,600	15.8	0.5	13.2	78
Hammersmith	134,500	17.5	0.7	11.9	65
Fulham	163,700	16.9	0.5	10.7	76
Chelsea	64,820	14.4	0.4	13.6	69
City of Westminster	139,600	10.7	0.37	12.3	69
<i>North Districts.</i>					
St. Marylebone	106,100	14.1	0.5	11.6	63
Hampstead	88,040	12.0	0.19	10.2	55
St. Pancras	215,900	17.9	0.8	12.7	72
Islington	339,200	19.4	0.39	12.26	63
Stoke Newington	53,190	15.8	0.34	11.2	61
Hackney	228,300	17.9	0.49	10.9	65
<i>Central Districts.</i>					
Holborn	43,315	12.16	0.43	12.51	63
Finsbury	77,560	22.6	0.8	13.6	59.8
City of London	13,340	7.5	0.53	11.8	60
<i>East Districts.</i>					
Shoreditch	107,300	24.6	1.2	13.3	88
Bethnal Green	119,800	21.9	1.3	12.0	80.6
Stepney	255,370	21.2	0.94	11.9	73
Poplar	168,500	22.7	0.9	11.7	75
<i>South Districts.</i>					
Southwark	189,000	21.2	0.9	13.1	77
Bermondsey	123,000	23.4	?	12.6	78
Lambeth	311,100	24.6	0.5	12.1	44.8
Battersea	172,100	18.5	0.4	10.5	58.1
Wandsworth	340,900	14.31	0.33	10.43	52
Camberwell	275,400	17.7	0.5	11.1	64.7
Deptford	115,900	18.8	0.8	12.1	63
Greenwich	103,936	18.8	0.57	11.23	70
Lewisham	185,600	15.6	0.3	10.3	55
Woolwich	140,740	18.3	0.4	10.8	55

* These provisional figures are taken from a table furnished by the Registrar-General. Other figures supplied by Medical Officers of Health.

THE PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

The following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in Paddington:—

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.	Glanders.
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.	Hydrophobia.
Acute Polio-encephalitis.	Malaria.
Acute Polio-myelitis.	Measles.
Acute Primary Pneumonia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
Anthrax.	Plague.
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Puerperal Fever.
Chicken-pox.	Relapsing Fever.
Cholera.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.
Continued Fever.	Small-pox.
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Trench Fever.
Dysentery.	Tuberculosis.
Erysipelas.	Typhoid or Enteric Fever.
German Measles.	Typhus Fever.

The following table summarises the numbers of notifiable diseases notified in the years 1916 to 1925:—

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATION CERTIFICATES
(UNCORRECTED FOR ERRORS).

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	9	7	3	7	1	2	2	1	1	5
Chicken-pox	—	—	207	—	—	—	22	465	395	459
Continued Fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	209	227	254	255	461	442	401	219	278	336
Dysentery... ..	—	—	—	(a) 3	1	2	—	2	1	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	(a) 3	2	7	2	3	12	7
Typhoid Fever	23	12	13	10	19	13	8	13	15	18
Erysipelas... ..	105	66	56	76	81	83	77	54	69	64
Malaria	—	—	—	(a) 64	24	7	5	2	9	1
Measles	546	2,701	11,004	1,258	1,427	163	2,117	372	3,215	1,254
Membranous Croup	2	2	4	4	3	3	—	1	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	20	27	22	30	29	34	15	22	18	23
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	(a) 87	45	27	72	33	87	88
" Primary Pneumonia	—	—	—	(a) 83	96	105	254	302	369	265
" Polio-encephalitis	4	1	—	5	2	1	—	2	4	3
" Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	8	7	2	15	15	16	8	5	9	15
Scarlet Fever	272	124	150	261	502	827	529	323	290	264
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis—Total	526	502	451	391	383	335	312	338	379	400
Pulmonary	388	355	325	284	277	244	204	222	242	231
Other Forms	138	147	126	107	106	91	108	116	137	169

(a) First Year of Notification.

The following tables furnish an analysis of some of the notifiable diseases according to age, sex and ward of the Borough, in the years 1924 and 1925:—

1924.

NOTIFICATIONS.

	Queen's Park.		Harrow Road.		Maida Vale.		West-bourne.		Church.		Lancaster Gate.				Hyde Park.	
											West.		East.			
							A.—Ward		Distributio n.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	27	20	32	34	17	13	25	27	30	32	7	4	2	2	2	6
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	6	3	6	8	4	4	7	9	6	7	1	—	—	2	2	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	3	2	2	2	1	—	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia—A. Influenzal	6	8	8	8	7	8	9	8	6	12	—	2	—	1	2	2
" A. Primary	28	13	41	23	30	22	41	27	50	62	1	7	2	3	9	10
Puerperal Fever	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	17	11	42	45	31	15	24	24	22	23	2	7	4	5	6	12

	B.—Sex-Age		Distributio n : Bor ough.													
	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	5	1	59	40	55	49	15	35	6	7	2	4	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1	4	2	5	3	1	4	3	4	5	7	3	5	6	4
Pneumonia—A. Influenzal	2	2	9	8	2	1	4	6	5	4	6	8	5	8	3	8
" A. Primary	34	27	50	63	27	14	13	6	14	14	18	13	18	11	13	8
Scarlet Fever	—	1	43	36	92	73	7	22	3	6	3	2	—	1	—	1

1925.

NOTIFICATIONS.

	Queen's Park.		Harrow Road.		Maida Vale.		West-bourne.		Church.		Lancaster Gate.				Hyde Park.	
											West.		East.			
							A.—Ward		Distributio n.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	8	10	44	37	21	24	30	46	40	55	3	6	1	6	2	4
Typhoid Fever	1	—	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	4	8	7	8	5	5	3	4	4	8	—	4	—	—	3	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	1	1	—	3	4	1	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia—A. Influenzal	8	6	10	3	13	5	9	8	8	9	1	1	1	2	2	2
Pneumonia—A. Primary	20	32	20	24	19	11	37	13	40	33	3	1	1	—	7	4
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	21	22	26	27	13	24	22	19	24	37	5	2	8	4	3	7

							B.—Sex-Age		Distribut ion : Boro ugh.							
	0—		1—		5—		15—		25—		35—		45—		55—	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	7	6	60	54	66	75	10	32	4	14	2	4	—	1	—	2
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	1
Erysipelas	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	6	7	6	5	5	6	9
Pneumonia—A. Influenzal	1	3	3	3	5	2	8	6	10	5	10	3	6	6	3	2
Pneumonia—A. Primary	24	18	44	43	21	13	13	5	11	9	14	4	7	8	6	5
Scarlet Fever	2	1	39	44	66	68	11	18	2	5	2	6	—	—	—	—

SCARLET FEVER.

During 1924 there were 290 cases of scarlet fever notified. Of these there was 1 case under the age of 1 year, 79 between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 165 between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 29 between the ages of 15 and 25 years, 14 between the ages of 25 and 45 years, and 2 cases aged 45 years and upwards.

Of the 290 cases, 269 were removed to an Isolation Hospital. The remaining cases were treated at home, proper facilities being available for isolation and treatment.

Only 3 deaths from scarlet fever occurred, the disease being usually of a mild type.

During 1925 there were 264 cases of scarlet fever notified. Of these there were 3 cases under the age of 1 year, 83 between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 134 between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 29 between the ages of 15 and 25 years, 15 between the ages of 25 and 45 years, and none over 45 years of age.

Of the 264 cases, 253 were removed to an Isolation Hospital. Only 1 death occurred.

Seasonal prevalence.—The following tables show the numbers of cases notified in each four-weekly period during 1924 and 1925.

1924.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SCARLET FEVER.

FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS.

	Period No. 1.	Period No. 2.	Period No. 3.	Period No. 4.	Period No. 5.	Period No. 6.	Period No. 7.	Period No. 8.	Period No. 9.	Period No. 10.	Period No. 11.	Period No. 12.	Period No. 13.	Totals.
London	740	671	678	712	812	929	843	827	807	1,131	1,208	1,136	1,233	11,727
Paddington	35	16	18	21	20	29	29	14	16	22	22	21	27	290
Wards—														
Queen's Park	3	3	—	1	4	1	—	—	1	2	6	4	2	27
Harrow Road	5	2	5	5	1	14	13	4	6	6	5	10	10	86
Maida Vale	13	1	4	3	6	2	5	2	2	3	3	2	2	48
Westbourne	4	2	3	3	2	5	5	4	4	3	5	2	7	49
Church (and Town)	4	7	5	6	2	3	3	1	1	7	2	1	2	44
Lancaster Gate, West	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	8
Lancaster Gate, East	1	1	1	—	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	10
Hyde Park	2	—	—	2	1	1	3	2	1	—	1	2	3	18

1925.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SCARLET FEVER.

FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS.

	Period No. 1.	Period No. 2.	Period No. 3.	Period No. 4.	Period No. 5.	Period No. 6.	Period No. 7.	Period No. 8.	Period No. 9.	Period No. 10.	Period No. 11.	Period No. 12.	Period No. 13.	Totals.
London	876	807	742	830	855	800	980	797	782	1,315	1,318	1,214	979	12,295
Paddington	29	22	25	17	12	19	11	21	19	18	25	24	22	264
<i>Wards—</i>														
Queen's Park	7	3	2	1	3	1	2	2	5	8	6	3	—	43
Harrow Road	9	8	4	6	2	3	3	4	1	—	4	3	6	53
Maida Vale	3	3	4	3	—	3	2	6	4	2	—	3	4	37
Westbourne	4	3	3	2	2	5	—	3	1	2	4	5	7	41
Church (and Town) ...	4	4	8	1	3	5	2	4	8	5	5	8	4	61
Lancaster Gate, West	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Lancaster Gate, East...	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	1	12
Hyde Park	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	10

DIPHTHERIA.

(INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP).

During 1924 there were 280 cases of diphtheria notified. Of these there were 6 cases under the age of 1 year, 99 between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 104 between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 50 between the ages of 15 and 25 years, 19 between the ages of 25 and 45 years, and 2 aged 45 years and upwards.

Of the 280 cases, 267 were removed to an Isolation Hospital. The remaining cases were treated at home, proper facilities being available for isolation and treatment. Fourteen deaths from this disease occurred during 1924, 9 of the deaths being those of children under the age of 5 years.

During 1925 there were 337 cases of diphtheria notified. Of these there were 13 cases under the age of 1 year, 114 between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 141 between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 42 between the ages of 15 and 25 years, 24 between the ages of 25 and 45 years, and 3 aged 45 years and upwards.

Of the 337 cases, 329 were removed to an Isolation Hospital. The remaining cases were treated at home. Eleven deaths from this disease occurred during 1925, 9 of the deaths being those of children under the age of 5 years.

Comparison with previous years is as follows :—

1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	deaths.
1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	"
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	"
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	"
1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	"
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	"
1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	"

Seasonal prevalence.—The following tables show the numbers of cases notified in each four-weekly period during 1924 and 1925.

1924.

NOTIFICATIONS.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS.

	Period No. 1.	Period No. 2.	Period No. 3.	Period No. 4.	Period No. 5.	Period No. 6.	Period No. 7.	Period No. 8.	Period No. 9.	Period No. 10.	Period No. 11.	Period No. 12.	Period No. 13.	Totals.
London	779	742	695	655	741	817	684	721	606	890	1,163	1,027	1,231	10,751
Paddington	17	20	27	19	15	19	12	18	15	16	27	37	38	280
<i>Wards—</i>														
Queen's Park... ..	1	1	4	4	—	7	5	5	3	3	5	7	2	47
Harrow Road	—	4	5	5	7	4	2	2	3	4	5	11	14	66
Maida Vale	3	2	7	2	1	—	1	3	—	—	3	6	2	30
Westbourne	4	4	3	7	2	1	3	4	3	6	7	5	3	52
Church (and Town) ...	6	7	7	1	3	6	1	2	5	3	6	5	10	62
Lancaster Gate, West	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	11
Lancaster Gate, East...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Hyde Park	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	8

1925.

NOTIFICATIONS.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS.

	Period No. 1.	Period No. 2.	Period No. 3.	Period No. 4.	Period No. 5.	Period No. 6.	Period No. 7.	Period No. 8.	Period No. 9.	Period No. 10.	Period No. 11.	Period No. 12.	Period No. 13.	Totals.
London	1,061	1,018	1,002	854	810	797	902	780	834	1,081	1,326	1,119	1,013	12,597
Paddington	30	22	21	16	29	29	31	18	9	27	47	24	34	337
<i>Wards—</i>														
Queen's Park...	1	2	4	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	18
Harrow Road ...	10	5	6	4	6	9	9	3	1	12	7	3	7	82
Maida Vale ...	2	4	3	—	6	6	5	3	3	3	5	2	2	44
Westbourne ...	6	5	3	4	10	4	2	6	2	6	11	9	8	76
Church (and Town) ...	8	4	4	5	4	7	12	2	3	6	20	9	11	95
Lancaster Gate, West	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	9
Lancaster Gate, East...	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Hyde Park	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	6

Diphtheria Carriers.—During 1924 and 1925, 25 persons were referred to the Diphtheria Carrier clinic at St. Mary's Hospital. One patient failed to attend, one attended only once, one other was still in attendance at the end of the year, and the remaining 22 patients were found to be free from infection after periods varying from two to eighteen weeks.

The total number of patients referred to the clinic since its inception in 1920 is 73.

Anti-diphtheritic serum.—This is stocked at the Town Hall and supplied to poor persons on the order of doctors. During 1924, 21 phials of 8,000 units and 9 phials of 500 units were distributed.

During 1925, 11 phials of 8,000 units, 4 phials of 4,000 units and 11 phials of 500 units were distributed.

SMALL-POX.

No cases of the disease were notified during 1924 and 1925. A number of persons who had been in contact with the disease on board a ship or in another district were kept under observation.

CHICKEN-POX.

Chicken-pox has been notifiable in Paddington since November 28th, 1922. In no other metropolitan Borough is the disease notifiable.

In the year 1924, 395 cases of chicken-pox and in the year 1925, 459 cases were notified.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Fifteen cases of this disease were notified in 1924, of which three probably contracted the disease before arriving in the Borough. Eighteen cases of the disease were notified in 1925, of which 4 were errors in diagnosis, and of which four probably contracted the disease before arriving in the Borough.

It was found impossible to trace the source of infection in most of the cases, except in a few cases where nurses or relatives were infected by patients whom they were nursing.

MEASLES.

Measles has been notifiable in the Borough since 1914 under various Orders and Regulations, those at present in operation being "The Metropolitan Borough of Paddington (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1920." In addition to the cases medically certified a number of cases come to the knowledge of the Department through reports from schools, parents, etc. There were, in 1924, 3,215 cases certified by medical practitioners, and 914 reported from other sources, the corresponding figures for 1925 being 1,254 and 296.

The Women Inspectors visit all cases of measles, and, where necessary, arrange for the attendance of the District Nurses. During 1924 the Inspectors' visits totalled 4,751, and during 1925, 1,976. One hundred and fifty-six (156) cases were attended by the District Nurses in 1924, and 56 in 1925. The visits paid by the Nurses numbered 2,150 in 1924, and 950 in 1925.

Notices are sent to the Head Teachers of schools in all cases where the patients are school children, or where there are school children living in infected houses.

The following tables show the number of cases notified in each four-weekly period during 1924 and 1925.

MEASLES.

NOTIFIED AND REPORTED CASES, 1924.

FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS.

	Period No. 1.	Period No. 2.	Period No. 3.	Period No. 4.	Period No. 5.	Period No. 6.	Period No. 7.	Period No. 8.	Period No. 9.	Period No. 10.	Period No. 11.	Period No. 12.	Period No. 13.	Totals.
Borough	304	792	966	911	474	259	171	103	18	25	26	60	20	4,129
Wards—														
Queen's Park...	76	75	67	96	71	68	26	10	—	—	—	1	—	490
Harrow Road ...	38	139	242	229	112	71	67	43	6	4	5	4	1	961
Maida Vale ...	13	193	190	141	42	26	18	15	2	3	4	1	2	650
Westbourne ...	84	105	147	129	83	17	12	10	4	10	14	41	8	664
Church (and Town) ...	60	207	250	199	103	47	27	10	4	6	2	3	5	923
Lancaster Gate, West	10	20	13	16	21	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	89
Lancaster Gate, East...	10	21	18	25	11	7	—	2	—	2	1	6	2	105
Hyde Park	13	32	39	76	31	18	21	13	1	—	—	2	1	247

MEASLES.

NOTIFIED AND REPORTED CASES, 1925.

FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS.

	Period No. 1.	Period No. 2.	Period No. 3.	Period No. 4.	Period No. 5.	Period No. 6.	Period No. 7.	Period No. 8.	Period No. 9.	Period No. 10.	Period No. 11.	Period No. 12.	Period No. 13.	Totals.
Borough	23	28	66	119	162	104	47	25	20	37	52	219	648	1,550
Wards—														
Queen's Park...	—	2	2	1	3	3	2	7	4	4	5	58	110	201
Harrow Road ...	6	2	18	21	36	36	9	6	7	4	14	24	167	350
Maida Vale ...	5	5	8	16	23	18	11	2	2	2	—	68	112	272
Westbourne ...	4	4	6	21	16	19	9	2	4	20	17	14	91	227
Church (and Town) ...	4	6	24	52	68	21	12	7	1	5	9	29	73	311
Lancaster Gate, West	2	2	3	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	4	3	25	46
Lancaster Gate, East...	2	4	2	4	8	2	1	—	1	—	1	2	15	42
Hyde Park	—	3	3	1	7	5	2	1	—	1	2	21	55	101

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Eighteen cases of purulent eye-discharge of the new-born were notified in 1924 and 23 in 1925, all by medical practitioners. In no instance was there any permanent impairment of vision, so far as could be ascertained. When one considers that this disease was at one time a common cause of life-long blindness, the above results, which are now usual, are a striking example of how much good may result from organised and persistent efforts directed against an easily controlled disease. As soon as a case of this disease is notified, intensive efforts are made by the Council's staff to ensure that proper treatment is carried out. Daily visits are paid and private or charitable medical treatment is invariably enforced. Where necessary the infant and its mother are removed to a hospital, provision of this accommodation being ample. All necessary nursing attention is given by home visiting on the part of the Paddington and St. Marylebone Nursing Association.

A few cases of slight discharge from the eyes of infants reported by midwives to the London County Council are referred to this Department and receive constant attention, no doubt preventing at times the onset of the more severe form of the disease.

During 1924, 3 cases were referred to the District Nursing Association, 67 visits being paid. In 1925 there were also 3 cases nursed, 75 visits being paid.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were 9 cases notified in 1924 and 15 in 1925. Arrangements for institutional treatment in the Infirmary and other Hospitals are adequate.

ERYSIPELAS.

Sixty-nine cases were notified in 1924, 24 of which were removed to a hospital. Sixty-four cases were notified in 1925, 30 of which were removed to a hospital.

ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS.

This disease, commonly known as infantile paralysis, is of uncommon occurrence. It occasionally shows evidence of being spread by personal infection and for this reason remains on the list of notifiable diseases. As a matter of fact, its chief interest lies in its after-effects, deformities

INFECTIVE ENTERITIS.

This disease is notifiable in seven London boroughs, but not in Paddington. In this borough information as to the existence of the disease is obtained wherever possible, and arrangements are in force whereby cases of the disease attending St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington Green Children's Hospital and Paddington Infirmary are notified informally to the Health Department of the Council. By this means a large proportion of the worst cases of the disease are brought to notice.

During 1924 the number of cases reported was 92 under the age of 2 years, and 23 over the age of 2 years.

The deaths numbered 33, all under the age of 1 year.

During 1925 the number of cases reported was 148 under the age of 2 years, and 47 over the age of 2 years.

The deaths numbered 24, 21 of these occurring in children under the age of 2 years.

Practically all the cases of the disease occurred during the months June to November, the maximum incidence being in August; hence the more popular name for the disease, Summer Diarrhoea.

The connection between infective enteritis and house-flies is a close one, and a good deal has been written on this subject in past annual reports. As in previous years, during 1924 and 1925, weekly fly-counts were made in various parts of the borough.

It is proposed to analyse the figures of these counts in relation to the prevalence of infective enteritis in a subsequent annual report.

Any effective measures against infective enteritis must be largely preventive. None the less every effort is made to assist mothers who have a child suffering from the disease. A health visitor visits as often as may be necessary, and for nursing the services of the District Nursing Association are available.

With a view to impressing on mothers certain essential points, a card drawn up in a simple and dogmatic manner has been prepared for use. It is as follows:—

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SUMMER DIARRHOEA.

1. Flies carry the infection of Summer Diarrhoea, therefore kill every fly you can.
2. All food and milk should be covered to prevent flies getting to it. Kitchen refuse should at once be burnt or placed in a dustbin which has a tightly fitting cover.
3. Bottle-fed babies are more likely to get Diarrhoea than breast-fed babies, therefore avoid weaning baby during the summer months, if possible.
4. Boil all milk before use.
5. All feeding-bottles should be cleansed by running water, then put into a pan of cold water and brought to the boil, teat included.
6. If a baby or child shows signs of summer Diarrhoea or of sickness give a dose of castor oil, after which starve completely for twenty-four hours, except to give little drinks of cold water which has been boiled, put into a jug and kept covered. Do not give one drop of milk during the twenty-four hours. Keep the child warm, especially the lower part of body and the feet, during this time. If the Diarrhoea continues go at once for the doctor.
7. DIARRHOEA IS INFECTIOUS.
The napkins of a baby with Diarrhoea should be rinsed at once in cold water, then washed and boiled before being used again.
A mother should always wash her hands after changing the napkin and before giving baby a feed, or a child a meal.
8. Keep baby's face covered with a net so that flies cannot get to it.
9. Summer Diarrhoea is often fatal to babies, and even if they recover, it leaves harmful after-effects.

TOWN HALL,
PADDINGTON GREEN, W. 2.

G. E. OATES, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis of all kinds is notifiable, and particulars of the number of notification certificates received during the years 1924 and 1925 are set out in the tables appended hereto.

Owing to the fact that a case of tuberculosis may be notified in several boroughs or districts, the number of notification certificates received is only a very imperfect guide to the amount of tuberculosis in the borough. There is also the consideration that notification is more strictly enforced in some districts than in others. However, recent alterations in procedure tend to make the number

of cases on the tuberculosis register serve as a guide as to the real prevalence of the disease. One can also take the annual number of deaths as being a measure of prevalence. This is probably the most exact method which can be used at the present time.

From pulmonary tuberculosis there were 120 deaths in 1924 and 89 in 1925. From tuberculous meningitis there were 11 deaths in 1924 and 11 in 1925. From other tuberculous diseases there were 18 deaths in 1924 and 16 in 1925.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis of all kinds was 149 in 1924 and 116 in 1925. In recent years the number of deaths was as follows :—

1919	...	...	...	...	...	133	1923...	...	...	...	...	127
1920	...	...	...	...	...	146	1924...	...	...	...	...	149
1921	...	...	...	...	...	125	1925...	...	...	...	...	116
1922	...	...	...	...	...	143						

DISPENSARY TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

For administrative purposes the borough is divided into two dispensary areas, the line of division passing down Inverness Terrace, Porchester Road, Ranelagh Road, Formosa Street (to its junction with Shirland Road), Shirland Road (to its junction with Kilburn Park Road), and Kilburn Park Road. The portion of the borough to the east of this line is served by the St. Mary's Hospital Dispensary, and the portion to the west of the line by the Paddington Tuberculosis Dispensary.

PADDINGTON TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 20, TALBOT ROAD.

This is a voluntary agency supported by voluntary subscriptions and a grant from the Paddington Borough Council, which amounted to £1,288 annually during 1924 and 1925.

The following notes on the work of this dispensary have been furnished by Dr. R. S. Walker, Tuberculosis Officer.

Accommodation.—Basement comprises: Kitchen, back room (boiler room), scullery, pantry. Ground Floor: Secretary's office, waiting-room, pharmacy, office. First Floor: Medical Officer's room, dressing-rooms, nurses' room. Second Floor: Committee room, dentist's room. Third Floor: Laboratory, porter's bedroom. One bathroom, three water closets.

Staff.—Medical officer, dental surgeon, two nurses, secretary, dispenser (part time), porter and wife.

Times of Sessions.—NEW PATIENTS: Monday and Wednesday, at 9.30 a.m. OLD PATIENTS: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 2 p.m. WORKING ADULTS: Monday, at 6 p.m. DENTAL CLINIC: Tuesday, at 2 p.m.

Records and Clerical work.—Card index and Register system of all medical records. Complete records of all Home Conditions and other sociological data are kept by the secretary.

Bacteriological work.—This work has during the last few years been done outside the dispensary owing to insufficient staff. After the appointment of a Bacteriologist it is proposed to undertake the whole of the sputum examinations for the borough.

Co-operation with Borough Council.—Every effort has been made to co-operate the work of the dispensary with that of the Borough Public Health Department. In order that there should not be any overlapping or inconsistency of work between the two, the Medical Officer of Health and the Tuberculosis Officer have agreed upon co-ordinative measures whereby the most efficient results may be obtained.

Co-operation with general hospitals, etc.—By courtesy of St. Mary's Hospital and Paddington Green Children's Hospital, all patients presenting themselves at the dispensary for examination and found not to be suffering from Tuberculosis, but from some other condition requiring special treatment other than that which can be given by a general practitioner, are referred to the special department concerned at one of these hospitals. The same procedure applies to Tuberculous patients developing complications.

All school children who are not definitely suffering from Tuberculosis but who require special care, are notified on special cards to the London County Council district Medical Officer. These children are referred back to the dispensary by the school Medical Officer if progress is not considered satisfactory.

All children suspected to have Tuberculosis by the School Medical Officer at the school clinics are sent to the dispensary for treatment.

This dispensary has a Tuberculosis Open-Air School in the near vicinity of which the Tuberculosis Officer is the Medical Officer.

Co-operation with General Practitioners.—It is realised that the co-operation and confidence of the general practitioners in the methods and activities of the dispensary are essential if the campaign to eradicate the disease is to be successful. Under a special arrangement and by a series of special

forms as set out in Mem. 286, all insured patients are examined and reported on at regular intervals by the Tuberculosis Officer and the panel doctor respectively. The general practitioners are invited to attend the dispensary whenever their patients are being examined, and are at liberty to see any medical records or study special methods of treatment, and so on.

Following up "suspect" cases.—In case of "Suspects" two methods are adopted; the patient either attends the dispensary at short intervals for observation, or is referred to hospital for an observation bed, the particular method adopted in the case depending on the urgency of the diagnosis and the patient's circumstances.

Examination of contacts.—Of the total number of contacts in 1925, 70 per cent. were examined. It is usual to examine contacts in their homes, but if more convenient to the patients, they are examined at the dispensary.

Methods of diagnosis.—Tuberculin is only used for diagnostic purposes percutaneously. X-ray and blood examinations are only done in special cases.

Treatment.—Tuberculin, vaccines and some special chemical preparations are used. Ultra Violet irradiation. A number of children with Tubercular Adenitis have been treated with Tuberculin percutaneously, but as this treatment has only recently been applied, it is not possible to assess the value of this particular method of administering Tuberculin.

Treatment of non-pulmonary cases.—All forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary and Glands are referred to St. Mary's or some other general hospital.

Arrangements for finding employment.—The dispensary Case Committee endeavours to find suitable employment for patients.

Occupation.—The majority of the patients are employed in offices and shops; the remainder in motor trade and as general labourers. As a result of experience, we find clerking is suitable employment for ex-sanatorium patients.

Difficulties encountered.—The dispensary premises are too small and very noisy; this latter nuisance is growing worse.

RETURN AS TO WORK CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH THE PADDINGTON TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY FOR THE YEAR 1924.

(The return relates only to persons residing in the area which is served by the Dispensary.)

Number of		Under observation at the Dispensary on Jan. 1st pending diagnosis.	Examined for the first time during the year.	Total.	Found to be			Under observation at the Dispensary on Dec. 31st pending diagnosis.	Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis.	
					Suffering from Tuberculosis.		Not suffering from Tuberculosis.			
					Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.				
(a) All persons (including "Contacts")	Adults. } M.	1	191	192	57	4	126	1	4	
		F.	4	225	229	43	4	167	6	9
	Children under 15. } M.	6	182	188	1	45	132	3	7	
		F.	9	178	187	2	22	144	6	13
	Total ...	20	776	796	103	75	569	16	33	
(b) "Contacts" (included in (a))	Adults. } M.	2	73	75	4	1	69	1	—	
		F.	3	99	102	7	—	93	2	—
	Children under 15. } M.	2	92	94	1	11	80	2	—	
		F.	6	101	107	1	6	96	4	—
	(c) Insured persons included in (a))	} M.	1	148	149	45	4	99	1	—
	} F.	4	81	85	25	3	53	4	—	
<hr/>										
1. Number of patients under treatment or supervision (excluding persons under observation or domiciliary treatment) on the 31st December*				340	6. Number of reports received from Insurance Practitioners in respect of insured patients under domiciliary treatment during the year				12	
2. Total number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary during the year.... ..				1,525	7. Number of persons referred to affiliated hospital for consultation				32	
} Insured ...					8. Number of consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients				8	
} Uninsured ...				3,564	} Insured ...				16	
3. Number of persons placed during the year under observation at the Dispensary for the purpose of diagnosis				133	} Uninsured				468	
4. Number of cases in which the period of observation at the Dispensary exceeded two months				30	9. Number of other visits paid by Tuberculosis Officer to the homes of patients				2,364	
5. Number of insured patients under domiciliary treatment on December 31st†				53	10. Number of visits paid by Nurses or Health Visitors to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes				213	
					11. Number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensary					

* Insured persons under domiciliary treatment by Insurance practitioners are excluded, even though they may attend the dispensary at intervals for examination or consultation. Such cases are included under Head 5.

† All insured persons in the dispensary area who are actually receiving domiciliary treatment from Insurance practitioners are included, irrespective of the date upon which they were placed under domiciliary treatment and of any attendance at the dispensary.

RETURN AS TO WORK CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH THE
PADDINGTON TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY FOR THE YEAR 1925.

(The return relates only to persons residing in the area which is served by the Dispensary.)

Number of		Under observation at the Dispensary on Jan. 1st pending diagnosis.	Examined for the first time during the year.	Total.	Found to be			Under observation at the Dispensary on Dec. 31st pending diagnosis.	Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis.		
					Suffering from Tuberculosis.		Not suffering from Tuberculosis.				
					Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.					
(a) All persons (including "Contacts")	Adults. } Children } under 15. }	M.	1	159	160	58	4	85	4	9	
		F.	6	211	217	47	3	153	4	10	
		M.	3	165	168	2	56	105	2	3	
		F.	6	169	175	3	31	125	10	6	
	Total ...		16	704	720	110	94	468	20	28	
(b) "Contacts" included in (a)	Adults. } Children } under 15. }	M.	1	47	48	4	—	42	—	2	
		F.	2	93	95	3	—	87	—	5	
		M.	2	83	85	—	20	61	1	3	
		F.	4	90	94	—	5	79	6	4	
(c) Insured persons (included in (a))	Adults. } Children }	M.	1	121	122	46	—	65	4	7	
		F.	4	81	85	24	2	53	2	4	
1. Number of patients under treatment or supervision (excluding persons under observation or domiciliary treatment) on the 31st December*					606	6. Number of reports received from Insurance Practitioners in respect of insured patients under domiciliary treatment during the year					44
2. Total number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary during the year.... ..					2,071	7. Number of persons referred to affiliated hospital for consultation					36
3. Number of persons placed during the year under observation at the Dispensary for the purpose of diagnosis					104	8. Number of consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients					18
4. Number of cases in which the period of observation at the Dispensary exceeded two months					30	9. Number of other visits paid by Tuberculosis Officer to the homes of patients					479
5. Number of insured patients under domiciliary treatment on December 31st†					74	10. Number of visits paid by Nurses or Health Visitors to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes					1,944
						11. Number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensary					162

* Insured persons under domiciliary treatment by Insurance practitioners are excluded, even though they may attend the dispensary at intervals for examination or consultation. Such cases are included under Head 5.

† All insured persons in the dispensary area who are actually receiving domiciliary treatment from Insurance practitioners are included, irrespective of the date upon which they were placed under domiciliary treatment and of any attendance at the dispensary.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

This dispensary is voluntary and was subsidised by a grant of £1,070 from the Paddington Borough Council for the year 1925.

The following notes on the work of this dispensary have been furnished by Dr. A. B. Porteous, Tuberculosis Officer.

Accommodation.—This consists of a consulting room with two examination rooms attached, and a large waiting-room. It is situated in the basement of the hospital, and is in close touch with, but separate from the other out-patient departments of the hospital. In common with these it suffers somewhat from lack of light and air.

Staff.—This consists of the Tuberculosis Officer and one sister. The majority of the clerical work and all the record keeping is done by the dispensary staff, but the lady almoner of the hospital assists by filling in assessment forms and also in interviewing patients in financial need, in writing letters *re* housing repairs, getting patients to convalescent homes, etc.

Times of Sessions.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 p.m. Thursday, at 6 p.m.

Bacteriological Work.—This is done by the Tuberculosis Officer and consists in examination and culture of Sputa, and other discharges, pus, etc. Secondary autogenous vaccines are made, guinea pigs inoculated, etc., as needs require. Complement fixation tests are frequently carried out through the agency of the Inoculation Department of the hospital.

Co-operation with Borough Council and its Officers is close. Representatives, *i.e.*, doctor and sister attend care-committee meetings at the Town Hall, where all difficulties regarding patients are brought up for consideration. The After Care Committee does most of the work of finding employment for patients, one of the most difficult problems with which we are faced.

Co-operation with General and Special Hospitals.—This dispensary is at a great advantage in being attached to a general hospital; the services of consultants are always available during clinic hours. Patients suffering from ailments other than Tuberculosis can be quickly transferred. The Eye, Skin and Throat Departments are especially useful.

M. O. 303 cards are used to refer delicate children or contacts to the school clinics. Some children are sent to cripple schools and some to Kensal House Open-Air School, but a distinct drawback to the latter is the difficulty of taking and fetching the children, which has prevented several suitable cases being admitted there.

The Arrangements for Co-operation of Medical Practitioners, and the working of the arrangements set out in Mem. 286 have not worked very successfully up till now. Many forms have been sent out to doctors, but very few are returned unless constantly written for. Also from the patient's point of view, "He objects to being bothered." Consultations are willingly held, but the forms seem to be ignored.

Cases in which the Diagnosis is Doubtful, who cease to attend before the diagnosis is completed, are followed up by the sister with a view to clearing the register.

Home Contacts.—So far we have found the examination and supervision of home contacts fairly simple, the patients and their relatives falling in with the wishes of the Tuberculosis Officer willingly.

Special Methods as to Diagnosis and Treatment.—X-rays, Complement Fixation tests, bactericidal and serological tests, inoculation into guinea-pigs are special methods used in diagnosis. In treatment Tuberculin (B.E.), secondary vaccines, X-rays, artificial sunlight, induction of artificial pneumothorax are all exploited in suitable cases. In this connection very valuable help is given to us by the Inoculation Department in lending the Tuberculosis Officer beds when required for such cases. Sanocrysin was used in one case during the year, which is doing well now, though the treatment was very strenuous and apparently dangerous at first.

In the Treatment of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis special apparatus has been installed in the dispensary for the making of spinal jackets, hip-plasters, etc. Beds are often required for these cases, and are lent through the courtesy of the Inoculation Department as before mentioned. The patients are afterwards transferred as a rule to Lowestoft or Margate by the L.C.C.

Splints and other surgical requirements can usually be obtained through the lady almoner.

A Light Department was started a year ago and much good work has been done in the surgical cases both in improving the general condition of the patients and in the treatment of ulcers, sinuses, lupus, etc.

Incidence of Tuberculosis locally.—In this district no special occupational incidence of Tuberculosis is noted, except the general one that the indoor and sedentary worker is more liable. It has been observed that many of the cases reside in basements, and also that further cases are not uncommon in the same rooms even after disinfection having been carried out, new tenants have come in.

The Tuberculous Mother.—Six cases of pregnant women were admitted into the maternity wards of St. Mary's Hospital for their confinements during the year.

RETURN AS TO WORK CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY FOR THE YEAR 1924.

(The return relates only to persons residing in the area which is served by the Dispensary.)

Number of	Under observation at the Dispensary on Jan. 1st pending diagnosis.	Examined for the first time during the year.	Total.	Found to be			Under observation at the Dispensary on Dec. 31st pending diagnosis.	Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis.
				Suffering from Tuberculosis.		Not suffering from Tuberculosis.		
				Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.			
(a) All persons (including "Contacts")	Adults. { M. 3	68	71	24	8	38	1	—
	F. 10	95	105	14	9	76	5	1
	Children { M. 3	69	72	1	10	56	5	—
	under 15. { F. 5	37	42	—	3	36	3	—
	Total ...	21	269	290	39	30	206	14	1
(b) "Contacts" included in (a)	Adults. { M. —	17	17	—	—	16	1	—
	F. 2	35	37	—	—	35	2	—
	Children { M. 2	40	42	—	2	40	—	—
	under 15. { F. 2	26	28	—	3	23	2	—
	(c) Insured persons (included in (a))	{ M. 2	51	53	19	6	27	1
	{ F. 5	26	31	5	5	19	2	—
1. Number of patients under treatment or supervision (excluding persons under observation or domiciliary treatment) on the 31st December* 262								
2. Total number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary during the year.... ..			1,901	6. Number of reports received from Insurance Practitioners in respect of insured patients under domiciliary treatment during the year 21			76	
{ Insured ...				7. Number of persons referred to affiliated hospital for consultation				
{ Uninsured ...			3,116	8. Number of consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients { Insured ... 3			2	
				{ Uninsured ...				
3. Number of persons placed during the year under observation at the Dispensary for the purpose of diagnosis 63			9. Number of other visits paid by Tuberculosis Officer to the homes of patients 120					
4. Number of cases in which the period of observation at the Dispensary exceeded two months 18			10. Number of visits paid by Nurses or Health Visitors to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes 1,477					
5. Number of insured patients under domiciliary treatment on December 31st† 12			11. Number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensary 115					

* Insured persons under domiciliary treatment by Insurance practitioners are excluded, even though they may attend the dispensary at intervals for examination or consultation. Such cases are included under Head 5.

† All insured persons in the dispensary area who are actually receiving domiciliary treatment from Insurance practitioners are included, irrespective of the date upon which they were placed under domiciliary treatment and of any attendance at the dispensary.

RETURN AS TO WORK CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY FOR THE YEAR 1925.

(The return relates only to persons residing in the area which is served by the Dispensary.)

Number of		Under observation at the Dispensary on Jan. 1st pending diagnosis.	Examined for the first time during the year.	Total.	Found to be			Under observation at the Dispensary on Dec. 31st pending diagnosis.	Ceased attendance before completion of diagnosis.
					Suffering from Tuberculosis.		Not suffering from Tuberculosis.		
					Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.			
(a) All persons (including "Contacts")	Adults. { M.	1	73	74	22	5	46	1	—
	Children under 15. { F.	5	89	94	19	5	70	—	—
	Adults. { M.	5	47	52	1	10	37	4	—
	Children under 15. { F.	3	35	38	—	7	31	—	—
	Total ...	14	244	258	42	27	184	5	—
(b) "Contacts" (included in (a))	Adults. { M.	1	17	18	—	—	18	—	—
	Children under 15. { F.	2	35	37	2	—	35	—	—
	Adults. { M.	—	22	22	—	—	22	—	—
	Children under 15. { F.	2	21	23	—	4	19	—	—
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Insured persons (included in (a))	{ M.	1	57	58	19	4	34	1	—
	{ F.	2	32	34	7	5	22	—	—
<hr/>									
1. Number of patients under treatment or supervision (excluding persons under observation or domiciliary treatment) on the 31st December*				220	6. Number of reports received from Insurance Practitioners in respect of insured patients under domiciliary treatment during the year				27
2. Total number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary during the year.... { Insured ...				2,045	7. Number of persons referred to affiliated hospital for consultation				103
... { Uninsured				2,797	8. Number of consultations with medical practitioners at the homes of patients ... { Insured ...				1
3. Number of persons placed during the year under observation at the Dispensary for the purpose of diagnosis				64	... { Uninsured				3
9. Number of other visits paid by Tuberculosis Officer to the homes of patients					136				
4. Number of cases in which the period of observation at the Dispensary exceeded two months				9	10. Number of visits paid by Nurses or Health Visitors to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes				1,490
5. Number of insured patients under domiciliary treatment on December 31st†				15	11. Number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensary				157

* Insured persons under domiciliary treatment by Insurance practitioners are excluded, even though they may attend the dispensary at intervals for examination or consultation. Such cases are included under Head 5.

† All insured persons in the dispensary area who are actually receiving domiciliary treatment from Insurance practitioners are included, irrespective of the date upon which they were placed under domiciliary treatment and of any attendance at the dispensary.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

(Summary of Notifications on Forms A and B received during the year 1924.)

	Tuberculosis of the Lungs.			Other Tuberculosis.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Primary Notifications—						
0—1 year	—	—	—	—	2	2
1—5 years	—	—	—	19	7	26
5—10 "	—	2	2	26	18	44
10—15 "	2	7	9	14	6	20
15—20 "	10	11	21	3	4	7
20—25 "	15	15	30	3	6	9
25—35 "	39	37	76	3	4	7
35—45 "	26	27	53	3	—	3
45—55 "	14	9	23	2	—	2
55—65 "	9	4	13	1	—	1
65 years and over	3	5	8	—	1	1
Total	118	117	235	74	48	122
Cases re-notified	93	80	173	17	12	29
Total Notifications on Form A ...	211	197	408	91	60	151
Primary Notifications by School Medical Officers—						
0—5 years	—	—	—	1	1	2
5—10 "	1	—	1	7	1	8
10—15 "	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cases re-notified	—	1	1	1	1	2
Total Notifications on Form B ...	1	1	2	11	3	14

1924.

NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORMS C AND D.

	Poor Law Institutions.		Sanatoria.	
	C.	D.	C.	D.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—				
Male	10	17	94	58
Female	15	28	65	44
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—				
Male	5	4	21	15
Female	5	14	21	11

C—Upon admission.

D—Upon discharge.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

(Summary of Notifications on Forms A and B received during the year 1925.

	Tuberculosis of the Lungs.			Other Tuberculosis.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Primary Notifications—						
0—1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	1	—	1	17	16	33
5—10 "	—	—	—	49	24	73
10—15 "	5	6	11	14	9	23
15—20 "	9	9	18	5	6	11
20—25 "	19	22	41	2	4	6
25—35 "	27	40	67	1	4	5
35—45 "	23	18	41	5	2	7
45—55 "	25	3	28	—	1	1
55—65 "	7	3	10	1	1	2
65 years and over	5	3	8	—	—	—
Total	121	104	225	94	67	161
Cases re-notified	89	63	152	18	9	27
Total Notifications on Form A ...	210	167	377	112	76	188
Primary Notifications by School Medical Officers—						
0—5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 "	—	—	—	2	1	3
10—15 "	—	1	1	2	1	3
Cases re-notified	—	—	—	4	1	5
Total Notifications on Form B ...	—	1	1	8	3	11

1925.

NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORMS C AND D.

	Poor Law Institutions.		Sanatoria.	
	C.	D.	C.	D.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—				
Male	25	42	99	77
Female	20	34	76	42
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—				
Male	3	13	19	7
Female	—	7	18	14

C—Upon admission.

D—Upon discharge.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1921.

Cases removed from Register :—	1924.	1925.
By reason of—		
Death	132	115
Removal	107	143
Recovery of patient or variation of diagnosis	124	238
Totals	<u>363</u>	<u>496</u>

Of the patients who removed from the borough during 1924, the new addresses were obtainable in 50 instances, and particulars of the cases were transmitted to the Medical Officers of Health of the respective districts. The number of cases so dealt with in 1925 was 70.

In 1924, 7, and in 1925, 12 cases were added to the register of patients who had removed into the borough from other districts.

The number of cases remaining on the Tuberculosis Register at the close of 1925 was 1,798.

EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

(viz., Pensioners whose disease has been held to be attributable to, or aggravated by, War service.)

	1924.	1925.
Number of tuberculous War pensioners visited	79	65
Number of visits	267	239

VISITS PAID TO HOMES OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.

	1924.	1925.
By Council's Women Inspectors	1,778	2,296
By Tuberculosis Officers	617	640
By Dispensary Nurses—		
20, Talbot Road	2,364	1,944
St. Mary's Hospital	1,477	1,490
	<u>6,236</u>	<u>6,370</u>

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

These regulations came into force on July 31st, 1925.

By their provisions persons who are aware that they are suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract may not enter upon any employment or occupation in connection with a dairy which would involve the milking of cows, the treatment of milk or the handling of vessels used for containing milk.

Furthermore, if a local authority, on the report in writing of their Medical Officer of Health, are satisfied that a person residing in their district who is engaged in any such occupation mentioned above is suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract and is in an infectious state, they may by notice in writing require such person to discontinue his employment or occupation on or before the date specified in the notice, such date being not less than seven days after the service of such notice, and such person shall thereupon comply with the said notice.

Aggrieved persons have the right of appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction, and in every case adequate compensation has to be paid to every person who suffers damage from the exercise of the powers of the regulations in any matter as to which he is not himself in default.

No use has so far been made of these regulations.

Supply of Beds and Bedding.—In certain instances, so that separate sleeping of patients may be arranged, beds and bedding are supplied on loan by the Council. Five sets were so supplied in 1924, and 7 in 1925. Of these, 6 were returned before the close of 1925 on account of the removal or death of the patient.

During the two years new articles were purchased at a cost of £4.

Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.—By arrangement with Brompton Hospital patients recommended for this treatment are given refills at a cost to the Council of 10s. 6d. per refill. During 1924 3 patients were provided with refills (1 on 1 occasion, 1 on 8 occasions, and 1 on 13 occasions), and during 1925, 5 patients (1 on 1 occasion, and the remaining 4 on 2, 7, 13 and 15 occasions respectively).

Dental Treatment.—Dental treatment is provided for tuberculous persons attending either of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries, by arrangement with the British Dental Hospital, of 31, Camden Road, N.W. 1. The agreement provides for the payment by the Paddington Borough Council of £120 per annum, and in return for this the British Dental Hospital provide the services of a Dental Surgeon for one half-day weekly, together with the necessary equipment, drugs, etc.

The dental clinic is installed at the Paddington Tuberculosis Dispensary, 20, Talbot Road, where a room and the necessary attendance is provided by the Dispensary Committee.

Arrangements have also been made for the supply of dentures by the Dental Hospital.

During 1924 2 patients were supplied with complete dentures, 1 with partial dentures, and in 4 cases dentures were repaired. For 1925 the figures were, complete dentures 3, partial 4, repairs 5.

Grants towards the cost of dentures supplied at the Clinic were made by the Council to the value of £12 2s. 6d. in 1924, and £10 15s. in 1925. In addition one patient receiving treatment in sanatorium was supplied with partial dentures, towards the cost of which the Council made a grant of £1 18s.

When patients are able to contribute towards the cost of their dentures, arrangements are usually made for payment to be accepted by instalments.

Particulars of the dental work done during the two years are shown in the subjoined tables.

BRITISH DENTAL HOSPITAL.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT FOR THE YEAR, 1924.

Particulars of Patients.	Number of Attendances.	Number of Fillings.		Number of Scalings.	Extraction Cases.				Dentures.				Number of Dressings.	Number for Advice.	Denture Visits.	Number of New Patients.
		Simple.	Root.		Without Anæsthetic.	Local Administration.	Gas Administration.	Number of Teeth Extracted.	Upper.	Lower.	Re-models.	Repairs.				
Women	52	4	—	3	—	9	6	39	2	2	—	1	—	7	23	9
Children	57	33	—	2	1	23	2	58	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	23
Men ...	27	3	1	3	1	4	1	17	1	1	—	3	2	4	6	14
Total	136	40	1	8	2	36	9	114	3	3	—	4	4	19	29	46

SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Particulars of Patients.	Number of Attendances.	Number of Fillings.		Number of Scalings.	Extraction Cases.				Dentures.				Number of Dressings.	Number for Advice.	Denture Visits.	Number of New Patients.
		Simple.	Root.		Without Anæsthetic.	Local Administration.	Gas Administration.	Number of Teeth Extracted.	Upper.	Lower.	Re-models.	Repairs.				
Women	65	4	—	5	—	13	8	61	4	4	—	—	1	10	27	13
Children	85	38	—	—	1	14	28	136	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	19
Men ...	59	6	—	8	—	13	12	82	2	2	2	2	—	6	13	23
Total	209	48	—	13	1	40	48	279	6	6	2	2	2	31	40	55

THE BOROUGH TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

On December 31st, 1925, the constitution of the Tuberculosis Care Committee was as follows:—

<i>Representing.</i>						
Paddington Borough Council	...	...	...	...	...	Councillor Mrs. R. M. Drury.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Councillor Miss G. L. Kemp-Welch, J.P.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Dr. G. E. Oates, M.O.H.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Miss F. M. Nicolas, Sanitary Inspector.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Miss L. M. O'Kell, Sanitary Inspector.
British Red Cross Society	...	...	...	...	...	Miss A. V. Edden.
Charity Organisation Society	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. G. S. Warren.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Miss P. Bethell.
Insurance Committee	...	...	...	...	...	Miss R. Russen.
Invalid Children's Aid Association	...	...	...	...	...	Miss E. M. Barber.
London County Council	...	...	...	...	...	Dr. A. W. Sikes (Divisional Medical Officer).
"	"	"	"	"	"	Miss D. Whitmore (District Organiser of School Care Committees).
Paddington Tuberculosis Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. B. Freyberg.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Miss E. J. McGaw (Vice-Chairman).
"	"	"	"	"	"	Miss E. Lewis.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Dr. R. S. Walker (Tuberculosis Officer).
"	"	"	"	"	"	Miss T. Hall (Secretary to the Dispensary).
"	"	"	"	"	"	Nurse D. Head.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Nurse A. B. Munro.
Paddington and St. Marylebone War Pensions Committee	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. S. G. Last, J.P.
Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association	...	...	...	...	...	Miss S. M. Marsters.
Paddington Board of Guardians	...	...	...	...	...	Miss H. C. Davidson (Chairman).
Panel Committee	...	...	...	...	...	Dr. J. J. Gibb.
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	Dr. A. B. Porteous (Tuberculosis Officer).
"	"	"	"	"	"	Sister W. M. Lindsey.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Miss E. Wilson (Lady Almoner).
United Services Fund	...	...	...	...	...	Miss M. M. Barthorp.
Local Social Worker	...	...	...	...	...	The Hon. Miss E. C. Godley.
Paddington and St. Marylebone Employment Committee	...	...	...	...	...	Councillor M. J. Marks, L.D.S.
Kensal House School	...	...	...	...	...	—

From January 1st, 1924, to August 30th, 1924, Miss D. Warren acted as whole-time paid secretary to the Committee. From August 31st onwards, following Miss Warren's resignation, the Medical Officer of Health acted as Honorary Secretary to the Committee, an allowance of £50 per annum being allocated to certain members of the clerical staff for clerical assistance.

The Social work of the Tuberculosis Care Committee is ancillary to the work of the Public Health Committees of the Borough Council and London County Council in the sphere of the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. The principal duties performed are:

(1) The assessment of patients' contributions, who are receiving institutional treatment at the hands of the London County Council.

(2) The co-ordination of the various agencies which can be invoked to assist patients and their dependants.

No funds are available in the hands of the Committee for the assistance of patients.

The Committee has met two or three times a month at the Town Hall, and the attendance of members has been well maintained.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

HEALTH VISITORS.

These officers, two in number, work under the control of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council. Their duties are:—

- (1) To visit the homes of all newly-born children where considered necessary.
- (2) To make enquiries concerning stillbirths and deaths of infants and young children.
- (3) To visit and give advice to parents in cases of ophthalmia of the new-born, infective enteritis and other important diseases.
- (4) To investigate all cases of puerperal fever.
- (5) To investigate applications for the supply of milk to necessitous families.

The Health Visitors do not attend any consultations at the Paddington School for Mothers, but attend alternately once a fortnight at the Infant Consultation Centre at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital.

The work performed by the Health Visitors is summarised in the appended tables, which also show how many infants were breast-fed and other interesting information.

HEALTH VISITING.

	1924.	1925.
Births—		
Primary visits	1,701	1,821
Repeat "	3,645	3,485
	<u>5,346</u>	<u>5,306</u>
Ante-natal—		
First visits	513	562
Revisits	293	421
	<u>806</u>	<u>983</u>

VISITS *vs* SICKNESS.

Puerperal Fever	28	38
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	206	168
Diarrhoea	309	524
Miscellaneous... ..	1,318	1,559
	<u>1,861</u>	<u>2,289</u>

1924—INFANTS VISITED: 1,701.

	Breast.	Method of Feeding.	
Number	1,525	Artificial.	Mixed
Percentage	89.6	86	90
		5.1	5.3

AGES AT FIRST VISIT.

		Breast.	Method of Feeding.		Totals.
			Artificial.	Mixed.	
Weeks	0—	27	1	1	29
	1—	492	20	13	525
	2—	523	21	36	580
	3—	238	15	10	263
Months	0—	1,280	57	60	1,397
	1—	209	18	20	247
	2—	16	7	5	28
	3 and upwards	20	4	5	29

DIED BEFORE END OF YEAR: 48.

Breast	32	Artificial	6	Mixed	10
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CAUSES OF DEATH.

Diarrhoeal Diseases	12	Premature Birth	5
Respiratory "	21	Convulsions	1
Atrophy, Debility	—	Meningitis	2
Congenital Defects	1	Other Causes	6
Whooping Cough	—		

Institution Deaths 36 (Paddington Infirmary 29).

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Breast... ..	21	Artificial... ..	70	Mixed	111
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1925—INFANTS VISITED: 1,821.

	Breast.	Method of Feeding.	
Number	1,642	Artificial	Mixed.
Percentage	90.2	76	103
		4.2	5.6

AGES AT FIRST VISIT.

		Breast.	Method of Feeding.		Totals.
			Artificial.	Mixed.	
Weeks	0—	31	—	—	31
	1—	814	19	18	851
	2—	491	19	16	526
	3—	166	12	25	203
Months	0—	1,502	50	59	1,611
	1—	115	17	26	158
	2—	8	3	11	22
	3 and upwards	17	6	7	30

DIED BEFORE END OF YEAR: 64.

Breast... ..	48	Artificial... ..	8	Mixed	8
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CAUSES OF DEATH.

Diarrhoeal Diseases	11	Premature Birth	5
Respiratory Diseases	24	Convulsions	1
Atrophy, Debility	...	...	11	Meningitis	...	...	—
Congenital Defects	...	...	1	Whooping Cough	...	...	2
Other Causes...	...	...	9				

Institution Deaths 47 (Paddington Infirmary 36).

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Breast... 29 Artificial... 105 Mixed ... 77

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

These are provided by the Paddington School for Mothers, which is a voluntary society financed by voluntary contributions and by grants from the Paddington Borough Council and the Ministry of Health.

The following is a brief account of the activities of the Paddington School for Mothers.

HEADQUARTERS: 232, Harrow Road, W. 2.

Established 1910, when the Paddington Health Society was divided into two distinct bodies for dealing with Tuberculosis and Infant Welfare, the latter being the Paddington School for Mothers.

The Birth Visiting was performed by the School's qualified Visitors until 1913, when, owing to the great increase in the work, for which only voluntary funds were then available, the Birth Visiting was taken over by the Borough Council, who appointed their first Health Visitor for that purpose.

SOUTH CENTRES.

232, Harrow Road, W. 2.—Nine good rooms warmed by gas fires, bathroom and basement.

Two Infant Consultations weekly.—Tuesday, 2.30. Medical Officer, Dr. Thoresby Jones. Thursday, 2.30. Medical Officer, Dr. O. Stuart Thompson.

Area served:—Parts of Church, Harrow Road, Westbourne and Maida Vale Wards.

One Maternity Consultation weekly (Ante- and Post-Natal).—Established January, 1918, monthly. March, 1919, weekly. Monday, 2.30. Medical Officer, Dr. Dorothy Fenwick.

Area served:—All Paddington.

St. David's Welsh Church Hall, St. Mary's Terrace, W. 2.—Large hall, electrically heated, and doctor's room, guarded coal fire. Established November, 1914, at Paddington Wharves' Mission Hall, Church Place, W. 2. Moved to present address, June, 1921.

One Infant Consultation weekly.—Wednesday, 2.30. Medical Officer, Dr. Maude Richards.

Area served:—Church Ward.

All Saints' Church House, Norfolk Mews South, London Street, W. 2.—Three rooms, warmed by guarded coal fires. Established November, 1918, at St. John's Boys' Club, Sovereign Mews, Burwood Place. Moved to present address, April 22nd, 1919.

One Infant Consultation weekly.—Friday, 2.30. Medical Officer, Dr. Hammond.

Area served:—Lancaster Gate, East and West, and Hyde Park Wards.

NORTH CENTRES.

Congregational Institute, Third Avenue, Harrow Road, W. 10.—Large double room, doctor's room and sales room, warmed by gas radiators and hot pipes. Established 1911, at Emmanuel Hall, Harrow Road. Moved June, 1916, to St. Peter's Institute, Chippenham Mews. Moved to present address, November, 1916.

Two Infant Consultations weekly.—Tuesday, 2.30. Medical Officer, Dr. Hammond. Friday, 2.30. Medical Officer, Dr. J. Thoresby Jones.

Area served:—Queen's Park Ward and part of Harrow Road Ward.

St. Simon's Parish Hall, Macroom Road, Saltram Crescent, W. 10.—Large hall, doctor's and weighing rooms, warmed by gas radiators and gas fires. Established December 6th, 1920.

One Infant Consultation weekly. Wednesday, 2.30. Medical Officer, Dr. J. McKail.

Area served:—Part of Harrow Road Ward.

Orphanage of Mercy, Randolph Gardens, Kilburn Park Road, N.W. 6.—Room for weighing, etc., warmed by guarded coal fire, and doctor's room, warmed by gas fire. Established February 8th, 1921.

One Infant Consultation weekly.—Thursday, 2.30. Medical Officer, Dr. Hubert Hodge.

Area served :—Part of Maida Vale Ward and part of Harrow Road Ward.

Massage Sessions are held at 232, Harrow Road on Tuesday and Thursday mornings from 10.0 to 12.30, by Miss Gannon, C.S.M.M.G., for children referred by Medical Officers at all Paddington Centres.

These children continue to attend the Centres in order that progress may be noted by the doctors.

Sewing Classes are held on Wednesday afternoons at 232, Harrow Road, under the management of Voluntary Workers, who obtain materials and provide patterns.

A cutter-out is paid 2s. 6d. for the afternoon.

Mothers pay cost price for materials.

Dental Arrangements.—The Dental Dispensary, 281, Harrow Road, and the Lissonia Dental Clinic treat mothers and children who attend Centres on special terms.

Assistance, when necessary, given from Vest Fund.

Lectures.—Lectures are provided from time to time, on Health topics at all Centres.

Convalescent and Holiday Homes.—Mothers and children are sent to Convalescent and Holiday Homes on recommendation of Medical Officers at Centres.

All arrangements made by School workers, and assistance given when necessary, by the Vest Fund.

Vest Fund.—A small Association of ladies connected with the School, knit garments and woollies which are sold to the mothers at low cost at the Centres.

The stock is augmented by gifts from friends, and the money realised is spent on dentures, convalescence, etc.

HOME VISITING.

Home visiting is carried on systematically from the time of receiving the Borough Health Visitor's Birth Card, until the child goes to school. Each Health Visitor has her appointed area.

STAFF.

The *salaried staff* consists of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, one part-time and four whole-time Visitors.

CONSULTATION CENTRES.

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR THE YEAR 1924.

	Harrow Road.		Third Avenue.		Macroon Road.	St. Mary's Terrace.	Randolph Gardens.	London Street.	Totals.
	Tues.	Thurs.	Tues.	Fri.	Wed.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	
Number of Sessions ...	51	52	52	51	51	51	51	50	469
Number of Attendances ...	2,459	2,352	2,802	2,803	2,128	1,653	1,772	1,344	17,313
Average Attendance ...	48.22	45.23	53.89	54.96	41.72	32.41	35.13	26.88	42.33
Seen by Doctor ...	969	982	1,243	1,119	909	1,154	1,020	795	8,191
Average number seen by Doctor at each Session ...	19	19	24	22	18	23	20	16	20

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Number of Sessions ...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Number of Attendances ...	...	...	...	...	...	566 by 287 expectant mothers.
Average Attendance per Session ...	...	...	...	...	...	11.79

HOME VISITING.

Visits to Babies ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,919
Visits to Expectant Mothers ...	...	...	...	...	...	677
Other Visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,518

CONSULTATION CENTRES.

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR THE YEAR 1925.

	Harrow Road.		Third Avenue.		Macroom Road.	St. Mary's Terrace.	Randolph Gardens.	London Street.	Totals
	Tues.	Thurs.	Tues.	Fri.	Wed.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	
Number of Sessions ...	50	52	50	50	50	51	52	50	405
Number of Attendances ...	2,321	2,648	3,223	3,051	2,373	1,993	1,710	1,222	18,541
Average Attendance ...	46.42	51.92	64.46	61.02	47.46	39.08	32.88	24.44	45.78
Seen by Doctor ...	965	1,064	1,268	1,277	986	1,247	1,059	724	8,590
Average number seen by Doctor at each Session ...	19	20	25	26	20	24	20	14	21

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Number of Sessions ...	49
Number of Attendances ...	507 by 256 expectant mothers.
Average Attendance per Session ...	10.35

HOME VISITING.

Visits to Babies ...	14,357
Visits to Expectant Mothers ...	560
Other Visits ...	8,233

SUPPLY OF DRIED MILK, ETC., AT CONSULTATION CENTRES.

	1924.	1925.
	£	£
Purchases of Dried Milks, etc. ...	1,575	1,439
Sales ...	1,506	1,482
Grants ...	25	30

Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital.—During the year 1925, 112 infants of mothers resident in Paddington attended the Infant Consultation Centre. The total attendances were 3,696.

As regards ante-natal consultations, exact figures are not available.

There were received into the Hospital for confinement 293 women from Paddington in 1924, and 248 women in 1925. These numbers would be approximately equivalent to the number of women from Paddington attending the Ante-natal Department in those years, and the average number of attendances in the Ante-natal Department in those years was $2\frac{1}{2}$ times per patient.

With regard to Outpatients in 1924, 400 Paddington women were delivered in their own homes by midwives from the Hospital, and 466 in 1925; each of these would have attended the Ante-natal Department about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times on the average.

St. Mary's Hospital.—There is no Infant Consultation Centre at this Hospital, but Ante-natal Consultations are held. There are no figures available as to the number of Paddington mothers who attended such consultations, but the number of Paddington mothers delivered at their own homes during 1925 was 172, and presumably all of these received ante-natal examination and advice.

Maternity Nursing.—In December, 1924, the Council decided to ask the Minister of Health to sanction an arrangement with the Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association providing for the services of trained maternity nurses in connection with lying-in cases attended by the students and the Medical Officer of the Extern Midwifery Department of St. Mary's Hospital. An agreement subsequently entered into with the Association came into operation in April, 1925. During the nine months to the end of the year rather more than 100 women were attended in their homes by the nursing staff. The arrangement appears to be working satisfactorily. I propose to deal more fully with the subject in my next report.

DAY NURSERIES.

There are two day nurseries in Paddington, situated at No. 66, Lancefield Street, Queen's Park, W. 10, and at No. 13, Hasborough Street, W. 2.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	Hasborough Street.		Queen's Park.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Days open	267	225	287	304
Attendances	3,057	3,477	4,471	5,121
New Children	29	19	52	42

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Diphtheria	—	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	—	1	4	1
Measles	5	2	23	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	4
Chicken Pox	—	—	1	4

THERE WERE NO CLOSURES DURING 1924 AND 1925 ON ACCOUNT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

PROVISION OF MILK FOR NECESSITOUS MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Milk is given in the following cases :—

- (a) Expectant mothers during the last three months of pregnancy.
- (b) Nursing mothers.
- (c) Children up to three years, also in exceptional cases children over three and under five years of age.

The quantity of milk authorised does not exceed one pint per day except in the case of children between 3 months and 18 months where a special medical certificate is furnished, and in which case as much as 1½ pints per day may be authorised. One pound of dried milk is considered to be the equivalent of 7 pints of fresh milk.

Applications are made at the Public Health Department at any time, when particulars of the circumstances of the family are obtained. Whenever considered necessary wages, etc., are verified from the employer, and other enquiries instituted by the Investigation Officer. Close touch is also maintained with the Board of Guardians and other sources of assistance.

A scale of income is appended which is used for the purpose of determining whether applicants are to be regarded as necessitous, and as to whether milk shall be supplied free or at half price. Where considered necessary, however, the Sub-Committee reserve the right to deviate from such scale.

Before any case is recommended to the Committee, the Medical Officer of Health must be satisfied that the supply is necessary on grounds of health. A special medical certificate is also required in the case of children between 3 months and 18 months where more than 1 pint per day is required or where any milk is required for children between 3 and 5 years of age. The existence and duration of pregnancy must be verified by the signature of a doctor or midwife.

Applications for grants are considered in detail by the full Maternity and Child Welfare Committee sitting as a "Grants" Sub-Committee, meetings being held practically every fortnight. Pending the sitting of the Sub-Committee the Chairman may authorise emergency grants. Grants take one or other of the following forms :—

- (a) Fresh milk to Expectant or Nursing Mother or a child under 5 years of age (*see* first paragraph) on an order issued on the usual dairyman supplying family ;
- (b) Dried Milk—supplied at the Welfare Centre attended by the infant ; and
- (c) Dinners (cut from joint, two vegetables and "sweet") to expectant or nursing mothers partaken at approved restaurants.

The necessary orders are despatched on the evening of the day on which the Sub-Committee sits, one copy to the tradesmen and one to the grantee. On the latter the following conditions are printed :—Milk supplied under this order is to be used *only* for the mother or child to whom the milk has been granted. It is not to be given to other members of the family.

The Medical Officer of Health should be informed *at once* if there be :—

- (1) Any rise of wages of any Member of the family ;
- (2) Any increase of pension ; or
- (3) Any assistance received from the Relieving Officer.

During the years 1924 and 1925 the following quantities of milk were issued to necessitous mothers :—

		1924.	1925.
Fresh Milk	...	7,960 quarts.	9,996 quarts.
Dried Milk	...	374 lbs.	398 lbs.

The approximate cost of milk given in this way was £239 16s., in 1924, and £292 17s. 9d. in 1925.

INCOME SCALE.

	FREE.	HALF-PRICE.
Number of family.	Total Income less Rent.	Total Income less Rent.
1	15/-	18/-
2	20/-	24/-
3	25/6	27/-
4	30/-	34/-
5	32/6	37/6
6	36/-	42/-
7	40/-	47/6
8	44/-	51/6
9	48/-	55/6
10	52/-	60/-
11	56/-	65/-
12	60/-	70/-

PARTICULARS OF MILK GRANTS.

1924.

Number of New Applications.	Granted.	Refused or referred to Guardians.
Fresh Milk ... 312	211	101
Dried Milk ... 23	20	3
Dinners ... 2	2	—
<u>337</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>104</u>

1925.

Number of New Applications.	Granted.	Refused or referred to Guardians
Fresh Milk ... 384	259	125
Dried Milk ... 27	25	2
Dinners ... 1	—	1
<u>412</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>128</u>

	1924.	1925.
Number of Orders for Milk	786	1,037
At Total Cost	741	977
At Half Cost	45	60
Number of Quarts at Total Cost	7,428	9,267
“ “ Half Cost	532½	729
Total Number of Quarts	<u>7,960½</u>	<u>9,996</u>
Cost of Milk at Total Cost	£ 207 2 11	£ 253 10 11
“ “ Half Cost	7 10 7½	9 15 9
	<u>£214 13 6½</u>	<u>£263 6 8</u>
Number of Orders for Dried Milk	101	98
At Total Cost	93	98
At Half Cost	8	—
Total Cost of Dried Milk	<u>£25 2 5½</u>	<u>£29 11 1</u>
Number of Orders for Dinners	9	—
Number of Dinners supplied at Total Cost	154	—
Total Cost of Dinners	<u>£9 12 6</u>	—

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

1924.—One application for admission of a child to a Convalescent Home was made and acceded to.

1925.—One nursing mother and her baby were admitted to St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Birchington, for three weeks, the cost being defrayed by the Committee.

ADMINISTRATION.

GENERAL.

Staff of the Department.—Dr. R. Dudfield who had been Medical Officer of Health of Paddington since 1894, died on the 19th April, 1925. Dr. A. B. Porteous was appointed Acting Medical Officer of Health, and held office until September 25th, 1925, when the duties of Medical Officer of Health were taken over by Dr. G. E. Oates.

Mr. H. J. Heeley, a Tenement-house Inspector, resigned from the Council's service in December, 1924, and Mr. R. A. Jones, a District Inspector, in January, 1925. Mr. C. G. Heron and Mr. C. Binding were appointed in March, 1925, to fill the vacancies. In April, 1925, Mr. V. L. Ronchetti was appointed as an additional Inspector and, after a re-arrangement of the work of the District Inspectors, was placed in charge of a district.

Prevention of Infectious Disease.—Visits of inquiry after notification of infectious disease numbered 9,493 in the year 1924, and 7,756 in the year 1925.

These figures exclude visits in connection with tuberculosis, which are recorded elsewhere in the report.

The removals to hospitals and other institutions for various diseases other than tuberculosis numbered 1,159 in 1924, and 1,034 in 1925.

In connection with the arrangement made by the Council with the Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association, 237 patients (comprising 156 cases of measles, 75 of pneumonia, 3 of whooping cough and 3 of ophthalmia neonatorum) were visited in their homes by the nurses of the Association during 1924, and 139 patients (comprising 56 cases of measles, 74 of pneumonia, 6 of whooping cough and 3 of ophthalmia neonatorum) during 1925. The visits paid to these patients numbered 3,927 in 1924, and 2,782 in 1925.

Disinfection.—The rooms disinfected after infectious disease numbered 3,764 in 1924, and 2,785 in 1925. These totals include 247 rooms disinfected after tuberculosis in 1924, and 254 in 1925.

The weight of bedding, etc., removed for disinfection amounted to 20½ tons in 1924, and 22½ tons in 1925.

Two hundred and ten library books were disinfected during 1924, and 121 during 1925.

At the end of the year 1923, Messrs. Armfield and Sons, Ltd., who had for many years carried out under contract the disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., for the Council, ceased to perform this work. From January 1st to March 31st, 1924, the necessary steam disinfection was carried out by the Kensington Borough Council at their Wood Lane Disinfecting Station at a charge of 15 shillings per cwt. of articles disinfected. The total weight dealt with during this time was 5 tons, 4 cwt. odd, and £78 13s. 2d. was paid for the services rendered.

As the above arrangement was found to be satisfactory and economical a contract was entered into with the Kensington Borough Council as from April 1st, 1924.

Bedding, clothing, etc., are disinfected at the Wood Lane Disinfecting Station by exposure to steam under a pressure varying from 15 to 20 lbs. above atmospheric pressure for 15 minutes.

Schools.—During 1924, 6,056 notices relating to the occurrence of infectious disease were sent to the Head Teachers of the various schools attended by patients or their "contacts," the corresponding figure for 1925 being 3,627. Of the notices sent during 1924, 5,437, and of those sent during 1925, 2,875, related to cases of measles, whooping cough and chicken-pox. In addition 355 reports were sent during 1924, and 292 during 1925, to the Medical Officers of Health of other boroughs in connection with cases attending outlying schools.

Bacteriological Work.—The Council have an arrangement with the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Gardens, S.W. 1, for the bacteriological examination, at the expense of the Council, of specimens sent by medical practitioners of Paddington patients suspected to be suffering from diphtheria, tuberculosis of the lungs or typhoid fever.

All specimens are collected at the Town Hall and transmitted to the Lister Institute by special messenger the same evening. The results are generally available the next morning, and are telephoned to the medical practitioner concerned.

During 1924 the examinations were as follow :—

Disease suspected.	Number of Examinations.	Number of Positive Results.
Diphtheria	469	52
Tuberculosis	391	74
Typhoid Fever	5	None

During 1925 the examinations were as follow :—

Disease suspected.	Number of Examinations.	Number of Positive Results.
Diphtheria	1,158	145
Tuberculosis	668	93
Typhoid Fever	7	None

House Drainage :

	1924	1925
Existing drains tested and found watertight	76	157
Drains reconstructed	124	123
Drains made sound by "process"	5	5

Reconstruction Plans.—The plans deposited numbered 285 in 1924, and 294 in 1925. In connection therewith 691 letters were despatched in the former, and 719 in the latter year.

Summonses for failure to supply plans were taken out in six instances in 1924, and in one instance in 1925.

Combined Drainage.—Orders were made under Section 74 of the Metropolis Management Act 1855, with respect to new drainage systems to which the following groups of houses were to be connected :—

1924.

Edgware Road, Nos. 229 and 231.
Hyde Park Terrace, No. 7, and Albion Mews East, No. 11.
Harrow Road, Nos. 507, 509 and 511.
Lancaster Gate, Nos. 100 and 101.
Poplar Place, Nos. 16, 17 and 18.
Titchborne Row, Nos. 7 to 11 (consecutive).
Great Western Road, Nos. 40, 42 and 44.
Shirland Mews, Nos. 9 and 11.

1925.

Cambridge Mews, Nos. 8 and 9.
Queensborough Terrace, Nos. 5 and 6.
Harrow Road, Nos. 217, 219, 221 and St. Paul's Parish Hall.
Porchester Terrace, Nos. 6 and 8.
Harrow Road, Nos. 159, 161, 163 and 165.
Five lock-up shops on the east side of Ladbroke Grove within the curtilage of and including No. 597, Harrow Road.
Garage on a site with a frontage to Market Street and at the rear of the properties between 43, Praed Street and Junction Place, and entered from 49, Praed Street.
Queen's Road, Nos. 24, 26 and 28 (Beardmore Petrol Garage).
Edgware Road, Nos. 227, 229 and 231.
Queen's Road, Nos. 7 and 9.
Porchester Gardens, Nos. 14, 16 and 18.
Queen's Road, Nos. 157 and 159.
Lauderdale Mansions, Nos. 2-12.
Market Street, 3-3A.
Two new garages situate on the West side of Bark Place within the curtilage of No. 3, Orme Square, and at the rear of Nos. 2 and 3, Orme Square and portions of the two latter premises.
Ashworth Road, Nos. 17, 19, 21 and 23, and garage of No. 23.
Monmouth Road, Nos. 38 and 40.
Lancaster Gate, Nos. 10 and 11.
Queen's Road, Nos. 158 to 164 (even).
Edgware Road, Nos. 45, 47 and 49 (Kenyon Court).
Edgware Road, Nos. 207 to 217 (odd).

Westbourne Grove, Nos. 53 and 55.

Harrow Road, Nos. 504 and 506, and Ashmore Road, No. 1.

The Council recognised as sewers and reconstructed combined systems serving

1924—Lanark Place, Nos. 5A to 8.

1925—Blomfield Road, Nos. 41 and 42, and Nos. 43 and 44.

Sewer Connections.—In 1924 118 were reconstructed, either partially or wholly, 42 after Orders under Section 85 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and 76 on the initiative of the owners of the properties concerned.

In 1925 the figures were :—Constructed under Orders, 12 ; constructed voluntarily, 63.

Water Supply.—Certificates under Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act were issued with respect to 13 premises during 1924 and 3 premises during 1925.

The Metropolitan Water Board reported 15 cases of discontinuance of water supply in 1924, and 11 in 1925. In one instance (in 1925) the supply was disconnected in consequence of defective fittings, the reason given in all other instances being non-payment of water rate. Four of the premises (2 in each year) were found on inspection to be unoccupied. The water supply was restored to the remaining premises after intervals varying from 1 day to 27 days. In 11 instances (9 in 1924 and 2 in 1925) notices were served, but no legal proceedings were necessary.

During 1925 a further case was reported in which the supply of water had been cut off by the owner of the premises. The supply was reinstated after the issue of a summons, at the hearing of which the defendant was ordered to pay £1 1s. costs.

Mortuary.—The bodies deposited at the Mortuary numbered 292 in 1924, and 309 in 1925. Inquests were held in 216 instances in the former year, and in 213 instances in the latter year. In 1924 76 bodies (3 infectious) were deposited pending burial, and in 1925 96 (all non-infectious).

Trade Nuisances.—Sixteen complaints of smells were received during 1924, and 10 during 1925, those relating to accumulations of manure numbering 10 and 3 in the respective years.

Rag and Bone Dealers.—The term rag and bone dealer as defined in the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1908, means any person selling or buying for the purpose of re-sale or otherwise dealing in rags (other than tailors' or dressmakers' cuttings), bones, rabbit-skins, fat or other like article.

The bye-laws applicable to this trade came into force on September 26th, 1923, except as regards certain structural requirements which did not take effect until a year later. In 1924 there were 29 rag and bone dealers in the borough, but 10 closed down during 1925, leaving 20 at the end of that year. Ten of these deal in rags only, 9 deal in fat, bones, rags and skins, and 1 deals exclusively in skins.

Careful attention was given to the enforcement of any structural alterations under the bye-laws. In premises where the inner surfaces of the walls were found to be lined with wood matching in good condition, such woodwork was allowed to remain.

All the premises had the requisite window openings for lighting purposes, though none of them had permanent openings for ventilation of adequate area.

Where the floors were of wood and found to be in good condition, they were not disturbed.

Galvanized iron receptacles with covers and tarred bags have been provided at each store.

Smoke Control.—During 1924 twenty-six trade premises were kept under observation for the detection of black smoke. These premises were watched on 144 occasions, occupying 87½ hours. Smoke of all descriptions was noted during 37½ hours, the duration of "black" smoke being only 3½ hours. Fifteen complaints relating to the emission of smoke were received during the year.

During 1925 twelve trade premises were kept under observation for the detection of black smoke. These premises were watched on 155 occasions, occupying 98½ hours. Smoke of all descriptions was noted during 43½ hours, the duration of "black" smoke being only 3½ hours. Seven complaints relating to the emission of smoke were received during the year.

FOULING OF PUBLIC FOOTWAYS BY DOGS.

The following bye-law was made by the Council on the 29th July, 1924, for the good rule and government of the borough :—

No person being in charge of a dog in any street or public place and having the dog on a lead shall allow or permit such dog to deposit its excrement upon the public footway.

Any person offending against this bye-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40 shillings.

This bye-law shall cease to be in force after the first day of August, 1926, unless a bye-law confirming and continuing its provisions has been duly made and come into force before that date.

This bye-law is enforced by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff. During 1924 and 1925 no prosecutions were instigated, but numerous verbal warnings to offenders were given. The publicity which has been given to the bye-law has had good effect in causing many dog-owners to be more careful. One minor difficulty in enforcing the bye-law is that an offender cannot be compelled to divulge his identity, and cannot be given in charge as the police do not enforce the bye-law.

Notices concerning the bye-law were twice posted on shingle-bins throughout the borough, and twice enclosed with rate demand notes.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.

By virtue of the Local Government Board Regulations of May 17th, 1878, the Paddington Borough Council is one of the Registration Authorities for the Regent's and Grand Junction Canals. The Medical Officer of Health is the Examining Officer for the purpose of the Regulations, and Mr. E. J. Potter is Inspector of Canal Boats.

On June 9th, 1925, the Canal Boats Amendment Regulations, 1925, came into force. These regulations amend the Canal Boats Regulations of 1878 by definitely placing on the owner of a canal boat the obligation of maintaining it in the condition required for registration, and in case of default the suspension or cancellation of the registration may be ordered by a Court.

The obligation on the owner of a boat to notify the name of a newly-appointed master to the registration authority is also abrogated by the new order. In practice such notification was unnecessary and had fallen into disuse.

At the Easter clean-up of the Paddington Basin there were in 1924, 377½ tons of mud removed, 723 square yards of concreting laid, 60 cubic feet of brickwork repaired and 49 square yards of pointing done by the Grand Junction Canal Company.

In 1925 the figures were, 711½ tons of mud, 697 square yards of concreting, 247½ cubic feet of brickwork and 6 square yards of pointing, in addition to 169 feet of concrete coping done.

The following reports were made to the Council by the Medical Officer of Health and were adopted by the Council as their statutory reports to the Ministry as required by the Canal Boats Act, 1884.

Report for 1924.—The Inspector reports that 103 canal boats were inspected during the the year, following infringements of the Acts being discovered :—

Without certificate	4	Marking or numbering illegible or in-	
Unregistered boats	2	correct	6
Painting required	10	Registration number incorrect ...	2
Cabins leaky	4	Stove pipe defective	3

On no occasion was admission to a boat refused and no legal proceedings were necessary against either the owner or occupier of any boat. Seventeen (17) notices were served and twenty-two (22) letters sent to various persons relating to registration of boats, etc.

There were four (4) cases of infectious disease notified during the year, three of Measles (females, 11, 9 and 11) and one of Diphtheria (male 4). Three deaths occurred during the year among the boat population, two from Bronchial Pneumonia and one from Heart Disease.

Three boats were registered, one new and two owing to change of ownership. There were no registrations of boats propelled by steam or motor power.

One hundred and six (106) children were found to be living on boats, fifty-seven (57) being of school age.

The total number of boats on the Register at the end of 1924 was two hundred and forty-three (243), one being a motor boat. Only one hundred and thirty-one (131) of this total can be traced. Several of the boats have been temporarily dismantled by having some of the fittings removed. Efforts have been made by the Inspector to get the dismantled canal boats with dilapidated cabins put in repair, or the cabins removed and the boat taken off the Register of Canal Boats, but without much success.

The Inspector has devoted on an average one day a week during the year to inspecting canal boats.

Report for 1925.—Mr. E. J. Potter continues to act as Canal Boats Inspector, he having been appointed in November, 1909.

The Inspector reports that 96 canal boats were inspected during the year, the following infringements of the Acts being discovered :—

Cabins leaky	2	Floor of cabin decayed	1
Unregistered boat	1	Painting of cabin required	7
Stove pipes defective	2	Lettering, marking and numbering	
Without certificates	1	illegible	6

On no occasion was admission to a boat refused and no legal proceedings were necessary against either the owner or occupier of any boat. Fourteen (14) notices were served and ten (10) letters sent to various persons relating to registration of boats, etc.

There were six (6) cases of infectious disease notified during the year, one of Whooping Cough (female 3) and five of Chicken-Pox (males 8 months and 15 years, and females 6, 13, and 12). One death from heart disease occurred during the year among the boat population.

Three boats were registered, two new and one owing to change of ownership. There were no registrations of boats propelled by steam or motor power.

One hundred and twelve (112) children were found to be living on the boats, sixty-four (64) being of school age.

The total number of boats on the Register at the end of 1925 was two hundred and forty-one (241), one being a motor-boat ; only about half of this total can be traced. There are several boats temporarily dismantled by the removal of some of the fittings.

The Registration of four (4) canal boats registered by this Authority has been cancelled during the past year owing to the boats having been broken up or registered with other Authorities.

HOUSING.

Conversions.—Orders of the Court having been obtained by the owners of the undermentioned houses, as provided for by Section 27 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, the said premises were converted during the years 1924 and 1925 into the number of flats or tenements mentioned.

- 7, Palace Court : 5 flats or tenements.
- 22, Palace Court : 5 flats or tenements.
- 25, Palace Court : 4 flats or tenements.

The Special Housing Committee gave due consideration to the plans of work proposed to be carried out and granted the approvals necessary for the purpose of obtaining the Orders of the Court.

Approval was also given during 1924 to plans, etc., deposited relative to the conversion of forty-one (41) premises into some 134 flats, and during 1925 to plans for converting thirty-five (35) premises into 109 flats. These deposits of plans pursuant to the Bye-laws under Section 202 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, do not necessarily comprise all " conversions " as in many cases interference with the existing drainage and sanitary arrangements does not take place.

Compulsory Repairs.—On account of the difficulties which had arisen in previous years in the application of the provisions of the Housing Acts, no notices requiring the execution of repairs were served under those Acts during 1924 and 1925. In a large number of instances, however, defects which could not be dealt with under the Public Health (London) Act or bye-laws were remedied as the result of special letters which were forwarded to the owners of the houses.

Houses Unfit for Habitation.—A Closing Order under Section 11 (1) of the Housing Act, 1925, was made by the Council in December, 1925, with respect to premises at No. 7A, Windsor Place which were unfit for occupation as a dwelling. The premises were vacated and converted into a workshop.

Underground Rooms.—During 1924 two Orders were made by the Council with respect to underground rooms used as sleeping places in contravention of the Regulations made by the Council under Section 17 (7) of the 1909 Act. The use of the rooms for sleeping purposes was given up.

In one instance in each year basement rooms were dealt with under Section 96 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the illegal occupation discontinued.

Tenement Houses.—During the two years the number of houses on the Register (viz., 1,404) remained unaltered. The inspections made by the two Special Inspectors totalled 6,041 in 1924 and 5,773 in 1925. Particulars of the defects, etc., discovered and remedied are shown in the table on page 45.

Overcrowding.—Seventeen tenements were reported to be overcrowded in 1924, and 9 in 1925. Owing to the impossibility of obtaining other accommodation, 3 cases in 1924 and 8 cases in 1925 were allowed to remain in abeyance.

Annual Cleansing.—The houses inspected for this purpose numbered 1,007 in 1924, and 951 in 1925. The practice followed in previous years of inspecting certain streets annually and others every two years was continued, it being impossible for the two Inspectors engaged on this work to carry out a complete inspection each year of all the houses on the Register.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are 5 houses in Kilburn Lane accommodating 128 men and 37 women. These houses are licensed by the London County Council, whose officers carry out routine inspection. Each year, however, at the time of application for licences, an inspection is made by the Sanitary Inspector of the district.

Among the occupants of these houses one case of pneumonia and 10 deaths from various causes occurred in 1924, and 8 deaths in 1925.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920.

SECTION 2 (2).

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACT, 1923. SECTION 23.

Certificates of Medical Officer of Health:

	1924.	1925.
Applications made	41	11
Certificates issued	6*	4
Certificates refused	4	7
Cases deferred	1	—

* A rescinding Certificate under Section 5(2) of the 1923 Act was issued with regard to one case in March, 1925.

HOUSING ON LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ESTATES.

The London County Council in November, 1924, initiated a scheme whereby "15 per 1,000 houses available for letting during the year" were apportioned amongst residents of the borough recommended by the Medical Officer of Health for preferential treatment on account of overcrowding or other special hardship.

Some four to five hundred persons applied for the assistance of the Council in the course of 1925 in obtaining better housing accommodation, but as is to be expected the great majority required "rooms" in the borough, the breadwinner's work being in the vicinity.

Out of the applications made to the Department during 1924 the undermentioned matured for the said recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health:—

Estate.	Number of Applications.	Applications abandoned.	Accommodation offered and refused.	Refused by L.C.C.	Waiting.	Housed.
Becontree	25	12	5	2	2	4
Downham	1	—	—	—	—	1
Old Oak Common	1	—	—	—	—	1
	27	12	5	2	2	6

The figures for 1925 are as follow:—

Estate.	Number of Applications.	Applications abandoned.	Accommodation offered and refused.	Refused by L.C.C.	Waiting.	Housed.
Becontree	58	6	8	3	19	22
Downham (Lewisham) ...	12	—	—	—	10	2
Roehampton... ..	5	—	—	—	4	1
Tottenham	1	—	—	—	1	—
Old Oak Common	1	—	—	1†	—	—
	77	6	8	4	34	25

* Few houses were available on these estates, hence the high proportion on "waiting" list.

† Nothing available on Old Oak Common Estate.

The above figures should not be taken as the total for the Borough, it being known that some families obtained accommodation on the various Estates by direct application to the County Council.

Housing Acts: Rent Books.—During 1924 seven (7) Rent Books in the possession of tenants of various premises in the borough were found by the staff to be without the particulars required, and during 1925 two (2) similar offences were reported. In every case a cautionary letter was addressed to the landlord.

SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Drain defective	3	3	25	4	15
„ choked	24	18	15	5	14
„ unventilated or improperly ventilated...	9	—	1	3	3
Manhole cover defective...	22	17	10	15	20
Gulley choked	12	9	6	10	23
Ventilating pipe improperly constructed	1	1	—	16	20
Soil pipe defective	—	9	7	8	10
Water-closet choked	50	33	27	18	38
„ defective	272	271	130	82	59
„ insufficiently flushed	13	8	19	7	21
„ flushing apparatus defective	76	78	48	44	65
„ without water supply	32	29	12	18	16
„ foul	41	45	55	46	40
„ accommodation insufficient	2	9	4	6	10
„ without door	1	—	—	157	44
„ without external light or ventilation	—	1	3	—	1
Rainwater pipe not disconnected from drain or soil pipe	1	—	—	—	1
„ defective	55	50	34	27	74
„ choked	5	14	6	18	21
Wastepipe defective	21	21	22	13	40
„ choked	7	11	2	5	11
„ not provided	—	1	—	1	2
Other drainage defects	10	34	10	18	51
Cistern defective	4	1	3	3	11
„ dirty	17	13	16	13	14
„ without proper cover	12	2	5	1	2
„ cover defective	23	15	12	7	4
Dustbin defective	228	147	86	90	91
„ not provided	36	10	9	16	18
„ insufficient	5	31	15	16	46
„ disused and not abolished	3	4	3	5	3
Paving defective in area or yard	192	220	113	93	114
„ „ washhouse	138	110	77	89	99
Guttering defective	39	50	12	30	47
Premises damp	41	62	53	31	31
Rooms, etc., dirty	3,275	1,638	3,202	3,546	2,809
„ verminous	344	204	162	201	97
Roof defective	251	387	272	256	214
Accumulation of refuse	5	5	11	22	19
Animals improperly kept	32	16	10	31	9
Water supply to premises insufficient	5	18	10	9	—
Other defects or nuisances	957	1,531	2,494	1,438	1,103

OVERCROWDING.

Tenements overcrowded	2	8	4	17	9
Rooms overcrowded	2	8	5	17	9
Occupants, total	12	43	24	93	53
Under 10	7	23	11	41	28
10 and upwards	5	20	13	52	25
Overcrowding abated—					
By re-arrangement	1	—	—	—	—
By voluntary removal	—	2	1	4	1
Under notice... ..	1	5	3	10	—
Cases held over	—	1*	—	3	8

NOTICES ISSUED.

Written Intimations	518	735	553	659	605
Statutory Notices	142	240	154	162	178
Bye-law	2,369	2,309	1,771	1,972	1,718
Notices under L.C.C. (G.P.) Acts—					
Verminous rooms	204	244	125	162	134
Additional taps	4	18	8	9	—
Abolition of old dustbins	5	4	1	4	3

* This case resulted in a summons, which was adjourned five times, finally *sine die*.

HOUSING.

(MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLE.)

UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
<i>I.—Inspection.</i>					
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)					
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910—					
(a) Houses inspected on complaint or after illness ...	2,332	2,020	2,074	2,108	2,373
(b) Registered tenement houses inspected ...	997	915	793	1,007	951
(c) Houses inspected under Housing Acts ...	63	2	2	2	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	*8	—	*1	*2	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	55	2	2	—	—
* Underground rooms only.					
<i>II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Notice.</i>					
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers...				No record.	
<i>III.—Action under Statutory Powers.</i>					
(A) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919—					
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs...	55	2	2	—	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—					
(a) by owners ...	87	45	27	—	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	9	—	1	—	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	—	—	—	—	—
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—					
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied—					
(a) Number of notices under Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and London County Council (General Powers) Acts ...	1,892	2,198	1,861	2,040	2,177
(b) Number of bye-law notices served ...	2,570	2,572	1,942	2,110	1,967
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—					
(a) by owners ...	—	Not available.			
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	—	—	—	—	—
(C) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, and Section 11 Housing Act, 1925—					
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	8	—	2	2	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	8	—	2	2	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ...	4	—	—	—	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made...	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1924.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	620	3	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1,662	10	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	26	—	—
Total	2,308	13	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of cleanliness	157	157	—	—
Want of ventilation	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding	2	2	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	4	3	—	—
" unsuitable or defective	35	34	—	—
" not separate for sexes	3	3	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	6	5	—	—
Total	210	207	—	—

At the end of 1923, 1,150 premises were on the Register of the Department as compared with 1,446 at the end of 1914. During 1924, 37 premises were removed from the Register and 70 added, making the total at the end of the year 1,183.

The Department reported the opening of 26 workshops to the Home Office, and received from that Office notice of 39, 27 of which were already known to the Department.

Homework (Outworkers).—Local employers of outworkers sent in 38 lists in February, and the like number in August. These lists contained 471 names and addresses, of which 365 were forwarded to other districts. From other districts 333 addresses within the borough were received. As usual the majority of the lists of addresses were received from the City of London, Kensington and Westminster.

Supervision.—There were during the year 2,308 inspections, including 620 of factories, 1,662 of workshops and 26 of workplaces.

The inspector reported the existence of 210 nuisances or defects on registered premises, 207 of which were remedied during the year, the majority on his verbal request.

He served 13 notices during the year. The defects found comprised—

Want of cleanliness... ..	157
Want of ventilation	3
Overcrowding	2
Sanitary accommodation—Insufficient	4
Unsuitable or defective	35
Not separate for sexes	3
Other offences	6

The Home Office forwarded 10 complaints, 2 of which were withdrawn. The complaints comprised—

Defective water-closet apparatus	5
Dirty conditions of rooms	3
Insufficient water-closet accommodation	1
Inadequate ventilation	1

Bakehouses.—During the year one "level" bakehouse was opened and one "underground" bakehouse was closed, the total number on the register at the end of the year being 67, of which 44 were Factory Bakehouses. The number of "level" bakehouses was 20 (13 being factories), and of "underground" 47 (31 being factories). The number of persons working in bakehouses was 328, including 15 women and 28 individuals under the age of 18.

The bakehouses were inspected on 680 occasions during the year. Duplicate certificates under Section 101 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, were issued with respect to the following underground bakehouses, which were found on inspection to comply with the requirements laid down with respect to underground bakehouses: Kilburn Park Road, No. 37; Harrow Road, No. 292.

1925.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	853	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1,781	14	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	37	—	—
Total	2,671	14	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of cleanliness	129	123	—	—
Want of ventilation	6	6	—	—
Overcrowding	3	3	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	31	31	—	—
Sanitary accommodation insufficient	—	—	—	—
" " unsuitable or defective	32	32	—	—
" " not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	203	197	—	—

At the end of 1924, 1,183 premises were on the Register. During the year 115 premises were removed from the Register and 77 added, making the total at the end of the year 1,145.

The Department reported the opening of 22 workshops to the Home Office, and received from that Office notice of 14, 10 of which were already known to the Department.

Homework (Outworkers).—Local employers of outworkers sent in 33 lists in February, and 34 lists in August. These lists contained 433 names and addresses, of which 341 were forwarded to other districts. From other districts 352 addresses within the borough were received.

Supervision.—There were during the year 2,671 inspections, including 853 of factories, 1,781 of workshops and 37 of workplaces.

The Inspector reported the existence of 203 nuisances or defects on registered premises, 197 of which were remedied during the year, the majority at his verbal request. He served 14 notices during the year. The defects found comprised—

Want of cleanliness...	129
Want of ventilation	6
Overcrowding	3
Sanitary accommodation—Insufficient	—
" " Unsuitable or defective	32
" " Not separate for sexes	2
Other offences	31

The Home Office forwarded 5 complaints, which comprised—

Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insufficient water-closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences not properly screened	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Bakehouses.—During the year one "level" bakehouse and one "underground" one were closed, the total number at the end of the year being 65, of which 43 were Factory Bakehouses.

The number of "level" bakehouses was 18 (13 being factories, and of "underground" 47 (30 being factories). The number of persons working in bakehouses was 320, including 13 women and 26 individuals under the age of 18 years. The bakehouses were inspected on 818 occasions during the year.

FOOD SUPERVISION.

Slaughterhouses.—There were four slaughterhouses in the borough at the beginning of 1924, but the licence of one of them, that at 6, Upper Brook Mews, lapsed during 1924 owing to non-user, and was not renewed by the London County Council.

There were 138 inspections in 1924, and 133 in 1925. The animals slaughtered, so far as is known, were 421 head in 1924, comprising 45 bullocks and 376 sheep, and 558 head in 1925, comprising 34 bullocks, 515 sheep and 9 pigs. In 1924, 2 sheep's livers were destroyed as unsound and in 1925, 2 bullocks' livers and 2 pigs' heads (tuberculous).

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

These Regulations came into force on April 1st, 1925, and deal with the inspection and marking of meat and its protection from contamination. The Regulations are divided into six parts.

Part 1.—Contains definitions.

Part 2.—This provides for proper notice being given of any slaughtering by the occupier of a slaughterhouse, and prohibits certain practices whereby the meat in a slaughterhouse may become contaminated. There are now only three slaughterhouses in Paddington, and the amount of slaughtering is not great. The new arrangements for giving notice of slaughtering to the local authority have worked smoothly.

Part 3.—Deals with the marking of meat and does not affect this borough at present.

Part 4.—Deals with the protection from contamination of meat on a stall.

Meat was sold from two coster's stalls at the beginning of 1925, but during the year the use of one stall was discontinued, and the other stall was adapted to comply with the regulations by having its top and three sides enclosed. This stall stands in Kilburn Lane on Saturdays.

At the beginning of the year meat was sold from two stalls situated on the footway opposite to butchers' shops. Both these stalls have been discontinued.

The definition of a "stall" in the Regulations appears to be insufficient, and does not apparently include the case where meat is exposed in a street on a piece of sacking. I have in the past observed this practice in London (not in Paddington), ox-tails being exposed for sale by a hawker in this manner.

Part 5.—Deals with the protection of meat in shops, stores, etc. An important section in this part states that the occupier of a room in which meat is on sale shall take all such steps as may be reasonably necessary to guard against the contamination of the meat therein by flies and shall cause the meat to be so placed as to prevent mud, filth, or other contaminating substance being splashed or blown thereon.

Considerable discussion has taken place as to what the steps are which are reasonably necessary in an ordinary butcher's shop to protect the meat from contamination. This aspect has not presented any difficulty in Paddington where, in common with the West End of London, the arrangement and cleanliness of butchers' shops show a high standard as compared with other parts of the country. There are some 80 butchers' shops in Paddington, 69 of which are provided with glass fronts, 2 are partly closed in this way, whilst 9 are open in front. The amount of meat exposed outside the shops is not great, and as a result of the new regulations a great improvement in this respect was effected, notably by the fixing of sun and side blinds.

The practice of handling meat by the prospective purchaser is not forbidden by the regulations, and although notices asking customers not to do this are exhibited in some shops, the practice largely continues.

Part 6.—Deals with the handling of meat in markets and the transport of meat in vehicles. In the case of vehicles transporting meat through the streets of Paddington the conditions found were in conformity with the regulations.

During the year an abstract of the regulations was left at each butcher's premises, and any necessary explanations and helpful suggestions given. No legal action was found necessary.

Poultry Slaughtering.—This business is regulated by special bye-laws which came into full effect on December 22nd, 1925. The only poultry-slaughterhouse in the borough is situated at No. 51, Shirland Road. During last year this slaughterhouse was entirely reconstructed, and now consists of a small building with brick walls cemented inside. The roof is of corrugated iron, with an open skylight. Ventilation is provided by two air-bricks and open louvres. The floor is concreted and cemented with a fall to a gully outside. The blood receptacle is a cemented pit, the full width of the house, and about two feet deep.

Food Purveyors.—At the end of 1925 there were 453 purveyors of food in the borough. There are 7 premises where fish-curing is carried on, and 33 premises where fish-frying is carried on. The food inspector made 1,130 inspections in 1924, and 1,137 in 1925.

Cowsheds.—There is one licensed cowhouse in the borough, situated at the rear of No. 39 Star Street. Nineteen visits were paid during 1924 and 1925.

Dairies and Milk Shops.—At the end of 1923 there were 96 names on the register. During the year 1924 one shop was closed and five new ones opened, making 100 on the register at the end of the year. Eight businesses were transferred to new proprietors.

At the end of 1925 there were 100 names on the register. There were 340 inspections in 1924, and 349 in 1925.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

	1924.	1925.
Licences issued for sale of—		
“Certified” Milk	33	34
“Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)” Milk	9	12
“Pasteurised” Milk	1	19
Samples taken and submitted to bacteriological examination.		
“Certified” Milk	33	26
“Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)” Milk	3	6
“Pasteurised” Milk	—	1

Ice Cream.—At the beginning of 1924 there were 160 effective entries on the register, and 163 at the beginning of the year 1925. In addition to the 160 shops of various descriptions at which this commodity was sold, there were 34 barrow-men known, 8 with pitches in the borough, and 26 with pitches outside the borough.

Two hundred and fifty-three inspections of premises were made in 1924, and 224 in 1925.

Food destroyed.—Excluding the meat dealt with at the time of slaughter, the weight of food stuffs surrendered for destruction was about 11 tons in 1924, and about 3 tons in 1925.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875-1907.

Of the 600 samples taken in each of the years 1924 and 1925, 39 (6·5 per cent.) in 1924, and 31 (5·1 per cent.) were found to be not “of the nature, substance and quality demanded.”

This compares with a proportion of 9·3 per cent. in each of the years 1922 and 1923.

In 1924, 102 milk samples were taken on Sundays or Bank Holidays, only one of which was adulterated.

In 1925, 86 milk samples were taken at these times and only one found to be adulterated.

Summaries of the results of analyses made by the Public Analyst during each year are given on page 51.

1924.—SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC ANALYST.

	Total	Found adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.
Milk	288	14	4.8
Dried Milk	1	—	—
Condensed Milk	6	—	—
Cream	17	1	5.8
Butter	30	—	—
Margarine	15	1	6.6
Lard	16	—	—
Bread	16	—	—
Flour	15	—	—
Cake	4	2	50.0
Mincemeat	4	—	—
Lemon Cheese	2	1	50.0
Cheese	5	—	—
Jam	16	—	—
Cocoa	9	—	—
Coffee	9	—	—
Rice	8	—	—
Tapioca	3	—	—
Sago	3	—	—
Mustard	5	—	—
Pepper	5	—	—
Vinegar	23	5	21.7
Beans	1	1	100.0
Peas	1	1	100.0
Brawn	4	—	—
Sausages	21	6	28.5
Dripping	10	—	—
Fish Paste	3	—	—
Soda Water	7	4	57.1
Lemon Squash	2	2	100.0
Olive Oil	9	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	3	—	—
Glycerine	6	—	—
Chicory	3	—	—
Herring Roes	4	—	—
Ground Ginger	5	—	—
Tinned Beef	1	—	—
Tinned Tomatoes	1	1	100.0
Whiskey	1	—	—
Semolina	5	—	—
Liquid Coffee	4	—	—
Marmalade	2	—	—
Tripe	3	—	—
Walnuts	4	—	—
	600	39	6.5

1925.—SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC ANALYST.

	Total.	Found adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.
Milk	284	16	5.6
Dried Milk	5	—	—
Tinned Milk	6	—	—
Cream	30	5	16.6
Butter	32	—	—
Margarine	13	—	—
Lard	13	—	—
Dripping	8	—	—
Bread	16	—	—
Cake	3	—	—
Flour	16	—	—
Rice	6	—	—
Tapioca	3	—	—
Sago	2	—	—
Semolina	3	—	—
Cocoa	11	—	—
Coffee	13	—	—
Chicory	2	—	—
Liquid Coffee	1	—	—
Jam	20	—	—
Soup	1	—	—
Mincemeat	6	—	—
Pepper	4	—	—
Mustard	4	—	—
Vinegar	25	1	4.0
Ground Ginger	3	—	—
Sausages	29	3	10.3
Brawn	3	—	—
Tinned Peas	1	1	100.0
Tinned Beef	1	—	—
Lime Juice	3	1	33.3
Soda Water	3	2	66.6
Apples	3	2	66.6
Honey	2	—	—
Pickles	1	—	—
Cheese	7	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	3	—	—
Glycerine	4	—	—
Camphorated Oil	2	—	—
Olive Oil	6	—	—
Castor Oil	2	—	—
	600	31	5.1

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

Milk.—Two hundred and eighty-eight (288) samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst during 1924 and 284 during 1925. All were reported to be free from preservative.

Cream.—During 1924 14 samples of fresh cream and 3 samples of preserved cream were submitted for analysis. One of the samples of "fresh" cream was found to contain boric acid. It being an informal sample no action was taken. In the case of the preserved cream all provisions of the Regulations were complied with.

The number of samples of fresh cream analysed during 1925 was 23, and of preserved cream 7. Two official and 3 informal samples of "fresh" cream contained boric acid. After consideration of the explanations furnished by the vendors of the official samples, it was decided not to institute proceedings. All samples of preserved cream complied with the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.

These Regulations came into operation on 1st May, 1924. "Dried Milk" is therein described as "milk, partly skimmed milk, or skimmed milk, which has been concentrated to the form of powder or solid by the removal of water."

Article 4 requires dried milk to be sold in a tin or other receptacle labelled in the manner prescribed by the Regulations, and provides that it must contain not less than the following percentages of milk fat, namely:—

- (i.) In the case of milk described as "dried full cream milk," not less than 26 per cent.
- (ii.) In the case of milk described as "dried three-quarter cream milk," not less than 20 per cent.
- (iii.) In the case of milk described as "dried half cream milk," not less than 14 per cent.; and
- (iv.) In the case of milk described as "dried quarter cream milk," not less than 8 per cent.

The labels prescribed are to indicate clearly that (i.) is "Dried Full Cream Milk," and must state what is the equivalent of the contents in milk; and that (ii.) – (iv.) are "Dried Partly Skimmed Milk ($\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ Cream)." These latter labels must also state that the contents of the tin "Should not be used for babies except on medical advice," and must indicate what is the equivalent of the contents in pints of $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ cream milk.

In the case of skimmed milk, that is to say, dried milk containing less than 8 per cent. of milk fat, the label must state that the contents are "Dried Machine-Skimmed Milk (or Dried Skimmed Milk)"; are "Unfit for babies," and must indicate what is the equivalent of the contents in pints of skimmed milk.

For the purpose of these Rules the terms "Milk," " $\frac{3}{4}$ -cream milk," " $\frac{1}{2}$ -cream milk," and " $\frac{1}{4}$ -cream milk" mean milk containing not less than the following percentages of milk fat and milk solids, that is to say:—

	Milk Fat.	Milk Solids (including fat).
Milk	3.6	12.4
$\frac{3}{4}$ cream milk	2.7	11.6
$\frac{1}{2}$ cream milk	1.8	10.8
$\frac{1}{4}$ cream milk	0.9	9.9

and "Skimmed Milk" means milk which contains not less than 9 per cent. of milk solids other than milk fat.

During the year 5 samples of Dried Milk were taken, all of which complied with the Regulations.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

	1924.	1925.
Number of complaints received of rat-infestation of premises	69*	76
Number of complaints of mice-infestation	2	—
*(In three cases the complaint referred to a stray rat only and full action was therefore unnecessary.)		
Action taken.		
Sewer connections and frontages examined ...	In all cases of houses complained of and premises adjacent.	
Frontages re-constructed or repaired	30	16
House drains re-constructed or repaired	6	19
Notices served under the Act	4	3

Rat Week.—The weeks 3rd to 9th November, 1924, and 2nd to 8th November, 1925, were fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for intensive action against rats. The usual circular letter was sent to all the principal wharfingers, railway companies, shopkeepers, etc., in the borough.

asking that special steps be taken during those weeks, and the Borough Engineer and Surveyor took the usual action in connection with the sewers in the borough. He reported as follows :—

	1924.	1925.
Number of positions in which bait was laid ...	393	478
Number of baits laid	5,290	7,593
Number of baits untouched	—	—
Number of rats found dead	123	162
Total cost of labour and materials...	£35 17 4	£39 1 6

The rats found dead probably formed only a small proportion of the number actually killed.

Rat Infestation : Chippenham Mews Area.—In July, 1924, following receipt of numerous complaints of rat infestation of the premises on the north side of the Mews between Marylands and Chippenham Roads, known as Nos. 1 to 39 (odd) Chippenham Mews and No. 6A, Marylands Road, the services of an expert were engaged and the properties effectually cleared. Certain rat-proofing was carried out at the suggestion of the expert, the whole of the cost of clearing and proofing being borne by the occupiers or owners of the premises concerned.

Despite the fact that all the properties were declared by the tenants to be free of rats after the carrying out of the aforesaid works, in the following September complaints of fresh invasions of rats were received in the Public Health Department, the source of which was obviously the premises on the other side of the Mews and in the immediate neighbourhood. It was therefore decided to adopt a comprehensive scheme for dealing with the whole of the block of properties comprising Nos. 1 to 5, Chippenham Road, Nos. 2 to 6, Marylands Road, Nos. 362 to 414, Harrow Road and Nos. 5 to 39 (odd) and 2A and 2 to 42 (even) Chippenham Mews. The services of the expert were again requisitioned, and an estimate of £297 obtained for disinfestation and proofing (where necessary) of the whole of the premises. This work was carried out by the expert's employees in conjunction with the District Sanitary Inspector (Mr. R. A. Jones), in the following November, the means of destroying and clearing used being dogs, ferrets, pistols and raticides.

Sewer connections were examined and, where necessary, repaired. In a few places the paving stones opposite infested premises were lifted and rat-runs abolished.

During 1925 the drainage of each of the premises in the Mews was tested and, where found unsound, was repaired or reconstructed.

Having regard to the fact that very few complaints have been received since the scheme was carried out, the disinfestation can be considered practically effectual.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Cleansing of Verminous Persons.—Twenty-one (21) persons in 1924 and twelve (12) in 1925 were referred by the Department to the Kensington Medicinal Baths for treatment, in accordance with the scheme arranged between the Kensington and Paddington Borough Councils.

Cleansing of Verminous Rooms.—During 1924, 400 rooms in 272 premises were dealt with by the service of notices under Section 10 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1922, the corresponding figures for 1925 being 206 and 147.

Considerable use was made by owners of the facilities first offered by the Council in 1923 in regard to the spraying of infested rooms with a special vermicidal solution. One hundred and twenty-three rooms in 94 houses were treated in this manner during 1924, and 133 rooms in 79 houses during 1925, at a charge to the owners of 7s. 6d. per room.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The results of the summonses taken out during the two years are summarised in the following tables:—

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—1924.

Premises.	Offence.	Fines.	Costs.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891.			
SECTION 4.			
22, Brindley Street ...	Insufficient water supply ...	Order made	Summons withdrawn
90, Kensal Road ...	Sink waste pipe choked; window glass broken ...	Work done	
227, Shirland Road ...	Roof leaky, rooms, etc., dirty ...	Order made	1 1 0
1b, Maida Vale Mansions	Rooms and passage damp ...	Work done	2 12 6
59, Hereford Road ...	Failing to comply with Magistrate's Order to amend drain	Summons withdrawn	
42, Torquay Street ...	Failing to comply with Magistrate's Order to remedy dampness of rooms ...	1 10 0	
15, Cambridge Terrace ...	Water-closet not suitably enclosed, etc. ...	1 0 0	
52, Warrington Crescent	Walls damp ...	Order made	1 1 0
124, Kensal Road ...	Drain stopped ...	"	1 1 0
2, Desborough Street ...	Rooms, etc., dirty, washhouse paving defective ...	"	0 5 0
12, Alfred Road ...	Rooms dirty ...	Work done	0 10 6
5, Windsor Gardens ...	Roofs defective... ..	"	0 10 6
22, Brindley Street ...	Failing to comply with Magistrate's Order to provide additional water supply	"	1 1 0
59, Hereford Road ...	Drain defective, etc. ...	1 0 0	
20, Clarendon Street ...	Addition roof defective and without gutter, window glass broken	Order made	
		5 0 0	
		Work done	3 3 0
			Includes cost on summonses under By-laws
64, Woodchester Street...	Parts of premises dirty ...	"	1 1 0
SECTION 37.			
90, Kensal Road ...	Premises with insufficient dustbin ...	Order made	1 1 0
SECTION 96.			
10, James Street ...	Failing to vacate underground room ...	Room vacated	Summons withdrawn
BY-LAWS.			
22, Brindley Street ...	Failing to carry out annual cleansing ...	Work done	Summons withdrawn
90, Kensal Road ...	" " " " " " " "	Order made	1 1 0
43, Woodchester Street...	" " " " " " " "	Work done	1 1 0
20, Clarendon Street ...	" " " " " " " "	"	See above
28, Campbell Street ...	" " " " " " " "	3 5 0	1 1 0
41, Cirencester Street ...	" " " " " " " "	Work done	Summons withdrawn
2, Dartington Terrace ...	Soil pipe defective ...	2 0 0	1 1 0
2, Dartington Terrace ...	Soil pipe defective ...	Work done	1 1 0
(Second Summons)			
162, Kensal Road ...	Room overcrowded ...	Overcrowding partly abated. Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> .	
115, Westbourne Grove ...	Failing to deposit plans of drainage works ...	Plans deposited.	Summons withdrawn
11, Richmond Road ...	" " " " " " " "	Plans deposited	0 10 6
2, 3, 4 & 5, Lanark Mews	Failing to deposit plans and notices in respect of drainage works ...	2 0 0	0 10 6
12, Alfred Road...	Yard paving defective ...	Work done	0 10 6
90, Kensal Road ...	Window sash cords defective ...	"	Summons withdrawn
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1922.			
SECTION 10.			
22, Brindley Street ...	Room verminous ...	Vermin destroyed	0 5 0
41, Cirencester Street ...	" " " " " " " "	Work done	Summons withdrawn
DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS ORDER 1885.			
MILK & DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.			
9, Marylands Road ...	Selling milk without being registered ...	Summons dismissed with £3 3s. costs against Council	

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—1925.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875-1907.

		Fines. £ s. d.	Costs. £ s. d.
Milk	4½% added water... ..	Warranty proved	Summons
"	7% less than the proper proportion of fat	6 0 0	Dismissed
"	Selling from a hand can not bearing vendor's name and address	Summons withdrawn	Summons
Vinegar	16% added water... ..	Warranty proved	Dismissed
Margarine—For sale in unstamped wrapper	... ..	0 10 0	1 1 0

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1920-1925.

YEARS.	Number of Complaints received.	"House-to-House."	On Complaint or after Illness.	Cellar Dwellings.	Re-Inspection of all kinds.	Sanitary Works completed in Dwelling Houses.															To Regulate Keeping of Animals.									
						Drainage, &c.										Water Supply.			Dust Receptacles		Miscellaneous.									
						Entire Reconstruction.	Drains Relaid, Trapped or Ventilated.	Drains Repaired and made Sound.	Waste Pipes Disconnected.	New Waste Pipes Provided.	Rain-water Pipes Disconnected.	W.C.'s, New, Provided, Repaired, &c.	Soil Pipes, New, Provided.	Soil Pipes Repaired.	Soil Pipes Ventilated.	Services Separated.	Supplies Reinstated.	Cisterns, New, Provided.	Cisterns, Cleansed, Repaired, &c.	New, Provided.			Repaired, &c.	Drains Cleared, Flushed, &c.	Houses or Rooms Cleansed, Whitewashed, &c.	Cases of Overcrowding Abated.	Cellar Dwellings Closed.	Yards and Areas Paved and Drained.	Roofs Repaired.	Manure Receptacles Reconstructed, &c.	Accumulations Removed.	Improperly kept, Removed.
1920	1,328	—	2,243	15	10,035	35	55	26	38	368	31	360	8	11	48	9	5	—	21	54	12	66	136	5	4	21	107	3	19	2
1921	1,401	—	2,332	—	10,467	36	51	28	40	450	37	350	7	13	38	6	19	2	17	74	6	86	265	3	1	19	137	2	11	—
1922	1,139	—	2,020	—	10,875	58	52	49	11	410	52	449	66	26	28	8	9	—	36	111	5	90	619	1	2	34	180	1	12	3
1923	1,029	—	2,074	—	11,127	35	41	22	13	704	31	465	51	31	22	—	6	4	17	51	2	85	197	—	—	15	107	13	51	—
1924	1,114	—	2,108	—	11,017	31	87	13	4	717	27	429	62	20	18	1	11	—	14	62	6	59	175	1	6	25	134	4	13	—
1925	1,044	49	2,373	—	12,232	38	88	46	60	1008	41	495	103	31	34	2	9	27	46	128	6	87	517	2	—	19	145	—	41	5

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

	1924.	1925.
All Diseases, Enquiries by—		
District Inspectors	1,475	1,391
Women Inspectors and Health Visitors	9,796	8,661
Tuberculosis—Included in above—		
Women Inspectors	1,778	2,296
Patients removed to Hospital—All Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	1,159	1,034
Rooms disinfected after—		
Tuberculosis	247	254
Other Diseases	3,517	2,501
Weight of Bedding, etc., disinfected (tons)	20½	22½
School Notices issued—		
Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox	5,437	2,875
Other Diseases	619	752
Bacteriological Examinations for—		
Diphtheria	469	1,158
Typhoid Fever	5	7
Tuberculosis	391	668

SANITARY WORK—CUTTING-OFF OF WATER SUPPLIES.

Notices received	15	11
Referring to Inhabited Premises	10	7
Empty	2	2
Other	3	2
Reasons for—Rates unpaid	15	10
Defective fittings	—	1

MORTUARY.

Bodies deposited, total	292	309
" " for inquests	216	213
" " pending burial, infectious	3	—
" " " " other	73	96
P.M. examinations made	121	120

TRADE NUISANCES.

Offensive Smells—Complaints	16	10
Accumulations of Manure	10	3
Smoke—Complaints	15	7
" Premises watched	26	12
" " " Hours of observation	87½	98½
" Duration of smoke (hours), including	37½	46½
" " black smoke	3½	3½

CANAL BOATS.

On Register at end of year	243	241
Known to be using Canal Basin	131	120
		(about)
Inspections made	103	96
Infringements of Acts discovered	31	20
Notices served	17	14
Children found on boats	106	112

OFFICE (CLERICAL) WORK.

Letters received	6,700	5,619
" despatched	6,884	5,834
Entries in Postage Book	14,370	11,674
Certificates dealt with relating to Infectious Disease (including Tuberculosis)	4,776	4,192
Notices sent <i>re</i> above	7,002	9,681
Entries in Birth Register	2,542	2,450
Complaints received	1,346	1,044
Plans dealt with	285	294
New openings in Journals	295	226
Disinfection Orders	3,529	2,781
Notices to abate nuisances, etc.	1,404	1,109

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.		
	<i>Address.</i>	<i>By whom provided.</i>
<i>Ante-natal Consultation Centres</i>	232, Harrow Road St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge Place	Paddington School for Mothers. St. Mary's Hospital.
<i>Infant Consultation Centres</i> ...	*232, Harrow Road St. David's Church Hall, St. Mary's Terrace All Saints' Church House, Norfolk Mews South *Congregational Institute, Third Avenue Orphanage of Mercy, Randolph Gardens St. Simon's Hall, Macroom Road * Two sessions weekly.	Paddington School for Mothers.
<i>Day Nurseries</i> ...	West House, 13, Hasborough Street ... 66, Lancefield Street ...	Paddington Day Nursery. Queen's Park Day Nursery.
TUBERCULOSIS.		
<i>Dispensaries</i> ...	20, Talbot Road ... St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge Place ...	Paddington Tuberculosis Dispensary St. Mary's Hospital.
VENEREAL DISEASES.		
<i>Clinics</i> ...	Lock Hospital, 283, Harrow Road (Women and Children) St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge Place (Male and Female)	London County Council. do.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

(W.T. Whole-time appointments. P.T. = Part-time appointments. See footnote for explanation of figures in parentheses.)

Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, W.T.

G. E. Oates, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health, P.T.

R. S. Walker, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Ed., L.R.F.P.S.Glas., D.P.H., Tuberculosis Officer, Paddington Tuberculosis Dispensary.

A. B. Porteous, M.D., D.P.H., Tuberculosis Officer, St. Mary's Hospital Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Public Analyst, P.T.

Sir William R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Canal Boats Inspector, W.T.

E. J. Potter (1), (4).

District Sanitary Inspectors, W.T.

J. W. Webster (1).
T. Mitchell (1), (3), (4), (5).
G. J. Miners (1), (4).
C. Binding (1), (2), (3), (4).
V. L. Ronchetti (2), (3), (5).

Workshops Inspector, W.T.

C. S. Wansbrough (1), (4), (5).

Tenement Houses Inspectors, W.T.

C. Lawrence (1), (3), (4), (5).
C. G. Heron (2), (3).

Meat and Food Inspector, W.T.

E. J. Grivell (1), (3), (4), (5).

Health Visitors, W.T.

D. A. M. Newhall (1), (2), (8), (9).
E. A. S. Davies (8), (9).

Women Sanitary Inspectors, W.T.

F. M. Nicolas (2), (6), (7).
L. M. O'Kell (1), (7).

(1) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(2) " " " " Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

(3) Meat and other Foods Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute, or Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

(4) Building Construction Certificates.

(5) Plumbing Certificates.

(6) Diploma, National Health Society.

(7) Tuberculosis Certificate, National Health Society.

(8) Central Midwives Board Certificate.

(9) Nursing Training Certificates.

