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Metropolitan Borough of Paddington.

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**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**Public Health**  
AND  
**Vital Statistics**  
OF THE  
**BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON**  
FOR THE YEAR  
**1928.**

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.*

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REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

LAND OFFICE

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1888

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1888.



# Metropolitan Borough of Paddington.

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## REPORT ON THE Public Health AND Vital Statistics OF THE BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON FOR THE YEAR 1928.

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.*

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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 Report for the year 1928 as required by the Statutes and Orders applicable to my office.

During the year the health of the Borough continued to be good, the death-rate showing a decrease from last year's figure.

In the first half of the year there was an extensive epidemic of measles which caused much mortality amongst the young. Such epidemics have occurred in the past with some regularity and at intervals of two years or so. It is evidence of the interest taken in every detail of the health of the community that the Public Health Committee devoted much time to a special consideration of the problem of preventing future epidemics of measles.

As regards the infantile mortality the rate recorded was intrinsically a low one, being 85 per thousand births. This compares favourably with rates obtaining in this Borough before the Great War. In making comparison with the infantile mortality rates of other metropolitan boroughs it will, however, become evident that we cannot remain as we are, but must continue to press forward in an effort to further reduce the risks incidental to infant life in Paddington.

It is not possible to record any substantial improvement in housing conditions. Paddington largely consists of houses which are occupied by several families, although they were originally constructed for the use of one family. It is difficult to see how this condition of things can be improved until there is an ample supply of houses available in the suburbs of London together with cheap and convenient means of transport.

I have again to express my appreciation of the loyal help of the staff of the Public Health Department of the Council and to thank the members of the Public Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and Special Housing Committees for the support and kind consideration which they have extended to me during the past year.

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, 1929.*



# SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

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

1928

Population (Registrar-General's estimate) ... 145,200

Density of population per acre ... 107

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.

Marriages ... 1,724

Total. M. F.

Births { Legitimate ... 1,927 957 970 } Birth-rate ... 14.99\*  
 { Illegitimate ... 250 128 122 }

Deaths ... 1,893 913 980 Death-rate ... 13.03\*

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth { from sepsis ... 3  
 „ other causes ... 4

Maternal mortality ... 3.21†

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age ... 186

Infantile Mortality ... 85†

Legitimate, 75 † ; Illegitimate, 160 †

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... 71

„ Whooping Cough (all ages) ... 13

„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... 23

„ Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... 105

Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... 0.72\*

Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis ... 116

Tuberculosis death-rate ... 0.79\*

Rateable Value ... £1,695,356

Product of a Penny Rate ... £6,814

\* per 1,000 persons.

† per 1,000 births.



## VITAL STATISTICS.

The Metropolitan Borough of Paddington as constituted under the Local Government Act, 1899, covers an area of 1,356·1 acres, including 20·0 acres of waterways. It is co-extensive with the Civil Parish and Registration District of the same name. The Borough is divided into nine wards.

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Estimated Population.	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	To-tals.	Mor-tal-ity.
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
1926	146,700	2,131	345	462	2,248	15·32	2,067	14·09	554	344	1,857	12·65	210	98	194	86
1927	142,700	2,064	322	474	2,216	15·53	2,006	14·05	489	419	1,936	13·56	188	91	176	79
1928	145,200	2,074	376	479	2,177	14·99	1,954	13·45	507	446	1,893	13·03	186	89	186	85

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

## POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough for the year 1928 was 145,200.

It will be noticed that there has been an increase of 2,500 in the population according to the Registrar-General's estimates. One may venture to assert that there has been no such sudden increase of the population. Attention was drawn in last year's Annual Report to the varying estimates of the population of Paddington furnished by the Registrar-General from year to year and to the effect that such varying estimates have in causing corresponding fluctuations in the death-rate and birth-rate, which are more apparent than real.

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

The Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	145,200
Wards—							
Queen's Park	...	...	...	...	...	15,856	North Paddington
Harrow Road...	...	...	...	...	...	27,693	
Maida Vale	...	...	...	...	...	22,244	
Town	...	...	...	...	...	7,508	
Westbourne	...	...	...	...	...	24,259	South Paddington
Church	...	...	...	...	...	17,606	
Lancaster Gate, West	...	...	...	...	...	9,594	
Lancaster Gate, East	...	...	...	...	...	8,214	
Hyde Park	...	...	...	...	...	12,226	

## MARRIAGES.

During 1928, 1,724 marriages were solemnized in the Borough, being a rate of 23·7 persons per 1,000 of the population.

## BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in the Borough during 1928 was 2,074, and, in addition, 103 occurred outside the Borough to Paddington residents in excess of those occurring in Paddington to residents of other localities, making a total of 2,177 births. The birth-rate for 1928 was therefore 14·99 per 1,000 of the population.

Of the 2,177 births, 1,085 were those of males and 1,092 those of females, and of these 128 males and 122 females were illegitimate.

The Registrar-General's final figure for the nett number of births is given as 2,178, but this does not affect the figure for the birth-rate given above.

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

	1928		Birth-rates.				
	No. of Births.	Birth-rates.	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
England and Wales ... ..	660,267	16·7	16·7	17·8	18·3	18·8	19·7
London ... ..	72,352	15·9	16·1	17·1	18·0	18·6	20·1
Paddington ... ..	2,177	14·99	15·53	15·32	15·88	17·11	17·92
<i>Wards—</i>							
Queen's Park ... ..	174	10·97	11·29	12·48	12·63	13·76	15·28
Harrow Road ... ..	417	15·05	15·50	14·44	16·07	16·01	18·36
Maida Vale ... ..	326	14·65	16·69	15·84	14·09	19·35	19·95
Town ... ..	126	16·78	18·70	17·92	23·54	24·05	23·84
Church ... ..	402	22·83	23·11	23·94			
Westbourne ... ..	467	19·25	18·58	18·03	18·14	19·93	21·04
Lancaster Gate, West... ..	48	5·00	6·25	6·29	7·82	8·37	8·69
Lancaster Gate, East ... ..	61	7·42	9·04	8·79	9·49	9·05	5·68
Hyde Park ... ..	156	12·75	11·56	12·14	11·94	13·46	13·72

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
1921-1925 ... ..	17·86
1926 ... ..	15·32
1927 ... ..	15·53
1928 ... ..	14·99

*Illegitimate Births.*—These were 250 in number, or 11·48 per cent. of the total number of births. 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>
Queen's Park ... ..	5·17
Harrow Road ... ..	5·75
Maida Vale ... ..	15·95
Town ... ..	11·11
Church ... ..	10·20
Westbourne ... ..	10·28
Lancaster Gate, West ... ..	18·74
Lancaster Gate, East ... ..	19·67
Hyde Park ... ..	26·28



*Stillbirths.*—During 1928, 59 stillbirths were registered in the Borough in accordance with the provisions of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926.

#### BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

<i>Local.</i>				<i>Legitimate.</i>		<i>Illegitimate.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
Paddington Infirmary	...	...	...	172	(23)	85	(13)	257	(36)
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	212	(116)	7	(4)	219	(120)
Lock Hospital	...	...	...	16	(13)	46	(39)	62	(52)
Non-residents shown in ( ).									
<i>Outlying.</i>				<i>Legitimate.</i>		<i>Illegitimate.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
Queen Charlotte's Hospital	...	...	...	207		42		249	
Other Lying-in Hospitals	...	...	...	6		7		13	
Other Hospitals	...	...	...	54		12		66	
Poor Law Institutions	...	...	...	10		9		19	

**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.

During the year, 2,027 live births were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. There were also 42 stillbirths notified. Of the 2,069 living and stillbirths notified, 46·0 per cent. were notified by medical practitioners, 39·5 per cent. by midwives, 2·6 per cent. by parents, and 11·9 per cent. by medical students or other persons.

A comparison of the Notification Register with the returns supplied by the local Registrars of Births shows that 97·4 per cent. of the live births and 88·1 per cent. of the stillbirths occurring within the Borough were duly notified. It will be seen that only a small proportion of live births are not notified 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 responsible, and in no instance did the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee consider it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

It is of interest to mention one birth which was registered but not notified. Here the mother delivered herself and was unattended. There was no one who could be held responsible for the notification of such a birth.

#### DEATHS.

The number of deaths that were registered during the year as having taken place in the Borough was 1,954.

Of these, 507 were of persons whose residence was not in Paddington, 405 dying in Paddington Institutions and 102 in other places in the Borough.

There were also reported to the Registrar-General 446 deaths of Paddington persons whose deaths occurred outside the Borough.

This correction gives the nett number of deaths for Paddington as 1,893, making an annual death-rate of 13·03.

1928.

#### SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH ARRANGED IN FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS.

Period ended.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Influenza.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis
January 28th ...	3	—	—	—	5	19	3	7	17	1
February 25th ...	2	1	—	—	13	23	3	7	6	2
March 24th ...	11	—	—	—	12	21	3	11	17	1
April 21st ...	30	—	1	—	13	16	2	4	17	2
May 19th ...	22	1	—	—	12	24	3	5	16	2
June 16th ...	8	—	—	1	6	14	4	5	9	1
July 14th ...	1	1	—	1	2	25	—	1	10	4
August 11th ...	—	—	1	—	9	18	1	2	7	5
September 8th ...	—	—	—	—	7	21	1	3	3	5
October 6th ...	—	—	—	—	2	22	1	7	2	2
November 3rd ...	—	1	1	—	6	15	2	7	14	2
December 1st ...	—	—	—	1	7	18	2	2	5	2
„ 31st ...	—	—	9	—	12	20	1	3	16	6
Totals ...	77	4	12	3	106	256	26	64	139	35

This table gives the numbers of deaths from the various causes as classified locally. The figures differ somewhat from those supplied by the Registrar-General in the table appearing on the following page.





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 :—

	1928		Death-rates.				
	No. of Deaths.	Death-rates.	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
England and Wales ... ..	460,440	11·7	12·3	11·6	12·2	12·2	11·6
London ... ..	52,670	11·6	11·9	11·6	11·7	12·2	11·4
Paddington ... ..	1,893	13·03	13·56	12·65	12·10	13·11	11·77
<i>Wards—</i>							
Queen's Park ... ..	178	11·22	12·12	12·10	11·39	11·94	10·71
Harrow Road ... ..	329	11·88	13·04	12·58	10·80	12·57	12·09
Maida Vale ... ..	324	14·56	14·68	14·37	11·84	12·43	12·72
Town ... ..	90	11·98	16·94	11·60	14·73	15·79	12·69
Church ... ..	269	15·27	15·60	16·92			
Westbourne ... ..	375	15·45	13·92	12·64	13·99	15·16	12·97
Lancaster Gate, West... ..	98	10·21	9·33	11·04	10·28	10·54	9·62
Lancaster Gate, East ... ..	88	10·71	11·39	7·71	9·25	9·90	9·06
Hyde Park ... ..	142	11·61	13·64	9·55	10·57	11·68	9·99

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
1921-1925 ... ..	12·41
1926 ... ..	12·65
1927 ... ..	13·56
1928 ... ..	13·03

#### DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1928.

LOCAL.	Total	Non-residents.
Paddington Infirmary ... ..	553	23
St. Mary's Hospital ... ..	265	191
Paddington Green Children's Hospital	43	33
Hospital for Women and Children (Lock Hospital) ... ..	6	5
St. Luke's Hospital ... ..	164	153
	1,031	405
Deduct Non-residents ... ..	405	
	<u>626</u>	

#### OUTLYING.

#### Paddington Residents.

Hospitals of Metropolitan Asylums Board (excluding Tuberculosis Hospitals) ... ..	37
Poor Law Institutions ... ..	59
Lunatic Asylums ... ..	68
Voluntary Hospitals (General) ... ..	111
Hospitals (Special, including Sanatoria) ... ..	65
	<u>340</u>

Total Deaths of Paddington residents in institutions ... 966



### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year 1928 there were 2,177 births and 186 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 85.

The following table gives the births and the infantile deaths and death-rates for the year 1928 in England and Wales, in London, in the Borough and the various wards of the Borough. The infantile mortality rates for 1923 to 1927 are given for comparison.

	1928			Infantile Mortality Rates.				
	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths of children under 1 year.	Infantile Mortality Rates.	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
England and Wales ... ..	660,267	42,693	65	69	70	75	75	69
London ... ..	72,352	4,829	67	59	64	67	69	61
Paddington ... ..	2,177	186	85	79	86	72	78	69
Wards—								
Queen's Park ... ..	174	5	28	91	45	88	50	78
Harrow Road ... ..	417	33	79	49	104	66	87	53
Maida Vale ... ..	326	27	82	96	87	50	50	83
Town ... ..	126	12	95	130	37			
Church ... ..	402	40	99	99	108	91	115	71
Westbourne ... ..	467	51	109	76	86	69	82	78
Lancaster Gate, West ... ..	48	4	83	51	109	50	93	21
Lancaster Gate, East ... ..	61	5	82	—	115	52	49	36
Hyde Park ... ..	156	9	57	65	53	74	24	59

### INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, 1896-1928.

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
1916-1920 ... ..	91	...	92	...	103
1921-1925 ... ..	76	...	70	...	76
1926 ... ..	70	...	64	...	86
1927 ... ..	69	...	59	...	79
1928 ... ..	65	...	67	...	85



## INFANTILE MORTALITY IN PADDINGTON.—1928.

Causes of Death.	Periods										Rate per 1,000 Births.
	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.	
All Causes ... ..	51	7	6	4	68	31	30	27	30	186	85.43
Common Infectious Diseases (6-10, 25:2) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	14	23	10.57
Tuberculous Diseases (31-37) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.46
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (113) ...	—	—	1	—	1	6	10	7	3	27	12.40
Developmental and Wasting Diseases (159, 160, 161:1, 162:2) ...	34	3	5	1	43	14	4	—	—	61	28.01
Miscellaneous Diseases (Remainder)	17	4	—	3	24	11	14	12	13	74	33.99
Measles (7) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	16	7.35
Whooping cough (9) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	7	3.22
Diphtheria (10) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza (11) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.46
Tuberculosis of nervous system (32)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of intestines and peritoneum (33) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tuberculous diseases (31, 34-37) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.46
Syphilis (38) ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.46
Meningitis (71) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions (80) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis (99) ... ..	—	1	—	—	1	2	4	—	—	7	3.22
Pneumonia (100, 101) ... ..	3	1	—	2	6	5	8	8	11	38	17.46
Other respiratory diseases (98, 102-107) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.46
Inflammation of the stomach (112:1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.46
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (113) ...	—	—	1	—	1	6	10	7	3	27	12.40
Hernia, intestinal obstruction (118)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.46
Congenital malformations (159) ...	5	—	1	—	6	2	2	—	—	10	4.59
Congenital debility and sclerema (160:1) ... ..	2	—	—	—	2	6	2	—	—	10	4.59
Icterus (160:2) ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.46
Premature birth (161:1) ... ..	23	3	4	1	31	6	—	—	—	37	17.00
Injury at birth (161:2) ... ..	8	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	9	4.13
Disease of umbilicus (162:1) ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.92
Atelectasis (162:2) ... ..	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	1.37
Suffocation—in bed or not stated how (180 pt.) ... ..	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4	1.83
Other causes ... ..	2	1	—	—	3	2	1	2	1	9	4.13

Nett Births in the Year { Legitimate 1,927.  
Illegitimate 250.

Nett Deaths in the Year { Legitimate Infants 146.  
Illegitimate Infants 40.

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, 1920.

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	1928		Infantile Mortality.				
	Births.	Deaths.	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Church Ward—							
North Wharf ... ..	54	8	148	40	92	59	106
Clarendon Street ... ..	189	20	105	138	148	126	160
Rest of Ward ... ..	159	12	75	70	67	?	?
Westbourne Ward—							
Alfred Road ... ..	108	9	83	165	107	58	112
Rest of Ward ... ..	359	42	117	48	79	77	73
Maida Vale Ward—							
Amberley Road ... ..	48	5	104	178	89	66	59
Rest of Ward ... ..	278	22	79	80	86	43	49
Totals for 4 Areas ... ..	399	42	105	139	121	91	123
Rest of Borough ... ..	1,778	144	81	65	78	68	67

The following table, comparing the vital statistics for the metropolitan boroughs, has been supplied by Dr. F. D. Ross-Keyt, Medical Officer of Health for Stoke Newington :—

1928.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	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 ... ..	4,458,200	15.9	—	11.6	67
<i>West Districts.</i>					
Paddington ... ..	145,200	14.99	0.87	13.03	85
Kensington ... ..	178,400	14.3	0.64	13.0	83
Hammersmith ... ..	136,300	16.6	0.5	11.4	69
Fulham ... ..	155,300	15.4	0.6	11.5	77
Chelsea ... ..	63,630	12.6	0.2	13.5	48
City of Westminster ... ..	129,700	10.3	0.21	11.5	58.39
<i>North Districts.</i>					
St. Marylebone ... ..	104,000	12.6	0.74	11.1	79
Hampstead ... ..	85,880	11.6	0.27	11.6	54
St. Pancras ... ..	205,600	15.9	1.06	12.7	80
Islington ... ..	324,700	17.8	0.73	12.8	64
Stoke Newington... ..	50,690	15.3	0.29	12.5	61
Hackney ... ..	217,200	16.0	0.54	11.7	67
<i>Central Districts.</i>					
Holborn ... ..	39,280	12.0	0.35	13.5	57
Finsbury ... ..	72,010	20.4	1.36	15.1	85
City of London ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
<i>East Districts.</i>					
Shoreditch ... ..	101,200	20.1	1.08	13.8	80
Bethnal Green ... ..	112,200	19.0	—	11.7	73.9
Stepney ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Poplar ... ..	162,000	19.9	0.65	11.8	71
<i>South Districts.</i>					
Southwark ... ..	181,300	19.2	0.98	12.7	70
Bermondsey ... ..	116,200	18.1	1.19	13.2	85
Lambeth ... ..	298,100	16.82	0.56	12.30	61.19
Battersea ... ..	164,100	16.7	0.67	11.9	64.2
Wandsworth ... ..	354,948	13.0	0.27	10.58	49
Camberwell ... ..	260,400	15.8	0.76	11.9	61
Deptford ... ..	112,400	16.3	0.7	12.0	76
Greenwich ... ..	101,200	—	—	—	—
Lewisham ... ..	199,300	15.2	0.47	10.0	52
Woolwich ... ..	141,100	16.1	0.39	11.0	50

\*The provisional figures relating to London were supplied by the Registrar-General. Other figures supplied by Medical Officers of Health.

## INQUESTS.

During 1928, 141 inquests were held on residents of the Borough, and 98 deaths were registered after the issue of certificates by the Coroner under powers conferred by the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926.



## THE PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

The following diseases are compulsorily notifiable under certain conditions in Paddington :

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

The following table summarises the cases of notifiable diseases notified in the years 1918 to 1928 :—

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATION CERTIFICATES  
(UNCORRECTED FOR ERRORS).

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	(a) 3	2	7	2	3	12	7	4	4	1
" Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	(a) 87	45	27	72	33	87	88	76	107	59
" Primary Pneumonia ...	—	(a) 83	96	105	254	302	369	265	184	183	202
" Polio-encephalitis ...	—	5	2	1	—	2	4	3	3	1	1
" Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3
" Rheumatism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 34	76
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	3	7	1	2	2	1	1	5	5	3	4
Chicken-pox ...	207	—	—	—	22	465	395	459	599	461	567
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
Diphtheria ...	254	255	461	442	401	219	278	336	462	367	302
Dysentery ...	—	(a) 3	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	56	76	81	83	77	54	69	64	76	90	90
German Measles ...	226	132	71	83	144	48	458	375	124	78	109
Infective Enteritis or Summer Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 6	20
Malaria ...	—	(a) 64	24	7	5	2	9	1	1	2	3
Measles ...	778	1126	1356	80	1973	324	2757	879	1738	154	2862
Membranous Croup ...	4	4	3	3	—	1	2	1	1	2	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	22	30	29	34	15	22	18	23	16	15	24
Puerperal Fever ...	2	15	15	16	8	5	9	15	14	7	5
" Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 17	34	32
Scarlet Fever ...	150	261	502	827	529	323	290	264	199	320	519
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Tuberculosis—Total ...	451	391	383	335	312	338	379	400	356	381	321
Pulmonary ...	325	284	277	244	204	222	242	231	218	212	196
Other Forms ...	126	107	106	91	108	116	137	169	138	169	125
Typhoid or Enteric Fever ...	13	10	19	13	8	13	15	18	12	16	25

(a) First Year of Notification.

The following table furnishes an analysis of some of the notifiable diseases according to age, sex and ward of the Borough :—

1928.

NOTIFICATIONS.

A.—Ward Distribution.

	Queen's Park.		Harrow Road.		Maida Vale.		Town.		Church.		West-bourne.		Lancaster Gate.		Hyde Park.	
													West.		East.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	26	29	24	29	33	19	9	9	19	21	30	34	2	4	3	1
Typhoid and Continued Fever	—	—	5	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	5	4	3	2	—	2
Erysipelas ...	2	4	8	16	5	5	3	5	4	5	8	11	1	3	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	7	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia—A. Influenzal ...	—	2	3	9	7	14	2	1	5	1	4	6	—	2	—	1
" A. Primary ...	13	6	21	10	14	12	8	4	38	20	25	17	2	1	4	3
Puerperal Fever ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
" Pyrexia ...	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	7	—	11	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	30	30	47	48	46	38	11	12	40	54	59	54	1	5	5	10

B.—Sex—Age Distribution. Borough.

	0—		1—		2—		3—		4—		5—		10—		15—		20—		35—		45—		65—	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	1	5	13	6	14	10	4	12	14	11	63	45	20	16	12	18	9	20	2	6	2	3	—	—
Typhoid and Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	6	3	4	4	1	3	3	2	1	1
Erysipelas ...	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	8	6	10	10	17	6	10
Pneumonia—A. Influenzal ...	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	2	4	7	1	1	3	5	2	8	1	3	4	4	—	6
" A. Primary ...	24	15	14	15	6	4	12	4	5	4	9	7	5	2	7	1	16	7	12	5	12	6	6	4
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	3	7	13	13	20	17	24	22	110	122	34	28	19	23	18	26	7	8	—	3	—	—



During 1928 there were 519 cases of scarlet fever notified. This is the greatest incidence recorded since the years 1921 and 1922, when 827 and 529 cases respectively were notified. In the year 1927, 320 cases were notified.

Of the 519 cases 491 were removed to an Isolation Hospital. The remaining cases were treated at home, proper facilities being available for isolation and treatment. Only 4 deaths from scarlet fever occurred, the disease being usually of a mild type.

In spite of the pressure upon the beds of the Metropolitan Asylums Board owing to the prevalence of measles it was not found necessary during the year to place any restriction upon the admission of scarlet fever cases.

NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER.

	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 ... ..	991	1,074	907	939	1,060	1,125	1,154	1,068	932	1,487	1,831	1,527	1,268	15,363
Paddington ... ..	29	34	28	18	26	35	47	42	29	50	93	47	41	519
<i>Wards—</i>														
Queen's Park ... ..	9	6	9	—	1	4	8	8	—	3	6	3	3	60
Harrow Road ... ..	3	7	4	2	8	9	7	9	7	13	12	8	6	95
Maida Vale ... ..	5	4	2	5	4	3	4	7	4	9	20	6	11	84
Town ... ..	—	1	1	1	4	3	1	3	—	3	2	3	1	23
Church ... ..	5	3	3	3	1	5	10	9	10	10	22	5	8	94
Westbourne ... ..	6	8	7	5	7	6	11	5	6	8	21	15	8	113
Lancaster Gate, West ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	6
Lancaster Gate, East ...	—	3	1	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	3	1	—	15
Hyde Park ... ..	1	1	1	2	—	1	3	1	1	3	6	6	3	29

(INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP).

Of the 302 cases, 300 were removed to Isolation Hospitals. Two cases were treated at home, proper facilities being available for isolation and treatment. Seven deaths from this disease occurred during 1928, 6 of the deaths being those of children under the age of 5 years.

1919								17 deaths.
1920								25 "
1921								22 "
1922								25 "
1923								14 "
1924								14 "
1925								11 "
1926								21 "
1927								11 "
1928								7 "



*Seasonal prevalence.*—The following table shows the numbers of cases notified in each four-weekly period during 1928.

1928.  
NOTIFICATIONS OF  
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 ... ..	1,147	1,207	1,084	983	967	847	839	725	620	864	977	1,052	944	12,256
Paddington ... ..	26	23	27	25	23	26	24	7	12	17	31	39	26	306
<i>Wards—</i>														
Queen's Park ... ..	5	5	5	3	6	1	4	1	2	2	4	12	5	55
Harrow Road ... ..	8	4	6	5	—	8	3	—	1	4	1	8	5	53
Maida Vale ... ..	2	4	3	—	3	3	7	3	—	2	11	9	5	52
Town ... ..	—	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	18
Church ... ..	5	4	5	6	4	5	3	1	3	2	1	—	1	40
Westbourne ... ..	4	4	3	7	6	6	5	—	5	4	11	6	3	64
Lancaster Gate, West ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	6
Lancaster Gate, East ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	4
Hyde Park ... ..	1	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	3	14

*Diphtheria Carriers.*—There is a clinic for diphtheria carriers held at St. Mary's Hospital, but only a small number of cases attend during the course of a year. These are mostly contacts of acute diphtheria cases sent for treatment by medical practitioners.

*Anti-Diphtheritic Serum.*—This is stocked at the Town Hall and supplied to medical practitioners on request for the use of patients who are too poor to obtain such serum privately. During the year 20 phials of 4,000 units and 11 phials of 500 units were distributed.

#### SMALLPOX.

Five cases of this disease were notified during the year. Of these one proved to be a mistaken diagnosis. The remaining four occurred in Paddington Infirmary. One case (D.T.) contracted the infection in Yorkshire. Another case (D.W.) was a tramp and brought the infection with him from some unknown source. He infected in the Infirmary another man (J.B.). Subsequently a further case arose in the Infirmary, the source of infection not being ascertained. All four cases were of the mild type of smallpox prevalent at the present time. The disease might have been expected to have spread through the Infirmary under the circumstances, but in each case measures to combat the disease by vaccination of contacts and isolation of wards were energetically pursued. The authorities at the Infirmary are to be congratulated on the success which followed their efforts to prevent the disease from spreading.

During the year all vaccinations of smallpox contacts were performed by the public vaccinator. None were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

#### CHICKEN-POX.

Chicken-pox has been notifiable in Paddington since November 28th, 1922, but the sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, dealing with disinfection, exposure to infection, etc., are not in force as regards this disease.

Chicken-pox does not vary very much in its prevalence from year to year. The number of cases certified by medical practitioners was 567 last year and there were 354 cases reported from other sources, making a total of 921 cases. The disease was fairly uniformly distributed throughout the year with occasional localised outbreaks and a rather intensified prevalence during the last quarter of the year.

Chicken-pox is not usually nursed in an institution, but 41 cases received institutional treatment for various reasons.



## TYPHOID FEVER AND CONTINUED FEVER.

Twenty-five cases of typhoid fever were notified in 1928. In a few cases no doubt, the diagnosis was subsequently revised, but no accurate information is available on this point.

Ten cases of Continued Fever were notified. In any case where the diagnosis of typhoid fever cannot be made with certainty but there is a strong likelihood of the disease being present, local doctors are encouraged to obtain early hospital treatment for these cases by notifying them as having continued fever.

The number of cases of typhoid fever and continued fever is in excess of last year's figures, the numbers in 1927 having been 16 and 2 respectively. The excess is accounted for by the occurrence of an outbreak of infection in the west of London, mainly due to paratyphoid B. fever. This outbreak was found to have principally affected the inhabitants of Kensington and Fulham, Paddington being one of the boroughs which suffered only in a minor degree. A great deal of investigation was carried out in order to trace the source of infection, and an elaborate report has been compiled by the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council dealing with the outbreak. Whilst the source of infection cannot be stated for a certainty there is strong presumptive evidence that it was connected with supplies of cream which had become contaminated.

## 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."

The only other part of London in which all cases of measles are notifiable is the Port of London. In eight other London Boroughs only the first case of measles occurring in a family is notifiable.

Sections 60-65, 68-70 and 72 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, were extended to measles as a dangerous infectious disease throughout the County of London by order made by the London County Council on April 1st, 1903. The effect of this order is to enable local authorities to disinfect after measles and to safeguard the public in several ways against spread of infection.

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 1928, 2,862 cases of measles certified by medical practitioners, and 571 cases reported from other sources, the corresponding figures for 1927 being 154 and 116.

The number of notified cases is analysed in the adjoining table in 4-weekly periods for the various wards.

1928.

## MEASLES.

## NOTIFIED CASES.

## 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 ... ..	53	113	577	1,180	618	204	68	10	13	4	6	5	11	2,862
<i>Wards—</i>														
Queen's Park ... ..	5	12	64	97	29	5	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	218
Harrow Road ... ..	9	16	162	249	90	29	16	4	3	2	1	1	2	584
Maida Vale ... ..	9	26	113	205	56	18	9	—	2	—	—	1	1	440
Town ... ..	1	8	30	48	21	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	128
Church ... ..	6	14	76	294	201	47	5	3	1	—	2	—	2	65
Westbourne ... ..	16	10	92	192	160	61	20	2	3	1	—	2	2	561
Lancaster Gate, West ...	—	10	13	9	17	8	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	60
Lancaster Gate, East ...	3	12	13	27	12	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	72
Hyde Park ... ..	4	5	14	59	32	25	5	—	1	—	1	—	2	148



It will be seen that a measles epidemic prevailed in the spring of the year. This epidemic was at its height during the fourth month of the year. The last measles epidemic reached its zenith in the first month of 1926, about two years and three months previously. This is what one expects with measles, which recurs at intervals of about two years.

No less than 71 deaths were attributable directly to measles or its complications. Of these deaths 14 were in children under the age of 1 year, 28 were in children between the ages of 1 and 2 years, 24 between the ages of 2 and 5 years, and 5 in children between the ages of 5 and 15 years.

It is probable that a few other deaths which occurred during the year were indirectly due to debilitated conditions arising after measles.

The prevalence of measles and the serious mortality received the careful attention of the Public Health Committee of the Council, a sub-committee being appointed to deal with the matter. Every avenue of approach to the disease was explored and the conclusion arrived at was that in Paddington everything possible was being done to prevent and combat the disease. It was decided to inform the Ministry of Health that in the opinion of the Council further research work as to the causation of measles is necessary.

The women Sanitary Inspectors visit cases of measles with few exceptions and arrange, where necessary, for the attendance of the District Nurses. During 1928 the Inspectors' visits totalled 3,388.

The number of cases requiring nursing assistance was large during the year, comprising 198 cases under 5 years of age and 30 cases over 5 years of age. The number of visits paid by the nurses was 1,813 and 236 to each group respectively.

Much advantage was derived from the ample provision made by the Metropolitan Asylums Board for institutional accommodation, 348 cases being removed to hospital during the year.

#### GERMAN MEASLES.

This harmless, but infectious disease, is notifiable in Paddington; 109 cases were notified in 1928, as compared with 78 in 1927, 124 in 1926, 375 in 1925 and 458 in 1924.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This disease is notifiable in London under section 55 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the London County Council having by resolution in 1911 made this section applicable to the disease.

Twenty-four cases of purulent eye-discharge of the new-born were notified in 1928. Of these 24 cases 19 recovered without any impairment of vision, 2 died from other causes and the remaining three cases were untraced.

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 District Nursing Association.

In addition to true purulent discharges some twenty-two cases of slight discharge from the eyes of infants reported by midwives to the London County Council were referred to this Department and received attention, no doubt preventing in a few instances the onset of the more severe form of the disease.

During 1928, 9 cases were referred to the District Nursing Association, 131 visits being paid.

Nineteen cases of ophthalmia of the new-born were treated in hospitals as in-patients.

#### PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were 5 cases of puerperal fever notified during 1928, 2 of which were removed to or nursed in a hospital. There is no difficulty in obtaining institutional treatment for women suffering from this disease. Cases of puerperal fever referred to the Metropolitan Asylums Board are concentrated as far as practicable in three institutions, namely, the Eastern Hospital, Homerton, the North-Western Hospital, Hampstead, and the South-Western Hospital, Stockwell, where special wards are set aside for these cases and special medical and nursing staffs provided. The Board have also provided an obstetric consultant at these three institutions.

Paddington mothers go, as a rule, to the North-Western Hospital, Hampstead, which is within easy reach of the Borough.

Three women were certified as having died from puerperal fever.



## PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

This condition is defined as :—

“ Any febrile condition (other than a condition which is required to be notified as puerperal fever) occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100·4 degrees Fahrenheit, or more, has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period.”

The febrile condition referred to in the above definition may be due to any cause, and it may be to some cause quite independent of the puerperal condition. It may, however, be the precursor of the more serious condition known as puerperal fever, and it is with this in view that the numerous conditions comprised under the term puerperal pyrexia are made notifiable.

During the year the Council retained the services of Mr. Aleck W. Bourne, F.R.C.S. (England), Obstetric Surgeon to Out-patients, St. Mary's Hospital, to act in a consultative capacity, for cases of puerperal pyrexia, but no request for his assistance was made to the Council during the year.

During the year 32 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, 26 of which occurred within or were removed to institutions.

Two cases of puerperal pyrexia were nursed by the District Nurses at home, 36 visits being paid.

## ERYSIPELAS.

Ninety cases were notified, 45 of which occurred within or were removed to hospitals.

## ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS.

Three cases of this disease, otherwise known as Infantile Paralysis, were notified. Owing to the serious after-effects, such as deformities, which result from this disease much care is taken to keep in touch with all cases previously notified. Recent experience tends to show that most of the cases notified by doctors receive all the necessary remedial treatment. It is evident that the possibility of preventing the onset of serious deformities is now realised by parents and doctors more than formerly.

## ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

Only one case of this disease, somewhat similar in its nature to the last mentioned, was notified.

## ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Only one case of this disease was notified ; this disease, commonly known as “ sleepy sickness,” is found to be frequently the forerunner of progressive mental and physical deterioration, occasionally signalised by disorders of conduct. For this reason careful enquiry is made as to the after-history of all cases of this disease which are brought to notice.

During the year a case of encephalitis lethargica was brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health, which manifested certain serious and progressive symptoms. The patient was found to have been under treatment as an in-patient in a London Hospital, and on enquiry being made as to why he had not been notified to the Medical Officer of Health, it was stated that whilst the patient was suffering from the conditions known as “ post-encephalitic parkinsonism ” it was not considered that he was suffering from acute encephalitis lethargica.

This incident revealed a defect in the Regulations applicable to the disease and in consequence the Council addressed a communication to the Ministry of Health expressing the opinion that the Regulations should be amended so as to enforce the notification of encephalitis lethargica in all its stages.

## CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Four cases of this disease were notified in 1928.

## MALARIA.

Three cases were notified, one being a patient suffering from general paralysis of the insane, into whom malaria was artificially inoculated as a therapeutic measure.



## ACUTE PRIMARY PNEUMONIA, ACUTE INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

202 cases of acute primary pneumonia were notified in 1928, as compared with 183 in 1927, 184 in 1926 and 265 in 1925. Of the 202 cases, 132 were nursed in institutions. 59 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia were notified as compared with 107 in 1927, 76 in 1926 and 88 in 1925. Of the 59 cases, 18 were nursed in institutions.

Ninety-nine cases of pneumonia of all kinds received nursing attention at home under the auspices of the Council scheme for district nursing, 1,172 visits being paid.

## ANTHRAX, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, GLANDERS, HYDROPHOBIA, PLAGUE, RELAPSING FEVER, TYPHUS FEVER.

No cases of these diseases were notified during 1928.

## WHOOPIING-COUGH.

This disease is notifiable in only two London boroughs and not in Paddington. Since both the cause of the disease and effective means for treating it are unknown it would not appear that notification could assist very much in checking it. Whooping-cough is very infectious in the catarrhal stage, before the characteristic whoop develops, and this adds to the difficulty in dealing with the disease.

In 1928, 13 persons died of whooping-cough, 12 of these being children under the age of 5 years. The number of deaths in 1927 and 1926 were 38 and 8 respectively.

## CANCER.

The deaths from cancer are growing in number year by year in every part of the country, including Paddington. It is now one of the commonest causes of death, and the number of deaths, 260, which occurred in Paddington last year is larger than in any previous year. Careful analysis of the figures demonstrates that the increase is a real one and is only partly accounted for by increased longevity and consequent proclivity to the disease, and by more accurate diagnosis on the part of doctors.

The numbers of deaths for previous years are shown in the list following:—

## NUMBERS OF DEATHS IN PADDINGTON.

1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247
1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
1924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234
1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164

The following table furnishes an analysis of the sites affected in the fatal cases of cancer during the year. Four cases are not included owing to absence of information.

1928.

## CANCER.

Site of Disease.	Ages.								All Ages.
	0-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
Buccal cavity ...	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, liver and annexa	- -	- -	1 1	4 2	4 6	14 10	19 9	3 8	45 38
Peritoneum, intestines and rectum ...	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	3 4	4 5	10 8	3 7	21 25
Female genital organs ...	- -	- -	- -	- 3	- 5	- 6	- 5	- 1	- 20
Breast ...	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 7	- 3	- 8	- 3	- 23
Skin ...	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	2 -
Other or unspecified organs	- -	- 1	1 2	1 1	6 7	9 14	10 4	7 4	34 33
	- -	- 1	2 4	6 8	15 29	32 40	42 37	17 23	114 142



### ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

This widely prevalent disease was made notifiable as from the 1st March, 1927, by virtue of the Paddington (Acute Rheumatism) Regulations, 1927. Paddington was the first area in Great Britain to make acute rheumatism notifiable.

The above Regulations remained in force for a year but have been extended up to March 31st, 1930.

During 1928, 76 cases of acute rheumatism were notified. This compares with 34 cases for the ten months of the year 1927, during which the disease was notifiable.

Acute rheumatism is defined in the Regulations as being the following conditions, occurring separately or together in a child under the age of 16 years :—

- (1) Rheumatic pains or arthritis, if accompanied by a rise of temperature ;
- (2) Rheumatic chorea ;
- (3) Rheumatic carditis.

The Regulations enjoin the medical officer of health to make such enquiries and take such steps as are necessary or desirable for investigating the source of disease, for removing conditions harmful to the patient and arranging for the treatment of the patient.

All these enquiries and any necessary action have been delegated to the " Rheumatism Supervisory Centre " which was opened at Paddington Green Children's Hospital on October 9th, 1926.

The objects of this voluntary centre are :—

- (1) To meet the need shown by rheumatic cases for careful supervision during periods of apparent quiescence to prevent the development of heart disease.
- (2) To supervise rheumatic children when apparently well by periodical examinations, and to instruct the parents to consult their usual doctor or hospital should fresh symptoms of rheumatism develop. Treatment at the Centre itself is only given in urgent cases.
- (3) To instruct parents in the care of rheumatic children and to make investigations in Paddington into the causation of rheumatism.

The Centre is under the personal supervision of one of the Honorary Physicians to the Hospital and there is also a salaried medical officer who devotes her whole time to visiting cases of the disease and making such enquiries as may elucidate the causes thereof.

The work of the Centre lies with children who are suffering from rheumatism in any of its forms, whether slight or " acute " as defined in the Regulations.

During the year (October 1927-1928), some 119 new cases attended the Centre, but of 76 Paddington cases notified as " acute rheumatism " only 15 attended the centre. The remainder were under the care of private medical practitioners.

### INFECTIVE ENTERITIS.

This disease is notifiable in some eight other Metropolitan Boroughs. On May 2nd, 1927, the Council made the disease known as " Infective Enteritis " or " Summer Diarrhoea " notifiable for a period of two years. This Order was made by virtue of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and is only applicable to children under the age of five years.

Twenty cases of the disease were notified during the year.

The number of deaths under the age of 5 years was 23 as compared with 16 in the year 1927 and 52 and 22 in the years 1926 and 1925 respectively. In no case was it found necessary to provide for home nursing by the district nurses, all severe cases being treated in institutions. Provision was available in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board but no case of the disease was removed from Paddington to such institutions.

It will be noticed that the number of deaths was in excess of the number of cases notified. This is explained by the fact that some deaths occurred outside the Borough (not notifiable) and other deaths were from causes classified for the purpose of the death returns as diarrhoea and enteritis but not coming within the meaning of the terms " infective enteritis " or " summer diarrhoea."



## TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis of all kinds is notifiable, and particulars of the number of notification certificates received during the year 1928 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 105 deaths in 1928, and from other tuberculous diseases there were 11 deaths.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis of all kinds was 125 in 1926, 118 in 1927 and 116 in 1928. In recent years the numbers of deaths were as follows :—

1919 ... ..	133	1924 ... ..	149
1920 ... ..	146	1925 ... ..	116
1921 ... ..	125	1926 ... ..	125
1922 ... ..	143	1927 ... ..	118
1923 ... ..	127	1928 ... ..	116

## PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

## Summary of Notifications on Forms A and B received during the year 1928.

	Tuberculosis of the Lungs.			Other Tuberculosis.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Primary Notifications—						
0—1 year ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
1—5 years ... ..	—	—	—	16	7	23
5—10 „ ... ..	2	1	3	28	23	51
10—15 „ ... ..	1	3	4	4	2	6
15—20 „ ... ..	10	10	20	3	2	5
20—25 „ ... ..	11	25	36	1	8	9
25—35 „ ... ..	20	20	40	5	4	9
35—45 „ ... ..	16	20	36	—	2	2
45—55 „ ... ..	18	8	26	2	2	4
55—65 „ ... ..	13	5	18	1	—	1
65 years and over ... ..	2	2	4	1	—	1
Total ... ..	93	95	188	61	50	111
Cases re-notified ... ..	70	56	126	13	8	21
Total Notifications on Form A ...	163	151	314	74	58	132
Primary Notifications by School Medical Officers—						
0—5 years ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	2
5—10 „ ... ..	—	—	—	4	1	5
10—15 „ ... ..	—	—	—	3	—	3
Cases re-notified ... ..	—	—	—	8	3	11
Total Notifications on Form B ...	—	—	—	16	5	21

1928.

## NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORMS C AND D.

	Poor Law Institutions.		Sanatoria.	
	C.	D.	C.	D.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—				
Male ... ..	25	25	82	50
Female ... ..	29	30	62	48
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—				
Male ... ..	1	2	13	12
Female ... ..	3	2	17	16

C—Upon admission.

D—Upon discharge.



## PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1921.

Cases removed from Register :—										1928.
By reason of—										
Death	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Recovery of patient or variation of diagnosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340

Of the patients who removed from the Borough during 1928, the new addresses were obtainable in 61 instances, and particulars of the cases were transmitted to the Medical Officers of Health of the respective districts.

In 1928, 12 cases of patients who had removed into the Borough from other districts were added to the register.

The number of cases remaining on the Tuberculosis Register at the close of 1928 was 1,570 as compared with 1,577 at the close of the year 1927.

## VISITS PAID TO HOMES OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.

By Council's Women Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,385
By Tuberculosis Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532
By Dispensary Nurses—									
20, Talbot Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,862
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,890
									6,669

## TUBERCULOSIS.

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1928.

Age Periods.					NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
					Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 —	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
1 —	...	...	...	...	—	—	19	9	—	—	3	1
5 —	...	...	...	...	2	1	32	26	—	1	—	1
10 —	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	3	—	—	—	—
15 —	...	...	...	...	10	10	3	2	7	18	1	1
20 —	...	...	...	...	13	29	1	8	—	—	—	—
25 —	...	...	...	...	20	24	5	5	19	20	—	—
35 —	...	...	...	...	19	21	—	2	—	—	—	—
45 —	...	...	...	...	19	10	2	3	30	7	2	1
55 —	...	...	...	...	14	6	2	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	1
Totals	...	...	...	...	100	107	72	58	57	48	6	5

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

By virtue of these regulations 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 the separate sleeping of tuberculous patients may be arranged, beds and bedding are supplied on loan by the Council. Three sets were so supplied during 1928 and 5 sets were returned following the death or removal of the patient.

*Shelters.*—The Council possesses three shelters, which, on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers, are lent to patients who are able to make use of them. During 1928 one shelter was lent and returned.

*Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.*—By arrangement with Brompton and other Hospitals patients recommended for this treatment are given refills at a cost to the Council of 10s. 6d. per refill. During 1928, 1 patient received 17, another 12, another 9, another 3, and two others 2 each, the total cost being £23 12s. 6d.

*Dental Treatment.*—The arrangement with the British Dental Hospital, outlined in previous reports, terminated at the end of November, 1928. Under a new agreement the Committee of the Paddington Tuberculosis Dispensary, 20, Talbot Road, in return for a payment by the Council of the sum of £90 per annum, provide dental treatment for tuberculous persons attending either of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries. The dental clinic is installed at 20, Talbot Road, where a Dental Surgeon attends for one half-day weekly.

Arrangement have also been made for the supply of dentures by the Dispensary Committee.

During 1928, 7 patients were supplied with complete dentures, 1 with partial dentures, and in 3 cases dentures were repaired or re-made. Out of a total cost of £46 5s. 0d., the Council made grants to the amount of £14 7s. 0d., patients, approved societies or voluntary agencies contributing the balance.

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 year are shown in the subjoined table.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Particulars of Patients.		Number of Fillings.		Number of Scalings.	Extraction Cases.				Dentures.				No. of Dressings.	No. for Advice	Denture Visits.	No. of New Patients.
	Number of Attendances.	Simple	Root.		Without Anæsthetic.	Local Administration	Gas Administration	Number of teeth extracted	Upper.	Lower.	Re-models.	Repairs.				
Women	119	3	—	7	—	17	13	73	3	3	—	3	2	37	34	18
Children	124	23	1	2	—	9	48	153	—	—	—	—	1	42	—	31
Men ...	81	5	—	3	—	9	6	44	6	6	—	—	—	16	46	11
Total ...	324	31	1	12	—	35	67	270	9	9	—	3	3	95	80	60

Number of Sessions held = 46.

#### 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, and Shirland Road to its junction with 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 usually amounting to £1,288. During 1927, however, a supplemental grant of £300 was made by the Council. A full account of the Dispensary and its activities will be found in the annual reports for 1924 and 1925.

Artificial sunlight treatment of patients was carried on during the year, but such treatment is not recognised as part of the approved scheme by the Ministry of Health and the London County Council.

During 1928, 40 patients received treatment, 782 exposures being given. All that can be said so far of this treatment is that the results are encouraging.

## RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1928.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	35	33	—	1	5	5	29	27	40	38	29	28
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	61	32	53
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	152	122	135
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	8	3	2	1	8	4
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	9	11
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	90	42	63
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	327	201	260
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	187	230	1	1	48	48	207	170	235	278	208	171
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	12	12

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	881	9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary ...	98
2. Number of patients transferred from other area and of "lost sight of" cases returned ...	30	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) At Homes of Applicants ...	88
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ...	70	(b) Otherwise ...	178
4. Died during the year ...	51	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes ...	383
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ...	35	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	2,862
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	6,023	13. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	217 27
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ...	6 patients	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December ...	361
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for (a) "Light" treatment ... (b) Other special forms of treatment ...	— —	15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	154
		16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :— (a) Form G.P. 17 ... (b) Form G.P. 36 ...	16 78

## ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

This dispensary is voluntary and was subsidised by a grant of £1,075 from the Paddington Borough Council during the year 1928.

A full account of this dispensary and its activities will be found in the annual reports for 1924 and 1925.

## RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR 1928.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	19	11	—	—	4	6	5	4	23	17	5	4
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	25	8	4
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	9	13
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	3
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	28	14	15
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	70	34	35
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	60	39	2	3	51	48	45	33	111	87	47	36
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	271	9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary ...	6
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned ...	9	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" ...	32	(a) At Homes of Applicants ...	—
4. Died during the year ...	17	(b) Otherwise ...	41
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ...	4	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes ...	149
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	3,951	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	1,890
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ...	4 patients.	13. Number of	
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for		(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined	109
(a) "Light" treatment ...	—	(b) X-ray examinations made, in connection with Dispensary work ...	57
(b) Other special forms of treatment ...	—	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December ...	167
		15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	6
		16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :—	
		(a) Form G.P. 17 ...	2
		(b) Form G.P. 36 ...	15



## THE BOROUGH TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

On December 31st, 1928, the constitution of the Tuberculosis Care Committee was as follows :—

<i>Representing.</i>					
Paddington Borough Council	...	...	...	...	Councillor Mrs. R. M. Drury ( <i>Vice-Chairman</i> ).
"	"	...	...	...	Councillor Miss G. L. Kemp-Welch, J.P.
"	"	...	...	...	Dr. G. E. Oates, Medical Officer of Health.
"	"	...	...	...	Miss F. M. Nicolas, Sanitary Inspector.
British Red Cross Society	...	...	...	...	Miss L. M. O'Kell, Sanitary Inspector.
Charity Organisation Society	...	...	...	...	Miss A. V. Edden.
"	"	...	...	...	Mrs. G. S. Warren.
Insurance Committee	...	...	...	...	Miss P. Bethell.
Invalid Children's Aid Association	...	...	...	...	Miss R. Russen.
London County Council	...	...	...	...	Miss E. M. Barber.
"	"	...	...	...	Dr. A. W. Sikes (Divisional Medical Officer).
"	"	...	...	...	Miss D. Whitmore (District Organiser of School Care Committees).
Paddington Tuberculosis Dispensary	...	...	...	...	Dr. R. S. Walker (Tuberculosis Officer).
"	"	...	...	...	Nurse C. Griffin.
"	"	...	...	...	Nurse A. B. Munro.
"	"	...	...	...	Miss D. B. Trayler.
Paddington and St. Marylebone War Pensions Committee	...	...	...	...	Mr. S. G. Last, J.P. ( <i>Chairman</i> ).
Kensal House School Care Committee	...	...	...	...	Miss F. Alston.
"	"	...	...	...	Miss Bennett.
Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association	...	...	...	...	Miss H. C. Davidson.
Paddington Board of Guardians	...	...	...	...	Dr. J. J. Gibb.
Panel Committee	...	...	...	...	Dr. A. B. Porteous (Tuberculosis Officer).
St. Mary's Hospital	...	...	...	...	Sister M. M. Lee.
"	"	...	...	...	Miss E. Wilson (Lady Almoner).
"	"	...	...	...	Miss M. M. Barthorp.
United Services Fund	...	...	...	...	The Hon. Miss E. C. Godley.
Local Social Worker	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. E. Goss.
Paddington and St. Marylebone Employment Committee	...	...	...	...	

The Medical Officer of Health continued to act 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 met 22 times during the year at the Town Hall, and the attendance of members has been well maintained. 308 individual cases were considered.

During the year the Committee were instrumental in a number of cases in procuring through local charities financial or other assistance for patients and their dependants. The following may be regarded as typical examples of the help so rendered :—

On the admission of a patient to sanatorium, his wife was left with the insurance benefit as the sole source of income for the support of herself and two children. The Charity Organisation Society were appealed to for help, and made a weekly grant to the family, which was continued until the patient returned home and resumed his former occupation.

A woman, deserted by her husband, obtained a situation in domestic service. Nine months later she became ill with pulmonary tuberculosis, and was admitted to sanatorium. She was badly in need of clothing, which, owing to lack of means, she was unable to purchase. Application was made to the Charity Organisation Society, who readily supplied all the garments that were necessary.

The widow of a patient was unable to continue the employment she had obtained before her husband's death, owing to the poor state of her health. A voluntary society, on being appealed to, arranged to send her to a convalescent home, whence she returned fit to take up the task of supplementing, by her earnings, the widow's pension she was receiving for herself and her two children.

A domestic servant, some years before being taken ill with tuberculosis, had lost touch with her Approved Society, and consequently was unable to claim sickness benefit. She had, however, in her possession a certain number of stamped insurance cards. Enquiries made on her behalf resulted in the discovery that the Society to which she had belonged had ceased to exist, and that its engagements had been transferred to another Society. The facts were communicated to the Ministry of Health, and eventually information was received to the effect that the patient's position in insurance had been regularised, and that she would be entitled to benefit.

A patient who had been working as a gardener was found not to be insured under the National Health Insurance Acts. As he had worked regularly for several employers, the circumstances were reported to the Ministry of Health. The arrears of insurance contributions were subsequently made up, and, on the death of the patient, which shortly afterwards occurred, his widow became entitled to a pension for herself and children under the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Act.

One of the chief difficulties that the Committee have to contend with is the finding of employment for patients who have undergone a course of sanatorium treatment and are certified to be fit for work. It is regretted that the efforts made in this direction during the year met with but little success.

## 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 and puerperal pyrexia.
- (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.

#### Births—

First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,033
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,684
								<u>4,717</u>

#### Auto-natal—

First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
								<u>820</u>

#### OTHER VISITS.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	520
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,849
							<u>2,564</u>

#### Particulars recorded as to Method of Feeding.

			Breast.	Artificial.	Mixed.	Total.
Number	...	...	1,448	104	95	1,647
Percentage	...	...	87.9	6.3	5.8	

### AGES AT FIRST VISIT.

				Method of Feeding.			Totals.
				Breast.	Artificial.	Mixed.	
Weeks	{ 0—	...	...	22	1	1	24
	{ 1—	...	...	486	11	19	516
	{ 2—	...	...	518	29	25	572
	{ 3—	...	...	203	12	12	227
Months	{ 0—	...	...	1,229	53	57	1,339
	{ 1—	...	...	150	18	20	188
	{ 2—	...	...	32	8	4	44
	{ 3 and upwards	...	..	37	25	14	76



## DIED BEFORE END OF YEAR : 48.

Breast ... 25      Artificial ... 11      Mixed ... ... 4

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

Diarrhoeal Diseases	...	...	6	Whooping Cough	...	...	4
Respiratory	...	...	12	Measles	...	...	—
Atrophy, Debility	...	...	3	Premature Birth	...	...	7
Congenital Defects	...	...	4	Other Causes	...	...	4

Institution Deaths 26 (Paddington Infirmary 19).

## 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. O. Stuart Thompson. Thursday, 2.30. Medical Officer, Dr. J. Thoresby Jones.

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, 10.30 a.m. Medical Officer, Dr. E. 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 and Town Wards.

*St. John's Boys' Club, Sovereign Mews, Cambridge Street, W. 2.*—Three rooms warmed by gas radiators and guarded coal fire. Established November, 1918. Moved to All Saints' Church House, Norfolk Mews South, London Street, W. 2, April 22nd, 1919. Returned to present address, July 30th, 1926.

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

Area served :—Hyde Park Ward.

*Christ Church Parish Rooms, Queensborough Passage, Porchester Terrace, W. 2.*—Two large rooms and doctor's room, warmed by gas fires, radiators and oil stove.

One Infant Consultation weekly.—Monday, 2 p.m. Medical Officer, Dr. E. Dorothy Fenwick.

Area served.—Lancaster Gate East and West Wards and part of Westbourne 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. J. A. B. 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.

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*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.

A second Masseuse, Miss Pinkerton, C.S.M.M.G., was appointed to attend on Tuesday mornings, as from July 17th, 1928.

*Sewing Classes* were held weekly at 232 Harrow Road, until February, 1928, when they were temporarily suspended. They are shortly to be re-opened on different lines.

*Dental Arrangements.*—Messrs. J. Trude Fripp and F. H. Brinckley Tofts, 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, from 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.

*Artificial Sunlight Treatment* can be procured for cases recommended by doctors at Centres, at St. Mary's Hospital, Children's Hospital, Paddington Green, and from private operators.

## 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, 1928.

	Harrow Road.		Third Avenue.		Macroon Road.	St. Mary's Terrace.	Randolph Gardens.	Sovereign Mews.	Queens-boro' Passage.	Totals.
	Tues.	Thurs.	Tues.	Fri.	Wed.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Mon.	
Number of Sessions ...	50	51	50	50	50	51	51	50	47	450
Number of Attendances ...	2788	1975	3612	2596	3648	2267	1137	1049	1503	20575
Average Attendance ...	55.76	38.72	72.24	51.92	72.96	44.45	22.29	29.80	31.98	45.72
Seen by Doctor ...	1090	807	1296	702	907	1066	580	533	838	7819
Average number seen by Doctor at each Session ...	22	15	26	14	18	20	11	10	17	17

## ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Number of Sessions ...	48
Number of Attendances ...	610 by 283 expectant mothers.
Average Attendance per Session ...	12.70

## HOME VISITING.

Visits to Babies ...	13,881
Visits to Expectant Mothers ...	477
Other Visits ...	9,110

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

	£	s.	d.
Purchases of Dried Milks, etc. ...	1,361	12	1
Sales ...	1,307	15	3
Grants from Borough Council ...	37	17	3

*Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital.*—During the year 1928, 109 infants of mothers resident in Paddington attended the Infant Consultation Centre. Each attended about 14 times.

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

During 1928 there were received into the Hospital for confinement 268 women from Paddington. This number is approximately equal to the number of women from Paddington attending the ante-natal department during the year, and the average number of attendances was 3 per patient.

With regard to out-patients in 1928, 387 Paddington women were delivered in their own homes by midwives from the hospital; each of these would have attended the ante-natal department about 3 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 1928 was 154 and presumably all of these received ante-natal examination and advice.

*Maternity Nursing.*—The arrangement whereby the Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association provides 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, continued in operation throughout the year. The results of this arrangement are excellent although it is not possible to adduce any figures in support of this statement.

During the year 1928, 154 confinements were attended by the nursing staff, the number of visits being 2,610. These figures compare with similar ones of 189 and 3,019 in the year 1927. The annual grant in aid of this work is now £175.

## DAY NURSERIES.

At the end of the year 1928, there were two day nurseries in Paddington, situated at No. 66, Lancefield Street, Queen's Park, W.10, and at No. 21, Howley Place, W.2, the latter nursery having been transferred from No. 13, Hasborough Street, during the month of April.



## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	Queen's Park.	Hasborough Street and Howley Place.
Days open ... ..	287	245
Attendances ... ..	5,333	5,157
New Children ... ..	55	95

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—
Measles ... ..	21	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	3	2
Chicken Pox ... ..	—	—

THERE WERE NO CLOSURES DURING THE YEAR 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  $1\frac{1}{2}$  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 year the following quantities of milk were issued to necessitous mothers :—

Fresh Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,251 quarts.
Dried Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513½ lbs.

The approximate cost of milk given in this way was £262 16s. 8d.

#### INCOME SCALE.

Number of family.	FREE.	HALF-PRICE.
	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.

1928.

Number of New Applications.				Granted.		Refused or referred to Guardians.	
Fresh Milk	...	338		234		104	
Dried Milk	...	47		39		8	
Dinners	...	—		—		—	
		385		273		112	
<hr/>							
Number of Orders for Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	814
At Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	793
At Half Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
<hr/>							
Number of Quarts at Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,039
" " " Half Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
<hr/>							
Total Number of Quarts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,251
<hr/>							
Cost of Milk at Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	£	s. d. 221 12 9
" " Half Cost	...	...	...	...	...		3 6 8
							<hr/>
							£224 19 5
<hr/>							
Number of Orders for Dried Milk	...	...	...	...	...		149
At Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...		145
At Half Cost	...	...	...	...	...		4
Total Cost of Dried Milk	...	...	...	...	...	£	37 17 3
<hr/>							
Number of Orders for Dinners	...	...	...	...	...		—
Number of Dinners supplied at Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...		—
Total Cost of Dinners	...	...	...	...	...		—

#### CONVALESCENT HOME.

One nursing mother, with her baby, was admitted to St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Birchington-on-Sea, for a period of three weeks. Part of the cost was borne by the Council, and the remainder by the husband.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Towards the end of the year the Council engaged Dr. E. Dorothy Fenwick to enquire, when necessary, into maternal deaths. One case was referred to her and reported on under this arrangement.

## ADMINISTRATION.

## GENERAL.

*Staff of the Department.*—Miss F. M. Nicolas, Sanitary Inspector, retired from the Council's service on October 13th. Miss I. L. Buckledee was engaged to fill the vacant position pending the appointment of a permanent Officer, which did not take place until after the close of the year.

*Prevention of Infectious Disease.*—Visits of enquiry after notification of infectious disease numbered 8,431. This figure excludes visits in connection with tuberculosis, which are recorded elsewhere in this report.

The removals to hospitals and other institutions for various diseases other than tuberculosis numbered 1,551.

In connection with the arrangement between the Council and the Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association, 346 patients (comprising 228 cases of measles, 96 of pneumonia, 13 of whooping-cough, and 9 of ophthalmia neonatorum) were visited in their homes by the nurses of the Association. The visits paid to such patients numbered 3,484.

*Disinfection.*—The rooms disinfected after infectious disease numbered 2,023, including 175 rooms disinfected after tuberculosis.

The weight of bedding, etc., removed for disinfection at the Wood Lane Disinfecting Station, under the agreement with the Kensington Borough Council, amounted to 30 tons.

Two hundred and eighty library books were disinfected.

*Schools.*—A total of 2,850 notices relating to cases of infectious disease were despatched to the Head Teachers of the various schools attended by patients or their "contacts," 1,879 of such notices referring to cases of measles, whooping-cough and chickenpox, and the remainder to cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever and other notifiable diseases. In addition 439 reports were sent 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 Bridge Road, 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 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.

Examinations of sputa from patients suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs are undertaken by the Paddington Tuberculosis Dispensary, 20, Talbot Road.

The examinations made were as follows :—

Disease suspected.						Number of Examinations.	Number of Positive Results.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	131
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	411	59
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	13	—
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	1	—

*House Drainage.*—During the year 95 existing drains were tested and found water-tight, 124 defective drains were reconstructed and 6 made sound by special process.

*Reconstruction Plans.*—Three hundred and ten (310) were submitted for drainage works in existing buildings. In connection therewith 703 letters were despatched.

One summons was issued for failure to supply plans. The plans having been deposited before the hearing of the case, the summons was withdrawn on payment of one guinea costs.



*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 :—

Amberley Road, Nos. 1 and 2 Wharves.

Three lock-up garages on the East side of Lancefield Street, adjoining St. Jude's Hall, and sanitary accommodation in the adjacent yard at present in occupation of Metropolitan Water Board.

Hotel premises on East side of London Street, between Praed Street and Arthur Mews, and numbered and known as No. 144, Praed Street ("The Load of Hay" Public House) and Nos. 29 and 30, London Street.

Garage with open area on South and East sides, on the West side of Edgware Road, at the rear of Nos. 21-43 (odd) Edgware Road and Nos. 72 to 86 (even) Seymour Street.

New business and residential premises on the South side of Praed Street and North side of Market Street, and at present numbered and known as Nos. 19 and 21, Praed Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, James Place, and Nos. 12 and 13, Market Street.

New sports pavilion on the East side of Delaware Road, and at the rear of and between Delaware and Castellain Mansions, and Nos. 73-82, Delaware Mansions.

New Warehouse premises on the South and West sides of Irongate Wharf Road, and numbered and known as Nos. 19 to 23 (odd) Wharves, Irongate Wharf Road, together with No. 25, Irongate Wharf Road.

Garage on West side of Bark Place at the rear of the "Moscow Arms" Public House, No. 51, Moscow Road and No. 53, Moscow Road.

Clarendon Mews, No. 1 and Clarendon Place, No. 6.

Gloucester Square, Nos. 26 and 27.

Westbourne Grove, Nos. 37 and 39.

Upper Brook Mews, Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

Lancaster Gate, Nos. 25 and 26, 58 and 59, 64 and 65, and 72, 73 and 74.

No combined systems were reconstructed by the Council during the year.

Before the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, came into force it occasionally happened that, without the knowledge of the borough council, a drain would be connected to a common drain already serving several houses and authorised by an order of the Council. Such an unauthorised connection had the effect, as between the Council and a purchaser for value without notice, of converting the combined drain into a sewer, repairable by the Council. Section 32 of the above Act now provides that such a combined drain shall not cease to be a drain by reason only of such an unauthorised connection, at whatever time it may have been made.

This provision will be useful in the uncommon instances where it is applicable, but does not affect the general responsibility of the Council for combined drains not constructed under their order.

*Sewer Connections.*—In 1928, 58 were reconstructed, either partially or wholly, 12 after Orders under Section 85 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and 46 on the initiative of the owners of the properties concerned.

*Water Supply.*—Certificates under Section 48 of the Public Health (London) Act were issued with respect to 4 premises.

The Metropolitan Water Board reported 4 cases of discontinuance of water supply. In three instances the supply was disconnected in consequence of non-payment of water rate, and in one instance on account of defective fittings. One house was found on inspection to be unoccupied. The water supply was restored to each of the remaining premises within a few days of the disconnection of the supply. No legal proceedings were necessary.



*Mortuary.*—Three hundred and forty-seven (347) bodies were deposited at the Mortuary, inquests being held on 160 of that number. Bodies deposited pending burial (all non-infectious) numbered 93.

*Trade Nuisances.*—Twenty-four complaints were received during the year, those relating to manure numbering 9.

Notice was given by the Council under Section 36 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, requiring the removal of manure or other refuse matter from mews, stables, etc., twice in every week during the months of May to September. No difficulty was found to arise in connection with such periodical removal.

*Rag and Bone Dealers.*—In December, 1928, there were 12 rag and bone dealers in the Borough, 2 having closed down during the year.

On the 20th of June new London County Council bye-laws came into operation. These regulated the sale or distribution of articles of food, toys or balloons in connection with the operations of a rag and bone dealer.

*Smoke Control.*—During 1928, 29 trade premises were kept under observation for the detection of black smoke. These premises were watched on 343 occasions, occupying 131 hours.

Smoke of all descriptions was noted during 63½ hours, the duration of "black" smoke being only 3¼ hours.

Fifteen complaints relating to the emission of smoke were received during the year.

Two Statutory Notices were served and four Written Intimations, together with numerous informal communications, were made.

#### 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.

In July, 1926, the bye-law was adopted permanently by the Council.

This bye-law is enforced by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff. Active assistance is given by the police, the Home Secretary having intimated in June, 1928, as a result of representations from the Council, that the police had been instructed to report to the Council such offences against the bye-law as come to their notice in the course of their ordinary duties. During 1928 one prosecution was instituted, which resulted in the defendant being fined the sum of ten shillings. Numerous verbal warnings to offenders were also 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 frequently posted on shingle-bins throughout the Borough.

#### 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.

Mr. C. S. Wansbrough acted as Canal Boats' Inspector during the year.



The following report for the year 1928 was made to the Council by the Medical Officer of Health, and was adopted by the Council as their statutory report to the Minister of Health as required by the Canal Boats Act, 1884.

*Report for 1928.*—One hundred and ten inspections of canal boats were made during the year, and the following infringements of the Acts and Regulations were discovered :—

Cabins leaky	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cabin floors defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stoves and stove pipes defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Boats without certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Lettering, marking and numbering illegible	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Painting of cabins required	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Formal notices were served.

On no occasion was admission to a boat refused, and no legal proceedings were found to be necessary in respect of any of the infringements discovered.

There were five cases of infectious disease notified, 3 males and 1 female suffering from measles. One male suffered from acute primary pneumonia.

There were three deaths reported amongst canal boat dwellers, one being a male of 4 years, who died from shock following sudden immersion.

One boat was registered. No boats propelled by steam or motor power were registered during the year.

There are some 78 children of school age known to be living on canal boats registered in Paddington.

The total number of boats in respect of which certificates of registration had been issued at the end of the year was 249, one being a motor-boat.

It is practically certain that a number of boats, registered many years ago, have changed ownership, been registered with another authority or been broken up. It is under the circumstances impossible to trace a number of registered boats or to know the exact number of "live" certificates of registration.

The annual cleansing and repairing operations at Paddington Basin were carried out during the Easter holidays. About 873 tons of mud were removed from the bed of the Basin, in addition to 536 tons which were dredged previously. Portions of the bed of the Basin were repaired and about 543 square yards of concreting laid. 60 square yards of pointing to brickwork was also done.

One of the requisites for an inhabited canal boat is that if ordinarily used for the conveyance of any foul or offensive cargo, it shall contain between the space occupied by such cargo and the interior of any cabin used as a dwelling, two bulkheads of substantial construction, separated by a space not less in any part than four inches, open throughout to the external air. Such space must be furnished with a pump for the removal of any liquid and the bulkhead next to the cargo is to be watertight.

It has not hitherto been considered in this Borough that house refuse comes within the scope of the term "foul or offensive" cargo. Steps are now being taken, however, that double bulkheads shall be fitted to all inhabited canal boats conveying house refuse and the owners of such boats are taking all necessary action to comply with this interpretation of the regulations.

During the year, of the 25 inhabited boats known to be conveying house refuse and registered in Paddington, eight were fitted with double bulkheads. The remaining 18 boats will be refitted as circumstances permit.

#### HOUSING.

*Conversions.*—Section 102 of the Housing Act, 1925, empowers a County Court to vary the terms of a lease or other instrument so as to enable a house to be converted into tenements, notwithstanding any restrictive covenant there may be to the contrary. One application under this Section was made during the year relative to the conversion into flats of No. 19, Palace Court.



Plans were submitted to the Council under the drainage bye-laws, relative to the conversion of 12 premises into 44 tenements. It is probable that a number of other conversions were carried out in which no interference with existing drainage was involved. Such conversions would not come within the purview of the department.

*Compulsory Repairs.*—No notices were served under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925, but 491 communications were sent to owners drawing attention to defects liable to be dealt with under the section. These communications in most instances resulted in the defects being remedied.

*Unhealthy Areas.*—No representations were made to the Council during 1928.

In the course of the year business and residential premises were erected on the site of Nos. 12 and 13 Market Street and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, James Place, Market Street, to which reference was made in the report for 1927. The reconstruction also included Nos. 19 and 21, Praed Street.

*Houses Unfit for Habitation.*—No representations were received or Closing Orders made during the year.

*Underground Rooms.*—No rooms were dealt with under the Council's Regulations pursuant to Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1925. Action, however, was taken under Section 96 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, with respect to two basement rooms, which were allowed to be reoccupied after certain work had been carried out by the owner.

*Tenement Houses.*—There were no additions to the Register, the total remaining the same as at the close of the previous year, viz., 1,406. The inspections made by the two Special Inspectors numbered 7,204. Particulars of the defects, etc., discovered and remedied will be found on pages 39 and 40.

*Overcrowding.*—No formal reports were received with regard to overcrowding in registered houses. Owing to existing social conditions only extreme cases of overcrowding are dealt with by official action.

*Annual Cleansing.*—The usual practice with regard to the selection of special streets for inspection was followed, a total of 1,004 houses being inspected during the year. Notices were served for the cleansing and other work which was found to be necessary.

*Common Lodging Houses.*—The customary inspection was made by the Sanitary Inspector of the district of the 5 common lodging houses in Kilburn Lane, prior to the annual licensing by the London County Council.

During the year 8 deaths from various causes occurred among the occupants of these houses.

*Housing Act: Rent Books.*—At one house the rent books were found not to contain the required particulars. A cautionary letter was addressed to the owner.

#### RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920-1925.

Three applications for certificates were made, all of which were granted. In one instance a certificate was subsequently issued to the owner of the premises, under Section 5 (2) of the 1923 Act, on the completion of the necessary repairs.

#### HOUSING ON THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ESTATES.

The arrangement made with the London County Council in 1924 continues in force, whereby the Borough Council recommends to the London County Council cases of urgency and special hardship for accommodation on the several Estates up to a limit of 15 houses per 1,000 built.

The following Table (No. 1) shows the number of applications submitted to the London County Council for accommodation on the different Estates, during the year, and how they were dealt with.



TABLE NO. 1 (HOUSING).

Estate.	Submitted.	Housed.	Waiting.	Withdrawn.	Refused by L.C.C.	Offered, not accepted.
Becontree ...	37	22	1	8	2	4
Castelnau ...	15	11	4	—	—	—
Downham ...	97	40	19	8	8	22
Watling ...	52	34	3	1	9	5
Wormholt ...	2	2	—	—	—	—
	203	109	27	17	19	31

In addition to the above figure of 109 housed, 87 families were housed on the different Estates on applications submitted to the London County Council previously to 1928. This figure brings the total number of Paddington applicants housed during the year to 196.

The Table refers to the number of applications submitted to the London County Council only; it gives no indication of the number remaining on the "waiting lists," which is over 1,100 for all Estates. (Compare Tables Nos. 1 and 2). Neither does it show the number of Paddington residents who have made application direct to the London County Council, many of whom have been accommodated.

During the year 309 new applications were accepted, and over 3,000 interviews were held.

The next Table (No. 2) will give some idea of the amount of housing already achieved for Paddington, showing as it does the total number of applications received and how dealt with since the inception of the Scheme up to the end of 1928.

TABLE NO. 2 (HOUSING).

Estate.	Number of Applications Received.	Number Housed.	Waiting.	Withdrawn.	Refused by L.C.C.	Offered, not accepted.
Becontree ...	295	91	110	45	32	17
Castelnau ...	30	11	19	—	—	—
Downham ...	219	85	84	9	12	29
Old Oak Common	6	3	—	1	2	—
Roehampton ...	46	23	19	2	2	—
Tottenham ...	35	13	13	—	5	4
Watling ...	642	101	477	38	16	10
Wormholt ...	573	152	390	17	13	1
	1,846	479	1,112	112	82	61

On the Becontree Estate (Essex) accommodation can be obtained practically at once for all sizes of families.

The Castelnau Estate (Barnes) is a comparatively small one, consisting of 643 houses. The list was opened in January, and by July, 11 Paddington residents had been accommodated. The Estate is now complete.

There is no "waiting list" for the Downham Estate, suitable applications being forwarded to the London County Council directly received. The allocation of houses proceeds at a normal rate (*i.e.*, about 7 a month).

The Roehampton and Tottenham Estates are now filled. There is a "waiting list" for casual vacancies in each case.

The "waiting list" for the Watling Estate is a heavy one: the allocation proceeds at much the same rate as for Downham. The Estate is nearing completion.

In November, 1927, and July, 1928, agreements were completed between the London County Council and the Borough Council whereby provision was made for the housing of 150 families on the Wormholt Estate at Hammersmith, the Borough Council to pay the sum of £7 per annum for a period of 20 years for each house occupied.

The 150 families are in occupation. During the year only 2 vacancies occurred, which were at once filled by nomination.

A new Estate, the St. Helier, is being built at Morden, Surrey, consisting of approximately 843 acres.

The estate is served by the City and South London Tube, which will afford quick travel and ease of access for the earning members of Paddington families whose work, in most cases, lies in the West of London. It is anticipated that a large number of applications will be received.

The following analysis of 350 of the cases awaiting accommodation on the Watling Estate, Hendon, gives some indication of the urgent need for the provision of further housing accommodation.

Number in family, including Parents.	Number of Rooms Occupied.				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
3	46	27	—	—	—
4	43	47	—	—	—
5	22	42	11	—	—
6	5	34	10	—	—
7	4	19	10	—	—
8	—	5	6	2	—
9	—	4	7	2	—
10	—	1	1	1	—
13	—	—	—	—	1

DEFECTS, NUISANCES AND CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYE-LAWS (OTHER THAN ITEMS OF DILAPIDATION)  
DISCOVERED AND REMEDIED IN REGISTERED TENEMENT HOUSES.

	1928
Drain defective ... ..	1
" choked ... ..	44
" not properly ventilated or ventilating pipe defective ... ..	11
Manhole cover defective ... ..	14
Gully choked ... ..	35
Soil pipe defective ... ..	5
Water-closet defective ... ..	50
" choked ... ..	51
" without sufficient flush ... ..	34
" flushing apparatus defective ... ..	77
" foul ... ..	17
" improperly constructed ... ..	6
" accommodation insufficient ... ..	2
" without door, door defective, or without proper fastenings ... ..	100
Rain-water pipe defective ... ..	40
" choked ... ..	47
Guttering defective ... ..	53
Waste pipe defective ... ..	28
" choked ... ..	23
" untrapped ... ..	1
" not provided or missing ... ..	—
Sink defective or not provided ... ..	19
Other drainage defects ... ..	—
Cistern defective ... ..	6
" dirty ... ..	30
" without proper cover or cover defective ... ..	16
Dustbin defective ... ..	126
" not provided ... ..	3
" insufficient ... ..	19
" disused and not abolished ... ..	1
Paving of yard or area defective ... ..	114
" washhouse defective ... ..	100
Premises damp ... ..	65
Rooms, etc., dirty (including staircases, washhouses, water-closets, yards, areas, etc.) ... ..	3,836
" verminous ... ..	56
" contents, bedding, etc., dirty ... ..	3
" not provided with a window opening directly to the external air ... ..	4
Chimney smoky ... ..	30
Food cupboards not provided ... ..	1
Windows defective including cords and fastenings out of repair ... ..	1,120
Roof defective ... ..	272
Common staircases out of repair ... ..	153
Staircases without sufficient handrail ... ..	56
Animals improperly kept ... ..	—
Accumulation of refuse (not offensive) ... ..	32
Premises without water or supply insufficient ... ..	2
Any other defects, etc. ... ..	42
Rooms without proper cooking range ... ..	—



OVERCROWDING.													1928
Tenements overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rooms overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Occupants, total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Under 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
10 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Overcrowding abated—													
By re-arrangement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
By voluntary removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Under notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cases held over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

NOTICES ISSUED.													
Written Intimations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	775
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Bye-law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	677
Notices under L.C.C. (G.P.) Acts—													
Vermineous rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Additional taps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Abolition of old dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Provision of cooking ranges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

ITEMS OF DILAPIDATION FOR WHICH LETTERS WERE SENT TO THE OWNERS (SECTION 3 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1925).

Wall-plaster broken, bulging, or defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Matchboarding defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wall-paper loose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Skirting defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Doors defective or missing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Locks defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Ceiling plaster defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Ceiling paper loose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Floors broken or badly worn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Stoves defective (including fire tiles burnt away, bars broken or missing, oven plates burnt through, oven doors defective or missing, plates broken or missing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Stove settings defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flues defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Hearths defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Chimney-pieces loose or defective (including jambs, frieze, or mantle broken, loose, or missing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Cupboard doors defective or missing and shelves missing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Window-sashes defective (including sash or sash-bars broken, rotten or defective, beads missing or defective, putties defective)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Window-frames loose or defective (including oak sills worn or rotten)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Window-glass broken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Copper brickwork defective, furnace pan leaky, furnace door missing or defective, setting defective, flue smoky or defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Steps to front entrance or area defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Railing to area or area steps defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Guard rails to addition roofs defective, broken or rotten	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rubbish or refuse in yard, washhouse, vault, area, under-basement, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Vault doors missing or defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

## HOUSING

(MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLE.)

### NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts :—													
(i.) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

### UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

#### I.—Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,453
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925—													1,004
(a) Houses inspected on complaint or after illness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Registered tenement houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Houses inspected under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

#### II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers

No record.

## II.—Action under Statutory Powers.

(A) Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	*491
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—			
(a) by owners	...	...	393
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	(approx.)
(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	...	...	1,452
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied—			
(a) by owners	...	...	1,249
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	—
(C) Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925—			
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	—

\* Informal notices.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1928.

## INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories (including factory laundries)	778	—	—
Workshops (including workshop laundries)	1,510	—	—
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises)	208	—	—
Total	2,496	—	—

## DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Pro-secutions were in-stituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	104	96	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	3	3	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	39	39	—	—
Sanitary accommodation {insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—
{unsuitable or defective ... ..	8	8	—	—
{not separate for sexes ... ..	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... ..	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total ... ..	158	150	—	—

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.



## OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108

Nature of work.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, &c. ... ..	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing ... ..	—	—	—
Household linen ... ..	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ... ..	—	—	—
Curtain and furniture hangings ... ..	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ... ..	—	—	—
Electro-plate ... ..	—	—	—
File making ... ..	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ... ..	—	—	—
Fur pulling ... ..	—	—	—
Cables and chains ... ..	—	—	—
Anchors and grapnels ... ..	—	—	—
Cart gear ... ..	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ... ..	—	—	—
Umbrellas, &c. ... ..	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ... ..	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ... ..	—	—	—
Tents ... ..	—	—	—
Sacks ... ..	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ... ..	—	—	—
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags ... ..	—	—	—
Brush making ... ..	—	—	—
Pea picking ... ..	—	—	—
Feather sorting ... ..	—	—	—
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ... ..	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ... ..	—	—	—
Basket making ... ..	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats ... ..	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c. ... ..	—	—	—
Textile weaving ... ..	—	—	—
Total ... ..	—	—	—

At the end of the year 1927, 1,148 premises were on the Register as compared with 1,143 at the end of the year 1926. During the year 1928, 25 premises were removed from the Register and 42 added, making the total at the end of the year, 1,165.

The Department reported the opening of 26 workshops to the Home Office, and received from that Office, notice of 21, 14 of which were already known to the Department.

*Homework (Outworkers).*—Local employers of outworkers sent in 25 lists in February and 31 lists in August. These lists contained 355 names and addresses of which 222 were forwarded to other districts. From other districts 382 addresses within the Borough were received.

*Supervision.*—There were during the year, 2,496 inspections, comprising 778 of factories, 1,510 of workshops and 208 of workplaces.

There were 158 nuisances or defects found upon registered premises, 141 of which were remedied during the year, the majority being remedied by verbal request. The defects found comprised :—

Want of cleanliness ... ..	104
" ventilation ... ..	3
Overcrowding ... ..	3
Sanitary accommodation—insufficient ... ..	—
" " unsuitable or defective ... ..	8
" " not separate for sexes ... ..	1
Other offences ... ..	39

The Home Office forwarded 11 complaints, which comprised :—

Overcrowding ... ..	3
Sanitary conveniences not separate for sexes ... ..	3
Other offences ... ..	5

*Bakehouses.*—During the year two "underground" bakehouses were closed, the total number on the Register at the end of the year being 60, of which 49 were factory bakehouses.

The number of "level" bakehouses was 16 (13 being factories) and of "underground" 44 (36 being factories).

The number of persons working in bakehouses was 314, including 3 women and 18 individuals under the age of 18.

The bakehouses were inspected on 718 occasions during the year.

#### RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

The quality of rag flock in use in the Borough appeared to be well washed and free from dust. No complaints of rag flock were received and no samples were taken.

On August 3rd the Rag Flock Act (1911) Amendment Act, 1928, came into operation. This Act merely defines the expression "flock manufactured from rags."

#### FOOD SUPERVISION.

*Slaughterhouses.*—There were, at the end of the year 1927 three slaughterhouses within the Borough licensed by the London County Council :—

18, Chippenham Mews ;  
275, Edgware Road ;  
249, Maida Vale.

In June, 1928, one of these, namely, 18, Chippenham Mews, was closed, the premises being converted for use as a Motor Garage.

There were 243 inspections made during the year. The number of animals slaughtered so far as is known, was 2,890, comprising 190 bullocks, 8 calves and 2,692 sheep, being an increase of 153 bullocks and a decrease of 515 sheep, as compared with 1927, the number of calves slaughtered being the same.

The following Table shows the number of organs destroyed and the disease with which they were affected.

	Bullocks.						Calves.		Sheep.	
	Heads.	Tongues	Lungs.	Livers.	Mesen- teries.	Stom- achs.	Lungs.	Livers.	Lungs.	Livers.
Tuberculosis ... ..	3	3	5	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
Actinomycosis ... ..	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy ... ..	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Abscess ... ..	—	—	15	6	1	1	—	—	—	4
Strongylus Micrurus ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distomum Hepaticum ... ..	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavernous Angioma ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pentastomum Denticulatum... ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Invasion ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	10
	7	7	35	55	4	1	1	1	31	14

Total weight, 1,361 lbs.

In addition to the animals slaughtered in the licensed slaughterhouses, a number of pig carcasses arrive in the Borough which have not been previously inspected. During 1928 the number was 863 carcasses and 1 side, an increase of 362 carcasses over last year.

On examination it was found necessary to destroy—

23 heads weighing 254 lbs. affected with tuberculosis ;  
Offal " 20 lbs. " "  
Pieces of pork " 13 lbs. bruised. " "

*Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.*—It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings under these regulations during the year. Occasional defaults were dealt with by means of a caution.

*Poultry Slaughtering.*—This business is dealt with by special bye-laws. The only poultry slaughterhouse in the Borough is situated at No. 51, Shirland Road. During the year 58 inspections were made and approximately 8,280 head of poultry were slaughtered.

One seizure of meat was made by Mr. Inspector Pallet, that of a shoulder of mutton exposed for sale retail and affected with caseous lymphadenitis. The butcher was prosecuted and fined twenty-five pounds, with five guineas costs.



*Food Purveyors.*—At the end of the year there were some 800 purveyors of food in the Borough, classified as follows :—Butchers 81, Fishmongers 25, Fried Fish 34, Refreshments 113, Greengrocers 87, Milk 107, Margarine 17, General 56, Confectioners 113, Provisions 47, Grocers 112, Ham and Beef 8.

In addition to the above premises there are 83 licensed Street Traders selling food within the Borough, namely :—Fruit and Vegetables 56, Ice Cream 11, Light Refreshments 12, Fish 3, Poultry 1. These, with the storage premises of 13 Street Traders licensed by other Boroughs, are under constant supervision.

There were 7 premises on which fish curing was performed, this business as well as fish frying, being regulated by special bye-laws. There were also 42 premises on which sausages were made.

The number of visits of inspection paid to premises occupied by food purveyors was 1,937.

*Ice-Cream.*—There were 170 shops at which ice cream was known to be sold, comprising the following kinds of businesses :—Bakers 9, General 30, Milk 11, Confectioners 80, Refreshments 38, Wholesale 1, Newsagent 1.

Two hundred and fifteen (215) inspections of premises were made.

Ice-cream was sold from 25 barrows stored within the Borough and from 32 barrows stored outside the Borough.

Section 29 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, which came into operation on August 3rd, 1928, renders it necessary for the owner or occupier to register with the sanitary authority any premises which are used or proposed to be used for the sale or the manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice-cream or other similar commodity or the storage of ice-cream or other similar commodity intended for sale.

Registration is not necessary as regards premises which are occupied as factories or workshops or used as hotels, restaurants or clubs.

*Food Destroyed.*—The total weight of food surrendered by tradesmen and dealers for destruction by the Council was :—3 tons, 8 cwts, 2 qrs., 24 lbs., comprising the following varieties :—Fish 1,724 lbs., Fruit and Vegetables 3,940 lbs., Poultry 384 lbs., Meat 287 lbs., Offal 1,361 lbs.

*Dairies and Milkshops.*—At the end of the year 1927 there were 101 names on the register. During the year 1928 6 names were added, making a total of 107. Four of the businesses were transferred to new proprietors. There were 421 inspections made.

Sterilised milk in bottles was found to be on sale at 80 premises.

*Cowshed.*—At the beginning of the year there was one cowshed, situated at 39, Star Street, licensed by the County Council for six cows. Only one cow was stalled there and in June the cow was sold and the premises ceased to be used as a cowshed. This was one of the few remaining cowsheds in the West End of London.

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

During the year 63 licences were issued by the Council pursuant to this Order, 19 being for "Certified," 16 for "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" and 28 for "Pasteurised" milk. The licences in respect of "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk included one for a bottling establishment, and those in respect of "Pasteurised" milk, three for pasteurising establishments.

The samples taken by the Council's Inspector numbered 55, and included 41 of "Certified," 4 of "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" and 10 of "Pasteurised" milk. Five samples of the "Certified" and six samples of the "Pasteurised" milk were found not to comply with the bacteriological standard appropriate to the kind of milk.

#### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875-1927.

Of the 600 samples taken during the year, 11 (1·8 per cent.) were found to be not "of the nature, substance and quality demanded."

This compares with 5·5 per cent. in 1927 and 3·2 per cent. in 1926.



Thirty-three of the samples were taken on Sundays and Bank Holidays. None of these was adulterated.

One hundred and seventeen samples of milk were taken at Paddington Station on delivery by rail. Six of these samples were found to be adulterated.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, &c., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 TO 1927.

With few exceptions all samples taken under the Sale of Food & Drugs Acts were examined for the presence of preservatives. Two offences were reported, viz. :—Butter containing 0.04 per cent. of boric acid and Sausages containing 0.0246 per cent. (or 246 parts per million) of sulphur dioxide, and not bearing the prescribed declaratory label. In each instance the vendor was cautioned.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

During the year one sample of full cream unsweetened condensed milk and four samples of skimmed sweetened condensed milk were taken. All were found to comply with the Regulations.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 AND 1927.

Four samples were taken of full cream dried milk, all of which complied with the Regulations.

#### CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Analyses for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and the various Food Regulations are made by the Public Analyst, Sir William R. Smith, at the Royal Institute of Public Health, 37, Russell Square, W.C.1, where also bacteriological examinations of food are made when required.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of milk procured under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, are made by the Clinical Research Association, Ltd., Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2.

During 1928 two samples of cheese and one sample of sardines were submitted for bacteriological examination following complaints of suspected poisoning. No injurious organisms were found.

The results of other samples analysed or bacteriologically examined are recorded elsewhere in this Report under the appropriate headings.

Summaries of the results of analyses made by the Public Analyst during the year are given on page 46.

The results of legal proceedings are summarised on page 48.

In connection with the analysis of milk samples, the Public Analyst furnishes the result of his analysis and the following table is of interest. It may be noted that the Ministry of Agriculture standards for presuming milk to be adulterated are 3 per cent. for fat and 8.5 per cent. for non-fatty solids. These standards are generally considered to be rather unfair to the consumer and the deduction to be made from the tables is that the milk sold in Paddington is, generally speaking, of average natural strength.

#### GENUINE MILK SAMPLES, 1928.

##### AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURE FOR PERCENTAGE.

						Fat Content and Non-Fatty solids.	
February	...	...	...	...	...	3.52	8.79
March	...	...	...	...	...	3.47	8.68
April	...	...	...	...	...	3.24	8.71
May	...	...	...	...	...	3.29	8.88
June	...	...	...	...	...	3.28	8.82
July	...	...	...	...	...	3.32	8.74
August	...	...	...	...	...	3.55	8.84
October	...	...	...	...	...	3.62	8.82
November	...	...	...	...	...	3.66	8.84
December	...	...	...	...	...	3.56	8.66

No samples were taken during the months of January and September.

##### AVERAGE FOR YEAR.

Samples taken at Paddington Station	...	3.50	8.77
" " elsewhere	...	3.49	8.77



## 1928.—SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC ANALYST.

	Total.	Found adulterated.	Percentage adulterated.
Ale ... ..	5	—	—
Ammoniated Quinine Tablets ... ..	1	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine ... ..	4	—	—
Aspirin Tablets ... ..	5	—	—
Brawn ... ..	5	—	—
Bread ... ..	9	—	—
Beef, Tinned ... ..	1	—	—
Butter ... ..	28	1	3.6
Cake ... ..	3	—	—
Camphorated Oil ... ..	4	—	—
Castor Oil ... ..	4	—	—
Cheese ... ..	8	—	—
Cherries, Tinned ... ..	1	—	—
Chocolate ... ..	2	—	—
Cider ... ..	2	—	—
Claret ... ..	2	—	—
Cocoa ... ..	5	—	—
Cod Liver Oil Tablets ... ..	1	—	—
Coffee ... ..	4	—	—
Cream ... ..	17	—	—
Cream Ice ... ..	3	—	—
Cream Pastry ... ..	2	—	—
Cream, Salad ... ..	1	—	—
Custard Powder ... ..	4	—	—
Desiccated Coconut ... ..	1	—	—
Dried Fruit ... ..	5	—	—
Dripping ... ..	5	—	—
Fish Paste ... ..	7	—	—
Fish, Tinned ... ..	3	—	—
Flour ... ..	10	—	—
Gin ... ..	1	—	—
Ginger Wine Essence ... ..	1	—	—
Ground Ginger ... ..	1	—	—
Gooseberries, Bottled ... ..	1	—	—
Honey ... ..	1	—	—
Hydrogen Peroxide ... ..	1	—	—
Ice Cream ... ..	2	—	—
Jam ... ..	5	—	—
Lard ... ..	6	—	—
Lemonade Powder ... ..	4	—	—
Lemon Crush ... ..	1	—	—
Loganberries, Tinned ... ..	1	—	—
Margarine ... ..	5	—	—
Meat Paste ... ..	2	—	—
Milk ... ..	292	6	2.0
Milk Food ... ..	1	—	—
Milk, Full Cream Dried ... ..	4	—	—
Milk, Full Cream Unsweetened Condensed ... ..	1	—	—
Milk, Skimmed Sweetened Condensed ... ..	4	—	—
Mincemeat ... ..	5	—	—
Mustard ... ..	5	—	—
Olive Oil ... ..	5	—	—
Peas, Tinned ... ..	3	—	—
Pepper ... ..	5	—	—
Pepper Compound ... ..	1	—	—
Pickles ... ..	4	—	—
Port ... ..	2	—	—
Preserved Ginger ... ..	1	—	—
Rice, Flaked ... ..	1	—	—
Rice, Ground ... ..	1	—	—
Rum ... ..	1	—	—
Rum and Coffee ... ..	1	—	—
Sardines in Tomato ... ..	1	—	—
Sauce ... ..	2	—	—
Sausages ... ..	28	1	3.6
Semolina ... ..	1	—	—
Sherbet ... ..	2	—	—
Shredded Suet ... ..	2	—	—
Shredded Suet with Flour ... ..	2	—	—
Sherry ... ..	2	—	—
Stout ... ..	5	—	—
Suet Flakes ... ..	1	—	—
Sugar ... ..	5	—	—
Tea ... ..	6	—	—
Tincture of Iodine ... ..	2	1	50.0
Tincture of Iodine (Strong) ... ..	6	1	16.6
Toffee ... ..	1	—	—
Treacle ... ..	1	—	—
Tomatoes, Tinned ... ..	2	—	—
Vinegar ... ..	7	1	14.3
Vinegar, Malt ... ..	1	—	—
Whisky ... ..	2	—	—
	600	11	1.8

## LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1927, SEC. 52.

*Nuisance Caused by Pigeons.*—The number of complaints received arising from the above cause was eight. Fifty pigeons were trapped and destroyed.

## RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Seventy-six (76) complaints were received.

In practically every case the usual procedure was followed of requesting an examination by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor of the sewer connections of the infested house and the two premises immediately adjacent. In several instances defects were found and these received the requisite attention of either the owner or, where only a minor trouble, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

It was not found necessary to serve any Notices under the Act in respect of rat-infested premises.

*Rat Week.*—This was held from 5th to 10th November inclusive. The usual circular letter was sent out to principal wharfingers, railway companies, tradesmen, etc., and an intensive campaign in sewers, etc., carried out by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, who caused 8,610 baits to be laid in 629 different positions, 189 rats eventually being found dead. This number is of course only a small proportion of the number killed.

## VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

*Cleansing of Verminous Persons.*—Seventeen (17) cases were referred by the department to the Kensington Medicinal Baths for treatment under the scheme arranged with the Kensington Borough Council.

*Cleansing of Verminous Rooms.*—Notices under section 10 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1922 were served with respect to 75 premises, the verminous rooms numbering 108.

The owners of 49 premises accepted the Council's offer with regard to the spraying of infested rooms with a special vermicide solution, 78 rooms being so treated at a charge to the owners of 7s. 6d. per room.

During the year Section 26 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, came into force. This authorises the cleansing of verminous persons by the exercise of powers granted by a petty sessional court in cases where the verminous person does not consent to being removed to a cleansing station.

## COMPULSORY REMOVAL OF AGED, INFIRM OR DISEASED PERSONS.

By virtue of Section 28 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1928, which came into force on August 3rd, 1928, it became possible in London to remove to a hospital or infirmary, by compulsion and under certain circumstances, aged, infirm, sick or physically incapacitated persons.

The circumstances which may enable an order for removal to be obtained are somewhat involved. Unless the person concerned is suffering from disease it is necessary for the premises to be insanitary. It is in all cases necessary as well to prove that the person is not receiving proper attention and that removal is necessary in the interests of the affected person and of other persons. During the latter part of the year a number of cases were referred to the Medical Officer of Health by the Relieving Officers for any necessary action to be taken. In no case was it found that all the circumstances existed which would enable removal to be effected. It does not appear that the section will be put into effect very often in view of the attendant legal difficulties. This does not mean that the section has not its uses, since the very existence of such dormant powers may enable the Poor Law officers to overcome the reluctance of many neglected and aged persons who are in unsuitable surroundings and who would be much happier in the workhouse or infirmary.



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—1928.

The results of the Summonses taken out during the year are summarised in the following tables:—

Premises.	Offence.	Fines.	Costs.
			£ s. d.
	PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1891. SECTION 4.		
6, Blomfield Place ...	Roof defective ... ..	Work done	1 1 0
16, Cuthbert Street ...	Roof defective ... ..	Work done	Summons withdrawn.
9, Elcom Street ...	Roof defective ... ..	Work done	"
94, Fernhead Road ...	Walls and ceiling of ground floor back room and walls of first floor front room dirty.	Order made	—
96, Fernhead Road ...	Roof and ceiling of scullery and ceiling of water- closet defective.	Order made	2 2 0
" " ...	Failing to comply with Magistrate's Order to make good the ceilings of scullery and water- closet.	Work done	1 1 0
102, Fernhead Road ...	Walls of basement front room and second floor back room damp. Brickwork of front inspec- tion chamber defective.	Work done	1 1 0
231, Shirland Road ...	Ceiling of top floor back room and walls and ceiling of first floor water-closet defective.	Work done	1 1 0
" " ...	Back addition roof defective ... ..	Work done	1 1 0
16, WALTERTON Road ...	Drain defective ... ..	Order made	—
" " ...	Failing to comply with Magistrate's Order to amend the defective drain.	£38 0s. 0d.	5 5 0
—	SECTION 47.		
	Exposing for sale a diseased shoulder of mutton	£25 0s. 0d.	5 5 0
	BYE-LAWS.		
19, Andover Place ...	Annual Cleansing not carried out in washhouse and yard.	Work done	1 1 0
39, Clarendon Street ...	Ground floor back room inadequately ventilated	Work done Summons withdrawn	1 1 0
13, Norfolk Mews, Norfolk Crescent	Failing to deposit plans of alterations to sanitary fittings.	Plans deposited Summons withdrawn	1 1 0
—	Removing offensive refuse during prohibited hours.	£0 8s. 0d.	2 2 0
—	Permitting a dog on a lead to foul the footway	£0 10s. 0d.	—

## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875-1927.

Offence.	Fines.	Costs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Milk.—13·88 per cent. added water ... ..	5 0 0	5 5 0
" 12·1 per cent. " " ... ..	Summons dismissed	0 2 0
" 10·35 per cent. " " ... ..	10 0 0 (or 51 days' imprisonment in default).	5 5 0
" 6·35 per cent. " " ... ..	Summons withdrawn	5 5 0
" 9·05 per cent. " " ... ..	5 0 0	5 5 0
" 10 per cent. " " ... ..	Summons dismissed	5 5 0
" 11·33 per cent. deficient in fat ... ..	—	5 5 0
" 8 per cent. " " ... ..	—	5 5 0
Vinegar.—32·5 per cent. deficient in acetic acid ... ..	Summons dismissed	1 1 0

## MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Offence.	Fines.	Costs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bottling milk elsewhere than on registered premises ... ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
" " " " ... ..	0 10 0	—
" " " " ... ..	0 10 0	—

# REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1928

YEARS.		Number of Complaints received.	Inspection of Dwelling Houses.				Sanitary Works completed in Dwelling Houses.																			To Regulate Keeping of Animals.					
							Drainage, &c.								Water Supply.				Dust Receptacles.	Miscellaneous.											
			" House-to-House."	On Complaint or after Illness.	Cellar Dwellings.	Re-Inspection of all kinds.	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.
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
1926	...	1,194	—	2,531	—	13,815	40	123	56	149	1394	35	702	155	70	72	5	6	25	62	169	21	94	793	6	3	75	195	3	28	17
1927	...	1,043	—	2,443	—	11,573	20	62	23	10	838	18	357	76	30	29	1	1	1	24	140	3	74	278	1	—	7	137	6	29	1
1928	...	1,086	—	2,453	—	13,254	32	109	15	25	1269	3	481	119	66	27	—	4	—	31	148	8	85	349	2	—	27	199	6	30	—



All Diseases, Enquiries by—

### SANITARY WORK—CUTTING-OFF OF WATER SUPPLIES.

MORTUARY.TRADE NUISANCES.

OFFICE (CLERICAL) WORK.

[illegible]

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

	Address.	By whom provided.
<i>Ante-natal Consultation Centres</i>	232, Harrow Road ... ..	Paddington School for Mothers.
	St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge Place ...	St. Mary's Hospital.
<i>Infant Consultation Centres</i> ...	*232, Harrow Road ... ..	Paddington School for Mothers.
	St. David's Church Hall, St. Mary's Terrace	
	St. John's Mission Room, Sovereign Mews	
	*Congregational Institute, Third Avenue	
	Orphanage of Mercy, Randolph Gardens	(To be closed end of June, 1929).
	St. Simon's Hall, Macroom Road	(Two sessions weekly after June, 1929).
	Christ Church Parochial Church House, Queensborough Passage	
	* Two sessions weekly.	
<i>Day Nurseries</i> ... ..	21, Howley Place ... ..	Paddington Day Nursery.
	66, Lancefield Street ... ..	Queen's Park Day Nursery.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>Dispensaries</i> ... ..	20, Talbot Road ... ..	Paddington Tuberculosis Dispensary
	St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge Place ...	St. Mary's Hospital.

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

<i>Clinic</i> ... ..	St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge Place (Male and Female)	London County Council.
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## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF (on December 31st, 1928).

(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., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

*Assistant Medical Officers of Health, P.T.* (For purposes of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations).

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.

*District Sanitary Inspectors, W.T.*

J. W. Webster (1).

T. Mitchell (1), (3), (4), (5).

G. J. Miners (1), (4).

V. L. Ronchetti (2), (3), (5).

E. B. Wilde (2), (3), (4), (5), (11).

*Workshops Inspector and Canal Boats 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.*

F. J. Pallet (2), (3).

*Health Visitors, W.T.*

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

E. A. S. Davies (8), (9).

*Women Sanitary Inspectors, W.T.*

L. M. O'Kell (1), (7).

I. L. Buckledee (2), (8), (9), (10).

(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.

(10) Health Visitor's Diploma, Board of Education.

(11) Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.



# UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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