

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

Contributors

Paddington (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Oates, Geoffrey Eugene.

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Metropolitan Borough of Paddington

REPORT

ON THE

Public Health

AND

Vital Statistics

OF THE

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON

FOR THE YEAR

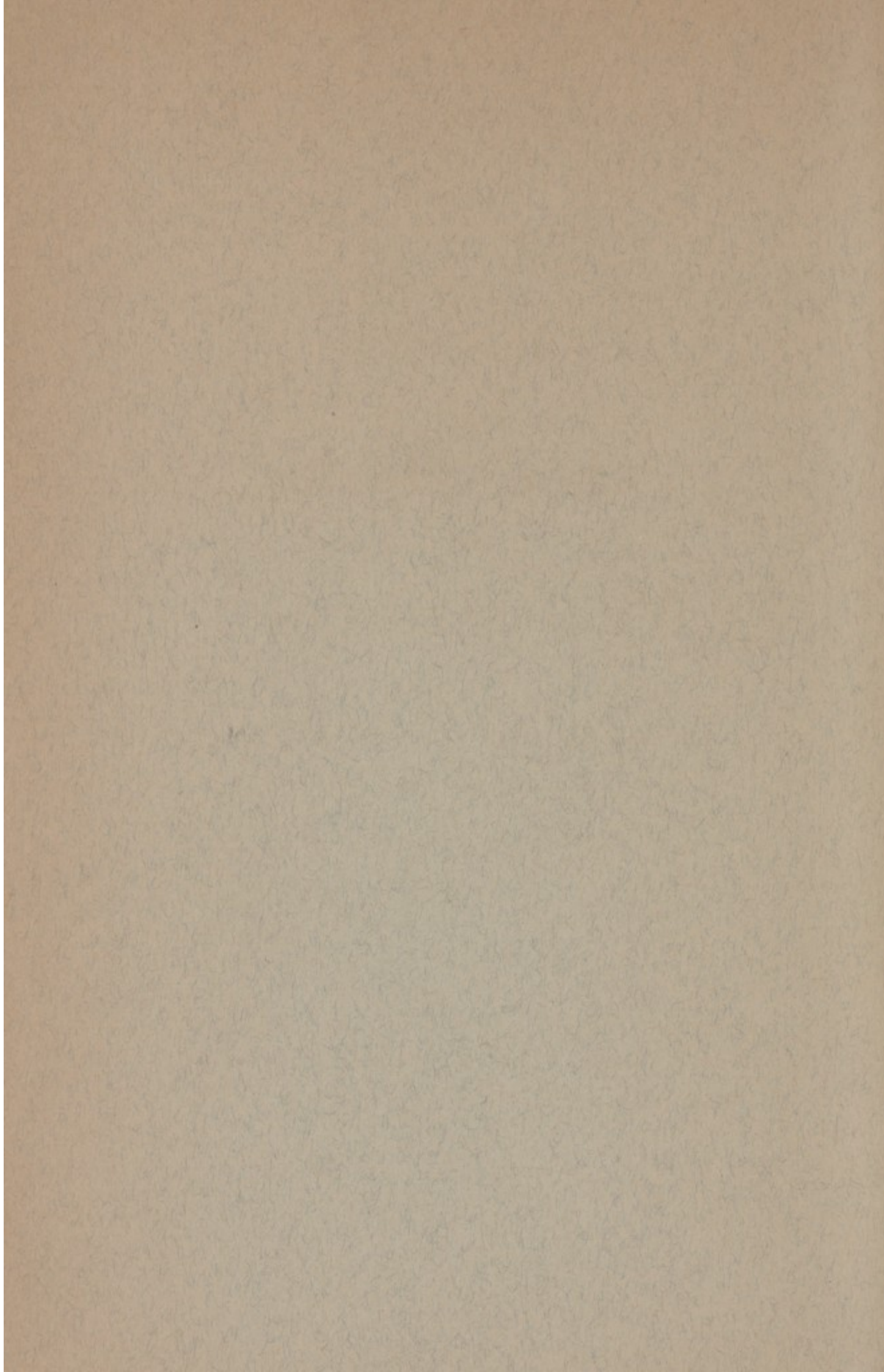
1938.

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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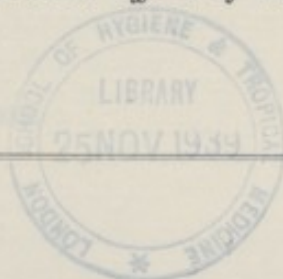
BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON

FOR THE YEAR

1938.

BY

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Medical Officer of Health.



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FOR THE YEAR

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GEORGE EUGENE OATES, M.D., B.S. (London),
M.R.C.P. (London); D.P.H. (London); Bacteriologist,
Medical Officer of Health.

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 1938 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 being at a record low level. It is possible that the estimate of resident population furnished by the Registrar-General is incorrect, and if this is the case the fall in the death-rate may not be a real one.

The infantile mortality remained the same as for the previous year, namely 66, a record low figure, and the maternal mortality was also remarkably low.

Attention is directed to the section of this Report dealing with overcrowding. From this it may be seen that during the last two or three years overcrowding has markedly diminished, not only by the removal of overcrowded families to London County Council estates but by the success of such families in obtaining additional accommodation in the same house or by removal to other premises.

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.

August 15th, 1939.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS (on December 31st, 1938).

W.T.=Whole-time appointments. P.T.=Part-time appointments. See subjoined notes 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 Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, W.T.

Ethel R. Emslie, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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.

Senior Visiting Medical Officer, Welfare Centre. (For Ante- and Post-Natal Consultations.) *P.T.*

A. L. Gunn, Esq., F.R.C.S.(Edin.).

Medical Officers of Welfare Centres, P.T.

S. Denovan Adam, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Evelyn T. D. Maclagan, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.,

R. Cove-Smith, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P.

L.R.C.P.

E. Dorothy Fenwick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

C. T. Potter, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Visiting Dental Officer, Welfare Centre, P.T.

P. A. Crow, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.).

Dental Anaesthetist, Welfare Centre, P.T.

S. Denovan Adam, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Public Analyst, P.T.

Alan W. Stewart, D.Sc., A.I.C.

Public Vaccinators,

Ethel R. Emslie, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (For Borough, excluding Paddington Hospital.) *W.T.*

W. J. Gill, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.(Ed.) (For Paddington Hospital.) *P.T.*

Deputy Public Vaccinators, P.T.

E. Dorothy Fenwick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (For Borough, excluding Paddington Hospital.)

F. A. Bryning, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (For Paddington Hospital.)

Vaccination Officer, P.T.

T. E. Rainger.

Clerical Staff.

T. F. Dunning (Chief Clerk).

S. W. Wordingham (Class 4).

H. Ewings (Declassified).

R. H. Clark (Class 5).

A. J. O. Sheppard (Class 1).

R. W. Carpenter (Class 5).

R. I. Fisher (Class 1).

R. S. Welch (Class 5).

C. T. Wyatt (Class 3).

T. E. Rainger (Class 1, P.T., and Vaccination Officer, P.T.)

R. H. Davis (Class 3).

I. C. Webb (Miss) (Welfare Centre).

C. H. F. Drake (Class 4).

Two Temporary Housing (Enquiry) Assistants.

H. J. Parker (Class 4).

Three Temporary Clerks.

CLINICS, TREATMENT CENTRES, ETC.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

	<i>Address.</i>	<i>By whom provided.</i>
<i>Ante-natal Consultation Centres</i> ...	*Welfare Centre, 283a, Harrow Road ...	Borough Council.
	St. Simon's Hall, Macroom Road ...	" "
	St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge Place ...	St. Mary's Hospital.
<i>Infant Consultation Centres</i> ...	*Welfare Centre, 283a, Harrow Road ...	Borough Council.
	*St. David's Church Hall, St. Mary's Terrace ...	" "
	*Congregational Institute, Third Avenue	" "
	*St. Simon's Hall, Macroom Road ...	" "
	Christ Church Parochial Church Hall, Queensborough Passage ...	" "
" <i>Toddlers</i> " Centre ...	Welfare Centre, 283a, Harrow Road ...	" "
<i>Consultative and Physical Treatment Centre</i> ...	*Welfare Centre, 283a, Harrow Road ...	" "
	* Two sessions weekly.	
<i>Day Nurseries</i> ...	" Westbourne," St. John's House, Great Western Road	Borough Council.
	" Paddington," 21, Howley Place ...	Voluntary Association.
	" Queen's Park," 66, Lancefield Street ...	Voluntary Association.
<i>Borough Maternity Ward</i> ...	St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge Place ...	St. Mary's Hospital.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

<i>Clinics</i> ...	Welfare Centre, 283a, Harrow Road ...	Borough Council.
	St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge Place	St. Mary's Hospital.

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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VITAL STATISTICS.

The Metropolitan Borough of Paddington, as constituted under the London Government Act, 1899, covers an area of 1,356.1 acres, including 20.0 acres of 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.	Mortality.	Num-ber.	Mor-tality	Tot-als.	Mor-tality
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
1929	142,800	2,058	447	518	2,129	14.90	2,344	16.41	550	417	2,211	15.48	230	111	215	101
1930	142,800	2,216	524	469	2,161	15.13	1,890	13.23	482	397	1,805	12.64	174	78	169	78
1931	140,300	2,073	462	464	2,075	14.79	2,000	14.25	589	420	1,831	13.05	228	110	182	87
1932	143,600	1,765	401	613	1,977	13.76	1,817	12.65	601	688	1,904	13.26	220	121	212	107
1933	141,900	1,855	460	508	1,903	13.41	1,864	13.13	567	599	1,896	13.36	171	92	163	85
1934	139,790	2,104	589	394	1,909	13.70	1,756	12.56	580	567	1,743	12.47	185	88	183	95
1935	138,600	2,038	547	473	1,964	14.17	1,623	11.71	543	595	1,675	12.08	154	75	140	71
1936	139,200	2,053	640	508	1,921	13.80	1,807	12.98	606	582	1,783	12.81	160	78	139	72
1937	138,300	1,978	599	509	1,888	13.65	1,887	13.64	643	562	1,806	13.05	149	75	125	66
1938	137,400	2,069	660	479	1,888	13.74	1,758	12.79	663	462	1,557	11.33	142	68	125	66

* Registrar-General's estimates of resident population.

POPULATION.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.—The resident population of the Borough at the middle of 1938 was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 137,400 persons, 900 less than the number for the previous year. The following table shows the population distributed among the Wards in the proportions recorded at the Census of 1931. All rates for 1938 quoted in this report are based on these figures.

The Borough	137,400	
<i>Wards—</i>		
Queen's Park	12,914	} North Paddington
Harrow Road	24,151	
Maida Vale	22,068	
Town	6,833	
Westbourne	23,941	} South Paddington
Church	16,429	
Lancaster Gate, West	9,383	
Lancaster Gate, East	9,406	
Hyde Park	12,275	

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Ministry of Health desire that information should be published in the Annual Report showing the extent of unemployment in the Borough. The Divisional Controller, Ministry of Labour Divisional Office for Employment and Insurance, 59-62, Queen's Gardens, W.2, has very kindly furnished the following particulars for the year 1938:—

Month.	Insured residents (aged 16 to 64 years) recorded as unemployed.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	3,575	1,181	4,756
April	3,372	1,209	4,581
July	3,240	1,151	4,391
October	4,029	1,382	5,411
December (estimate) ...	4,237	1,386	5,623

No evidence is available to indicate the effect which unemployment may have on the health or physique of the population, and no conditions of occupation have come to light which would appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health.

MARRIAGES.

According to provisional figures supplied by the Registrar-General 1,919 marriages were solemnized in the Borough during 1938, being a rate of 27.8 persons per 1,000 of the population.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in the Borough during 1938 was 2,069. From this total it is necessary to deduct 660 births which occurred to residents of other localities, and to add 479 births which occurred to Paddington residents outside the Borough. The corrected total of 1,888 births thus obtained is equal to a rate of 13.74 per 1,000 of the population.

Of the 1,888 births, 993 were those of males and 895 those of females, and of these 144 males and 124 females were illegitimate.

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 :—

	1938.		Birth-rates.				
	No. of Births.	Birth-rates.	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
England and Wales	621,603	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.4
London	64,325	13.4	13.3	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.2
Paddington	1,888	13.74	13.65	13.80	14.17	13.70	13.41
Wards—							
Queen's Park	129	9.99	10.00	9.70	10.36	11.94	10.94
Harrow Road	454	18.79	20.28	16.88	18.76	17.01	17.44
Maida Vale	294	13.32	11.70	14.13	13.20	12.91	12.15
Town	107	15.66	18.75	19.50	19.00	17.98	17.28
Westbourne	458	14.95	16.43	17.93	18.22	16.09	15.73
Church	227	13.81	15.78	16.76	17.44	16.57	18.39
Lancaster Gate, West	54	5.75	4.55	7.15	5.70	6.91	5.61
Lancaster Gate, East	54	5.74	5.80	5.56	4.43	5.12	4.94
Hyde Park	111	9.04	9.79	7.64	9.85	10.81	9.38

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
1926-1930	15.17
1931-1935	13.96
1936	13.80
1937	13.65
1938	13.74

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—These were 268 in number, or 14.19 per cent. of the total number of live 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 LIVE BIRTHS.

Ward.	Rate.
Queen's Park	7.75
Harrow Road	8.59
Maida Vale	15.30
Town	17.76
Westbourne	15.72
Church	12.77
Lancaster Gate, West	22.22
Lancaster Gate, East	22.22
Hyde Park	25.22

STILLBIRTHS.—During 1938, 74 stillbirths, assignable to the Borough, were registered in accordance with the provisions of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, equivalent to 3.7 per cent. of the total births recorded. Of the 74 stillbirths, males numbered 38 and females 36, five of the males and 7 of the females being illegitimate.

BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

	LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.						Total.	
	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Residents.	Non-residents.		
	Residents.	Non-residents.	Residents.	Non-residents.				
Paddington Hospital ...	477	75	110	23	587	98		
St. Mary's Hospital ...	246	362	5	9	251	371		
Lock Hospital ...	2	17	8	33	10	50		

OUTLYING INSTITUTIONS (PADDINGTON RESIDENTS).

	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.	
	Residents.	Non-residents.	Residents.	Non-residents.	Residents.	Non-residents.
Queen Charlotte's Hospital ...	118		11		129	
Other Hospitals and Maternity Homes ...	123		29		152	
Public Assistance Committees' Institutions ...	50		33		83	

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—Section 255 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, requires 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 2,034 live births were notified to the Medical Officer of Health. There were also 77 stillbirths notified. Of the 2,111 living and stillbirths notified, 71.5 per cent. were notified by medical practitioners, 21.2 per cent. by midwives, 0.2 per cent. by parents, and 7.1 per cent. by maternity assistants or other persons.

A comparison of the Notification Register with the returns supplied by the local Registrars of Births shows that 99.4 per cent. of the live births and 97.3 per cent. of the stillbirths occurring within the Borough were duly notified. It will be seen that only a small proportion of births are not notified and so escape being 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 cautionary letters were sent to the persons responsible. In no instance did the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee consider it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year as having taken place in the Borough was 1,758. Of these 663 were of persons whose residence was not in Paddington, 605 dying in Paddington institutions and 58 in other places in the Borough.

There were also reported to the Registrar-General 462 deaths of Paddington persons whose deaths occurred outside the Borough.

This correction gives the net number of deaths for Paddington as 1,557, making an annual death-rate of 11.33.

The Registrar-General has calculated a comparability factor for each district, by the use of which differences in mortality rates due to variations in the sex and age constitution of the populations of districts selected for comparison may to a great extent be eliminated. The factor for Paddington is .99, which, applied to the crude death rate of 11.33 per 1,000 persons for the year 1938, gives an adjusted death rate of 11.21 per 1,000 persons.

1938.

SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH ARRANGED IN FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS.

Period ended.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Phthisis.	Cancer.	Influenza.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).
January 29th ...	4	—	1	—	5	13	1	7	21	3
February 26th ...	1	—	—	—	8	25	3	5	10	5
March 26th ...	1	—	—	3	9	18	—	6	12	3
April 23rd ...	2	—	—	—	7	19	1	1	17	4
May 21st ...	2	—	—	1	2	16	2	3	6	1
June 18th ...	1	—	—	—	6	16	1	4	2	1
July 16th ...	—	—	1	—	6	27	1	—	3	3
August 13th ...	—	—	—	—	1	29	1	—	8	1
September 10th ...	—	—	—	—	8	29	—	1	2	1
October 8th ...	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	1	1	2
November 5th ...	—	—	1	—	5	19	—	—	5	1
December 3rd ...	—	—	—	2	5	19	—	2	12	—
December 31st ...	—	—	—	2	8	19	—	3	11	1
Totals ...	11	—	3	8	70	265	11	33	110	26

The foregoing table gives the numbers of deaths from the various causes as classified locally. Some of the totals differ slightly from those supplied by the Registrar-General in the table appearing on the next page.

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF THE BOROUGH 1938.
SEX-AGE DISTRIBUTION FOR WHOLE BOROUGH.

	All Ages.			Deaths at Ages																							
				0—		1—		2—		5—		15—		25—		35—		45—		55—		65—		75—			
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
ALL CAUSES	764	793	1557	76	49	13	8	4	9	6	5	19	16	27	36	37	31	81	59	165	123	170	172	166	285		
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	4	7	11	1	1	2	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	1	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenza	3	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	42	28	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	8	9	8	4	6	5	7	—	5	4	—	1	—	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Syphilis	9	5	14	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	9	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	121	148	269	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	4	7	17	18	41	42	37	32	18	46	
Diabetes	10	14	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	6	8	2	2	—	
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	16	30	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	5	6	7	2	18	—	
Heart Disease	203	221	424	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	3	4	4	15	7	42	27	61	55	78	123	—	
Aneurysm	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	
Other Circulatory Diseases	48	42	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	4	17	16	18	21	—	
Bronchitis	16	21	37	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	5	4	6	4	7	—	
Pneumonia (all forms)	68	43	111	21	8	6	3	2	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	3	1	5	1	12	7	10	3	8	15	—	
Other Respiratory Diseases	6	6	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	
Peptic Ulcer	12	5	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	2	1	2	2	2	1	—
Diarrhoea, etc.	14	12	26	12	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Appendicitis	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Other Digestive Diseases	17	27	44	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	2	—	3	5	4	2	2	6	3	5	
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	15	18	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	2	2	3	4	2	2	11	—	
Puerperal Sepsis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Puerperal Causes	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	30	19	49	30	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Senility	5	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	9	
Suicide	21	11	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	4	4	8	3	2	—	2	1	
Other Violence	28	23	51	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	3	—	8	3	3	3	2	3	4	9	—	
Other defined diseases	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Causes ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

The following table shows the death-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 :—

	1938.		Death-rates.				
	No. of Deaths.	Death-rates.	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
England and Wales	478,927	11.6	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.8	12.3
London	45,545	11.4	12.3	12.3	11.4	11.9	12.5
Paddington	1,557	11.33	13.05	12.81	12.08	12.47	13.36
<i>Wards—</i>							
Queen's Park	184	14.25	15.15	15.74	11.89	12.40	13.34
Harrow Road	276	11.42	13.08	12.34	12.97	13.10	14.11
Maida Vale	282	12.77	13.19	12.03	11.81	12.24	12.50
Town	83	12.14	12.79	14.58	13.63	12.65	16.01
Westbourne	291	12.15	13.57	13.77	13.25	13.14	13.99
Church	162	9.86	12.57	12.55	11.76	14.06	14.44
Lancaster Gate, West	101	10.76	12.28	13.04	10.88	10.06	13.52
Lancaster Gate, East	77	8.18	13.20	11.12	10.12	9.61	10.70
Hyde Park	101	8.22	10.84	10.61	10.74	12.17	11.28

There were, during the year, 38 deaths in the Borough of persons who had no fixed domicile. For the purpose of the above table, these have been distributed among the wards in proportion to the ward populations recorded at the Census of 1931.

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
1926-1930	13.47
1931-1935	12.85
1936	12.81
1937	13.05
1938	11.33

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS, 1938.

LOCAL.	Total.	Non-residents.
Paddington Hospital	703	178
St. Mary's Hospital	283	221
Paddington Green Children's Hospital	31	24
Hospital for Women and Children (Lock Hospital)	2	2
St. Luke's Hospital	190	180
	1,209	605
Deduct Non-residents	605	
	<u>604</u>	
OUTLYING.		
		Paddington Residents.
Isolation Hospitals of London County Council		32
Municipal General Hospitals and Public Assistance Com- mittees' Institutions		174
Mental Hospitals		66
Voluntary Hospitals (General)		55
Hospitals (Special, including Sanatoria)		43
		<u>370</u>

Total deaths in institutions of Paddington residents ... 974

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year 1938 there were 1,888 births, and 125 deaths of children under the age of twelve months in the Borough. These figures give an infantile mortality rate (deaths of infants under twelve months to each 1,000 live births) of 66.

The following table gives the births and the infantile deaths and death-rates for the year 1938 in England and Wales, in London, in the Borough and in the various wards of the Borough. The infantile mortality rates for 1933 to 1937 are given for comparison.

	1938.			Infantile Mortality Rates.				
	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths of Children under 1 year.	Infantile Mortality Rates.	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
England and Wales	621,603	32,473	53	58	59	57	59	64
London	64,325	3,746	57	60	66	68	67	60
Paddington	1,888	125	66	66	72	71	95	85
<i>Wards—</i>								
Queen's Park	129	7	54	69	79	37	31	96
Harrow Road	454	35	77	55	53	74	79	48
Maida Vale	294	14	48	69	69	71	93	94
Town	107	5	47	101	103	107	72	123
Westbourne	458	35	76	45	71	73	109	87
Church	227	17	75	103	107	83	169	112
Lancaster Gate, West ...	54	3	56	69	29	18	91	127
Lancaster Gate, East ...	54	2	37	91	75	48	—	62
Hyde Park	111	7	63	41	42	57	96	67

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, 1896-1938.

	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	...
1926-1930	68	...	64	...	86	...
1931-1935	62	...	62	...	89	...
1936	59	...	66	...	72	...
1937	58	...	60	...	66	...
1938	53	...	57	...	66	...

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN PADDINGTON—1938.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
	All Causes	36	4	1	2	43	19	27	21	15	125	66
Common Infectious Diseases (6-10, 44)	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	2.12
Tuberculous Diseases (23-32)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (119)	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	9	5	26	13.77
Developmental and Wasting Diseases (157, 158, 159, 161a)	30	3	—	1	34	4	3	1	1	43	22.77
Miscellaneous Diseases (Remainder)	6	1	1	1	9	12	13	10	8	52	27.54
Measles (7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1.06
Whooping cough (9)	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1.06
Diphtheria (10)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza (11)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of nervous system (24)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of intestines and peritoneum (25)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tuberculous diseases (23, 26-32)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis (34)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	1.58
Meningitis (79)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions (86)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis (106)	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	2	7	3.71
Pneumonia (107-109)	1	—	—	—	1	5	7	2	4	19	10.00
Other respiratory diseases (105, 110-114)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.53
Inflammation of the stomach (118)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.53
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (119)	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	10	5	27	14.30
Hernia, intestinal obstruction (122)	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	1.58
Congenital malformations (157)	1	1	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	5	2.65
Congenital debility and sclerema (158)	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	4	2.12
Icterus (161b)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.53
Premature birth (159)	27	1	—	—	28	2	1	—	—	31	16.42
Injury at birth (160)	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1.06
Disease of umbilicus (161c : 1)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.53
Atelectasis (161a)	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	1.58
Suffocation—in bed or not stated how (182 part)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes	2	—	—	—	2	2	5	3	1	13	6.88

Nett Births in the Year { Legitimate 1,620. ... Illegitimate 268. } Nett Deaths in the Year { Legitimate Infants 102. Illegitimate Infants 23. }

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, 1929.

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.	1938.		Infantile Mortality Rates.					
	Births.	Deaths.	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Church Ward—								
North Wharf	24	—	—	62	111	57	77	135
Clarendon Crescent	82	10	122	133	89	82	177	121
Rest of Ward	120	6	50	90	109	90	181	98
Westbourne Ward—								
Alfred Road	61	7	114	51	101	72	114	69
Rest of Ward	396	27	68	44	65	73	108	92
Maida Vale Ward—								
Amberley Road	25	1	40	120	100	27	151	166
Rest of Ward	268	12	45	76	66	78	85	81
Totals for 4 Areas	192	18	94	95	97	68	145	114
Rest of Borough	1,696	107	63	62	69	72	88	80

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During the year 3 deaths, attributable to childbirth, occurred among the residents of the Borough. Of these, 1 was due to puerperal sepsis and 2 were due to other puerperal causes. All the deaths occurred in institutions.

The 3 deaths were equivalent to a mortality rate of 1.53 per 1,000 total (live and still) births. In the following table this rate is compared with the rates for London, and England and Wales. Corresponding rates for the five previous years are also given.

	England and Wales.		London.		Paddington.	
1933	...	4.32	...	3.55	...	5.00
1934	...	4.41	...	2.70	...	4.57
1935	...	3.93	...	2.50	...	3.95
1936	...	3.65	...	1.91	...	5.00
1937	...	3.11	...	2.22	...	4.08
1938	...	2.97	...	1.83	...	1.53

VITAL STATISTICS.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS.

The subjoined information, comparing the vital statistics for London and the metropolitan boroughs, has been supplied by Dr. W. Allan Young, Medical Officer of Health of Poplar:—

1938.

LONDON AND CITIES AND BOROUGHS	Estimated Resident Population.	Live Births (Rate),	Death Rate.		Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.
			Crude.	Adjusted.	
London	4,062,800	13.4	11.4	—	57
<i>West Districts.</i>					
Paddington	137,400	13.74	11.33	11.21	66
Kensington	174,100	12.8	11.7	10.9	78
Hammersmith	125,100	15.5	11.3	11.6	61
Fulham	137,700	14.2	11.6	11.7	51
Chelsea	56,050	10.2	13.5	11.5	80
Westminster	124,400	8.3	10.4	10.7	54.9
<i>North Districts.</i>					
St. Marylebone	90,680	8.84	11.12	11.00	60
Hampstead	90,480	11.7	11.4	10.7	57
St. Pancras	179,400	13.5	11.5	11.7	64
Islington	292,300	15.32	11.90	12.02	65
Stoke Newington	50,480	13.8	11.0	10.5	43.2
Hackney	205,200	13.4	10.7	11.2	56.46
<i>Central Districts.</i>					
Holborn	34,350	7.28	10.51	11.25	84
Finsbury	56,960	13.0	12.9	14.1	73
City of London	8,780	6.6	10.7	11.8	51.8
<i>East Districts.</i>					
Shoreditch	80,360	14.7	11.4	12.5	64
Bethnal Green	92,910	14.2	11.3	12.8	59.3
Stepney	200,500	13.06	11.05	12.92	60.7
Poplar	134,400	14.9	11.4	12.7	60
<i>South Districts.</i>					
Southwark	145,300	14.0	12.5	13.4	57
Bermondsey	97,420	14.8	11.0	12.54	45
Lambeth	272,800	14.09	11.9	11.7	51
Battersea	141,700	14.92	11.82	11.70	53.45
Wandsworth	340,100	11.92	11.17	10.38	46
Camberwell	222,400	13.97	12.27	12.27	61
Deptford	95,460	14.4	11.8	—	54
Greenwich	95,770	13.64	10.89	11.1	42
Lewisham	229,000	13.9	10.49	10.5	47
Woolwich	150,900	13.6	10.4	11.0	50

INQUESTS.

During 1938, 104 inquests were held on residents of the Borough, and 74 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.	Smallpox.
Dysentery.	Tuberculosis.
Erysipelas.	Typhoid or Enteric Fever.
Food Poisoning or Suspected Food Poisoning.	Typhus Fever.
	Whooping Cough.

The following table shows the number of cases (excepting tuberculosis), notified during the year, the number admitted to hospital, and the number of deaths :—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	1
" Influenzal Pneumonia	19	7	2
" Primary Pneumonia	110	85	10
" Polio-encephalitis	1	1	—
" Polio-myelitis	1	1	—
" Rheumatism	25	16	—
Anthrax	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	7	7	—
Chicken-pox	294	25	—
Continued Fever	1	1	—
Diphtheria	229	228	8
Dysentery	32	20	—
Erysipelas	54	38	2
Food Poisoning or Suspected Food Poisoning	31	—	—
Infective Enteritis or Summer Diarrhoea	42	37	5
Malaria	2	1	—
*Measles	6	1	11
Membranous Croup	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	13	12	—
Puerperal Fever	21	20	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	44	40	—
Scarlet Fever	195	167	—
Smallpox	—	—	—
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	5	3	—
*Whooping Cough	104	23	3

*Notifiable as from 1st October, 1938.

The following table summarises the cases of all notifiable diseases notified in the years 1928 to 1938 :—

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATION CERTIFICATES.
(UNCORRECTED FOR ERRORS IN DIAGNOSIS.)

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Influenzal Pneumonia	135	40	97	66	102	35	33	29	67	19
" Primary Pneumonia	247	168	243	184	157	155	99	92	116	110
" Polio-encephalitis	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
" Polio-myelitis	1	1	2	2	3	6	2	1	4	1
" Rheumatism	52	43	37	21	37	41	18	29	24	25
Anthrax	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	6	3	5	9	6	3	7	3	5	7
Chicken-pox	382	515	555	291	364	333	365	285	239	294
Continued Fever	3	2	4	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	311	366	254	194	277	245	203	215	214	229
Dysentery	—	—	2	5	1	1	11	8	56	32
Erysipelas	69	74	67	60	66	66	50	50	56	54
Food Poisoning or Suspected Food Poisoning	—	—	—	(a) 11	17	45	63	44	30	31
Infective Enteritis or Summer Diarrhoea	63	30	40	103	67	70	81	71	56	42
Malaria	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	5	3	2
Measles (b)	210	1790	541	1414	103	—	—	—	—	6
Membranous Croup	6	7	6	6	—	1	2	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	15	18	22	21	19	11	14	16	13
Puerperal Fever	4	5	8	7	12	12	14	13	23	21
" Pyrexia	42	37	32	31	53	36	27	42	40	44
Scarlet Fever	323	356	379	286	396	437	267	261	233	195
Smallpox	3	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Total	335	284	311	289	270	284	242	217	262	247
Pulmonary	242	196	218	213	203	199	186	163	220	205
Other Forms	93	88	93	76	67	85	56	54	42	42
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	19	10	9	4	6	9	7	7	11	5
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 104

(a) First Year of Notification.

(b) Not notifiable between 19th March, 1933 and 1st October, 1938.

(c) Notifiable as from 1st October, 1938.

The appended tables furnish analyses of (A) the notified cases of infectious disease according to age and sex, and (B) certain selected infectious diseases according to sex and ward of the Borough.

NOTIFICATIONS.

A.—SEX-AGE DISTRIBUTION.

	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.
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	1 2	2 2	1 2
Primary Pneumonia ...	1 2	6 4	2 1	1 2	— 2	8 5	1 —	3 1	10 13	5 5	21 9	3 5
Polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rheumatism ...	—	—	—	—	1 1	5 5	9 2	1 1	—	—	—	—
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	3 4	12 7	10 17	11 6	14 19	74 67	12 20	5 4	2 6	—	—	1
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria ...	5 1	8 4	13 10	10 13	16 18	40 38	14 6	3 6	3 17	1 2	— 1	—
Dysentery ...	1 2	—	6	—	2 1	3 3	2	— 2	2 5	— 2	1	—
Erysipelas ...	—	1 1	—	—	—	—	—	— 1	9 5	2 8	10 8	2 7
Food Poisoning or Suspected Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	2	— 1	—	—	3 4	7 4	6 1	— 3
Infective Enteritis or Summer Diarrhoea ...	11 11	5 6	3 4	1	— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
*Measles ...	1	1	— 1	1 1	— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Membranous Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 1	— 18	— 2	—	—
Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 4	— 35	— 5	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	2	2 1	8 7	6 10	8 10	34 43	11 6	— 11	12 11	4 4	3 2	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid or Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	— 3	—	1	—
*Whooping Cough ...	8 9	6 9	8 4	9 12	3 8	9 19	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Notifiable as from 1st October, 1938.

B.—WARD DISTRIBUTION.

	Queen's Park.		Harrow Road.		Maida Vale.		Town.	Church.	West-bourne.	Lancaster Gate.		Hyde Park.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.		M.	F.		
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup	6	12	28	25	20	18	7	10	27	28	—	2	1	1	3	2
Typhoid and Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas ...	4	1	4	8	1	8	3	2	4	6	3	2	2	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia—Acute Influenzal	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	—	—	1	—
Acute Primary...	3	4	15	15	7	10	6	1	12	9	11	8	3	1	2	1
Puerperal Fever ...	—	1	—	6	—	2	—	4	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—
Pyrexia ...	—	2	—	8	—	6	—	5	—	5	—	10	—	3	—	5
Scarlet Fever ...	6	16	26	34	16	11	2	2	13	7	16	25	5	3	2	2

Hospital Accommodation.—The restriction, which was in force at the beginning of the year, on the admission of cases of scarlet fever, measles and dysentery to the infectious diseases hospitals of the London County Council was removed on the 16th May, 1938.

A supply of anti-streptococcal (scarlet fever) serum is now provided by the Council for the use of patients suffering from Scarlet Fever who are unable to obtain it through the National Health Insurance Scheme or through other sources, and are not in a position to pay for it. During the year 2 phials of serum, each of 10 c.c., were supplied.

SCARLET FEVER.

During 1938 there were 195 cases of scarlet fever notified. The sex-age distribution of these cases is shown in Table A above.

Of the 195 cases, 167 were removed to Isolation Hospitals. The remaining cases were treated at home, proper facilities being available for isolation and treatment. No death from this disease occurred during the year.

Seasonal Prevalence.—The following table shows the number of cases notified in each four-weekly period during 1938.

NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER.

FOUR-WEEKLY PERIODS.

	Period No. 1.	Period No. 2.	Period No. 3.	Period No. 4.	Period No. 5.	Period No. 6.	Period No. 7.	Period No. 8.	Period No. 9.	Period No. 10.	Period No. 11.	Period No. 12.	Period No. 13.	Totals.
LONDON	605	703	767	719	732	709	646	537	382	625	703	680	513	8,321
PADDINGTON	11	11	12	21	20	33	16	11	8	18	9	12	13	195
<i>Wards—</i>														
Queen's Park	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	22
Harrow Road	2	2	3	8	12	12	8	2	1	2	—	4	4	60
Maida Vale	3	1	2	3	2	2	3	3	—	4	—	2	2	27
Town	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Church	1	2	1	1	1	4	—	2	—	2	2	3	1	20
Westbourne	—	4	4	5	2	11	2	—	1	6	4	—	2	41
Lancaster Gate, West	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	8
Lancaster Gate, East...	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	7
Hyde Park	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	6

DIPHTHERIA.

(INCLUDING MEMBRANOUS CROUP.)

During 1938 there were 229 cases of diphtheria notified, and none of membranous croup. The sex-age distribution of these cases is shown in Table A on page 17.

Two hundred and twenty-eight patients were removed to Isolation Hospitals; the remaining case was treated at home, proper facilities being available for isolation and treatment. Eight deaths from this disease occurred during 1938, 2 of the deaths being those of children under the age of 5 years.

Comparison with previous years is as follows :—

1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 deaths.
1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 ..
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 ..
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 ..
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 ..
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 ..
1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 ..
1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ..
1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 ..
1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 ..

Seasonal Prevalence.—The following table shows the number of cases notified in each four-weekly period during 1938 :—

NOTIFICATIONS OF DIPHTHERIA.

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	705	736	655	591	539	492	566	534	528	562	607	638	581	7,734
PADDINGTON	31	31	30	14	21	13	10	14	6	10	9	24	16	229
<i>Wards—</i>														
Queen's Park	2	2	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	2	3	2	1	18
Harrow Road	5	7	11	3	3	—	1	2	3	2	1	8	7	53
Maida Vale	5	6	8	2	4	3	1	—	—	1	—	6	2	38
Town	2	2	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	17
Church	10	9	4	3	5	1	2	6	2	4	3	5	1	55
Westbourne	6	5	4	1	6	4	4	4	1	1	—	1	2	39
Lancaster Gate, West	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lancaster Gate, East	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hyde Park	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5

Diphtheria Carriers.—There is a clinic for diphtheria carriers held at St. Mary's Hospital, to which 8 cases were referred by the Public Health Department during the year.

Anti-Diphtheritic Serum.—This is supplied to medical practitioners on request for the use of patients resident in the Borough who are too poor to obtain such serum privately. During the year 18 phials of 8,000 units, 1 phial of 500 units, and 16 phials of 100 units were distributed.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—A clinic was inaugurated in 1933 for the immunisation of children against diphtheria, and is at present held at the Welfare Centre, 283a, Harrow Road, in charge of the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare (Dr. Emslie).

Towards the end of 1934 the Council, after consultation with local representatives of the medical profession, decided to introduce a scheme for enlisting the services of private medical practitioners in the work of diphtheria immunisation. The scheme provides for payment to a practitioner for immunising treatment given to any child between the ages of one year and twelve years whose parent or guardian cannot reasonably be expected to afford a private fee for such treatment. All Schick testing for the purpose of ascertaining whether a child is susceptible to diphtheria is done by the Medical Officer of the Council's diphtheria immunisation clinic at the Welfare Centre, 283a, Harrow Road. During the year the scheme was amended to provide for the payment to a medical practitioner of a fee of 2s. 6d. for each injection given and for the provision of the necessary material free of charge. In the case of a child sent to the clinic for a pre-immunisation test, the result of which is negative, a fee of 2s. 6d. only is payable. The practitioner is responsible for any subsequent medical attention that may be necessary.

The sending of a birthday card to each child in the Borough on its attaining the age of one year, incorporating information for the parents as to the advantages of immunisation, has been continued, together with the distribution of leaflets through the schools and the exhibition of posters at the Council's establishments and on the street orderly bins. The co-operation of the majority of the local chemists was also secured in the distribution of leaflets to selected customers.

Dr. Emslie's report on the work carried out at the Clinic during the year is as follows :—

"The numbers for 1938 show a slight increase, but it is disappointing that such a small proportion of parents seek protection for their children. None of the children have had serious indisposition after the injections and the results have been satisfactory."

CASES FULLY INOCULATED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SCHEME.

Year.	Under 5 years of age.	Over 5 years of age.	Total.
1933	16	18	34
1934	77	148	225
1935	161 (*95)	245 (*181)	406 (*276)
1936	96 (*57)	106 (*72)	202 (*129)
1937	145 (*51)	56 (*29)	201 (*80)
1938	171 (*63)	76 (*46)	247 (*109)
	666 (*266)	649 (*328)	1,315 (*594)

* Private medical practitioners' cases, included in totals.

1938.

NUMBER OF SCHICK TESTS.

	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	Pseudo- Positive.	Pseudo- Negative.	Unknown result.	TOTAL.	Fully Inocu- lated.	Partly Inocu- lated.	No. of Inocs. given.
Ordinary Clinic ...	39	35	—	—	6	80	138	129	622
Private Practitioners ...	8	1	—	—	1	10	109	123	591
Totals	47	36	—	—	7	90	247	252	1,213

NUMBER OF SCHICK RE-TESTS.

	Positive.		Negative.		Pseudo-Positive.		Pseudo-Negative.		Unknown Result.	TOTAL.
	After First Re-test.	After Further Re-test.	After First Re-test.	After Further Re-test.	After First Re-test.	After Further Re-test.	After First Re-test.	After Further Re-test.		
Ordinary Clinic	8	—	134	4	—	—	—	—	8	157
Private Practitioners	8	—	105	4	—	—	—	—	7	124
Totals ...	16	—	239	8	—	—	—	—	15	281

The numbers "Fully Inoculated" come under the following age groups:—

	Ordinary Clinic.	Private Practitioners.
6 to 12 months	3	—
1 year to 5 years	105	63
5 years to 10 years	19	34
10 years to 15 years	7	12
15 years and upwards	4	—
	} 138	} 109

Ten children received immunisation treatment at the Orphanage of Mercy, Randolph Gardens, during the year.

In October, 1936, a Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic was opened at St. Mary's Hospital. Dr. A. B. Porteous, the Medical Officer in charge of the Clinic reports that three children and one adult received treatment during the year 1938.

SMALLPOX.

No case of this disease was notified during the year, but a number of persons who had been exposed to risk of infection from cases occurring outside the Borough were kept under observation until all danger of their developing the disease was over.

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

VACCINATION.

There are two vaccination districts in the Borough, one consisting of the Paddington Hospital, for which the Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. J. Gill, acts as Public Vaccinator, and Dr. F. A. Bryning as Deputy Public Vaccinator, and the other of the rest of the Borough, the Public Vaccinator being Dr. E. R. Emslie, and the Deputy Public Vaccinator, Dr. E. D. Fenwick.

The Vaccination Officer is Mr. T. E. Rainger, who was appointed to that position in 1931. The appointment is a part-time one, Mr. Rainger also holding a position on the clerical staff of the Public Health Department.

The latest return available as to the state of vaccination in the Borough is for the year 1937. This shows that 54.24 per cent. of the children whose births were registered during that year were successfully vaccinated, and that 19.76 per cent. were exempted on production of statutory declarations of conscientious objection. Insusceptibility, removals, deaths, postponement by medical certificate and not traced, account for the remaining 25.98 per cent.

During the year 1938, no vaccinations were performed in the Paddington Hospital. In the rest of the Borough, 726 infants under one year of age, and 31 persons over that age were successfully vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator, by whom also 17 persons were re-vaccinated who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.

Of children born in the Borough and those transferred from other districts the total number vaccinated by Public Vaccinators and other Medical Practitioners was 1,407; and the total number of statutory declarations of conscientious objection received from Paddington and other districts was 396.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year 1938 for non-compliance with the provisions of the Vaccination Acts.

CHICKEN-POX.

Chicken-pox has been notifiable in Paddington since November 28th, 1922, but the sections of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, dealing with disinfection, exposure to infection, etc., are not in force as regards this disease.

During 1938, 294 certificates were received from medical practitioners. In addition 193 cases were reported from other sources, making a total of 487 for the year.

Chicken-pox is not usually nursed in an institution, but 25 cases received institutional treatment for various reasons.

TYPHOID FEVER AND CONTINUED FEVER.

Five cases of typhoid fever and one case of continued fever were notified in 1938.

In cases 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 the patients by notifying them as having continued fever.

Four of the cases received hospital treatment.

No death from typhoid fever occurred during the year.

MEASLES.

By virtue of The County of London (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations, 1938, measles became notifiable as from the 1st October, 1938, except in the following circumstances:—

- (a) where to the knowledge of the medical practitioner a case of measles has occurred in the house and has been notified within the two months immediately preceding the date on which he first became aware of the disease in the case he is attending;
- (b) where the case is being treated in a hospital for infectious diseases; or
- (c) in the case of a person suffering from measles admitted as a patient into a hospital belonging to the County Council, if at the time of his admission a copy of a certificate to that effect has been sent by a district medical officer of health to the County Council.

The order enables local authorities to "take such steps as are necessary or desirable for investigating the source of infection, for preventing the spread of infection, and for the removing of conditions favourable to infection."

From the 1st October until the end of the year 6 cases of measles were notified in pursuance of these Regulations.

There were, during the year under review, 1,118 cases brought to the knowledge of the Department by means of reports from schools, parents, etc. In the following table these cases, together with the notified cases, are distributed among the various wards of the Borough in four-weekly periods.

1938.

MEASLES.

REPORTED 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	126	160	163	252	175	85	29	15	4	2	3	7	3	1024
<i>Wards—</i>														
Queen's Park	11	28	17	23	15	8	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	108
Harrow Road	37	34	29	47	71	29	5	2	—	—	1	3	1	259
Maida Vale	31	47	22	23	5	9	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	143
Town	2	14	4	22	6	6	5	5	2	—	—	1	—	67
Church	15	16	42	58	26	17	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	181
Westbourne	24	10	38	66	39	15	9	2	1	1	—	—	—	205
Lancaster Gate, West	2	1	6	7	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Lancaster Gate, East	2	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11
Hyde Park	2	9	2	4	4	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	26

Eleven deaths from measles occurred during the year.

The Women Sanitary Inspectors visit cases of measles with few exceptions and arrange, where necessary, for the attendance of the District Nurses.

The cases requiring nursing assistance during the year numbered 25 under 5 years of age and 13 over 5 years of age. The number of visits paid by the nurses was 288 and 143 to each group respectively.

Seventy-four cases received treatment in hospital.

GERMAN MEASLES.

This disease is not notifiable in Paddington, but in the course of the year 201 cases came to the knowledge of the Department through various sources of information.

Nineteen patients received treatment in hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This disease is notifiable in London under Section 192 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, the London County Council having by resolution made this section applicable to the disease.

Thirteen notifications relating to cases of purulent eye-discharge of the new-born were received during 1938. All the patients recovered without any impairment of vision.

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 discharge, 4 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 the onset of the more severe form of the disease.

No case was referred to the District Nursing Association during the year.

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

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were 21 cases of puerperal fever notified during 1938, 20 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 London County Council are usually sent to the North-Western Hospital, Hampstead, where a special ward is set aside for these cases and special medical and nursing staffs are provided. Excellent accommodation is also available at Queen Charlotte's Isolation Hospital, Hammersmith.

No death from the disease was recorded during the year.

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 44 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, 40 of which occurred within or were removed to institutions.

In January, 1936, Mr. Douglas H. MacLeod, F.R.C.S., was appointed consultant for cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia. No request for his assistance was made to the Council during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.

Fifty-four cases were notified, 38 of which occurred within or were removed to hospitals.

Two deaths from the disease were recorded during the year.

ACUTE POLIO-MYELITIS.

One case of this disease, otherwise known as Infantile Paralysis, was notified, and received treatment in hospital. 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.

One case of this disease, somewhat similar in its nature to the last-mentioned, was notified, and received hospital treatment.

ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No case of this disease was notified, but one death was recorded during the year.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Seven cases of this disease were notified, and treated in hospital. There were no deaths from this disease.

MALARIA.

Two cases of this disease were notified, one being treated in hospital.

ACUTE PRIMARY PNEUMONIA, ACUTE INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA.

One hundred and ten cases of acute primary pneumonia were notified in 1938, as compared with 116 in 1937. Of the 110 cases, 85 were nursed in institutions. Nineteen cases of acute influenzal pneumonia were notified, as compared with 67 in 1937. Of the 19 cases, 7 were nursed in institutions.

Fifty-eight cases of pneumonia of both kinds received nursing attention at home under the auspices of the Council's scheme for district nursing, 1,933 visits being paid.

ANTHRAX.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

This 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 and were extended to 31st March, 1930, from which date the disease, under further Regulations, became permanently notifiable in the Borough.

During 1938, 25 cases of acute rheumatism were notified. This figure compares with 24 cases in 1937, 29 cases in 1936, 18 cases in 1935, 41 cases in 1934, 37 cases in 1933, 21 cases in 1932, and 37 cases in 1931.

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 were 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.

Owing to the fact that the number of attendances of Paddington children had decreased considerably, the Council in June, 1937, decided to make, as from the 1st October, 1937, a quarterly grant to the Hospital on the basis of £50 per annum, instead of £100, as formerly.

In May, 1938, the Secretary of the Hospital gave notice to the Council that the Rheumatism Supervisory Centre would be closed at the end of the year, as the number of children who attended did not justify the cost of the establishment. Facilities, however, exist in the out-patient department of the hospital, and elsewhere, for the necessary supervision of children requiring to be examined.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL RHEUMATISM SUPERVISORY CENTRE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1938 BY REGINALD MILLER, M.D., F.R.C.P., PHYSICIAN-IN-CHARGE.

During the year 1938 the Centre held 45 sessions. New cases from the Borough numbered only 4, although 25 cases of acute (juvenile) rheumatism were notified during the year. The total number of attendances by Paddington children amounted to 94. The Women Sanitary Inspectors paid 254 visits and reported faulty housing conditions when found.

With the small number of Paddington cases now being admitted to the Centre it was decided to close the Centre to new cases on 31st December, 1938. The supervision of old cases is being maintained and earlier cases are being followed up as far as possible.

The diminution in the number of Paddington cases is partly due to the fact that cases of juvenile rheumatism notified in the Borough have not of recent years attended the Centre. A more welcome cause for the falling-off in the number of cases is, it is hoped, the diminution in frequency and severity of juvenile rheumatism in the Borough. Attention has been called to this in my reports for the last few years, and if the Centre has contributed to this improvement all the work undertaken in connection with it since it was first opened in October, 1926, has been well worth while.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. Mary Davies, who has assisted me in the work of the Centre for the last eleven years.

INFECTIVE ENTERITIS.

This disease is notifiable in 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. It was extended in 1929 for a further period of three years. In 1932 the disease was made permanently notifiable.

Forty-two cases of the disease were notified during the year.

The number of deaths under the age of 5 years was 26, as compared with 24 in 1937, 31 in 1936, 22 in 1935, 44 in 1934, 33 in 1933, and 103 in 1932. Thirty-seven patients received treatment in various hospitals.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis of all kinds is notifiable, and particulars of the number of notification certificates received during the year 1938 are set out below.

The number of certificates received, and the number of cases on the register serve only imperfectly to show the amount of tuberculosis in the Borough. It is possible for a case to be notified in more than one Borough or District, and many of the cases that are taken off the register as "lost sight of" have probably not removed out of the Borough. Several of these cases are, in fact, subsequently traced and restored to the register. The annual number of deaths, therefore, would appear to be the most reliable guide at the present time as to the prevalence of tuberculosis.

In 1938 there were 70 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 11 deaths from other tuberculous diseases, making a total of 81 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis.

MORTALITY DURING 1938.

Age periods.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	Total.
Pulmonary, Males	—	—	—	—	8	8	8	6	7	5	42
.. Females	—	—	—	—	5	9	4	5	—	5	28
Non-Pulmonary, Males ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4
.. Females	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	7

Ten persons dying from tuberculosis during the year were not formally notified, this number being equal to 12.3 per cent. of the total tuberculosis deaths recorded. In all cases where it appeared necessary, inquiries were made as to the reason for the absence of notification.

The numbers of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during recent years were as follow :—

1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
1937	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	81

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications on Form A received during the year 1938.

Age periods.	Formal Notifications.												Total Notifications.
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis.												
	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	Total (all ages).	
Pulmonary, Males	—	2	1	1	8	19	25	17	14	12	6	105	203
.. Females	1	—	2	2	11	19	36	15	8	2	4	100	183
Non-pulmonary, Males ...	—	3	3	2	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	16	16
.. Females	—	2	8	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	3	26	33

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS COMING TO KNOWLEDGE OTHERWISE THAN BY FORMAL
NOTIFICATION.

Age periods.	0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	Total.
Pulmonary, Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	7
.. Females ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	5
Non-pulmonary, Males	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
.. Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

The sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases were obtained is stated below :—

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns { From local Registrars	6	2
{ Transferable deaths from Registrar-General	1	—
Posthumous notifications	1	—
" Transfers " from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	4	1

The number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year, and the number of cases removed from the Register, are shown in the following table :—

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

	Pulmonary.			Non-pulmonary.			Total cases.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining, at the 31st December, 1938, on the Register of Notifications	288	264	552	196	142	338	890
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification	8	—	8	—	—	—	8
2. Recovery from the disease	3	9	12	13	16	29	41
3. Death (all causes)	37	28	65	2	7	9	74
4. Otherwise (" Transferred," " Lost sight of," etc.)	61	67	128	30	26	56	184

Of the patients who removed from the Borough during 1938, the new addresses were obtainable in 100 instances, and particulars of the cases were transmitted to the medical officers of health of the respective districts.

In 1938, 8 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 1938 was 890 as compared with 923 at the close of the year 1937.

VISITS PAID TO HOMES OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.

By Council's Women Inspectors	827
By Tuberculosis Officers	490
By Dispensary Nurses—	
20, Talbot Road	3,087
St. Mary's Hospital	1,769
	6,173

In order to cover the cost of nursing cases of tuberculosis, the Council in May, 1937, increased the amount of their grant to the Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association from £25 to £40. During 1938, 15 patients were attended under this arrangement, the number of visits being 352.

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 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.

It has not been necessary, so far, to make use 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. Eleven sets were so supplied during 1938, and three sets were returned following the death or removal of the patients.

Shelters.—The Council possess four shelters, which, on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers, are lent to patients who are able to make use of them. No shelters were lent during the year, but one, lent in a previous year was still in use at the end of 1938.

Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.—By arrangement with various Hospitals patients recommended for this treatment are given refills at a cost to the Council of 10s. 6d. per refill. During 1938, 34 patients received 341 refills, the total cost amounting to £179 0s. 6d.

In two cases in which the financial circumstances of the patients warranted it, the Council paid the fares to hospital for the purpose of receiving artificial pneumothorax treatment.

Ultra Violet Light Treatment.—No applications were received during the year for the Council to bear financial responsibility for this form of treatment.

Gold Treatment.—The Council undertook financial responsibility for this form of treatment in one case, 14 injections being given at a cost of 3s. per injection.

Dental Treatment.—Dental treatment for tuberculous persons attending either of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries is provided at 20, Talbot Road, by the Committee of the Paddington Tuberculosis Dispensary, in return for a payment by the Council of the sum of £90 per annum. A Dental Surgeon is in attendance one half-day weekly.

Arrangements have also been made for the supply of dentures by the Dispensary Committee. In connection therewith 7 patients were provided with full dentures, and 3 with partial dentures. The total cost was £48 15s. 0d. Grants amounting to £41 12s. 0d. were made by the Council, the balance being contributed by the patients, approved societies, or other agencies.

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 1938.

Particulars of Patients.	Number of Attendances.	Number of Fillings.			Extraction Cases.				Dentures.				Number of Dressings.	Number for Advice.	Denture Visits.	Number of New Patients.
		Simple.	Root.	Number of Sealings.	Without Anaesthetic.	Local Administration.	Gas Administration.	Number of teeth extracted.	Upper.	Lower.	Re-models.	Repairs.				
Women ...	138	22	1	9	—	6	24	103	10	9	—	—	2	27	54	14
Children ...	71	28	1	2	—	3	13	30	—	—	—	—	5	23	—	5
Men ...	34	—	—	2	—	3	8	40	3	3	—	—	—	8	14	4
Total ...	243	50	2	13	—	12	45	173	13	12	—	—	7	58	68	23

Number of Sessions held—45.

Extra Nourishment.—In March, 1936, the Council decided to exercise their statutory powers to provide extra nourishment to necessitous tuberculous persons who are not in receipt of Public Assistance. The following Scheme was adopted and the approval of the Ministry of Health obtained thereto :—

SCHEME FOR THE PROVISION OF EXTRA NOURISHMENT BY THE BOROUGH COUNCIL.

1. The types of cases most suitable to be dealt with are :—
 - (a) Ex-Sanatorium cases, where the medical condition is such that a grant of extra nourishment is necessary to enable the patients to recover or maintain full working capacity.
 - (b) Patients, with prospects of ultimate arrest of the disease, who are awaiting admission to sanatorium.
2. No fixed scale of income to qualify for grant. Where a grant of extra nourishment is made, it should be a condition that the patient is not receiving public assistance and is not reasonably able to provide the cost of extra nourishment.
3. The quantity and type of the extra nourishment to be left to the discretion of the Tuberculosis Officers and Consultant Medical Officers.
4. Where the Tuberculosis Officers and Consultant Medical Officers consider that an immediate grant of extra nourishment is necessary, they will transmit a certificate to the Public Health Department, when an emergency order will be issued for a period sufficient to include the interval which will elapse before the next meeting of the Tuberculosis Care Committee. Extra nourishment supplied under this order to be used only by the person to whom it has been granted.

The Medical Officer of Health will be informed if there be

- (a) any change in income or address of any member of the family ;
 - (b) any assistance received from the Relieving Officer, Unemployment Assistance Board, or any other source.
5. The financial circumstances of all new cases will be considered by the Tuberculosis Care Committee together with all expiring cases requiring renewal. No grant to be made for a longer period than three months, without renewal of the recommendation by the Tuberculosis Officer or Consultant Medical Officer and reconsideration by the Tuberculosis Care Committee.

During the year 1938 the cost to the Council of grants made under the Scheme was approximately £211.

THE BOROUGH TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The constitution of the Tuberculosis Care Committee for the year 1938 was as follows :—

<i>Representing.</i>	
Paddington Borough Council	... .. Councillor Mrs. E. Settle.
"	... .. Councillor T. Turner.
"	... .. Councillor Mrs. R. M. Drury, J.P.
"	... .. Dr. G. E. Oates, Medical Officer of Health.
"	... .. Miss D. Newhall, Sanitary Inspector.
"	... .. Miss E. Z. Amor, Sanitary Inspector.
British Red Cross Society	... .. Miss A. V. Edden.
Charity Organisation Society	... .. Mrs. G. S. Warren.
"	... .. Miss A. Kenrick.
Insurance Committee	... .. Miss L. A. Parsell.
Invalid Children's Aid Association	... .. Miss L. C. Streatfeild.
London County Council	... .. Dr. R. H. Simpson (Divisional Medical Officer.)
"	... .. Miss M. St. Hill.
Paddington Tuberculosis Dispensary	... .. Dr. R. S. Walker (Tuberculosis Officer).
"	... .. Nurse C. Griffin.
"	... .. Nurse A. B. Munro.
"	... .. Miss C. Milner.
Paddington and St. Marylebone War Pensions Committee	... .. Mr. S. G. Last, J.P. (Chairman).
Kensal House School Care Committee	... .. Miss E. M. Kerr.
"	... .. Miss A. M. Bennett.
Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association	... .. Mrs. K. Urquhart.
Public Assistance Committee Area VI	... .. Dr. J. Green.
Panel Committee	... .. Dr. A. B. Porteous (Tuberculosis Officer).
St. Mary's Hospital	... .. Sister E. M. Phillips.
"	... .. Mrs. M. R. Carden.
Red Cross Emergency Fund	... .. Mrs. F. Turner.
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.

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.

Returning Showing the Work of the Dispensary during the year 1938 (continued).

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	628	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	23
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	114	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	29
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	4,486	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	118
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—		8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	379
(a) Personal	93		
(b) Other	232	10. Number of	
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	3,087	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	290
		(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	405
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above	—	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	184

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

This dispensary is voluntary, and was subsidised by a grant of £1,120 from the Paddington Borough Council during the financial year 1938/9.

Return Showing the Work of the Dispensary during the Year 1938.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.				Grand Total.	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	27	25	1	1	1	4	2	3	28	29	3	4	} 137	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	37	9	3		
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	} 48	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16	13	14		
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	4	} 126	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	53	22	17		
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ON Dispensary Register on 31st December :														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	66	60	6	6	12	28	10	13	78	88	16	19	} 201	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	189	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	14
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	52	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	9
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	2,153	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	14
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—		8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ...	111
(a) Personal ...	8		
(b) Other ...	84		
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	1,769	10. Number of	
		(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	93
		(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	144
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above ...	—	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	81

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The staff engaged in maternity and child welfare work consists of an Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, a Superintendent Health Visitor, 12 whole-time Health Visitors, one of whom also acts as Child Protection Visitor and one as Maternity Almoner, 6 part-time Visiting Medical Officers (one of whom acts as Dental Anaesthetist), 1 Visiting Dental Officer, 3 part-time Masseuses, 1 Clerk/Almoner, and 2 full-time and 1 part-time Clerical Assistants.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The duties of these officers are :—

- (1) To visit the homes of children from birth up to the age of 5 years 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 attend the maternity and infant consultations at the various Centres.

The home visiting work performed by the Health Visitors during the year is summarised in the appended table :—

HEALTH VISITING.			
First Visits to children under 1 year of age	...	...	1,538
Revisits	"	"	7,273
			8,811
Visits to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...		9,513
First visits to expectant mothers	...	...	1,308
Revisits	"	"	965
			2,273
Other Visits—			
Sickness (including Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Infantile Diarrhoea)	...	...	192
Miscellaneous (including ineffective calls)	...	...	13,580
			13,772

The total number of children on the Health Visitors' lists at the close of the year was 4,767.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The arrangement by which the Paddington School for Mothers provided accommodation for the various consultations with the aid of voluntary contributions and an annual grant from the Council was terminated on the 25th June, 1938, from which date the new Welfare Centre at No. 283a, Harrow Road was brought into use as headquarters and the old premises at No. 232, Harrow Road given up. The arrangements for the use of the branch centres were continued.

The formal opening of the new centre took place on the 8th December, 1938, when the chair was taken by His Worship the Mayor (Alderman H. H. Dawes, O.B.E., T.D., J.P.), accompanied by the Mayoress. The opening ceremony was performed by Lord Dawson of Penn, accompanied by Viscountess Dawson.

The following is a brief description of the Centres as at present :—

Main Welfare Centre, 283a, Harrow Road.

Ground Floor.—Waiting hall, 2 doctors' rooms, dental surgery and recovery room, light treatment room, massage room, weighing room and ante-natal waiting room.

First Floor.—Office accommodation for health visiting and clerical staff, and caretaker's quarters.

The building is centrally heated throughout.

Two Infant Consultations weekly.—Tuesday and Thursday, 2.0 p.m. Medical Officer, Dr. E. R. Emslie.

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

Two Maternity (Ante- and Post-Natal) Consultations weekly.—Wednesday, 2 p.m. Medical Officers. Mr. A. Gunn, F.R.C.S., and Dr. E. Dorothy Fenwick. Instruction in Maternal Hygiene (Ante- and Post-Natal), and in cutting out and making babies' clothes, together with a stall for the sale of babies' garments and woollies.

Area served :—South Paddington.

Two Consultative and Physical Treatment Consultations weekly. Tuesday and Thursday, 10 a.m. Medical Officer, Dr. R. Cove-Smith.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment and Massage are given at these consultations by Miss M. Denney, C.S.M.M.G., Miss M. Kent, C.S.M.M.G., and Miss E. M. Suffling, C.S.M.M.G.

Schick Testing and Diphtheria Immunisation Treatment weekly—Friday, 10 a.m. Medical Officer, Dr. E. R. Emslie.

“ Toddlers ” Clinic, weekly.—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Medical Officer, Dr. C. T. Potter.

Dental Clinic, weekly.—Monday, 10 a.m. Mr. P. A. Crow, L.D.S., R.C.S.

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.

Two Infant Consultations weekly.—Wednesday, 2 p.m. Medical Officer, Dr. E. R. Emslie. Friday 2 p.m. Medical Officer, Dr. Evelyn Maclagan.

Area served :—Church, Town and Hyde Park Wards.

Christ Church Parish Rooms, Queensborough Passage, Porchester Terrace, W. 2—Two large rooms, doctor's room and sales room warmed by electricity and coal fires.

One Infant Consultation weekly.—Monday, 2 p.m. Medical Officer, Dr. E. R. Emslie.

Area served :—Lancaster Gate East and West Wards and part of Westbourne Ward.

Congregational Institute, Third Avenue, Harrow Road, W.10.—Large room, doctor's room and sales room warmed by gas radiators and hot pipes. Large outer room for perambulators, etc.

Two Infant Consultations weekly.—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Medical Officer, Dr. E. Dorothy Fenwick. Friday, 2 p.m. Medical Officer, Dr. E. R. Emslie.

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

St. Simon's Parish Hall, Macroom Road, Saltram Crescent, W.9.—Large hall, doctor's room and weighing room warmed by gas radiators and gas fires.

Two Infant Consultations weekly.—Wednesday, 2 p.m. Medical Officer, Dr. C. T. Potter. Thursday, 2 p.m. Medical Officer, Dr. S. D. Adam.

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

One Maternity (Ante- and Post-natal) Consultation weekly.—Thursday, 10 a.m. Medical Officer, Dr. E. Dorothy Fenwick. Instruction in Maternal Hygiene (Ante- and Post-Natal), and in cutting out and making babies' clothes.

Area served :—North Paddington.

At each Infant Consultation Centre there is a stall for the sale of babies' woollies, etc.

Lectures on Health Topics are provided weekly at each Centre by the Health Visitors.

Co-operation with Personal Service League.—Grants of clothes for cases recommended by Health Visitors are received at the Welfare Centre, No. 283a, Harrow Road, W.9, for distribution.

Convalescent and Holiday Homes.—Mothers and children are sent to Convalescent and Holiday Homes on the recommendation of the Medical Officers of the Centres. Financial assistance is given in many cases by the Borough Council for nursing mothers and their babies (see also p. 40). In some other cases assistance is obtained from private sources.

CONSULTATION CENTRES : SUMMARY OF WORK FOR THE YEAR 1938.

INFANT CONSULTATIONS

	Harrow Road.		Third Avenue.		Macroon Road.		St. Mary's Terrace.		Queens-boro' Passage.	Totals.
	Tues.	Thurs.	Tues.	Fri.	Wed.	Thurs.	Wed.	Fri.	Mon.	
Number of Sessions	51	50	51	50	51	50	52	51	48	454
Number of Attendances	3,313	2,780	3,753	2,563	5,034	3,613	3,346	2,921	3,532	30,855
Average Attendance	65.0	55.6	73.6	51.3	98.7	72.3	64.3	57.3	73.6	67.9
Seen by Doctor	1,432	1,350	1,331	1,018	1,360	977	1,208	969	1,085	10,730
Average number seen by Doctor at each Session	28.1	27.0	26.1	20.4	26.7	19.5	23.2	19.0	22.6	23.6

The total number of children attending the consultations was 3,496, 1295 being under 1 year of age and 2,201 between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

	Harrow Road. *(2 sessions weekly)	Macroon Road. (1 session weekly)
Number of Sessions	89	51
Number of Attendances	1181	510
Number of Expectant or Recently Confined Mothers who Attended	515	193
Average Attendance per Session	13.3	10.0
Number of Cases Referred by Midwives in Private Practice	—	—

*from 5th April, 1938

Having regard to the increased number of women attending the ante- and post-natal maternity sessions it became necessary to hold an additional session from the 5th April, 1938, making three per week. It was also decided to engage a Senior Visiting Medical Officer for these consultations, and Mr. A. L. Gunn, F.R.C.S., was appointed and commenced duty on the 27th July.

Mr. Gunn's report is as follows :—

Since the ante-natal work was transferred to the new centre in Harrow Road, Dr. Fenwick and I have re-organised the ante-natal supervision with certain definite guiding principles in mind.

The early recognition and quick investigation of abnormalities is of primary importance. Obstetric abnormalities which cannot be corrected at once are referred without delay to the hospital which will have charge of the woman's confinement.

The dental department has been freely used. Other departments of the Council's health department have assisted in the care of women suffering from concurrent conditions.

Nutrition has demanded a good deal of attention and we have concentrated on this aspect of the subject. Malnutrition and anaemia have been very common. In the many cases in which we have been able to advise on dietetic matters, and to help by providing nourishment in necessitous cases, the improvement in the condition of the expectant mother has been remarkable. This is a valuable method of reducing maternal mortality and morbidity, and one for which the facilities of the Borough Council are particularly suited.

The work of the clinics has increased partly because of the need for adequate ante-natal care and partly as a result of happy co-operation with the medical staff of Paddington Hospital.

CONSULTATIVE AND PHYSICAL TREATMENT CENTRE.

Number of Sessions	103
Number of Attendances	4,054
Number of Cases	220 (of which 157 were new).
Average Attendance per Session	39.36
Classification of Cases—	
Artificial Sunlight only	67
Artificial Sunlight and Massage	78
Massage only	59
Dietetic only	16
Treatments given—	
Artificial Sunlight	2,520
Massage	2,387

The following report has been received from Dr. R. Cove-Smith on the work carried out at the Centre :—

By far the most significant episode of the year's work was the move made to the new premises of the Borough Health Centre at 283a, Harrow Road in June. Here, through the generosity of the Council new equipment has been installed with a Centrosol lamp capable of giving Ultra-Violet Light treatment to a dozen cases at a time instead of merely in twos and threes as heretofore, while a Duo-Therapy lamp is also available whereby individual treatments of Ultra-Violet Light, Radiant Heat and Infra Red Therapy can be given.

The more powerful lamp with its increased output and greater adaptability has already increased the scope of the work and there is every reason to suppose that this will grow as the possibilities of the treatment become more widely known.

One hundred and three sessions have been held, with an average attendance of 39 patients, and 220 cases have been treated (of which 157 were new). These cases have had the following types of treatment :—

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment	...	...	...	...	67
Ultra-Violet Light and Massage Treatment	...	...	...	...	78
Massage Treatment	...	...	...	...	59
Dietetic advice	...	...	...	...	16

and the total number of treatments given were :—

Ultra-Violet Light	...	...	...	...	...	2,520
Massage	...	...	...	...	...	2,387

TODDLERS' CLINIC.

Number of Sessions	...	...	...	...	51
Number of Cases	...	...	...	...	354 (of which 233 were new).
Number of Attendances	...	...	...	...	1,327
Average Attendance per Session	...	...	...	...	26

Dr. C. T. Potter's report for the year is as follows :—

"At the Toddlers' Clinic provision is made for the medical examination of children of pre-school age. Any abnormalities are noted and if treatment is necessary the cases are referred to their doctor or to hospital, or other departments of the Centre.

The abnormalities requiring attention included malnutrition, dyspepsia, anaemia, septic tonsils and adenoids, cervical adenitis, naso-pharyngeal catarrh, bronchitis, squint, errors of refraction, carious teeth, stomatitis, enuresis, catarrhal jaundice, nervous exhaustion and ties, knock-knee, flat-foot.

Many of these children were referred to other departments for massage and sunlight treatment, and convalescence arranged when necessary."

Dental Clinic.—Following upon the decision of the Council to institute a dental clinic in connection with the new welfare centre, Mr. P. A. Crow, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.), was appointed Visiting Dental Officer, and the first session was held on the 8th August. Dr. S. Denovan Adam acts as anaesthetist.

Details as to the work of the Clinic up to the end of the year are given below :—

	Nursing and Expectant Mothers.	Children.	Totals.
Patients examined	77	49	126
Number of teeth extracted	280	30	310
Administration of general anaesthetics	65	15	80
Number of fillings in temporary teeth	—	17	17
Number of fillings in permanent teeth	25	—	25

The following report has been received from Mr. Crow :—

"Statistics make dull reading, but it will be appreciated that after a longer period it should be possible to deduce interesting information from them. Suffice at present to note that of the number of patients presenting themselves for examination, not one adult was free from the need for treatment, and only three or four of the very youngest children had not developed caries or other dental ailment.

Owing to practical difficulties, not the least of which is the moving population of the Borough, it will always be difficult to assess improvement in the Dental Health of those residents enjoying the amenities of the Health Services. It is hoped, however, that after a few years the benefits of prophylactic treatment and advice will be felt, and that there will be relatively less 'destructive-cum-reparative' dentistry, and a greater proportion of more truly conservative work.

At present the extensive extractions and replacements so often required in an expectant mother are cited to her as an example of what can be avoided in her child; and as often as possible she is advised on matters of diet, retention of deciduous teeth, and so on. It is hoped to extend the scope of this preventive aspect of the work.

It is a pleasure to report the helpful co-operation of all concerned with the Dental Clinic, from Borough Administrators to the immediate assistants in the surgery. To the latter, Dr. Adam, Miss Newington, Miss Candler, and Miss Bathgate especial thanks are due, for being so much more than just efficient: for creating that atmosphere of kindness, quickly sensed by the patients, which will banish the traditional 'horror of dentistry' from this Dental Clinic."

Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital.—During the year 1938, 24 infants of mothers resident in Paddington attended the Infant Consultation Centre. The average number of attendances per infant was 31.

During 1938 there were received into the Hospital for confinement 135 women from Paddington, and 239 Paddington women were delivered in their own homes by midwives from the Hospital. The average attendance of these patients at the Ante-natal Clinic was approximately 8.

St. Mary's Hospital.—There is no Infant Consultation Centre at this Hospital, but in addition to the ordinary ante-natal consultations one is specially held each week for women who have booked beds in the Borough Council's Maternity Wards at the Hospital. The number of attendances at that Clinic during the year was 1,518 by 181 women. No definite figures are available as to the number of Paddington women who attended the ordinary ante-natal consultations but the number of confinements attended by the Hospital extern staff in the Borough was 55 and presumably all of these received examination and advice there.

Maternity Nursing.—The arrangements whereby the Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association provided 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 was terminated on the 31st March, 1938, when the domiciliary midwifery service provided by the London County Council under the Midwives Act, 1936, came into operation.

The number of confinements attended by the nursing staff up to the 31st March was 16, the number of visits being 357. The figures for 1937 were 63 and 1,260 respectively.

Maternity Wards.—The agreement with the Board of Management of St. Mary's Hospital by which a suite of wards containing 14 beds was available for patients accepted for admission by the Borough Council expired on the 31st March, 1938. In view of the increased facilities for expectant mothers then existing in other institutions, and of the fact that on an average only two-thirds of the beds had latterly been occupied, it was decided to enter into a new agreement from the 1st April, 1938, for the reservation of a ward of six beds on the same terms as previously, viz., 9s. per day for each bed, whether occupied or not, for a further period of four years, subject to the whole matter being again considered at the end of the third year. Any additional beds which may be needed are available at the same rate.

The following scale has been adopted by the Council for the assessment of cases for admission to the maternity ward, subject to such variation as the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee deem necessary or desirable, having regard to any special circumstances :—

Number in family.	NET WEEKLY INCOME after deducting rent, furniture and fares, not exceeding :—							
	s. d. 20 0	s. d. 25 0	s. d. 30 0	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 40 0	s. d. 45 0	s. d. 50 0	
2	25 0	27 6	30 0	35 0	50 0	60 0	70 0	
3	22 6	25 0	27 6	30 0	35 0	50 0	60 0	
4	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30 0	35 0	50 0	
5	20 0	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30 0	35 0	
6	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30 0	
7	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	

Note.—Assessments are made in accordance with the above where only one maternity benefit is expected. Where there is no maternity benefit a reduction will be made, but where two are payable an increase of the scale is made where deemed necessary.

The duties of Maternity Wards Almoner are carried out by Miss Hill, one of the Council's Health Visiting staff.

During the year, 191 women were delivered in the wards. Three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. There were 7 stillbirths, and 2 deaths within 10 days of birth.

Midwifery Service.—The arrangements with the Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association were terminated on the 31st March, 1938, on the coming into operation of the London County Council domiciliary midwifery service. Up to that date the Association's midwifery staff attended 15 cases.

Maternity Consultations.—Mr. Douglas H. MacLeod, F.R.C.S., continued to act as obstetric consultant. Five requests for his services were received during the year.

Maternity Outfits.—Supplies of Maternity Outfits have been made available for confinement at home of necessitous women. In some instances the total cost (4s. 6d.) has been repaid by the recipient, but grants have been made in most cases by the appropriate Committee towards the cost.

Home Helps.—During the year Home Helps were provided in 64 cases, 46 being attended by Casual Home Helps selected from the Council's panel and the remaining 18 by the Council's Full Time Home Help who commenced duty on the 14th February. The services of an additional Full Time Home Help were found to be advisable and she began work on the 28th December.

In addition, provision was made in three cases for carrying out the domestic washing of expectant or recently confined mothers.

In every instance financial assistance was given towards the cost, each case being assessed on its merits.

The duties of Home Helps are as follow :—

1. To act under the direct supervision of the Superintendent Health Visitor or her Deputy.

2. To be at hand at the time of labour and confinement and at the onset of labour to immediately summon the Doctor or Midwife; to see that the patient's room is clean and everything in readiness for the arrival of the Doctor or Midwife. The Home Help is not responsible for the confinement itself, nor must she interfere in any way with the instructions of the Doctor or Midwife.

3. After the confinement, to remove all soiled linen from the patient's room, and to care for her generally, especially as regards cleanliness and food.

4. To see that the infant is properly fed and cared for, and, if possible, put to sleep in a separate cot.

5. To wash and dry the labour clothes as soon as possible, and to keep the ordinary clothes washed in the usual way; to get meals and tidy the house as the patient would, were she not for the time laid aside.

6. To care for any other children there may be, and see that school children attend punctually, and are clean and tidy.

7. Should the Home Help in any way come into contact with a case of infectious disease, either in her own home, the home of the patient, or elsewhere, she must at once report the matter to the Medical Officer of Health.

8. On the day following the confinement, the Home Help must notify the Medical Officer of Health that she has commenced her duties.

9. Any conduct on the part of the Home Help which is contrary to the interests of the person she is helping, may lead to her name being removed from the list of Home Helps, and render her liable to forfeit the payment due to her.

Contraceptive Advice.—In 1934, the Council made arrangements with the North Kensington Women's Welfare Centre for the giving of contraceptive advice to expectant and nursing mothers who are married and who are already in attendance at a maternity and child welfare centre of the Council, such advice to be given only in cases where another pregnancy would be detrimental to health. The recommendations of the medical officers of the Centres are submitted to the appropriate Sub-Committee and grants of the cost of the advice (10s.) are made. During the year 42 necessitous women were referred to the Centre, but only 28 attended.

Councillors Lady Bonham Carter and Mrs. Pain were elected as the Council's representatives on the Committee of the North Kensington Women's Welfare Centre.

X-ray Examinations.—Arrangements are in force with the Paddington Tuberculosis Dispensary for the use of their facilities for X-ray examinations of expectant mothers and of children attending the Ante-natal and Welfare Centres. 9 examinations were made during the year, 4 being of expectant mothers and 5 of children, the fee for the former cases being 15s. and for the latter 7s. 6d. per patient.

Unmarried Mothers and Their Children.—With a view to securing closer supervision of unmarried mothers in the early days of motherhood and, where desirable, affording facilities for breast feeding of their infants, the co-operation of the Paddington and St. Marylebone Ladies' Association for Rescue and Preventive Work has been enlisted and the Council make grants to the Association towards the cost of detaining in their Homes for varying periods such unmarried mothers and their babies. There was no request for assistance during the year.

Care of Children.—Arrangements are made, where necessary, for the care of children whilst their mothers are in hospital for confinement, etc. During the year 7 children were accommodated in Beauchamp Lodge Emergency Home and 9 were temporarily placed in the charge of foster mothers, free or at a reduced charge according to circumstances. The cost to the Council was £15 13s. 0d.

PROVISION OF EXTRA NOURISHMENT FOR NECESSITOUS MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

During the year consideration was given to cases of children for whom grants of extra nourishment were authorised who did not continue in regular attendance at the Welfare Centre, and in order to secure that such children should receive proper medical supervision it was decided to amend the scheme by the inclusion of a requirement that any child in receipt of a grant should attend one of the Council's welfare centres at least once a month or that a report from a private doctor be submitted.

The term "nursing mother" is construed as "a mother who has given birth to a living or still-born child within a year."

A copy of the present scheme is given below.

SCHEME FOR GRANTS OF NOURISHMENT.

1. The supply of nourishment at less than cost price shall be limited to necessitous applicants being :—
 - (a) Expectant mothers after the third month of pregnancy ;
 - (b) Nursing mothers ; or
 - (c) Children under the age of five years, not being educated in schools recognised by the Board of Education ;

and it shall be a condition of the issue of a supply of nourishment for a child at less than cost price that the child shall attend one of the Council's Welfare Centres not less often than once a month, or that a report on the child from a private doctor be submitted, or that these conditions be specially waived by the "Grants" Committee.

2. On the receipt of an application for the supply of nourishment at less than cost price, a visit shall be made to the home of the applicant by one of the Council's Health Visitors and a periodical report on the home conditions, health of children, etc., shall be made for the information of the Committee when considering renewal.

3. Where deemed necessary the income of the applicant's family shall be verified by the Investigation Officer.

4. The "Grants" Committee—being a Sub-Committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee—shall meet as frequently as circumstances warrant but not less than once a month. All applications for supply of nourishment at less than cost price shall be reserved for consideration by the "Grants" Committee, and, except as hereafter provided, no supply shall be granted until the application has been considered by the "Grants" Committee.

5. In considering an application for a supply of nourishment at less than cost price the "Grants" Committee shall adhere to the scale of incomes set out in the Schedule appended to this Scheme, but where the "Grants" Committee are of opinion that strict adherence to the scale would deprive any mother or child of a supply of nourishment really necessary on grounds of health, the Committee may take into consideration any other facts of the case, and make their decision accordingly.

6. The Medical Officer of Health may authorise the issue of an Emergency Order for the requisite supply for a period sufficient to include the interval which will elapse before the next meeting of the "Grants" Committee.

7. Orders for the supply of nourishment shall be in the prescribed form and no payment for any such supply shall be made except upon production of the receipt of supply signed by the recipient.

8. The name of any purveyor of milk who has been convicted of any breach of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, or of an offence against the law as regards adulteration, etc., shall be reported to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, who will decide whether further orders shall be placed with such purveyor of milk. Samples shall be taken periodically of the milk supplied under any order issued under this Scheme.

9. Stock books showing orders for the disposal of all forms of dried milk and of other preparations of milk shall be kept by the Public Health Department, and stock shall be taken monthly at each Welfare Centre which acts as a distributing centre.

10. No grants shall be made to families in receipt of Public Assistance.

11. "Pasteurised" milk shall be supplied to recipients of ordinary milk grants, provided that the medical officers engaged at the welfare centres shall be authorised, in special cases, to recommend the supply of "Tuberculin Tested" milk.

12. Where the medical officer of a welfare centre considers that any mother or child attending is in urgent need of cod liver oil, vitamin preparation or other ancillary food and the family is already on grant from the Council, a free grant may be made. Further, if the family be not at the time in receipt of a grant but their economic circumstances appear to be such that in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Centre the food cannot be afforded, a grant may be made free of cost. In the latter cases, however, records of such emergency free grants shall be submitted to the Maternity and Child Welfare (Grants) Sub-Committee for approval.

SCALE.

Number in family.	FREE. If total income (less rent) is under	HALF-PRICE. If total income (less rent) is under
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 EXTRA NOURISHMENT GRANTS DURING 1938.

(1937 figures in brackets.)

The total number of cases considered by the "Grants" Sub-Committee during the year was 6,578 (3,883), of which 1,393 (987) represented new applications. These latter were dealt with as follows :—

Number of New Applications.	Granted.	Refused, withdrawn or referred to Public Assistance Committee.
1,393 (987)	1,215 (854)	178 (133)

The expenditure incurred during the year in connection with the issue of grants of fresh and dried milks, butter, eggs, ancillary foods, medicines, etc., amounted to £3,648 10s. 6d. (£1,697 17s. 8d.)

The reception into the Borough of a large number of migratory necessitous families, referred to in previous Reports, would appear to persist.

Seven hundred and fifty-two families hitherto unknown to the Department applied for grants during the year, as compared with four hundred and twenty-two in 1937.

CONVALESCENCE.

On the 26th November, 1936, the Council approved the reservation of a bed at Mayfield (Sussex) Convalescent Home at a cost of £80 per annum, which was increased to £90 per annum from the 1st April, 1938. Eighteen mothers with their babies were sent for convalescence during the year.

The home was closed at the end of the year, the National Association of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres having found it impossible to continue on a satisfactory financial basis.

In addition, fifteen mothers with their babies, and two children without their mothers, were referred to other homes at a nett cost to the Council of £33 9s. 6d., the payments by patients totalling £4 8s. 6d.

In 41 instances the Council made grants towards the cost of children convalesced by the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

A grant of £15 in aid of the funds of the local branch of the Invalid Children's Aid Association was made.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During the year [four maternal [deaths were enquired into by Dr. E. R. Emslie, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, and reports thereon forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Miss M. A. MacLean continues to act in the dual office of Health Visitor and Child Protection Visitor, her duties in the latter respect occupying three-fourths of her time.

In addition, other Health Visitors act as occasion requires and the Medical Officer of Health, the Assistant Medical Officer (M.C.W.) and two of the Male Sanitary Inspectors are also authorised to exercise the powers and duties of Child Protection Visitors for special purposes.

During the year 1938, 992 visits and inspections were made, 44 new registrations of foster-mothers were recorded, 102 new children were received and 4 children were removed—3 to hospital and 1 elsewhere. Two deaths were reported.

At the close of the year, the Register contained the names of 92 persons who were receiving children for reward. These persons had charge of 128 children.

DAY NURSERIES.

There are three Day Nurseries in the Borough, viz. :—

- The Queen's Park Day Nursery, 66, Lancefield Street ;
- The Paddington Day Nursery, 21, Howley Place ; and
- The Westbourne Day Nursery, St. John's House, Great Western Road.

The two former provide accommodation for 25 and 45 children, respectively, and are managed by voluntary bodies. The Scheme made by the Minister of Health under Section 101 (6) of the Local Government Act, 1929, provides for the annual payment of contributions from the Council, to the Queen's Park Day Nursery £252, and to the Paddington Day Nursery £377. Supplemental contributions of £75 and £213 respectively, were made in respect of the financial year 1938/9. The premises of the Queen's Park Day Nursery at 66, Lancefield Street are owned by the Council.

The Westbourne Day Nursery is under the control of the Council and provides accommodation for 70 children. The charges for admission per child are 8d. per whole day ; 5d. per half-day, including Saturday ; 6d. per day or 4d. per half-day for two or more in same family.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	" Westbourne."		" Queen's Park."		" Paddington."	
	Full days.	Satur-days.	Full days.	Satur-days.	Full days.	Satur-days.
Days open	252	50	246	48	254	51
Attendances	12,518	1,335	5,499	228	8,447	953
Average attendance	50	27	22	5	33	19
New Children	92		18		20	

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Measles	7	16	20
German Measles	22	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	3	3
Chicken Pox	26	—	3
Scarlet Fever	15	—	—

Queen's Park Day Nursery was closed from the 9th to the 25th April on account of Measles.

Dr. Emslie reports as follows :—

WESTBOURNE DAY NURSERY.

" Apart from outbreaks of infectious disease the health of the children has been on the whole satisfactory, especially as it must be remembered that most of them come from the poorest homes.

We had an outbreak of German Measles in February, and a simultaneous outbreak of Measles and Scarlet Fever in May and June. Two of the children were very seriously ill at this time, but recovered well. We had several cases of Chickenpox in August and September, and we had one or two cases of Acute Enteritis throughout the year, but no outbreak.

The inoculation of the children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough has been continued and the response has been very satisfactory.

The demand for places in the Nursery continues to be far greater than the number of vacancies. The mothers are very appreciative on the whole, and the Nursery solves some serious economic problems as well as giving some delicate children a better chance than they would otherwise have."

Matron's report for the year is as follows :—

" 1938 has been a quiet year at the Nursery. The Nursery is increasing in popularity and we have to send a number of applicants for vacancies away every week.

There has been no change in the staff, but three of our probationers finished training during the year and are in private posts.

The examination results have been good; we have had no failures and several of the girls obtained good marks. On 6th January, 1939, we had our first practical examination; two of the nurses took it and we had three visitors from the 'Eagles' Nest' to take it with them. The examiner was pleased with the standard of training, and both girls passed with credit.

The large front nursery was painted in June and looks very pretty indeed with its white cots, pink furniture and bonny babies.

We put the children into woolly suits for the winter, rose pink for the Tweenies and green for the Toddlers. These were all knitted by the Staff and have been a great success, as the children have been warm and tidy through all the cold days.

Christmas was a happy time. The Children's Party, greatly helped by the gift of a Christmas Tree complete with toys from the Paddington Bowling and Sports Club, by gay bags of sweets from Mrs. Bromage and Dr. De Swiet as Father Christmas.

The Mothers' Party was lively and most enjoyable. Mrs. Christie gave a marvellous supper and came to help entertain.

The Nurses' Party on 18th December was a great success. We had no refusals to our invitations and one couple came from as far away as Coventry.

We have several new friends this year, and especially I would like to thank 'Ann Towers,' of Weldon's publications, through whose interest we have had several parcels of toys and a steady supply of cotton reels, which are most valuable as teaching toys for the bigger children.

Although we have had more toys given this year, we are still very short and would be most grateful for gifts of new or good second-hand toys for our large family.

For those who wish to see the Nursery the best times to see the children are from 10.30 to 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 to 4 p.m."

THE LONDON PUBLIC MEDICAL SERVICE.

The London Public Medical Service provides for the dependants of insured persons and others of similar income, medical treatment and continuity of advice from their own family doctor.

Those interested should apply for entrance forms to their own doctor, or to the Secretary of the London Public Medical Service, at 17, Russell Square, W.C.1.

ADMINISTRATION.

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT.

A complete list of the Staff of the Department appears on pages 4 and 5. The following changes and additions occurred during the year.

Senior Visiting Medical Officer, Welfare Centre.—Mr. A. L. Gunn, F.R.C.S.(Edin.), was appointed by the Council on the 30th June as Senior Visiting Medical Officer for ante-natal and post-natal consultations.

Visiting Dental Officer, Welfare Centre.—Mr. P. A. Crow, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.), was appointed by the Council on the 28th May.

Dental Anaesthetist, Welfare Centre.—Dr. S. Denovan Adam was appointed by the Council on the 27th October, 1938.

Health Visitors.—Miss F. E. Stammers resigned on the 20th September in consequence of having reached the age limit of 65 years, and Miss H. S. Beattie, Miss F. Fox, and Miss A. M. A. Johnston also resigned their appointments. Miss M. M. B. Bathgate, Miss A. S. Anderson, Miss E. M. Candler, and Miss J. Dowson were appointed to fill the vacancies thus created.

Clerks.—Mr. I. D. Clarke, Junior Clerk (Class 5), resigned his appointment, and Mr. R. S. Welch was appointed by the Council on the 5th May to fill the vacancy.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Visiting.—Visits of enquiry into cases of infectious disease numbered 3,935. This figure excludes visits in connection with tuberculosis, puerperal fever and pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum and infective enteritis, which are recorded elsewhere in this report.

The removals to hospitals and other institutions for various diseases other than tuberculosis numbered 733.

In connection with the arrangement between the Council and the Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association, 298 patients (comprising 250 under and 48 over 5 years of age) were visited in their homes by the nurses of the Association. The visits paid to each group were 2,460 and 681 respectively.

Disinfection.—The rooms disinfected after infectious disease numbered 757.

The weight of bedding, etc., removed for disinfection at the Wood Lane Disinfection Station, under the agreement with the Kensington Borough Council, amounted to approximately 20 tons.

Four hundred and fifty-three library books were disinfected.

Schools.—A total of 2,070 notices relating to cases of infectious disease was despatched to the Head Teachers of the various schools attended by patients or their "contacts," 451 of such notices referring to cases of measles and chicken-pox, and the remainder to cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever and other notifiable diseases. In addition, 235 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 Royal Institute of Public Health, 23, Queen Square, W.C.1, for the bacteriological examination, at the expense of the Council, of specimens sent by medical practitioners from Paddington patients suspected to be suffering from infectious disease.

All specimens are collected at the Town Hall and transmitted to the Institute by special messenger. The results are generally available the next morning, and are telephoned to the medical practitioners 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 during 1938 were as follows :—

Disease suspected.	Number of Examinations.	Number of Positive Results.
Diphtheria	966	69
Tuberculosis	395	28
Typhoid Fever	7	1
Scarlet Fever	102	56
Dysentery	8	—
Food Poisoning	8	3

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

During the year 28 existing drains were tested and found water-tight, and 110 defective drains were wholly or partly reconstructed.

RECONSTRUCTION PLANS.

Two hundred and fifty-eight plans were submitted for drainage works in existing buildings. In connection therewith 420 letters were despatched.

No summonses were issued for failure to supply plans.

COMBINED DRAINAGE.

Orders were made under Section 38 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, with respect to new drainage systems to which the following groups of buildings were to be connected :—

Bathurst Mews, Nos. 18; 19 and 20; Nos. 61 and 62.

Westbourne Terrace, Nos. 79 and 81; Nos. 103 and 105.

Chester Place, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Burlington Mews West, Nos. 17 and 19.

Hereford Mews, Nos. 7 and 8.

Frederick Close, Nos. 1 and 1a.

Sussex Gardens, Nos. 35, 37 and 39.

Brook Mews North, Nos. 24 and 24a; Nos. 27 and 28.

Sussex Gardens, No. 73; and Westbourne Street, No. 11.

Craven Road, No. 31; and Brook Mews North, No. 18.

Lancaster Street, Nos. 14 and 14a.

Hyde Park Gardens Mews, Nos. 14 and 14a.

Præd Street, Nos. 37 and 39.

Westbourne Terrace, No. 42; and Gloucester Mews, No. 42.

New cinema and car park or building situate on the south side of Harrow Road, on the sites of premises formerly numbered and known as Nos. 25 to 49 (odd, inclusive) Harrow Road, and certain properties at the rear in Irongate Wharf Road.

New block of shops and residential flats over, or building, situate on the south-west side of Maida Vale, and on the sites previously numbered and known as Nos. 229 to 237 (odd, inclusive), Maida Vale.

New block of shops with flats over, or building, situate on the south side of Harrow Road, and on the sites of premises formerly numbered and known as Nos. 53, 55, 57; and the Salvation Army Hall, Harrow Road; and Nos. 25-31 (odd, inclusive); and the petrol filling station, Irongate Wharf Road.

Four new houses with garage, or building, situate on the south-west side of Sussex Square, on the sites of the premises formerly numbered and known as Nos. 23, 24 and 25, Sussex Square; No. 9, Bathurst Street; and Nos. 2 and 3, Sussex Mews West.

Block of residential flats and underground garage, or building, situate on the north side of Bayswater Road, and on the sites of premises formerly numbered and known as Nos. 100-103, Lancaster Gate, Porchester Place, Nos. 19 and 19a.

Block of flats, two residential houses, garages with flats over, or building, situate on the north-west side of Gloucester Square, and on the sites of premises formerly numbered and known as Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, Gloucester Square, and Nos. 24 and 25, Radnor Mews.

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

SEWER CONNECTIONS.

In 1938, 19 sewer connections were reconstructed, either partially or wholly, 18 on the application of the owners of the properties concerned and 1 following an Order made by the Council under Section 40 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

WATER SUPPLY.

Eighteen certificates under Section 95 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, were issued.

The Metropolitan Water Board reported 11 cases of discontinuance of water supply for non-payment of rates. Three of the premises were unoccupied. In the remaining cases the water supply was subsequently restored.

MORTUARY.

Four hundred and seventy-six bodies were deposited at the Mortuary, inquests being held on 372 of that number. Three hundred post-mortem examinations were made.

TRADE NUISANCES.

Forty-two complaints were received during the year, those relating to manure numbering 6.

REMOVAL OF MANURE.

Section 94 (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, empowers the local authority to give notice requiring the periodical removal of manure from stables, etc. With a view to the prevention of an increase in flies as well as of other nuisances arising from accumulation of manure, it has been the practice of the Council for some years past to require stable refuse to be removed twice weekly during the months of May to September, public notice of such requirement being given by means of posters displayed in the various Mews in the Borough. Very little difficulty is experienced in securing compliance with the notice.

RAG AND BONE DEALERS.

In December, 1938, there were 19 rag and bone dealers in the Borough.

SMOKE CONTROL.

During 1938, 7 trade premises were kept under observation for the detection of smoke emitted so as to be a nuisance. These premises were watched on 18 occasions, occupying 9½ hours.

Smoke of all descriptions was noted during 3½ hours, "black" smoke being observed for one minute.

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

CANAL BOATS.

Part X (Sections 249-258) of the Public Health Act, 1936, relates to Canal Boats, the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, having been repealed.

By virtue of the Local Government Board Regulations of 17th May, 1878, the Paddington Borough Council is one of the Registration Authorities for the Regents and Grand Junction Canals, now the Grand Union Canal. The Medical Officer of Health is the Examining Officer for the purposes of the Regulations.

Mr. V. L. Ronchetti acted as Canal Boats Inspector during the year.

The following report for the year 1938 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.

Notices Issued.

Written Intimations	621
Statutory Notices :—	
Verminous rooms	57
Additional taps	35
Other matters	372
Bye-law Notices	1,216

Items of Dilapidation for which Letters were sent to the Owners (Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936).

Wall-plaster broken, bulging, or defective	308
Matchboarding defective	6
Wall-paper loose	23
Skirting defective	15
Doors defective or missing	38
Locks defective	54
Ceiling plaster defective	154
Ceiling paper loose	34
Floors broken or badly worn	216
Stoves defective (including fire tiles burnt away, bars broken or missing, oven plates burnt through, oven doors defective or missing, plates broken or missing)	162
Stove settings defective	6
Flues defective	22
Hearths defective	18
Chimney-pieces loose or defective (including jambs, frieze, or mantel broken, loose, or missing)	31
Cupboard doors defective or missing and shelves missing	3
Window-sashes defective (including sash or sash-bars broken, rotten or defective, beads missing or defective, putties defective)	305
Window-frames loose or defective (including oak sills worn or rotten)	115
Window-glass broken	242
Copper brickwork defective, furnace pan leaky, furnace door missing or defective, setting defective, flue smoky or defective	52
Steps to front entrance or area defective	28
Railing to area or area steps defective	6
Guard rails to addition roofs defective, broken or rotten	9
Rubbish or refuse in yard, washhouse, vault, area, under-basement, etc.	10
Vault doors missing or defective	11

Bye-law 17 of the Bye-laws made by the London County Council with respect to lodging-houses (*i.e.*, houses intended or used for occupation by the working-classes and let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family), requires every owner of a lodging-house to provide and maintain for the use of each family by whom any part of the house is occupied, and so far as is practicable on the storey or one of the storeys in which are situate the rooms or lodgings in the separate occupation of the family—

- (a) Water-closet accommodation ;
- (b) Accommodation for the washing of clothes ;
- (c) Accommodation for the storage of food in a reasonably cool position with proper ventilation from the external air wherever practicable, and with protection from dust and flies ;
- (d) Accommodation for the preparation and cooking of food ;

and, where reasonably necessary, and so far as practicable, the owner shall provide separate accommodation as specified in (a), (b), (c) and (d) for each such family.

For the present, however, this Bye-law is applicable only to a house which is decontrolled throughout.

During the year steps continued to be taken to enforce the Bye-law in the case of every decontrolled tenement house which came under the notice of the sanitary inspectors in the ordinary course of their duties, and special attention was devoted to certain areas. Notices were served with respect to 33 premises. In addition, wherever there appeared to be any likelihood of an empty house being re-let in separate tenements to persons of the working classes, a letter was sent to the owner calling attention to the Bye-law.

Annual Cleansing.—1,071 registered tenement houses were inspected during the year and notices were served for the cleansing and other work found to be necessary.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two common lodging houses in Kilburn Lane and one (Cecil House) in Harrow Road. The number of beds for which each is licensed is as follows :—

268 and 270, Kilburn Lane : 60 beds for men.

272, 274 and 276, Kilburn Lane : 105 beds for men.

Cecil House, 179, Harrow Road : 65 beds for women and children.

During the year 63 inspections (including 7 night inspections) were made by the two Sanitary Inspectors responsible for the supervision of these houses.

A census, taken at midnight on 11th/12th February, showed the number of beds occupied at each common lodging house as follows :—

268 and 270, Kilburn Lane	23
272, 274 and 276, Kilburn Lane	40
Cecil House, 179, Harrow Road	37

Three deaths occurred among the occupants during the year. No cases of infectious disease were notified.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920-1933.

Seven applications for certificates were made, all of which were granted ; in 1 instance a certificate that the necessary repairs had been carried out to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority was subsequently issued.

In several instances the attention of owners was called to the fact that rent books did not contain the particulars required by the Acts, and in 10 cases legal proceedings were instituted, the results of which are shown on page 64.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

A record of the inspections made, and the defects found and remedied, are shown in the subjoined table :—

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories with mechanical power	289	3	—
Factories without mechanical power	367	3	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	34	—	—
Total	690	6	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	31	46	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	1	—	1	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7) {	insufficient	1	—	—
	unsuitable or defective	3	6	—
	not separate for sexes	2	2	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
Total	38	54	1	—

At the end of 1937 there were 861 premises on the Register. During 1938, 96 premises were removed from the Register and 62 added, making the total at the end of the year 765.

The Department reported to the Home Office 2 cases in which the prescribed abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, was not displayed, and received from that Office notice of 10 workshops, 3 of which were already known to the Department.

Homework (Outworkers).—Local employers of outworkers sent in 13 lists in February and 11 in August. These lists contained 233 names and addresses of which 208 were forwarded to other districts. From other districts 271 addresses within the Borough were received.

No instances were discovered during the year of outwork being carried on in unwholesome premises (Section 108).

Supervision.—There were during the year 690 inspections, comprising 289 of factories, 367 of workshops and 34 of workplaces.

There were 40 nuisances or defects found upon registered premises, nearly all of which were remedied during the year, the majority being remedied on verbal request. The defects found are shown in the above Table.

The Home Office forwarded 7 complaints, which comprised :—

Sanitary conveniences not separate for sexes	1
Other offences	6

Bakehouses.—During the year 1 level bakehouse was closed, the total number on the Register at the end of the year being 69. The number of level bakehouses was 31 and of underground 39.

The bakehouses were inspected on 333 occasions during the year.

Rag Flock.—Little, if any, rag flock is used in the Borough, and no samples were taken during the year.

The inspection of shop premises in the Borough is carried out by Mr. A. C. Harrison, one of the Meat and Food Inspectors.

SHOPS ACTS.

The following particulars relate to work carried out under the Shops Acts during the year :—

First inspections	110
Re-inspections	1,939
Exemption certificates as regards sanitary conveniences applied for ...	8
" " granted	8

The following contraventions of the Acts were discovered during the year :—

Insufficient sanitary conveniences	3
Sanitary conveniences unventilated	15
" " improperly sealed from lobbies	11
Absence of lobbies to sanitary conveniences	18
Water-closet walls and ceilings defective or dirty	32
" pans defective or dirty	13
" windows defective	5
" doors defective	22
" fittings defective	37
Absence of indicators to water-closet doors... ..	31
" lighting to water-closets	50
Reasonable temperature not maintained	40
Insufficient ventilation	18

In the course of his inspections, the Inspector also discovered the following defects :—

Premises dilapidated or dirty... ..	128
Drains choked	13
Fresh air inlet connections to drains defective	3
Inspection chamber covers defective	2
Internal gully traps uncovered	4
Flues defective	1
Waste-pipes of sinks untrapped	10
" " defective	23
Yard pavings defective	2
Dustbins defective	42
Accumulations of rubbish	26

No legal proceedings were necessary during the year.

HOUSING.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

CLEARANCE AND RE-DEVELOPMENT.

During the year clearance or compulsory purchase orders were confirmed by the Minister of Health as follows :—

CHIPPENHAM AND RODBOROUGH MEWS (45 houses).

Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed subject to the following modifications :—

Reference Number 70 will be excluded from the Order and from the Clearance Area. If the Council desire to acquire the building, of which the property included under Reference Number 70 forms part, it will be open to them to consider its acquisition under Section 27 of the Act.

Reference Numbers 12, 56, 58, 65 and 67 will remain in the Order as properties to which the proviso to Section 40 (2) of the Act applies.

FOSCOTE MEWS (9 houses).

Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed without modification.

JONSON MEWS (48 houses).

Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed subject to the modification that Reference Numbers 12, 13 and 14, Jonson Mews will be excluded from the Order and from the Clearance Area, leaving it to the Council, if they desire to acquire the site of these properties, to proceed under Section 27 of the Act.

The Minister also directed that a payment under Section 42 of the Act shall be made in respect of Reference Numbers 17, Alfred Road and 28, Waverley Road.

OLIVER MEWS (11 houses.)

Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed subject to the modification that Reference Numbers 4 and 8 will remain in the Order as properties to which the proviso to Section 40 (2) of the Act applies.

RAINSFORD STREET (23 houses).

Clearance Order confirmed without modification.

RANDOLPH MEWS (26 houses).

Clearance Order confirmed subject to the following modifications :—

Reference Numbers 20 and 21 will be excluded from the Order but not from the Clearance Area as being properties demolished. The Minister also directed that a payment under Section 42 of the Act should be made in respect of Reference Numbers 1 and 5.

RICHMOND MEWS (14 houses).

Clearance Order confirmed subject to the modification that Reference Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12 will be excluded from the Order and from the Clearance Area. The Minister stated that Reference Numbers 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 will be excluded in view of the Council's willingness to accept the owner's proposals for dealing with them. The Minister also directed that a payment under Section 42 of the Act be made in respect of Reference Numbers 9 and 10.

RICHMOND MEWS WEST (22 houses).

Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed subject to the modifications that Reference Numbers 14 and 15 and the portion of Reference Number 19 shown coloured pink on the map referred to in the Order will remain in the Order as properties to which the proviso to Section 40 (2) of the Act applies.

Clearance or compulsory purchase orders confirmed by the Minister previous to 1938 :—

CLEARANCE ORDER.

ARTESIAN ROAD (4 houses).

TITCHBORNE ROW (12 houses).

COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS.

BURLINGTON MEWS WEST (24 houses).

BURLINGTON MEWS EAST (12 houses).

Area dealt with by arrangement with owners.

CARLTON MEWS.

Following the Council's declaration of a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of Nos. 1 to 11 (cons.), Carlton Mews and No. 46a, Woodfield Road, a Public Inquiry was held at the Town Hall on the 18th October, 1937. With the consent of the Minister of Health's Inspector the Inquiry was adjourned *sine die* in order that the Council could examine proposals submitted by the owners. The Council subsequently passed the following resolutions :—

- (a) That, pursuant to Section 31 of the Housing Act, 1936, joint application be made by the Council in conjunction with the owners of Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, Carlton Mews for the substitution of a Clearance Order in place of the proposed Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of those premises.
- (b) That the Council do accept the offer of Mr. J. B. Harris to dedicate as part of the highway known as Great Western Road the land in advance of the front door steps and areas of Nos. 13 to 27 (odd), Great Western Road, without payment by the Council.
- (c) That no objection shall be raised by the Council to the stopping up of that part of Carlton Mews situate to the south-east of a line drawn from the boundary dividing Nos. 11 and 13, Great Western Road to the boundary dividing Nos. 5 and 6, Carlton Mews.
- (d) That the application to the Minister of Health for confirmation of the Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Carlton Mews, and No. 46a, Woodfield Road, be withdrawn subject to closing orders being made in respect of the living accommodation at Nos. 1 to 5 (consecutive), Carlton Mews, and to an undertaking being given by the owner that when possession of the living accommodation at Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Carlton Mews has been obtained, he will forthwith demolish those parts of the building used for living accommodation.
- (e) That the Special Housing Committee be authorised to include in the Clearance Order relating to Nos. 6 to 11 (inclusive), Carlton Mews, such conditions as may be necessary to ensure the utilisation of the cleared site on a satisfactory basis; that the Common Seal be affixed to any necessary documents, and that the resolution of the Council of 28th January, 1937, be varied accordingly.

Clearance Area dealt with during the year.

FALCONER MEWS.

This area, comprising Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Falconer Mews, together with a building in the rear of No. 165, Canterbury Road, was declared to be a clearance area on the 5th May, 1938. The buildings are of the ordinary mews type and partly surround a court, which is a cul-de-sac entered from the south side of Canterbury Road. Eighteen persons will be displaced from this area.

CLARENDON STREET RE-DEVELOPMENT AREA.

In last year's report reference was made to an area bounded by the rear boundaries of the properties in Harrow Road, the canal, the west side of Lord Hills Road and the north side of Bourne Terrace which the Council had declared to be a proposed Re-development Area. Section 35 of the Housing Act, 1936, provides that within six months after a local authority have passed such a resolution or within such extended period as the Minister of Health may allow, the authority shall prepare and submit to the Minister a re-development plan of the area. In view of negotiations which were proceeding with the Church authorities relative to St. Mary Magdalene's School premises it became necessary for application to be made to the Minister to extend the period in which the plan was to be submitted from six to twelve months. The plan was subsequently exhibited in the Council Chamber; notice published in the local Press that the plan had been prepared; where the plan could be inspected; the manner in which objections thereto could be made; and a notice to the like effect was served on every owner, lessee and occupier of land in the defined area and on all statutory undertakers owning apparatus in the area.

HOUSES UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

The following figures show the extent of the Council's operations during 1938:—

Number of basement rooms closed for human habitation	228
Number of basement rooms closed for sleeping purposes only	25
Number of dwelling-houses or parts of dwelling-houses closed for human habitation (other than basement rooms)	158
Number of persons displaced or who will be displaced as a result of the Council's operations	930
Number of displaced persons re-housed on London County Council Housing Estates	328
Number of displaced persons re-housed on Paddington Borough Council Estates	200

A number of displaced persons have found accommodation through their own efforts, while others are awaiting suitable vacancies on London County Council Estates.

In lieu of making closing orders the Council, in 30 instances, after consultation with owners, accepted undertakings from them as empowered by Section 11 (3) of the Housing Act, 1936. Such undertakings possess the advantage of expediting procedure, whilst securing the closure of the parts of the premises to which they refer as effectively as though closing orders had been made.

Thirty-four closing orders were determined or undertakings cancelled during the year and 65 other premises made fit for human habitation without recourse to formal proceedings under the Housing Act. A summary of the major works executed in connection with these premises is given below:—

MEWS DWELLINGS.

Baths fitted	9
Ceilings raised	25
Ceilings repaired	65
Chimney stacks pointed	9
Dampness remedied	19
Dormer windows provided	77
Drain fresh-air-inlets repaired	18
Dustbins provided	2
Firegrates repaired	15
Fire escapes provided	2
Floors repaired and strengthened	53
Food cupboards provided	40
Garages fireproofed	46
Gutters repaired	2
" renewed	4
Landings and passages lighted and ventilated	12
Permanent ventilation to rooms provided	41
Rain-water-pipes repaired	1
Roofs repaired	14
Sashcords renewed	7
Sinks renewed	5
Skylights repaired	1
" enlarged	1
Soil pipes repaired	1
Stables separated from habitable rooms	2
Staircases reconstructed	14
" repaired	13
" lighted and ventilated	22
" handrails provided	28
Walls pointed	21
" reconstructed or repaired (external)	13
" repaired (interior)	63
" plastered	18
Washing accommodation provided	16
Waste pipes repaired	2
Water-closets, solid partitions constructed	26
" ventilated approach provided	5
" ventilated	35
" lighted	14
" lobbies constructed	10
" lighted	3
" ventilated	3

Water supply from mains provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Windows enlarged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
" provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" raised to required height	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
BASEMENTS.									
Additional water supplies provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Areas enlarged, surfaces lowered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Area steps reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Areas and yards paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Concrete laid over site	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Damp-proof courses in walls provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Drains, re-laid, trapped, ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Floors lowered, new floors provided, floors reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Food cupboards provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Means of sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
New water-closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
New walls constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Obstructive buildings demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rooms cleansed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Sinks and baths provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Walls rendered in waterproof materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Windows enlarged, new windows provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

During the year over 841 inspections and 2,893 re-inspections of basement premises were made, also 263 inspections and 1,855 re-inspections of mews dwellings.

TOWN PLANNING.

A condition of the London County Council's consent to the conversion and altering of premises is that the Borough Council must be satisfied as to the proposed user of basement rooms. During the year the London County Council referred to the Borough Council for examination a large number of applications of this nature, and as a result of the Council's observations permission was refused for certain basement rooms to be used for human habitation where the rooms did not conform to the statutes and regulations in force in the Borough.

COMPULSORY REPAIRS.

No notices were served during the year under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936. Four hundred and twelve communications were however sent to owners drawing attention to defects liable to be dealt with under this Section. In three hundred and fifty-nine instances these communications resulted in the defects being remedied.

CERTIFICATES AS TO THE CONDITION OF HOUSES.

During the year eight certificates were issued under Section 51 of the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of the following houses :—

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Period of Certificate.</i>
14, Elnathan Mews	10 years.
29, Elnathan Mews	10 "
19, Elnathan Mews	10 "
30, Hethpool Street	10 "
8, Lanark Mews	10 "
8, Oxford Mews	10 "
3, Princes Mews	10 "
17, Shirland Mews	10 "

HOUSING ON LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ESTATES.

During the year 541 applications for housing accommodation were sent forward to the County Council, with a request that the applications be given preferential consideration in the allocation of accommodation on grounds of overcrowding, unhealthy conditions, medical and special hardship. Of this number 111 were offered, and accepted, suitable vacancies. A further 12 families were housed on applications submitted direct to the County Council.

Since April, 1920, 1,234 Paddington families have secured accommodation on London County Council estates on applications submitted by the Borough Council, and since September, 1930, 533 other families have been re-housed as a result of direct application to the County Council.

BOROUGH COUNCIL ACCOMMODATION ON LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ESTATES.

Agreements are in force between the Borough Council and the County Council whereby houses and flats are provided on County Council Estates for the re-housing of Paddington families. Under these agreements the Borough Council has a right to nominate the ingoing tenants, and in the case of the 1934 Agreement should a house or flat become vacant on an outlying estate for which no tenant is available the nomination can be transferred to a local estate, such as Wormholt or Old Oak, Hammersmith, to suit the convenience of those applicants who desire to live near the Borough.

Three hundred and eighty-six houses and flats have been provided to date as set out below. This number, however, is being augmented from month to month as displacements from unfit basements and clearance areas occur.

1927-28 AGREEMENTS.

(A contribution of £7 per annum is payable to the London County Council in respect of each dwelling.)

Wormholt Estate, Hammersmith	150
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1934 AGREEMENT.

(A contribution of £1 17s. 6d. per annum is payable to the London County Council in respect of each dwelling.)

Dibdin House, Maida Vale	30
Wormholt Estate, Hammersmith	63
Old Oak Estate, East Acton (adjoining Wormholt)	75
Walter House, Ossulston Estate, St. Pancras	1
Somerset Buildings, Churchway Estate, St. Pancras	1
Priestley House, St. Pancras	1
Leonard Day House, St. Pancras	2
Levita House, Ossulston Estate, St. Pancras	1
Seymour Buildings, Churchway Estate, St. Pancras	1
Chalton House, Ossulston Estate, St. Pancras	1
Becontree, Essex	2
Hanwell	17
Honor Oak, Deptford	1
Kennington Park, Lambeth	1
Loraine Place, Islington	5
Roehampton, Putney	2
St. Helier, Morden	3
Watling, Edgware	20
White Hart Lane, Tottenham	1
Berners House, Barnsbury Estate	1
Kenmore Park, Kenton	4
Castelnau Estate, Barnes	2
Whitfield House, St. Marylebone Housing Association, Limited	1
Total	236

During the year two vacancies occurred in the 150 houses on the Wormholt Estate (1927-28 Agreements), and five vacancies in the 236 houses provided under the 1934 Agreement. Altogether the Agreements entered into by the Borough Council have resulted in 477 families obtaining improved housing conditions.

On the 27th October, 1938, the Council agreed to continue the 1934 Agreement with the London County Council on a revised basis of contribution of £4 10s. 0d. per dwelling a year, to take effect from the 1st January, 1939.

BOROUGH COUNCIL ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

Artesian House, Artesian Road	8 flats
Brindley House, Brindley Road	8 flats
Dudley House, North Wharf Road	50 flats
8, Warrington Crescent (non-working class)	6 flats
30, Westbourne Square (non-working class)	4 flats

The flats at Dudley House were completed ready for occupation on the 1st September, 1938, and tenants selected from families displaced as a result of the Council's operations under the Housing Act, 1936, are being re-housed therein. The accommodation consists of fifteen four-roomed flats, twenty-five three-roomed flats, and ten two-roomed flats, and will provide accommodation for some 232 persons.

SCHEMES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Chippenham and Rodborough Mews, and Woodfield Crescent.

It is proposed to erect fifty-four flats on this site. The accommodation will comprise sixteen four-roomed flats, twenty-one three-roomed flats, thirteen two-roomed flats, and four one-roomed flats. The accommodation will house some 235 persons.

Clarendon Street Redevelopment Area.

A scheme to erect several hundred working-class flats on this site is at present under consideration.

ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED IN THE BOROUGH BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Dibdin House.

A block of 160 flats at the Carlton Vale end of Maida Vale was completed for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England during the year. The entire scheme provides for 233 flats. The completed portion has been erected in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Acts, 1930-1936, under which subsidies from the Government and the London County Council are obtainable. The selected tenants were nominated by the London County Council and were drawn from persons displaced in Paddington and adjoining Boroughs in connection with operations under the Housing Act. Thirty displaced families from Paddington secured accommodation.

Siddons House.

Following an agreement with the Council under which the Grand Junction Company, Limited, were to provide accommodation in the vicinity for persons displaced from the Rainsford Street Clearance Area, a block of workmen's flats was erected on the sites of Nos. 53, 55 and 57, Harrow Road, the Salvation Army Hall, Nos. 25, 27, 29 and 31, Irongate Wharf Road and other adjoining land. The flats were completed ready for occupation by the 31st December, 1938, and eighteen families displaced by the operation of the Clearance Order were rehoused therein early in the New Year.

ABATEMENT OF OVERCROWDING.

The overcrowding survey undertaken by the Council in 1935 revealed the existence of 1,998 cases of overcrowding in 27,212 occupied working-class dwellings, a percentage of 7.34; 231 cases of new overcrowding have since been brought to notice. At the end of 1938 the known overcrowding in the Borough had been reduced to 887 cases, giving a percentage for the 27,212 occupied working-class dwellings of 3.25 per cent., or a reduction of 55 per cent. in the 1935 overcrowding figure. These figures, however, can only be considered as a means of showing the progress that is being made in abating overcrowding, as without a full survey of all the working-class dwellings in the Borough no information on the subject could be regarded as being strictly accurate.

Of the abated overcrowding, 104 families were accommodated on London County Council estates, while others secured adequate accommodation of a private nature, either by obtaining additional rooms in the same house or by removing to other premises. In many cases the overcrowding was abated by natural causes, such as a member of the family leaving home, etc.

It is hoped that the figure of 887 cases will be further considerably reduced during the next year when the flats now being erected at the White City, Hammersmith, become available for letting. These flats are conveniently situated for local workers, and it is understood that it is the intention of the County Council to allocate a considerable portion of the accommodation to Paddington. Three hundred applications from overcrowded families for accommodation on County Council estates have already been sent forward to the County Valuer, and it is anticipated that many of these families will be found suitable for accommodation at the White City.

It is expected also that many other families who for economic reasons, etc., are unable to live outside of the Borough will become decrowded by overflowing into the accommodation left vacant by removals to County Council estates.

Other factors which will have a strong bearing on the reduction of overcrowding in the Borough are:—

The proposed redevelopment of the Clarendon Street Area—an area showing 50 per cent. of overcrowding in 1935; the clearance and redevelopment of certain mews areas the subject of Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders; and the closure of unfit mews and basement dwellings.

Table No. 1 below shows the distribution of overcrowding according to Wards; and Table No. 2 the distribution of overcrowded families in relation to size of family and size of dwelling occupied.

TABLE No. 1.

Borough Wards.	Totals of Families.		Percentage Overcrowded.
	Overcrowded.	Number of Working-class Dwellings in 1935.	
Queen's Park	23	3,647	.63
Harrow Road	96	7,990	1.2
Maida Vale	87	3,335	2.6
Westbourne	168	5,363	3.13
Church	399	3,122	12.78
Town	75	1,778	4.21
Lancaster Gate West	4	332	1.2
Lancaster Gate East	8	369	2.16
Hyde Park	27	1,276	2.11
Total	887	27,212	3.25

TABLE No. 2.

Size of family ("equivalent number" of persons).	Size of dwelling occupied, in terms of the maximum "equivalent number" of persons permitted to occupy it without causing it to be overcrowded.																			Totals of families.	
	0*	$\frac{1}{2}$ *	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9		
1	1	2																			3
$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—																		—
2	—	—	—	5	16†																21
$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	9	21																30
3	—	—	—	6	15	5															26
$3\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	3	5	24	110														142
4	—	—	—	—	5	58	130	3													196
$4\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	2	16	64	3	—												85
5	—	—	—	—	1	13	60	—	6	6											86
$5\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	6	40	—	16	—	23										85
6	—	—	—	—	—	6	17	—	20	3	40	1									87
$6\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	1	9	7	8	1	—								35
7	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	5	1	5	4	1	—							24
$7\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	3	1	3	—	4						17
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	6	—	8	1	1	1					24
$8\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—				7
9	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	1	4	—	1			15
$9\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		2
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		2
TOTALS ...	1	2	—	23	65	137	438	7	64	18	88	7	21	1	6	6	—	2	1		887

* 0=a dwelling of 1 room under 50 square feet;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ =a dwelling of 1 room between 50 and 70 square feet.

†Families with insufficient accommodation to secure proper sex separation and for that reason overcrowded.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Premises and Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
No. 91, FERNHEAD ROAD. (Failure to insert in the rent-book a statement of the permitted number of persons for the dwelling-house to which the rent-book relates.) (Section 62.)	Defendant pleaded guilty, but no penalty inflicted; summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Magistrate expressed the hope that the liabilities of Landlords in regard to this and similar matters would be circulated through the Press.
No. 43, LANCEFIELD STREET. (Failure to insert statement, as No. 91, Fernhead Road.)	Defendant pleaded guilty, with result as above.
No. 190, GLOUCESTER TERRACE. (Failure to insert statement, as No. 91, Fernhead Road.)	Defendant pleaded guilty, with result as above, but also ordered to pay costs amounting to 10s. 0d.
No. 41, CORNWALL ROAD. (Causing or permitting the dwelling-house to become overcrowded.) (Section 59.)	Summons withdrawn.

HOUSING.

(MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLE)

1.— <i>Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.</i>	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	3,166
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	25,687
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(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-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	—
2.— <i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices.</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	No record
3.— <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.</i>	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	*412
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	359
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,948
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	2,001
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	411
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	34
	* Informal notices.
4.— <i>Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.</i>	
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	887
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	887
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	4,229½ units
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	120
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1,241
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	4,657½ units
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	3
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

FOOD SUPERVISION.

Slaughterhouses.—There is one slaughterhouse within the Borough, at 275, Edgware Road. Three hundred and twenty-two inspections were made during the year. The number of animals slaughtered was 2,868, comprising 200 bullocks and 2,668 sheep, an increase of 418 sheep as compared with 1937.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	200	—	—	2,668	—
Number inspected	200	—	—	2,668	—
<i>All diseases excepting Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	107	—	—	2,162	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	53.5	—	—	81.0	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.5	—	—	—	—

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—The purpose of this Act is to provide for the humane and painless slaughter of animals and for the licensing of slaughtermen. Licences are held by four slaughtermen who follow that occupation in the Borough.

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.

Unsound Food.—No legal proceedings were taken under section 180 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, in respect of unsound food.

Food Purveyors.—At the end of the year there were 999 purveyors of food in the Borough, classified as follows :—Butchers 66, Fishmongers 30, General 74, Grocers 149, Fried Fish 32, Refreshments 157, Confectioners 173, Greengrocers 96, Milk 133, Provision 89.

In addition to the above, there were at the end of 1938, 56 licensed Street Traders selling food within the borough, namely :—Fruit and Vegetables 39, Ice Cream 7, Light Refreshments 9, Fish 1. These, with the storage premises of some 20 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.

The number of visits of inspection paid to premises occupied by food purveyors was 4,873.

Section 187 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, provides that any premises (other than premises used as a club, hotel or restaurant) used or proposed to be used for the preparation, or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food intended for sale shall be registered by the owner or occupier, or intending occupier thereof with the sanitary authority. At the close of the year the Register contained the addresses of 92 premises.

Ice Cream.—There were 189 shops at which ice cream was known to be sold, comprising the following kinds of businesses :—Bakers 2, General 25, Milk 21, Confectioners 75, Refreshment 39, Wholesale 3, Newsagents 20, Greengrocers 2, Fancy Goods 2. Three hundred and twenty inspections of premises were made.

Ice cream was sold from 35 barrows stored within the Borough and from some 40 barrows stored outside the Borough.

The above-quoted section of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, also makes it necessary for the owner or occupier to register with the sanitary authority any premises 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. At the end of 1938, there were 163 entries in the Register.

Food Destroyed.—The total weight of food surrendered by tradesmen and dealers for destruction by the Council was 2 tons, 6 cwt., 1 qtr., 24 lbs., comprising the following varieties : Meat and offal, 4,206 lbs. ; poultry, 256 lbs. ; vegetables, 18 lbs. ; fish, 718 lbs. ; and tinned meat, 6 lbs.

Dairies and Milkshops.—At the end of the year 1937 there were 139 names on the Register. During the year 1938, 56 names were added and 3 businesses were closed, making a total of 192. There were 540 inspections made.

In addition to the above-mentioned, there are 42 persons registered as purveyors of milk whose premises are situated in other districts but who come into the Borough to trade.

Sterilised milk in bottles was found to be on sale at 115 premises.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The licences issued by the Council during the year numbered 93, viz. :—

Principal licences to sell " Pasteurised " milk... ..	61
Supplementary licences to sell " Pasteurised " milk from addresses outside the Borough	8
Principal licences to sell " Tuberculin Tested " milk	20
Supplementary licences to sell " Tuberculin Tested " milk from addresses outside the Borough	4
	<hr/>
	93
	<hr/>

The samples taken by the Council's Inspector numbered 66, comprising 62 of " Pasteurised " milk and 4 of " Tuberculin Tested " milk. The samples included 19 of " Pasteurised " milk and 1 of " Tuberculin Tested " taken at Paddington Hospital, and 28 of " Pasteurised " milk taken at Schools.

With 3 exceptions all the samples were reported to comply with the appropriate bacteriological standards.

In addition to these samples, 17 were submitted for animal inoculation for tubercle bacilli. All these samples gave negative results, except for two. In these two cases all the animals inoculated died of inter-current infection. It was not possible therefore to report as to the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

No contraventions of the provisions of this Order were reported during the year.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Of the 600 samples taken during the year, 7 (1.16 per cent.) were found to be " not of the nature, or not of the substance, or not of the quality demanded by the purchaser."

This compares with 1.33 per cent. in 1937 and 2.0 per cent. in 1936.

Fifty-seven of the samples were taken on Sundays and Bank Holidays. All were reported to be genuine except one, which was 28.66 per cent. deficient in fat.

Seven samples of milk were taken at Paddington Station on delivery by rail, all of which were reported to be genuine.

No samples of milk were obtained at Paddington Station at the request of other Boroughs.

Sampling of Milk Supplies to Public Institutions.—There are 11 institutions (Hospitals, Nurseries, Orphanage, etc.) and 26 schools from which samples of milk are taken periodically. Fifty-three samples were taken during 1938, all of which were returned as genuine.

Sampling of Milk from Automatic Machines.—Automatic machines for supplying milk are in use at eight premises in the Borough. From these, during 1938, 17 samples were taken for chemical analysis, and were reported to be genuine.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

With few exceptions all samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act were examined for the presence of preservatives. Two contraventions of the Regulations were detected but no legal action was deemed necessary.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

During the year 1 sample of full cream unsweetened, and 10 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 of dried milk were taken during 1938 which complied with the Regulations.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

Analyses for the purposes of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and the various Food Regulations are made by the Public Analyst, Dr. Alan Stewart. The work is performed at the Royal Institute of Public Health, 23, Queen Square, W.C.1, where also bacteriological examinations are made of food suspected of being deleterious, and of samples of milk procured under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

During 1938, samples of Water, Greens, Pork, Tinned Peas and Salmon and Shrimp Paste were submitted for special examination. A coccus of a staphylococcus pyogenes aureus type was isolated from the Salmon and Shrimp Paste. In no other case was any unusual feature detected.

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 below.

The results of legal proceedings taken are summarised on page 64.

In connection with the analysis of milk samples, the Public Analyst furnishes the result of his analysis and the following table is of interest.

GENUINE MILK SAMPLES, 1938.

AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURE FOR PERCENTAGE.

	Fat Content.	Non-Fatty Solids.
January	3.77	8.95
February	3.63	8.84
March	3.49	8.82
April	3.39	8.69
May	3.34	8.77
June	3.37	8.73
July	3.13	8.66
August	3.43	8.71
September	3.67	8.72
October	3.77	8.80
November	3.79	8.81
December	3.83	8.77

AVERAGE FOR YEAR.

Samples taken at Paddington Station	3.68	9.08
.. .. elsewhere	3.61	8.87

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC ANALYST, 1938.

	Number examined.		Number Adulterated.		Percentage Adulterated.	
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
Ale	—	4	—	—	—	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	—	2	—	—	—	—
Baking Powder	—	1	—	—	—	—
Blaud's Pills	—	1	—	—	—	—
Boracic Ointment	—	2	—	—	—	—
Blue Ointment... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Blue Pills	—	1	—	—	—	—
Brandy	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bread	11	—	—	—	—	—
Bread and Butter	—	2	—	—	—	—
Bread Crumbs	—	1	—	—	—	—
Butter	—	13	—	—	—	—
Cake	—	1	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cheese	—	9	—	—	—	—
Chocolate	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chocolate Ginger	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	—	5	—	—	—	—
Coffee	—	5	—	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cooked Peas	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cooking Fat	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cornflour	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cough Tablets	—	1	—	—	—	—

Samples submitted to Public Analyst, 1938.—*continued.*

	Number examined.		Number Adulterated.		Percentage Adulterated.	
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
Cream	—	12	—	—	—	—
Currants	—	4	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder	—	4	—	—	—	—
Dried Fruit Salad	—	4	—	—	—	—
Dripping	—	4	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste	—	3	—	—	—	—
Flour	—	4	—	—	—	—
Frozome	—	1	—	—	—	—
Full Cream Dried Milk	—	3	—	—	—	—
Full Cream Condensed Milk, Unsweetened	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gin	1	2	—	1	50.00	—
Grey Powder	—	2	—	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	—	1	—	—	—	—
Half Cream Dried Milk	—	1	—	—	—	—
Honey	—	5	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	—	2	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Soda	—	1	—	—	—	—
Iodine Ointment	—	2	—	—	—	—
Iodoform Ointment	—	1	—	—	—	—
Jam	—	8	—	1	—	12.50
Jam Tarts	—	2	—	—	—	—
Kola Champagne	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lard	—	4	—	—	—	—
Lemonade	—	1	—	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder	—	4	—	—	—	—
Liquid Coffee	—	1	—	—	—	—
Margarine	—	8	—	—	—	—
Meat Paste	—	5	—	—	—	—
Meringue	—	1	—	—	—	—
Milk	260	40	3	—	1.15	—
Milk Pudding Powder	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat	—	4	—	—	—	—
Mint Sauce	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mustard	—	3	—	—	—	—
Peel	—	4	—	—	—	—
Pepper	—	3	—	—	—	—
Pickles	—	5	—	—	—	—
Port	—	1	—	—	—	—
Preserved Ginger	—	1	—	—	—	—
Raisins	—	4	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	2	—	—	—	—
Rolls and Butter	—	2	—	—	—	—
Rum	1	2	—	1	—	50.00
Sago	—	2	—	—	—	—
Salad Dressing	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sausages	12	—	—	—	—	—
Semolina	—	2	—	—	—	—
Shredded Suet with Flour	—	2	—	—	—	—
Skimmed Condensed Milk, Sweetened	—	10	—	—	—	—
Sponge Cakes	—	2	—	—	—	—
Suet (Chopped)	—	4	—	—	—	—
Sugar	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sulphur Ointment	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sultanas	1	4	—	1	—	25.00
Sweets	—	2	—	—	—	—
Tapioca	—	2	—	—	—	—
Tea	—	3	—	—	—	—
Tinned Fish	—	6	—	—	—	—
Tinned Fruit	—	4	—	—	—	—
Tinned Peas	—	7	—	—	—	—
Tinned Tomatoes	—	5	—	—	—	—
Tinned Steak and Kidney Pudding	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tinned Lunch Tongue	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tinned Soup	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tinned Roes	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tinned Beans	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tinned Rice Pudding	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tinned Veal, Ham and Tongue Roll	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tripe	—	4	—	—	—	—
Table Jelly	—	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	—	6	—	—	—	—
Vinegar of Squills	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whisky	—	2	—	—	—	—
White Precipitate Ointment	—	2	—	—	—	—
Yellow Mercury Oxide	—	1	—	—	—	—
Zesto	—	1	—	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	—	1	—	—	—	—
	286	314	3	4	1.04	1.27
	600		7		1.16	

Bye-laws for the Protection of Food.—On the 1st January, 1937, the bye-laws made by the London County Council under Section 6 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1932 (now Section 183 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936) came into force. These Bye-laws provide for the cleanliness, ventilation and lighting of premises used for the sale of food, and prohibit the wrapping of food in paper or other material that is not clean and reasonably suitable for the purpose; for stalls to be kept clean and in good condition; and for the prevention of persons suffering from infectious disease from handling any article of food. A person who offends against the Bye-laws is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5, and in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding 40s. for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

No legal action was taken during the year under these Bye-laws, but cautions were issued in two instances.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.

No premises used, by way of trade or for purposes of gain, for the cold storage or chemical storage of eggs, were registered during the year.

All samples taken were found to comply with the regulations applicable.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

The Council is responsible for executing the provisions of this Act, so far as relates to any goods being foodstuffs to which an Order in Council under the Act applies, and excepting any provisions relating to the importation of goods.

The following purchases were made with a view to ascertaining whether the requirements of the Orders had been complied with, viz.:—Currants 5, Sultanas 5, Honey 5, Butter 10, Apples 5, Tomatoes 5.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

One establishment in the Borough has been registered under the Act for the manufacture or sale of Artificial Cream.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

This Act came into operation on 1st May, 1936. It places upon the local authority the duty of keeping a list of persons who, not being entitled to sell poisons referred to in Part I of the Poisons List, will, under the Act, be entitled to sell certain other poisons, i.e., those included in Part II of the Poisons List. Powers of inspection and of enforcing the provisions are also conferred on the local authority, who may remove a name from or refuse to enter a name on the list.

At the end of 1938, there were 119 entries in the list, as compared with 121 at the end of 1937.

Rule 28 (4) of the Poisons Rules, 1935, renders it necessary for the Council's Welfare Centres, in which certain poisons are stored, to be inspected at regular intervals, not exceeding three months, by a pharmacist, or by some other person appointed by the Council. On the 25th February, 1937, the Medical Officer of Health was designated by the Council the person to make the inspections.

EXAMINATION OF BATH WATER.

Ten samples of bath water from the two bathing establishments of the Council were taken during the year (one each quarter from each swimming bath in use). The samples were examined at the Royal Institute of Public Health, and proved to be satisfactory.

PIGEONS.

No action was taken by the Council during the year under Section 121 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Ninety-one complaints were received during the year.

In a number of cases the Borough Engineer and Surveyor was asked to cause examinations to be made of the sewer connections of the infested houses and the two premises immediately adjacent. In several instances this procedure resulted in the discovery of defects which received the requisite attention of either the owner or, where only a minor trouble, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

No notices were served under the Act in respect of rat-infested premises.

Rat Week.—This was held from 7th to 12th November inclusive. The usual circular letter was sent out to the principal wharfingers, railway companies, tradesmen, etc.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

Cleansing of Verminous Persons.—One hundred and eighty-three adults and 239 children received treatment during the year.

Section 127 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, 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. No use was made of this Section during the year.

Cleansing of Verminous Rooms.—Notices under Section 123 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, were served with respect to 63 premises, the verminous rooms numbering 87.

The owners of 31 premises accepted the Council's offer with regard to the spraying of infested rooms with a special insecticidal solution, 46 rooms being so treated at a charge to the owners of 7s. 6d. per room.

In cases where bedding, etc., was found to be infested, it was removed to the Kensington Borough Council's Disinfecting Station for steam treatment.

Disinfestation of Furniture, etc., with Hydrogen Cyanide.—Following the completion of the Borough Council's flats at Dudley House it became necessary to arrange for the removal and disinfestation of the furniture and household effects of the ingoing tenants. The Medical Officer of Health of Kensington was asked if he would undertake the work under the Agreement in force between the two Councils, but replied that owing to the large number of removals in his own Borough at that time he was not in a position to offer us the necessary facilities only over a protracted period. As this would have meant a loss of rent to the Council an Agreement was entered into with the Associated Fumigators, Limited. The Agreement with the Company provides, *inter alia*, for the works specified as follows :—

- (a) Remove all the effects as directed by the Medical Officer, load into a suitably constructed gas tight van to be provided by the Company and convey the loaded van to the Council's Wharf specified.
- (b) Treat each load of effects with hydrogen cyanide gas of sufficiently high concentration to kill all bugs and other vermin and their ova, the treatment to extend over a period of not less than four hours.
- (c) After fumigation thoroughly ventilate the van and where applicable beat the effects and take all such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the effects are free from any dangerous concentration of hydrogen cyanide gas.
- (d) Carry out tests at the request and to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer for the presence of hydrogen cyanide gas after ventilating the treated effects.
- (e) Deliver all the effects when free from the said hydrogen cyanide gas to the dwelling houses as directed by the Medical Officer on the same day as removal and disinfestation takes place as aforesaid and on delivery to the said dwelling houses issue a certificate to the Medical Officer that at the time of such delivery and thereafter all the effects are free from hydrogen cyanide gas.

A charge is made by the Company of two pounds (£2) per household when two or more are dealt with in one day or two pounds fifteen shillings (£2 15s. 0d.) when only one household is dealt with in one day, the work to be to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer.

The steam disinfection of bedding, etc., is being carried out by Kensington under the present contract at no extra charge.

During the year the Kensington Borough Council removed and treated the furniture, etc., of eight families and the Associated Fumigators, Limited, seventy-nine families. The cost of the work was £185.

COMPULSORY REMOVAL OF AGED, INFIRM OR DISEASED PERSONS.

By virtue of Section 224 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, it is possible in London to remove to "a suitable hospital or other institution, or other suitable place," by compulsion 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.

It was not necessary for application to be made to the Court for the removal of any person during the year.

SUPPLY OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

Section 227 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, empowers a sanitary authority, with the sanction of the Minister of Health, to provide a "temporary supply of medicine and medical assistance for the poor inhabitants of their district." Under the provisions of this Section three residents of the Borough were provided with insulin at a cost to the Council of £3 7s. 0d.

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.

During 1938 there were eight prosecutions, fines ranging from 2s. 6d. to 10s being imposed.

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.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, 1938.

Offence.	Offence.	Result.
	<i>Public Health (London) Act, 1936</i> <i>Section 82.</i>	
	(Summonses for (a) Order and (b) Penalty in each case)	
73, Amberley Road ...	Waste pipe to sink on top floor half-landing defective and improperly fixed.	(a) Work done (b) £2 fine ; £2 2s. 0d. costs.
133, Ashmore Road ...	Ground floor front room damp	(a) Work done : £2 2s.0d. costs ; (b) £1 fine, costs included with (a).
160, Ashmore Road ...	Ground floor front room damp	(a) and (b) Summonses dismissed.
240, Ashmore Road ...	Ground floor front room damp	(a) Work done, £1 1s. 0d. costs ; (b) 10s. fine ; £1 1s. 0d. costs.
30, Brindley Street ...	Main drain choked.	(a) and (b) Summonses dismissed.
82, Fernhead Road ...	First floor water-closet choked ; waste pipe of sink in top floor water-closet apartment choked.	(a) and (b) Work done. Summonses dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.
18, Hampden Crescent	Main drain choked	(a) Work done ; (b) £2 fine ; £2 costs.
25, Kennet Road ...	Premises without a proper and sufficient water supply ...	(a) Work done ; (b) Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.
.. ..	Walls of basement front and back rooms damp ; roof of first floor water-closet defective ; front entrance steps leaky ; gutter of back addition defective ; waste pipes on back addition improperly discharging.	(a) Order made ; (b) £1 fine.
21, Kensal Road ...	Flat roof defective	(a) and (b) Work done. Summonses withdrawn. £2 2s. 0d. costs.
139, Lancefield Street	Main and back addition roofs defective	(a) Work done ; (b) 10s. fine ; 10s. costs.
15, Norfolk Place ...	First floor water-closet defective	(a) and (b) Summonses dismissed, £2 2s. 0d. costs against the Council.
144, Porthall Road ...	Ground floor back room damp	(a) Work done, £1 1s. 0d. costs (b) 2s. 6d. fine.
178, Shirland Road ...	Walls of first floor back room and water-closet damp ...	(a) Order made, £1 fine ; £2 costs.
59, Sutherland Ave. ...	Roof defective	(a) Work done. Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act. (b) £2 fine ; £2 2s. 0d. costs to include both summonses.
	<i>Section 105.</i>	
	(Insufficient ashpits.)	
37, Cirencester Street	Premises without a sufficient ashpit (dustbin)	10s. fine ; 10s. costs.
89, Lancefield Street...	Premises without a sufficient ashpit (dustbin)	Notice complied with. Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.
178, Shirland Road ...	Premises without a sufficient ashpit (dustbin)	Notice complied with. Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, 1938—continued.

Premises.	Offence.	Result.
<i>Section 156.</i>		
(Common Lodging Houses.)		
6, Consort Street (late Albert Street).	Keeping the premises as a Common Lodging House without a licence.	Summons dismissed. £2 2s. 0d. costs against the Council.
" "	Keeping the premises as a Common Lodging House without a licence.	Summons dismissed.
11, Consort Street ...	Keeping the premises as a Common Lodging House without a licence.	Summons dismissed.
86, Harrow Road ...	Keeping the premises as a Common Lodging House without a licence.	Summons not served. defendant "gone away."
<i>Bye-laws Pursuant to the above and other Acts.</i>		
32, Amberley Road ...	Failing to maintain water service pipe to yard water-closet in a proper state of repair; failing to keep fittings to windows of ground floor front room, first floor front room and second floor front room in good order and repair; failing to maintain ashpit (dustbins) in a proper condition of repair.	Summonses dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act. 10s. costs.
56, Amberley Road ...	Executing drainage work contrary to the provisions of the Bye-laws.	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act. £2 2s. 0d. costs.
14, Brindley Street ...	Failing to carry out annual cleansing of ground floor passage, ground floor back and addition rooms, first floor back room, second floor front and back rooms, back area and wash-house.	£2 fine; £2 costs.
" "	Failing to keep the window cords of first floor front room in good order and repair.	£2 fine; £2 costs.
" "	Failing to keep the paving of back area in proper repair ...	£2 fine; £2 costs.
20, Brindley Street ...	Failing to carry out annual cleansing of second floor back room.	£1 fine; £1 costs.
80, Cirencester Street	Failing to maintain the flushing cistern to yard water-closet in a proper state of repair.	£1 fine; £1 costs.
19, Clarendon Crescent	Failing to maintain flushing cistern of ground floor water-closet in a proper state of repair.	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.
18, Delamere Terrace	Failing to keep the window cords of ground floor back room in good order and repair.	£1 fine; £1 costs.
" "	Failing to maintain adequate means of ventilation to the ground floor back room.	£1 fine; £1 costs.
25, Kennet Road ...	Failing to carry out annual cleansing of top floor front and back rooms, first floor water-closet basement scullery and water-closet, general staircase, landings and passages.	£1 fine; £1 10s. 0d. costs.
104, Ledbury Road ...	Executing drainage work contrary to the provisions of the Bye-laws.	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act. £1 1s. 0d. costs.
81, St. Stephens Gdns., (late 27, Burlington Road).	Failing to provide water-closet accommodation and proper accommodation for the storage of food for the separate use of each family.	£2 fine; £4 4s. 0d. costs.
21, Tavistock Crescent	Failing to carry out annual cleansing of staircase, wash-house, top water-closet, first floor front room and upper addition room.	£1 1s. 0d. fine; £2 2s. 0d. costs.
39, Tavistock Crescent	Failing to carry out annual cleansing of staircase, passages, cupboard on first half-landing, wash-house, water-closets and second floor back room.	£1 fine; £2 2s. 0d. costs.
41, Walterton Road ...	Failing to provide water-closet accommodation and proper accommodation for the storage of food for the separate use of each family.	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> .

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, 1938—*continued.*

Premises.	Offence.	Result.
67, Waverley Walk ...	Failing to carry out annual cleansing of staircase, yard water-closet, ground floor passage, front and back areas and second floor front room.	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
" "	Failing to maintain the paving of front and back areas in proper repair.	Adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
" "	Conveyance of offensive refuse in a manner contrary to the Bye-laws.	£1 fine; £1 costs.
" "	Conveyance of offensive refuse in a manner contrary to the Bye-laws.	£1 fine; £1 1s. 0d. costs.
	<i>Bye-laws made by the London County Council respecting the business of a Rag and Bone Dealer.</i>	
30, Lancefield Street...	Failing to maintain the premises so as to ensure thorough cleanliness.	Summonses adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
	<i>Bye-laws made by the London County Council respecting the business of a Dresser of Fur Skins.</i>	
30, Lancefield Street...	Failing to cause the floor of the premises to be kept clean ...	Summonses adjourned <i>sine die</i> .

FOOD & DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

	Offence.	Result.
Sample No. 111 ...	Selling milk 35.33 per cent. deficient in fat	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act. 10s. costs.
Sample No. 113 ...	Selling milk 11.66 per cent. deficient in fat	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act. 10s. costs.
Sample No. 150 ...	Selling milk 28.66 per cent. deficient in fat	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act. £3 3s. 0d. costs.

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1933.

Premises.	Offence.	Result.
2, Amberley Road ...	Failing to inscribe the required particulars in the rent book of the tenant of the basement.	Summons dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.
9, Amberley Road ...	Failing to inscribe the required particulars in the rent book of the tenant of the second floor.	Summons withdrawn.
14, Brindley Street ...	Failing to inscribe the required particulars in the rent books of the tenants of the first floor front room, first floor back room and second floor rooms.	Summonses adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
37, Brindley Street ...	Failing to inscribe the required particulars in the rent book of the tenant of the ground floor rooms and first floor back room.	Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
39, Clarendon Crescent	Failing to inscribe the required particulars in the rent book of the tenant of the first floor.	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.
2, Delamere Crescent	Failing to inscribe the required particulars in the rent book of the tenant of the basement.	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.
21, Senior Street ...	Failing to inscribe the required particulars in the rent books of the tenants of the basement and second floor.	Summonses adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
22, Tavistock Crescent	Failing to inscribe the required particulars in the rent book of the tenant of the ground floor.	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.
43, Waltherton Road ...	Failing to inscribe the required particulars in the rent book of the tenant of the first floor.	Summons withdrawn by direction of Magistrate.
9, Woodfield Place ...	Failing to inscribe the required particulars in the rent books of the tenants of the ground, first and second floors.	Summonses dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act. £1 costs.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

YEARS.	Inspection of Dwelling Houses.			Sanitary Works completed in Dwelling Houses.																	To Regulate Keeping of Animals.							
	Number of Complaints received.	"House-to-House."	On Complaint or after Illness.	Drainage, etc.							Water Supply.					Dust Receptacles					Miscellaneous.					Manure Receptacles Reconstructed, etc.	Accumulations Removed.	Improperly kept, Removed.
				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, etc.	Soil Pipes, New Provided.	Soil Pipes Repaired.	Soil Pipes Ventilated.	Services Separated.	Supplies Reinstated.	Cisterns, New Provided.	Cisterns, Cleaned, Repaired, etc.	New Provided.	Repaired, etc.	Drains, Cleared, Flushed, etc.	Houses or Rooms Cleaned, Whitewashed, etc.	Cases of Overcrowding Abated.	Yards and Areas Paved and Drained.	Roofs Repaired.				
1933 ...	1,253	25	1,195	12,911	3	82	79	22	2383	10	443	83	22	24	3	14	2	18	359	3	98	908	4	30	303	3	59	1
1934 ...	1,521	27	1,735	14,028	4	164	61	66	3487	9	741	139	54	23	—	16	9	25	642	7	76	983	8	19	226	2	23	1
1935 ...	1,621	18	1,871	15,086	3	193	45	12	3415	7	945	65	16	168	4	7	12	16	546	10	58	1007	5	27	200	—	8	—
1936 ...	1,636	39	2,156	14,542	7	57	46	18	2847	7	911	46	5	181	—	5	2	8	302	—	39	531	3	13	128	—	8	—
1937 ...	2,295	77	1,847	13,897	6	55	68	69	2756	22	680	74	11	153	2	7	—	14	312	—	51	436	1	11	107	1	—	—
1938 ...	2,179	—	1,677	14,539	13	72	71	40	1752	11	599	61	15	115	6	4	—	8	275	—	37	498	1	7	153	1	3	—

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