

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

Contributors

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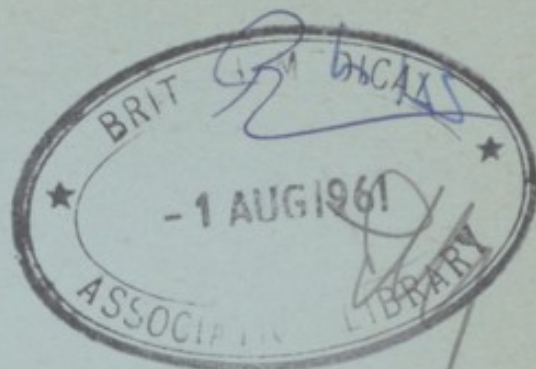
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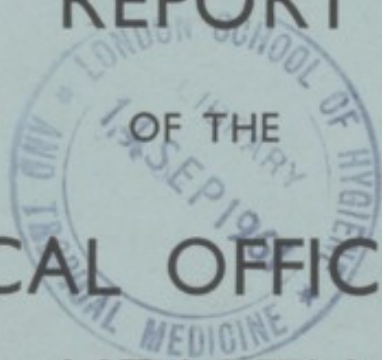
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Metropolitan Borough of Paddington

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH



FOR THE YEAR 1960

H. LESLIE OLDERSHAW, M.D. (London),
B.S., D.P.H.



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Except where otherwise indicated, the figures in brackets throughout this Report are the figures for 1950, and are shown for comparison.

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

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1960, in accordance with Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959.

(1) *Vital Statistics*

The Infant Mortality Rate (total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births) shews a slight increase over last year (26 cf. 22 in 1959). It is however the continued high Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) of 35 which gives cause for concern. During the last decade the perinatal rate has remained almost stationary throughout the whole country. About one-third of these deaths are due to prematurity, which indicates the importance of still further efforts to reduce the loss of infant life from this cause.

During the last three years we have received notifications of 8 deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion. It is grievous to record that 5 of the 8 deaths were occasioned by abortion.

(2) *Infectious Disease*

The incidence of infectious disease in the Borough again remained low throughout the year. In this context I must refer to the highly successful immunisation campaign conducted by the London County Council covering Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox, Whooping Cough and Tetanus. The figures relating to inoculations carried out during the year among Paddington residents are contained in the body of the report.

The only infectious disease to which I should draw your special attention is the notification of 138 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. This is because of the concentration of the maternity beds for the area in the Borough of Paddington. Indeed, only 62 of the 138 cases notified were Paddington residents.

(3) *Staff*

In 1957 the Public Health Committee agreed that, as a result of the serious shortage of Public Health Inspectors, a scheme should be inaugurated whereby students should be appointed and opportunities afforded them for training as Public Health Inspectors. Accordingly, four trainees were appointed, Miss A. Gallimore, Messrs. K. G. Mahers, R. C. Morton and J. W. Starr.

At the time of writing, I am very pleased to record that all these students have now, not only qualified as Public Health Inspectors, but have also subsequently passed the Meat and Other Foods examination. This is a particularly gratifying achievement as the examinations are most searching, with a pass list of only about 50 per cent. Unfortunately the inspectorate is still four below the establishment with consequential repercussions on the work of the department. Three other students have been added to the staff, and I hope in due course they will qualify as Public Health Inspectors.

(4) Appointment of Welfare Officer

In July, 1959, the Council decided to appoint a Welfare Officer on the staff of the Public Health Department, and in December, 1959, Miss Harrison commenced her duties. In the Appendix I have included Miss Harrison's report on the completion of her first year's work, which covers a wide social field and is of great interest and importance.

(5) Overcrowding

Unfortunately a serious degree of overcrowding still exists in this Borough. Although on the register of overcrowding there were records of 167 cases at the end of the year, we are only too well aware that many other cases exist which have not come, so far, to our notice. The main reason for this is that Paddington attracts many immigrants from overseas in search of employment. On arrival they obtain perhaps a furnished single room accommodation, and in due course are joined by the rest of their family. All serious cases of overcrowding coming to our notice are reported in detail to the Public Health Committee, who consider carefully all facets of the problems presented to them.

(6) Home Bathing of the Elderly

Reference is made in my Report to the inauguration of a new scheme, on the 1st April, 1961, which will greatly relieve the excellent and over-burdened nurses of the Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association. It has been agreed that a special appointment be made to this department in order to undertake the home bed bathing of certain patients of the District Nursing Association. This will of course result in the release of nurses to deal with cases urgently requiring their nursing skill and attention. If the scheme proves successful I feel this venture will merit the attention of other local authorities.

(7) Conclusion

I would like to express my gratitude for the help and co-operation I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Chief Officers of the Council, and especially to all the staff of the Public Health Department.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. LESLIE OLDERSHAW,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

14-15, Park Place Villas,

London, W.2.

Tel. No.: Paddington 1251.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (at 31st December, 1960)

Clr. R. R. Brown (*Chairman*)
 Clr. R. G. Banks
 Clr. Mrs. I. L. Bolton
 Clr. W. Dow
 Clr. J. W. Gibson
 Clr. C. B. B. Norwood, M.A.
 Clr. G. J. O'Connell
 Ald. Miss C. P. Rabagliati, M.B.E.
 Clr. Mrs. J. Silverman

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES ON OTHER COMMITTEES

(at 31st December, 1960)

London County Council Divisional Health Committee:—

Ald. Miss C. P. Rabagliati, M.B.E.
 Clr. W. Dow
 Clr. Mrs. E. G. Lane

Paddington (Group 21) Hospital Management Committee:—

Ald. Miss C. P. Rabagliati, M.B.E.
 Ald. W. E. Harriss

Paddington and St. Marylebone District Nursing Association:—

Ald. Miss C. P. Rabagliati, M.B.E.

Paddington Tuberculosis Care Committee:—

Clr. R. R. Brown
 Ald. Miss C. P. Rabagliati, M.B.E.
 Clr. F. H. Harris
 Clr. A. W. Miller
 Clr. G. J. O'Connell
 Clr. Mrs. J. Silverman

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS (at 31st December, 1960)

Medical Officer of Health:—

H. Leslie Oldershaw, M.D.(London), B.S., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:—

Hilary Stella Mary Hadaway, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Analyst:—

C. H. Wordsworth, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Administrative Staff:—

S. W. Ruffey (*Chief Clerk*)
 H. J. Parker
 S. W. Wordingham
 A. G. L. E. Houghton
 E. J. Cleaver
 D. J. Myers
 H. C. P. Eagle
 C. Webdale (on National Service)
 E. Crabb
 R. S. Waldron

A. Rawson (temporary appointment)
Miss D. L. Smeaton
Mrs. F. M. Bean

Area Public Health Inspectors:—

W. H. G. Atkins (1)
V. L. Ronchetti (1) (2)
E. B. Wilde (1) (2) (3)

Area Public Health Inspector and Clean Air Inspector:—

G. S. Adams (1) (2) (3)

District Public Health Inspectors:—

C. G. Heron (1) (2)
E. Marshall (1) (2)
C. Chesterman (1) (2)
R. Fowler (1) (2)
R. E. Williams (1) (2)
V. A. Vickers (1)
J. W. Starr (1) (2)
K. G. Mahers (1) (2)
R. C. Morton (1) (2)

Chief Food Inspector and Sampling Officer:—

A. C. Harrison (1) (2)

Inspector for Shops Acts, Outworkers and Restaurants:—

Miss A. M. Gallimore (1) (2) (4)

Welfare Officer:—

Miss I. O. D. Harrison, S.S.D.(London), M.I.W.O.

Visitors (Infectious Disease and Old People):—

Mrs. A. J. Short (4)
Mrs. J. Purdie (4)

Holiday Home Manageress:—

Mrs. G. Cope

Rodent Officer:—

W. A. Dunkley

General Assistants (Clean Air):—

C. Lewis
N. R. Wilson

There are three male Student Public Health Inspectors undergoing training.

Four Rodent Operators, two Medicinal Baths Attendants, three Disinfection and Disinfestation Operatives, and one Drain Testing Assistant are employed in the Public Health Department.

The Holiday Home has a domestic staff of three (cook, chambermaid-waitress and general domestic).

-
- (1) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
 - (2) Meat and Other Foods Certificate.
 - (3) Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
 - (4) State Registered Nurse.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (including 20 acres of waterways)	1,356 acres
Rateable Value	£2,716,636 (£2,527,410)
Product of a penny rate (net)	£10,810 (£10,420)
Population (Registrar General's mid-year home population)	113,350 (113,400)
Number of dwellings (according to the Rate Books)	31,451 (31,839)
Live Births	
Number	2,480 (2,288)
Rate per 1,000 population	21.88 (20.18)
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	22 (18)
Still Births	
Number	48 (44)
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	19 (19)
Total Live and Still Births	2,528 (2,332)
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	64 (51)
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	26 (22)
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	28 (22)
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	18 (24)
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	19 (17)
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	16 (15)
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ..	35 (33)
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	3 (2)
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	1.2 (0.9)
Deaths from all causes	1,192 (1,227)
Borough death rate (deaths per 1,000 population)	10.52 (10.82)
Comparability factors—Births	0.81 (0.80)
Deaths	1.03 (1.03)
England and Wales—Birth rate	17.1 (16.5)
Death rate	11.5 (11.6)

LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS

	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	
Live births—						
Males	1,006	(972)	273	(195)	1,279	(1,167)
Females	932	(895)	269	(226)	1,201	(1,121)
Total	1,938	(1,867)	542	(421)	2,480	(2,288)
Still births—						
Males	21	(14)	6	(7)	27	(21)
Females	16	(14)	5	(9)	21	(23)
Total	37	(28)	11	(16)	48	(44)
Deaths of infants under one year of age—						
Males	36	(26)	6	(5)	42	(31)
Females	18	(15)	4	(5)	22	(20)
Total	54	(41)	10	(10)	64	(51)
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age—						
Males	29	(20)	5	(5)	34	(25)
Females	9	(10)	3	(5)	12	(15)
Total	38	(30)	8	(10)	46	(40)
Deaths of infants under one week of age—						
Males	26	(18)	4	(4)	30	(22)
Females	8	(7)	2	(5)	10	(12)
Total	34	(25)	6	(9)	40	(34)

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages solemnised in the Borough during the year was 1,385 (1,434).

DEATHS

In the following table the deaths are classified according to the Abridged List of the International Manual of Causes of Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M. F.	635 557	42 22	3 1	1 1	14 4	37 19	213 106	147 143	178 261
Tuberculosis, respiratory	M. F.	7 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 1	3 —	1 —
Tuberculosis, other forms	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Syphilitic diseases ..	M. F.	3 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 1	2 1
Diphtheria	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Whooping Cough ..	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Meningococcal infections	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Measles	M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other infective and para- sitic diseases	M. F.	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	— 1	— 1
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M. F.	14 20	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	8 3	4 7	2 10
Malignant neoplasm of lung, bronchus ..	M. F.	74 14	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 —	35 8	25 3	9 3
Malignant neoplasm of breast	M. F.	— 24	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	10 —	7 —	6 —
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	M. F.	— 9	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 3	— 4	— 2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M. F.	58 64	— —	— —	— —	1 —	3 4	22 17	16 23	16 20
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M. F.	5 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	3 —	1 —
Diabetes	M. F.	1 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 1	— 1	— 1
Vascular lesions of ner- vous system	M. F.	43 74	— —	— —	— 1	— —	3 —	18 11	8 24	14 38
Coronary disease, angina	M. F.	126 81	— —	— —	— —	— —	5 —	51 12	35 28	35 41
Hypertension with heart disease	M. F.	7 9	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	2 1	4 7

Deaths—(contd.)

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
Other heart diseases ..	M. F.	33 47	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	7 4	8 13	18 29
Other circulatory diseases	M. F.	21 41	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1 1	5 7	5 6	10 26
Influenza	M. F.	2 1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 1	— —	— —
Pneumonia	M. F.	36 28	6 3	2 —	— —	— —	— 3	5 3	8 —	15 19
Bronchitis	M. F.	60 28	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	22 3	12 8	24 17
Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	M. F.	6 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	4 1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M. F.	14 7	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 1	6 1	4 5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M. F.	4 9	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	2 8
Nephritis and nephrosis	M. F.	4 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	2 1	— 1	— 1
Hyperplasia of the prostate	M. F.	4 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	3 —
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ..	M. F.	— 3	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 2	— —	— —	— —
Congenital malformations	M. F.	8 10	5 9	1 —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— 1
Other diseases	M. F.	55 52	28 9	— 1	— —	1 —	3 3	11 9	6 12	6 18
Motor vehicle accidents	M. F.	13 4	— —	— —	— —	4 2	2 —	4 1	1 —	2 1
Other accidents ..	M. F.	18 10	2 —	— —	1 —	2 —	5 1	2 4	2 2	4 3
Suicide	M. F.	15 9	— —	— —	— —	3 —	4 2	6 5	— —	2 2
Homicide and operations of war	M. F.	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	1 —	— —	— —

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Reg. General's Estimate of Population	LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR		DEATHS UNDER FOUR WEEKS		STILL BIRTHS	
		Number *	Rate †	Number *	Rate †	Number *	Rate §	Number *	Rate §	Number *	Rate ‡
1901	143,976	3359	23.29	2163	15.00	455	135	146	43	{ No record	
1911	142,541	2977	20.88	1885	13.22	388	129	104	35		
1921	145,600	2859	19.63	1758	12.06	265	92	104	36		
1931	140,300	2075	14.79	1831	13.05	182	87	67	32		
1938	137,400	1888	13.74	1557	11.33	125	66	43	23	80	27
1939	135,300	1812	13.39	1608	12.74	106	60	49	27	82	38
1940	97,860	1556	15.90	1766	18.04	88	59	43	28	74	38
1941	77,640	1217	15.67	1418	18.26	64	60	36	30	53	28
1942	83,640	1397	16.70	1268	15.16	78	56	47	34	57	35
1943	90,580	1569	17.32	1390	15.32	107	68	41	26	44	35
1944	93,030	1639	17.62	1388	14.92	100	61	38	23	47	33
1945	99,790	1712	17.16	1367	13.69	104	61	68	40	40	25
1946	117,670	2386	20.28	1525	12.96	113	47	76	32	49	29
1947	127,450	2520	19.77	1567	12.29	109	43	58	23	49	28
1948	128,100	2353	18.37	1381	10.78	85	36	43	18	59	24
1949	130,640	2243	17.17	1489	11.39	58	26	42	19	52	24
1950	130,600	2156	16.51	1397	10.70	62	29	40	19	46	22
1951	125,400	2155	17.19	1519	12.11	61	28	40	19	36	17
1952	124,800	2078	16.65	1450	11.62	56	27	38	18	38	17
1953	123,800	2107	17.02	1563	12.63	50	24	36	17	42	19
1954	123,100	2147	17.44	1190	9.67	37	17	31	14	32	14
1955	121,500	2119	17.44	1306	10.75	52	25	34	16	43	19
1956	121,200	2275	18.77	1262	10.41	55	24	43	19	51	21
1957	120,500	2261	18.76	1205	10.00	54	24	44	19	44	19
1958	115,700	2334	20.17	1335	11.54	51	22	45	19	44	19
1959	113,400	2288	20.18	1227	10.82	51	22	40	17	48	19
1960	113,350	2480	21.88	1192	10.52	64	26	46	19		

† Per 1,000 population.
§ Per 1,000 live births.

* Corrected figures after allowing for inward and outward transfers.
‡ Per 1,000 (live and still) births.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notifications.—Following is a table showing the number of cases of infectious disease notified. The number of cases after allowing for corrections of diagnosis is shown in brackets.

Disease	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Acute encephalitis (infective)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Acute encephalitis (post infectious)	1 (1)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Acute pneumonia (influenzal)	12 (12)	23 (23)	14 (14)	23 (23)	4 (4)
Acute pneumonia (primary)	31 (31)	32 (32)	22 (22)	14 (14)	19 (19)
Acute poliomyelitis (paralytic)	6 (3)	3 (2)	5 (5)	7 (3)	6 (5)
Acute poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	6 (6)	5 (2)	3 (—)	2 (1)	3 (2)
Diphtheria	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)
Dysentery	86 (86)	33 (33)	41 (41)	25 (25)	34 (34)
Erysipelas	5 (5)	7 (7)	8 (8)	2 (2)	3 (3)
Food poisoning or suspected food poisoning	52 (51)	55 (55)	105 (105)	88 (87)	77 (77)
Infective enteritis	18 (18)	11 (11)	15 (15)	13 (13)	7 (7)
Malaria	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)
Measles	340 (339)	1,204 (1,203)	802 (802)	388 (388)	809 (809)
Meningococcal infection	7 (7)	3 (2)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3 (3)	5 (5)	4 (4)	1 (1)	2 (2)
Paratyphoid fever	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Puerperal pyrexia	186 (186)	202 (202)	182 (182)	139 (139)	138 (138)
Scabies	35 (35)	30 (30)	33 (33)	22 (22)	35 (35)
Scarlet fever	25 (25)	51 (51)	81 (81)	37 (37)	27 (27)
Smallpox	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	220 (220)	195 (195)	155 (155)	149 (149)	137 (137)
Tuberculosis (C.N.S. or Meninges)	2 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (—)	— (—)
Tuberculosis (other forms)	20 (20)	14 (14)	15 (15)	15 (15)	14 (14)
Typhoid or enteric fever	2 (2)	— (—)	1 (1)	2 (2)	3 (3)
Whooping cough	102 (102)	93 (93)	96 (96)	49 (49)	117 (117)

Bacteriological examinations.—The number of examinations made in connection with infectious disease was 218 (338).

Visiting.—The two Visitors investigate cases of infectious disease in addition to their work in connection with elderly people which is reported under "Care of the Aged."

During the year 1,032 (921) visits were made in the course of these investigations. Food poisoning enquiries are made by the Food Inspectors. The London County Council's Health Visitors investigate cases of puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, infective enteritis and tuberculosis.

International certificates.—During the year 2,132 (1,941) certificates of inoculation or vaccination were submitted by persons travelling abroad for the authentication of the signature of the medical practitioner concerned. This authentication is required under the World Health Organisation agreement.

Tuberculosis.—The ward distribution of the cases of tuberculosis notified during 1960 is as follows:—

Ward	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Queen's Park	6	1	—	—	7
Harrow Road North ..	4	—	—	—	4
Harrow Road South ..	5	6	—	1	12
Maida Vale North ..	15	13	—	—	28
Maida Vale South ..	12	3	—	1	16
Town	2	1	1	—	4
Readings	7	1	—	2	10
Church	2	2	—	2	6
Westbourne	13	5	2	1	21
Lancaster Gate West ..	9	9	1	—	19
Lancaster Gate East ..	9	3	1	2	15
Hyde Park	7	2	—	—	9
Borough	91	46	5	9	151

Vaccination and immunisation.—The following figures relating to inoculations carried out during the year among Paddington residents have been supplied by the Divisional Medical Officer of the London County Council.

	By London County Council	By General Practi- tioners	Total
SMALLPOX			
<i>Primary vaccination</i>			
(a) Children	777	151	928
(b) Adults	11	2	13
<i>Re-vaccination</i>			
(a) Children	11	8	19
(b) Adults	64	65	129
POLIOMYELITIS			
(a) Children (i) Primary course	1,369	617	1,986
(ii) Third injection	2,660	1,492	4,152
(b) Adults (i) Primary course	2,015	1,236	3,251
(ii) Third injection	3,534	2,145	5,679
DIPHTHERIA ONLY			
(a) Primary course	136	8	144
(b) Reinforcing injections ..	321	19	340
COMPINED DIPHTHERIA/PERTUSSIS			
(a) Primary course	5	40	45
(b) Reinforcing injections ..	—	10	10
TRIPLE ANTIGEN (DIPHTHERIA, PERTUSSIS, TETANUS)			
(a) Primary course	1,401	138	1,539
(b) Reinforcing injections ..	12	14	26

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—Following is a list of London County Council clinics and day nurseries in the Borough with the times of the sessions at the clinics.

Clinics—

Clinic and Address	Clinic Times	
	Morning	Afternoon
<i>Ante-natal and post-natal.</i> 283a, Harrow Road ..	Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. at 9.30.	Wed. at 1.30 and 6.0. Thurs. at 1.30.
<i>Artificial sunlight and massage.</i> 283a, Harrow Road ..	Mon., Tues., Wed. and Thurs. at 9.30.	Tues. at 1.30.
<i>Child Welfare.</i> 283a, Harrow Road ..	Mon., Tues. and Wed. at 9.30.	Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. at 1.30.
Christchurch Hall, Queens- borough Passage.	—	Wed. and alternate Thurs. at 1.30.
Dibdin House, Maida Vale	—	Mon. at 1.30. (V. and I.).
St. David's Hall, St. Mary's Terrace.	—	Tues. at 1.30. (I.).
Queen's Park Centre, Lance- field Street.	—	Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. at 1.30. (V. and I.).

Clinics—(contd.)

Clinic and Address	Clinic Times	
	Morning	Afternoon
St. John's Church Rooms, Hyde Park Crescent.	—	Thurs. at 1.30.
<i>Dental Clinic.</i> 283a, Harrow Road ..	Wed. at 9.30.	Thurs. at 1.30.
<i>Mothercraft.</i> 283a, Harrow Road ..	—	Alternate Mon. at 2.30 and Tues. and Thurs. at 2.0.
<i>Toddlers.</i> 283a, Harrow Road ..	Mon. and Fri. at 9.30.	—
Christchurch Hall, Queens- borough Passage.	—	Alternate Thurs. at 1.30.
Queen's Park Centre, Lance- field Street.	Tues. at 9.30. (V. and I.).	—
St. John's Church Rooms, Hyde Park Crescent.	Alternate Wed. at 9.30. (I.).	—
<i>Foot Clinic.</i> 283a, Harrow Road ..	Thurs., Fri. and Sat. at 9.30.	Mon., Thurs. and Fri. at 1.30.
<i>Prophylactic Sessions.</i> 283a, Harrow Road ..	Tues. at 10.0 (small- pox vaccination).	Tues. at 1.30 (Im- munisation and Poliomyelitis vaccination).
	—	Fri. at 2.0 (Polio- myelitis vaccina- tion and Immu- nisation).

Clinics at which vaccination and immunisation facilities are available are marked V. and I. respectively.

Day Nurseries—

Katherine Bruce Day Nursery, Queen's Park Court, W.10.
Marylands Day Nursery, Marylands Road, W.9.
St. Jude's Day Nursery, 88, Bravington Road, W.9.
St. Stephen's Day Nursery, 38-46, Westbourne Park Road, W.2.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK.—Following is a summary of the work of the Area and District Public Health Inspectors, excluding their work in connection with factories which is given in the annex to this Report.

Dwelling houses inspected:—

Premises inspected as a result of complaints..	3,313	(3,260)
Premises inspected in house to house visits ..	65	(1)
Premises inspected for action under the Housing Act (Sec. 9)	41	(12)
Premises inspected in connection with Certificates of Disrepair	51	(71)
Premises inspected in connection with improvement grants	123	(33)
Premises inspected in connection with making of Closing Orders	223	(418)
Premises inspected other than those noted above	707	(598)

Notices served:—

Intimation notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936	901	(694)
Statutory notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936	361	(235)
Notices under the London County Council or Paddington Borough Council bye-laws ..	250	(166)
Notices under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954	108	(55)
Notices under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1955	1	(3)
Notices under the Clean Air Act, 1956 ..	53	(4)

Visits made in connection with:—

Aged persons	19	(15)
Bakehouses	121	(152)
Basements (checking occupation)	175	(175)
Canal and House Boats	30	(21)
Caravans	13	(—)
Clean Air Act	2,060	(1,214)
Dwelling houses	21,147	(18,514)
Fireguards Act	3	(—)
Hairdressers' establishments	82	(81)
Infectious disease	102	(15)
Miscellaneous calls	204	(130)
Overcrowding	225	(241)
Rodent control	382	(192)
Pet Animals Act	6	(11)
Rag and bone stores	—	(1)
Rag Flock Act	4	(8)
Rehousing applications	58	(166)
Shops	10	(18)
Smoke (observations made)	97	(83)
Town Planning	204	(121)
Vermin investigations	368	(487)

The infectious disease visits are made in connection with contacts of cases of smallpox or suspected smallpox.

Those provisions of the Shops Acts which are enforced by the Borough Council and the inspection of Outworkers are reported under "Shops" and "Outworkers."

MEDICINAL BATHS AND DISINFECTING STATION.—The figures below give a summary of the work done at the Medicinal Baths and by the Disinfecting and Disinfesting Operatives.

Disinfestation:—

Rooms treated for vermin	714	(906)
Articles disinfested	1,737	(1,107)

Disinfection:—

Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ..	63	(96)
Library books disinfected	365	(334)
Articles of clothing, etc., disinfected ..	514	(544)

Scabies:—

Number of adults treated	51	(37)
Number of children treated	6	(19)
Number of treatments given	103	(108)

Vermin:—

Number of adults treated (heads) ..	14	(10)
(bodies) ..	21	(24)
Number of children treated (heads) ..	2	(—)
(bodies) ..	1	(—)

The staff of the medicinal baths and disinfecting service also deal with the laundry and home bathing which is reported under "Care of the Aged."

FOOD SUPERVISION

Unsound food.—Approximately 7 (9) tons of diseased or unsound food was seized or surrendered for destruction. Diseased meat is incinerated, and other condemned food disposed of through the normal refuse channels.

Registrations.—The following registrations were in force at the end of the year under the Milk and Dairies Regulations or the Food and Drugs Act.

Distributors of milk	136	(142)
Dairies	1	(1)
Ice-cream premises	224	(216)
Food premises	61	(63)

Licences.—Licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations to sell designated milk in force at the end of the year are given below:—

Dealers' Principal Licences

Pasteurised	121	(118)
Sterilised	130	(119)
Tuberculin tested	100	(94)

Dealers' Supplementary Licences

Pasteurised	24	(24)
Sterilised	27	(27)
Tuberculin tested	23	(23)

Inspections.—During the year 1,342 visits were paid to restaurants and cafes and 1,786 visits to other food shops. The figures for 1959 were 1,110 and 2,659 respectively.

Food shops.—Following are the details of the food shops in the Borough at the end of the year:—

Bakers and cake shops	..	..	37	(35)
Butchers	..	..	58	(59)
Confectioners	..	..	136	(141)
Chemists	..	..	41	(42)
Fishmongers	..	..	17	(17)
Fried fish shops	..	..	13	(13)
Grocers	..	..	41	(42)
General shops	..	..	26	(26)
Provision stores	..	..	119	(116)
Domestic stores	..	..	20	(19)
Corn chandlers	..	..	3	(3)
Greengrocers and fruiterers	..	..	77	(78)
Public Houses	..	..	101	(103)
Cider Houses	..	..	1	(1)
Off licences	..	..	55	(55)
Restaurants and cafes	..	..	139	(139)

Canteens.—There are approximately 31 canteens of various sizes in the Borough.

Wholesale food stores.—There are 16 (15) wholesale food stores in the Borough.

Food factories.—There are 9 (11) food factories in the Borough including 2 (2) ice cream factories.

Bacteriological examinations.—Twenty-four ice cream samples were graded as follows:—

Grade 1	..	..	21
Grade 2	..	..	3
Grade 3	..	..	—
Grade 4	..	..	—

Eighty-nine (95) samples of milk were examined and all conformed to the standards required by the Milk Regulations.

Sampling.—During the year 600 (600) samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. Prosecutions in respect of two samples are reported under "Legal Proceedings." The report of the Public Analyst will be found as an appendix.

Street Traders.—The Council have licenced 7 (7) coffee stalls, 21 (21) fruit and vegetable stalls and 2 (2) ice-cream stalls.

PROTECTIVE HELMETS.—During the year shops selling protective helmets were visited and samples of the stocks were inspected to ensure that the helmets had been certified by the British Standards Institute.

Section 42 of the Road Traffic Act, 1956, makes it an offence for helmets to be sold which are not of a type prescribed nor authorised under Regulations made by the Minister of Transport.

The Motor Cycles (Protective Helmets) Regulations, 1957, prescribe the British Standards for helmets.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.—There are 90 (87) hairdressers and barbers establishments in the Borough registered under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954.

SHOPS ACTS.—The Shops Acts Inspectors made 452 (1,361) inspections during the year. No statutory action was necessary, any contraventions found being dealt with informally.

BAKEHOUSES.—At the end of the year there were 12 (13) level bakehouses and 1 (1) underground bakehouse in operation.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—The only common lodging house in the Borough closed during 1960.

RAG FLOCK ACT.—Four (4) premises where filling material is used were on the register at the end of the year. There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured or stored.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACTS.—At the end of the year the register contained the names of 92 (94) persons entitled to sell the poisons scheduled in Part II of the Poisons List.

DRAINAGE RECONSTRUCTION PLANS.—During the year 279 (272) plans were deposited for drainage work in existing buildings.

PET ANIMALS ACT.—Four (4) applications for licences were made and granted. All the applicants had held licences previously.

BURIALS.—During the year 42 (58) burials and 2 (2) cremations were arranged under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

MORTUARY.—Bodies from Paddington are now taken to the St. Pancras Borough Council mortuary when private arrangements are not made. During the year 285 (209) bodies were taken there and 284 (206) post mortem examinations were carried out.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Offence	Result of Hearing	Fine	Costs
56, <i>Amberley Road</i> — Nuisance—General defects	Order to abate in 28 days.		
<i>Vere Mansions, Westbourne Gardens</i> — (1) Accumulation of refuse in gardens ..	Order to abate in 7 days.		
(2) Insufficient dustbins	£3	£2 2s.	
79, <i>Sutherland Avenue</i> — Nuisance—broken sashcords and glazing ..	—	£2 2s.	
	Order to abate in 28 days.		
127, <i>Queensway</i> — Insufficient dustbins	£3	£1 1s.	
Flat 1, 103, <i>Westbourne Grove</i> — Defective water closet	£2 2s.	£2 2s.	
51, <i>Walterton Road</i> — Dampness of walls in basement	—	£2 2s.	
	Order to abate in 28 days.		
3 and 5c, <i>Westbourne Gardens</i> — Further default in complying with Justices' Order to Abate	£12	£2 2s.	
84, <i>Chepstow Road</i> — Further default in complying with Justices' Order to Abate	£2	£2 2s.	
263/265, <i>Harrow Road</i> — Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955	£40 (£5 on each of 8 summonses)	—	
534, <i>Harrow Road</i> — Links of metal chain in loaf of bread ..	£5	£2 2s.	
25, <i>Aldridge Road Villas</i> — Nuisance—general defects	—	£2 0s.	
	Order to abate in 28 days.		
17, <i>Fermoy Road</i> — Defective rodding arm of front intercepting chamber	—	10s 6d.	
	Absolute discharge.		
86, <i>Kensal Road</i> — (1) Nuisance—general defects	—	£1 1s.	
	Order to abate in 28 days.		
(2) Defective water closet	£3	£1 1s.	
193, <i>Harrow Road</i> — (1) Nuisance—general defects	—	£1 1s.	
	Order to abate in 28 days.		
(2) Insufficient dustbins	10s. 0d.	£1 1s.	
40, <i>Warlock Road</i> — Nuisance—defective ceiling plaster	—	£2 2s.	
	Order to abate in 14 days.		
56, <i>Alfred Road</i> — Contravention of closing orders— (1) Ground floor front room	£2 10s.	£3 3s.	
(2) Ground floor back room	£2 10s.	—	
(3) Ground floor back addition room ..	Dismissed.		

Legal Proceedings—(contd.)

Offence	Result of Hearing	
	Fine	Costs
5, <i>Brindley Road</i> — Nuisance—general defects	—	£1 1s. Order to abate in 14 days.
58, <i>Chippenham Road</i> — Nuisance—general defects	—	£1 1s. Order to abate in 28 days.
105, <i>Fernhead Road</i> — Nuisance—dampness in 1st floor back room	—	£2 2s. Order to abate in 14 days.
109, <i>Walterton Road</i> — Nuisance—general defects	—	£2 2s. Order to abate in 28 days.
32, <i>Goldney Road</i> — Nuisance—defective ceiling plaster and sashcord	—	£2 2s. Order to abate in 28 days.
25, <i>Aldridge Road Villas</i> — Non-compliance with Justices' Order to Abate	£2 10s.	£2 2s.
17, <i>Fermoy Road</i> — Nuisance—general defects	—	£2 2s. Order to abate in 28 days.
292, <i>Harrow Road</i> — Selling dried fruit salad containing maggots	£5	£4 4s.
21, <i>Kensal Road</i> — Defective water closet	£2	£2 2s.
32, <i>Walterton Road</i> — (1) Insufficient dustbins	£2	£2 2s.
(2) Defective water closet	£2	—
95, <i>Sutherland Avenue</i> — Nuisance—general defects	—	£2 2s. Order to abate in 21 days.
66, <i>St. Stephen's Gardens</i> — Nuisance—general defects	—	£3 3s. Order to abate in 14 days.
5, <i>Brindley Road</i> — Non-compliance with Justices' Order to Abate	£5	—
21, <i>Kensal Road</i> — Insufficient water-closets	£5	£2 2s.
168, <i>Kensal Road</i> — Insufficient W.C's. for employees	£2	£2 2s.
41, <i>Warrington Crescent</i> — Nuisance—general defects	—	£3 3s. Order to abate in 7 days.
39, <i>St. Stephen's Gardens—Flat 4</i> — Defective water-closet	10s.	£2 2s.
4, <i>Oakington Road</i> — Nuisance—defective ceiling plaster	—	£2 2s. Order to abate in 28 days.
12, <i>Abourne Street</i> — Nuisance—general defects	—	£3 3s. Order to abate in 28 days.

In addition to the above, seventy summonses were withdrawn as the work was done before a hearing was reached. It appears that more owners are ignoring notices when they are served and only complying with them on receipt of a summons. The fines imposed and costs awarded remain at a pre-war level.

FACTORIES.—The Public Health Inspectors made 450 (491) visits to factories during the year. Further details of their work in this connection are given in the annex of this Report.

OUTWORKERS.—The Public Health Inspector concerned visits all notified outworkers to ensure that the premises are suitable for the type of work carried out. During the year the inspector made 262 (100) visits and all the premises were found to be satisfactory. Further details will be found in the annex of this Report.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Measurement of atmospheric pollution.—The results obtained from the recording apparatus at the Welfare Centre, 283a, Harrow Road, during 1960 are given below.

Month	Rainfall in mms.	Insoluble deposits in tons per square mile	Soluble deposits in tons per square mile	S.O ₂ in mgs. per day per 100 square cms.
January ..	45 (59)	12.65 (19.26)	10.84 (22.64)	3.37 (6.75)
February ..	61 (3)	6.51 (10.33)	7.82 (7.58)	3.32 (5.37)
March ..	43 (40)	9.43 (14.28)	11.44 (10.57)	3.33 (3.54)
April ..	12 (60)	10.65 (13.39)	17.93 (9.09)	2.01 (2.82)
May ..	45 (23)	10.94 (9.06)	8.18 (7.05)	0.61 (1.79)
June ..	45 (15)	9.93 (9.26)	10.67 (11.07)	1.36 (1.39)
July ..	85 (33)	10.24 (9.66)	5.83 (5.90)	0.63 (1.33)
August ..	93 (46)	8.15 (7.18)	15.57 (6.44)	0.98 (1.33)
September ..	108 (3)	10.77 (5.80)	9.19 (5.80)	1.69 (1.89)
October ..	132 (44)	9.80 (15.94)	20.48 (10.13)	2.38 (3.09)
November ..	97 (58)	10.44 (15.88)	10.77 (13.26)	2.31 (3.73)
December ..	66 (86)	13.96 (20.96)	17.69 (10.97)	3.10 (3.22)

The following results were obtained from the recording apparatus at the Public Health Department offices at 15, Park Place Villas:—

Month	Smoke Conc. mg. per 100 m ³			SO ₂ Conc. p.p. 100 m		
	Average value	Highest value	Lowest value	Average value	Highest value	Lowest value
January ..	26 (67)	98 (176)	4 (3)	12 (21)	36 (88)	4 (6)
February ..	23 (39)	66 (163)	5 (12)	12 (16)	26 (68)	8 (4)
March ..	18 (15)	44 (44)	4 (4)	11 (9)	31 (24)	3 (4)
April ..	9 (11)	25 (25)	3 (3)	7 (7)	17 (22)	2 (1)
May ..	7 (7)	19 (27)	3 (2)	6 (6)	14 (23)	2 (2)
June ..	4 (4)	10 (14)	2 (1)	5 (4)	14 (9)	2 (2)
July ..	3 (4)	5 (8)	1 (1)	3 (4)	4 (14)	1 (1)
August ..	5 (5)	10 (11)	2 (2)	4 (4)	7 (13)	2 (1)
September ..	7 (8)	15 (19)	2 (4)	5 (6)	12 (17)	3 (1)
October ..	10 (14)	16 (22)	5 (8)	8 (11)	14 (24)	5 (4)
November ..	16 (27)	58 (135)	5 (6)	6 (15)	17 (53)	3 (5)
December ..	27 (19)	52 (76)	4 (9)	8 (10)	19 (30)	2 (4)

Smoke control areas.—The Council's programme for the formation of smoke control areas is progressing according to the timetable adopted in April, 1959. The present position is:—

Hyde Park No. 1 Order.

Confirmed by the Minister without modification and in operation from the 31st October, 1959.

Lancaster Gate East Order.

Confirmed by the Minister without modification and in operation from the 1st November, 1960.

Lancaster Gate West Order.

Order made and submitted to the Minister. Proposed date of operation is the 1st November, 1961. The estimated cost and extent of the work required is given below:—

Number of new appliances required ..	247
Cost of new appliances	£1,547
Cost of installation of new appliances ..	£2,542
Number of existing appliances to be adapted	70
Cost of adapting existing appliances ..	£382
Number of gas or electric points to be provided	Nil
Cost of installing the gas and electric points	Nil

The net cost to the Council, i.e., the cost of grants after the Government's reimbursement has been received is estimated at £1,342.

Westbourne Ward Order.

The preliminary survey is being carried out.

Installation of furnaces.—The following figures relate to industrial furnaces, or domestic furnaces with a capacity of 55,000 or more B.T.U.s. per hour, which must be notified under the Clean Air Act.

No. of notifications under Sec. 3 (3) of intention to instal a furnace	26 (26)
No. of applications under Sec. 3 (2) for prior approval of the proposals	4 (9)
No. of applications under Sec. 3 (2) approved by the Council	4 (8)

RODENT CONTROL.—The following table gives details of the work carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, during the year:—

	Dwelling Houses		All other property		Total	
Number of properties in district ..	31,451	(31,839)	7,307	(7,452)	38,758	(39,291)
Number of properties inspected as a result of—						
(a) Notification ..	403	(356)	110	(69)	513	(425)
(b) Survey ..	123	(161)	1	(2)	124	(163)
(c) Otherwise ..	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
Total inspections and reinspections ..	3,204	(3,220)	993	(585)	4,197	(3,805)
Number of properties found to be in- fested by—						
(a) Rats—						
Major infes- tation ..	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
Minor infes- tation ..	172	(199)	33	(32)	205	(231)
(b) Mice—						
Major infes- tation ..	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)
Minor infes- tation ..	260	(176)	74	(36)	334	(212)
Number of infested properties treated by the Council ..	424	(370)	106	(67)	530	(437)
Total treatments and re-treatments ..	476	(395)	120	(71)	596	(466)

It was not found necessary to serve any notices under the Act. Two block control schemes were carried out and the sewers in the Borough were treated twice during the year.

HOUSEBOATS.—In my Report for 1959 I referred to the increasing number of houseboats on the stretch of the Grand Union canal in Paddington and the steps being taken by the British Waterways Authority to provide toilet facilities ashore for the residents.

In October, 1960, lavatory blocks for the boats at the Blomfield Road and Paddington Basin moorings were completed. These consist of flush toilets for men and women and means for the disposal of the contents of Elsan type closets.

Keys to these blocks were handed to the houseboat residents by the Waterways Authority, and advice on the effective sealing off or removal of the flush toilets aboard the boats was given by the Canal Boats Inspector.

Further visits were made to the houseboats a month later and the flush toilets aboard were all found to be out of use and the new arrangements working satisfactorily.

CARE OF THE AGED.

(i) *Home bathing.*—As the Committee are aware home bathing services are provided for both men and women by the Cleansing Station Staff of the department.

In this connection the District Nursing Association, who carry out a similar service for the aged of both sexes, approached the Public Health Committee in October asking for assistance in this direction. Owing to shortage of nursing staff difficulty was being experienced in coping with the number of bathing cases on their books, and furthermore the services of the nursing staff thus engaged could be devoted to cases where their nursing qualifications could be more advantageously used. The number of cases involved amounts to approximately twenty a week. The Public Health Committee agreed to provide this assistance and made provision therefor in the estimates for 1961/1962 for the appointment of one additional (female) employee to cope with this extension of our present home bathing services.

The District Nursing Association are deeply appreciative of the Council's co-operation which, while not affecting the persons who were receiving this service perhaps more important still, thus released nurses to deal with cases requiring expert nursing attention.

Eight hundred and sixty-five (694) baths were given at home to thirty-nine (36) persons during the year.

(ii) *Laundering of linen*.—The need for this type of service for the elderly is growing. It is difficult to assess for future increase, but in order to meet such eventuality the Committee have approved an arrangement whereby St. Pancras Borough Council have agreed to assist by accepting any cases we are unable to deal with at any time at a cost of 10s. 0d. per case. I should like to place on record my appreciation of the ready co-operation extended to us by the St. Pancras Borough Council. The number of cases being dealt with at the end of the year by the laundry service was twenty-one (15). Thirty-eight (36) people received help from the laundry service during the year.

(iii) *Holiday Home*.—The Council's Holiday Home at Bexhill-on-Sea again proved very popular and the following figures show the guests who were accommodated at "Kincardine." Guests stay for a fortnight during January, February, March and November and for a week during the remainder of the year.

Number of applications received	..	991
Number of guests accommodated	..	615
Applicants refusing a holiday—		
Date offered unacceptable		64
Private reasons		95
Illness		84
Death of applicant, friend or relative	..	20
Applicants not offered a holiday—		
Removed from Borough		5
Died		8
Single room not available		1
Dates required not available		3
Applicant not fit		3
Priority not reached		93

Of the 615 guests accommodated, 203 were having their first holiday at the Home. At Christmas a further sixteen guests (the maximum which can be catered for) were selected from twenty-seven applicants and spent a week at the Home over the holiday period.

(iv) *Invalid meals*.—Invalid meals for London is an Association maintained by grants and voluntary subscriptions and is a specialist service not to be confused with the Meals-on-Wheels service provided by the Women's Voluntary Service or Salvation Army. Apart from special meals for invalids the Association has developed a service for elderly people, particularly for those who live alone and are so frail that they are unable to cater for themselves.

The service is limited but approximately forty meals a day for five days a week are provided to Paddington residents at a charge of 1s. 4d. for retirement pensioners or 1s. 8d. for those under pensionable age but in receipt of National Assistance. The full cost of a meal is 2s. 6d. Meals are supplied only on a medical recommendation.

(v) *National Assistance Acts*.—Unhappily it was found necessary to apply to the Court for the compulsory removal to hospital of one person during the year. She was a spinster aged over 80 years living alone in two rooms which were very dirty and verminous; and when she became ill she refused to enter a hospital. A first Order for three weeks' detention was followed by a second Order for a further month and during this time her rooms were cleaned and disinfested. The patient recovered during her stay in hospital and was discharged home and is under the constant supervision and help of this department.

(vi) *General*.—At the end of the year there were 314 (243) names on the register maintained in the Department of old people who are visited regularly. In addition, 57 (177) other elderly persons were visited but it was not found necessary to place them on the register. The two Visitors made 2,644 (2,635) visits and the Public Health Inspectors 19 (15) visits to old people during the year.

WATER SUPPLY.—All drinking water in the Borough is supplied from the Metropolitan Water Board's mains and the Director of Water Examination (E. Windle Taylor, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.) has kindly supplied the following report and figures.

The water supply to your area has been of satisfactory hygienic quality and adequate in quantity during the year 1960. It is derived from the non-tidal portion of the River Thames, stored in the Board's reservoirs in the Thames Valley and filtered and chlorinated at the Board's works at Ashford Common and Barn Elms. The water is not plumbo-solvent and there were no important extensions to mains nor changes in the general scheme of supply. The length of new mains laid in your Borough was only 176 yards. All repaired and new mains are disinfected with chlorine before being returned to service.

Chemical Examination

Number of samples	207
Ammonia nitrogen	0.024
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.082
Oxidised nitrogen (Nitrate)	4.0
Chlorides as Cl.	28
Oxygen abstracted from permanganate (four hours at 27°C.)	1.22
Turbidity units	0.4

Colour—m.m. brown 2 ft. Tube Burgess's					
Tintometer	..	..	..	..	13
Hardness (total)	..	..	..	..	264
Hardness (non-carbonate)	..	..	..	..	66
pH value	..	..	..	..	7.9
Phosphate as PO_4	..	..	..	..	0.95
Silicate as SiO_2	..	..	..	..	9
Suphate as SO_4	..	..	..	..	58
Fluoride as F	..	..	..	..	0.25
Magnesium as Mg	..	..	..	..	4
Surface active material as Manoxol	..	..	..	..	0.12
Electrical conductivity (gemmhos)	..	..	..	..	550

The above figures are given as milligrammes per litre unless otherwise stated.

Bacteriological Results (after treatment)

Number of samples..	..	..	..	..	1,778
Agar plate count per ml. (20—24 hours at 37°C.)	..	..	..	..	14.4
Coliform count—per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	..	..	..	..	100

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.—Water for the Baths in the Borough is supplied from the Metropolitan Water Board's mains. Apart from the routine tests mentioned below, samples of water from each Bath were submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination by the Public Analyst in September. All the samples were reported to be satisfactory.

The following details have kindly been supplied by the Manager of the Baths:—

There are two Swimming Baths in the Borough (Porchester Baths and Kensal Road Baths) each establishment having a large and a small Bath. The large Baths are open from May to September and the small Baths are open all the year round. There were approximately 171,000 attendances during the year (116,000 at Porchester Baths and 55,000 at Kensal Road Baths).

A high standard of purity of bath water is maintained by continuous flow through pressure type sand filters, the water being treated by coagulants to flocculate organic matter, and then chlorinated to a marginal chlorination standard of 0.2 to 0.5 parts per million. The alkalinity of the bath water is determined by the use of soda ash treatment and a pH value of 7.2 to 7.8 is maintained. Finally the water is aerated and reheated to 76°—78° F. Cleansing of the sand filters is brought about by a reversal of the flow of water to break up the solidified sand bed, assisted by rocking the filters and the use of steam/air agitation. The normal daily consumption of fresh water added to the bath following filter cleansing equals approximately one-twenty-fifth of the bath capacity. The swimming baths are completely emptied, cleaned and refilled once a year.

MASS X-RAY SURVEYS

Dr. G. Z. Brett, the Physician-in-Charge, has kindly supplied the following details:—

Number of people X-rayed in Paddington:—

Men	..	..	..	..	..	3,706
Women	..	..	..	..	..	1,788
Total	..	..	..	..	..	5,494

Number of cases of

(a) active tuberculosis—

Men	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Women	..	..	..	..	..	3

(b) tuberculosis requiring observation—

Men	..	..	..	..	..	1
Women	..	..	..	..	..	2

(c) cancer of the lung found—

Men	..	..	..	..	..	1
Women	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

Not all of these cases were Paddington residents, although they were found during 1960 in surveys carried out in the Borough.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANISATIONS.—Among the Organisations to which the Council make grants the following are closely associated with the work of the Public Health Department:—

Organisation	Grant		
	£	s.	d.
Family Welfare Association	100	0	0
Paddington Old People's Welfare Committee ..	915	0	0
W.V.S. (for meals-on-wheels service) ..	405	0	0
Salvation Army (for meals-on-wheels service) ..	50	0	0
Kensington and Paddington Family Service Unit ..	200	0	0
Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents ..	25	4	0
Central Council for Health Education	11	11	0
Noise Abatement Society	5	5	0
British Standards Institute	10	10	0

HOUSING

Housing Act, 1957—Overcrowding

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	167	(173)
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ..	176	(179)
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ..	755	(780½)
	(Units)	
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	50	(23)
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	56	(60)
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	250	(258½)
	(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 ..	Nil	Nil

The number of overcrowded dwellings on the Register of Overcrowding at the end of 1960 was 167 (173). There were 52 (55) basement dwellings on the Register.

Of the cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 7 (16) were rehoused by the London County Council, 6 (2) were provided with accommodation by the Borough Council, 27 (28) secured accommodation privately and 15 (14) were relieved by a natural reduction in the size of the family or on obtaining additional accommodation.

The practice of sending warning letters to owners against permitting the premises to become again overcrowded has been continued in all known cases where overcrowding has been abated.

Section 80 of the Housing Act, 1957, gives a local authority power, where they are satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist which make it expedient to do so, to allow the temporary use of a house by persons in excess of the permitted number. During the year the Council issued 1 (—) licence under this section.

During the year a total of 275 Paddington families were rehoused by the London County Council and 190 by the Borough Council.

Town Planning

Three hundred and fifty-five (190) applications under the Town and Country Planning Acts for the conversion and alteration of premises, change of use or continuation of consent were referred to the Department for examination and comment.

Houses Unfit for Human Habitation

No. of basement rooms dealt with by closing orders	200 (312)
No. of upper rooms closed	17 (24)
No. of mews premises closed	— (2)
No. of houses dealt with by closing orders in lieu of demolition orders	1 (—)
No. of houses dealt with by demolition orders or in respect of which undertakings were accepted ..	— (—)

Forty-five (65) persons were displaced as a result of the Council's operations.

Closing Orders were determined or undertakings cancelled on 54 (79) basement rooms. Thirty-six (52) other basement rooms were made fit without recourse to formal proceedings.

Of the 200 basement rooms and 17 upper rooms closed, 86 basement and 8 upper rooms were in premises de-requisitioned by the Council under the Requisitioned Houses and Housing (Amendment) Act, 1955. During the time that these rooms were under the Council's control they were considered to be unfit for housing purposes and were not so used. The Closing Orders were made to ensure that the position was maintained.

New accommodation

During the year the Council completed thirty new flats at Elmfield House (10), Ainsworth House (10) and Edward House (10).

Housing Accommodation—Preferential Treatment

During the year 206 (218) medical certificates were referred to me by the Borough Director of Housing for "pointing." Points are awarded for certified ill-health, and if the applicant's health is affected by his living conditions the Public Health Department investigates these conditions and in many instances is able to get them remedied.

Land Charges Act, 1952

Some 2,162 (2,190) enquiries on matters in connection with the registered statutory charges under this Act were dealt with by the Department during the year.

RENT ACT, 1957.—Below is a table showing details of the applications during 1960 for certificates of disrepair under this Act together with the action taken thereon.

Applications for certificates of disrepair—

No. of applications for certificates	17 (21)
No. of decisions not to issue certificates	1 (4)
No. of decisions to issue certificates—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	9 (11)
(b) in respect of all defects	6 (7)
No. of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	3 (8)
No. of undertakings refused by Council under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	— (—)
No. of certificates issued	12 (10)
No. of applications awaiting report at end of year ..	1 (—)

Applications for cancellation of certificates—

Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	14 (23)
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ..	10 (8)
Decisions by Council to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	1 (2)
Certificates cancelled by Council	5 (17)
No. of applications awaiting report at end of year ..	1 (1)

WELFARE OFFICER

The close of 1960 marked the completion of a full year's work of Miss Harrison, Welfare Officer, and I felt it would not only be appropriate, but also informative if she submitted a report generally on the problems with which she has had to contend. Her report, which is to be found in the Appendix will, I am sure, give a fair picture of the problems which she has to face in her daily duties.

SEWAGE.—The Ministry of Health have requested that this Report should indicate whether the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate. I have consulted the Borough Engineer and Surveyor and we agree that sewage arrangements in Paddington are reasonably adequate.

Exceptionally heavy storms in August and September caused some flooding in the Westbourne Grove/Queensway area and the Shirland Road/Saltram Crescent area due to the London County

Council sewers crossing the Borough becoming surcharged and unable to accept the discharge from the Borough Council sewers. This problem, of course, also affects other Boroughs and the County Council were supplied with full details to assist them in dealing with the problem.

The disposal of sewage is a matter for which the London County Council are responsible. The sewage from Paddington goes to the Northern Outfall Works at Beckton. At these works the sewage is treated and separated into effluent pure enough to be discharged into the Thames, and sludge which is disposed of at sea.

Under the Food and Drugs Act 1954, and the Food and Drugs Regulations 1955, it is an offence to sell or supply food which is not fit for human consumption. The Food and Drugs Act 1954, and the Food and Drugs Regulations 1955, also provide for the seizure and forfeiture of food which is not fit for human consumption.

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Most of the food and drugs which are seized and forfeited are found to be unfit for human consumption. The Food and Drugs Act 1954, and the Food and Drugs Regulations 1955, also provide for the seizure and forfeiture of food which is not fit for human consumption.

A summary of the samples analysed during the year is given below:

Food	Drugs
10	10
273	273
308	308
600	600

In recent years there has been a great advance in the sale of pre-packed food and drink. It is important that the Food and Drugs Act 1954, and the Food and Drugs Regulations 1955, should be applied to these products.

There are now many Food Standards specifying either the composition of the main ingredient of a food or limiting the amount of added preservatives or contaminating material which might have found its way into the finished product from, say, crop spraying residues. Quality of food is governed also by "Codes of Practice" issued as compositional food standards by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Although not having the full legal

APPENDIX

Report of the Public Analyst (C. Harcourt Wordsworth, B.Sc.(Lond.), F.R.I.C.) for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

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

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

During the year under review the number of samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, was again 600. Of these, nineteen were made the subject of special reports and most concerned complaints of food containing foreign substances which included a cigarette end, cloth, glass fragments, sand, cement, dust, paint and mould. Adverse reports were also issued upon other samples which were unsatisfactory.

These were jam deficient in sugar, dried fruit salad in an infected condition and Glauber's Salt B.P., which was found to be anhydrous or free from the water naturally present in the true crystalline powder. The absence of this water made the drug too strong and although it might be encouraging to get more than was paid for, drugs are prescribed by dose and it is important that only those of correct strength shall be supplied.

Most of the foods and drugs analysed were quite satisfactory, and it may be concluded that the wide variety of articles again sampled by your Inspector were of good general quality. It is worth recording that 273 samples of milk were taken and analysed, and although a few approached the minimum standards below which milk is presumed to be not genuine, none was found to have been either watered or skimmed.

A summary of the samples analysed during the year is given below:—

	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Drugs	—	9	9
Meat and Meat Products ..	—	10	10
Milk	—	273	273
Other articles	—	308	308
	—	600	600

In recent years there has been a great advance in the sale of pre-packed foods and careful watch is maintained on the style and wording of the labels and advertising matter connected with such articles.

There are now many Food Standards specifying either the composition of the main ingredients of a food, or limiting the amounts of added preservatives or contaminating material which might have found its way into the finished product from, say, crop spraying residues. Quality of food is governed also by "Codes of Practice" issued as compositional food standards by the Ministry after discussions with the Trade. Although not having the full legal

powers granted by the Food and Drugs Act, these Codes provide a most useful measure by which the quality of food is maintained. Finally we have accepted trade standards maintained by the manufacturers. All these standards, some new, some of many years' standing, call for methods of analysis of known accuracy, and with the advance of knowledge, new methods are being devised continually to provide accurate checks upon the nature and composition of foodstuffs.

Orders and Regulations introduced during the year have included an amended Arsenic in Food Regulation dealing with the maximum amount of arsenic permitted in yeast and yeast products, and a Regulation to enable consumers to distinguish between whole milk and "filled" milk. The latter material may be in liquid, dried or condensed form but is in fact milk from which all the butter fat or cream has been removed and replaced by a vegetable fat or some fat other than milk fat.

Reports have also appeared on Bread and Flour, Antioxidants in food and amended methods and Standards for the examination of "designated" milk.

It is of interest that the year 1960 saw the centenary of the first attempt to maintain standards of purity for food. The first Food Act was passed in 1860, and this and succeeding Acts have had a profound and marked effect upon the quality of food, not only in this country but throughout the world.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. HARCOURT WORDSWORTH,

Public Analyst.

Report of the Welfare Officer (Miss I. O. D. Harrison, S.S.D.(Lond.), M.I.W.O.)

On first taking up my appointment in December, 1959, I found that as it was a new and rather unique type of appointment there were no clear-cut terms of reference and that the description of my function was open to wide interpretation. Until I had been able to ascertain what the problems were it was obviously impossible for me to form a plan of campaign for tackling them. To this end my first step was to get to know the other official and voluntary officers and associations and authorities in the area who were in some way concerned with the problem. In this way I was able to see the size and variety of problems that existed in the Borough and to see how deeply the non-white and other migrant people were concerned and involved with these problems.

In parallel with these enquiries and introductions I made it my business to introduce myself to, and make contact with, organisations and authorities and the various interested people who were experiencing problems of approximately the same type in their respective areas, including those outside London. This extended of course to the Migrants Division. My reception by all these people was a most cordial one. They were most helpful particularly because they felt here was an officer who would be able to deal with those problems which, in their opinion, presented particular difficulties. At the same time none of them seemed at all clear about what my exact function was, or what responsibilities or powers (if any) I had. In the initial stage I was fortunate in not being pressed to be concise about my duties, as in fact I was not then quite certain how things would develop. It is a matter of interest—one might say self-interest—that I was introduced and addressed by most people with the description which probably suited their own particular interpretation of my function, i.e., Welfare Officer Coloured People, Welfare Officer West Indians, West Indian Social Case Worker, Information Officer, Community Relations Officer, Coloured People's Visitor and the like.

At an early stage it became imperative to make it abundantly clear that my function was not just to be concerned with coloured people or just West Indians. It was necessary for me repeatedly to stress to many people that I was concerned with problems caused directly or indirectly by any newcomers to the Borough who by advent caused problems or found problems thrust upon them.

Nevertheless, quite understandably I very shortly found that an enormous number of non-white people with problems were being referred to me when the problems were appropriate to the organisation which was referring them. The only reason in fact why I was getting these problems was because their colour or accent was making them different. This I suggested was because those who came from overseas could be puzzling to most people and that those referring them tended to hope that I had specific knowledge and ability for dealing with them, and therefore I should be able to assist. Approaches of this kind needed to be dealt with very firmly. In the first place the various appropriate organisations officially exist and should deal with them, and should try to understand that a person who is not a native of Paddington does not

need "specialist" treatment, although he might need a little more patience and knowledge of the background might be helpful. Of course I was always happy to provide any information I may have had, or if I did not know the answer myself suggest some specialised authority where this information might be obtained. In the second place the sheer weight of numbers concerned would make it physically impossible for anything less than a very large department to deal with.

My policy has been conditioned all the while by the principle that our ultimate aim is the integration and assimilation into our society of this influx of immigrants and with as little disruption as possible. Any suggestion of segregation in this whole field would be a very retrograde step. I have frequently found myself explaining that generally people from overseas were coming to England because they were attracted to the prospect of a reasonable standard of living in common with the other inhabitants. They did not ask for special consideration and in fact the provision of any special official arrangements could only tend to make them feel they were being looked on as different and as a special problem. Also this would make different looking people a target for discriminators. Unfortunately at this stage we must always bear in mind that there is not sufficient enlightenment on either side to cancel out the feelings of prejudice that still exist, and therefore any decision or action taken in this connection needs the most conscientious and painstaking examination.

I am pleased to say that by now the position is pretty generally understood and in fact the various problems that arise are being dealt with by the organisations in the normal course of routine. Inevitably the outcome of this tidying up has resulted in the fact that all cases that are not the clear cut property of one organisation or another come to me. This in effect means that the overwhelming number of problems I deal with are the ones of friction and misunderstanding between landlord and tenant, tenant and tenant, or neighbours. These cases are referred to me by most of the organisations including the Court and police. It is flattering to realise that when there is a misunderstanding that cannot be resolved by law it is hoped that my personal approach and explanation to both sides may be helpful.

Before discussing the types of problems which are coming to me I think it would be useful to recall that historically Paddington is a place that has always had social problems, mainly because a large section of the Borough has always been occupied by a transient population. It is a main railway terminus, adjacent to the West End and with a large number of hotels and the cheaper type of lodging houses. The houses in Paddington are generally large and do not conveniently lend themselves to being split up, but most of them are divided into flats, flatlets and bed-sitters. Added to that it has a very mixed community both socially and racially. This type of area has always attracted newcomers and migrants and unfortunately also people who are drifters or social casualties.

I think it fair to point out that the problems which I have encountered are as a result of the general pattern and structure of such an area such as I have outlined and which has always existed.

The influx of immigrants to the Borough has naturally increased the total number of those problems and with it of course the number of non-white and other overseas people involved. The difference in customs and social behaviour between these different types and races, particularly when they are living together in large sub-divided houses, is certain to give rise to various problems. Many of the landlord-tenant problems involving newcomers appear to stem from the fact that house purchase is often embarked upon without an understanding or realisation of what is entailed. Paying too much for property, buying property in serious disrepair, or where there is a Compulsory Purchase Order pending, or on too short a lease term, and even worse, taking up mortgages without sufficient care and advice. Housing as we know is a field which may lend itself to exploitation and people who are unfamiliar with this type of transaction need expert and sympathetic advice before they commit themselves. In my attempts to avert this type of problem I have taken every opportunity available to draw the attention of would-be purchasers to the pitfalls of unwise purchase. In fact I mention this specifically to every likely person, particularly a coloured person, who consults me on any type of problem. I have systematically approached Personnel and Welfare Officers of industries employing such people, and some have co-operated to the extent of posting warning notices in the canteens suggesting that any would-be purchaser of property would be well advised to approach their local Citizens' Advice Bureau before getting involved. One of the small committees on which I serve has prepared an article on the pitfalls of unwise house purchase which is to appear in the periodical *Tropicana*.

Matrimonial problems are fairly high on my list, and are increasing in number no doubt because over the last year more West Indian families are joining their husbands. Naturally these are problems that frequently cannot be effectively dealt with by Marriage Guidance Officers and usual Welfare Officers because the sharp difference in attitude and social customs is such that normal advice given to people in this country may not be in any way appropriate.

Problems of adolescents comprise a significant proportion. To date, a relatively small number of young people are coming to this country. Nevertheless, among those who have come and had no schooling in this country, there are a number who have difficulties of adjustment and finding suitable employment.

I feel it relevant to point out that my work is not that of a caseworker. Because of the time factor and the enormous volume of work my services are necessarily restricted to people with problems rather than people who are themselves problems, and therefore require regular close supervision and guidance. So that I may keep up with developments and trends and to maintain close liaison with other interested authorities, a great deal of my time is devoted to attending conferences, lectures, meetings and discussion groups which are not necessarily confined to Paddington and which take place at lunch time, in the afternoons and evenings—one or two even at weekends.

I cannot conclude this brief survey of my work without paying a sincere tribute to the help, courtesy and advice of Dr. Oldershaw. At the same time I should like to put on record my appreciation of the friendly co-operation of many members of the Town Hall staff, and of Mr. Ruffey and Mr. Parker and other administrative officers in my own Department. I have also received the fullest co-operation and help from the London County Council Departments.

Proposed Extension of the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I - THE ACT

1. Inspection for purposes of enforcement of health (including provisions made by Public Health inspectors)

Number of Factories in which inspections were made	Number of inspections made	Number of inspections made by Public Health inspectors	Number of inspections made by other inspectors
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are enforced by Local Authorities	104	104	0
(b) Factories in which Section 1 is enforced by the Local Authority	28	28	0
(c) Other factories in which Section 1 is enforced by the Local Authority or other inspectors	28	0	28
Total	160	132	28

2. Cases in which orders were issued

Number of Factories in which orders were issued	Number of orders issued	Number of orders issued by Public Health inspectors	Number of orders issued by other inspectors
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) Orders issued under Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	104	104	0
(b) Orders issued under Section 1	28	28	0
(c) Other orders issued under Section 1 or other provisions	28	0	28
Total	160	132	28

The Ministry of Health has requested that the following figures regarding factories and outworkers should be annexed to the Annual Report.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1960 for the Metropolitan Borough of Paddington in the County of London

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	524	400	5	3
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	98	50	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	29	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	651	450	11	3

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	26	10	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	2	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	1	1	1	1
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	—	—	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	11	—	—	—	1
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	8	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	52	12	1	1	3

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel } Making, etc. ..	30	—	—	—	—	—
} Cleaning and washing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys ..	12	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	46	—	—	—	—	—

VAIL AND CO, LTD., LEEKE STREET, W.C.I.