

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Southall].

Contributors

Southall (London, England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

[1939?]

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BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1938**

E. GRUNDY, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF SOUTH

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THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL, 1938

Members of the Public Health Committee (which also functions as a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee) are denoted by an asterisk.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

*ALDERMAN G. A. PARGITER, J.P.

Deputy Mayor :

*Alderman E. B. HAMBLIN, J.P.

Aldermen :

*AMOS, Mrs. F. S. (*Chairman of the Public Health Committee*)

*HILLIER, W. A.

*NEIGHBOUR, D.C.

*SMITH, F. G.

Councillors :

BILL, H. R.

*HUTCHINGS, C.

*CREESEY, G.

*LUCKETT, F. H.

DALE, W.

*MCGUIGAN, Mrs. D. M.

DANE, A. T.

*MARKS, F. J.

EVANS, J. A.

REASON, W. J.

GARDNER, F. E.

REED, G.

HARRIS, G.

SALMON, W. G.

*HILL, J.

SAXON, J. A.

HOPKINS, W. H.

*STURGEON, J. M.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Southall.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the forty-second Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district.

The vital statistics of the area for the year reveal on the whole that hygienic conditions are in a very satisfactory state. Continued growth in the population which has now reached 52,400 is worthy of comment, whilst increase in the birth rate to 16.34 per 1,000 of the population demonstrates the direction of trend will be towards an increasing population for some few years. The crude and comparable death rates for the borough are 8.64 and 9.85 per thousand of the population respectively, which figures are considerably below those of the country as a whole. An increase to 65 per 1,000 live births has occurred in the infantile mortality rate, and this is chiefly due to 14 deaths of premature infants occurring in the first week of life. Particular attention is paid to the early visiting of infants by staff of the department and an increasing vigilance is obviously necessary.

On the 28th May, 1938, the new Branch Health Centre was opened and a brochure published describing the building. Need for this provision has been justified by the fact that it is fully used on every working day, and attendances now are greater than at the Manor House.

It is with some pleasure that I direct attention to the continued success of the clinical services provided by the Council. Attendances at the ante-natal sessions during the year reached a total of 2,688 which is 948 greater than during last year. This is not a mere exaltation of figures, as during the year 531 new attendances were recorded which is 62.03 per cent. of the total births. The total of persons attending the child welfare sessions has now reached an annual figure of 14,537, which is an increase of 1,849. The number of new infant cases seen was 711, equivalent to 86 per cent. of the total live births. Despite the consequent additional work thrown upon the health visitors, 14,457 domiciliary visits were paid during the year—an increase of over 3,600 on the preceding year.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, reached statute form during the year and in addition to departmental re-organisation an application was made to the Minister requesting him to direct that the Borough Council should, in lieu of the County Council, be the Food and Drugs authority as respects this district.

The Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938, extended to those employed in a variety of occupations the advantages enjoyed by young persons under the Shops Acts, and all the employers in Southall concerned elected, as they were permitted to do, that the Shops Act would apply in the case of their staff.

I wish to express to the staff of the Health Department my warmest thanks for their assistance and co-operation in the service of the Council.

This report is in general concord with the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

for the year 1938

Medical Officer of Health

ERNEST GRUNDY, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.(Eng.).

**Deputy Medical Officer of Health*

C. W. SECCOMBE, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.)

† Assistant Medical Officers

Mrs. A. S. HALL-CRAGGS, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.)

Mrs. I. GRANT-ADAMS, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.P.H.

Miss J. MOORE, F.R.C.S.

Sanitary Inspection Staff

Chief Sanitary Inspector

IVOR A. STEPHENSON, Cert.R.S.I., Cert.M. & F.

Sanitary Inspectors

A. D. GOOLD, Cert.S.I.E.J.B., Cert. M. & F.

K. R. WAGENER, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. M. & F. (Resigned February 1938)

L. MAIR, Cert. S.I.E.J.B., Cert. M. & F. (Appointed April 1938)

Health Visiting Staff

Miss E. S. BOYD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Senior Health Visitor and Child Protection Visitor)

Miss E. L. PERRETT, S.R.N.

Miss B. M. STANBRIDGE, S.R.N., H.V., Cert. R.S.I.

Miss G. M. LEVERETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Cert. R.S.I.

Miss F. M. MARTLEW, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Cert. R.S.I. (Resigned June 1938)

Miss M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Cert. R.S.I. (appointed November 1938)

Midwives

Miss V. ROBINSON, S.R.N.

Miss G. ROBINSON

Mrs. DELAHAYE, S.R.N.

Miss SANDELL

Miss JOHNSON, S.R.N.

Shops Inspector and Sanitary Inspector

A. J. WHITE, Cert. S.I.E.J.B.

Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk

J. W. CRONK, Cert. R.S.I.

Clerks, Shorthand-Typists

Miss P. ASHTON

Miss M. V. SAGE

Miss J. D. WINTERBURN

K. W. SKEATES (Resigned October 1938)

N. V. SAUNDERS (Appointed October 1938)

† Consulting Obstetrician

J. W. RAIT BELL, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Matron of the Isolation Hospital

Miss E. JAMES, S.R.N., R.F.N.

* Part time.

† Part time, Maternity and Child Welfare.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

Area (acres) : Land, 2554.5. Water, 50. Total 2,604.5.

Population—Registrar-General's estimate—mid-1938	...	...	*52,400
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	...	...	13,457
Rateable value	...	...	£405,192
Sum produced by a penny rate	...	...	£1,603

* This includes about 2,800 patients and staff resident at St. Bernard's Hospital.

The Borough of Southall is traversed by the main road from London to Oxford and is about nine miles from the Marble Arch. It is roughly triangular in shape and is bounded on the east and north by the Borough of Ealing, on the west by the Urban District of Hayes and Harlington, and on the south by the Borough of Heston and Isleworth. The greatest length of the district from north to south is 2.8 miles and the greatest breadth is 3.1 miles.

The soil is mainly gravel, overlaid with clay and brick earth.

The highest point in the district is at the Water Tower in Allenby Road, and is 143 feet above ordnance datum ; the lowest is at the old Sewage Disposal Works and is 32 feet above ordnance datum.

The average rainfall over a period of twenty-one years is 23.4 inches per annum. The nearest Meteorological station is Hangar Hill, and from its records it appears that the driest year in the last twenty-one years was 1921, when there was a rainfall of 14.74 inches, and the wettest year was 1927, when there was a rainfall of 35.95 inches. The rainfall in Southall in 1938 was 19.02 inches (compared with 29.38 inches in 1937).

The Council control the following parks and open spaces :—

Southall Park	...	...	...	26 acres
Recreation Ground	...	...	...	18 acres
Manor House Grounds	...	...	...	2 acres
Norwood Green	...	...	...	7.25 acres
Frogmore Green	...	...	...	.35 acre
Wolf Green	...	...	...	.18 acre
Wolf Fields	...	...	...	3.33 acres

Southall Municipal Sports Ground	...	20 acres
Jubilee Park	... ..	11.13 acres
Durdans Park	... ..	29.5 acres
Viaduct Field	... ..	4.22 acres
Dairy Meadow	... ..	6.21 acres
Swimming Bath Site	... ..	10.5 acres

I am indebted to Mr. J. B. Thomson, the Engineer and Surveyor, for the above information.

For general administrative purposes and for the main statistical purposes of this report the district is divided into six Wards with boundaries roughly as follows :—

- No. 1. *Waxlow Manor Ward*.—This ward occupies the northern-most part of the Borough, its southern boundary being Spikes Bridge Playing Fields, Cranleigh Gardens, Denbigh Road, Dormers Avenue, Allendale Avenue, Cornwall Avenue and Allenby Road.
- No. 2. *Northcote Ward*.—This ward is bounded on the north by the Waxlow Manor Ward as far as Allendale Avenue, on the east by North Road, on the south by the Uxbridge Road and on the west by the boundary of the Borough.
- No. 3. *Hambrough Ward* is bounded on the north by the Northcote Ward, on the east by South Road, on the south by the Great Western Railway line, and on the west by the boundary of the Borough.
- No. 4. *Dormers Wells Ward* is bounded on the north by the Waxlow Manor Ward and the boundary of the Borough, on the east by the boundary of the Borough, on the south by the Great Western railway branch line to Brentford, and on the west by the Hambrough and Northcote Wards.
- No. 5. *Glebe Ward* is bounded on the north by the Great Western Railway, on the east by King Street and Regina Road, and on the south and west by the boundaries of the Borough.
- No. 6. *Norwood Green Ward* is bounded on the north and east by Dormers Wells Ward, on the south by the boundary of the Borough, and on the west by the Glebe Ward.

The estimated populations of these wards at the beginning of 1936 were as follows :—

Waxlow Manor Ward	...	...	...	6,900
Northcote Ward	...	...	...	7,150
Hambrough Ward	...	...	...	8,050
Dormers Wells Ward	...	...	...	8,950*
Glebe Ward	...	...	...	10,250
Norwood Green Ward	...	...	...	7,800

* This included the resident population of St. Bernard's Hospital (late Hanwell Mental Hospital), which amounted to about 2,800.

The majority of the houses in the district are occupied by good-class working people, chiefly engaged in the local factories and workshops. These include food, jam and chemical works, engineering, hosiery, paint, dye and wood works, laundries, etc. There are no trades carried on which are at present scheduled as offensive trades.

Unemployment.

It is impossible to give an exact estimate of the amount of unemployment in the district as for unemployment purposes the district is part of a slightly larger area of Middlesex, and the figures are not kept distinct. The following table, however, from statistics kindly supplied by the Manager of the Southall Labour Exchange, shows the unemployment figures on days during different months for this part of Middlesex :—

TABLE NO. 1

1938.		Men.	Women.	Total.
January 17th	...	1699	818	2517
February 14th	...	1534	808	2342
March 14th	...	1388	745	2133
April 4th	...	1276	888	2164
May 16th	...	1329	908	2237
June 13th	...	1234	832	2066
July 18th	...	1237	768	2005
August 15th	...	1104	678	1782
September 12th	...	1081	610	1691
October 17th	...	1263	379	1642
November 14th	...	1440	400	1840
December 12th	...	1379	540	1919

It is probable that Southall accounts for just about seven-eighths of the totals. It will be noticed that the highest total occurred at the beginning of January and the lowest in October. The average is higher than it was for 1937 (1405 against 2028).

Growth of the District.

The following table is appended to show the progressive increase in population of the district since 1883 :—

TABLE NO. 2.

Year	No. of Dwellings	Population	Authority	Average Individuals per Dwelling
1883	—	4,164	—	—
1891	1,021	5,188	Census	5.08
1901	1,920	13,200	„	6.89*
1911	5,058	26,323	„	5.21
1921	5,405	30,287	„	5.60
1922	5,518	30,287	Registrar-General's Estimate	5.49
1923	5,620	31,360	„	5.58
1924	5,758	31,800	„	5.52
1925	5,843	32,220	„	5.51
1926	6,074	32,870	„	5.41
1927	6,493	33,480	„	5.16
1928	6,838	35,340	„	5.17
1929	7,190	35,370	„	4.92
1930	8,101	37,560	„	4.64
1931	9,300	38,932	Census	4.19
1932	10,279	41,530	Registrar-General's Estimate	4.04
1933	11,149	44,780	„	4.02
1934	11,839	46,680	„	3.94
1935	12,360	48,270	„	3.90
1936	13,300	49,550	„	3.73
1937	13,381	51,560	„	3.85
1938	13,457	52,400	„	3.88

* This relatively high figure may indicate that the number 1920 referred to structurally separate houses and not, as with the others, to separate dwellings or tenements.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

						Comparative figures for 1937
		Total	Male	Female		
Live Births—Legitimate ...	...	794	392	402		776
Illegitimate ...	...	31	19	12		38
Stillbirths—Legitimate ...	...	30	19	11	}	33
Illegitimate ...	...	1	1	—		
Deaths ...	...	453	249	204		474
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population ...				16.34		15.79
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				36.21		38.95
* Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population				8.64		9.19
‡ Comparability factor ...	...	...	...	1.14		1.14
* Comparable death rate ...	...	...	...	9.85		10.47

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :

		Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	
No. 29.	Puerperal sepsis	2	2.36	2.37
No. 30.	Other puerperal causes ...	—	—	—
Total	...	2	2.36	2.37

Death rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births ...	65.45	58.96
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	59.20	52.83
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	258.06	184.2

Deaths from cancer (all ages) ...	57	70
Deaths from measles (all ages) ...	1	—
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages) ...	2	3
Deaths from diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age) ...	8	10

* The estimated population includes the patients in the St. Bernard's Hospital whose deaths however are not included in the rate. A more exact rate therefore could be obtained by taking the population exclusive of patients in the St. Bernard's Hospital. The death rate on this basis would be 9.12 and the comparable death rate would be 10.39.

‡ See Note 2 on page 12 of the report for 1934.

Causes of Deaths, 1938.

TABLE NO. 3.

	Male	Female	Total 1938	Total 1937
1. Typhoid fever, etc.	—	—	—	—
2. Measles	—	1	1	—
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	1	1	2	3
5. Diphtheria	4	4	8	6
6. Influenza	1	2	3	15
7. Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	1
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	1	—	1	1
9. Tuberculosis—respiratory	16	12	28	27
10. Other tuberculosis	2	3	5	7
11. Syphilis	—	—	—	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, etc.	1	—	—	1
13. Cancer	27	30	57	70
14. Diabetes	5	5	10	4
15. Cerebral haemorrhage	5	10	15	16
16. Heart disease	67	36	103	108
17. Aneurysm	1	1	2	2
18. Other circulatory diseases	13	22	35	38
19. Bronchitis	5	5	10	14
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	14	10	24	25
21. Other respiratory diseases	4	2	6	6
22. Peptic ulcer	3	2	5	4
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	6	2	8	10
24. Appendicitis	4	2	6	4
25. Cirrhosis of liver	1	1	2	2
26. Other liver diseases	1	2	3	2
27. Other digestive diseases	6	3	9	9
28. Nephritis	3	3	6	10
29. Puerperal sepsis	—	2	2	2
30. Other puerperal causes	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital causes, etc.	22	13	35	22
32. Senility	4	6	10	7
33. Suicide	1	3	4	4
34. Other violence	14	4	18	17
35. Other defined causes	18	17	35	37
36. Ill-defined causes	—	—	—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35)				
	M.	F.		
Smallpox	—	—		
Poliomyelitis	—	1		
Polioencephalitis	—	—		
TOTAL DEATHS	249	204	453	474

Deaths and Death Rate—Whole District.

Total deaths 453. (Males 249, Females 204).

Crude Death Rate : 8.64 per 1,000.

The total number of deaths registered of persons belonging to the district and dying within the district at all ages and from all causes was 208 (males 106 and females 102). For statistical purposes it is necessary to add to this figure the deaths of persons ordinarily resident in the district who died in various London Hospitals, the Hillingdon County Hospital, other Middlesex County Hospitals and elsewhere outside the district. These "outside" deaths were 245 in number (males 143 and females 102). The total number of deaths therefore belonging to the district is 453 and the crude death rate 8.64.

The deaths of non-Southall residents in the St. Bernard's Hospital (not included in the above figures) numbered 186 (males 84 and females 102).

The death rate since 1883 grouped in five-yearly periods is shown in Appendix B.

Deaths in the various Wards.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths in the various Wards :—

TABLE NO. 4.

Ward								Male	Female	Total
Waxlow Manor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	28	75
Northcote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	21	52
Hambrough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	43	78
Dormers Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	30	70
Glebe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	48	104
Norwood Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	34	74
Total								249	204	453

For the purpose of comparison Table No. 5 is given to show the more detailed birth and death rates and the rates of infantile and maternal mortality in England and Wales during the year 1938, the figures being provisional.

TABLE NO. 5.

Vital Statistics compared with other Areas.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES, AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1938. (England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns).

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Southall
		Rates per 1,000 Population			
BIRTHS :—					
Live	15. 1	15. 0	15. 4	13. 4	15.75
Still	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48	0.59
DEATHS :—					
All Causes	11. 6	11. 7	11. 0	11. 4	8.64
Typhoid & Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.01
Scarlet fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.15
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.57
NOTIFICATIONS :—					
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Scarlet fever	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05	6.01
Diphtheria	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90	1.89
Enteric fever	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.01
Erysipelas	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46	0.34
Pneumonia	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98	0.55
		Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	53	57	51	57	65
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1	9.69
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.89	}	Not available		2.43
Others	2.19				
Total	3.08				
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)				
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—					
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86	}	Not available		2.33
Others	2.11				
Total	2.97				
NOTIFICATIONS—					
Puerperal fever	14.42	18.08	12.51	3.53	4.67
Puerperal pyrexia				15.46	

Births and Birth Rate (figures for 1937 are given in brackets).

The total number of births notified to the Health Department under the Notification of Births Acts was 885 (860). The total number of registered births in the district (under the Births and Deaths Registration Act—included in the notified births above) was 479 (499). The total number of live births belonging to the district whether occurring within or outside the district was 825 (814). The illegitimate live births were 31 (38). There were 31 stillbirths (38), and these with one exception were legitimate.

This gives a live birth rate per 1,000 population of 15.75 (15.79) and a stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births of 36.21 (38.95).

The birth rate grouped in five-yearly periods since 1892 is shown in Appendix B.

The monthly registration of births classified as to Wards is given in the following table.

TABLE NO. 6

Monthly Registration of Births.

	Waxlow Manor	North- cote	Ham- brough	Dormers Wells	Glebe	Norwood Green	Total
January	8	5	7	5	9	9	43
February	4	6	2	2	10	8	32
March	12	9	6	2	14	7	50
April	8	5	6	3	12	4	38
May	7	3	6	3	12	8	39
June	8	7	10	1	17	8	51
July	14	4	7	2	14	5	46
August	5	1	6	6	9	6	33
September	10	5	5	7	8	4	39
October	2	4	4	5	10	7	32
November	13	7	6	4	11	5	46
December	8	2	3	6	6	5	30
	99	58	68	46	132	76	479*

* This figure does not include 377 births which, although belonging to the district, were registered in other districts.

TABLE NO. 7

The following table gives an analysis of the places of confinement.
Total Confinements (live births and still births)—856.

No. born in Hillingdon County Hospital	...	...	166 or 19.40%
No. born in London voluntary hospitals	...	...	103 or 12.03%
No. born in nursing homes or other hospitals	...	...	76 or 8.87%
No. confined in their homes by midwives or doctors	...	...	511 or 59.70%

Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths under one year of age was 54. The rate per 1,000 births was 65. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 53, for London 57, and for the 148 smaller towns 51 per 1,000.

This shows an infant mortality rate higher than last year when it was 58.

The infant mortality rate in five-yearly periods since 1892 is shown in Appendix B.

The various deaths from stated causes at ages under one year of age are shown in the subjoined table.

TABLE NO. 8.

Certified Cause of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc. ...	2	2	-	2	6	-	-	-	2	8
Peritonitis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Toxaemia	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformations ...	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	5
Gastro-enteritis, Diarrhoea, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	-	8
Inanition	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Intestinal Obstruction	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Want of Attention	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Prematurity	14	3	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	18
Pulmonary Oedema	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Tubercular Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	30	5	-	4	39	4	2	5	4	54

Live Births.

Legitimate 794.
Illegitimate 31.

Infant Deaths.

Legitimate 46.
Illegitimate 8.

Maternal Morbidity and Mortality.

The Council has an informal agreement with the London County Council for the admission of cases of puerperal pyrexia to the North Western Hospital, Hampstead. Patients are usually, however, admitted to Queen Charlotte's Hospital (isolation block), Shepherd's Bush.

During the year four cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. Two of these were admitted to Queen Charlotte's Hospital and one occurred after confinement at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, and one case occurred in Hillingdon County Hospital.

There were two maternal deaths during the year in connection with childbirth; one occurred in Hillingdon County Hospital, and one in the West Middlesex Hospital.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

Nursing in the Home.

General Nursing.

The local District Nursing Association provides three nurses in the district for the home nursing of cases of ordinary sickness and accidents.

During 1938 the total number of visits made by the nurses was 7,520. A certain number of these patients were referred to the Nursing Association from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

The Council makes a monetary grant towards the service generally, and a specific grant per visit to toddlers treated under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme.

Infectious Disease (Measles).

The Health Visitors act if need be as nurses in the case of Measles outbreaks. No call was made on their services during the year.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Table No. 9 shows the services provided in the district.

A report on the work in the diphtheria prevention clinic is given on page 56.

First Aid Dressing Station and Medical Comforts Depot.

These Departments of honorary public service, organised by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, were started in 1928. The men of the 55th Division, No. 1 District, are detailed for rotation duty, and a great deal of praiseworthy work continues to be done.

The Medical Comforts Depot, in charge of Nursing Sisters (55th Division Nursing) is open daily from 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., for the issue of all nursing requisites for the sick on presentation of a voucher signed by a District Nurse, a Certified Midwife, or a Medical Practitioner. A small charge is made for the loan of articles, and such money is used towards these services.

The Council makes monetary grants towards these services.

Laboratory Work.

There has been no change in the arrangements for laboratory work since the last report.

TABLE NO. 9.
CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

	<i>Situation</i>	<i>Services Provided</i>	<i>Day and Time</i>	<i>By whom provided</i>
M. and C.W. Ante-Natal Clinics	Manor House	Medical Supervision	Tuesday 2 p.m. Thursday 10 a.m.	The Council
	Branch Centre	Medical Supervision	Tuesday 10 a.m.	
M. and C.W. Mothercraft	Manor House	Teaching of Mothercraft	Tuesday 2.30 p.m.	The Council
	Branch Centre	Teaching of Mothercraft	Wednesday 2 p.m.	
M. and C.W. Birth Control Clinic	Manor House	Birth Control Advice, etc.	The second and fourth Mondays at 10 a.m.	The Council
M. and C.W. Dental Clinic	Featherstone Road School	Dental Inspection and Treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years	Friday 2 p.m. and by appointment	The Council
M. and C.W. General Clinics	Manor House	Supervision of mothers and children under five years	New Cases : Tuesday 10 a.m. Re-visits : Monday 2 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m.	The Council
	Branch Centre	ditto	New cases : Thursday 10 a.m. Re-visits : Monday 10 a.m. & 2 p.m. Thursday 2 p.m. [p.m.]	
M. and C.W. Toddlers' (Special) Clinic	Manor House	Medical Inspection of pre-school children	First and third Wednesday 10 a.m.	The Council
	Branch Centre	ditto	Second and fourth Wednesday 10 a.m.	The Council
Remedial Exercise Clinic	Branch Centre	Remedial exercises for Mothers and Toddlers	Wed. and Friday— Mothers 2 p.m. Toddlers 3 p.m.	The Council
Diphtheria Prevention	Manor House	Immunisation against diphtheria	Thursday 2-3 p.m.	The Council
School Clinics	Featherstone Road School	Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children	Daily at 10 a.m.	Middlesex Education Authority
Venereal Diseases	Various London Hospitals	Examination and Treatment	Daily, 7.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.	Middlesex County Council
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Green Man Passage, Ealing, W.13	Dispensary treatment and supervision	Monday 1.30 p.m. Tues., Wed. and Fri., 10 a.m.	Middlesex County Council

The Council affords facilities to all medical men practising in the district for the examination of pathological specimens, and this work is carried out by the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.

The following table shows the work done during the year 1938 (exclusive of work done for the Isolation Hospital).

TABLE NO. 10

				<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Swabs for diphtheria	...	...	...	70	636
Sputa for tubercle	...	...	...	50	130
Wasserman reaction	...	...	...	1	2
Swabs for haemolytic streptococci			...	2	2
Faeces for enteric	...	...	...	1	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	—	5
Total Examinations				124	779

Ambulance Facilities.

For Infectious Cases.

A Morris motor ambulance, purchased in October, 1929, is in use for conveying infectious patients to hospital and for disinfection work. The mileage for the year was 4,384. The total mileage of this ambulance now is 29,000 and its condition dilapidated. The Council during the year considered the question of replacement or extensive general overhaul, and it is possible that the vehicle may be replaced in the near future.

For non-infectious and accident cases.

Two motor ambulances under the charge of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade are provided by the Council for the use of residents, to remove non-infectious and accident cases to hospital and for other ambulance work.

One ambulance is a Morris, purchased in 1938, and the other is a Commer De Luxe, purchased in July, 1932.

Efficient service continues to be rendered, and is quite adequate for peace-time requirements.

The following figures show the year's working of the motor ambulances for non-infectious and accident cases :—

TABLE NO. 11

Ordinary cases removed to hospital	...	...	1556
Accidents	...	...	154
Persons taken ill in the street	...	...	40
Out of district cases	...	...	5
Total			1755
			<hr/>
Miles travelled in the year 1938	...	...	16,092
Cash received	...	...	£6
Total expenditure	...	...	£1,242*
Cost per mile (exclusive of depreciation)	...	...	10.1 pence

* This includes £579 for the purchase of a new ambulance.

Poor Law Medical Relief.

The Relieving Officer issued 242 Medical Orders during 1938. Some of these cases also received outdoor relief or institutional treatment.

Hospitals.

There are three hospitals in the district—the Authority's isolation hospital for fever cases, St. Bernard's Hospital, which is governed by the London County Council, and the Southall-Norwood General Hospital. The Southall-Norwood General Hospital was opened in November, 1935 ; it contains 21 ordinary beds, 5 cots and 2 private wards.

The Isolation Hospital report is given on pages 65 to 69.

The Council makes grants to the following hospitals in the neighbourhood :—

Southall-Norwood General Hospital.

King Edward Memorial Hospital, Ealing.

No formal arrangements have been made with regard to the admission to the County hospitals of cases sent by the Council.

Health Education.

Mothercraft sessions were started at the Manor House in March 1936 and at the Branch Health Centre in May of this year. They are held each Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon from January until Easter ; from Easter until the end of July ; and from September until Christmas.

The sessions commence at 2.30 p.m. and are of about an hour and a-half's duration. They are open without payment to any expectant or nursing mother living within the borough, and tea is available at the end of the session on payment of a penny.

The objects are to teach child nurture enabling the mothers to appreciate their infants' needs and to ensure that infants do not suffer by reason of their parents' lack of understanding. In addition to advice and instructions, substantial assistance is given in the purchase of fabrics necessary to make infants' clothing etc. General discussion enables mothers to solve many difficulties they have concerning their babies.

One Health Visitor who has had special experience in the teaching of mothercraft is in charge of the session, at each centre, and a medical or other appropriate talk of about ten minutes' duration is given during each session on subjects of general interest.

Individual advice and instruction is given to mothers attending the health centres, and pamphlets and posters on health services are issued from time to time.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Health Visiting.

The district is divided into five health visitors' areas, in which each officer does all health visiting work, including infectious diseases, home-visiting, and visiting schools in connection with infectious disease, but excluding child life protection visiting which, as heretofore, is done by the senior health visitor, who is also Child Protection Visitor.

The work done by the health visitors during the year is as shown below :—

TABLE NO. 12

SUMMARY OF HEALTH VISITING WORK FOR THE YEAR 1938

Visits to infants—						
First visits	...	...	...	...	...	856
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	3,288
Visits to children—						
First visits	...	...	...	...	...	80
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	5,218
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	726
Visits for infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	1,333
Visits to schools	...	...	...	...	...	153*
Child Life Protection visits	...	...	...	...	...	381
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	699
Removals	...	...	...	...	...	406
No access	...	...	...	...	...	1,317
Total						14,457

* At these visits a total of 6,085 children were examined.

Child Life Protection.

The general arrangements as outlined in the report for 1934 remain unaltered.

The Council has decided that the register of foster mothers and children should be reviewed annually. This expedites the removal from the register of foster mothers who do not wish to take in further foster children, and so keeps the register in a live condition.

Below are the statistical particulars for the year :—

TABLE NO. 13

(1) Number of foster parents on register—							
(a) At the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	...	56	
(b) At the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	44	
(2) Number of foster parents receiving foster children—							
(a) At the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	...	34	
(b) At the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	29	
(3) Number of children on the register—							
(a) At the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	...	63	
(b) At the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	44	
(4) Number of children received by foster parents during the year	...	...	...	...	...	62	
(5) Number of foster children—							
(a) Reached the age of nine during the year	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	
(b) Removed during the year to different foster parents or to children's societies	...	...	...	...	...	67	
(c) Adopted	...	...	...	...	...	2	
(d) Returned to parents	...	...	...	...	...	8	
(e) Removed at the request of the medical officer of health	...	...	...	...	...	—
(f) Died during the year	...	...	...	...	...	4	
(g) On whom inquests were held	...	...	...	...	...	1	
(6) Total number of visits made during the year	...	...	...	...	...	381	
(7) Number of cases in which court proceedings were taken	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	

All foster children, as soon as reasonably possible after arrival, are subjected to a medical examination by the medical officer of health, or by the medical officers at the infant welfare centres.

Consultant Aid in Difficult Labour.

The arrangements outlined in the report for 1934 remain unaltered. During the year the consultant was not called in. An economic circumstance scale is in force and includes the payment of fees in these cases.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children in the District.

None.

Birth Control.

The arrangement with the North Kensington Women's Welfare Centre by which suitable patients were sent to the centre from this district has been discontinued.

During 1937 sessions of a new Post-Natal and a Birth Control Clinic were commenced. These are held at the Manor House at 10 a.m. on the second and fourth Monday in the month, and the services of Dr. Jocelyn Moore, a specialist in this particular branch of work, have been secured.

Pamphlets are available and are distributed indicating the advantages to be derived from an examination by a competent specialist about six weeks after child-birth and the attendances at the clinic have been satisfactory. Injuries not apparent to the mother may be detected and at this early stage cure is frequently brought about rapidly and without any great inconvenience to the patient.

The Birth Control Clinic is available to all married women in whom pregnancy for health reasons is undesirable, and a decision as to what is detrimental to health is left to the discretion of the Medical Officer in charge.

The desirability of adequate spacing of births is important in maintaining physical well being and perfect health which enables a woman to enjoy her rightful place in modern society.

Attendances at these clinics for 1938 are included in the subjoined table.

TABLE NO. 14

					<i>Post-Natal</i>	<i>Birth Control.</i>
First visits	...	...	...	...	107	80
Re-attendances	...	...	...	...	53	148

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Sessions :—

Manor House, Tuesday 2 p.m.—4 p.m., Thursday 10 a.m.—12 noon.

Branch Centre, Tuesday 10 a.m.—12 noon.

The arrangements detailed in the report for 1934 were unaltered during 1938. The number of new patients seen at the ante-natal clinics during the year was 531, and the total number of attendances was 2,688.

319 cases were completed during the year, and the attendances in respect of these were as follows :—

	No. of cases
One attendance	39
Two attendances	39
Three attendances	42
Four attendances	48
Five attendances	53
Six or more attendances	205

The following table gives the figures for the last eight years and the proportion of new cases to re-visits.

TABLE NO. 15.

		First visits	Re-visits	Average number of re-visits per patient	Total number of births in the District	Percentage of new cases to total births
1931	...	260	528	2.03	672	38.7
1932	...	289	604	2.09	776	37.2
1933	...	264	782	2.96	734	35.9
1934	...	244	518	2.12	780	31.3
1935	...	265	867	3.27	835	31.7
1936	...	300	998	3.33	827	36.3
1937	...	407	1333	3.27	848	47.9
1938	...	531	2157	4.06	856	52.03

These figures show an increase in 1938 both in the number of cases and the proportion of cases to births.

Of the 2,688 total attendances, 1,544 occurred at the Manor House centre and 1,144 at the Branch centre.

Of the 531 new cases seen during the year, 515 were pregnant women and the remaining 16 were non-pregnant or post-natal cases. Of the 515 pregnant women 227 were either uncompleted cases at the end of the year or had left the district. These therefore are omitted from this report which deals with 438 completed cases, 119 for 1937 and 319 occurring in 1938.

Of these cases 378 were normal and 60 showed abnormalities.

TABLE NO. 16.

	Primipara	Multipara	Delivered at home		Admitted to hospital or Nursing Home	
			Primipara	Multipara	Primipara	Multipara
Normal cases	146	232	50	137	96	95
Abnormal cases	29	31	7	10	22	21

Of the cases dealt with therefore 175, or 39 per cent., were primiparae (against 42 per cent. in 1937) and of these 118, or 67 per cent. (against 78 per cent. in 1937) were confined in hospital, while 116 cases or 44 per cent. (against 41 per cent.) of the multiparae were also confined in hospital.

The following table gives the chief abnormalities found during the year :—

TABLE NO. 17

(a) Abnormalities of the foetus—

(i) twins	9 cases
(ii) abortions	7 „
(iii) stillbirths	24 „
(iv) other conditions	15 „

(b) Abnormalities of the mother—

(i) unsatisfactory measurements	6
(ii) heart disease	1
(iii) ante partum haemorrhage	4
(iv) albuminuria	7
(v) high blood pressure (exceeding 140 systolic or 90 diastolic other than on the first attendance)	24
(vi) other conditions	57
<i>Neo-Natal Mortality</i> (before the seventh day) —	7

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

The attendances at the Child Welfare clinics during 1938 are shown in the following table :—

TABLE NO. 18

Manor House—

Seen by medical officer :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,591
Children at ordinary clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,238
Children at toddlers' clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	229

Weighing only :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,628
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	629

New cases (included in above) :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	361
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	106

Branch Centre—

Seen by medical officer :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,798
Children at ordinary clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,498
Children at toddlers' clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	321

Weighing only :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,005
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	414

New cases (included in above) :

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	91

Total attendances ... 14,351

The total attendances at the clinics during the past six years have been as follows :—

1933	...	...	7,427	1936	...	...	11,329
1934	...	...	6,856	1937	...	...	12,502
1935	...	...	9,682	1938	...	...	14,351

It will be noticed that there was again a rather large increase in the total number of attendances in 1938 compared with the figure for 1937. This increase amounts to 14 per cent. It is encouraging that the services available in this way appear to be appreciated.

From Table 19 below, it will also be seen that last year there was a slight increase in the total number of new infants (under 12 months of age) seen at the Infant Welfare clinics and despite the increase in live births, there was again a slight increase in the proportion of new infants attending to the total live births for the district. It is probable that last year not less than two-thirds of all babies born in the district subsequently attended the Infant Welfare clinic. This proportion is quite satisfactory and indicates the trouble the present-day mother will take to get advice with regard to the maintenance of her baby's health. The present centres are quite well situated with regard to accessibility except for small areas at the extreme north end and the extreme south-west end of the district. The former is helped now the centre in Jubilee Gardens is opened, although this will make an even farther journey for those living on the Wharncliffe estate.

The subjoined table shows the proportion of new infant cases attending the clinics to the total live births in the district :—

TABLE NO. 19.

	(1) New Infant Cases	(2) Total live births	(3) Percentage of (1) to (2)*
1931	337	657	51
1932	408	745	54
1933	350	705	49
1934	395	759	52
1935	563	809	69
1936	558	797	70
1937	598	814	73
1938	711	825	86

* This percentage is a little in excess of the true percentage of live births subsequently attending the clinics as it includes cases born in and belonging to other districts who have since moved to Southall and attended the clinics here during their first year of life.

Pre-school Medical Inspection (Toddlers' Clinics).

The toddlers' clinic which was started in October, 1936, and the details of which were given on page 31 of the Annual Report for that year, was continued on Wednesday mornings during 1938.

550 attendances were made, 229 of these being at the Manor House, and 321 at the Branch centre. The results for the year are shown in the statistical tables given below.

It will be seen that the numbers of children requiring treatment, and the state of nutrition of all the children examined, did not materially differ between the two sides of the district.

The general physical condition of children under five years of age in Southall is on the whole satisfactory as the defects found, although apparently large in number, contain several of a minor degree which are present fortuitously at the time of examination and are quickly relieved.

Many children were selected during the year for treatment at the remedial exercise classes where defects of posture and slight deformities are corrected by specially arranged courses of exercise. Beneficial results are achieved in early cases and small defects prevented from having serious debilitating effects in later life.

Treatment is arranged by the department for all defects found, and parents are very happy to take advantage of the facilities.

The results for the year are shown in the following statistical tables :—

TABLE NO. 20.
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS IN STATED GROUPS :

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
18 months	75	89	164
2 years	49	87	136
3 years	37	67	104
4 years	35	35	70
Total Routine	196	278	474
Other inspections ...	33	43	76
Total	229	321	550

TABLE NO. 21.
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE
TREATMENT (EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASE) :

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
18 months	12	21	33
2 years	14	19	33
3 years	11	25	36
4 years	6	10	16
Total	43	75	118

TABLE NO. 22.

NUMBER REQUIRING DENTAL TREATMENT :

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
18 months	—	—	—
2 years	—	1	1
3 years	4	10	14
4 years	9	6	18
Total ...	13	20	33

NUTRITION.

Nutrition is assessed for each age group in four grades (A—excellent, B—good, C—slightly subnormal, and D—bad) according to the recommendations of the Board of Education.

TABLE NO. 23.

				Manor House	Branch Centre	Total				
						A	B	C	D	
18 months	...		A	9	17	26	132	6	—	
			B	65	67					
			C	1	5					
			D	—	—					
2 years	A	7	16	23	106	7	—	
			B	38	68					
			C	4	3					
			D	—	—					
3 years	A	11	11	22	78	4	—	
			B	24	54					
			C	2	2					
			D	—	—					
4 years	A	10	6	16	54	—	—	
			B	25	29					
			C	—	—					
			D	—	—					
				196	278	Total	87	370	17	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

Table 24 shows the individual defects found at medical inspection. It must be remembered that one child may show several defects, and that all defects, however slight, are recorded.

TABLE NO. 24.

							Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
<i>Skin</i>									
1.	Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
2.	Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
3.	Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
4.	Other diseases (non-tubercular)	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	13
	Total 1-4	...					5	8	13
<i>Eye</i>									
5.	Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
6.	Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
7.	Keratitis and opacities	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
8.	Other conditions (excl. defective vision and squint)	...	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
	Total 5-8	...					3	2	5
9.	Defective vision	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
10.	Squint	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
<i>Ear</i>									
11.	Defective hearing	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
12.	Otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	-	2	2
13.	Other ear diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
<i>Nose and Throat</i>									
14.	Chronic tonsils and/or adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	23
15.	Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
16.	Enlarged cervical glands (non-tubercular)	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
17.	Defective speech	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
<i>Heart and Circulation</i>									
18.	Organic heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
19.	Functional heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
20.	Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
<i>Lungs</i>									
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
22.	Other non-tubercular diseases	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
23.	Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
<i>Tuberculosis</i>									
24.	Glands	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
25.	Bones and joints	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
<i>Nervous system</i>									
26.	Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
27.	Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
<i>Deformities</i>									
28.	Rickets deformities	...	...	...	...	...	-	5	5
29.	Genu valgum 18 months	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
	2 years	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	14
	3 years	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9
	4 years	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
30.	Other forms	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
31.	Other defects and diseases	...	...	...	...	...	20	23	43
32.	Dental diseases 18 months	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
	2 years	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
	3 years	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	13
	4 years	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	17

TREATMENT.

Cases of acute illness, and of chronic illness where indicated, are referred to their own doctors for treatment. For other cases of chronic illness the following arrangements have been made with London and local hospitals :—

<i>Defect.</i>	<i>Hospital.</i>
Tonsils and Adenoids	King Edward Hospital, Ealing.
Orthopaedic conditions	King Edward Hospital, Ealing. Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital.
Orthoptic ,,	Western Ophthalmic Hospital, Marylebone Road.
Rheumatic ,,	Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond St., W.C.
Child guidance	West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Welbeck Street, W. 1.

There are disadvantages in this variety of hospitals, but with the geographical position of Southall some disadvantages are unavoidable. Help is given with payment of fares if the family income is below a certain scale.

A system of following-up has been instituted whereby the health visitors make enquiries to see if the proper treatment has been carried out and, if not, steps are taken to persuade the parent to obtain the necessary treatment.

REMEDIAL EXERCISES.

In October this year two afternoon sessions of special Margaret Morris Movement exercises were instituted at the Branch Health Centre. The duration of the session is two hours, the first half being devoted to children and the second to expectant mothers.

For children the special play exercises are scientifically modelled to hold the attention, inculcate a sense of rhythm and benefit the recipient by controlled activity of each muscle group. Many toddlers exhibit tendencies towards physical deformity and frequently show a particularly bad posture when resting in the erect position. These defects, slight in themselves, are frequently overlooked by the parents and even if the child is taken to consultation at hospital are discounted by the examining physician, who is unconsciously comparing with marked deformities with which he is more familiar. Children are selected by members of the medical staff who supervise all the treatment given, and it has been found that many incipient defects in this early state can easily be remedied.

The Ante-Natal exercises were evolved along lines suggested by the physiological event of labour and are designed to acquaint the woman with

movements and efforts which she will be required to make during the time her child is being born. It is unfair and cruel to expect an untutored patient to respond to orders she cannot understand when experiencing the anxiety and pain of confinement. Now she calmly prepares in advance, is reassured and confident that she knows what is expected of her and need not fear any deterioration in her looks or her physique as a consequence of her pregnancy. The friendship and association with others dispels that dread replacing it with a sense of strength in which the event can be regarded as a wonderful experience and the period of gestation one which can be devoted to improvement both of health and figure.

The attendances from October until the end of December are tabulated below :—

					<i>Infants</i>	<i>Mothers</i>
First visits	...	...	...	...	54	23
Re-attendances	...	...	...	...	155	33

Voluntary Help at Clinics.

The voluntary workers continue to give considerable help in the running of the Infant Welfare clinics. As has been pointed out before, the help given greatly aids the efficient running of the clinics and it also saves considerable expense to the Council, who are deeply appreciative of the work done.

Midwives.

This is the first complete year of the Council's Domiciliary Midwifery Service, and five midwives have been employed constantly throughout the period. The borough is divided into five districts, and so far as is convenient one midwife attends all the confinements in her area. The personal preference of any expectant mother, however, is respected, and she is allowed to retain the services of any particular midwife she chooses, if this can be arranged with expedience.

Leaflets have been issued describing the services provided, and these are available at the Manor House and the Branch Health Centre.

Midwives attend regularly at the ante-natal clinics, where in consultation with the doctor any anticipated difficulties can be discussed and a solution found.

The scheme has resulted in an improvement of the standard of domestic obstetrics, and an increasing number of bookings is made each month.

The monthly bookings for each district are included below :—

Districts	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
January	1	9	—	3	1
February	5	4	3	2	2
March	5	2	2	2	2
April	5	1	1	3	4
May	2	6	3	4	2
June	8	6	4	8	4
July	4	2	1	4	2
August	7	8	3	3	2
September	4	4	4	7	3
October	6	5	2	9	2
November	8	7	3	3	1
December	4	3	7	2	4

The number of midwives who during January 1938 gave notice of their intention to practise in Southall was 13. Of these, 10 were resident in Southall and 3 were resident outside the district. No midwives were added to this list between the 31st January 1938 and the end of the year.

The following table, based on material kindly supplied by Dr. J. Tate, the County Medical Officer of Health, gives information which deals with notifications relating to Southall, received from all midwives resident in Southall during the year :—

TABLE NO. 25.

Medical Help (a) Mother	81
(b) Child	23
Laying out dead body	2
Liability to be a source of infection	1
Death of child	3
Stillbirths	8
Artificial feeding	6

The reasons for sending 104 notifications for medical help were as follows :—

TABLE NO. 26

Ante-natal conditions	3
Inflammation of, or discharge from, infant eyes	6
Ruptured perineum	36
Difficult or prolonged labour	24
Haemorrhage in the mother	4
Feeble or premature baby	11
Miscarriage	7
Other conditions (a) Mother	7
(b) Child	6

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The Middlesex County Council is the local authority under the Acts relating to the registration of maternity and other nursing homes. There are two private nursing homes in the district.

The following information, relating to maternity and nursing homes in Southall, has been kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer :—

TABLE NO. 27

Total number of registered nursing homes in Southall	2
Total accommodation	18
Number of deletions during the year 1938	0
Number of additional applications <i>re</i> registration during the year 1938	Nil
Number so registered	—
Refusals or cancellations of registration	Nil
Number of applications for exemption of registration	Nil
Result of such applications	—

Grants of Milk.

Milk is supplied free or at a reduced rate to expectant mothers (from the third month of pregnancy), to nursing mothers, and to children under five years of age, according to a scale which has been adopted by the Council.

There were 2,857 applications granted during the year, as follows :—

TABLE NO. 28.

	Cow's milk free	Cow's milk at 50% cost	Dried milk free	Dried milk at 50% cost
1938	2246	396	182	33
1937	1018	274	135	21

This shows a large increase on the number in 1937, when a total of 1,448 applications were granted.

Dental Treatment.

By arrangement between this Council and the County Education Authority, expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age

attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are enabled to have dental treatment and advice, including if necessary the provision of dentures.

Below are the details of the year's working of the clinic :—

TABLE NO. 29

Expectant and Nursing Mothers :—

Number sent to the dentist for inspection	...	...	159
Number inspected	...	...	104
Number for whom treatment was completed	...	45	
Number of completed dentures	...	...	30
Number of fillings	...	...	37
Number of extractions under local anaesthetic	...	138	
Number of extractions under gas	...	...	313
Total number of attendances and re-attendances	...	405	

Children under five years of age :—

Number sent for inspection	...	...	...	166
Number inspected	...	...	...	152
Number for whom treatment was completed	...	136		
Number of fillings	...	...	...	86
Number of extractions under local anaesthetic	...	20		
Number of extractions under gas	...	...	...	351
Total number of attendances and re-attendances to dentist	...	...	...	284

These figures show a total number of 689 attendances compared with 603 in 1937 and 395 in 1936.

Assisted Services.

The expansion of the Maternity and Child Welfare services commented on on page 31 of the report for 1935, continued during 1938. Apart from those

included in the above tables, the figures of applications for services which were granted were as follows :—

TABLE NO. 30.

Service					Free	Part cost
1.	Provision of a midwife at confinement :				10	39
	(a)	Primiparae	...	...	95	121
	(b)	Multiparae	...	...
2.	Provision of home help at confinement				30	20
3.	Provision of sterilised accouchement sets				11	2*
4.	Provision of consultant for cases of difficult labour				—	—
5.	Provision of consultant for Puerperal cases				—	—

* In addition, about 155 sets were supplied at " full cost."

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

Water Supply.

Water is supplied to nearly the whole of the district by the South West Suburban Water Company. The Metropolitan Water Board supplies a small area in the southern part of the district, and the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company a small area in the northern part. The supply is satisfactory both in quality and in quantity.

Samples are taken each quarter from the mains of the companies supplying the district.

Samples Nos. 1 and 2 were taken from well water supplying cottages owned by the Grand Union Canal Company. As soon as the results were obtained, the wells were immediately closed and the company's water installed.

With regard to No. 11, this water was supplied from a well to a farm, and this was immediately substituted by the company's supply. Table No. 31 shows the result of the samples taken during the year.

TABLE NO. 31

No.	Date	Gelatin 20 degrees for 3 days	Agar 37 degrees for 2 days	B. coli	Streptococci	B. Welchii	Remarks
1	26/1/38	1,050	345	+ in 5 c.c.	+ in 10 c.c.	0 in 100 c.c.	Unsatisfactory
2	26/1/38	2,630	864	+ in 5 c.c.	+ in 10 c.c.	0 in 100 c.c.	Unsatisfactory
3	15/3/38	9	7	0 in 100 c.c.	0 in 30 c.c.	+ in 100 c.c.	Satisfactory
5	17/3/38	10	4	0 in 100 c.c.	0 in 30 c.c.	0 in 100 c.c.	Satisfactory
4	23/3/38	8	2	0 in 100 c.c.	0 in 30 c.c.	0 in 100 c.c.	Satisfactory
6	19/5/38	15	4	0 in 100 c.c.	0 in 30 c.c.	0 in 100 c.c.	Satisfactory
7	10/5/38	7	6	0 in 100 c.c.	0 in 30 c.c.	+ in 100 c.c.	Satisfactory
8	5/5/38	75	3	0 in 100 c.c.	0 in 30 c.c.	0 in 100 c.c.	Satisfactory
9	10/5/38	7	6	0 in 100 c.c.	0 in 30 c.c.	+ in 100 c.c.	Satisfactory
10	5/6/38	75	3	0 in 100 c.c.	0 in 30 c.c.	0 in 100 c.c.	Satisfactory
11	27/4/38	142	33	+ in 10 c.c.	+ in 30 c.c.	+ in 100 c.c.	Unsatisfactory
12	2/8/38	8	1	0 in 10 c.c.	0 in 30 c.c.	0 in 100 c.c.	Satisfactory
13	3/8/38	38	7	0 in 100 c.c.	0 in 30 c.c.	+ in 100 c.c.	Satisfactory
14	3/8/38	496	7	0 in 100 c.c.	0 in 30 c.c.	0 in 100 c.c.	Satisfactory
15	4/10/38	6	1	0 in 100 c.c.	0 in 30 c.c.	0 in 100 c.c.	Satisfactory
16	13/10/38	9	2	0 in 100 c.c.	0 in 30 c.c.	0 in 100 c.c.	Satisfactory
17	13/10/38	28	6	0 in 100 c.c.	0 in 30 c.c.	0 in 100 c.c.	Satisfactory

Rivers and Streams.

There were no complaints of contamination of rivers and streams in the district.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Middlesex County Council's main drainage scheme now takes the whole of the sewerage matter from the Borough of Southall, and treatment

is carried out at Mogden Sewerage Works. Except in portions of the district not fully developed, the whole of the houses are supplied with water-closets and are drained to the sewerage system.

During the year a length of main sewer has been added to the sewer system, namely, Havelock Road, and it is hoped that all factories and houses in Havelock Road will be connected to the sewer in due course.

Public Cleansing.

The whole of the district is scavenged directly by the Council. House refuse is collected in low-loading covered mechanically-drawn vehicles and is transported to an incinerator which deals adequately with the work. There is a weekly collection of household refuse and during the year a total of 8,690 tons was removed from the houses in the district.

The practice of recovering waste paper continues, and this is collected by the Council, baled and sold.

No cesspools are emptied or cleansed by the local authority, the few which remain in the district being supervised by their respective owners.

Closet Accommodation.

Thirty closets, from houses not on the water carriage system, still require to be emptied each week. These are emptied by the Surveyor's Department. In addition there are seven trade premises not on the water carriage system, two of which have chemical closets and five dry earth closets which are attended to by the owners.

The number of non water-closet systems remaining at the end of the year was as follows: 30 earth closets, no privies, no pail closets, and two chemical closets.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The total number of inspections of premises made in connection with the work of the Health Department during the year was 14,668.

The following table shows an analysis of the number and nature of such inspections :—

TABLE NO. 32

Visits and re-visits to premises on complaints	...	1,403
House-to-house inspections	... ..	835
Inspections and re-inspections of houses, premises etc.		6,043

Visits in connection with the Overcrowding Survey	1,994
Drain tests	37
Factories	471
Visits to canal for canal boat inspections	4
Petroleum and carbide stores	58
Slaughterhouses	3
Food sampling	155
Dairies and milk shops	36
Bakehouses	55
Other premises where food is prepared	1,162
Smoke observations	21
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	16
Deposits and accumulations of refuse	149
Stables	10
Farms	4
Schools	46
Cinemas, cafes, public houses, etc.	29
Miscellaneous	1,560
Rent books	577
	<hr/>
	14,668
	<hr/>

The following table shows the number and nature of complaints received during the year :—

TABLE NO. 33

Nuisances caused by the keeping of animals	11
Accumulation of refuse, etc.	34
Other complaints in relation to house refuse	17
Offensive smells	21
Vermin	63
Choked drains	96
Dampness	38
Defective roofs, gutters, etc.	35
Defective sanitary fittings	68
Dirty condition of houses	8
Miscellaneous	130
Other defective conditions of houses	150
	<hr/>
	671
	<hr/>

Court Proceedings.

Legal proceedings were instituted under the Public Health Act for the following infringements :—

Exchange of rags for toys : Defendant was fined £1 and 40s. costs.

Filling milk bottles on unregistered premises.

Fouling of the footpath by dogs.

Chimney firing under Town Police Clauses Act : the Defendant was fined 5s. and costs.

Verminous Persons and their Belongings.

The department has under consideration the possibility of using naphtha in routine disinfection work. Experiments are still being carried out and carefully watched with a view of determining the relative value of this process of disinfection.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Statistics for the year :—

(a) Number of Council houses				
(1) found to be infested	...	...	...	59
(2) disinfested during the year	...	...	...	59
(b) Number of other houses				
(1) found to be infested	...	...	...	39
(2) disinfested during the year	...	...	...	39

Methods employed for Disinfection.

For houses it is considered that fumigation by hydrocyanic acid gas is the only really effective method of dealing with the serious degrees of infestation. With slighter degrees of infestation general cleanliness only may be sufficient, but in any case which comes to the knowledge of the department some form of spray with insecticide is used. HCN gas for use in the ordinary concentration of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. for six hours will penetrate the egg capsule and kill the germ inside. HCN gas is extremely poisonous to all animals, including man, so great care has to be exercised in the management of this gas. When HCN gas is used in a house, all the furniture excepting bedding is allowed to remain inside the house. The bedding is removed to the Isolation Hospital and disinfested by steam. This is in order to avoid any localised accumulation of gas in the bedding.

Disinfestation by Insecticide.

Disinfestation by spray is carried out by the Health Department at a charge of 5/- per room. The owner or occupier is required to loosen the picture rails, skirting and architraves, and after the room has been thoroughly sprayed with this insecticide they are replaced at the expiration of 24 hours.

Smoke Abatement.

Twenty-one smoke observations were made on chimneys during the year and in a few cases the cause of the nuisance was improper stoking, and advice given to the stokers was effective in causing an abatement.

Noise Nuisance.

Section 56 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1930, provides that a noise nuisance shall be liable to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions relating to nuisances in the Public Health Act, 1936, with the proviso that if the noise is occasioned in the course of any trade, business, or occupation it shall be a good defence to say that the best practical means of preventing or mitigating it having regard to the cost, have been adopted. During the year three cases of noise nuisance have been reported and action taken in all three cases.

Schools.

There are eight Elementary Schools in the district maintained by the County Council and there are two Church Schools supervised by the County Council. In addition there are six private schools. Secondary education is provided for by the County Secondary School and by the Southall Technical College.

All the Schools were inspected at least twice during the year and were found to be in a satisfactory sanitary condition and to have a satisfactory water supply.

When infectious disease is reported from a school, the school is visited by the Health Visitor and if necessary the children are inspected and other measures, such as swabbing, exclusion from school, are taken for preventing the spread of the infection.

The total number of children examined in the schools was 6,085.

Canal Boats.

During the year 4 visits were paid to the canal and 57 boats were inspected. The general condition of the boats and their occupants was satisfactory. Fifteen notices were sent out, seven being complied with, one boat being taken out of commission, and there are seven outstanding cases.

There were no complaint notices issued by other authorities.

Swimming Bath.

The swimming bath is normally open between the 30th April and the 30th September. The water is kept clean by a system of continuous filtration, sedimentation and chlorination and subsequent aeration. The amount of chlorine added varies with the number of persons using the bath, and an attempt is made to keep the water with a content a little over 0.2 part per million of free chlorine near the outflow. At the inflow, of course, the free chlorine content has to be a little higher. During the season five samples of the water were taken with the results shown in the table.

TABLE NO. 34.

	Date	Gelatin 20 degrees for 3 days	Agar 37 degrees for 2 days	B. Coli	Streptococci	B. Welchii	No. of bathers in previous 60 hours	Remarks
1	10/5/38	215	62	+ in 2 c.c.	+ in 30 c.c.	—	284	Moderately Satisfactory
2	14/6/38	2	-1	0 in 100 c.c.	0 in 30 c.c.	—	1778	Satisfactory
3	5/7/38	12	5	0 in 100c.c.	+ in 15 c.c.	—	1868	Satisfactory
4	28/8/38	635	270	+ in 25 c.c.	+ in 10 c.c.	—	3609	Not Satisfac- tory
5	13/9/38	4	3	0 in 100 c.c.	0 in 33 c.c.	—	504	Satisfactory

Samples are taken regularly throughout the season, and to make them more comparable they are taken at approximately the same time on the same day of the week (a Tuesday).

The bacteriological count varies not only with the amount of chlorine added but with the total number of bathers for the past few days. These are shown in the above table. The free chlorine is increased during peak periods, but if it gets beyond the usual maximum, complaints are made with regard to the chemical effects produced on the eyes, nose, ears, etc., of bathers. The unsatisfactory count found in the August sample was due to the fact that the chlorination plant was out of commission for a few days, but arrangements have been made to avoid difficulty in future.

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools used by the public.

Mortuary and Post-mortem Room.

The Mortuary is situated in the Cemetery Ground, Havelock Road. It is antiquated and out of date. The provision of alternative accommodation is being considered.

During the year 27 bodies were deposited in the Mortuary.

Premises and Workshops which can be controlled by Byelaws.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar Structures.

There are two "permanent" caravans or similar structures in the district, and one of these at the end of the year was engaging the attention of the Council.

Offensive Trades.

There are none at present scheduled in the district.

Underground Dwellings.

There are no underground dwellings within the meaning of Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

Factories and Workshops.

The following table shows the number of inspections and the results thereof made during the year :—

TABLE NO. 35.

Premises	No. of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories, workshops and workplaces	510	36	—

The following table shows the number and nature of the defects found in connection with factories and workshops during the year :—

TABLE NO. 36.

Particulars	No. of Defects			No. of offences in respect of which proceedings were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—*				
Want of cleanliness	14	14	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage to floors	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances	6	6	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	4	4	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	10	10	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
	36	36	—	—

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

Petroleum and Carbide.

During the year 56 applications were received for the renewal of petrol licences for similar quantities as hitherto ; seven applications were received for licences to store an increased quantity. In each instance the application was granted.

Seven new applications were received to store petrol, and six were granted.

One application was received for the renewal of licence to store carbide of calcium, and this was granted.

All the licensed premises have been regularly inspected and one infringement of the terms of the licences was recorded.

The number of licences in force at the end of 1938 within the Borough was 63 for petroleum and 1 for carbide. The quantity of petrol covered by the petrol licences was 342,580 gallons and the quantity of carbide covered by the licence was 6 cwt.

Celluloid and Cinematograph Films Act, 1922.

There are only two licences issued by the Council in force. These are for the purpose of stripping and making celluloid solution from cinematograph films.

The premises were periodically inspected during the year.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACTS

The general arrangements for the administration of the Shops Acts were set out on page 43 of the Report for 1935.

There are approximately 750 shops in Southall, and legislation in recent years has been both progressive and rapid. There is therefore still a considerable amount of routine work which requires to be done in the district to bring the local standard up to the advantages allowed by the Acts.

The statistics for the year are shown in the following table :—

TABLE NO. 37

Number of shops inspected	...	...	...	...	2,527
Number of infringements <i>re</i> exhibition of notices	...				219
Number of infringements <i>re</i> hours of employment	...				4
Number of infringements under Section 10 of the 1934 Act	...	...	...	...	74
Number of infringements of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928	...	...	...	...	15
Number of applications for exemption certificates under Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934	...				—
Number of cases in which such certificate was granted	...				—
Number of police court proceedings	...	...	...		—
Number of infringements of Sec. 10 of the Act of 1912	...				1
Number of infringements of Sec. 4 of the Act of 1912	...				6
Number of infringements of Sec. 3 of the Act of 1912	...				6
<i>re</i> Notices under Sunday Trading (Restriction) Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	46
<i>re</i> Section 1 of the Sunday Trading (Restriction) Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	10
<i>re</i> Early Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	5
<i>re</i> Section (1) 1 of the Shops Act, 1912	...				10
<i>re</i> Sec. 2 of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928	...				1

HOUSING

Statistics.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,695
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	8,125
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	835
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	6,043
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	31
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	567

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ...	335
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year—

(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	42
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	21
(b) By local authority in default of owners	0

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By local authority in default of owners	0

(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	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

(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	...	...	...	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	—

4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding—

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	28
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	... .. 28
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	... .. 336
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	40
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	118
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	... .. 667
(d) Particulars of any case in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	... .. 0

Since the appointed day, 1st January, 1937, three cases of overcrowding were found by the Department, two of which are receiving the attention of the Department. During the year 222 houses at the Dane Road Housing Site were completed, and plans have been prepared and estimates submitted for a further 122 houses on the Dormers Wells housing site.

- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report : Nil.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk.

During the year one purveyor of milk was added to the register. At the end of the year there were 42 purveyors of milk on the register. This number includes 14 who were registered with respect to premises occupied for other purposes for them to retail milk in sealed receptacles only.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, 35 licences were granted during the year, 14 for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk, 1 for accredited milk, 21 for the sale of Pasteurised Milk, and 2 for Pasteurisation.

Control.

Samples of milk, designated and undesignated, are examined for bacterial count. These examinations are performed at the National Institute for Research in Dairying, at Reading. Immediately after the samples are taken they are sent by train to the Institute and they are nearly always examined between four and six hours after being taken.

During the year 133 samples were taken in this way, and it was considered that of these samples 19 were unsatisfactory. A rather more stringent method of bacteriological examination is made than has been standardised by the Ministry of Health, and therefore inquiries and advice are given to the retailers rather than that proceedings should be taken against them in Court. In case of grossly unsatisfactory results, however, this latter alternative would be used.

During the year 34 samples were taken for the phosphatase test; 31 samples were officially pasteurised and were negative.

Milk Vessels.

Considerable attention continues to be given to improving the methods of cleansing and sterilising milk bottles and utensils. Under Article 21 of the Milk and Dairies Order *the use of steam or boiling water for scalding all milk vessels is required*. The cleansing of bottles in which milk is delivered is a matter which often receives insufficient attention. Milk bottles are included under Article 21 of the Order and therefore should be cleansed by means of steam or boiling water in the same way. Exposure of milk bottles and utensils

to steam is necessary for the protection of the public. It is also an advantage commercially as when the bottles and milk receptacles are sterilised the milk keeps better and the dairyman gains thereby.

A problem to which attention has been called before but, because of its importance, is again repeated here, is one which affects both the milk retailers and the general public, and is that of the disposition of empty milk bottles. These, if they are not handed to the milk purveyor at his next call, should be placed in a position where they cannot easily be contaminated. The door-step is not ideal for this purpose, but is very much better than the method commonly adopted of leaving the bottle on the pavement. This latter method gives rise both to a great deal of bother from bottles which become broken through being knocked over while on the pavement, and it also allows the bottle to become much more easily contaminated than it would be otherwise. When it is realised that the usual methods of sterilising bottles are gauged so as to sterilise bottles which are only contaminated in a minor degree, it will be realised that if a bottle is heavily contaminated the attempt at sterilisation may be ineffective.

Meat and Other Foods.

It is constantly borne in mind that unsound food may be exhibited for sale, consequently regular visits are made to inspect the carcasses of recently slaughtered animals and watch is kept on premises where meat, fish and other foods are sold or prepared for sale. Most of the meat supplied to the district comes from the London Smithfield Market.

During the year a total number of 1,162 visits were paid to places where food is prepared.

During 1938 there was one registered slaughterhouse in the district. There is no public abattoir.

During the year 20 animals were slaughtered in the slaughterhouse and all the meat was inspected as shown in the following table.

TABLE NO. 38.

	No. of animals killed	No. of carcasses inspected	CONDEMNATIONS	
			Parts of carcasses or organs condemned	
			for tuberculosis	for other diseases
Cattle (other than Cows) ...	0	0	0	0
Calves	0	0	0	0
Pigs	20	20	0	0
Sheep and Lambs	0	0	0	0
Total	20	20	0	0

In connection with the inspection of meat and other foods the following were found to be diseased or unsound and were voluntarily surrendered for destruction :—

Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	218 lbs.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Pickled Walnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	742 lbs.
Herring Roe	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 lbs.
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 lbs.
Gooseberries	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 cwts. 7 lbs.
Pears	...	...	...	...	...	...	368 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 lbs.
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Under Section 3 of the Act, two licences each of three years' duration were issued to slaughtermen during 1938. No contraventions of the Act were noted during the year.

Adulteration.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act is administered by the County Council, and the following figures, which were kindly supplied by the Chief Officer of the Public Control Department of the County Council, show the number of samples taken during the year by the Council's officers in Southall, and the result of the analyses :—

TABLE NO. 39

<i>Article</i>	<i>Taken</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>
Milk	114	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine ...	1	—
Aspirin	2	—
Boracic Acid Ointment	1	—
Camphorated Oil	1	—
Eucalyptus Oil	1	—
Gin	4	—
Jam	1	—
Rum	1	—
Sausages	1	1
Sheep's Liver	1	1
Sild	1	—
Tincture of Iodine	2	—
Whisky	3	—
White Precipitate Ointment	1	—
Zinc Ointment	1	—
	<hr/> 136	<hr/> 2

No. of Prosecutions 1. No of Convictions 1.

In addition, under Section 16 of the above Act, the following samples were taken by officers of the Health Department :—

TABLE NO. 40

Sausages	20
Bloater Paste	1
Salmon Paste	1
Paste	3
Peas	2
Chicken and Ham Paste	1
Kipper Paste	2
Tomato Cream	1
Sandwich Paste	1
Tomato Sauce	1

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

The chemical or bacteriological analyses of samples taken by the Health Department are carried out by the Clinical Research Association.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The Southall Isolation Hospital continued to take cases during the year, and along with reciprocal arrangements with the Ealing, Brentford and Chiswick Hospital, it was possible to deal with all the cases of infectious disease notified.

Little progress was made in the negotiations for the formation of a joint management of the hospitals in this area of the County.

The difficulty referred to in the last Report in the proper isolation of suspicious cases continues because of the lack of cubicle accommodation. It will, therefore, be an advantage when the question of the isolation accommodation in this area generally is finally settled.

Provision of Antitoxin.

The Council provides antitoxin free to local medical practitioners for cases of diphtheria in the district. During 1938, 48,000 units were supplied in this way.

The Ministry of Health has also sanctioned the supply of tetanus antitoxin by the Council to local practitioners if such is required. In 1938 38,000 units were supplied.

Diphtheria and tetanus antitoxin can always be obtained at the Health Department during office hours or at the Isolation Hospital at other times.

Vaccination.

The total number of successful vaccination certificates received during the year was 265.

The following table gives details of the percentage of children successfully vaccinated during the last seven years :—

TABLE NO. 41

Year	Live Births	Vaccination Certificates	Exemptions	Percentage of vaccinations to live births
1932	745	302	331	41
1933	705	228	306	33
1934	759	282	259	37
1935	809	301	286	37
1936	797	312	299	39
1937	814	287	309	35
1938	825	265	298	32

It will be seen from the above table that only a relatively small percentage of infants are immunised against smallpox. This is probably due in part to the innate objection to inoculation of any sort and it is also due to a certain extent to the absence of bad cases of smallpox which normally stir up fear among parents; further, parents may have been influenced by the reports in the papers of complications from vaccination. It is well, however, to point out that serious complications are practically non-existent if vaccination is first performed under six months of age, and similarly complications do not occur in children or adults who are re-vaccinated, having been vaccinated in infancy. Complications however are possible, and do occur from time to time, in primary vaccinations done over the age of six months, and in fact are more common the older the person is. If therefore there should be an outbreak of virulent smallpox in the future and a large number of children and adults are vaccinated for the first time as the result of this, there may be cases of bad complications. This can be avoided by having the baby vaccinated before six months of age.

Disinfection.

In cases of infectious disease, rooms, clothing, etc., are disinfected—rooms by sealing and fumigating with formalin or a formalin preparation; clothing, bedding, etc., and infected articles which can be removed for steam disinfection, by treatment in the disinfector at the hospital.

TABLE NO. 42

List of premises, articles, etc., disinfected during the year :—

Rooms	...	...	402	Covers	...	...	477
Beds	...	...	670	Eiderdowns	...	...	137
Blankets	...	...	1,241	Pillows	...	...	1,061
Bolsters	...	...	336	Sheets	...	...	797
Books	...	...	236	Miscellaneous	...	...	406
							<hr/>
Total							5,763
							<hr/>

The following articles were destroyed : 33 mattresses, 4 bolsters, 2 sheets, 19 pillows, 2 blankets, 1 eiderdown, 100 articles of clothing.

Cancer.

It will be seen by the table of causes of death (page 11) that in 1938 57 cases (27 males, 30 females) died from cancer. The following table shows the number of deaths from cancer (male and female), the estimated population of the district, and the deaths from cancer per 1,000 population since 1922. It will be seen that in 1938 there was a decrease in the cancer mortality.

TABLE NO. 43.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Estimated population	Rate per 1,000 population
1922	18	18	36	30,261	1.18
1923	21	14	35	31,360	1.11
1924	20	18	38	31,800	1.19
1925	?	?	40	32,220	1.24
1926	12	11	23	32,870	0.69
1927	13	13	26	33,480	0.77
1928	18	27	45	35,340	1.27
1929	12	10	22	35,370	0.62
1930	17	29	46	37,560	1.22
1931	20	28	48	39,280	1.22
1932	22	23	45	41,530	1.08
1933	23	28	51	44,780	1.13
1934	22	27	49	46,693	1.04
1935	30	27	57	48,270	1.18
1936	22	30	52	49,550	1.05
1937	42	28	70	51,560	1.35
1938	27	30	57	52,400	0.51

The following table shows the age distribution of the cancer deaths :—

TABLE NO. 44.

AGES AT DEATH IN CANCER CASES.

	Age							
	0-15	15-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80+
Male	—	—	—	4	10	1	11	1
Female	—	1	3	3	4	6	9	4
Total	—	1	3	7	14	7	20	5

Special Infectious Diseases.*Smallpox (Variola).*

No patients with smallpox or contacts of cases of smallpox were notified to the Department during the year. No work was done under the Public Health (Small-pox prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina).

The number of notifications received during the year was 315 as compared with for 141 the previous year.

Of these, 261 were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

Infection appears to have been mainly due to case-to-case contact. Most of the cases were of a very mild character. In some cases the rash was of fleeting duration ; in other cases there were very few signs in the throat.

Administration of Prontosil alba, the new therapeutic agent of use in the treatment of streptococcal infections, of which scarlatina is a typical example, was continued in the Isolation Hospital during the year. An analysis of the results of this treatment is contained in the report on the Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria.

There were 99 cases of diphtheria notified as compared with 119 in 1937. Ninety cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There were eight deaths from diphtheria of residents during the year.

Several of the cases were of a severe type and this accounts for the high fatality rate.

Diphtheria Prevention.

It was mentioned in the Report for 1935 that the Ministry of Health had approved a scheme for the immunisation of children against diphtheria.

The scheme may best be explained by reproducing the wording of a pamphlet which has been distributed through the health centres and clinics, and which is as follows :—

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTION

DIPHTHERIA IS A SERIOUS DISEASE. OF THOSE ATTACKED, ABOUT ONE IN TWELVE DIES. CHILDREN ARE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE THAN ADULTS, AND YOUNG CHILDREN MORE THAN OLDER CHILDREN. It is now possible to prevent diphtheria in the vast majority of cases, and where it is not completely prevented the disease takes a relatively mild form.

The Council of the Borough of Southall has arranged that children between the ages of one and 14, whose parents or guardians so wish, and who are not taken to their own doctor for the purpose, may be inoculated against diphtheria, if they are not already immune.

Whether children are already immune to the ordinary dose of diphtheria infection may be shown by a simple skin test. Since however very few children below the age of seven years have obtained this immunity, this test will only be done on children over that age. If the test is negative nothing further is required for the child. If the test is positive, or if the child is below seven years of age, an attempt should be made to immunise the child against diphtheria.

This, in nine cases out of ten, can be brought about by the injection of a small dose or doses of a special preparation. With some preparations a course of three injections is needed; with others only one injection is required. A few weeks elapse before the injections take complete effect, but in every case, about three months after the last injection, a skin test will be done to see if the child has been sufficiently immunised. If so, a certificate to this effect will be given; if not, a further injection will be advisable.

The injections themselves are practically painless. In some cases a little hard lump may remain for many weeks. Very occasionally, in especially susceptible children, there will be some redness round the site of the injection and perhaps a little swelling or tenderness in that area, or the child may feel out of sorts for a day. These symptoms very quickly clear up and leave the child quite well. In any event the number of such cases is very small indeed and they practically never occur in young children.

THE DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION CLINIC IS HELD FROM 2 TO 3 P.M. ON THURSDAY AFTERNOONS AT THE MANOR HOUSE, THE GREEN, SOUTHALL. IT IS HOPED THAT ALL PARENTS WILL AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THIS OPPORTUNITY OF BENEFITING THEIR CHILDREN AND OF SAVING THEMSELVES A LARGE AMOUNT OF ANXIETY IN THE FUTURE. Arrangements have been made with the schools in order that school children who are treated may have their attendance regarded as a school-attendance.

E. GRUNDY, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

A general report of the attendances at clinical sessions during the year is shown in the following table No. 45.

TABLE NO. 45

Number of sessions held	...	...	...	...	52
Number of new patients	...	...	...	...	273
Total attendances made	...	...	...	...	1,899
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	36
Highest attendance at a session	...	...	...	...	96
Lowest attendance at a session	...	...	...	...	5
During 1938 the number of new cases was	...	...	...	...	273
The number of children over the age of 6 years who were tested and found to be Schick negative, therefore not requiring immunisation	...	...	...	...	13
The number of patients in whom treatment was completed and a Schick test done afterwards found to be negative	...	...	...	...	133
The number of patients in which treatment was completed but who were waiting tests at the end of 1938	...	...	...	...	88
The number of patients with regard to whom treatment was unfinished in the year 1938 and will be completed later	...	...	...	...	14
The number of patients who failed to attend for final test after					
Three injections	...	...	...	...	1
Two injections	...	...	...	...	18
One injection	...	...	...	...	5
Only one child attended for a preliminary Schick test and subsequently failed to make any further attendance.					

It is the practice to Schick test all children at the age of 6 years and over who attend requesting immunisation, and during the year 68 children

were so tested. The age distribution of the preliminary Schick tested patients is shown in Table .

TABLE NO. 46

Age Groups (attaining the age stated during 1938)	6 or under	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14+
Positive (55) ...	0	1	6	21	13	8	3	2	1	—
Negative (13) ...	1	0	3	3	0	1	2	2	1	—

Reactions.

During the year there were no cases of local reaction as a result of an injection of the antigen, but on one occasion a child fainted when receiving her first injection ; she subsequently attended quite cheerfully, and no further trouble was experienced.

General.

One interesting observation was made during the year that two siblings each required six injections of antigen in order to become Schick negative. After the first three injections in each case the test was positive and other injections were subsequently given. It was interesting that this only occurred on two occasions and the children concerned were brother and sister.

The immunising material used throughout the year was Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules in dosages of 1 c.c. at not less than fortnightly intervals. Three doses of this material are required, but reactions are extremely rare and successful immunisation is accomplished in a high percentage of cases.

After immunisation is completed, patients are requested to re-attend at the expiration of one year in order that a Schick test can be repeated with a view to ascertaining if there has been a relapse or if they still remain protected.

During the year three children who had attended the immunisation clinic were admitted to the Southall Isolation Hospital. In two of these, diphtheria bacilli had been found in the throat but the children were not suffering from the disease itself. The third child, a boy of 6 years, was admitted suffering from a very mild attack of diphtheria and recovered without any serious complication.

The response to the institution of a diphtheria clinic has been pretty well as expected. It is most difficult to get the public actively interested except when the danger is immediate. For several weeks in the summer few people attended, but as soon as some cases of diphtheria occurred in a school there was a great rush to the clinic by the local children. But with no further cases of diphtheria occurring in the district, interest again waned. It appears that prevention is recognised as sound by parents only when the alternative is thrust in their face ; the tragedy is when recognition takes place too late.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified in 1938, as is shown in Table No. 47.

The Council has an arrangement with the London County Council by which cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are treated at St. Margaret's Hospital, Hampstead, N.W. In some cases the mothers are admitted with the child in order that breast feeding may be continued.

TABLE NO. 47

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cases treated at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cases treated in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vision unimpaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vision impaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total blindness	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Acute Poliomyelitis.

No case was notified in the Borough during the year.

The following table shows the various infectious diseases (other than suberculosis) notified during the year and also their age incidence :—

TABLE NO. 48

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

Diseases	Ages													Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Deaths
	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over				
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	—	2	8	16	20	192	44	21	8	4	—	—	315	261	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	3	3	8	7	52	11	7	5	2	1	—	99	90	8	—
Enteric fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1*	—	—
Puerperal fever)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia {																
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	4	2	18	15*	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	6	7	8	2	29	20*	24	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2*	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1*	—	—

* To London hospitals or institutions outside the district.

The number of cases of infectious diseases (including tuberculosis) notified during the year, according to their locality, are shown below :—

TABLE NO. 49.

Diseases	Total	Waxlow Manor	North-cote	Ham-brough	Dormers Wells	Glebe	Norwood Green	Admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet fever ...	315	42	30	36	37	120	50	261	—
Diphtheria ...	99	19	17	30	8	15	10	90	8
Puerperal fever ...	4	1	—	—	1	1	1	4	—
Puerperal pyrexia ...	29	9	2	1	6	11	—	20*	24
Pneumonia ...	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	2*	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	60	13	12	12	2	12	9	—	33
Tuberculosis (all forms)	18	4	4	2	4	—	3	15*	—
Erysipelas ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—
Enteric fever ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1*	—
Dysentery ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	529	90	65	82	59	160	73	394	65

* To London hospitals and institutions outside the district.

Cases of infectious diseases occurred during the year among school children as follows :—

TABLE NO. 50.

School	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
Beaconsfield Road	23	25
Biscoe's School, Church of England	—	—
Clifton Road	27	6
County School	1	—
Dormers Wells	10	8
Featherstone Road	42	2
North Road	22	2
St. Anselm's R.C.	9	—
Talbot Road Special School	—	2
Technical School, Beaconsfield Road	1	—
Tudor Road	14	6
Western Road	62	3
Lady Margaret Road School	15	3
Burlington Park School, Greenford	1	—
Westbourne School, Paddington, W.	1	—
Drayton Manor County School	1	—
St. Mark's School, Hanwell, W. 7	1	—
Hadley Gardens Private School, Norwood Green	1	—
Ravenor Park School, Greenford	1	—
	232	57

Infectious Disease Visits.

During the year, the Health Visitors paid 1,486 visits with reference to cases of infectious disease. Four hundred and fifty-eight swabs were taken. The total number of children examined by the Health Visitors in the schools was 6,085.

The following table shows the number of children excluded from the schools and the reasons for their exclusion :—

TABLE NO. 51

Scarlet fever contacts	136
Diphtheria contacts	7
Sore throat	11
Various	34
	<hr/>
	188
	<hr/>

Uncleanliness and Verminous conditions in School-children.

I am obliged to Dr. J. Tate, the school medical officer, for the information on this subject :—

Number of children on roll at 31st December, 1938	6,713
Total number of examinations of children in the schools by the school nurses	... 17,328
Number of individual children found unclean	... 657
Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	... Nil

No legal proceedings were taken during the year with regard to uncleanliness or verminous conditions relating to children attending schools in the Borough.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action has been taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, by this authority for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes. Several persons are, however, receiving assistance from organisations who care for the blind.

Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified during the year was 52 ; 19 of these were notified from Institutions (Sanatoria 5, County Council Hospitals 1, General Hospitals 13).

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified during the year was 8.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis of the respiratory system 28 ; other forms 5.

The following table shows the new cases notified and the deaths in 1938.

TABLE NO. 52.

Age Periods				NEW CASES				DEATHS			
				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5-10	...	...	...	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
10-15	...	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	...	...	...	8	12	1	1	4	6	1	-
25-35	...	...	...	9	9	1	1	7	5	1	2
35-45	...	...	...	4	4	-	2	2	1	-	-
45-65	...	...	...	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
65+	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals				26	26	3	5	16	12	2	3

Of the 33 deaths, 32—or 27 per cent.—were of notified cases.

The occupations of the new cases were as follows :—

TABLE NO. 53.

Occupations				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Building and decorating trades	...	...	...	4	-	-	-
School children	...	...	...	1	1	1	-
Clerical work	...	...	...	1	2	-	-
Clothing and dressmaking	...	...	...	1	1	-	-
Domestic duties	...	...	...	-	6	-	2
Factory hands	...	...	...	5	4	-	1
Furnishing trades	...	...	...	2	-	-	-
Sale of food and drinks	...	...	...	-	2	-	-
No occupation	...	...	...	6	6	1	1
Various	...	...	...	6	4	1	1
Totals				26	26	3	5

The table hereunder gives the notification rate per 100,000 population and the mortality rate per 100,000 population during each of the last seven years.

TABLE No. 54.

Year	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Estimated mid-year population (excluding Hanwell Asylum)	39,030	42,280	44,180	46,000	47,200	48,760	49,600
No. of new cases notified each year—	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Pulmonary	29 28	26 31	31 19	33 17	27 23	31 20	26 26
Non-pulmonary	8 4	5 4	6 6	3 2	4 2	7 9	3 5
Total	69	66	62	55	56	67	60
Notifications per 100,000 population	177	156	140	119	118	137	114
No. of deaths each year—	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Pulmonary	14 10	18 19	17 10	13 10	19 13	14 13	16 12
Non-pulmonary	— 2	4 3	1 2	3 3	1 2	5 2	2 3
Total	26	44	30	29	35	34	33
Deaths per 100,000 population	67	104	68	63	74	69	62

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

Action under these powers was not necessary during the year.

REPORT ON THE BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 351 patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital as compared with 256 in 1937. Of these, 261 were sent in as scarlatina (134 in 1937) and 90 as diphtheria (122 in 1937). Of the cases sent in as scarlatina, 7 were unconfirmed and were diagnosed as suffering from other diseases. Similarly, of the cases sent in as diphtheria or suspected diphtheria, 14 were unconfirmed.

The following two tables show the figures for the year and for each month respectively.

TABLE NO. 55.

		Remaining on 1.1.38	Admitted during year as	Subsequently diagnosed as	Discharged recovered	Died	Mort. per cent.	Remaining 31.12.38
Scarlatina	...	7	261	254	241	—	—	20
Diphtheria	...	26	90	76	96	5	5	3
Other diseases	...	—	—	21	20	1	4.7	1

TABLE NO. 56

			Number admitted. Final diagnosis			Number discharged			Deaths		Transfers		Re- admissions	
			Sc. F.	Diph.	Others	Sc. F.	Diph.	Others	Diph.	Others	Diph.	Sc. F.	Diph.	Sc. F.
January	...	...	17	14	4	7	22	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
February	...	...	20	6	1	16	9	5	1	—	3	—	4	—
March	...	...	29	1	—	19	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	...	...	25	4	2	27	9	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
May	...	...	26	15	1	24	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
June	...	...	14	3	2	27	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	...	...	17	9	1	15	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
August	...	...	11	5	—	19	4	1	—	1	2	1	2	1
September	...	...	19	13	3	11	15	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
October	...	...	31	4	3	18	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	...	...	28	2	2	30	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	...	...	17	—	1	28	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			254	76	21	241	96	20	5	1	5	1	8	1

Included in the above table are four cases of diphtheria and one case of scarlatina who were transferred for tonsilectomy to another hospital and re-admitted after the lapse of a few days.

Scarlatina.

Of the 261 cases notified 254 were finally diagnosed, and the following table shows the incidence in age groups of the 254 cases of scarlatina which were nursed at the hospital :—

TABLE NO. 57.

Age (years)...	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35+
Number ...	33	193	17	8	3

The disease on the whole was fairly mild.

Five were *return* cases, *i.e.*, cases admitted from a household within 28 days of the return of a case of scarlatina to that household. This gives a return case rate of 1.97 per cent., which is low.

One minor operation was performed for abscess in the arm.

Six cases of scarlatina were admitted incubating other diseases, and of these two developed Rubella on separate occasions, one after five days and one after 18 days.

One patient who had been in contact with morbilli at home developed this disease eight days after admission, but the four hospital contacts were given human immune serum with complete protection.

One patient developed an illness strongly resembling morbilli 18 days after admission although no cases of this disease were present in the hospital at that time. Two contacts developed a similar condition with mild rash 17 days later.

One child developed Pertussis a few days after admission, but no secondary cases followed.

One child developed erysipelas in addition to the scarlatina for which she was admitted, despite the fact that *prontosil alba* was being used for treatment.

Two cases were double infection on admission suffering coincidently from scarlatina. One case developed scarlatina six days after admission, and one case developing morbilli 10 days after admission produced two mild secondary infection despite the use of specific immune serum.

In all 2,308,000 units of antitoxin were given to the 76 cases of diphtheria, the highest dosage being 86,000 units. In four cases antitoxin was given intravenously in addition to the routine intramuscular injection.

The use of prontosil alba was continued for alternate cases, and the table below indicates the complication experienced in the 254 patients.

Complications of the cases of scarlatina which were treated by :

	Prontosil.	Serum.	Total.
Cervical adenitis ...	5	7	12
Rhinorrhoea ...	1	1	2
Otorrhoea ...	8	6	14
Nephritis ...	1	3	4
Septic fingers ...	1	3	4
Secondary attacks ...	4	2	6
Bacteriological Diphtheria ...	3	3	6

Mixed Infections.

One of the scarlatina cases on admission was found to be suffering in addition from faucial diphtheria.

Diphtheria.

Ninety cases notified as diphtheria were admitted to the hospital. Seventy-six of these were confirmed as diphtheria.

The following table shows the incidence of the cases in age groups :—

TABLE NO. 58.

Age (years)...	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35+
Number ...	14	49	8	4	1

The clinical types in which the diagnosis was substantiated were as follows :—

Anterior Nasal ...	10
Laryngeal... ..	—
Tonsillar (Faucial) ...	34
Naso-pharyngeal... ..	15
" Bacteriological " ...	17

The disease was of a severe type, and in 20 cases there was marked toxaemia on admission.

The complications recorded were as follows :—

Myocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cardiac Failure	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paresis of the eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paresis of the palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Otitis media	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pulmonary oedema	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

In five instances the disease was fatal.

Other Diseases.

Twenty-three patients admitted as scarlatina or diphtheria were subsequently diagnosed as suffering from other diseases. These were as follows (two cases notified as diphtheria and subsequently diagnosed as scarlatina are included in the return of this second disease) :—

Diseases notified as scarlatina :

Tonsilitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rubella	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Morbilli	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Catarrhal Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pustular dermatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Diseases notified as diphtheria :

Tonsillitis etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rhinitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchial Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tetany	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Stay in Hospital.

The average stay in hospital was as follows :—

Scarlatina : All cases (254)	...	...	...	39.1 days
Patients remaining over 56 days	...	...	...	81.0 „
Patients remaining under 56 days	...	...	...	36.5 „
Diphtheria : All cases (76)	...	...	...	61.8 „
Patients remaining over 56 days	...	...	...	94.2 „
Patients remaining under 56 days	...	...	...	32.6 „
Other diseases : All cases (21)	...	...	...	11.1 „

Laboratory Work.

The laboratory work for the hospital continues to be done by the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine. During the year the following examinations were performed :—

TABLE NO. 59

Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	...	...	...	...	1,160
Swabs for virulence tests for diphtheria	...	...	...	...	42
Haemolytic streptococci	...	...	...	...	10
Wasserman Reaction	...	...	...	...	3
Sputum for tubercle	...	...	...	...	1
Urine for organisms	...	...	...	...	1

Sick Staff.

TABLE NO. 60

						Permanent.	Temporary.
Number of staff off duty for 24 hours or							
more	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total number of days off duty	...	...	...	...	...	63	235
Casual conditions—							
Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	...	—	45
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other	...	...	...	...	...	63	190

Costs.

The following particulars, kindly supplied by the Borough Treasurer, W. Hadyn Perkins, Esq., show the expenditure in connection with the Isolation Hospital for the year ended 31st March, 1939 :—

	£
Salaries and Wages	1,612
Superannuation and National Insurance Contributions	229
Repairs and maintenance of buildings and plant and upkeep of grounds	195
Heating, lighting, cleaning and water	705
Rates, Taxes and Insurance	266
Furniture, fittings, equipment and uniforms	110
Bacteriological examinations	133
Medical requisites and instruments	237
Printing, stationery, postages and telephones	57
Provisions	843
Ambulance	39
Other expenditure	30
	<hr/>
	4,456
Maintenance in other Hospitals	641
	<hr/>
Total	£5,097

I am, your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. GRUNDY,

Medical Officer of Health.

MANOR HOUSE,

SOUTHALL.

June, 1939.

APPENDIX A

Statutes.

- Food and Drugs Act, 1938.
- Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938.
- Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938.

Ministry of Health.

Circulars.

- No. 1674—Registration of Nursing Homes.
- 1675—Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.
- 1678—Midwives Act, 1936.
- 1684—Water Supplies.
- 1685—Agriculture Act, 1937. Part IV Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders—Tuberculosis Order, 1938.
- 1687—Capital Expenditure : Survey of Prospective Works.
- 1688—Building By-laws.
- 1690—Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.
- 1693—Midwifery Training.
- 1694—Health Visitors—Training.
- 1695—Interference with Radio Reception caused by Electro-Medical Apparatus.
- 1696—Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938.
- 1697—Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938.
- 1698—Poor Law (Amendment) Act, 1938.
- 1702—Departmental Committee on the Cost of Hospitals—Final Report.
- 1704—Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938.
- 1705—Maternal Mortality, Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives.
- 1706—Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938, manual.
- 1707—Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.
- 1714—Midwives Act, 1936.
- 1716—Housing (Rural Workers) Amendment Act, 1938.
- 1719—Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.
- 1724—Smallpox.
- 1727—Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.
- 1732—Air Raid Precautions—Provision of Hospital Accommodation.
- 1741—Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.
- 1743—Local Government Acts, 1929 and 1938—Modification of provisions relating to the supplementary Exchequer grants of county districts.
- 1755—Food and Drugs Act, 1938.
- 1756—Building By-laws.

Statutory Rules and Orders.

- Public Health (Nursing Homes Registration Form) Regulations, 1938 (S.R. & O., 1938, No. 32).
- Midwives (Certifying Hospitals and Institutions) Order, 1938 (S.R. & O., 1938, No. 147).
- Milk and Dairies Amendment Order, 1938 (S.R. & O., 1938, No. 217).
- Milk (Special Designations) Amendment Order, 1938 (S.R. & O., 1938, No. 218).
- Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1938 (S.R. & O., 1938, No. 299).
- Registration of Births, Stillbirths and Deaths Regulations (S.R. & O., 1938, No. 569).
- Midwives (Certifying Hospitals and Institutions) Order (No. 2) (S.R. & O., 1938, No. 689).

Memoranda.

- Conditions upon which grants will be made by the Minister of Health in aid of Midwifery training.
- Factories Act, 1937. Memorandum as to duties of local authorities.
- Memorandum on Smallpox.
- Bacteriological Investigation with reference to puerperal sepsis.

Secretary of State.

Statutory Rules and Orders.

- Factories (Cleanliness of Walls and Ceilings) Order, 1938 (S.R. & O., 1938, No. 487).
- Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938 (S.R. & O., 1938, No. 611).
- Poisons (Amendment) Rules, 1938 (S.R. & O., 1938, No. 1548).
- Factories (Notification of Diseases) Regulations, 1938 (S.R. & O., 1938, No. 1386).
- Young Persons (Employment) Adaptation Order, 1938 (S.R. & O., 1938, No. 1502).
- Poisons List (Amendment) Order, 1938 (S.R. & O., 1938, No. 1547).
- Young Persons (Employment) Order, 1938 (S.R. & O., 1938, No. 1501).

APPENDIX B

FIVE-YEARLY PERIOD STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT

Years	Average Population	Birth Rate per 1,000 population	Death Rate per 1,000 population	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births	Tuberculosis Death Rate per 100,000 population
1883-1886*	4,321	—	20.0	—	—
1887-1891	4,876	—	14.1	—	—
1892-1896	6,056	32.8	12.6	129.9	—
1897-1901	9,886	32.5	13.8	136.7	—
1902-1906	15,851	34.8	11.9	133.8	123
1907-1911	22,907	29.4	9.7	101.7	111
1912-1916	26,978	24.4	9.7	91.3	117
1917-1921	30,154	18.1	9.7	68.5	98
1922-1926	31,724	16.5	8.2	50.0	82
1927-1931	36,166	15.3	8.6	53.4	71
1932-1936	46,162	17.1	8.2	50.6	71

* Four years.

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