

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

Contributors

Southall (London, England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

[1941?]

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BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1940

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

Medical Officer of Health.

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THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHALL, 1940.

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 :

*ABBOTT, Mrs. M.

HOPKINS, W. H.

BILL, H. R.

*HUTCHINGS, C.

BRAINE, E. W. H.

*LOWE, J.

DANE, A. T.

LUCKETT, F. H.

ELDRIDGE, J. T.

*MARKS, F. J.

*GARDNER, F. E.

SALMON, W. G.

HARRIS, G.

SAXON, J. A.

*HILL, J.

*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-fourth Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district.

I am, your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. GRUNDY,

MANOR HOUSE,

SOUTHALL.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF
for the year 1940.

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 :

Miss M. A. GLASS, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

†Miss J. MOORE, F.R.C.S. (Resigned 23.12.40.)

Sanitary Inspection Staff :

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

R. W. McDONALD, M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors :

A. D. GOOLD, Cert.S.I.E.J.B., Cert. M. & F. (Resigned 18.3.40.)

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

L. MAIR, Cert. S.I.E.J.B., Cert. M. & F.

F. C. HILLS, S.I.E.J.B., Cert. M. & F. (Called up for Army Service 16.5.40.)

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. (Returned from
Army Nursing Service, 15.7.40.)

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

Midwives :

Miss V. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss G. ROBINSON, S.C.M.

Mrs. DELAHAYE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss SANDELL, S.C.M.

Miss JOHNSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerical Staff :

Chief Clerk :

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

Clerks, Shorthand-Typists :

Miss P. ASHTON.

Miss M. V. SAGE. (Resigned 7.10.40.)

Miss J. D. WINTERBURN.

N. V. SAUNDERS.

G. WOODROW. (Appointed 4.11.40.)

†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, 2,554.5. Water, 50. Total, 2,604.5.

Population—Registrar-General's estimate—mid-1939 ...	... ..	*51,670
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	... ..	14,718
Rateable value	... ..	£416,968
Sum produced by a penny rate	... ..	£1,668

* 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 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.
West Middlesex Golf Course	...	...	...	...	...	136.16 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 as detailed in previous annual reports.

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 includes 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.

1940.		Men.	Women.	Total.
January 15th	... ..	1003	493	1496
February, 12th	... ..	1060	520	1580
March, 11th	... ..	893	499	1392
April 15th ...	... ..	722	577	1299
May 20th ...	... ..	506	543	1049
June 17th ...	... ..	261	318	579
July 15th ...	... ..	217	345	562
August 12th	... ..	165	257	422
September 16th	... ..	201	274	475
October 14th	... ..	145	243	388
November 11th	... ..	66	201	267
December 9th	... ..	32	127	159

It is probable that Southall accounts for just about seven-eighths of the totals. It will be noticed that the highest total occurred in February and the lowest in December. The average is lower than it was for 1939 (806 against 1563).

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
1939	14,560	52,680	"	...	...	3.61
1940	14,718	51,670	"	...	...	3.51

*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

							Total	Male	Female	Comparative figures for 1939
Live Births—Legitimate							686	368	318	771
Illegitimate							31	16	15	34
Stillbirths—Legitimate							15	9	6	19
Illegitimate							—	—	—	
Deaths							535	282	253	455
Birthrate (live and stillbirths) per 1,000 of estimated population									14·17	15·64
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births									18·92	23·06
*Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population									10·35	8·68
‡Comparability factor									1·17	1·14
*Comparable death rate									12·10	9·89
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					—	—		1·21	
No. 30.	Other puerperal causes... ..					4 }	5·4		2·43	
Total	... ..					4 }			3·65	
Death rate of infants under one year of age :—										
All infants per 1,000 live births								72·52	58·60	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births								65·60	54·68	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births								225·8	147·15	
Deaths from cancer (all ages)								64	74	
Deaths from measles (all ages)								—	—	
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)								—	1	
Deaths from diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years of age)								14	4	

* 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 10·94 and the comparable death rate would be 12·79.

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

Causes of Deaths, 1940.

TABLE NO. 3.

					Male.	Female.	Total 1940.	Total 1939.
1.	Typhoid fever, etc.	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	1	2	3	—
3.	Scarlet fever...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
4.	Whooping cough	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	3	—	3	1
6.	Tuberculosis—Respiratory...	...	...	...	18	10	28	28
7.	Other tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	2	2	8
8.	Syphilis	...	...	...	2	1	3	1
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	2	4	6	4
10.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
11.	Ac. poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
12.	Ac. inf. encephalitis	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
13/16.	Cancer (all forms)	...	...	...	28	36	64	74
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	3	3	6	6
18.	Intra-cran. vasc. lesions	...	...	...	20	26	46	15
19.	Heart disease	...	...	...	57	49	106	111
20.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	4	16	20	40
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	25	22	47	11
22.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	18	14	32	22
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	6	4	10	4
24.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	9	2	11	3
25.	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	10	4	14	4
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	4	1	5	5
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	5	6	11	6
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	7	7	14	4
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
30.	Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	—	4	4	2
31.	Premature birth	...	...	...	7	3	10	31
32.	Congenital malformations, etc.	...	...	...	6	7	13	
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
34.	Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	3	—	3	21
35.	Other violence	...	...	...	14	11	25	
36.	All other causes	...	...	...	28	18	46	31
Special Causes :								
			M.	F.				
	Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL DEATHS					282	253	535	455

Deaths and Death Rate—Whole District.

Total deaths, 535. (Males, 282 ; Females, 253.)

Crude Death Rate, 10.35 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 293 (males 149 and females 144). 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 242 in number (males 133 and females 109). The total number of deaths therefore belonging to the district is 535 and the crude death rate 10.35.

The deaths of non-Southall residents in the St. Bernard's Hospital (not included in the above figures) numbered 188 (males 91 and females 97).

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

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	42	34	76
Northcote	44	37	81
Hambrough	45	43	88
Dormers Wells	49	46	95
Glebe	51	51	102
Norwood Green	51	42	93
Total ...	282	253	535

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 1940, 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 1940. (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 Civilian	Population		
BIRTHS :—						
Live	14.6	16.0	15.7	13.7	13.88	
Still	0.55	0.64	0.55	0.44	0.29	
DEATHS :—						
All Causes	14.3	15.8	12.8	17.8	10.35	
Typhoid & Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	
Diphtheria	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.05	
Influenza	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.18	0.11	
NOTIFICATIONS :—						
Smallpox	0.00	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet fever	1.63	1.53	1.57	0.82	1.10	
Diphtheria	1.16	1.29	1.21	0.61	1.87	
Enteric fever	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.06	0.00	
Erysipelas	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.35	0.13	
Pneumonia	1.20	1.37	1.00	0.87	0.83	
Measles	10.24	9.23	9.99	1.78	5.98	
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.32	0.33	0.29	0.28	—	
		Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age... ..	55	61	54	50	72	
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age...	4.6	5.9	4.4	5.8	19.53	
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)					
MATERNAL MORTALITY :—						
Puerperal Sepsis	0.52	}	Not available	}	5.4	
Others	1.64					
Total	2.16					
NOTIFICATIONS :—						
Puerperal fever	11.96	13.90	9.73	{ 3.34 13.30	}	9.56
Puerperal pyrexia						

Births and Birth Rate (figures for 1939 are given in brackets).

The total number of births notified to the Health Department under the Public Health Act, 1936, was 747 (797). The total number of registered births in the district (under the Births and Deaths Registration Act—included in the notified births above) was 453 (454). The total number of live births belonging to the district whether occurring within or outside the district was 717 (805). The illegitimate live births were 31 (34). There were 15 stillbirths (19), and these were legitimate.

This gives a live birth rate per 1,000 population of 13·88 (15·28) and a still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births of 18·92 (23·06).

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

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	15	7	—	1	9	8	40
February	6	3	3	3	10	5	30
March	6	3	6	1	14	5	35
April	9	7	9	5	16	7	53
May	12	9	7	3	10	4	45
June	2	6	2	1	11	7	29
July	5	9	10	1	8	8	41
August	10	4	6	—	15	6	41
September	3	6	4	1	5	8	27
October... ..	9	8	8	7	15	6	53
November	1	4	6	7	9	7	34
December	6	2	2	4	6	5	25
	84	68	63	34	128	76	453

TABLE NO. 7.

The following table gives an analysis of the places of confinement.

Total Confinements (live births and still births), 732.

No. born in Hillingdon County Hospital	138 or 19%
No. born in London voluntary hospitals	41 or 5%
No. born in nursing homes or other hospitals	182 or 25%
No. confined in their homes by midwives or doctors	371 or 51%

Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths under one year of age was 52. The rate per 1,000 births was 72. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 55, for London 50, and for the 148 smaller towns 54 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 A.

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 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc....	1	3	4	3	10	4	2	2	1	19
Atelectasis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital Malformations, etc.	4	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	7
Gastro-enteritis, Diarrhoea, etc.	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	7
Marasmus	2	1	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	9
Heart Disease	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Prematurity	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	5
Want of Attention at Birth,...	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
	12	5	7	6	30	10	8	2	2	52

Live Births. Legitimate, 686.
Illegitimate, 31.

Infant Deaths. Legitimate, 45.
Illegitimate, 7.

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 seven cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. One occurred after confinement in Central Middlesex County Hospital, and two in West Middlesex Hospital.

There were four maternal deaths during the year in connection with childbirth ; three occurred in Hillingdon County Hospital, and one in Dilke Hospital, Cinderford.

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 1940 the total number of visits made by the nurses was 8,399. 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 34.

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. Friday 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	North 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 : Friday 2 p.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. Tuesday 2 p.m. Thursday 2 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

*Suspended during war.

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 1940 (exclusive of work done for the Isolation Hospital).

TABLE NO. 10.

					<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Swabs for diphtheria	...	...	...	...	33	339
Sputa for tubercle	...	...	...	...	19	94
Wasserman reaction	...	...	...	...	—	4
Swabs for haemolytic streptococci	...	...	...	...	1	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1	—
Total Examinations ...					54	437

Ambulance Facilities.

For Infectious Cases.

A Bedford motor ambulance, purchased in 1939, is in use for conveying infectious patients to hospital and for disinfection work.

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.

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	...	...	...	...	1,293
Accidents	...	...	...	...	234
Persons taken ill in the street...	...	...	...	...	51
Out of district cases	...	...	...	...	3
Total					1,581
Miles travelled in the year 1940					15,383

Poor Law Medical Relief.

The Relieving Officer issued 328 Medical Orders during 1940. Some of these cases also received outdoor relief or institutional treatment.

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 health visitors during the year is as shown below :—

TABLE NO. 12.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH VISITING WORK FOR THE YEAR 1940.

Visits to infants—							
First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	808
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,479
Visits to children—							
First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,490
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	442
Visits for infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	539
Visits to schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	86*
Child Life Protection visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	272
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	361
Removals	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
No access	...	...	...	...	...	...	864
Total							10,760

* At these visits a total of 624 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.

(I) Number of foster parents on register—							
(a) At the beginning of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
(b) At the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

(2) Number of foster parents receiving foster children—	
(a) At the beginning of the year... ..	38
(b) At the end of the year	21
(3) Number of children on the register—	
(a) At the beginning of the year... ..	33
(b) At the end of the year	32
(4) Number of children received by foster parents during the year	45
(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	22
(c) Adopted	9
(d) Returned to parents	7
(e) Removed at the request of the medical officer of health	1
(f) Evacuated with foster mother	7
(g) Died during the year	Nil
(h) On whom inquests were held	Nil
(6) Total number of visits made during the year	272
(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.

Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.

TABLE NO. 14.

Number of sessions held : 30.

Number of attendances :—

					<i>First Visits.</i>	<i>Re-visits.</i>
Mothers	...	...	...	...	12	32
Infants	...	...	...	...	130	1,392

Post-Natal and Birth Control Clinic.

TABLE NO. 15.

Number of sessions held : 22

Number of attendances :—

				<i>Post-Natal.</i>	<i>Birth Control.</i>
First Visits ...	...	...	...	43.	17
Re-attendances ...	...	...	...	30	135

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Sessions :—

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

Branch Centre, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 a.m.-12 noon.

The arrangements detailed in the report for 1934 were unaltered during 1940. The number of new patients seen at the ante-natal clinics during the year was 433, and the total number of attendances was 2,469.

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

					<i>No. of Cases.</i>
One attendance ...	...	...	...	...	34
Two attendances ...	...	...	...	...	35
Three attendances ...	...	...	...	...	38
Four attendances ...	...	...	...	...	54
Five attendances ...	...	...	...	...	55
Six or more attendances ...	...	...	...	...	206

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

TABLE NO. 16.

		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
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	62.03
1939 ...	...	506	2109	4.53	824	61.42
1940 ...	...	433	2036	5.70	732	59.16

Of the 2,469 total attendances, 1,458 occurred at the Manor House centre and 1,011 at the Branch centre.

Of the total cases seen, 599 (433 new cases and 166 brought forward from 1939), 422 were completed during the year, 7 were non-pregnant, 40 left the district, and 130 were uncompleted at the end of the year. This report, therefore, deals with 422 completed cases, 166 for 1939 and 278 occurring in 1940.

Of these cases 386 were normal and 36 showed abnormalities.

TABLE NO. 17.

	Primipara	Multipara	Delivered at home		Admitted to hospital * or Nursing Home	
			Primipara	Multipara	Primipara	Multipara
Normal cases	141	245	69	181	72	64
Abnormal cases	24	12	5	2	19	10

Of the cases dealt with therefore 165, or 39 per cent., were primiparae (against 36 per cent. in 1939) and of these 72 or 43 per cent. (against 69 per cent. in 1939) were confined in hospital, while 74 cases or 29 per cent. (against 27 per cent.) of the multiparae were also confined in hospital.

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

TABLE NO. 18.

(a) Abnormalities of the foetus—						
(i) twins ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7
(ii) abortions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
(iii) stillbirths ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6
(iv) other conditions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	18
(b) Abnormalities of the mother—						
(i) unsatisfactory measurements ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	12
(ii) post partum haemorrhage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4
(iii) ante partum haemorrhage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3
(iv) albuminuria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	11
(v) high blood pressure (exceeding 140 systolic or 90 diastolic other than on the first attendance) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	69
(vi) other conditions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	24
Neo-Natal Mortality (before the seventh day)...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics

The attendances at the Child Welfare clinics during 1940 are shown in the following table :—

Manor House— TABLE NO. 19.

Seen by medical officer :

Infants ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,455
Children at ordinary clinics...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241
Children at toddlers' clinics...	...	...	...	...	...	284

Weighing only :

Infants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,748
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	686

New cases (included in above) :

Infants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	103

Branch Centre—

Seen by medical officer :

Infants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,473
Children at ordinary clinics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,780
Children at toddlers' clinic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289

Weighing only :

Infants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	357

New cases (included in above) :

Infants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	98

Total attendances ... 12,033

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

1935	...	...	9,682	1938	...	...	14,351
1936	...	...	11,329	1939	...	...	15,452
1937	...	...	12,502	1940	...	...	12,033

It will be noticed that there was a decrease in the total number of attendances in 1940 compared with the figure for 1939. This decrease amounts to 20 per cent.

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

TABLE NO. 20.

	(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
1939 ...	652	805	86
1940 ...	567	717	79

* 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 1940.

573 attendances were made, 284 of these being at the Manor House, and 289 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. 21.

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS IN STATED GROUPS :

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
18 months	97	101	198
2 years	64	63	127
3 years	59	61	120
4 years	51	50	101
Total Routine	271	275	546
Other inspections	13	14	27
Total	284	289	573

TABLE No. 22.
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE
TREATMENT (EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASE) :

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
18 months	26	14	40
2 years	15	19	34
3 years	12	15	27
4 years	7	15	22
Total ...	60	63	123

TABLE No. 23.
NUMBER REQUIRING DENTAL TREATMENT :

	Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
18 months	—	—	—
2 years	1	3	4
3 years	12	3	15
4 years	9	9	18
Total ...	22	15	37

♦**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. 24.

		Manor House	Branch Centre	Total			
				A	B	C	D
18 months	A	21	24	45	141	12	—
	B	71	70				
	C	5	7				
	D	—	—				
2 years	A	23	26	49	75	3	—
	B	39	36				
	C	2	1				
	D	—	—				
3 years	A	22	17	39	77	4	—
	B	35	42				
	C	2	2				
	D	—	—				
4 years	A	22	15	37	62	2	—
	B	28	34				
	C	1	1				
	D	—	—				
Total ...		271	275	170	355	21	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

Table 25 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. 25.

		Manor House	Branch Centre	Total
<i>Skin</i>				
1.	Ringworm	—	—	—
2.	Scabies	—	—	—
3.	Impetigo	1	—	1
4.	Other diseases (non-tubercular)	4	6	10
	Total 1-4 ...	5	6	11
<i>Eye</i>				
5.	Blepharitis	1	—	1
6.	Conjunctivitis	2	2	4
7.	Keratitis and opacities	—	—	—
8.	Other conditions (excl. defective vision and squint)	3	3	6
	Total 5-8 ...	6	5	11
	9. Defective vision	—	—	—
10.	Squint	3	3	6
<i>Ear</i>				
11.	Defective hearing	—	—	—
12.	Otitis media	—	—	—
13.	Other ear diseases	—	—	—
<i>Nose and Throat</i>				
14.	Chronic tonsils and/or adenoids	14	19	33
15.	Other conditions	2	4	6
16.	Enlarged cervical glands (non-tubercular)	1	—	1
17.	Defective speech	—	—	—
<i>Heart and Circulation</i>				
18.	Organic heart disease	—	—	—
19.	Functional heart disease	—	—	—
20.	Anaemia	—	—	—
<i>Lungs</i>				
21.	Bronchitis	2	1	3
22.	Other non-tubercular diseases	1	1	2
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	—	—	—
29.	Genu valgum 18 months	4	2	6
	2 years	3	1	4
	3 years	—	6	6
	4 years	—	1	1
30.	Other forms	1	3	4
31.	Other defects and diseases	18	9	27
32.	Dental diseases 18 months	1	1	2
	2 years	3	—	3
	3 years	2	12	14
	4 years	9	9	18

TREATMENT.

Cases of acute illness, and of chronic illness where indicated, are referred to their own doctors for treatment. For certain 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, but during the war, St. Bernard's Hospital treat these defects.
Orthopaedic conditions	King Edward Hospital, Ealing. Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital.
Orthoptic ,,	Western Ophthalmic Hospital, Marylebone Road.
Rheumatic ,,	Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.
Child guidance	West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Welbeck Street, W.I.

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.

Two afternoon sessions of special Margaret Morris Movement exercises are held each week 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.

The attendances from July until the end of the year are tabulated below :—

	<i>Infants.</i>	<i>Mothers.</i>
First visits	21	4
Re-attendances	191	4

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.

Arrangements in the Council's Domiciliary Midwifery Service remain unchanged and leaflets are issued describing the services provided. 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 a satisfactory 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	6	4	5	7	3
February	5	9	3	9	5
March	6	4	9	9	6
April	8	5	9	7	3
May	3	8	1	8	4
June	3	4	5	6	5
July	5	6	6	8	4
August	5	4	5	7	5
September	7	5	3	10	2
October	8	3	4	8	4
November	8	5	12	9	5
December	4	8	5	5	7

The number of midwives who during January, 1940, 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.

The following table, based on material kindly supplied by Dr. H. M. C. Macaulay, 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. 26.

Medical Help, Mothers and Children	124
Laying out dead body	Nil
Liability to be a source of infection	8
Death of child	4
Stillbirths	6
Artificial feeding	13

The reasons for sending 124 notifications for medical help were as follows :—

TABLE NO. 27.

Ante-natal conditions	9
Difficult or prolonged labour	70
Miscarriage	3
Other conditions (a) Mother	19
(b) Child	23

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 three 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. 28.

Total number of registered nursing homes in Southall ...	3
Total accommodation (No. of beds)	32
Number of deletions during the year 1940	Nil
Number of additional applications <i>re</i> registration during the year 1940	1
Number so registered	1
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 2,570 applications granted during the year, as follows :—

TABLE No. 29.

	Cow's milk free	Cow's milk at 50% cost	Dried milk free	Dried milk at 50% cost
1939	2,683	341	329	26
1940	1,986	261	301	22

This shows a large decrease on the number in 1939, when a total of 3,379 applications were granted. The decrease in the number of applications for cow's milk is due to the commencement of the scheme by the Ministry of Food of supplying milk free or at 2d. per pint, according to income, to children under five years of age, and to nursing and expectant mothers.

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 provisions of dentures.

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

TABLE No. 30.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers :—

Number sent to the dentist for inspection	93
Number inspected	93
Number for whom treatment was completed	89
Number of completed dentures	51
Number of fillings	48
Number of local anaesthetics	12
Number of general anaesthetics	75
Total number of attendances and re-attendances	484

Children under five years of age :—

Number sent for inspection	118
Number inspected	118
Number for whom treatment was completed	114
Number of fillings	26
Number of local anaesthetics	1
Number of general anaesthetics	105
Total number of attendances and re-attendances to dentist... ..	240

These figures show a total number of 724 attendances compared with 813 in 1939, 689 in 1938 and 603 in 1937.

Assisted Services.

The expansion of the Maternity and Child Welfare services commented on on page 31 of the report for 1935, continued during 1940.

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.

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 3,652.

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

TABLE NO. 31.

Visits to premises on complaints	...	...	...	...	762
House-to-house inspections	...	...	...	...	4
Re-inspections of houses, premises, etc.	...	...	...	...	811
Visits in connection with overcrowding	...	...	...	...	18
Drain tests	...	...	...	...	228
Factories	...	...	...	...	9
Visits to canal for canal boat inspections	...	...	...	...	12
Petroleum and carbide stores	...	...	...	...	3
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	Nil
Food sampling	...	...	...	...	Nil
Dairies and milk shops	...	...	...	...	17
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	9
Other premises where food is prepared (food shops)	...	...	...	...	51
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	97
Tents, vans, sheds, etc.	...	...	...	...	1
Deposits and accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	42
Ditches	...	...	...	...	24
Cinemas, cafes, public houses, etc.	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	503
Rent books	...	...	...	...	Nil
Vermin	...	...	...	...	168
Unsound food	...	...	...	...	143
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	4
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	1
Billeting	...	...	...	...	150
Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	12
War damaged property	...	...	...	...	507
War-damaged food	...	...	...	...	60
Air raid shelters	...	...	...	...	15
					3,652

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

TABLE NO. 32.

Nuisances caused by the keeping of animals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Accumulation of refuse, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Other complaints in relation to house refuse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive smells ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Vermin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Choked drains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Dampness ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Defective roofs, gutters, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Defective sanitary fittings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Rats, mice, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Other defective conditions of houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Air raid shelters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
War-damaged houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
							<hr/> 576 <hr/>

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Statistics for the year :—

(a) Number of Council houses

(1) found to be infested ...	...	...	...	...	...	31
(2) disinfested during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	31

(b) Number of other houses

(1) found to be infested ...	...	...	...	...	...	24
(2) disinfested during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	24

Canal Boats.

During the year 12 visits were paid to the canal and 7 boats were inspected. The general condition of the boats and their occupants was satisfactory.

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.

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 24 bodies were deposited in the Mortuary.

Petroleum and Carbide.

During the year 69 applications for the renewal of petrol licences for similar quantities as hitherto, and one new application were received to store petrol. All these applications were granted.

Two applications for the renewal of licences to store carbide of calcium, and one new application were received. All these applications were granted.

All the licensed premises have been regularly inspected.

The number of licences in force at the end of 1940 within the Borough was 70 for petroleum and 3 for carbide. The quantity of petrol covered by the petrol licences was 373,280 gallons and the quantity of carbide covered by the licences was 11 cwts. 28 lbs.

Celluloid and Cinematograph Films Act, 1922.

There is only one licence issued by the Council in force. This is for the purpose of stripping and making celluloid solution from cinematograph films.

The premises were periodically inspected during the year.

Statistics.

HOUSING

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)	132
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	697
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	6
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose)	547
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	36

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	153
--	-----

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	8
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	9
(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	38
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	21
(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	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(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	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement room having been rendered fit	0
4.	Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—	
(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	*
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	—
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	
(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	

* Owing to the stress of civil defence work and to the rapid changes in the population due to the influx of refugees and evacuees, and the migration of Southall residents it has been impossible for the Sanitary Inspection staff to cope with overcrowding.

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.

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 36 purveyors of milk on the register. This number includes 12 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, 50 licences were granted during the year, 16 for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk, 1 for accredited milk, 31 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.

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 77 visits were paid to places where food is prepared.

There are no registered slaughterhouse or public abattoir in the district.

In connection with the inspection of meat and other foods the following tables show the action taken during the year :—

TABLE NO. 33.
FOOD INSPECTION.

	Total Inspected				Total Surrendered				Net Total Unsound Surrendered			
	tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.	tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.	tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.
(a) FOOD FACTORIES—PRODUCTION.												
Bacon	36	12	1	7	1	3	0	17				
Lamb	15	11	3	8	15	11	3	8				
Edible Offal	4	14	0	4	4	14	0	4				
Pork		1	2	16		1	2	16				
Pork (Canned)			2	4			2	4				
Citrons						8	0	0				
Jam		1	2	11		1	2	11				
Preserved fruit (in cans and bottles)...	16	13	2	6	16	13	2	6				
Dried fruit		19	3	1		19	3	1				
Assorted canned goods	4	13	3	21	4	13	3	21				
Total Inspected ...									44	8	0	4
(b) FACTORY CANTEENS.												
Pork (canned)			1	14			1	14			1	14
Total Inspected ...			1	14								
(c) AT SHOPS. In the course of routine inspections.												
Beef		2	2	26 $\frac{3}{4}$		2	2	26 $\frac{3}{4}$				
Bacon			1	7 $\frac{5}{8}$			1	7 $\frac{5}{8}$				
Fish				14				14				
Fowls			3	14			3	14				
Ham (boiled)				3				3				
Ham (canned)		1	1	22		1	1	22				
Mutton				19				19				
Edible Offal			1	21 $\frac{1}{4}$			1	21 $\frac{1}{4}$				
Total Inspected ...		6	0	15 $\frac{5}{8}$						6	0	15 $\frac{5}{8}$

(d) From Shops damaged by enemy action. The following damaged food-stuffs were inspected and dealt with as indicated :—

Description	Inspected				Sound				Salvaged				Destroyed				tons cwt. qr. lb.			
	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.				
Confectionery ...		2	3	2			3	10						2	3					
Groceries ...	1	19	0	20					1	3				16			1	3	0	0
Jams ...			3	20											3	20				
Bacon ...	8	7			8	7														
Butcher's meat ...		6	2	14										6	2	14	1	4	0	9
Assorted packets ...		1,223				675				9				539						
Tinned fruit ...		12,623				1,915				10,492				216						
Bottled foods* ...		2,194				667				198				1,329						

*This figure includes the preserved fruit in cans and bottles, the weight of which is given in (a) above.

(e) The following foodstuffs were found to be unsound and were seized, with the result indicated :—

Description	Action Taken	Result	Amount	tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Miscellaneous ...	Prosecution	Fine £10	cwt. qr. lb. 1 2 15		1	2	15
Grapefruit (tinned) ...	Magistrate's Order obtained for destruction. No prosecution.						
Total unsound food surrendered				46	1	2	14½

Adulteration.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act is administered by the County Council. No figures are available for 1940.

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.

SANITARY STAFF—WORKING LOSS, 1940.

Due to:				Civil Defence %	Sickness %	Vacant %	Total Loss %
Chief Sanitary Inspector...	...	...	...	50	—	—	50
District Sanitary Inspectors:							
No. 1 District	...	...	...	33.3	—	—	33.3
No. 2 District	...	...	...	20	—	60	80
No. 3 District	...	...	...	16.65	16.65	—	33.3
No. 4 District	...	...	...	—	—	80	80
				119.95%	16.65%	140%	276.6%

NOTE.—The loss in working time during 1940 was, therefore, approaching the equivalent of three Inspectors.

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.

The Ministry of Health has also sanctioned the supply of tetanus antitoxin by the Council to local practitioners if such is required.

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 289, and the number of certificates of exemption issued were 184.

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

TABLE NO. 34.

Year					Live Births	Vaccination Certificates	Exemptions	Percentage of vaccinations to live births
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
1939	...	...	...	...	805	278	285	34
1940	...	...	...	...	717	289	184	40

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 disinfectant at the hospital.

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

Rooms	153	Covers	112
Beds	106	Eiderdowns	65
Blankets	429	Pillows	335
Bolsters	101	Sheets	192
Books	67	Miscellaneous	194
Total			1,754

The following articles were destroyed : 21 mattresses, 3 sheets, 5 pillows, 2 blankets, 1 rug, 24 articles of clothing.

Cancer.

It will be seen by the table of causes of death (page 8) that in 1940, 64 cases (28 males, 36 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 1940 there was a decrease in the cancer mortality.

TABLE NO. 35.

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
1939	33	41	74	52,430	1.41
1940	28	36	64	51,670	1.23

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

TABLE NO. 36.

AGES AT DEATH IN CANCER CASES.

	Age							
	0-15	15-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80+
Male	—	—	—	2	9	8	6	3
Female	—	—	—	5	10	9	10	2
Total	—	—	—	7	19	17	16	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) Regulation, 1917.

Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina).

The number of notifications received during the year was 57 as compared with 123 for the previous year.

Of these, 52 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, therapeutic agent of special 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 55 cases of diphtheria notified as compared with 20 in 1939. All the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There were three deaths from diphtheria of residents during the year.

Several of the cases were of a severe type.

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.

A general report of the attendances at clinical sessions during the year is shown in the following table No. 37.

TABLE NO. 37.

Number of sessions held ...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Number of new patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	217
Total attendances made ...	...	...	...	...	...	889
Average attendance per session ...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Highest attendance at a session ...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Lowest attendance at a session ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
During 1940 the number of new cases was ...	...	...	...	...	...	217
The number of children over the age of 6 years who were tested and found to be Schick negative, therefore not requiring immunisation ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
The number of patients in whom treatment was completed and a Schick test done afterwards found to be negative ...	...	...	...	...	...	158
The number of patients in which treatment was completed but who were waiting tests at the end of 1940 ...	...	...	...	...	...	47
The number of patients with regard to whom treatment is unfinished in the year 1940 and may be completed later...	...	...	...	...	...	11
						<hr/> 217 <hr/>

During the year there were no cases of local reaction as a result of an injection of the antigen.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There was one case of ophthalmia neonatorum notified in 1940, as is shown in Table No. 39.

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. 38.

Cases notified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cases treated at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cases treated in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Vision unimpaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vision impaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total blindness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Acute Poliomyelitis.

No cases were notified in the Borough during the year.

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

TABLE NO. 39.

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			
Whooping cough	3	3	2	2	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	1	2	6	3	28	8	7	2	—	—	—	57	—	—
Diphtheria	3	4	2	4	2	11	13	12	4	—	—	—	55	—	3
Measles	13	18	33	35	32	158	8	12	—	—	—	—	309	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	7	4*	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	7	4*	—
Pneumonia	—	2	1	1	1	4	2	5	5	9	8	5	43	17	32
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1*	—
Meningococcal meningitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2*	—

*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. 40.

Diseases	Total	Waxlow Manor	North-cote	Ham-brough	Dormers Wells	Glebe	Norwood Green	Admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet fever	57	14	8	9	4	15	7	—	—
Diphtheria	55	7	7	11*	6	20	4	—	3
Puerperal pyrexia	7	2	1	1	—	3	—	4	—
Pneumonia	43	11	6	4	7	11	4	17*	32
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (all forms)...	96	14	13	23	10	25	11	—	30
Erysipelas	7	2	1	1	3	—	—	4*	—
Measles	309	27	23	75	19	81	84	—	—
Whooping cough	23	6	—	1	1	14	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—
Meningococcal meningitis	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	2*	—
Totals	601	84	60	125	50	171	111	28	65

*To London hospitals and institutions outside the district.

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

TABLE NO. 41.

School	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria
Beaconsfield Road	3	1
Clifton Road	4	1
Dormers Wells	3	4
Featherstone Road	1	6
North Road	5	1
Tudor Road	2	2
Western Road... ..	2	—
Lady Margaret Road School	6	—
	26	15

Infectious Disease Visits.

During the year, the Health Visitors paid 625 visits with reference to cases of infectious disease. Two hundred and twenty swabs were taken. The total number of children examined by the Health Visitors in the schools was 624.

Uncleanliness and Verminous conditions in Schoolchildren.

I am obliged to Dr. H. M. C. Macaulay, the school medical officer, for the information on this subject :—

Number of children on roll at 31st December, 1940	5,554
Total number of examinations of children in the schools by the school nurses	15,851
Number of individual children found unclean	413
Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	1

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 73.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified during the year was 23.

Of the total notifications 72 were notified from Institutions (Sanatoria 39, County Council Hospitals 12, General Hospitals 21).

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis of the respiratory system, 28 ; other forms, 2.

The following table shows the new cases notified and the deaths in 1940.

TABLE NO. 42.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
15-25	7	10	1	5	2	6	—	1
25-35	17	13	2	1	6	1	—	—
35-45	7	2	1	1	2	1	—	1
45-65	11	2	2	2	6	2	—	—
65+	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Totals	44	29	9	14	18	10	—	2

Of the 30 deaths, 22—or 73 per cent.—were of notified cases.

The occupations of the new cases were as follows :—

TABLE NO. 43.

Occupations	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Building and decorating trades	5	—	1	—
Schoolchildren	1	1	1	6
Clerical work	3	—	1	1
Domestic duties	—	13	—	1
Factory hands	3	2	1	—
No occupation	1	2	1	2
Various	31	11	4	4
Totals	44	29	9	14

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. 44.

Year	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Estimated mid-year population (excluding Hanwell Asylum)	44,180	46,000	47,200	48,760	49,600	49,800	48,915
No. of new cases notified each year—	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Pulmonary	31 19	33 17	27 23	31 20	26 26	20 14	44 29
Non-Pulmonary	6 6	3 2	4 2	7 9	3 5	4 7	9 14
Total	62	55	56	67	60	45	53 43
Notifications per 100,000 population	140	119	118	137	114	90	196
No. of deaths each year—	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Pulmonary	17 10	13 10	19 13	14 13	16 12	19 11	18 10
Non-pulmonary	1 2	3 3	1 2	5 2	2 3	3 5	— 2
Total	30	29	35	34	33	38	18 12
Deaths per 100,000 population	68	63	74	69	62	76	61

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 119 patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital as compared with 138 in 1939. Of these, 52 were sent in as scarlatina (117 in 1939) and 55 as diphtheria (20 in 1939), two as chickenpox, 5 as measles, and 5 as rubella. Of the cases sent in as scarlatina, 3 were unconfirmed. Similarly, of the cases sent in as diphtheria or suspected diphtheria, 2 were unconfirmed.

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

TABLE NO. 45.

	Remaining on 1.1.40	Admitted during year as	Subsequently diagnosed as	Discharged recovered	Died	Mort. per cent.	Remaining 31.12.40
Scarlatina	8	52	49	54	—	—	3
Diphtheria	1	55	53	43	4	7	7
Chickenpox	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Measles	—	5	5	4	—	—	1
Rubella	—	5	5	5	—	—	—
Other diseases	—	5	5	5	—	—	—

One diphtheria death was due to œdema of glottis and pharyngitis.

TABLE NO. 46.

	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	6	4	1	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
February	4	2	2	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	2	3	3	5	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	3	4	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	6	5	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
June	2	5	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
July	8	5	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	5	1	2	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	6	11	—	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
October	3	7	1	7	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	2	3	4	1	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
	49	53	17	54	43	16	4	—	—	—	—	1

Scarlatina.

Of the 52 cases admitted 49 were finally diagnosed, and the following table shows the incidence in age groups of the 49 cases of scarlatina which were nursed at the hospital :—

TABLE NO. 47.

Age (years) ...	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35+
Number ...	12	27	8	2	—

The disease on the whole was fairly mild.

There were no *return* cases, *i.e.*, cases admitted from a household within 28 days of the return of a case of scarlatina to that household. No case was severe.

Two minor operations were performed, one for a septic finger and one for an axillary abscess.

Two cases of scarlatina were on admission found to be suffering from other diseases ; one from pleural effusion, and one from impetigo.

The use of prontosil alba was continued for alternate cases, and the table below indicates the complication experienced in the 49 patients.

Complications of the cases of scarlatina which were treated by :—

	Prontosil.	Serum.	Total.
Cervical adenitis	2	—	2
Rhinorrhoea axillary abscess	1	—	1
Otorrhoea	1	—	1
Nephritis	2	—	2

Nasal discharge ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Secondary attacks ...	...	...	...	...	...	I	2	3
Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	I	—	I
Colitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	I	—	I

Diphtheria.

Fifty-five cases notified as diphtheria were admitted to the hospital. Fifty-three of these were confirmed as diphtheria.

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

TABLE NO. 48.

Age (years) ...	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35+
Number ...	15	21	11	3	3

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

Laryngeal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tonsillor (Faucial) ...	...	...	...	(4 severe cases)	...	...	27
Naso-pharyngeal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Anterior-nasal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" Bacteriological " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

The complications recorded were as follows :—

Myocarditis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cardiac irregularity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cervical œdema ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tonsillitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Nasal discharge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I

Mixed Infections.

Two cases of diphtheria were on admission found to be suffering from additional infection, one from whooping cough, and one from pneumonia. There was no secondary infection from the case of whooping cough.

Diseases notified as scarlatina :—

Tonsillitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I

Diseases notified as diphtheria :—

Tonsillitis, etc.	2
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Stay in Hospital.

The average stay in hospital was as follows :—

Scarlatina : All cases (49)...	...	...	...	...	36.5 days
Patients remaining over 56 days ...	...	...	...	...	62.0 "
Patients remaining under 56 days ...	...	...	...	...	35.0 "

Diphtheria : All cases (53)	...	...	...	...	54.3	»
Patients remaining over 56 days	...	...	...	...	78.5	»
Patients remaining under 56 days	...	...	...	...	35.8	»
Other diseases : All cases (17)	...	...	...	...	14.5	»

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. 49.

Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	...	...	...	...	...	373
Swabs for virulence tests for diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	8
Haemolytic streptococci	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sputum for tubercle	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smear for gonococci	...	...	...	...	...	1

Sick Staff.

TABLE NO. 50.

					<i>Permanent.</i>	<i>Temporary.</i>
Number of staff off duty for 24 hours or more	...	...	...	...	3	2
Total number of days off duty	...	...	...	...	152	24
Casual conditions :—						
Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	74	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	60	—
Other	...	...	...	...	18	24

APPENDIX A

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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जयलक्ष्मी

